

# TRANSCRIPTS FOR CASE #:

DCT 2006-00055

### LEE COUNTY HEARING EXAMINER MEETING

RE: DCI2006-00055

APPLICANT: ADAR INVESTMENTS, LLC

RE: AMAZING GRACE RPD

# TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Before Diana Parker, Chief Hearing Examiner for Lee County, held at the Hearing Examiner's Hearing Room, 1500 Monroe Street, Fort Myers, Florida, on March 28, 2007.

## PRESENT:

JOHN J. FREDYMA, Assistant County Attorney ROBERT D. SPICKERMAN, Assistant County Attorney RUSSELL P. SCHROPP, Attorney At Law JOSH PHILPOTT, Sr. Planner, Division of Planning KIM TREBATOSKI, Division of Planning

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Folks, let's start the hearing.

Good afternoon. I'm Diana Parker, Chief
Hearing Examiner for Lee County. This is Wednesday,
March the 28th. This is Case Number DCI 2006-00055,
Amazing Grace, RPD.

County Attorney have comments he'd like to make for the record before we commence the hearing?

MR. FREDYMA: Yes, as an introduction.

Good afternoon. My name is John Fredyma. I'm an Assistant County Attorney. I represent the Board Of County Commissioners, but I'm also here to assist the county staff, the applicant and the Hearing Examiner to insure that the record in this case is complete.

If you'd like to participate in today's hearing, or obtain a copy of the Hearing Examiner's recommendation, then we ask that you fill out one of the white forms that's located on the small table up near the louvered door. It's right up here. You'll see the table and a bunch of forms and some pencils are there.

Once completed, you can hold onto your form or you can bring it up here and just drop it on the corner of the table.

At the conclusion of the staff's presentation,

the Hearing Examiner will then open the floor for public participation and comment. It's at that time that you'll have an opportunity to address the Hearing Examiner, and all public comment will be taken or heard from the podium up front here.

when you approach, we ask that you state your name and address for the record and then explain to the Hearing Examiner what questions or concerns or comments you have about the project.

This is a rezoning, so today's hearing is not the final action on this matter. The Hearing Examiner will prepare a recommendation based upon the evidence and testimony that she hears today. That recommendation will be passed along to the Board of County Commissioners and they will hold a final public hearing in probably about a month or a month and a half.

If you'd like to have your thoughts considered in this matter, you must speak here today. You must give the Hearing Examiner your questions, your comments, your concerns; but, more importantly, if you want to speak before the Board of County Commissioners, you must speak here today to reserve your right to address the Board of County Commissioners.

At this point in time, we'll simply go around the front table up here and do a brief introduction of

the parties that are present.

Once again, my name is John Fredyma. I'm an Assistant County Attorney, representing the Board of County Commissioners.

MR. PHILPOTT: My name is Josh Philpott. I'm a Senior Planner with Lee County Zoning.

MS. JOHNSON: Shellie Johnson, with Barraco and Associates. I'm a planner.

MR. SCHROPP: Russell Schropp. I'm the attorney for the applicant.

MR. FREDYMA: And with that introduction concluded, we'll go back to the Hearing Examiner.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Folks, looking at the number of you that are sitting here, I need to explain a few of the other ground rules.

First off, as I indicated before I walked out, water only in this room, please.

If you need to talk to your neighbor, please go outside the door. You can always come back in. We audiotape these proceedings. Noise in the back of the room overrides what's coming in on the microphones and onto the tape and it also interferes with the court reporter's concentration. It means that that portion of the record may not be able to be reconstructed.

Okay? So I need you to remain quiet in the room. If

you need to talk to your neighbor or whatnot, please leave the room and come back.

As I indicated earlier, please turn off your cell phones or turn them on vibrate. All right?

Now, after the applicant and staff have made their presentations, you all will be allowed to speak. What I need you to do when you come up is state your name and your address, tell me whether you are for or against the request; and then give me the reasons why.

Now, let me make sure you understand. The reasons why are things like the effect it's going to have on you, on your property, whether it's going to change the character of your neighborhood. If you don't like the people that live there now, if you don't like the people that are developing it, that has no bearing on my decision. I can't do anything about that. Okay? I can require larger buffers, I can reduce density; these are some of the things that I can do. But I cannot make somebody else buy that property and I can't make somebody else live there.

So personal likes, dislikes, personality problems, neighborhood conflicts, those have no bearing on my decision and it's just easier not to get into them here because somebody that's against, there's going to be somebody for it and it's going to cause problems.

All right?

So keep your comments germane to the issue at hand. What effect do you think this project, if approved, will have on your property, your lives and your community? Those are the things that I need to know, that I can address them for you. All right?

The hearing will probably last a little longer than two hours. If it gets to the two-hour point, we will be taking a break. The court reporter cannot unfocus during the course of the hearing. She must remain focused. She needs time then to stand up and stretch, get a drink of water, whatever. Okay?

So we will -- that's the procedures that we'll follow. I do notice that we have a baby in the audience. If he or she starts getting restless, let me know. If I don't hear it, let me know. I will take you out of turn so that you all can go ahead and testify and leave. There's no point in her or him having to sit through this cotton-picking hearing. The rest of us may have to, but it's a little hard on a little one.

All right. At this point in time, if you are testifying in today's hearing, you need to be sworn in. If you're an attorney and representing someone or planning to testify to facts, you need to be sworn

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in as well. So at this point in time, if you're going to be testifying in today's hearing, raise your right hand.

(Whereupon, all prospective witnesses were duly sworn.)

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Now, after you've heard staff's and applicant's presentation, if you feel the absolute burning desire to get up here and talk, let me know when you come up if you've not been sworn in. I can swear you in at that time, but it's just easier to swear everybody in at once.

Now, do let me stress to you very strongly here, folks, if you don't like my recommendation, if you have not talked to me, you can't talk to the Board of County Commissioners. You must speak to me first. You've got to give me the opportunity to address your concerns with my recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners; otherwise, you cannot talk to the Board if you don't talk here. So if that changes anybody's mind, you might want to think it over. But if that changes anybody's mind and you're not sworn in, let me know when you come up. I'll swear you in then.

Applicants ready to proceed?

MR. SCHROPP: Yes, we are.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Let's do it.

MR. SCHROPP: Good afternoon, Madam Hearing
Examiner. For your record, my name is Russell Schropp.
I'm an attorney with the Henderson Franklin Law Firm
here in Fort Myers, here today representing the
applicant, Adar Investments. I'm here today with my
clients in the audience as well as our consulting
team, which consists of Shellie Johnson, sitting at
the table with me. She's the planner from Barraco
and Associates, and she is the project planner. Also
Stephanie Caldwell and Carl Barraco, seated in the
front row, the project's engineers; Parke Lewis, seated
there next to Kim, who's the project environmental
consultant; and Ted Treesh is here in the back row.
He's our project --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I looked to see if he was back there, but I didn't see him so I thought maybe he wasn't in on this one.

MR. SCHROPP: He likes it in the back row.

(Cont'g.) -- the project's traffic analyst from

T. R. Transportation.

This is a request to rezone 250 acres from AG-2 to residential planned development to permit the development of a 45-unit single family residential subdivision.

The project is located in the Alva planning

community. It's on -- located off of Persimmon Ridge Road.

Miss Johnson will go through the precise location and character of the property.

The site plan is currently developed, I believe, with three dwelling units; but the bulk of the property is used for grazing at this time, for cattle purposes.

The uplands on the subject property comprise about 221 or 222 acres of the 250 acres and are designated as open lands on the Lee Plan future land use map. The remaining 27 or 28 acres or so are jurisdictional wetlands and would be, of course, classified as wetlands on the Lee Plan future land use map.

Under the open lands classification, which is codified in the Lee Plan at Policy 1.4.4, the base density for land in this classification is one unit per ten acres, except that a maximum density of one unit per five acres is permitted if the planned development process is used to prevent adverse impacts on environmentally sensitive lands. The idea or concept, obviously, behind this exception in the open lands classification is that through greater environmental protections, those might be afforded if the property is allowed to cluster, even at a little

bit higher density, than if the project was permitted or required to develop at one unit per ten acres with no such environmental protections afforded to the environmentally sensitive land on the property.

In accordance with the open lands policy, this project is utilizing the planned development process; and as our consultants, primarily Miss Johnson and Mr. Lewis, will testify, we have prevented any adverse impacts on environmentally sensitive lands as required by the policy. Accordingly, it's our position that the project is entitled to the maximum density of one dwelling unit per five acres allowed under the open lands classification.

The staff report is -- I believe has been presented to you already. It does contain a recommendation for approval with conditions. Earlier this week, I believe I filed with your office a memorandum indicating that we concur with the staff report and with the conditions as expressed in the staff report; and certainly that is our position today.

I would call your attention to several of the conditions just generally that we are in agreement with, in particular, three of them.

Condition 3-C relates to a 30-foot wide buffer along the western boundary of the property where it

abuts the Babcock, recent Babcock purchase of the county. It was our feeling, I guess initially when we looked at this, that a 15-foot buffer was what was required by code because we thought it was development adjoining to recreation lands; but in fact I think the county views it as development adjoining to preservation lands and the higher requirement of 30 feet rather than 15 feet. Rather than argue about that point, we've simply agreed that we'll comply with the 30-foot buffer requirement.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. SCHROPP: With regard to Condition 8, you'll notice that requires a ten-foot-wide mixed use trail easement along the northern portion of the property. Again, that would be for a connection ultimately, if needed by the county, to the Babcock property to provide for horse trails and people trails for access into the back of the Babcock purchase. Again, while the easement requirement may or may not necessarily be related to or adjunct to the actual development impacts, we felt it was worthwhile to provide this easement to the county and so we have agreed that that easement will be provided to Lee County as part of the development approval process.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'll have a couple

questions of staff regarding that, particularly the part that goes across your natural area there, how they think that's going to occur without causing some problems.

MR. SCHROPP: Okay.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Just to put staff on notice.

MR. SCHROPP: And then Condition 14, I believe, requires a Type F buffer along the eastern property line where the road abuts the eastern property; and I'll point it out on the site plan here that's up on the board.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is that little sucker set for north?

MR. SCHROPP: No. North is here.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: No wonder I don't know which direction I'm going.

MR. SCHROPP: North goes this way, east is this way, so the buffer that is required along the east boundary and particularly it's required where the road abuts the property line there.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Because I'll get out there and go the wrong direction. I'll get out there and go the wrong dadgum direction, remembering all this in my head.

That makes a little more sense.

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MR. SCHROPP: In any event --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Condition 14.

MR. SCHROPP: -- Condition 14 requires a Type F buffer along the eastern boundary where the road abuts the property; and I'd simply note that the planting requirements recited in that condition of 14-foot-high trees and 40-inch-high shrubbery, exceeds the code requirements required by Type F; but, again, we have no objection to that requirement.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. SCHROPP: We'll plant a little bit more mature vegetation at that location.

Our presentation today will consist of Shellie Johnson, the project planner, who will discuss the master concept plan, the compatibility of the project with adjacent uses and the consistency of the project with the Lee Plan.

Next we'd then present Parke Lewis, the project environmental consultant, to discuss various environmental issues associated with the project, including the actions that have been taken by this applicant to prevent adverse impacts on environmentally sensitive lands.

Third, the project engineer, Stephanie Caldwell.

will discuss sewer, water and drainage aspects associated with the project; and then Ted Treesh, the project traffic consultant, will discuss the traffic issues associated with the project.

At that point I'd like to bring Shellie Johnson back up for a small recap, if I could. I'll take her again out of order if I may.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. SCHROPP: So that's what proposed as far as our presentation.

If there's any questions of me as to the preliminary matters that I've covered, I'd be happy to address them.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I don't have anything.

MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.

If there's no questions at this time, I'd present or tender Shellie Johnson as our first witness.

She has previously been -- appeared before this forum as an expert in land use and planning and I would tender her as an expert in that field today.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Any objections from county staff?

MR. PHILPOTT: (Shook head negatively.)

THE HEARING EXAMINER: County Attorney?

MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Accepted. 1 MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. 2 3 Thereupon, 4 SHELLIE JOHNSON, a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously 5 duly sworn, testified as follows: 6 MS. JOHNSON: Good afternoon. Shellie Johnson, a 7 8 planner with Barraco and Associates. 9 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Now, if you folks in the 10 back can't hear, you need to start waving at me or 11 something, okay? As Mr. Schropp indicated, the 12 MS. JOHNSON: project is approximately 250 acres in size. It is 13 proposed for a 45-unit single family development. 14 is located off of Persimmon Ridge Road, which is here. 15 Access to the site, the two major roadways are 16 State Road 80 and River Road. This is in the Alva 17 community, so this is obviously east of the Fort Myers 18 19 proper. 20 Surrounding land uses. The future land use 21 designations are open lands for everything around the site as well as the site itself. Also, everything is 22 23 zoned AG-2 -- is currently zoned AG-2. The surrounding properties to -- I have to reorient myself now because 24 25 I'm used to looking at it this way.

The surrounding properties to the east and to the south are residential, and some grazing also to the east. Citrus groves to the north and the Babcock conservation lands to the west.

I'll walk you through the site plan a little bit, and I know this is a little difficult to read.

I will try to point some things out as I go.

The main entrance, as I said, is from Persimmon Ridge Road here at the southeast corner of the property. The project is proposed with a single spine road that will feed off to the lots.

There are two major natural areas to be preserved.

One is located here, the other is in this northwest

corner of the site. A large lake is also proposed in

the center that's to be used as a focal point for the

development as well as --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And that's going to be dug, correct?

MS. JOHNSON: That's correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: That's not existing?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: This lake will also serve for storm water management.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: The site right now includes an existing equestrian facility. There's a small stable and a couple of arenas, I guess is what you call them, actually. I'm not really sure. The applicant is proposing to keep those and maintain them on site as a recreational amenity for the homeowners. Associated with that are a number of equestrian or really pedestrian trails, easements that will provide access throughout the site as well as potentially off site in the future.

Also on the site right now are three existing homes. There's one here, here and a small one here. Those three homes are proposed to remain and they do -- they are included in the 45 units that are proposed for the development.

As Mr. Schropp indicated, the county parks department has requested that we provide a ten-foot trail easement along the north property line as part of their Greenways expansion program, with the idea being that potentially or eventually this may provide a pedestrian connection to the conservation lands to the west. And you can see that we would like to be able to take advantage of that at some point, providing an access easement to connect potentially to that and then allow the residents to use that as well.

on the east side there are two portions of the roadway that are less than -- that are less than 125 feet from the adjacent residential property. A Type F buffer is required, which is either 15 feet with a wall or a 30-foot landscape buffer. The applicant has chosen to provide the 30-foot landscape buffer as a means of in keeping with the compatibility of the rural character of the neighborhood, where we think that a wall is just not really appropriate for the area.

The project may be gated. It's not really decided yet; but, obviously, the road has been -- will accommodate a gatehouse if that's decided on.

There's also a Type B buffer that, again, Mr. Schropp had mentioned to the west, adjacent to the conservation lands. This buffer is proposed at 30 feet, as requested by the county, even though a Type B buffer is typically 15 feet.

There are two additional natural areas I forgot to point out that will be preserved. There's a small area here and there's also one here.

The lake has been designed where there's sort of an island in the middle, and all of that is part of the recreational amenity that is being offered as part of the development.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: As Mr. Schropp indicated, the open lands future land use category does allow for one unit per five acres through the PD process and as a means of reducing impacts to environmentally sensitive areas. As I've shown on the site plan, there are very minimal impacts to the environmentally sensitive areas; and further demonstration of that will be provided by the environmental consultant and we can talk further about that later.

The density for the site, there are approximately 221 acres of uplands. At one unit per five acres, that equates to 44 units. And there's approximately 28 acres of wetlands, which would equate to one additional unit, for the total of 45.

Water and sewer is not available to this site.

The applicant is proposing wells and septic tanks.

And the traffic impact study does indicate that all area roadways will continue to function at a level of service level C, so there are no adverse impacts to roadways as well.

with regard to the comp plan consistency, again, the open lands policy of 1.4.4 I think we've talked about a lot. The applicant believes that the master concept plan as proposed does meet the intent of this

policy. It does provide for minimal impacts to any environmental areas and -- which is the intent of allowing for that option.

Policy 1.5.1, which are land uses in wetland areas, there obviously are no uses proposed in the wetland areas. However, that density has been transferred to the upland as one unit. Therefore, it is consistent with Policy 1.5.1.

Policy 5.1.7, which talks about community facilities and residential developments and how they relate to dwelling units and pedestrian accessibility. As shown on the master concept plan, there are pedestrian interconnections within the site as well as potential connections off site to future recreational areas that are near or adjacent to the property.

Standards 11.1 and 11.2, which talk about water and sewer being required for developments that exceed two and a half units per acre, the project is proposed at a density of one per five -- one unit per five acres; therefore, no hookup is required and the project is consistent with these two standards.

Policy 5.1.5, which talks about protection of existing residential areas from encroachment of uses that are adverse in character to the existing residential community. I mean this policy really gets

to the issue of compatibility. The residential uses that are proposed for the project are compatible with the adjacent residential uses in that they are the same use; and while the lot sizes may be slightly smaller than some of the existing lot sizes surrounding the project, a minimum lot size of two acres is still rural in character and we believe is consistent with the existing surrounding land uses.

Additionally, the proposed buffers to the east and west provide for additional compatibility in a couple of ways. First of all, they provide separation of the uses; but probably more importantly is the vertical element of the buffer. Because the lots are a little bit smaller, the vertical vegetation that's included in the buffers as well as the mature vegetation that currently exists on the site that's going to be preserved, break up visually the development of the project, thereby continuing to provide privacy to adjacent property owners and lessening the impacts of development of the site.

The same goes for the buffer adjacent to the Babcock conservation area. You can see -- actually, probably this aerial's better.

You can see that -- you know, we're proposing a 30-foot buffer here. The adjacent Babcock property is

heavily vegetated. I would anticipate because it's a conservation area that will remain. And so there is essentially a natural buffer between the two uses.

Overall, the proposed development has been designed to continue the rural character of the existing area. The amenities are passive in nature, the lots are large and there is significant preservation of the mature growth that exists on the site.

The staff recommendations and conditions the applicant is in agreement with as outlined and emphasized by Mr. Schropp.

And I believe that's all I have. If you have any questions --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions of your witness?

MR. SCHROPP: No, I have none. Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by county staff?

MR. PHILPOTT: No. ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by the County Attorney?

MR. FREDYMA: If I may, just for clarification.

John Fredyma, Assistant County Attorney.

Shellie, Condition 3-D says prior to final approval of an adopted master concept plan, the notation referring to existing off-site Babcock trails.

and the delineation of these trail locations must be 1 2 deleted from the MCP. Has that already been done? 3 MS. JOHNSON: Yes. Okay. This is a newer master 4 MR. FREDYMA: concept plan then? 5 6 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, it is. 7 MR. FREDYMA: So 3-D is actually taken care of? 8 MS. JOHNSON: Yes. 9 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Is the master 10 concept plan dated March the 14th? Is that -- okay. The one that -- this one up here has deleted those 11 trails. What's the date on that one? 12 13 MR. PHILPOTT: This has not been stamped received by our office. 14 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. 15 MS. JOHNSON: That's correct. 16 17 MR. FREDYMA: The most recent revision is 3-28-07, HEX hearing. 18 19 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. What we might 20 do is after the hearing, Josh or Shellie, one, take 21 this downstairs and have it stamped in. MS. JOHNSON: 22 Okay. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay? Just to get the 23 24 stamp on it. MR. FREDYMA: And the other questions I had just 25

relating to, again, a couple things appearing on the MCP.

Maybe you explained it and I didn't understand it, but I'd ask. There are two places where it says potential future access easement, one along the north side, one along the northeast corner of the MCP --

MS. JOHNSON: Right here.

MR. FREDYMA: -- and the northeast corner. And then there's also a comment here that says ten-foot trail easement, parens, need for trail easement shall be determined at time of development order.

If you'd just comment on those three items.

MS. JOHNSON: A couple of weeks ago, or maybe it was even last week, we met with staff to talk about the easements that were being requested; and at that time we had discussions of providing an easement both on the east side and the north side. And -- but based on the staff report it looks like the request is really just for the north side, so I guess really that master concept plan is incorrect.

MR. FREDYMA: So where it says potential future access easement along the north side, that coincides with Condition 8, the ten-foot-wide mixed use trail easement condition?

MS. JOHNSON: That's correct.

MR. FREDYMA: Okay. That's what that's intended to refer to?

MS. JOHNSON: Yes.

MR. FREDYMA: Okay. Thank you. In Condition 8 of the staff report.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh.

Shellie, that ten-foot-wide on the east property line, now, there was a letter from -- or a memo to Josh from Fred Johnson, planning manager, who indicated that Florida Citrus owns property directly to the east and north and they want to develop an access road along the east side of -- I'm not sure what A-D-A-R is.

MR. SCHROPP: That's the applicant in this case.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is it? Okay.

As a continuation of Persimmon Ridge Road.

Is it possible -- the existing right-of-way for this road is large enough to accommodate a ten-foot easement for the Greenway and it says along with the A-D-A-R easement represents a 20-foot connector.

Is it possible that that ten foot along that east xx is actually what he's referring to in this paragraph on Attachment D?

MS. JOHNSON: It is. Let me explain it to you a little bit. The letter's not a hundred percent correct.

1 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Oh, good. That's always 2 nice to know. 3 MS. JOHNSON: There is an existing 60-foot access easement that runs north to south outside of 4 5 the subject property. 6 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Oh, okay. MS. JOHNSON: And the discussions were that if 7 8 they were to choose to provide the access easement on 9 the east side, that ten feet could come from that existing access easement and ten feet could come from 10 this property. And so that's how we resulted in having 11 12 a ten-foot-wide -- a potential ten-foot-wide access 13 easement along this property line. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So that's still 14 15 going to be on there then? I mean that doesn't have anything to do with the pedestrian use or whatever. 16 That's potentially for the citrus company? 17 MS. JOHNSON: The access --18 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yeah, the ten-foot-wide 19 across the east boundary. 20 No. That's actually off of this 21 MS. JOHNSON: property. The access easement that currently exists 22 for --23 24 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Right. 25 MS. JOHNSON: -- is off of the property

completely, so the ten feet that he's asking for from us would be a new easement.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. But it's still going to be used by the Florida Citrus, right?

MS. JOHNSON: No, I don't think so.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Then I'm really confused on this then.

It says they apparently want to develop an access road along the east side. The existing right-of-way for this proposed road is large enough to accommodate a ten-foot easement for the Greenway.

So the Greenway has nothing to do with access.

The Greenway is --

MS. JOHNSON: Yeah, let me change the word.

Let's talk about the trail easement as a trailway.

Okay? So we can distinguish between a road access and a trailway.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MS. JOHNSON: Does that help?

So there's a 60-foot-wide road access that's off of this property and to the east. What county parks had asked is that -- in our discussions it was determined that he's ultimately looking for a 20-foot-wide trail easement.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: And he was comfortable asking for ten feet of that to come out of the existing 60-foot road access and ten feet of it coming out of our property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Off your property. All right.

So that hasn't changed, though?

MS. JOHNSON: Not to my knowledge, except that the staff report no longer requests that easement, that trail easement, along the east side.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Was that an oversight, Josh?

MR. PHILPOTT: I think -- for the record, Josh Philpott on behalf of staff.

The discussion was -- I guess speaking on behalf of parks and rec, some of these discussions were held late, and the exact location of where this trail or Greenway will be located was not determined. There was some discussion using the eastern portion of this property as a connector to the Babcock property. However, there was also potential discussion about using Parkinson Road. And I guess what the parks and rec is requesting is to allow for a potential connection; however, the final determination hasn't been -- or the final location has not been determined

1 at this time.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So does the master concept plan need to be amended to remove that ten-foot designation or should it remain on there?

MR. PHILPOTT: Through this memorandum, I believe they're requesting the ten feet to remain.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. But there's not a condition of approval on that.

MR. PHILPOTT: Correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And that's the -- because you're requiring all the others to --

MR. PHILPOTT: Correct. And I believe that's a result of some of the discussions that were held so late in the process.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. PHILPOTT: There was a determination that this was absolute, that they wanted that; however, they were still looking into whether or not Parkinson Road could potentially provide it. I guess the direction that it's coming from, parks and rec is, this could be a potential connection as well.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. FREDYMA: Can I ask --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Are we looking at any kind of a -- I mean if the applicant is willing to donate

that ten-foot-wide strip along the -- is there any kind of a credit that they get for park impact fees or anything else?

MR. FREDYMA: There may be a potential for park impact fees. Again, it depends on what it is and what it's tied to and whether it's part of some park project, which at this point I don't know enough about the request.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: See, and I don't either.
Russ?

MR. SCHROPP: And I've never gotten park impact fee credits before, so I don't know how that -- but, however --

MR. FREDYMA: There's two types. There's community and regional.

MR. SCHROPP: And I would simply submit that if it's entitled to park impact fee credits, then we'd be entitled to them; and if not, we're not and that will be worked out at the time of dedication.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: The only thing that concerns me is that we have sort of an open-ended question here. Does parks really want this? I mean we've got it shown on the master concept plan, but we've got a condition requiring them to remove everything but the one across the north. So if parks

still wants that at the east, then I think that the condition needs to be modified to indicate that a potential ten-foot strip along the east, to be determined at a later time -- I mean something that indicates that the master concept plan is not incorrect as it stands right now, but -- and then final determination to be made at a later point.

MR. SCHROPP: And I don't have any objection to that, but I would request that the later point be no later than at time of development order for the project. That seems to be the logical time.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. I'll let you guys in our first break work out some language on that, but that's the one thing that I do think needs to go in here. If we're not going to definitely require them to take that off, then we need to acknowledge that it's there and that it may potentially be a requirement at development order stage.

MR. FREDYMA: And that would ultimately relate to the two notes that are on the east side, this one and this one. I would agree.

I mean I think we need to be somewhat specific; and, as Russell said, if they're entitled to park impact fee credits, community or regional park, whichever it happens to be at the time, that's

certainly appropriate.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. I agree.

MR. FREDYMA: I just don't know at this point whether it is or isn't.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Any other questions of Shellie?

MR. SCHROPP: No.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I do have one other question, Shellie. I'm sorry.

Looking at the aerial over here on the -- the applicant's aerial, I guess, is that a canal on the north property line between that and the citrus area? Is that a canal or is that just heavy vegetation?

MS. JOHNSON: This might be a better question for the environmentalist, but I believe that this is a canal with sort of a bank that abuts our property to the north; and it's part of the irrigation system for the citrus groves.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I remember reading that they had lots of canals around the citrus groves.

Okay.

All right. Thank you.

Josh?

MR. PHILPOTT: One more question.

MS. JOHNSON: Sure.

MR. PHILPOTT: Can you briefly discuss the existing crossing of the wetland feature and whether or not that is going to be or will be required to be expanded at the time of development?

MS. JOHNSON: Yup.

The way the road is proposed, it crosses this existing wetland right here. There is an existing bridge that meets the minimum width requirements and I guess construction standards for the roadway, so there really are no proposed improvements for that road at all. It's a bridge, basically.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Anything else of this witness?

MR. SCHROPP: No.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Anybody at the table?

MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, Shellie.

MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.

Next we'd like to call Parke Lewis, from Dex Bender and Associates to discuss the project's environmental issues.

As he's coming to the podium, I would note that he's previously appeared in this forum before and has been accepted as an expert in ecology and I would tender him as an expert in ecology at this hearing as

well. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Any objections from staff? MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Where did Kim get off to? UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She had to go to another meeting. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Any objections from the County Attorney? MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am. THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. I'll accept Parke as an expert in ecology. MR. SCHROPP: Thank you very much. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh. MR. SCHROPP: You may proceed. 

Thereupon,

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## PARKE LEWIS.

a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. LEWIS: Good afternoon. For the record, my name is Parke Lewis and I'm a biologist with W. Dexter Bender and Associates in Fort Myers; and we represent the applicant and we've prepared information for the submittal to Lee County.

I'm going to break it into three parts for you: The existing site conditions as they are out there and how they pertain to the property; post proposed development site conditions and environmental issues for the parcel; and then a summary of those issues as they relate to the Lee County Land Development Code.

The existing conditions vegetation map is the one that you see on the far left over there. That is an aerial photograph overlaying with the Florida land use cover and forms classification system mapping methodology that Lee County uses to identify wetlands and uplands and different types of habitats.

Very briefly, the existing site conditions on the 250-acre property consists primarily of just under 200 acres of improved pasture uplands. The remainder of the property is broken out into another 8.6 acres

of wetland pasture, roughly 11.6 acres of live oak and cabbage palm, got about almost 20 acres of cypress, an acre and a half of a small borrow area and I have about eight or nine acres of existing houses, fill pads and yards associated with the project area.

In regards to wetlands on the subject property, a wetland delineation was conducted with the South Florida Water Management District and the wetland boundaries were flagged and approved by them in June of 2006. That includes this area of wetland pasture here, which was probably historically forested wetlands; but it was cleared sometime at least prior to the '70s and it's all vegetation now.

This wetland area flows southwards off the property and into what is a tributary of Cypress Creek to the west, which extends into the Babcock property. That drains this area to the south.

In the northwest corner is an additional area of wetlands, consisting of oak and cypress, with a small cabbage and oak hammock upland area in the north corner. That drains this property to the northwest as well into the cypress wetlands on the adjacent preserve area as well.

Around that property you'll see a margin of uplands that consists of mature pine and cypress,

some palmetto areas that have been maintained as cattle pasture for a number of years, so a lot of it is open understory but still has a lot of mature trees.

One of these areas contains an existing house and yard here; got another house, out buildings here; stable area and existing home here underneath these mature pine and oaks as well.

It's important to note that this crossing is an existing culvert crossing for the existing road that accessed these buildings up here as well as these other homes.

As such, for the project no wetland impacts are proposed. All the wetlands within the property as well as their associated upland buffers, as well as associated upland areas of indigenous habitat, excluding those that already lie within these yards, the mature trees are included in the wetland preservation plan.

A protected species assessment was conducted for the property back in June of '06 and a supplemental protected species assessment was conducted in January, February, and March of '07. Species — a protected species assessment was conducted according to Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and Lee County approved methodologies.

We have five gopher tortoises on the subject property. As such, in the northwest corner, as you can see on the site plan, post development I have an upland preserve area consisting of this existing pine and oak hammock and upland pasture area that will be used as a tortoise preserve if and when site development occurs in which a gopher tortoise burrow is in the way of development.

So in regards to listed species on the site, that was the extent of the issues that were encountered.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. So what I understand you just to say was that if the little gopher tortoise -- if the little critter's in the way, you're going to move him?

MR. LEWIS: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: But if his burrow's not in the way, you're going to leave it.

MR. LEWIS: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: State guidelines require that if development occurs within 25 feet of a burrow, then we have to protect the burrow, move the tortoise off site. Given that I've got 200 acres of upland development, I've got 35.29 acres of preserve area post development, most of the burrows are going to be

unimpacted for road construction or house pads or driveways.

In the event that that does become necessary, we'd obtain a permit from the Game and Fish Commission to relocate them to the preserve area that Lee County is requiring us to include in our site plan.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Is that going to be -- after the development is completed, is there going to be a little fence or a barricade or something to keep those little critters in that area or are they going to be allowed to roam free at that point?

MR. LEWIS: Well, when the infrastructure -- if burrows are located within 25 feet of an area -- you always you have to watch out during construction -- if that proves to be the case, then those tortoises are excavated and relocated to a fenced area for the duration of that construction activity so that when you're done, the fence comes out and the tortoises can move.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Then they can roam around.

MR. LEWIS: Yeah.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. I just didn't want them penned up there if they didn't have to be.

MR. LEWIS: Oh, no, they're not indefinitely; and probably, given the nature of the development,

if the infrastructure, the initial road construction doesn't affect burrows, you're talking about a period of years of home and driveway development that you have to update and resurvey to make sure that that doesn't become an issue.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: In regards to the wetlands on the site, there are no -- as I mentioned before, there are no proposed wetland impacts to the property. In addition, there is a 25-foot minimum -- 15-foot minimum, 25-foot average upland buffer around all of the wetlands on site.

And again, to recap, in addition to that, all indigenous habitat areas that remain on site are included in the development -- in the plan as set aside.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: For example, these are small cypress wetlands on the property. Even though they're isolated, it would be avoided from development. This area is contiguous to an existing upland area, the cypress wetlands. These uplands here with the mature trees, at the request of Lee County the buffer has been enhanced and broadened to catch those areas. Even though they may not be native habitat, they're just

cattle pasture, but they've got some large, nice trees on them, county staff requested that we enlarge the buffer in those areas to include them and the applicant has concurred.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: At the current time there is a South Florida Water Management District surface water management permit application in house that will require us to obtain permits from Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission for anything involving listed species like the gopher tortoises.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Now, you're going to do a management plan on that only if they have to be moved? If they don't have to be moved, you don't do a management plan?

MR. LEWIS: No, ma'am. The management plan for the indigenous habitat, the indigenous habitat management plan for Lee County will include preserving those areas, regardless, and maintaining them --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: -- in a condition suitable for tortoises as well as in a native condition, regardless of the fact that tortoises are ever moved there or not.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. LEWIS: Part of that South Florida Water

Management District permit as well as Lee County's requirements at the time of development order will also require that all of the 35.29 acres of natural areas remaining on the site be maintained free of exotic and nuisance vegetation, which we have some out there. We have areas of 25, 50 percent Brazilian pepper in some areas.

And on top of that the district permit application that's in house will provide for the replanting of this area, which is roughly 6.3 acres of historic wetlands. It still gets wet here and water crosses it, but right now it's an actively used cattle pasture. So that area will be replanted and restored to its historic forested wetland condition.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. LEWIS: And, Russell, I think if you'd like
I can go down the checklist of the quickly five or six
things just --

MR. SCHROPP: Please.

MR. LEWIS: -- to recap for the Hearing Examiner.

In regards to the wetlands, you have 28.3 acres of wetlands. There are no wetland impacts proposed for the project.

In regards to the existing vegetation on site, these indigenous areas are all going to be preserved

and enhanced and maintained in perpetuity as part of the conservation easement under the South Florida Water Management District permit.

In regards to critical wildlife, the species that we have out there consists of the gopher tortoise and we're making accommodations for them should it be necessary to move them out of the way.

The waterways -- the wetlands on the property are tributaries to off-site wetlands to the northwest; and, moreover -- which is a seasonally inundated -- I should mention that. This appears to be only seasonally inundated. It's very dry during the dry season. But this is probably historically connected to wetlands to the east and to the north, but now it's a seasonally inundated wetland that connects to a tributary to Cypress Creek off to the west.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

Is that a borrow pit? Is that the little borrow pit thingy down here?

MR. LEWIS: I've got two them. I have got one here and one here.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Oh, that is one up there?

MR. LEWIS: Yes. ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Now, you're going to be taking that one out down here -- I mean

inside that preserve area?

MR. LEWIS: Within the preserve area?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yes.

MR. LEWIS: No. That's going to be replanted.
We're not going to do any filling or excavating within the wetlands.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: So it will still stay?

MR. LEWIS: It's going to stay, but it's going to be planted and enhanced.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So animals can still go there and drink. Okay.

MR. LEWIS: I sold myself short. I've got another -- up here I've got another borrow pit, which is included in the preserve areas. So, yeah, if you have -- at the current time the cattle need these areas to get water. It's pretty dry out there and wetlands don't hold water.

I do have another one that's actually surrounding the northwest corner upland preserve area.

So at the request of Lee County we had this area set aside; but in order to provide a little bit more upland grassy pasture areas for the tortoises, the applicant agreed to expand it, pick up another acre, so that in the event we have to move tortoises, we've got a little more room.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Good.

MR. LEWIS: And, again, in regards to rare and unique uplands, we don't have rare and unique uplands; but we do have what Lee County considers heritage trees, mature pines and live oaks, on the site, which are -- in coordination with Kim at DES have been incorporated into the buffer areas and into the indigenous habitat so that they're protected.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Good.

MR. LEWIS: That's a quick summation, Russ. Do you want me to go on?

MR. SCHROPP: I think that covers it. I have no questions.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by staff?

MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: County Attorney?

MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Parke, I don't have any questions either. You were quite clear.

Applicant's next witness.

MR. SCHROPP: Yes. Thank you. If we could call Stephanie Caldwell, project engineer. She will address sewer, water and surface water management.

I believe, while she's been a practicing engineer since -- about eight years, it looks like, I believe

this is her first appearance in this forum, so I would like to briefly go through her qualifications and tender her as an expert in civil engineering. 

Thereupon, 1 2 STEPHANIE CALDWELL, 3 a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows: MR. SCHROPP: So, if you could, just state your 5 name, address and occupation and where you're employed. 6 7 MS. CALDWELL: Sure. My name is Stephanie 8 Caldwell. I'm employed by Barraco and Associates as a 9 professional engineer and the address is 2271 McGregor Boulevard. 10 MR. SCHROPP: Okay. And could you briefly 11 summarize your educational background? 12 Sure. I attended college at the 13 MS. CALDWELL: University of Florida, graduated in December of 1995. 14 15 I'm sorry. I saw your smile. And worked mostly in Jacksonville till about 16 17 2003 and have been down here for about a year and half now, practicing engineering. 18 19 MR. SCHROPP: Your degree from the University of Florida is in --20 MS. CALDWELL: Bachelor of Science in civil 21 22 engineering. 23 In 1995? MR. SCHROPP: MS. CALDWELL: And I got my PE registration in 24 25 July of 2000.

1 water management? MS. CALDWELL: That's correct. 2 3 MR. SCHROPP: Are you a member of any professional 4 associations? MS. CALDWELL: No, I'm not currently. 5 6 MR. SCHROPP: Okay. And you've been a licensed 7 professional engineer since when? 8 MS. CALDWELL: Since July of 2000. 9 Thank you. With that, I would MR. SCHROPP: tender the witness as an expert in civil engineering. 10 11 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Any objections from staff? 12 MR. SCHROPP: And I'm sorry, if I could submit 13 a --14 MR. PHILPOTT: Do you have an extra copy of that? 15 MR. SCHROPP: No, I don't have an extra copy. 16 MS. CALDWELL: I have copies. 17 MR. SCHROPP: Okay. Great. I'll submit one for 18 the record, if I could, a copy of her resume. 19 THE HEARING EXAMINER: That will be Applicant's 20 Exhibit -- are both the other aerials on the board 21 staff's or is the one over behind you, Josh, is that 22 applicant's over there? 23 MR. PHILPOTT: Yes, ma'am. THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. This will be 24 25 Applicant's Exhibit Number 4.

1 MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. 2 If I could ask a couple questions. MR. FREDYMA: 3 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Certainly. MR. FREDYMA: And I'm sorry. Maybe you answered 4 5 it and I missed. How long have you -- I know you said you worked 6 or you started work at Barraco in --7 8 MS. CALDWELL: It was February of 2006, a little 9 over a year ago. 10 MR. FREDYMA: A little over a year ago. Any work 11 in Lee County or this area prior to that? MS. CALDWELL: No. No, I was new to the area at 12 that time. 13 MR. FREDYMA: Any projects that you've worked 14 15 on that we might be familiar with, couple names of residential projects in particular that --16 MS. CALDWELL: Here in Lee County? 17 MR. FREDYMA: Yes. 18 19 MS. CALDWELL: Is it okay for me -- I guess everything's public record. 20 21 I've been working on the Paseo subdivision that's within the city limits of Fort Myers. I've worked 22 on -- for Taylor Woodrow Homes, Lucaya, which is off 23 McGregor, and also Stonegate, which is on Gladiolus. 24 We're currently going through our DO submittal on that. 25

And the other stuff, there's some in Hendry 1 2 County, a little bit in Charlotte County; but that's about it for Lee County so far. 3 But so far, again, your work thus MR. FREDYMA: far has all been within the State of Florida? 5 6 MS. CALDWELL: Yes. 7 MR. FREDYMA: Okay. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Anything else from the 8 9 County Attorney? I don't have any other questions. 10 MR. FREDYMA: THE HEARING EXAMINER: Anything else from staff? 11 12 MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am. 13 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Any objections to her being accepted as an expert in civil engineering? 14 MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am. 15 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Accepted. 16 17 MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. Proceed. 18 MS. CALDWELL: Okay. I'm here to give you a 19 brief synopsis on the engineering design intent for 20 Amazing Grace. There's four main components involved 21 in the engineering design; and that would be water, 22 sewer, fire protection and storm water management. 23 As far as the water needs, because there are no 24 25 existing water mains located in the vicinity of the

project, the potable water demand will be provided through individual wells. Each homeowner will be responsible for the permitting and construction of his or her well.

Likewise, with the sewage collection, due to the lack of any force main or sewer in the area, the sewage collection will be provided through individual septic tanks. Those will also be permitted individually by the homeowners. And in reviewing the State of Florida minimum criteria for these septic tank configurations, due to the large lot size proposed for this development, we well exceed both the minimum lot area requirements and the minimum separation distances between, say, the septic tanks and potable wells or nonpotable wells, so that should not be a problem.

We've also reviewed the USDA soil survey to try to determine the suitability of the soils for the septic tanks and took some samples on site and they both confirmed that the site consists mainly of soil -- I'm sorry, sands which are suitable for the construction of these individual septic tanks, so the on-site samples confirm the information that we found in the soil survey.

The fire protection for the site will be

accommodated through a series of drafting hydrants.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'm sorry?

MS. CALDWELL: Drafting hydrants.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. CALDWELL: Now, because of the lack of water mains in the area, these drafting hydrants are designed in a similar fashion to standard fire hydrants; but instead of pulling water from a water main, it pulls water from the lake system. And the influent pipe that's going to be pulling this water is placed deep enough into the lake so as not to be affected by the seasonal fluctuations in the groundwater table, so water will be available when it's needed. And also the minimum spacing for these fire hydrants will conform with the Lee County Land Development Code, which is 800 feet spacing, so they basically will act like standard fire hydrants and be in accordance with the Land Development Code.

The storm water management system consists of a series of swales, roadway culverts and driveway culverts that will direct the runoff from the individual lots to the centralized lake management system; and these lakes have been sized to adequately store and treat runoff resulting from the 25-year, three-day storm event, which is a standard design

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criteria in this area.

And these lakes, as Shellie had mentioned earlier, there is some green space in between them. From a storm water point of view, the lakes will all be connected with equalizer pipes, so they will act as a single, unified lake. And there will be a control structure -- it's located in the northeast portion of the lake -- that will discharge the treated runoff into the existing wetlands at a slow and controlled rate not to exceed the maximum allowable discharge as set forth by Southwest Florida Water Management District, which I believe for this site is 37 CSM, which is a pretty low allowable discharge. It's about 13 CFS for this entire site.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. CALDWELL: And that's about it for my summary.

If you have any questions --

MR. SCHROPP: I have no questions. Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by staff?

MR. PHILPOTT: Yeah, just -- the installation of dry hydrants and use of dry hydrants, are they acceptable fire prevention methods for the State of Florida?

MS. CALDWELL: Yes. We've actually used them on a couple of previous projects that are located in

Lee County that are not too far away from this project and they were accepted.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: County Attorney?

MR. FREDYMA: One follow-up.

Has the servicing fire district -- do they accept dry hydrants with this type of configuration?

MS. CALDWELL: Yes. I believe Caloosa Preserve is in the same district as this project and it was accepted for that. Now, we can have subsequent conversations with them to make sure -- you know, at the time that we submit for a development order to make sure they are on board with it.

MR. FREDYMA: Okay. Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. I don't have anything, Stephanie. Thank you.

MS. CALDWELL: Okay. May I give you a business card?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you.

Applicant's next witness.

MR. SCHROPP: Next we'd like to call Ted Treesh, the project traffic consultant; and as he's coming to the podium, I'd note he's previously appeared in this forum before and has been accepted as an expert in transportation planning, as recently as this morning in another hearing, as I recall, but I would tender him as

1	an expert in transportation planning at this time.
2	THE HEARING EXAMINER: Any objections from staff?
3	MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am.
4	THE HEARING EXAMINER: County Attorney?
5	MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am.
6	THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Accepted.
7	MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.
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Thereupon,

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TED TREESH,

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a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

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MR. TREESH: Good afternoon. Ted Treesh for

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the record, with T. R. Transportation Consultants. Our firm prepared the traffic impact study in

conjunction with this application; and then there's some transportation comments made in the staff report prepared by Josh on Page 11 and then supplemented by Attachment E of the staff report, which is a memo from Lili Wu to Josh, basically summarizing the information in our report; and we're in agreement with that information.

Basically, this project, as Shellie indicated, will be served by Persimmon. Persimmon, as you travel south -- I believe I'll refer to this overall -- this larger exhibit.

> Do we have an exhibit number on this yet? That's 3. THE HEARING EXAMINER:

MR. TREESH: Exhibit 3.

Persimmon travels south, where it intersects with North River Road. North River Road, there's a bend in the road at this location where Persimmon intersects and then North River continues south, curves again

where Broadway crosses the river, and intersects with State Route 80. So the majority of our trips, peak hour trips, obviously, the home to work, work to home trips, will most likely be destined towards State Route 80, as that is the major corridor in this vicinity that gets you into LaBelle to the east and the City of Fort Myers to the west.

River Road on the north side of the river does travel westward towards State Route 31 and then you can intersect with State Route 78 to continue on to the west as that road as well; but, obviously, the majority of these trips we analyzed traveling down Persimmon, down North River Road via Broadway to intersect with Palm Beach.

And our analysis indicated that both the existing as well as projected level of service on those two roadways, North River and Broadway, will operate at an acceptable level of service. Our analysis shows at build out a level of service C on those roadways. As you are aware, the Lee Plan allows a level of service E on all roadways in the county, so we're well within the level of service threshold; and the level of service C volumes are even less than 50 percent of the overall capacity of the roadway, so our project of -- the proposed trips we're anticipated

to generate from the 50 dwelling units will not significantly impact those roadways.

Further improvements will be analyzed at the time of the local development order when we look at the impacts specifically at the intersection of Persimmon and North River Road. We'll have to relook at that intersection again at the time of local development order for the project; but, overall, the impact to the roadways is within the guidelines of the Lee Plan.

That's really all I have to offer this morning.

I'd be more than happy -- or this afternoon.

Be more than happy to answer any questions.

MR. SCHROPP: I have no follow-ups.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by staff?

MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: County Attorney?

MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Ted, answer me just a couple.

MR. TREESH: Sure.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Now, looking at the aerial photograph over here, it looks like that Persimmon is maybe paved, okay? I can't tell for sure.

MR. TREESH: Yes.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. So it is paved.

Now, where it takes a jog and goes to the east, is that still part of Persimmon or is that a different roadway? You see over here it curves and goes that way?

MR. TREESH: Yes, it does curve. I'm not sure if it keeps the name Persimmon. Perhaps the area residents would know better than I on that.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. TREESH: But it dead ends as you go further to the east.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. But coming onto the property, that is a dirt road, that is not paved; is that correct?

MR. TREESH: That's correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So the connection there of the internal roadway is going to have to be paved and it's going to have to --

MR. TREESH: That's correct. And there is a curve right at our property corner as well. We'll have to work out at time of development order the geometrics. This probably will end up being a T intersection.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. But the -ignoring the level of service right now, the roadway
itself is standard? I mean it meets the county

requirements and whatnot for a local road? Do you 1 know? 2 MR. TREESH: I am not sure in terms of its width, 3 if that meets the local road standards. 4 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. 5 MR. TREESH: I did not survey that. 6 Okay. Josh, do you know? 7 THE HEARING EXAMINER: 8 MR. PHILPOTT: There was --It looks awful narrow. THE HEARING EXAMINER: 9 MR. PHILPOTT: There was some question as far 10 as the exact width; however, if it is deficient in 11 any manner, it will have to be improved to meet local 12 road standards prior to development. 13 THE HEARING EXAMINER: By this developer? 14 MR. PHILPOTT: Prior to any issuance of 15 development order. If -- I guess if they could lobby 16 Lee County DOT to improve it, but I doubt that. 17 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Ted, how far is 18 19 it from the property all the way down to North River Road? 20 MR. TREESH: I want to say it's about a mile. 21 It's mile and a quarter. 22 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: MR. TREESH: Yeah, just over a mile. This 23 distance. 24 Is that a county-maintained road at 25 MR. FREDYMA:

this point, do you know? MR. TREESH: Persimmon? Yes, it is. THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. MR. FREDYMA: Thank you. THE HEARING EXAMINER: I don't have any other questions. Anything else from anybody at the table for this witness? MR. SCHROPP: No. MR. TREESH: Okay. Thank you. MR. SCHROPP: As a final witness we'd just like to recall Shellie Johnson to kind of summarize a few issues with regard to the density on the project. 

Thereupon,

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## SHELLIE JOHNSON,

a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, further testified as follows:

MS. JOHNSON: Shellie Johnson, planner with Barraco and Associates.

I just wanted to kind of go back to the Policy 1.4.4, which is the open lands future land use category and description.

Based on the testimony here today, particularly Parke's environmental testimony, I think that we've well demonstrated that any adverse impacts to environmental -- to environmentally sensitive areas on the site have been protected or mitigated very well.

As Parke discussed, these natural wetland areas are not being impacted. This area that was previously disturbed is going to be restored. This borrow pit here -- I guess that's what you call it -- will be replanted. This pit here is incorporated into the proposed lake and this pit here will be part of the preservation area.

> THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. JOHNSON: What's important to note here is that the preservation areas that are associated with the project will all fall under common ownership of

the homeowners' association, which grants the project or grants these areas a much higher level of protection from being disturbed or destroyed because of that, that type of ownership, as compared to -- if this project were to be developed at one unit per ten acres and not go through the PD process, it could simply be divided into ten-acre parcels with no controls over those particular areas as -- because probably what would result is a subdivision of the land that would include pieces of those conservation areas in each lot that would then really be controlled or at the will of each property owner.

So having said that, the open lands policy and the ability to have an opportunity to increase density slightly but at the benefit of conserving the natural areas that are on the site is beneficial and I think that the project does maintain consistency with that policy.

MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.

That's what I wanted her to basically expound on on the basis of primarily Mr. Lewis's testimony, that in fact the project as proposed does meet the qualification for the increased density contained in the open lands policy.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. SCHROPP: If there's any questions -- I have 1 no questions of her, but --2 3 THE HEARING EXAMINER: County Attorney, did you have a question? 4 5 MR. FREDYMA: Ag use. 6 MR. SCHROPP: Yes, there is ag use on the property. I assumed that -- does the staff report 7 not have the standard condition? 8 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yes, it has a condition 9 in it. 10 It does. And I guess what that 11 MR. FREDYMA: 12 brings up is the need to add to the schedule of uses, 13 we probably should add agricultural use subject to Condition 15. I might even suggest maybe it read 14 15 agricultural use, livestock grazing, subject to Condition 15. 16 MR. PHILPOTT: I'm just -- the concern that I 17 may have is agricultural uses are not a permitted use 18 19 in a residential planned development. 20 MR. FREDYMA: Well, they are -- in this case they 21 would be temporary because they're subject to Condition 15 till the time the DO is pulled. 22 23 MR. SCHROPP: Right. 24 In the past what we've normally MR. FREDYMA: 25 done is we've put that in the uses, the schedule or

table of uses, so I think it would be appropriate to 1 do that; and there's a policy that allows them to 2 3 continue until they are pulled for a development. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is it in there, Josh? 4 MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am. 5 THE HEARING EXAMINER: It is not. All right. 6 7 Could it be -- Josh, in your opinion can it be viewed as a temporary use? Does it fall within the 8 definition of temporary use in the -- or under the 9 temporary use section? Because I know there are 10 certain things that are listed underneath the temporary 11 12 use section. MR. PHILPOTT: Just to give you a definition 13 quickly --14 15 MR. FREDYMA: It's been a past practice. 16 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh. 17 MR. SCHROPP: Yeah. THE HEARING EXAMINER: I know; but that comment 18 19 has never come up before, John, which I think is rather interesting. 20 MR. PHILPOTT: It is not defined in 34-2; however, 21 it does have --22 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Look under 23 temporary use in the back where it goes and talks 24

about the different things, the Christmas tree sales

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and fireworks and construction trailers and that kind of stuff.

MR. SCHROPP: If I'm not mistaken, this policy or the condition that we've historically had in these rezonings has evolved from the County Attorney's Office; and I believe the view is that it's quasi -- it's kind of a quasi-legal nonconforming use after the zoning is improved but can continue until the development order is actually issued.

MR. FREDYMA: Actually, we don't take credit or blame for it. Actually it's coming from the Department of Community Development. And actually I think it was actually found in the comp plan, 9.1.2, I think.

I know we like to try to address it.

Just let me look quick. Recognizing that it disappears --

MR. PHILPOTT: Specifically relating to agricultural uses, it's not really discussed under --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Temporary uses?

MR. PHILPOTT: Correct.

Just the purpose, the purpose statement. The purpose of the subdivision is to specify regulations applicable to certain temporary uses which because of their impact on surrounding land uses require a

temporary use permit. 1 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okav. 2 MR. PHILPOTT: I'm not really sure that 3 4 agricultural -- I mean it just brings up a point and that's why I was a little uncomfortable with adding 5 agricultural uses to the schedule of uses. 6 7 MR. SCHROPP: There is a policy, as John noted, in the Lee Plan, Policy 9.2.2, which says planned 8 9 development rezonings within future urban areas, which 10 isn't applicable to here, but then it says bona fide 11 agricultural uses that exist at the time of rezoning may be approved and the use allowed to continue until 12 13 development commences. 14 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. MR. SCHROPP: That's where it's coming from. 15 THE HEARING EXAMINER: That's where it's coming 16 from. All right. 17 MR. FREDYMA: But the difference, obviously, here 18 is this is not a future --19 But the intent THE HEARING EXAMINER: Land use. 20 21 is the same. 22 Uh-huh. MR. FREDYMA: 23 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So ag use is what? 24 Cattle grazing and pasturage? 25 I believe it's just livestock MR. FREDYMA:

grazing is what's recited in the ag affidavit that's been provided -- actually, livestock grazing and pasturage, I think is what the words were.

This is from the ag affidavit, the agricultural affidavit that was provided by Ayal Reyes. A-Y-A-L -- I'm sorry, A-V-A-L.

MR. SCHROPP: A-Y-A-L, you're correct.

MR. FREDYMA: It's hard to read the copy.

Let's see here.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And it calls it grazing and pasturage?

MR. FREDYMA: It said livestock grazing and pasturage.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. That's what we'll stick in for the use then.

MR. FREDYMA: Okay.

And, again, I understand the point that Josh makes. I mean, obviously, my other choice would be to simply to exclude the ag use altogether and it would terminate with the approval of the zoning; but that hasn't been a policy that's been followed or endorsed necessarily.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. As long as the Lee Plan allows it. Even if the regs don't allow it, the Lee Plan does.

MR. FREDYMA: It's geared towards urban -- future 1 2 urban land use categories, but --3 THE HEARING EXAMINER: I think the argument can be made the intent is the same. 4 MR. FREDYMA: It's what's been done in other 5 6 cases, so --7 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Any other? 8 MR. SCHROPP: No. Thank you. With Shellie's presentation, that concludes our 9 presentation and we would like the opportunity for 10 rebuttal if the need arises. 11 Thank you. 12 THE HEARING EXAMINER: You need five minutes, 13 Josh? 14 MR. PHILPOTT: Please. 15 16 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. How's the baby 17 doing? You sent her home? Oh, okay. I was going to 18 let you go ahead and testify now so you could go ahead 19 and leave. 20 All right. The staff's asking for a five-minute 21 break here. Let's take -- let's go ahead and make it 22 ten minutes because it always runs into more than five. 23 Be back here, please, at three o'clock. 24 25 Water only in this room.

1	we'll take up staff's presentation and then go
2	to the public input. Okay?
3	Three o'clock, please.
4	(Proceedings recessed.)
5	THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right, Josh.
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Thereupon,

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JOSH PHILPOTT,

3 4 a witness, produced by the Staff, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

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MR. PHILPOTT: For the record, Josh Philpott on behalf of staff. My resume is on file with the Hearing Examiner and I ask to be accepted as an expert in planning and zoning.

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MR. SCHROPP: No objection.

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Accepted.

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MR. PHILPOTT: The subject property consists,

obviously, of 250 acres on the north end of Persimmon

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obviousty, of 250 acres on the north end of reforminor

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Ridge Road. Currently there are three existing

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single family homes on the property as well as some

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agricultural uses that -- grazing fields as well as

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some equestrian facilities.

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The subject property is in the open lands future

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land use category.

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To the north is Florida Citrus, very large,

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covering several sections of land, citrus groves.

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It is again open lands future land use category and agriculturally zoned.

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Just to get the zoning out of the way and future land use, the entire area surrounding the subject

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property is in the open lands future land use category.

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There is some change, approximately half a mile south, half a mile to three-quarters of a mile, where it changes to rural as it gets closer to the North River Road intersection.

To the west of the subject property is Babcock, a recently purchased property from Babcock Ranch.

This is currently being maintained by the state; but at sometime in the future, I think the expectancy is about five years that this will be locally maintained as a conservation area.

To the east of the subject property are single family residences with agricultural uses; to the south, again, a mixture of residential and agricultural uses. There's also a preserve area and this area right here is currently conservation.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: What area is that? That's within a quarter of a mile of the property?

MR. PHILPOTT: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. And who owns it?

MR. PHILPOTT: I believe it's Conservation 2020

or --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yeah, the county owns it.

MR. PHILPOTT: Yeah, it's a county-owned property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: County-owned, all right.

MR. PHILPOTT: Yes, ma'am. I think that was

actually a purchase that we made several years ago.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: Again, the subject property is on Persimmon Ridge Road. Access to that is provided from North River Road.

Just to go through some of the staff report.

I'll start off with discussing the future land use designation. This is one of the more important policies -- or one of the more important aspects of this rezoning.

The subject property is located in the open lands future land use category, along with associated wetlands. The open lands future land use category has a density of one unit per ten acres. However, the density can be increased to one unit per five acres if a residential planned development is pursued and approved which protects environmental features of the site.

To go through some of the environmental features, as the applicant has discussed -- it would probably be best to use the applicant's exhibit. I believe this is 1?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yes -- no. I'm sorry.

That's 2. Master concept plan is 1.

MR. PHILPOTT: All right. As you can see here

on the FLUCCS map and the vegetation wetland map overlaid on an aerial, a large wetland extends through the southern portion of the property and then extends east off the property.

Also, another portion is located in the northeast corner of the site.

The applicant has provided a portion of this as restoration which is currently being used for grazing lands as well as preservation of the existing forested wetlands that extend through the site. Also, beyond that wetland delineation, additional uplands have been preserved or proposed to be preserved.

One crossing does exist of this wetland through the southern portion of the property. As testimony has been given, no expansion or increased impact will be done due to the development. Currently that crossing is sufficient to provide access.

The northern area of the property also has cypress wetlands which are preserved, as well as some uplands that are adjacent that will be preserved as well.

There are large heritage vegetation, trees, that are surrounding some of the existing facilities on the site. The single family homes, much of that has been maintained in a lawn manner, yard, cleared understory

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with turf or grass under it; and the applicant plans to keep that. However, there are no conditions requiring that remain due to some of the difficulty in enforcing the conservation of hammocks when located within yards or within parcel boundaries.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: Those do fall within the proposed parcel lines and aren't preserved at this time.

The density that the applicant is requesting is one unit per five acres of uplands. Approximately 221 acres of uplands currently exist on the property. That allows for 44 dwelling units from the uplands. Currently there are 28 acres of wetlands on the site, with a density range of one unit per 20 acres of wetlands. The applicant does have one dwelling unit that may be transferred to the uplands, for a total of 45 dwelling units on the 250 acres.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: So my understanding is the three dwelling units that are currently on the property will remain, so there will be 42 new dwellings on the property.

MR. PHILPOTT: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Forty-two additional. Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: Lee County staff has worked with

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the applicant to preserve a significant portion of the wetlands as well as restore those areas that have been impacted as grazing land to try and create as much of a contiguous -- or continuous wetland through the property, as you can see here. This will be restored and provide a continuous wetland, as well as this portion being contiguous to the Babcock conservation area to the west.

without going through all the detail of environmentally sensitive lands as defined in the future land use -- or the -- excuse me, the Lee Plan, Policy 107.1.1, Sub 4, B, staff has again tried to preserve as much of that as possible. The applicant has been willing to preserve as much as possible as well.

Policy 5.1.7 of the Lee Plan directs that staff maintain development regulations that require community facilities in residential developments, that they are functionally related to all dwelling units and easily accessible via pedestrian and bicycle pathways. With the proposed development providing for the equestrian connections as well as pedestrian connections throughout the property, and the private recreational facility which is equestrian related in the center of the property, these pedestrian and equestrian

connections throughout the internal portion of the property provide for easy access to this facility for the residents.

Also, as we discussed briefly, the northern portion of the property will have a ten-foot mixed use easement along -- a mixed use trail easement along the northern portion to provide access to the Babcock Ranch in the future.

Now, the reason we have the ten-foot connection on the north at this point is it's a result of the Lee County Greenways map, which promotes trail facilities that will interconnect throughout the entire county. The Greenways map does show a connection in this area from southern Lee County -- or, excuse me, southern -- the State Road 31 -- excuse me, I can't even talk -- the Alva area --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: -- through this area and to Babcock to provide for passive recreation in the Babcock preserve area. The applicant has agreed to provide this ten-foot connection.

Parks and rec will be working with future applicants, potentially Florida Citrus, to provide for additional space to expand for that facility as well as using existing facilities to provide potential

connections as well.

There is an access easement extending along the eastern portion of the property; however -- this property, to allow for connection to the north. However, that is an access easement and has certain restrictions that aren't yet determined as far as the extent of how much area can be used.

So as outlined in the memo from parks and rec -
I believe it's Attachment D --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: D, yes.

MR. PHILPOTT: -- discusses a ten-foot easement along this portion of the property. As illustrated by the applicant -- or illustrated by the master concept plan and agreed to by the applicant previously, applicant has volunteered to include that ten-foot easement as well, which will provide for connectivity to the general public to the passive recreational area to Babcock.

This allows for the applicant to integrate his -or the applicant's pedestrian and equestrian access
to Babcock into one single location, which provides for
easier maintenance and management of the conservation
area of Babcock rather than several single access
points throughout the development. It basically
gathers -- the area gathers all the pedestrian and

equestrian mixed use trail activity to a single access point.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Would it not have been easier just to have that ten-foot-wide trail easement come along the south boundary?

MR. PHILPOTT: Well, I'm glad you mentioned that.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: I will discuss that.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Thank you.

MR. PHILPOTT: Since you asked.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: It looks like it would just be more convenient to everybody.

MR. PHILPOTT: Absolutely. Just as discussion's sake, that was something we discussed -- a pretty lengthy discussion as far as this access along here.

The reason that we have a concern about using this access point is due to the crossing of environmental features. North here, this is an existing wetland which has flow which would be -- have to be crossed.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Just put a humped bridge, a nice big humped bridge.

MR. PHILPOTT: Well, Lee County Parks and Rec felt that it was more important to preserve that and without impacting the wetland, to have the equestrian or the mixed use trail along the north to where it can

be integrated into some of the uplands which extend into Babcock.

Also, this is a very impacted area along the north. As you can tell, the Florida Citrus has a drainage canal that basically has a big berm on the southern portion of this, which would provide for additional space in the future for expansion of that trail facility; and environmentally that was not a choice that they were looking to use.

The other portion -- the other option, as I mentioned briefly before, was using -- I'm sorry, I forget the name of this road.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Parkinson.

MR. PHILPOTT: (Cont'g.) -- Parkinson Road and looking into potential easements or access from this corner. However, that's still in the planning phases and --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: But, Josh, doesn't the ten-foot-wide corridor going -- you know, walkway, whatever, going east, going up the east boundary, isn't that going to have an effect on part of the wetland there, the recreated portion?

MR. PHILPOTT: And I think that's something that parks and rec is interested in. However, due to the extensive impact that is currently existing or that

currently exists, it was more of a concern to preserve the area where it narrowed down.

Again, this is a parks and rec design issue. Unfortunately, I have my parks and rec hat on; but I'm not employed by them.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. PHILPOTT: So we did -- just to, you know, give you a heads up, we did have extensive discussions relating to the design of that facility; and that is the memo, Attachment D, as a result of those discussions.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: And the applicant may be able to provide additional testimony as far as further design, but I am not aware of any.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. I understand the environmental concerns on the south boundary; but you've got environmental concerns on three different boundaries of this property, the east, the south and the north. And, I mean, it seems that any way you go here, unless you're going up the west boundary, you're going to step in a wetland or a preserve area somewhere.

MR. PHILPOTT: And, again, there may be changes to the design that doesn't require that connection

along the eastern boundary. It is something that I believe we're in agreement of a condition relating to -- at the time of development order. At the time of development order, should that not be required, should we have had access off Parkinson or worked through that design issue, it may not be of a concern.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: However, the north boundary I think is something that parks and rec would like to see as we move forward for Florida Citrus' potential additional access there; but, again, that's down the road.

So staff finds that the proposed rezoning is consistent with Policy 5.1.7 of the staff -- of the Lee Plan.

Moving on to water and sewer, as outlined on Page 8 of 12 of the staff report.

The subject property does not have access to potable water and sanitary sewer facilities from a public service or public utilities. Water and sewer will be provided through well and septic systems.

The proposed development does not meet the minimum requirements that require for the installation of sewer and water, and extending them to this area would be quite excessive and would have many, many

impacts.

Staff does find that the proposed rezoning is consistent with the Standard 11.1 and 11.2 of the Lee County Comprehensive Plan.

One thing that we haven't discussed is the planning community and allocation table.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh.

MR. PHILPOTT: Policy 1.7.6 provides an allocation table for both planning communities and future land use designations within Lee County.

The subject property is located in open lands future land use category in the Alva planning community. The Lee Plan has allocated a total of 175 acres for residential development in this category. A total of 83 acres are currently developed, which leaves a remainder of 92 acres.

As illustrated on the master concept plan, a breakdown of land use allocation or land use -- a land use table, it breaks down the allocation between residential, recreation rights-of-way, et cetera, et cetera. The residential allocation or the residential acreage is 152 acres.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh.

MR. PHILPOTT: Given that five acres of this property has already been taken into account under the

Lee Plan allocation table, that would leave -- or that would increase that allocation to 157, so there would be 152 new acres of residential development from this property or from this project.

Now, that includes residential lots, none of the open space or recreation facilities, buffering, et cetera.

With the existing 92 acres of development, the proposed 157 acres does not have a sufficient allocation; however, the -- I'm just trying to go through here real quick, and I may be misstating some of the numbers.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Assuming that they have to come up with the additional acreage before they can get their permits and whatnot, that means a Lee Plan amendment.

MR. PHILPOTT: And that's where I was going.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: The Lee Plan amendment process is currently -- there is a Lee Plan amendment that is currently being processed to increase that allocation to 157 acres, which the proposed development would exhaust.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So it's only increasing it to exactly what this development needs.

MR. PHILPOTT: Absolutely. 1 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okav. 2 MR. PHILPOTT: So here's a concern that may 3 arise; but, again, this is a condition of the rezoning. 4 Allocation is determined at the time of development 5 order. At this time there is a Lee Plan allocation --6 or Lee Plan amendment to increase the allocation to 7 provide for sufficient allocation for this development. 8 9 It just happened that way. It was not anticipated and put together that way. 10 As a matter of fact, I think that some of the 11 design had been changed to allow for -- to reduce the 12 proposed residential use. 13 Okay. Is the -- or should THE HEARING EXAMINER: 14 I ask Russ? 15 Is the Lee Plan amendment your client's or is this 16 something being sponsored someplace else? 17 It is a county-initiated Lee MR. PHILPOTT: No. 18 Plan amendment. 19 MR. SCHROPP: County sponsored. 20 THE HEARING EXAMINER: And the county can't add a 21 little more to the pot here? 22 MR. PHILPOTT: At this point, no, ma'am, the 23 reason being that we have transmitted -- from my 24 understanding, we have transmitted to the state and 25

the state has issued the ORC report. From discussions

I think that were held this morning, the ORC report -or the information from the state has been received.

I believe the hearing date is sometime in April --

MR. SCHROPP: That's my understanding.

MR. PHILPOTT: -- for adoption by the Lee County Board of County Commissioners.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. PHILPOTT: So to increase it further would require an additional Lee Plan amendment; and that process, the deadline for submitting applications, is September, from my memory. September.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: So there is a potential that additional allocation increase could be done prior to development order.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Is it your opinion then, looking at Condition Number 12 on Page 4 of 12, because -- well, if the applicant is not sponsoring the Lee Plan amendment, he's still going to have to comply with the planning community and acreage allocation table. So Condition 12 will take care of the potential deficit or your inability to -- your ability or inability to get permits.

MR. SCHROPP: Correct.

MR. PHILPOTT: Correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: So we don't need a special condition in there then. But what I am going to do is remove the last part of the sentence where it talks about the retail commercial standards and floor area and all that other stuff. That's coming out.

MR. PHILPOTT: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: There's no residential.

MR. FREDYMA: This morning we had a similar issue with Richard Gescheidt, with the other Hearing Examiner; and he changed it or suggested changing where it picks up in the middle of the table -- allocation table, comma, Map 16 and Table 1-B --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Comma, and then as well as other Lee Plan provisions, and just mark the rest of that out where it talks about tenant mix.

MR. FREDYMA: Well, it still has to be reviewed and found consistent with --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: It can't be.

MR. FREDYMA: -- all other Lee Plan provisions. So what he deleted is the retail commercial standards for site area, including range of gross floor area, location, tenant mix and general function. So he deleted that other part, I believe.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. FREDYMA: And I guess -- if I could ask a question.

If somebody else comes in with a development order request --

MR. PHILPOTT: Sure. I was getting there.

MR. FREDYMA: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: Should another development order or certificate of occupancy be issued for residential development, that would reduce -- depending on the type of development, the type of agricultural uses, et cetera, et cetera, that could adjust those numbers negatively and therefore allow for a lesser allocation available to the applicant. Should that happen, only that portion available of the development would be permitted through the development order and approved.

So should between now and the time the development order is approved, several homes are permitted in this area, the allocation would be reduced and therefore reduce the overall amount available for the applicant.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Unless they got another amendment.

MR. PHILPOTT: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh. Unless they requested a small plan amendment or something.

MR. PHILPOTT: Absolutely.

So currently staff does find that the proposed rezoning will have sufficient allocation and does recommend approval; however, as it states in the last paragraph under that heading, this finding is not a guarantee that there will be sufficient allocation for residential development in the future and a determination will be made at the time of local development approval.

Just to briefly discuss neighborhood compatibility.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Briefly.

MR. PHILPOTT: On neighborhood --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I think the audience is going to sleep here.

MR. PHILPOTT: On neighborhood compatibility, the major concern for staff was the residential use and the density that's proposed in relation to the residential and agricultural uses that currently exist in the surrounding area.

The applicant has complied with all the buffering requirements of the land development code, also has included a Type C -- is that a Type C buffer?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: No. That's a Type B buffer on the west.

MR. PHILPOTT: Type B buffer, and I believe that

1 was 30 feet.

MR. FREDYMA: Uh-huh.

MR. PHILPOTT: Thirty-foot-wide Type B buffer along the western portion of the property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Right.

MR. PHILPOTT: And one of the -- another concern was the option of a 30-foot-wide landscape buffer or a 25-foot-wide landscape buffer as required by Section 10-416, Sub (d)(6), of the Lee County Land Development Code, which is required whenever a road is within 125 feet of a residential use.

Along this eastern portion of the property, two road sections will be constructed within that 125 feet. Staff worked with the applicant to make sure that that was a 30-foot landscape buffer with larger vegetation than is required by the land development code at the time of planting to help relieve some of the concerns with this roadway. Staff did not find that the 25-foot buffer with a wall was appropriate in this rural area, and then only for a section, a short section having a wall.

As far as the lot size and density of the property, this is somewhat of a function of the future land use -- of open lands future land use category. It does allow for one unit per five acres;

however, some of the lot sizes are smaller due to the preservation.

The area will be developed in a residential nature, which will allow for equestrian facilities, which are normally accepted in rural areas such as this portion of Lee County.

Again, the lot sizes are a function of the environmental preservation that is required of the open lands future land use category. Should this property be developed in a nature not through the residential planned development, it would allow for agricultural lots of one unit per -- or one unit per ten acres, with agricultural zoning, which provides absolutely no protection of the environmental features of the site and could be potentially impacted greatly.

Staff finds that the proposed environmental conditions of the site and the site design and the preservation provided does allow for the increased density.

Transportation. Mr. Treesh briefly discussed -- or discussed that pretty extensively.

The proposed access road, Persimmon Ridge Drive, is a local road. It does not have traffic counts maintained by Lee County. However, two of the -- North River Road as well as Broadway Road were

analyzed as far as level of service. Currently North River Road functions at a level of service B and Broadway Road operates at a level of service C. Postdevelopment, with the build out year of 2011, both North River Road and Broadway Road are projected to operate at a level of service C, again which is an acceptable level of service per the Lee County Land Development Code.

Given that, no deviations were requested as part of this rezoning.

Staff does recommend approval with conditions.

I believe the applicant is in agreement with the conditions of rezoning.

And if there are any questions, I'd be more than willing to answer.

Kim Trebatoski is also here to answer any environmental questions that may arise.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Good.

Questions of this witness by the County Attorney?

MR. FREDYMA: I've got two questions, if I may.

MS. TREBATOSKI: I have a few things to say.

Josh, looking at the master concept plan and in particular the east side, you have two areas where there's shown a 30-foot-wide landscape buffer along what appears to be -- what would be the new roadway

constructed. At this point they appear to overlap. 1 THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'm sorry. What appears 2 3 to overlap? MR. FREDYMA: The road and the buffer area. 4 MS. TREBATOSKI: I can answer that during my 5 6 testimony. MR. FREDYMA: Okay. That's fine. 7 8 MR. PHILPOTT: Okay. THE HEARING EXAMINER: She's going to answer it 9 for you. 10 MR. FREDYMA: Let Kim answer that. That's fine. 11 And then affiliated with that, again -- I hate 12 to go back to the subject; but, again, the possible 13 future ten-foot trail easement in relation to the 14 15 roadway and the buffer --MS. TREBATOSKI: I'll address that. 16 MR. FREDYMA: And that's fine, we'll let Kim. 17 THE HEARING EXAMINER: I do have questions about 18 that of Kim. 19 MR. FREDYMA: Thank you. 20 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Anything else? 21 MR. FREDYMA: No, ma'am. 22 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by the applicant 23 of this witness? 24 25 I have none. Thank you. MR. SCHROPP: No.

I don't have any either. THE HEARING EXAMINER: MR. PHILPOTT: Wow. Josh, thank you. I asked THE HEARING EXAMINER: the one question I had regarding the allocation. 

1 Thereupon, 2 KIM TREBATOSKI. a witness, produced by the Staff, having been previously 3 duly sworn, testified as follows: 4 5 MS. TREBATOSKI: For the record, I'm Kim 6 Trebatoski, principal environmental planner. I am sorry I had to come and go between here, 7 but I had a meeting over at the water management 8 district that I had to get to that had some people 9 from Tallahassee down. 10 I will keep my testimony as brief as possible. 11 I wanted to more testify to some specifics 12 regarding the buffers and the proposed potential 13 Greenways and such. 14 15 First of all -- they want me to be tendered as an expert witness. I was just kind of going right over 16 it. 17 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. You've been accepted 18 here before in environmental --19 MS. TREBATOSKI: Matters for the land development 20 code and Lee Plan, yes. 21 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Any objections 22 from the applicant? 23 MR. SCHROPP: No objection. 24

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Accepted.

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MS. TREBATOSKI: I just wanted to note that actually the master concept plan is going to need just a slight revision on the west property line. That should be a Type F buffer, not a Type B; and it should be outside of all the lot lines. That's a standard for the land development code along the Babcock property that the county owns.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I think they've got the 30-foot width requirement.

MS. TREBATOSKI: It's labeled as a Type B and it goes through the lot lines. It needs to be outside the lot lines.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I see what you're saying.

Have you looked at this one, Kim? Because this
is a new one. This is one that was put up today.

MR. PHILPOTT: It still reflects B.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Still reflects it? Okay.

MS. TREBATOSKI: And the one from -- I'm sorry. There were plans coming in right up to the last minute and I had a couple of different projects that I've been juggling the due dates on them, and the March 14th one that was submitted does have the buffer through the lot lines and that needs to be adjusted. That needs to be common open area. Otherwise, it leads to problems.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And there was a condition

that set that out, though.

MS. TREBATOSKI: Hopefully I caught that, because I was writing my staff report as this March 14th one was being produced.

MR. SCHROPP: Condition 3-C addresses this.

MS. TREBATOSKI: I just wanted to make sure that we know anything that goes forward in final master concept plan, that that's a revision. The applicant's been real good at meeting with us and being -- adjusting the site plan as we discuss different issues.

The master concept plan along the roadways, the east line, when you build a new road adjacent to existing single family, you need to buffer that existing single family to protect their -- it usually is in their back yards and stuff, to protect some of their privacy and stuff from the lights.

This piece of property is really big, so trying to get it on the master concept plan and showing where it is -- it will have to be a 30-foot buffer outside of the right-of-way at the time that development order site plan is submitted for review. It cannot overlap the right-of-way. They did not ask for any such deviations.

The potential pedestrian/ bike, whatever it comes

up to be, recreational access, our parks and rec department is really trying to link our different preserve conservation areas that are open for passive recreation through a trail system; and that's why they became interested and involved in this project.

The small -- even though it looks like a smaller width of wetland across along the south property line, which it is a narrower width of wetland, but it's a forested wetland system that's in good quality versus on the east property line the wetland that that would have to cross is right now a hydric pasture.

When parks and rec designs these projects, it's like when DOT does stuff, they're like -- kind of like along 41 down in Estero where they had to put a boardwalk through part of the trail and then the sidewalks pick up on the other side, they would have to do similar type designs here.

The north property line -- and I'm sorry, I missed Parke's discussion, so I may be repeating him a little bit; but the north property line does have some existing berm that we believe the trail would be able to fit in there.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: On top of it?

MS. TREBATOSKI: Yeah.

And, now, you do end up coming into the

conservation lands in an area that would be wetland; but they would do the same thing, similar to the walkways in Six Mile Cypress Preserve. You design them to have the lowest amount of impact and it's that balancing act between allowing public access to even -- or in the case of a private preserve, private access to preserves.

There's a value in allowing minor impact in order to have a walkway so that people get exposed and experience the natural world and then they care more about it than standing back on the outside and saying why can't we see anything in there and then not -- and then their value to them personally drops when they can't actually go into it.

So there are many ways to design projects to be able to weave through in a low impact manner, to do that; and there was quite a bit of discussion over where the access would be best. And like Josh said, the final plan -- management plan for the Babcock property that the county has purchased is not finalized yet and there may be some change in the plan on how that property provides an access to the public.

Quickly, they preserved the majority of the areas with the existing vegetation. There are a couple of hammock areas that are not slated as separate

preserves and that's because there's already existing home sites under them. And one extremely nice one that I was like, "You're not taking that house out, are you," that's next to the larger system; and it's planned to remain that. It's planned to remain someone's yard.

If those hammock areas did not have homes associated with them already, county staff would have required them to be preserve areas even without the understory, because hammocks are one of the other areas — if you go through the whole environmental sensitive and follow it through in the Lee Plan, hammock areas are one of the areas to be looking at for preservation; but because both along this lot that you can see here and then —

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Kim, do me a favor. Come over to this one. It's bigger.

MS. TREBATOSKI: I know, but this one's got it overlaid where I can show it.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: But I can't see it over there.

MS. TREBATOSKI: I see another issue there.

But it's this -- this home, so it would have been hard to take the preserve out there because this is already someone's home site and lawns and stuff.

There actually is an existing home in amongst this hammock. We had asked them to design the project to go around the outside of that, which they may need to adjust this a little bit. The one before this had the road over.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. TREBATOSKI: And I see the road looks like it's going through, so I don't know if you want to condition that or not. We were trying to keep it outside of that oak and palm area.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. TREBATOSKI: Even though it's going to be on a private person's property, we were hoping that they would see the value in retaining that.

But I did just want to note, because if questions come up later from the board, why weren't those areas preserved, it's because there are existing homes there. Otherwise, we would have looked at it as being common area for the development under the open lands criteria for density.

And one last quick thing is if you go on the site -- when you do go out on this site, you'll notice some of the palm trees are very overly trimmed. On agricultural land we don't have jurisdiction over that, so that would not be allowed on other properties.

Just so you know that I am aware that that --1 2 THE HEARING EXAMINER: That has happened? MS. TREBATOSKI: That has happened out there. 3 And it's not a code THE HEARING EXAMINER: 4 5 violation on ag land. 6 MS. TREBATOSKI: No. 7 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. 8 MS. TREBATOSKI: So that's really -- I was 9 trying to clarify some of the questions that I had heard previously. 10 And, again, I apologize for having to run back 11 and forth. That doesn't typically happen. 12 But when people come all the way from Tallahassee, I need to 13 juggle right now without having another person. 14 15 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions, if any, by the 16 County Attorney? 17 MR. FREDYMA: To follow up on -- you answered a couple of the questions that I had, Kim; but one part 18 that I -- maybe you can explain. 19 what happens if they leave the ten-foot-wide 20 21 strip along here? What happens where it gets along the buffer areas that are shown? Would it then jump 22 23 into the roadway and travel there? MS. TREBATOSKI: There's a certain percentage 24 25 of your buffer that can be a sidewalk or trail, so

about this Greenways, this walk trail, whatever you --

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the path, whatever. Where is that going? I mean if 1 2 this applicant preserves the trail up the side and across the top, where's it going to the south? What's 3 it going to lead to? Do you have any idea? 4 Josh? 5 MS. TREBATOSKI: I don't. 6 7 MR. PHILPOTT: I do. 8 MS. TREBATOSKI: Parks and rec is being pretty diligent about making sure there are connecting trails 9 10 along the way. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is there another trail out 11 12 there already? MS. TREBATOSKI: I'm sorry, I don't know. 13 hoping they would be here. 14 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. 15 MR. PHILPOTT: Just --16 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Josh, do you know? 17 MR. PHILPOTT: Just as general discussion --18 MS. TREBATOSKI: I could go and get the Greenways 19 trails map. The plan might help us. 20 MR. PHILPOTT: Specific locations at this time 21 aren't determined. This is a countywide project that 22 we work on as we have rezonings or as we have funding 23 to acquire locations. 24 Currently, a trail doesn't exist in this area. 25

However, as this trail moves forward over time, we plan to connect these trails together.

One of the areas that we intend to connect it to is the county-owned facility here. I also believe there's some county conservation areas in this general area. I don't specifically remember which property.

But through county parks, through -- along roadways, when pedestrian connection is provided, those type of things, that we try and integrate the entire system together. So it's one of those things that we try -- we're going to have to start somewhere and we're starting somewhere and we're starting from Babcock, and we want to integrate this south and this is the -- I guess the first leg of this development.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. So if the county doesn't have any problem with them putting the walkway, the pathway, in the -- within the 30 or 40-foot buffer requirement and whatnot, that makes it a little easier for me.

I just have a problem with seeing a development come in and all of a sudden saying, hey, guys, guess what I want for Christmas, you know, I mean -- and give me this and give me that and I may use it and I may not. I have a problem with that kind of a, you know, let's get ours up front.

MR. PHILPOTT: Sure.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I mean especially since there's no real plans on where this is going and what this is going to do.

MR. PHILPOTT: Well, in general there are plans that are approved. Unfortunately, I didn't bring my copy of the Greenways plan that has been approved by the Lee County Board of County Commissioners.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: But does it encompass this entire area out here or is it just the Babcock Ranch?

MR. PHILPOTT: No. It's a general, countywide locational -- location of -- I can get that plan if you would like.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'd like to see it.

MR. PHILPOTT: Absolutely.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'd like to see a copy of that.

I realize that the applicant has agreed to this; and, you know, I don't want to throw a wrench in the works here, but I do have a concern about the county doing this to applicants when they come through the door, all of a sudden saying, hey, we think it would be nice if, so why don't you give to us or let us use, you know; and what's the applicant going to say most

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of the time? Uh-huh, okay, fine, not a problem, you can have whatever you want.

All right.

MR. PHILPOTT: I understand your concern.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I do wish somebody from parks and rec had been here on this one.

All right. Do we have any other witnesses from the county? Any other county staff?

> MR. PHILPOTT: No.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: No? All right.

All right. Folks, what we're going to do now is start taking public input. I don't have any white forms, so I need you when you come up one at a time, please, to bring your white form to me as you come up so I can mark off that you spoke. All right?

> So who wants to be the first person to talk? MR. MATHISEN: I'll be first.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right, sir.

And remember, folks, please keep your comments germane to the issues at hand, what effect this is going to have on you, your property or your community. Please don't talk about personalities because that does not have any bearing on my decision.

All right, sir. State your name, please, for the record.

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Thereupon,

#### JIM MATHISEN,

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. MATHISEN: Ma'am, my name is Jim Mathisen.

I live on Werner Drive in Alva and I have a couple of questions to ask about the development.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. MATHISEN: I'm not a novice, I'm not an expert.

I have a problem with the one end where they said there's a buffer with Babcock because there's a conservation area there and the term was used, "I assume it is."

Now, I met with Mr. Kitson and Mr. Kitson hasn't made any commitment to the Alva, Inc., group out there when we met with him. So I have a problem with that, because why are we making an assumption at this point.

Do we have a commitment or don't we?

MS. TREBATOSKI: That's the portion of the property that Lee County monies went to purchase.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Lee County owns that, so Lee County clearly has already designated that as a conservation area. They probably have not adopted the formal paperwork and whatnot, but it clearly is in the plans. As long as Lee County owns it, they can say

what happens with it.

MR. MATHISEN: The other thing I have, it's agricultural and cattle ranching. My experience -- and I don't have a lot of it in cattle ranching, but I know there's a thing called dip tanks and arsenic. Has the ground been tested for that environmentally out there? Because it's totally cattle out there.

MR. SCHROPP: I don't know. I can ask my client whether he obtained an environmental audit prior to purchasing the property, but I'm not aware of one.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Would that be something that the health department would require before they'd allow you to put down wells? Russ, do you know?

MR. SCHROPP: I do not know.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Stephanie, do you know?

MS. CALDWELL: Apparently not. Carl is shaking his head no.

MR. MATHISEN: I have done environmental work with the Coast Guard. I'm an oil and pollution investigator. And I know in Florida there's a lot of problems with arsenic on the soil from cattle ranching, from dip tanks and spraying.

MR. FREDYMA: It may have more to do with the due

diligence for the acquisition of the property and development than it does the zoning at this point.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is your client a contract purchaser?

MR. SCHROPP: No. He's acquired the property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: He has acquired it. Okay.

He is the property owner.

MR. SCHROPP: Yes.

And I'll note in passing — and I'm sensitive to the issues and we generally handle those as part of the acquisition of the property and you're required to do due diligence, or it's always a good idea to do due diligence to inquire as to the prior use of the property; and with these ag properties, yes, you're correct, one of the concerns generally is what kind of herbicides, pesticides and similar materials have been used on the property.

To the extent that there was an environmental audit prior to purchase, that would have answered the question. I do not know whether one was acquired prior to purchasing the property.

MR. MATHISEN: Because I have property down -40 acres down the street from me that has arsenic on
it and the person can't get rid of it. The person
bought it and they did not do an environmental study on

it. It's just one of the issues.

And the other one I have was with wildlife with the tortoises and all. Did the state give us any kind of documentation to that yet of the wildlife?

You submit in your report, you said something about there was -- in the year 2006 and 2007, you said there was a three-month study done on tortoises?

MR. LEWIS: No.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Parke, go ahead.

MR. MATHISEN: And you said that there was another thing that they were going to come back with a report, you were going to get a statement from the Fish and Wildlife people. Have you gotten that yet?

MR. LEWIS: No, sir. To satisfy Lee County, we have to conduct what's called a protected species assessment to meet their criteria, so that was conducted in June of 2006.

There was a species of listed bird out there known as the Audubon's crested Kira Kira (phonetic), which not nesting on the site but observed on the site, required us to follow not the county's guidelines but the guidelines of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, using their methodology to come back January, February and March and survey the properties to see if they were there.

We know that they exist somewhere on the Babcock Ranch, they have a large range; but to head that off at the pass, conduct that study in the spring when it's allowed.

So in regards to permitting, we cannot move any gopher tortoises or impact any burrows until we have a permit from the Florida Game and Fish Commission.

MR. MATHISEN: Have you applied for that?

MR. LEWIS: No. We're not at a point where

it's -- the studies will have to be updated, because tortoises move around. They go here and there, so it has to be updated.

THE WITNESS: So my question is then, if this is approved now, what happens later on if it comes back negative?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'm sorry. If what comes back negative?

MR. MATHISEN: If the report comes back negative on your behalf.

MR. LEWIS: I think he's saying we've got a preserve area, does the preserve area stay or does it go away?

The preserve area is being required by Lee County as part of the site plan, so it stays -- even if the

tortoises -- if a house or a driveway never ends up, it's still there.

MR. MATHISEN: The other question I have here, because you did say that it's a very -- you're very environmentally concerned about the area. Who's going to take care of it when your developer's gone? Where does that go then? Is there some kind of agreement you have or are the people going to maintain all these sensitive areas?

MR. SCHROPP: Typically, the common areas and protected areas are placed into conversation easements and/or deeded to the homeowners' association, which becomes the controlling entity and responsible maintenance entity for any common areas, including the water management system or conservation areas within the property.

That's a requirement of the environmental agencies, primarily, who like to have a single homeowners' association entity responsible for maintenance of those entities rather than one homeowner, one entity or the developer, because the developer, you're correct, ultimately comes in, develops, sells out and is gone.

MR. MATHISEN: Been there.

MR. SCHROPP: So ultimately, yes, the requirement

1 of the district -- water management district and the county is to have a homeowners' association for the 2 3 project be the responsible maintenance and conservation entity. 4 MR. MATHISEN: It's my experience once the 5 6 developer leaves, the homeowners' association gets stuck with all the bills. 7 The bridge -- there was mention of a bridge in 8 the property? 9 MR. SCHROPP: There is a bridge over the wetland, 10 one wetland crossing that exists. 11 MR. MATHISEN: Is that maintained by the developer 12 or the county? 13 MR. SCHROPP: I believe it's a 14 developer-maintained --15 MR. LEWIS: Russell? 16 17 MR. SCHROPP: Yes. MR. LEWIS: It's a culvert crossing --18 MR. SCHROPP: Culvert crossing. 19 MR. LEWIS: -- for a grade. 20 MR. SCHROPP: And yes, that's maintained by the 21 present developer. 22 23 MR. MATHISEN: The other thing I have was on the fire hydrants. It was mentioned that the Caloosa 24 Shores approved it? 25

MS. CALDWELL: No. When we go through our development order process, which will take place after the rezoning, I had mentioned that we can have further conversations with Alva Fire to --

MR. MATHISEN: Okay. You've got to go through the fire district in Alva, not Caloosa Shores? You

you misunderstood. Caloosa Preserve was a project in which we used the same type of hydrants, which is

MR. MATHISEN: And the only other problem I had was with the traffic situation. For expert testimony, the individual didn't know the direction, north, south, east or west or how far the roads -- how wide the roads

If you don't know the size of the road, how can

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Can you do me a favor and tell me approximately where you live on that --

MR. MATHISEN: I live over by the water plant in

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I don't know where the

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Oh, it's over by State 1 Road 80? 2 So you're south of the river? MR. SCHROPP: 3 MR. MATHISEN: Right. I'm on the river. 4 And the thing of it is, too, with all the traffic 5 coming, because we're working right now with Bonita 6 Bay and Kitson and 78 and everything else, it's just --7 very concerned about traffic in that area. We're 8 losing the rural -- the open land concept out there. 9 And Bonita Bay is talking about 2,500 to 3,000 homes 10 on that road, too. 11 Thank you for your time. 12 MR. SCHROPP: If I could. 13 MR. MATHISEN: Sure. 14 MR. SCHROPP: The Bonita Bay project, you're 15 talking about the one that's farther west on --16 MR. MATHISEN: North River Road. 17 -- 78. That's North River Road, MR. SCHROPP: 18 19 over by 31. MR. MATHISEN: Right. And that road is traveled, 20 78, for people that go to work in LaBelle. 21 MR. SCHROPP: And one other question. 22 apologize. I didn't get your name when you --23 Jim Mathisen. MR. MATHISEN: 24 Thank you very much. 25 MR. SCHROPP: Mathisen.

1	MR. MATHISEN: M-A-T-H-I-S-E-N.
2	MR. SCHROPP: Thank you very much.
3	THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir.
4	MR. MATHISEN: Okay. Thank you very much for
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# KEITH DEAN.

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

Thank you very much. My name is Keith MR. DEAN: I actually live right next door, due east of the proper, at 19251 Persimmon Ridge Road.

Unfortunately, I'm not an expert in any of these categories; but also I'm not being paid as an expert either, as all these other experts are being paid to be here today.

It's interesting that we talked about the use of the property, being it's better environmentally to have 45 lots than it is 25 lots, where in essence I could take my pen and erase half the lot lines and it would be 25 lots instead of 45. I haven't impacted the environment at all, actually made it better for the environment because I've got less roofs, less people, less traffic.

The access that we talked about, the 60-foot access just east of that property, was actually bought by Florida Citrus from the previous owner so he would have access to Persimmon Ridge Road to get to develop his property. So now if you go in and you develop one unit for two acres, what do you think those guys are going to do with their high-priced attorneys and

high-priced engineers? They're going to want to also dump their people on Persimmon Ridge Road right next to my property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right, sir. Can you show me where your property is? You said it's due east.

MR. DEAN: I'm right there.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: You're right there.

MR. DEAN: I'll come here closer.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. DEAN: That's me right there.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And that 60-foot easement runs up alongside your property, doesn't it?

MR. DEAN: That 60 feet, that driveway right there is actually my neighbor behind me, but it's on my property. My property goes over actually just a little bit past this driveway. So that 60-foot easement is from that driveway to right there.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And then northward.

MR. DEAN: It goes all the way to right there.

So, I mean, technical, Lee County Plan, you cannot have a local road connection on this 60-foot easement and a local road connection on their driveway coming in here. Too close together. No way that would work. But there's no plan, no future plan for that.

Nobody cares about what happens down the road. Nobody cares about what happens to that neighbor that lives right next door to him. They want to make sure they get paid to develop, expert witness, do everything you're going to do for your piece of property. Get the most bang for your buck. It's not about what's best for the environment, what happens to the turtles. You know what? Turtles travel across those roads every day and they're not going to stay in a little two-acre preserve. They're going to travel. And when their development's done and the barriers are gone, the turtles are going to still be there, somewhere traveling on that property.

It's not been accommodated and there's one house for every two acres.

And again, expert. Persimmon Ridge Road, that's the name of the road. It's not Persimmon Road. It's 20 and a half foot wide, barely wide enough for two cars to travel. Matter of fact, Matt comes down the road with his travel -- with his trailer on his equipment or David Rice does or Rojo, I have to pull off the road for them to get by. There's no way trucks can travel up and down that road.

Construction impact on the area. I have two young kids. They ride their bicycles on the edge of

the road, you know, sometimes they weave around the road. That traffic impact, whether they say it's 35 cars or 55 cars, it's going to impact my life, the quality of life that I paid for to live there.

Now, the applicant and Josh in his wisdom -he does this for a living. Hard job. Talking to
attorneys and experts all day, beating on him, beating
on him, beating on him to get more. Do you want to
have a project that's environmentally sensitive or do
you want to have a project where you can get 45 lots
instead of 25 lots? What is it all about? It is
about money.

In his wisdom he says that they met the Lee Plan; but if you were to actually go back to the Lee Plan, it's actually kind of subjective. It's got some objective parts in it when it talks about numbers and criteria, but then in the very vision statement it says, "The Lee Plan should reflect the community's vision of what is or will be by the end of the planning horizon," which is 2020.

Shouldn't the community have a say-so, you know, in what the vision is for our community? Not just a bunch of experts that haven't even been up and down the road? Don't know whether that road's paved, 20-foot wide, goes north or south, east or west; whether those

turtles are going to stay in a preserve or whether they actually cross from county-county -- 2020 property to the other 2020 property. The county actually owns two pieces of property there on Persimmon Ridge Road. Conservation 2020 bought it because they thought that area needs to be preserved. It doesn't need to be built up.

The Lee Plan also states that the population in Alva was 4,260 people in 1996. It should grow to 4,818 in 2020. That's only six hundred people. Now, if you put 45 homes in that one spot and if you've got two and a half people per home, that's over a hundred people in that one development. And then, of course, you talk about your land allocation plan -- tables, all these numbers we come up with; and they've exceeded that in that one development.

So now Frank Green has 120 acres down the road from me. He's thinking, man, I can get one house per 20 acres. He can't. He can't build another home. Rojo's got 20 acres. He wants to split his and build a house on it. He can't because you've already allocated everything to one development. Unless, now, of course, there was another amendment, which means more attorneys, Russell gets more money -- I know Russell. I know Carl Barraco. Me and Carl are friends

for a long time. And like I told Carl coming up in the elevator, it's not personal, bud, this is business. But this is my life. This is the quality of life that me and every person in this room paid to be here.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Amen.

MR. DEAN: How much water will 45 wells draw?

My well is 20 feet deep. It actually draws from 11 feet deep, because underneath that is salt water.

So unless I get one of the newer homes that has the reverse osmosis, which I heard a number like ten thousand, twenty thousand it costs to run one of those things -- you know, I don't have ten, twenty thousand just to spend because they drew all my water out.

And if water was such a problem or such an issue to Lee County in their wisdom and planning, why come up with a DGR, you know, the DRGR?

It actually states the maximum density is one house per ten acres. The purchase -- the individual when he bought this property, it was one house per ten acres. He bought it with that assumption. There's actually three pieces of property were broken up, one house in ten acres. It's not like it's anything new to the individual that bought the property.

Ground water resource analysis made by natural resources for Lee County says that the aquifer we draw

water from is recharged 7.8 inches per year by agriculture. That's how much water draws back into the ground in an agricultural area. Now if it's residential, it's only 4.76 inches per year that recharges back into the ground because it's residential. Now, if you put a lake, it is a minus 5.99 inches per year, because my groundwater goes into that lake, which evaporates. It's no longer in the ground.

So everybody thinks, oh, let's dig a bunch of lakes because we're going to store all this water in there. You're not storing a drop of water. You're adding another place for the water to evaporate; and that water actually comes from the groundwater that I'm trying to draw my well from.

what's really bad, though, is in the dry season when the water table is usually around four and a half foot below ground. It goes down to eight foot below ground. I draw my water from 11 foot below ground, so I only have a couple feet to play with. And a lake in the dry season will have a negative recharge of 17 inches of water evaporated out of that lake in the dry season. So do you really think this development is good for our natural resource and our environment?

The approval of this development will certainly

place a great burden on Persimmon Ridge Road by Highway.
78.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: You're going to have to slow down because I know I didn't hear that and she's got to take it down, so talk a little slower.

MR. DEAN: I'm originally from South Carolina.

I'm a country boy. I was born and raised in the country. When I come down to Fort Myers, I wanted to live in the city and I found out that the city's not for me. I moved back to Alva, where I'm from.

So, back to Highway 78.

The traffic impact study done. There's no way. You know in the paper back six months ago when we finished State Road 80, the fatalities they had on Broadway and 80 because there's no traffic light. You sit there any time peak season or peak hour and you tell me there's only going to be 35, 55 people there? You just try to make a left turn on 80. I have witnessed two fatalities, which is bad enough; and I bet there's a wreck once a week, once or twice a week in that area.

Now, there's no way you can put all these more cars on there. And it's a type C road. Studies may say one thing or another. You know what? As experts, come out to our area and spend some time and then you

tell me that putting all those cars on that road won't impact me or the quality of life for anybody in this room or yourself. Fatalities, people getting hurt, losing my water well. My kids on the road now, playing. Have more cars, more impact. Everything impacts us.

And not just this development. Because once you approve this development -- and, again, what's going to happen to that guy behind you? What's going to happen if he decides he wants to develop his piece of property? Or anybody else in this room that says, you know what, hey, the money's there.

We have to establish a quality of life, which Lee County did in its wisdom in making the DGR, in making the Conversation 2020, where we're going out to spend our tax money to buy property to conserve it for the public and for our environmental use. Let's not lose it in developer use.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir.

Thereupon,

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## BRIAN WATTS,

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

My name is Brian Watts. MR. WATTS:

Okay. Can I have your THE HEARING EXAMINER: white form, please?

MR. WATTS: I'm neither an expert or whatever; but I live right here, right about down here somewhere, on the corner of Walker Farm Court and Persimmon Ridge Road.

And I came here, what, three years ago, drove over the Alva bridge, saw property -- saw the school, first of all, made the turn around on River Road, drove out to the lot that I purchased, which is two and a half acres, and found it was one of the most beautiful places I've ever moved to in my life. And I'm a city guy. And what's sad about what's going on here is I believe they were supposed to have ten-acre parcels here, which we can't stop growth, no matter where we are; but I think to go on Persimmon Ridge Road and the way you've got it mapped out with the roads, everything exits on Persimmon Ridge Road.

Like he said, it's like 20 feet across. room for all this traffic. And the traffic expert back there made his comments, and he's absolutely

right. Everything's backed up on State Road 80.

You can't get over there when the school buses are going over. There's no traffic lights. Nobody paid attention to that. We have all kinds of critters, we have all kinds of kids that go up and down that road with bicycles and pedestrians; and we're going to have a nightmare out there on Persimmon Ridge.

Now, what I want to know is, if and when this happens, who's going to pay for that road to be widened? Are we?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: See, and I can't answer that and I don't know that anybody can answer that.

MR. WATTS: Well, it's a serious matter. I think that the person that builds should bear the total expense of widening and protecting our community where we live today. We're going to have to have sidewalks, everything.

I'm dead against it because I moved there because I liked the peace and quiet, I like the country atmosphere; and that's why I moved here.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir.

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## DALE MAST.

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

I'm Dale Mast, and I live in South MR. MAST: Fort Myers right now and I bought some property on Persimmon Ridge. Live in Fiddlesticks. And to give you an idea of what it's done to lakes, when they ran the canal from the new airport behind us into the Ten Mile Canal, our lakes dropped on the average of five to six feet just by digging that. So when we're going to dig lakes out there, what's it going to do to our wells out there?

I'm also in the water business, so I know what it does to the wells. It's going to drop your water level. You're going to have to go to deeper wells.

I bought ten acres out there. My son bought ten acres out there. He's in here for permitting right I'm going to come in for permitting because I want to get out of South Fort Myers and all the traffic and I'm not buying out there because I want all this traffic coming up and down Persimmon, Persimmon Ridge.

And it is a small road. The expert said he didn't know how wide it is. We got a motor home we keep out there in the barn. It's pretty narrow when you go down there with a motor home.

So I'm saying why do we want to ruin life out there when it's all ten acres and that's what it set out to be? And if you look at the 2020 plan, it doesn't have any of that kind of stuff in it in Alva. So I just -- I'm telling you what it's going to do to your water and your lakes and everything else.

I hope you turn it down.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Thank you, sir.

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#### FRANK GREEN,

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

I hope I can remain as calm as MR. FRANK GREEN: my --

I think most of these folks have MR. FREDYMA: been sworn, but I'm not entirely sure.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Folks, do remind me, please, if you've not been sworn and you've decided to talk so I can make sure you're sworn in.

MR. FRANK GREEN: My name is Frank Green. Ι live on Persimmon Ridge Road, 19370.

My grandfather came to Persimmon Ridge in 1895 and my family has been there ever since as farmers.

I know you are all aware that in the mid-'80s our Commissioners wanted a two-mile buffer zone south of the Charlotte County line, which includes all of this area that we're talking about here. They wanted one unit per ten acres. The idea behind this was have an area that would replenish the aguifer and protect the very sensitive environmental area that we're dealing with here.

Everyone's talked about the sensitivity of the environment, but they haven't addressed these aquifers and that all of the water out there that most of the

people on Persimmon Ridge use is in the 20-foot zone.

The state put down six wells on our property in the '80s to test the water, how much was there; and the results was very little water. There was water at ten feet -- or ten to 20 feet. At 80 to 120 feet was the next aquifer, which results into about 3,000 parts per million salt. From there on out, it's downhill.

The people who live on Persimmon Ridge and have bought property there want the ten acres. They have embraced this one unit per ten. This developer, when he bought the 250 acres, I'm sure he was well aware of the one and ten.

I can't help but believe that anybody else that buys property out there is going to want to come before you and want the same type of treatment here, where they can drop their density from one to -- one to ten to one for five or one for two, whatever we've got here. I'm not real sure what it is.

These roads that we have out there, as have been alluded to already, they're very narrow. They cannot stand up to the construction equipment and the -- creating another dangerous intersection here.

This Persimmon Ridge --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Over the other way. Over to your right.

MR. FRANK GREEN: Oh, excuse me. Persimmon Ridge is here, comes this way.

when this traffic comes off of Persimmon Ridge, headed into here, I know from the previous owner they're hell bent for election when they come through here; and when there's traffic coming around here, it's a very dangerous intersection. We have the same intersection type situation at 78 and Persimmon Ridge, where traffic is crossing. Better pay attention or you'll get run over.

I guess one of the things that upsets me the most about this is the developer made no attempt to familiarize himself with what's going on out there. They make comments about the gopher tortoise, or Keith calls them turtles. Well, he didn't eat them like we did before, so they're all gophers.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I hope you're still not eating them.

MR. FRANK GREEN: No. There's not that many of them left. We are smart enough to know that we can't take away our food supply.

we cannot let this attempt to take this property and change it from one to five and not be concerned.

We've asked that there be no berms. Of course, I don't know what a Type F berm is. I'm not sure.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Buffer. Type of buffer.

MR. FRANK GREEN: Type F buffer. Is that dirt?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: No. That's a 30-foot-wide strip with a certain number of trees and a double hedge, okay? Generally maintained at five feet, but it can be allowed to grow taller.

MR. FRANK GREEN: I would hope that if they don't want us to see what's going on there that they would plant native vegetation, if they're that bent on not wanting the outsiders to see in.

I have always been under the impression that a subdivision of this site needed another exit. This does not have another exit. In fact, the exit out of there is going to cross the little bridge they're talking about there; and if this was to get washed out, what are we -- how are we going to get those folks up there out? Believe me, I piled palmetto roots on this stuff when I was a kid growing up all out in here; and if you don't think it gets wet, you got another thing coming.

Now, what has happened is when this big grove went in around here, they did cut off most of the sheet flow coming across this. We want, we need this to replenish our aquifers. What they're doing is they're routing all the water off of the grove around

to the river. Now we're not -- this is not helping us get our aquifers recharged, which is what the Commissioners wanted. This is not going to help us get it recharged because we're taking it out of ag.

The little environmental area there, or I guess you'd call it wetlands, I've seen that thing 50, 60, 80 feet wide in rainy season, so I'm sure they have a way they're going to handle that.

The main reason or the main question I have is why? Why do we want to redo this? Why do we want one for five? It's only for one reason and one reason only; and that is to make this applicant here, who's not going to live there, so he can make more money.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Am I hearing a fluttering on the sound system?

MR. FREDYMA: Yeah. It's the mike.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Mr. Green, hang on two seconds. We need to change the battery in the microphone. Otherwise, it will shortly be squealing everybody right out there.

MR. FRANK GREEN: One of the Commissioners that was on the board in the mid-'80s when they wanted this one per ten and the two-mile buffer zone was Porter Goss. I consider Porter Goss a very smart man and all of that Commission in having foresight enough to set

aside one per ten.

I know my neighbors when this happened was very upset. They felt it devalued their property. However, as time has rocked on, it has had exactly the opposite effect. People want their privacy. People want to be on ten acres or more.

My last comment is any time you stick a shovel in the dirt -- I don't care how big the shovel is -- you're going to alter the environment. If a shovel is small, not so much. But we got big shovels today. And these big shovels are going to come into this piece of property and they're going to alter our environment and our way of life.

They have dug canals and roads and altered Cape Coral, Lehigh; and the wells are going dry. They have no way to replenish their water supply. We don't want this to happen in our area, and this is a very small area which this subdivision is going to impact unbelievably.

These people came because they care. They're not paid to be here and they're not ashamed of the way we feel about our way of life out there. We love being in the country. A lot of people from town, they don't understand that; and that's neither here nor there with what we're concerned here. But the wildlife

that's there we want to protect.

They talk about just having gopher tortoises.

Sandhill cranes are all over this property. What are you going to do? Are they going to land on top of a roof and be a wood stork? I don't know. I just hate to see it.

we have no objections to the one for ten because we've lived by that since the mid-'80s. Let's leave it like that, please.

Thank you very much.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir.

Thereupon,

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### EARL MEREDITH,

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

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MR. MEREDITH: I'm kind of nervous, so if I can't say my name, don't pay attention.

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: If you can't say your name,

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I'll read it off the paper.

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MR. MEREDITH: My name is Earl Meredith and I live somewhere up here. About here on this corner.

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So you're in the

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southwest corner of the subject property?

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MR. MEREDITH: I told my wife this morning, don't

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use a lot of water to take a shower and wash your hair

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because we might be like Cape Coral and need water.

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I've got some cows, got me an old horse. Lived

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out there for about five years now and enjoy it. And it was designed at one for ten. I have 15 acres. Not

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a lot, but I'm proud of it.

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And the shortage of water that the last gentleman

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just alluded to is very real. I can pour the dirt in

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my yard out of a boot right now and you'd think it was

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water, it's so dry. You take 45 new developments or 50 new developments, whatever you're trying to sneak in

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there; and you start watering the yards, maintaining

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that many more horses, that many more cows, that many

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more people, you're going to run out of water.

Water is a serious problem. Cape Coral faces it right this minute and you're sitting here going to say, okay, here's how we're going to do it. And these experts approved Cape Coral. These experts have approved a hell of a lot of things, but now we're reaping the benefits of what we're not being able to do. And if we don't get some water around here -alluding to this sheet flow, I've been right here on my back porch and watched water come down there, even though it's only coming from here. It rains and it rains hard. And you think it won't rain hard right now; but when the rainy season comes, it rains hard. And that water comes down, it doesn't come down just in this little designated loop right here. all the way across this broad spectrum. I've seen it. Been there and done that.

Like he said, they approved this for one to ten. That's where it should be. One to ten is going to still impact, because this is only the beginning. There's going to be other developers that want to come in, put in one to ten. And they'll get people that will attest to this, it won't harm the aquifer, this won't harm the quality of life; but it will.

When I bought that 15 acres out there, it was a

mess and I cleaned it up. The county hadn't inspected that or let it go or paid any attention to it, but it was a beautiful piece of property; and, honestly, it stayed that way. I won't be here. A lot of people won't be here. But this has to be maintained for a way of life for generations. Don't let it go like Cape Coral.

As far as the second access to that property,
Parkinson Road, Parkinson Road has a 10 to 12-foot-wide
trail that we have through there, not suitable for
access to any property as a secondary access unless
somebody came in there and bulldozed down a bunch of
big oak trees that have been there for years and years.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir.

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#### CHARLIE LINDSAY,

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. LINDSAY: My name is Charlie Lindsay. I live in a residential area. I don't live in Alva. on ten acres. But my concern is about water because it affects all of us.

I came to Lee County ten years ago and I only was here on the weekends. I was watering my yard one day and I got in trouble. They said you can't water your vard. We're on water restriction. What are you talking about? They said, oh, no, you can't water your yard, we're on water restriction. Well, that was ten years ago; and I've seen nothing but development.

we're going to have a recreational lake, which I don't know the difference between a recreational lake and a borrow pit. That's because they're going to fill some property -- that's my assumption -- and we're not going to call it a borrow pit, we're going to call it recreational and it's going to handle any runoff water and it's going to provide fire protection.

Well, I don't know where they're going to get the water from; but that's my only concern.

> THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is the water? Okay, sir. You said that you live --

MR. LINDSAY: I live it in -- I call it the downtown, theatrical section of Alva. I live on Pearl Street, right across from the boat ramp, right off of Broadway, right on the river.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Thank you, sir.

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### BRENDA WRIGHT,

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

4 5 MS. WRIGHT: My name is Brenda Wright and I live at 18000 Persimmon Ridge Road.

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I've been in Lee County for over 30 years, went to grade school in Alva and brought my husband out to

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Alva to enjoy the country living that we are there for.

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I'm a little shaky.

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The reason why we like Alva is it's low density,

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there's not much traffic and there's more space. And

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we built out there about three years ago; and with that

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being said, my concern is this: We are the first house

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on Persimmon Ridge.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: First off of where now?

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MS. WRIGHT: Persimmon Ridge Road.

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: But what's the next street?

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What's the cross street?

otherwise.

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MS. WRIGHT: North River Road. We're right there

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at that intersection. So we're going to feel the full

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impact of all the construction coming down the road.

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh.

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MS. WRIGHT: The construction traffic and

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The other thing that we had a problem with is

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when we built three years ago, we had a Cape Coral builder; and the builder dug a well about a hundred feet deep and we had nothing but salt water. With that being said, we talked to neighbors, we talked to water management, local well drillers, we talked to anybody we could and found out you cannot dig a well that deep. So they ended up going back and digging one for about 30 feet. Okay. So now we have good water. Well, if we have all these homes coming in and we have to dig deeper, we can't because of the salt water. So we're very concerned about that. I know you've heard a lot about water so far.

Another concern I have is there's a lot of us that walk our animals down the street, kids are on bikes. We're trying to enjoy our country walk; and with a minimum of extra maybe 90 cars going up and down our road, it's not going to make it very safe.

The current zoning is there for a reason, to maintain our resources; and we'd like to keep it the way it is.

And I think that's all I have.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Thank you, ma'am.

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#### CHIPPER FITZ,

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

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Hello. My name is Chipper Fitz. MR. FTTZ: I'm new to the community. Me and my wife, my small daughter moved out there from Lehigh Acres, where we lived for 15 years. We lived on what was considered a rural part of Lehigh Acres, which we were very happy. It was all we could afford. We had about a half acre of property, but there was nobody within probably what we considered a three-or-four-block area of us, so we felt like we were in a rural area. And in a period of a short time, I'd say maybe a year, five houses went up on our street. The construction took off. So it impacted the roads greatly. Our roads were tore up. It took two years for us to get the city of -- or the people in charge of repairing the roads to actually do something about the roads.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Lee County DOT?

MR. FITZ: Right.

THE HEARING EXAMINER:

MR. FITZ: So that's a big concern that we're going to have here. I know these roads are going to be tore up there and they're not going to be maintenanced (sic) and they're not going to be repaired in what I

consider, you know, an adequate or timely manner. So that's one unit we're going to have a big problem with.

We've done well in our business. We have a
considerable, what I would consider -- forgive me,
but --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: What type of business?

MR. FITZ: I'm an electrical contractor.

We've become one of the largest in Lee County.

At one time we employed over 125 people. The area has suffered. It's a double-edged sword for me. If you build, my business does well; if you don't build, it hurts the business.

But we moved to this area, we've invested a lot of money; and the piece of property that we've purchased, we're building a nice home on the property. We tried to build a home that we felt like the surrounding community would welcome; and in terms of that, it cost us extra money in order to reflect a home that looked like it belonged in the area.

We have a very nice oak hammock on our property. I have 12 acres. Six of my acres is water, which is right on the curve. Actually, I own property that's right on the -- right near the curve.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Can you show me on the aerial behind Josh there?

MR. FITZ: Where is Persimmon? Here?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yeah, that's Persimmon.

MR. FITZ: And where is the property?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Right there.

MR. FITZ: See this big horseshoe right here?
That is all my property. All this water is my property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: The meat cleaver.

MR. FITZ: I own probably half that lake right there that's governed and managed by Southwest Florida Water Management, of which I have to pay taxes for but I have no say over, you know, what's done on that lake.

We see in the short period of time during the season changes that lake impacted greatly as far as raising in rainy season and dropping in the dry season.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. FITZ: As far as the water goes, we drove -we ended up driving a deep well, so we hit salt. We
have one of the most sophisticated whole house reverse
osmosis systems. That's what we required in order to
treat the water. The system cost me I think about
\$12,000 and it costs me about \$600 every three months
to maintain it. So it's a big investment in order to
have good quality water.

So if they're concerned with the shallow wells

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drying up, it's a very big concern because some of these people that have been out there don't have a business, you know. They inherited their land. They can't afford \$600 every three months just to treat water, so that would be a big concern for them.

One of the big reasons we moved out there is we wanted to start a family. We just have a six-month-old little girl. If things go well, we're fixing to have a second child. We just tested positive. Hopefully the pregnancy goes well, but our hopes was to have our kids go to the Alva Elementary and Alva Middle School. And, like I said, that traffic runs right by my house.

We're out there every day, walking our children up and down the road and our baby carriages and we meet several of the neighbors that are jogging and walking; and they're concerned about the extra traffic and the road being very narrow. As it is, we show each other common courtesy; but most of the people have lived there all their lives, so -- I mean I've never lived anywhere I felt more like home. I've been there eight months and everybody here's probably pulled in my driveway, you know, come up to introduce themselves. If I don't go out there to see them, they're coming to see me, you know.

And concern about this neighborhood is -- one

thing I have is the gate. I would like to see if they're going to move in our area to leave it an open area to allow us access. They're moving into our community, so why not join our community instead of sectioning themselves away from us.

I would like to see -- you know, we're not obviously going to be able to travel Persimmon, so maybe with the walks and the jogs would take place in that dead end community.

The other thing is the access trails. They keep referring to the access trails as general public access. Is that open to us as well? And if it's open to us, is it open to people outside of Persimmon Ridge and, if so, how is parking to be managed or where is this added traffic coming from?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I think you're asking the wrong people, because there's nobody here that knows at this point.

MR. FITZ: Well, that's what general access is.

General access to public is just that, access to everybody outside.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Right.

MR. FITZ: And there's nowhere --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I would say it would be for anybody, for any member of the public, whether you live

in the immediate neighborhood or whether you want to travel, you know, if it gets set up; but that -- parks and rec did not show up for this hearing and so those are questions that none of us can answer.

MR. FITZ: Right. Well, I just wanted to go on record so that it's something that will be reviewed and that question can be brought up if I'm not able to attend the next hearing.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. FITZ: I did take off work today and my wife took off. She wasn't able to stay because we couldn't get a sitter for the child, but we do want to show some concern.

And I know that, you know, it's a rural area. I've seen community development orders go through in my business where they would throw 500 homes on a 250-acre site. So personally, it seems like an improvement; but the ten acres is what I bought and that's what I'm held to and that's what I'd like to see, because I did move out there for the privacy.

People that I bought the property from, sold it to me, they had had it for 30 years, because they were forced out in their mind or their wisdom or their interpretation of the fact that town's getting too close to them. You know, they've lived there, their

people -- their grandfather owned it before they did.

So I'm moving out there for the very thing that they
think is infringing on what their quality of life has
been, is now what I'm looking at is my quality of life.

And I may not have purchased had I known, you know, that this -- I've got over \$2 million dollars invested in my piece of property in a short period of time and that's a big investment to take when you think you're moving to a dead end street where you're going to be able to raise your kids for 20 years and have them play in the street and not be concerned about the city life moving right on top of you. I mean, I drive almost 45 minutes to work every day just to get away from that.

So I understand that development is a necessity of, you know, the population or area. Everybody's moving to Southwest Florida, so we're not going to have a choice; but my big concerns are if this one's allowed, then what happens to the one behind them. And there's a lot of big plots of land surrounding us. And that will open the door for the next one and the next one; and before you know it, they're becoming a big piece of land in the middle of a small housing development that has no say, you know, and has the biggest investment.

So that's about all I have for today. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. MR. FITZ: Thank you for hearing me. Appreciate it. THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Thank you, sir. (Discussion off the record.) 

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# BURT SELLERS.

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

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MR. SELLERS: I don't sit down very often.

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got fanny fatigue right now.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I can believe it.

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State your name, please.

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MR. SELLERS: My name is Burt Sellers and I live at 19500 Persimmon Ridge Road. My piece of property backs up to this -- about a 75-acre lake here. I have 21 acres.

I have to go around this corner -- we're talking about a lot of traffic coming out, okay, a lot of impact here. These are narrow roads. This road right here, you cannot get two cars past it without running off the road. So it's a very narrow road, Persimmon Ridge.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. SELLERS: I first came to Lee County in 1970, moved to Cape Coral in 1973, found the property out in Alva, 2001, and left Cape Coral. I still have a home in Cape Coral. The restrictions there have run me out of Cape Coral. And my wife and I moved to Alva to enjoy the open, rural life.

Lee County needs to keep some country land. Alva

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is the lifestyle we like. It's a country lifestyle.

I hate to be repetitious; but we have concerns about water, we have concerns about traffic.

I just built my house three years ago. I have a 20-foot well. It's adequate right now. I feel within the distance of this development I'll be putting in a reverse osmosis system, whole house. I'll be spending ten or fifteen thousand dollars because of this development, because of the change in density. If you keep it at one per ten, I may still have a water problem; but at least at one per ten I can't complain about it. It happens with growth.

Please do not let these people change. It's going to affect every one of us out there, our children, our grandchildren. Just please don't do this.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Thank you, sir.

Are you fixing to bolt out the door?

MR. FREDYMA: We're going to switch attorneys in a few minutes here because I have another commitment at 5:00.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Oh, okay. I was going to say if you're bolting out the door --

All right. State your name, please, ma'am.

# BARBARA WATTS,

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MS. WATTS: Hi. I'm Barbara Watts. I live at 21400 Walker Farm Court, which is on the corner of Persimmon Ridge and Walker Farm Court. And my concerns are basically the same as everyone else's, the water -- probably not so much the water because I can also attest, as you have, that we dug deep for a well and first day there it was like can't live with the salt. So we're on that same thing, so if they're thinking of digging deep there, they should at least

I'm really concerned with the traffic area.

let their people know and not surprise them that

they're not going to like it.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: You can pull that down a little farther. I see you standing up on your tiptoes. I realize you're a little short person.

MS. WATTS: I'm just very short.

I'm very concerned with the traffic. It is a narrow road, and we are right on Persimmon Ridge.

I personally would hate to see the road widened; but I also -- you know, we take walks there in the evening with our dogs, my neighbors take walks. One of my neighbors has some cows that sometimes get out.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Oh, cows.

MS. WATTS: And I love looking at the cows on both sides of me.

We moved there because it was rural. We didn't want to move into Fort Myers where it was a traffic nightmare, where every single home was butted up against each other, where you couldn't get out and walk and, you know, just be comfortable; and the people in the community have greeted us, have welcomed us. They're wonderful people. To have a community like what they're building here, if it's all going to be enclosed, it's like a separate little cut-off thing. I mean they're alienating people.

But my main concern is the water and the traffic; and there will be a lot of traffic going down there and it won't be safe. And I know, even on the corner right now of 80 and Broadway, I pulled out one day -- it wasn't during school time, it wasn't during rush hour, it was like 10:30 in the morning -- there were six cars making a turn either right, left or going straight across at the same time in that intersection. It's a very dangerous intersection right now without 90 more cars going down there, plus.

And I would hope to see it stay -- what is it, one per ten -- as one per two acres or something like

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1	that.	
2	THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.	
3	MS. WATTS: Yeah. Thank you.	
4	THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, ma'am.	
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Thereupon, 1 2 WAYNE ROWAN, 3 having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows: MR. ROWAN: You all done talked about everything 4 5 before I get up here. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We know you like to talk. 6 7 MR. ROWAN: No, I've got to come up here anyway 8 and get hollered at. 9 How are you? I'm fine. How are you? 10 THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'm fine. MR. ROWAN: 11 I'm hoping it's your wife 12 THE HEARING EXAMINER: that's going to be hollering at you because it's not 13 going to be me. 14 No, ma'am. 15 MR. ROWAN: THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. 16 State your 17 name. 18 MR. ROWAN: My name -- my legal name is Wayne I live at 19550 Goin Outback Drive. 19 THE HEARING EXAMINER: G-O-I-N? 20 MR. ROWAN: Yes, ma'am. If you go around 21 Persimmon Ridge and you come on out east and you cross 22 the little bridge, you hook a left, you go all the way 23 up there to the orange grove, that's where I live. 24

That's my place right there.

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THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. ROWAN: Nope. There's Goin Outback Drive. Here I am right here. This is me.

Everybody's already said everything I was going to ask about.

I worked with Bonita Bay for probably the last five, six years; and I did Sandoval, The Veranda and projects like that.

You know, they're a good company to work for.

They come in, they done their thing, you know, build all these big lakes. I've been opposite of Kim several times. Done all their big lakes and all, you know; and like these people said, whenever they done it, water wells, Fort Myers Shores, are started having problems with water wells.

I've got a 13-foot well that's probably 30 years old. Whenever I moved on the property, the well was there. I drink the water out of it. The county deemed it good. Put my house there and I live there. But I live there because it's one per ten, you know. I got cows, kids. I've got a lot of the land all the way around leased with cows on it. What I don't have, Jim's got, you know. And you're going to bring all them people in there -- if I wanted to live there, I'd live in Fort Myers Shores, you know. I'd move

in The Veranda and learn how to play golf. I've never played golf. Built several golf courses, never played it in my life. Can't even relate to it.

But Keith and them's already covered everything, you know, that I had questions. You guys answered it very intelligently; but I'm just opposed of it, you know. I mean, where else am I going to go? There's no where else to go. If you keep adding in development, adding in development, pretty soon, you know, we're going to have developments on top of developments.

It's just a shame, you know, that you put a law in effect to keep things like that and then somebody -- I mean nothing against you all guys; but somebody comes in there with a lot of money, you know, and throws it down and gets all their legal stats in line and everything and things can be changed, you know.

If I come before you and ask you to split my land up, which I wanted to give my kids some, no way. Couldn't do it. Couldn't touch it, you know. I was told no. But then somebody comes in that got a few dollars and does everything the right way and all and, you know, it's considered.

Let's keep it one per ten.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. ROWAN: That's basically it. Thank you.

# FLORENCE DENNISON,

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MS. DENNISON: I teach five days a week, but I'm nervous in front of people.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: State your name.

MS. DENNISON: I'm Florence Dennison. I live at 19231 Persimmon Ridge Road, which is right next door to where the development's going to be.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. DENNISON: And our property has been in your family a long time, since my great-grandparents, and grandparents bought it a long time ago.

We live in Alva to get away from the noise and people and we enjoy the quiet life because I work in Lehigh; and when I hit Persimmon Road, I'm saying, (indicating), I made it home another day.

And, also, there's going to be a lot of traffic on the road; and this road is just small because you do have to kind of move over when you see a big truck coming.

And also the Persimmon Ridge preserve and Spanish Creek preserve, they both border on Persimmon Ridge Road and they have been set aside to protect the species and the land, and increased traffic will

endanger the wildlife that travels in and out of these preserves.

I personally have seen turkeys, deer, sandhill crane, foxes, raccoons, bald eagles fly across, the big woodpeckers that are rare to see, that -- I don't know why they're saying that all they're seeing is gopher turtles, because if they're out there and they live out there, they'll see all this other stuff, too.

But it's really important to us to keep the wildlife.

And I felt kind of insulted whenever they said that if they don't -- if they keep it at one per ten because of the environmentally sensitive land, that it won't be taken care of. Well, I have environmentally sensitive land, too; and we don't do anything with it. We let it take care of itself. It's preserved. You know, I mean it insulted me to say that it will be better taken care of if they divide it up.

And also I think that the developer and Barraco Associates should have came to the community and let us know what was going on before we seen the big Z sign at the property.

And I ask you not to change the zoning from one home per ten acres for those reasons.

Thank you.

# NANCY GREEN,

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MS. GREEN: Hi. My name is Nancy Green and I live at 19370 Persimmon Ridge Road. I'm Frank Green's wife.

And this could end up being the worst thing said today because everybody planned on speaking to you all and I did not. So just sitting here listening to this --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Are you sworn in?

MS. GREEN: Yes, I did go ahead and do it with you; but I thought I'm not going to say anything, but I'll go along with it.

Well, after listening to this, I agree with Florence. I was offended at the comments it would not be taken care of, the wetlands and so forth of our land, unless it is changed from the one per ten.

I think that we have a lot of wetlands in the back of our property which has been my husband's family's property since the late 1800s. My husband and I raised two sons on these properties, walking, looking at the cypress knees, walking through the swamps, their heads totally covered in caesars, watching the trees bloom and everything; and we don't

do anything to it either. We let it take care of itself because we like it, we like where we live.

And our oldest son is now married and has two children, two boys, and somehow or rather I got the name as Minnie, so maybe that's why I'm standing here speaking; but I like our two grandsons stomping through the woods and seeing the trees. They know what raccoons are, they know what gopher turtles are, they know hoopers, they know all of the wildlife that's out there because they've seen it and they're ages two and four.

We watched Keith's kids grow up, running down the road. We wave at everybody walking, everybody jogging. It doesn't matter whether you know who they are or not, you just wave. It's kind of like the old time wave. As Frank's mom used to say, she waves. Well, it doesn't matter who you are, I wave at you anyways, because that's just how we are on Persimmon Ridge. We're kind of a family.

My husband yelled at some kids for the way they were racing their four-wheelers up and down the road. I think a little offense was taken to that; but he meant it all in love because we had kids running up and down the road on four-wheelers, too. We don't want to see anybody's kids hurt. We don't want to see

anybody blocked out.

We resent, also, I think I can say, that people want to live behind a wall. We're just good people. We don't want anybody to live behind walls.

And as everybody said, the water is truly an issue. I've watched my husband for the last two months fret over water. We have citrus groves. Our family, his family, has had citrus groves on this property for a hundred years. We don't want it to change. We like it like it is.

when people move to our road, they moved knowing it was ten acres. They moved knowing they could jog down our road and not worry about it. Their kids could play, their dogs could run. What are these people going to do when these cows get out and stomp through their yards? Their well-maintained yards. Happens to all of us. You just get out and help each other and straighten it out or fix the fence.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, ma'am.

MS. DANIELS: I want to testify as a representative of Alva, Inc., and as an individual.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Miss Daniels is testifying in two capacities. She's going to testify as an individual property owner and as a

representative for Alva, Inc. She is here authorized to speak for them and for herself, so I've asked her to fill out two public participation forms so that if someone from Alva, Inc., wants to speak in front of the board, it would not necessarily be her, but she would still have the right to speak in front of the board as an individual.

MR. FREDYMA: Alva, Inc., asked -- either the board or whatever asked her to come here today?

MS. DANIELS: Yes. I have the authorization of the board of directors to speak at all public meetings relating to land development decisions.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. And you are sworn in?

MS. DANIELS: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. State your name, please, for the record.

#### RUBY DANIELS.

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MS. DANIELS: My name is Ruby Daniels. I live at 18100 Persimmon Ridge Road.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Now let me sort of guide you here.

Give me your comments for Alva, Inc., first. All right? That way we can get them over to one side. And then give me your personal comments. That way we have them separated, but we know what the position is for each entity here. Okay?

So start with Alva, Inc.

MS. DANIELS: Okay. I'm speaking as the representative of our local civic group, Alva, Inc. I am the interim president of Alva, Inc. The Alva in Alva, Inc., stands for A Living Vision of Alva. Its mission is to preserve and protect the unique historical, rural, agricultural and small town flavor of Alva.

We in Lee County were empowered by the Lee County Commission to write a community plan. We were incorporated in the year 2001 and submitted a community plan to the county staff for review in 2002. We now have a revised community plan being reviewed by the

county staff.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Hold it, hold it.

Okay. So now being reviewed by county staff.

MS. DANIELS: Other developers are meeting with us on a regular basis to review their development plans, among them Bonita Bay and Kitson and Partners. We have individuals who are coming to us to review their request for zoning changes before submitting an application to the county because they support our mission and wish to be in compliance with it.

These developers, Barraco and Associates, Inc., and Adar, or Adar Investments, LLC, did not give notice to us and seek input. We question why.

We object to their planned development for the following reasons and ask them to change their plan accordingly.

Number 1: The plan deviates from Lee County
Plan's density reduction for groundwater recharge
that currently requires no more than one home on ten
acres. This is a very important part of the Lee County
Plan in order to recharge the aquifer and filter storm
water. We strongly feel that the groundwater discharge
density continue as currently designed.

Number 2: This development is adjacent to the new Babcock state park and currently the wildlife that

uses the park traverse this land to feed in other areas. This development would seriously impact the new state park wildlife.

Number 3: This development proposes to scatter houses across the 250 acres. This impacts land far more than it would if these homes were clustered together.

Current plans by Bonita Bay and Kitson and Partners cluster homes in their developments in order to have less impact on the wildlife and rural lands. We want this development to do the same and cluster the houses as closely as possible.

Number 4: I'm not sure whether I should address it or not because we were going to speak to multiple berms; but if there are not going to be any berms, then we won't address that issue.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. DANIELS: We are, Number 5, as a civic group asking that all new developments adapt the Florida Green Building Coalition's Green Development standard as a guide to develop their communities. Other developers already mentioned are implementing those standards or are tentatively in the process.

We have not taken a no-development position. We are asking that developments that come to our community

be designed as Smart Green development.

And I would like to speak in a different direction now and paint you a picture of Alva. I think some of the people that have --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Are we --

MS. DANIELS: This is still --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. You're still for Alva, Inc.?

MS. DANIELS: Still for Alva, Inc.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. When you start doing a different direction, I wasn't sure where we went then.

MS. DANIELS: I apologize.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: That's all right.

MS. DANIELS: I'd like to paint for you a picture of Alva. It's like no other place in Lee County.

Alva is the oldest settlement in Lee County. With its huge oaks and cypress trees, the Caloosahatchee River, citrus groves and cattle ranches, Alva has a special country ambiance that is becoming very hard to find in Lee County.

The people of Alva have always been friendly.

Welcoming newcomers to our community and integrating
them into our way of life, into our schools, our
churches and our lifestyle just comes naturally to us.

If you travel to Alva via scenic County Road 78 or North River Road, as it's called, you will pass through a countryside that has farm animals grazing in pastures and orange groves. You'll see Telegraph Creek and Cypress Creeks right before they flow into the Caloosahatchee River. If you want to, you can camp or have a picnic lunch at the Franklin Locks campground. You'll see beautiful country homes, modest homes and old farmhouses. The Caloosa Regional Park invites you to come enjoy its beauty. And in the small town of Alva you can see a 100-year-old church, a museum that tells the story of Alva's unique history. The architecture of its school buildings tell a story of our past and of our future.

If you follow 78 through Alva, you can exit just north of the community park onto Persimmon Ridge Road. You are greeted by large oaks that arch over the road. Oak trees line the west side and Daniels Preserve at Spanish Creek, a 2020 project, begins on the east side. The drive continues past oak, cypress and cabbage trees, houses and pastures and orange groves until you come to the curve. That's where the development is to be located.

The road narrows to one lane as you cross a wooden bridge over Spanish Creek and on past Frank and Nancy

Green's orange groves, on to Persimmon Point, where people have built estate homes on ten-acre lots. This area is known by the residents as Persimmon Ridge.

Many residents of Persimmon Ridge had grandparents who settled there in the early 1900s and passed the land on to their children and grandchildren. Their roots and the love of the land are deep. There are newcomers who are also passionate in their love for the area and have become good friends with the old timers.

It is the epitome of country rural life.

I conclude that Alva, Inc., opposes this development as presented for all of the previously cited reasons.

And now I would like to speak as an individual and I have no prepared speech for that.

My house is the second house on Persimmon Ridge Road. Those oaks that arch over the driveway, one is in my front yard and the other is on the other side of the road, and my cow pasture.

I, too, am concerned about the water. I have a 19-foot well. And water is an issue out there because you've been told about the orange groves to the north. When those groves were put in and all of the drainage canals were put in, that took the water that normally flowed over Persimmon Ridge -- and, by the way, that

area in which the development is located, plus the area to the east, where we had a good sheet flow of water in years past, is known as Cow Prairie Cypress, a beautiful name for the area. That drainage project has dried up Persimmon Ridge a great deal.

There are houses built out there now in areas that could not be there if we had the normal sheet water flow that we used to have; and the further away you get from the drainage area, the drier it becomes.

The pasture and front of my house, there's about 20 acres in that one area. Twenty, 25 years ago my husband and I grew lush, green grass in that pasture and turned it into hay. It fed our cows all winter long. Now, all I can grow in that pasture is rag weed in the summer -- it grows really well when it's raining -- pawpaws, which are a drought tolerant plant, and prickly pear. Very little grass grows there.

so when we talk about digging more borrow pits -- and they will be borrow pits, that's what they are out there, not lakes -- and we talk about the evaporation rate of the water from those lakes, I have a great concern that the water table is going to be lowered even further than it is now and all of us who have those good water shallow well systems will suffer as a result of that.

I'm also concerned about the traffic because
I'm one of those people that likes to get out on
Persimmon Ridge Road with my dog and walk him or, as
the neighbors say, the dog walks Ruby. He's as big
as I am. And he enjoys walking on the road and
sniffing all the trails of the animals that have
wandered across Persimmon Ridge Road. Sometimes
they see me going in circles following my dog, but
that's okay because that's how my dog enjoys his life.

I have another issue that's very dear to my heart, and that is the Daniels Preserve at Spanish Creek.

My family -- my husband's family is one of those families that's been on Persimmon Ridge since the early 1900s when my husband's grandparents settled there and acquired property and brought their son there; and they raised children there and I married one of those children and we raised our children on Persimmon Ridge, so my roots go deep there also. My love of the land goes deep -- and pardon me if I get emotional about it, but that's just the way I feel.

My husband passed away 15 years ago and I struggled to keep up our cattle operation, but it's always been difficult to do even with the help of my son; and a few years ago back I decided to offer

part of my property to the 2020 program. It is a beautiful, almost pristine piece of property. There are three borrow pits in it that were dug in the 1960s, before my husband and I got the property. Otherwise it is as God made it.

So when I offered my property to the 2020

Conservation program, Roger Clark and Linda Riley came out and walked the property with me; and if you're familiar with the program, you know they have an evaluation system for the properties that they buy. This property got the highest rating that any piece of property could get under this system. It is a beautiful piece of property. It has oak hammocks on it, it has a small cleared area for a cow pasture, it has beautiful big pine trees and it has a wetlands area; and it used to have a wonderful cypress head on the north end, just south of where Nancy and Frank live, but the cypress head has been dried up and is becoming a mixed hardwood forest due to the drainage project to the north and to the east of our property.

The reason I donated it to the 2020 program is because I never, ever want to see those beautiful trees bulldozed to build a house. Never. And so I placed my trust in that program. Not only did I want to conserve the native vegetation that's there, I also

wanted it to be a safe haven for all of the wildlife that lives in our area.

And as my cousin Florence told you, I don't know when the people who were doing the tallying of the wildlife that's out there were there, and I'm sure that you're very good at your job, but you need to be there when we're there and see the wildlife that we see. I know that wildlife crosses Persimmon Ridge Road going out into other areas to feed, because wildlife does not respect political boundaries and they don't respect fences very well either. They come and go where their ancient instincts tell them to come and go to forage.

Traffic concerns me, because increased traffic on this road is going to have a great detrimental impact on the wildlife that comes and goes there.

So as an individual I also urge you not to allow an increased density on this property.

I also love our rural country lifestyle. I have wonderful neighbors, these are wonderful people sitting out there in the audience; and we are like a small family out there. We want that to stay that way. We don't want it changed.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, ma'am.

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MS. DANIELS: If I may just add one comment that I just forgot to mention about RO systems. RO systems require one gallon of water to be wasted in order to produce one gallon of drinkable water, which seems to me like that should be a concern as well.

Thank you.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, ma'am.

Can I see a show of hands, how many other people wish to speak?

So there's two others that wish to speak after this gentleman?

All right. Because we're going to have to start wrapping this up, folks; and do let me say one thing to Now, I don't have a problem with everybody everybody. saying their piece; but when you get before the Board of County Commissioners, they are not as lenient. They give you about three minutes. So you need to keep that in mind when so you get in front of the board, because they will have already read the summary. All of this goes into a summary and the board gets the summary, so they'll know what your concerns are when they come in for the hearing, the zoning hearing over in the Board chambers. They will already know what everyone has had to say about this, so, you know, they don't want you to go through and repeat everything that you said to me.

They sort of want a condensed version, you know, the Reader's Digest version. So just letting you know in advance that you won't get the same opportunity in front of the Board of County Commissioners. Okay. State your name, please, for the record.

Thereupon,

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## WILLIAM GREEN,

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having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. WILLIAM GREEN: My name is William Green.

I'm Frank and Nancy Green's son. I grew up in 19370

Persimmon Ridge Road.

What I want to do is I want to shed a different light on this thing, the water, the roads and all.

The person that's applying for this made an investment. Okay, I'm in construction. I make my living building homes. He made an investment on a piece of property he knew what it was set up for, The market has slowed down. He got burnt. one to ten. If he's got the money, he can hold it out and he's got a gold mine, 250 acres, 25 homes, ten-acre piece of property in pristine Alva. You can't get much better Unfortunately, he's in a bind because the than that. market slowed down, so now he's got to get his resources together and try and make up for his loss. You know, because of one man's investment -- you make an investment, you either win or lose. Right now he's in a tight spot.

All I want you to do is keep in consideration that this was an investment one person made, or one company made, to make more money. That's fine. That's

how the world works. We all a work for money. The world goes around by money. But don't let his bad investment or bad timing, we'll say, determine how this piece of property is used.

Not only does it affect the water, it affects the traffic, it affects everyone in the community.

So I'm asking you, please, I grew up on Persimmon Ridge Road.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: You don't want to see it changed.

MR. WILLIAM GREEN: I don't want to see it changed because of one guy's bad investment.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Thank you, sir.

Thereupon,

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DAVID RICE,

having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. State your name.

I'm David Rice. I live on Goin MR. RICE: Outback Drive and I am right there where that big old pond's at, on the very northeast corner of it.

I got no problem with the people that are over there. They're nice people. They -- my daughter rides with them every once in a while. But, no, I don't want to see it over there neither.

I also talked to them about doing some work. I also own Dave's Excavating, also; plus I also own C and R Motor Sports, which is in Palmdale, and there's a bunch of people that ride and have four-wheelers and horses and whatever else they want to ride that they bring.

But, anyhow, I ain't here to talk about that. I want to talk about the water. Yeah, the water is salty out there.

The wildlife out there. Yeah, there is some wildlife out there. Jim Dennison kind of something here a while back, he said, "Look out there in front, there's three does going across you-all's field right

now." No kidding. There's coyotes running all out through there. They catch a calf or two every once in a while. We got some turkeys that run around out through the field.

Every morning when I walk out my back porch, I look to the left in that field and there's a beautiful cypress head sitting right there and I like that cypress head. That's something you see every morning that don't change, and you can't change it because it's something -- part of wetland material. And behind us over there we got -- there's deer, there's hogs. There's a little bit of everything over there. I've had hogs come all the way up to the fence and pace back and forth trying to get in my fence to get with our hogs.

I got three cows and a horse and I got one little girl that just loves to ride her horse. And she also, you know, every once in a while, rides up and down the road with her horse, see another friend or what have you.

I don't want to see anybody else get up out there. I'd like to keep the whole gall darn place to myself if I could, but I can't. So my -- I'd just rather not have it out there if it's any way possible. It might knock me out of some work on it, but I'd much

rather have the peace and quiet, because it's very quiet there where we are. Thank you. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir. And our last speaker. MR. FOSHEE: I need to be sworn in, please, ma'am. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Go up to the podium, please. Raise your right hand. 

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## JOHN FOSHEE.

having been first duly sworn, testified as follows:

THE HEARING EXAMINER: State your name.

MR. FOSHEE: My name is John Foshee. I live at 32141 Persimmon Point Drive, which is -- I live way down here, which is directly east of the subject property.

> THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. FOSHEE: I'm going to be brief because Frank's covered stuff; Ruby's -- everybody in this room has covered stuff. There's passion in the room.

Where we live is a special place. It's a special place. Frank's family has been there since the 1890s. Ruby's family's been there.

If the subject property applied for a permit of 25 houses, we wouldn't be here today. Right? No problem. One per ten. We're moving on. Money got in the way, as Frank's son said, a lot of people have said; but it's more than money. It's set up as the Lee Plan one per ten. They set it up this way for a reason 25 years ago -- 27 years ago, to protect the land.

Ag land, as I think Keith spoke, ag land is better for the recharge of water as opposed to

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residential land, because ag land regenerates water more.

Okay. Touched on the wildlife, touched on the traffic.

Again, it's a 90-degree corner. It has an impact to everybody that lives east of the proposed subject property. As everybody's coming in down Persimmon, all of us that live here, we don't see those cars. They don't stop. Previous owners don't stop. previous owners before them didn't stop. I don't think Mike Sanders ever stopped when you guys, you know -rolling on in, right? He can't see, we can't see. Everyone's pulling equipment. Dave Rice is pulling Rojo pulls equipment. Our family pulls equipment. horse trailers, all of our neighbors pull horse trailers. You're not driving very fast, 25, 30 miles an hour speed limit, it's kind of hard to stop 15,000 pounds.

It's a concern. You can't see.

They talked about making this an equestrian facility. The best way I counted acreage, it's 15 acres. How many horses? My question is how many horses? If you have 45 proposed home sites, does everybody get one horse? Five horses? Ten? You got fifteen acres.

I have 40 acres where I live. We have six horses. It's a drain on the resource because horses are bad grazers as a general rule. Everybody would agree with that. And what I mean by that, they don't -- cows graze pretty evenly. Horses will go to one spot and just eat it all up.

So what I propose is everybody -- say each person has a horse. I'll make this brief. Each person has a horse. There's 45 horses, we have 45 horse trailers. Where do they go? We only have 15 acres by your -- the master -- I'm sorry, I'm not familiar with the terminology -- master concept plan?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Concept plan, uh-huh.

MR. FOSHEE: There's 15 acres of recreation and other. Where does that leave all these horses? In a barn? It's a large barn.

I'm not saying this to be funny. I'm saying it to be real world application. I built a six-stall barn. I have six horses. As anybody here can attest, how big your barn is, you have that many animals. It happens.

If 45 is good today, what brings tomorrow? I was reading these -- the plan that at any time they can change their master plan, that the company can come before the board again. Forty-five today. Let's

push this area here, let's change this, get ten more houses. Or I can cut these pieces because they're not selling as fast, so let's cut these back. Again, we sold 20 home sites, these aren't selling, so let's cut them in half again, make them more affordable.

If we cut this in half and let this developer go beyond the one per ten, we're asking then for future development, whether it be Florida Citrus, Bonita Bay, whoever it may be, that's in a one per ten area, to say you let him do it, why not me. He got cut in half, why not me. I have 3,000 acres. I'm zoned one per ten. That's 300 houses, right? I want 600 houses and I'm going to come down your road.

That's going to end it with country living.

We live out there for the reason; the rural lifestyle, the quiet lifestyle, the country lifestyle. When I turn the corner on Persimmon Ridge off of State Road 78, which is North River Road, I'm coming home. You go across 78, make the left turn and it's almost like peace sits over you. You wave to Ruby, she's in the ditch, her dog is dragging her down the road. True story. Miss Brenda that spoke, the lady in the black shirt, she walks her dog. I see Keith's kids riding their bicycles, you know, and occasionally the equipment.

we'll address the road traffic. Again, the 1 road is narrow. Dave Rice is coming, there's a horse 2 trailer coming, you're going to have to inch off. The 3 road is not ready for an additional potential 90 plus 4 5 cars. 6 So please keep it one per ten. 7 Thank you. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, sir. 8 9 All right. Folks, anyone else wish to speak who 10 has not spoken? This is your last opportunity. 11 you do not speak to me, you do not speak to the Board of County Commissioners. 12 All right. Russ, you need a few minutes? 13 MR. SCHROPP: Yes. If we could. How late are we 14 15 willing to go? THE HEARING EXAMINER: Well, I need to be out of 16 17 here before 6:00. MR. SCHROPP: I doubt it. 18 THE HEARING EXAMINER: It's 5:25 now. You don't 19 think so? 20 I don't think so. MR. SCHROPP: 21 22 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. MR. PHILPOTT: Not with the amount of rebuttal 23 and issues that need to be addressed for the general 24 public. 25

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Well, then I need to make a phone call.

All right. Let's take ten minutes, folks, because we are not even supposed to be up here after 5:00. Let's take ten minutes and can you get our stuff together in ten minutes?

MR. SCHROPP: Possibly. Is the idea to continue, to go later tonight or to continue to another date?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: No. No, I don't want to continue it to another day. I want to finish it up tonight if at all possible. I just need to make a phone call because I have a meeting at 6:15 I've got to see if I can set back a little bit.

MR. SCHROPP: Okay.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Ten minutes.

(Proceedings in recess.)

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. We're back on the record.

All right. Now, at this point in time, I'm going to -- hang on just a second, Russ.

I want to offer one more time. Anybody in here who has not spoken that wants to speak on this matter? Because once we start in with the applicant's responses to your questions and concerns, there will be no more testimony from the public.

So nobody else wants to speak?

All right. Russ, let's do it.

MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. Russell Schropp for the record.

As part of our rebuttal, I think we're going to hit about three main issues; and the recurring issues that we heard from the testimony were the road, the quality of the road along Persimmon Ridge Road, number one; well field or well concerns, water concerns expressed by the residents, which we'll address; and also the comp plan, one unit per ten acre versus one unit per five acre change, as many of the residents phrased it.

The rest of our consultant team is available.

If there are issues that you think we need to address,
we're certainly available to address them beyond that
scope; and we'll be happy to do so if you'd like.

But I think first of all I would call Carl Barraco. He did not testify as part of our case in chief; but he is, as you know, a civil engineer, has previously been accepted in this forum as an expert in civil engineering; and I would offer him at this point and he's going to address primarily the road issue.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Carl, you are sworn in?

1 Thereupon, 2 CARL BARRACO, 3 a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows: 4 MR. BARRACO: For the record, Carl Barraco. I'm 5 a professional engineer with Barraco and Associates 6 and I have been involved with this project since the 7 8 beginning. I'll talk about the roadway first, because that's 9 10 I think the simplest issue to take care of. 11 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Russ, did you want to 12 qualify him? MR. SCHROPP: Yes. I asked if he could be 13 accepted as an expert in civil engineering. 14 MR. BARRACO: I thought we had done that. I'm 15 16 sorry. 17 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. I was waiting for him to make any additional statements. 18 All right. Any objections from staff or the 19 applicant -- I'm sorry, staff or the County Attorney 20 21 to this witness being accepted as an expert in civil engineering? He has been in the past. 22 No objection. 23 MR. PHILPOTT: Right. No objections? 24 THE HEARING EXAMINER: 25 MR. SPICKERMAN: No objection.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Accepted then.

MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.

MR. BARRACO: I'll continue on with the road, and that's the off-site road issue.

This has come up in several other cases in the past, and the way it is typically handled is through the Land Development Code. We have not asked for any deviations. There are standards for public roads in order for a project like this to occur, so I really don't see any need to go into any more detail because that roadway is the subject of Land Development Code and the standards in the code.

Second, I really want to address -- I think there were two comments regarding the way the wetlands and the preserved areas would be maintained with our statement that they would be better maintained through this project, and I think was some misinterpretation there.

What we were trying to say is this project right now without zoning could be developed at one unit per ten acres. In that case, there would probably be more rectangularly-shaped lots. As you can see on the aerial, that's what's been done in the past. In that case, there is much less protection given to the wetlands, so in fact there theoretically could be no

wetlands there to maintain.

The reason we went forward with this site plan -- and we did think we were staying with the rural character, because many of the lots are four and five acres and there are probably some as large six. But what that did is it allowed us to maintain and preserve all of the wetlands in perpetuity through a homeowners' association and conservation easements and still provide the rural setting and the lots.

So the maintenance is there and is afforded by the association because the wetlands will still be there. If it's not going through the zoning, the wetlands and the preserve areas would be subject to much more change.

And I hope I -- was I clear in that?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh. I understood that.

MR. BARRACO: Thank you.

They're the only two issues I wanted to speak about. If you have any questions, I'd be happy to answer them.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions of your witness?

MR. SCHROPP: No.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Questions by staff?

MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Thank you.

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You know what? Before you have him do that, I do want to ask a question here; and this really -- I should have thought about this earlier.

This is -- one of the folks brought up the fact that, you know, a development of this size should have a second access; and you all did not ask for a deviation, Carl. And looking at the site plan, which is what I just pulled out, the master concept plan here, to get a better look at it, it seems like the area that's going to be the most constricting is over the slough area. So if you all are not planning to widen that roadway in that particular area, are you planning to have a double entrance? Are you going to have a double wide entrance onto Persimmon Ridge Road? Are you planning for a double wide?

MR. BARRACO: No. Just the single entrance. And I'm going off of memory -- I would have checked it had I known this was going to come up, but I believe it's 50 or more units requires two means of ingress and egress.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I think it's anything -- is it 50 more? I think it's over five acres, isn't it?

Or ten acres?

MR. PHILPOTT: It's a two-fold criteria, and I don't remember the section right off the top of my

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head so I'm trying to find that real quick. But I think it is two standards in one. Let me find that section real quick.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I thought it was anything over ten acres required -- any development over ten acres, residential development, required --

MR. BARRACO: It could be. I'm going off of memory and the number 50 units sticks in my head, so there may be a dual criteria.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Because if that's the case, then we may need a -- and I don't remember where it --

MR. PHILPOTT: Can you give me --

MR. SCHROPP: Is your question whether there's a divided entrance on the median road or a divided median on the entrance road?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: What the county has allowed in the past on a larger project is if you've got a double wide -- if you've got two incoming and two outgoing or you've got a divided entrance so if that one side gets blocked, the other side can still be used. The county has allowed that in lieu of a second access point, but I think you still have to have a request for a deviation for that. So I do believe it's ten acres, and so -- Josh is hunting

frantically for it right at the moment. 1 MR. PHILPOTT: Yes. It's a Chapter 10 2 3 requirement. No, it is not. It's a 34 THE HEARING EXAMINER: 4 requirement. It's Chapter 34. It's a Chapter 34 5 6 requirement. MR. SCHROPP: We had one in the case we had this 7 8 morning, Josh. MR. PHILPOTT: Right, and that's why I have it on 9 10 my desk right now. I think it's a 34 THE HEARING EXAMINER: 11 requirement. 12 MR. PHILPOTT: If you would like me to run, I 13 can quickly find it --14 THE HEARING EXAMINER: If you can find it on your 15 desk, go ahead and get it. 16 MR. PHILPOTT: I don't have that section. 17 But if the -- go ahead. THE HEARING EXAMINER: 18 If the requirement is ten acres, then we still --19 20 you all are going to need to do a deviation. MR. BARRACO: And the entrance road, now that I 21 understand the question a little bit better, does have 22 a median with two lanes on each side. 23 Right. And that typically THE HEARING EXAMINER: 24 25 has been accepted by county staff, but I think they

still require a deviation to allow that configuration.

Josh will go and find it.

All right. Well, let's go ahead with whoever else you've got and, Carl, we'll come back to you on that one or Russ can decide whether or not -- what you all need to do about that.

MR. SCHROPP: All right. To keep things moving, we'll call Kirk Martin with CDM, who's a hydrology groundwater expert.

MR. PHILPOTT: 10-291.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: 10-291. Okay. I'm sorry. I thought it was 34 something.

So 10-291 says -- oh, you didn't get there yet.

MR. PHILPOTT: I don't even know if I can state

it. I'm so out of shape, I just ran there and -
It's 10-291. Of course, I'm in Section 14.

All right. 291, Sub (3): "The director will determine whether any residential development of five or more acres or any commercial or industrial development of more than ten acres must provide more than one means of ingress or egress for the development. Additional access points may be needed for a continuation of an existing street pattern."

You want me to stop?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: That's fine. We got what

we needed.

All right. So a deviation is needed from that set provision then, even with the double wide entrance here. Deviation is needed from that, so you all are going to have to work on that one.

MR. BARRACO: We can work on that with staff and look into it further.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. When the gentleman brought it up earlier, you know, I mean, it just suddenly hit me that, oh, yeah, we don't have a second access point here.

Okay. Thank you, Carl.

MR. SCHROPP: Next we'd like to call Kirk Martin.

He's a hydrology -- hydrogeology expert.

I would like him to just give about 30 seconds of background and experience and then I'd seek to qualify him as an expert.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Kirk, you've been here before and qualified as an expert, have you not?

MR. MARTIN: Yes, Ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Go ahead and give some of your experience and education for me.

Thereupon,

KIRK MARTIN,

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a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. MARTIN: I actually only have a Bachelor's

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degree, but I have 25 years of real world experience kicking dirt and drilling wells here in Lee County.

I was the primary author of the Cape Coral Water Supply Plan. Not the drainage that somebody's referred to, but the deep well stuff. I'm currently the hydrologist for all of Collier County's work. I did Bonita Springs; also was the lead hydrologist for the Lee County Water Supply Authority when that entity was in place. Most recently I was involved -- I was the quality assurance manager for a major data base review that was done by the Army Corps of Engineers and water management district.

I've been doing this a long time here in Lee County.

MR. SCHROPP: And you are presently employed where?

MR. MARTIN: Vice president, CDM.

MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.

I would -- based on his qualifications and his previous appearances here, I'd like to qualify or seek

1 hearing.

MR. MARTIN: Yes, ma'am.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. So hydrogeology.

Any objections from staff or the County Attorney to this person being accepted as an expert in hydrogeology?

MR. PHILPOTT: No, ma'am.

MR. SPICKERMAN: (Shook head negatively.)

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Accepted.

MR. MARTIN: Thank you.

Yeah, I was just here -- I guess the applicant heard that there were some issues on water, so I was invited to come and listen and I did very well.

There's a lot of very good comments. Some of them -- I don't necessarily agree with all of them, but there's some very good comments brought to bear here.

Let me start off by saying the Alva area has historically been known as a water resource poor area. As has been testified earlier, everything below the water table aquifer, the water table being the surficial, shallow stuff, is brackish. There's some unique hydrologic reasons for that. I won't go into that, but the result is there's very limited resources here.

Even the water table, if I may just characterize

it a little bit, it's what's known as an unconfined aquifer. What that means is it's open to atmospheric pressure. Rainfall goes into it. Evaporation and transpiration comes out of it. It's open to the atmosphere.

All the other aquifers are called confined aquifers. What that means is they have some sort of impervious or low permeability sediment between them and the atmosphere. So the sandstone aquifer and the Lower Hawthorne all have clays, very tight clays that overlie them.

There are essentially three sources that we would consider. The water table, as I mentioned, would extend from ground surface to maybe 30 feet below ground surface, depending on where you're at. The sandstone would extend from about 80 feet to maybe 120, and the Lower Hawthorne would extend from 450 to 800, something in that ballpark.

The water table I would characterize as having moderate yield. Again, it varies, depending where you're at; but for the most part it's a moderate yield formation. It's essentially fresh, although there are some other water quality issues with the water table, especially here in the Alva area.

Typically, in a confined aquifer, as the water

table is, the impacts from wells are of limited aerial extent.

what happens in wells in an unconfined system is the draw downs don't extend very far away. Most of the lowering of the water table is due to drainage; and as a matter of fact, some of the testimony here would attest to that.

Lehigh Acres was brought up, Cape Coral, the Alico canal was brought up. Those are all major drainage activities that lowered the water table, in many cases as much as ten feet. Golden Gate Estates is another one.

And even some of the specific sites brought up here, the orange grove, and somebody mentioned something to the east, had created a lower water level condition. That's very typical. In the water table aquifer, drainage effects will have impacts and will lower the water table. Wells, unless it's a major well field, typically do not have a large aerial extent.

Contrastingly, a confined aquifer, such as the sandstone and the Lower Hawthorne, because they have this clay overlying it, those draw downs will be seen further out; but you'll see draw downs impact more laterally.

This is to characterize the difference in the water table and the sandstone.

Most of the wells out here -- I did a little well inventory. Most of them are water table. There are some sandstone. It looked to me like maybe a 70 percent/30 percent ballpark. There are a handful of Lower Hawthornes.

Get my glasses on.

At this point there is no commitment that I know of as to what aquifers would be tapped by this proposed development. It is my recommendation, I'd be proposing that they tap one of the confined aquifers.

It would require RO treatment, as some folks testified; but what I would suggest is that impacts to the water table would be minimal because of what I talked about with that limited aerial extent. Even with 45 homes, you're talking ten to twenty thousand gallons a day, which is not a big number. You look at well field impacts such as Lee County's well field, where they pump ten million gallons a day out of the water table, they have impacts in the order of two to four feet, depending on where you are at. This is 20,000 gallons a day at this site, so --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Are they pumping out of -- you said the water table.

MR. MARTIN: Yes, ma'am. 1 2 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Are they pumping out of the surficial? 3 MR. MARTIN: Yes, ma'am. Water table, surficial, 5 the same thing. The point being here is that the amount of water 6 7 that's going to be drawn from these homes is not that great and it should not have a large aerial extent 8 that would create lower water table very far away from 9 this site. 10 On the other hand, if they went to the sandstone, 11 which I think is a good idea, actually, those draw 12 downs would extend further laterally; but the impacts 13 aren't as great because there's a whole lot more room 14 to draw down in that aquifer. 15 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Now, you've got your 16 surficial, you've got your -- the middle one. 17 Sandstone. MR. MARTIN: 18 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Sandstone. Which one --19 they said they went down 90 feet and it was salty. 20 MR. MARTIN: Yes, ma'am. 21 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Is that the sandstone is 22 the brackish? 23 MR. MARTIN: That's the sandstone. Yes, ma'am. 24 25 THE HEARING EXAMINER: So they'd have to go down

450 feet to get to the --

MR. MARTIN: No. The sandstone is what I would recommend. Matter of fact, I would characterize the sandstone as mildly brackish. The Lower Hawthorne is brackish. Typical -- we use chloride content as a measure of salinity. In sea water, chloride is around 19,000; drinking water, chloride is 250. Typically, in the sandstone aquifer, you'll look at anywhere from 400 to a thousand chloride, very common.

Lower Hawthorne will have more on the order of a thousand or -- a thousand to 1,500 chloride, so the sandstone is mildly brackish, very treatable with RO technology.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: So then your recommendation would be that they go to the sandstone and use the reverse osmosis?

MR. MARTIN: If it was my home, that's what I would do.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Per house. Okay.

MR. MARTIN: There was a couple of thoughts -just along the same lanes, there was a couple comments
about -- and very good comments, folks have done their
homework -- on the Lee County natural resources DRGR
report and there was some follow-up comments about ag
being better for recharge. I just wanted to correct

that if I could.

It depends. Many times, open ag lands are great for recharge; and that report suggests something on the order of seven inches. However, that's looking at a composite agricultural condition. Most people in the agricultural industry know that there are many times when you're looking at major drainage, too; you're trying to get water off your site. There are other times you're trying to get water on your site. So the recharge that occurs in ag lands depends on what you're doing. Certain ag lands do better than others.

The main thing I want to say about the recharge, though, is also the report points out that lakes have a negative recharge, essentially a discharge, a water loss to the system; and in my opinion, my professional opinion, that's one of the flaws in that report.

The assumption is that they're just looking at a lake, which has an evaporative draw. Evaporation goes up there, creates more losses, or potentially more losses, than recur under natural land cover. The problem with that is it doesn't really apply to the kind of lakes that are proposed for this site.

There was discussion of borrow pits. The old way of doing things was draining. Cape Coral, Lehigh were mentioned. Absolutely right. Ditch, get it out of

here as quick as possible. As a matter of fact, there's probably some of that out here, too. Get the water off the land as quickly as possible.

Modern developments are not allowed to do that by law. The lakes in fact do create fill, do create aesthetic features; but one of the primary purposes is compensating storage, that being that all the impervious surfaces on the site, houses, roofs, driveways, roads, are required to take that water and instead of draining it, running it off somewhere to put it into these lakes to create compensating storage and retain that water on site.

So in fact the old way of doing things, of ditching things and getting rid of it, is no longer allowed and would not be allowed on this site.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: But one of the comments that was made now, though, is that you dig the lake and the water comes in and fills it up, but the water's coming from the other properties. So now if you take your lake and you build your 45 homes and you're running -- you're putting your runoff into your lake, all right, are you still not going to cause -- I mean it's not going to send the water back out into the other area, it's just going to keep your lake full.

MR. MARTIN: That's true. And I need to make sure

I understood the first part of your question, too. It sounded like there was an assumption that if you dig a lake and water flows into it, you're drawing that water from somewhere else.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Uh-huh.

MR. MARTIN: Essentially, water seeks its own level; and so even though during construction -- construction activities could include dewatering, but not necessarily.

Think about the fact that in the natural ground, water's already there. Instead of being a big hole in the ground, it's just filling all the little spaces between the sand grains and rock and so forth; so by removing that, you haven't necessarily lowered the water table by any means, unless you create a drainage feature.

Somebody referred to the Alico ditch. You create drainage, you take water off your site somewhere, yeah, you can lower water levels. Just by digging a hole you don't lower a water level.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: So then what you're telling me is that if you've got a 20-foot-deep hole here and the water is two feet from the ground's level, you're going to have -- the water table's going to be two feet from the ground level all the way out?

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MR. MARTIN: That's correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: It's not going to be sucking up the water from anywhere else to fill in the hole?

MR. MARTIN: That's correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Interesting. Would not have thought of it that way.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: What about evaporation?

MR. MARTIN: Evaporation -- should I respond?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Go ahead.

MR. MARTIN: Evaporation is -- if you look at total what they call potential evaporation, PET, it's always higher than transpiration. Transpiration is the water that comes from plants. Depending on the type of land cover, that may or may not be true. Most cases, evaporation is higher than transpiration. Certain cases, a very high water table, a wetland, you could have as much water moving through those plant leaves as you would through evaporation.

But my -- the point I'll make is -- and all things being equal, evaporation is a higher draw of water than transpiration.

In this case, though, what I tried to characterize is that when we look at the Lee County DRGR report, it characterizes all lakes as being five inches of loss a

year. What I'm saying is that that is for -- if it's correct at all, it's for lakes that are not for compensating storage. The lakes at this site are for compensating storage. All water that hits all the impervious areas goes to the lake, so we're not -- so any evaporation losses are overcompensated by the water that's going into those lakes from the impervious areas.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yeah, but that's -- the water's only going into the lakes during the rainy season or during a rain event.

MR. MARTIN: That's correct.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: You know, so I mean during the four or five months out of the year where we have very little rain, that means the water's still going -- the water's going up, so it's got to be coming from somewhere because it's not being fed back in from the houses.

MR. MARTIN: Again, when you start looking at your high evaporation season, you're also looking at your high transpiration season, so you've got a lot of -- water's going up all the time.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: In both directions?

MR. MARTIN: Depending on the land cover,
the amount of water that's going up greater than

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transpiration is not that great. It is -- on the large scale it is greater.

Again, I can take you to a number of natural plant communities that have a higher loss rate than an open water body does.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. MARTIN: I guess to conclude to some degree, unless -- I'm assuming there's going to be some questions -- if the residents at this particular location, this proposed site, were to use a sandstone or Lower Hawthorne, there would be absolutely no impact whatsoever on any of the shallow well users. If there are people using the sandstone, there could be an impact of a foot or two. In most cases, those folks use what's called a submersible pump, which is set well below ground surface and they'll never see that difference in water level.

So that would be my recommendation to the developer and to the residents here, is to tap into that confined aquifer, avoid those impacts that the folks are concerned about.

MR. WILLIAM GREEN: Any questions available?

THE HEARING EXAMINER: No, no, no questions.

You guys can corner him after the hearing. As long as you don't beat him up, you can corner him after the

1 hearing. MR. WILLIAM GREEN: I just wanted it on the 2 3 record, is all. THE HEARING EXAMINER: You can corner him after 4 the hearing and ask. 5 6 MR. MARTIN: That's really all I had, and I'm sure I missed something because this was very 7 disorganized for me to pull all these nice comments 8 together, but I'm trying to address them. 9 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Anything? 10 MR. SCHROPP: Yes. Thank you. I think you did a 11 12 good job. I appreciate it. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Staff, questions of this 13 witness? 14 MR. PHILPOTT: (Shook head negatively.) 15 MR. MARTIN: And please do corner me. This is 16 something I enjoy talking about. 17 MR. WILLIAM GREEN: I just wanted it on the 18 record, that's why. 19 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Kirk, I need to ask you a 20 couple of questions before you walk away. 21 You indicated that Alva is known to have water 22 problems because --23 MR. MARTIN: Limited resources. 24 Limited resources, yes, 25 THE HEARING EXAMINER:

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is what you said.

How far does that extend? Is that just in this particular area or is that over the --

MR. MARTIN: There's a couple of things going In the Alva area there's a unit in the on there. shallow system called the Buckingham marl that has some water quality issues. That's one thing. importantly is those confined aquifers below us, particularly the sandstone, for almost all of eastern Lee County and a good part of Hendry County, the sandstone is the primary source of water. It's also the primary source of water for Lee County It's a very, very good fresh water source. Utilities. Unfortunately, right around the river -- and it's not -- people like to think it's associated with the river itself, but it's not. It's a confined system. But right around the river, typically within one or two miles from the river, all the sandstone aquifer is brackish; and this goes all the way up to LaBelle.

The issue there is -- if you think about it, every unit, every geologic unit in this area was under salt water at one time. Most of them are marine depositions. You look at the fossils that are there, these are sea water-deposited sands, limestones, et cetera. So the only reason we have fresh water at

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all is because of all the rain that's hit there and here and pushed all the water out.

Right around the river, and this is true of the Imperial River, it's true of the Cocohatchee, it's true of the Caloosahatchee, what you have is a reverse gradient. You don't have the water driving head downward and outward. So the sandstone was never fully flushed of brackish water. That's why it's still there. I call it relic sea water. It's not sea water, it's much milder than that; but it's essentially poorly flushed water, whereas all the rest of Lee County, that aquifer got flushed very well and it's a very nice, pristine fresh water source.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Thank you.
Your next witness.

MR. SCHROPP: That would be me.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

Thereupon,

## RUSSELL SCHROPP,

 a witness, produced by the Applicant, having been previously duly sworn, testified as follows:

MR. SCHROPP: For the record, Russell Schropp again.

I'd like to address, I guess just in closing, some of the comments that were made directed to the land use classification of the property, historically and presently, that affects this property

and presently, that affects this property.

There were some comments to the effect that this is part of the DRGR or density reduction groundwater resources classification and that the maximum density

has been set at one unit per ten acres.

Take a little historical perspective on this property, the part that I've been involved in in the 20 years or so that I've been practicing here in the county; and I have been actively involved in the DRGR

classification on numerous projects.

wasn't open lands, it was rural.

If you go back to the mid-1980s, the Lee County Comprehensive Plan I believe designated this area as

open lands originally. I could be wrong there. If it

If it was open lands, it was designated under that classification at the time as a density of one

unit per acre to one unit per five acres, so you had -- and it actually said that. It was a range of one unit per one to five acres. If it was rural, it was designated as one unit per acre.

In 1989, when the comprehensive plan amendment or the new comprehensive plan was required to be adopted by the county, the county got involved in a rather large dispute with the Department of Community Affairs regarding the amount of density that their comprehensive plan permitted under the previous classifications; and out of that was born the density reduction groundwater resources area, or DRGR.

It was in my opinion a politically crafted solution to the density problem, but basically resulted in placing DRGR on the large area of the county in the southeast part of the county, which we're all familiar with because of the activities that have gone in there in more recent years; as well as placing it in large areas of the northwest part of the county which has historically been referred to as the Yucca Pen property or the Zemel property; as well as large portions of the county in the northeast part of the county where this property is.

That political settlement was established between DCA and Lee County and basically resulted in those

areas being reclassified to DRGR, with a density of one unit per ten acres. And that was in 1989 and I think the final adoption of the plan amendment occurred in 1990.

In the ensuing three to four years, the county engaged in a number of studies, spurred in part by some litigation that was generated on the Zemel property, as to whether these properties were properly classified as DRGR. In other words, did they meet the groundwater characteristics that were scientifically necessary to support the classification. And the county hired a consultant, Hennigar and Ray, to conduct this land use hydrogeological study.

Divided the county into essentially the three areas that I just described, an area down in the southeast part of the county, the area up in the northwest part of the county and the area up in the northeast part of the county.

The area -- and I have the plan amendment that was the Lee Plan evaluation and appraisal report from 1994 adopted by the Board of County Commissioners pertaining to this study and the plan amendments that were generated out of it.

And the plan amendment and study looked at these three areas; and with regard to the area that we're

dealing with today, the northeast part of the county, it was an area that they designated in the study as Area C on various maps and referred to it as Area C.

Area C was identified in that study as the area considered to have the least potential for water supply development and the best potential for increased development. That would be contrasted with areas down in the southeast part of the county and a smaller area in the northern part of the county to the west of this area that were deemed appropriate for DRGR from a hydrogeologic and land use standpoint.

So out of this study came the movement and the plan amendment to reclassify various lands, particularly in the northern part of the county, from DRGR to something else; and these areas were primarily the Zemel property in the northwest part of the county and this property area up in the northeast part of the county, the Alva area.

The scenarios that the consultant went through at that point -- as I indicated, they identified this Area C as an area that had limited groundwater development potential for well field purposes and also had probably increased potential for development; and I'll just read a part from the study.

The final area in this scenario, and they're

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talking about selective density increases for these various areas, is Area C. "Area C is the most suitable from a groundwater protection viewpoint for urban, suburban type development. Based on available data, the hydrogeologic conditions in this area, located along the northern county boundary, are generally much less desirable for development of the water table and sandstone aguifers as a future water supply for public well fields. Areas identified as Area C will yield only small quantities of water from either aguifer," again talking about public well field development. And went on to recommend that perhaps a development scenario of up to one dwelling unit per acre would be appropriate, with no postdevelopment standards beyond existing standards, and also proposed perhaps additional standards that could be used if the county deemed fit.

The point being, I guess, the study came back to where the county's plan originally was, which is this area up in the northeast part of the county was originally cited at one unit per acre or one unit per one to five acres at the very least.

Out of this study came the comprehensive plan amendment that was adopted in 1994 and it reclassified this property from DRGR to open lands. Now, this is

not the same open lands classification that existed in the original comp plan. They created a new open lands classification and it's the policy that we have been talking about, Shellie and I and others, that is found -- and staff -- in the staff report. It's Policy 1.4.4.

But I go through all of that background to let you know historically what has evolved in terms of the comprehensive plan for this area. It was once viewed as a potential for well field, public well field development; and that's why it was originally designated with the one unit per ten acres restriction. However, subsequent study by the county verified in fact that there was no hydrogeologic basis for this classification and so it was targeted for an amendment in the 1994 time period.

I'll note parenthetically that that also applied to the Zemel property as well, which is not at issue in this proceeding.

which brings me to Policy 1.4.4, which is the policy that we're dealing with; and the policy recognizes that the maximum density in this category is one dwelling unit per ten acres except, as we stated before, except that a maximum density of one dwelling unit per five acres is permitted if the planned

development process is used to prevent adverse impacts on environmentally sensitive lands.

Now, environmentally sensitive lands is a term of art that's defined elsewhere in the plan; but basically that's the exception that allows you to get from one to ten to one to five in this -- under the current land use policy.

We viewed it, quite frankly, as the carrot; and I think that's how it was intended.

It was intended to promote environmentally sensitive, cognizant development of these lands in the northeast part of the county as well as the northwest part of the county, and to provide a carrot in the form of, if you will, doubling your density. Even though we're talking about in terms of the densities allowed under the comprehensive plan for this county, you're talking about extremely small densities in the first place; but going from one unit per ten acres to one unit per five acres, that's the carrot to encourage environmentally sensitive development and not to encourage development of simply ten-acre or 15-acre ranchettes that would not have the protections that this type of project is proposing.

We think it fits with the intent and the overall

background of the comprehensive plan for this area and historical background and treatment of this area under the Lee County Comprehensive Plan, and that's why we pursued it in this manner.

The testimony from Mr. Lewis, Ms. Trebatoski and Ms. Johnson I think indicates clearly that the project is seeking the one unit per five acres and is preventing any adverse impacts to environmentally sensitive lands that are on the property as those lands are defined under the Lee Plan; and we believe, in accordance with the policy that was adopted in 1994, that that would entitle the project to a density of one unit per five acres.

Sorry to be so long-winded, but I think historically I think it was important to bring that out as to how this property came to be designated as open lands and what we believe the meaning and the intent of the plan amendment that put it in the open lands classification was.

So with that, I will conclude; and if there's any other questions that either I or the consultant team can address, I'd be happy to do that at this point.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Any questions of this witness?

MR. SPICKERMAN: Is that study an exhibit?

1 MR. SCHROPP: Oh, yes. If I --2 THE HEARING EXAMINER: You need to identify 3 yourself for the record. MR. SPICKERMAN: Rob Spickerman, Assistant County 4 5 Attorney. 6 MR. SCHROPP: Thank you, Rob. If I could -- but 7 this is my only copy. THE HEARING EXAMINER: If you'll leave it with 8 me, I'll see that it gets put in your -- I'll have my 9 secretaries make a copy of it and they can put the 10 original back in your --11 MR. SCHROPP: It's an ancient document at this 12 13 point. THE HEARING EXAMINER: I'll leave them a note to 14 do that in the morning. 15 16 MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. I do need to know 17 one thing about the deviation for the 291, 10-291. 18 19 You going to address that, Josh? MR. PHILPOTT: Yes. I was getting to that when 20 21 I was reading that section of the Land Development Code. 22 Okay. 23 THE HEARING EXAMINER: MR. PHILPOTT: Section 10-291, Sub (3). 24 read the first few sentences of it. I will start -- I 25

guess I'll start with the second sentence.

"Additional access points may be needed for a continuation of an existing street pattern to provide access to adjoining properties or where additional access is needed to provide alternative -- alternate access for emergency services. Where feasible, these alternative access points should not be on the same roadway."

And here's the good part.

"For planned developments: The determination of the director should be requested concurrent with the application for sufficiency. A deviation or variance will only be required in cases where a determination of the director is sought to be changed or overturned." Through sufficiency, this issue was not raised by the director of development services or his staff regarding --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Was it brought to him?

MR. PHILPOTT: Reviewing sufficiency, their staff is actively involved in review of this application.

His staff was aware of the conditions of the --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: And the "he", we're talking about Pete Eckenrode?

MR. PHILPOTT: His staff.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. Pete's staff.

MR. PHILPOTT: And as a responsibility of their staff, a director's discretion call should be brought forward to him.

Not specifically reviewing this for development services, I am unaware of whether Pete made that determination or not.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Made that determination.

MR. PHILPOTT: However, it was not addressed to myself.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. PHILPOTT: So I --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Well, I think adding a deviation at this point won't -- doesn't mean that the case will have to be readvertised. I can add a deviation myself.

MR. SPICKERMAN: As a planned development, yes.

MR. PHILPOTT: It may be a prudent call to do that.

MR. SPICKERMAN: Just to be on the safe side, I think we would request the deviation.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right.

MR. PHILPOTT: During the full process of reviewing this application, all along it was intended to have one access point. A concern was never addressed or related from development services as

that being a safety concern for the proposed development.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Yes.

MR. PHILPOTT: So just to touch on that issue,
I just wanted to elaborate with the later portion of
that section of the Land Development Code.

To discuss some of the issues that were brought up from the public, first off, I want to thank the members of the public for staying for such a long time. That's one of the reasons that makes America great is the public involvement that is promoted.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Are we running for office?

MR. PHILPOTT: No.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: I was just wondering.

MR. PHILPOTT: It's always good to see public involvement.

So, anyway -- and taking all their time out of their day.

Road width. Section 10-296 of the Land

Development Code requires that any development have

access to a road that is -- I'm sorry, that a road

meets county standards. That will be required at

the time of the development order. That is an issue

that will be resolved at the time of the development

order.

The comprehensive plan, as we discussed -- and Mr. Schropp gave an excellent history of the open lands category and the requirements that -- or the policy that does allow for increased density. As outlined and discussed extensively throughout the hearing, staff does recommend approval of that one unit per five acres based on the environmentally sensitive areas which are to be preserved.

Just to touch on that.

The other thing that was brought up was the Alva community plan, and Ms. Daniels -- I'm not sure if she's still here -- actively involved in the development of that. That is under review by Lee County Development -- or Lee County Community Development.

The Alva community plan, the boundaries of that Alva community plan, although not -- I don't have a legal description. The general boundaries are within the urban --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: The theater area I think somebody called it?

MR. PHILPOTT: Downtown -- the more urban area of Alva. It does not encompass policies or protections that relate specifically to this property.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: And, again, that is under review but has not been incorporated to the Lee Plan as of today.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. PHILPOTT: Traffic. We discussed traffic previously; and as outlined in the transportation section of the staff report, Persimmon Ridge is a local road, does not have specific traffic counts due to the limited amount of traffic on there.

Lee County DOT does monitor traffic on Broadway as well as North River Road. Postdevelopment, the -- those two roadways will operate at a level of service C and as outlined in the traffic -- traffic impact statement. Again, level of service C is an acceptable level of service through the Lee Plan.

And just to briefly touch on the comment relating to wetland protections in AG-2 or agricultural land use, those were not intended to be insulting. However, the point of the comment was not that people can't protect wetlands in agricultural lands; but the zoning requirements do not require that agricultural lands -- or do not provide the protection of agricultural or -- excuse me, of environmentally sensitive lands and therefore can be cleared and eliminated. People do provide protection to them and --

THE HEARING EXAMINER: That's for individual 1 2 property owners. 3 MR. PHILPOTT: Right. That is not all people value that the same and they can be cleared. 4 5 Again, staff does recommend approval with conditions as outlined in the staff report and provided 6 7 with the testimony today. 8 Any other questions? 9 THE HEARING EXAMINER: Okay. MR. SCHROPP: (Shook head negatively.) 10 **Questions?** 11 THE HEARING EXAMINER: 12 MR. SPICKERMAN: No questions. THE HEARING EXAMINER: Thank you, Josh. 13 Okay. Russ, anything else? 14 MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. I appreciate your 15 No. 16 patience. 17 THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Folks, I will do a site visit out in your area. I'll drive all the 18 way out to the bitter end out there, provided I can 19 turn around and get back. I want to look the entire 20 21 area over. 22 MR. SCHROPP: Do you want to get on the site? Because it is locked. 23 MS. TREBATOSKI: There are dirt roads you can 24 25 drive, but the gate's locked. But it's drivable.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: All right. Why don't I have Suzanne call you and make arrangements to have the gate unlocked. I assumed there were people living there, so I figured you could just drive on. But, yeah, I'd like to drive on the site, get a look at the site as well as the area around it.

I don't know yet what I'm going to do. I understand what Kirk's testimony is and recommending that you all go to the sandstone aquifer and the whole bit; but I understand these folks' concern about their wells, too. And looking at what has happened over in the -- oh, dear, Black Wells -- Blairstone -- no.

MR. SCHROPP: Briarcliff.

THE HEARING EXAMINER: Briarcliff. I knew it was in there somewhere.

Okay. What had happened over in the Briarcliff area, you know. These folks live this every day. So I understand that experts say X, Y and Z; but this is testimony from them. They know what the situation is on a daily basis and I have to give it a little more weight than just generally lay testimony, so I do have some concerns about it from that standpoint.

I don't have a problem with an RPD out there. I just don't know about the density and I don't know yet about the water, so I need to go and look. I also want

to look at the roadways and stuff. I understand that if the roadways are substandard that you all will have to fix them or whatever; but I need to look the area over before I make a final decision on this one.

All right. At least four to six weeks for my decision and then from my decision, once my decision is issued, it can be anywhere from two to four weeks before it gets scheduled in front of the Board of County Commissioners.

You will be notified. You will receive a copy of my recommendation to the Board and then zoning staff across the way over here will set it in front of the Board of County Commissioners and you will receive a notice from them on the day and the time that you need to be here. But I will tell you typically it's the first, third and fifth Monday of the month. The Board holds their hearings the first, third and fifth Monday of the month, if there's a fifth Monday in that month.

The Board meets -- where the nice big trees are over here, the old courthouse building, you know, I mean that's the Board chambers over in there. You go in, go up to the second floor. Those are the Commissioners' offices and that's the Board hearing room is where those nice big trees are out there in the back half of the Federal Building.

But, anyway, six weeks -- four to six weeks for my decision, my recommendation, and then another probably two to four weeks after that for it to go before the Board of County Commissioners.

All right. Folks, it's been fun. This hearing is closed.

(Proceedings Concluded.)

1	STATE OF FLORIDA )
2	COUNTY OF LEE )
3	
4	I, Patsy Lynn Coleman, Registered Proficiency
5	Reporter, and Notary Public, State of Florida at Large,
6	do hereby certify that I was authorized to and did
7	stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and
8	that the typewritten transcript, consisting of pages
9	numbered 1 through 239, inclusive, is a true record.
10	Dated this 16th day of April, 2007.
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14	Patsy Lynn Coleman, RPR Notary Public, State of Florida
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