TR TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC.

TRAFFIC IMPACT STATEMENT

FOR

TIMBER CREEK COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT

(PROJECT NO. 1602.02)

PREPARED BY:
TR Transportation Consultants, Inc.
Certificate of Authorization Number: 27003
2726 Oak Ridge Court, Suite 503
Fort Myers, Florida 33901-9356
(239) 278-3090

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TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS, INC.

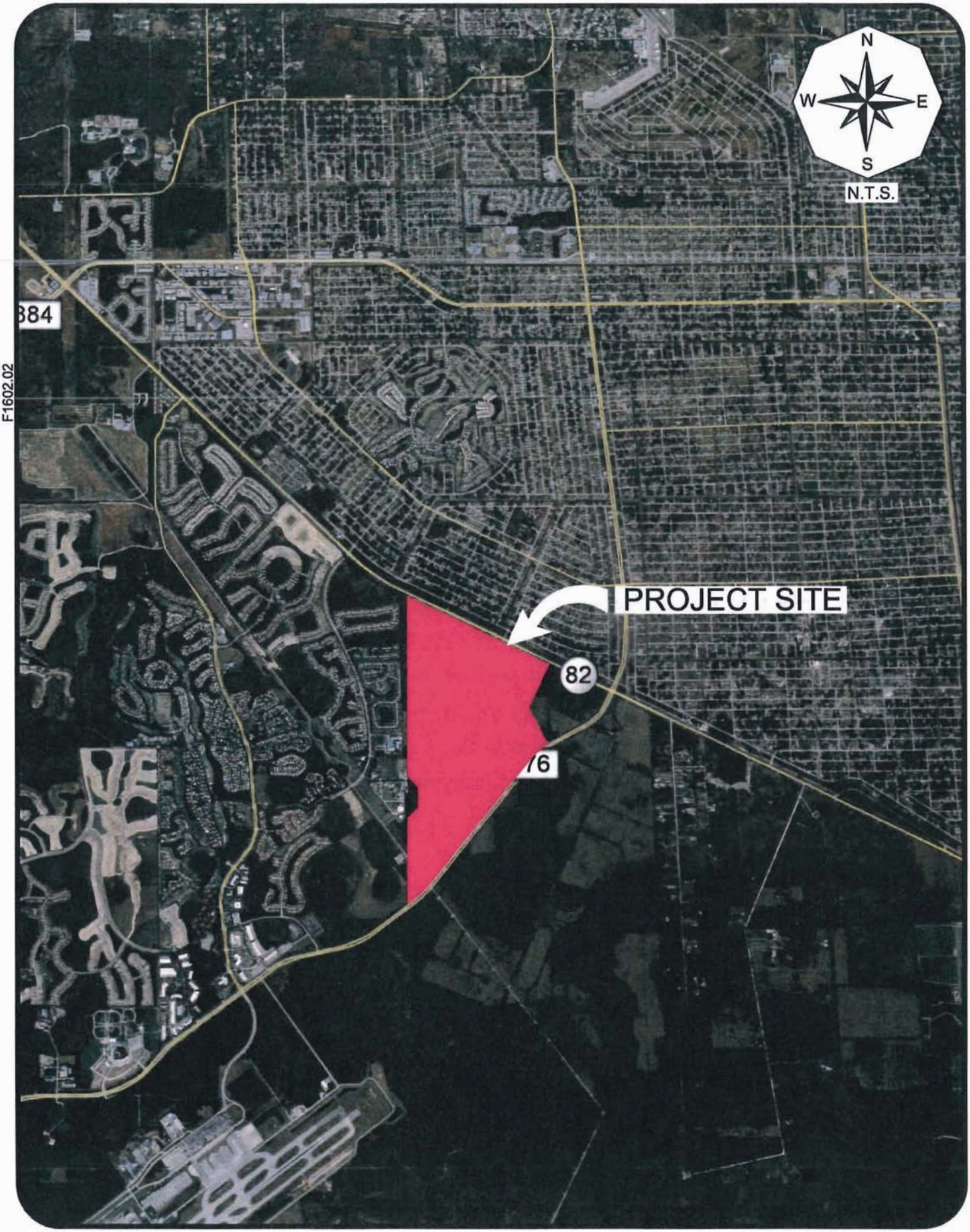
CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

TR Transportation Consultants, Inc. has conducted a traffic impact statement to fulfill requirements set forth by Lee County Development Services for projects seeking an amendment to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The subject site is generally located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of S.R. 82 and Daniels Parkway in Lee County, Florida. **Figure 1** illustrates the approximate location of the subject site.

The approximately 628-acre site is currently utilized for agricultural purposes. The plan amendment is proposed on the approximately 628 acres. This acreage is currently located in the Density Reduction/Groundwater Resource (DRGR) and Wetlands Future Land Use Category. A total of 154 acres are currently in the Wetland Future Land Use Category and will remain in the Wetland Future Land Use Category. The remaining 474 acres are requested to be moved to the Sub-Outlying Suburban Future Land Use Category

This report examines the impact of the land use change will have on the adopted Long Range Transportation Plan (Year 2040) and the short term Capital Improvement Plan (2022). Trip generation and assignments to the various roadways within the study area will be completed and analysis conducted to determine the impacts of the development on the surrounding roadways.



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PROJECT LOCATION MAP
TIMBER CREEK

Figure 1

II. EXISTING CONDITIONS

The subject site is currently utilized for agricultural purposes. This triangular shaped site is bordered on the north by S.R. 82, the south by Daniels Parkway and to the west by the Gateway community.

S.R. 82 (Immokalee Road) is currently a two lane undivided arterial roadway that extends from the City of Fort Myers in a southeasterly direction to its terminus at S.R. 29 in Collier County. The Florida Department of Transportation recently advanced funding in their adopted Work Program to begin construction of the widening of S.R. 82 adjacent to the site to a six-lane divided facility. This project is scheduled to commence in March of 2017. S.R. 82 has a posted speed limit of 60 mph adjacent to the site and is under the jurisdiction of the Florida Department of Transportation.

Daniels Parkway is a four lane divided roadway that extends southwest from S.R 82 then turns westward, extending beyond U.S. 41. Adjacent to the site, Daniels Parkway has posted speed limit of 50 mph. To the north of S.R. 82, the roadway is called Gunnery Road, which is also a four lane divided roadway. Daniels Parkway and Gunnery Road have been designated by the Lee County Board of County Commissioners as a Controlled Access Facilities by Resolution 89-10-11. The Resolution has been amended over time to add additional access drives to the corridor. Daniels Parkway and Gunnery Road are under the jurisdiction of the Lee County Department of Transportation.

III. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The area of the site that is subject to the Comprehensive Land Use Amendment will permit the development of a residential density of 2 dwelling units per acre on the 628 acres for a total residential density of 1,256 units. Multi-family units may be permitted in the residential land use but for trip generation purposes, it was assumed that 100% of the units were single family detached houses as this generates the greatest trip generation of

the site. **Table 1** summarizes the land uses that were utilized for the Future Land Use Amendment as well as the Zoning analysis.

Table 1
Timber Creek
Proposed Land Uses

Land Use	Proposed Uses
Existing Permitted Land Uses	
Single Family (LUC 210)	54 units
Proposed Future Land Uses	
Single Family (LUC 210)	1,256 Units

IV. TRIP GENERATION

The trip generation for the proposed development was determined by referencing the Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) report, titled ***Trip Generation***, 9th Edition. Land Use Code 210 (Single-Family Detached Housing) was utilized for the single family units. The equations for this land use are included in the Appendix of this report for reference. **Table 2** outlines the anticipated weekday AM and PM peak hour trip generation for Timber Creek as currently proposed. The daily trip generation is also indicated in the table. The trips shown in Table 2 were then distributed to the surrounding roadway network based on an assumed trip distribution. The trip distribution utilized in the previous DRI case for the subject property (The Fountains DRI –DCI2006-00029) was referenced when developing the trip distribution. The assumed trip distribution is illustrated on Figure 2 located in the Appendix of this report.

Table 2
Timber Creek
Trip Generation

Land Use	Weekday AM Peak Hour			Weekday PM Peak Hour			Daily
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	(2-way)
Single Family (1,256 Dwelling Units)	222	667	889	646	379	1,025	10,773

V. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENT ANALYSIS

The transportation related impacts of the proposed Comprehensive Plan Amendment were evaluated pursuant to the criteria in the application document. This included an evaluation of the long range impact (20-year horizon) and short range impact (5-year horizon) the proposed amendment would have on the existing and future roadway infrastructure.

Table 3 identifies the maximum intensities that would be permitted under the existing Land Use Category and the maximum land uses that would be permitted if the land use change is adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Table 3
Land Uses
Timber Creek

Land Use Category	Intensity
Existing Land Use Category (DRGR/Wetlands)	54 Residential Dwelling Units (0.10 DU/Acre in DRGR & 0.05 DU/Acre in Wetlands)
Proposed Land Use Category (Sub-Outlying Suburban/Wetlands)	1,256 Residential Dwelling Units (3 DU/Acre in Outlying Suburban & Wetlands)

Long Range Impacts (20-year horizon)

The Lee County Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan was reviewed to determine if any future roadway improvements were planned in the vicinity of the subject site. Based on the review, several roadway improvements are identified on the 2040 Financially Feasible Plan. These include the widening of S.R. 82 to a six lane roadway between Lee Boulevard and the Hendry County line, the widening of Daniels Parkway from Gateway Boulevard to S.R. 82 to a six lane roadway and the extension of Alico Road from Green Meadow Road to S.R. 82. Currently, all of these roadway capacity improvements are shown in the adopted 2040 Financially Feasible Plan that is utilized in the base 2040 travel model.

The Lee County Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) long range transportation travel model was also reviewed in order to determine the impacts the amendment would have on the surrounding area. The base 2040 loaded network volumes were determined for the roadways within the study area then the peak hour trips to be generated from the project as shown in Table 1 were added to the projected 2040 volumes. The Level of Service for those roadways were then evaluated.

The results of the analysis indicate that there will be no adverse impact on the roadways in the study area with the proposed change to the permissible uses on the subject parcel. Several roadway segments are shown to operate below the recommended minimum Level of Service standards in 2040 prior to the project trips being added to the roadway network. The roadways that show a poor Level of Service in 2040 without the proposed Land Use Change include Daniels Parkway from Fiddlesticks Boulevard to S.R. 82, Gunnery Road from S.R. 82 to 23rd Street SW and north of Lee Boulevard, S.R. 82 from Buckingham Road to Gateway Boulevard, I-75 south of Daniels Parkway and Lee Boulevard between Treeline Avenue and S.R. 82 and from Gunnery Road to Sunshine Boulevard. With the addition of the project trips shown in Table 2, no other roadway segments are shown to operate below the minimum recommended Level of Service Standards as identified in the Lee County Comprehensive Plan. The deficient roadway segments are shown to be deficient prior to any changes being made to the Future Land Use Category on the subject site.

A Level of Service analysis for the 2040 Existing plus Committed (E + C) roadway network is attached to this report for reference. **Table 1A** and **Table 2A** reflect the Level of Service analysis based on the 2040 conditions. The resultant land use change will not impact the results of the Level of Service analysis as reported in the adopted 2040 travel model.

Short Range Impacts (5-year horizon)

The 2015/2016 – 2019/2020 Lee County and Florida Department of Transportation Adopted Work Programs were reviewed to determine the short term impacts the proposed

land use change would have on the surrounding roadways. The only programmed improvements in the vicinity of the subject site is the widening of S.R. 82 from Lee Boulevard to the Hendry County line. This project will widen S.R. 82 to a 6-lane divided roadway from Daniels Parkway to Grant Boulevard and to a 4-lane divided roadway from Grant Boulevard to the Hendry County Line. FDOT has advanced the funding of the widening of S.R. 82 within Lee County into the 5-year Work Program. This improvement was accounted for in the evaluation of the impacts to the surrounding roadway network in the next 5 years. No improvements to the area are included in the Lee County Adopted Work Program.

The trip generation potential of the subject site was evaluated based on the existing roadway network and the committed improvement to S.R. 82 in the short term Level of Service analysis. **Table 3A** and **Table 4A** attached to this report indicate the projected 5-year planning Level of Service on the area roadways based on the uses that would be permitted under the proposed change to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. From Table 2A, one roadway segment is shown to operate below the minimum recommended Level of Service Standard in the next 5 years prior to the project trips being added to the roadway network. The segment includes Daniels Parkway from Gateway Boulevard to S.R. 82. This segment is shown to be deficient prior to any changes to the Land Use being added to the roadway network. All other roadway segments in the study area are projected to operate within the recommended minimum Level of Service Standards as contained in the Lee Plan.

VI. CONCLUSION

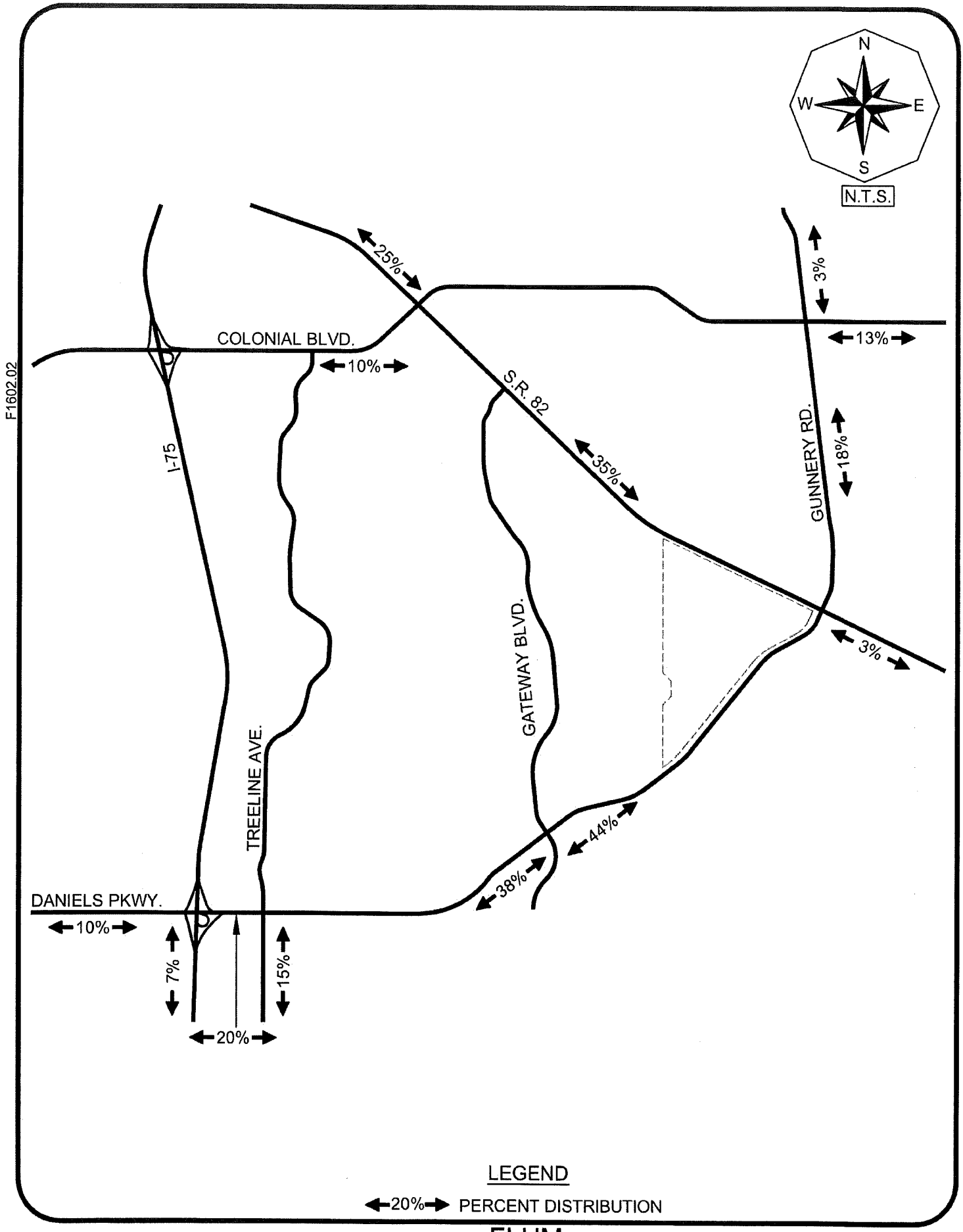
The proposed Timber Creek project is located along the south side of S.R. 82 and west of Daniels Parkway approximately three and one half east of I-75 in Lee County, Florida. Based upon the roadway link Level of Service analysis conducted as a part of this report for the proposed Comprehensive Plan amendment, the land use change meets the requirements set forth by the Lee County Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Code in that the change will not result in the degradation of the Level of Service of any

roadway in the study area below the minimum recommended Level of Service Standards. Several roadway segments are shown to operate below the minimum recommended standard in 2022 and 2040 before the project traffic is added to the roadway network. This project is not responsible for existing deficient segments. The addition of the project traffic on the surrounding roadways will not cause any additional roadway segments to operate below the recommended minimum standard.

The 2040 Financially Feasible Roadway network and the short term 5-year Capital Improvement Program currently in place by Lee County and the Florida Department of Transportation will not require modification in order to accommodate the Land Use Change.

APPENDIX

FIGURE 2 – TRIP DISTRIBUTION



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FLUM
TRIP DISTRIBUTION
TIMBER CREEK

Figure 2

TABLES 1A & 2A

TIMBER CREEK

2040 LEVEL OF SERVICE

EVALUATION

TABLE 1A
LEVEL OF SERVICE THRESHOLDS
2040 ANALYSIS

	ROADWAY SEGMENT		2040 E + C NETWORK LANES		GENERALIZED SERVICE VOLUMES				
					LOS A	LOS B	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E
ROADWAY	FROM	TO	# Lanes	Roadway Designation	VOLUME	VOLUME	VOLUME	VOLUME	VOLUME
Daniels Pkwy	Fiddlesticks	I-75	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	430	3,050	3,180	3,180
	I-75	Treeline Ave.	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	430	3,050	3,180	3,180
	Treeline Ave.	Gateway Blvd.	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	430	3,050	3,180	3,180
	Gateway Blvd.	Project	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	430	3,050	3,180	3,180
	Project	SR 82	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	430	3,050	3,180	3,180
Gunnery Road	SR 82	23rd St.	4LD	Class I - Arterial	0	270	1,970	2,100	2,100
	23rd St	8th St. W.	4LD	Class I - Arterial	0	270	1,970	2,100	2,100
	8th St. W.	Lee Blvd.	4LD	Class I - Arterial	0	270	1,970	2,100	2,100
	Lee Blvd.	Buckingham Rd.	2LN	Class I - Arterial	0	140	800	860	860
SR 82	Buckingham Rd.	Lee Blvd.	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	0	2940	3020	3020
	Lee Blvd.	Gateway Blvd.	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	0	2940	3020	3020
	Gateway Blvd.	Site Access	6LD	Uninterrupted Flow Hightway	0	2720	3840	4860	5380
	Site Access	Daniels Pkwy	6LD	Uninterrupted Flow Hightway	1600	2720	3840	4860	5380
	Daniels Pkwy	Alabama Rd.	6LD	Uninterrupted Flow Hightway	1600	2720	3840	4860	5380
	Alabama Rd.	Homestead Rd.	6LD	Uninterrupted Flow Hightway	1600	2720	3840	4860	5380
	Homestead Rd.	Alex Bell.	6LD	Uninterrupted Flow Hightway	1600	2720	3840	4860	5380
Treeline Ave.	Daniels Pkwy	Airport Connector	4LD	Class I - Arterial	0	260	1,840	1,960	1,960
I-75	Daniels Pkwy	Alico Rd.	6LF	Freeway	0	3360	4580	5500	6080
Lee Blvd.	Treeline Ave.	SR 82	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	410	2,840	2,940	2,940
	Gunnery Rd.	Sunshine Blvd.	6LD	Class I - Arterial	0	410	2,840	2,940	2,940

☐ - Denotes the LOS Standard for each roadway segment

Level of Service Thresholds taken from Lee County Generalized LOS Tables and FDOT Q/LOS Manual - Table 7

TABLE 2A
2040 ROADWAY LINK LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS
TIMBER CREEK

TOTAL PM PEAK HOUR PROJEC 1025 VPH IN= 646 OUT= 379

ROADWAY SEGMENT			2040 FSUTMS	LCDOT PCS OR FDOT SITE #	PEAKSEASON FACTOR	AADT BACKGROUND TRAFFIC	K-100 FACTOR	100TH HIGHEST HOUR PK DIR 2-WAY VOLUME	D FACTOR	PM PK HR PEAK DIRECTION	2040 BACKGROUND PEAK DIRECTION TRAFFIC VOLUMES & LOS		PROJECT TRAFFIC DIST.	PK DIR PM PROJ TRAFFIC	2040 BACKGROUND PLUS PROJ PEAK DIRECTION TRAFFIC VOLUMES & LOS	
ROADWAY	FROM	TO	PSWDT								VOLUME	LOS			VOLUME	LOS
Daniels Pkwy	Fiddlesticks	I-75	90,024	31	1.087	82,819	0.0950	7,868	0.54	EAST	4249	F	10%	65	4,314	F
	I-75	Treeline Ave.	83,993	52	1.130	74,330	0.1060	7,879	0.58	EAST	4570	F	20%	129	4,699	F
	Treeline Ave.	Gateway Blvd.	71,482	52	1.130	63,258	0.1060	6,705	0.58	EAST	3889	F	38%	245	4,134	F
	Gateway Blvd.	Project	81,132	48	1.107	73,290	0.1030	7,549	0.6	EAST	4529	F	44%	284	4,813	F
	Project	SR 82	81,132	48	1.107	73,290	0.1030	7,549	0.6	EAST	4529	F	40%	258	4,787	F
Gunnery Road	SR 82	23rd St.	51,725	21	1.053	49,122	0.085	4,175	0.62	NORTH	2589	F	18%	116	2,705	F
	23rd St	8th St. W.	36,138	21	1.053	34,319	0.085	2,917	0.62	NORTH	1809	C	17%	110	1,919	D
	8th St. W.	Lee Blvd.	33,104	21	1.053	31,438	0.085	2,672	0.62	NORTH	1657	C	15%	97	1,754	C
	Lee Blvd.	Buckingham Rd	18,845	22	1.027	18,350	0.092	1,688	0.62	NORTH	1047	F	3%	19	1,066	F
SR 82	Buckingham Rd.	Lee Blvd.	72,552	21	1.053	68,900	0.085	5,857	0.62	EAST	3631	F	25%	162	3,793	F
	Lee Blvd.	Gateway Blvd.	70,515	21	1.053	66,966	0.085	5,692	0.62	EAST	3529	F	35%	226	3,755	F
	Gateway Blvd.	Site Access	50,771	21	1.053	48,216	0.085	4,098	0.62	EAST	2541	B	35%	226	2,767	C
	Site Access	Daniels Pkwy	36,120	21	1.053	34,302	0.085	2,916	0.62	EAST	1808	B	35%	226	2,034	B
	Daniels Pkwy	Alabama Rd.	70,050	21	1.053	66,524	0.085	5,655	0.62	EAST	3506	C	3%	19	3,525	C
	Alabama Rd.	Homestead Rd.	66,727	21	1.053	63,368	0.085	5,386	0.62	EAST	3339	C	3%	19	3,358	C
	Homestead Rd.	Alex Bell.	44,321	21	1.053	42,090	0.085	3,578	0.62	EAST	2218	B	2%	13	2,231	B
Treeline Ave.	Daniels Pkwy	Airport Connecti	32,067	61	1.24	25,860	0.099	2,560	0.59	NORTH	1510	C	15%	97	1,607	C
I-75	Daniels Pkwy	Alico Rd.	122,721	120184	0.9	110,449	0.09	9,940	0.58	NORTH	5765	E	7%	45	5,810	E
Lee Blvd.	Treeline Ave.	SR 82	83898	22	1.027	81,692	0.092	7,516	0.62	EAST	4660	F	10%	65	4,725	F
	Gunnery Rd.	Sunshine Blvd.	76587	22	1.027	74,574	0.092	6,861	0.62	EAST	4254	F	13%	84	4,338	F

TABLES 3A & 4A

TIMBER CREEK

2022 LEVEL OF SERVICE

EVALUATION

TABLE 4A
TIMBER CREEK
5-YEAR LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

TOTAL AM PEAK HOUR PROJECT TRAFFIC = 889 VPH IN= 222 OUT= 667

TOTAL PM PEAK HOUR PROJECT TRAFFIC = 1025 VPH IN= 646 OUT= 379

ROADWAY	SEGMENT	SITE/ STATION	BASE YR ADT	2014 ADT	YRS OF GROWTH	ANNUAL RATE	2014 PK HR PK SEASON PEAK DIR.	2022 PK HR PK SEASON PEAK DIRECTION VOLUME	LOS	PROJECT TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION	AM PROJ TRAFFIC	PM PROJ TRAFFIC	2022 BCKGRND + AM PROJ VOLUME	LOS	2022 BCKGRND + PM PROJ VOLUME	LOS	Significant & Adverse Imapct
Daniels Pkwy	W. of I-75	264	56,500	48,700	9	1.00%	2,494	2,701	C	10%	67	65	2,767	C	2,765	C	
	W. of Treeline Ave.	52	54,200	47,100	9	1.00%	2,506	2,714	B	20%	133	129	2,847	B	2,843	B	
	W. of Gateway Blvd.	48	31,800	38,100	9	2.03%	2,293	2,693	B	38%	253	245	2,946	B	2,938	B	
	W. of Project	524	17,500	28,200	9	5.44%	1,585	2,422	F	44%	293	284	2,716	F	2,706	F	No
	W. of SR 82	524	17,500	28,200	9	5.44%	1,585	2,422	F	40%	267	258	2,689	F	2,681	F	No
Gunnery Road	N. of SR 82	290	15,400	18,300	9	1.94%	1,442	1,681	B	18%	120	116	1,801	B	1,797	B	
	N. of 23rd Street	290	15,400	18,300	9	1.94%	1,442	1,681	B	17%	113	110	1,794	B	1,791	B	
	N. of 8th St. W.	290	15,400	18,300	9	1.94%	1,442	1,681	B	15%	100	97	1,781	B	1,778	B	
	N. of Lee Bkvd	289	14,600	13,600	9	1.00%	732	793	C	3%	20	19	813	C	812	C	
SR 82	N. of Lee Blvd.	120021	21,000	25,500	9	2.18%	1,342	1,595	B	25%	167	162	1,762	B	1,756	B	
	N. of Gateway Blvd.	120077	19,600	27,000	9	3.62%	1,467	1,950	B	35%	233	226	2,184	B	2,176	B	
	N. of Site	120108	10,700	15,100	9	3.90%	799	1,085	B	35%	233	226	1,319	B	1,311	B	
	N. of Daniels Pkw	120108	10,700	15,100	9	3.90%	799	1,085	B	35%	233	226	1,319	B	1,311	B	
	N. of Alabama Rd.	21	18,000	25,100	9	3.76%	1,370	1,841	B	3%	20	19	1,861	B	1,860	B	
	N. of Homestead Rd.	120068	10,300	10,300	9	1.00%	530	574	B	3%	20	19	594	B	593	B	
	N. of Alex Bell	120068	10,300	10,300	9	1.00%	463	501	B	2%	13	13	515	B	514	B	
Treeline Ave.	S. of Daniels Pkwy	48	31,800	38,100	9	2.03%	1,352	1,588	B	15%	100	97	1,688	B	1,685	B	
I-75	S. of Daniels Pkwy	120184	67,723	77,211	4	3.33%	4,058	5,275	D	7%	47	45	5,321	D	5,320	D	
Lee Blvd.	W. of SR 82	246	34,900	39,500	9	1.39%	2,127	2,374	C	10%	67	65	2,441	C	2,439	C	
	E. of Gunnery Rd.	48	31,800	38,100	9	2.03%	1,601	1,880	B	13%	87	84	1,967	B	1,964	B	

[1]The 2014 peak hour, peak season, peak direction traffic volumes were taken from the 2015 Lee County Concurrency Report.

For I-75, FDOT Traffic Count Information used. Daily traffic volume factored by K & D Factors to determine peak direction volume

Base Year and 2014 ADT volumes taken from Lee County Traffic Count Report & FDOT Traffic Information Online

LEE COUNTY & FDOT
GENERALIZED SERVICE VOLUME
TABLE

Lee County
Generalized Peak Hour Directional Service Volumes
Urbanized Areas

Sept. 2013 c:\input4

Uninterrupted Flow Highway

Level of Service

Lane	Divided	A	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	120	420	840	1,190	1,640
2	Divided	1,060	1,810	2,560	3,240	3,590
3	Divided	1,600	2,720	3,840	4,860	5,380

Arterials

Class I (40 mph or higher posted speed limit)

Level of Service

Lane	Divided	A	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	*	140	800	860	860
2	Divided	*	260	1,840	1,960	1,960
3	Divided	*	410	2,840	2,940	2,940
4	Divided	*	550	3,840	3,940	3,940

Class II (35 mph or slower posted speed limit)

Level of Service

Lane	Divided	A	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	*	*	330	710	780
2	Divided	*	*	710	1,590	1,660
3	Divided	*	*	1,150	2,450	2,500
4	Divided	*	*	1,580	3,310	3,340

Controlled Access Facilities

Level of Service

Lane	Divided	A	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	*	160	880	940	940
2	Divided	*	270	1,970	2,100	2,100
3	Divided	*	430	3,050	3,180	3,180

Collectors

Level of Service

Lane	Divided	A	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	*	*	310	670	740
1	Divided	*	*	330	710	780
2	Undivided	*	*	740	1,460	1,460
2	Divided	*	*	780	1,530	1,530

Note: the service volumes for I-75 (freeway), bicycle mode, pedestrian mode, and bus mode should be from FDOT's most current version of LOS Handbook.

TABLE 7

Generalized **Peak Hour Directional** Volumes for Florida's **Urbanized Areas**[1]

12/18/12

INTERRUPTED FLOW FACILITIES

STATE SIGNALIZED ARTERIALS

Class I (40 mph or higher posted speed limit)

Lanes	Median	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	*	830	880	**
2	Divided	*	1,910	2,000	**
3	Divided	*	2,940	3,020	**
4	Divided	*	3,970	4,040	**

Class II (35 mph or slower posted speed limit)

Lanes	Median	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	*	370	750	800
2	Divided	*	730	1,630	1,700
3	Divided	*	1,170	2,520	2,560
4	Divided	*	1,610	3,390	3,420

Non-State Signalized Roadway Adjustments

(Alter corresponding state volumes by the indicated percent.)

Non-State Signalized Roadways - 10%

Median & Turn Lane Adjustments

Lanes	Median	Exclusive Left Lanes	Exclusive Right Lanes	Adjustment Factors
1	Divided	Yes	No	+5%
1	Undivided	No	No	-20%
Multi	Undivided	Yes	No	-5%
Multi	Undivided	No	No	-25%
–	–	–	Yes	+ 5%

One-Way Facility Adjustment

Multiply the corresponding directional volumes in this table by 1.2

BICYCLE MODE[2]

(Multiply motorized vehicle volumes shown below by number of directional roadway lanes to determine two-way maximum service volumes.)

Paved Shoulder/Bicycle Lane Coverage	B	C	D	E
0-49%	*	150	390	1,000
50-84%	110	340	1,000	>1,000
85-100%	470	1,000	>1,000	**

PEDESTRIAN MODE[2]

(Multiply motorized vehicle volumes shown below by number of directional roadway lanes to determine two-way maximum service volumes.)

Sidewalk Coverage	B	C	D	E
0-49%	*	*	140	480
50-84%	*	80	440	800
85-100%	200	540	880	>1,000

BUS MODE (Scheduled Fixed Route)[3]

(Buses in peak hour in peak direction)

Sidewalk Coverage	B	C	D	E
0-84%	> 5	≥ 4	≥ 3	≥ 2
85-100%	> 4	≥ 3	≥ 2	≥ 1

UNINTERRUPTED FLOW FACILITIES

FREEWAYS

Lanes	B	C	D	E
2	2,260	3,020	3,660	3,940
3	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080
4	4,500	6,080	7,320	8,220
5	5,660	7,680	9,220	10,360
6	7,900	10,320	12,060	12,500

Freeway Adjustments

Auxiliary Lane	Ramp Metering
+ 1,000	+ 5%

UNINTERRUPTED FLOW HIGHWAYS

Lanes	Median	B	C	D	E
1	Undivided	420	840	1,190	1,640
2	Divided	1,810	2,560	3,240	3,590
3	Divided	2,720	3,840	4,860	5,380

Uninterrupted Flow Highway Adjustments

Lanes	Median	Exclusive left lanes	Adjustment factors
1	Divided	Yes	+5%
Multi	Undivided	Yes	-5%
Multi	Undivided	No	-25%

[1] Values shown are presented as peak hour directional volumes for levels of service and are for the automobile/truck modes unless specifically stated. This table does not constitute a standard and should be used only for general planning applications. The computer models from which this table is derived should be used for more specific planning applications. The table and deriving computer models should not be used for corridor or intersection design, where more refined techniques exist. Calculations are based on planning applications of the Highway Capacity Manual and the Transit Capacity and Quality of Service Manual.

[2] Level of service for the bicycle and pedestrian modes in this table is based on number of motorized vehicles, not number of bicyclists or pedestrians using the facility.

[3] Buses per hour shown are only for the peak hour in the single direction of the higher traffic flow.

* **Cannot be achieved using table input value defaults.**

** **Not applicable for that level of service letter grade.** For the automobile mode, volumes greater than level of service D become F because intersection capacities have been reached. For the bicycle mode, the level of service letter grade (including F) is not achievable because there is no maximum vehicle volume threshold using table input value defaults.

Source:
Florida Department of Transportation
Systems Planning Office
www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/systems/sm/los/default.shtm

LEE COUNTY LINK SPECIFIC SERVCIE VOLUMES

LINK-SPECIFIC SERVICE VOLUMES ON ARTERIALS IN LEE COUNTY (2013 DATA)

ROAD SEGMENT	FROM	TO	TRAFFIC DISTRIC	LENGTH (MILE)	ROAD TYPE	SERVICE VOLUMES (PEAK HOUR PEAK DIRECTION)					SERVICE VOLUMES (PEAK HOUR--BOTH DIRECTIONS)				
						A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
COLONIAL BLVD	SIX MILE PKWY	I-75	1	0.5	6LD	0	2,490	3,220	3,220	3,220	0	4,090	5,290	5,290	5,290
	I-75	SR 82	1	2.4	6LD	1,150	3,240	3,240	3,240	3,240	1,990	5,600	5,600	5,600	5,600
CORKSCREW RD	US 41	SANDY LN	4	0.5	4LD	0	380	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	750	3,740	3,740	3,740
	SANDY LN	THREE OAKS PKWY	4	0.7	4LD	0	380	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	750	3,740	3,740	3,740
	THREE OAKS PKWY	I-75	4	0.8	4LD	0	380	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	750	3,740	3,740	3,740
	I-75	BEN HILL GRIFFIN PKWY	3	0.5	4LD	0	380	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	750	3,740	3,740	3,740
	BEN HILL GRIFFIN PKWY	WILDCAT RUN DR	3	1.7	2LD	100	310	560	770	1,130	190	600	1,090	1,510	2,220
	WILDCAT RUN DR	ALICO RD	3	2.6	2LN	90	290	530	730	1,080	180	570	1,040	1,440	2,120
	ALICO RD	COUNTY LINE	3	10.4	2LN	90	290	530	730	1,080	180	570	1,040	1,440	2,120
CYPRESS LAKE DR	McGREGOR BLVD	SOUTH POINT BLVD	4	0.4	4LD	0	0	810	1,870	1,940	0	0	1,590	3,670	3,820
	SOUTH POINT BLVD	WINKLER RD	4	0.6	4LD	0	0	810	1,870	1,940	0	0	1,590	3,670	3,820
	WINKLER RD	SUMMERLIN RD	4	0.7	4LD	0	0	810	1,870	1,940	0	0	1,590	3,670	3,820
	SUMMERLIN RD	US 41	4	0.9	6LD	0	0	1,240	2,880	2,940	0	0	2,440	5,650	5,760
DANIELS PKWY	US 41	BIG PINE WAY	4	0.5	6LD	0	0	720	2,530	2,680	0	0	1,420	4,970	5,280
	BIG PINE WAY	METRO PKWY	4	0.6	6LD	0	0	720	2,530	2,680	0	0	1,420	4,970	5,280
	METRO PKWY	SIX MILE PKWY	4	0.8	6LD	0	0	720	2,530	2,680	0	0	1,420	4,970	5,280
	SIX MILE PKWY	PALOMINO DR	4	2.2	6LD	0	2,470	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	4,580	5,570	5,570	5,570
	PALOMINO DR	I-75	4	0.6	6LD	0	2,470	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	4,580	5,570	5,570	5,570
	I-75	TREELINE AVE	3	0.5	6LD	2,610	3,180	3,180	3,180	3,180	4,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	TREELINE AVE	CHAMBERLIN PKWY	3	0.8	6LD	2,610	3,180	3,180	3,180	3,180	4,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
	CHAMBERLIN PKWY	SR 82	3	3.8	4LD	1,680	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,900	3,650	3,650	3,650	3,650
DEL PRADO BLVD	CAPE CORAL PKWY	SE 46TH ST	5	0.3	6LD	0	0	1,520	2,820	2,820	0	0	2,870	5,310	5,310
	SE 46TH ST	CORONADO PKWY	5	0.7	6LD	0	0	1,520	2,820	2,820	0	0	2,870	5,310	5,310
	CORONADO PKWY	CORNWALLIS PKWY	5	1.3	6LD	0	0	1,520	2,820	2,820	0	0	2,870	5,310	5,310
	CORNWALLIS PKWY	VETERANS PKWY	5	0.8	6LD	0	0	1,520	2,820	2,820	0	0	2,870	5,310	5,310
	VETERANS PKWY	HANCOCK B. PKWY	5	3.0	6LD	0	0	1,560	2,840	2,840	0	0	3,060	5,570	5,570
	HANCOCK B. PKWY	NE 6TH ST	5	0.7	6LD	0	0	2,750	2,800	2,800	0	0	5,400	5,480	5,480
	NE 6TH ST	SR 78	5	0.4	6LD	0	0	2,750	2,800	2,800	0	0	5,400	5,480	5,480
ESTERO BLVD	HICKORY BLVD	AVENIDA PESCADORA	4	2.9	2LN	571	616	644	685	726	1,120	1,208	1,264	1,344	1,424
	AVENIDA PESCADORA	MID ISLAND DR	4	1.2	2LN	571	616	644	685	726	1,120	1,208	1,264	1,344	1,424
	MID ISLAND DR	SAN CARLOS BLVD	4	1.8	2LD	500	568	593	632	671	980	1,113	1,162	1,239	1,316
ESTERO PKWY	US 41	BEN HILL GRIFFIN PKWY	4	2.6	4LD	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	3,920	3,920	3,920	3,920
FOWLER ST	US 41	N AIRPORT RD	1	1.0	6LD	0	0	870	2,580	2,580	0	0	1,620	4,780	4,780
	N AIRPORT RD	COLONIAL BLVD	1	0.3	6LD	0	0	870	2,580	2,580	0	0	1,620	4,780	4,780
	COLONIAL BLVD	WINKLER AVE	1	0.5	4LD	0	490	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	910	3,150	3,150	3,150
	WINKLER AVE	HANSON ST	1	1.3	4LD	0	490	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	910	3,150	3,150	3,150
	HANSON ST	SR 82	1	1.3	4LD	0	490	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	910	3,150	3,150	3,150
GLADIOLUS DR	McGREGOR BLVD	PINE RIDGE RD	4	0.5	4LD	0	1,060	1,840	1,840	1,840	0	2,000	3,490	3,490	3,490
	PINE RIDGE RD	BASS RD	4	1.6	4LD	0	1,060	1,840	1,840	1,840	0	2,000	3,490	3,490	3,490
	BASS RD	WINKLER RD	4	0.8	6LD	0	1,640	2,780	2,780	2,780	0	3,100	5,260	5,260	5,260
	WINKLER RD	SUMMERLIN RD	4	0.5	6LD	0	1,180	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	2,230	5,480	5,480	5,480
	SUMMERLIN RD	US 41	4	1.5	6LD	0	1,180	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	2,230	5,480	5,480	5,480

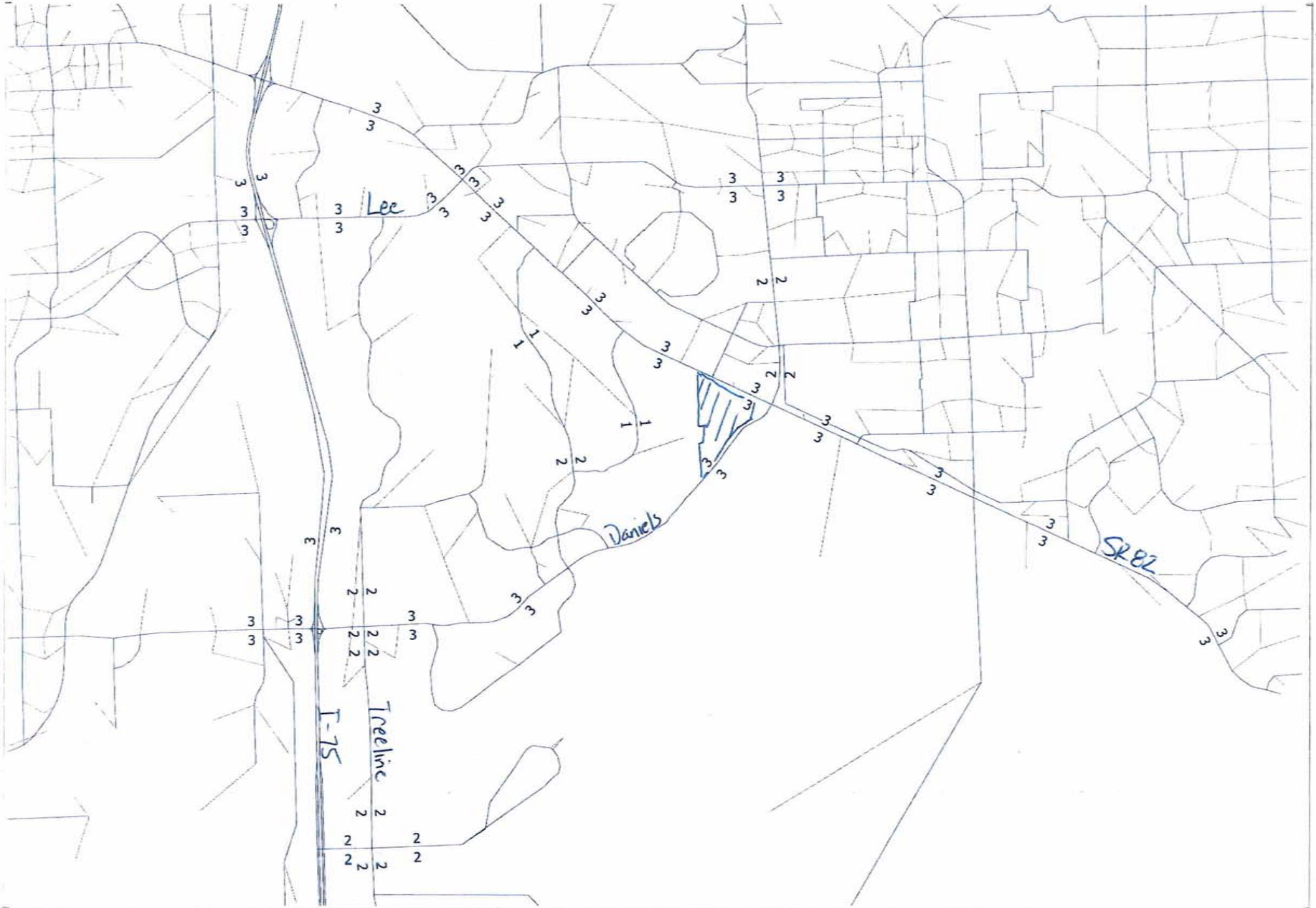
LINK-SPECIFIC SERVICE VOLUMES ON ARTERIALS IN LEE COUNTY (2013 DATA)

ROAD SEGMENT	FROM	TO	TRAFFIC DISTRIC	LENGTH (MILE)	ROAD TYPE	SERVICE VOLUMES (PEAK HOUR PEAK DIRECTION)					SERVICE VOLUMES (PEAK HOUR--BOTH DIRECTIONS)				
						A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
GUNNERY RD	SR 82	LEE BLVD	3	2.5	4LD	0	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	0	3,100	3,100	3,100	3,100
	LEE BLVD	BUCKINGHAM RD	3	1.5	2LN	0	610	1,020	1,020	1,020	0	1,000	1,670	1,670	1,670
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKW	DEL PRADO BLVD	NE 24TH AVE	5	1.1	4LD	0	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,970	3,170	3,170	3,170
	NE 24TH AVE	ORANGE GROVE BLVD	2	0.5	4LD	0	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,970	3,170	3,170	3,170
	ORANGE GROVE BLVD	MOODY RD	2	1.2	4LD	0	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,970	3,170	3,170	3,170
	MOODY RD	US 41	2	0.9	4LD	0	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,970	3,170	3,170	3,170
HICKORY BLVD	BONITA BEACH RD	McLAUGHLIN BLVD	8	1.1	2LN	90	190	330	450	870	180	370	640	870	1,680
	McLAUGHLIN BLVD	MELODY LANE	8	0.7	2LN	90	190	330	450	870	180	370	640	870	1,680
	MELODY LANE	ESTERO BLVD	8	6.7	2LN	90	190	330	450	870	180	370	640	870	1,680
HOMESTEAD RD	SR 82	LEELAND HEIGHTS	3	5.6	2LN	120	290	480	660	990	230	540	890	1,230	1,840
	LEELAND HEIGHTS	LEE BLVD	3	1.1	4LN	0	0	860	1,770	1,900	0	0	1,600	3,280	3,520
IMPERIAL PKWY	COUNTY LINE	BONITA BEACH RD	8	1.0	4LD	500	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	930	3,580	3,580	3,580	3,580
	BONITA BEACH RD	E. TERRY ST	4	1.1	4LD	500	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	930	3,580	3,580	3,580	3,580
	E. TERRY ST	COCONUT RD	4	4.3	4LD	500	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	930	3,580	3,580	3,580	3,580
I-75	COLLIER CO. LINE	BONITA BEACH RD	8	1.0	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	BONITA BEACH RD	CORKSCREW RD	8	7.4	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	CORKSCREW RD	ALICO RD	4	4.3	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	ALICO RD	DANIELS PKWY	4	3.8	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	DANIELS PKWY	COLONIAL BLVD	4	4.5	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	COLONIAL BLVD	M.L.K.	1	1.6	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	M.L.K.	LUCKETT RD	1	1.5	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	LUCKETT RD	SR 80	1	1.9	6LF	0	3,360	4,580	5,500	6,080	0	6,130	8,370	10,060	11,100
	SR 80	SR 78	1 & 2	2.4	4LF	0	2,260	3,020	3,660	3,940	0	4,120	5,540	6,700	7,190
	SR 78	COUNTY LINE	2	5.7	4LF	0	2,260	3,020	3,660	3,940	0	4,120	5,540	6,700	7,190
JOEL BLVD	BELL BLVD	COUNTRY CLUB(N)	3	0.9	4LN	620	1,060	1,490	1,910	2,220	1,150	1,970	2,760	3,540	4,120
	COUNTRY CLUB(N)	16TH ST	3	3.9	4LN	620	1,060	1,490	1,910	2,220	1,150	1,970	2,760	3,540	4,120
	16TH ST	SR 80	3	3.1	2LN	120	290	480	660	990	230	540	890	1,230	1,840
LEE BLVD	SR 82	GUNNERY RD	3	3.6	6LD	820	2,940	2,940	2,940	2,940	1,350	4,830	4,830	4,830	4,830
	GUNNERY RD	HOMESTEAD RD	3	3.9	6LD	820	2,940	2,940	2,940	2,940	1,350	4,830	4,830	4,830	4,830
	HOMESTEAD RD	WILLIAMS AVE	3	0.3	4LD	0	1,330	1,920	1,920	1,920	0	2,190	3,160	3,160	3,160
	HOMESTEAD RD	LEELAND HEIGHTS	3	1.3	2LN	0	650	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,070	1,640	1,640	1,640
LEELAND HEIGHTS	HOMESTEAD RD	LEE BLVD	3	0.4	4LN	0	1,580	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	2,930	3,320	3,320	3,320
	LEE BLVD	JOEL BLVD	3	1.6	4LN	0	1,580	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	2,930	3,320	3,320	3,320
LUCKETT RD	ORTIZ AVE	I-75	1	0.8	2LN	0	700	880	880	880	0	1,300	1,630	1,630	1,630
McGREGOR BLVD	SANIBEL TOLL PLAZA	HARBOR DR	4	0.2	4LD	1,010	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,720	3,320	3,320	3,320	3,320
	HARBOR DR	SUMMERLIN RD	4	2.2	4LD	1,010	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,720	3,320	3,320	3,320	3,320
	SUMMERLIN RD	KELLY RD	4	1.7	4LD	1,010	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,720	3,320	3,320	3,320	3,320
	KELLY RD	THORNTON RD	4	0.3	4LD	1,010	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,720	3,320	3,320	3,320	3,320
	THORNTON RD	SAN CARLOS BLVD	4	0.7	4LD	1,010	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,960	1,720	3,320	3,320	3,320	3,320
	SAN CARLOS BLVD	GRIFFIN BLVD	4	1.0	4LD	0	1,510	1,980	1,980	1,980	0	2,560	3,350	3,350	3,350
	GRIFFIN BLVD	A & W BULB RD	4	1.0	4LD	0	1,510	1,980	1,980	1,980	0	2,560	3,350	3,350	3,350
	A & W BULB RD	CYPRESS LAKE DR	4	0.7	4LD	0	1,510	1,980	1,980	1,980	0	2,560	3,350	3,350	3,350
	CYPRESS LAKE DR	COLLEGE PKWY	4	0.8	4LD	0	1,510	1,980	1,980	1,980	0	2,560	3,350	3,350	3,350

LINK-SPECIFIC SERVICE VOLUMES ON ARTERIALS IN LEE COUNTY (2013 DATA)

ROAD SEGMENT	FROM	TO	TRAFFIC DISTRIC	LENGTH (MILE)	ROAD TYPE	SERVICE VOLUMES (PEAK HOUR PEAK DIRECTION)					SERVICE VOLUMES (PEAK HOUR--BOTH DIRECTIONS)				
						A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
McGREGOR BLVD	COLLEGE PKWY	WINKLER RD	4	1.4	2LN	0	810	900	900	900	0	1,590	1,750	1,750	1,750
	WINKLER RD	BRENTWOOD	1	0.8	2LN	0	810	900	900	900	0	1,590	1,750	1,750	1,750
	BRENTWOOD	COLONIAL BLVD	1	0.8	2LN	0	810	900	900	900	0	1,590	1,750	1,750	1,750
METRO PKWY	US 41	SIX MILE PKWY	4	2.5	6LD	2,950	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,370	5,440	5,440	5,440	5,440
	SIX MILE PKWY	DANIELS PKWY	4	1.3	6LD	0	2,040	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	3,710	3,820	3,820	3,820
	DANIELS PKWY	CRYSTAL DR	4	1.3	4LD	0	1,390	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	2,530	3,100	3,100	3,100
	CRYSTAL DR	DANLEY DR	4	1.1	4LD	0	1,390	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	2,530	3,100	3,100	3,100
	DANLEY DR	COLONIAL BLVD	1	1.2	4LD	0	1,390	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	2,530	3,100	3,100	3,100
	COLONIAL BLVD	WINKLER AVE	1	0.5	4LD	0	1,290	1,520	1,520	1,520	0	2,290	2,700	2,700	2,700
	WINKLER AVE	WAREHOUSE RD	1	0.5	4LD	0	1,290	1,520	1,520	1,520	0	2,290	2,700	2,700	2,700
	WAREHOUSE RD	HANSON ST	1	0.8	2LN	0	530	880	880	880	0	970	1,600	1,600	1,600
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BLVD (SR 82)	CRANFORD AVE	FORD ST	1	0.6	4LD	0	900	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	1,390	2,770	2,770	2,770
	FORD ST	HIGHLAND AVE	1	0.4	4LD	0	900	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	1,390	2,770	2,770	2,770
	HIGHLAND AVE	MICHIGAN LINK	1	1.1	4LD	0	900	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	1,390	2,770	2,770	2,770
	MICHIGAN LINK	ORTIZ AVE	1	0.8	4LD	0	1,550	1,780	1,780	1,780	0	2,430	2,780	2,780	2,780
	ORTIZ AVE	I-75	1	0.6	6LD	0	2,420	2,680	2,680	2,680	0	3,790	4,180	4,180	4,180
	I-75	BUCKINGHAM RD	1	1.5	6LD	130	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	220	4,690	4,690	4,690	4,690
	BUCKINGHAM RD	COLONIAL BLVD	1	1.0	6LD	130	2,820	2,820	2,820	2,820	220	4,690	4,690	4,690	4,690
	COLONIAL BLVD	GATEWAY BLVD	3	1.0	2LN	1,030	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,180	1,690	1,940	1,940	1,940	1,940
	GATEWAY BLVD	GUNNERY RD	3	3.5	2LN	130	450	860	1,210	1,370	220	740	1,410	1,990	2,250
	GUNNERY RD	ALABAMA RD	3	3.5	2LN	130	450	860	1,210	1,370	220	740	1,410	1,990	2,250
	ALABAMA RD	BELL BLVD	3	4.2	2LN	130	450	860	1,210	1,370	220	740	1,410	1,990	2,250
	BELL BLVD	COUNTY LINE	3	2.7	2LN	130	450	860	1,210	1,370	220	740	1,410	1,990	2,250
NORTH RIVER RD	SR 31	FRANKLIN LOCK RD	2	4.5	2LN	160	370	610	840	1,140	270	620	1,020	1,400	1,900
	FRANKLIN LOCK RD	BROADWAY RD	2	5.7	2LN	160	370	610	840	1,140	270	620	1,020	1,400	1,900
	BROADWAY RD	COUNTY LINE	2	3.6	2LN	160	370	610	840	1,140	270	620	1,020	1,400	1,900
ORANGE RIVER BLVD	SR 80	STALEY RD	3	1.3	2LN	110	260	430	590	990	210	490	800	1,100	1,840
	STALEY RD	BUCKINGHAM RD	3	3.0	2LN	110	260	430	590	990	210	490	800	1,100	1,840
ORTIZ AVE	COLONIAL BLVD	SR 82	1	1.7	2LN	0	770	900	900	900	0	1,400	1,620	1,620	1,620
	SR 82	BALLARD ST	1	1.1	2LN	0	770	900	900	900	0	1,400	1,620	1,620	1,620
	BALLARD ST	TICE ST	1	1.3	2LN	0	770	900	900	900	0	1,400	1,620	1,620	1,620
	TICE ST	SR 80	1	0.3	2LN	0	770	900	900	900	0	1,400	1,620	1,620	1,620
PINE ISLAND RD/ BAYSHORE RD (SR 78)	STRINGFELLOW RD	BURNT STORE RD	5 & 6	5.4	2LN	80	220	390	540	950	160	430	760	1,040	1,830
	BURNT STORE RD	CHIQUITA BLVD	5	2.0	2LN	730	800	800	800	800	1,330	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
	CHIQUITA BLVD	SANTA BARBARA BLVD	5	2.3	4LD	1,660	2,160	2,160	2,160	2,160	3,020	3,920	3,920	3,920	3,920

2040 E + C NETWORK LANES & VOLUMES WITHOUT PROJECT



2040 E + C Lanes
Timber Creek

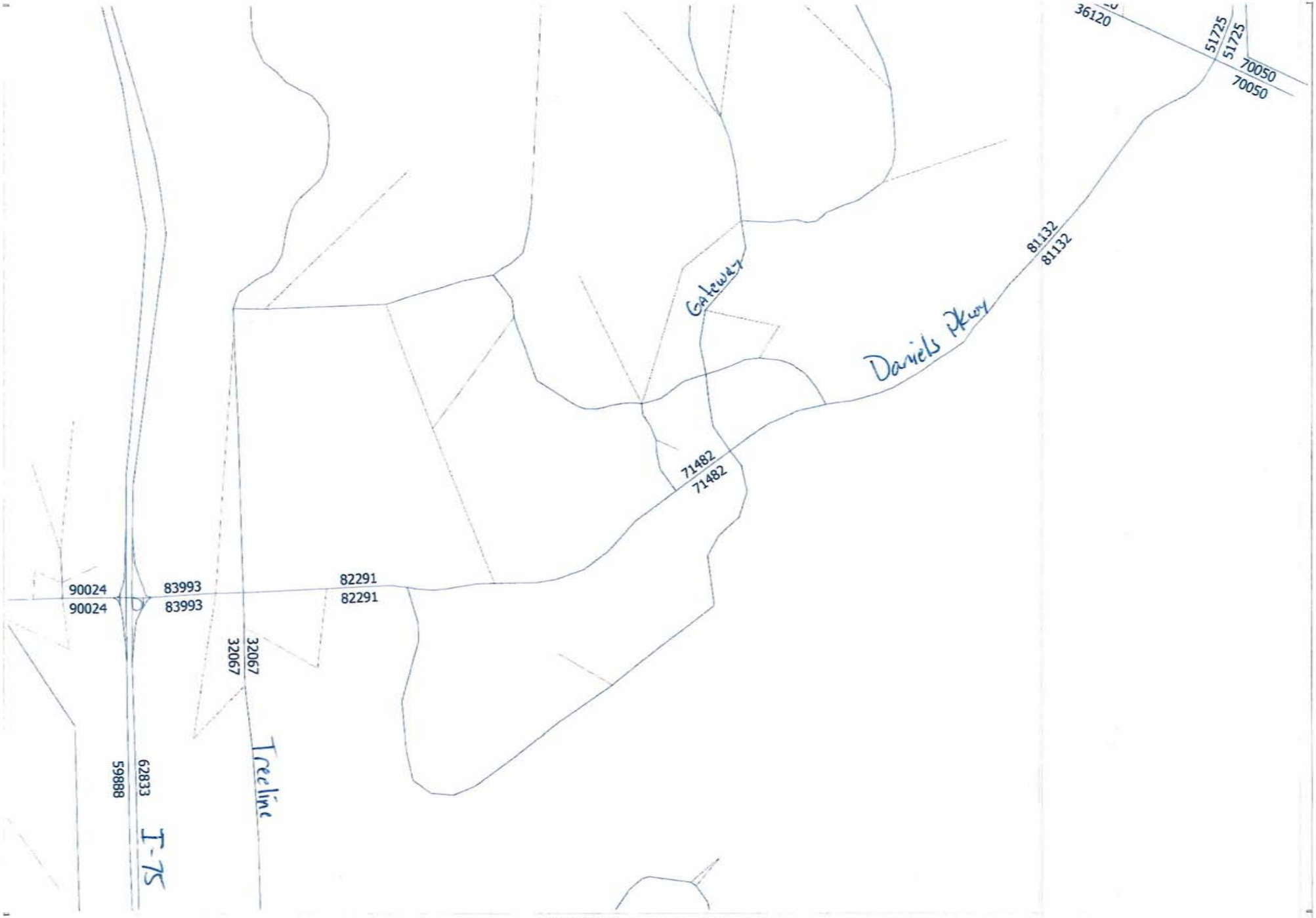
cube

2040 Projected Total Volumes
Timber Creek

cube

2040 Projected Total Volumes
Timber Creek

cube



2040 Projected Total Volumes
Timber Creek

cube

TRAFFIC DATA FROM LEE COUNTY & FDOT TRAFFIC COUNT REPORT

STREET	LOCATION	Station #	Daily Traffic Volume (AADT) 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	PCS
COLONIAL BLVD	W OF I - 75	242	65700	71500	70500	64500	61100	61600					14
COLONIAL BLVD	W OF IMMOKALEE RD	246	34900	35400	39500	31700	35300				35400	39500	22
CORBETT RD	N OF PINE ISLAND RD	508	600	900	500	600	500						49
CORKSCREW RD	E OF US 41	247	13900	17700	19200	15400	13800	13700	18600		14300		15
CORKSCREW RD	E OF VIA COCONUT POINTE	260						16900					15
CORKSCREW RD	W OF I - 75	15	29400	U/C	U/C	32700	27300	23600	27200	29500	28800	30600	
CORKSCREW RD	E OF I - 75	249	10100	13500	14900	12900	10900	10400			13000		15
CORKSCREW RD	W OF ALICO RD	248									3800		
CORKSCREW RD	E OF ALICO RD	250	3900	4600	4500	3700	2900	2900				3100	15
CORTEZ BLVD	W OF US 41	614		2400	2700	2200	1700						29
CRYSTAL DR	E OF US 41	254	13400	13500	12700	10800	9700	10100			8600	11200	9
CRYSTAL DR	E OF METRO PKWY	255	4600	5800	4900	4000	4500	5200				6100	9
COUNTRY LAKES DR	S OF TICE ST	505		3300	3900	3300	2900	3000					11
CYPRESS LAKE DR	W OF SOUTH POINTE BLVD	256	21900	22500	21600	19300	17000	19700					30
CYPRESS LAKE DR	E OF SOUTH POINTE BLVD	257	27600	26400	29100	24800	21500	25500					30
CYPRESS LAKE DR	E OF OVERLOOK DR	73									29400	24700	
CYPRESS LAKE DR	W OF SUMMERLIN RD	259	34300	34200	34600	28800	36300	30400	28700	27900	27800		30
CYPRESS LAKE DR	W OF US 41	258	43100	43600	43500	34200	34500	37100	33700	31700	34000	35900	30
DANIELS PKWY	W OF METRO PKWY	30	48300	49900	48300	41200	44100	43400	43100	40500	40100	46400	
DANIELS PKWY	W OF PLANTATION RD	263	56800	54100	52500	43300	47100	46700				48000	30

			Daily Traffic Volume (AADT)										
STREET	LOCATION	Station #	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	PCS
DANIELS PKWY	E OF SIX MILE PKWY	31	65000	65200	65300	58600	56100	55600	53600	52200	53200	51800	
DANIELS PKWY	W OF I - 75	264	56500	57300	59300	49300	52000	47900	58400	60900	48700	51500	31
DANIELS PKWY	E OF I - 75	52	54200	U/C	45400	33400	48000	49000	48000	49500	44800	47100	
DANIELS PKWY	E OF CHAMBERLIN PKWY	48	31800	37200	38100	35100	34200	36100	35700		35800	38100	31
DANIELS PKWY	S OF IMMOKALEE RD	524	17500	22300	22000	17400	23400	25800	24400	29800	20600	28200	48
DANLEY RD	W OF METRO PKWY	518	5500	7700	6400	4300	4900	4500				4900	45
DAVIS RD	N OF McGREGOR BLVD	265	2100	2100	2300	1900	2200	2000					36
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF SE 46TH LN	266	29400	31100	29600	26400	28100						2
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF CORONADO PKWY	268	30900	30400	30100	32200	30000						2
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF CORNWALLIS PKWY	2	44900	44300	42800	39700	38600	37800	37400	36600	37100	37800	
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF EVEREST PKWY	515	49800	49900	47700	46700	49000						2
DEL PRADO BLVD	N OF VETERANS PKWY	516	51000	58400	56000	49600	51300						40
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF CORAL POINT DR												
DEL PRADO BLVD	AT FOUR MILE COVE RD	40	56700	55900	53000	50000	47100	48600	48300	45200	45800	46500	
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF HANCOCK PKWY	270	40700	42200	42900	46500	42600						40
DEL PRADO BLVD	S OF PINE ISLAND RD	267	27300	28700	30600	35500	29600	29000					40
DEL PRADO BLVD	N OF PINE ISLAND RD	24	18100	22100	23200								
DEL PRADO BLVD	E OF US 41	443	4800	5800	5900	5000	4900				4700	5400	34
E 21ST ST	E OF JOEL BLVD	475	600	600	800	500	500						22
EAST TERRY ST	E OF OLD 41	271	13800	U/C	10000	13000	11900						42
EDGEWOOD AVE	W OF SHOEMAKER BLVD	632	1600	2000	1500	1500	1100						11

STREET	LOCATION	Station #	Daily Traffic Volume (AADT) 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	PCS
FORUM BLVD	N OF COLONIAL BLVD	629	6400	6200	7700	4700	4400						18
FOWLER ST	E OF US 41	511	27700	32000	26400	21300	22500	19800				20700	9
FOWLER ST	N OF AIRPORT RD	280	31800	34700	29100	26600	22300	22100					9
FOWLER ST	N OF COLONIAL BLVD	278	26400	30700	26000	23800	22200	18400					28
FOWLER ST	S OF HANSON ST	28	26200	31400	32000	U/C	22700	19300	19000	19400	21700	23000	
FOWLER ST	N OF HANSON ST	282	26600	31400	27300	22600	18600						28
FOWLER ST	S OF M.L.K. BLVD (SR 82)	279	23600	26600	20800	17200	13300						28
GASPARILLA BLVD	S OF CHARLOTTE CO. LINE	510	4100		4700	5300	6000	6600				6500	12
GLADIOLUS DR	E OF SAN CARLOS BLVD	284	10500	10300	11600	11300	7200	8900	10200		7600		46
GLADIOLUS DR	E OF PINE RIDGE	283						13600					46
GLADIOLUS DR	E OF A&W BULB RD	39	15700	15200	14500	U/C			18600	19200	19800	20500	
GLADIOLUS DR	W OF WINKLER RD	285						21700					46
GLADIOLUS DR	W OF US 41	46	32700	34800	35200	33500	35900	39100	37800	40800	37600	38900	
GREENBRIAR BLVD	W OF JOEL BLVD	476	1100	2700	1200	1100	1400						6
GUNNERY RD	N OF IMMOKALEE RD	290	15400	9200	17700	15600	14900	17700	17300	20200	17600	18300	21
	N OF LEE BLVD (CR 884)	289	14600	15900	15100	10200	9500	12700	14700	15800	13600	13600	22
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	W OF BEAU DR	17	27200	28300	23200	23900	21200	20700	20000	17900	18400	20600	
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	W OF MOODY RD	291	25600	26100	23300	21000	21300						17
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	W OF ORANGE GROVE BLVD	292	25400	26500	27000	20600	22500	23200	22500		20900	20900	17
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	W OF NE 24 AVE	293	21600	22900	20900	17900	18800						17

STREET	LOCATION	Station #	Daily Traffic Volume (AADT) 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	PCS
HANSON ST	E OF US 41	294		7200	7500	5900	5000						28
HANSON ST	W OF FOWLER ST	624	9300	8000		6600	5700						28
HANSON ST	E OF EVANS AVE	297		10000	13700	U/C	10000						28
HART RD	N OF BAYSHORE RD (SR 78)	298	6000	7500	6500	6100	6100		5700		6000		64
HERRON RD	S OF PINE ISLAND RD	500	200	200	200	200							49
HICKORY BLVD	@ BONITA BEACH RD	299	13100	14400	13100	9300	10000	14600					44
HICKORY BLVD	N OF MCLAUGHLIN BLVD	300	10500	11600	10900	7200	8400	12000					44
HICKORY BLVD	@ NEW PASS BRIDGE	225	8000	7500	7900	5900	6300	8600					44
HILL ST	W OF US 41	617	900	1900	2100	1700	1700						29
HOMESTEAD RD	@ WESTMINSTER RD	6	26200	25000	24400	23700	24300	26000	23800	26200	24000	24800	
HOMESTEAD RD	S OF ARTHUR RD	451	11000	11500	11000	9800	9400	9600	10000	10900	10100	10400	6
HOMESTEAD RD	N OF MILWAUKEE BLVD	455				4900	4500	4900					6
HOMESTEAD RD	N OF IMMOKOLEE RD	456			2100	1800	1400	1600					6
IDLEWILD ST	E OF METRO PKWY	301	6400	3600	5200	3800	3900	3200					45
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	N OF BUCKINGHAM RD	209	28200	31800	31400	24100	25000						21
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	N OF COLONIAL BLVD	210	22300	22900	23300	18900	20700						21
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	E OF LEE BLVD	212	19400	25100	20000	20100	21400						21
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	E OF GRIFFIN RD	222	11100	13700	12900	10700	11400	12000					21
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	E OF GUNNERY RD	21	18000	20700	21900	19900	18000	21300	21900	25200	23800	25100	
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	E OF ALABAMA RD	199						12900					21
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	W OF HENDRY CO. LINE	213	12700	14800	9800	10200	9300	9700					21

STREET	LOCATION	Sta-tion #	Daily Traffic Volume (AADT) 2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	PCS
IMPERIAL PKWY	N OF STRIKE LN	63				7900	8900	8200	8300	9300	9900	11000	
IMPERIAL PKWY	N OF BONITA BEACH RD	529				18200							63
IMPERIAL PKWY	S OF BONITA BEACH RD	492	13200	19600	15600	16200	14300	15300					63
IONA RD	W OF McGREGOR BLVD	303	7900	7500	4700	6800	7900	7400	7400		6800		35
ISLAND PARK RD	W OF US 41	304	10300	11200	10100	9300	9400	9800					25
JOEL BLVD (CR 884)	E OF BELL BLVD	306	14300	15200	15100	13500	12500	12400	12500	14100	12700	13400	6
JOEL BLVD (CR 884)	N OF E 15TH ST	327						6200					6
JOEL BLVD (CR 884)	S OF PALM BEACH BLVD	305	6800	8500	7600	6800	6600	6600	7300	8100	7400	7600	6
JOHN MORRIS RD	S OF SUMMERLIN RD	497	1700	1300	1200	600	1200	1100					36
JOHN MORRIS RD	N OF SUMMERLIN RD	498	3800	3900	4500	1700	3900	3300	3600		3600		36
KELLY RD	W OF SAN CARLOS BLVD	308	4000	4000	3600	1500	4300	3900	3400		4300		38
KELLY RD	E OF SAN CARLOS BLVD	307	2500	2100	2600	1100	1900	1900					38
LAUREL DR	E OF BUSINESS 41	309	7200	6900	6600	5600	5200		5900		5500		41
LEE BLVD(CR 884)	E OF IMMOKALEE RD	310	40200	41200	44900	32500	46500	38300			38100	42800	22
LEE BLVD(CR 884)	W OF GUNNERY RD	22	26800	23500	21800	21300	28600	28600	28600	33800	31000	33500	
LEE BLVD(CR 884)	E OF SUNNILAND BLVD	302						33500					22
LEE BLVD(CR 884)	E OF SUNSHINE BLVD	312	38500	36600	37300	28100	30700	32600	32300		29500		22
LEE BLVD(CR 884)	N OF LEELAND HEIGHTS	311	11700	13000	12400	19400	10000	10300	10500	11800	10400	10900	22
LEE RD	S OF ALICO RD	313		5900	6400	7000	6500	6400					25
LEELAND HEIGHTS BLVD	E OF RICHMOND AVE	314	18800	19900	19300	16900	16200	16700	16500				6

			Daily Traffic Volume (AADT)										
STREET	LOCATION	Sta-tion #	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	PCS
SUNRISE BLVD	E OF BELL BLVD	480	600	800	900	800	700	900					6
SUNSHINE BLVD	N OF IMMOKALEE RD	413	3800	4200	3600	3600	2800	3000			3900	4000	22
SUNSHINE BLVD	S OF LEE BLVD	406		8100	6300	5300	5700	6500			6100	7100	22
SUNSHINE BLVD	N OF LEE BLVD (CR 884)	412	9300	11500	10200	9100	8600	9600			10300	8300	22
SUNSHINE BLVD	N OF W 12TH ST	479	7000	6400	6200	6200	5200						22
THREE OAKS PKWY	S OF CORKSCREW RD	525	11600	13400	14000	17700	15700	16700	16100	18700	18800		25
THREE OAKS PKWY	N OF CORKSCREW RD	415	12900	15100	18000	U/C	15100	13200	14700	20200	19900		25
THREE OAKS PKWY	S OF ESTERO PKWY	72									16000	16600	
THREE OAKS PKWY	S OF ALICO RD	414	7200	9400	9900	U/C		9500	9500	12700	13700	11800	25
TICE ST	W OF ORTIZ AV	417	4200	3500	3400	2900	2500	2600					20
TICE ST	W OF I 75	416	2800	3100	3400	2600	2200	2400				3000	20
TREELINE AVE	S OF COLONIAL BLVD	453		5800	7100		8800	7300					61
TREELINE AVE	S OF PELICAN COLONY BLVD	62				5600	6900	6600	7300	8200	8900	9700	
TREELINE AVE	N OF DANIELS PKWY	454		7200	5100	5600	4500	5400					61
TREELINE AVE	S OF DANIELS PKWY	502	10400	28700	27600	23500	25900	22100					61
TREELINE AVE	N OF AIRPORT TERMINAL	61	16200	27100	27700	25500	25100	24000	23600	23800	24500	25500	
12 ST W	E OF GUNNERY RD	472	4100	5500	5100	3100	3200	3400					22
23RD ST SW	E OF GUNNERY RD	469	8400	U/C	10000	8700	9400	10100			10200	11000	22

Florida Department of Transportation
Transportation Statistics Office
2014 Historical AADT Report

County: 12 - LEE

Site: 0108 - SR 82, EAST OF COMMERCE LAKES DRIVE LC 222

Year	AADT	Direction 1	Direction 2	*K Factor	D Factor	T Factor
2014	15100 F	E 7700	W 7400	9.00	63.40	6.70
2013	14700 C	E 7500	W 7200	9.00	64.30	6.70
2012	12700 C	E 6300	W 6400	9.00	60.20	7.50
2011	13000 F	E 6500	W 6500	9.00	61.10	8.60
2010	12800 C	E 6400	W 6400	10.06	63.11	8.60
2009	12200 C	E 6100	W 6100	10.54	62.17	8.80
2008	11100 C	E 5600	W 5500	10.50	66.40	12.30
2007	13200 C	E 6800	W 6400	9.62	58.02	13.40
2006	13100 C	E 6600	W 6500	8.81	55.95	12.70
2005	10700 C	E 5400	W 5300	9.60	53.80	13.60
2004	9700 C	E 4800	W 4900	10.00	55.10	13.60

AADT Flags: C = Computed; E = Manual Estimate; F = First Year Estimate
S = Second Year Estimate; T = Third Year Estimate; F = Fourth Year Estimate
V = Fifth Year Estimate; 6 = Sixth Year Estimate; X = Unknown
*K Factor: Starting with Year 2011 is StandardK, Prior years are K30 values

Florida Department of Transportation
Transportation Statistics Office
2014 Historical AADT Report

County: 12 - LEE

Site: 0077 - SR 82, SOUTHEAST OF CR 884/COLONIAL BLVD LC212

Year	AADT	Direction 1	Direction 2	*K Factor	D Factor	T Factor
2014	27000 F	E 13500	W 13500	9.00	63.40	4.20
2013	26000 C	E 13000	W 13000	9.00	64.30	4.20
2012	21000 C	E 10500	W 10500	9.00	60.20	5.30
2011	23000 F	E 11500	W 11500	9.00	61.10	5.40
2010	23000 C	E 11500	W 11500	10.06	63.11	5.40
2009	22000 C	E 11000	W 11000	10.54	62.17	7.40
2008	20000 C	E 10000	W 10000	10.50	66.40	9.60
2007	23000 C	E 12000	W 11000	9.62	58.02	10.20
2006	25500 C	E 13000	W 12500	8.81	55.95	10.50
2005	19600 C	E 10000	W 9600	9.60	53.80	8.70
2004	12400 C	E 6100	W 6300	10.00	55.10	8.70
2003	11200 C	E 5500	W 5700	9.90	54.90	8.70
2002	9200 C	E 4600	W 4600	10.10	55.10	17.60
2001	9800 C	E 4900	W 4900	10.00	55.60	17.00
2000	10000 C	E 5000	W 5000	9.90	55.20	12.00
1999	9300 C	E 4600	W 4700	10.00	54.50	9.50

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Florida Department of Transportation
Transportation Statistics Office
2014 Historical AADT Report

County: 12 - LEE

Site: 0021 - SR 82, NORTHWEST OF CR 884 LEE COUNTY LC210

Year	AADT	Direction 1	Direction 2	*K Factor	D Factor	T Factor
2014	25500 F	E 12500	W 13000	9.00	63.40	7.20
2013	24500 C	E 12000	W 12500	9.00	64.30	7.20
2012	23500 C	E 12000	W 11500	9.00	60.20	8.80
2011	20500 S	E 10000	W 10500	9.00	61.10	8.40
2010	20500 F	E 10000	W 10500	10.06	63.11	8.40
2009	20500 C	E 10000	W 10500	10.54	62.17	8.40
2008	18500 C	E 9000	W 9500	10.50	66.40	12.00
2007	22000 C	E 11500	W 10500	9.62	58.02	13.50
2006	24000 C	E 12000	W 12000	8.81	55.95	13.80
2005	21000 C	E 10500	W 10500	9.60	53.80	8.50
2004	21500 C	E 10500	W 11000	10.00	55.10	9.90
2003	14500 C	E 7300	W 7200	9.90	54.90	9.90
2002	13500 C	E 6700	W 6800	10.10	55.10	9.90
2001	11900 C	E 5900	W 6000	10.00	55.60	15.40
2000	12200 C	E 6100	W 6100	9.90	55.20	11.20
1999	12000 C	E 6100	W 5900	10.00	54.50	9.50

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Florida Department of Transportation
Transportation Statistics Office
2014 Historical AADT Report

County: 12 - LEE

Site: 0184 - SR-93/I-75, 1.7 MI S OF DANIELS PKWY U/P,LEE CO

Year	AADT	Direction 1	Direction 2	*K Factor	D Factor	T Factor
2014	77211 C	N 38722	S 38489	9.00	58.40	8.40
2013	71794 C	N 35681	S 36113	9.00	58.40	8.40
2012	71868 C	N 35966	S 35902	9.00	56.20	8.30
2011	70160 C	N 35176	S 34984	9.00	55.60	8.40
2010	67723 C	N 33359	S 34364	9.78	54.70	8.60
2009	54500 F	0	0	9.40	55.84	13.60
2008	54884 C	N 28740	S 26144	8.79	56.75	16.50
2007	55702 C	N 29310	S 26392	8.79	56.75	16.50
2006	56478 C	N 29511	S 26967	8.79	56.75	16.50
2005	54009 C	N 28021	S 25988	8.80	54.70	15.30
2004	50801 C	N 26584	S 24217	9.70	57.80	9.00
2003	48500 F	N 25500	S 23000	9.70	57.80	9.00
2002	46667 C	N 24674	S 21993	9.70	57.80	13.10
2001	44784 C	N 23732	S 21052	9.90	57.20	14.70
2000	43420 C	N 23128	S 20292	10.10	61.10	6.40
1999	41967 C	N 22252	S 19715	10.10	61.00	8.10

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TRAFFIC DATA FROM THE 2015 LEE COUNTY CONCURRENCY REPORT

ROADWAY LINK NAME	FROM	TO	ROAD TYPE	PERFORMANCE STANDARD		2014 100th HIGHEST HR		EST 2015 100th HIGHEST HR		FORECAST FUTURE VOL		NOTES*	LINK NO.
				LOS	CAPACITY	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME		
COLONIAL BL (SR 884)	METRO PKWY	WINKLER AVE	6LD	E	3,220	C	2,633	C	2,633	C	2,656		05900
COLONIAL BL (SR 884)	WINKLER AVE	SIX MILE CYPRESS PKWY	6LD	E	3,220	C	3,179	C	3,179	C	3,179		06000
COLONIAL BL (SR 884)	SIX MILE CYPRESS PKWY	I-75	6LD	E	3,220	F	3,531	F	3,531	F	3,531	FDOT IMR underway for interchange area	06100
COLONIAL BL	I-75	IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	6LD	D	3,240	B	2,127	B	2,127	B	2,127		06200
COLUMBUS BL*	SR 82	MILWAUKEE BL	2LU	E	860	C	88	C	88	C	90		06300
CONSTITUTION BL*	US 41	CONSTITUTION CIR	2LU	E	860	C	217	C	220	C	220		06400
CORBETT RD*	PINE ISLAND RD	LITTLETON RD	2LU	E	860	C	22	C	22	C	22		06500
CORKSCREW RD*	US 41	THREE OAKS PKWY	4LD	E	1,900	C	688	B	689	B	700		06600
CORKSCREW RD	THREE OAKS PKWY	I-75	4LD	E	1,900	C	1,575	C	1,601	F	2,308		06700
CORKSCREW RD	I-75	BEN HILL GRIFFIN BL	4LD	E	1,900	C	1,147	C	1,147	C	1,854		06800
CORKSCREW RD	BEN HILL GRIFFIN BL	ALICO RD	2LN	E	1,130	E	772	E	772	E	772		06900
CORKSCREW RD*	ALICO RD	COLLIER COUNTY LINE	2LN	E	1,080	B	183	B	184	D	537		07000
COUNTRY LAKES	LUCKETT RD	TICE ST	2LU	E	860	C	143	C	168	C	191		07100
CRYSTAL DR	US 41	METRO PKWY	2LU	E	860	C	476	C	476	D	631	2LD design in FY 18/19, ROW in FY 19/20	07200
CRYSTAL DR	METRO PKWY	PLANTATION RD	2LU	E	860	C	259	C	259	C	267		07300
CYPRESS LAKE DR*	McGREGOR B	SO POINTE BL	4LD	E	1,940	D	890	D	890	D	890		07400
CYPRESS LAKE DR	SOUTH POINTE BL	WINKLER RD	4LD	E	1,940	D	1,231	D	1,231	D	1,256		07500
CYPRESS LAKE DR	WINKLER RD	SUMMERLIN RD	4LD	E	1,940	D	1,535	D	1,535	D	1,538		07600
CYPRESS LAKE DR	SUMMERLIN RD	US 41	6LD	E	2,940	D	1,625	D	1,628	D	1,628		07700
DANIELS PKWY	US 41	METRO PKWY	6LD	E	2,680	D	2,248	D	2,248	D	2,343		07800
DANIELS PKWY	METRO PKWY	SIX MILE CYPRESS PKWY	6LD	E	2,680	D	2,172	D	2,172	D	2,207	Constrained v/c = 0.81	07900
DANIELS PKWY	SIX MILE CYPRESS PKWY	PALOMINO RD	6LD	E	3,000	C	2,685	C	2,692	C	2,974	Constrained v/c = 0.90	08000
DANIELS PKWY	PALOMINO RD	I-75	6LD	E	3,000	C	2,494	C	2,496	C	2,769	Constrained v/c = 0.83	08100
DANIELS PKWY	I-75	TREELINE AVE	6LD	E	3,180	A	2,506	A	2,510	A	2,527		08200
DANIELS PKWY*	TREELINE AVE	CHAMBERLIN PKWY	6LD	E	3,180	A	2,356	A	2,406	A	2,483		08300
DANIELS PKWY	CHAMBERLIN PKWY	GATEWAY BL	6LD	E	3,180	A	2,293	A	2,293	A	2,293		08400
DANIELS PKWY	GATEWAY BL	IMMOKALEE RD (SR82)	4LD	E	2,120	A	1,585	A	1,638	A	1,665		08500
DANLEY RD	US 41	METRO PKWY	2LU	E	860	C	279	C	316	C	414		08600
DAVIS RD*	McGREGOR BL	IONA RD	2LU	E	860	C	15	C	31	C	55		08700
DEL PRADO BL*	CAPE CORAL PKWY	SE 46th ST	6LD	E	2,820	C	1,304	C	1,304	C	1,304		08800
DEL PRADO BL*	SE 46th ST	CORONADO PKWY	6LD	E	2,820	C	1,392	C	1,392	C	1,392		08900
DEL PRADO BL	CORONADO PKWY	CORNWALLIS PKWY	6LD	E	2,820	D	1,843	D	1,843	D	1,843		09000
DEL PRADO BL	CORNWALLIS PKWY	VETERANS MEM PKWY	6LD	E	2,820	F	2,948	F	2,948	F	2,948		09100
DEL PRADO BL	VETERANS MEM PKWY	CORAL POINT DR	6LD	E	2,840	D	2,396	D	2,396	D	2,396		09150
DEL PRADO BL	CORAL POINT DR	HANCOCK BR PKWY	6LD	E	2,840	D	2,063	D	2,063	D	2,063		09200

ROADWAY LINK NAME	FROM	TO	ROAD TYPE	PERFORMANCE STANDARD		2014 100th HIGHEST HR		EST 2015 100th HIGHEST HR		FORECAST FUTURE VOL		NOTES*	LINK NO.
				LOS	CAPACITY	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME		
DEL PRADO BL	HANCOCK BR PKWY	SR 78	6LD	E	2,800	C	2,107	C	2,107	C	2,107		09300
DEL PRADO BL	US 41	SLATER RD	2LU	E	860	C	320	C	324	C	344		09400
DR ML KING BL (SR 82)	CRANFORD AVE	HIGHLAND AVE	4LD	D	1,800	C	1,428	C	1,428	C	1,428		09470
DR ML KING BL (SR 82)	HIGHLAND AVE	MICHIGAN LINK	4LD	D	1,800	C	1,605	C	1,605	C	1,605		09480
DR ML KINK BL (SR 82)	MICHIGAN LINK	ORTIZ AVE	6LD	D	2,680	B	1,703	B	1,703	B	1,703		09490
DR ML KING BL (SR 82)	ORTIZ AVE	I-75	6LD	D	2,680	B	2,015	B	2,015	C	2,513		09500
EAST 21st ST*	JOEL BL	GRANT AVE	2LU	E	860	C	24	C	24	C	24		09700
ESTERO BL*	BIG CARLOS PASS	AVENIDA PESCADORA	2LN	E	726	A	420	A	420	A	420	Constrained v/c = 0.58	09800
ESTERO BL*	AVENIDA PESCADORA	VOORHIS ST	2LN	E	726	A	555	A	555	A	555	Constrained v/c = 0.76; Reconstruction in FY 19/20	09900
ESTERO BL	VOORHIS ST	TROPICAL SHORES WAY	2LD	E	671	E	632	E	632	E	632	Constrained v/c = 0.94; Reconstruction in FY 17/18	10000
ESTERO BL*	TROPICAL SHORES WAY	CENTER ST	2LD	E	671	F	716	F	716	F	734	Constrained v/c = 1.07; Reconstruction in FY 14/15	10100
ESTERO PKWY*	US 41	THREE OAKS PKWY	4LD	E	2,000	B	401	B	401	B	401		14400
ESTERO PKWY*	THREE OAKS PKWY	BEN HILL GRIFFIN PKWY	4LD	E	2,000	B	755	B	755	B	755		14450
EVERGREEN RD*	US 41	BUS 41	2LU	E	860	C	100	C	100	C	163		10200
FIDDLESTICKS BL	GUARDHOUSE	DANIELS PKWY	2LD	E	860	C	349	C	349	C	349		10300
FOWLER ST	US 41	N AIRPORT RD	6LD	E	2,580	D	880	D	880	D	912		10400
FOWLER ST	N AIRPORT RD	COLONIAL BL	6LD	E	2,580	D	1,463	D	1,463	D	1,465		10500
FOWLER ST	COLONIAL BL	WINKLER AVE	4LD	E	1,700	C	1,110	C	1,110	C	1,110		10600
FOWLER ST	WINKLER AVE	HANSON ST	4LD	E	1,700	C	1,227	C	1,227	C	1,227		10700
FOWLER ST (SR 739)	HANSON ST	DR ML KING BL (SR 82)	4LD	E	1,700	C	1,112	C	1,112	C	1,112		10730
GASPARILLA BL	FIFTH ST	CHARLOTTE COUNTY LINE	2LU	E	860	C	343	C	343	C	343	Constrained v/c = 0.40	10800
GLADIOLUS DR*	McGREGOR BL	PINE RIDGE RD	4LD	E	1,840	B	353	B	356	B	367		10900
GLADIOLUS DR	PINE RIDGE RD	BASS RD	4LD	E	1,840	C	1,087	C	1,110	C	1,126		11000
GLADIOLUS DR*	BASS RD	WINKLER RD	6LD	E	2,780	B	1,117	B	1,117	B	1,205		11100
GLADIOLUS DR*	WINKLER RD	SUMMERLIN RD	6LD	E	2,900	B	942	B	945	B	986		11200
GLADIOLUS RD	SUMMERLIN RD	US 41	6LD	E	2,900	C	1,938	C	1,939	C	1,976		11300
GREENBRIAR BL*	RICHMOND AVE	JOEL BL	2LU	E	860	C	71	C	71	C	216		11400
GUNNERY RD	IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	LEE BL	4LD	E	1,920	B	1,442	B	1,444	B	1,444		11500
GUNNERY RD	LEE BL	BUCKINGHAM RD	2LU	E	1,020	C	732	C	746	C	796		11600
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	DEL PRADO BL	NE 24th AVE	4LD	E	2,000	B	983	B	983	B	983		11700

ROADWAY LINK NAME	FROM	TO	ROAD TYPE	PERFORMANCE STANDARD		2014 100th HIGHEST HR		EST 2015 100th HIGHEST HR		FORECAST FUTURE VOL		NOTES*	LINK NO.
				LOS	CAPACITY	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME		
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	NE 24th AVE	ORANGE GROVE BL	4LD	E	2,000	B	1,235	B	1,236	B	1,365		11800
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY*	ORANGE GROVE BL	MOODY RD	4LD	E	2,000	B	1,355	B	1,355	B	1,368		11900
HANCOCK BRIDGE PKWY	MOODY RD	U.S. 41	4LD	E	2,000	B	1,303	B	1,316	B	1,405		12000
HART RD*	BAYSHORE RD (SR 78)	TUCKER LN	2LU	E	860	C	298	C	299	C	366		12100
HICKORY BL	BONITA BEACH RD	McLAUGHLIN BL	2LU	E	870	D	384	D	385	D	385	Constrained v/c = 0.44	12200
HICKORY BL	McLAUGHLIN BL	MELODY LN	2LU	E	870	D	384	D	386	D	391	Constrained v/c = 0.44	12300
HICKORY BL	MELODY LN	BIG CARLOS PASS	2LU	E	870	D	384	D	384	D	384	Constrained v/c = 0.44	12400
HOMESTEAD RD	IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	MILWAUKEE BL	2LN	E	990	C	451	C	452	C	457		12480
HOMESTEAD RD	MILWAUKEE BL	SUNRISE BL	2LN	E	990	C	451	C	451	D	597		12490
HOMESTEAD RD	SUNRISE BL	LEELAND HEIGHTS BL	2LN	E	990	C	451	C	451	D	597	4 Ln construction in FY 15/16	12500
HOMESTEAD RD	LEELAND HEIGHTS BL	LEE BL	4LN	E	1,900	D	1,152	D	1,153	D	1,439		12600
IDLEWILD ST*	METRO PKWY	RANCHETTE RD	2LU	E	860	C	189	C	190	C	261		12700
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	I-75	BUCKINGHAM RD	6LD	D	2,820	B	1,945	B	1,945	B	1,945		12800
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	BUCKINGHAM RD	COLONIAL BL	6LD	D	2,820	B	1,342	B	1,343	B	1,343		12900
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	COLONIAL BL	GATEWAY BL	2LN	D	1,180	F	1,467	F	1,468	F	1,470	6 Ln construction in FY 17/18 by FDOT	13000
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	GATEWAY BL	GUNNERY RD	2LN	C	860	C	799	C	800	C	821	6 Ln construction in FY 17/18 by FDOT	13100
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	GUNNERY RD	ALABAMA RD	2LN	C	860	F	1,370	F	1,374	F	1,393	6 Ln ROW in FY 15/16	13200
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	ALABAMA RD	ALEX BELL BL	2LN	C	860	C	530	C	530	C	530	6 Ln ROW in FY's 15/16-17/18	13300
IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	ALEX BELL BL	HENDRY COUNTY LINE	2LN	C	860	C	463	C	463	C	488	6 Ln ROW (partial) in FY 15/16	13400
IMPERIAL PKWY	COLLIER COUNTY LINE	BONITA BEACH RD	4LD	E	1,920	B	896	B	898	B	952		13500
IMPERIAL PKWY	BONITA BEACH RD	EAST TERRY ST	4LD	E	1,920	B	1,018	B	1,018	B	1,018		13520
IMPERIAL PKWY	EAST TERRY ST	COCONUT RD	4LD	D	1,920	B	659	B	659	B	659		13550
IONA RD*	DAVIS RD	McGREGOR BL	2LU	E	860	C	365	C	365	C	365		13600
ISLAND PARK RD*	PARK RD	US 41	2LU	E	860	C	451	C	458	D	553		13700
JOEL BL	LEELAND HEIGHTS BL	18th ST	4LN	E	2,220	A	581	A	581	B	763		13800
JOEL BL	18th ST	PALM BEACH BL (SR 80)	2LN	E	990	C	330	C	332	C	332		13900
JOHN MORRIS RD*	BUNCHE BCH RD	SUMMERLIN RD	2LU	E	860	C	62	C	68	C	261		14000
JOHN MORRIS RD*	SUMMERLIN RD	IONA RD	2LU	E	860	C	204	C	204	C	204		14100
KELLY RD*	McGREGOR BL	SAN CARLOS BL	2LU	E	860	C	243	C	243	C	246		14200
KELLY RD*	SAN CARLOS BL	PINE RIDGE RD	2LU	E	860	C	106	C	106	C	106		14300
LAUREL DR*	BUS 41	BREEZE DR	2LU	E	860	C	381	C	522	D	782		14500

ROADWAY LINK NAME	FROM	TO	ROAD TYPE	PERFORMANCE STANDARD		2014 100th HIGHEST HR		EST 2015 100th HIGHEST HR		FORECAST FUTURE VOL		NOTES*	LINK NO.
				LOS	CAPACITY	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME		
LEE BL	IMMOKALEE RD (SR 82)	ALVIN AVE	6LD	E	2,940	B	2,305	B	2,305	B	2,305		14600
LEE BL	ALVIN AVE	GUNNERY RD	6LD	E	2,940	B	1,932	B	1,932	B	1,942		14700
LEE BL*	GUNNERY RD	HOMESTEAD RD	6LD	E	2,940	B	1,601	A	1,603	A	1,713		14800
LEE BL	HOMESTEAD RD	WILLIAMS AVE	4LD	E	1,920	B	587	B	587	B	620		14900
LEE BL	WILLIAMS AVE	LEELAND HEIGHTS BL	2LD	E	1,000	B	587	B	587	B	612		14930
LEE RD*	SAN CARLOS BL	ALICO RD	2LU	E	860	C	298	C	299	C	325		15000
LEELAND HEIGHTS BL*	HOMESTEAD RD	ALEX BELL BL	4LN	E	1,800	B	776	B	778	B	778		15100
LITTLETON RD*	CORBETT RD	US 41	2LU	E	860	C	365	C	365	C	415		15300
LITTLETON RD*	US 41	BUSINESS 41	2LN	E	860	C	354	C	354	C	355		15400
LUCKETT RD*	ORTIZ AVE	I-75	2LN	E	880	B	569	B	569	B	571	4 Ln design & ROW acquisition complete	15500
LUCKETT RD*	I-75	COUNTRY LAKES DR	2LN	E	880	B	264	B	264	B	346		15600
MAPLE DR*	SUMMERLIN RD	2nd AVE	2LU	E	860	C	77	C	77	C	79		15700
McGREGOR BL	TOLL PLAZA	JONATHAN HBR DR	4LD	E	1,960	B	1,304	B	1,304	B	1,304		15800
McGREGOR BL*	JONATHAN HBR DR	SUMMERLIN RD	4LD	E	1,960	A	910	A	910	A	936		15900
McGREGOR BL*	SUMMERLIN RD	KELLY RD	4LD	E	1,960	A	552	A	553	A	553		16000
McGREGOR BL	KELLY RD	SAN CARLOS BL	4LD	E	1,960	A	951	A	959	A	994		16100
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	GLADIOLUS DR	IONA LOOP	4LD	E	1,980	B	1,498	B	1,498	C	1,521		16200
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	IONA LOOP	PINE RIDGE RD	4LD	E	1,980	B	1,498	B	1,498	B	1,506		16300
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	PINE RIDGE RD	CYPRESS LAKE DR	4LD	E	1,980	C	1,588	C	1,633	C	1,694		16400
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	CYPRESS LAKE DR	COLLEGE PKWY	4LD	E	1,980	C	1,681	C	1,682	C	1,791		16500
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	COLLEGE PKWY	WINKLER RD	2LN	E	900	B	804	B	804	C	812	Constrained v/c = 0.89	16600
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	WINKLER RD	TANGLEWOOD BL	2LN	E	900	F	1,124	F	1,124	F	1,124	Constrained v/c = 1.25	16700
McGREGOR BL (SR 867)	TANGLEWOOD BL	COLONIAL BL	2LN	E	900	F	1,180	F	1,181	F	1,190	Constrained v/c = 1.31	16800
METRO PKWY (SR 739)	SIX MILE CYPRESS PKWY	DANIELS PKWY	6LD	E	2,100	B	1,003	B	1,004	B	1,007		16900
METRO PKWY (SR 739)	DANIELS PKWY	CRYSTAL DR	4LD	E	1,700	B	1,080	B	1,091	B	1,128	6 Ln design underway by FDOT, ROW funded	17000
METRO PKWY (SR 739)	CRYSTAL DR	DANLEY DR	4LD	E	1,700	B	1,386	B	1,386	C	1,459	6 Ln design underway by FDOT, ROW funded	17100
METRO PKWY (SR 739)	DANLEY DR	COLONIAL BL	4LD	E	1,700	B	734	B	740	B	804	6 Ln design underway by FDOT, ROW funded	17200

ROADWAY LINK NAME	FROM	TO	ROAD TYPE	PERFORMANCE STANDARD		2014 100th HIGHEST HR		EST 2015 100th HIGHEST HR		FORECAST FUTURE VOL		NOTES*	LINK NO.
				LOS	CAPACITY	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME	LOS	VOLUME		
TERMINAL ACCESS RD	TREELINE AVE	AIRPORT ENT	4LD	E	1,790	D	1,501	D	1,501	D	1,501		26450
THREE OAKS PKWY*	COCONUT RD	CORKSCREW RD	4LD	E	1,940	B	865	B	869	B	1,095		26500
THREE OAKS PKWY	CORKSCREW RD	SAN CARLOS BL	4LD	E	1,940	B	992	B	993	B	1,164		26600
THREE OAKS PKWY	SAN CARLOS BL	ALICO RD	4LD	E	1,940	A	543	A	544	A	548		26700
TICE ST	PALM BEACH BL (SR 80)	ORTIZ AVE	2LU	E	860	C	83	C	89	D	600		26800
TICE ST	ORTIZ AVE	STALEY RD	2LU	E	860	C	161	C	166	C	175		26900
TREELINE AVE	TERMINAL ACCESS RD	DANIELS PKWY	4LD	E	1,960	B	1,352	B	1,362	B	1,369		27000
TREELINE AVE	DANIELS PKWY	ARBORWOOD RD	4LD	E	1,960	A	625	A	625	A	625		27030
TREELINE AVE	ARBORWOOD RD	COLONIAL BL	4LD	E	1,960	A	625	A	625	A	625		27070
VANDERBILT BL	COLLIER COUNTY LINE	BONITA BEACH RD	2LN	E	860	C	287	C	287	C	291		27100
VETERANS MEM PKWY	SR78	SURFSIDE BL	4LD	D	2,080	A	759	A	759	A	759		27200
VETERANS MEM PKWY	SURFSIDE BL	CHIQUITA BL	4LD	E	2,080	A	664	A	664	A	664		27250
VETERANS MEM PKWY*	CHIQUITA BL	SKYLINE DR	4LD	D	2,080	A	1,810	A	1,810	A	1,810		27300
VETERANS MEM PKWY	SKYLINE DR	SANTA BARBARA BL	6LD	D	3,120	A	2,143	A	2,143	A	2,143		27400
VETERANS MEM PKWY	SANTA BARBARA	COUNTRY CLUB BL	6LD	D	3,120	A	2,644	A	2,644	A	2,644		27500
VETERANS MEM PKWY	COUNTRY CLUB BL	MIDPOINT BR TOLL PLAZA	6LD	D	3,120	B	3,010	B	3,010	B	3,010		27600
VETERANS MEM PKWY	MIDPOINT BR TOLL PLAZA	McGREGOR BL	4LB	E	4,000	C	2,467	C	2,467	C	2,467		27700
VIA COCONUT PT	SOUTH END	CORKSCREW RD	4LD	E	1,790	C	249	C	249	C	249		27720
WHISKEY CREEK	COLLEGE PKWY	SAUTERN DR	2LD	E	910	C	320	C	340	C	380		27900
WHISKEY CREEK	SAUTERN DR	McGREGOR BL	2LD	E	910	C	320	C	320	C	320		28000
WILLIAMS RD*	US 41	RIVER RANCH RD	2LU	E	860	C	202	C	204	C	256		28100
WILLIAMS AVE	LEE BL	W 6th ST	2LN	E	860	C	538	D	555	D	708		28200
WINKLER RD*	STOCKBRIDGE	SUMMERLIN RD	2LN	E	860	C	461	C	461	C	462		28300
WINKLER RD*	SUMMERLIN RD	GLADIOLUS DR	4LD	E	1,520	D	336	D	336	D	343		28400
WINKLER RD*	GLADIOLUS DR	BRANDYWINE CIR	2LN	E	920	B	593	B	593	B	595		28500
WINKLER RD	BRANDYWINE CIR	CYPRESS LAKE DR	2LN	E	920	B	593	B	593	B	593		28600
WINKLER RD	CYPRESS LAKE DR	COLLEGE PKWY	4LD	E	1,800	C	612	C	612	C	762		28700
WINKLER RD*	COLLEGE PKWY	McGREGOR BL	2LN	E	840	B	350	B	350	B	439		28800
WOODLAND BL*	US 41	CHATHAM ST	2LU	E	860	C	266	C	266	C	266		28900
W 6th ST*	WILLIAMS AVE	JOEL BL	2LU	E	860	C	153	C	153	C	153		29000
W 12th ST*	GUNNERY RD	SUNSHINE BL	2LU	E	860	C	77	C	79	C	79		29100
W 12th ST*	SUNSHINE BL	WILLIAMS AVE	2LU	E	860	C	76	C	76	C	76		29200
W 12th ST*	WILLIAMS AVE	JOEL BL	2LU	E	860	C	92	C	93	C	93		29300
W 14th ST*	SUNSHINE BL	RICHMOND AVE	2LU	E	860	C	48	C	49	C	49		29400
US 41	COLLIER COUNTY LINE	BONITA BEACH RD	6LD	E	2,740	B	2,048	B	2,048	B	2,048		29500
US 41	BONITA BEACH RD	WEST TERRY ST	6LD	E	3,020	B	2,261	B	2,261	B	2,261		29600

LEE COUNTY 2015 PEAK SEASON, K & D FACTORS

Year 2015 K-100 Factors, D-Factors and Peak Season Factors

Station #	K-100	D-Factors	P.S Factors
1	0.092	0.62	1.087
2	0.092	0.53	1.167
3	0.104	0.51	1.207
5	0.094	0.61	1.090
6	0.085	0.54	1.030
7	0.116	0.53	1.310
8	0.086	0.55	1.127
9	0.088	0.50	1.067
10	0.100	0.52	1.230
11	0.099	0.53	1.063
12	0.096	0.57	1.147
13	0.091	0.59	1.090
14	0.087	0.60	1.050
15	0.100	0.52	1.163
16	0.106	0.61	1.167
17	0.104	0.62	1.080
18	0.088	0.59	1.103
19	0.108	0.54	1.223
20	0.098	0.58	1.047
21	0.085	0.62	1.053
22	0.092	0.62	1.027
23	0.104	0.57	1.183
25	0.100	0.56	1.140
27	0.129	0.54	1.363
28	0.094	0.55	1.053
29	0.095	0.51	1.110
30	0.094	0.50	1.117
31	0.095	0.54	1.087
33	0.132	0.66	0.223
34	0.102	0.61	1.053
35	0.110	0.56	1.167
36	0.104	0.57	1.223
37	0.090	0.60	1.147
38	0.102	0.59	1.207

Station #	K-100	D-Factors	P.S Factors
39	0.101	0.54	1.153
40	0.089	0.52	1.110
43	0.095	0.59	1.153
44	0.092	0.52	1.130
45	0.119	0.56	1.030
46	0.091	0.53	1.137
47	0.104	0.55	1.187
48	0.103	0.60	1.107
49	0.089	0.54	1.077
50	0.094	0.60	1.073
51	0.082	0.71	1.107
52	0.106	0.58	1.130
53	0.109	0.53	1.363
54	0.089	0.51	1.063
55	0.088	0.53	1.080
58	0.102	0.52	1.053
60	0.132	0.57	1.543
61	0.099	0.59	1.240
62	0.113	0.57	1.160
63	0.114	0.54	1.213
64	0.106	0.53	1.107
66	0.101	0.52	1.110
68	0.099	0.61	1.043
70	0.096	0.54	1.157
71	0.122	0.54	1.377
72	0.110	0.58	1.210
73	0.097	0.56	1.143
74	0.105	0.58	1.103

K-100 average = 0.1001

D-factor average = 0.56

LEE PLAN POLICY 37.1.1
MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

OBJECTIVE 37.1: GENERAL STANDARDS. From time of plan adoption, new facilities will be added at a rate equal to growth demands. (Amended by Ordinance No. 99-15)

POLICY 37.1.1: The minimum acceptable peak hour, peak season, peak direction roadway levels of service (see also Policy 95.1.3) will be as follows:

Minimum Level of Service	Peak Hour/Peak Season/Peak Direction
State & County-Maintained Roads (Excluding FIHS, SIS and TRIP Roads)	
Expressways (Limited Access Facilities)	D
Controlled Access Arterials	E
Arterials	E
Major Collectors	E
Minor Collectors	E
FIHS Roads [1]	
I-75	
- Collier County to SR 78	D
- SR 78 to Charlotte County	C
SR 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard)	
- I-75 to Werner Dr.	D
- Werner Dr. to Hendry County	C
SIS Roads	
SR 82 (Immokalee Road)	
- Lee Boulevard to Commerce Lakes Dr.	D
- Commerce Lakes Dr. to Hendry County	C
Airport Connector	
- I-75 to Ben Hill Griffin Parkway	D
TRIP-Funded Roads	
Colonial Boulevard	
- I-75 to Lee Boulevard	D
Imperial Parkway	
- E. Terry Street to Bonita Bill Dr.	D
Six Mile Cypress Parkway	
- Daniels Parkway to Winkler Avenue Extension	D

[1] The County may seek variances to the level of service standards for the FIHS facilities as authorized under Section 120.542, F.S. If granted, the level of service standards for I-75 and SR 80 will be as approved by FDOT in the Order Granting Petition for Variance.

The minimum acceptable level of service as specified above for Pine Island Road between Burnt Store Road and Stringfellow Boulevard is subject to Policies 14.2.1 and 14.2.2.

For minimum acceptable levels of service determination, the peak season, peak hour, peak direction condition will be defined as the 100th highest volume hour of the year in the predominant traffic flow direction. The 100th highest hour approximates the typical peak hour during the peak season. Peak season, peak hour, peak direction conditions will be calculated using K-100 factors and "D" factors from the nearest, most appropriate county permanent traffic count station. (Amended by Ordinance No. 98-09, 99-15, 00-08, 07-09, 10-36)

POLICY 37.1.2: Link-specific service volumes (capacities) have been established for arterials and collector roadways based on specific Lee County conditions, for use in the annual monitoring report. Because these service volumes are heavily dependent on existing geometrics, signal

TRIP GENERATION EQUATIONS

TRIP GENERATION EQUATIONS
TIMBER CREEK
ITE TRIP GENERATION REPORT, 9th EDITION

Land Use	Weekday AM Peak Hour	Weekday PM Peak Hour	Daily (2-way)
Single-Family Detached Housing (LUC 210)	T = 0.70 (X) + 9.74 (25% In/75% Out)	Ln (T) = 0.90 Ln (X) + 0.51 (63% In/37% Out)	Ln (T) = 0.92 Ln (X) + 2.72
T = Number of Trips, X = Number of dwelling units			

This record search is for informational purposes only and does NOT constitute a project review. This search only identifies resources recorded at the Florida Master Site File and does NOT provide project approval from the Division of Historical Resources. Contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333 for project review information.

October 22, 2015

Florida Master Site File

Karla Llanos
Morris Depew & Associates
2891 Center Pointe Drive, Suite 100
Fort Myers, FL 33916
Phone: 239.337.3993
Email: kllanos@m-da.com

In response to your inquiry of October 22, 2015, the Florida Master Site File lists three archaeological sites, ten surveys, two resource groups, and no standing structures, found in the following parcels of Lee County:

T45S R26E Sections 04, 05, 08, & 09

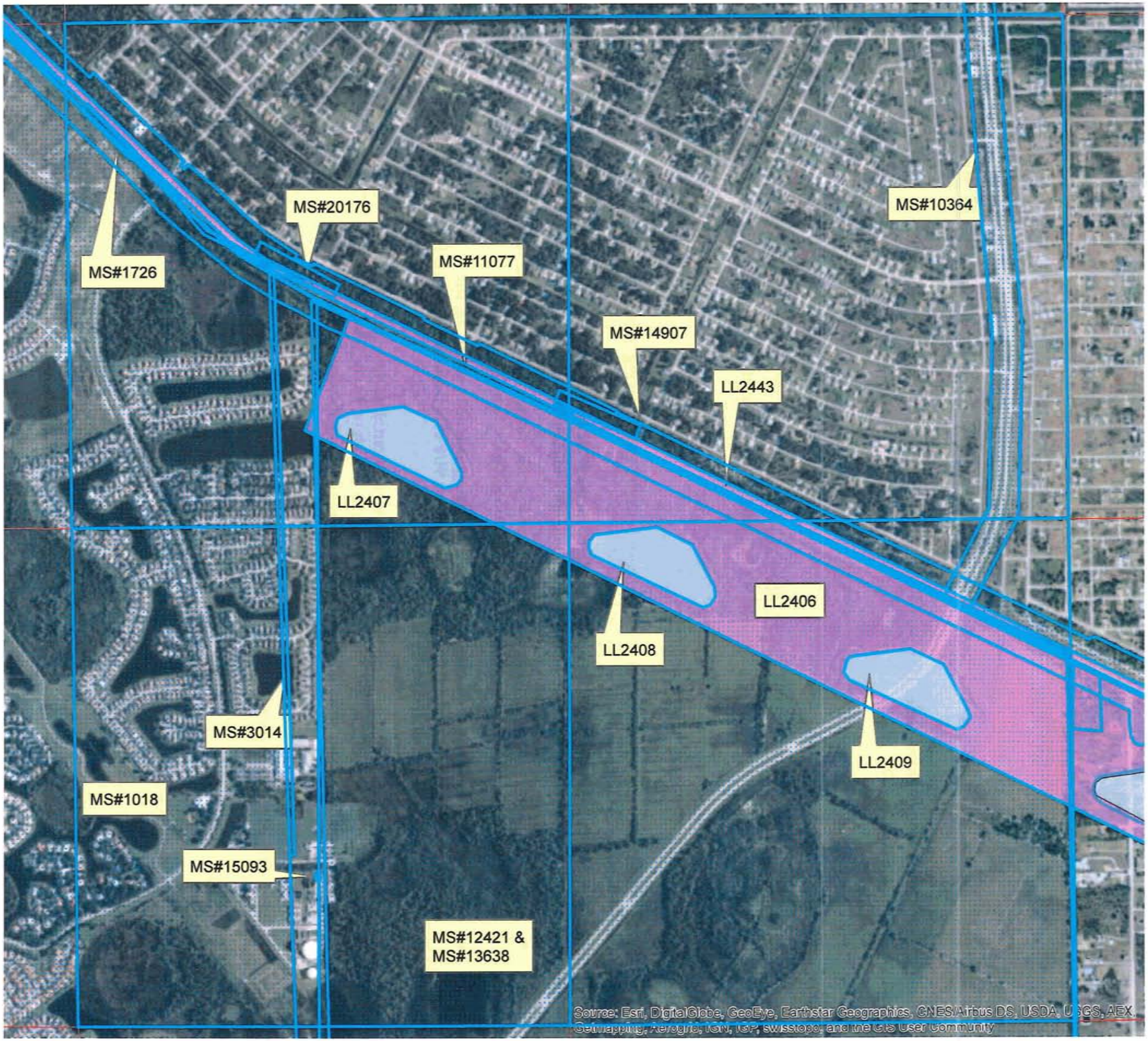
When interpreting the results of our search, please consider the following information:

- **This search area may contain *unrecorded* archaeological sites, historical structures or other resources even if previously surveyed for cultural resources.**
- **Because vandalism and looting are common at Florida sites, we ask that you limit the distribution of location information on archaeological sites.**
- **While many of our records document historically significant resources, the documentation of a resource at the Florida Master Site File does not necessarily mean the resource is historically significant.**
- **Federal, state and local laws require formal environmental review for most projects. This search DOES NOT constitute such a review. If your project falls under these laws, you should contact the Compliance and Review Section of the Division of Historical Resources at 850-245-6333.**

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions regarding the results of this search.

Sincerely,

Gabby McDonnell
Archaeological Data Analyst
Florida Master Site File
Gabrielle.McDonnell@DOS.myflorida.com


MS#1726
MS#20176
MS#11077
MS#14907
MS#10364
LL2443
LL2407
LL2406
LL2408
LL2409
MS#3014
MS#1018
MS#15093
MS#12421 &
MS#13638
Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Timber Creek

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Historical Resources Roster 1

SiteID	SiteName	SiteType1	SiteType2	SiteType3	SiteType4	Culture1	Culture2	SurvEval	SurveyNum
LL02407	Gunnery Range #1	Building remains	Subsurface features present	Historic earthworks	Land-terrestrial	Twentieth century American, 1900-present	World War II & Aftermath 1941-1950	Ineligible for NRHP	14907
LL02408	Gunnery Range #2	Subsurface features are present	Historic earthworks	Land-terrestrial		Twentieth century American, 1900-present	World War II & Aftermath 1941-1950	Ineligible for NRHP	14907
LL02409	Gunnery Range #3	Subsurface features are present	Historic earthworks	Land-terrestrial		Twentieth century American, 1900-present	World War II & Aftermath 1941-1950	Ineligible for NRHP	14907

Timber Creek

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Historical Resources Roster 2

SiteID	SiteName	RgType	NRCategory	City	ContribCR	NonContrib	TimeSig1	TimeSig2	TimeSig3
LL02406	Buckingham Gunnery Range	Designed Historic Landscape	DIST		5	4	Other	Twentieth century American 1900-present	1942-1945
LL02443	SR 82	Linear Resource	STRU	Fort Myers, Immokalee			Other		1942-54, 1950-present

Timber Creek

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Historical Resources Roster 2

SiteID	Narrative	HistAssc1	SurveyNum	Evaluation	ShpoEval
LL02406	See Continuation Sheet	Military	14907	See Continuation Sheet	Eligible for NRHP
LL02443	A portion of the road that is now designated SR 82 began as a military road connecting a series of Gunnery Ranges at the Buckingham Air School in Lee County. This road was constructed in 1942 and was used through 1945. In 1950 the road was extended W	Transportation	14907	The setting of the road has recently been compromised by non-historic development and construction.The alignment has also been modified in mumerous locations to allow a center turn lane.The road is of common design and construction	Ineligible for NRHP

Timber Creek

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Historical Resources Roster 3

SurvNum	Title	Pub_Date	Author1	Author2
1018	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Gateway (DRI) Tract in Lee County, Florida	1985	ALMY, MARION M.	DEMING, JOAN G.
1726	Proposed Replacement of the Buck Creek Bridge on SR82	1988	BROWNING, WILLIAM D.	WIEDENFELD, MELISSA G.
3014	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Southwest Forida Pipeline Company Corridor, Hillsborough, Polk, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Lee Counties,	1991	ESTABROOK, RICHARD	FUHRMEISTER, CHARLES
10364	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Gunnery Road from SR 82 to Lee Boulevard, Lee County, Florida	2004	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	
11077	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the FPL Collier-Orange River #3 230 KV Transmission Line: Segment B, Lee County	2005	Schofield, Shanna	
12421	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bennett Property, Lee County	2005	Janus Research	
13638	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bennett Property Lee County	2005	Janus Research	
14907	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 82 from Lee Boulevard to State Road 29 Lee, Hendry and Collier Counties	2007	Janus Research	
15093	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet FCC Form 620 Crown Castle USA - Gateway 8174-2660	2007	Keith, Grace F.	
20176	Cultural Resource Final Pond Siting Report SR 82 (Immokalee Road) from Lee Boulevard/CR 844 to East of Shawnee Road Lee County, Florida; Financial Project ID No.: 425841-1-32-01; Federal Aid Project No.: NA	2013	ACI	

Timber Creek

Comprehensive Plan Amendment

Historical Resources Roster 3

SurvNum	Author3	Sponsor	Num_New	Num_Old	CratNum	Archaeo	Struc	Cell
1018		WESTINGHOUSE GATEWAY COMM INC				YES	YES	
1726		Fla. Dept. of Transportation				YES	YES	
3014	HARDIN, KENNETH	Southwest Florida Pipeline Co	17	-1	199102870	YES	YES	
10364		Pitman-Hartenstein & Associates, Inc.	0	0	200406834	YES	YES	
11077		Environmental Consulting & Technology	0	0	200502525	YES	YES	
12421		Southstar Development	0	0	200513439	YES	YES	
13638		SouthStar Development Partners, L.L.C.	0	0	200600557	YES		
14907		Florida Department of Transportation	6	0	200800238	YES	YES	
15093		Practical Environmental Solutions, LLC	0	0	200705598			YES
20176		Bowyer Singleton	0	0	201302886	YES	YES	

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bennett Property

Lee County

Prepared for:

SouthStar Development Partners
255 Alhambra Circle, Suite 325
Coral Gables, Florida 33134

Prepared by:

Janus Research
1300 N. Westshore Boulevard, Suite 100
Tampa, Florida 33607

DRAFT REPORT

March 2005

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Southstar Development, Janus Research conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the Bennett Property in Lee County, Florida, in February, 2005. The purpose of this survey was to locate, identify, and bound any previously recorded or unrecorded cultural resources within the project area and to assess these resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*. This survey was required by the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) (Letter to Mr. Strickland Smith from Frederick Gaske, Director, FDHR, December 13, 2004) (see Appendix A).

This survey complied with Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes.* The investigations also complied with the standards of the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003); and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), Florida Administrative Code. It also complied with pertinent Lee County concerns. The Principal Investigator meets the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716). Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of John Whitaker, M.A.

The Bennett Property lies just south of State Road 82 and is bisected by Daniels Parkway in eastern Lee County (Figure 1). It is located in portions of Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20 and 21 in Township 45 South and Range 26 East on the Alva SW (1958 PR 1987) USGS Quadrangle map (Figure 2). A photograph of the project area is located in Appendix B. The area of potential effect (APE) for historic resources includes the project area and immediately adjacent properties. For archaeological sites the impact area is limited to the approximately 2,880-acre project area. A search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) did not reveal any previously recorded archaeological or historical resources within one mile of the project area.

The CRAS of the Bennett Property resulted in the identification of no archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area. Additionally, as no pre-1958 or potentially historic resources were observed, a historic resource survey was not necessary. Had any such resources been identified, an architectural historian and one assistant would have conducted a historic resources survey. No further work is recommended.

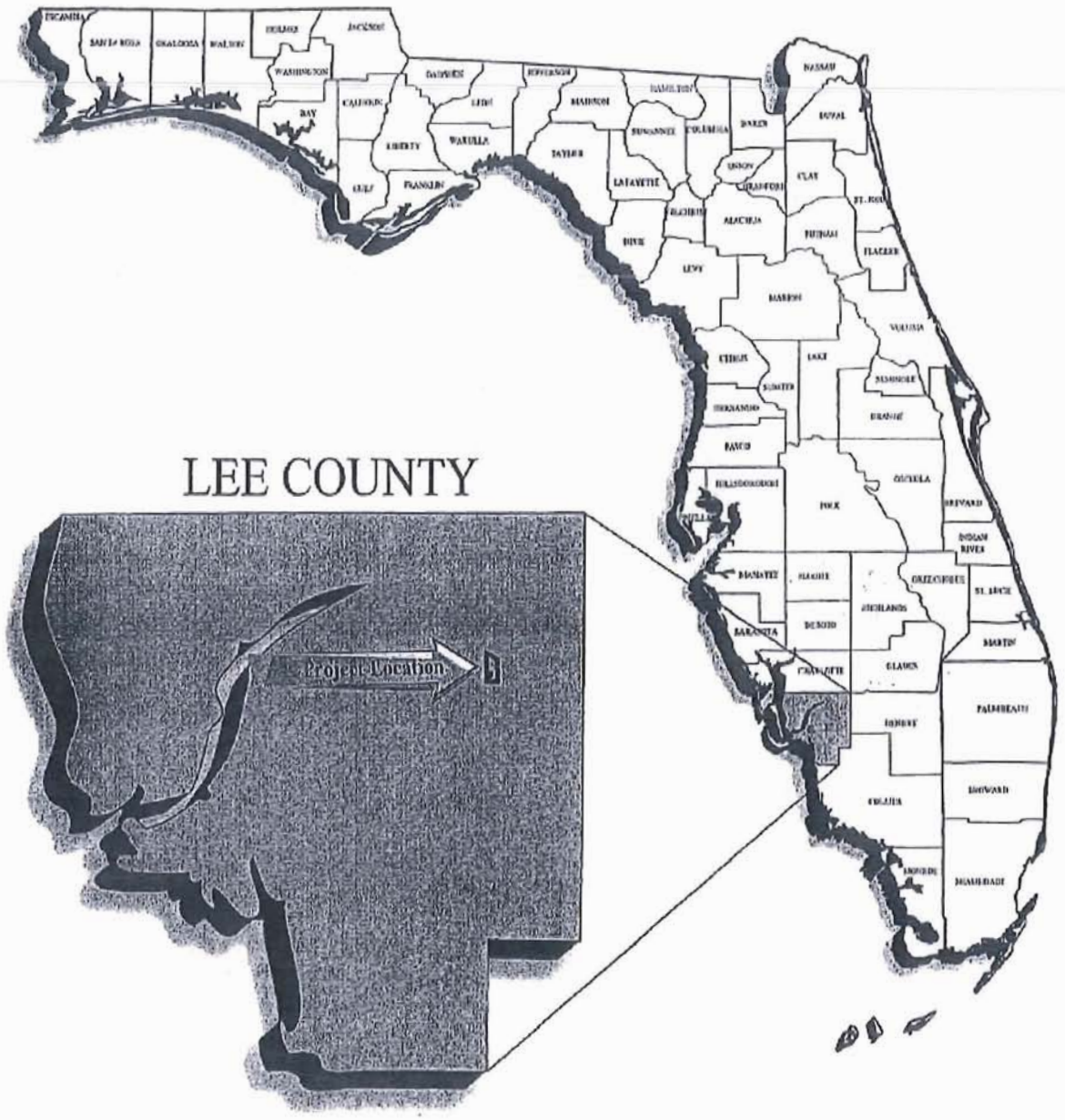

Figure 1: General Location of the Project Area

DRI 2006-00001

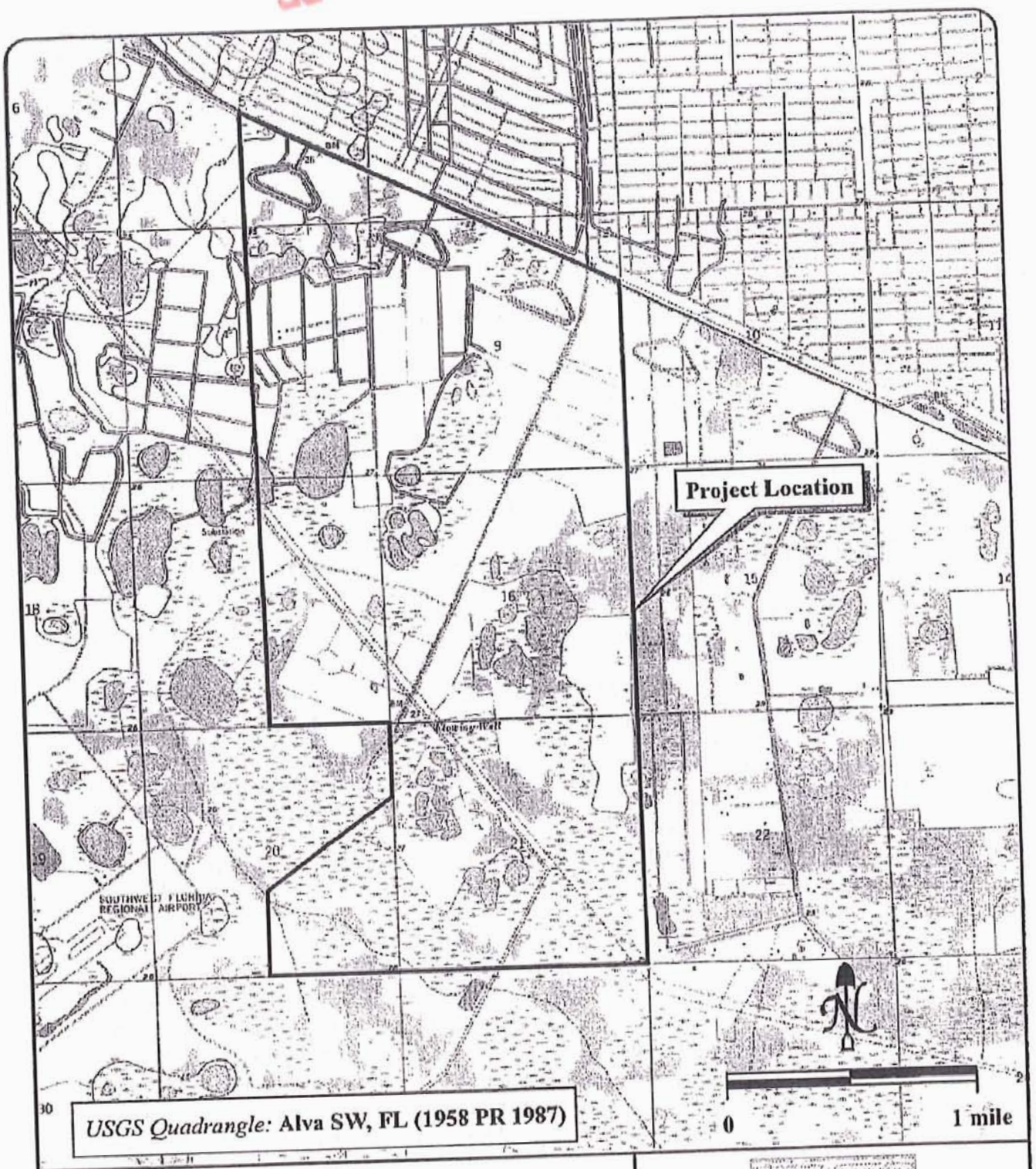

Figure 2: Project Area Map

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by pre-Columbian populations and early historic settlers. Thus, geologic, hydrologic, and meteorologic processes that may have affected the project area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for pre-Columbian and early historic peoples. Present day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the project area, and so are included in this study.

Paleo-Environment and Macro-Vegetational Change

Although a comprehensive paleoenvironmental reconstruction is beyond the scope of this report, a brief description of the large-scale climatic and hydrologic conditions that have occurred since 31,050 BC is provided. This description is drawn primarily from the work of W. A. Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, and 1980) and Watts and Hansen (1988). Carbone (1983) has promoted the reconstruction of local paleoenvironments, or small-scale environmental change, with an effort towards developing regional paleoenvironmental mosaic landscapes. Vegetation and animals (including humans) either adapt to local areas (micro-habitats) or move to preferred locations. The descriptions given here provide some indication of the ecological context of pre-Columbian groups at different times, in particular the environmental limitations. However, these descriptions are general and cannot be used to reconstruct the microhabitats of the project area.

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

Paleobotanical evidence (Watts 1969, 1975, 1980; Watts and Stuiver 1980; Watts and Hansen 1988) has documented that the cypress swamp/mesic hammock environs that presently exist in the river basins of central Florida are recent phenomena (post–1050 BC). Prior to this time, the human groups inhabiting this region had adapted to environments that have no analogues on the Florida peninsula today (Wright 1971, 1981; Long 1974; Carbone 1983). Since the termination of the Wisconsin glaciation, the changes in North American climate and topography have been dramatic; both the environment and human exploitation of the environment have been in continual flux (Edwards and Merrill 1977).

Although Florida was not glaciated, the glacial conditions associated with the Laurentide ice sheet affected the paleoclimates of Florida. Paleobotanical evidence suggests that between 31,050 and 11,550 BC, Florida was dry, windy, and cool (Whitehead 1973).

Pollen analyses from lake sediment cores performed by Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, and 1980) suggest that a mosaic landscape of herb prairie and oak savanna covered central Florida at this time. Rosemary (*Ceratiola ericodes*), ragweed (*Ambrosia* sp.), grass species, and other composites covered the dune ridges. Scattered stands of sclerophyllous oak scrub grew in the lower, riparian areas. Pine species were rare in Florida 35,000 years ago (Watts 1975:345), but increased in abundance toward the end of the Pleistocene (Watts 1980:400). Drier conditions are suggested by hiatuses in lake sediment cores obtained from Mud Lake in north-central Florida (Watts 1969), Lake Louise in southern Georgia, Scott Lake in west-central Florida (Watts 1971), and Sheelar Lake in north-central Florida (Watts and Stuiver 1980).

These breaks in the sedimentary record are the result of lower average rainfall and the depressions of the Floridan Aquifer and surficial aquifer. A lower mean sea level was responsible for the depression of these aquifers. Perched shallow lakes dried, leaving only solution lakes with sufficient depth to tap the depressed Floridan Aquifer containing water. Examples of such solution lakes (cenotes or sinkholes) include Lake Anne in Highlands County (Watts 1975), Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1975) and Little Salt Spring (Clausen et al. 1979) in Sarasota County, and Devil's Den in Levy County (Martin and Webb 1974). Evidence of cooler and drier conditions at the maximum of the Wisconsin Glaciation (16,550 BC) is also provided by Gates (1976). Using CLIMAP data, Gates has estimated the mean July temperature to be as much as 7° to 10°C cooler than present mean July temperatures.

By the early Holocene, roughly 11,550 BC, the climate in west-central Florida had warmed and it is likely that precipitation increased; as a result, the shallow, perched lake levels rose. Watts (1980:400) states that by 6450 BC, oak pollen frequency increased to its highest level, while the pollen from dune cover vegetation (primarily rosemary, ragweed, and grasses) decreased. Pines species became more common, but large areas of open prairie-like vegetation still remained (Watts 1980:400). Temperatures were probably warmer than present (Wright 1971; Watts 1975, 1980) and rainfall was probably greater relative to the preceding period (31,050 to 11,550 BC); however, conditions remained more arid than present.

Kukla (1969) has suggested that a series of minor climatic fluctuations occurred during the Holocene Epoch. He postulates that the Holocene began with a warming trend that lasted until about 2650 BC, reaching a post-glacial climatic optimum at roughly 4050 BC. Cooling trends are suggested for the periods 2650 to 2050 BC, 1500 to 750 BC, 150 BC to AD 350, and AD 1200 to 1350 (Kukla 1969:315). Associated with these cooler periods are drops in sea level from 2.5 to 4 m below present levels. Warming trends are suggested for the periods 2050 to 1500 BC, 750 to 150 BC, and AD 350 to 1200. The most recent warming trend (AD 350 to 1200) is considered to have been slightly warmer than the others, and has been called the Little Climatic Optimum (Kukla 1969:316).

After 3050 BC, the environment in central Florida began to take on a more modern appearance. Large stands of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) became established, probably at

the expense of oak in the wetter, low-lying areas. Rainfall increased and sea level rose, creating wetter conditions. At Lake Annie, Watts (1980:400) reports that bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) pollen does not occur with any frequency until 2630 BP. The development of cypress swamps, bayheads, and mesic hammocks has occurred over the last 3,000 years.

The earliest inhabitants of Florida accessed a permanent water supply from a number of solution lakes and ponds and a seasonal water supply from perched water ponds. Shallow water ponds and rivers fed by the Floridan Aquifer were dry during this period due to insufficient rainfall and the depressed level of the Aquifer. Settlement appears to have been limited to areas around sinkholes that penetrated the Floridan Miocene age limestones (Clausen et al. 1975, 1979) or areas within the Central Gulf Coast Karst Region where both solution lakes and perched water were available (Dunbar and Waller 1983).

By 8050 BC, the previously dry perched water systems began to retain water for longer periods of time as precipitation increased. By 6550 BC, the water levels in the perched water systems approached modern levels; however, the level of the Floridan Aquifer remained depressed due to lowered sea levels. Therefore, potable water was less restricted, but remained only seasonally available at perched water ponds and lakes and permanently available only in some deep sinkholes. During this period, the major rivers in central Florida, such as the Hillsborough, the Peace, and the Caloosahatchee rivers, probably flowed intermittently. For much of the period, these rivers were probably reduced to strings of discrete shallow ponds or pools.

By 4050 BC, the Floridan Aquifer reached modern levels (Dunbar 1982:98). This resulted in fresh water discharge from springs, and spring-fed rivers. Arid conditions caused many of the perched water ponds to dry; thereby, restricting potable water to the deeper springs, rivers, and sinkholes (Dunbar 1982:98). Between 4050 and 3050 BC, surface water was abundant, as the Floridan Aquifer was about 1.5 m above current levels (Dunbar 1982:101). Between 3050 to 550 BC, the level of the Floridan Aquifer fluctuated 3 m, from 1.5 m above current levels at 3050 BC to 1.5 m below present levels at 2250 BC (Dunbar 1982:102). This probably resulted in a decreased surface discharge from the Aquifer, but increased rainfall maintained the levels in the perched water systems.

Beginning about 2050 BC, a series of lakes were formed along the interface of the sandy sediments of the central peninsula and the bare limestone bedrock of the distal end of the peninsula. Fibrous peat, deposited from sawgrass and other plant growth, accreted and formed a rising dike that slowed the drainage of water. This widened the area of the Everglades Trough by the erosion of sand deposits and the dissolution of limestone bedrock along the perimeter of these peat marshes. The accretion of fibrous peat continued and raised the water level in the peripheral lakes throughout the area that would later become the Florida Everglades. Lake Okeechobee, in the extreme northeast of the Everglades Trough, was one of these peripheral lakes. The rising dike of fibrous

peat allowed Lake Okeechobee's shallow waters to expand over the surrounding lowlands (White 1970:79). Between 550 BC and AD 1700, the level of the Floridan Aquifer rose. This rise, in combination with higher than present rainfall conditions, probably resulted in seasonal flooding of low-lying regions (Dunbar 1982:102). Potable water was abundant during this period. It is likely that pre-Columbian site location at this time was more dependent on the proximity of plant and animal resources than on the availability of water.

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit the resources found within what is now Lee County, Florida. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Florida peninsula was wider as sea level was as much as 49 m (160 ft.) lower than present level (Milanich 1994:38). The continental shelf was exposed in what is now the Gulf of Mexico. Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, riparian areas and the higher, arid locations were covered with rosemary scrub and grass species.

The Holocene Climatic Optimum, a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Middle Archaic period (5000 to 3000 BC). Pine species replaced oak as the dominant forest element (Watts 1975). This implies that the availability of acorns and the animals that fed on those acorns would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer or at sinkholes.

By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions. With the incipient development of the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Lake Kissimmee, swamps, wetlands, and other drainages, water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979). Sea levels were still fluctuating, but were within one meter of current levels (Mörner 1969; Widmer 1983). Woodland Period culture groups exploited microhabitats that existed until modern logging, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

Regional Environment

The project area is located within Caloosahatchee Valley physiographic province as defined by White (1970: Map 1-C). The Caloosahatchee Valley marks a major boundary between the Anastasia Formation and the Tamiami Formation to the south, and the Fort Thompson Formation to the east (White 1970:76). The Caloosahatchee River flows westward between the Caloosahatchee Incline to the north and the Immokalee Rise to the south. These areas of higher elevation were formed during periods of higher Pleistocene seas, when the Caloosahatchee Valley was a large tidal channel (Lane 1980).

The drainage characteristics of southern Florida are controlled largely by the underlying bedrock formations and the properties of surficial sediments. In eastern Lee County, the surface lithology is composed of undifferentiated deposits of sand, shell, and clay of

Miocene age Tamiami Formation and the highly variable Anastasia Formation of Pleistocene age. Limestone is at or very near the surface throughout much of Lee County (Lane 1980). Exposures of silicified limestone, or chert, were often exploited by pre-Columbian peoples as a raw material source for the manufacture of stone tools; however, no significant outcrops of chert are known for southwest Florida (Upchurch et al. 1982:22; Lane 1980).

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The principal groundwater aquifer for all of Florida is the Floridan, which occurs under artesian conditions with slowly permeable clays and sands forming a confining layer that effectively prevents the vertical movement of water from the surficial to the groundwater aquifer.

Secondary groundwater resources include the shallow aquifer that is semi-confined and contains water under artesian conditions. The water-table aquifer is unconfined and subject to atmospheric pressure. The shallow artesian aquifer is the main source of ground water for much of South Florida. There is, however, some confusion regarding the distinction between the water-table aquifer and the shallow aquifer. Lane (1980) considers the water-table, or unconfined, aquifer to be associated with the Tamiami Formation west of the Everglades. McCoy (1962:24) does not distinguish between the water-table and shallow aquifers, considering the shallow aquifer to be composed of the Pamlico sands, the Anastasia Formation, and the upper part of the Tamiami Formation; the same Formations that Klein (1954:15) associates with the unconfined, non-artesian, water-table aquifer. The confusion regarding aquifer designations may be due to the fact that in some areas the two freshwater aquifers appear to be interconnected to form a single hydrological unit (Klein 1954:18).

Almost 90 percent of South Florida is covered by surficial water, which is extremely sensitive to fluctuations in climate and weather. The region is susceptible to periods of both flooding and severe drought. Surface runoff, evapotranspiration, and vertical recharge of the aquifers are natural factors that operate to remove surface water from the peninsula. During pre-Columbian times, the availability of surface water would have been an important factor in the scheduling of aboriginal subsistence activities and the location of sites.

Physical Environment of the Project Area

The project area is characterized by low-lying flatwoods with sloughs and wetlands. Elevation within the project area varies from 15 to 25 ft above mean sea level. Much of the project area has been cleared and used for pasture, while the remaining portions consist of scattered wetlands. Where vegetation does exist, pine and palmetto dominate.

The project is located in an area characterized by the Oldsmar-Malabar-Immokalee soil association. This association is nearly level, poorly drained deep sandy soils. Natural vegetation of these areas generally consists of South Florida slash pine, cypress, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, and maidencane (FDNR 1990:29-30).

Numerous researchers have successfully utilized drainage characteristics of soil in the formulation of site location predictive models. The soil types found within the project area and their drainage characteristics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Drainage Characteristics of Soil Types within the Project Area

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type
Poorly drained	Felda fine sand
	Felda fine sand, depressional
	Hallandale fine sand
	Immokalee sand
	Malabar fine sand
	Malabar fine sand, depressional
	Myakka fine sand
	Oldsmar sand
	Pineda fine sand
	Pompano fine sand
	Pompano fine sand, depressional
	Valkaria fine sand
Very poorly drained	Floridana sand, depressional
	Pineda fine sand, depressional

Source: USDA 1989

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Precontact peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural periods are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. Jerald Milanich and Charles Fairbanks (1980) synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1947, 1949, 1952), Irving Rouse (1951), Ripley Bullen (1972), and others for central Florida. Recently, Milanich (1994) updated and revised much of the work he and Fairbanks presented earlier.

The Bennett Property project area is located in the Caloosahatchee cultural region (Milanich 1994) (Figure 3). During later periods, this area was inhabited by the Calusa, who ranged from Charlotte Harbor south to the Ten Thousand Islands, and whose political influence extended inland along the Caloosahatchee River and included the Lake Okeechobee Basin. As a result of intermarriage with other tribes, their influence extended across most of South Florida.

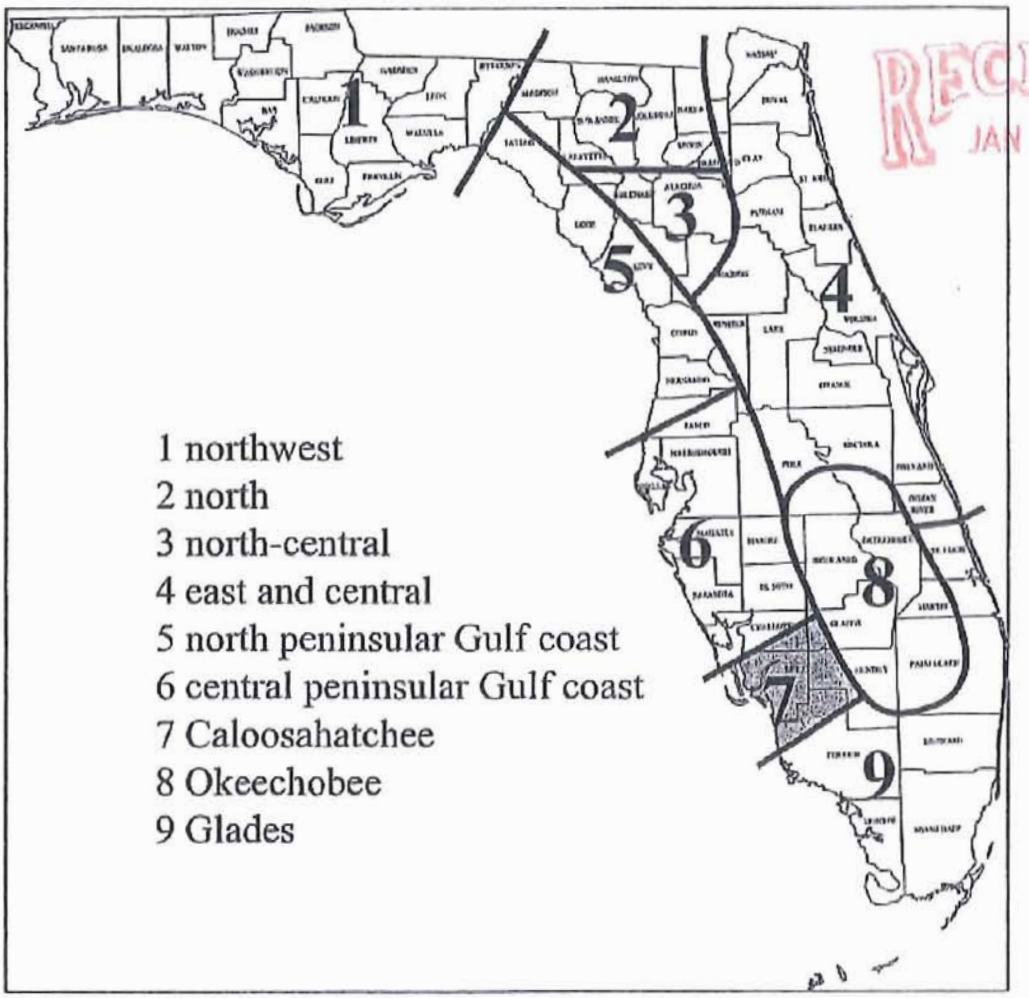

Figure 3: Caloosahatchee Cultural Region

Paleoindian Period (12,000–7500 BC)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates from the time people first arrived in Florida. The greatest density of known Paleoindian sites is associated with the rivers of northern and north-central Florida where distinctive lanceolate projectile points and bone pins have been found in abundance in and along the Santa Fe, Silver, and Oklawaha Rivers (Dunbar and Waller 1983). The majority of these have been found at shallow fords and river crossings where the Native Americans presumably ambushed Pleistocene mammals. The bones of extinct species such as mammoth, mastodon, and sloth are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers. Despite early claims to the contrary, present evidence strongly supports the contemporaneity of Paleoindians and these extinct mammals.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and the level of the sea was as much as 160 ft. lower (Milanich 1994:38–41). Rising sea levels are assumed to have inundated many coastal sites dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (e.g., Ruppe 1980; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Dunbar et al. 1988). It is difficult to determine the dependence of Paleoindian groups on estuarine and littoral resources because little is known of these submerged archaeological sites.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, a view based on the uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. Settlement patterns were restricted by availability of fresh water and access to high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian tool assemblages were made. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of this time period are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns. This suggests a somewhat more restricted settlement pattern than postulated for other Paleoindian groups in eastern North America. Paleoindian settlement appears to have been "tethered" to sources of fresh water such as rivers and springs (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169) and to cryptocrystalline lithic sources (Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983).

Excavations in Hillsborough County have contributed to the development of increasingly sophisticated models of early hunter-gatherer settlement (e.g., Daniel 1985; Chance 1983), which take into account the adaptive responses of human populations to both short and long-term environmental change. These models suggest that some Paleoindian groups may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than previously believed (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). For instance, evidence from the Harney Flats site in the Hillsborough River drainage basin indicates that Suwannee points were being manufactured from locally available materials (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Although they noted that this was contrary to Gardner's (1977) argument that the availability and location of fine-grade cryptocrystalline materials dictated Paleoindian settlement, their results suggested that

Paleoindian peoples, much like those of later cultures, moved about within defined, restricted territories.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Evidence from Harney Flats has provided information on the manufacturing process of Suwannee points: first, a blank was struck from a chert core; then, the blank was bifacially worked into a preform; finally, the preform was knapped into the finished point (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:44–53). Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Some of these, and other Paleoindian lanceolate points, were hafted by attaching them to an ivory shaft that was, in turn, attached to a wooden spear shaft (Milanich 1994:48–49).

Other Paleoindian stone tools are known from the Harney Flats site (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), the Silver Springs site in Marion County (Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118, and Purdy 1981). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51). Other stone tools include an oval, ground stone weight that was found at the Page/Ladson site from a stratum dated to 12,330 years ago (Dunbar et al. 1989:479). It is thought to represent a bola weight, which is a stone weight attached by a leather thong and thrown to bring down water birds and other game (Milanich 1994:51).

Dunbar et al. (1988) review of Paleoindian site/point locations in western Florida and results from excavations at the Harney Flats site revealed that 60 percent of the site clusters were located in and around mature karst river channels. In fact, 90 percent of all Paleoindian sites/points were located around karst depressions within Tertiary limestones. The most recent distribution maps of Paleoindian points in Florida show that 92 percent of Clovis and Suwannee projectile points are found in the region of Tertiary limestone features (Dunbar 1991).

Data on Paleoindian subsistence is scarce; although, such data is dramatic where encountered. The best evidence consists of the remains of a giant land tortoise recovered from the Little Salt Spring site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979). Although human skeletal remains were associated with extinct Pleistocene fauna at Devil's Den (Martin and Webb 1974), Milanich (1994) suggests that sloth, mastodon, mammoth, and bison probably formed part of the Paleoindian diet. There is very little information upon which to reconstruct the Paleoindian subsistence base. If, as Daniel and Wisenbaker (1987) suggested, there was seasonal movement along the river valleys, then not only is a seasonal littoral focus likely, but it also becomes likely that the majority of Paleoindian sites exist underwater (Dunbar 1988; Dunbar et al. 1988), rendering subsistence data for half of the Paleoindian year mostly inaccessible.

Archaic Period (7500–500 BC)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 7500 BC (Milanich 1994:63). This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC), the Middle Archaic (5000–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic (3000–500 BC). The Late Archaic is subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (3000–2000 BC) and the Orange Period (2000–500 BC).

Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC)

Cultural changes began after about 8000 BC in the late Paleoindian times with the onset of less arid conditions, which correlates with changes in projectile-point types, specifically a transition from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63).

Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been found to be largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida. Early Archaic points are found in smaller numbers at upland sites in northern Florida where there is a lack of Paleoindian materials (Neill 1964; Janus Research 1999:58–61). Although this patterning is largely based on evidence from Alachua and Marion Counties, there is no reason to believe that patterning is different elsewhere in interior northern Florida (Milanich 1994:64).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County. This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). It is the most thoroughly excavated early precontact site in the East and Central archaeological area of Florida and has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, wood artifacts, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 6000 and 5000 BC. This indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Later, another group, probably the descendants of the first group, again used the pond for burial. After 5000 BC, increasingly wetter conditions most likely made it too difficult to bury people in the peat of the pond bottom (Doran and Dickel 1988).

With the wetter conditions that began about 8000 BC and the extinction of some of the Pleistocene animal species that helped to sustain earlier populations, Paleoindian subsistence strategies were no longer efficiently adapted to the Florida environment. As environmental conditions changed, surface water levels throughout the state increased and new locales became suitable for occupation. Early Archaic peoples might be viewed as a population changing from the nomadic Paleoindian subsistence pattern to the more sedentary coastal- and riverine-associated subsistence strategies of the Middle Archaic period.

Middle Archaic Period (5000–3000 BC)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions would become progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period, circa 3000 BC. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increasing population and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategy (Watts and Hansen 1988:310; Milanich 1994:75–84). Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points. The Newnan point is the most distinctive and widespread in distribution (Bullen 1975:31). Other stemmed points of this period include the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, and Putnam points (Bullen 1968; Milanich 1994). In addition to these stemmed points, the Middle Archaic lithic industry, as recognized in Florida, includes production of cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, and sandstone "honing" stones (Purdy 1981; Clausen et al. 1975).

Additionally, thermal alteration, a technique in stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. This technique was usually used in late stage tool production (Purdy 1971, 1981:78). However, Austin and Ste. Claire (1982:101–106) observed that, at the Tampa Palms site in Hillsborough County, very few thinning flakes were thermally altered. They noted that at this and other Archaic sites in the region, thermal alteration and the presence of silicified coral were correlated (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987). It is apparent that there was a preference for thermally altered coral for technological and aesthetic reasons; not only is it more easily worked, but also it may have been valued for its color and luster (Purdy 1971; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104). At the Harney Flats site, Daniel and Wisenbaker (1987:33–34) found a Middle Archaic component with corresponding increases in the amounts of silicified coral and heat-treated lithic material.

Middle Archaic settlement patterns are believed to have followed the Early Archaic patterns until after circa 3000 BC, when settlement patterns shifted toward coastal and riverine resources. Daniel (1985:265) postulated that a seasonal dichotomy existed between upland and lowland Middle Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological area. According to his model, aggregate base camps were located along the upland boundaries of the Polk Uplands and were occupied during the fall and winter months. These upland sites are thought to be larger and contain a greater variety of functionally defined tools. These sites should also contain tools related to "maintenance" activities.

Dispersed residential camps were occupied in the Coastal Lowlands physiographic zone during the summer months. Daniel (1985) predicted these lowland sites would be smaller, more numerous, and exhibit a smaller number, and a more limited variety, of tool types. These sites are thought to contain tools related to "subsistence" activities. The lack of tool forms at these sites may also reflect an orientation towards activities that did not require the use of stone tools.

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including, for the first time, freshwater shell middens along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic Lagoon. Middle Archaic sites have been found in the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay, along the southwestern Florida coast, and in South Florida locales such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County. In addition, Middle Archaic sites occurred throughout the forests of the interior of northern Florida (Milanich 1994:76).

Three common types of Middle Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975). The first are small, special-use camps, which appear archaeologically as scatters of lithic waste flakes and tools such as scrapers, points, and knives. These sites are numerous in river basins and along wetlands and probably represent sites of tool repair and food processing during hunting and gathering excursions (Milanich 1994:78).

The second common site type is the large base camp. This type of site may cover several acres or more, and contains several thousand or more lithic waste flakes and tools. A good example of this type of site is the Senator Edwards site in Marion County (Purdy 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). One implication of this type of site is that a greater variety of tools were being used in this period than in the preceding one. It is possible that a more sedentary way of life led to the development of more specialized tools. Some of the tools indicate woodworking activity, possibly related to constructing more permanent houses (Milanich 1994:78–79).

The third common type of site is the quarry-related site that occurs in localities of chert outcrops. Chert deposits often outcrop along rivers or around lakes and wetlands as erosion cuts through the soil to the underlying limestone bed. The resulting outcrops provided opportunities for native peoples to quarry this raw material for stone tool production. Some of these sites have also produced evidence of late period tool

production, including large flake blanks, bifacial thinning flakes, blades, and unifacial and bifacial tools (Milanich 1994:78–79; Purdy 1975).

Recently, a new site type has been identified in Hillsborough County. The West William site (8HI509) was identified as containing deposits of faunal remains, pit features, and structural remains, while lacking in the typical tool pattern commonly associated with upland sites (Austin et al. 2001:10). With these features, Austin et al. (2001:10) hypothesized that the site represents a seasonal congregation camp for the purpose of "social interaction, ceremonial feasting, and/or mate exchange."

Other less common site types include cave camps in northern Florida and wetland cemeteries. Examples of the latter site type include the slough burials at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove site in Hardee County (Wharton, Ballo, and Hope 1981). Like the Windover site of the Early Archaic peoples, these sites provide a glimpse of the range of objects used by Middle Archaic peoples such as antler, wood, and bone tools not preserved on land sites (Milanich 1994:82).

Although most of the Early and Middle Archaic cemeteries throughout peninsular Florida appear to have used aquatic environments, at least two exceptions are noted: the Tick Island and Gauthier sites. Interments at the Tick Island site, located in the St. Johns River basin, were made in an existing freshwater shell midden subsequently covered with a mound of sand (Bullen 1962). Over time, this process was repeated as other groups were interred. Post–Middle Archaic people re-used the site, depositing shell refuse on top of the burial area (A. K. Bullen 1972:166; Jahn and Bullen 1978).

The other unique Middle Archaic burial site is the Gauthier site, located in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone throwing-stick weights, antler "triggers" from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular *Busycon* shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

Both of the sites described above contained artifacts securely dating the sites to the Middle Archaic period. It is possible that these two sites represent the development of new burial patterns which correlated with the end of the Middle Archaic period, at which time pond burials fell into disuse and were replaced with the new burial patterns (Milanich 1994:84).

Late Archaic Period (3,000–500 BC)

After 3000 BC, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing a greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). By the Late Archaic period,

a regionalization of precontact cultures began to occur as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones. Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round or were only inhabited by small populations (Milanich 1994:87).

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterway from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was probably duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the Northwest (Milanich 1994:85). However, in many of these coastal areas, such as Tampa Bay, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

Orange Period. By about 2000 BC or slightly earlier, the firing of clay pottery was either invented in Florida or the technique diffused from coastal Georgia and South Carolina, where early dates for pottery have been obtained (Milanich 1994:86). At one time, it was thought that the earliest pottery-manufacturing culture in Florida was the Orange culture of the St. Johns region in northeast Florida. But additional evidence from southwest Florida indicates fired clay pottery from northeastern and southwestern Florida is comparable to the early dates from sites in Georgia and South Carolina (Division of Archives 1970; Cockrell 1970; Widmer 1974; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991).

The earliest ceramics in Florida were tempered with plant fibers and the first use of pottery is well dated to the period from circa 2000 BC to 1000 BC, making fiber-tempered pottery a convenient horizon across the state. Although at first undecorated, various techniques were used to apply surface decoration, starting sometime around 1650 BC, providing an important tool for differentiating sites dating to the second half of the Late Archaic, known as the Orange Period (2000–500 BC) (Milanich 1994:86, 94). Table 2 illustrates the long-accepted Orange Period ceramic chronology.

Table 2: Orange Period Ceramic Chronology

Period	Dates
Orange 5	1000–500 BC
Orange 4	1250–1000 BC
Orange 3	1450–1250 BC
Orange 2	1650–1450 BC
Orange 1	2000[a]–1650 BC

Source: Milanich (1994) based on Bullen (1955, 1972).
[a] or slightly earlier.

However, recent data from sites in northeastern Florida suggests a revised Orange period chronology (Sassaman 2003:5-14). Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "...the four major subperiods of Bullen's sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." This revised chronology suggests that variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural region have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights and stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggests that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were picks and hammers made of shell, pins, points, and other tools made of bone (Milanich 1994:92-93).

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region. The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Island site, is a re-used quarry first used in Early Archaic-times (Chance 1981, 1982). Other inland sites include the Deerstand, Ranch House, and Marita sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

Recently, a cluster of unique Late Archaic sites was identified in Pasco County (Estabrook et al. 2001). The sites within this cluster, referred to as the Enclave sites, contain freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicates a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggests that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001).

Coastal sites appear much more common in this region and include the Culbreath Bayou, Canton Street (Bullen et al. 1978), and Apollo Beach (Warren 1968) sites. Many Late Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region are probably either inundated or were destroyed around the turn of the century. The once numerous shell middens of all periods were used to provide road materials for towns like Bradenton and Tampa (Milanich 1994:100-101).

As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is apparent that specific regional manifestations must be defined. These manifestations will undoubtedly be recognized as closely linked to the post-500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

Formative and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1513)

Changes in pottery and technology occurred in Florida during the Late Archaic period, also known as the Florida Transitional period; these changes mark the beginning of the Formative period. Fiber-tempered wares were replaced by sand-tempered, limestone-

tempered, and chalky temperless ceramics and three different projectile point styles (basally-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) occur in relatively contemporaneous contexts. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas.

Mississippian cultural development began in the central Mississippi Valley around AD 750 and was adopted by cultures in Florida between AD 800 and AD 1000. It was characterized by elaborate community developments including truncated pyramidal mounds, large plazas, and a chiefdom-level of socio-political organization. Other distinctive traits include small, triangular-shaped projectile points, the use of the bow, religious ceremonialism, increased territoriality and warfare, and, in some areas, development of agriculture (Milanich 1994:355–412).

Caloosahatchee Cultural Region

The southwestern Florida coast from Charlotte Harbor south to just south of Estero Bay was a highly productive marine environment at this time, providing pre-Columbian inhabitants with a wide variety of fish and shellfish. It is believed they may have used the Caloosahatchee River to meet and trade with other cultures in adjacent regions (Milanich 1994:311).

According to ethnographic accounts, the Calusa domain was ruled by a single chief who resided in the capital city of Calos on Mound Key in Estero Bay near Fort Myers Beach (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964; Lewis 1978). Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:243) speculate that the complexity of the Calusa political system was tied to the necessity of maintaining exchange routes for the redistribution of food between coastal and interior locales. By exploiting the subsistence potential of the coast, as well as the wetlands and savannahs of the Okeechobee Basin, food surpluses could be created, stored, and moved from place to place as needed.

Calusa sites are located primarily along the coast and consist of two types: shell middens on the mainland, particularly around inlets, as well as offshore keys and islands; and larger sites combining shell middens with mounds, platforms, causeways, embankments, and plazas. Sites dating to this period are located on Useppa Island, Sanibel Island, Josslyn Island, Marco Island, Mound Key and Buck Key, among others, but excavation at sites attributable to the Calusa has occurred at comparatively few (e.g. Stirling 1935; Griffin 1949; Fradkin 1976).

Some sites, such as Mound Key and Pineland, on Pine Island, had artificial canals leading to them that are similar to those in the Okeechobee Basin. Man-made mounds of shell and earth on Mound Key likely were used as platforms for civic and ceremonial structures. Some of the middens on Mound Key are more than 20 ft. thick.

Caloosahatchee sites also have been discovered inland along the Caloosahatchee River and on interior hammocks near freshwater marshes. Small, special-use camps have been

found in interior areas, as well. The inland distribution of sites has made it difficult to separate the Caloosahatchee region from the Okeechobee region (Milanich 1994:314).

Widmer (1988) has proposed a model for Caloosahatchee culture development that includes a marine-oriented subsistence system. He believes the coastal economic system developed after about 700 BC, as that is when sea level changes provided optimum coastal conditions. He further suggests that by about AD 300, the need "for continuity in the maintenance and regulation of efficient coastal resource exploitation" led to the more complex political system of the region. Here it was especially necessary for chiefs to control access to and distribution of resources, as soils in the region are not productive, ruling out agriculture as a means of subsistence (Milanich 1994:317).

Post–500 BC sea level fluctuations would have had a great effect on Caloosahatchee settlement patterns (Widmer 1988). Variations in salinity would have affected fish and shellfish species available to the region's inhabitants, as well. Shell and bone tools discovered in this region are similar to those found in the Glades region (Marquardt 1992). Marquardt, along with Ann Cordell (1992), refined Widmer's ceramic chronologies, providing a radiocarbon dated sequence correlated with sea level data and settlement information (Table 3).

Table 3: Caloosahatchee Region Ceramic Chronology

Period	Dates	Distinguishing Characteristics
Caloosahatchee I	500 BC to AD 650	Thick, sand-tempered plain predominant; small amounts of St. Johns Plain and "Hopewellian" decorated pottery
Caloosahatchee IIa	AD 650–800	Belle Glade Plain appears; Glades Red; decrease in sand-tempered plain; spiculite sand-tempered plain appears; Weeden Island wares appear
Caloosahatchee IIb	AD 800–1200	Belle Glade Plain; Belle Glade Red; Weeden Island wares; thin, sand-tempered plain and spiculite sand-tempered plain
Caloosahatchee III	AD 1200–1350	St. Johns Check Stamped; Englewood ceramics; Belle Glade wares predominant; Glades Red; Grog-tempered plain appears; thin, sand-tempered plain and spiculite sand-tempered plain
Caloosahatchee IV	AD 1350–1500	Safety Harbor wares; Glades Tooled; Glades Red; Pinellas Plain; Grog-tempered plain; Belle Glade Plain diminishes; increase in spiculite sand-tempered plain

Source: Cordell 1992:168

The beginning of the Caloosahatchee I period (500 BC–AD 500 or 650) correlates to a sea level 2–3 ft. lower than present in the Gulf of Mexico (Marquardt 1992), explaining some middens below the present-day water line. By 150–50 BC, seas began to rise until about AD 450 (Widmer 1986).

From about AD 400–900, sea levels fell again, the number and size of shell middens increased, shell tools became more diverse, and Columbia projectile points appeared. Belle Glade Plain pottery, a type found in the Okeechobee region at the same time, appeared in Caloosahatchee middens. These changes are associated with the Caloosahatchee II period (AD 500 or 650–1200). Burials in this period included both bundled secondary deposits and primary flexed. The appearance of Weeden Island and Safety Harbor pottery in village sites and mounds of this period could reflect growing contact between neighboring regions (Milanich 1994:319–320).

The appearance of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery in middens marked the beginning of the Caloosahatchee III period (AD 1200–1350). This could signal an expansion of political influence, although it is not certain the pottery came from the St. Johns region. Such an expansion could have resulted from higher water levels that may have reduced coastal catchment areas. Inhabitants continued to use sand burial mounds, and Safety Harbor pottery continued to be found in a number of them (Milanich 1994:321).

The Caloosahatchee IV period (AD 1350–1500) is marked by a decline in Belle Glade Plain pottery, leaving mostly undecorated and Glades Tooled pottery, similar to the types found in the Glades region at this time. The Calusa known to the early European explorers in this region had a political system much like that proposed for the pre-Columbian period (Milanich 1994:321).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The intent of this section is to identify the possible locations of any historic sites within the cultural assessment project area and to provide a background for the determination of their historical potential. To this end, books, maps, and manuscripts located at the University of South Florida Special Collections Department, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands, and the library at Janus Research were examined, and interviews with local informants were conducted.

European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513–1821)

The earliest contact between the native populations and the Europeans occurred through slave hunting expeditions. "Slaving expeditions," which provided workers for the mines of Hispaniola and Cuba, were not recorded in official documents as the Spanish Crown prohibited the enslavement of Caribbean natives. Evidence of these slave raids comes from the familiarity with the Florida coast stated by navigators of the earliest official coastal reconnaissance surveys (Cabeza de Vaca 1542: Chapter 4). The hostile response of the native population to expeditions during the 1520s may confirm this hypothesis.

Official credit for the discovery of Florida belongs to Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). He is believed to have sailed as far north as the mouth of the St. Johns River before turning south, stopping in the Cape Canaveral area and possibly at Biscayne Bay. The expedition then continued southward following the Florida Keys, making contact with the local Tequesta people en route before turning to the northwest, where they encountered the Calusa along the southwestern Gulf Coast. The Calusa inhabited the Gulf Coast area from Charlotte Harbor to the Ten Thousand Islands and their political influence extended inland along the Caloosahatchee River, including the Lake Okeechobee Basin, and through most of South Florida (Widmer 1983). Ponce de León was killed by the Calusa during his second voyage in 1521. They also were noted for capturing and mistreating shipwrecked sailors. One sailor who did survive, Hernando d'Escalante Fontaneda, managed to escape after living among them for 15 years. He later wrote an account of his experience and much of what we know today about the Calusa culture comes from his observations (Fontaneda 1945).

Calusa sites are located primarily along the coast and consist of two types: shell middens on the mainland particularly around inlets, as well as on offshore keys or islands; and larger sites combining shell middens with mounds, platforms, causeways, embankments, and plazas. Sites dating to this period are located on Useppa Island, Sanibel Island, Josslyn Island, Marco Island, Mound Key, and Buck Key among others (Griffin 1949; Fradkin 1976). Work by Bill Marquardt (1992) and others has provided a number of excavated sites on several of these islands and keys, adding considerable data about Calusa cultural systems.

Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a

colony in "La Florida." In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. Between 1565 and 1566, Menéndez sailed along the Florida coast placing crosses at various locations and leaving Spaniards "of marked religious zeal" to introduce Christianity to the Native American people (Gannon 1965:29). Settlements with associated missions were established at St. Augustine, San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) and Santa Elena, and smaller outposts and missions were located in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory (Gannon 1965:29).

According to ethnographic accounts, the vast domain of the Calusa was ruled by a single chief, Carlos, who resided in the main town located on Mound Key or Estero Island in Estero Bay near Fort Myers Beach (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964; Lewis 1978). In 1566, Menéndez, attempted to contact all the leaders of the various native groups in Florida, and sailed into San Carlos Bay and met with Carlos. Menéndez established a garrison with a Christian mission at the Calusa village and left one of his captains in charge. Conflict between Carlos and the Spanish resulted in the death of the chief later that year and the elevation of Don Felipe to chief. By 1568, the Calusa chief had managed to starve the Spanish into abandonment of the settlement (Hann 1991).

In 1567, Brother Francisco Villareal was sent to one of the large Tequesta villages located on Biscayne Bay. In 1568, a skirmish between the Spanish soldiers and the Tequesta Indians temporarily closed the mission. By the end of 1568, the Tequesta were willing to reopen the mission, largely due to the work of Don Diego, a Tequesta who had visited Spain. Despite zealous attempts, the native groups in Florida continued to resist conversion, and in 1572 Jesuit authorities decided to abandon their missionary efforts in Florida.

Undaunted, Menéndez turned his attention to another order, the Franciscans, and entreated them to send priests. The Franciscan mission effort was most successful in the northern areas of Florida. One possible reason may have been differences in Native American settlement patterns and economies. According to Milanich (1978:68), the failure of the Spanish missions among the southern Florida native populations was due partially to the groups' subsistence pattern, which required seasonal movement for maximum resource exploitation. Consequently, for the remainder of the First Spanish period (1565–1763), southern Florida was virtually ignored as the Spanish concentrated their efforts in the northern half of the peninsula.

Another attempt to build a mission in southeastern Florida took place nearly 150 years after the establishment of St. Augustine. Because it was in Spain's best interest to maintain control along the Florida coastline and alliances with the native groups inhabiting the coast, a missionary effort was supported in the Biscayne Bay area (Parks 1982:55–65). Father Joseph María Monaco and Joseph Xavier Alaña were sent from Cuba in 1743, and arrived at a Native American village located at the mouth of the Miami River. The village did not appear any more receptive towards accepting Christianity than before. After Joseph Xavier Alaña conveyed this to the Governor of Cuba, the mission was closed, and the fort they had erected was destroyed to prevent its

fall into hostile hands (Parks 1982:55–65). Although the Spanish were resigned to the fact that missionization and settlement of South Florida came at too high a price, they did strive to maintain good relations with the various native people who lived in the area.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Native American population of South Florida had declined considerably as a result of disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from a new group of Native Americans, the Seminoles. The Seminoles, descendants of Creek Indians, moved into Florida during the early eighteenth century to escape the political and population pressures of the expanding American colonies to the north (Wright 1986:218).

During the eighteenth century, Cuban fishermen had established seasonal fishing camps or ranchos along the Gulf coast. These fishermen were engaged in catching mullet and drying them for sale in the Havana markets. By the early nineteenth century, Native Americans were often employed as workers in these "ranchos pescados," which is probably why they were called "Spanish Indians" in Anglo-American documents (Wright 1986:219).

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Seminoles had become the dominant Native American group in the state. Groups of fugitive African American slaves also had settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19). Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century.

The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the U.S. acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee. As more European-American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole people over available land. Pressure began to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from northern Florida and relocate them farther south. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967:Rear foldout map). The Seminoles did not approve of this treaty because they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole emigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

During the Second Seminole War, the area around Lake Tohopekaliga was a Seminole stronghold. They kept their cattle in the woods around the lake and retreated into the cypress swamp west of the lake at the approach of soldiers (Mahon 1967; Sprague 1964;

Moore-Willson 1935). Tohopekaliga means "Fort Site" and the lake was so named because the islands within the lake housed the forts and stockades of the Seminoles (Moore-Willson 1935:29).

In January 1837, General Jesup's men encountered the Seminoles near the "Great Cypress Swamp." The soldiers drove the Indians into the swamp, across the "Hatcheelusteell" and into even more dense swamp (Sprague 1964:172). On the 28th of January, the army "moved forward and occupied a strong position on Lake Tohopekaliga, within a few miles of the point at which the Cypress Swamp approaches it, where several hundred head of cattle were taken" (Sprague 1964:172). Hetherington (1980:3), citing Major Edward Keenan, a "noted authority on the Seminole Wars," believes that General Jesup's base camp was located in the vicinity of the present-day Kissimmee Airport. The "Great Cypress Swamp" and "Hatcheelustee Creek" referred to by Sprague (1964) are now called Reedy Creek Swamp and Reedy Creek (MacKay and Blake 1839; Mahon 1967: Rear fold out map; USGS Lake Tohopekaliga Quadrangle Map 1953; Hetherington 1980:3).

At the beginning of the Second Seminole War, the conflict was centered near the Withlacoochee region. In 1838, U.S. troops moved south to pursue the retreating Seminoles into the Lake Okeechobee and Everglades regions. Colonel Zachary Taylor was sent to the area between the Kissimmee River and Peace Creek. Colonel Persifor Smith and his volunteers were dispatched to the Caloosahatchee River, and U.S. Navy Lt. Levi N. Powell was assigned the task of penetrating the Everglades (Mahon 1967:219–220). Powell's detachment had several skirmishes with Seminole people near Jupiter Inlet. Powell established a depot on the Miami River and erected Fort Dallas in the approximate location of present-day downtown Miami. For three months, Fort Dallas was a base of operations as Powell led his men into the Everglades in search of the Seminoles (Gaby 1993:47).

The southwestern portion of Florida was virtually uninhabited by European-Americans until the mid-nineteenth century when U.S. soldiers entered the area in pursuit of the Seminoles. A number of small forts were established during the Second and Third Seminole Wars and a network of roads and trails connected one to another. Toward the close of the Second Seminole War (1842), a small stockade, Fort Harvie, was built on the Caloosahatchee River, site of present-day Fort Myers (Grismer 1949:56). At the war's conclusion, and after four months of service, the fort was abandoned as most of the Seminoles had been sent west and the few that remained were located in the Everglades.

A second fort was constructed on the site of the abandoned Fort Harvie in 1850, during the Third Seminole War. The site was located in present-day downtown Fort Myers and encompassed an area delineated by present-day Hough, Monroe and Second Streets. It was a sizable installation, containing as many as 57 structures within the wooden stockade and several structures, including a bathing pavilion and bowling alley, outside the fortified enclosure. Lumber and brick to build the fort were shipped from Pensacola and Apalachicola (Grismer 1949).

The fort was abandoned in 1858 at the end of the Third Seminole War; the last 125 Seminoles sent west embarked from Fort Myers. After its abandonment by the U.S. Army, Fort Myers was offered for public sale in 1859. Major James S. Evans from Virginia bought it and established a coffee and pineapple plantation. His tropical plantation was short-lived; he returned to Virginia upon the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993).

Civil War and Post War Period (1860–1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. Jacob Summerlin, a successful cattle rancher from the Fort Meade area, gave up his contract with the Confederate government to supply cattle and in 1863 teamed up with James McKay from the Tampa area. McKay, a successful and daring blockade-runner, supplied the schooners and Summerlin the cattle. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war as cattle continued to be shipped, it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879 over 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949).

Fort Myers went unused until 1863 when Jacob Summerlin, James McKay, and other cattlemen began shipping cattle to Cuba through Fort Myers. To end this blockade running, Union troops occupied Fort Myers in 1863. In the Fort Myers vicinity, cattlemen continued to drive herds north to the Confederate Army and south to Cuba. These men also served in the Cattle Guard Battalion to protect their beef from Union raids. Near the end of the war, Confederate troops, including the Cattle Guard Battalion, recaptured Fort Myers and the Union troops retreated to Punta Rassa.

The post-war economic conditions of much of the rest of the south contributed to changes in the economy of the Tampa Bay area and communities to the south along the Gulf Coast. An influx of poor farmers coinciding with the southward movement of cattle ranches made the economic stability of the area dependent upon reliable sources of overland freight transport. In 1866, three homesteads were settled with two more the following year. These families established some of the first orange groves and continued the cattle industry. Beginning

about 1870, many settlers began to buy the land on which they had homesteaded for so many years in anticipation of the coming railroad (Hetherington 1980:86).

At the war's end, many people needed to rebuild and building materials in southern Florida were scarce. Many settlers raided Fort Myers taking the wood siding and beams to construct buildings. At this time, Manuel Gonzales staked claim to the fort's land and established a house there. Later, Gonzales would build many of the first houses in Fort Myers. In 1869, a telegraph line connecting Jacksonville to Punta Rassa, Key West and Havana, Cuba was established in the old barracks building at the fort. In the following years, other families settled in Fort Myers.

Many settlers used the overland cattle routes to reach the Fort Myers area. Of these settlers, the Hendrys had been familiar with Fort Myers during the wars and returned to establish a home. In the mid-1870s, Major James S. Evans returned to Fort Myers to reclaim the 160 acres he bought after the Third Seminole War. He allowed the settlers to stay and had the town platted and recorded in Key West, the county seat. The area had a slow, but steady growth during the years following the official establishment of the town of Fort Myers.

Much of the development in Fort Myers was around the old fort grounds, and consisted almost entirely of wood frame structures. People bought land along the Caloosahatchee River and farmed or started groves. During the 1870s, two general stores, a school, and a number of residential buildings were constructed. When the town was platted in 1876, the United States Post Office officially changed the town's name to Myers, to avoid confusion with Fort Myer, Virginia. Many local people continued to refer to their home as "Fort" Myers, but the name was not legally restored until 1901.

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost $1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title.

Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at $0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of $1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement

Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206–207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123).

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad to establish his operation (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18-23). In 1902, Henry Plant sold all of his Florida holdings to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the drainage contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people as a result of the railroads, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contracts.

The Disston Land Purchase and Disston Drainage Contract were not very well liked among many of Florida's residents. They resented the $0.25 per acre price Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay $1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. Claims also were made that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278). Many residents bought up the higher, better-drained parcels of land for speculation, knowing that the surrounding wetlands and flatwoods would be deeded to Disston under the Land Purchase contract. Many hoped that their more desirable land purchases would increase in value. Table 4 shows land purchases within the project area during this time.

By 1885, the population of Fort Myers was approximately 350, the *Fort Myers Press* was in operation, several pineapple plantations had established themselves, a number of hotels had sprung up, and people were beginning to settle upriver away from the former fort

area. Many people grew crops such as cabbage, eggplant, and squash for the truck farming. In 1884, Lee County was created out of Monroe County, a new courthouse was constructed, a new newspaper—the *Tropic News*—was founded, and a severe freeze brought about the relocation of much of the citrus industry farther south, including the vicinity of Fort Myers. Fort Myers was incorporated in 1885 and became the county seat of the newly created Lee County in 1887. Thomas A. Edison visited Fort Myers in 1885 and was so delighted with the town that he moved to the banks of the Caloosahatchee River where he built his house and laboratory.

Table 4. Land Apportionment in the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 45 South, Range 26 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
4	All	Florida Commercial Company	July 10, 1886
5	All	Atlantic Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company	December 15, 1884
8	All	Florida Commercial Company	July 10, 1886
9	All	Atlantic Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company	December 15, 1884
16	All	Consolidated Land Company	April 19, 1910
17	All	Atlantic Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company	December 15, 1884
20	All	Florida Commercial Company	July 10, 1886
21	All	Atlantic Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company	December 15, 1884

Source: FDEP n.d,

Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida's history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state's coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. "The Splendid Little War" was short in duration, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. At this time, St. Lucie and Palm Beach counties were established, indicative of the increasing numbers of people moving to the east coast of the state.

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the Florida East Coast, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Between 1899 and 1910, Fort Myers grew to 2,000 residents. Fort Myers was in the midst of a "building boom" as a number of hotels, a power plant, several banks, and ice plants were constructed. The population of Fort Myers was just under 950 residents at the turn of the century and a number of residential developments arose such as Edgewood, Woodward Grove, and what came to be called Dean Park. Downtown streets were paved and the famous palms were planted along McGregor Boulevard.

Attracted by the area's reputation for good weather, hunting, and fishing, tourists visited the southwest Gulf coast, often living aboard their yachts near rail and telegraph heads like Fort Myers, Punta Gorda and Tampa (Tebeau 1966:168). Many nationally known visitors to the area, including Thomas Edison and Henry Ford, decided to stay and constructed winter homes in Fort Myers.

One visitor, Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, was somewhat famous in the Chicago area as the founder of "The College of Life" and the charismatic leader of this religious group. Teed's doctrines included a theory of the universe that maintained the earth was a hollow sphere with the sun in the center and life existing in the center. His group also practiced celibacy and maintained separate communal living facilities. Teed had taken the name "Koresh," the Hebrew translation for the Persian word for Cyrus (Herbert and Reeves 1977:5). During the winter of 1894, Teed appeared in Lee County on a mission to find a new home for his followers. He was befriended by Gustave Damkohler, who was soon converted to Teed's pseudo-scientific religious theories. Damkohler gave Teed 300 acres of land near his homestead on the Estero River and Teed purchased another 1,000 acres with Koreshan Funds (Damkohler 1967). Colonists came to Estero the same winter and began erecting buildings. The settlement was called "New Jerusalem" and was an experiment in utopian communal living that emphasized usefulness and service to God and neighbor, and a denial of personal gain (Roper 1988).

The Koreshans were generally urban, middle class professionals who followed Teed to Florida and succeeded in creating a unique planned community out of the wilderness. They had pledged themselves to a celibate communal life after giving all of their assets to the group. Inspired by their religious fervor, the settlers quickly created a model self-sufficient agricultural and industrial commune. In 1903, the community had a population of 200. They operated a general store, a bakery, a publishing house, a machine shop, a concrete factory, boat building facilities, and a lumber mill that provided income to develop their commune. The Koreshans raised their own vegetables, had a small citrus grove, and raised cattle, hogs, chickens, and other livestock. They also conducted

experiments in ornamental horticulture and published a newspaper, *The American Eagle* (Grismer 1949:189-190).

With Teeds' death in 1908, the Koreshan movement began a slow decline, and recruiting new members proved more and more difficult. Although the community continued to function, by the late 1940s it appeared that dissolution of the community was imminent (Michel n.d.). In 1961, in order to ensure preservation and perpetuation of Koreshan history, Koreshan Unity, Inc. transferred a portion of its holdings to the State of Florida, resulting in the Koreshan State Historic Site. The original Koreshan Unity, Inc. organization still exists in the form of the Koreshan Unity Foundation, but the last of the community's residents died in 1982 (Austin 1991).

The idea of constructing the Tamiami Trail, a highway across the Everglades, which would link the Gulf and Atlantic coasts in southern Florida, was first promoted by James Franklin Jaudon in 1915. Jaudon, a former Dade County tax assessor, wanted to develop property he owned in the western Everglades and around Chevalier Bay in northern Monroe County, and believed that construction of the Tamiami Trail would make this feasible (Burnett 1988). Apparently with this scheme in mind, Jaudon, L. T. Highleyman, eventual Supervisor of the Southern Drainage District, and R. E. McDonald purchased 20,000 acres of land in the Everglades from the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Board in 1917 (Jaudon 1924). Jaudon and a promotion group then convinced Lee, Dade, and Monroe county officials of the value and feasibility of a road and canal through his landholdings. At the time, there was even serious talk of the construction of a railroad alongside the Trail and Canal (Jaudon 1917–1934). Consequently, Dade County raised $125,000 and graded a rough road from the eastern part of the county to the edge of the Everglades, while Lee County worked on the western end of the highway. Work on the project temporarily stopped during World War I, when the war and problems connecting the Dade and Lee County portions delayed the road's completion.

World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of

Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. On a daily basis up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state.

Work on the Tamiami Trail began again after the war ended. But, by 1921, Lee County had run out of funds, and work again halted (Burnett 1988:41–44). In the meantime, Jaudon surveyed and staked out the most feasible route. In the spring of 1923, a group of Lee County promoters organized a motorcade to attract public interest and demonstrate that automobile travel across the Everglades was possible. On April 4, 1923, these motorists, called the "Trail Blazers," left Fort Myers to drive across the flooded and rock-bottomed prairies of the Everglades. The expedition, which consisted of 10 cars, 23 men, and 2 Seminole-Miccosukee guides, took 23 days to reach Miami and captured the attention of the nation as daily reports were wired to the press (Federal Writer's Project 1984:406; Covington 1993:202; Gaby 1993:163).

This trip stimulated interest in building the highway and also demonstrated the viability of overland automobile traffic across the Everglades. Following this journey, Barron G. Collier, a millionaire tycoon with more than 1 million acres in southern Lee County, guaranteed completion of the highway.

Barron G. Collier first came to Florida in 1911 at the behest of John M. Roach, president of the Chicago Street Railway Company. Collier, who made his money in street railway advertising, bought Useppa Island from his friend and made it his legal residence after 1926. His first land purchase in Collier County came in 1921, when he bought Deep Lake Hammock, which included a grove and the 14-mile Deep Lake Railroad. He gradually bought up large tracts in what are now Collier, Lee, and Hendry counties from land and timber companies, the State of Florida, and local owners. In Collier County alone, his

acquisitions totaled more than 900,000 acres, much of it land that was originally declared overflowed by the state (Tebeau 1966:84–86).

Collier's guarantee to complete the Tamiami Trail was contingent on the establishment of a new county, to be called Collier County, in what was then southern Lee County. It also required the re-routing of the road across Collier's holdings in this new county, thereby bypassing Monroe County and Jaudon's original Chevalier Bay tract.

Collier County was created from the southern portion of Lee County in 1923 (Tebeau 1966:108). At the time of its creation, the new county had a population of less than 1,200 people (USDA 1998:2–3). The newly created Collier County issued $350,000 in bonds to pay for the Tamiami Trail and work began again in 1923. By 1924, Jaudon reported that 42 or 34 miles of the Trail in Dade County had been completed by the J. B. McCrary Company (Jaudon n.d.). Collier's financing was depleted by 1926, when the State Road department took over the final 12 miles of the Everglades section of the road, the most difficult, in order to link it with the Dade County portion, as well as the work from Naples to the Lee County line. When the 143-mile-long Tamiami Trail officially opened on April 25, 1928, it had taken 13 years to build at a cost of $13 million (Tebeau 1966:220–232; Burnett 1988:41–44).

The next major expansion in the Fort Myers area occurred during the Florida Land Boom. A steady flow of people, mostly disillusioned would-be farmers from the Lake Okeechobee area, had settled in the area only a few years prior to the start of the Boom. Neighborhoods such as Seminole Park, Riverside Park, Edison Park, Valencia Terrace, Allen Park, and Alabama Groves, which are still prominent today, were founded at this time. Competition arose between Henry Plant's Coast Line Railroad and a new rail line, the Seaboard Railroad, which had three terminals in Fort Myers, all of which still stand today. The opening of the Tamiami Trail, linking Fort Myers with Tampa and Miami, further accelerated growth through southern Florida. Until the end of the Boom, land values rose sharply, and large numbers of people came to the Fort Myers area (Grismer 1949:221–232). Population increased from 3,600 in 1920 to more than 9,000 in 1930 (Godown and Rawchuck 1975:66).

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the Florida East Coast Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined.

Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996).

Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

This era of Florida's history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal-era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990).

Fort Myers suffered along with the rest of the state and nation, as development and growth came to a standstill. Unbelievably, some of the more elegant buildings and structures in Fort Myers were built during this time, including the Federal Building and the Edison Bridge. The Yacht Basin was a WPA project originally designated for Sarasota, but Mayor David Shapard succeeded in transferring the project to Fort Myers after he made a special trip to Washington. Construction began in 1936, and with the coming of World War II, the Coast Guard was stationed in the Yacht Basin.

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s, and had to reduce service and let go some personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable, and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

World War II and the Post War Period (1940–1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida. More than 70,000

servicemen and women were stationed in the area. Shortly before the war, in 1940, the city airport was turned into Page Field. In January 1942, Buckingham Army Air Field was constructed to house the Flexible Gunnery Training School.

The cattle ranges located 10 miles outside of Fort Myers were ideal for Buckingham Army Air Field because of their open expanse (perfect for target ranges) and close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico (Williams 1991:1F). The City of Fort Myers and Lee County leased the 6,500-acre site to the government for $1 a year (Mitchell 1999:22). Buckingham Army Air Field expanded beyond the government owned land to encompass 44,240 acres (Buckingham Army Air Field 1945). Major Richard W. Duggan opened the airfield office in an old store building located in downtown Fort Myers, in the Collier Arcade, on May 5, 1942 (Board 1985:6E). On May 9, Base Commander Colonel Delmar T. Spivey arrived and began construction two weeks later (Orr 1995:47). The Army gave Colonel Spivey $10 million to build the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School and 12 months to complete it (Brown n.d.). Buckingham Army Air Field would become the largest of the nation's six gunnery bases. A year later, it also housed the Army Air Corps Central Instructors School (CIS) (Orr 1995:47, 50).

General Walter H. Franck, Commander, 3rd Airforce, with 650 men of the 323rd Air Base Group and the 348th Material Group, arrived to supervise the construction of the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School. The school trained gunners for B-17 bombers, known as the "Flying Fortress." The B-17's turrets held the finest machine guns for shooting down attacking enemy planes (Buckingham Army Air Field n.d.).

Building began on May 25, 1942 with buildings scheduled for completion within 75 days and others to be completed within 110 days. The construction process employed 3,000 to 3,500 military and construction men, and a majority of the buildings were in serviceable condition when the troops arrived (Buckingham Army Air Field n.d.; Board 1985:6E). Buckingham Army Air Field was designated a temporary base to be closed at the end of the war; therefore, most buildings were of simple construction. Oftentimes, they were constructed of tar paper over a wood frame

By the end of the year, water and sewage systems, hangars, barracks, shops, runways, gunnery ranges, a recreation hall, a mess hall, a chapel, a hospital, swimming pool, and theater were completed (Board and Bartlett 1985:161; Fritz 1963:163-64). In all, 700 buildings were constructed with a total floor space of nearly two million square feet (Williams 1991:1F). Formal base activation was July 5, 1942, training began on September 5, 1942, and the first gunners received their wings in October (Buckingham Army Air Field n.d.; Board 1985:6E). In addition to the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School and CIS, the base served as one of many holding camps for prisoners of war. The POWs did various jobs around the base (Williams 1991:1F). These prisoners were some of the 10,000 prisoners deployed in 25 Florida camps between 1942 and 1946 (Langley 1999:28).

Training at Buckingham included the aerial gunnery course that lasted six weeks, five weeks of ground instruction, and one week in the air. At first, the men used .22 caliber rifles to practice shooting miniature airplane targets on a moving belt to learn sighting. Then 12-gauge shotguns were used to teach the soldiers the principles of lead and to shoot skeet while standing still. As training progressed, they also learned to shoot at a moving object from a moving base. The soldiers stood on the back of a moving truck and fired at clay pigeons emerging from traps along a mile-long track (Board 1985:6E; Brown n.d.).

An additional aspect of training was spending hours learning to maintain and manipulate the moving turrets in bombers. In these turrets, located in the training grounds, gunners tested their aim with .30- and .50-caliber machine guns by shooting at cloth targets flown from the back of jeeps. The jeeps were driven 25–30 mph on tracks behind earthworks erected to protect the jeeps and the drivers. In the last week of training, gunners boarded B-17s for aerial practice over the Gulf of Mexico (Board 1985:6E; Brown n.d.). This training included gunners shooting at a red windsock target attached to another plane (Orr 1995:46). Each week 500 trainees completed the six-week course and were shipped out to join B-17 bomber crews; about 50,000 gunners were trained at Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School during the war. During off-training hours, soldiers could be found at dances, mock drills down First Street, and in restaurants and bars in Fort Myers. They also enjoyed going to the beach (Brown n.d.). Local residents rented extra rooms to soldiers, and owners of winter homes opened them for wives and families of troops. Soldiers were invited to Sunday dinners in private residences (Orr 1995:50).

At the end of WWII, Buckingham Army Air Field was no longer needed. Edison College used it for a few years before the college closed (Fort Myers Historical Museum 1984:46). On June 27, 1947, The *Fort Myers News-Press* announced a sale at the airfield. Buildings ranging in size from 6 x 8 ft to 100 x 125 ft were to be removed and water pipes, lumber, and plumbing and electrical systems were offered for sale (Board and Colcord 1997). Remnants of the Buckingham Army Air Field buildings can be found throughout Lee County and include the old Fort Myers Lions Club, the Fort Myers High School basketball floor (transplanted from the airfield's gymnasium), and various buildings on Fort Myers Beach. The City and County used the Buckingham Army Air Field runways' tough underbase to build roads. After the base buildings and building materials were sold, any remnants were bulldozed underground (*Fort Myers News-Press* 1973:7A). A man from Tampa combed the firing ranges with huge magnets that gathered all wasted metal. All that remains are concrete piers and old foundations (Brown n.d.).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (Miller 1990).

During the 1960s, drag racing began on an old unused runway at Buckingham. It was held on weekends, starting at 4:00 P.M., Friday through Sunday, during most of the decade (Wickerman 1992). In 1968, the Lee County Mosquito Control built their headquarters on the former airfield. They used the concrete former aircraft-parking apron as a runway for their DC-3 airplanes and as a landing pad for their helicopters.

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Evaluations of archaeological or historical site significance cannot be made without proper attention to the site's placement within the context of other sites in the area. Therefore, a consideration of these sites within the larger, regional settlement system is essential. A first approximation of settlement variability through time can be obtained by reviewing information regarding the known sites in the area.

The work of previous investigators was reviewed in order to gather information about the types of pre-Columbian and early historic period sites that could be expected to occur within the project area. The FMSF search served as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. An extensive search of pertinent literature and records of the surrounding region was conducted to determine the locations of previously recorded *NRHP*-listed, eligible, and potentially eligible resources within the general vicinity of the project area, as well as any archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land near the project area.

Cultural resource management surveys conducted within the vicinity of the project area include The Proposed Replacement of the Buck Creek Bridge on SR82, Lee County (Browning, William 1988); CRAS of the Southwest Florida Pipeline Company Corridor, Hillsborough, Polk, Desoto, Charlotte, and Lee Counties (Piper Archaeology 1991); An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Southwest Florida Regional Airport Tract (Division of Historic Resources 1976); A Cultural Resources Survey of the Gateway (DRI) Tract (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 1985); and Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Runway Extension Areas for the Southeast Florida Regional Airport, Lee County (Janus Research 1992).

The State of Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) was contacted about the location of known archaeological sites and historic structures within or near the project area. A search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records revealed no archaeological or historical resources within or adjacent to the project area.

DRI 2006-00001

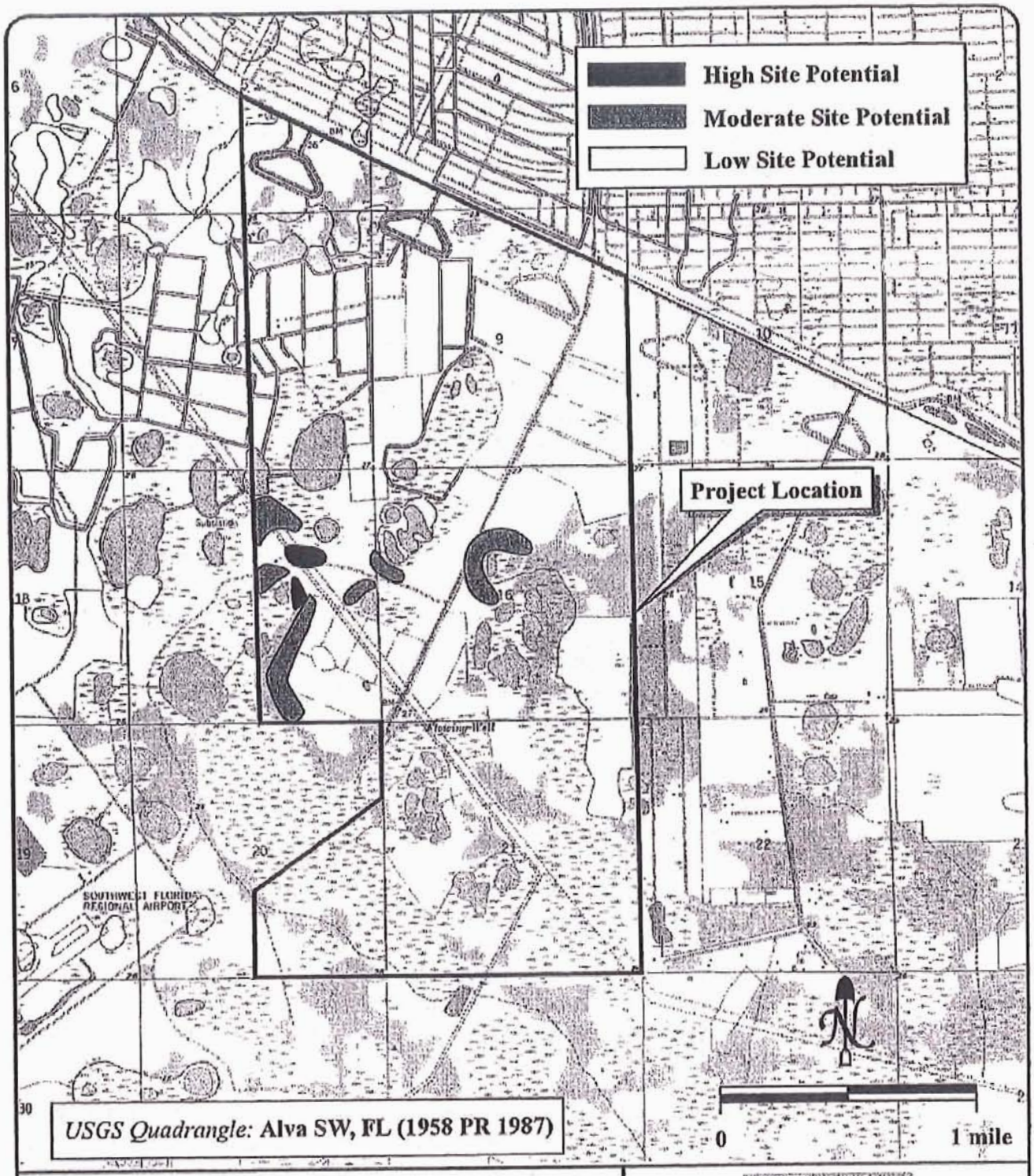

Figure 4: Site Potential Zones

JANUS RESEARCH

PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

Among the fundamental concerns of students of prehistory and history is the relationship between human social groups and the environment. Interpretations of observed settlement patterns have often been dependent largely on the relationship between site location and the natural environment, with such interpretations sometimes tantamount to environmental determinism. Nevertheless, this assumed environmental-settlement relationship does appear to be valid when considering precontact hunter-gatherer and early historic societies with subsistence rather than market-oriented economies.

Several authors have proposed models for the subsistence-settlement patterns for the earliest periods of Florida's prehistory: the Paleoindian and the Archaic stages. These models are based on the aggregate assemblages of lithic chipping debris and discarded stone tools (Waller and Dunbar 1977; Goodyear 1979; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Chance 1983; Daniel 1985). The settlement models postulated for the earliest periods, the Paleoindian and Early Archaic, are pan-Florida and suggest a settlement pattern restricted by water availability and the availability of the high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian and Early Archaic stone tools were made.

From their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983) have shown that most known sites of these time periods are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns. This suggests a somewhat more restricted settlement pattern than postulated for other Paleoindian groups in eastern North America. Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement appears to have been restricted, or "tethered," to sources of fresh water (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169) and cryptocrystalline lithic sources (Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983). There are no known sources for cryptocrystalline materials near the project area.

There is also one kind of Florida archaeological site occasionally found in wetland/swamp environments: human burial interments of the Archaic stage (8500 to 4000 years BP). The Bay West site in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), the Hazeltine site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the Republic Groves site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), and the Windover site in Brevard County (Doran and Dickel 1988), are noted examples of Archaic wetland burials. Beriault et al. (1981) suggested that Archaic wetland burials are more likely to occur adjacent to large, upland Archaic village sites. However, a recent evaluation of the geography of wetland burials suggests that their occurrence may be more a function of the local depositional environment, rather than the interments' proximity to other precontact sites (Purdy 1991).

Purdy (1991) has shown that certain environmental conditions must be present before wet sites will preserve. The sites appear to be associated with inundated anaerobic peat and mucks. Anaerobic peat deposits that are underlain by limestone tend to be alkaline, and are likely to preserve wood, bone, and faunal remains. Peat deposits underlain by sand or clay tend to be acidic, which will preserve wood, but will destroy bone (Purdy 1991:11). Alternating drying and wetting of the deposit will result in the decomposition (oxidation) of

the peat into muck, and will also result in the destruction of any organic cultural artifacts deposited within it.

In southwestern Florida, a major research emphasis is the development of Calusa society, which is seen by some as a "response to the material conditions of habitation in the coastal region of southwest Florida, and as such [is] adaptive in nature" (Widmer 1983:439). In other words, it was possible for people to choose a relatively sedentary lifestyle due to the abundant and diverse natural resources of the coastal region. This, in turn, stimulated rapid population growth and organization to resolve disputes and redistribute food and other resources effectively (Widmer 1983:439–448).

An alternative, or supplementary, point of view is provided by William Marquardt (1984), who feels that social, cultural, and economic factors should be given equal weight in explaining the development of precontact societies. Accordingly, the social stratification, interregional warfare, and political hegemony that characterized Calusa society may be better understood by considering the dynamic relationships among human societies. In order to fully understand the complex factors that influenced the development of local chiefdom societies, it will be necessary to study sites in southwestern Florida using both ecological and sociocultural approaches.

A second major research emphasis that falls within the theoretical realm of cultural ecology is the study of precontact settlement and utilization of the interior portions of this region. Recent investigations by the National Park Service have shown that the Big Cypress Swamp has been occupied continuously from as early as the Late Archaic (ca. 2000 BC) with some sites indicating permanent habitation (Taylor 1980). Although the Big Cypress sites appear to represent a separate interior Glades adaptation, shell tools and other items of marine origin indicate interaction with the coastal zone. In another study of the region, Luer (1989:89–130) suggests that the Caloosahatchee River and canoe canals in the Charlotte Harbor and Lake Okeechobee areas were used for trade between the interior and the coast. The nature of this relationship as viewed from cultural, economic, and adaptive perspectives is of considerable interest to archaeologists.

In order to establish a specific ceramic chronology for the Caloosahatchee region, Ann Cordell (1992) analyzed the physical, mineralogical, technological, and formal properties of pottery recovered during the Southwest Florida Project. As a result of her analyses, a chronology was established for the region and local and non-local wares were identified. However, further questions regarding trade networks and pottery manufacturing origins have yet to be answered. For example, St. Johns wares and fiber-tempered pottery are considered to be non-local, but the areas from which these wares were obtained has not been confirmed.

Historical archaeology addresses many of the same types of research questions noted above. However, because of the existence of historic records, such as maps, documents, letters, probate inventories, and photographs, these questions are framed and interpreted within a different context. The historic record is used not only to assist in the location of

sites and the identification and interpretation of specific features and artifacts, but to also provide a context from which to formulate questions about the past.

Settlement pattern, social organization, health, economic development, and adaptation are all important questions that need to be explored. This is particularly true for the post-contact period in Florida because most historical archaeological research focuses on the Colonial period (ca. 1513–1821). The majority of these studies address the effects of Spanish expansion and settlement on the Native American people of Florida (Hann 1988; McEwan 1994; Milanich 1995). However, attention also has been directed to the development of a distinctive Spanish-American cultural tradition (Deagan 1983, 1985; Hoffman 1994).

In comparison, relatively little research has focused on the later periods of Florida history. Consequently, little is known archaeologically about the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Some examples of questions that could be addressed through archaeological research include the locations and settlement patterns of early pioneer homesteads; the ways in which early settlers adapted to the Florida frontier; consumer behavior; the nature of early industries; and patterns of development.

Precontact Archaeological Site Location Model

Zones of archaeological site location are designated based on previous research conducted within the Caloosahatchee archaeological region. Considerable discussion about the validity of site predictive models and the various environmental variables that can be used abound in the archaeological literature (Grange and Williams 1979; Deming 1980; Piper et al. 1982; de Montmollin 1983). A brief synthesis of these works will be presented here; the reader is directed to any or all of these works for an extended background discussion on the variables employed in this study.

Four environmental factors are typically employed in predicting site locations: soil type (soil drainage), distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, and topography. Because of the swampy environment and the poor drainage characteristics of the area, soil type and distance to fresh water are not as important as the topography of the project area and the occurrence of xerophytic hardwood hammocks in predicting site location.

Obviously, fresh water was an important resource for precontact populations. Fresh water is obtainable in any of the small wetlands that are located within and near the project area. During the Paleoindian and Early Archaic stages (14,000–6500 BC), access to fresh water would have been more restricted.

Hardwood hammocks (hydric, mesic, or xeric) provide a variety of resources that would have been exploited by the aboriginal inhabitants of this region. Hydric hardwood hammocks can contain abundant animal and plant life, particularly a variety of tubers. Mesic hardwood hammocks contain cabbage palms and other plants that produce edible

portions. Other mesic hardwoods, such as ash and elm, are woods that are known to have been used for specific purposes, i.e., bows, canoes, mortars, and dart shafts (Newsom and Purdy 1983). Often, areas of higher relative elevation correspond with better-drained soils or the presence of hardwood hammocks (xeric and mesic).

Relative elevation is often the most difficult variable to quantify. This variable has greater potential to locate sites in poorly to somewhat poorly drained areas of flatwoods than it does in typically undulating sandhill scrub environments. A slight topographic rise within a flatwood area adjacent to a wetland slough has a much greater potential for containing a precontact archaeological site than does the summit of a large, well-drained sand hill; even when both are the highest elevations within their respective environments. Much of the project area consists of cleared pasture. The remainder of the project area consists primarily of poorly drained flatwoods interspersed with sloughs and large wetlands. The site potential zones are presented in Figure 4.

Historic Archaeological Site Location Model

In Florida, historic period sites frequently co-occur with precontact archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: better-drained upland knolls near transportation routes (i.e., historic trails and major rivers). Use of the land around the project area during the earliest historic periods (First Spanish, English, and Second Spanish) was probably limited; occupations from these periods would have been of such short duration that evidence of parties crossing the project vicinity is almost impossible to detect archaeologically. Furthermore, no such groups are known or suspected of having settled or camped within the project vicinity.

During the nineteenth century (post-1821), historic settlement tended to follow the isolated homestead or farmstead pattern. Individual families or groups of related families often built homesteads on the better-drained, hardwood hammocks. There were usually several miles between these settlements to allow room for farm fields.

A review of the 1873 historic plat map for Township 45 South, Range 26 East (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1873) indicates that the historic road called the "South-East Road from Ft. Myers" ran roughly northwest-southeast in Township 45 South, Range 26 East and would have crossed the project area in section 5, 8, and 9. Additionally, there are no military forts, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historical Native American villages or trails located within at least three miles of the project area.

Archaeological Site Potential Zones

Zones of archaeological site location were designated based on previous research conducted within the Caloosahatchee cultural region. The site potential zones for the project area are shown in Figure 4.

High site potential zones were defined as those areas of moderately well drained to excessively drained upland locales within 200 m (656 ft.) of a wetland or body of water (i.e., pond, creek, or sinkhole), areas within 100 m (328 ft.) of a hydric or mesic hardwood hammock, irrespective of the soil drainage, and areas indicated by previous documentary research to be associated with historic buildings or activities. Areas of high site potential are tested at roughly 25-m (82-ft.) intervals.

Moderate site potential zones are defined as those poorly to very poorly drained locales within 200 m (660 ft) of a wetland or body of water, or areas of poorly drained to excessively drained soils that are within 200 m (656 ft.) to 300 m (984 ft.) of a wetland or body of water. Areas of moderate site potential are tested at roughly 50-m (164-ft.) intervals.

Low site potential zones are defined as those areas of very poorly drained to excessively drained upland locales not otherwise designated as high or medium site potential. Areas of low site potential are tested judgmentally within 10 percent of areas designated as such.

METHODS

Field procedures consisted of archaeological surface inspections, subsurface testing, and historical resource evaluation. The methods were employed to locate and evaluate archaeological sites and historic cultural resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the *NRHP*. As no historic resources were observed, a historic resource survey was not necessary.

Archaeological Survey Methods

Archaeological field survey included a surface inspection which, consisted of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of mounds, middens, or other structural evidence of human occupation. Additionally, a careful surface inspection was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent clearings, and animal burrows. Subsurface testing employed conventional shovel testing throughout the investigation. In total, 105 round shovel tests were excavated during this investigation. Shovel tests were circular and roughly 50 cm (20 in) in diameter. They were dug to a minimum depth of 1 m (39 in), unless excavation was inhibited by pit slumping due to the influx of water or by subsurface obstructions such as concreted clay. All excavated soil was screened through ¼-in hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames.

Shovel tests were placed systematically at 25-m (82-ft) intervals within high site potential zones and at 50-m (164-ft) intervals within moderate site potential zones. Shovel tests were placed judgmentally in low site potential zones. Additionally, all zones of low site potential were subjected to careful surface inspection. Testing was performed at the specified interval unless obvious ground disturbance or standing water was encountered. The field crews were instructed to place additional shovel tests in areas they deemed likely for sites, regardless of the probability zone or testing interval.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test performed. Field notes also included artifact counts, provenience information, and description of any cultural feature encountered during testing. The location of all shovel tests was recorded on a 1"=500' aerial photograph (Appendix D).

In addition to surface inspection and subsurface testing, every attempt was made to contact and interview local informants. In many cases, local informants possess invaluable knowledge regarding nearby cultural resources that may be unavailable to the academic or professional Cultural Resource Management (CRM) communities; however, no local informants were available for interview in the vicinity of the study area.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The CRAS of the Bennett Property resulted in the identification of no archaeological sites or historic resources. One-hundred and five shovel tests were excavated within the project area, all of which were negative. The typical stratigraphic sequence of the shovel tests consisted of gray sand from 0-28 cm, light brown sand from 28-80 cm, and dark brown sand from 80-100 cm below surface. This stratigraphic sequence is typical for this area of wet flatwoods within the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. No further work is recommended for this project area.

Unanticipated Finds

Should construction activities uncover any archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. In the event that human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, the provisions of Chapter 872.05 of the *Florida Statutes* will apply. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are more than 75 years of age.

Curation

An original Survey Log Sheet is curated at the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research and returned to the client, as appropriate.

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APPENDIX A:

LETTER FROM FDHR

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

DRI 2006-00001

Mr. Strickland Smith
Heidt & Associates, Inc.
3800 Colonial Blvd., # 200
Fort Myers, Florida 33912-1075

December 13, 2004

RE: DHR No: 2004-10991
Date Received by DHR: October 18, 2004
Applicant: Strickland Smith
Project: Bennett Property, Lee County

Dear Mr. Smith:

Our office received the referenced project in accordance with Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, and implementing state regulations, for possible impact to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise and assist state and federal agencies when identifying historic properties, assessing effects upon them, and considering alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

A review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that there are no known archaeological or historical sites within the project boundaries. However, since the area for the development has never been subjected to professional investigation, the absence of recorded cultural resources is not necessarily an indication that no sites are present. In addition, the proposed project will affect a sizable area that is environmentally similar when compared to regions within Lee County that are known to have yielded archaeological remains.

Since potentially significant archaeological sites may be present, it is the recommendation of this office that the project area should be subjected to a professional cultural resource survey. The purpose of this survey will be to locate and assess the significance of historic properties present. The resultant survey report should conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and will need to be forwarded to this agency in order to complete the process of reviewing the impact of this proposed project on historic properties. The results of the investigations will determine if significant historic properties would be disturbed by this project. In addition, if significant remains are located, the data described in the report and the consultant's conclusions will assist this office in determining measures that must be taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, or otherwise of historic or archaeological significance.

Because this letter and its contents are a matter of public record, consultants who have knowledge of our recommendations may contact the project applicant. This should in no way be interpreted as an endorsement by this agency. The Registry of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) is the national certifying organization for archaeologists. A listing of archaeologists who are RPA members living or working in Florida can be accessed at http://dhr.dos.state.fl.us/bhp/compliance. In addition, the complete RPA Directory of Certified Professional Archaeologists is available at www.rpanet.org. Otherwise, upon request, we will forward our RPA list to the applicant.

If there are any questions concerning our comments or recommendations, please contact Nick Bertram, Historic Sites Specialist, by phone at (850) 245-6366, or by electronic mail at ndbertram@dos.state.fl.us We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

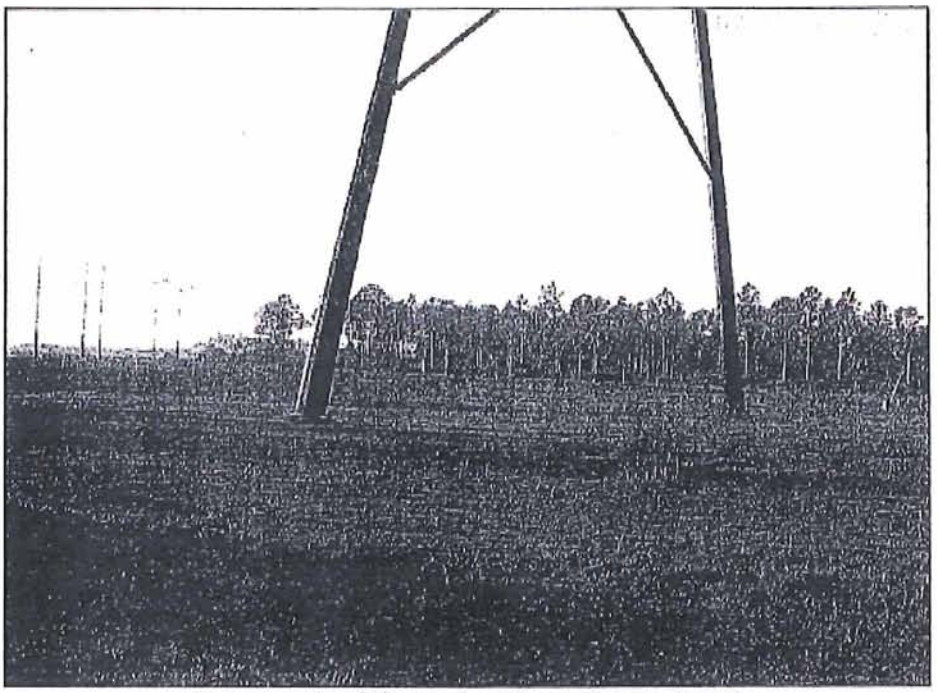
Laura A. Kammerer

for Frederick Gaske, Director and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: Jasmin Raffington, FCZMP – State Clearinghouse

APPENDIX B:

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT AREA



Photograph of the Project Area, Facing South

Photograph of the Project Area, Facing West

APPENDIX C:

SURVEY LOG SHEET

DRI 2006-00001

Ent D (FMSF only)__/__/__

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 2.0 9/97

Survey # (FMSF only)_____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (Name and project phase)
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bennett Property, Lee County

Report Title (exactly as on title page)
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bennett Property, Lee County

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first)
Janus Research

Publication Date (year) 2005 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 59

Publication Information (If relevant, series and no. in series, publisher, and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*; see *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet*.)
Janus Research, 1300 N. Westshore Blvd, Suite 100, Tampa FL

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) Whitaker, John

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Janus Research

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture*. Put the most important first. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.)
SR 82, flatwoods

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Name Southstar Development
Address/Phone 255 Alhambra Circle, Coral Gables, FL

Recorder of *Log Sheet* Shanna Schofield Date *Log Sheet* Completed 2/28/05

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☑ No ☐ Yes: Previous survey #(s) [FMSF only]

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary)
Lee

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary):
Alva SW/ 1987

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 2/14/05 End 2/18/05 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)_____ hectares 2880 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width _____ meters _____ feet Length _____ kilometers _____ miles

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☑ archaeological ☑ architectural ☐ historical/archival ☐ underwater ☐ other:_____

Preliminary Methods (✔Check as many as apply to the project as a whole. If needed write others at bottom).

☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐ library research- *local public*	☐ local property or tax records	☑ windshield
☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐ library-special collection - *nonlocal*	☐ newspaper files	☑ aerial photography
☑ FMSF site property search	☐ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	☑ literature search	
☑ FMSF survey search	☐ local informant(s)	☐ Sanborn Insurance maps	

☑ other (describe) Janus Research Library

Archaeological Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

___ surface collection, controlled	___ other screen shovel test (size: ____)	___ block excavation (at least 2x2 M)
A surface collection, uncontrolled	___ water screen (finest size: ____)	___ soil resistivity
S shovel test-1/4"screen	___ posthole tests	___ magnetometer
___ shovel test-1/8" screen	___ auger (size:____)	___ side scan sonar
___ shovel test 1/16"screen	___ coring	___ unknown
___ shovel test-unscreened	___ test excavation (at least 1x2 M)	

___ other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (Describe the proportion of properties at which method was used by **writing in** the corresponding letter. Blanks are interpreted as "None.")

F(-ew: 0-20%), **S**(-ome: 20-50%); **M**(-ost: 50-90%); or **A**(-ll, Nearly all: 90-100%). If needed write others at bottom.

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

___ building permits	___ demolition permits	___ neighbor interview	___ subdivision maps
___ commercial permits	A exposed ground inspected	___ occupant interview	___ tax records
___ interior documentation	___ local property records	___ occupation permits	___ unknown

___ other (describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

105 round shovel tests 40-50 cm in diameter; at 100m, 50m, and 25m, intervals; dug to at least 1 m when possible; screened through 1/4 in mesh. Pedestrian survey of entire project area.

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☐Yes ☑No If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0 Newly Recorded Sites 0

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary)

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, ie, researched the FMSF records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.)

Site Form Used: ☐ SmartForm ☑ FMSF Paper Form ☐ Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor.

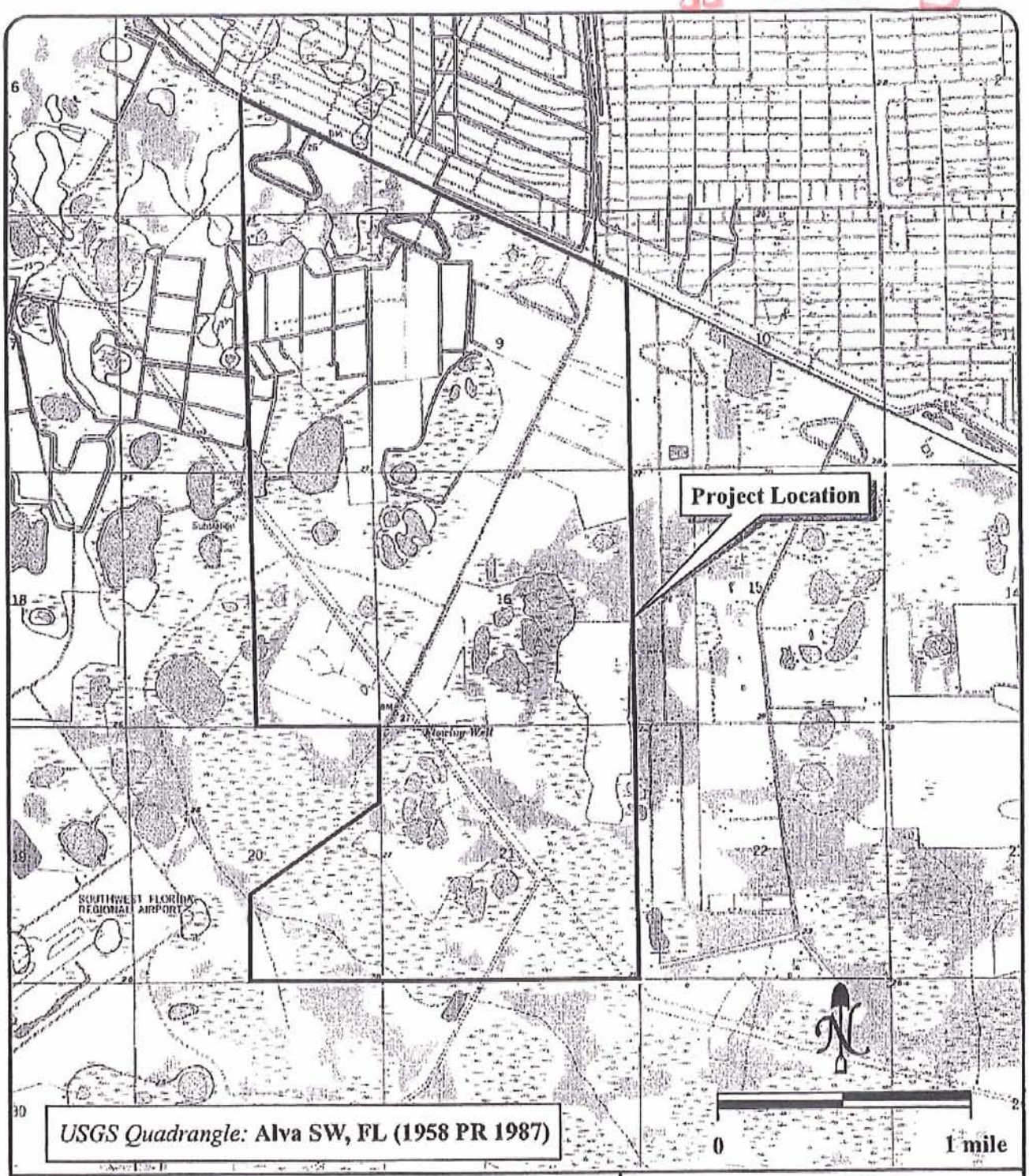
DO NOT USE ~~SITE FILE USE ONLY~~ DO NOT USE

BAR Related		BHP Related
☐ 872	☐ 1A32	☐ State Historic Preservation Grant
☐ CARL	☐ UW	☐ Compliance Review: CRAT #_____

ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPIES OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

DRI 2006-00001

RECEIVED
JAN 18 2006



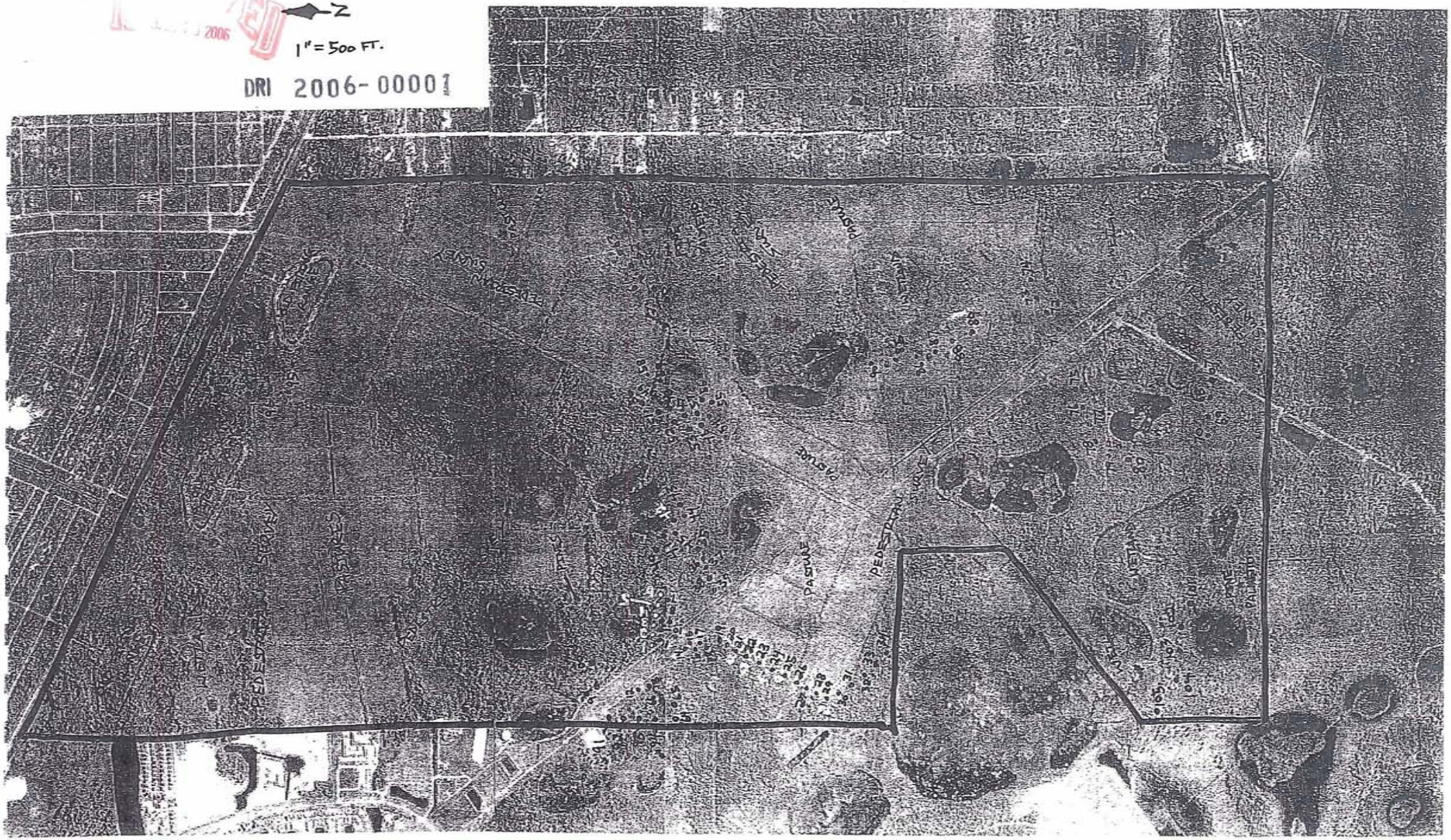
USGS Quadrangle: **Alva SW, FL (1958 PR 1987)**

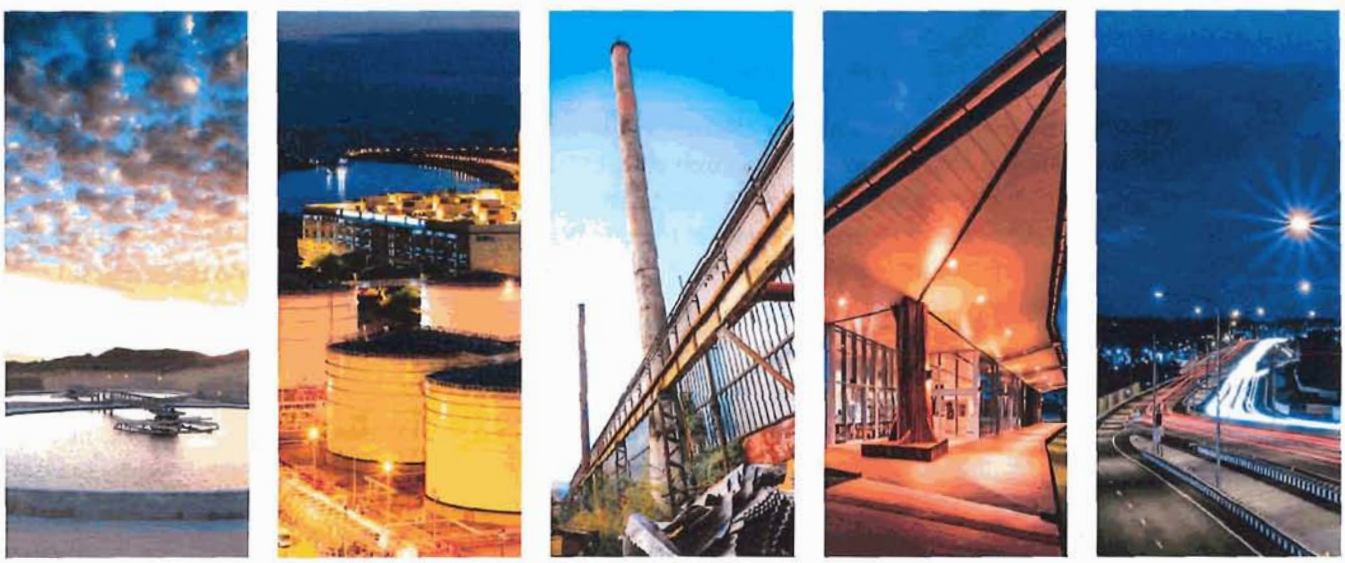
Project Area Map

JANUS RESEARCH

APPENDIX D:

FIELD AERIALS WITH SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS


N
1" = 500 FT.
DRI 2006-00001
PASTURE
PASTURE
PASTURE



Phase I Environmental Site Assessment / Limited Phase II Assessment

Timber Creek
12999 Daniels Parkway
Fort Myers Florida

Lennar Homes

2675 Winkler Avenue Suite 180 Fort Myers Florida 33901
11105434 | Report No 1 | December 30 2015

Executive Summary

GHD was retained by Lennar Homes (Lennar) to complete a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment / Limited Phase II Assessment of the Timber Creek property located at 12999 Daniels Parkway in Fort Myers, Florida (Site). Lennar is considering acquisition of the Site. The purpose of the Phase I ESA is to identify recognized environmental conditions (RECs), as defined in ASTM International (ASTM) Standard E1527-13 (the Standard), at the Site. The Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was done in general accordance with E 1903-11. This ESA was conducted to assist Lennar in conducting all appropriate inquiries into previous ownership and use of the Site to qualify for specific landowner liability protections under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and to evaluate business environmental risk (BER), as defined in the Standard, for the Site. The Phase I ESA Site reconnaissance was conducted by GHD on October 9, 14, 27 and 28, 2015.

The Site consists of approximately 710 acres of vacant land in Fort Myers, Florida. The Site is divided into two areas; a northern approximately 655-acre tract and a southern approximately 55-acre tract. According to Site personnel and based on a review of historical documents, the northern portion of the northern tract was in use as a World War II moving target gunnery training range in the early 1940s. Portions of the Site were then used as cultivated farmland and/or pastureland from the late 1940s through current day.

Findings and Opinion

Based on the Phase I ESA, including the Site reconnaissance, database search, historical records reviewed, information provided by Site personnel, and interviews, the following findings were identified regarding RECs, historical recognized environmental conditions (HRECs), controlled recognized environmental conditions (CRECs), BER, and/or de minimis conditions, as defined in the Standard, at the Site:

i) **Former On-Site WWII Gunnery Range:** Based on a review of historical documents, the northern portion of the northern Site tract was in use as a World War II moving target gunnery training range in the early 1940s. Three earthen berms are located on the northern portion of the northern tract. Based on historical documents, trainees fired from jeep-mounted machine guns at moving ground targets, including mock-ups of low-flying aircraft, localized at these berm areas. Based on this information and aerial photographs, it is likely that the jeep-mounted machine-gunners fired in a southwesterly direction at the moving targets while traveling along the northern adjoining State Road 82. Several .50 and .30 caliber bullets were observed on the berms at the time of the Site visit. Based on likely southerly firing direction and reports that targets were located above the berms, it is likely that bullets are also located in areas to the south of the berms. Studies have shown that shooting ranges often result in accumulation of metals (from bullets and shot) in the soil. Exposure to infiltrating acidic waters from precipitation can mobilize the transport of metals in surface water runoff and/or migration through the soil column. Due to the likely accumulation of metals in the above-grade earthen berms and suspected sporadic occurrences in peripheral areas, along with the contemplated change in land use for the Site, the WWII gunnery ranges are considered a REC.

ii) **Historical Agricultural Use for Cultivated Crops:** Historical research indicates the Site was used as a cultivated farmland from at least the early 1950s through the mid-1990s. Such

agricultural activity may have included the use of beneficial agricultural products such as pesticide, herbicide, and/or fertilizer substances. However, it is important to note that the legal application (i.e., in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and customary practices) of such substances, in the course of standard operational practices does not constitute a "release to the environment" by definition. Further, no reasonably ascertainable information was obtained during the course of our assessment, including historical records review, Site reconnaissance observations, and interviews with persons knowledgeable regarding past Site history that a past release had occurred. Therefore, the mere presence of this historical land use does not meet the definition of a REC. The User should take into consideration the historical use of the Site when undertaking Site development activities.

iii) **Historical On-Site Structures:** Based on a review of historical documents, three former farm staging areas and associated structures were located on the northern, northeastern and western portions of the Site at various times from at least the early 1950s through mid-1990s. No information was available regarding demolition of the structures, presence of septic systems, potential storage tanks, water supply, potential chemical use/storage, or potential solid waste generation. No reasonably ascertainable information was obtained during the course of our assessment, including historical records review, Site reconnaissance observations, and interviews with persons knowledgeable regarding past Site history that a past release had occurred. Therefore, the mere presence of these former staging areas does not meet the definition of a REC. The User should take into consideration the historical use of these particular portions of the Site when undertaking Site development activities.

iv) **Historical Irrigation Wells:** No obvious evidence of power poles or power lines was observed in the vicinity of the three possible irrigation well locations observed during the Site visit. The former irrigation wells therefore may have utilized diesel-powered pumps. With respect to the possible historical presence of diesel ASTs at the irrigation well locations, no reasonably ascertainable information was obtained during the course of our assessment, including historical records review, Site reconnaissance observations, and interviews with persons knowledgeable regarding past Site history that a past release had occurred. The tanks, if any, have been removed and no evidence of stained soil was observed during the Site reconnaissance. Therefore, the possible historical presence of diesel ASTs does not meet the definition of a REC, but these particular locations should be taken into consideration when undertaking Site development activities.

v) **Potential Filled Areas:** Based on a review of available historical aerial photography, areas of earthwork or possible excavation are visible near the former target range berms. No information was available for GHD review to determine the nature of the fill materials, if any. No information was found to suggest that hazardous substances or petroleum products were present in the possible fill material. Based on the above, this issue is not considered a REC. However, potential historical filling activities, and the practice of waste burial documented at other military operations facilities, should be considered when undertaking Site development activities.

vi) **On-Site Solid Waste/Debris**: Based on observations during the Site reconnaissance, discarded debris including scrap metal, scrap wood, plastic and approximately three discarded 55-gallon drums were observed in the former staging areas. No staining, odors, or visible indication of hazardous substances or petroleum products was noted in the observable portions of the former staging areas during the Site visit. Based on the above, this issue is not considered a REC. The discarded debris is considered a de minimis condition.

vii) **Discarded Vehicle Batteries:** Two discarded vehicle batteries were observed at the northern former staging area. Based on the fact that the discarded batteries did not represent a threat to human health or the environment and would not be expected to be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of the applicable governmental agency, the discarded batteries are considered de minimis condition.

Conclusions

GHD has performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment / Limited Phase II Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of the Standard of the Timber Creek property located at 12999 Daniels Parkway in Fort Myers, Florida. Any exceptions to, or deletions from this practice are described in Section 1.0 of this report.

Recognized Environmental Conditions

The following REC, as described above, has been identified to exist in connection with this Site:

- Former On-Site WWII Gunnery Range

To further determine if the Former On-Site WWII Gunnery Range is a concern, a limited Phase II ESA was conducted with the following results:

- The results of the laboratory analysis of the eight composite ISM soil samples collected from the former World War II gunnery ranges revealed all 13-Priority Pollutant metals were ether below the detection limits or below the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Cleanup Target Levels, as stated in Chapter 62-777 FAC. It is our opinion that further inquiry into the environmental condition of the property is not warranted at this time.

This summary does not contain all of the information that is found in the full report. The report should be read in its entirety to obtain a more complete understanding of the information provided, and to aid in any decisions made, or actions taken, based on this information.

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1. Introduction

GHD was retained by Lennar Homes (Lennar) to complete a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment / Limited Phase II Assessment of the Timber Creek property located at 12999 Daniels Parkway in Fort Myers, Florida (Site). The purpose of the Phase I ESA was to identify recognized environmental conditions (RECs), as defined in ASTM International (ASTM) Standard E1527-13 (the Standard), at the Site. The Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment was done in general accordance with E 1903-11. This ESA was conducted to assist Lennar in conducting all appropriate inquiries into previous ownership and use of the Site to qualify for specific landowner liability protections under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for the Site and to evaluate business environmental risk, as defined in the Standard, for the Site. The Phase I ESA Site reconnaissance was conducted by GHD on October 9, 14, 27 and 28, 2015. A Site location map is provided on Figure 1. A Site plan is provided on Figure 2. Photographs taken during the Site reconnaissance are presented in Appendix A.

The Phase I ESA was conducted in accordance with the Standard for conducting environmental assessments. The assessment included an environmental database search, historical records review, a Site reconnaissance of accessible areas, a review of relevant Site records made available to GHD, and interviews with individuals associated with the Site. This Phase I ESA was prepared by Mr. Jaren Skinner, Roxanne Gause, P.E. and Nicholas Albergo, P.E., DEE of GHD, all of whom are environmental professionals, as defined in the Standard. Copies of curricula vitae outlining their qualifications are contained in Appendix B.

The following terms used in this report are defined in the Standard as follows:

- REC means the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to any release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment (de minimis conditions are not RECs).
- Controlled REC (CREC) is a REC resulting from a past release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority with hazardous substances or petroleum products allowed to remain in place subject to the implementation of required controls (e.g., property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls).
- Historical REC (HREC) is a past release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products that has occurred in connection with the property and has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or meeting unrestricted use criteria established by a regulatory authority, without subjecting the property to any required controls (i.e., property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls or engineering controls). HRECs are not RECs.
- Business Environmental Risk (BER) means a risk which can have a material environmental or environmentally-driven impact on the business associated with the current or planned use of a parcel of commercial real estate, not necessarily limited to those environmental issues required to be investigated by the Standard.
- De minimis condition is a condition that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought

to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be de minimis conditions are not RECs or CRECs.

The following tasks were conducted during the assessment:

- Interviews with personnel associated with the Site
- Review of Federal and State environmental databases and historical records (e.g., fire insurance maps, city directory, etc.)
- Review of historical aerial photographs of the Site
- Review of past and current property use and adjoining property occupancy
- Reconnaissance of the facilities, equipment, utility services, operations, and associated Site records
- Observations of conditions that represent releases or threatened (i.e., likely) releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products to the ground, surface waters or groundwater of the Site
- Review of chemical use and storage and spill/release incidents
- Review of the results of any prior reconnaissance conducted at the Site
- Review of waste handling, accumulation, storage, and disposal practices
- Review of air emissions and wastewater discharges
- Review of equipment that potentially contains polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Review of aboveground and underground storage tank records
- Review of previous environmental reports prepared for the Site

GHD relied on information received from third parties and during the ESA interviews to the extent that the information was reasonably ascertainable, and also assumed the information received to be accurate unless contradicted by written documentation or field observations.

The following report summarizes the information gathered by GHD during the Phase I ESA and identifies RECs, HRECs, CRECs, BERs, and de minimis conditions as defined in the Standard at the Site.

1.1 Exceptions

No exceptions to the Standard were taken in completion of this ESA. However, additional investigations were undertaken as a limited Phase II Assessment to further evaluate certain issues identified by the Phase I ESA.

1.2 Limiting Conditions

The following limiting conditions were experienced in completion of the Phase I ESA:

Site Reconnaissance Restrictions:

- Portions of the Site were densely vegetated and could not be readily observed

- Mr. Jared Holes was identified as the Key Site Manager. GHD interviewed Mr. Holes who advised that he has been associated with the Site for approximately 34 years. Given the history of the Site dating back to the 1940s, Mr. Holes had limited knowledge regarding the history of former operations/uses conducted at the Site.

1.3 Significance and Use

This ESA was conducted in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill exercised by members of the environmental engineering and science profession currently practicing under similar conditions, and was based upon the information made available to GHD representatives at the time of this assessment. It remains important to recognize that no Phase I ESA can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with the Site. The performance of the assessment is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a Site. The User, as defined in the Standard, must recognize reasonable limits of time and cost. For the purpose of this Phase I ESA, the User has been identified as Lennar Homes.

The Phase I ESA has been prepared for the use of Lennar Homes and may not be relied upon by any other party without GHD's written consent. In accordance with Section 4.6 of the Standard, this Phase I ESA is viable until April 4, 2016, which is 180 days from the oldest primary component of the ESA.

2. Site Description and Location

2.1 Site Description

The Site consists of approximately 710 acres of vacant land in Fort Myers, Florida. The Site is divided into two areas; a northern approximately 655-acre tract and a southern approximately 55-acre tract.

The southern Site tract was viewed as undeveloped land in the 1940s, then in use as cultivated farmland in the 1950s through 1960s. The southern Site tract was then used as improved pastureland from approximately the 1970s through current day.

According to Site personnel and based on a review of historical documents, the northern portion of the northern tract was in use as a World War II moving target gunnery training range in the early 1940s. Portions of the northern Site tract were then used as cultivated farmland and/or pastureland from the late 1940s through current day.

Three earthen berms are located on the northern portion of the northern tract. Based on historical documents, trainees fired from jeep-mounted machine guns at moving ground targets that operated behind the earthen berms. One type of target was a large sheet of canvas stretched on a square frame, mounted on poles extending from a Jeep, or from a small wagon resembling a railroad worker's car. The wagon or Jeep moved along a concrete track behind the earthen berms with the target extending above the berms. Each gunner's projectiles were tipped with a different color paint which the instructors counted to score the hits of each gunner. Based on this information and aerial photographs, it is likely that the jeep-mounted machine-gunners fired in a southwesterly direction at the moving targets while traveling along the northern adjoining State Road 82. Several .50 and .30 caliber bullets were observed on top of and within the northern facing sides of the berms at the time of the Site visit.

Three farm staging areas were observed on the northern Site tract in historical aerial photographs. Small structures were visible in the aerial photographs in the former staging areas. The northern staging area was located south of the central Site berm in the 1950s and 1960s. The west staging area was located on the western portion of the Site in the late 1970s through 1980s. The northeastern staging area was located on the northeastern portion of the Site from approximately 1990 to 1995.

The northern staging area was observed first. One approximately 4-inch metal possible irrigation well was observed in this area. A 2-inch PVC well was observed on the west side of the northern staging area. The Site owner's representative, Mr. Jared Holes, was not aware of any monitoring wells on the Site and it is not known if the well was a previous potable, irrigation or monitoring well.

Discarded lead-acid batteries, scrap metal and a crushed 55-gallon drum were observed within dense vegetation in this northern staging area. No leaks, spills, stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed in the northern staging area.

The northeastern staging area was observed. No structures remain at this location. Two metal pipes with used tires placed around them were observed at this location. These pipes appeared to be possible irrigation wells. No leaks, spills, stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed in the northeastern staging area.

The western staging area was observed next. An approximately 4-inch possible irrigation well was observed east of this staging area. No leaks, spills, stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed in the vicinity of the well.

An empty 55-gallon metal drum was observed in a ditch between the irrigation well and the western staging area. The drum was rusted with several holes. No leaks, spills, stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed in the vicinity of the drum.

Scrap metal, wood and fencing were observed at the former structure location in the western staging area. The former structure location was surrounded by dense vegetation. A drum saddle, scrap metal and half of a rusted 55-gallon drum were observed on the southwest side of the western staging area. No leaks, spills, stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed in the western staging area or in the vicinity of the drum saddle or rusted drum.

Based on the historical use of the Site as cultivated land, agricultural chemicals such as pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer would likely have historically been used on the Site. Information regarding historical use, storage or application rates was not available.

A cattle pen is located on the east side of the northern Site tract. Based on historical aerial photographs, the pen has been present at this location since approximately 2010. The Site owner's representative was not aware of any cattle dipping vats located on the Site.

2.2 Environmental Setting

The Site is located in a predominantly residential area in the eastern portion of Fort Myers, Lee County, Florida. General topographic gradient at the Site and surrounding area is to the west, based on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map.

The Site is not listed as being in the 100-year or 500-year flood zone. Wetlands are depicted on the northern and southern portions of the Site in the EDR database search overview map.

Based on the general topographic gradient at the Site, it is estimated that shallow groundwater beneath the Site would flow to the west. No Site-specific information was available regarding Site soils, depth to groundwater or groundwater flow direction.

Based on the USGS 7.5-Minute Alva SW, Florida Topographic Map, the Site is located at approximately 26 feet above mean sea level.

2.3 Adjoining Properties

The Site is bordered by the following properties:

North: By vacant land, by State Road 82 and beyond by vacant land and residential properties

East: By pastureland, vacant land, Daniels Parkway and beyond by vacant land and pastureland

South: By vacant land and pastureland

West: By vacant land, residential properties, Gateway elementary School and a wastewater treatment plant

The adjoining property to the west of the Site, Lee County –Gateway Wastewater Treatment Plant (located at 13240 Griffin Drive), was listed in the AST database (see Section 3.1.2). No violations or discharges were identified associated with the AST listing. An additional western adjoining property, Jetport Substation (located at 13577 Daniels Drive) was listed in the RCRA-CESQG database. No violations were found for the Jetport Substation facility. Based on the review of available historical aerial photographs, and historical topographic maps, with the exception of the northeastern adjoining WWII gunnery range discussed previously, no adjoining property operations or conditions that would typically result in a release of hazardous substances or petroleum products were identified relative to the Site.

No activities were observed on the adjoining properties during the Site reconnaissance, as viewed from the Site and publicly accessible areas that appeared to pose a risk of migration of hazardous substances or petroleum products to the Site. No evidence of gas or oil wells, water supply wells, or bulk chemical/petroleum storage was observed on properties adjoining the Site.

Individuals associated with the Site were unaware of the release or likely release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that would potentially migrate to the Site from the adjoining properties.

3. Environmental Databases Search and Document Review

3.1 Environmental Databases Search

GHD contracted Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) to conduct a search of federal and state environmental databases. Based on the address of the Site and the Site boundaries, the database searches were completed to assist in the identification of RECs in connection with the Site and to assess the likelihood of an impact to the Site from migrating hazardous substances or petroleum products within the approximate minimum search distance (AMSD) specified in the Standard as follows:

Database	Search Radius
National Priority List (NPL)	1 mile
Delisted NPL Database	1 mile
NPL Liens	Site only
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)	0.5 mile
CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned (CERC NFRAP)	0.5 mile
Corrective Action Report (CORRACTS)	1 mile
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRA) Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility (TSDF)	0.5 mile
RCRA Large Quantity Generator (RCRA LQG)	Site /Adjoining Property
RCRA Small Quantity Generator (RCRA SQG)	Site /Adjoining Property
RCRA Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (RCRA CESQG)	Site /Adjoining Property
Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS)	Site only
Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System (TRIS)	Site only
US Engineering Controls	0.5 mile
US Institutional Controls	0.5 mile
US Brownfields List	0.5 mile
Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees (Consent)	1 mile
Records of Decision (ROD)	1 mile
CERCLA Lien Information (LIENS 2)	Site only
Department of Defense (DOD)	1 mile
Florida's State Funded Action Sites (SHWS)	1 mile
Solid Waste Facilities (SWF) Landfill (LF) Sites	0.5 mile
Underground Storage Tank (UST) Facility List	Site /Adjoining Property
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)	0.5 mile
Sites List (Florida Sites)	1 mile
Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents (Spills)	Site only
Institutional Controls Registry (Engineering Controls)	0.5 mile
Institutional Controls Registry (Institutional Controls)	0.5 mile
Voluntary Cleanup Sites (VCP)	0.5 mile
Drycleaners	0.25 mile
Florida Priority Cleaners	0.5 mile
Brownfields	0.5 mile
Indian Reservations	1 mile
Indian UST	Site /Adjoining Property
Indian LUST	0.5 mile

A copy of the database search, which includes definitions for the above-referenced databases, is included as Appendix C. It should be recognized that the availability, accuracy and completeness of the record information may vary among information sources, including governmental sources. GHD reviewed information for properties identified within the referenced AMSD. GHD considers a variety of factors in determining which off-Site properties, if any, have the potential to impact the Site. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Type of database on which a property was identified
- Information presented in the EDR Radius Map report and reasonably ascertainable government databases
- Direction and distance of the property from the Site

- Suspected or known groundwater flow direction at or near the Site
- Likelihood that released contaminants, if any, could migrate to the Site
- Surface and subsurface features (e.g., soil types, utility corridors, etc.)

The following is a summary of the databases searched with the findings as listed.

3.1.1 Database Listing for the Site

The Site was not listed in any of the aforementioned databases searched.

3.1.2 Database Listings for Adjoining Properties

The following adjoining property was listed in the aforementioned databases searched with the status as listed.

Property Address	Listed Entity	Listing
13240 GRIFFIN DR	LEE CNTY-GATEWAY WWTP	AST/No Discharges reported
13577 DANIELS DR	JETPORT SUBSTATION	RCRA-CESQG/No Violations Found, No Reported Discharges of petroleum products or hazardous substances

Refer to Section 2.3 for further details.

3.1.3 Additional Area Properties

The following additional properties within the effective AMSD of the Site were listed in the aforementioned database(s) searched with the status as listed.

Property Address	Listed Entity	Listing
GRIFFIN DR./SR 82 (1/4 - 1/2 mile NNW)	LEE COUNTY ESA - GRIFFIN DR./SR 82 SITE	SWF/LF - Inactive disaster debris management staging area, not a type of solid waste facility that would bury debris or generate methane

Based on the factors listed in Section 3.1, no evidence of the likelihood for a hazardous substance or petroleum product release impacting the Site through migration from the above-mentioned properties was identified based on information provided in the EDR Radius Map report.

3.1.4 Unmapped Properties

No unmapped properties were listed in the EDR Radius Map report.

3.2 Historical Records Review

GHD reviewed the following information, where reasonably ascertainable, to identify the historical usage of the Site and adjoining properties.

- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

- Property Title Search
- Historical Aerial Photographs
- City Directories
- Historical Topographic Maps

3.2.1 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps assist in the identification of historical land use and commonly illustrate the existence and location of aboveground and underground storage tanks, structures, improvements, and facility operations. Sanborn maps were not available for the Site vicinity. .

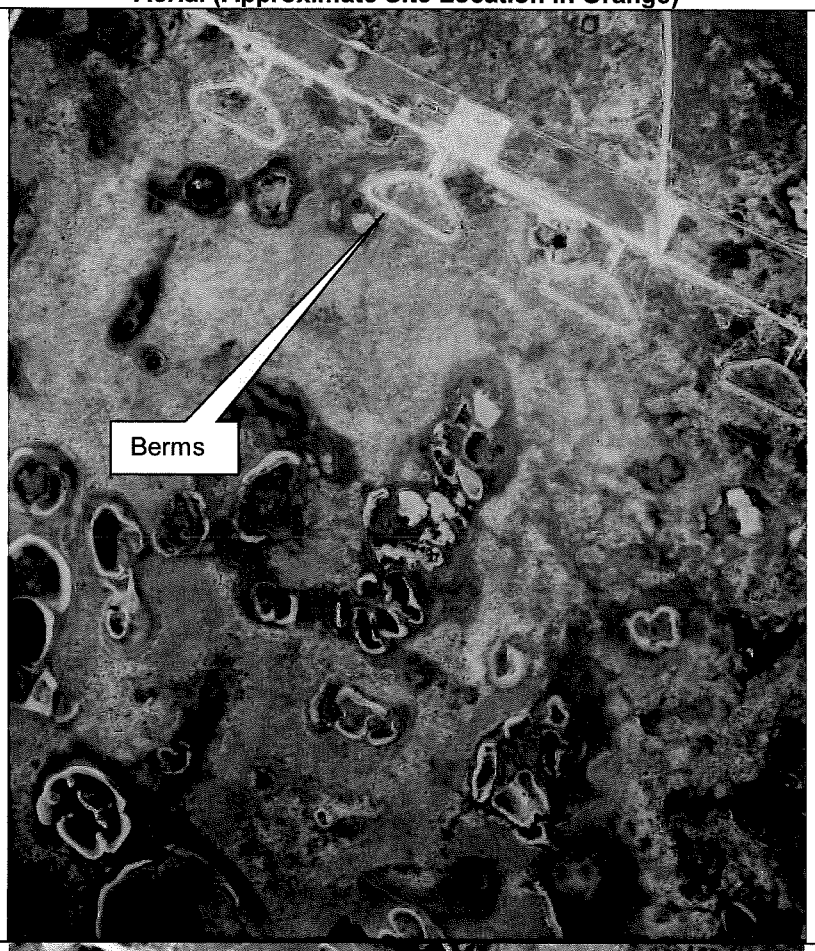
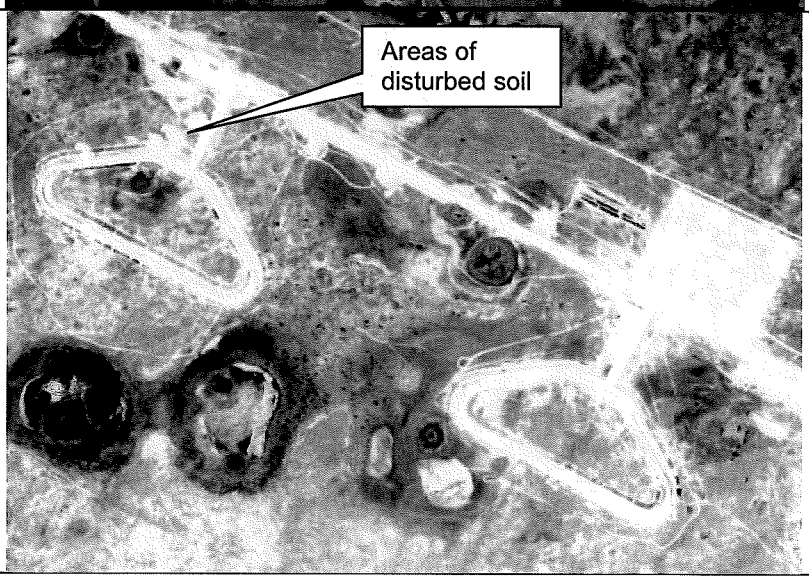
3.2.2 Property Title Search

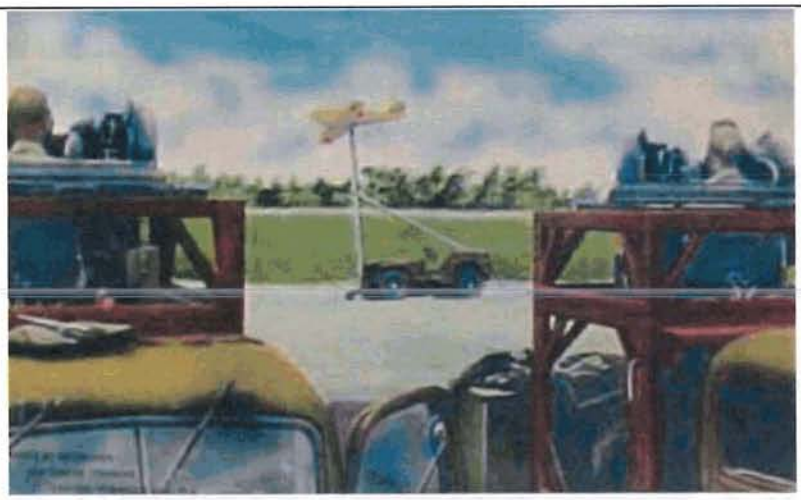
Property records for the Site were reviewed on the Lee County Property Appraiser website June 3, 2015. The Lee County Property Appraiser lists Jared F. Holes Trust as the owner of the Site. Copies of the property information cards for the Site are included in Appendix D.

A chain-of-title search was not performed as part of this assessment and one was not provided to us for our review.

3.2.3 Historical Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs available from Google Earth Pro, University of Florida's Florida aerials collection online, Florida Department of Transportation and the Lee County Property Appraiser were reviewed to study the land use within and in the vicinity of the Site to determine whether activities or businesses could have affected soil or groundwater quality. Specifically, aerial photographs were reviewed to determine the existence of potential sources or features indicative of releases or threatened (i.e., likely) releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products.

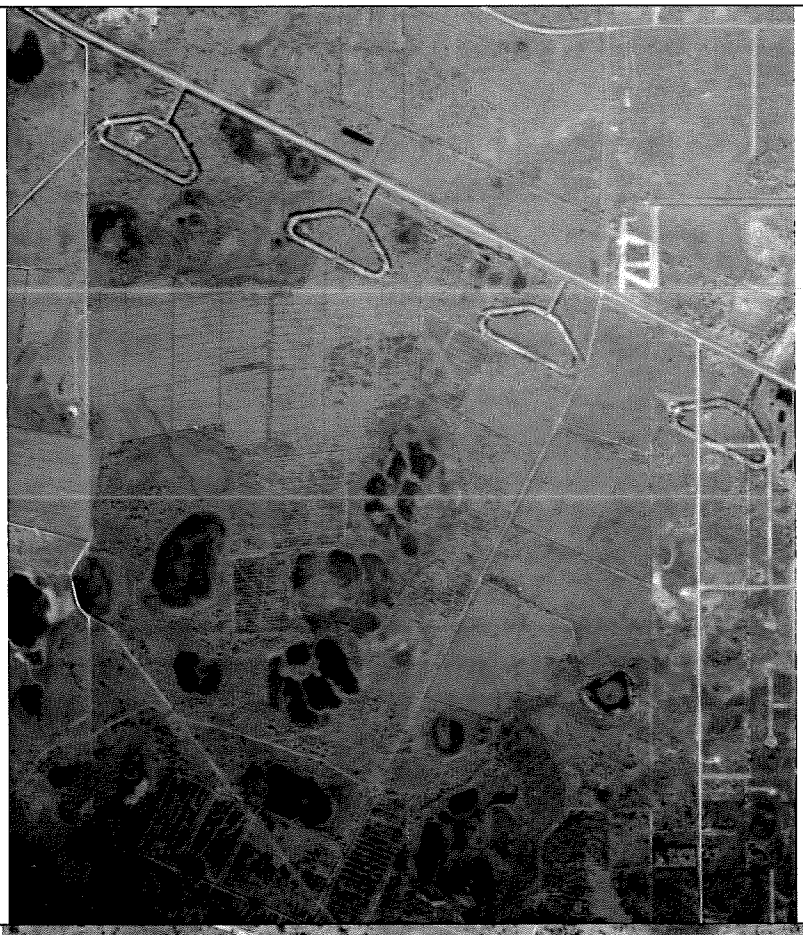
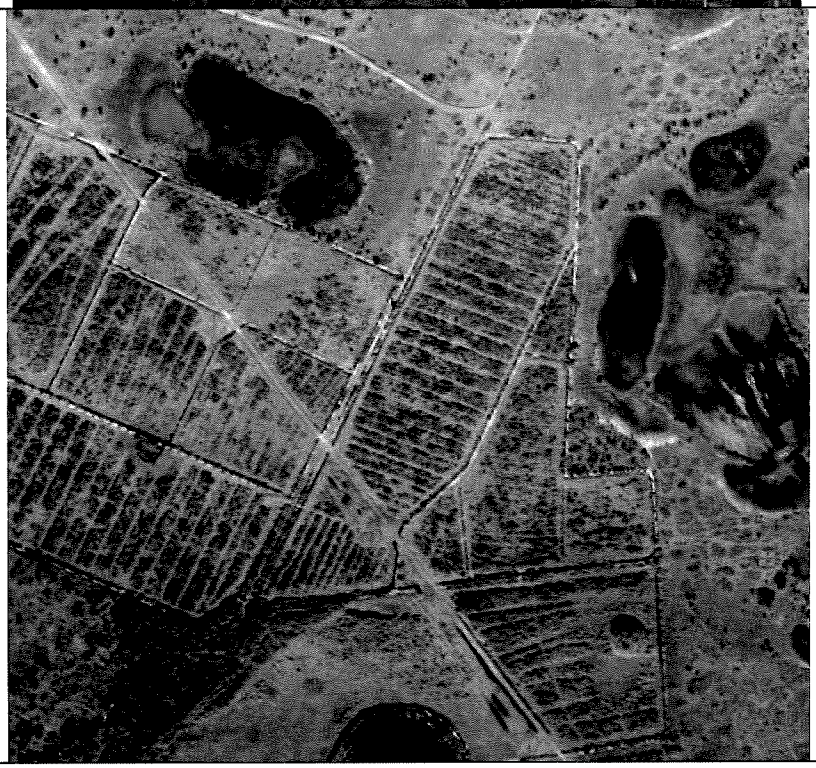
Date	Aerial (Approximate Site Location in Orange)	Description
1944		In the earliest readily available 1944 aerial photograph, three berms are visible along the northern portion of the Site. Based on historical documentation reviewed, the berms were a portion of a World War II moving target machine gunnery training range. The remaining portion of the Site appears as undeveloped land.
1944		In a close-up of the 1944 aerial photograph, Several areas of disturbed soil are visible around the northwestern berm on the Site.

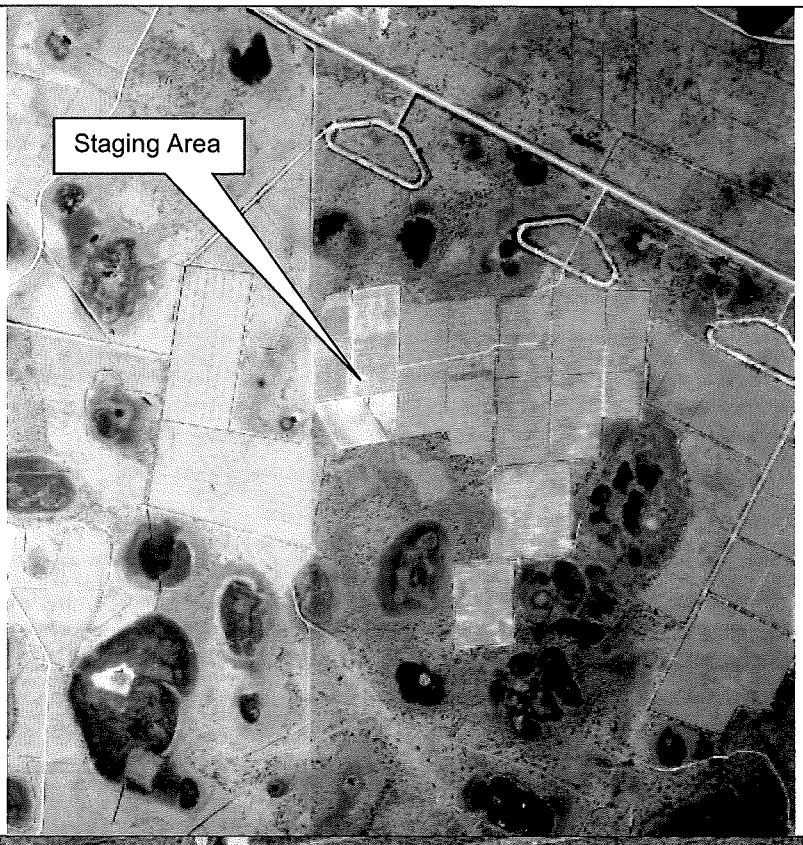
	 *Color postcard from Tyndall Field Gunnery School shows Martin turrets mounted on trucks with an airplane mockup mounted on a jeep. The jeep is hooked to a track system.*	A postcard (circa early-1940s) from a similar training facility depicting an elevated target behind an earthen berm and truck-mounted machine gun turrets.
1953		In the 1953 aerial photograph, the berms are no longer in use and a portion of the Site is in use as cultivated farmland. A farm staging area is visible on the south side of the central Site berm.

1953		A zoomed in view of the staging area located on the south side of the central berm.
1953		The 1953 aerial photograph, shows the southern 55-acre tract in use as cultivated farmland. No obvious structures or staging areas are visible on the southern portion of the Site.

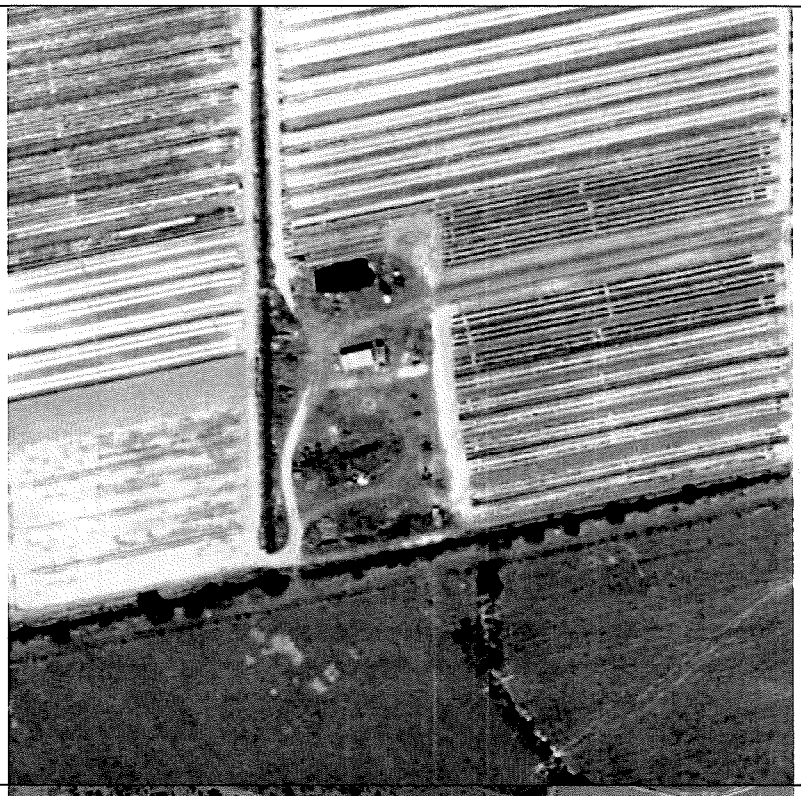
1958		In the 1958 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1953 aerial photograph, with the exception that further areas of cultivated farmland are visible on the Site and adjoining properties.
1958		In the 1958 aerial photograph, the southern 55-acre Site tract and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1953 aerial photograph.

1968		In the 1968 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1958 aerial photograph, with the exception that further areas of cultivated farmland are visible on the Site and adjoining properties.
1968		In the 1968 aerial photograph, the southern 55-acre Site tract and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1958 aerial photograph.

1975		In the 1975 aerial photograph, the cultivated farmland on the Site appears fallow.
1975		In the 1975 aerial photograph, the cultivated farmland on southern 55-acre tract Site also appears fallow.

1979		In the 1979 aerial photograph, cultivated farmland is visible on the Site. A staging area is visible on the west side of the Site.
1979		A zoomed in view of the staging area located on the west side of the Site. One structure appears visible in the center of this staging area.

1979		In the 1979 aerial photograph, the southern 55-acre Site tract remains fallow.
1986		In the 1986 aerial photograph, farming activities remain visible on the western portion of the northern Site tract. The western staging area remains visible. Portions of the Site also appear in use as improved pastureland.

1986		A zoomed in view of the western staging area. Two structures are visible in this staging area.
1986		The southern 55-acre Site tract is viewed as improved pastureland in the 1986 aerial photograph.

1990		In the 1990 aerial photograph, cultivated farmland is visible on the northeastern portion of the northern Site tract. A staging area is visible within the northeastern portion of the Site. The southern Site tract remains pastureland.
1990		A zoomed-in view of the northeastern staging area. Three likely greenhouse structures are visible on the east side of the staging area. Three structures and equipment are visible on the west side of the staging area.

1994		In the 1994 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1990 aerial photograph.
1999		In the 1999 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1994 aerial photograph. Farming activities appear to have ceased and the Site appears in use as improved pastureland.

2004		In the 2004 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear essentially unchanged from the 1999 aerial photograph
2008		In the 2008 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties remain generally unchanged from the 2004 aerial photograph.

2010		In the 2010 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear generally the same as in the 2008 aerial.
2014		In the 2014 aerial photograph, the Site and adjoining properties appear essentially the same as observed during the Site visit.

3.2.4 City Directories

Based on historic undeveloped and residential nature of the Site and adjoining properties, a traditional city directory search was not deemed viable for this assessment.

3.2.5 Historical Topographic Maps

Based on review of the 1958 Alva SW, Florida, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map (photo revised 1987) (Figure 1), the subject Site appears to be relatively flat, with a ground surface elevation of approximately 25 to 27 feet (NGVD). Nothing observed on the topographic map was indicative of the likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products at or adjoining the Site. The two Site berms and northeastern adjoining berm are visible on the Site. A structure is depicted at the western staging area on the topographic map.

3.3 Government Records Review

GHD conducted review of regulatory files available on the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's OCULUS website to determine if there were any releases or threatened (i.e., likely) releases of hazardous substance or petroleum products to the environment with the Site or on adjoining or surrounding properties that could impact the property. Documents were reviewed for nearby facilities and are discussed in detail in Section 3.1 and Section 2.3. Selected documents from our government records review are available in Appendix E.

Environmental records associated with hazardous and solid waste, water, air, remediation, emergency responses, spills/releases, underground and aboveground storage tanks were requested. It should be noted that summarized information received from the agencies is not intended to be all inclusive of the complete files obtained from the agencies; but only to briefly summarize significant findings.

Additionally, GHD conducted a search on the U.S. EPA's MyPropertyInfo website to determine if information was available based on the Site address. The Site address was not listed on the U.S. EPA MyPropertyInfo website.

3.4 Recorded Environmental Clean-up Liens

An environmental lien and AUL search was not conducted by GHD.

The Site address was not listed in the EDR Radius Map report as having any environmental liens or AULs. Site personnel were unaware of any environmental liens or AULs associated with the Site address.

3.5 User Information

A User Questionnaire was submitted to Mr. Terrence Dolan of Lennar Homes for completion to address certain User responsibilities in accordance with the Standard. Mr. Dolan completed the User Questionnaire, a copy of which is provided in Appendix F. Based on the answers to the questionnaire, Mr. Dolan is not aware of any environmental issues that would have resulted in a release of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products to the Site, with the exception of the former WWII target gunnery range located on the northern portion of the Site.

3.6 Previous Site Investigations/ESAs

Based on communication with the User, no previous ESAs or environmental investigation reports are known to have been prepared for the Site.

4. Site Inspection

On October 9, 14, 27 and 28, 2015, Roxanne Gause, P.E. and Jaren Skinner of GHD completed a reconnaissance of the Site. The visit included a reconnaissance of the Site, review of relevant Site records available to GHD, visual observations of adjoining properties as viewed from the Site and surrounding roadways, and interviews with individuals associated with the Site. Interviews were conducted using a prepared questionnaire covering environmental and other Site-related topics. GHD employs a systematic approach to the Site reconnaissance process that seeks to obtain information indicating the likelihood of identifying RECs in connection with the Site, including both exterior observations and those associated with the interior of structures, as applicable on the Site. Any significant obstructions encountered during the Site reconnaissance were previously identified in Section 1.0.

Site personnel provided information regarding Site operations and historical Site use. Mr. Jared Holes, as the Site owner, was identified as the Key Site Manager to be interviewed.

4.1 Utility Services

The Site is currently vacant and does not currently utilize utilities.

4.2 Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

According to Mr. Holes, no USTs are currently located at the Site or are known to have previously been located at the Site. No evidence of USTs (e.g., vent pipes, fill ports, etc.) was observed by GHD during the Site reconnaissance. The Site was not listed in the databases searched as having any USTs or releases therefrom.

4.3 Aboveground Storage Tanks (ASTs)

According to Mr. Holes, no ASTs are currently located at the Site. Mr. Holes had no knowledge of previous AST locations. GHD observed no evidence of current ASTs during the Site reconnaissance.

4.4 Raw Material and Chemical Use and Storage

No chemicals were observed on-Site at the time of the Site visit.

4.5 Non-Hazardous Waste

Based on observations during the Site inspection, no non-hazardous waste is currently generated on Site. Small amounts of scrap wood, scrap metal and plastic wastes were observed in the former farm staging area on the Site. No stained soil or stressed vegetation was observed on-Site at these locations during the Site visit.

4.6 Hazardous/Universal Waste

According to Site personnel, the Site does not generate any hazardous wastes. No evidence of the on-Site generation or management of hazardous waste was observed by GHD during the Site inspection. The Site is not listed in the database search as a hazardous waste generator or management facility.

4.7 Wastewater/Sewers

According to Site personnel, no process wastewater is generated or discharged on Site.

4.8 Storm Water

Storm water generated at the Site infiltrates into undeveloped Site surfaces or flows to on-Site drainage swales and low-lying areas.

4.9 Air Emissions

According to Site personnel and based on GHD's observations, there are no regulated air emissions sources present at the Site.

4.10 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

No equipment potentially containing PCBs was observed on-Site.

4.11 Spills/Releases

According to Site personnel, no spills or releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products have occurred at the Site. No evidence of any significant spills or releases of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed by GHD during the Site reconnaissance. No evidence of any exterior staining or distressed vegetation was observed during the Site reconnaissance.

4.12 CERCLA Liability Potential

The Site is not listed on the NPL or in the State Hazardous Waste Sites Database. The Site has never defended any environmental-related claims or litigation asserted by any governmental agency or third party, and no potential claims or litigation presently exist to the best knowledge of Mr. Holes. According to Mr. Holes, the Site has never received notification from any government agency or third party of liability as a potential responsible party for any hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal Site.

5. Summary of Identified Environmental Issues

Findings and Opinion

Based on the Phase I ESA including the Site reconnaissance, database search, historical records reviewed, information provided by Site personnel, and interviews, the following findings were identified regarding RECs, HRECs, CRECs, BERs, and/or de minimis conditions as defined in the Standard, at the Site:

i) **Former On-Site WWII Gunnery Range:** Based on a review of historical documents, the northern portion of the northern Site tract was in use as a World War II moving target gunnery training range in the early 1940s. Three earthen berms are located on the northern portion of the northern tract, two of which are located on the subject Site. Based on historical documents, trainees fired from jeep-mounted machine guns at moving ground targets, including mock-ups of low-flying aircraft, localized at these berm areas. Based on this information and aerial photographs, it is likely that the jeep-mounted machine-gunners fired in a southwesterly direction at the moving targets while traveling along the private Military Road, which is now the northern adjoining State Road 82. Several .50 and .30 caliber bullets were observed on the berms at the time of the Site visit. Based on likely southerly firing direction and reports that targets were located above the berms, it is likely that bullets are also located in areas to the south of the berms. According to the book on World War II ammunition, "Browning .50-Caliber Machine Guns" by Gordon L Rottman; the .50 caliber bullet ranged from 1.5 to 2.3 inches in length. The bullets were typically gilding metal (copper alloy, comprising 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc) or gilding metal-clad steel. Most rounds had lead-antimony point filler for weight and balance and a bullet shaped steel core to make them technically "semi-armor-piercing. Some of the cores were sleeved in a lead envelope.

Studies have shown that shooting ranges often result in accumulation of metals (from bullets and shot) in the soil. Exposure to infiltrating acidic waters from precipitation can mobilize the transport of metals in surface water runoff and/or migration through the soil column. Due to the likely accumulation of metals in the above-grade earthen berms and suspected sporadic occurrences in peripheral areas, along with the contemplated change in land use for the Site, the WWII target ranges are considered a REC.

ii) **Historical Agricultural Use for Cultivated Crops:** Historical research indicates the Site was used as a cultivated farmland from at least the early 1950s through the mid-1990s. Such agricultural activity may have included the use of beneficial agricultural products such as pesticide, herbicide, and/or fertilizer substances. However, it is important to note that the legal application (i.e., in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and customary practices) of such substances, in the course of standard operational practices does not constitute a "release to the environment" by definition. Further, no reasonably ascertainable information was obtained during the course of our assessment, including historical records review, Site reconnaissance observations, and interviews with persons knowledgeable regarding past Site history that a past release had occurred. Therefore, the mere presence of this historical land use does not meet the definition of a REC. The User should take into consideration the historical use of the Site when undertaking Site development activities.

iii) **Historical On-Site Structures:** Based on a review of historical documents, three former farm staging areas and associated structures were located on the northern, northeastern and western portions of the Site at various times from at least the early 1950s through mid-1990s. No information was available regarding demolition of the structures, presence of septic systems, potential storage tanks, water supply, potential chemical use/storage, or potential solid waste generation. No reasonably ascertainable information was obtained during the course of our assessment, including historical records review, Site reconnaissance observations, and interviews with persons knowledgeable regarding past Site history that a past release had occurred. Therefore, the mere presence of these former staging areas does not meet the definition of a REC. The User should take into consideration the historical use of these particular portions of the Site when undertaking Site development activities.

iv) **Historical Irrigation Wells:** No obvious evidence of power poles or power lines was observed in the vicinity of the three possible irrigation well locations observed during the Site visit. The former irrigation wells therefore may have utilized diesel-powered pumps. With respect to the possible historical presence of diesel ASTs at the irrigation well locations, no reasonably ascertainable information was obtained during the course of our assessment, including historical records review, Site reconnaissance observations, and interviews with persons knowledgeable regarding past Site history that a past release had occurred. The tanks, if any, have been removed and no evidence of stained soil was observed during the Site reconnaissance. Therefore, the possible historical presence of diesel ASTs does not meet the definition of a REC, but these particular locations should be taken into consideration when undertaking Site development activities..

v) **Potential Filled Areas:** Based on a review of available historical aerial photography, areas of earthwork or possible excavation are visible near the former target range berms. No information was available for GHD review to determine the nature of the fill materials, if any. No information was found to suggest that hazardous substances or petroleum products were present in the possible fill material. Based on the above, this issue is not considered a REC. However, potential historical filling activities, and the practice of waste burial documented at other military operations facilities, should be considered when undertaking Site development activities.

vi) **On-Site Solid Waste/Debris**: Based on observations during the Site reconnaissance, discarded debris including scrap metal, scrap wood, plastic and approximately three discarded 55-gallon drums were observed in the former staging areas. No staining, odors, or visible indication of hazardous substances or petroleum products was noted in the observable portions of the former staging areas during the Site visit. Based on the above, this issue is not considered a REC. The discarded debris is considered a de minimis condition.

vii) **Discarded Vehicle Batteries:** Two discarded vehicle batteries were observed at the northern former staging area. Based on the fact that the discarded batteries did not represent a threat to human health or the environment and would not be expected to be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of the applicable governmental agency, the discarded batteries are considered de minimis condition.

5.1 Conclusions

GHD has performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment / Limited Phase II Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of the Standard of the Timber Creek property located at 12999 Daniels Parkway in Fort Myers, Florida. Any exceptions to, or deletions from this practice are described in Section 1.0 of this report.

5.1.1 Recognized Environmental Conditions

The following REC, as described above, has been identified to exist in connection with this Site:

- Former On-Site WWII Gunnery Range

To further determine if the Former On-Site WWII Gunnery Range was a concern, a limited Phase II ESA was conducted with the following results:

- The results of the laboratory analysis of the eight composite ISM soil samples collected from the former World War II gunnery ranges revealed all 13-Priority Pollutant metals were ether below the detection limits or below the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's

Cleanup Target Levels, as stated in Chapter 62-777 FAC. It is our opinion that further inquiry into the environmental condition of the property is not warranted at this time.

5.2 Data Gaps/Data Failure

A data gap, as defined in the Standard, is an absence of information that affects the ability of the environmental professional to identify RECs. Data failure occurs when all of the standard historical sources that are reasonably ascertainable and likely to be useful have been reviewed and yet the objectives have not been met. Data failure is not uncommon in trying to identify the use of the Site at five year intervals back to first use or 1940 (whichever is earlier). The following data gaps/data failures were identified in this Phase I ESA.

- **Historical Information:** Available historical information for the Site dates only to 1944, the date of the earliest available aerial photograph. Based on the information obtained by GHD, it is unlikely that additional information prior to 1944 will have an impact on the conclusions regarding this Phase I ESA.
- **Historical Source Interval:** Standard historical sources reviewed for this ESA were not available at the 5-year intervals described in Section 8.3.2.1 of the Standard. Additional information sources were not considered reasonably ascertainable. Based on the consistent historical use of the Site as undeveloped or agricultural land, it is unlikely that additional information would impact the conclusions of this report.

6. Limited Phase II Assessment

6.1 Soil Investigation

In order to further evaluate the historical uses of the subject Site and the REC identified by the Phase I ESA findings, GHD completed limited Phase II Assessment activities. The limited Phase II Assessment activities consisted of FDEP approved Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM) soil sample collection within the two former World War II Gunnery ranges. The samples collected for laboratory analysis was submitted under sample chain-of-custody to a certified environmental laboratory subcontractor. The project laboratory selected was Jupiter Environmental Laboratories, Inc. (Jupiter, FL, State of Florida Certification No. E86546). Quality assurance (QA) procedures for the collection of soil samples and decontamination of sampling apparatus prior to and during use in the field was conducted in general conformance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection field sampling and laboratory analysis quality assurance protocol codified in Chapter 62-160 FAC Standard Operation Procedures for Field Activities (FDEP SOP-001/01).

6.2 Field Investigation Findings

The following discussion summarizes the investigative activities for the specified areas of the Site that were assessed. Sampling locations are depicted on Figure 3. Pertinent field records, an analytical summary table, and copies of laboratory reports are provided in Appendix G.

On October 28, 2015, GHD conducted ISM sampling at the two former gunnery ranges. Each site consists of a "coat-hanger" shaped berm with a length of approximately 4,100 linear feet and approximately 4 - 6 feet high. A concrete curb runs along the interior and exterior base of each berm. For the ISM sample collection, the berms were divided into four areas – Inside Top Slope, Outside Top Slope, Inside Bottom Slope, and Outside Bottom Slope. GHD collected 30 equal

aliquots from each of the four designated areas from each berm. The soil was then field mixed to yield one sample for analysis from each of the four locations per berm for a total of eight (8) ISM composite soil samples. Samples were collected with a stainless steel auger at an approximate depth of 0-12 inches. Samples were placed in laboratory-supplied jars, capped, labeled, packed on ice for analysis according to EPA Methods 6020 13-Priority Pollutant Metals. (Due to the procedures required for ISM sampling, mercury was not analyzed. Mercury is not a metal associated with the manufacturing of .50 and .30 caliber bullets and was not listed in any of the literature that we reviewed for this project.)

As indicated in the laboratory analysis results and shown in Table 1, for all eight ISM composite soil samples (ISM001 through ISM008), all metals tested were either below the SCTLS or the laboratory detection limits.

Additional research was conducted for information on the WWII ammunition identified on the Site. Initially, the berms, the accessible areas surrounding the berms, and the area in-between SR82 and the berms were inspected for any surface bullets or shell casings. Bullets were observed on the face and the base of the berms. No bullets and shell casings were observed with the accessible area between SR82 and the berms. Shovel tests were conducted along the north exterior face of the central berm, the interior south face of the berm and along the south exterior backside of the berm. Along the north face and back exterior side, there were no bullets found in the seven shovel tests. The majority of the bullets appeared inside the interior south wall of the berm, especially at the turns. The density of the bullets along the south interior of the berm is as follows:

- Shovel Test #1 – Fifty bullets were identified in the southwest excavation measuring 5 feet by 3 feet from the surface to a depth of 1 foot.
- Shovel Test #2 – Three bullets were identified in the central excavation measuring 2 feet by 2 feet from the surface to a depth of 1 foot.
- Shovel Test #3 – Four bullets were identified in the southeast excavation measuring 2 feet by 2 feet from the surface to a depth of 1 foot.

Both .50 and .30 caliber bullets were observed and are shown in Photograph #26. The bullets observed ranged from ¾-inch, 1-inch and 2¼ -inches in length.

6.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the laboratory analysis of the eight composite ISM soil samples collected from the former World War II gunnery ranges revealed all 13-Priority Pollutant metals were ether below the detection limits or below the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Cleanup Target Levels, as stated in Chapter 62-777 FAC. It is our opinion that further inquiry into the environmental condition of the property is not warranted at this time.

7. Environmental Professional Statement

This Phase I ESA was completed by or under the direct supervision of an Environmental Professional (EP), who to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, meets the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312. The EP has the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature,

history, and setting of the Site. We have developed and performed all appropriate inquiries (AAI) in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312. Under the final AAI Standard, certain aspects of the Phase I ESA (interviews, on-site visual reconnaissance, the historical records review, and the search for environmental liens) may require an update if the timeframe between their completion and acquisition of the Site exceeds 180 days.

8. References

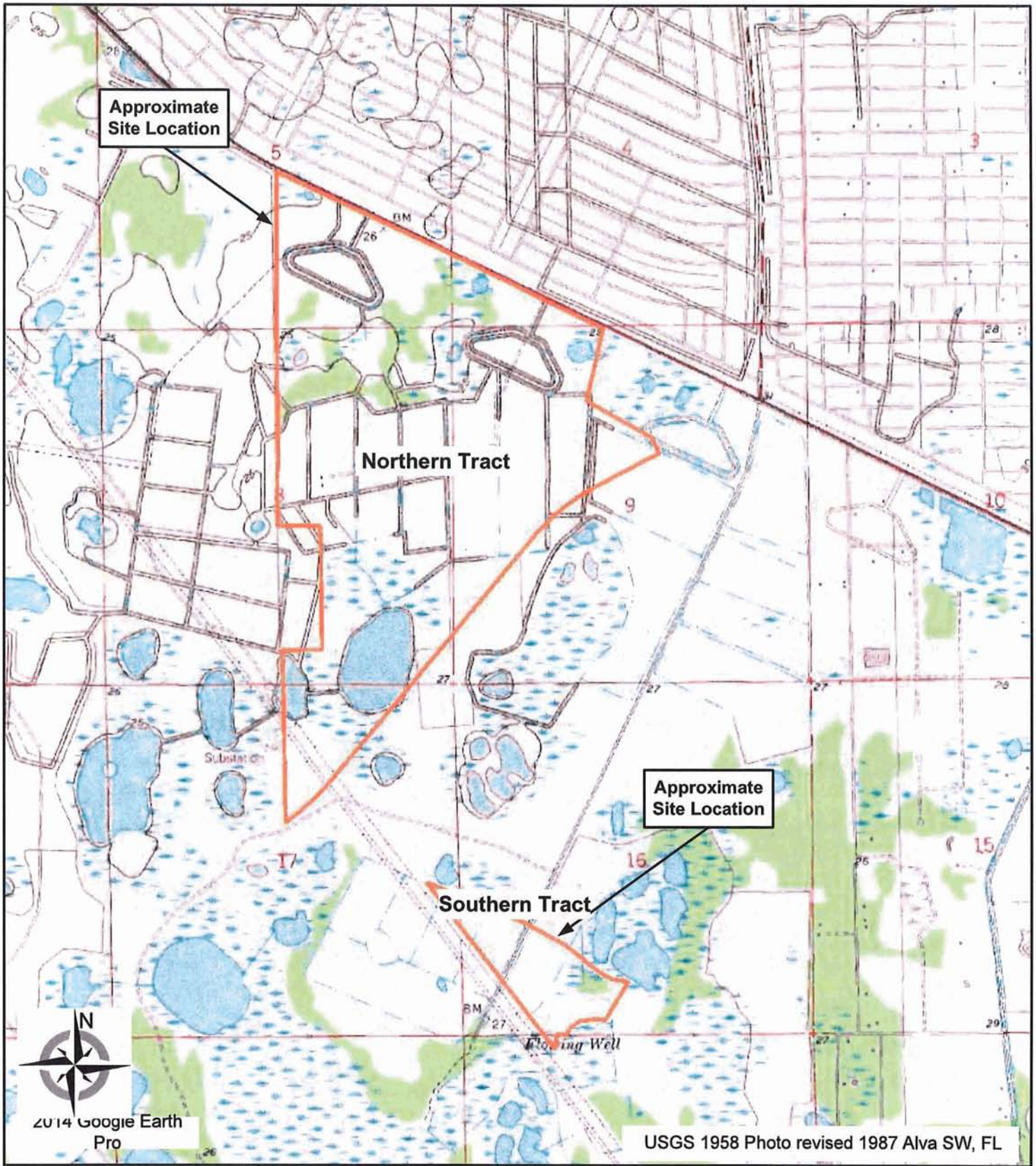
- ASTM Standard E1527-13, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.
- The EDR Radius Map™ Report, 4613-4641 Daniels Parkway, Fort Myers, Florida, dated October 7, 2015
- Environmental Questionnaire completed by Mr. Jared Holes on October 20, 2015
- Aerial Photography: Florida, University of Florida Digital Collections. October 2015. < http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials >
- Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Photographs.
- Lee County Property Appraiser's aerial photographs.
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection's OCULUS web site. October 2015. < http://dwmedms.dep.state.fl.us/Oculus/ >
- Lee County Property Appraiser Online. October 2015. < http://www.leepa.org / >
- USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series Topographic Maps of Alva SW, FL, published by the USGS
- Bomber Legends, Aerial Gunner Training

  October 2015. < http://thebombercommand.info/DEDICATED_BOMBER_SQUADRON/DBS_TRAINING/AerialGunnery/BL_Mag_v2-2-GunneryTrain.pdf >

All of Which is Respectfully Submitted,

GHD

Jaren Skinner	Nicholas Albergo,P.E., DEE	Roxanne L. Gause, P.E.
Assessor	Senior Reviewer	Senior Project Engineer



GHD	Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessment SITE: Timber Creek LOCATION: 12999 Daniels Parkway Fort Myers, Lee County, FL	GHD Project No.: 11105434 **Site Location** Date: December 28, 2015 Figure No.: 1

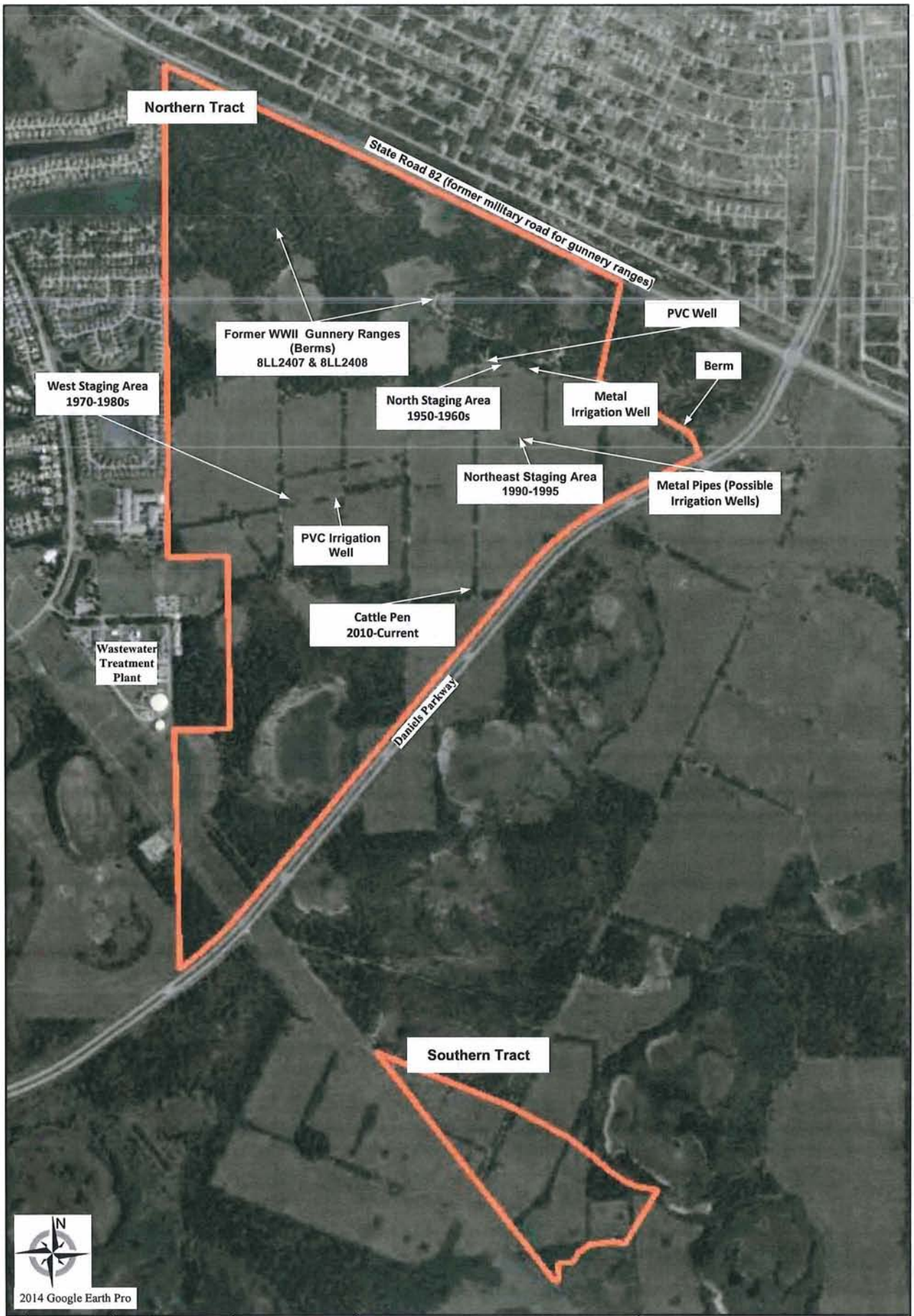
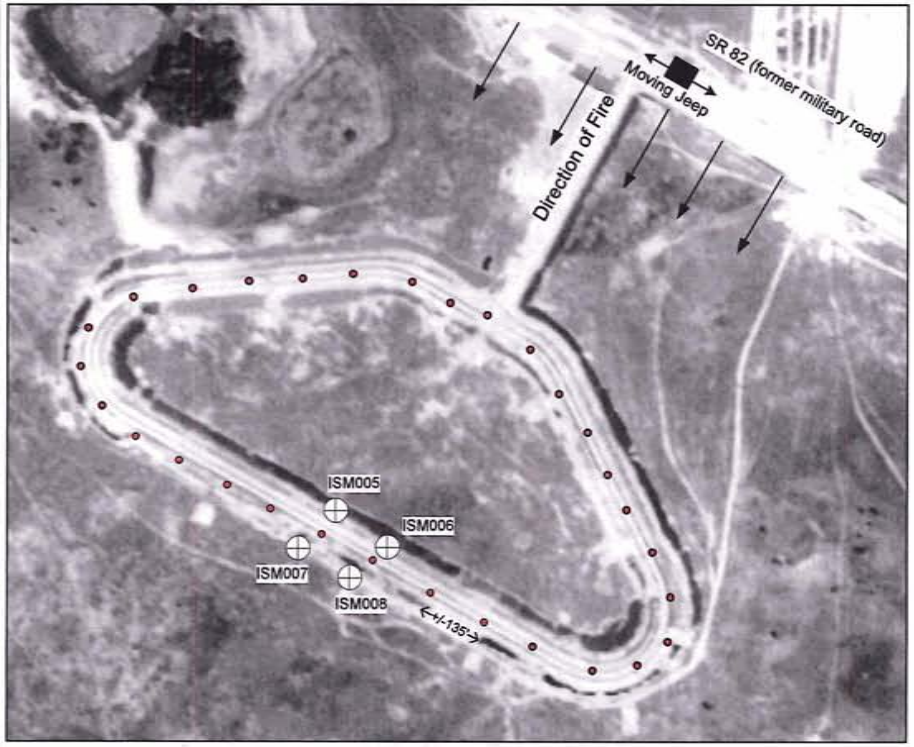
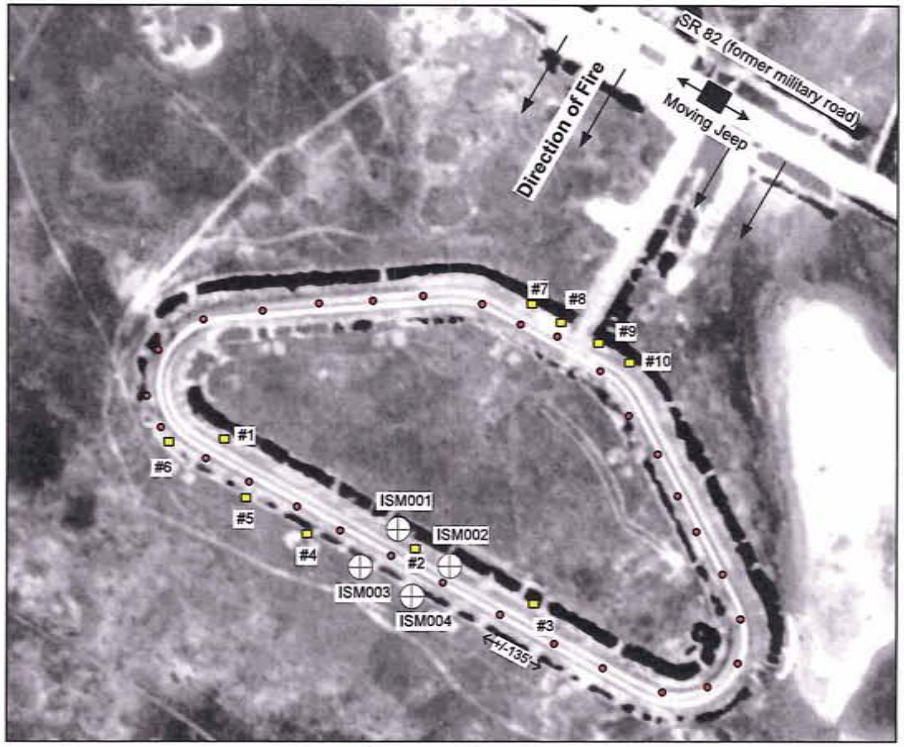


FIGURE: 2	SHEET TITLE: Site Plan	DESIGNED: JS	PROJECT #: 11105434	GHD	Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessment
		DRAWN: JS	DATE: 11/03/2015		Timber Creek 12999 Daniels Parkway Fort Myers, Lee County, FL
		CHECKED:	CAD FILE:		

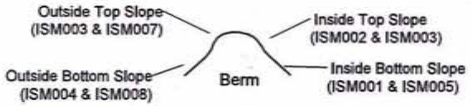


Northwest Gunnery Range (8LL2407)
Approximate Length 4100 feet Samples +/-135 feet apart
1944 Aerial Photograph (UFDC website)



Central Gunnery Range (8LL2408)
Approximate Length 4100 feet Samples +/-135 feet apart
1944 Aerial Photograph (UFDC website)

- Shovel Test
- Represents Approximate Soil Sample Location (30 equal aliquots locations per composite sample)
- Composite ISM Soil Sample



N

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Parameter	Unit	ISM001	ISM002	ISM003	ISM004	ISM005	ISM006	ISM007	ISM008	SCTL		
										Residential	Commercial / Industrial	Leachability
Beryllium	mg/kg	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	120	1,400	63
Chromium	mg/kg	0.76i	0.88i	0.46i	0.34i	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	210	470	38
Nickel	mg/kg	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	0.44i	0.36i	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	340**	35,000	130
Copper	mg/kg	31	17	0.21i	1.7	4.0	6.2	3.4	1.2	150**	89,000	***
Zinc	mg/kg	2.00i	1.90i	(0.49)U	(0.49)U	1.60i	0.84i	0.87i	0.70i	26000	630,000	***
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.16i	0.11	(0.082)U	(0.082)U	0.84i	0.13i	0.084i	(0.08)U	2.1	12	***
Selenium	mg/kg	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	440	11,000	5.2
Silver	mg/kg	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	410	8,200	17
Cadmium	mg/kg	(0.092)U	(0.093)U	(0.092)U	(0.092)U	(0.093)U	(0.093)U	(0.093)U	(0.093)U	82	1,700	7.5
Antimony	mg/kg	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	27	370	5.4
Thallium	mg/kg	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	6.1	150	2.8
Lead	mg/kg	45	56	0.38i	1.2	18	20	13	5.3	400	1,400	***

Phase I & II Environmental Site Assessment
Timber Creek
12999 Daniels Parkway
Fort Myers, Lee County, FL

GHD

PROJECT #: 11105434
DATE: 12/28/15
CAD FILE:
DESIGNED: RG
DRAWN: RG
CHECKED:

SHEET TITLE:
ISM Sample Locations

FIGURE: 3

Photo 1 – Subject Property – Timber Creek Phase I

Photo 2 – Northeast corner looking west alongside proposed commercial property

Site Photographs

Photo 3 – Northeast corner looking south alongside Daniels Parkway

Photo 4 – Southern boundary point looking north along Daniels Parkway

Photo 5 – Southern boundary point looking north along western boundary

Photo 6 – Western boundary south central portion at end of Soccer Drive

Photo 7 – Looking north along western boundary at end of Soccer Drive

Photo 8 – Western boundary looking south alongside residential homes along Hampton Park Court

Site Photographs

Photo 9 – Western boundary looking north alongside residential homes along Hampton Park Court

Photo 10 – Adjoing residential homes to the west along Hampton Park Court

Photo 11 – Western portion of the subject property looking east near Highland Chase Place

Photo 12 – North boundary point looking south along western boundary from S.R. 82

Photo 13 – North boundary point looking southeast along S.R. 82

Photo 14 – Mid-center along north boundary looking northwest along S.R. 82

Photo 15 – Entrance gate located mid-center along north boundary

Photo 16 – Adjoining property to the north along SR 82

Photo 17 – Northeast corner of subject property looking northwest along SR 82

Photo 18 – Northeast corner of subject property looking south along commercial property along SR 82

Photo 19 – World War II gun range berms located mid-center along north boundary

Photo 20 – Concrete curb at base of berm around the WW II gun range

Photo 21 – Agriculture plastic observed on subject property in several locations

Photo 22 – Irrigation well located on subject property

Photo 23 – Abandoned drum observed on subject property

Photo 24 – Remnants of abandoned drum observed in former staging area

Photo 25 – Used tires observed on subject property

Photo 26 – Bullets found on top of WWII gun range berm

Photo 27 – 55-acre Public Use Tract I located on south side of Daniels Parkway

Photo 28 – Northwest point of 55-acre Public Use Tract looking south along powerlines

Photo 29 – Southern point of 55-acre Public Use Tract looking southeast

Photo 30 – Southernmost point of 55-acre Public Use Tract looking northwest

Photo 31 – Adjoining property to the south of the 55-acre Public Use Tract I

Jaren Skinner
Environmental Specialist

Qualified (Education): A.A., General Studies, 2013, Valencia College; Environmental Science & Engineering Technology, Seminole State College, FL 1997-1999

Connected: E.P.A. Licensed Asbestos Inspector, TSCA Title II/AHERA

Professional Summary: With experience in the environmental consulting field since 1998, Mr. Skinner meets the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in §312.10 of 40 CFR 312 and has prepared well over 2,000 Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments in Florida, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. In addition to Phase I and II ESAs, Mr. Skinner has also conducted hundreds of Asbestos Renovation and Demolition Surveys and other environmental due diligence reports for banks, cellular companies, municipalities, developers and government agencies. In addition to due diligence reports, Mr. Skinner also has over 10 years of experience in site remediation including Contamination Assessments, Source Removals, Monitoring Reports and assisting with Remedial Action Plans and remediation projects.

Project Manager
Phase I Environmental Site Assessments/Asbestos Demolition Surveys | CVS/Caremark Corporation
Various Locations throughout Florida | 2005-2012

Jaren has completed approximately 50 Phase I ESAs and Asbestos Demolition Surveys at properties throughout Florida for planned redevelopment as CVS/Caremark Pharmacy facilities. Jaren was project manager for several projects which included gas station facilities requiring Phase II ESAs, Site Assessments, source removals, active remediation and/or natural attenuation monitoring prior to and during site development activities. Jaren worked with regulatory authorities to speed up remediation activity approval process to keep site development plans on schedule and also to obtain approval of placement of natural attenuation monitoring wells at locations acceptable to CVS/Caremark building specifications.

Project Manager
Phase I Environmental Site Assessments/Asbestos Demolition Surveys | Family Dollar, Advanced Auto Parts & Chase Bank | Various Locations throughout Florida | 2009-2014

Jaren has completed approximately 30 Phase I ESAs and Asbestos Demolition Surveys at properties throughout Florida for planned redevelopment as Family Dollar, Advanced Auto parts or Chase Bank facilities.

Project Manager
Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessments; 7,700-Acre Citrus Grove Property | Cutrale Farms, Inc. |
Highlands County, FL | 2012

Jaren completed a Phase I and Phase II ESA of a 7,700-Acre citrus grove property to be purchased by Cutrale Citrus Juices. Jaren also conducted oversight and verification of source removal of contaminated areas identified in the Phase II ESA.

Project Manager
Phase I Environmental Site Assessments | SunTrust Bank, Florida Community Bank, Popular Bank, Regions Bank, CNL Commercial Real Estate, Lennar Homes, TaylorMorrison, KBHomes, Various other Banks and Developers | Various Locations throughout Florida | 2000-2015

Jaren has completed Phase I ESAs and Asbestos Demolition Surveys for hundreds of properties throughout Florida for banking, commercial real estate and private developer clients.

Project Manager
Asbestos Renovation Survey; Apollo 13 Launch Pad Rehabilitation | NASA | Cape Canaveral, FL | 2013

Completed an asbestos survey of the Apollo 13 launch pad in Cape Canaveral, FL. Purpose was to identify asbestos containing materials prior to cleanup and rehabilitation of the monument. Client was NASA as an employee of Tetra Tech, Inc.

Jaren Skinner
Environmental Specialist

Project Manager
Asbestos Renovation Survey; Mark's Quality Drycleaning | Paramount Pictures | Miami Beach, FL | 2012

Jaren completed an asbestos demolition survey and report preparation for this facility that was later to be used as a filming location for Paramount Pictures "Pain & Gain." Identified asbestos containing materials within the facility and provided periodic safety inspection of the identified materials prior to, and during, filming. Jaren also provided consulting for safety measures to prevent fiber release during filming.

Project Manager
Asbestos Renovation Survey; Abandoned Residences/Office Buildings | Osceola County | Osceola County, FL | 2006-2013

Jaren completed several asbestos surveys for Osceola County to identify the presence, quantity and condition of asbestos containing materials (ACM). The surveys were conducted for several residences throughout Osceola County that were to be demolished for road-widening projects and several office buildings for County renovation projects.

Project Manager
Asbestos Renovation Survey; Residential Apartment | Fort Myers, FL | 2015

Jaren completed an asbestos demolition survey of a residential apartment destroyed by fire prior to the demolition and renovation of the apartment in Fort Myers, Florida. Survey was conducted within 2 hours of proposal acceptance and the completed report was delivered to the client within 48 hours because an expedited turnaround time was requested.

Project Manager
Asbestos Renovation Survey; Alachua Retail Properties | Alachua, FL | 2014

Jaren completed a limited asbestos demolition survey of two facilities consisting of restaurant building and a car wash to be redeveloped as a Family Dollar and Advanced Auto Parts in Alachua, Florida.

Project Manager
Asbestos Renovation Survey; Avis-Budget Car Rental Facility | Avis-Budget | Miami Beach, FL | 2014

Completed an asbestos renovation survey and prepared the report for Avis-Budget car rental facility in South Beach prior to planned renovation.

Work history

November 2013 – present	Environmental Specialist, GHD (formerly Conestoga-Rovers & Associates), Fort Myers, FL
2003 – 2013	Environmental Specialist, Tetra Tech, Inc./Ardaman & Associates, Inc., Orlando, FL
1999 – 2002	Environmental Specialist, GFA International, Fort Myers, FL
1998-1999	Laboratory/Field Technician, PBS&J Analytical Services, Orlando, FL

Roxanne L. Gause
Environmental Engineer

Qualified (Education): BS, Civil Engineering (Environmental), Department of Civil Engineering & Mechanics, University of South Florida, 1991; BA, Sociology, College of Liberal Arts, University of West Florida, Pensacola, 1971, Post Graduate Studies, University of South Florida

Connected (professional affiliations): Registered Professional Engineer: Florida (53261), 1998, Engineer Intern: Florida, 1991, Florida Licensed Asbestos Consultant (000046)

Professional Summary: Roxanne has over 23 years of experience in the Civil and Environmental fields. She has performed hundreds of Phase I Environmental Assessments in South Florida. She has been the Project Manager for emergency Source Removal Activities, Site Assessment Reports, Remedial Action Plans, UST Closure Reports, Background Studies and Institutional Controls for site specific projects.

Project Manager

Project Manager
Cargill | Trademark Metals Recycling Facility | Tampa, FL

After 15 years of monitoring of the large recycling facility, a large scale source removal of over 11,000 tons of impacted soil was conducted, followed by a Site Assessment Report and Background Study for the historic metal company metal recycling facility with documented PCB, petroleum and metal contamination. Following the remediation of site (Source Removal/SARA), the site received an SRCO with Conditions. A Restrictive Covenant was submitted to the FDEP and an Institutional Control was placed on the property.

Project Manager
Collier Resources Company | Naples, FL

Managed the coordination and development of an animated video depicting the nature of the geology and subsurface fate and transport of the area surrounding the Collier-Hogan oil. Following the preparation of a groundwater model, an animation was designed to educate the general public to have a basic understanding of the site geology and the movement of groundwater and chemicals in the subsurface. The main function of the animation was to present the information in a scientific terms understandable to the general public to dispel many of the myths and misunderstands people may have about subsurface transport.

Project Manager
Everglades Harvesting & Hauling, Inc. | LaBelle, FL

Completed three Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans (SPCC Plan) for three large orange grove sites located in LaBelle, Felda and Immokalee. The purpose of an SPCC Plan is to meet EPA requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters. The SPCC plan is required for farm sites with greater than 10,000 gallons of oil of any kind or in any form including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil and oily mixtures or with oil storage container greater than 5,000 gallons.

Project Manager
Pepper Ranch | Collier County | Immokalee, FL

Pepper Ranch Cattle Dip Vat, Collier County, Florida: Conducted a Limited Phase II Environmental Assessment for the +/- 2,500-acre Pepper Ranch prior to a real estate transaction. The objective of the Limited Phase II Environmental Assessment was to address the recognized environmental concerns; developed a Site Assessment Report and Remedial Action Plan (SAR/RAP) on behalf of the owner, conducted a Source Removal and submitted a report to the FDEP. A Restrictive Covenant was submitted and an Institutional Control was placed on the property for Collier County.

Project Engineer
Anadarko Petroleum | Felda, FL

CRA is contracted with Anadarko Petroleum Corporation for weekly operation, maintenance and groundwater monitoring of the new remediation system for their former oil wells located at Tank Battery 32 in Felda, Florida. In addition, CRA monitors the former oil well production areas Tank Battery 30-3 and West Felda. CRA works alongside the FDEP, EPA, and the Southwest Florida Water Management District for the required regulatory framework and has a comprehensive plan of making the system more efficient. CRA monitors the progress of the site remediation and continues to evaluate site conditions by sampling and analysis. In addition, CRA is in the process of further assessment for the development of a new remediation system on the West Felda and Section 30-3 sites.

Phase I & Phase II Environmental Assessments:

- **Naples:** Conducted Phase I and II ESA's in Naples including the Caterpillar Inc., Temple Citrus Orange Grove, Orange Tree Utility.

Roxanne L. Gause
Environmental Engineer

- **Fort Myers:** Conducted Phase I and II ESA's in Cape Coral including the Industrial site on Towne Lake Dr., Kmart Plaza.
- **Cape Coral:** Conducted Phase I and II ESA's in Cape Coral including the Gulf Plaza Shopping Center Plaza, Milton Street Plaza, residential properties prior to development of the Midpoint Center, Cape Coral Boat Club, gasoline stations on Del Prado and Cape Coral Boulevard, a golf driving range on Pine Island Road.

Residential Developments | Various Locations

Conducted Phase I and Phase II Environmental Assessments, Source Removal activities and Site Assessment Reports for major home builders on large tracts of land prior to residential developments.

Project Manager

Five Collier County Underground Storage Tanks | Collier County, FL

Conducted Tank Closure Assessments for the removal and replacement of four emergency generator underground diesel storage tanks and one underground gasoline storage tank (USTs) and dispenser. The five USTs ranged from 3,000-gallons to 10,000-gallons and were located in the city of Naples, the City of Immokalee at the Collier County Immokalee Jail Center and Port of the Isles development in southern Collier County. Following the tank closures, four of the five tank projects were replaced with new USTs.

Project Manager

Bayshore Agency Gateway Triangle | Collier County, FL

Conducted the Florida State required Tank Closure and Interim Source Removal for the former Hubert's Welding & Repair gasoline station. Following the removal of the three underground storage tanks and hydraulic lift, a Site Assessment Report was conducted and an SRCO was granted by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Work history

October 2013 - present	GHD (formerly Conestoga-Rovers & Associates), Fort Myers, FL
2007 - 2013	HSA, a Division of Conestoga-Rovers & Associates, Fort Myers, FL
1993 - 2007	Ardaman & Associates, Fort Myers, FL
1992 - 1993	South District Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Fort Myers, FL

Other related areas of interest

Recognized (Certifications/Trainings)

- Neutral Evaluator: Florida, 2008
- Registered Professional Engineer, Florida (53261), 1998
- Engineer Intern, 1991
- State of Florida Licensed Asbestos Consultant, (00046)
- OSHA 40-hour Hazardous Waste Worker, Refresher, 2007
- OSHA 8-hour Hazardous Waste Supervisor, 1994

Awards

- Florida Engineering Society : Engineer of the Year

Nicholas Albergo, DEE, PE

Senior Engineer

Qualified (Education): Ph.D. Candidate - Chemical Engineering (Admitted 08/05), Master of Science – Civil Engineering 08/86, Bachelor of Science - Engineering Science 08/86,

Connected (Professional Affiliations): Professional Engineer (Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, New Jersey), Professor – Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of South Florida, ASTM E50.02 Vice Chair on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management and Corrective Action, Certified Florida Circuit Civil Mediator, Arbitrator – American Arbitration Association Roster of Neutrals, Certified Florida DFS Neutral Evaluator, American Academy of Environmental Engineers – Diplomate, American Academy of Water Resources Engineers – Founding Diplomate, American College of Forensic Engineers - Fellow

Professional Summary: Nick Albergo was the founder and CEO of HSA Engineers & Scientists, a Florida-based engineering consulting firm that he successfully grew to more than 300 professionals spread throughout fifteen offices. The firm was sold to GHD in 2013. He has had a distinguished career as an inventor, as the author of over 185 professional publications, and as the founder and Keynote Speaker for the Florida Remediation Conference on Innovative Remedial Technologies which, for the past 20 years, attracts greater than 400 professionals annually. He has shaped the rules and regulations that are now in common use throughout the United States, as one of the primary authors of the ASTM E 1527, 1528 and E 1903 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments. He also co-authored the statutes for the State of Florida's Dry cleaning Solvent Clean-up Program, and assisted the State with the development of the regulations and the training of staff. Finally, he assisted the Governmental Accounting Standards Board in their development of Statement No. 49, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations. Beyond his domestic accomplishments, he is also a sought after lecturer abroad, working as a technical trainer for Governments, the World Bank and United Nations.

Areas of Expertise environmental / geotechnical / chemical engineering including landfill design, environmental site assessment and remedial design, advanced hydrogeology, geochemistry, contaminant fate and transport, risk assessment, water/wastewater quality/treatment design, regulatory compliance, waste characterization, storm water management, ground subsidence and structural settlement evaluation.

EXPERIENCE

Chemical/Environmental Engineering

Nick's chemical/environmental experience is well established and includes contamination assessment, degradation and migration analysis, water/wastewater treatment and permitting, and soil & groundwater remedial strategy and design, specifically in the areas pertaining to heavy metals and recalcitrant compounds including, chlorinated solvents, pesticides and explosives.

Regulatory Compliance

- Evaluation of facility activities with respect to processes and waste streams
- Evaluation of compliance with deadlines established through applicable permits
- Cross program compliance analysis
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of in-place environmental management systems
- Assessment of risks from regulated and unregulated materials and practices
- Analysis of new requirements or regulations
- Process or waste management changes
- Surface water and stormwater compliance

Storm water Compliance

- Completing and submitting storm water and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit applications, modifications, and termination forms
- Conducting site inspections and reviewing existing BMPs
- Measuring and calculating berm containment measurements and calculations
- Evaluating surface water flow directions, drainage systems, and structural controls
- Setting up storm water analytical sampling programs
- Completing Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and state-required annual reports
- Installing and constructing drainage flow systems, oil/water separators, absorbent drain filters, continuous-pour berms, and covered drum storage areas
- Preparing final Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) documentation and delivery
- Preparing of Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans for oil and gas clients

- Storm water training

CERCLA/RCRA Experience

Nick has **extensive CERCLA / DOD and BRAC experience at sites where numerous Areas of Concern (AOCs) were investigated and evaluated during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI / FS) phase, as well as similar experience at RCRA sites involving managing the complete corrective action process from the RFA / RFI, through the CMS / CMI, and including numerous instances where interim/ stabilization measures were implemented to prevent or minimize the further spread of contamination.** He has also conducted numerous facility inspections geared towards compliance with major regulatory frameworks such as RCRA and TSCA.

Geotechnical Engineering

For over 30 years, Nick has been consulting for domestic and international clients in the areas of environmental and geotechnical engineering, including geotechnical/geological/geophysical and forensic studies for the presence of, and potential for, sinkhole activity in karst regions. In addition, he provides opinions for studies involving the presence of detrimental soil or geotechnical conditions, which have or may affect existing structures. His versatile experience also includes his assistance in many structural damage assessments pertaining to natural catastrophic events (*i.e.,* hurricane, tornado, flood, etc.).

Expert Witness

Nick has been previously qualified as an expert in the fields of environmental and chemical engineering, engineering geology, forensic analysis, facility operations, environmental site assessment, waste characterization, storm water management soil assessment, transport, fate and migration of contaminants and fugitive emissions, risk analysis, and remedial design and performance. Both his academic and professional experience also includes substantial training in the fields of biology and chemistry.

He has served as an expert during jury and non-jury trials, within State, Federal and international court systems, and has represented plaintiffs and defendants evenly. He has also assisted counsel with *Daubert* challenges to the admissibility of expert testimony based on Fed. R. Evid. 702, where he has provided support or expert testimony regarding a factors analysis including: 1) Was it subjected to peer-reviewed publication? 2) Does it have a known or knowable error rate? 3) Is it generally accepted in the relevant scientific field? And 4) Has it been tested or is it testable?

His strengths as an expert witness include: credibility, ability to articulate, sincerity, authoritativeness, correctness, common sense, wisdom, invulnerability, professional manner, and an ability to be a problem solver. He speaks in a language that is understandable to the judge and jury. In summary, he has an outstanding reputation as a "street smart" scientist with a strong theoretical background. His hands-on expertise gained through experience and training, has afforded counsel and their clients with a persuasive advantage in cases involving the *application* of principles, as opposed to many academics that merely offer an *explanation* of principles. He always remains cognizant of the importance of satisfying the primary objectives of assisting the judge and jury's understanding of the case, and presenting an opinion that determines the verdict.

In offering an opinion, he traditionally performs several separate functions as follows: (i) establish the facts by studying available documentation, and determine technical information of relevance; (ii) interpret the facts so as to provide a technical basis for the case; (iii) define the "standard of care" which should be exercised by professionals in the field; and (iv) comment on the opposing expert's facts and opinions through an "intelligence" effort.

National/International Training/Consulting

Technical Trainer – *Environmental Regulatory Framework Development / Environmental Assessment / Compliance / Closure,* **Doha, Qatar,** February 2015

Pesticide Expert – **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**, *Civil War Bombing Site*, Hargeisa, Somalia, April 2014

Nation-wide Technical Trainer – **Distinguished Speaker Series – American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE),** *Environmental Assessment/Due Diligence,* October, 2013 and 2014

Guest Professor - **Jiangxi Academy of Environmental Sciences**, *Environmental Regulatory Framework Development/Risk Assessment*, Nanjuang, China, October, 2013

Nation-wide Technical Trainer – **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development,** *Environmental Assessment/Due Diligence,* September, 2013

Technical Trainer – **Panama Canal Authority,** *Environmental Assessment / Compliance / Closure,* Panama City, June, 2013

Guest Lecturer – **Vietnam Environment**

Nicholas Albergo, DEE, PE
Senior Engineer

Administration, *Toxic Sites Identification Program*, July 2012

Guest Lecturer – **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**, *Toxic Sites Identification Program*, July 2012

Country-wide Technical Trainer – **Indonesia State Ministry of Environment,** *Environmental Regulatory Framework Development / Environmental Assessment / Compliance / Closure,* Jakarta, Sumatra, October, 2010

ASTM Environmental Site Assessment Training

Primary Author & Trainer - **ASTM** Environmental Assessment Standard E 1527 & E 1528, Philadelphia, Pa., 4/94, 10/97, 9/05, 3/07 & 4/08, Tampa, Fl., 11/94, 10/95, 1/96, 2/98, 2/99, 3/01, 12/02 & 12/03, 11/04, 11/05; Orlando, Fl., 1/97, 1/07, 4/08, 4/09 & 11/11; Atlanta, Ga., 2/95, 4/99, 11/00, 9/01, 4/03, 2/04, 5/05, 5/07, 5/08, 4/11, 4/14 Butte, Mn., 4/95; Dayton, OH., 8/95; Chicago, Ill., 9/96, 6/98, 10/99, 10/00, 9/02, 10/03, 5/04, 9/05, 5/10, 10/11, 6/12, 5/14, 10/14; Memphis TN., 2/97; Myrtle Beach, SC., 3/97; Cincinnati, OH., 4/97, 9/98 & 9/07; San Francisco CA., 7/98; Ft. Lauderdale, Fl. 10/13, 12/00, 11/07 & 10/13; San Juan P.R. 10/02, 11/03, 4/05 & 3/07; Los Angeles, Ca 5/04, Honolulu, HI 9/03; New Orleans, La. 11/03, 4/09, 11/12; 5/14 & 5/15, Harrisburg, Pa. 4/05, 4/06, Pittsburgh, Pa. 5/06, Wichita, Ks. 12/05, Oklahoma City, Ok. 3/06, Little Rock, Ar 3/06, 10/06 & 2/07, Fayetteville, Ar 3/06; Washington DC 4/06, New York City 5/06, Valdosta, Ga 8/06, Boston, Ms 9/06, Las Vegas, Nv 10/06, 10/09, 9/13, 11/14; Columbus OH 10/06, 12/06 & 9/08, Denver Co 11/06, Indianapolis, In 12/06, Cleveland, OH 1/07 & 2/08, St. Louis, Mo. 4/07, Baltimore, Ma. 5/07 & 4/08, Norfolk, Va. 9/08, and Jakarta, Indonesia 10/10.

Technical Task Group Leader & Trainer - **ASTM** Environmental Assessments: Phase II E 1903-02/11, Chicago, Ill., 9/02, 10/03, 6/12, 10/14, San Juan, P.R., 11/03 & 4/05, New Orleans, La., 11/03, 11/12; Ft. Lauderdale, Fl. 10/13, Atlanta, Ga., 2/04, 5/08, 4/11, 4/14 Los Angeles, Ca 5/04, Harrisburg, Pa. 4/05, 4/06, Philadelphia, Pa. 9/05 & 4/08, Pittsburgh, Pa. 5/06, Wichita, Ks. 12/05, Oklahoma City, Ok. 3/06, Little Rock, Ar 3/06, 10/06 & 2/07, Fayetteville, Ar 3/06; Washington DC 4/06, Valdosta Ga 8/06, Indianapolis In 12/06, Cleveland, OH 1/07 & 2/08, Columbus, OH 9/08, St. Louis, Mo. 4/07, Baltimore, Ma. 5/07 & 4/08, Cincinnati, OH 9/07, Norfolk, Va. 9/08, Jakarta, Indonesia, 10/10, Orlando, Fl., 11/11, Chicago, IL 06/5, 06/06 & 06/07/12, New Orleans, LA, 11/06, 11/07 & 11/08 & 9/12; Las Vegas, NV 11/14.

Professor

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of South Florida

Work history

1983 - 1985	Staff Engineering Technician, United States Army Corps of Engineers
1985 – 1988	Project Engineer, Delta Engineering
1988 – 1989	Director of Environmental Services, McClymont & Rak Engineers, Inc.
1989 – 2013	President & CEO, HSA Engineers & Scientists
2013 – Present	Senior Engineer, GHD

Nicholas Albergo, DEE, PE
Senior Engineer

Other related areas of interest

Recognized (Certifications/Trainings)

- Neutral Evaluator: Florida, 2014
- Certified Florida Circuit Civil Mediator 2015
- Arbitrator – American Arbitration Association Roster of Neutrals, 2009
- ASTM E50.02 Vice Chair on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management and Corrective Action
- American Society of Civil Engineers Distinguished Speaker Webinar Series
- Supreme Court of Florida Guardian Ad Litem Appointee, 2001

Awards

- 1995 Small Business of the Year - Tampa Bay
- 2009 **EBJ Gold Metal** - Business Achievement ($20M - $100M) C&E Firms
- 2007, 2009-12' **Inc. Magazine** (Fastest growing private firms in America)
- 2009 & 2011 **Florida Trend** Best Midsized Companies to Work For
- 2008 **EBJ/CE News** Best Environmental Service Firms to Work For
- 2007, 2010-12' **ZweigWhite Hot Firm** (200 Fastest-Growing A/E/P & Environmental Consulting Firms (98% Revenue Growth in Past 3 years)
- **Suncoast Fast 50** (Fastest Growing Publicly and Privately Held Technology-Related Companies #50 - 11', #35 – 98', #25 – 97', #24 – 96', #13 – 95
- #285 - 1995 **National 500 Technology** List
- Member of the University of South Florida President's Council
- 2014 USF Alumni Fast 50

Patents

- Apparatus for Utilization in Subsurface Bioremediation - *U.S. Patent #5,133,625*

Affiliations

- University of South Florida Academy of Inventors
- Blacksmith Institute – Technical Advisory Board
- National Groundwater Association Brownfields Task Force
- Council of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (Committee on Prof. Registration - Exam Questions)
- American Society of Civil Engineers & American Water Works Association - Technical Paper Reviewer
- American Academy of Water Resources Engineers - Water Policy/Management/Law
- National Registry of Environmental Professionals/National Society of Professional Engineers
- National Groundwater Association/Association of Groundwater Scientists and Engineers
- The Environmental Manager's Compliance Advisor – Board of Experts
- BLR National Environmental Advisory Board – Board of Experts

Published Refereed Papers

Diffuse Anthropogenic Pollution and its Potential Affect on Brownfield Development and the Landowner Liability Protections to CERCLA, N. Albergo, Environmental Practice - Journal of the National Association of Environmental Professionals, Volume 11, No. 3, September 2009

AAI and the Necessity for an Opinion regarding Additional Investigation as Part of the Performance of an ASTM E1527-05 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, N. Albergo, Journal of Environmental Engineering, Volume 132, No. 12, December 2006

New and Improved Site Assessment Standard, N. Albergo, ASTM Standardization News, Volume 29, No 3, March 2001

Year 2000: Are You Ready? N. Albergo, Civil Engineering, Volume 68, No. 9, September 1998

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Aromatic Solvent Bioreclamation in a Highly Anaerobic Aquifer, R.E. Moon and N. Albergo, in Applied Bioremediation of Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Battelle Press, 1995, R.E. Hinchee, J.A. Kittel and H.J. Reisinger Eds.

Nonequilibrium Sorption: The Achilles Heal of Groundwater Remediation, N. Albergo, Environmental Resources Expo '95, Conference Proceedings, Orlando, Florida, June 1995

DNAPL Assessment and Site Restoration: A Technology Update, N. Albergo, Environmental Resources Conference '94 Proceedings, Orlando, Florida, May 1994

Analytical Technology Development Raises Serious Questions For The Environmental Profession, N. Albergo, Journal of Environmental Engineering, Volume 120, No. 2, March/April 1994

Defensive Engineering Can Be Dangerous, N. Albergo, Civil Engineering, Volume 62, No. 10, October 1992

Biomedical Waste: How Can It Be Controlled? N. Albergo, W.E. Lee, 1991 Association of Engineering Geologists National Conference Proceedings, Chicago, Illinois, October 1991

Risk Assessment Concerns in the Utilization of Engineered Organisms in Bioremediation, N. Albergo, W.E. Lee, 1991 Association of Engineering Geologists National Conference Proceedings, Chicago, Illinois, October 1991

Risk Assessment Concerns in the Utilization of Engineered Organisms in Bioremediation, N. Albergo, W.E. Lee, 1991 ASCE National Conference Proceedings on Environmental Engineering, Reno, Nevada, July 1991

Biomedical Waste: How Can It Be Controlled? W.E. Lee, N. Albergo, Proceedings of the Haztech Canada International Conference, Toronto, Ontario 1990

Site Remediation Via In-Situ Bioremediation, W.E. Lee, N. Albergo, P. Hildebrand, Proceedings of the Haztech Canada International Conference, Toronto, Ontario 1990

Innovative Technologies for the Investigation of Hazardous Waste Sites, N. Albergo, P. Hildebrand, W.E. Lee, Proceedings of the Haztech Canada International Conference, Toronto, Ontario/Edmonton, Alberta, 1989; and Proceedings of the United States Hazwaste Symposium, Chicago, 1989

On-Site Solutions to Waste Management Through Bioremediation, N. Albergo, W.E. Lee, Proceedings of the Haztech Canada Int. Conf., Toronto, Ontario/Edmonton, Alberta, 1989; and Proceedings of the United States Hazwaste Symposium, Chicago, 1989

Anaerobic Fixed Film, Plug Flow Reactors for Dissimilatory Nitrate Reduction of Munitions Waste, N. Albergo, University of South Florida - Thesis, 1986

Papers Presented and Published in Conference Proceedings or Industry Journals

What the Heck is a "Controlled Recognized Environmental Condition?", N. Albergo, The Florida Specifier, Volume 36, No. 11, March 2014

AAI and the necessity for an opinion regarding additional investigation as part of the performance of an ASTM E 1527-05 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, N. Albergo and A. Chatham, Florida Engineering Society Journal, September 2010

Diffuse Anthropogenic Pollution and its Potential affect on Brownfields Development and the Landowner Liability Protections to CERCLA, N. Albergo and R. Gause, Florida Engineering Society Journal, September 2010

Continuing Obligations: Beyond All Appropriate Inquires, N. Albergo and S. Folsom, Florida Engineering Society Journal, September 2010

The Re-birth of the ASTM E 1903 Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Standard, N. Albergo and B. Moore, Florida Engineering Society Journal, September 2010

Environmental Due Diligence Training, Entering the World of Social facilitated eLearning, N. Albergo and J. Huntress, Florida Engineering Society Journal, September 2010

Federal Rule revisions will enhance experts contribution, requests for discovery, N. Albergo, The Florida Specifier, Volume 32, No. 3, March 2010

Diffuse Anthropogenic Pollution and its Potential affect on Brownfields Development and the Landowner Liability Protections to CERCLA, N. Albergo, The Florida Specifier, Volume 30, No. 9, September 2008

The Re-birth of the ASTM E 1903-07 Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Standard, N. Albergo, The Environmental and Land Use Law Section Reporter, Volume XXIX, No. 2, April 2008

The Re-birth of the ASTM Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Standard, N. Albergo, The Florida Specifier, Volume 29, No. 8, August 2007

ESA Rules: Explored and Explained (Part 2), N. Albergo, Environmental Protection , Volume 17, No. 9, November/December 2006

ESA Rules: Plain English Version (Part 1), N. Albergo, Environmental Protection , Volume 17, No. 8, October 2006

AAI and the necessity for an opinion regarding additional investigation as part of the performance of an ASTM Phase I ESA, N. Albergo, The Florida Specifier, Volume 28, No. 5, May 2006

Negotiators Finalize Consensus to Procedures for "All Appropriate Inquiry," Part 4, N. Albergo, Lawyer, The

Hillsborough County Bar Association, Volume 14, No. 8, May 2004

Negotiators Finalize Consensus to Procedures for "All Appropriate Inquiry," Part 3, N. Albergo, Lawyer, The Hillsborough County Bar Association, Volume 14, No. 7, April 2004

Negotiators Finalize Consensus to Procedures for "All Appropriate Inquiry," Part 2, N. Albergo, Lawyer, The Hillsborough County Bar Association, Volume 14, No. 6, March 2004

The Death of an Industry, N. Albergo, The Florida Specifier, Volume 26, No. 3, March 2004

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Nicholas Albergo, DEE, PE
Senior Engineer

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Painting a picture of Site Investigations: Paint Plants, W.E. Lee, N. Albergo, Florida Environments, May 1991

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Potential Sources of Contamination: Dry cleaning Operations, W.E. Lee, N. Albergo, Florida Environments, April 1991.

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Presentations

Conference Chair (1995 – Current) **Florida Remediation Conference**: Orlando, Florida

Primary Author & Trainer - **ASTM** Environmental Assessment Standard E 1527 & E 1528 – 1993 - current

Technical Task Group Leader & Trainer - **ASTM** Environmental Assessments: Phase II E 1903-02 – 2002 - current

Conference Moderator – **Annual Southeast Brownfields Association Conference**, CRECs, Orlando, Florida, October 30, 2014

Guest Lecturer – **NGWA,** *International Water Challenges,* Denver, May 4-7, 2014

Guest Lecturer – **Florida Water Law & Policy,** *Global Water Challenges,* Orlando, February 6-7, 2014

Guest Lecturer – **Annual Conference of the Florida Brownfields Association**, *The Role of Continuing Obligations in Due Diligence*, Palm Beach, Florida, October 28-30, 2013

Nicholas Albergo, DEE, PE
Senior Engineer

Guest Speaker – **Annual Conference of the Florida Association of Environmental Professionals**, *Water Wars and Lessons for Florida Engineers*, September 11-13, 2013

Guest Speaker – **Annual Conference of the American Society of Civil Engineers**, *The State of Water Resources Around the World and Lessons for Florida Engineers*, July 11-13, 2013

Guest Speaker - **Symposium on ASIA-USA Partnership Opportunities (SAUPO)**, *Providing Engineering Services in the Asian Market*, Atlanta, Georgia, April 19, 2013

Guest Lecturer – **Annual Conference of the National Association of Environmental Professionals,** *Using Technology to Sustainably Manage Water Quality*, Los Angeles, April 3, 2013

Guest Lecturer - **Association of Environmental Engineering and Science Professors** (**AEESP**), Education and Research Conference, Integrating Sustainability into Engineering Practice, July 12, 2011

Guest Speaker – **4th National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration,** *Water Quality Nutrients, Contaminants and Sustainable Sediment Management Session*, Baltimore, Maryland, August 3, 2011

Guest Lecturer – **Water, Energy & Climate Change**, October 21-22, 2010

Program Chair – **Florida Water Quality Regulation Conference – EPA's Numeric Nutrient Standards from all Perspectives,** Tampa, Florida June, 2010

Guest Speaker - **Florida Engineering Society** "Lunch & Learn" Webinar Series: Excelling as an Expert Witness – Tips and Strategies from a Technical Perspective, September 9, 2009

Beyond All Appropriate Inquiry – ASTM Update and Status of the ASTM E 1903 Phase II Standard, August 18, 2009

Guest Speaker – **Brownfields 2008**: Urban Soil Risks & Common Contaminants: Things to Understand as a New Owner or User

Trainer – **Florida Environmental Assessors Association, Inc**. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, November 5-6, 2007

Technical Liaison – **Governmental Accounting Standards Board**: Statement No. 49, Publication No. 260-A. Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations, November 2006

Guest Speaker - **The Florida Bar**: Environmental and Land Use Law Section: *"Knowing me, Knowing You: The Practical Impacts of All Appropriate Inquiry to Real Estate Transactions,"* Amelia Island, Florida, August 2006
Notifying Third Parties about Contamination in Florida: Ethical and Practical Challenges – What's Required? What's in the Pipeline? Financial Disclosures? Ponte Vedra, August 2010

Guest Lecturer – **Eminent Domain Super Conference**: Environmental Law Overview and Update, Tampa, Florida, October 2004

Guest Speaker - **The Florida Bar**: Environmental & Land Use Law Section: *Changes to the Innocent Purchaser/All Appropriate Inquiry Regulatory Framework*, Orlando, Fl, March 2004

Guest Lecturer – **U. S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IV**: Small Business Liability Relief & Brownfields Revitalization Act, ASTM Phase I and Phase II, Atlanta, Georgia, February 2004

Guest Speaker - **The Florida Bar**: Environmental and Land Use Law Section: *New Regulatory Trends and options for Environmental Data Assessment*, Tampa, Florida, November 2003

Guest Lecturer - **Florida Department of Environmental Protection**: *DNAPL Fate, Migration and Degradation*; Tallahassee, Florida, October, 1994; Daytona Beach, Florida, October, 1996

Technical Session Chairman - Environmental Resources Expo '96: *Innovative Technologies for Site Remediation*, Orlando, Florida, May 1996

Technical Session Chairman - Florida Environmental Expo '95: *Site Remediation*, Tampa, Florida, September 1995

Guest Speaker - **National Assoc. of Legal Assts**: *Risk Assessment*, Tampa, Florida, May, 1995

Presenter - **In Situ and On-Site Bioreclamation: *The Third International Symposium***,
San Diego, California, April 1995

Technical Session Chairman - Florida Environmental Expo '94: *Update -*
RCRA Corrective Actions, Tampa, Florida, October 1994

Guest Speaker - **The Florida Bar**: Environmental and Land Use Law Section: *DNAPL Assessment and Site Restoration - A Technology Update*, Orlando, Florida, May

1994

Technical Session Chairman - Environmental Resources Conference '94, Florida Environmental Expo '93, Tampa, Florida, October 1993

Technical Session Chairman - 34th Annual Association of Engineering Geologists Meeting: *Biomedical Waste: How Can It Be Controlled?*, Chicago, Illinois, October 1991

Guest Speaker - **ASCE National Conference on Environmental Engineering**: *Risk Assessment Concerns in the Utilization of Engineered Organisms in Bioremediation*, Reno, Nevada, April, 1991

Keynote Speaker - 1990 Environmental Control/Hazardous Waste Management Conference, Toronto, Ontario, May 1990

Timber Creek
4613-4641 DANIELS PKWY
Fort Myers, FL 33913

Inquiry Number: 4432397.2s
October 07, 2015

The EDR Radius Map™ Report

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

4613-4641 DANIELS PKWY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	26.5773000 - 26° 34' 38.28"
Longitude (West):	81.7281000 - 81° 43' 41.16"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 17
UTM X (Meters):	427490.8
UTM Y (Meters):	2939659.5
Elevation:	24 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	5652574 ALVA SW, FL
Version Date:	2012
West Map:	5652666 FORT MYERS SE, FL
Version Date:	2012

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY IN THIS REPORT

Portions of Photo from:	20100428
Source:	USDA

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property Address:
4613-4641 DANIELS PKWY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

Click on Map ID to see full detail.

MAP ID	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	RELATIVE ELEVATION	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
A1		11556 LAKE CYPRESS	EDR US Hist Cleaners	Higher	280, 0.053, WNW
A2		11452 LAKE CYPRESS	EDR US Hist Auto Stat	Higher	396, 0.075, WNW
B3	JETPORT SUBSTATION	13577 DANIELS DR	RCRA-CESQG	Higher	1151, 0.218, SSW
B4	JETPORT SUBSTATION	13577 DANIELS DR	FINDS	Higher	1151, 0.218, SSW
5		13213 HIGHLAND CHAS	EDR US Hist Auto Stat	Higher	1416, 0.268, NW
6		11050 LAKELAND CIR	EDR US Hist Auto Stat	Higher	2105, 0.399, NW
7	LEE CNTY-GATEWAY WWT	13240 GRIFFIN DR	AST	Higher	2296, 0.435, WSW
8	LEE COUNTY ESA - GRI	GRIFFIN DR./SR 82	SWF/LF	Higher	2402, 0.455, NNW

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL ..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL ..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ..... Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL ..... National Priority List Deletions

Federal CERCLIS list

FEDERAL FACILITY ..... Federal Facility Site Information listing
CERCLIS ..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP ..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS ..... Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF ..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG ..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG ..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS ..... Land Use Control Information System
US ENG CONTROLS ..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL ..... Sites with Institutional Controls

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal ERNS list

ERNS..... Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

SHWS..... Florida's State-Funded Action Sites

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST..... Petroleum Contamination Detail Report
LAST..... Leaking Aboveground Storage Tank Listing
INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

FEMA UST..... Underground Storage Tank Listing
FF TANKS..... Federal Facilities Listing
UST..... Storage Tank Facility Information
INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
TANKS..... Storage Tank Facility List

State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries

ENG CONTROLS..... Institutional Controls Registry
INST CONTROL..... Institutional Controls Registry

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Sites
INDIAN VCP..... Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

State and tribal Brownfields sites

BROWNFIELDS..... Brownfields Sites Database

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS..... A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

SWRCY..... Recycling Centers
INDIAN ODI..... Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
DEBRIS REGION 9..... Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
ODI..... Open Dump Inventory

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL..... National Clandestine Laboratory Register
PRIORITYCLEANERS..... Priority Ranking List

FI Sites ..... Sites List
US CDL ..... Clandestine Drug Labs

Local Land Records

LIENS 2 ..... CERCLA Lien Information

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS ..... Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
SPILLS ..... Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents
SPILLS 90 ..... SPILLS 90 data from FirstSearch
SPILLS 80 ..... SPILLS 80 data from FirstSearch

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR ..... RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated
FUDS ..... Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD ..... Department of Defense Sites
SCRD DRYCLEANERS ..... State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
US FIN ASSUR ..... Financial Assurance Information
EPA WATCH LIST ..... EPA WATCH LIST
2020 COR ACTION ..... 2020 Corrective Action Program List
TSCA ..... Toxic Substances Control Act
TRIS ..... Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
SSTS ..... Section 7 Tracking Systems
ROD ..... Records Of Decision
RMP ..... Risk Management Plans
RAATS ..... RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
PRP ..... Potentially Responsible Parties
PADS ..... PCB Activity Database System
ICIS ..... Integrated Compliance Information System
FTTS ..... FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
MLTS ..... Material Licensing Tracking System
COAL ASH DOE ..... Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data
COAL ASH EPA ..... Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
PCB TRANSFORMER ..... PCB Transformer Registration Database
RADINFO ..... Radiation Information Database
HIST FTTS ..... FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
DOT OPS ..... Incident and Accident Data
CONSENT ..... Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
INDIAN RESERV ..... Indian Reservations
UMTRA ..... Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
LEAD SMELTERS ..... Lead Smelter Sites
US AIRS ..... Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem
US MINES ..... Mines Master Index File
AIRS ..... Permitted Facilities Listing
CLEANUP SITES ..... DEP Cleanup Sites - Contamination Locator Map Listing
DEDB ..... Ethylene Dibromide Database Results
DRYCLEANERS ..... Drycleaning Facilities
DWM CONTAM ..... DWM CONTAMINATED SITES
Financial Assurance ..... Financial Assurance Information Listing
FL Cattle Dip. Vats ..... Cattle Dipping Vats
RESP PARTY ..... Responsible Party Sites Listing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SITE INV SITES..... Site Investigation Section Sites Listing
TIER 2..... Tier 2 Facility Listing
UIC..... Underground Injection Wells Database Listing
NPDES..... Wastewater Facility Regulation Database

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP..... EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA HWS..... Recovered Government Archive State Hazardous Waste Facilities List
RGA LF..... Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List
RGA LUST..... Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.
Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-CESQG: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

A review of the RCRA-CESQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 06/09/2015 has revealed that there is 1 RCRA-CESQG site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JETPORT SUBSTATION	13577 DANIELS DR	SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.218 mi.)	B3	8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF: The Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. The data come from the Department of Environmental Protection's Facility Directory (Solid Waste Facilities).

A review of the SWF/LF list, as provided by EDR, and dated 07/21/2015 has revealed that there is 1 SWF/LF site within approximately 0.75 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
LEE COUNTY ESA - GRI Facility-Site Id: 98008 Class Status: PROPOSED (P)	GRIFFIN DR./SR 82	NNW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.455 mi.)	8	12

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

AST: Shortly after the Sept 11 event, the DEP was instructed to remove the detail about some of the storage tank facilities in the state from their reports. Federal-owned facilities and bulk storage facilities are included in that set.

A review of the AST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 07/06/2015 has revealed that there is 1 AST site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
LEE CNTY-GATEWAY WWT Facility-Site Id: 9800767 Facility Status: OPEN Facility Status: OPEN	13240 GRIFFIN DR	WSW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.435 mi.)	7	10

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Other Ascertainable Records

FINDS: The Facility Index System contains both facility information and "pointers" to other sources of information that contain more detail. These include: RCRIS; Permit Compliance System (PCS); Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS); FATES (FIFRA [Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act] and TSCA Enforcement System, FTTS [FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System]; CERCLIS; DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes); Federal Underground Injection Control (FURS); Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS); Surface Impoundments (SIA); TSCA Chemicals in Commerce Information System (CICS); PADS; RCRA-J (medical waste transporters/disposers); TRIS; and TSCA. The source of this database is the U.S. EPA/NTIS.

A review of the FINDS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/18/2015 has revealed that there is 1 FINDS site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
JETPORT SUBSTATION	13577 DANIELS DR	SSW 1/8 - 1/4 (0.218 mi.)	B4	9

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

A review of the EDR US Hist Auto Stat list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there are 3 EDR US Hist Auto Stat sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
Not reported	11452 LAKE CYPRESS	WNW 0 - 1/8 (0.075 mi.)	A2	8
Not reported	13213 HIGHLAND CHAS	NW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.268 mi.)	5	10
Not reported	11050 LAKELAND CIR	NW 1/4 - 1/2 (0.399 mi.)	6	10

EDR US Hist Cleaners: EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

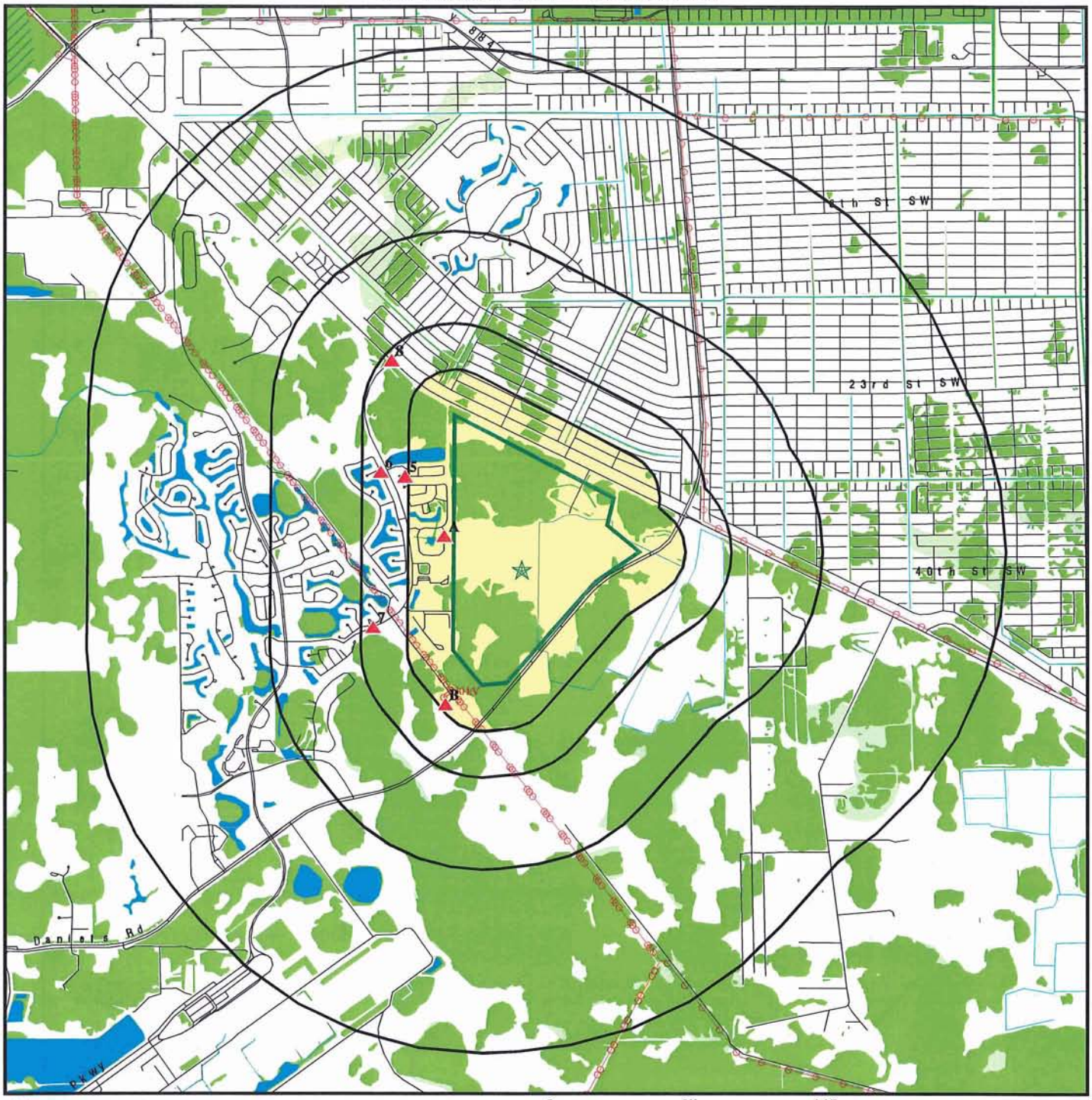
A review of the EDR US Hist Cleaners list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 EDR US Hist Cleaners site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Equal/Higher Elevation	Address	Direction / Distance	Map ID	Page
Not reported	11556 LAKE CYPRESS	WNW 0 - 1/8 (0.053 mi.)	A1	8

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There were no unmapped sites in this report.

OVERVIEW MAP - 4432397.2S



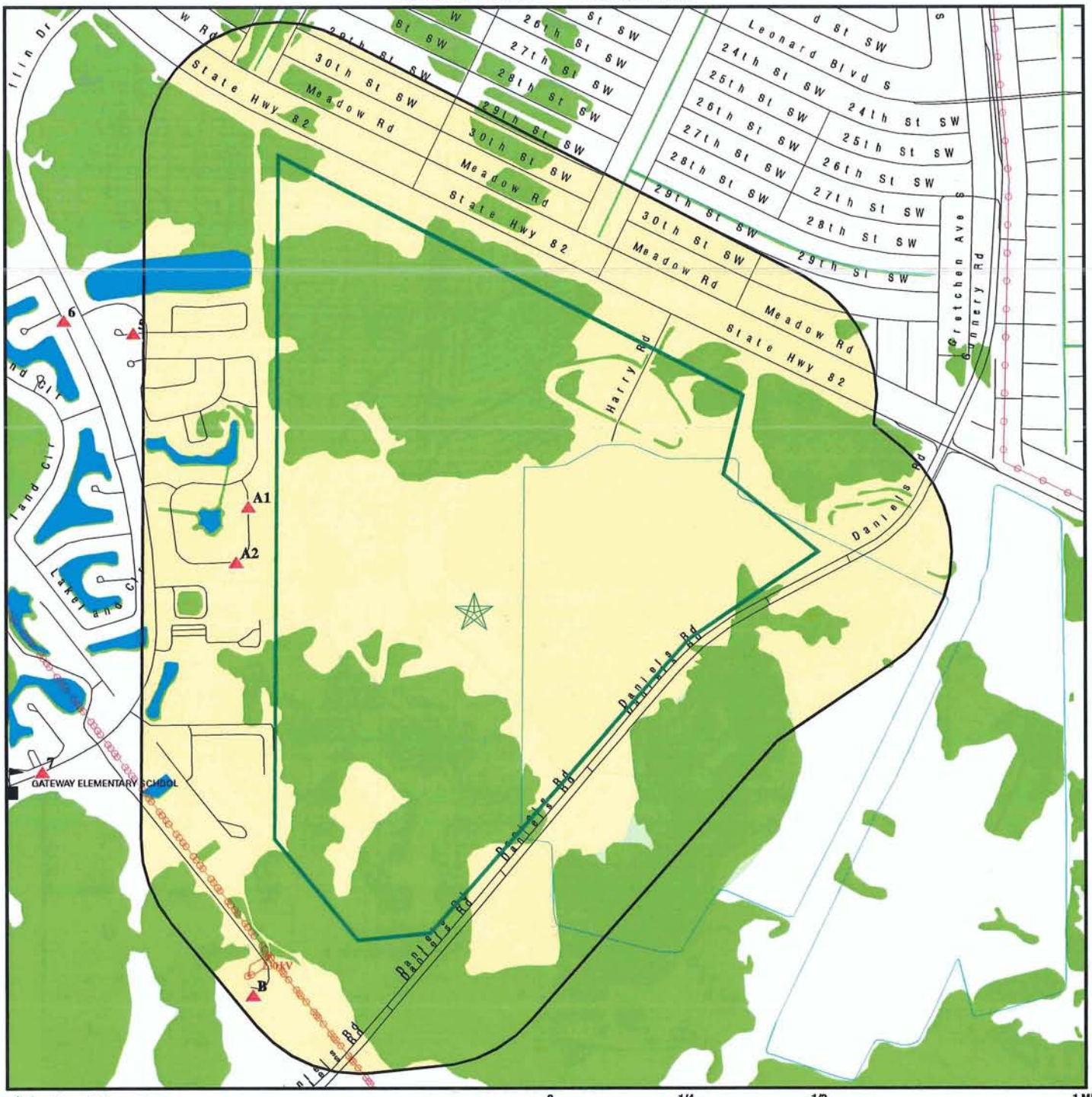
0 3/4 1 1/2 3 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Power transmission lines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory
- State Wetlands
- FL Brownfield

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Gatewood Tract	CLIENT: GHD
ADDRESS: 4613-4641 DANIELS PKWY Fort Myers FL 33913	CONTACT: Jaren Skinner
LAT/LONG: 26.5773 / 81.7281	INQUIRY #: 4432397.2s DATE: October 07, 2015 4:12 pm

DETAIL MAP - 4432397.2S



0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Power transmission lines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory
- State Wetlands
- FL Brownfield

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Gatewood Tract	CLIENT: GHD
ADDRESS: 4613-4641 DANIELS PKWY Fort Myers FL 33913	CONTACT: Jaren Skinner
LAT/LONG: 26.5773 / 81.7281	INQUIRY #: 4432397.2s DATE: October 07, 2015 4:14 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Federal NPL site list								
NPL	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
Proposed NPL	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
NPL LIENS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal Delisted NPL site list								
Delisted NPL	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal CERCLIS list								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
CERCLIS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List								
CERC-NFRAP	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list								
CORRACTS	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list								
RCRA-TSDF	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal RCRA generators list								
RCRA-LQG	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.500		0	1	0	NR	NR	1
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
LUCIS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS								
SHWS	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists								
SWF/LF	0.750		0	0	1	0	NR	1
State and tribal leaking storage tank lists								
LUST	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
LAST	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
FEMA UST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FF TANKS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
UST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AST	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
INDIAN UST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
TANKS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries								
ENG CONTROLS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INST CONTROL	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
State and tribal Brownfields sites								
BROWNFIELDS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
SWRCY	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
ODI	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US HIST CDL	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PRIORITYCLEANERS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
FI Sites	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
US CDL	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 80	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FUDS	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
DOD	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
2020 COR ACTION	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
TSCA	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ROD	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
RMP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PRP	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CONSENT	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIAN RESERV	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
UMTRA	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
LEAD SMELTERS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
US AIRS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
US MINES	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FINDS	0.250		0	1	NR	NR	NR	1
AIRS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
CLEANUP SITES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DEDB	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DWM CONTAM	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Financial Assurance	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FL Cattle Dip. Vats	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RESP PARTY	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SITE INV SITES	0.750		0	0	0	0	NR	0
TIER 2	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
UIC	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS								
EDR Exclusive Records								
EDR MGP	1.250		0	0	0	0	0	0
EDR US Hist Auto Stat	0.500		1	0	2	NR	NR	3
EDR US Hist Cleaners	0.500		1	0	0	NR	NR	1
EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES								
Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives								
RGA HWS	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
RGA LF	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RGA LUST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
- Totals --		0	2	2	4	0	0	8

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

A1
WNW
< 1/8
0.053 mi.
280 ft.

11556 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

Site 1 of 2 in cluster A

EDR US Hist Cleaners **1014978760**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

EDR Historical Cleaners:
Name: MGD CLEANERS INC
Year: 2007
Address: 11556 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP

Name: MGD CLEANERS INC
Year: 2008
Address: 11556 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP

A2
WNW
< 1/8
0.075 mi.
396 ft.

11452 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

Site 2 of 2 in cluster A

EDR US Hist Auto Stat **1015167074**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

EDR Historical Auto Stations:
Name: THE TRAVELING MECHANIC
Year: 2007
Address: 11452 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP

B3
SSW
1/8-1/4
0.218 mi.
1151 ft.

JETPORT SUBSTATION
13577 DANIELS DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33901

Site 1 of 2 in cluster B

RCRA-CESQG **1007201392**
FLR000098905

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

RCRA-CESQG:
Date form received by agency: 07/14/2003
Facility name: JETPORT SUBSTATION
Facility address: 13577 DANIELS DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33901
EPA ID: FLR000098905
Mailing address: UP THE GROVE LA ENV/WP8
WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33407
Contact: A W RUECKERT
Contact address: UP THE GROVE LA ENV/WP8
WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33407
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (561) 309-3101
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 04
Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates 1000 kg or less of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste; or generates 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates at any

JETPORT SUBSTATION (Continued) **1007201392**

time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:
Owner/operator name: FPL
Owner/operator address: 9250 W FLAGLER ST
MIAMI, FL 33174
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: 06/05/2003
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:
U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: No
Furnace exemption: No
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No

. Waste code: D008
. Waste name: LEAD

Violation Status: No violations found

B4 JETPORT SUBSTATION **FINDS 1007218095**
SSW 13577 DANIELS DR **N/A**
1/8-1/4 FORT MYERS, FL 33913
0.218 mi.
1151 ft. Site 2 of 2 in cluster B

Relative: Higher

Actual: 24 ft.

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110016736380

Environmental Interest/Information System
RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

Florida Environmental System Today Application (FIESTA) Data Maintenance (FDM) system maintains entity, environmental interest and

JETPORT SUBSTATION (Continued) **1007218095**

affiliation data for the State of Florida.

5
NW
1/4-1/2
0.268 mi.
1416 ft.

13213 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

EDR US Hist Auto Stat **1015207614**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

EDR Historical Auto Stations:

Name:	ACE AUTO REPAIR INC
Year:	2004
Address:	13213 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
Name:	ACE AUTO REPAIR INC
Year:	2005
Address:	13213 HIGHLAND CHASE PL

6
NW
1/4-1/2
0.399 mi.
2105 ft.

11050 LAKELAND CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

EDR US Hist Auto Stat **1015155152**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

EDR Historical Auto Stations:

Name:	BOSTON AUTOMOTIVE INC
Year:	2006
Address:	11050 LAKELAND CIR

7
WSW
1/4-1/2
0.435 mi.
2296 ft.

LEE CNTY-GATEWAY WWTP
13240 GRIFFIN DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

AST **A100251292**
N/A

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

AST:

Facility ID:	9800767
Facility Status:	OPEN
Type Description:	County Government
Facility Phone:	(239) 357-6486
DEP Contractor Own:	D
Region:	STATE
Positioning Method:	AGPS
Lat/Long (dms):	26 34 24 / 81 44 4

Owner:

Owner Id:	36261
Owner Name:	LEE CNTY BD OF COMMISSIONERS UTIL
Owner Address:	1500 MONROE ST 3RD FL
Owner Address 2:	ATTN: CHERYL CARBONE
Owner City,St,Zip:	FORT MYERS, FL 33901
Owner Contact:	TONY PELLICER | PELLICLA@LEEGOV.COM
Owner Phone:	(239) 479-8129

LEE CNTY-GATEWAY WWTP (Continued) **A100251292**

Tank Id: 1
Status: Removed
Status Date: 01-APR-1999
Install Date: 01-SEP-1991
Substance: Diesel-emergen generator
Content Description: Emerg Generator Diesel
Gallons: 1000
Tank Location: ABOVEGROUND

Tank Id: 2
Status: Removed
Status Date: 22-DEC-2014
Install Date: 01-APR-1999
Substance: Diesel-emergen generator
Content Description: Emerg Generator Diesel
Gallons: 1000
Tank Location: ABOVEGROUND

Tank Id: 3
Status: In service
Status Date: 01-APR-2010
Install Date: 01-APR-2010
Substance: Diesel-emergen generator
Content Description: Emerg Generator Diesel
Gallons: 6000
Tank Location: ABOVEGROUND

Construction:
Tank Id: 3
Construction Category: Primary Construction
Construction Description: Steel

Tank Id: 3
Construction Category: Overfill/Spill
Construction Description: Level gauges/alarms

Tank Id: 3
Construction Category: Secondary Containment
Construction Description: Double wall

Monitoring:
Tank ID: 3
Monitoring Description: Visual inspection of ASTs

Tank ID: 3
Monitoring Description: Monitor dbl wall tank space

Tank ID: 3
Monitoring Description: Automatic tank gauging - USTs

Piping:
Tank ID: 3
Piping Category: Primary Construction
Piping Description: Steel/galvanized metal

LEE CNTY-GATEWAY WWTP (Continued) **A100251292**

Click here for Florida Oculus:

8
NNW
1/4-1/2
0.455 mi.
2402 ft.

LEE COUNTY ESA - GRIFFIN DR./SR 82 SITE **SWF/LF** **S109688747**
GRIFFIN DR./SR 82 **N/A**
FORT MYERS, FL

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
24 ft.

SWF/LF:

Facility ID:	98008
District:	SD
Lat/Long:	26:35:31.5 / 81:44:28.2
Class Type:	910
Classification:	DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT SITE
Class Status:	PROPOSED (P)
Section:	Not reported
Township:	Not reported
Range:	Not reported
Responsible Authority Name:	Not reported
Responsible Authority Address:	Not reported
Responsible Authority City,St,Zip:	Not reported
Responsible Authority Phone:	Not reported
EMail Address1:	Not reported
EMail Address2:	Not reported
Site Supervisor Name:	Not reported
Site Supervisor Addr:	Not reported
Site Supervisor City/State/Zip:	Not reported
Site Supervisor Telephone:	Not reported
Land Owner Name:	Not reported
Land Owner Address:	Not reported
Land Owner City/State/Zip:	Not reported
Land Owner Telephone:	Not reported

Click here for Florida Oculus:

Count: 0 records.

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
		NO SITES FOUND			

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List
National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 03/26/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites
A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 03/26/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens
Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions
The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 03/26/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 75

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing
A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/26/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/11/2015
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 07/10/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 94

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/11/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/13/2014
Number of Days to Update: 94

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report
CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 05/28/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/29/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/11/2015
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 08/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 08/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 08/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 06/22/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

SHWS: Florida's State-Funded Action Sites

State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 01/23/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/05/2015
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-488-0190
Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF: Solid Waste Facility Database

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 07/21/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-922-7121
Last EDR Contact: 07/21/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LAST: Leaking Aboveground Storage Tank Listing

The file for Leaking Aboveground Storage Tanks. Please remember STCM does not track the source of the discharge so the agency provides a list of facilities with an aboveground tank and an open discharge split by facilities with aboveground tanks only and facilities with aboveground and underground tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/25/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/27/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8799
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST: Petroleum Contamination Detail Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/04/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8839
Last EDR Contact: 08/04/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Leaking underground storage tanks located on Indian Land in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/29/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: EPA, Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-7439
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/12/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/13/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 01/08/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 04/30/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/28/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 03/17/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/13/2015
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/30/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

FF TANKS: Federal Facilities Listing
A listing of federal facilities with storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 06/22/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8250
Last EDR Contact: 06/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/16/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/12/2010
Number of Days to Update: 55

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 07/10/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

UST: Storage Tank Facility Information
Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8839
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

AST: Storage Tank Facility Information
Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8839
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 65

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/30/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 12/14/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/13/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/13/2015
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/03/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/30/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/30/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 03/17/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/01/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2015
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/13/2015
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TANKS: Storage Tank Facility List

This listing includes storage tank facilities that do not have tank information. The tanks have either be closed or removed from the site, but the facilities were still registered at some point in history.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8841
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries

ENG CONTROLS: Institutional Controls Registry

The registry is a database of all contaminated sites in the state of Florida which are subject to engineering controls. Engineering Controls encompass a variety of engineered remedies to contain and/or reduce contamination, and/or physical barriers intended to limit access to property. ECs include fences, signs, guards, landfill caps, provision of potable water, slurry walls, sheet pile (vertical caps), pumping and treatment of groundwater, monitoring wells, and vapor extraction systems.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2015
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Inst Control: Institutional Controls Registry
The registry is a database of all contaminated sites in the state of Florida which are subject to institutional and engineering controls.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2015
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Sites
Listing of closed and active voluntary cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/20/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/27/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8705
Last EDR Contact: 08/24/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 09/29/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/06/2014
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal Brownfields sites

BSRA: Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreements Listing
The BSRA provides DEP and the public assurance that site rehabilitation will be conducted in accordance with Florida Statutes and DEP's Contaminated Site Cleanup Criteria rule. In addition, the BSRA provides limited liability protection for the voluntary responsible party. The BSRA contains various commitments by the voluntary responsible party, including milestones for completion of site rehabilitation tasks and submittal of technical reports and plans.
It also contains a commitment by DEP to review technical reports according to an agreed upon schedule. Only those brownfield sites with an executed BSRA are eligible to apply for a voluntary cleanup tax credit incentive pursuant to Section 376.30781, Florida Statutes.

Date of Government Version: 05/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/10/2015
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8934
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BROWNFIELDS AREAS: Brownfields Areas Database
A "brownfield area" means a contiguous area of one or more brownfield sites, some of which may not be contaminated, that has been designated as such by a local government resolution. Such areas may include all or portions of community redevelopment areas, enterprise zones, empowerment zones, other such designated economically deprived communities and areas, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated brownfield pilot projects. This layer provides a polygon representation of the boundaries of these designated Brownfield Areas in Florida.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/10/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/10/2015
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8934
Last EDR Contact: 07/10/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Sites Database
Brownfields are defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.

Date of Government Version: 07/07/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/10/2015
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

Date of Government Version: 06/22/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 70

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 06/24/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

SWRCY: Recycling Centers
A listing of recycling centers located in the state of Florida.

Date of Government Version: 07/24/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/12/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8718
Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 05/01/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/17/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137
Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register
A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 106
Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 08/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRIORITYCLEANERS: Priority Ranking List
The Florida Legislature has established a state-funded program to cleanup properties that are contaminated as a result of the operations of a drycleaning facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/18/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FL SITES: Sites List
This summary status report was developed from a number of lists including the Eckhardt list, the Moffit list, the EPA Hazardous Waste Sites list, EPA's Emergency & Remedial Response information System list (RCRA Section 3012) & existing department lists such as the obsolete uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites list. This list is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/04/1994
Number of Days to Update: 87
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8705
Last EDR Contact: 03/24/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs
A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 05/15/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 08/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/18/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/18/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 06/24/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 68

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SPILLS: Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents

Statewide oil and hazardous materials inland incidents.

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2015
Number of Days to Update: 4

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-2010
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 12/10/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/04/2013
Number of Days to Update: 60

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SPILLS 80: SPILLS80 data from FirstSearch

Spills 80 includes those spill and release records available from FirstSearch databases prior to 1990. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded before 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 80.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2013
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: FirstSearch
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 06/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 82

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (404) 562-8651
Last EDR Contact: 06/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 06/06/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2014
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/21/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/09/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2011
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/31/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 106

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 08/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/30/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 88

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 617-520-3000
Last EDR Contact: 08/04/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 04/22/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-4044
Last EDR Contact: 05/14/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/24/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/15/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 06/25/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/12/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 110

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 01/29/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/08/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011
Number of Days to Update: 77

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/12/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/24/2014
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 06/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/21/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/13/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2015
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-8600
Last EDR Contact: 07/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 10/25/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/17/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 05/14/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/24/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 07/17/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 01/23/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/09/2015
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 05/20/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 05/20/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/11/2015
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 06/04/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/21/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/12/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/21/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database
The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/19/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2012
Number of Days to Update: 83

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database
The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 07/07/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/16/2015
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 07/09/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing
A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data
Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2012
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2012
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 08/04/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/17/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 06/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 218

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 08/28/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 07/14/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 09/14/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/07/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/01/2012
Number of Days to Update: 146

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 05/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 11/25/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/26/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 07/07/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A list of several hundred sites in the U.S. where secondary lead smelting was done from 1931and 1964. These sites may pose a threat to public health through ingestion or inhalation of contaminated soil or dust

Date of Government Version: 04/05/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: American Journal of Public Health
Telephone: 703-305-6451
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem (AFS)
The database is a sub-system of Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS). AFS contains compliance data on air pollution point sources regulated by the U.S. EPA and/or state and local air regulatory agencies. This information comes from source reports by various stationary sources of air pollution, such as electric power plants, steel mills, factories, and universities, and provides information about the air pollutants they produce. Action, air program, air program pollutant, and general level plant data. It is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 06/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Air Facility System Data
A listing of minor source facilities.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-2496
Last EDR Contact: 06/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/22/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Mines Master Index File
Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 05/14/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/02/2015
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 09/01/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

US MINES 2: Ferrous and Nonferrous Metal Mines Database Listing
This map layer includes ferrous (ferrous metal mines are facilities that extract ferrous metals, such as iron ore or molybdenum) and nonferrous (Nonferrous metal mines are facilities that extract nonferrous metals, such as gold, silver, copper, zinc, and lead) metal mines in the United States.

Date of Government Version: 12/05/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 49

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing
Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011
Number of Days to Update: 97

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-648-7709
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/25/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: EPA
Telephone: (404) 562-9900
Last EDR Contact: 06/10/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/21/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

AIRS: Permitted Facilities Listing

A listing of Air Resources Management permits.

Date of Government Version: 08/03/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/04/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-921-9558
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CLEANUP SITES: DEP Cleanup Sites - Contamination Locator Map Listing

This listing includes the locations of waste cleanup sites from various programs. The source of the cleanup site data includes Hazardous Waste programs, Site Investigation Section, Compliance and Enforcement Tracking, Drycleaning State Funded Cleanup Program (possibly other state funded cleanup), Storage Tank Contamination Monitoring.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 866-282-0787
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DEDB: Ethylene Dibromide Database Results

Ethylene dibromide (EDB), a soil fumigant, that has been detected in drinking water wells. The amount found exceeds the maximum contaminant level as stated in Chapter 62-550 or 520. It is a potential threat to public health when present in drinking water.

Date of Government Version: 07/09/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/10/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2015
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8335
Last EDR Contact: 07/06/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/05/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Drycleaning Facilities

The Drycleaners database, maintained by the Department of Environmental Protection, provides information about permitted dry cleaner facilities.

Date of Government Version: 07/02/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/28/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8927
Last EDR Contact: 07/28/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DWM CONTAM: DWM CONTAMINATED SITES

A listing of active or known sites. The listing includes sites that need cleanup but are not actively being working on because the agency currently does not have funding (primarily petroleum and drycleaning).

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/15/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/06/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-7503
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing
A list of hazardous waste facilities required to provide financial assurance under RCRA.

Date of Government Version: 07/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8793
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing
A listing of financial assurance information for solid waste facilities.

Date of Government Version: 07/24/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8743
Last EDR Contact: 07/31/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Financial Assurance 3: Financial Assurance Information Listing
A listing of financial assurance information for storage tanks sites.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/04/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8853
Last EDR Contact: 08/04/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FL Cattle Dip. Vats: Cattle Dipping Vats
From the 1910's through the 1950's, these vats were filled with an arsenic solution for the control and eradication of the cattle fever tick. Other pesticides, such as DDT, were also widely used. By State law, all cattle, horses, mules, goats, and other susceptible animals were required to be dipped every 14 days. Under certain circumstances, the arsenic and other pesticides remaining at the site may present an environmental or public health hazard.

Date of Government Version: 02/04/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/29/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-4444
Last EDR Contact: 07/10/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

RESP PARTY: Responsible Party Sites Listing
Open, inactive and closed responsible party sites

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/08/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/17/2015
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8758
Last EDR Contact: 07/08/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/19/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SITE INV SITES: Site Investigation Section Sites Listing
Statewide coverage of Site Investigation Section (SIS) sites. Site Investigation is a Section within the Bureau of Waste Cleanup, Division of Waste Management. SIS provides technical support to FDEP District Waste Cleanup Programs and conducts contamination assessments throughout the state.

Date of Government Version: 08/24/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8953
Last EDR Contact: 08/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TIER 2: Tier 2 Facility Listing
A listing of facilities which store or manufacture hazardous materials that submit a chemical inventory report.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-413-9970
Last EDR Contact: 06/10/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UIC: Underground Injection Wells Database Listing
A listing of Class I wells. Class I wells are used to inject hazardous waste, nonhazardous waste, or municipal waste below the lowermost USDW.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/10/2015
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8655
Last EDR Contact: 07/24/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/09/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

WASTEWATER: Wastewater Facility Regulation Database
Domestic and industrial wastewater facilities.

Date of Government Version: 08/03/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8600
Last EDR Contact: 08/11/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/23/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EDR HIGH RISK HISTORICAL RECORDS

EDR Exclusive Records

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR US Hist Auto Stat: EDR Exclusive Historic Gas Stations
EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR US Hist Cleaners: EDR Exclusive Historic Dry Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

RGA HWS: Recovered Government Archive State Hazardous Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive State Hazardous Waste database provides a list of SHWS incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Protection in Floridia.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Protection in Floridia.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2014
Number of Days to Update: 193

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Protection in Floridia.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/30/2013
Number of Days to Update: 182

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

COUNTY RECORDS

ALACHUA COUNTY:

Facility List
List of all regulated facilities in Alachua County.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2015
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
Telephone: 352-264-6800
Last EDR Contact: 06/22/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/12/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

BROWARD COUNTY:

Aboveground Storage Tanks
Aboveground storage tank locations in Broward County.

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Broward County Environmental Protection Department
Telephone: 954-818-7509
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Underground Storage Tanks
All known regulated storage tanks within Broward County, including those tanks that have been closed

Date of Government Version: 06/04/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/05/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Broward County Environmental Protection Department
Telephone: 954-818-7509
Last EDR Contact: 06/05/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY:

Hillsborough County LF
Hillsborough county landfill sites.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/02/2014
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Hillsborough County Environmental Protection Commission
Telephone: 813-627-2600
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY:

Air Permit Sites
Facilities that release or have a potential to release pollutants.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Marine Facilities Operating Permit
What is this permit used for? Miami-Dade County Ordinance 89-104 and Section 24-18 of the Code of Miami-Dade County require the following types of marine facilities to obtain annual operating permits from DERM: All recreational boat docking facilities with ten (10) or more boat slips, moorings, davit spaces, and vessel tie-up spaces. All boat storage facilities contiguous to tidal waters in Miami-Dade County with ten (10) or more dry storage spaces including boatyards and boat manufacturing facilities.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: DERM
Telephone: 305-372-3576
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Maimi River Enforcement

The Miami River Enforcement database files were created for facilities and in some instances vessels that were inspected by a workgroup within the Department that was identified as the Miami River Enforcement Group. The files do not all necessarily reflect enforcement cases and some were created for locations that were permitted by other Sections within the Department.

Date of Government Version: 06/05/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/06/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/06/2013
Number of Days to Update: 61

Source: DERM
Telephone: 305-372-3576
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Hazardous Waste Sites

Sites with the potential to generate waste

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Industrial Waste Permit Sites

Facilities that either generate more than 25,000 of wastewater per day to sanitary sewers or are pre-defined by EPA.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Enforcement Case Tracking System Sites

Enforcement cases monitored by the Dade County Department of Environmental Resources Management.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/01/2015
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Fuel Spills Cases

DERM documents fuel spills of sites that are not in a state program.

Date of Government Version: 01/08/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/13/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/05/2009
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Environmental Resources Management
Telephone: 305-372-6755
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Storage Tanks

A listing of aboveground and underground storage tank site locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/02/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2015
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Environmental Resource Management
Telephone: 305-372-6700
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/14/2015
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

PALM BEACH COUNTY:

Palm Beach County LF
Palm Beach County Inventory of Solid Waste Sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/20/2011
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/10/2011
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Palm Beach County Solid Waste Authority
Telephone: 561-640-4000
Last EDR Contact: 06/19/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Varies

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 07/30/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/19/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 05/18/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/31/2015
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/17/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/12/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 07/13/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 10/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2015
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 08/06/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/24/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/18/2015
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 717-783-8990
Last EDR Contact: 07/20/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/02/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2013
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/19/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/15/2015
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 05/26/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/07/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/19/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2015
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/11/2015
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/28/2015
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines
Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: 281-546-1505
Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data
Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: 800-823-6277
This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Department of Children & Families
Source: Provider Information
Telephone: 850-488-4900

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2011 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetlands Inventory
Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 850-245-8238

Current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map
Source: U.S. Geological Survey

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

Property Data

STRAP: 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 Folio ID: 10341904

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

ACCESS UNDETERMINED
FORT MYERS FL

Legal Description

ALL SEC 4 LYING S OF HWY 82

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS V / 64

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	117,950
Assessed	2,189
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	2,189
Taxable	2,189
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	115,761

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	23.59
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	55,400	1,720	1,720	1,720
1993	138,500	1,610	1,610	1,610
1994	138,500	2,050	2,050	2,050
1995	118,580	1,810	1,810	1,810
1996	118,580	1,410	1,410	1,410
1997	118,580	730	730	730
1998	118,580	1,290	1,290	1,290
1999	119,580	1,100	1,100	1,100
2000	119,580	1,000	1,000	1,000
2001	119,570	1,090	1,090	1,090
2002	178,650	1,360	1,360	1,360
2003	178,650	1,630	1,630	1,630
2004	210,520	1,750	1,750	1,750
2005	396,110	2,000	2,000	2,000
2006	404,420	2,070	2,070	2,070
2007	1,385,000	1,730	1,730	1,730
2008	1,800,500	2,240	2,240	2,240
2009	554,000	2,410	2,410	2,410
2010	277,000	2,386	2,386	2,386
2011	138,500	2,020	2,020	2,020
2012	138,500	2,386	2,386	2,386
2013	138,500	2,312	2,312	2,312
2014	117,950	2,481	2,481	2,481
2015	117,950	2,189	2,189	2,189

The **Just** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale). This is the closest value to *Fair Market Value* we produce and is dated as of January 1st of the tax year in question (F.A.C. 12D-1.002).

The **Market Assessed** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale) based upon the assessment standard. Most parcels are assessed based either upon the *Highest and Best Use* standard or the *Present Use* standard (*F.S. 193.011*) . For *Agriculturally Classified* parcels (or parts thereof), only agricultural uses are considered in the assessment (*F.S. 193.461 (6) (a)*). The difference between the *Highest and Best Use/Present Use* and the *Agricultural Use* is often referred to as the *Agricultural Exemption*.
(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

LEHIGH ACRES FIRE / 049

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
LEHIGH ACRES FIRE CONTROL & RESCUE DIST / 341	Voter Approved	JOHN R WAYNE, FIRE CHIEF MILLAGE CAP 3.0000 ATTN: SUSAN PLATAS 636 THOMAS SHERWIN AVE S LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33974
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
				Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid.	
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-	V

				00001.0000	
10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
8,034,000.00	08/01/1981	1535/1480	02	**Sales qualified but excluded from sales ratio analysis** Qualified (Multiple STRAP # / 06-09I)	V

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	04		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.58581	-81.72357

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Friday	Thursday	Thursday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure
6400	Pasture, Native, Good	0	0	22.72	Acres
6500	Pasture, Waste	0	0	4.98	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 Folio ID: 10343353

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

ACCESS UNDETERMINED
FORT MYERS FL

Legal Description

E 1/2 OF SEC 5 LYING S OF HWY 82

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS IV / 63

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	479,650
Assessed	12,374
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	12,374
Taxable	12,374
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	467,276

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	95.93
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	935,000	6,820	6,820	6,820
1993	935,000	6,380	6,380	6,380
1994	935,000	8,140	8,140	8,140
1995	935,000	10,520	10,520	10,520
1996	935,000	8,120	8,120	8,120
1997	880,000	3,920	3,920	3,920
1998	880,000	7,300	7,300	7,300
1999	880,000	6,230	6,230	6,230
2000	880,000	5,610	5,610	5,610
2001	1,056,000	6,140	6,140	6,140
2002	1,320,000	7,720	7,720	7,720
2003	1,320,000	9,200	9,200	9,200
2004	1,320,000	9,940	9,940	9,940
2005	1,573,000	11,310	11,310	11,310
2006	1,606,000	11,730	11,730	11,730
2007	5,500,000	9,830	9,830	9,830
2008	7,150,000	12,780	12,780	12,780
2009	2,200,000	13,640	13,640	13,640
2010	1,100,000	13,620	13,620	13,620
2011	550,000	11,421	11,421	11,421
2012	550,000	13,529	13,529	13,529
2013	550,000	13,107	13,107	13,107
2014	479,650	14,061	14,061	14,061
2015	479,650	12,374	12,374	12,374

The **Just** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale). This is the closest value to *Fair Market Value* we produce and is dated as of January 1st of the tax year in question (F.A.C. 12D-1.002).

The **Market Assessed** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale) based upon the assessment standard. Most parcels are assessed based either upon the *Highest and Best Use* standard or the *Present Use* standard (*F.S. 193.011*) . For *Agriculturally Classified* parcels (or parts thereof), only agricultural uses are considered in the assessment (*F.S. 193.461 (6) (a)*). The difference between the *Highest and Best Use/Present Use* and the *Agricultural Use* is often referred to as the *Agricultural Exemption*.
(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

SOUTH TRAIL FIRE / 047

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
SOUTH TRAIL FIRE DISTRICT / 085	Independent District	WILLIAM B LOMBARDO FIRE CHIEF 5531 HALIFAX AVE FORT MYERS FL 33912 MILLAGE CAP 2.5000
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
				Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid.	
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V

10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
0.00	07/18/2009		11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid.	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
8,034,000.00	08/01/1981	1535/1480	02	**Sales qualified but excluded from sales ratio analysis** Qualified (Multiple STRAP # / 06-09I)	V

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	05		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.58739	-81.73062

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Friday	Thursday	Thursday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure
6300	Pasture, Native, Excellent	0	0	91.63	Acres

6400	Pasture, Native, Good	0	0	18.37	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 Folio ID: 10345310

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

ACCESS UNDETERMINED
FORT MYERS FL

Legal Description

E 1/2 OF SEC 08 LESS N 1800 FT OF S 2300 FT OF W 605 FT LYING N OF DANIELS R/W OR2452/3246

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS IV / 63

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	1,373,390
Assessed	86,109
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	86,109
Taxable	86,109
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	1,287,281

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	287.23
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	1,973,860	37,000	37,000	37,000
1993	1,973,860	32,530	32,530	32,530
1994	1,950,310	39,240	39,240	39,240
1995	2,060,010	41,590	41,590	41,590
1996	2,060,010	32,380	32,380	32,380
1997	2,060,010	15,630	15,630	15,630
1998	2,060,010	28,800	28,800	28,800
1999	2,060,010	24,330	24,330	24,330
2000	2,060,010	21,970	21,970	21,970
2001	2,467,320	23,920	23,920	23,920
2002	2,738,860	30,130	30,130	30,130
2003	2,738,860	36,080	36,080	36,080
2004	2,738,860	38,910	38,910	38,910
2005	2,793,170	44,240	44,240	44,240
2006	2,874,630	45,800	45,800	45,800
2007	13,600,460	38,520	38,520	38,520
2008	17,673,560	89,040	89,040	89,040
2009	5,454,270	95,170	95,170	95,170
2010	2,738,860	74,563	74,563	74,563
2011	1,373,390	79,276	79,276	79,276
2012	1,373,390	94,070	94,070	94,070
2013	1,373,390	91,018	91,018	91,018
2014	1,373,390	97,737	97,737	97,737
2015	1,373,390	86,109	86,109	86,109

The **Just** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale). This is the closest value to *Fair Market Value* we produce and is dated as of January 1st of the tax year in question (F.A.C. 12D-1.002).

The **Market Assessed** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale) based upon the assessment standard. Most parcels are assessed based either upon the *Highest and Best Use* standard or the *Present Use* standard (*F.S. 193.011*) . For *Agriculturally Classified* parcels (or parts thereof), only agricultural uses are considered in the assessment (*F.S. 193.461 (6) (a)*). The difference between the *Highest and Best Use/Present Use* and the *Agricultural Use* is often referred to as the *Agricultural Exemption*.
(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

SOUTH TRAIL FIRE / 047

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
SOUTH TRAIL FIRE DISTRICT / 085	Independent District	WILLIAM B LOMBARDO FIRE CHIEF 5531 HALIFAX AVE FORT MYERS FL 33912 MILLAGE CAP 2.5000
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
				Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid.	
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V

10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
8,034,000.00	08/01/1981	1535/1480	02	**Sales qualified but excluded from sales ratio analysis** Qualified (Multiple STRAP # / 06-09I)	V

Parcel Numbering History

Prior STRAP	Prior Folio ID	Renumber Reason	Renumber Date
08-45-26-00-00001.0030	10556460	Split (From another Parcel)	01/31/2011

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	08		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.57702	-81.73056

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Friday	Thursday	Thursday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure

6010	Pasture, Improved, Good	0	0	115.06	Acres
6300	Pasture, Native, Excellent	0	0	149.31	Acres
6400	Pasture, Native, Good	0	0	7.17	Acres
6500	Pasture, Waste	0	0	15.69	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 Folio ID: 10345548

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

ACCESS UNDETERMINED
FORT MYERS FL

Legal Description

PORT LYING IN NWLY PART OF SEC 09 N OF DANIELS

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS V / 64

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	707,050
Assessed	37,391
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	37,391
Taxable	37,391
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	669,659

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	239.49
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	1,058,200	95,310	95,310	95,310
1993	2,776,200	89,720	89,720	89,720
1994	2,630,150	96,950	96,950	96,950
1995	2,285,800	78,550	78,550	78,550
1996	2,285,800	61,260	61,260	61,260
1997	2,285,800	29,850	29,850	29,850
1998	2,285,800	54,260	54,260	54,260
1999	2,285,800	46,030	46,030	46,030
2000	2,285,800	41,640	41,640	41,640
2001	2,285,800	45,170	45,170	45,170
2002	3,410,670	57,000	57,000	57,000
2003	3,410,670	68,300	68,300	68,300
2004	4,449,000	73,610	73,610	73,610
2005	4,535,530	83,650	83,650	83,650
2006	4,665,320	86,630	86,630	86,630
2007	14,183,400	72,960	72,960	72,960
2008	20,673,000	131,260	131,260	131,260
2009	8,775,400	140,420	140,420	140,420
2010	4,449,000	123,598	123,598	123,598
2011	707,050	34,323	34,323	34,323
2012	707,050	40,809	40,809	40,809
2013	707,050	39,512	39,512	39,512
2014	707,050	42,463	42,463	42,463
2015	707,050	37,391	37,391	37,391

The **Just** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale). This is the closest value to *Fair Market Value* we produce and is dated as of January 1st of the tax year in question (F.A.C. 12D-1.002).

The **Market Assessed** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale) based upon the assessment standard. Most parcels are assessed based either upon the *Highest and Best Use* standard or the *Present Use* standard (*F.S. 193.011*) . For *Agriculturally Classified* parcels (or parts thereof), only agricultural uses are considered in the assessment (*F.S. 193.461 (6) (a)*). The difference between the *Highest and Best Use/Present Use* and the *Agricultural Use* is often referred to as the *Agricultural Exemption*.
(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

LEHIGH ACRES FIRE / 049

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
LEHIGH ACRES FIRE CONTROL & RESCUE DIST / 341	Voter Approved	JOHN R WAYNE, FIRE CHIEF MILLAGE CAP 3.0000 ATTN: SUSAN PLATAS 636 THOMAS SHERWIN AVE S LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33974
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010	V

				17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	
10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
100.00	03/01/1993	2384/2092	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V

Parcel Numbering History

Prior STRAP	Prior Folio ID	Renumber Reason	Renumber Date
09-45-26-00-00001.0000	10345548	Combined (With another parcel-Delete Occurs)	
09-45-26-00-00003.0000	10556452	Split (From another Parcel)	01/28/2011

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	09		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.57791	-81.72047

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Friday	Thursday	Thursday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure
6100	Pasture, Semi-Improved, Excellent	0	0	116.89	Acres
6410	Pasture, Native, Poor	0	0	122.60	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 Folio ID: 10351013

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

DANIELS PKWY
FORT MYERS FL 33913

Legal Description

ALL OF SEC 16 TWN 45 RGE 26

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS V / 64

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	2,665,090
Assessed	102,243
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	102,243
Taxable	102,243
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	2,562,847

Attributes
(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	645.84
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	1,268,980	84,560	84,560	84,560
1993	3,164,870	74,320	74,320	74,320
1994	3,164,870	91,270	91,270	91,270
1995	2,659,250	79,270	79,270	79,270
1996	2,659,250	62,000	62,000	62,000
1997	2,659,250	30,610	30,610	30,610
1998	2,659,250	55,280	55,280	55,280
1999	2,659,250	46,650	46,650	46,650
2000	2,659,250	42,270	42,270	42,270
2001	2,659,250	45,980	45,980	45,980
2002	3,964,590	57,830	57,830	57,830
2003	3,964,580	69,360	69,360	69,360
2004	3,964,580	74,650	74,650	74,650
2005	4,918,470	84,910	84,910	84,910
2006	5,169,500	87,890	87,890	87,890
2007	7,679,750	73,900	73,900	73,900
2008	15,210,500	105,080	105,080	105,080
2009	3,412,330	112,620	112,620	112,620
2010	3,412,325	107,789	107,789	107,789
2011	2,665,090	94,075	94,075	94,075
2012	2,665,090	111,701	111,701	111,701
2013	2,665,090	108,156	108,156	108,156
2014	2,665,090	116,064	116,064	116,064
2015	2,665,090	102,243	102,243	102,243

The **Just** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale). This is the closest value to *Fair Market Value* we produce and is dated as of January 1st of the tax year in question (F.A.C. 12D-1.002).

The **Market Assessed** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale) based upon the assessment standard. Most parcels are assessed based either upon the *Highest and Best Use* standard or the *Present Use* standard (*F.S. 193.011*) . For *Agriculturally Classified* parcels (or parts thereof), only agricultural uses are considered in the assessment (*F.S. 193.461 (6) (a)*). The difference between the *Highest and Best Use/Present Use* and the *Agricultural Use* is often referred to as the *Agricultural Exemption*.
(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

LEHIGH ACRES FIRE / 049

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
LEHIGH ACRES FIRE CONTROL & RESCUE DIST / 341	Voter Approved	JOHN R WAYNE, FIRE CHIEF MILLAGE CAP 3.0000 ATTN: SUSAN PLATAS 636 THOMAS SHERWIN AVE S LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33974
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010	V

				17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	
10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
100.00	03/01/1993	2384/2092	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V

Parcel Numbering History

Prior STRAP	Prior Folio ID	Renumber Reason	Renumber Date
16-45-26-00-00001.0000	10351013	Combined (With another parcel-Delete Occurs)	

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	16		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.56237	-81.71802

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Wednesday	Tuesday	Tuesday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure

6100	Pasture, Semi-Improved, Excellent	0	0	238.73	Acres
6010	Pasture, Improved, Good	0	0	23.05	Acres
6300	Pasture, Native, Excellent	0	0	24.20	Acres
6400	Pasture, Native, Good	0	0	227.12	Acres
6500	Pasture, Waste	0	0	132.74	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 Folio ID: 10351015

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

DANIELS PKWY
FORT MYERS FL 33913

Legal Description

E 1/2 OF SEC 17 LYING S OF RD R/W DESC IN OR 2452 PG 3246

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS II / 61

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	1,211,040
Assessed	62,100
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	62,100
Taxable	62,100
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	1,148,940

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	254.28
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	2,302,500	34,180	34,180	34,180
1993	2,400,000	31,060	31,060	31,060
1994	2,280,600	35,020	35,020	35,020
1995	1,888,010	41,200	41,200	41,200
1996	1,888,010	32,260	32,260	32,260
1997	1,888,010	15,840	15,840	15,840
1998	1,888,010	28,810	28,810	28,810
1999	1,888,010	24,250	24,250	24,250
2000	1,888,000	21,990	21,990	21,990
2001	1,888,000	23,940	23,940	23,940
2002	1,888,010	30,080	30,080	30,080
2003	2,474,730	36,080	36,080	36,080
2004	2,474,740	38,840	38,840	38,840
2005	2,521,660	44,160	44,160	44,160
2006	2,592,070	45,700	45,700	45,700
2007	3,648,190	38,430	38,430	38,430
2008	7,168,530	49,850	49,850	49,850
2009	1,653,310	53,460	53,460	53,460
2010	1,653,315	53,054	53,054	53,054
2011	1,211,040	56,995	56,995	56,995
2012	1,211,040	67,871	67,871	67,871
2013	1,211,040	65,707	65,707	65,707
2014	1,211,040	70,520	70,520	70,520
2015	1,211,040	62,100	62,100	62,100

The **Just** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale). This is the closest value to *Fair Market Value* we produce and is dated as of January 1st of the tax year in question (F.A.C. 12D-1.002).

The **Market Assessed** value is the total parcel assessment (less any considerations for the cost of sale) based upon the assessment standard. Most parcels are assessed based either upon the *Highest and Best Use* standard or the *Present Use* standard (*F.S. 193.011*) . For *Agriculturally Classified* parcels (or parts thereof), only agricultural uses are considered in the assessment (*F.S. 193.461 (6) (a)*). The difference between the *Highest and Best Use/Present Use* and the *Agricultural Use* is often referred to as the *Agricultural Exemption*.
(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

SOUTH TRAIL FIRE / 047

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
SOUTH TRAIL FIRE DISTRICT / 085	Independent District	WILLIAM B LOMBARDO FIRE CHIEF 5531 HALIFAX AVE FORT MYERS FL 33912 MILLAGE CAP 2.5000
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V

10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
100.00	03/01/1993	2384/2092	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V

Parcel Numbering History

Prior STRAP	Prior Folio ID	Renumber Reason	Renumber Date
17-45-26-00-00001.0010	10351015	Combined (With another parcel-Delete Occurs)	
17-45-26-00-00001.0020	10556699	Split (From another Parcel)	03/08/2011

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	17		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.56229	-81.7301

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Wednesday	Tuesday	Tuesday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure

6100	Pasture, Semi-Improved, Excellent	0	0	234.00	Acres
6400	Pasture, Native, Good	0	0	18.69	Acres
6500	Pasture, Waste	0	0	1.59	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 Folio ID: 10556699

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

12999 DANIELS PKWY
FORT MYERS FL 33913

Legal Description

E 1/2 OF SEC 17 LYING N OF RD R/W DESC IN OR 2452 PG 3246

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS III / 62

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	260,800
Assessed	8,867
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	8,867
Taxable	8,867
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	251,933

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	52.16
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
2011	260,800	8,189	8,189	8,189
2012	260,800	9,702	9,702	9,702
2013	260,800	9,389	9,389	9,389
2014	260,800	10,067	10,067	10,067
2015	260,800	8,867	8,867	8,867

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(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

The **Capped Assessed** value is the *Market Assessment* after any *Save Our Homes* or *10% Assessment Limitation* cap is applied. This assessment cap is applied to all properties and limits year-to-year assessment increases to either the *Consumer Price Index* or 3%, whichever is lower for Homestead properties OR 10% for non-Homestead properties.

The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

SOUTH TRAIL FIRE / 047

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO HYACINTH CONTROL DIST / 051	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
SOUTH TRAIL FIRE DISTRICT / 085	Independent District	WILLIAM B LOMBARDO FIRE CHIEF 5531 HALIFAX AVE FORT MYERS FL 33912 MILLAGE CAP 2.5000
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	V
10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-	V

				00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 20-45-26-00-00001.0010 21-45-26-00-00001.0000	
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
100.00	03/01/1993	2384/2092	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V

Parcel Numbering History

Prior STRAP	Prior Folio ID	Renumber Reason	Renumber Date
17-45-26-00-00001.0010	10351015	Split (From another Parcel)	03/08/2011

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	17		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.56665	-81.73126

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Friday	Thursday	Thursday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

Appraisal Details

Land

Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure
6200	Pasture, Semi-Improved, Poor	0	0	52.16	Acres

Property Data

STRAP: 21-45-26-00-00001.0000 Folio ID: 10351188

Owner Of Record

HOLES JARED F TR
FOR LAND TRUST NUMBER 5018
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES FL 34103

Site Address

ACCESS UNDETERMINED
FORT MYERS FL

Legal Description

ALL OF SEC 21 TWN 45 RGE 26

Classification / DOR Code

GRAZING LAND CLASS VI / 65

[Tax Map Viewer]

[Pictometry Aerial Viewer]

Image of Structure

Photo Date February of 2014

Property Values (2015 Tax Roll)

Just	1,772,600
Assessed	64,957
Portability Applied	0
Cap Assessed	64,957
Taxable	64,957
Cap Difference	0

Exemptions

Homestead / Additional	0 / 0
Widow / Widower	0 / 0
Disability	0
Wholly	0
Senior	0
Agriculture	1,707,643

Attributes

(See Appraisal Details below for current values)

Land Units Of Measure	AC
Units	645.60
Frontage	0
Depth	0
Total Number of Buildings	0
Total Bedrooms / Bathrooms	0 / 0
Total Living Area	0
1st Year Building on Tax Roll	0
Historic District	No

Property Value History

Tax Year	Just	Market Assessed	Capped Assessed	Taxable
1992	1,280,000	57,390	57,390	57,390
1993	3,000,800	51,490	51,490	51,490
1994	3,000,800	63,270	63,270	63,270
1995	1,767,000	50,360	50,360	50,360
1996	1,767,000	39,190	39,190	39,190
1997	1,767,010	20,770	20,770	20,770
1998	1,767,000	35,010	35,010	35,010
1999	1,767,000	29,780	29,780	29,780
2000	1,767,010	26,820	26,820	26,820
2001	1,767,000	29,160	29,160	29,160
2002	2,465,440	36,760	36,760	36,760
2003	2,465,440	44,160	44,160	44,160
2004	2,465,440	47,370	47,370	47,370
2005	3,163,870	54,100	54,100	54,100
2006	3,244,460	56,030	56,030	56,030
2007	4,453,300	46,940	46,940	46,940
2008	8,482,760	66,750	66,750	66,750
2009	2,169,950	71,470	71,470	71,470
2010	2,169,945	68,522	68,522	68,522
2011	1,772,600	59,874	59,874	59,874
2012	1,772,600	71,045	71,045	71,045
2013	1,772,600	68,798	68,798	68,798
2014	1,772,600	73,759	73,759	73,759
2015	1,772,600	64,957	64,957	64,957

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(i.e. Market Assessed = Just - Agricultural Exemption)

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The **Taxable** value is the *Capped Assessment* after exemptions (*Homestead, etc.*) are applied to it. This is the value that most taxing authorities use to calculate a parcel's taxes.
(i.e. Taxable = Capped Assessed - Exemptions)

Taxing Authorities

LEHIGH ACRES FIRE / 049

Name / Code	Category	Mailing Address
LEE CO GENERAL REVENUE / 044	County	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO ALL HAZARDS PROTECTION DIST / 101	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO LIBRARY DIST / 052	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
LEE CO UNINCORPORATED MSTU / 020	Dependent District	LEE COUNTY BUDGET SERVICES PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS FL 33902-0398
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LEE CO MOSQUITO CONTROL DIST / 053	Independent District	RUSSELL BAKER 15191 HOMESTEAD RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33971
WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DIST / 098	Independent District	CHARLES W LISTOWSKI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 200 MIAMI AVE E VENICE FL 34285-2408
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY LOCAL BOARD / 012	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
PUBLIC SCHOOL - BY STATE LAW / 013	Public Schools	AMI DESAMOURS BUDGET DEPARTMENT 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS FL 33966
LEHIGH ACRES FIRE CONTROL & RESCUE DIST / 341	Voter Approved	JOHN R WAYNE, FIRE CHIEF MILLAGE CAP 3.0000 ATTN: SUSAN PLATAS 636 THOMAS SHERWIN AVE S LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33974
SFWMD-DISTRICT-WIDE / 110	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-EVERGLADES CONSTRUCTION PROJECT / 084	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406
SFWMD-OKEECHOBEE BASIN / 308	Water District	MICHELLE QUIGLEY 3301 GUN CLUB RD WEST PALM BEACH FL 33406

Sales / Transactions

Sale Price	Date	OR Number	Type	Description	Vacant/Improved
				Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid.	
0.00	07/11/2013	2013000223352	11	There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-	V

				00001.0010	
10.00	05/21/2013	2013000163345	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010	I
0.00	09/01/2009	2009000289789	11	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Corrective deed, quit claim deed, or tax deed; Deed bearing Florida Documentary Stamp at the minimum rate prescribed under Chapter 201, F.S.; Transfer of ownership where no doc stamps were paid. There are 10 additional parcel(s) with this document (may have been split after the transaction date)... 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 05-45-26-00-00002.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0010 08-45-26-00-00001.0030 09-45-26-00-00001.0000 09-45-26-00-00003.0000 16-45-26-00-00001.0000 17-45-26-00-00001.0010 17-45-26-00-00001.0020 20-45-26-00-00001.0010	V
100.00	07/01/1994	2518/2367	04	**Sales disqualified as a result of examination of the deed** Disqualified (Multiple STRAP # - 01,03,04,07)	V
8,034,000.00	08/01/1981	1535/1480	02	**Sales qualified but excluded from sales ratio analysis** Qualified (Multiple STRAP # / 06-09I)	V

Location Information

Township	Range	Section	Block	Lot
45	26E	21		

Municipality	Latitude	Longitude
Lee County Unincorporated	26.54773	-81.71774

Links

View Parcel on Google Maps | View Parcel on GeoView

Solid Waste (Garbage) Roll Data

Solid Waste District	Roll Type	Category	Unit / Area	Tax Amount
003 - Service Area 3	-		0	0.00

Collection Days

Garbage	Recycling	Horticulture
Wednesday	Tuesday	Tuesday

Flood and Storm Information

Storm Surge Zone	Evacuation Zone	Flood Insurance [FIRM Look-up]			
		Community	Panel	Version	Date
D	D	125124	0475	F	8/28/2008

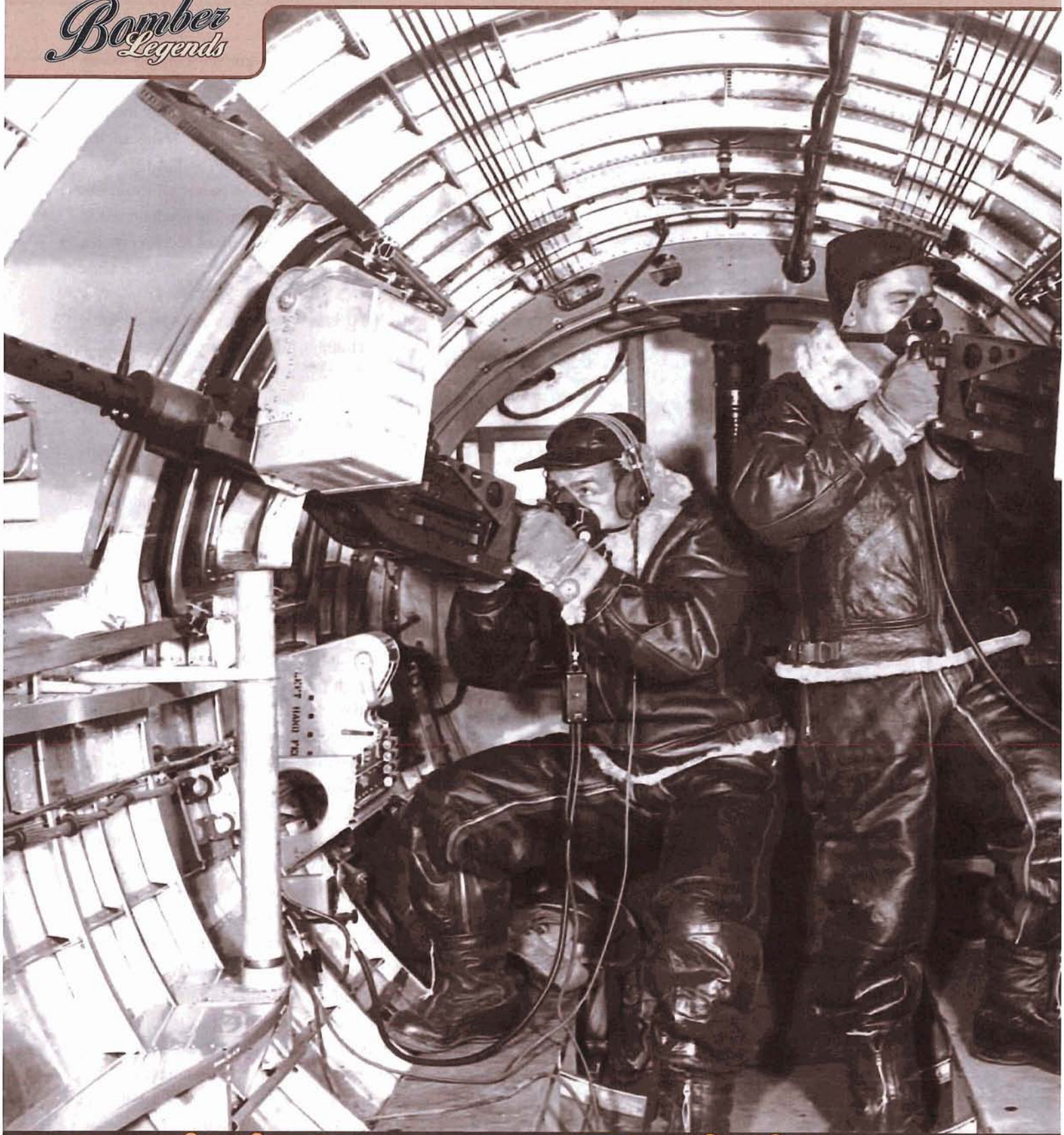
Appraisal Details

Land

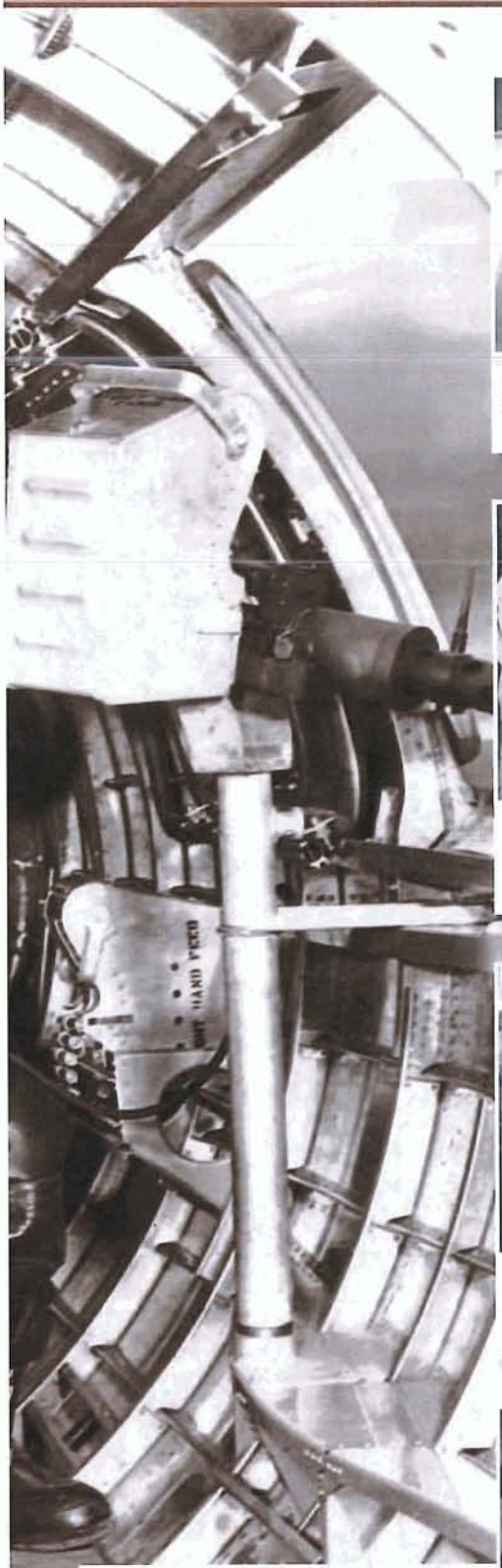
Land Tracts

Use Code	Use Code Description	Depth	Frontage	Number of Units	Unit of Measure
6100	Pasture, Semi-Improved, Excellent	0	0	105.79	Acres
6010	Pasture, Improved, Good	0	0	14.51	Acres
6300	Pasture, Native, Excellent	0	0	61.56	Acres

6400	Pasture, Native, Good	0	0	139.25	Acres
6500	Pasture, Waste	0	0	324.49	Acres



Aerial Gunner Training



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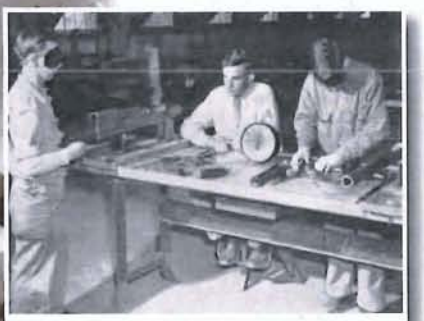
Future gunners review the inner workings of the Browning .30 caliber machine gun.



Students are being timed as they strip and then reassemble .50 caliber machine guns blindfolded.

Students are trained in disassembling and reassembling their machine guns blindfolded.

If the student can reassemble their guns blindfolded, they will completely understand its inner workings.

By: Kelsey McMillan

As captivating as are the combat stories of America's World War II aerial gunners, so too is the wartime history of the training program that produced them. Some of the earliest training methods devised in 1941 were crude and laughable, and hardly effectual. But ongoing efforts to improve the program led to the development of ingenious ideas, complex theories, hi-tech innovations, and fascinating failures.

The U.S. Army Air Force's plans for a flexible gunnery training program were progressing at a leisurely pace during the latter months of 1941. Construction of three gunnery schools was nearing completion and the first instructor class had graduated. But overnight, the declarations of war against Germany and Japan created an urgent need for large scale training. There were enormous obstacles to meeting such a demand. Training men for the unique physical and mental demands of being an aerial gunner was very complex. America had no experience to draw on, and only a handful of newly trained instructors were available. There were not enough planes, equipment and ordnance to fight the war, let alone enough to supply the schools. Nevertheless the first Air Force flexible gunnery classes were in session just days after Pearl Harbor.

Las Vegas Army Airfield, the first of the new flexible gunnery schools began accepting its first students in December 1941. Two more schools at Harlingen Airfield, Texas, and Tyndall Airfield in Panama City, Florida also accepted their first students in December 1941. Buckingham Airfield, Ft Myers, Florida was home for the Central Gunnery Instructors School, a facility dedicated to training aerial gunnery instructors; its first class arrived in September 1942. Classes commenced in early 1943 at two more new schools located at Kingman, Arizona and Laredo, Texas. The last school to open - Yuma, Arizona - began training in late 1943. In May 1944, instructor training was moved from Buckingham to Laredo, and it became a focal point for research and

development, tackling the theoretical and practical problems which hampered improved efficiency in training.

A Call to Arms

Intensive recruitment for the fledgling program began almost immediately after the December 7th attack. Over the next few months, thousands of enlisted men at USAAF bases all over America would assemble in their post theaters to hear a talk by some visiting NCO with a lot of hash marks. John Cromer, a top turret gunner from the 381st Bomb Group, will never forget the recruiter that visited Sheppard Field when he was a 32-year-old aircraft mechanic. "The man was a spellbinder," John recalls, "a military pitchman with superb talents. I listened in hypnotic fascination as he described the adventurous life of an aerial gunner. Carried away by his fiery enthusiasm, I could picture myself holding off a swarm of Japanese Zeros!"

In the Classroom: Armaments and Ordnance

Flexible gunnery students would spend all but the last week of school in the classroom and shooting ranges on the ground. Initially the training lasted four weeks; then it was extended to five weeks and finally six weeks. In that first week they were overwhelmed by a blitz of data about machine guns and ordnance which they would be required to memorize. They learned proper maintenance and cleaning - how to tear down and reassemble the guns; how to load drums and ammunition belts. For weeks

their lives revolved around disassembling and reassembling their machine guns, according to two sets of procedures. The one known as "detail stripping" involved dismantling every single removable piece. The second, "field stripping," involved disassembling the machine gun only to the point where a given malfunction could be fixed, and then it was reassembled. These exercises were repeated over and over until mastered. The trainees practiced clearing jams quickly as if their lives depended on it, because it did if a gun jammed at 28,000 feet with an enemy pilot bearing in for the kill.

The trainee also had to achieve proficiency at stripping his gun while blindfolded and wearing gloves. The reason for wearing gloves was obvious; it was frigidly cold at bombing altitudes – as much as 60 degrees below zero over Europe. If the gunner touched his machine gun with bare skin it would freeze to the metal. But why blindfolded? It's difficult to look

Image from an Army Air Force training manual to teach students the inner workings of the Browning .50 caliber machine gun.

This original color postcard from Tyndall Field, Florida shows a Captain receiving instruction in the reassembly of a .50 caliber machine gun.

straight down and see what you're doing while zipped up to the neck in a bulky flight suit, with goggles and an oxygen mask covering his face. Bouncing around in turbulent air doesn't make it any easier to see what you're doing. Better to keep your eyes on the skies too so you can watch for bogies.

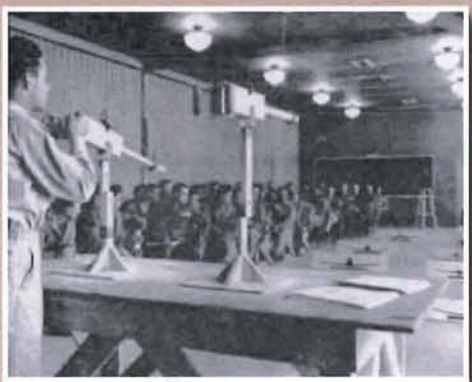
One of the requirements to graduate was to perform a blindfolded detail strip, and then reassemble the gun with a change in the direction of the ammo feed (from right to left or left to right) while the gunnery instructor observed with a stopwatch. Milt Zack, a bombardier/navigator with the 11th Air Force remembers his final exam in the blindfolded detail strip. "I very meticulously set aside each section in a little pile in order on the bench to make it easier to reassemble. Then along came the instructor and just as meticulously mixed everything together. Well, it took awhile but I did manage to get it back together, and I guess it was OK because I passed."

Ordnance classes addressed the different types of ammunition, how they worked, their uses, and how to tell them apart. Armor-piercing, semi armor-piercing, ball, tracer, incendiary and dummy - each had unique markings on the head of the cartridge and color coding on the tip of the projectile. Ordnance study went on after hours too, according to George Underwood, 310th Bomb Group, 12th Air Force. "Each night after shooting most of the day we loaded ammunition into belts, then loaded the belts into cans that fit the turrets which we shot the next day. Each box of 350 rounds weighed 100 pounds and those 50s had voracious appetites firing 750 rounds per minute."

More Classes - Mathematical Theories

After mastering the machine gun and ammo, the trainees learned boresighting and harmonization – oversimplified, that means lining up the gunsight so that it correctly aims where the gun fires. The next step was the complex physics of air-to-air gunnery. The students learned how gunsights compensated for the many forces which caused a bullet to deviate from a straight line, such as gravity, air resistance, drift, and the movement of the gun platform (the aircraft). In the still air of a ground range, the gunners found a projectile was predictably pulled down by gravity and held back by air density. The same forces act on a bullet fired from a moving platform, but bullets do curious things when fired from a plane in flight. Unless fired dead ahead or dead astern from the bomber, bullets do not go where aimed. First, the slipstream causes them to drift sideways until air resistance straightens them out; then they lag behind the plane. Shots fired 90 degrees right, or 90 degrees left of the direction the plane is flying behave very differently because of a bullet's clockwise rotation. Projectiles fired to the right side of the plane tend to dig into that wall of air, and they will have dropped several feet at a range of 1000 yards. Bullets fired to the left side tend to float on the wall of air resistance, and will drop only inches at a range of 1000 yards. Rounds shot straight up from the plane drift right; fired straight down, the

Poorman Flexible Gunnery Range, 1944



Aircraft recognition is vital to gunners. Knowing an aircrafts size will help with judging its range.

The Skeet range. Gunnery students learned how to 'lead' a target with shotguns before moving up to machine guns.

bullet drifts to the left.

Deflection, one of the most important words a gunner would learn, was explained by instructors as, "The amount you must aim away from the attacking fighter to compensate for its movement and your plane's movement. The term may have been new to the men, but the meaning was not. Any of the young men who had played sports or had a newspaper route as a boy understood it. An illustration of a kid on a bike throwing a newspaper several feet before he reaches the porch appeared in the manual. Deflection was measured in rads (short for radius). A rad was the distance between each of the concentric rings on a gunsight.

Initially, the gunner had to learn how to compute deflection in his head to accurately aim a flexible machine gun at a moving target. Mercifully, that changed after the invention of the computing gunsight – a precision electrical and mechanical device that performed all the calculations. During 1942 the student had to become familiar with as many as ten different types of gunsights that were in use!

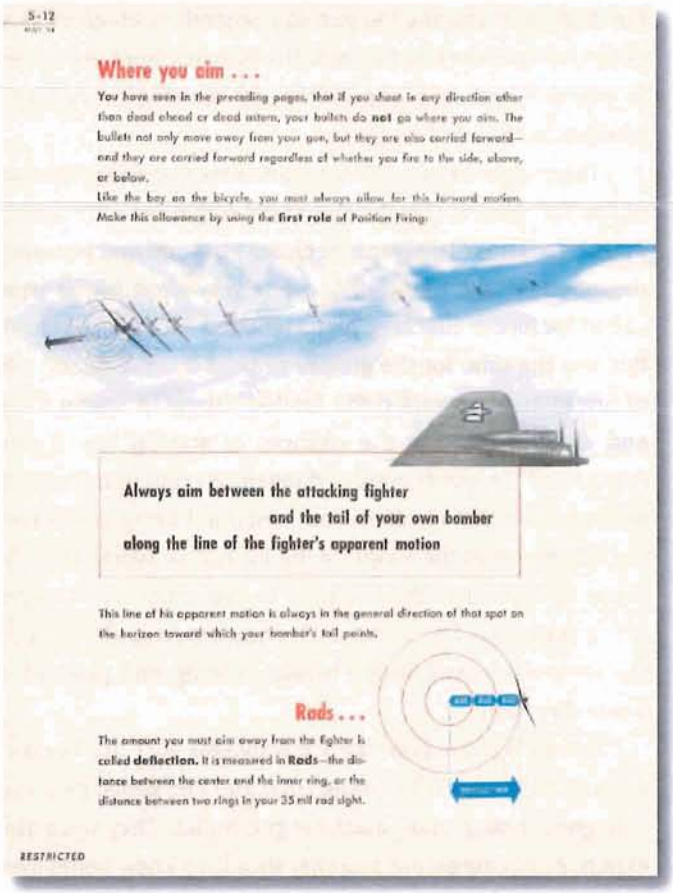
Gunsights were essential, but there were fundamentals to successful aiming which, rather like a golf swing, could be mastered only through practice, practice, practice. Those fundamentals were range estimation, line of motion, and smooth tracking. Students practiced estimating the range, or distance to the target, so that they would not begin firing too soon or too late. Line of motion was the imaginary straight line of the attacking plane's path as visualized by the gunner. The importance of smooth tracking, keeping the eyes on the target and moving the gun in a smooth continuous flow, could not be over-emphasized. The trainees were instructed to practice with any opportunity by tracking every target whether in or out of range.

There were rules relating to gun bursts, or rather the rate of fire. The student was instructed not to fire until the enemy reached a range of 600 yards or closer – beyond that, accuracy degraded. At that range, only a few very short bursts were called for. As the attacking plane reached 300 yards or closer, this was the time for the gunner to pour it on. A steady rate of fire in combat wasted the limited supply of ammunition and did not increase the chances of scoring hits. It also overheated the gun barrels - a dangerous condition. The high temperatures that resulted from sustained firing could ruin the rifling, distort the shape of the barrels; or worse, it could cause the round in the chamber to fire without the trigger being depressed. The trainees were cautioned to always keep the weapon cleared during breaks in firing, and pointed in a safe direction.

Enemy fighters had many advantages over the bomber gunners; they were faster, more agile, and had 20MM cannons with greater range than machine gun bullets. They were also expert at denying gunners an easy shot. They knew better than to attack bomber formations in a straight line. Students were trained to expect an attack from oblique angles and turns, known as pursuit curves. This gave the gunner mere seconds to draw a bead on them. There was some predictability to these pursuit curves and the trainees were taught how to use

Linking machine gun cartridges for gunnery training.

Students practice range estimation on an approaching AT-6 trainer using wooden machine guns and ring sights.



5-12

Where you aim . . .

You have seen in the preceding pages, that if you shoot in any direction other than dead ahead or dead astern, your bullets do **not** go where you aim. The bullets not only move away from your gun, but they are also carried forward—and they are carried forward regardless of whether you fire to the side, above, or below.

Like the boy on the bicycle, you must always allow for this forward motion. Make this allowance by using the **first rule** of Position Firing:

Always aim between the attacking fighter and the tail of your own bomber along the line of the fighter's apparent motion

This line of his apparent motion is always in the general direction of that spot on the horizon toward which your bomber's tail points.

Rods . . .

The amount you must aim away from the fighter is called **deflection.** It is measured in **Rods**—the distance between the center and the inner ring, or the distance between two rings in your 35 mil rod sight.

RESTRICTED

this. However, in combat the gunner soon learned that his enemy knew very well how to stay out of his crosshairs. Early in the war the American bombers were most vulnerable in the nose, so the enemy often attacked head-on at maximum closing speeds. But when the noses became more heavily armed, the enemy shocked the bomber formations by diving right through the middle of them instead.

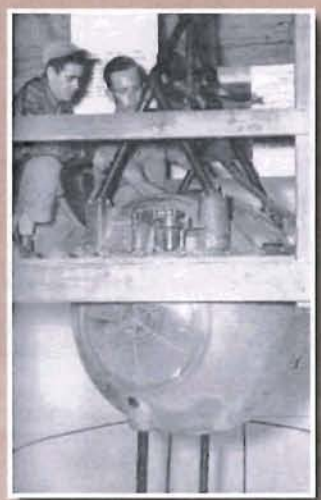
If the gunnery student had harbored any illusions about knocking down dozens of "Kraut" or "Nip" planes, his introduction to these mind-boggling math and physics studies dispelled that notion.

Still in the Classroom - Turrets

Gun turrets were an even more complicated business. Instruction in the operation, maintenance, and repair of electrically-powered and hydraulically-powered turrets must have made the men's heads spin. Turret management included boresighting and mounting guns, mounting and adjusting sights, loading ammunition, checking the operation of all clutches, switches, fire interrupters, interphone and oxygen connections, and timing solenoids for firing. Much of the manipulation of switches and connections had to be performed blindfolded in a final exam. If the turret malfunctioned, the bomber's defenses were weakened. If the turret door or opening could not be aligned with the opening or escape hatch, the man inside had to know how to fix it; or else he could forget about escape in an emergency.

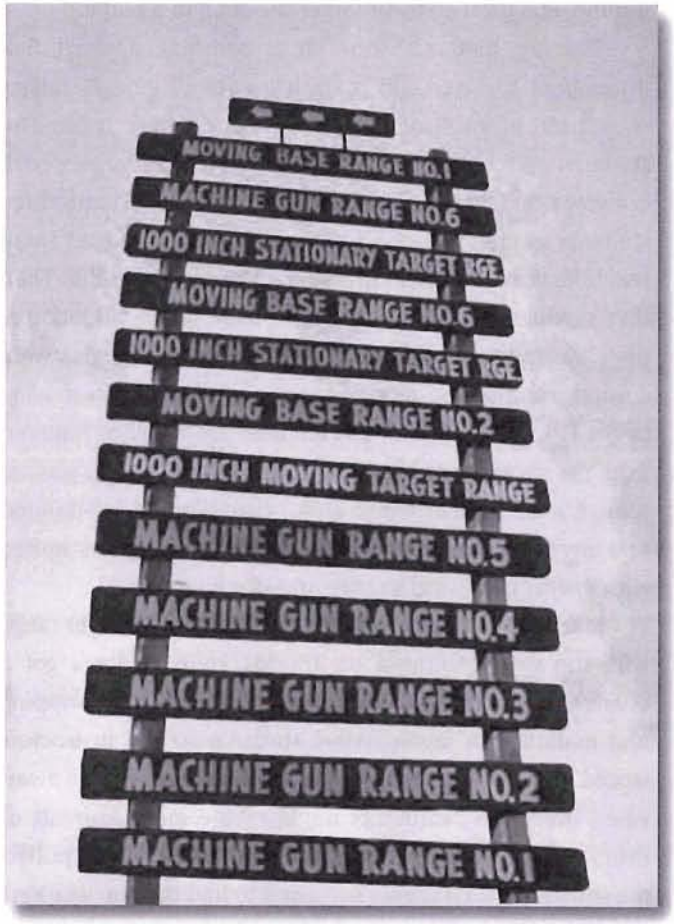
In the first year the gunnery schools operated, the students did not know to what type bomber, or to which gun position they would be assigned until they graduated and went to combat crew school. Consequently, they were expected to be proficient with each type of turret in use

Sgt. C.W. Maxwell teaches students the finer points of anticipating an enemy's attack curve.



Students learn the fundamentals on operating power turrets such as this Martin upper turret used on the B-24.

at the time. Initially, there were only a few different types of bomber turrets, so this policy posed no serious problems at the schools (aside from the fact there were never enough of them). Over the course of the war, however, as more types of turrets were introduced for dedicated use on the different types of bombers, it became a serious problem. There were the Sperry upper and ball turrets, the Consolidated tail turret, the Bendix upper, lower, and chin turrets, the Martin upper turret and the Emerson nose turret. Training time was too short, and the students couldn't possibly retain all that knowledge. The solution seemed to be specialization at the different schools. In mid 1943 Laredo and Harlingen were designated B-24 schools and trained only in turrets installed on the Liberator. Las Vegas and Kingman became B-17 schools, while Tyndall trained its gunners for the B-26 and B-34. Buckingham also trained for the B-26 and B-24, but also had responsibility for light and dive bomber turrets. The problems were not completely ironed out as the graduates were sometimes assigned to a different aircraft type at combat school. This issue was addressed in 1944 when Laredo switched back to training students on all types of turrets in use in 1944.



Ready on the Firing Line

With so much classroom instruction, the students may have begun to wonder if you got to shoot guns at gunnery school. Finally they had their chance. There were four basic phases of target shooting and each was progressively more difficult. Initially they would fire from stationary positions at fixed targets and then moving targets. After a few weeks of working through these phases the students advanced to firing at moving targets from moving platforms, first on the

Waist gun trainer

BB gun trainers. These BB machine guns are used to knock down rows of fast moving airplane silhouettes.

Students learning how use the ring sight on this Browning .30 caliber machine gun.

ground, and then air-to-air target shooting in a plane.

Training methods were in a constant state of flux throughout the war, and many varieties of ground ranges were used at each of the schools at different times. The students might start out shooting .22 rifles at targets on a conveyor belt, much like a carnival attraction. To introduce students to machine gun firing, some schools rigged small machine guns with high pressure air hoses to fire BBs. Then they graduated to shotguns on the skeet range. Shooting at the clay targets flung from various angles and heights were a good introduction to the tracking and leading a moving target. Firing shotguns all day left their arms feeling battered from the shoulder to the elbow. A 93rd Bomb Group gunner remembers, "We learned to shoot right-handed, left-handed and any other way imaginable. I had both shoulders stuffed with towels, they were so sore and black and blue."

Machine gun firing would begin on a fixed target range with the guns mounted on tripods. Here students got a chance to apply what they learned about field stripping and malfunction repair. Before students arrived, instructors would set up one or more of the machine guns to "run away" when fired. The instructors might create misalignments or even install defective parts, so once the trigger was pulled, the student would be very surprised to find the gun wouldn't stop firing! If a trainee panicked and forgot to simply lift the cover to stop a runaway, it could be very embarrassing with everyone watching; especially the instructor. The student would then have to diagnose and repair the malfunction.

At one time or another, most of the schools had a skeet range tower, a multi-level wooden structure with platforms at 10, 20 and 30 feet, from which the gunners shot at clay targets. The purpose of shooting from the varying heights was to simulate the high and low angles of the aircraft gun positions relative to enemy aircraft.

Students then advance up to the Browning .50 caliber machine gun range.

Shotguns mounted on moving (and bouncing) trucks helped students develop their skills shooting at moving targets.

Using shotguns mounted on a moving platform (a Dodge WC-3), students develope their skills at shooting at a moving target.

An early method employing moving targets and a moving gun platform, known as the Moving Base Range, involved firing at clay targets with a 12 gauge shotgun mounted on the back of a flatbed truck as it drove through a skeet course at 25 mph. The truck maneuvered through the course tripping switches on the ground which hurled clay targets from the skeet houses. Or the targets might be flung by assistants in the skeet houses when the truck passed ground markers. The exercise was effective in demonstrating the physical forces of moving targets and projectiles that the students learned about in class.

Fred Huston, a bombardier with the first cadre of aviation cadets to train at Laredo, was not at all fond of this exercise. "The gunner had to try and hit the bird and stay on the truck at the same time. The scores turned in reflected the difficulties. It seemed that each time you fired, the truck either hit a bump or a hole and you got all of the considerable kick in either the jaw or the ribs. You might be able to knock down a few targets but you never knew where the gunstock was going to belt you next."

Training methods were steadily improving and becoming more sophisticated from lessons learned in combat. On the Moving Target Range one exercise involved shooting gun cameras from the skeet tower, or from turrets mounted atop GI trucks, at aircraft making low-level passes. In another truck-turret exercise, the trainees fired at moving ground targets. One type of target was a large sheet of canvas stretched on a square frame, mounted on poles extending from a Jeep, or from a small wagon resembling a railroad worker's car. The wagon or Jeep moved along railroad tracks behind an earthen bunker with the target extending above the berm. Each gunner's projectiles were tipped with a different color paint. Projectiles striking the target left traces of paint which the instructors counted to score the hits of each gunner.

Fred Huston describes an activity with the Jeep which was not according to the syllabus. "The moving target was mounted on a Jeep that followed a track past the gunners, then around a 180 turn behind an earthen bunker, another 180 and past the gunners again. There was a point, just as the Jeep made its turn to go behind the bunker that the machine itself could be hit if one were shot full of luck. As befits those with nothing better to do, we all tried to hit the Jeep at this point. The damage an armor-piercing .50 can do to a Jeep engine is marvelous to behold and the rage of the people running the range even more spectacular. In later months we may never have been able to hit an airplane but we were deadly when it came to hitting target Jeeps."

Simulators

Some of the earliest synthetic training devices seem crude and silly by today's technology. A prime example was a "paper doll" contraption that one instructor devised to initiate students in tracking targets. A long roller of wrapping paper with the shapes of airplanes cut out of it was wound onto two movie projector reels. A strong lamp cast shadows of the cutouts on a wall as the paper rolled behind the

B-24 tail turret trainers mounted on trucks provide the student with the basic feel of what it will be like to operate the turret in the real aircraft.

Color postcard from Tyndall Field Gunnery School shows Martin turrets mounted on trucks with an airplane mockup mounted on a jeep. The jeep is hooked to a track system.

gunner and he aimed his gunsight at the silhouettes. Another very basic technique involved directing a hand-operated spotlight through simple patterns painted on a concave surface as the student tracked the beam from a turret.

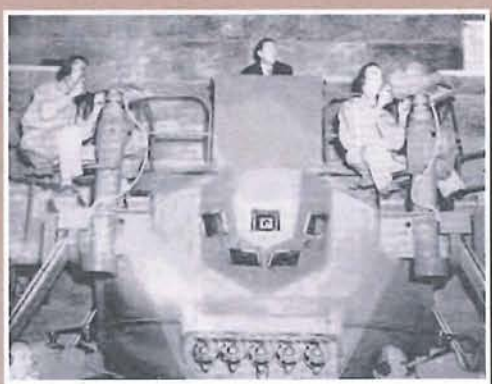
Training eventually got more hi-tech with the development of ingenious simulators, or synthetic trainers, as they were then called. The first one - the Hunt Trainer - was created to teach range estimation. The Hunt consisted of an array of mirrors through which the gunner viewed airplane models and attempted to judge their distances from his gun as the instructor moved them relative to the gunner's position. The use of the scale model planes also enabled the student to practice aircraft identification at the same time. The Hunt was a vast improvement over the wrapping paper contraption, yet still inexpensive and easy to construct.

Next came the Jam Handy, an even more complex and realistic simulator using two synchronized movie projectors and sound effects of real engine noise and machine gun fire. It was portable and easily set up, and cost just $2,000. One projector ran actual combat film footage of fighter approaches, attacks, and breakaways, while the other projector cast a spotlight in the shape of a ring sight showing the correct point of aim. (Initially the ring sight was visible on the screen constantly; later it could be turned on and off at will by the gunner or the instructor.) The gunner sat behind a mock .30 caliber machine gun with an optic sight. When fired a dot of light projected on the screen showing the student's point of aim. If the student fired at his target within the correct range and lead, he was rewarded with the sound of real gunfire; otherwise an annoying bell would ring. The Jam Handy enabled the student to practice coordinating everything he had learned in the classroom and on the range about aircraft recognition, range estimation, tracking, line of motion, lead, and gun burst.

The Waller Trainer was the most sophisticated of the synthetic devices, surpassing even the Jam Handy realism. The Waller required its own unique, spherical-shaped building and cost $58,000 each. Up to four gunners could be trained at the same time, either in turrets or single gun positions. Five movie projectors simultaneously showed aircraft diving at the gunners to simulate attacks from different angles on a large panoramic screen. The students aimed Mark IX Gunsights and fired dummy guns, sending electrical impulses to record their marksmanship. When the gunner scored a hit, he would hear a gunshot sound effect; but if he missed the sound was disappointingly different.

The Jam Handy and Waller were not only effective in teaching the students how to lead a moving target, the men found them a great deal of fun. One veteran remembered "the feeling of being a part of a Buck Rogers movie while training on the Waller." There was another favorable aspect to the Jam Handy and the Waller. The sensitive equipment

The Jam Handy trainer used images projected onto a screen. The student aimed his .50 cal. MG at the images using an optical sight.



The Waller trainer used five motion picture projectors operating together and helped teach gunnery students the correct aim point for a moving target.

The Waller trainer from the gunnery students perspective.

required constant cool temperatures and were housed in air conditioned buildings – usually the only ones on the base. And since all of the schools were located in areas with equatorial climates, what a luxurious treat those training sessions must have been in summertime!

Waller Trainer

Motion picture engineer Fred Waller was a prodigious inventor, holding patents on numerous inventions, including water skis, a wind direction and velocity indicator, and a still camera for taking 360 degree pictures. While working at the Paramount studios he discovered that a three-dimensional sense of realism could be achieved with a wide curved screen that included the viewer's peripheral vision. His experiments in projecting multiple images on the uniquely shaped screen led to the development of the Waller Gunnery Trainer. After the war, his process evolved into the spectacular, giant-screen, Hollywood productions known as "Cinerama". For this invention, Waller received an Oscar in 1954.

Recognizing Friend or Foe

Learning to fire and maintain machine guns and turrets was only part of becoming an aerial gunner. It was critical that gunners were proficient in split second identification of both enemy and friendly aircraft. "If you can't do it, you are potentially as dangerous as an enemy gunner," according to Byron Lane, bombardier with the 392nd Bomb Group. "All it takes is one mistake to shoot down one of your own planes or assume an enemy plane is one of your own and get shot down yourself," he said. Consequently, students could expect intensive study of aircraft identification and recognition.

Students received manuals that pictured the silhouettes of every aircraft in operation – both enemy and ally – and instructors pointed out the variations in prominent features such as the number of engines, wing position, tail assembly, canopy, and more. Since the future gunners didn't know to which combat theater they would be assigned, they had to know them all – German, Japanese, Italian, Russian, British, and American – all 27 of them. Using 3-D models and cards with silhouettes, students were called on to compare and contrast the features of aircraft until identification was automatic.

Then came the flash drills. Images were projected onto a screen at brief internals, from three seconds to 1/10th of a second, depending upon the experience level of the class. Allied aircraft were interspersed between the Axis planes. The students had to become expert at instantly recognizing the type and number of aircraft flashed on the screen.

Aircraft identification was critical. Many allied and axis aircraft looked alike from a distance.

Aircraft recognition class made use of many training aids including black painted wood models. Today, these models are highly prized collectables.

Instructors knew these classes could get boring, so the slides occasionally contained a pinup girl to keep minds from wandering. Or the trainers might turn the process into contests to keep things lively. Enthusiasm for learning rose whenever gambling pots or bragging rights were at stake. The pride and confidence of the future gunners soared as they saw their proficiency increase. Said John Cromer of the exercises, "In time we came to recognize an aircraft at a distance the same way we recognized a Ford or Chevrolet without conscious thought."

To pass the final exam in this segment usually required the correct recognition of around 100 aircraft as they were projected on a screen for 1/25th of a second.

Other activities which made the training more interesting included competitions with other gunnery school trainees. The best-qualified students and instructors from each of the schools would periodically meet for two-day competitions. Winners earned awards and expert qualification badges.

Extreme Conditions

Being an aerial gunner wasn't only about shooting guns and hitting targets. The gunners had to be tested in, and trained for, working in the ever present dangers of high altitude flying. The extreme changes in altitude and temperature associated with high altitude combat produced a unique physical strain not experienced in other types of combat. Some men could function in these conditions and some could not. The safest and most practical method of testing a man's fitness for high altitude duty was on the ground in an altitude chamber.

The Army Air Force Altitude Training Program was established expressly for this purpose, and each of the seven gunnery schools had its own unit. Students were instructed in the use of oxygen masks and equipment and briefed on what to expect. Then they entered a decompression chamber that simulated the high altitude conditions they would experience in combat, up to 38,000 feet. Bombing missions usually lasted six to eight hours, but were sometimes even longer, especially in the Pacific theater. So it was essential that the aerial gunners were able to endure low-pressure conditions for long periods, and withstand the radical fluctuations in pressure. (They would also have to endure the gale force of icy sub-zero winds which blasted through the gaps in the gun turrets and the open fuselage windows, but that would come later.) Although there was sufficient oxygen up to about 16,000 feet, the crew was required to go on O_2 when flying above 10,000 feet. At 21,000 feet a man would lose consciousness, but not die. Above 25,000 feet the oxygen level was too thin to sustain life - at that altitude oxygen starvation of the blood and tissues can result in death in just minutes.

In the chamber exercises, the men were instructed to remove their O_2 masks when the pressure in the chamber equaled an altitude that would induce hypoxia. This was done to determine each man's baseline reaction, and to assess his ability to recognize symptoms of hypoxia and

By 1943, gunnery schools started competing with each other. Here are members from Harlingen, Texas, and Kingman, Arizona meeting for a competition in September, 1943.

The Low Pressure Chamber took student gunners to the bombers operating altitudes without ever leaving the ground.

get back on oxygen quickly. An individual's reaction to loss of sufficient oxygen can vary based on several factors including inherent tolerance, physical fitness, emotionality, and acclimatization. Typically a person can expect his first reaction to the onset of hypoxia to be the same each time he is subjected to oxygen deficits.

Symptoms of Hypoxia

Early physiological symptoms of hypoxia include changes in respiration, pulse rate, and blood pressure, quickly followed by fatigue, drowsiness, dizziness, headache, and shortness of breath. Mental capacities become impaired resulting in poor judgment, irrational thinking, slowed reaction times, unreliable calculations, and faulty memory. In subsequent stages, the victim may feel uninhibited (rather like being intoxicated) euphoric, overconfident, pugnacious or morose. Soon to follow are insensitivity to pain and discomfort, and possibly hearing impairment. In only minutes the victim lapses into unconsciousness and dies.

It was drilled into them that it was critical to get back on oxygen immediately before worse symptoms overwhelmed them. They also learned to be vigilant for signs of hypoxia in their crew mates. Each crew member was connected to an intercom in the bomber and every 10 minutes or so, a designated member of the crew (usually the pilot or copilot) would call for an "Okay" from each man to ensure he was still connected to the ship's oxygen system.

Other Physiological Troubles

Other physical reactions, ranging from minor to painful to dangerous, could arise from prolonged exposure to extremely low pressure. Susceptible individuals had to be weeded out on the ground where these problems could be dealt with more quickly and safely. They included hearing fatigue, inflammation of the middle ear, sinusitis, toothaches, gastro-intestinal cramps, and embolism - a potentially fatal condition more commonly known as the "bends." The bends cause pain, paralysis, breathing difficulty and often collapse. Minor reactions to the changes in pressure included aching joints and inner ear discomfort. Air-sickness was a common occurrence, but it was treatable with medication and did not keep anyone from flying if they were able to perform their jobs.

Sinusitis was a serious matter, as recalled by Ken Jones, 389th Bomb Group pilot. "Decreased pressure at altitude raised hell with your sinuses if your head was plugged up with a head cold. The headache was humongous. Sometimes we had to abort a mission because a crewman was screaming his head off about extreme pressure in his sinuses."

Another head cold sufferer had very peculiar reactions to low pressure, as described by another 389th pilot, George Goehring. "One day I came up with a cold and because I was an eager beaver, I did not go on sick call. After a couple of days it got worse. I took off and climbed to 20,000 feet and joined the formation and we flew our usual four hours. On

let down, I tried to clear my ears by holding my nose and blowing, but nothing happened. My head hurt and I was all set to go on sick call. As I was climbing out of the bomb bay, I tried to clear my ears again and suddenly a steady stream of yellow fluid came running out of my nose all over my flying suit. I could not stop it. Finally it stopped by itself and, low and behold, I felt like a new man. My head cleared and my cold was gone, but my flight suit was a mess."

Maintain an Even Strain

Psychological reactions to prolonged high altitude were just as critical as physiological reactions. The decompression chamber was close quarters, and just knowing they couldn't exit immediately caused some men to panic when locked in. Some felt claustrophobic just wearing the O_2 mask. It may seem a trivial matter but wearing uncomfortable, hard rubber masks for long periods of time required adaptation and mental discipline. Long hours of breathing the oxygen mix were tiring and caused chapped lips and sore throats; not to mention nicotine withdrawal for smokers. The masks had an unpleasant odor which wasn't improved any after the men had spent hours sweating into them. One gunner described it "like a cold clammy hand over your face." That sweaty rubber smell usually lingered in the nostrils hours after pulling the masks off.

The masks also irritated a man's skin. One gunner explained that failure to shave closely enough meant "the face mask rubbed against your stubble and it was gonna hurt". A close shave was important not just for comfort, but to insure a tight seal against the face. There was another problem with the masks which students would not discover until they began flying at high altitudes in combat crew training. The condensation from a man's respiration at altitude would freeze and ice would accumulate in his air hose. Occasional gentle squeezes up and down the hose were necessary to break up the ice and prevent it cutting off the O_2 flow.

Some gunnery schools employed a curious low-tech test to determine a trainee's suitability for flying long missions in cramped gun turrets with no basic comforts. The test involved locking the trainee is a small room with absolutely no light, no food, no water, and no sanitary facility for several hours. The test subject was given no instruction and told nothing about why he was there, or how long he would remain. If the trainee lasted several hours in this state of deprivation without panicking or suffering other emotional distress, he passed the test.

Anyone who could not handle these simulations was a potential danger to himself and other crew members in combat and obviously could not be allowed to fly.

O_2 Mechanical Training

In addition to learning about the physiology of high altitude, it was also necessary that students learn to operate and maintain all the oxygen equipment aboard an airplane. Every station on a bomber had regulators into which the

Passing Gas

The Allies had no plans to initiate chemical weapons attacks on its enemies but had to be prepared to defend themselves against such attacks. Gunnery students were instructed on how to recognize an attack by the odor, the appearance, or the immediate effect of a variety of chemical agents. They were instructed how to protect themselves during and after an attack, and basic first aid measures for exposure or contamination by each known chemical weapons agents. Also addressed was proper care and maintenance of the gas masks and protective clothing they would be assigned upon arrival overseas.

Exercises included drills in the gas block house using non-lethal gases. The main purpose of gas mask drills was to learn the strict step-by-step procedure for correctly donning the mask. Careful adjustment was emphasized over great speed. Students would enter the block house wearing gas masks. Tear gas would be released into the room and the students were ordered to remove their masks and experience its effects. Then they were ordered to don their masks according to the procedures they had just learned. Surely the least enjoyable of training exercises, but one that could not fail to make an impression on the students.

crew member plugged his oxygen hose. The early oxygen systems required manual adjustment relative to the altitude. It was later replaced by improved systems which adjusted automatically. There were also portable O_2 canisters attached to bulkheads throughout the plane called a "walk-around bottle". It was often needed in emergencies, so crew members needed to know how to operate them without thinking.

Off We Go

Upon completion of their preliminary ground training, the gunners finally got a chance to fly.

Odell Dobson, ball gunner with the 392nd describes how the air-to-air mission worked. "The pilot was in the front seat (of the AT-6 Texan) and the gunner stood up in the back. The gunner wore a parachute harness and a gunner's belt came up from the floor of the aircraft and hooked on to the harness so that you wouldn't fall out if the pilot turned it upside down, and sometimes he would. I drew a mean pilot."

From the back seat, the gunner shot at a long sleeve tethered to a 60-foot steel cable extending from behind the tow plane as it led him through several phases of position firing.

Harold Weiss, a navigator who trained at Harlingen, provides more details about the tow target mission, and shares his embarrassing experience. "We had the tips of the .50 caliber bullets dyed with eight different colors - a different color for each student. When the bullet went through the 'gunny sack' banner, the color would rub off on the hole and when the B-26 dropped the banner off back at base, they could count each student's holes, and give him a score. One day we were firing out of the right waist window. I got the bright idea of leading the banner a little and slowly sweeping the banner with that .50 caliber machine gun as I fired. That way I would fill that thing with bullet holes. I started to fire and what do you know, that banner drops away from the B-26 and goes straight down in the Gulf. The instructor was standing right behind me and he was mad! He shouted, 'What did you do? One of your projectiles cut that steel cable and now there will be no scores for anyone today!' Inside I felt kinda good. I shot a sleeve off a tow plane - it was the only thing I shot down during WWII! I'm kinda proud about that."

John Cromer's first time in the back of a Texan was almost his last. "All the way to the firing range I struggled feverishly with the safety belt. It was so tight I couldn't budge it, and was a foot and a half too short for me to stand up in the cockpit to fire...so it boiled down to working without a safety belt, as risky as that would be. I was leaning out over the gun when the aircraft pitched violently downward and I was thrown up and almost out of the open cockpit. I could feel myself going overboard. I reached down frantically but was too high by that time to grab anything. At the last second one foot caught a projecting edge down below, and it was enough, but just barely, to make the difference. At that low altitude I wouldn't have had time to find the rip cord of the parachute."

The big day has finally arrived. Students select .30 caliber machine guns for use in the training aircraft.

Student gunners gather for their preflight instructions prior to training flights in these North American AT-6 Texan aircraft.

Gunnery student getting ready for action. This color post card came from the Army Air Force Gunnery School at Tyndall Field, Florida.

Shortages of aircraft for training in the first year of the war left the schools to make do with whatever they could get their hands on. Among the types used to tow targets were the AT-6, BT-13 and Lockheed Hudson bomber. Later as war-weary planes were retired from combat, the B-25, B-26 and B-34 bombers were popular for this duty. By late 1943 battle weary Liberators, Fortresses, and Marauders were retired from combat and returned to the U.S. This allowed the students to train in the type of aircraft they would ultimately be flying in combat. Gun cameras were beginning to be available to the schools in the summer of 1943, and turret and waist window guns were outfitted with them. A number of "friendly" bombers would fly in formation with students manning turrets and waist positions with gun cameras. As "enemy" fighter planes flew pursuit curves on the formation, the students tried to zero in with deadly aim, and also avoid shooting the friendlies.

Dale Bethell recalled, "It was somewhat humiliating when we reviewed the film of firing at 'enemy' AT-6s from B-17s with cameras attached to the .50 calibers. Too often in the cross hairs were "friendly" B-17s and not 'enemies'. It would have been fun firing .50 caliber machine guns from friendly B-17s with cameras mounted on the sights except many of us got air sick...the air in late afternoon in Arizona was rough as we fired at ground targets at low altitude. Not only did we endure the air sickness but the clean up after landing did not remove the squeamishness of our stomachs."

The gun camera mission more closely simulated real combat conditions than any other training experience. Its only drawback was that a gunner's film had to be processed before it could be reviewed and evaluated. Gunners returning from combat reported that the towed-target exercises presented anything but the kind of target gunners encountered in combat. It was also counter-productive because it taught them to lead incorrectly. In April 1944, officials agreed that the gun camera mission should supplant air-to-air firing at tow targets; unfortunately, there were not yet sufficient numbers of aircraft, equipment and related personnel to accomplish this. In the meantime gun camera missions were flown as frequently as possible, and attempts were made to improve the tow target mission.

Air to ground gunnery practice was accomplished with both simple and elaborate target models. Examples included dummy airfields, flat, wooden cutouts resembling battleships, and fake troop billets with wooden jeeps and storage depots. For air-ground target practice at the Harlingen and the Florida schools, the gunners would strafe 20-foot square wooden rafts floating in the Gulf of Mexico at low altitudes.

To assist the gunnery students with their accuracy (or so it was initially thought) tracers were interspersed with the regular ammunition at a rate of 1 in 10. The chemically treated brass tips of these shells burned brightly when fired, causing them to light up like fireflies on their path to the target. To best demonstrate use of the tracers to correct aim, a firing practice session was held at night. In combat, however, the tracer proved disadvantageous. The base of a

Color postcard of an AT-6 Texan assigned to the Army Air Force Gunnery School at Tyndall Field, Florida.

Rear gunner manning his Browning .30 caliber machine gun in what appears to be a U.S. Navy Scout Plane. Note early type U.S. insignia.

Blinkin' Code!

When they volunteered for combat, the would-be gunners never expected they'd have to learn Morse Code, just like a radio operator. Why? The Aldis lamp enabled communication in conditions of radio silence and low visibility and darkness between ships, and between ground control and ships. When bombers attempted to join their group formation in early morning darkness or fog, an Aldis operator would flash the bomb group call sign from the tail turret of the group's assembly ship. Tail Gunner, Edwin Hays of the 95th Bomb Group talks about his duties with Aldis lamp.

"We used to take off in the dark, in foggy, overcast conditions and were up as high as ten, twelve, fifteen thousand feet before we broke out of the clouds. One of my duties was to stay in that tail turret and blink an Aldis lamp, which is just a glorified flashlight. But it gave out a signal so that a plane approaching from the rear and wouldn't run into you. I used to do that sometimes for maybe an hour until my fingers were sore from squeezing that trigger. But let me tell you, that light kept blinking. One of the greatest feelings in the world was to break out of that fog and come up into the sunlight. It was a very risky and hair-raising experience to assemble in bad weather."

tracer round was hollow in order to contain the chemical which caused the flare. As the chemical burned out in flight, the weight and balance of the round changed, causing it to fly in a slightly different path from the other rounds in the belt. Consequently, instead of helping the gunner to improve the accuracy of his aim, just the opposite resulted. Use of the tracer was discontinued after the first year of the war.

Operation Pinball

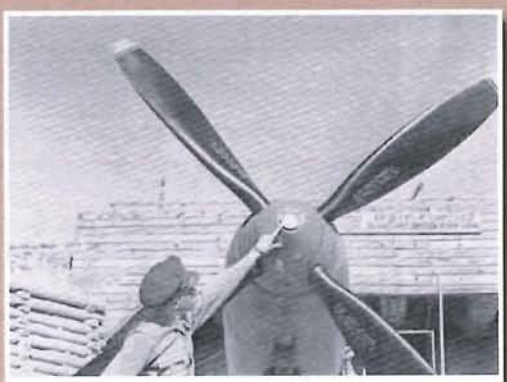
In spring 1942 Major Cameron D. Fairchild, the synthetic training aids officer at Harlingen, was determined to develop an effective training method that would overcome the deficiencies of methods in use at that time. The idea he conceived was innovative, and in theory, it seemed destined to outshine all other training methods for realism. Experiments were begun in June 1942. Here's how it worked. Trainees would fire frangible ammunition with modified machine guns from their bombers at target planes flying mock attacks. The frangible projectile, made from a combination of lead and Bakelite, shattered into small pieces when it struck a specially armored and equipped target plane. The Bell P-63 Kingcobra (or RP-63; R standing for restricted from combat) was chosen because its head-on appearance resembled the Messerschmitt Bf 109, and it was fairly comparable in performance. The Kingcobra target plane was equipped with microphone-like sensors attached to the inside of the armor. These radio-sonic devices were designed to pick up the vibrations caused by the impact of the frangible bullet.

Night gunnery training included the use of tracers rounds.

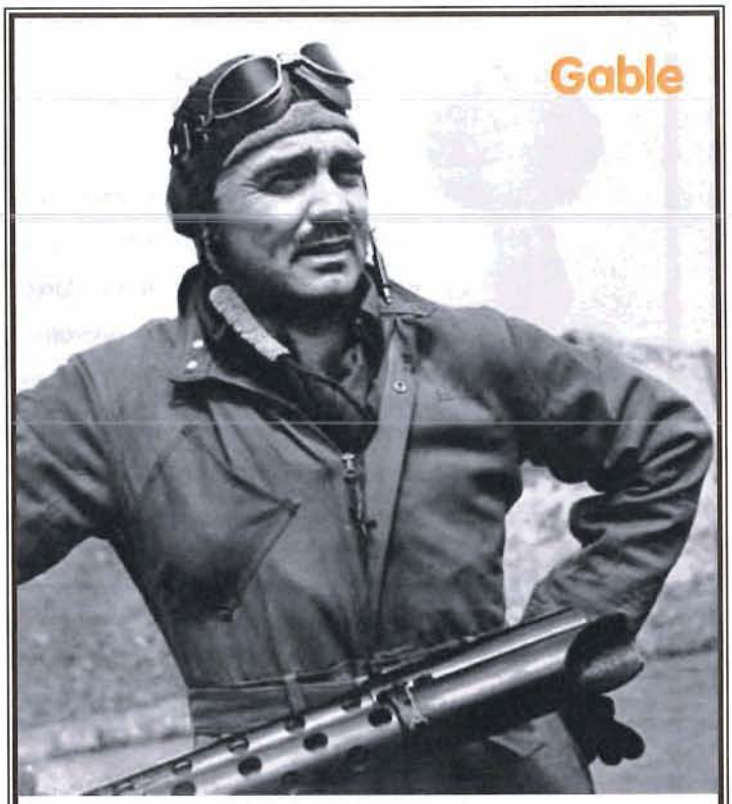
The sensors would conduct an electric current to a counting meter in the cockpit, registering number of hits, and also flashing a red light on the prop spinner to signal the student had scored. Thus the Pinball nickname.

It took years to develop and was not introduced at training schools until February 1945. Although the schools were enthusiastic about the realism of the Pinball exercises, it was plagued with many glitches and never fulfilled its promise. Few student gunners reported seeing the light flash. The ballistic characteristics of the frangible bullet differed greatly from conventional ammunition: one-third the powder, two-thirds the weight, and one-half the speed. Consequently, the gunsights required adjustments and aircraft speeds had to be reduced thirty percent.

The projectile was also too delicate for the muzzle velocity of the .50 caliber machine gun, necessitating the use of the .30 caliber instead. The .30 caliber Browning machine gun was used in all bombers early in the war, but they were discarded in favor of the .50 calibers prior to 1943. The target airplane proved too delicate as well. The belly of the P-63s was inadequately armored and the projectiles easily pierced it (despite being told not to fire at unarmored sections, the trainees found this temptation irresistible too). Add to which the coolant radiators were easily damaged by particles of bullets entering through the air scoops. Firing frangible ammunition also caused excessive build-up of carbon in the machine guns, which caused frequent malfunctions. When the war ended, so did the Pinball program.



Red light in the prop spinner of this Bell P-63 would light up to show the student he had scored a hit.



Gable

In October 1942, Hollywood actor Clark Gable reported to Tyndall for aerial gunnery training.

Gable did well in all his classes at Tyndall but one – he had difficulty with blinker code. Like most other students, he spent long hours struggling to memorize the code. Many of those hours were after lights out in the barracks' latrine with others who were worried about passing the test. Somehow a rumor spread that Gable was at Harlingen and the persistent queries from newcomers and starry-eyed females, "So where's Gable?" apparently led to the installation of a sign declaring, "NO! Clark Gable is not in Harlingen!"

B-29 Gunners – The Cream of the Crop

The complex armament of the B-29 Superfortress - known as Central Fire Control Equipment (CFCE) - consisted of five turrets connected by a central General Electric computer, all of which were controllable by any one of five gunners. One gunner could operate up to three turrets at once, and fire the guns from two turrets simultaneously. Even more remarkable, the gunner no longer had to instantly perform all those complex calculations in his head – ballistics, deflection, air resistance, etc. - the computer did it all for him!

As early as 1942 training methods for the advanced gunnery system of the B-29 Very Heavy Bomber were in development. But the first training course did not begin until March 1943 when the Power Operated Gun Turret School (POGTS) was opened at Lowry Army Air Field in Denver, Colorado. (It was re-designated the Remote Control Turret Mechanic Course in mid 1944.) All B-29 gunners went through normal AAF aerial gunnery schools; followed by a comprehensive course in the electronic and mechanical design, maintenance, and operation of the CFCE system. Some of the conventional gunnery training methods required modification for B-29 trainees. On the ground, the Waller trainer was adapted for use with remote gun turrets. For air-to-air exercises, a handful of B-24s were converted. Designated the RB-24L, these special Liberators had an elongated, square-cut nose window with a chin turret below, and turrets in the tail, top and belly.

Because of the complexity of CFCE, Training Command officials realized that only exceptionally well-qualified enlisted men could be selected for the Lowry school – only the cream of the crop were eligible. The course was 16 weeks, initially; but was extended to 18 weeks in mid 1944, and again to 20 weeks less than a year later. The difficulty of the course was evidenced by the wash-out rate - 18 percent as compared to the 12 percent rate at the conventional gunnery schools.

Graduation – One Step Closer to Winning the War

At the end of the sixth week, ceremonies were held to honor the graduating gunners and welcome the incoming students, gathered together at the post recreation hall. The graduates received diplomas and the coveted silver wings of the U.S. Army Air Force. Privates, Techs, and Corporals received promotions to the rank of sergeant, an incentive offered to encourage volunteerism. The graduates also received the arms qualifications badges they had earned, based on their test scores: Expert Aerial Gunner, Aerial

Some Waller trainers were specially equipped to train B-29 Superfortress gunners.

These student gunners are being trained in the use of the gun turrets used on the Boeing B-29 Superfortress at Lowry Army Air Field, near Denver, Colorado.

Sharpshooter, or Aerial Marksman.

Upon graduation from gunnery school the new aerial gunners were sent to combat crew training school. Here they would meet the other gunners and officers of their new crew, and spend three months flying practice missions and maintaining their gunnery skills at peak levels.

A Postscript

Planners of the strategic bombing campaign believed the concentrated firepower of hundreds, and thousands, of machine guns would render a bomber formation invincible to enemy fighter attack. This turned out to be a costly miscalculation. Much of what the aerial gunners had been taught in the schools in the first two years was, for the most part, experimental and ineffectual in preparation for combat. The early gunners who survived felt their real training came in action, "on-the-job". Only when enough veterans returned from overseas to share their experiences as instructors did training improve.

The total number of officers and men who graduated from gunnery schools during the war - more than 297,000 - was larger than that of any other Air Force specialty except aircraft maintenance. Aerial gunners fought in all theaters, firing over 227 million rounds of ammunition on more than one million combat sorties, destroying in excess of 15,000 enemy aircraft. After the war, most of America's bomber inventory was declared obsolete and scrapped. Of those seven Army Airfields that produced gunners, only one remains an active Air Force base today. But the job title of Aerial Gunner would endure and fill a vital need in military operations up to the end of the 20th century. The sacrifices made by those men and their contributions to the Allied victory must never be forgotten. They had an extraordinarily difficult, demanding, and hazardous job, and they were all volunteers.

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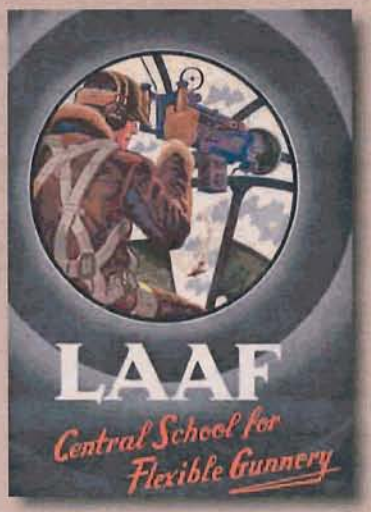

SUNCOAST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of the Wild Turkey Strand Preserve Trailhead and Trail System, Lee County, Florida

May 2009

Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey for the Wild Turkey Strand Preserve Trailhead and Trail System, Lee County, Florida

Prepared for:
Lee County Parks & Recreation
Fort Myers, Florida

Prepared by:

Matthew P. White, M.A., RPA

Suncoast Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
2632 Eagle Court
Lake Wales, Florida 33898
(863) 227-2592

May 2009

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INTRODUCTION

Suncoast Archaeological Consultants, Inc. completed a Phase 1 archaeological and historical survey for the proposed Wild Turkey Preserve trailhead and trail system located to the south of SR 82 in the vicinity of its intersection with Rod & Gun Club Road (Figure 1). This project was conducted for Lee County Parks and Recreation's Conservation 20/20 program with the purpose of assessing the impact of trail and trailhead construction and use on and in the vicinity of previously recorded site 8LL2411 and any possible unrecorded cultural resources. As part of this project, site 8LL2411, as well as any additional archaeological or historical resources identified within the project area, will be assessed as to their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Suggestions will also be made regarding appropriate measures for preservation of historic cultural resources within the project area, while incorporating public access to these sites.

The Principal Investigator for this project is listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) and meets the qualifications put forth within the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological and Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 61). This survey was conducted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 267 and 373, Florida Statues, Florida's Coastal Management Program and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code.*

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The project area is located to the south of SR 82 within portions of Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15 of Township 45 South, Range 26 East. The study area contains approximately 80 acres which includes the proposed trailhead location and the proposed trail system.

One of the more distinctive features within the project area is the location of a large, somewhat oval shaped, earthen embankment. This embankment is part of previously recorded site 8LL2411, also known as the Gunnery Range #5 site, which functioned as a World War II training facility associated with the Buckingham Army Airfield Flexible Gunnery School. This site will be discussed in detail later in this report.

The proposed trailhead is located to the northeast of the embankment feature and the proposed trail system includes an approximately 1.6 mile corridor that forms a loop to the east and southeast of the earthwork. The summit of the embankment itself may be utilized as a possible pedestrian and equestrian trail; therefore, the entire earthen embankment was included in the project area.

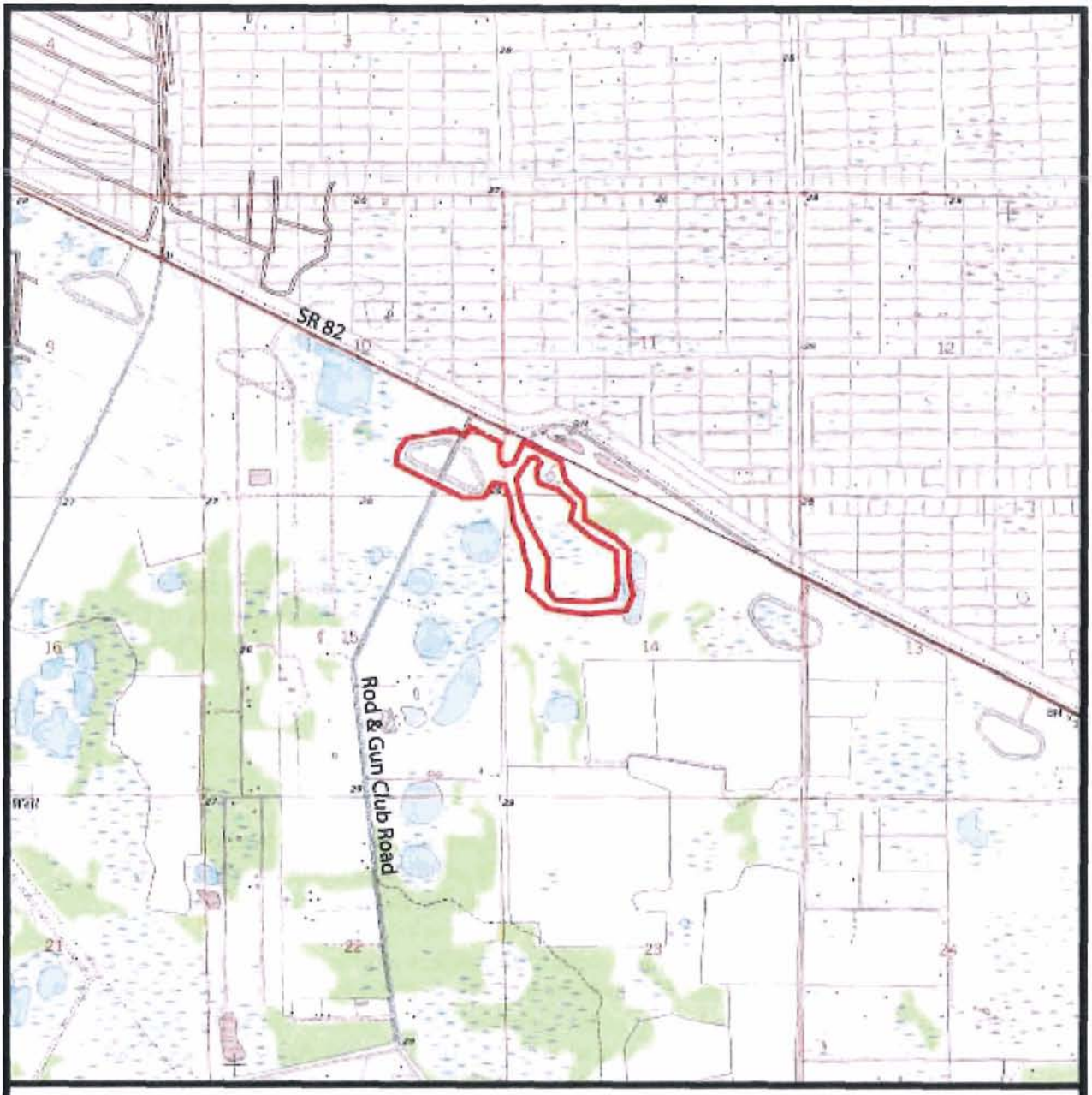


Figure 1.
Project Location on a 1987 USGS Quadrangle Map

A large portion of the project area evidenced a moderate amount of upper horizon subsurface disturbance resulting from the recent removal of melaleuca trees (Figure 2). Melaleuca is an invasive plant species in South Florida; prior to removal, large forests of melaleuca grew within and surrounding the project area.

Rod and Gun Club Road, which intersects SR 82 directly north of the project area runs south through the western portion of the subject property, bisecting the 8LL2411 earthen embankment. The land surrounding the project area to the south, west and east consists primarily of either pastureland or undeveloped flatwoods. To the north (north of SR 82) is relatively dense residential development associated with the planned community of Lehigh Acres.

Environment

The project area is located along the western end of a physiographic providence known as the Immokalee Rise. This providence consists of a low sandy rise that separates the lowlands of the Caloosahatchee Valley to the north and the Big Cypress and Corkscrew Swamps to the south. While the providence has a maximum elevation of nearly 40 feet above mean sea level (amsl), its topography is relatively flat. Prior to modern land-clearing the terrain was dominated by slash pine flatwoods and dry prairies which were interspersed by numerous wet prairies, solution ponds and cypress sloughs. Drainage within the providence was generally slow resulting from its near featureless landscape, with small sloughs and underground percolation moving runoff water toward the lower terrain of neighboring providences to the north, south and east.

Figure 2. Melaleuca removal within the project area.

Prior to the more recent dominance of invasive species the environment within the project area was likely typical of that found within much of the Immokalee Rise providence. The northern portion of the project area and much of the proposed loop trail were likely located within a slash pine flatwoods environment. The trail follows a ring of flatwoods that surrounds a small wet prairie. Soils within the flatwood portion of the project area consist of poorly drained Oldsmar, Valkaria, Immokalee and Malabar fine sands (USDA 1984). Slash pine flatwoods are commonly dominated by slash pine, dense saw palmetto, staggerbush, gallberry, ground oak and wire grass. This environment is maintained by frequent fire episodes, which prevents the growth and eventual dominance of hardwood tree species.

The wet prairie within the center of the trail loop likely overflowed to the south, cutting through the southern segment of the proposed trail. Within this portion of the project area soils are listed as very poorly drained, consisting of Valkaria and Malabar depressional sands (USDA 1984). Wet Prairies are typically characterized by treeless expanses supporting a dense growth of water tolerant grass and rushes, such as beaksedges, spikerush, starrush whitetop and muhlygrass. This environment is commonly covered in a thin (1 to 4 inches) layer of standing water for between 3 to 6 months of the year.

Directly west of the proposed trail loop and south of the 8LL2411 earthworks is a moderate size solution hole that is bounded by bald cypress. Solution holes are found throughout this region. They are formed in relatively low areas where hundreds of years of water collection have slowly eroded the shallow limestone horizon that covers much of eastern Lee County. This erosion forms a bowl-shaped depression that fills with water from subsurface percolation and from run-off. Vegetation surrounding the solution holes consists of water tolerant species such as bald cypress, red maple, water hickory, red bay and an assortment of succulent wetland plants.

More recently, much of the natural vegetation of the project area and surrounding region has been replaced by invasive non-native species such as meleleauca and Brazilian pepper. Not long before the field visit for this project, a large meleleauca forest which dominated the northern and eastern portions of the proposed loop trail were cut back. Brazilian pepper growth was observed along disturbed soils within the northern half of the subject property and adjacent to the wetland prairie in the southern segment of the proposed trail loop.

As with much of the region, elevations across the property are relatively flat, with natural variations generally between 1 and 3 feet between the low wet prairie and the more elevated slash pine flatwoods. Generally these elevations ranged between 27 and 30 feet amsl.

REGIONAL PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

Prehistory

The project area is located within a prehistoric culture area known as the Caloosahatchee region (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). The Caloosahatchee region is defined through a distinct post 500 B.C. ceramic tradition as compared to neighboring regions. This ceramic tradition has primarily been recorded within sites along the coast, near the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River in San Carlos Bay, Pine Island Sound, and Estero Bay. Inland portions of this region have experienced more cultural mixing with neighboring culture area traditions. These include influences from cultural developments within the Circum-Glades and Okeechobee Basin culture areas.

It should be noted before proceeding to a brief summary of all three culture areas, that while these regions have been recently defined as distinct in regard to ceramic traditions and thus inferences of separate cultural trajectories have been made, it is becoming increasingly clear that populations within all three culture areas were intricately connected within a complex economic and possible political system throughout much of prehistory. Other similarities may have existed including social frameworks and belief systems. Despite their differences in settlement patterns due to environmental adaptations and slight differences in material culture, all three groups together are distinct from central and north Florida native populations, appearing more similar to each other.

A brief summary of the prehistory in the region is presented below, including a look at native populations prior to 500 B.C. within the Paleoindian and Archaic periods.

Paleoindian Period (12000 to 8000 B.C.)

Evidence of human occupation of the Florida peninsula began during the Paleoindian period around 10,000 to 12,000 B.C. Lower sea levels due to expansive polar ice caps would have produced a much dryer environment then is seen today across much of the region (Milliman and Emery 1968). The Everglades and Big Cypress areas would have been a relatively dry inland savannah landscape, with the Pleistocene shoreline being located nearly 100 miles out from the modern day Gulf Coast shoreline.

There is evidence that now extinct megafauna once roamed the state. While it is believed that the earliest inhabitants of Florida likely hunted such extinct beasts, there is yet any evidence that such activities occurred south of Lake Okeechobee. In fact, not one confirmed Paleoindian site has been discovered in the region, with the closest of such being discovered in Sarasota and St. Lucie Counties.

The lack of archaeological evidence for Paleoindian occupation in south Florida may be a result of rising sea levels since Pleistocene Era. During this period, the majority of the freshwater sources were likely located within lower terrain closer to the historic

shoreline. It is possible that potential Paleoindian sites in south Florida have been flooded by these rising water levels.

Archaic Period (8,000 to 500 B.C.)

The end of the Paleoindian period is marked by rather elevated environmental and climatic changes, with warmer seasons and less arid conditions a wider variety of environmental habitats began to emerge. The megafauna of the previous period began to move closer to extinction and human populations reacted to these changes by shifting their subsistence strategies (Milanich 1994). Early Archaic people began to exploit more diverse resources including small game, marine and freshwater resources. People began to live in larger groups, to use a greater diversity of tools, and to inhabit more of peninsular Florida.

A staple of the Archaic tool-kit, and the most common find at Archaic period sites throughout much of the Florida peninsula is the chert biface and chert biface production debitage. However, in south Florida only a few chert tools have been encountered. This is likely due to the absence of natural sources of this raw material in the region. The few examples of human modified chert were found as completed tools with no associated production material. It is therefore, surmised that such objects were not produced in south Florida but instead were brought into the region from the north. Instead, the south Florida Archaic utilized marine shell and bone materials for many of the functions their contemporaries to the north used chert (Carr 1981).

As with the rest of the state, the Archaic period in south Florida was characterized by an increased reliance on shellfish and marine resources on the coast and smaller game such as turtles, snakes, and rabbits in the interior. The discovery of fish vertibra and bone fish hooks at both coastal and interior wetland sites indicates the heavy reliance on the exploitation of fish resources.

Some of the most noted Archaic sites in this region come from the western portion of south Florida. These include the West Bay site in Collier County and the Brighton Complex in eastern Glades County. Numerous Archaic period sites have also been discovered within Brevard County.

During the latter portion of the Archaic period ceramic technology was devised and the production of fiber tempered ceramic vessels became a fairly frequent activity for populations across peninsular Florida. There are examples of early fiber tempered ceramics in south Florida, but thus far such evidence is sparse with the majority of such finds coming from Marco Island located along coastal Collier County. The only evidence of fiber tempered ceramics from the eastern portion of the south Florida region have been found at the Honey Hill and the 202nd Street sites in Dade County and the Markham Park site in Broward County (Carr 2002).

Post 500 B.C. South Florida Prehistory (500 B.C. to A.D. 1750)

Caloosahatchee Culture Area (Coastal Calusa)

The Caloosahatchee River bisects this region as it extends from just south of where the Peace River empties into Charlotte Harbor south to the Naples area and east up the river valley. The vast majority of information regarding the Caloosahatchee region comes from excavations along the coast. Such excavations have been centered on the extensive shell middens and shell mounds that are located on most every coastal and barrier island (Marquardt 1992). Spanish explorers to this region recorded a large chiefdom society with a capital believed to be located at Mound Key in Estero Bay.

This coastal environment is one of the richest inland marine environments in Florida with numerous oyster beds and plentiful marine and waterfowl life. Marine resource extraction and coastal shell midden sites also extend up the Caloosahatchee River into its tidally influenced lower portion to approximately Beautiful Island, near the present day crossing of Interstate 75.

Caloosahatchee ceramics consist of mainly sand-tempered plain and laminated sand-tempered wares. By approximately A.D. 700 there is a dramatic increase in the occurrence of Belle Glade Plain pottery (Widmer 1988). During later periods, a few hundred years prior to European contact, St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check-Stamped ceramics make their first appearance in the area. St. John associated ceramics appear in numerous assemblages during late prehistory, not only across south Florida but throughout the Florida peninsula. Safety Harbor ceramics also appear within coastal Caloosahatchee region sites at this time.

Generally, the Caloosahatchee culture area is defined through a human coastal adaptation. It is likely, that with additional research the geographic definition of the Caloosahatchee region will be reduced to the coast, with middle and upper portions of the Caloosahatchee River being placed within the Okeechobee Basin culture area, associated with the Belle Glade tradition. More to this point and a discussion of the Belle Glade culture is presented below.

Glades Culture Area (Circum-Glades Tradition)

The Glades region is relatively large and environmentally diverse, including most of south Florida from the Ten Thousand Islands to the coast of Palm Beach, south to Homestead and the Florida Bay and north to sawgrass regions of Hendry and Palm Beach Counties. This area includes the Everglades, Big Cypress, northern Keys, and Atlantic Coastal Ridge. Populations within the Glades region are considered to have continued many of the lifeways common during the Archaic period, based on similarities in their artifact assemblages and settlement patterns (Goggin 1949).

Glades populations commonly settled along the coastline, adjacent to coastal marshes and creek and river mouths. Such sites consist of large shell middens with a variety of marine

life remains including bivalves such as oyster, whelk, and scallop shells also inshore fish and marine turtle species; all of which were important parts of the coastal Glades subsistence base (Milanich 1994). The abundance of possible subsistence resources between the marine and inshore ecosystems would have provided the means to support a rather large population base along these coastal locations.

Settlements in the Glades region have also been identified within interior locations in the Everglades and Big Cypress areas. Numerous sites have been identified on small, slightly elevated tree islands within these regions (Milanich 1994). Tree islands represent one of the few year round dry areas within this vast wet ecosystem. Archaeologically, such sites are typically identified through dense deposits of freshwater turtle, snake, and fish remains. The contents of these middens demonstrate a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and a successful adaptation to wetland environments. Because of the general inundated nature of the entire Glades region, canoe travel would have been an extremely important mode of transportation.

Ceramics associated with early populations within the Glades region typically consists of sand-tempered plain wares with minor amounts of Sanibel Incised, Cane Patch Incised, Fort Drum Incised, and Fort Drum Punctated. Through time more none local ceramics appear in the region including St. Johns Check-Stamped and Safety Harbor ceramics. However, generally, the sand-tempered plain wares remain the most dominate type throughout the nearly 2000 years of the Glades Tradition.

Okeechobee Basin Culture Area (Belle Glade Tradition)

The Okeechobee Basin culture area includes the land within the Kissimmee River drainage and the region surrounding Lake Okeechobee. This includes the Kissimmee Valley, Lake Istokpoga region, Fisheating Creek drainage area, and lake side areas in Hendry, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties. Belle Glade tradition is marked by the appearance of Belle Glade Plain. Like Glades Plain, Belle Glade Plain is a sand-tempered ceramic, however, it is distinguished through numerous horizontal scrape marks on its exterior surface created by the smoothing of the nearly dry paste which drags exposed sand temper particles across the exterior.

Belle Glade sites are most commonly found along major river or creek courses or within more elevated (better soil drainage) areas adjacent to major lakes such as Lake Okeechobee, Lake Kissimmee, or Lake Istokpoga. None ceramic material found at these sites are very similar to that found within interior Glades tradition sites to the south, including dense freshwater fish and turtle middens.

The region is famous for the unique earthworks associated with Belle Glade occupation. Such earthworks include ponds, canals, linear and annular embankments, and raised geometric shaped mounds (Milanich 1994). Some of the larger sites associated with this tradition are the Fort Center site located along Fisheating Creek in eastern Glades County, the Ortona site to the north of the Caloosahatchee River, and Belle Glade site along the southeastern shore of Lake Okeechobee.

Many researchers have identified the Belle Glade tradition as an inland manifestation of the Caloosahatchee culture area and the coastal Calusa that extended along the upper portion of the Caloosahatchee River and up the Kissimmee Valley. Similarities in the two regions cultural chronology and the appearance of Belle Glade ceramics within later (post A.D. 700) coastal Caloosahatchee sites suggest these close ties (Widmer 1988).

History

The first official European visit to Florida was by Ponce de Leon in 1513. His arrival heralded in numerous other Spanish explorers all with an eye for wealth as opposed to settlement. Spain desired to control the harbors off the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River and within the Charlotte Harbor region. However, a strong native population in this coastal providence was already well established. In 1521 Ponce de Leon returned to Florida and attempted to establish a colony on Pine Island, but faced stiff native resistance and was fatally wounded in the attempt. The colony failed as a result. During the late 1560s Hernando Menendez entered the Charlotte Harbor region and met with the Calusa Indians under Chief Carlos. He established a garrison at San Anton on Mound Key south of the Caloosahatchee River mouth. However, disturbances to the shaky alliance between Carlos and the Spanish erupted and the garrison was disbanded. After Ponce de Leon and Hernando Menendez there is no evidence that any Spanish or other European expeditions were ever led into the Charlotte Harbor region with ideas of the establishment of military forts or civilian settlements during the 17th century.

During the 18th century Cuban fishermen made their way to the coastal area and established commercial fishing outposts. These outposts employed native populations. Mullet, grouper, whelks, and a variety of other marine resources were shipped to Cuban markets from Charlotte Harbor.

The Seminoles prospered in the central and north Florida interiors raising cattle and growing their traditional crops of beans, squash, and tobacco (Fairbanks 1973). The Spanish and Seminole generally maintained good relations, mainly through separation. When the British acquired Florida in 1763 a complex trade relationship was established between the Seminole and the new European governance. The Seminole provided animal pelts for shipment back to Europe and produce, livestock and game for the subsistence of British settlements along the coasts. The British in turn provided the Seminole with non-local good such as metal and iron pots, hatchets, blankets, guns, and a variety of other common European articles. At this time most of the Florida Seminole population was residing from north/central Florida north, with southwest Florida being used as seasonal hunting grounds.

After the American Revolutionary War in 1783, the Spanish regained control of Florida. They continued to permit British trading agencies to operate in the region and encouraged British settlers to remain. However, the second Spanish claim over Florida was weak, as political and financial troubles in Europe left little interest or ability in aiding the small Spanish settlements.

During the War of 1812, the British were accused of fighting a proxy engagement against the newly established American government via Creek Indians in Alabama and Georgia. The arms, ammunition, and encouragement for these Creek assaults were believed to be supplied by British trading companies in Florida. Andrew Jackson, the general of southern military operations in America, lead numerous raids into the north Florida panhandle and peninsula, destroying British trading posts and Seminole and Creek settlements and driving the native populations further south into the north/central portion of the Florida peninsula.

Due to Spain's lack of control over Florida's borders and their preoccupation with combating the Napoleonic War in Europe, they ceded Florida to the United States in 1819 with the official turnover occurring in 1821. With the acquisition of Florida, American southern planters flooded into the northern portion of the state to take advantage of free land claims and unspoiled farmlands. With this new influx of white settlers into the interior regions of Florida hostilities between the new arrivals and the Seminole began to occur. The Americans had no interest in trading with the Seminole as the British did, but instead simply wanted the best lands, which until then were occupied by the native populations.

As hostilities grew, the United States Army was deployed to protect American citizens and to hunt down aggressive Seminole warriors. Over time, the Seminole populations were pushed further south into their former hunting ground in the central and southern Florida. In 1823 a treaty (the Treaty of Moultrie Creek) was signed which set up a reservation land south of Ocala, which Seminoles could occupy unhindered by white encroachment. However, many white settlers saw this reservation boundary as soft and moved into Seminole lands. Equally, poor agricultural lands within the reservation hindered the subsistence capabilities of the natives and starvation was rampant. Because of these circumstances, tensions again began to mount. Aggressions by the Seminoles and counter actions by the American Military began what was to be known as the Second Seminole War. The war lasted between 1835 and 1842, with the military constructing numerous forts and roads across the peninsula. It was during this period that Col. Persifer F. Smith led a military regiment southwest from Fort Basinger (located on the Kissimmee River) to the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River. Col. Smith established three small fortifications in the region that were used as bases for raids into the Big Cypress and Everglades to capture or kill Seminoles.

At the close of the war the U.S. military action had removed many Seminole to reservation lands in what was to become Oklahoma or had pushed the remaining populations deep into the Big Cypress and Everglades regions of south Florida.

In an attempt to establish more American settlement within peninsular Florida, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 enabled any male 18 or older to claim title to 160 acres of land by erecting a habitable building, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years (Covington 1961). This initiative had more of an effect within north and central Florida as opposed to the southwestern coast. The threat of native hostility

was still high in this region. Non-native settlements were generally composed of isolated Cuban fishing hamlets scattered along the numerous islands within Charlotte Harbor and its estuaries. There are no recorded non-military American settlements within interior southwest Florida at this time.

During the 1850s an effort was made to survey lands within the Big Cypress and Everglades. Because isolated pockets of Seminole populations were still present in the region these survey crews were accompanied by US military. In 1855, a survey crew and military escort encountered a small farm owned by one of the paramount Seminole elders of the period, Billy Bowlegs. The American expedition maliciously destroyed much of Bowlegs' banana crop. In retaliation Bowlegs and forty Seminole warriors attacked a small US military patrol lead by First Lieutenant George Hartsuff. Other Seminole also responded, including isolated attacks along the Caloosahatchee River and east along the Miami River. Attacks even occurred as far north as the Sarasota and Tampa region. The US Military quickly organized to counter these aggressions and placed bounties on all male Seminoles. Bounty hunters and militia men flooded the southwest Florida region searching the swamps and hammocks for Seminole villages. By March 15, 1858 Billy Bowlegs band and numerous other Seminole groups surrendered to the United States and agreed to be relocated to western reservations.

With the easing of Seminole tensions the cattle industry in west/central and southwestern Florida was able to flourish. Cattle were herded up twice a year and run to Punta Rassa, located just south of the Caloosahatchee River mouth. There they were loaded on schooners and shipped to Cuba. In 1860, one of the largest cattle barons of Florida, Jacob Summerlin, partnered with cattle shipper James McKay to build a cattle loading dock to the north of the Caloosahatchee, in the vicinity of Key Point. The following year Florida seceded from the United States following South Carolina and Mississippi, resulting in the Civil War.

During the war few actions ever came to the interior regions of central and south Florida. However, the economy of these regions was severely hindered as the Federal Navy imposed blockades of the Florida coast including the mouth of Boca Grande Pass and the southern entrance to San Carlos Bay. These blockades hindered cattle shipments. Summerlin and McKay moved their docking operations from Key Point to Charlotte Harbor Town, located on the north side of the Peace River mouth well out of sight of the federal boats. However, Cuba was not the only market for cattle during this time. The Confederate Army was writing contracts paying eight dollars a head for cattle delivered to north/central Florida. Between supplying the Confederate Army and the rising beef prices in Cuba, the Civil War period sustained a healthy cattle industry in southwestern Florida.

Even with the vibrancy of the cattle industry, very few settlers made the Lee County region their home. In fact, it was not until the 1880s that the region's population began to grow significantly. During this period the state of Florida was facing financial crisis. As a result the state began shopping around for buyers to purchase large tracts of state owned land. One such buyer was Hamilton Disston, a wealthy industrialist from Pennsylvania.

In 1881 Disston purchased 4 million acres in south Florida for 25 cents an acre and entered into a land reclamation contract which provided him ownership of half of all the swampland outside of his purchase that he drained and made arable. Much of the land within present day Lee County was part of the Disston contract. The initial dredging of the Caloosahatchee River began as a Disston operation.

Disston formed the Disston Land Company and began selling off much of his Florida holdings by the middle part of the 1880s. Many of these buyers were northern land speculators who purchased large amount of land in the Lee County region and began an aggressive advertising campaign in northern cities promoting the region as a paradise and began publicizing the healing effects of its warm climate. Such promotions were highly effective, even drawing Henry Ford and Thomas Edison to construct winter retreats in the Fort Myers area.

In 1885, Fort Myers was officially incorporated and recorded a population of 349, most of which, however, were likely seasonal residents. In 1887, Lee County was formed out of a portion of Monroe County and named for the Civil War general Robert E. Lee. While many new inhabitants moved to the growing Fort Myers area, the county as a whole remained relatively sparsely populated. The primary economic driver consisted of agriculture, particularly citrus and cattle.

Until the early 1920s the only efficient way to get to Lee County or Fort Myers was via boat (Figure 3), equally, this was the only way to transport agricultural goods produced in the region to northern markets. A rail line was constructed to Punta Gorda in 1886, however, roads between this Peace River town and Fort Myers were poor. This all changed in 1926 when the Seaboard Air Line extended a line from Tampa to Fort Myers and the following year the Atlantic Coast Line extended from its termination in Punta Gorda to the Caloosahatchee region. With the railroad established farmers were able to quickly and less expensively get their products to northern markets and individuals curious about the "paradise" of Fort Myers could more easily visit. Thus, began the tourist industry in Lee County.

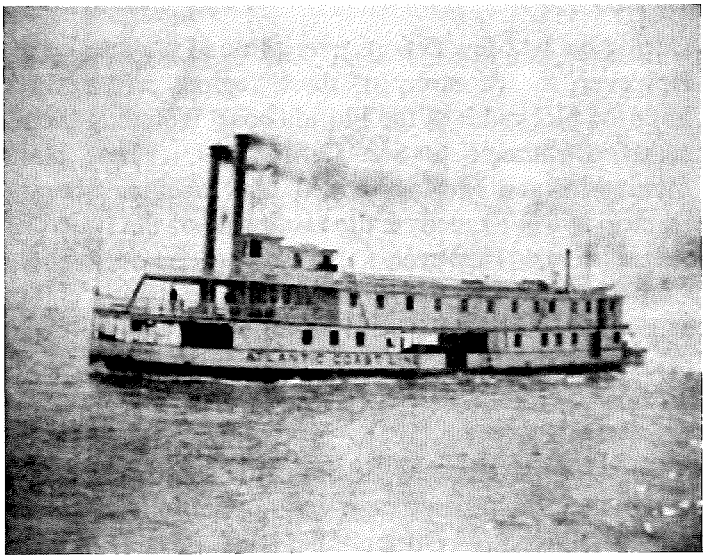


Figure 3. ACL steamship in San Carlos Bay, 1906

While the railroad was important for providing easy access to the region, it paled in comparison when compared to the construction of the Tamiami Trail in 1928. The road is currently known as US 41. This roadway connected Tampa with Miami via Fort Myers. With the growing

popularity of the car in the first part of the 20th century families were able to visit Lee County for as little as a long weekend. It was during this time that construction began on hotels along Fort Myers Beach.

During the first part of the 20th century much of the development within the Fort Myers area oriented toward the growing tourist industry and the even larger phenomena of the seasonal resident. This all changed at the beginning of the 1940s with the outbreak of World War II. The federal government, with aid and assistance from local and state authorities, acquired the small Fort Myers airport (Paige Field) and large tracks of land within the interior of Lee County which became Buckingham Army Air Field (Figure 4). During the war more than 70,000 servicemen and their families were stationed in the Fort Myers area. With this influx of population came a rapid expansion of city and county infrastructure and commerce. After the war, many of the servicemen stationed in the region remained, making Lee County their home.

Throughout the second half of the 20th century Lee County has grown rapidly with much of its development geared toward seasonal residents and tourism. The recreational fishing industry within Charlotte Harbor and Pine Island Sound has also played a key role in the region's tourism appeal.

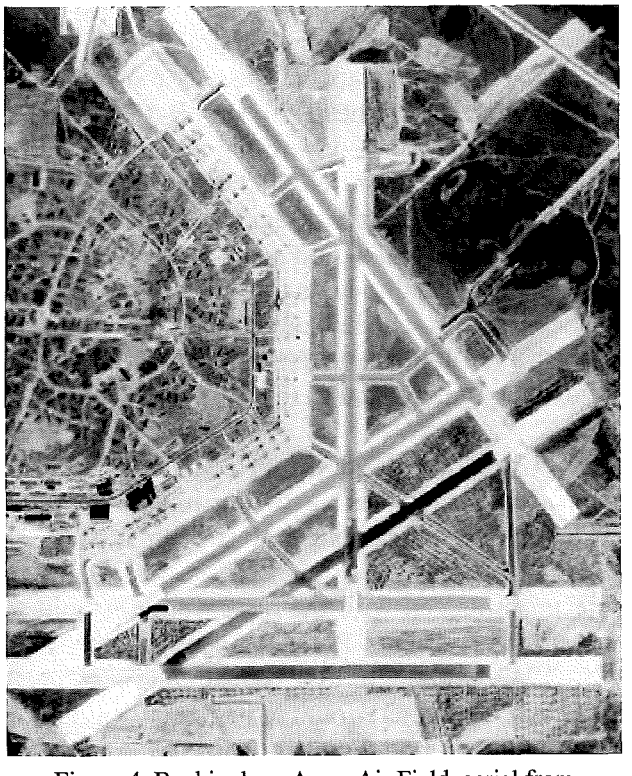


Figure 4. Buckingham Army Air Field, aerial from 1945.

By the end of the 20th century there were just under a half million residents of Lee County. Throughout much of the past century populations in the county were concentrated within the Fort Myers area with areas away from the Caloosahatchee River being dominated by agriculture and undrained wetlands. However, within the last 20 years residential development has rapidly increased in these outlying locations, with one of the largest examples being Lehigh Acres located within the eastern portion of the county. This rapid growth within Lee County has been interrupted in the past year as a result of a depressed housing market and a global economic recession, however, it is likely that the future of the region is still bright for the same reasons that spurred its initial growth.

History of the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School

In the spring of 1942 the City of Fort Myers and Lee County allocated public lands and acquired private lands for lease to the Federal Government for use as a wartime base. Initially the offering consisted of 6,500 acres, which was leased for 1 dollar a year. At the time, the lease acreage consisted primarily of pastureland and pine flatwoods interspersed with wetlands. While on paper the lease agreement appears to be a windfall for the Federal Government, the resulting economic benefits of the base to Fort Myers (then a town of 10,000) and Lee County were immeasurable (Grismer 1982).

In early May of 1942 a temporary base headquarters office was established in a storefront in downtown Fort Myers, base construction began toward the end of the month. The first Base Commander was Colonel Delmar T. Spivey, a former Commandant of the Air War College at the Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama (Thole 1996). The new base was named the Buckingham Army Air Field. Subsequent negotiations with local and state officials expanded the base lease acreage and established three auxiliary sites, including crash boat stations at Fort Myers and Marco Island and a submarine base in Naples.

Col. Spivey was issued 10 million dollars to build a flexible gunnery training school as part of the Buckingham base. The gunnery school was to be used to train enlisted personnel to man the 30 and 50 caliber gun turrets of the B-24 and B-17 bombers. During the early stages of World War II U.S. fighter planes were not fitted with large enough fuel tanks to provide the escort range the bombers required to enter deep into Europe on bombing runs; therefore, the bombers only defense against enemy fighters were their gun turrets located within the nose, tail, belly, top, and sides of the planes. At the start of the war the military had only a handful of individuals trained in the operation of electric turrets and there was no established training schedule or combat curriculum for such operations. Therefore, each base was given latitude to make their own training regimen and to develop a curriculum for flexible gunnery tactics.

Base construction was a hurried affair, with just under 3,000 servicemen and private contractors working 10 hour days 7 days a week. It was never the intention of the military to develop Buckingham Army Air Field into a permanent base, but instead, its use-life was only planned for the length of the war (Freeman 2006). Therefore, many of the buildings and other construction projects associated with the base were not built to stand the test of time. Many structures were simple wood frames covered by tarpaper. Formal base activation was on July 5, 1942, although base construction projects continued until November of that year. The flexible gunnery training began on September 5, 1942 with the first class completing their training in mid-October (Thole 1996).

Col. Spivey requested transfers for some of the few trained aerial gunnery servicemen who at the time were based at Tyndall Field in Panama City, Florida. This group became Spivey's first group of flexible gunnery instructors. Together, Spivey and his team developed a training schedule and operational curriculum for the development of

experienced flexible gunnery cadets. The Spivey training schedule consisted of a five week course.

The first week consisted of classroom education on the functional properties of the 30 and 50 caliber machine guns. Each student was expected to master the assembly and disassembly of these weapons and was taught how to troubleshoot possible weapon malfunctions (Figure 5). The students were also taught the art of leading a target using 12 gauge shotguns to shoot clay pigeons on the trap and skeet ranges (Thole 1996).

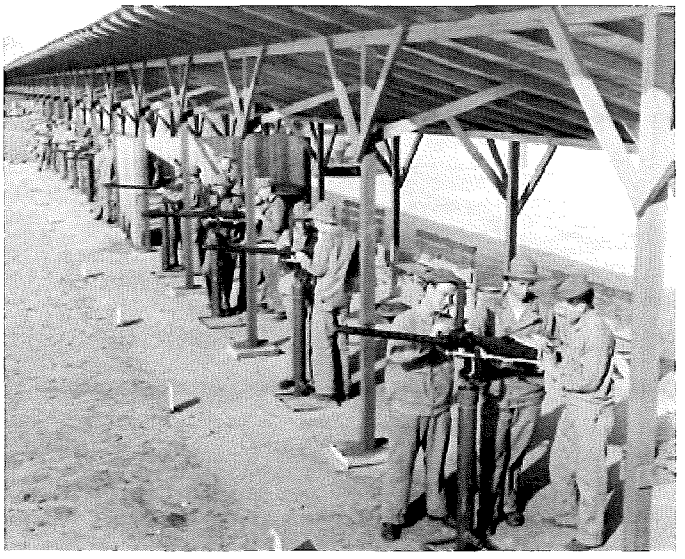


Figure 5. 1945 photo of trainees learning 50 caliber repair and maintenance at a Buckingham Air Field firing range.

In the second week of training the trainee was instructed in the art of determining the range and speed of moving objects while observing from a non-stationary position and the effect this movement had on targeting. This was accomplished by having trainees shoot 12 gauge shotguns at clay pigeons from the back of a moving jeep. The trainee was also instructed in the identification of enemy planes and tips for quickly distinguishing enemy planes from ally planes (Thole 1996).

During the third week of training trainees were expected to improve on their targeting skills by shooting 22 caliber rifles at moving plane shaped targets placed on a conveyor belt. Instruction was also provided in the operation and maintenance of electric turrets. The trainee was also expected to master the identification of both enemy and ally ships and submarines from aerial images (Thole 1996).

During the fourth week trainees were given the opportunity to fire the 30 and 50 caliber machine guns. They fired at large targets towed by jeeps while operating the guns from either the waist gun position or from within electric turrets while moving at 25 to 30 miles per hour in the back of a jeep or truck (Figure 6). The trainees were also taught how to use the blinker code that allowed bombers to communicate while maintaining radio silence (Thole 1996).

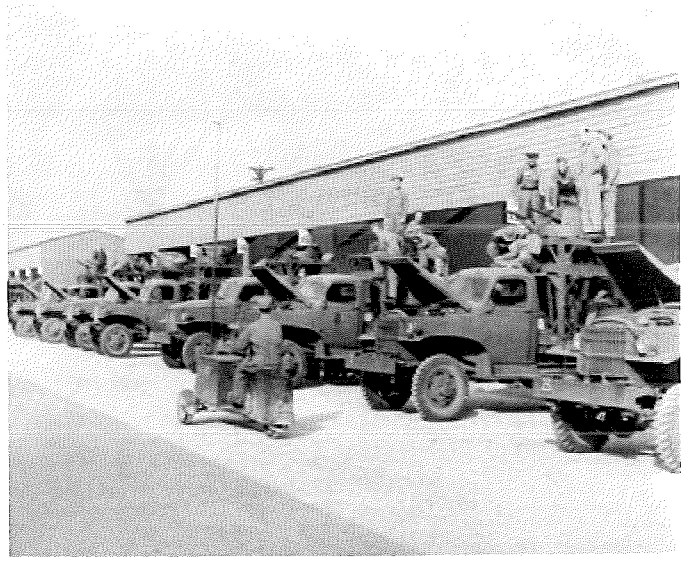


Figure 6. Gun turrets mounted to the backs of trucks, 1945 photo from the Buckingham Air Field.

The fifth and final week of training included actually flight time, with the trainee boarding B-17s for from which they would get live practice at targeting a large windsock towed by a target plane. Each trainee's bullet tips were marked in different color paint so the hits could be scored (Thole 1996).

This original training schedule went through numerous modifications as more funding and newer technology was developed. One of the most significant of these changes was the inclusion of simulator training. Through a system of movie projections and electric sensors the trainee was able to practice targeting moving aircraft in a more real world setting. The Buckingham field is known to have had at least two such simulators on base by the end of the war.

In 1943 the Army Air Force established a Central Instructors School at Buckingham Field. The school was headed by Lt. Colonel Daniel W. Jenkins a graduate of the British Royal Air Force's gunnery training course and a highly experienced gunner from some of the early bomber activity on the European front. The Central Instructors School consisted of a four week course that focused primarily on instruction tactics for training flexible gunners (Thule 1996). All instructors for the U.S. Army's six flexible gunnery schools across the nation had to complete the Buckingham Central Instructor's School four week course.

At the beginning of the war the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery School suffered from a general lack of experienced instructors and a lack of funding and training equipment. This was also the period when the demand for trained flexible gunners was at its highest point. The survival rate for a gunner at the beginning of the war was just over 50%. Because of its dangerous nature, enlistment into the flexible gunnery program was on a volunteer basis. During its initial years large numbers of non-specialist servicemen signed up, including Army cooks, radio operators and mechanics. As the war went on and ally forces won control over the European skies the demand for additional flexible gunners waned and the Army Air Force lifted its volunteer requirement and began training all aviation specialists in flexible gunnery.

At the close of the war in 1945 the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery School had graduated over 50,000 gunners (Thule 1996). As intended, the close of the war also meant the deactivation of the Buckingham Army Air Field. The facilities at the base served as temporary classrooms for Edison College until 1947, at which point the federal government initiated the complete dismantling of the base with buildings, utility infrastructure and all other base components being auctioned off to the public and removed from the property (Grismer 1982).

Today the runways of the base are used as a private airstrip known as Buckingham Field. Outside of these features, very little remains of the original base. A few concrete foundations and earthen features are all that remain. Residential development associated with East Fort Myers and Lehigh Acres has been built over much of the former base location.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

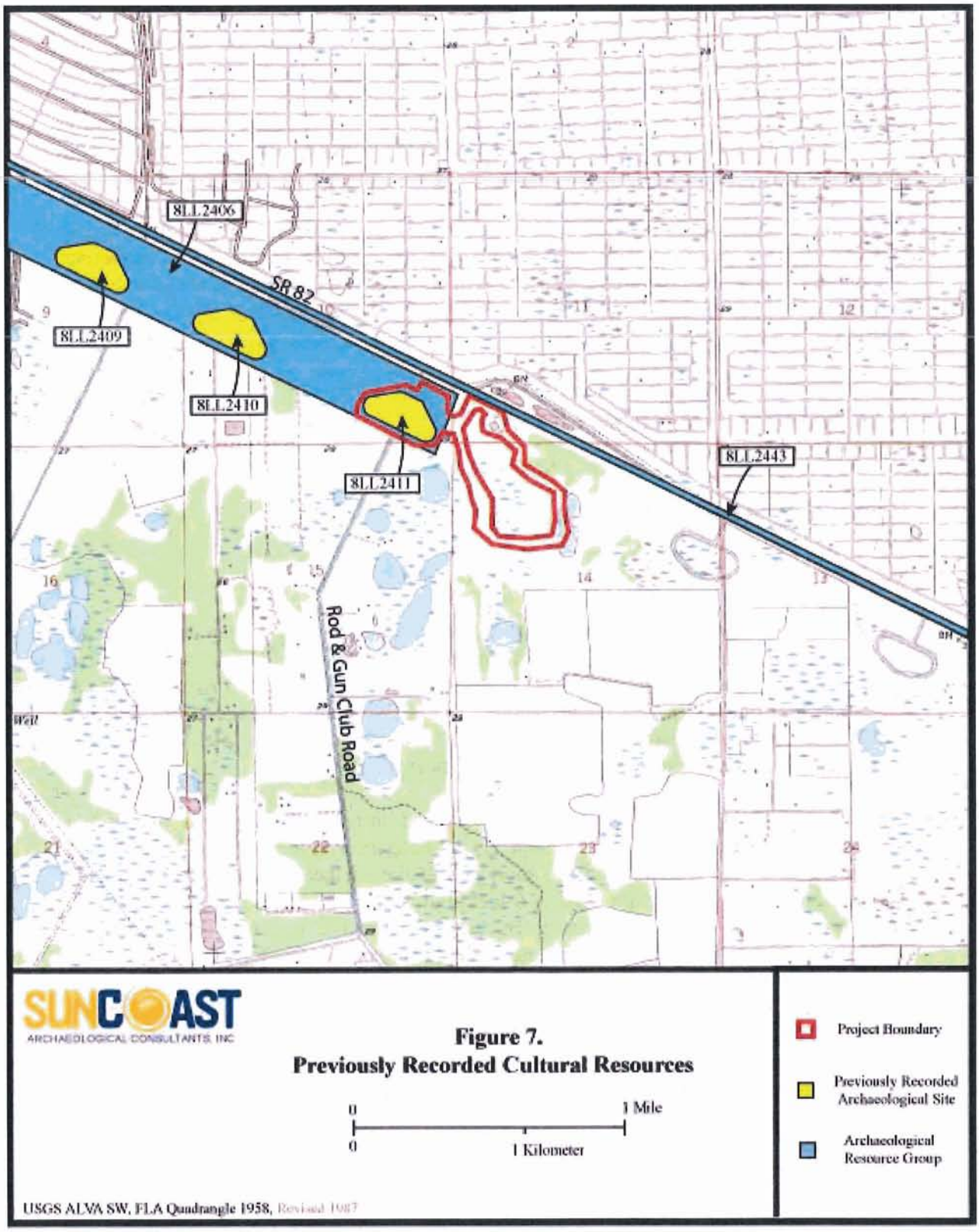
Previously Recorded Resources

8LL2406, Buckingham Gunnery Range Resource Group

Located within the northeastern portion of the project area is the Gunnery Range #5 site (8LL2411). This site was individually recorded in November of 2006 as one of five gunnery range sites (8LL2407 to 8LL2411) associated with Buckingham Army Air Field, located to the south of SR 82 (Janus 2006). These five gunnery ranges were together recorded as the Buckingham Gunnery Range historic resource group (8LL2406), of the ranges, the Gunnery Range #5 site is the eastern most (Figure 7).

All five individual gunnery ranges were recorded through the location of earthen embankments, shaped in plan-view almost as coat-hangers with the long end base located along their southwestern side and the short end to the northeast. These embankments were recorded as measuring almost 2 to 6 feet high and 10 to 15 feet wide (Janus 2006). These ranges were used for training Buckingham flexible gunnery trainees in the operation of 30 and 50 caliber machine guns when firing on moving targets.

The gunnery range sites were recorded during a Phase 1 survey of the 2,880 acre Bennett property (Survey #s 12431 and 13639), which is located to the south of SR 82 along both the east and west sides of Daniels Road. Only three of the five ranges are located within the Bennett property, with Gunnery Ranges #4 and #5 located to the east. While all five ranges were individually recorded with the FMSF during the 2006 survey, only Gunnery Ranges #1 to #3 were physically inspected, while ranges #4 and #5 were observed from public right-of-ways since they were located outside of the Survey 12431 and 13639 project areas.


8LL2406
SR 82
8LL2409
8LL2410
8LL2411
8LL2443
Rod & Gun Club Road
SUNCOAST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC
Figure 7.
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources
0
1 Mile
0
1 Kilometer
Project Boundary
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Archaeological Resource Group
USGS ALVA SW, FLA Quadrangle 1958, Revised 1987

All ranges recorded during the 2006 project were identified as consisting of relatively uniform size and construction. All were identified as being built through earthen fill that was excavated from the inside and outside portions of the embankment to create a raised platform nearly 6 feet high. Occasionally, a concrete slab track with a raised central curb was observed running parallel to the outside edge of the southern embankment. Historical evidence indicates that these tracks were used as a guide for specially modified jeeps towing firing range targets. The jeep itself would be safely hidden behind the earthen embankment while the target would be elevated above the embankment (Figure 8).

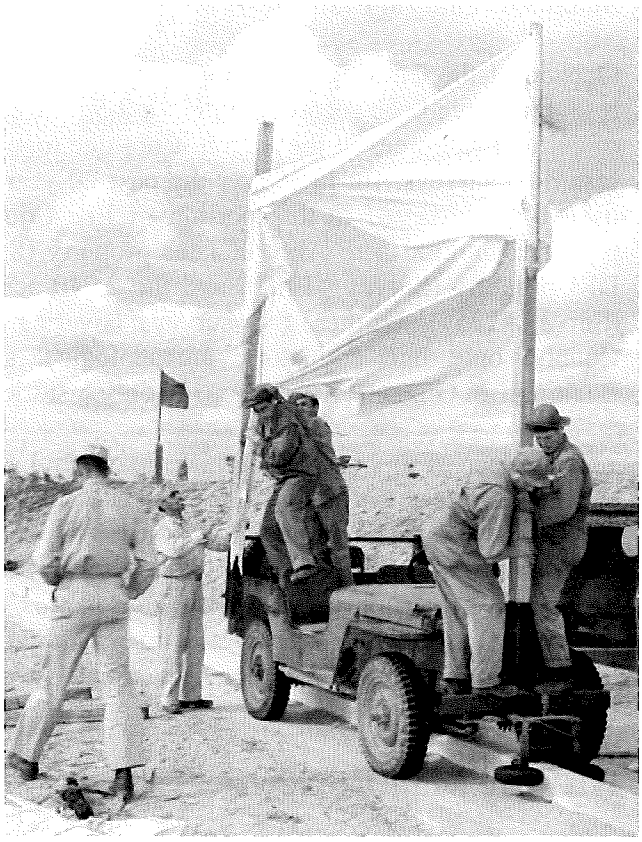


Figure 8. Target jeep on a concrete track behind an earthen embankment, photo taken at Buckingham Army Air Field in 1945.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has evaluated all five individual gunnery ranges (8LL2407 to 8LL2411) as well as the Buckingham Gunnery Range resource group (8LL2406) as being potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, it was determined that through Survey #13639 enough information regarding the gunnery ranges was recorded to "effectively mitigate against any adverse effect" development of the Bennett property may have on the ranges (DHR Letter Dec. 19, 2006 [2006-4055B]).

8LL2443, SR 82 Resource Group

The SR 82 corridor was first established in 1942 as a military road to access the Buckingham Army Air Field gunnery ranges. At this time, the road was restricted to military use only. The road served its military function until 1945 when the air field was officially decommissioned. In 1950 the State of Florida took over the maintenance of the road and opened it up to the public. Shortly after the state took control of the road a project began to extend the corridor to Immokalee. This road corridor has been recorded as a historic transportation resource group (8LL2443) due to its association with the Buckingham Army Air Field. The SHPO has determined that 8LL2443 is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Additional Cultural Resources

Outside of the Buckingham Gunnery Ranges, no additional archaeological or historical resources have been recorded within a 2.5 mile radius of the project area. This absence of cultural resources in the region is not due to a lack of professional archaeological and historical surveys. In fact, over the past 20 years a number of large acreage properties have been surveyed in this portion of Lee County, including the 2,880 acre Bennett property, the 600 acre Alico Estates property (Survey #5237), the 4,280 acre Gateway DRI property (Survey #1018), and the 2,940 acre Mirror Lakes Development property (Survey #2257). Of these four surveys, covering over 10,000 acres in this portion of Lee County, only one prehistoric archaeological site was recorded (8LL743) and the Buckingham Gunnery Ranges are the only historic resources identified.

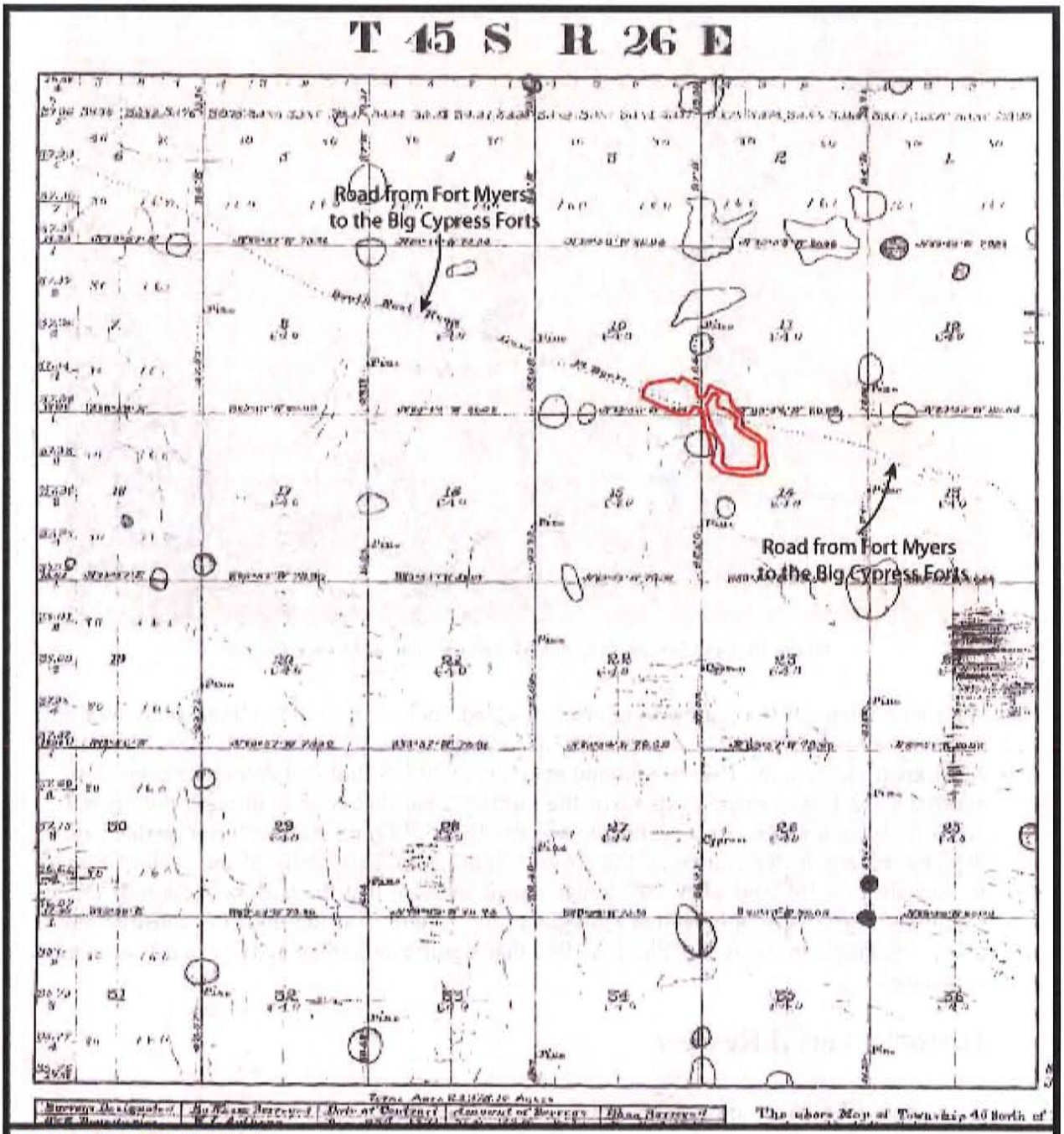
This absence of prehistoric and historic cultural resources in this portion of the county is expected. In fact, the almost non-existent historic occupation of this region is specifically why it was chosen as an ideal location for the construction of a military base in the first half of the 20th century. Equally, it has been concluded by many archaeologists that prehistoric habitation in southwest Florida was typically centered around the resource rich coastal estuaries, major river courses, and the large wetland systems associated with the Big Cypress and Everglades. The pine flatwoods are believed to have been sparsely inhabited.

Historic Map Review

An 1873 General Land Office (GLO) survey map for Township 45 South, Range 26 East was reviewed for evidence of historic land use during the later half of the 19th century (Figure 9). This map shows a road crossing through the Township from the northwest corner and exiting along the edge of Section 15 in the east. The road is labeled "Southeast Road from Ft. Myers". The map indicates that the road likely crossed through the northern portion of the project area, likely bisecting the current location of the Gunnery Range #5 earthworks and crossing through portions of the northern segment of the proposed loop trail.

This road is the main route connecting Fort Myers with the Big Cypress Seminole War forts. The earliest of these forts was Fort Keais, established in 1838, located near Lake Trafford in the Immokalee region. Later, during the 1850 other forts were added to the Big Cypress area, including Fort Doane, Fort Simon Drum and Fort Shackleford. The road was likely first plotted and used during the early 1850s when a heavy military presence moved into the area during the Third Seminole War. Prior to this time, Fort Keais was likely accessed via a road heading south from Fort Denaud, which was located along the Caloosahatchee River. While called a road on the 1873 map, this route was possibly no more than a well established trail, wide enough to accommodate a horse drawn carriage.

This road, as well as the entire Third Seminole War military road and fort network is also shown on the 1859 Monroe County Surveyor General Map (Figure 10).


T 45 S R 26 E
Road from Fort Myers to the Big Cypress Forts
Road from Fort Myers to the Big Cypress Forts
SUNCOAST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
Figure 9.
1873 GLO Survey Map of
Township 45 South, Range 26 East
Approximate Location of Project Area
0
2 Mile
0
2 Kilometer

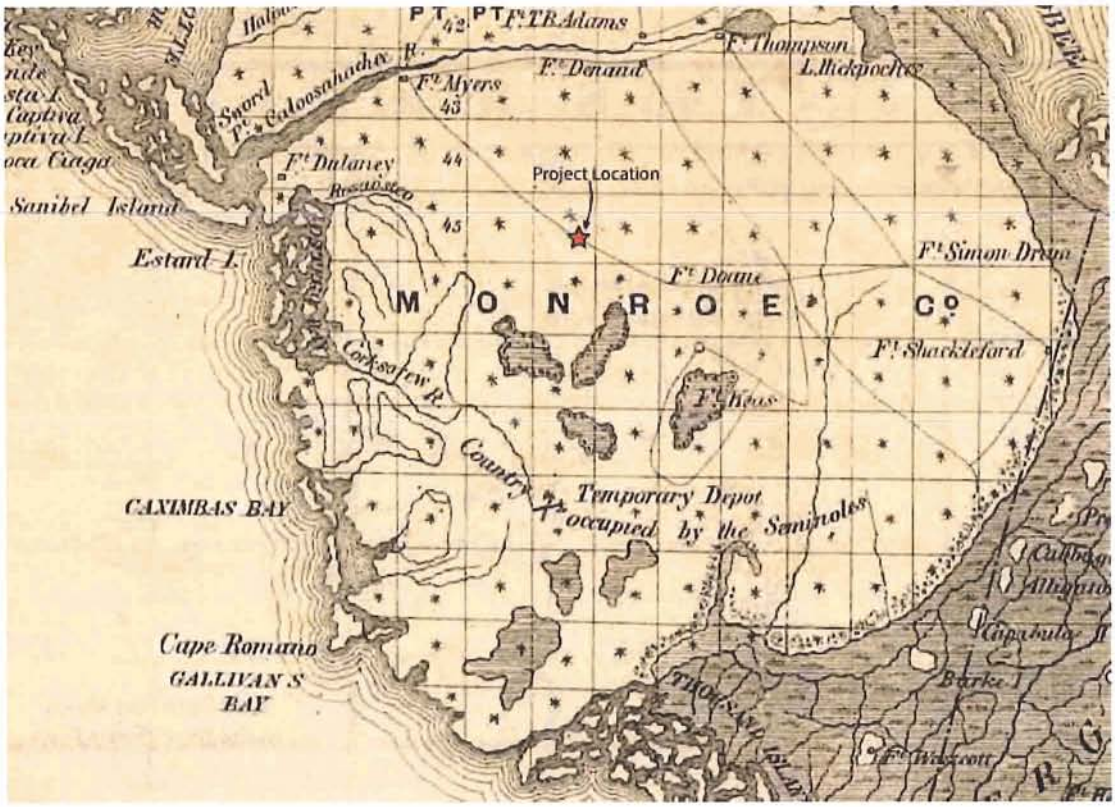


Figure 10. 1859 Surveyor General Map of a portion of Monroe County.

Additional maps of the region were also reviewed, including the 1863 Johnson & Ward map, an 1874 Columbus Drew map, 1893 George F. Crum map, the 1900 Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick map, the 1910 Hammond map, the 1920 US Railroad Administration map, and the 1932 USGS map. Outside of the military road that crosses through the project area (the latest map this road is shown on is the 1873 GLO) no other cultural features are depicted on any historic maps of the region within or in the vicinity of the project area. In fact, the late 19th and early 20th century maps indicate that the eastern portion of Lee County was generally uninhabited throughout this period. It is not until the construction of the Buckingham Army Air Field in 1942 that significant human activity in this area is evidenced.

Historic Aerial Review

Historic aerial photographs of the project area dating to 1944, 1953, 1958 and 1970 were reviewed. The 1944 aerial shows the Buckingham gunnery ranges during their peak operational period (Figure 11). The aerial profile of these ranges signature as coat-hanger shaped embankments spaced approximately a quarter mile apart along the south side of what is now SR 82. During this time the SR 82 corridor was not a public road; instead it was maintained and utilized strictly by Buckingham Army Air Field. A short access road leads to each embankment from the main road corridor. All five embankments which

make up the Buckingham Gunnery Range resource group appear to be of the exact same dimensions and design.

The 1944 aerial also shows five additional embankments to the east of the one located within the project area. Their shape, however, appears to be inversed from those associated with 8LL2406, with the base of the coat-hanger shape along the north side, closer to the current SR 82 corridor, and the diagonal sides and rounded apex to the south.

Within the project area, in addition to the embankment and its associated access road, the 1944 aerial shows a small spur road leading into the project area along the northern end of the proposed loop tail. At this location the former military road corridor of SR 82 curves north before turning back to its original southeast/northwest route. At this curve the spur road runs south-southeast. The spur road is not long, terminating perhaps a couple hundred meters from the main military road. At its termination there appear to be two small cleared areas where the natural vegetation has been removed. Additionally, a small road leads west-southwest from the central portion of the spur, also terminating within a short distance.

Outside of the earthen gunnery range embankment and associated access road and the small spur road and associated clearings, no additional cultural features are depicted within the project area on the 1944 aerial. The natural landscape of the rest of the property appears to be typical of southwest Florida flatwoods, with sparse pine growth and what appears to be a dense understory vegetation surrounding numerous oval and circular shaped wetland depressions. The small depressional wetland currently located within the center of the proposed loop trail route appears to have contained a rather dense tree stand, perhaps consisting of cypress.

The 1953 aerial show no new additions to the existing cultural features observed on the 1944 aerial; however, the 1958 aerial shows the addition of Rod & Gun Club Road, which utilized the existing gunnery range access road and continued south-southwest bisecting the gunnery range earthworks (Figure 12). This evidence indicates that Rod & Gun Club Road was constructed sometime between 1953 and 1958.

The 1953 and 1958 aerials provide some additional clues as to the nature of the spur road and associated cleared areas observed on the 1944 aerial. These aerials show the spur road leading to the back side of what appear to be two rectangular shaped cleared areas. Both cleared areas are located directly southeast of a corresponding square shaped flooded depression, both obviously man-made. No structures were observed on these aerials in association with these features.

The 1970 aerial of the region shows that by this time SR 82 had been slightly realigned and improved (Figure 13). The curve of the former military road adjacent to the spur road leading into the project area had been straightened, cutting through the middle of the spur road and cutting through the northern half of the northern most square depressional pond. Additionally, this aerial shows a linear corridor running from the eastern edge of

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Figure 11.
Aerial Photograph from 1944

Approximate Project Boundary

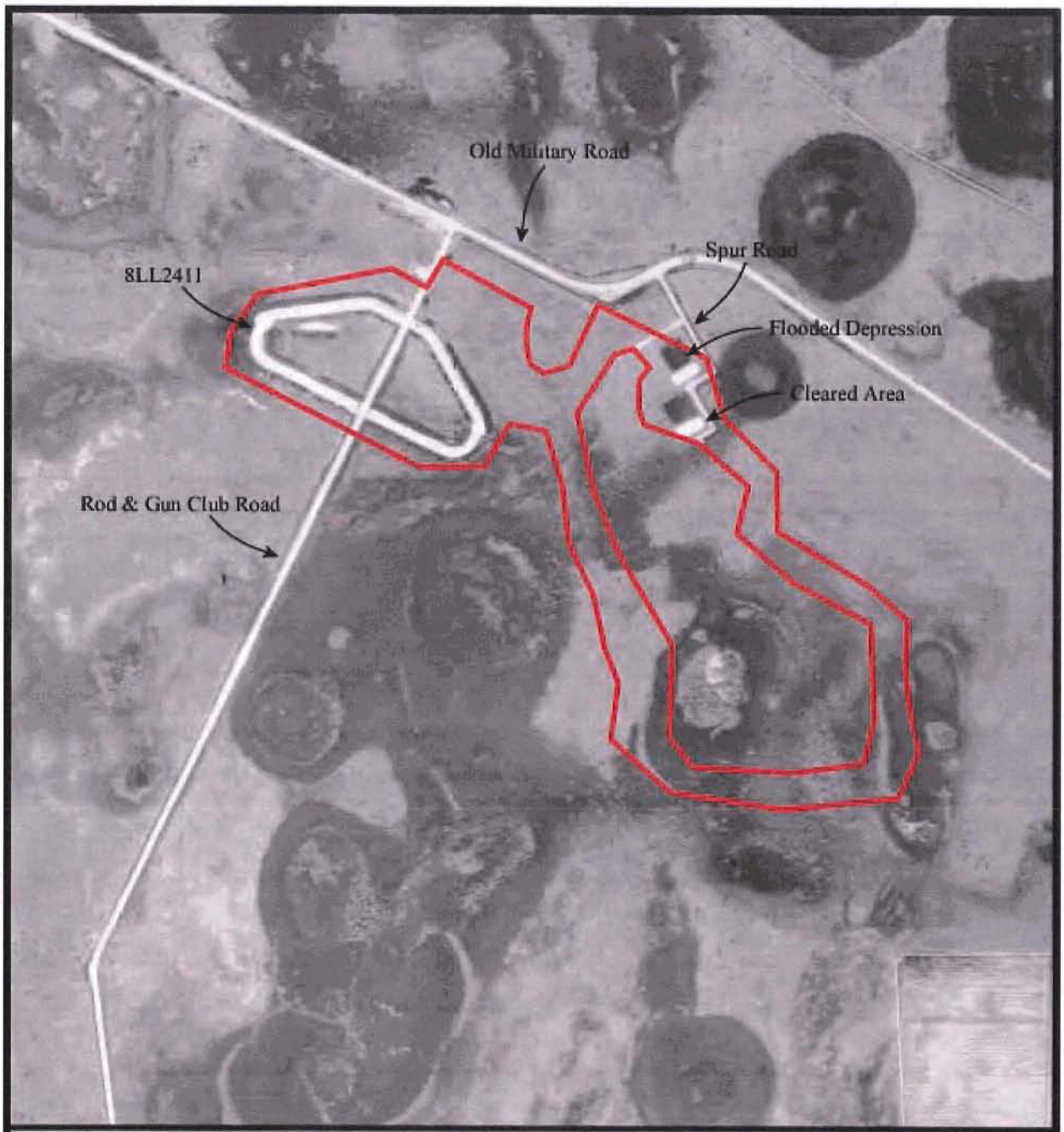

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Figure 12.
Aerial Photograph from 1958

Approximate Project Boundary

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Figure 13.
Aerial Photograph from 1970

Approximate Project Boundary

the 8LL2411 gunnery range embankment and heading south into a large wetland almost 1.5 miles south of the southern edge of the project area. During the field survey it was discovered that this linear feature is an agricultural drainage ditch. It is not historic.

Informant Interview

Both the Southwest Florida Museum of History and the Lee County Public Library were contacted regarding possible local informants who may have been involved with the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School. While both organizations provided a wealth of second-hand information and directed Suncoast to numerous historic archives regarding the Buckingham Army Air Field, no firsthand informants were identified. Victor Zarick, historian at the Southwest Florida Museum of History, was particularly helpful in sharing his knowledge of the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School.

METHODOLOGY AND PROJECT EXPECTATIONS

The purpose of this project was to assist Lee County Parks & Recreation's Conservation 20/20 program in identifying a trailhead location and trail routes that will afford the least impact to the contextual integrity of previously recorded site 8LL2411 and any other possible unrecorded cultural resources within the project area. Both background research and field investigation was used to accomplish this task.

Background research included a review of historic and modern maps, documents and technical reports associated with the project area and surrounding region. This research also included a search of the Florida Master Site File database for information on sites that have been recorded within and in the vicinity of the subject property and to assess the results of previous cultural resource surveys in the region. Background research included a historical review of the Buckingham Army Air Field and specifically the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School.

The field survey employed a systematic subsurface testing program of all non-inundated portions of the project area. Shovel tests were excavated at 25 and 50 meter intervals within areas of moderate to high probability for containing archaeological sites and judgmentally within low probability areas. An extensive surface survey of the property was also conducted in an effort to identify any above ground cultural features or possible surface artifacts. The location of all features associated with the previously recorded gunnery range (8LL2411) and any additional above ground features were plotted using handheld GPS units.

Through background research and a study of prehistoric and early historic settlement patterns within inland locations in southwest Florida, it was found that almost exclusively these site types are located adjacent to creek and river systems. Because of the absence of such geographic features within or adjacent to the subject property it was determined that the Wild Turkey Strand Preserve property has a low probability of supporting prehistoric or early historic habitation sites.

If prehistoric archaeological sites are present within the project area it is likely that they would be associated with either temporary hunting camps or isolated butchery sites. Early historic period sites would likely be associated with southwest Florida's wilderness trades, such a timber operations or free range cattle ranching. Also of consideration during this project is the location of the Third Seminole War military road depicted on historic maps of the region as crossing through or very near the project area. It is doubtful that the actual road corridor still remains; however, it is possible that historic features or archaeological sites associated with this 19th century transportation route may be present within the study area.

Background research indicates that the primary historic cultural association of this portion of Lee County occurred during the World War II period, in connection with the Buckingham Army Air Field. A previously recorded gunnery range associated with the period is located within the project area; there is a high likelihood that additional features outside of the 8LL2411 earthworks are also located within the project area.

Laboratory Methods and Curation

All artifacts recovered during this survey were cleaned, washed, and sorted by artifact class and provenance. Historic period artifacts were sorted by material class and where possible historic artifact catalogs and manufacture records were utilized to identify and date historic artifacts. All material was quantified and weighed.

All artifacts will be kept at the Suncoast facilities for analysis and will be returned to the property owner pending completion of the project. All project documentation will remain curated at the Suncoast offices.

RESULTS

Field Survey

The field investigation of the Wild Turkey Strand Preserve project area included the excavation of 46 shovel tests and an intensive surface survey of the entire project area. As a result of this survey one new archaeological site was recorded along the north edge of the proposed loop trail (Figure 14). The site consists of historic earthworks, historic dumping, and the location of the spur road observed during project background research, all of which are associated with World War II period activity in the region. Within this newly recorded site, and associated with it, are two historic structures; each of which were recorded separately from the archaeological site.

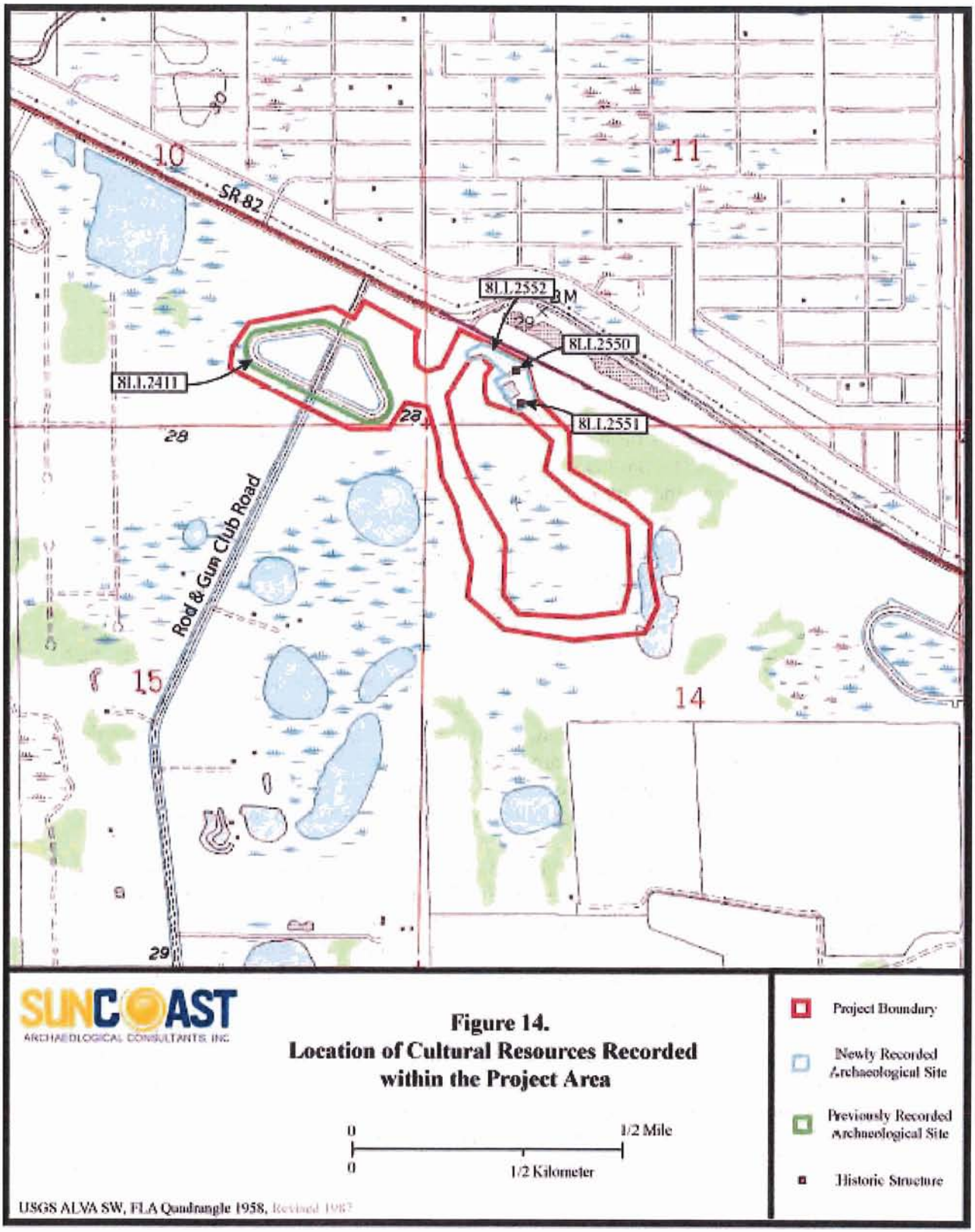
10
SR 82
11
8LL2552
8LL2550
8LL2411
8LL2551
28
Rod & Gun Club Road
15
14
29
SUNCOAST
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Figure 14.
Location of Cultural Resources Recorded
within the Project Area
0
1/2 Mile
0
1/2 Kilometer
USGS ALVA SW, FLA Quadrangle 1958, Revised 1987
Project Boundary
Newly Recorded Archaeological Site
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Historic Structure

Previously recorded site 8LL2411 was also assessed as a result of this survey. No prehistoric archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Shovel tests within the northern and central portions of the project area encountered a soil profile consisting of a gray sandy upper horizon extending to between 10 and 30 cmbs, followed typically by a light gray sandy horizon to test termination at 100 cmbs. Within the eastern side of the proposed loop trail tests occasionally encountered a sandy tan horizon below the upper gray layer instead of the light gray sandy horizon. Within the southern portion of the project area, where Valkaria depressional fine sands are found, soil profiles consisted of gray and dark gray sands with a shallow dark brown hardpan at approximately 30 to 50 cmbs. This portion of the project area is likely flooded during periods of heavy rainfall.

8LL2552, Buckingham Wild Turkey Site

The Buckingham Wild Turkey site (8LL2552) was first identified during a review of historic aerial photographs of the project area. These photographs show a short spur road running south-southeast from the main military gunnery range road. The gunnery range road generally follows the present day SR 82 corridor, however, the spur road intersected the main road along an area where the main road curves northeast slightly, heading north of the current SR 82 corridor. The aerials showed what appeared to be two square shaped ponds with a cleared sandy area directly south of each pond. The spur road connected with each sandy area (Figure 15).

During the field survey two relatively large earthen mounds were discovered, each located to the south of a low depressional area. On each mound was a single square shaped structure. These mounds are almost certainly composed of fill dirt which was extracted from each mound's adjacent excavated depression. At the time of this field visit neither depression contained any standing water, however, it was obvious from vegetation and the appearance of the soil that both areas are typically flooded for much of the year. Shovel tests within the site failed to identify a subsurface component.

Each mound measures approximately 1.5 to 2.5 meters above the surround ground surface and each depression measures 1 to 1.5 meters below the surrounding ground level (Figures 16 and 17). It is likely that the height and depth of these features has been moderated through time by natural erosion. A portion of the northern mound and the northern depression have been destroyed through construction of the SR82 right-of-way.

It is unclear what purpose these earthen mounds may have served. A historic aerial review of locations outside of the project area in the vicinity of the current SR 82 corridor failed to identify any similar feature signatures as those formed by the earthworks and spur road. Because the road and earthworks are an isolated occurrence in the region, they is not believed to be functionally associated with 8LL2411 (which is located approximately 300 meters to the west) or any of the other gunnery ranges south of SR 82.

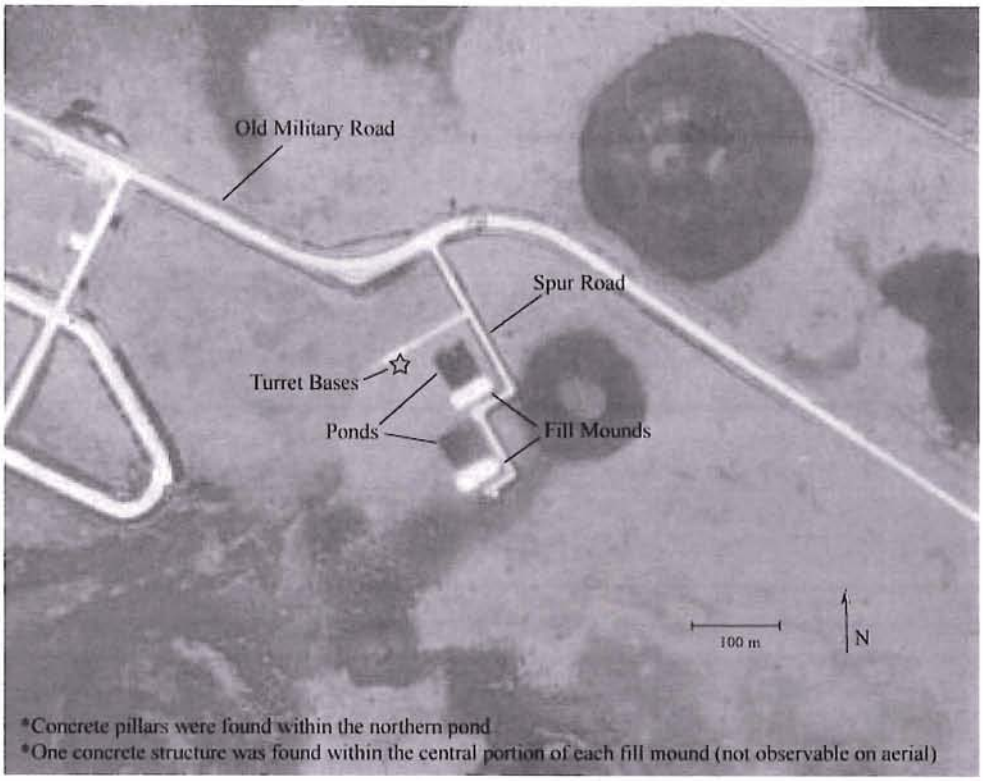

Figure 15. 1958 aerial of 8LL2552 showing the location of site features.

Figure 16. Photo shows the southern edge of the northern depression within 8LL2552 with the northern fill mound and concrete structure in background.

Figure 17. Photo shows the southern depression area within 8LL2552 with the southern earthen mound in background.

Figure 18. Concrete gun turret bases located adjacent to the limerock road within 8LL2552.

While the mounds are the most dominate visual feature within 8LL2552, it is possible that they were not the intent of the excavation, but instead it was the depression. Square shaped "ditch ponds" are known to have been excavated in the vicinity of the main Buckingham Army Air Field facility location to the north. These ponds were used for airmen and gunners to practice open water ditching procedures. Lou Thole in his book *Forgotten Fields of America* documents one such "ditch pond" associated with the Buckingham Army Air Field that is of approximately the same size and shape as the depressions observed within the project area (Thole 1996). However, evidence against this idea is found on the 1944 aerial photograph of the region where the depressions appear not to be filled with water, although, the 1953, 1958 and 1970 aerials all show these features as being filled with water forming a square shaped pond similar to the ditching pond recorded by Thole.

Also observed during the field survey in this area were four concrete pillars that had been deposited within the bottom of the northernmost depression and five concrete gun turret bases located approximately 40 meters west of the northernmost depression. Both the pillars and the turret bases appear to have been deposited haphazardly.

The concrete pillars are approximately 5 meters long and 50 x 50 cm wide. All appear to have been constructed by a course concrete mixture that was allowed to set within a single mold. All pillars had six bolt ends protruding from one side that were arranged in sets of two, a set of two on each end and a set of two in the middle. Nuts and washers were still attached to each bolt. The placement of the pillars along their sides at the base of the northern depression area suggests that they were likely dumped in their current location. It is unclear what purpose these pillars may have served.

The five gun turret bases were identified directly adjacent to a former limerock road (Figure 18). The road, which is currently covered by a thin layer of grass and soil, is the short road that extended west-southwest from the central portion of the spur road. The turret bases are located along the south side of the road. Each base is constructed of the same course concrete mixture as the pillars also through a single pour mold. The turret bases are all 1.8 meters square. Their height appears to vary greatly; however, it is difficult to determine how much variation because some appear to have settled or possibly been partially buried below the ground surface. The tallest turret base has 1.2 meters exposed above the ground surface and another has its top nearly level with the ground. Each turret base has a circular hole along its top and two holes along its sides connecting with the cavity created by the circular hole. Around the top edge of the circular hole are eight bolt ends, which likely functioned to attach the turret to the bases.

Like the concrete pillars, the turret bases are haphazardly deposited. It is likely that they were placed here at the side of the limerock road when not in use or dumped here after they were no longer of use. However, as with the pillars, due to their size and weight it is possible that these items were utilized not far from their current location, possibly in association with the gunnery ranges.

The 8LL2552 earthworks and concrete implements are all connected in their association with the spur road observed on historic aerials. The road itself is evidenced through a solid limerock base covered by a thin layer of soil. Presently, the road itself has been overgrown by vegetation.

Due to the site's association with the World War II era Buckingham Army Air Field and the unique nature of this collection of features when compared to similar sites in the region dating to this period, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that site 8LL2552 is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, it is our opinion that the information documented in this report has provided sufficient mitigation to any adverse future effect to the site.

8LL2550, Wild Turkey Building #1

Building 8LL2550 was is located at the summit of the northernmost earthen mound within the Buckingham Wild Turkey site (Figure 19). The structure is rectangle in shape with a long side measuring 4 meters and the short side measuring 2.5 meters. The building's roof is located 2.5 meters above the ground surface. The structure was formed from solid poured concrete walls and a solid poured concrete roof. The structure has been placed on a concrete slab foundation. Two small screened over holes are located along the front wall, one on the upper half and one on the lower half. These appear to have been used for ventilation. The imprints of wood grain were observed along the interior and exterior of all walls and the concrete roof. This wood grain is evidence for the use of wood framed molds to form the poured concrete walls and roof.

Figure 19. Wild Turkey Building #1, photo facing west.

The front of the building, defined by the door location, faces south-southeast. This orientation is precisely the same as the spur road and the square excavated depression as shown on historic aerials of the property. No historic material was identified within or surrounding the structure. A single shovel test was placed directly outside of the structure entrance; however, no cultural material was encountered. There is no direct evidence as to the function of the building; however, due to the buildings size and construction method it is likely that it may have served as a storage facility possibly associated with the Buckingham Army Airfield.

Few structures associated with Buckingham Army Air Field remain standing. While 8LL2550 has a relatively common design and its function was most likely as a simple storage building, its association with the air field makes this building unique and possibly a candidate for a historic district incorporating all existing Buckingham Army Air Field structures. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that 8LL2550 is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP.

8LL2551, Wild Turkey Building #2

Building 8LL2551 is located along the south slope of the southern earthen mound within the Buckingham Wild Turkey site (Figure 20). This building is of the exact same design and size as Wild Turkey Building #1. Its also oriented exactly the same, with the front of the structure facing south-southeast. The only difference between this structure and 8LL2550 is its position on the southern earthen mound. Wild Turkey Building #1 is located along the summit of the northern earthen mound, while Wild Turkey Building #2 is partially buried by erosion of the southern earthen mound's south slope.

Figure 20. Wild Turkey Building #2, photo facing north.

A single shovel test was excavated just south of the entrance to 8LL2551; however, no cultural material was encountered. In the vicinity of this structure a large amount of limerock and what appear to be dug up concrete footers are strewn about. This material appears to be either part of the mounds fill or dumped here after the mound was formed. Like 8LL2550, this building appears to have functioned as a storage building associated with the Buckingham Army Air Field.

As with Wild Turkey Building #1, 8LL2551 has been determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP due to its association with the Buckingham Army Air Field and its potential for future inclusion into an historic district.

8LL2411, Gunnery Range #5

The Gunnery Range #5 site was relocated during this survey. This earthwork was easily identified from the ground due to the relatively high central embankment and the low ditches on either side (Figures 21 and 22). The embankment rises approximately 1.5 to 2.5 meters above the mean ground surface level and on either side of the embankment are ditches that are approximately 1 meter below the surround ground level. The plan-view dimensions of the 8LL2411 earthwork measures approximately 240 meters from northeast to southwest and 500 meters from southeast to northwest.

The interior and exterior ditching surrounding the embankment appears to have been excavated by backhoe, with the excavated fill used to form the central embankment. The ditching along the interior and exterior of the southern embankment and along the exterior of the northern embankment are continuous. However, the ditching along the interior of the northern embankment was dug in pockets, leaving narrow earthen bridge like features connecting the summit of the embankment with the natural ground surface within the central portion of the earthworks.

Disturbances to the site include the destruction of a segment within its central portion of the earthwork through which Rod & Gun Club Road passes and heavy erosion along the northeastern portion of the embankment's summit due to its use as a vehicle access road into the Wild Turkey Strand Preserve property. Throughout the rest of the site the only disturbance observed consisted of natural erosion and slumping of the embankment into the adjacent interior and exterior ditches.

A surface survey of the site and surrounding area identified numerous 50 caliber bullets to the south of the 8LL2411 earthworks and along the northeast side of the southwestern embankment (Figure 23). Many of the bullets were compressed and distorted evidencing impact. No bullets were identified to the north of the 8LL2411 embankment, indicating that the direction of fire at the range was from northeast to southwest. The 50 caliber bullet was the primary ordinance use during World War II for air to air combat; it was most commonly fired from a 50 caliber Browning Machine Gun.

Figure 21. Northwestern edge of 8LL2411 showing ditch and embankment.

Figure 22. Southern edge of 8LL2411 showing ditch and embankment.

Figure 23. 50 caliber bullets found along the southern portion of the project area.

Figure 24. Concrete curbing located along the summit of the northern portion of the embankment.

A search was made to the south of the southwestern embankment for possible concrete tracking that background research indicates were used for guiding retrofitted jeeps that towed large cloth targets. From historic photos and from previous research on similar site types, it was concluded that such tracking was most likely located within the base of the outside ditch adjacent to the southeastern embankment. However, a surface survey of this location failed to find any evidence of concrete tracking. At other gunnery range sites within the Buckingham Army Air Field Gunnery Range resource group it was observed that erosion of the embankment into the adjacent ditch has covered the concrete track, this is likely the case with 8LL2411.

Concrete curbing was identified along the summit of the western portion of the northeastern embankment (Figure 24). This curbing was likely used as a guide for jeeps and trucks carrying trainees engaged in target practice.

Two shovel tests were placed within the central portion of the earthworks and one was placed just south of the southern embankment, no cultural material was identified within any of these tests. Tests were not placed within the earthworks themselves or the associated ditching since the interest of the client for this project is preservation of the resource. No historic structure or structure foundations were identified within or in the direct vicinity of 8LL2411.

The Gunnery Range #5 site is in fairly good condition despite man-made and natural disturbances to its original context. A SHPO evaluation of the site in 2006 determined that it is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP (DHR Letter Dec. 19, 2006 [2006-4055B]). However, as a result of documentation on all five gunnery range sites within the 8LL2406 resource group, it was determined that enough information had been documented about the sites to mitigate any adverse effect as a result of site contextual disturbance. Through the results of this survey the Principal Investigator for this project concurs with this assessment, and believes the information regarding 8LL2411 within this report only adds to the information currently on file with the FMSF regarding the Buckingham Army Air Field Gunnery Ranges.

Seminole War Road

Historic background research for this project identified a 19th century road that historic maps indicate ran through or very near the project area. During the field survey an attempt was made to relocate this corridor within the project area, however, no possible routes were identified. It is likely that this road was simply a dirt trail, wide enough to support horse drawn wagons. Thus, without constant use, a resource of this type is likely overgrown and has disappeared into the landscape. No historic archaeological sites or historic features that may be associated with a 19th century road were identified within the project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESERVATION

The potential effect of contextual disturbances to the Buckingham Wild Turkey site and the previously recorded Gunnery Range #5 site are believed to have been mitigated with the information documented in this report. However, the Lee County Conservation 20/20 program has expressed interest in preserving both archaeological sites and the historic structures within the project area so that they may be incorporated within the proposed trail system as historic points of interest. Therefore, the following recommendations will focus on how best to incorporate the proposed Wild Turkey Strand Preserve trail system and trailhead with recorded cultural resources in the project area while minimizing the impact to the recorded historic features.

The proposed trailhead location is to the northeast of 8LL2411. Shovel tests and surface reconnaissance in this location found no cultural resources. However, due to the proximity of the proposed trailhead location to the northern edge of 8LL2411 it is recommended that during trailhead construction all machine operators be made aware of the location of 8LL2411 so that they may make every effort to avoid disturbing the resource. Also, during construction of the trailhead it is advised that a silt fence be placed between the construction zone and the northern exterior ditch adjacent to 8LL2411 in order to control possible soil erosion into this feature. It is recommended that water runoff issues be addressed in the trailhead design stage, as to prevent excessive flooding of the 8LL2411 ditches.

Proposed trail construction within the preserve is to consist of boardwalks, shell lined and natural ground trails. It is recommended that in all areas where the trail is to ascend or descend the earthworks associated with either 8LL2552 or 8LL2411that a boardwalk step system be constructed to help minimize the erosional effects of pedestrian trail use. Trails located along the summits of these earthworks should be shell lined to prevent wear and erosion of the natural surface of these features. Signage should also be placed at the head of all trail systems advising users to stay on the designated trail system.

In the interest of preventing erosion of the property's historic earthworks, it is suggested that equestrian trails not cross onto the earthen mounds or embankments associated with 8LL2552 or 8LL2411.

It should also be considered that the historic features identified within the project area are all associated with World War II ordinance training. While none were discovered during the field survey, it is possible that unexploded ordinances (UXOs) may be located within the project area. The Lee County Conservation 20/20 program should consult with the United States Army Environmental Command (USAEC) regarding procedures for dealing with public access to areas where UXOs could possibly be located.

CONCLUSION

A phase 1 cultural resource survey was conducted by Suncoast Archaeological Consultants, Inc. of the 80 acre Wild Turkey Strand Preserve project area located to the south of SR 82, in the vicinity of its intersection with Rod & Gun Club Road. This survey was conducted in advance of construction of a trail system and associated trailhead. The survey resulted in the discovery of one newly recorded archaeological site (8LL2552) and two newly recorded historic structures (8LL2550 and 8LL2551). The survey also updated and reassessed one previously recorded archaeological site (8LL2411).

Site 8LL2552 consists of World War II earthworks and concrete implements located in association with a spur road that leads south from the former main military gunnery road. Due to the site's association with Buckingham Army Air Field and its unique nature when compared to similar sites in the region dating to this era, it was determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. However, it is our opinion that information about the site documented in this report has proved sufficient to mitigate any adverse effect as a result of any future site contextual disturbance.

The two historic structures identified during this survey are both associated with archaeological site 8LL2552. Wild Turkey Buildings #1 and #2 are both constructed of poured concrete, and likely functioned as military storage facilities. Few historic structures connected with the Buckingham Army Air Field remain standing today, as a result, both 8LL2550 and 8LL2551 have been determined to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. We recommend preservation of these structures; if preservation is not possible than additional historic architectural documentation should be conducted to help mitigate any adverse impact to these resources.

The previously recorded Gunnery Range #5 site was assessed during this survey. As recorded, the site was found to consist of a coat hanger shaped earthen embankment with excavated ditches lining either side. This site served as a gunnery range for the Buckingham Flexible Gunnery Training School. The remains of numerous 50 caliber bullets were found along the south end of the site. SHPO has assessed this site as being potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, however, they have also stated that information previously documented regarding the site has sufficiently mitigated against any future impact to the site's contextual integrity. The Principal Investigator for this project concurs with this assessment.

Outside of the resources listed above, no additional archaeological sites or historic structures were identified within the project area.

The client for this project, Lee County's Conservation 20/20 program has presented an interest in preserving all World War II era cultural features within the project area. These resources will be incorporated into the proposed trail system with possible educational signage informing the public about of the significant role the World War II era played in the development of Lee County. As a result, we included in this report some suggestions

for how to incorporate public access to these sites through a pedestrian trail system while inflicting a minimal amount of impact to the contextual integrity of the resources.

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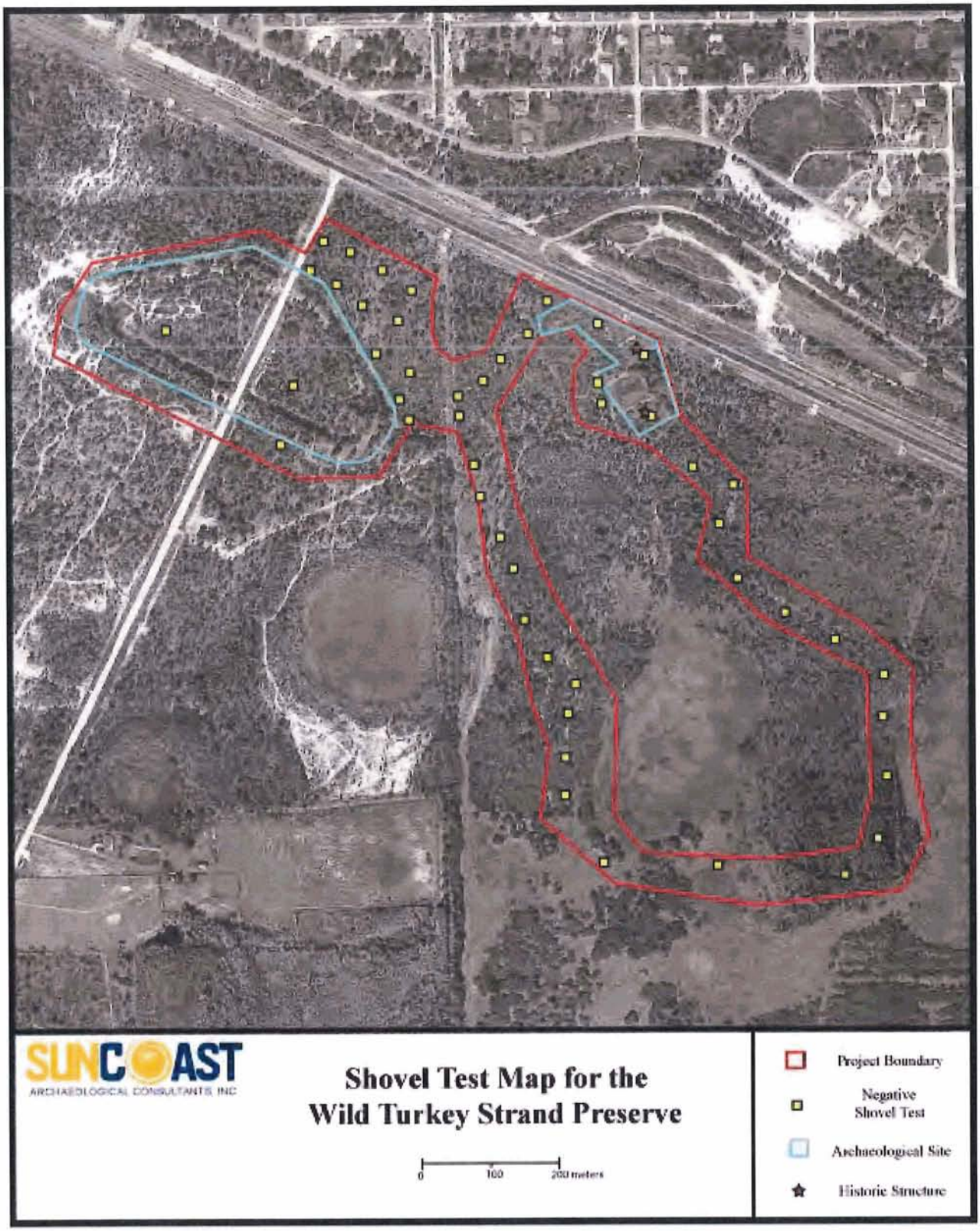
Appendix A:

Shovel Test Map


SUNCOAST
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC
Shovel Test Map for the
Wild Turkey Strand Preserve
0
100
200 meters
Project Boundary
Negative
Shovel Test
Archaeological Site
Historic Structure

9110 College Pointe Court Fort Myers, Florida 33919
Telephone (239) 936-4003 Fax (239) 936-0819
www.GHD.com

ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

FILE NO: 11105434

PROJECT/LOCATION: 655-Acre Proposed Gatewood Tract (aka The Fountains DRI)

HISTORY:

Original Construction (date) N/A

To the best of your knowledge has the subject property ever been used as the following?

( ) Photo Developing Lab
( ) Gasoline Station
( ) Auto Repair Facility
( ) Commercial Printing Facility
( ) Dry Cleaners
( ) Industrial Facility
( ) Herbicide or Pesticide Mixing or Storage Facility
( ) Marina
( ) Junkyard / Landfill
( ) Waste treatment -
  ( ) Storage
  ( ) Disposal
  ( ) Processing
  ( ) Recycling Facility
(✓) None
( ) Unknown

Does the owner/occupant have any knowledge of the following reports for the subject property that may exist or are pending for the subject property?

( ) Environmental Site Assessments
  ( ) Phase I
  ( ) Phase II
( ) Contamination Site Assessment Report
( ) Risk Assessments
( ) Tank Closure Assessment Report
( ) Hazardous Waste Generator Notice or Report
( ) Environmental Compliance Audit Report
(✓) None
( ) Geotechnical and/or Hydrogeologic Reports

If yes, can copies be provided? ___ Yes ___ No

Does the owner/occupant have any knowledge of the following items that may exist or is pending the subject property?

( ) Environmental Liens
( ) Environmental Violations
( ) Deed Restriction - Environmental (Engineering and/or Institutional Controls)
( ) Enforcement Actions / Administrative
( ) Lawsuits re Hazardous substance release
(✓) None

Does the owner/occupant have any knowledge of the following environmental permits that may exist or are pending for the subject property?

( ) Solid Waste Disposal Permits
( ) Hazardous Waste Disposal Permits
( ) Wastewater Permits
( ) NPDES Permits
( ) Underground Injection Permits/Registrations
(✓) None

To the best of your knowledge have the adjacent properties ever been used as the following?

( ) Photo Developing Lab
( ) Gasoline Station
( ) Auto Repair Facility
( ) Commercial Printing Facility
( ) Dry Cleaners
( ) Industrial Facility
( ) Herbicide or Pesticide Mixing or Storage Facility
( ) Marina
( ) Junkyard / Landfill
( ) Waste treatment -
  ( ) Storage
  ( ) Disposal
  ( ) Processing
  ( ) Recycling Facility
(✓) None
( ) Unknown

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

2.67949 Acres

(X) Undeveloped Land
( ) Paving & Utility Improvements
( ) Occupied
( ) Unoccupied
( ) Building Improvements
( ) Fenced

Utilities Serving the Subject Property? – Please see attached

( ) Municipal Water
( ) Municipal Sewer
( ) Septic Tank
( ) Potable Well Water
( ) Irrigation Well
( ) Oil/Water Separator
( ) Floor Drains
( ) Grease Trap
( ) Storm Drains

Are there currently, or to the best of your knowledge any topographic alterations such as?

( ) Fill Dirt Operations
( ) Excavations
( ) Waste Disposal Ponds or Lagoons
( ) Stained Soil
( ) Burial or Burn Pits
(X) None

The means of heating and cooling the building?

( ) Heating Oil
( ) Electric
( ) Propane / Natural Gas
( ) Radiators

Are there currently, or to the best of your knowledge have there ever been any?

Yes	(No)	Unknown	Above-ground Tanks - Size & Content	_____
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Underground Tanks - Size & Content	_____
Yes	No	Unknown	Monitor Wells	_____
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Vent Pipes, Fill Pipes	_____
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Hydraulic Lifts	_____
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Transformers	_____
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Industrial Drums	_____
(Yes)	No	Unknown	Cattle Pens	_____
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Cattle Dipping Vats	_____

Is there any known or suspected :

Yes	(No)	Unknown	Asbestos Containing Materials in the Buildings
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB's) in electrical equipment
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Radon Gas in Buildings

Is there currently, or has there ever been or possible suspicion of past occurrences of:

Yes	(No)	Unknown	Groundwater Contamination
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Soil contamination
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Landfill / Burial Activity
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Chemical / Petroleum Spills
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Strong Odors

Are there currently or to the best of your knowledge have there ever been any monitoring for:

Yes	(No)	Unknown	Groundwater Quality
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Potable Water Quality
Yes	(No)	Unknown	Air Quality

Are there currently any of the following Plans for the subject property:

( ) Community Right To Know Plan
( ) Safety Plans
(X) None
( ) Preparedness and Prevention Plans
( ) Spill Prevention, Countermeasure, and Control Plans

Are or have there ever been any of the following chemicals or other hazardous materials stored on site?

( ) Petroleum Products ( ) Solvents ( ) Caustic
( ) Degreasers ( ) Lead ( ) Other
( ) Automotive/Industrial Batteries ( ) Acids (✓) None

Do you have MSDS sheets available on site? ____ Yes ✓ No

Have pesticides, herbicides or other agricultural chemicals been stored, mixed, applied or disposed of at the property?

Yes No Unknown

Describe any wastes generated, stored, or disposed of none

TYPES	QUANTITY PER MONTH	DISPOSAL METHOD

* Attach list or continue on back of this page if necessary

Are the manifests available for review on site? ____ Yes ✓ No

Property Owner Only:

How long have you owned the property? Aug 1, 1981

Has the property's purchase price been reduced because of environmental issues due to the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products? ____ Yes ✓ No

As the present owner/occupant of the property, or as an officer or a general partner of the present owner of the property (or the duly authorized representative or such owner), I hereby certify to and for the benefit of lender/purchaser that to the best of my knowledge the information disclosed above is true and correct

Land Trust 5018
(Owner/Lessee)

Jared T. Hokes
(Signature)

Jared T. Hokes
(Print Name)

Successor Trustee
(Title)

Interview Documentation

	Date Conducted	Interviewer
Owner Interview		
Telephone Interview		
Occupant Interview		
Questionnaire / Mailed		Sent To

Answer to the second question on page two:

Part of the parcel is serviced by Lee County Utilities; however, the whole property is not within the service boundary for LCU so a Comprehensive Plan Amendment is required to incorporate and service the entire property.

Phase I ESA User Questionnaire

Description of Site/Address: 655-Acre site, Gatewood Tract (aka The Fountains DRI), 12999 Daniels Pkwy, Fort Myers, FL

Introduction

As described in ASTM E1527-13, in order to qualify for one of the Landowner Liability Protections (LLPs) offered by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2001 (the "Brownfields Amendments"), the user must conduct the following inquiries required by 40 CFR 312. The user should provide the following information to the environmental professional. Failure to conduct these inquiries could result in a determination that "all appropriate inquiries" is not complete.

1. Did a search of recorded land title records (or judicial records where appropriate) identify any environmental liens filed or recorded against the property under federal, tribal, state, or local law? None known to exist, by Lennar.

2. Did a search of recorded land title records (or judicial records where appropriate) identify any activity and use limitations (AULs), such as engineering controls, land use restrictions, or institutional controls that are in place at the property and/or have been filed or recorded against the property under federal, tribal, state, or local law? The property has a controlling Comp Plan Overlay (Lee Co.) of "DRGR", (Density Reduction Groundwater Recharge) that will have to be amended to proceed with any residential plans by Lennar Homes.

3. Do you have any specialized knowledge or experience related to the property or nearby properties? For example, are you involved in the same line of business as the current or former occupants of the property or an adjoining property so that you would have specialized knowledge of the chemicals and processes used by this type of business?
Only knowledge of ± 72 years ago, the Army Air Corps used the northern edge of this site (along SR82) for Basic Training - Gunnery Range. which concluded at the end of WWII.

4. Does the purchase price being paid for this property reasonably reflect the fair market value of the property? If you conclude that there is a difference, have you considered whether the lower purchase price is because contamination is known or believed to be present at the property? Yes.

5. Are you aware of commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information about the property that would help the environmental professional to identify conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases? For example,

   a. Do you know the past uses of the property? - See Response #3
   b. Do you know of specific chemicals that are present or once were present at the property? No
   c. Do you know of spills or other chemical releases that have taken place at the property? No
   d. Do you know of any environmental cleanups that have taken place at the property? No

6. Based on your knowledge and experience related to the property are there any obvious indicators that point to the presence or likely presence of releases at the property? None known.

Preparer represents that, to the best of the Preparer's knowledge, the above statements and facts are true and correct; and, to the best of the Preparer's actual knowledge, no material facts have been suppressed or misstated.

T S Dolan
Preparer's Signature

11-2-15
Date

This ASTM-E1527-13 All Appropriate Inquiry Questionnaire was completed by:

Name: Terrence S. Dolan
Title: Dir. of Planning
Firm: Lennar Homes - SW FL. Div.
Address: 10481 Six Mile Cypress Prkwy, Ft Myers, FL 33966
Phone Number: 239.229-7397
Email Address: terrey.dolan@lennar.com

Table 1: ISM Soil Analytical Results
Timber Creek
2999 Daniels Parkway
Fort Myers, Lee County, FL
GHD Project # 11105434

Parameter	Unit	Sample ID								SCTL		
		ISM001	ISM002	ISM003	ISM004	ISM005	ISM006	ISM007	ISM008	Residential	Commercial / Industrial	Leachability
Beryllium	mg/kg	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	(0.27)U	120	1,400	63
Chromium	mg/kg	0.76i	0.88i	0.46i	0.34i	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	210	470	38
Nickel	mg/kg	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	0.44i	0.36i	(0.31)U	(0.31)U	340**	35,000	130
Copper	mg/kg	31	17	0.21i	1.7	4.0	6.2	3.4	1.2	150**	89,000	***
Zinc	mg/kg	2.00i	1.90i	(0.49)U	(0.49)U	1.60i	0.84i	0.87i	0.70i	26000	630,000	***
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.16i	0.11	(0.082)U	(0.082)U	0.84i	0.13i	0.084i	(0.08)U	2.1	12	***
Selenium	mg/kg	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	(0.47)U	440	11,000	5.2
Silver	mg/kg	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	(0.070)U	410	8,200	17
Cadmium	mg/kg	(0.092)U	(0.093)U	(0.092)U	(0.092)U	(0.093)U	(0.093)U	(0.093)U	(0.093)U	82	1,700	7.5
Antimony	mg/kg	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	(0.058)U	27	370	5.4
Thallium	mg/kg	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	(0.11)U	6.1	150	2.8
Lead	mg/kg	45	56	0.38i	1.2	18	20	13	5.3	400	1,400	***

Sample Date: October 30, 2015

ISM - Incremental Sampling Methodology (ISM)

ISM001 - Sample ID number

mg/Kg- milligram per kilogram

(0.00)U - Indicates that the compound was analyzed for but not detected (method detection limit (MDL) in parenthesis).

Bold - Above the SCTL

*Guidance Document-Chapter 62-777 FAC, Soil Cleanup Target Levels (SCTLs), (April 17, 2005)

** Direct exposure value based on acute toxicity considerations.

*** Leachability values may be derived using the SPLP Test to calculate site-specific SCTLs or may be determined using TCLP in the event oily wastes are present.

Jupiter Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
150 S. Old Dixie Highway
Jupiter, FL 33458
Phone: (561)575-0030
Fax: (561)575-4118
www.jupiterlabs.com
clientservices@jupiterlabs.com

December 8, 2015

Roxanne Gause
GHD
2675 Winkler Ave. #180
Fort Myers, FL 33901

RE: LOG# 1543764
Project ID: 11105434
COC# 43764

Dear Roxanne Gause:

Enclosed are the analytical results for sample(s) received by the laboratory on Friday, October 30, 2015. Results reported herein conform to the most current NELAC standards, where applicable, unless indicated by * in the body of the report. The enclosed Chain of Custody is a component of this package and should be retained with the package and incorporated therein.

Results for all solid matrices are reported in dry weight unless otherwise noted. Results for all liquid matrices are reported as received in the laboratory unless otherwise noted. Results relate only to the samples received. Should insufficient sample be provided to the laboratory to meet the method and NELAC Matrix Duplicate and Matrix Spike requirements, then the data will be analyzed, evaluated and reported using all other available quality control measures.

Samples are disposed of after 30 days of their receipt by the laboratory unless extended storage is requested in writing. The laboratory maintains the right to charge storage fees for archived samples. This report will be archived for 5 years after which time it will be destroyed without further notice, unless prior arrangements have been made.

Certain analyses are subcontracted to outside NELAC certified laboratories, please see the Project Summary section of this report for NELAC certification numbers of laboratories used. A Statement of Qualifiers is available upon request.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Melissa Mills for
Kacia Baldwin
V.P. of Operations

FDOH# E86546

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Jupiter Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
150 S. Old Dixie Highway
Jupiter, FL 33458
Phone: (561)575-0030
Fax: (561)575-4118

SAMPLE ANALYTE COUNT

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID	Sample ID	Method	Analytes Reported
1543764001	ISM001	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764002	ISM002	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764003	ISM003	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764004	ISM004	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764005	ISM005	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764006	ISM006	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764007	ISM007	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1
1543764008	ISM008	EPA 6020	12
		SM 2540G	1

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Fax: (561)575-4118

SAMPLE SUMMARY

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID	Sample ID	Matrix	Date Collected	Date Received
1543764001	ISM001	Soil/Solid	10/28/2015 16:00	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764002	ISM002	Soil/Solid	10/28/2015 16:00	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764003	ISM003	Soil/Solid	10/28/2015 16:00	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764004	ISM004	Soil/Solid	10/28/2015 16:00	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764005	ISM005	Soil/Solid	10/29/2015 10:45	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764006	ISM006	Soil/Solid	10/29/2015 10:45	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764007	ISM007	Soil/Solid	10/29/2015 10:45	10/30/2015 10:50
1543764008	ISM008	Soil/Solid	10/29/2015 10:45	10/30/2015 10:50

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764001** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM001** Date Collected: 10/28/2015 16:00

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)					Analytical Method: SM 2540G					
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.5	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)					Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020					
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	0.88i	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	U	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	31	mg/Kg	0.82	0.16	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	2.0i	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	0.16i	mg/Kg	0.50	0.082	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.070	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.092	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	45	mg/Kg	0.50	0.078	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764002** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM002** Date Collected: 10/28/2015 16:00

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)					Analytical Method: SM 2540G					
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.2	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)					Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020					
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	0.76i	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	U	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	17	mg/Kg	0.83	0.17	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	1.9i	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	0.11i	mg/Kg	0.50	0.083	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.071	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.093	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	56	mg/Kg	0.50	0.079	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764003** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM003** Date Collected: 10/28/2015 16:00

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)					Analytical Method: SM 2540G					
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.5	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)					Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020					
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	0.46i	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	U	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	0.21i	mg/Kg	0.82	0.16	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	U	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.082	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.070	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.092	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	0.38i	mg/Kg	0.50	0.078	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764004** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM004** Date Collected: 10/28/2015 16:00

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)						Analytical Method: SM 2540G				
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.5	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)						Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020				
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	0.34i	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	U	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	1.7	mg/Kg	0.82	0.16	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	U	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.082	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.070	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.092	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	1.2	mg/Kg	0.50	0.078	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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Fax: (561)575-4118

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764005** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM005** Date Collected: 10/29/2015 10:45

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)					Analytical Method: SM 2540G					
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.4	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)					Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020					
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	1.4	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	0.44i	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	4.0	mg/Kg	0.83	0.17	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	1.6i	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	0.084i	mg/Kg	0.50	0.083	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.070	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.093	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	18	mg/Kg	0.50	0.078	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

FDOH# E86546

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Fax: (561)575-4118

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764006** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM006** Date Collected: 10/29/2015 10:45

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)					Analytical Method: SM 2540G					
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.0	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)					Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020					
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	1.8	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	0.36i	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	6.2	mg/Kg	0.83	0.17	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	0.87i	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	0.13i	mg/Kg	0.50	0.083	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.071	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.093	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.059	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.56	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	20	mg/Kg	0.50	0.079	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764007** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM007** Date Collected: 10/29/2015 10:45

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)						Analytical Method: SM 2540G				
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.3	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)						Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020				
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	1.4	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	U	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	3.4	mg/Kg	0.83	0.17	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	0.84i	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	0.084i	mg/Kg	0.50	0.083	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.071	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.093	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	13	mg/Kg	0.50	0.079	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID: **1543764008** Date Received: 10/30/2015 10:50 Matrix: Soil/Solid
Sample ID: **ISM008** Date Collected: 10/29/2015 10:45

Parameters	Results	Units	PQL	MDL	DF	Prepared	By	Analyzed	By	Qual
Wet Chemistry										
Analysis Desc: 2540G Percent Solids (Dryweight)						Analytical Method: SM 2540G				
Percent Solids (Dryweight)	99.4	%	0.1		1			12/7/2015 12:12	BH	
Analysis Desc: EPA 6020 13-PP Metals by ICP/MS (S)						Preparation Method: EPA 3050B Analytical Method: EPA 6020				
Beryllium	U	mg/Kg	1.4	0.27	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Chromium	1.5	mg/Kg	1.1	0.22	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Nickel	U	mg/Kg	1.5	0.31	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Copper	1.2	mg/Kg	0.82	0.16	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Zinc	0.70i	mg/Kg	2.5	0.49	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Arsenic	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.082	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Selenium	U	mg/Kg	1.0	0.47	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Silver	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.070	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Cadmium	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.093	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Antimony	U	mg/Kg	0.50	0.058	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Thallium	U	mg/Kg	0.55	0.11	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	
Lead	5.3	mg/Kg	0.50	0.078	2	12/7/2015 12:49	ZS	12/7/2015 17:40	ZS	

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ANALYTICAL RESULTS QUALIFIERS

Workorder: 1543764

Project ID: 11105434

PARAMETER QUALIFIERS

PROJECT COMMENTS

1543764	A reported value of U indicates that the compound was analyzed for but not detected above the MDL. A value flagged with an "i" flag indicates that the reported value is between the laboratory method detection limit and the practical quantitation limit.

FDOH# E86546

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QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

QC Batch: MXX/7291 Analysis Method: EPA 6020
QC Batch Method: EPA 3050B
Associated Lab Samples: 1543764001 1543764002 1543764003 1543764004 1543764005 1543764006 1543764007 1543764008

METHOD BLANK: 88953

Parameter	Units	Blank Result	Reporting Limit	Qualifiers
Beryllium	mg/Kg	U	0.14	
Chromium	mg/Kg	U	0.11	
Nickel	mg/Kg	U	0.15	
Copper	mg/Kg	U	0.082	
Zinc	mg/Kg	U	0.25	
Arsenic	mg/Kg	U	0.041	
Selenium	mg/Kg	U	0.23	
Silver	mg/Kg	U	0.035	
Cadmium	mg/Kg	U	0.046	
Antimony	mg/Kg	U	0.029	
Thallium	mg/Kg	U	0.055	
Lead	mg/Kg	U	0.039	

LABORATORY CONTROL SAMPLE & LCSD: 88954 88955

Parameter	Units	Spike Conc.	LCS Result	LCSD Result	LCS % Rec	LCSD % Rec	% Rec Limit	RPD	Max RPD	Qualifiers
Beryllium	mg/Kg	10	9.5	9.5	95.4	94.8	75-125	0	20	
Chromium	mg/Kg	10	10	10	103	101	75-125	0	20	
Nickel	mg/Kg	10	10	10	102	101	75-125	0	20	
Copper	mg/Kg	10	10	10	102	101	75-125	0	20	
Zinc	mg/Kg	10	9.9	9.8	99.1	98.2	75-125	1.02	20	
Arsenic	mg/Kg	10	9.9	9.8	98.8	97.7	75-125	1.02	20	
Selenium	mg/Kg	10	9.7	9.8	97.3	98	75-125	1.03	20	
Silver	mg/Kg	10	9.1	10	90.5	105	75-125	9.42	20	
Cadmium	mg/Kg	10	10	9.9	100	98.6	75-125	1.01	20	
Antimony	mg/Kg	10	9.0	11	90.4	105	75-125	20	20	
Thallium	mg/Kg	10	9.8	9.7	97.7	97	75-125	1.03	20	
Lead	mg/Kg	10	9.7	9.5	96.7	95.5	75-125	2.08	20	

FDOH# E86546

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Jupiter Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
150 S. Old Dixie Highway
Jupiter, FL 33458
Phone: (561)575-0030
Fax: (561)575-4118

QUALITY CONTROL DATA

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

MATRIX SPIKE SAMPLE: 88957 Original: 1544240003

Parameter	Units	Original Result	Spike Conc.	MS Result	MS % Rec	% Rec Limits	Qualifiers
Beryllium	mg/Kg						
Chromium	mg/Kg						
Nickel	mg/Kg						
Copper	mg/Kg						
Zinc	mg/Kg						
Arsenic	mg/Kg	0.69	20	20	97.9	75-125	
Selenium	mg/Kg						
Silver	mg/Kg						
Cadmium	mg/Kg						
Antimony	mg/Kg						
Thallium	mg/Kg						
Lead	mg/Kg						

SAMPLE DUPLICATE: 88956 Original: 1544240003

Parameter	Units	Original Result	DUP Result	RPD	Max RPD	Qualifiers
Beryllium	mg/Kg		U			
Chromium	mg/Kg		U			
Nickel	mg/Kg		U			
Copper	mg/Kg		U			
Zinc	mg/Kg		U			
Arsenic	mg/Kg	0.69	0.78	4.26	20	
Selenium	mg/Kg		U			
Silver	mg/Kg		U			
Cadmium	mg/Kg		U			
Antimony	mg/Kg		U			
Thallium	mg/Kg		U			
Lead	mg/Kg		U			

FDOH# E86546

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Jupiter Environmental Laboratories, Inc.
150 S. Old Dixie Highway
Jupiter, FL 33458
Phone: (561)575-0030
Fax: (561)575-4118

QUALITY CONTROL DATA CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

Workorder: 1543764
Project ID: 11105434

Lab ID	Sample ID	QC Batch Method	QC Batch	Analytical Method	Analytical Batch
1543764001	**ISM001**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764002	**ISM002**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764003	**ISM003**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764004	**ISM004**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764005	**ISM005**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764006	**ISM006**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764007	**ISM007**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764008	**ISM008**	SM 2540G	WGR/2645		
1543764001	**ISM001**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764002	**ISM002**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764003	**ISM003**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764004	**ISM004**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764005	**ISM005**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764006	**ISM006**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764007	**ISM007**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543
1543764008	**ISM008**	EPA 3050B	MXX/7291	EPA 6020	MMS/6543

FDOH# E86546

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Jupiter
Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

www.jupiterlabs.com
150 S. Old Dixie Highway, Jupiter, FL 33458
(561) 575-0030 • (888) 287-3218 • clientservices@jupiterlabs.com

J.E.L. Log # 154376 4
P.O. # _____
Quote # _____

Company Name GHD
Address 2675 Winkler AVe, Suite 180
City Fort Myers State FL Zip 33901
Sampling Site Address Ft. Myers, FL
Attn: Roxane Gause Email roxane.gause@ghd.com
Project Name Project # 11105434
Sampler Name/Signature Shannon Tucker

LAB ANALYSIS

Parameters: 13 Priority Pollutant Metals

Pres Codes

Field Filtered (Y/N)

Requested Turnaround Time

Note: Rush requests subject to acceptance by the laboratory

___ Standard
___ Expedited
Due ___/___/___

#	Sample Label (Client ID)	Collected Date	Collected Time	Matrix Code*	# of Cont	13 Priority Pollutant Metals	Comments
1	ISM001	10/28	1600	S	1	✓	
2	ISM002	↓	1600	↓	↓	✓	
3	ISM003	↓	1600	↓	↓	✓	
4	ISM004	↓	1600	↓	↓	✓	
5	ISM005	10/29	1045	↓	↓	✓	
6	ISM006	↓	1045	↓	↓	✓	
7	ISM007	↓	1045	↓	↓	✓	
8	ISM008	↓	1045	↓	↓	✓	
9							
10							

Matrix Codes*

S	Soil/Solid Sediment	SW	Surface Water
GW	Ground Water	SL	Sludge
WW	Waste Water	O	Other (Please Specify)
DW	Drinking Water		

Pres Codes

A-	none	I-	Ice
B-	HNO_3	O-	Other
C-	H_2SO_4	M-	MeOH
D-	NaOH	N-	$Na_2S_2O_3$
E-	HCl	Z-	ZnAc

Relinquished by	Date	Time	Received by	Date	Time
	10/29/15	1400	Fed Ex	10/29/15	14:00
Fed Ex	10/30/15	10:50		10/30/15	10:50

QA/QC level with report
None ___1___2___3___ See price guide for applicable fees

FDEP Dry Cleaning ❑ FDEP UST Pre-Approval ❑
SFWMD ❑ ADaPT ❑ DOT ❑

Temp Control: 24.9 °C

43764

Login Checklist

Cooler Unpacked/Checked by: SR Date: 10/30/15

JEL LOG#: 1543764

Cooler Check

Cooler ID	Cooler Temp (C)	# of Samples in Cooler	Evidence Tape				Method of Receipt		
			Present?		Intact?				
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Drop Off	Comm. Carrier	Pick Up
	24.9°	8		✓		✓		✓	

Note: if the temperature of a cooler is above 6C or an evidence seal is damaged then identify the bottles in the affected cooler(s) on the sample discrepancy form.
*Write tracking number only if waybill copy cannot be placed in the folder

Condition of Containers:

Loose Caps: Yes_____ No ✓
If yes, fill out sample discrepancy form.

Broken Containers: Yes_____ No ✓
If yes, fill out sample discrepancy form.

Acid Preserved Samples: Are their pHs </=2 ?Yes_____ No_____ N/A ✓
If yes, pH strip lot #:HC554612
If no: Fill out sample discrepancy form
Check unpreserved containers with same Field ID
If acid is added: HCL Lot #: , HNO3 Lot #: , H2SO4 Lot #:

Base Preserved Samples: Are their pHs >/=12 or 9 ?Yes_____ No_____ N/A ✓
(Cyanide >/= 12; Sulfide >/=9)
If yes, pH strip lot #: HC554612
If no: Fill out sample discrepancy form
Check unpreserved containers with same Field ID
If base is added: NaOH Lot #:

Are all samples in cooler on COC?: Yes ✓ No_____
If no, fill out sample discrepancy form.

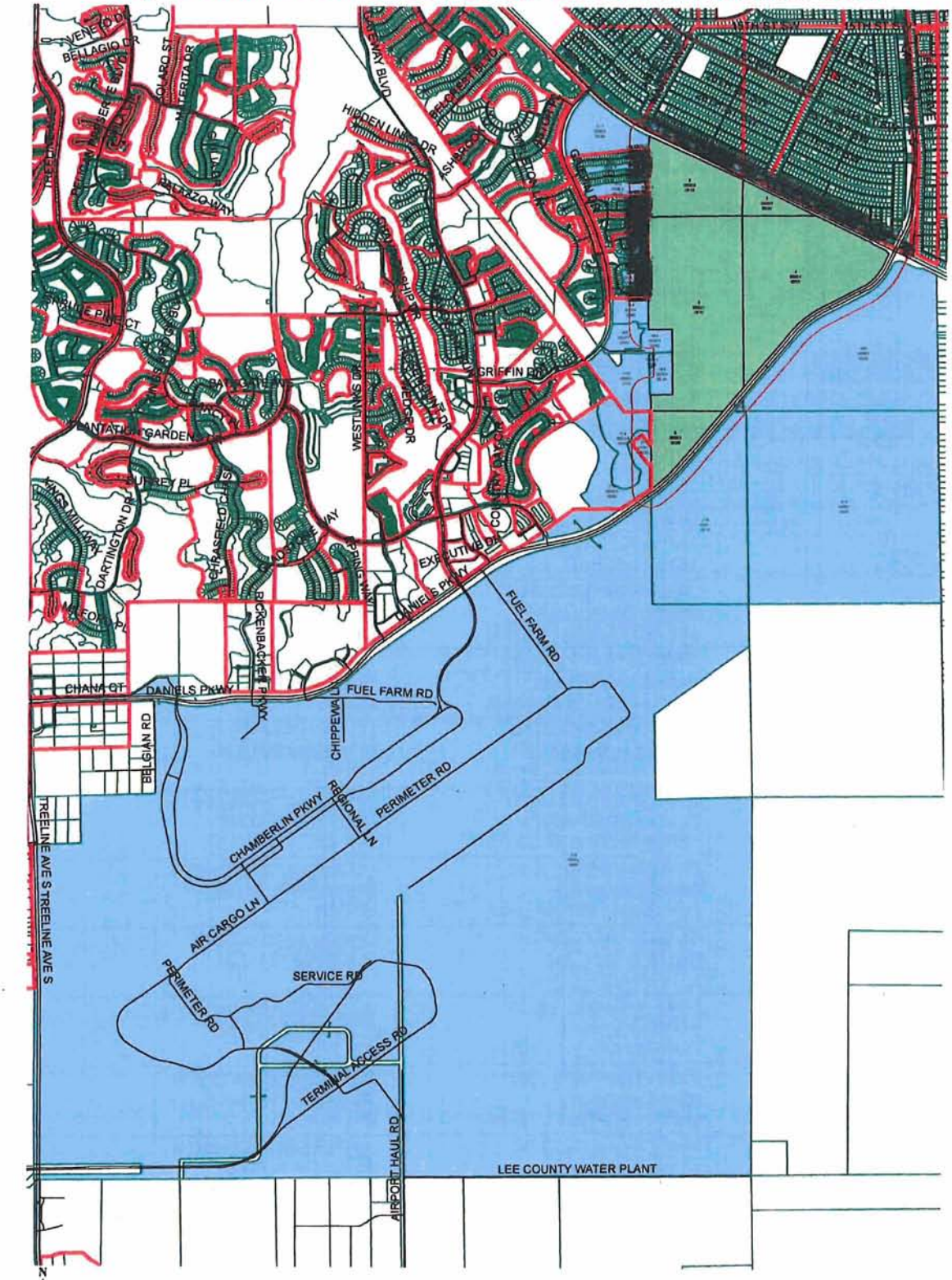
Are all samples on COC in cooler?: Yes ✓ No_____
If no, fill out sample discrepancy form.

N/A = not Applicable Temperature Gun ID #: TEMP-GUN-1

VARIANCE REPORT

4/26/2016

Subject Parcels: 5 Affected Parcels: 352 Buffer Distance: 500 ft



N W E S 04-45-26-00-00001.0020 et al.

4,6403,4802,3201,160 0 4,640 Feet

Lee County Property Appraiser

Kenneth M. Wilkinson, C.F.A.

GIS Department / Map Room

Phone: (239) 533-6159 • Fax: (239) 533-6139 • eMail: MapRoom@LeePA.org

VARIANCE REPORT

Date of Report: 4/26/2016 4:38:27 PM
Buffer Distance: 500 ft
Parcels Affected: 351
Subject Parcels: 04-45-26-00-00001.0020, 05-45-26-00-00002.0010, 08-45-26-00-00001.0010, 09-45-26-00-00001.0000, 17-45-26-00-00001.0020

OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	STRAP AND LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	MAP INDEX
MCFADDEN DOUGLAS + EILEEN 223 PEARL ST BELDING, MI 48809	04-45-26-04-00020.0070 3009/3011 HIGHTOWER AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 20 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 7	6
MAYLIN SCOTT 490 SUMMERWIND LN LEWIS CENTER, OH 43035	04-45-26-04-00022.0170 861/863 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 17	7
SAVINI BRIAN 857 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	04-45-26-04-00022.0180 857 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 18	8
BIEL STACY L 32110 CAMINO SENECO TEMECULA, CA 92592	04-45-26-04-00022.0190 853/855 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 19	9
BIEL STACY L 32110 CAMINO SENECO TEMECULA, CA 92592	04-45-26-04-00022.0200 849/851 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 20	10
C + PRAISE LLC + 1801 MAIN ST LAFAYETTE, IN 47904	04-45-26-04-00022.0210 845/847 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 21	11
PARAS MARLON + MARIA JUDY 11084 RIVER TRENT CT LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33971	04-45-26-04-00022.0220 841/843 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 22	12
HILCONE LLC 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	04-45-26-04-00025.0220 844 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 22	13
HILCONE LLC 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	04-45-26-04-00025.0230 846 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 23	14
HILCONE LLC 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	04-45-26-04-00025.0240 848 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 24	15
SALOM ABDUL 1724 NE 181ST ST MIAMI, FL 33162	04-45-26-04-00025.0250 850 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 25	16
SHIRLEY MILTON R + LORNA 104 KAPOL CRESENT ROYAL PALM BEACH, FL 33411	04-45-26-04-00025.0260 852 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 26	17
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	04-45-26-04-00025.0270 854 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 27	18
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	04-45-26-04-00025.0280 856 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 28	19
BOWERS ROBERT PO BOX 159 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33970	04-45-26-04-00025.0290 858 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 29	20

OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	STRAP AND LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	MAP INDEX
HAQ ABDUL 7145 SW 3RD PL DANIA BEACH, FL 33004	04-45-26-04-00025.0300 860 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOTS 30 + 31	21
BLUE HILL LLC 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	04-45-26-04-00026.0010 900 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 26 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 1	22
JONES GARRISON A 5557 JON DODSON DR AGOURA HILLS, CA 91301	04-45-26-04-00026.0020 902 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.26 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 2	23
VISSEPO ARIEL PO BOX 151141 CAPE CORAL, FL 33915	04-45-26-05-00024.0070 3004/3006 HAVILAND AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 7	24
DAMBROSIO J + KATHARINA 313 OHIO RD LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	04-45-26-05-00027.0140 CORNER LOT LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 14	25
DUTCHIN NEIL + 16722 144TH TER JAMAICA, NY 11434	04-45-26-05-00027.0150 957/959 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH EST UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 15	26
PEREZ JUAN JR + 955 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	04-45-26-05-00027.0160 953/955 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 16	27
NICHOLSON SHELLY A 5429 NEW HAVEN CT ORLANDO, FL 32812	04-45-26-05-00027.0170 949 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 17	28
SIERRA-BENITEZ JORGE + 947 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	04-45-26-05-00027.0180 945/947 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 18	29
BENJAMIN PAUL 1854 PORTCASTLE CIR WINTER GARDEN, FL 34787	04-45-26-05-00027.0190 941/943 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 19	30
WALLACE LAURA SMITH CONNIE FISCHER 5013 LAKEWAY DR BROWNSVILLE, TX 78520	04-45-26-05-00027.0200 937/939 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 20	31
ADVANTAIRA TRUST LLC 108 SHORE BROOKE LN WALLED LAKE, MI 48390	04-45-26-05-00027.0210 933/935 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 21	32
SENTOSA LLC 4J HIDALGO PL ROCKWELL CENTER MAKATI 1200, PHILIPPINES	04-45-26-05-00027.0220 929/931 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 22	33
ALLEN KAREN 22536 ESPLANADA CIR W BOCA RATON, FL 33433	04-45-26-05-00027.0230 925/927 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 23	34
PGS RENTAL LLC STEINSEIFEN 26 57339 ERNDTEBRUECK, GERMANY	04-45-26-05-00027.0240 921/923 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 24	35
EQUITY TRUST COMPANY 225 BURNS RD ELYRIA, OH 44035	04-45-26-05-00027.0250 917 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 NW 1/2 OF LOT 25	36
RIZZO MARIA R 5514 BATES ST SEMINOLE, FL 33772	04-45-26-05-00027.0260 913/915 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 26	37
SALINAS SANTANA + 5455 4TH AVE FORT MYERS, FL 33907	04-45-26-05-00028.0160 1045/1047 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 16	38
EXPRESS HOME SERVICING 326 ROBERT AVE LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	04-45-26-05-00028.0170 1041/1043 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 17	39
OAK LOT FUTURE LLC 1001 SOUTH LOOP BLVD LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	04-45-26-05-00028.0180 1037/1039 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 18	40

OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	STRAP AND LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	MAP INDEX
JACKSON SADNAUVE + LORIAN TR 580 SW UNDALLO RD PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL 34953	04-45-26-05-00028.0190 1033/1035 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 19	41
GREAT DANE INVESTMENTS LLC 4670 HAMLETS GROVE DR SARASOTA, FL 34235	04-45-26-05-00028.0200 1029/1031 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 20	42
GORDON HORACE C + VIRIS P 431 NW 201 AVE PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33029	04-45-26-05-00028.0210 1025/1027 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 21	43
FAIRWAY WILSON MEADOW LLC 41 BAY AVE EAST MORICHES, NY 11940	04-45-26-05-00028.0220 1021/1023 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 22	44
TRIPLE DONG INVESTMENT LLC 3650 PALM BECH BLVD FORT MYERS, FL 33916	04-45-26-05-00028.0230 1017/1019 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 23	45
ADEGOKE THERESA + OLASUNKANMI 241 PEAK PONT BLVD MAPLE, ON L6A 0B6 CANADA	04-45-26-05-00028.0240 1013/1015 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 24	46
NARAIN KHEMRAJ + GURMATTI DEVI 10310 91ST ST OZONE PARK, NY 11417	04-45-26-05-00028.0250 1009/1011 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 25	47
VANHENKELUM SHIRLEY A TR 10300 VILLAGE CIRCLE DR PALOS PARK, IL 60464	04-45-26-05-00028.0260 1005/1007 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 26	48
HARTWICH JUERGEN + 1110 SW 28TH ST CAPE CORAL, FL 33914	04-45-26-05-00028.0270 1001/1003 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 27	49
JUAREZ AARON 4160 7TH AVE NW NAPLES, FL 34119	04-45-26-05-00031.0010 908 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.31 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 1	50
DAHIN ELIZABETH R + 224 RIDGEWOOD ST ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, FL 32701	04-45-26-05-00031.0020 910 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.31 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 2	51
LOPEZ MIGUEL + NIURKA + 3881 23RD AVE SW NAPLES, FL 34117	04-45-26-05-00032.0010 912 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 1	52
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	04-45-26-05-00032.0020 916 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 2	53
LOPEZ MIGUEL + NIURKA TR 3881 23RD AVE SW NAPLES, FL 34117	04-45-26-05-00032.0030 918 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 3	54
ZARDINI FLAVIA REJANE TEUBNER 1120 ALASKA AVE LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33971	04-45-26-05-00032.0040 920 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 4	55
HANNAH JOANNE M TR 3757 SE 6TH AVE CAPE CORAL, FL 33904	04-45-26-05-00032.0050 922 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 5	56
NADLER DAN + ZEHAVA 2175 NW 140TH AVE PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33028	04-45-26-05-00032.0060 924 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 6	57
NADLER DAN + ZEHAVA 2175 NW 140TH AVE PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33028	04-45-26-05-00032.0070 926 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 7	58
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	04-45-26-05-00032.0080 928 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 8 + 9	59
PUTHON MICHAELA E TR 12201 HAMMOCK CREEK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33905	04-45-26-05-00032.0100 932 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 10	60
DESFOSSES CAROLINE 1669 MANSVILLE TERR NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33903	04-45-26-05-00032.0110 934 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 11	61

OWNER NAME AND ADDRESS	STRAP AND LOCATION	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	MAP INDEX
JIMENEZ JESSICA 3205 YATES ST DENVER, CO 80212	04-45-26-05-00032.0120 936 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 12	62
LURIE SAMUEL L TR PO BOX 6221 FORT MYERS BEACH, FL 33932	04-45-26-05-00032.0130 938 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 13 + 14	63
BLUE HILL LLC 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	04-45-26-05-00032.0150 942 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 15 + 16	64
STILES JAMES G 1004 E HARPER MARYVILLE, TN 37804	04-45-26-05-00032.0170 946 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 17	65
PARKES DONOVAN B DR 17 DEEP POWDER CT WOODSTOCK, MD 21163	04-45-26-05-00032.0180 948 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 18	66
PARKES DONOVAN B DR 17 DEEP POWDER CT WOODSTOCK, MD 21163	04-45-26-05-00032.0190 950 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 19	67
PARKES DONOVAN B DR 17 DEEP POWDER CT WOODSTOCK, MD 21163	04-45-26-05-00032.0200 952 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 20	68
RICE GAYLE L + ELLAN 3137 ASHFORD SQ VERO BEACH, FL 32966	04-45-26-05-00032.0210 954 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 21	69
REDDIE CORDEL E + 623 ADDISON ST E LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33974	04-45-26-05-00032.0220 956 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 5 BLK 32 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 22 THRU 24	70
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PO BOX 420 PINELAND, FL 33945	04-45-26-05-00032.0250 962 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.32 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 25	71
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PO BOX 420 PINELAND, FL 33945	04-45-26-05-00033.0010 1000 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 1	72
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PO BOX 420 PINELAND, FL 33945	04-45-26-05-00033.0020 1004 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 2	73
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PO BOX 420 PINELAND, FL 33945	04-45-26-05-00033.0030 1006 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 3	74
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL PO BOX 420 PINELAND, FL 33945	04-45-26-05-00033.0040 1008 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 4	75
THOMAS WM L III 9599 HEATHER CT CINCINNATI, OH 45242	04-45-26-05-00033.0050 1010 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 5	76
TOMES DOROTHY E 1000 N LAKE SHORE DR APT 2304 CHICAGO, IL 60611	04-45-26-05-00033.0060 1012 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 6 + 7	77
TOMES DOROTHY E 1000 N LAKE SHORE DR #2304 CHICAGO, IL 60611	04-45-26-05-00033.0080 1016 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 8	78
COPPENS LOUIS 345 ROYAL ST MCDONOUGH, GA 30253	04-45-26-05-00033.0090 1018 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 9	79
LEE SAM B + SEHA Y 1923 NE 3RD ST CAPE CORAL, FL 33909	04-45-26-05-00033.0100 1020 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 10 + 11	80
GRATE CAROLYN BOJRAB 5931 JONATHON OAKS BLVD FORT WAYNE, IN 46835	04-45-26-05-00033.0120 1024 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 12	81
DEJESUS BRETTE + 6265 VISTA GARDEN WAY UNIT A NAPLES, FL 34112	04-45-26-05-00033.0130 1026 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 13	82

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NIXON SAMUEL F JR + 12201 HAMMOCK CREEK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33905	05-45-26-03-00035.0310 702 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 3 BLK 35 PB 15 PG 83 LOT 31	83
GOMEZ OMAR 13073 NW 42ND AVE OPA LOCKA, FL 33054	05-45-26-04-00017.0070 3008/3010 MARTIN AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 17 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 7	84
FINK JOAN C 3700 N CAPITOL ST NW WASHINGTON, DC 20011	05-45-26-04-00021.0180 777/779 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 18	85
GUILIANO ANTHONY JR + 27 DELANO AVE YONKERS, NY 10704	05-45-26-04-00021.0190 773/775 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 19	86
DERBY RALPH DEAN 10823 W LAKESHORE DR CARMEL, IN 46033	05-45-26-04-00021.0200 769/771 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 20	87
VERTU RBS UNIT 3 HACKTHORPE HALL BUS CTR HACKTHORPE PENRITH CA10 2HX, UNITED KINGDOM	05-45-26-04-00021.0210 765/767 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 21	88
RAMEY HENRY 1145 COLLEGE DR MADISONVILLE, KY 42431	05-45-26-04-00021.0220 761/763 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 22	89
BLOCKER HOMES LLC 301 N 15TH ST IMMOKALEE, FL 34142	05-45-26-04-00021.0230 757/759 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 23	90
MONTGOMERY JOHN B + CLARA D TR 18 MARIAN DR PORT DEPOSIT, MD 21904	05-45-26-04-00021.0240 753/755 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 24	91
FRID ERIC + LARISA 16500 COLLINS AVE APT 2751 SUNNY ISLES BEACH, FL 33160	05-45-26-04-00021.0250 749/751 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 25	92
MEILUTIENE INGRIDA 21851 RAINBOW LAE CT ESTERO, FL 33928	05-45-26-04-00021.0260 745/747 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 26	93
MURDOCK MYRTLE + 4737 30TH ST SW LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	05-45-26-04-00021.0270 741/743 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 27	94
RAYVICH ANNA + 21395 MARINA COVE CIR # L13 AVENTURA, FL 33180	05-45-26-04-00021.0280 737/739 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 28	95
VALANDRO CRISTIAN PAOLA BETTELLA VIA UDINE N 38 SAONARA 35020 PADOVA, ITALY	05-45-26-04-00021.0290 733/735 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 29	96
UY ERLINDA 3649 WHIRLAWAY DR NORTHBROOK, IL 60062	05-45-26-04-00021.0300 729/731 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 30	97
OSTARLY MELVIN + DIANA DONNER 316 NURSERY AVE METAIRIE, LA 70005	05-45-26-04-00021.0310 725/727 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 31	98
JAEQUES MARTINE L 2862 SW 127TH AVE MIRAMAR, FL 33027	05-45-26-04-00021.0320 721/723 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 32	99
HAMILTON CALEB B + 1814 NW 22ND PL CAPE CORAL, FL 33993	05-45-26-04-00021.0330 717/719 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 33	100
UY ERLINDA 3649 WHIRLAWAY DR NORTHBROOK, IL 60062	05-45-26-04-00021.0340 713/715 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.21 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 34	101
HEIDEN CHRISTOPH PO BOX 31210 MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29588	05-45-26-04-00022.0230 837/839 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 23	102

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WILLIAMS MICHAEL + 8979 LELY ISLAND CIR NAPLES, FL 34113	05-45-26-04-00022.0240 833/835 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 24	103
ADVANTAIRA TRUST LLC 1242 SW PINE ISLAND RD # 42-294 CAPE CORAL, FL 33991	05-45-26-04-00022.0250 829/831 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 25	104
BUILDERS GRADE LLC LIGHTSTONE GROUP 1985 CEDAR BRIDGE AVE STE 1 LAKEWOOD, NJ 08701	05-45-26-04-00022.0260 825/827 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 26	105
MORGANS DOUGLAS 4010 NE 4TH PL OCALA, FL 34470	05-45-26-04-00022.0270 821/823 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 27	106
TRUONG JIMMY MINH VAN + 9161 KING COVE CT FORT MYERS, FL 33967	05-45-26-04-00022.0280 817/819 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 28	107
METZ VICTORIA 813 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	05-45-26-04-00022.0290 813/815 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 29	108
BARSON ROSEMARY ENRIGHT PO BOX 3023 CRS JOHNSON CITY, TN 37602	05-45-26-04-00022.0300 809/811 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 30	109
MAES MAGDALENA PO BOX 367355 BONITA SPRINGS, FL 34136	05-45-26-04-00022.0310 805/807 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES ESTATES 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 31	110
NAVON ELENA 1000 COOLIDGE AVE LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	05-45-26-04-00022.0320 801/803 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 22 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 32	111
SAVILE RONALD LINE 46 4695 PNTH EAST BOSTOCK, ON N0K 1T0 CANADA	05-45-26-04-00023.0010 708 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.23 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 1	112
SAVILE RONALD LINE 46 4695 PENTH EAST BOSTOCK, ON N0K 1T0 CANADA	05-45-26-04-00023.0020 710 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.23 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 2	113
ALONSO MIGUEL + LIUDMILA 5135 BALMER ST LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33971	05-45-26-04-00024.0010 712 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK.24 PB 15 PG 84 LOTS 1 THRU 5	114
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00024.0060 722 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOTS 6 THRU 9	115
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00024.0100 730 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 10	116
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00024.0110 732 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 11	117
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00024.0120 734 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOTS 12 THRU 16	118
BOROSCH CONCEPCION 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	05-45-26-04-00024.0170 744 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 17	119
BOROSCH CONCEPCION 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	05-45-26-04-00024.0180 746 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 18	120
BOROSCH CONCEPCION 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	05-45-26-04-00024.0190 748 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 19	121
BOROSCH CONCEPCION 25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11 LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936	05-45-26-04-00024.0200 750 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 20	122

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BATES ROBERT C 1/3 + 14444 WOODLAWN DR NEWBURY, OH 44065	05-45-26-04-00024.0210 752 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 21	123
HOLLIS STEPHEN M TR PO BOX 510531 PUNTA GORDA, FL 33951	05-45-26-04-00024.0220 754 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 22	124
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00024.0230 756 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 23	125
NEHME ZACHERY 15111 GARVOCK PL MIAMI LAKES, FL 33016	05-45-26-04-00024.0240 758 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 24	126
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	05-45-26-04-00024.0250 760 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOTS 25 THRU 28	127
MAHMOOD WAHID + 7897 VENTURE CENTER WAY #2306 BOYNTON BEACH, FL 33437	05-45-26-04-00024.0290 768 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 29	128
MAHMOOD WAHID + 7897 VENTURE CENTER WAY #2306 BOYNTON BEACH, FL 33437	05-45-26-04-00024.0300 770 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 30	129
SHAY JOHN J SR COTR + 3361 YOUNGS RD SOUTHERN PINES, NC 28387	05-45-26-04-00024.0310 772 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 31	130
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	05-45-26-04-00024.0320 774 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 32	131
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00024.0330 776 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 33	132
COPPOLA ROSE M TR 30 OAKLAWN AVE #317 CRANSTON, RI 02920	05-45-26-04-00024.0340 778 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 4 BLK 24 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 34	133
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT + 507 CAMERON STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	05-45-26-04-00025.0010 800 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 1	134
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT + 507 CAMERON STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	05-45-26-04-00025.0020 804 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 2	135
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT + 507 CAMERON STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	05-45-26-04-00025.0030 806 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 3	136
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT + 507 CAMERON STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	05-45-26-04-00025.0040 808 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 4	137
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT + 507 CAMERON STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	05-45-26-04-00025.0050 810 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 5	138
ADAMS TODD M + 507 CAMERON ST ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314	05-45-26-04-00025.0060 812 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 6	139
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	05-45-26-04-00025.0070 814 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 7	140
JAENISCH MANFRED K + ELEANORE 108 HAMPTON AVE TORONTO, ON M4K 2Y8 CANADA	05-45-26-04-00025.0080 816 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 8	141
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	05-45-26-04-00025.0090 818 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 9	142

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BRUGER GERD APARTADO 67300 CARACAS 1061-A, VENEZUELA	05-45-26-04-00025.0100 820 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 10	143
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00025.0110 822 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 11	144
POINCIANA RESIDENTIAL LLC PO BOX 237237 COCOA, FL 32923	05-45-26-04-00025.0120 824 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 12	145
EL JECHI MOHAMMED NOUREDDINE 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00025.0130 826 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 13	146
EL JECHI MOHAMAD NOUREDINE 215 SW 125TH AVE PLANTATION, FL 33325	05-45-26-04-00025.0140 828 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 4 BLK 25 PB 15 PG 84 LOT 14	147
KHAMASHTA NAJWA 24 TUNIS AV #1 BRONXVILLE, NY 10708	05-45-26-04-00025.0150 830 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES PB 15 PG 84 UNIT 4 BLK 25 LOTS 15 THRU 21	148
LORENZO MAURA + 13262 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0280 13262 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 28	149
NO OFFER REJECTED LLC 4612 SW 17TH AVE CAPE CORAL, FL 33914	05-45-26-07-00000.0290 13266 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 29	150
AMH 2015-1 BORROWER LLC 30601 AGOURA RD STE 200 AGOURA HILLS, CA 91301	05-45-26-07-00000.0300 13270 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 30	151
CARPENTER WILLIAM G + MARY R 13274 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0310 13274 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 31	152
VERMA AJAY + 13340 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0320 13278 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 32	153
SOUKUP CLIFFORD A + 13282 HIGHLANDS CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0330 13282 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 33	154
RONAN KASEY LYNN 13286 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0340 13286 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 34	155
BECKER JAMES CHARLES + 13290 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0350 13290 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 35	156
RAMO PROPERTIES INCORPORATED 2743 FIRST ST # 1303 FORT MYERS, FL 33916	05-45-26-07-00000.0360 13294 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 36	157
KESACK ALAN + CATHERINE 10 JENNIFER CIR CRANSTON, RI 02921	05-45-26-07-00000.0370 13298 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 37	158
SPITZMILLER HENRY M 13302 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0380 13302 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 38	159
KANE TERRY M 13306 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0390 13306 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 39	160
NINACS KANITHA K TR 13310 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0400 13310 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 40	161
SIEBOLDS MATTHEW M 13314 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0410 13314 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 41	162

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MACRI MICHAEL + 13318 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0420 13318 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 42	163
BLEDSOE JOHN P + CAROL B 13322 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0430 13322 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 43	164
BUSS JASON M + 2013 MERCER RD SE SMYRNA, GA 30080	05-45-26-07-00000.0440 13326 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 44	165
COBB STEPHEN + 13330 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0450 13330 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 45	166
MAKOVER BERNARD A + LEIGH H 13336 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0460 13336 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 46	167
KELLY TRACY A 13335 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0670 13335 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 67	168
ALLARD JAMES E + RAMONA 13331 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0680 13331 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 68	169
RIGAZIO ROBERT A + SAMMIE R 13327 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0690 13327 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 69	170
PEREZ ALEJANDRA 13321 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0700 13321 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 70	171
ARANA MIGUEL A + 13317 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0710 13317 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 71	172
ROBERTS JAMES E + PEGGY A 13313 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0720 13313 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 72	173
BAILEY LAUREN R 1/2 + 17345 MANITOU BEACH RD ADDISON, MI 49220	05-45-26-07-00000.0730 13283 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 73	174
MAHLER HEINZ L + LOUISE A 13279 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0740 13279 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 74	175
JACKSON TIMOTHY A + SANDRA K 13275 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0750 13275 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 75	176
SCHMIDT CYNTHIA 13271 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0760 13271 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 76	177
NEWTON GEORGE J + AMY 13267 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0770 13267 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 77	178
MORGANI CHRISTOPHER E + JASLYN 13263 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-07-00000.0780 13263 HIGHLAND CHASE PL FORT MYERS FL 33913	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 LOT 78	179
BRISTOL PARC AT IPM 3435 10TH ST N SUITE 201 NAPLES, FL 34103	05-45-26-07-0000B.00CE RIGHT OF WAY FORT MYERS FL	BRISTOL PARC PB 58 PG 39 TRACT B R/W	180
LEE COUNTY PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS, FL 33902	08-45-26-00-00001.001A ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL	N 1800FT OF S 2300FT OF W 605FT OF E 1/2 SEC 8 LESS 1.1040 + LESS N 680 FT	181
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES 210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702 CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071	08-45-26-00-00001.2050 13260 GRIFFIN DR FORT MYERS FL 33913	PARL LOC IN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 LYING E OF COMMERCE LAKES BLVD AS DESC IN OR 2906 PG 4129	182

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GATEWAY SERVICES CDD SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES 210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702 CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071	08-45-26-00-00001.2060 ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL	PARL LOC IN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 LYING E OF COMMERCE LAKES DR AS DESC IN OR 3901 PG 367	183
LEE COUNTY DIST SCHOOL BOARD 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS, FL 33966	08-45-26-00-00001.2080 13280 GRIFFIN DR FORT MYERS FL 33913	BEG W 1/4 COR RUN E 1625.8 FT TO POB DESC OR 2252 PG 1081	184
LEE COUNTY PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS, FL 33902	09-45-26-05-00023.0530 2669 GRETCHEN AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ACRES ESTATES UT 5 BLK 23 PB 15 PG 85 POR OF LOTS 53 THRU 62 + BLK 22 POR OF LOTS 18 THRU 21 + LOTS 16 + 22 + 25 + BLK 34 POR OF LOTS 16 + 21	185
CAMPBELL ROBERT B TR + 417 NORMANDY LN NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23606	09-45-26-05-00028.0140 1053/1055 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 14	186
MILNE TERILYN + 2 MYRTLE AVE DANBURY, CT 06810	09-45-26-05-00028.0150 1049/1051 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.28 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 15	187
PATWARY NAHID + 10402 CAROLINA WILLOW DR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	09-45-26-05-00029.0050 1105/1107 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 29 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 5	188
PANNULLO ANTHONY E JR 47 HILLCREST DR CLARK, NJ 07066	09-45-26-05-00029.0060 1101/1103 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.29 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 6	189
BLOCKER HOMES LLC 301 N 15TH ST IMMOKALEE, FL 34142	09-45-26-05-00029.0070 3013/3015 HAROLD AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.29 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 7	190
DAPIM HOLDING COMPANY INC 572 107TH AVE N NAPLES, FL 34108	09-45-26-05-00030.0070 3026/3028 GILBERT AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 30 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 7	191
KEANGILLES FRITIANA SARAH 3021 GORDON AVE S LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	09-45-26-05-00030.0080 3021/3023 GORDON AVE S LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 30 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 8	192
MCCAA JAMES + BARBARA J COTR 871 19TH ST SW NAPLES, FL 34117	09-45-26-05-00033.0140 1028 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 14 + 15	193
MCCAA JAMES CO TR + 871 19TH ST SW NAPLES, FL 34117	09-45-26-05-00033.0160 1032 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 16	194
TAMMARO JOANNE C 221 W LANCASTER AVE SHILLINGTON, PA 19607	09-45-26-05-00033.0170 1034 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 17	195
SUNCOAST INVESTMENTS INC PMB 562B 220 N ZAPATA HWY STE 11 LAREDO, TX 78043	09-45-26-05-00033.0180 1036 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 18	196
SUNCOAST INVESTMENTS INC 220 N ZAPATA HWY STE 11 PMB 562B LAREDO, TX 78043	09-45-26-05-00033.0190 1038 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 19	197
CLERMONT ONETTE 5241 32ND AVE SW NAPLES, FL 34116	09-45-26-05-00033.0200 1040 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 20	198
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	09-45-26-05-00033.0210 1042 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 21	199
LYNCH BETTY 440 DRUMMOND ST MORGANTOWN, WV 26505	09-45-26-05-00033.0220 1044 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 22 + 23	200
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	09-45-26-05-00033.0240 1048 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 24 THRU 27	201
POINCIANA RESIDENTIAL LLC PO BOX 237237 COCOA, FL 32923	09-45-26-05-00033.0280 1056 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 28	202

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POINCIANA RESIDENTIAL LLC PO BOX 237237 COCOA, FL 32923	09-45-26-05-00033.0290 1058 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 33 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 29	203
BAILLARGEON JAN PER REP 14220 ROYAL HARBOUR CT #510 FORT MYERS, FL 33908	09-45-26-05-00034.0010 1100 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 1 LESS ROW INST #2014000258395	204
SALEM MICHAEL + BARBARA ANN 6363 GAGE PL MIAMI LAKES, FL 33014	09-45-26-05-00034.0020 1102 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 2 LESS ROW DESC IN INST #2015000018739	205
BLUE HILL LLC 9115 STRADA PL #5407 NAPLES, FL 34108	09-45-26-05-00034.0030 1104 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 3	206
WALSH THOMAS J 3014 GILBERT AVE S LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973	09-45-26-05-00034.0050 1108 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 5 + 6 LESS ROW 2015000151431	207
BAILLARGEON JAN PER REP 14220 ROYAL HARBOUR CT #510 FORT MYERS, FL 33908	09-45-26-05-00034.0070 1112 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 7 LESS ROW INST #2014000258396	208
GEORGE HECTOR MORALES PO BOX 440486 MIAMI, FL 33144	09-45-26-05-00034.0080 1114 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 8 + 9 LESS ROW DESC IN INST #2014000258394	209
GUNNERY LLC 3757 SE 6TH AVE CAPE CORAL, FL 33904	09-45-26-05-00034.0100 1118 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOTS 10 THRU 15 LESS ROW DESC IN INST #2015000050932	210
PRI-CAR I LLC PO BOX 3648 NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918	09-45-26-05-00034.0220 1142 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33976	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 22	211
PRI-CAR I LLC PO BOX 3648 NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918	09-45-26-05-00034.0230 1144 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33976	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 23	212
PRI-CAR I LLC PO BOX 3648 NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918	09-45-26-05-00034.0240 1146 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33976	LEHIGH EST UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 24	213
PRI-CAR I LLC PO BOX 3648 NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918	09-45-26-05-00034.0250 1148 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33976	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK.34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 25	214
HOLES JARED F TR 2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214 NAPLES, FL 34103	16-45-26-00-00001.0000 DANIELS PKWY FORT MYERS FL 33913	ALL OF SEC 16 TWN 45 RGE 26	215
HOLES JARED F TR 2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214 NAPLES, FL 34103	17-45-26-00-00001.0010 DANIELS PKWY FORT MYERS FL 33913	E 1/2 OF SEC 17 LYING S OF RD R/W DESC IN OR 2452 PG 3246	216
FLORIDA POWER + LIGHT CO PROPERTY TAX-PSX-JB 700 UNIVERSE BLVD JUNO BEACH, FL 33408	17-45-26-00-00001.0030 13577 DANIELS PKWY FORT MYERS FL 33913	PARL IN NW 1/4 AS DESC IN OR 1606 PG 1286	217
LEE COUNTY PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS, FL 33902	19-45-26-00-00002.0000 11000-031 TERMINAL ACCESS RD FORT MYERS FL 33913	MULTI SECTION TWP 45 RG 25/26 SWFL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT DESC IN OR 3344 PG 2141 LESS 2012000114009	218
OWEN AMES KIMBALL CO 11941 FAIRWAY LAKES DR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-00-00001.1040 13271/273 SOCCER DR FORT MYERS FL 33913	PARL LOC IN THE E 1/2 OF SECT AS DESC IN OR 3044 PG 2722	219
CAPORINI BRADFORD M 11416 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0200 11416 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 20	220
BLAND DIANE M 11422 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0210 11422 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 21	221
PAPASODERO VITO 11428 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0220 11428 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 22	222

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LEAVOR JEFFREY A + AMANDA M 11434 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0230 11434 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 23	223
CARTER THOMAS 11440 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0240 11440 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 24	224
DIETZ LORI S 11446 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0250 11446 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 25	225
GULSBY ELSIE 11452 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0260 11452 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 26	226
MEDINA JORGE L + KELSEY 11458 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0270 11458 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 27	227
WYLIE LESA 11472 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0280 11472 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 28	228
PROGRESS RESIDENTIAL 2014-1 900 3RD AVE STE 1100 NEW YORK, NY 10022	08-45-26-26-00000.0290 11486 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 29	229
SIMPSON BRANDON LEE + 11494 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0300 11494 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 30	230
DOMINGEZ M GRACE 11502 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0310 11502 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 31	231
BEDENBAUGH GABRIEL L + STACI 11508 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0320 11508 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 32	232
GAVIN DAVID A 11514 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0330 11514 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 33	233
PRUDEN ROBERT + PATRICIA + 912 FAIRWAY AVE O' NEILL, NE 68763	08-45-26-26-00000.0340 11520 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 34	234
QUINLAN LAWRENCE J TR + 1927 REYNOLDS DR CHARLESTON, IL 61920	08-45-26-26-00000.0350 11526 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 35	235
SKUBIS STEPHEN A + STEPHANY K 11532 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0360 11532 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 36	236
KOCH LAURA 11538 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0370 11538 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 37	237
CARNCROSS ROSE MARIE WILSON + 11544 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0380 11544 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 38	238
KURTZ SCOTT R 3352 N 77TH ST MILWAUKEE, WI 53222	08-45-26-26-00000.0390 11550 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 39	239
DUNN MINDI B 11556 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0400 11556 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 40	240
CORR JOSHUA T + KELLY M 11562 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0410 11562 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 41	241
CURANAJ DRITA 77 EAST LOCUST AVE WEST HARRISON, NY 10604	08-45-26-26-00000.0420 11551 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 42	242
PROGRESS RESIDENTIAL 2015-1 201 N FRANKLIN ST STE 1750 TAMPA, FL 33602	08-45-26-26-00000.0430 11543 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 43	243

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FARRIS JAMES CALIP + 11537 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0440 11537 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 44	244
HAMILTON MARK P + 11531 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0450 11531 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 45	245
WILTGEN STEVEN T + ANGELA 11525 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0460 11525 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 46	246
TRANTINA JENNIFER M 11519 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0470 11519 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 47	247
MURPHY STEPHEN P + SHANNON A 11513 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0480 11513 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 48	248
LESKO JANET L 11507 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0490 11507 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 49	249
MILLER MATTHEW P 11493 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0500 11493 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 50	250
PENN JASON + DOROTHY 11447 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0510 11447 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 51	251
MCNEIL HUGH 11433 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0520 11433 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 52	252
PARK CHANUN 4851 CEDAR HAMMOCK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33905	08-45-26-26-00000.0530 11427 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 53	253
LULAJ HILA + DILJA 208 PHELPS AV BERGENFIELD, NJ 07621	08-45-26-26-00000.0540 11421 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 54	254
SIMMONS BYRON H PO BOX 25036 WOODBURY, MN 55125	08-45-26-26-00000.0710 13445 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 71	255
LCBE HOLDING LLC 714 A S DIXIE HIGHWAY HALLANDALE, FL 33009	08-45-26-26-00000.0720 13439 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 72	256
STEVEN ANDREW W + MADELEINE O 13433 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0730 13433 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 73	257
VERDONCK SCOTT R 13427 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0740 13427 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 74	258
SHELTON THOMAS E JR 13446 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0790 13446 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 79	259
DOIRON SUSAN P + ROGER 13440 HAMPTON PARK COURT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0800 13440 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 80	260
PAULIK ERICA L 13434 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0810 13434 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 81	261
FASSOLD GINJER A + HOWARD W 13428 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0820 13428 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 82	262
SICRE LIA GALLETTI L/E 13422 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0830 13422 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 83	263
DOWNEY DONALD + VALERIE 13416 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0840 13416 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 84	264

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CLARK EDDIE L + JOANN CO TR 3246 LANDER RD NW MALVERN, OH 44644	08-45-26-26-00000.0850 13410 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 85	265
KELLEY TERRY M 13404 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0860 13404 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 86	266
TENNEY CHARLES P + 13392 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0880 13392 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 88	268
GOLDNER ALAN TR EST MARY BETH CRAWFORD 8000 HEALTH CENTER BLVD # 300 BONITA SPRINGS, FL 34135	08-45-26-26-00000.0890 13386 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 89	269
RIGNEY RONALD J II + COURTNEY 13380 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0900 13380 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 90	270
ASSELIN MICHAEL D + TOBI L 13374 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0910 13374 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 91	271
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC 6719 WINKLER RD STE 200 FORT MYERS, FL 33919	08-45-26-26-000B2.00CE CYPRESS CAY C/E FORT MYERS FL	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 TRACT B-2	272
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC 6719 WINKLER RD STE 200 FORT MYERS, FL 33919	08-45-26-26-000L2.00CE CYPRESS CAY C/E FORT MYERS FL	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 TRACT L-2	273
KING MICHELLE + 13352 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0950 13352 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 95	274
WILLIAMS FRANK P + RONELLE 13346 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0960 13346 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 96	275
TARQUINIO SHARON BETTY + 13340 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0970 13340 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 97	276
COWART KAREN + THOMAS R 13334 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0980 13334 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 98	277
CONN NATALIE R 13328 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0990 13328 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 99	278
HUTCHERSON WILLIAM A + 13322 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1000 13322 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 100	279
ANTHONY WALTER N JR + MARIA P 13316 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1010 13316 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 101	280
KENDRA STANLEY 13550 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1020 13550 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 102	281
BRADFORD DENISE 13446 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1030 13446 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 103	282
MURRAY PHILLIP W + ELENA A 13442 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1040 13442 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 104	283
ANDERSON MATTHEW R + STACEY A 13436 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1050 13436 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 105	284
SHUKLA SANJAY + SHUCHI S 13432 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1060 13432 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 106	285

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AROCHO PAMCHITO + DIANE E 13428 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1070 13428 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 107	286
CORNELL JAMES O TR 13309 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1080 13309 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 108	287
TOWERS KEVIN P + LOLITA G 4 KAYLA DR WESTFORD, MA 01886	08-45-26-26-00000.1090 13303 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 109	288
MURO JORDAN P + STACY L 13297 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1100 13297 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 110	289
BROOKS KEVIN G + 13291 HAMPTON PARK CRT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1110 13291 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 111	290
GOLDINGER JAMES D + KATHLEEN M 141 WOLFE RD WORTHINGTON, PA 16262	08-45-26-26-00000.1120 13285 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 112	291
SEDLAK GARY + MYRIAM LENOR 13279 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1130 13279 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 113	292
YOUNG RICHARD + NICOLE 13273 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1140 13273 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 114	293
OSTER ALEX + TABITHA 7630 OMNI LN APT 202 FORT MYERS, FL 33905	08-45-26-26-00000.1150 13267 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 115	294
FOREE JOSHUA + 13261 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1160 13261 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 116	295
KLEINMANN DIRK L + TABITHA A 13551 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1170 13551 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 117	296
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY BECKER + POLIAKOFF PA 12140 CARISSA COMMERCE CT #200 FORT MYERS, FL 33966	08-45-26-26-00000.1180 13445 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 118	297
NELSON KARA 13439 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1190 13439 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 119	298
MIKOLAK DALE + BEVERLY J 13433 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1200 13433 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 120	299
KUNBERGER JEFFREY L + TANYA TR 13427 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1210 13427 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 121	300
DEVARISTE KETTELY 13421 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1220 13421 BRISTOL PARK WAY FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 122	301
KRAMER ROBERT D + ERIN N 13368 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0920 13368 HAMPTON PARK CT FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 92	302
PAVLIK NANCY J 13520 CYPRESS HEAD DR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0930 13520 CYPRESS HEAD DR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 93	303
FRENCH PAMELA J + TROY A 13510 CYPRESS HEAD DR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.0940 13510 CYPRESS HEAD DR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 94	304
MOLLETT BRIAN C + JENNIFER 11242 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1370 11242 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 137	305
CUSHMAN KENT E EST+ 11248 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1380 11248 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 138	306

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PAUL GREGORY + ROCIO 11254 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1390 11254 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 139	307
DODDRIDGE CHRIS + ASHLEY 11260 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1400 11260 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 140	308
CLOAD MARK A + SUE 11266 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1410 11266 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 141	309
LEAL DAVID I + ELIZABETH 11272 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1420 11272 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 142	310
NIXON RICHARD A + 11280 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	08-45-26-26-00000.1430 11280 CYPRESS TREE CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 LOT 143	311
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC 6719 WINKLER RD STE 200 FORT MYERS, FL 33919	08-45-26-26-0000A.00CE RIGHT OF WAY FORT MYERS FL	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 TRACT A	312
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC 6719 WINKLER RD STE 200 FORT MYERS, FL 33919	08-45-26-26-000B1.00CE ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 TRACT B-1	313
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC 6719 WINKLER RD STE 200 FORT MYERS, FL 33919	08-45-26-26-000C1.00CE CYPRESS CAY C/E FORT MYERS FL	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 TRACT C-1	314
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC 6719 WINKLER RD STE 200 FORT MYERS, FL 33919	08-45-26-26-000L1.00CE SUBMERGED FORT MYERS FL	CYPRESS CAY DESC IN PB 71 PGS 5-9 TRACT L-1	315
LEE COUNTY PO BOX 398 FORT MYERS, FL 33902	08-45-26-00-00001.2110 ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL	PARL IN SW 1/4 DESC IN OR 4002 PG 2657 PT OF GATEWAY UTILITY SITE	316
LEE COUNTY DIST SCHOOL BOARD 2855 COLONIAL BLVD FORT MYERS, FL 33966	05-45-26-00-00002.1030 ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL	W 1/2 OF SEC 5 LYING S OF HWY 82 DESC IN OR 4044 PG 1205	317
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES 210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702 CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071	17-45-26-08-00CA4.0000 ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL 33913	WORTHINGTON COMMERCE PARK PB 76 PGS 74-79 TRACT CA-4	318
WORTHINGTON HOLDINGS LLC 12801 RENAISSANCE WAY FORT MYERS, FL 33912	17-45-26-08-0000H.0000 ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL	WORTHINGTON COMMERCE PARK PB 76 PGS 74-79 TRACT H	319
MEAGHER TARA + 13339 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0270 13339 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 27	320
KRESS TIMOTHY J + ERICA 13345 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0280 13345 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 28	321
MACARDLE WILLIAM OWEN 13351 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0290 13351 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 29	322
LOSARDO ANGELO + SUSAN 13357 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0300 13357 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 30	323
JONES SHARON TR 13363 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0310 13363 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 31	324
ATTARD STEVEN + SAMANTHA 13369 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0320 13369 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 32	325
PREHODA JOSEPH P + TAMARA A 13375 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0330 13375 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 33	326

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RESTINO ANTHONY D + 13381 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0340 13381 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 34	327
LOBO WALTER G + VERONICA M 11 AZALEA RD SHARON, MA 02067	05-45-26-08-00000.0350 13387 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 35	328
GATLIN EDWARD + JENNIFER 13393 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0360 13393 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 36	329
DIMINO JUDITH + 13399 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0370 13399 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 37	330
TOSCANO RANDY JR + KERRI 13405 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0380 13405 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 38	331
MARSH ROY L + DEBORAH S 13411 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0390 13411 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 39	332
OTTMAN STANTON + TRACEY 13417 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0400 13417 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 40	333
HANCHEY JOSHUA E + HOLLY B 13446 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0850 13446 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 85	334
CARROLL JOHN J + ELIZABETH H 13438 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0860 13438 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 86	335
OTOOLE PATRICIA A 13430 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0870 13430 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 87	336
SOLOMON TONYA RENEE TR + 13416 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33912	05-45-26-08-00000.0880 13416 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33912	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 88	337
SAREEN RAJAN K + CHANCHAL 13404 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0890 13404 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 89	338
KENNY JAMES + CATHLEEN E 13394 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0900 13394 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 90	339
CITIMORTGAGE INC 1000 TECHNOLOGY DR MS 314 O FALLON, MO 63368	05-45-26-08-00000.0910 13388 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 91	340
MACHADO JUAN 13370 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0920 13370 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 92	341
GONZALEZ JOSE R + VILMA L 13352 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0930 13352 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 93	342
KELLY MARILYN TR 13346 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0940 13346 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 94	343
MALKO ROBERT J + CHRISTINE C 13338 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0950 13338 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 95	344
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES 210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702 CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071	05-45-26-08-000L1.0010 SUBMERGED FORT MYERS FL	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 TRACT L-1	345
ROBBINS DOUGLAS E + KIMBERLY W 13423 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0410 13423 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 41	346
POE BRENT + CYNTHIA 57408 BLACKHAW DR GOSHEN, IN 46528	05-45-26-08-00000.0420 13429 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 42	347

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DULUK CHRISTOPHER T TR 13435 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0430 13435 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 43	348
MEDINA JESSE + 13441 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0440 13441 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 44	349
CAIN LARRY M JR + TINA M 13447 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS, FL 33913	05-45-26-08-00000.0450 13447 LITTLE GEM CIR FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 LOT 45	350
MAGNOLIA LAKES AT 7680 CAMBRIDGE MANOR PLACE STE 101 FORT MYERS, FL 33907	05-45-26-08-0000A.00CE RIGHT OF WAY FORT MYERS FL	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 TRACT A	351
MAGNOLIA LAKES AT 7680 CAMBRIDGE MANOR PL STE 101 FORT MYERS, FL 33907	05-45-26-08-000B1.00CE MAGNOLIA LAKES C/E FORT MYERS FL 33913	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 TRACT B-1	352
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES 210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702 CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071	05-45-26-08-000L2.0010 SUBMERGED FORT MYERS FL	MAGNOLIA LAKES DESC IN PB 83 PGS 17-22 TRACT L-2	353
EQUITY TRUST COMPANY 225 BURNS RD ELYRIA, OH 44035	04-45-26-05-00027.025A 919 MEADOW RD LEHIGH ACRES FL 33973	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 27 PB 15 PG 85 SE 1/2 OF LOT 25 AS DESC IN INST#2007-218691	354
HOLES JARED F TR 2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214 NAPLES, FL 34103	09-45-26-00-00003.0000 ACCESS UNDETERMINED FORT MYERS FL 33913	PORT OF SEC 9 LESS THAT PART N OF HWY 82 + S OF R/W OR 2452/3246 LESS ROW DESC IN INST #2015000193538	355
HOLES JARED F TR 2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214 NAPLES, FL 34103	08-45-26-00-00001.0030 13400 DANIELS PKWY FORT MYERS FL 33913	PT OF E 1/2 SEC 08 LYING S OF DANIELS DESC IN OR 2518 PG 2367	356
GUNNERY LLC 3757 SE 6TH AVE CAPE CORAL, FL 33904	09-45-26-05-00034.0040 FL	LEHIGH ESTATES UNIT 5 BLK 34 PB 15 PG 85 LOT 4 LESS ROW IN 2016000078474	357

04-45-26-04-00020.0070
MCFADDEN DOUGLAS + EILEEN
223 PEARL ST
BELDING, MI 48809

04-45-26-04-00022.0170
MAYLIN SCOTT
490 SUMMERWIND LN
LEWIS CENTER, OH 43035

04-45-26-04-00022.0180
SAVINI BRIAN
857 MEADOW RD
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

04-45-26-04-00022.0190
BIEL STACY L
32110 CAMINO SENECO
TEMECULA, CA 92592

04-45-26-04-00022.0200
BIEL STACY L
32110 CAMINO SENECO
TEMECULA, CA 92592

04-45-26-04-00022.0210
C + PRAISE LLC +
1801 MAIN ST
LAFAYETTE, IN 47904

04-45-26-04-00022.0220
PARAS MARLON + MARIA JUDY
11084 RIVER TRENT CT
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33971

04-45-26-04-00025.0220
HILCONE LLC
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

04-45-26-04-00025.0230
HILCONE LLC
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

04-45-26-04-00025.0240
HILCONE LLC
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

04-45-26-04-00025.0250
SALOM ABDUL
1724 NE 181ST ST
MIAMI, FL 33162

04-45-26-04-00025.0260
SHIRLEY MILTON R + LORNA
104 KAPOL CRESENT
ROYAL PALM BEACH, FL 33411

04-45-26-04-00025.0270
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

04-45-26-04-00025.0280
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

04-45-26-04-00025.0290
BOWERS ROBERT
PO BOX 159
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33970

04-45-26-04-00025.0300
HAQ ABDUL
7145 SW 3RD PL
DANIA BEACH, FL 33004

04-45-26-04-00026.0010
BLUE HILL LLC
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

04-45-26-04-00026.0020
JONES GARRISON A
5557 JON DODSON DR
AGOURA HILLS, CA 91301

04-45-26-05-00024.0070
VISSEPO ARIEL
PO BOX 151141
CAPE CORAL, FL 33915

04-45-26-05-00027.0140
DAMBROSIO J + KATHARINA
313 OHIO RD
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

04-45-26-05-00027.0150
DUTCHIN NEIL +
16722 144TH TER
JAMAICA, NY 11434

04-45-26-05-00027.0160
PEREZ JUAN JR +
955 MEADOW RD
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

04-45-26-05-00027.0170
NICHOLSON SHELLY A
5429 NEW HAVEN CT
ORLANDO, FL 32812

04-45-26-05-00027.0180
SIERRA-BENITEZ JORGE +
947 MEADOW RD
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

04-45-26-05-00027.0190
BENJAMIN PAUL
1854 PORTCASTLE CIR
WINTER GARDEN, FL 34787

04-45-26-05-00027.0200
WALLACE LAURA SMITH
CONNIE FISCHER
5013 LAKEWAY DR
BROWNSVILLE, TX 78520

04-45-26-05-00027.0210
ADVANTAIRA TRUST LLC
108 SHORE BROOKE LN
WALLED LAKE, MI 48390

04-45-26-05-00027.0220
SENTOSA LLC
4J HIDALGO PL
ROCKWELL CENTER
MAKATI 1200,
PHILIPPINES

04-45-26-05-00027.0230
ALLEN KAREN
22536 ESPLANADA CIR W
BOCA RATON, FL 33433

04-45-26-05-00027.0240
PGS RENTAL LLC
STEINSEIFEN 26
57339 ERNDTEBRUECK,
GERMANY

04-45-26-05-00027.0250
EQUITY TRUST COMPANY
225 BURNS RD
ELYRIA, OH 44035

04-45-26-05-00027.0260
RIZZO MARIA R
5514 BATES ST
SEMINOLE, FL 33772

04-45-26-05-00028.0160
SALINAS SANTANA +
5455 4TH AVE
FORT MYERS, FL 33907

04-45-26-05-00028.0170
EXPRESS HOME SERVICING
326 ROBERT AVE
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

04-45-26-05-00028.0180
OAK LOT FUTURE LLC
1001 SOUTH LOOP BLVD
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

04-45-26-05-00028.0190
JACKSON SADNAUVE + LORIAN TR
580 SW UNDALLO RD
PORT SAINT LUCIE, FL 34953

04-45-26-05-00028.0200
GREAT DANE INVESTMENTS LLC
4670 HAMLETS GROVE DR
SARASOTA, FL 34235

04-45-26-05-00028.0210
GORDON HORACE C + VIRIS P
431 NW 201 AVE
PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33029

04-45-26-05-00028.0220
FAIRWAY WILSON MEADOW LLC
41 BAY AVE
EAST MORICHES, NY 11940

04-45-26-05-00028.0230
TRIPLE DONG INVESTMENT LLC
3650 PALM BECH BLVD
FORT MYERS, FL 33916

04-45-26-05-00028.0240
ADEGOKE THERESA + OLASUNKANMI
241 PEAK PONT BLVD
MAPLE, ON L6A 0B6
CANADA

04-45-26-05-00028.0250
NARAIN KHEMRAJ + GURMATTI DEVI
10310 91ST ST
OZONE PARK, NY 11417

04-45-26-05-00028.0260
VANHENKELUM SHIRLEY A TR
10300 VILLAGE CIRCLE DR
PALOS PARK, IL 60464

04-45-26-05-00028.0270
HARTWICH JUERGEN +
1110 SW 28TH ST
CAPE CORAL, FL 33914

04-45-26-05-00031.0010
JUAREZ AARON
4160 7TH AVE NW
NAPLES, FL 34119

04-45-26-05-00031.0020
DAHIN ELIZABETH R +
224 RIDGEWOOD ST
ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, FL 32701

04-45-26-05-00032.0010
LOPEZ MIGUEL + NIURKA +
3881 23RD AVE SW
NAPLES, FL 34117

04-45-26-05-00032.0020
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

04-45-26-05-00032.0030
LOPEZ MIGUEL + NIURKA TR
3881 23RD AVE SW
NAPLES, FL 34117

04-45-26-05-00032.0040
ZARDINI FLAVIA REJANE TEUBNER
1120 ALASKA AVE
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33971

04-45-26-05-00032.0050
HANNAH JOANNE M TR
3757 SE 6TH AVE
CAPE CORAL, FL 33904

04-45-26-05-00032.0060
NADLER DAN + ZEHAVA
2175 NW 140TH AVE
PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33028

04-45-26-05-00032.0070
NADLER DAN + ZEHAVA
2175 NW 140TH AVE
PEMBROKE PINES, FL 33028

04-45-26-05-00032.0080
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

04-45-26-05-00032.0100
PUTHON MICHAELA E TR
12201 HAMMOCK CREEK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33905

04-45-26-05-00032.0110
DESFOSSES CAROLINE
1669 MANSVILLE TERR
NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33903

04-45-26-05-00032.0120
JIMENEZ JESSICA
3205 YATES ST
DENVER, CO 80212

04-45-26-05-00032.0130
LURIE SAMUEL L TR
PO BOX 6221
FORT MYERS BEACH, FL 33932

04-45-26-05-00032.0150
BLUE HILL LLC
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

04-45-26-05-00032.0170
STILES JAMES G
1004 E HARPER
MARYVILLE, TN 37804

04-45-26-05-00032.0180
PARKES DONOVAN B DR
17 DEEP POWDER CT
WOODSTOCK, MD 21163

04-45-26-05-00032.0190
PARKES DONOVAN B DR
17 DEEP POWDER CT
WOODSTOCK, MD 21163

04-45-26-05-00032.0200
PARKES DONOVAN B DR
17 DEEP POWDER CT
WOODSTOCK, MD 21163

04-45-26-05-00032.0210
RICE GAYLE L + ELLAN
3137 ASHFORD SQ
VERO BEACH, FL 32966

04-45-26-05-00032.0220
REDDIE CORDEL E +
623 ADDISON ST E
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33974

04-45-26-05-00032.0250
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS
PO BOX 420
PINELAND, FL 33945

04-45-26-05-00033.0010
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS
PO BOX 420
PINELAND, FL 33945

04-45-26-05-00033.0020
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS
PO BOX 420
PINELAND, FL 33945

04-45-26-05-00033.0030
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS
PO BOX 420
PINELAND, FL 33945

04-45-26-05-00033.0040
BLACKRIDGE CAPITAL
PO BOX 420
PINELAND, FL 33945

04-45-26-05-00033.0050
THOMAS WM L III
9599 HEATHER CT
CINCINNATI, OH 45242

04-45-26-05-00033.0060
TOMES DOROTHY E
1000 N LAKE SHORE DR APT 2304
CHICAGO, IL 60611

04-45-26-05-00033.0080
TOMES DOROTHY E
1000 N LAKE SHORE DR #2304
CHICAGO, IL 60611

04-45-26-05-00033.0090
COPPENS LOUIS
345 ROYAL ST
MCDONOUGH, GA 30253

04-45-26-05-00033.0100
LEE SAM B + SEHA Y
1923 NE 3RD ST
CAPE CORAL, FL 33909

04-45-26-05-00033.0120
GRATE CAROLYN BOJRAB
5931 JONATHON OAKS BLVD
FORT WAYNE, IN 46835

04-45-26-05-00033.0130
DEJESUS BRETTE +
6265 VISTA GARDEN WAY UNIT A
NAPLES, FL 34112

05-45-26-03-00035.0310
NIXON SAMUEL F JR +
12201 HAMMOCK CREEK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33905

05-45-26-04-00017.0070
GOMEZ OMAR
13073 NW 42ND AVE
OPA LOCKA, FL 33054

05-45-26-04-00021.0180
FINK JOAN C
3700 N CAPITOL ST NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20011

05-45-26-04-00021.0190
GUILIANO ANTHONY JR +
27 DELANO AVE
YONKERS, NY 10704

05-45-26-04-00021.0200
DERBY RALPH DEAN
10823 W LAKESHORE DR
CARMEL, IN 46033

05-45-26-04-00021.0210
VERTU RBS
UNIT 3 HACKTHORPE HALL BUS CTR
HACKTHORPE
PENRITH CA10 2HX,
UNITED KINGDOM

05-45-26-04-00021.0220
RAMEY HENRY
1145 COLLEGE DR
MADISONVILLE, KY 42431

05-45-26-04-00021.0230
BLOCKER HOMES LLC
301 N 15TH ST
IMMOKALEE, FL 34142

05-45-26-04-00021.0240
MONTGOMERY JOHN B + CLARA D TR
18 MARIAN DR
PORT DEPOSIT, MD 21904

05-45-26-04-00021.0250
FRID ERIC + LARISA
16500 COLLINS AVE APT 2751
SUNNY ISLES BEACH, FL 33160

05-45-26-04-00021.0260
MEILUTIENE INGRIDA
21851 RAINBOW LAE CT
ESTERO, FL 33928

05-45-26-04-00021.0270
MURDOCK MYRTLE +
4737 30TH ST SW
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

05-45-26-04-00021.0280
RAYVICH ANNA +
21395 MARINA COVE CIR # L13
AVENTURA, FL 33180

05-45-26-04-00021.0290
VALANDRO CRISTIAN
PAOLA BETTELLA
VIA UDINE N 38 SAONARA
35020 PADOVA,
ITALY

05-45-26-04-00021.0300
UY ERLINDA
3649 WHIRLAWAY DR
NORTHBROOK, IL 60062

05-45-26-04-00021.0310
OSTARLY MELVIN + DIANA DONNER
316 NURSERY AVE
METAIRIE, LA 70005

05-45-26-04-00021.0320
JAEQUES MARTINE L
2862 SW 127TH AVE
MIRAMAR, FL 33027

05-45-26-04-00021.0330
HAMILTON CALEB B +
1814 NW 22ND PL
CAPE CORAL, FL 33993

05-45-26-04-00021.0340
UY ERLINDA
3649 WHIRLAWAY DR
NORTHBROOK, IL 60062

05-45-26-04-00022.0230
HEIDEN CHRISTOPH
PO BOX 31210
MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29588

05-45-26-04-00022.0240
WILLIAMS MICHAEL +
8979 LELY ISLAND CIR
NAPLES, FL 34113

05-45-26-04-00022.0250
ADVANTAIRA TRUST LLC
1242 SW PINE ISLAND RD
42-294
CAPE CORAL, FL 33991

05-45-26-04-00022.0260
BUILDERS GRADE LLC
LIGHTSTONE GROUP
1985 CEDAR BRIDGE AVE STE 1
LAKEWOOD, NJ 08701

05-45-26-04-00022.0270
MORGANS DOUGLAS
4010 NE 4TH PL
OCALA, FL 34470

05-45-26-04-00022.0280
TRUONG JIMMY MINH VAN +
9161 KING COVE CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33967

05-45-26-04-00022.0290
METZ VICTORIA
813 MEADOW RD
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

05-45-26-04-00022.0300
BARSON ROSEMARY ENRIGHT
PO BOX 3023 CRS
JOHNSON CITY, TN 37602

05-45-26-04-00022.0310
MAES MAGDALENA
PO BOX 367355
BONITA SPRINGS, FL 34136

05-45-26-04-00022.0320
NAVON ELENA
1000 COOLIDGE AVE
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

05-45-26-04-00023.0010
SAVILE RONALD
LINE 46 4695 PNTH EAST
BOSTOCK, ON N0K 1T0
CANADA

05-45-26-04-00023.0020
SAVILE RONALD
LINE 46 4695 PENTH EAST
BOSTOCK, ON N0K 1T0
CANADA

05-45-26-04-00024.0010
ALONSO MIGUEL + LIUDMILA
5135 BALMER ST
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33971

05-45-26-04-00024.0060
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00024.0100
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00024.0110
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00024.0120
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00024.0170
BOROSCH CONCEPCION
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

05-45-26-04-00024.0180
BOROSCH CONCEPCION
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

05-45-26-04-00024.0190
BOROSCH CONCEPCION
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

05-45-26-04-00024.0200
BOROSCH CONCEPCION
25 HOMESTEAD RD N STE 11
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33936

05-45-26-04-00024.0210
BATES ROBERT C 1/3 +
14444 WOODLAWN DR
NEWBURY, OH 44065

05-45-26-04-00024.0220
HOLLIS STEPHEN M TR
PO BOX 510531
PUNTA GORDA, FL 33951

05-45-26-04-00024.0230
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00024.0240
NEHME ZACHERY
15111 GARVOCK PL
MIAMI LAKES, FL 33016

05-45-26-04-00024.0250
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

05-45-26-04-00024.0290
MAHMOOD WAHID +
7897 VENTURE CENTER WAY #2306
BOYNTON BEACH, FL 33437

05-45-26-04-00024.0300
MAHMOOD WAHID +
7897 VENTURE CENTER WAY #2306
BOYNTON BEACH, FL 33437

05-45-26-04-00024.0310
SHAY JOHN J SR COTR +
3361 YOUNGS RD
SOUTHERN PINES, NC 28387

05-45-26-04-00024.0320
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

05-45-26-04-00024.0330
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00024.0340
COPPOLA ROSE M TR
30 OAKLAWN AVE #317
CRANSTON, RI 02920

05-45-26-04-00025.0010
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT +
507 CAMERON STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

05-45-26-04-00025.0020
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT +
507 CAMERON STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

05-45-26-04-00025.0030
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT +
507 CAMERON STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

05-45-26-04-00025.0040
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT +
507 CAMERON STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

05-45-26-04-00025.0050
ADAMS TODD M 1/2 INT +
507 CAMERON STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

05-45-26-04-00025.0060
ADAMS TODD M +
507 CAMERON ST
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

05-45-26-04-00025.0070
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

05-45-26-04-00025.0080
JAENISCH MANFRED K + ELEANORE
108 HAMPTON AVE
TORONTO, ON M4K 2Y8
CANADA

05-45-26-04-00025.0090
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

05-45-26-04-00025.0100
BRUGER GERD
APARTADO 67300
CARACAS 1061-A,
VENEZUELA

05-45-26-04-00025.0110
THREE BROTHERS PROPERTY LLC
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00025.0120
POINCIANA RESIDENTIAL LLC
PO BOX 237237
COCOA, FL 32923

05-45-26-04-00025.0130
EL JECHI MOHAMMED NOUREDDINE
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00025.0140
EL JECHI MOHAMAD NOUREDINE
215 SW 125TH AVE
PLANTATION, FL 33325

05-45-26-04-00025.0150
KHAMASHTA NAJWA
24 TUNIS AV #1
BRONXVILLE, NY 10708

05-45-26-07-00000.0280
LORENZO MAURA +
13262 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0290
NO OFFER REJECTED LLC
4612 SW 17TH AVE
CAPE CORAL, FL 33914

05-45-26-07-00000.0300
AMH 2015-1 BORROWER LLC
30601 AGOURA RD STE 200
AGOURA HILLS, CA 91301

05-45-26-07-00000.0310
CARPENTER WILLIAM G + MARY R
13274 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0320
VERMA AJAY +
13340 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0330
SOUKUP CLIFFORD A +
13282 HIGHLANDS CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0340
RONAN KASEY LYNN
13286 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0350
BECKER JAMES CHARLES +
13290 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0360
RAMO PROPERTIES INCORPORATED
2743 FIRST ST # 1303
FORT MYERS, FL 33916

05-45-26-07-00000.0370
KESACK ALAN + CATHERINE
10 JENNIFER CIR
CRANSTON, RI 02921

05-45-26-07-00000.0380
SPITZMILLER HENRY M
13302 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0390
KANE TERRY M
13306 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0400
NINACS KANITHA K TR
13310 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0410
SIEBOLDS MATTHEW M
13314 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0420
MACRI MICHAEL +
13318 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0430
BLEDSOE JOHN P + CAROL B
13322 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0440
BUSS JASON M +
2013 MERCER RD SE
SMYRNA, GA 30080

05-45-26-07-00000.0450
COBB STEPHEN +
13330 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0460
MAKOVER BERNARD A + LEIGH H
13336 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0670
KELLY TRACY A
13335 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0680
ALLARD JAMES E + RAMONA
13331 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0690
RIGAZIO ROBERT A + SAMMIE R
13327 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0700
PEREZ ALEJANDRA
13321 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0710
ARANA MIGUEL A +
13317 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0720
ROBERTS JAMES E + PEGGY A
13313 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0730
BAILEY LAUREN R 1/2 +
17345 MANITOU BEACH RD
ADDISON, MI 49220

05-45-26-07-00000.0740
MAHLER HEINZ L + LOUISE A
13279 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0750
JACKSON TIMOTHY A + SANDRA K
13275 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0760
SCHMIDT CYNTHIA
13271 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0770
NEWTON GEORGE J + AMY
13267 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-00000.0780
MORGANI CHRISTOPHER E + JASLYN
13263 HIGHLAND CHASE PL
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-07-0000B.00CE
BRISTOL PARC AT
IPM
3435 10TH ST N
SUITE 201
NAPLES, FL 34103

08-45-26-00-00001.001A
LEE COUNTY
PO BOX 398
FORT MYERS, FL 33902

08-45-26-00-00001.2050
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD
SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES
210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702
CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071

08-45-26-00-00001.2060
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD
SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES
210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702
CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071

08-45-26-00-00001.2080
LEE COUNTY DIST SCHOOL BOARD
2855 COLONIAL BLVD
FORT MYERS, FL 33966

09-45-26-05-00023.0530
LEE COUNTY
PO BOX 398
FORT MYERS, FL 33902

09-45-26-05-00028.0140
CAMPBELL ROBERT B TR +
417 NORMANDY LN
NEWPORT NEWS, VA 23606

09-45-26-05-00028.0150
MILNE TERILYN +
2 MYRTLE AVE
DANBURY, CT 06810

09-45-26-05-00029.0050
PATWARY NAHID +
10402 CAROLINA WILLOW DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

09-45-26-05-00029.0060
PANNULLO ANTHONY E JR
47 HILLCREST DR
CLARK, NJ 07066

09-45-26-05-00029.0070
BLOCKER HOMES LLC
301 N 15TH ST
IMMOKALEE, FL 34142

09-45-26-05-00030.0070
DAPIM HOLDING COMPANY INC
572 107TH AVE N
NAPLES, FL 34108

09-45-26-05-00030.0080
KEANGILLES FRITIANA SARAH
3021 GORDON AVE S
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

09-45-26-05-00033.0140
MCCAA JAMES + BARBARA J COTR
871 19TH ST SW
NAPLES, FL 34117

09-45-26-05-00033.0160
MCCAA JAMES CO TR +
871 19TH ST SW
NAPLES, FL 34117

09-45-26-05-00033.0170
TAMMARO JOANNE C
221 W LANCASTER AVE
SHILLINGTON, PA 19607

09-45-26-05-00033.0180
SUNCOAST INVESTMENTS INC
PMB 562B
220 N ZAPATA HWY STE 11
LAREDO, TX 78043

09-45-26-05-00033.0190
SUNCOAST INVESTMENTS INC
220 N ZAPATA HWY STE 11
PMB 562B
LAREDO, TX 78043

09-45-26-05-00033.0200
CLERMONT ONETTE
5241 32ND AVE SW
NAPLES, FL 34116

09-45-26-05-00033.0210
HANNAH DOUGLAS TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

09-45-26-05-00033.0220
LYNCH BETTY
440 DRUMMOND ST
MORGANTOWN, WV 26505

09-45-26-05-00033.0240
HANNAH DOUGLAS J TR
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

09-45-26-05-00033.0280
POINCIANA RESIDENTIAL LLC
PO BOX 237237
COCOA, FL 32923

09-45-26-05-00033.0290
POINCIANA RESIDENTIAL LLC
PO BOX 237237
COCOA, FL 32923

09-45-26-05-00034.0010
BAILLARGEON JAN PER REP
14220 ROYAL HARBOUR CT #510
FORT MYERS, FL 33908

09-45-26-05-00034.0020
SALEM MICHAEL + BARBARA ANN
6363 GAGE PL
MIAMI LAKES, FL 33014

09-45-26-05-00034.0030
BLUE HILL LLC
9115 STRADA PL #5407
NAPLES, FL 34108

09-45-26-05-00034.0050
WALSH THOMAS J
3014 GILBERT AVE S
LEHIGH ACRES, FL 33973

09-45-26-05-00034.0070
BAILLARGEON JAN PER REP
14220 ROYAL HARBOUR CT #510
FORT MYERS, FL 33908

09-45-26-05-00034.0080
GEORGE HECTOR MORALES
PO BOX 440486
MIAMI, FL 33144

09-45-26-05-00034.0100
GUNNERY LLC
3757 SE 6TH AVE
CAPE CORAL, FL 33904

09-45-26-05-00034.0220
PRI-CAR I LLC
PO BOX 3648
NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918

09-45-26-05-00034.0230
PRI-CAR I LLC
PO BOX 3648
NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918

09-45-26-05-00034.0240
PRI-CAR I LLC
PO BOX 3648
NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918

09-45-26-05-00034.0250
PRI-CAR I LLC
PO BOX 3648
NORTH FORT MYERS, FL 33918

16-45-26-00-00001.0000
HOLES JARED F TR
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES, FL 34103

17-45-26-00-00001.0010
HOLES JARED F TR
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES, FL 34103

17-45-26-00-00001.0030
FLORIDA POWER + LIGHT CO
PROPERTY TAX-PSX-JB
700 UNIVERSE BLVD
JUNO BEACH, FL 33408

19-45-26-00-00002.0000
LEE COUNTY
PO BOX 398
FORT MYERS, FL 33902

08-45-26-00-00001.1040
OWEN AMES KIMBALL CO
11941 FAIRWAY LAKES DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0200
CAPORINI BRADFORD M
11416 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0210
BLAND DIANE M
11422 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0220
PAPASODERO VITO
11428 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0230
LEAVOR JEFFREY A + AMANDA M
11434 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0240
CARTER THOMAS
11440 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0250
DIETZ LORI S
11446 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0260
GULSBY ELSIE
11452 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0270
MEDINA JORGE L + KELSEY
11458 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0280
WYLIE LESA
11472 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0290
PROGRESS RESIDENTIAL 2014-1
900 3RD AVE STE 1100
NEW YORK, NY 10022

08-45-26-26-00000.0300
SIMPSON BRANDON LEE +
11494 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0310
DOMINGEZ M GRACE
11502 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0320
BEDENBAUGH GABRIEL L + STACI
11508 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0330
GAVIN DAVID A
11514 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0340
PRUDEN ROBERT + PATRICIA +
912 FAIRWAY AVE
O' NEILL, NE 68763

08-45-26-26-00000.0350
QUINLAN LAWRENCE J TR +
1927 REYNOLDS DR
CHARLESTON, IL 61920

08-45-26-26-00000.0360
SKUBIS STEPHEN A + STEPHANY K
11532 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0370
KOCH LAURA
11538 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0380
CARNCROSS ROSE MARIE WILSON +
11544 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0390
KURTZ SCOTT R
3352 N 77TH ST
MILWAUKEE, WI 53222

08-45-26-26-00000.0400
DUNN MINDI B
11556 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0410
CORR JOSHUA T + KELLY M
11562 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0420
CURANAJ DRITA
77 EAST LOCUST AVE
WEST HARRISON, NY 10604

08-45-26-26-00000.0430
PROGRESS RESIDENTIAL 2015-1
201 N FRANKLIN ST STE 1750
TAMPA, FL 33602

08-45-26-26-00000.0440
FARRIS JAMES CALIP +
11537 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0450
HAMILTON MARK P +
11531 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0460
WILTGEN STEVEN T + ANGELA
11525 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0470
TRANTINA JENNIFER M
11519 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0480
MURPHY STEPHEN P + SHANNON A
11513 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0490
LESKO JANET L
11507 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0500
MILLER MATTHEW P
11493 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0510
PENN JASON + DOROTHY
11447 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0520
MCNEIL HUGH
11433 LAKE CYPRESS LOOP
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0530
PARK CHANUN
4851 CEDAR HAMMOCK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33905

08-45-26-26-00000.0540
LULAJ HILA + DILJA
208 PHELPS AV
BERGENFIELD, NJ 07621

08-45-26-26-00000.0710
SIMMONS BYRON H
PO BOX 25036
WOODBURY, MN 55125

08-45-26-26-00000.0720
LCBE HOLDING LLC
714 A S DIXIE HIGHWAY
HALLANDALE, FL 33009

08-45-26-26-00000.0730
STEVEN ANDREW W + MADELEINE O
13433 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0740
VERDONCK SCOTT R
13427 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0790
SHELTON THOMAS E JR
13446 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0800
DOIRON SUSAN P + ROGER
13440 HAMPTON PARK COURT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0810
PAULIK ERICA L
13434 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0820
FASSOLD GINJER A + HOWARD W
13428 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0830
SICRE LIA GALLETTI L/E
13422 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0840
DOWNEY DONALD + VALERIE
13416 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0850
CLARK EDDIE L + JOANN CO TR
3246 LANDER RD NW
MALVERN, OH 44644

08-45-26-26-00000.0860
KELLEY TERRY M
13404 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0880
TENNEY CHARLES P +
13392 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0890
GOLDNER ALAN TR EST
MARY BETH CRAWFORD
8000 HEALTH CENTER BLVD # 300
BONITA SPRINGS, FL 34135

08-45-26-26-00000.0900
RIGNEY RONALD J II + COURTNEY
13380 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0910
ASSELIN MICHAEL D + TOBI L
13374 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-000B2.00CE
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC
ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC
6719 WINKLER RD STE 200
FORT MYERS, FL 33919

08-45-26-26-000L2.00CE
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC
ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC
6719 WINKLER RD STE 200
FORT MYERS, FL 33919

08-45-26-26-00000.0950
KING MICHELLE +
13352 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0960
WILLIAMS FRANK P + RONELLE
13346 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0970
TARQUINIO SHARON BETTY +
13340 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0980
COWART KAREN + THOMAS R
13334 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0990
CONN NATALIE R
13328 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1000
HUTCHERSON WILLIAM A +
13322 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1010
ANTHONY WALTER N JR + MARIA P
13316 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1020
KENDRA STANLEY
13550 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1030
BRADFORD DENISE
13446 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1040
MURRAY PHILLIP W + ELENA A
13442 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1050
ANDERSON MATTHEW R + STACEY A
13436 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1060
SHUKLA SANJAY + SHUCHI S
13432 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1070
AROCHO PAMCHITO + DIANE E
13428 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1080
CORNELL JAMES O TR
13309 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1090
TOWERS KEVIN P + LOLITA G
4 KAYLA DR
WESTFORD, MA 01886

08-45-26-26-00000.1100
MURO JORDAN P + STACY L
13297 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1110
BROOKS KEVIN G +
13291 HAMPTON PARK CRT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1120
GOLDINGER JAMES D + KATHLEEN M
141 WOLFE RD
WORTHINGTON, PA 16262

08-45-26-26-00000.1130
SEDLAK GARY + MYRIAM LENOR
13279 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1140
YOUNG RICHARD + NICOLE
13273 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1150
OSTER ALEX + TABITHA
7630 OMNI LN APT 202
FORT MYERS, FL 33905

08-45-26-26-00000.1160
FOREE JOSHUA +
13261 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1170
KLEINMANN DIRK L + TABITHA A
13551 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1180
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY
BECKER + POLIAKOFF PA
12140 CARISSA COMMERCE CT #200
FORT MYERS, FL 33966

08-45-26-26-00000.1190
NELSON KARA
13439 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1200
MIKOLAK DALE + BEVERLY J
13433 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1210
KUNBERGER JEFFREY L + TANYA TR
13427 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1220
DEVARISTE KETTELY
13421 BRISTOL PARK WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0920
KRAMER ROBERT D + ERIN N
13368 HAMPTON PARK CT
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0930
PAVLIK NANCY J
13520 CYPRESS HEAD DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.0940
FRENCH PAMELA J + TROY A
13510 CYPRESS HEAD DR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1370
MOLLETT BRIAN C + JENNIFER
11242 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1380
CUSHMAN KENT E EST+
11248 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1390
PAUL GREGORY + ROCIO
11254 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1400
DODDRIDGE CHRIS + ASHLEY
11260 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1410
CLOAD MARK A + SUE
11266 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1420
LEAL DAVID I + ELIZABETH
11272 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-00000.1430
NIXON RICHARD A +
11280 CYPRESS TREE CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

08-45-26-26-0000A.00CE
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC
ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC
6719 WINKLER RD STE 200
FORT MYERS, FL 33919

08-45-26-26-000B1.00CE
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC
ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC
6719 WINKLER RD STE 200
FORT MYERS, FL 33919

08-45-26-26-000C1.00CE
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC
ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC
6719 WINKLER RD STE 200
FORT MYERS, FL 33919

08-45-26-26-000L1.00CE
CYPRESS CAY PROPERTY ASSN INC
ALLIANT ASSOCIATION MGMT LLC
6719 WINKLER RD STE 200
FORT MYERS, FL 33919

08-45-26-00-00001.2110
LEE COUNTY
PO BOX 398
FORT MYERS, FL 33902

05-45-26-00-00002.1030
LEE COUNTY DIST SCHOOL BOARD
2855 COLONIAL BLVD
FORT MYERS, FL 33966

17-45-26-08-00CA4.0000
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD
SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES
210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702
CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071

17-45-26-08-0000H.0000
WORTHINGTON HOLDINGS LLC
12801 RENAISSANCE WAY
FORT MYERS, FL 33912

05-45-26-08-00000.0270
MEAGHER TARA +
13339 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0280
KRESS TIMOTHY J + ERICA
13345 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0290
MACARDLE WILLIAM OWEN
13351 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0300
LOSARDO ANGELO + SUSAN
13357 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0310
JONES SHARON TR
13363 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0320
ATTARD STEVEN + SAMANTHA
13369 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0330
PREHODA JOSEPH P + TAMARA A
13375 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0340
RESTINO ANTHONY D +
13381 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0350
LOBO WALTER G + VERONICA M
11 AZALEA RD
SHARON, MA 02067

05-45-26-08-00000.0360
GATLIN EDWARD + JENNIFER
13393 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0370
DIMINO JUDITH +
13399 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0380
TOSCANO RANDY JR + KERRI
13405 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0390
MARSH ROY L + DEBORAH S
13411 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0400
OTTMAN STANTON + TRACEY
13417 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0850
HANCHEY JOSHUA E + HOLLY B
13446 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0860
CARROLL JOHN J + ELIZABETH H
13438 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0870
OTOOLE PATRICIA A
13430 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0880
SOLOMON TONYA RENEE TR +
13416 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33912

05-45-26-08-00000.0890
SAREEN RAJAN K + CHANCHAL
13404 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0900
KENNY JAMES + CATHLEEN E
13394 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0910
CITIMORTGAGE INC
1000 TECHNOLOGY DR MS 314
O FALLON, MO 63368

05-45-26-08-00000.0920
MACHADO JUAN
13370 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0930
GONZALEZ JOSE R + VILMA L
13352 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0940
KELLY MARILYN TR
13346 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0950
MALKO ROBERT J + CHRISTINE C
13338 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-000L1.0010
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD
SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES
210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702
CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071

05-45-26-08-00000.0410
ROBBINS DOUGLAS E + KIMBERLY W
13423 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0420
POE BRENT + CYNTHIA
57408 BLACKHAW DR
GOSHEN, IN 46528

05-45-26-08-00000.0430
DULUK CHRISTOPHER T TR
13435 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0440
MEDINA JESSE +
13441 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-00000.0450
CAIN LARRY M JR + TINA M
13447 LITTLE GEM CIR
FORT MYERS, FL 33913

05-45-26-08-0000A.00CE
MAGNOLIA LAKES AT
7680 CAMBRIDGE MANOR PLACE
STE 101
FORT MYERS, FL 33907

05-45-26-08-000B1.00CE
MAGNOLIA LAKES AT
7680 CAMBRIDGE MANOR PL
STE 101
FORT MYERS, FL 33907

05-45-26-08-000L2.0010
GATEWAY SERVICES CDD
SEVERN TRENT MGMT SERVICES
210 N UNIVERSITY DR STE 702
CORAL SPRINGS, FL 33071

04-45-26-05-00027.025A
EQUITY TRUST COMPANY
225 BURNS RD
ELYRIA, OH 44035

09-45-26-00-00003.0000
HOLES JARED F TR
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES, FL 34103

08-45-26-00-00001.0030
HOLES JARED F TR
2500 TAMIAMI TRL N STE 214
NAPLES, FL 34103

09-45-26-05-00034.0040
GUNNERY LLC
3757 SE 6TH AVE
CAPE CORAL, FL 33904

MORRIS DEPEW
ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · SURVEYORS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

2891 Center Pointe Drive Unit 100 | Fort Myers, Florida 33916
Phone (239) 337-3993 | Toll Free (866) 337-7341
www.morris-depew.com

September 15, 2016

Ms. Marissa C. Fewell, Planner
Planning Division
Lee County Department of Community Development
P.O. Box 398
Fort Myers, FL 33902-0398

RE: Insufficiency Letter dated May 27, 2016
Timber Creek CPA2016-00007 (Text/Map Amendment Application)

Dear Ms. Fewell:

The purpose of this letter is to provide a response to the review comments dated May 20, 2016 for the above-referenced Comprehensive Plan Amendment application. We always appreciate interaction with Staff on this application and welcome additional calls and emails that will help us efficiently address any concerns.

1. **II A. a TYPE, Text Amendment**
Please update application type to Text Amendment and Future Land Use Map Series Amendment. Please also include all maps to be amended.

Response:

Please see the attached revised application form.

2. **III C. b. State if the subject property is located in one of the following areas and if so how does the proposed change affect the area, Airport Noise Zone 2 or 3**
A portion of the property is located in Airport Noise Zone C, as described in Sec. 34-1004 of the Land Development Code. Please update the application to reflect this.

Response:

The Applicant met with Lee County and Port Authority Staff and agrees with them that the boundary of the proposed comprehensive plan amendment is not within the Airport Noise Zone C as included in the current Lee Plan Map Series. This section of the application form has not been updated to reflect the currently adopted noise zone map. Please see the attached Map Series which includes the current Noise Zones and proposed Noise Zones as related to the property boundary.

3. **III E. 1. a. Potential development of the Subject Property, Calculation of maximum allowable development under existing FLUM, Residential Units/Density**
Please provide all calculations.

Response:

The applicant has included the calculation of the allowable density under the DR/GR Future Land Use Category in the attached revised application form. The applicant notes that this calculation was provided in the project summary and the total number of units is the same in each location.

4. **III E. 1. b. Potential development of the Subject Property, Calculation of maximum allowable development under existing FLUM, Commercial intensity**
Please provide all calculations.

Response:

Under the existing FLUM category, the applicant notes that Policy 1.4.5.2. states *"Permitted land use include agriculture, natural resource extraction and related facilities, conservation uses, public and private recreation facilities and residential uses at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per ten acres (1du/10 acres)."* It is the applicant's understanding that this language would not permit commercial uses on the subject property under the current DR/GR Future Land Use Classification and therefore has determined the calculation of the maximum allowable commercial development to be Not Applicable under the existing FLUM as requested in application item III.E.1.b.

5. **III E. 1. c. Potential development of the Subject Property, Calculation of maximum allowable development under existing FLUM, Industrial intensity**
Please provide all calculations.

Response:

Under the existing FLUM category, the applicant notes that Policy 1.4.5.2. states *"Permitted land use include agriculture, natural resource extraction and related facilities, conservation uses, public and private recreation facilities and residential uses at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per ten acres (1du/10 acres)."* It is the applicant's understanding that this language would not permit industrial uses on the subject property under the current DR/GR Future Land Use Classification and therefore has determined the calculation of the maximum allowable industrial development to be Not Applicable (N/A) under the existing FLUM as requested in application item E.1.c. The applicant also notes that resource extraction is limited by Policy 1.4.5 sub-item 2.c. to those areas identified on Map 14, which does not include the subject property. The applicant views this policy language and map to prohibit natural resource extraction on the subject property under the current DR/GR Future Land Use Classification and therefore has determined the calculation of the maximum allowable industrial development to be Not Applicable (N/A) under the existing FLUM as requested in application item III.E.1.c.

6. **III E. 2. a. Potential development of the Subject Property, Calculation of maximum allowable development under proposed FLUM, Residential Units/ Density**
Please provide all calculations.

Response:

The applicant has included the calculation of the allowable density under the requested Sub-Outlying Suburban and Wetlands Future Land Use categories in the attached revised application form. The applicant notes that this calculation was provided in the project summary and the total number of units is the same in each location.

7. **III E. 2. b. Potential development of the Subject Property, Calculation of maximum allowable development under proposed FLUM, Commercial intensity**
Please provide all calculations.

Response:

The applicant continues to assert that commercial intensity will not be provided on the property. Please see the attached Planned Development application, which is requested concurrent to this Comprehensive Plan Amendment request. It should be noted all

commercial uses proposed in the Central Urban FLU adjacent to the property included in the CPA request.

8. **III E. 2. c. Potential development of the Subject Property, Calculation of maximum allowable development under proposed FLUM, Industrial intensity**

Please provide all calculations.

Response:

Policy 1.1.11 states *"Higher densities, commercial development greater than neighborhood centers, and industrial land uses are not permitted."* Industrial uses are not permitted on the subject property under the proposed Sub-Outlying Suburban Future Land Use category. Therefore the maximum allowable industrial development is determined to be Not Applicable (N/A) under the proposed FLUM as requested in application item III E.2.c. The applicant also notes the concurrent Planned Development request for the subject property does not include industrial uses per the Schedule of Uses or Master Concept Plan.

9. **IV A. 3. General Information and Maps, Proposed Future Land Use Map**

Please indicate the wetlands which are shown on the current Future Land Use Map on the proposed Future Land Use Map.

Response:

The applicant has completed its site visit with the South Florida Water Management District and the wetland lines have been accepted. The attached revised proposed Future Land Use Map includes those wetlands as accepted by the SFWMD through the jurisdictional determination process. A confirmation latter for these wetland lines have been received and is attached for reference.

10. **IV A. 6. General Information and Maps, The legal description(s) for the property**

Please provide a metes and bounds legal description for all wetlands located on the subject property.

A jurisdictional Wetlands Determination could be provided to confirm wetland boundaries.

Response:

The applicant has completed its site visit with the South Florida Water Management District and the wetland lines have been accepted. The attached legal description is for those wetlands as accepted by the SFWMD through the jurisdictional determination process. These are the same wetlands depicted on the proposed FLUM. A letter from the SFWMD is also attached, accepting the wetland lines as depicted.

11. **IV B. 1. Traffic Circulation Analysis**

1. There are 23 existing access points on Gunnery Road between SR 82 and Lee Blvd which is only 2.5 miles. Gunnery Road is not adopted as a controlled access facility by a Resolution. The controlled access service volumes cannot be used for Gunnery Road in Table 1A.

Response:

Table 1A was revised to reflect Class I Arterial Service volumes and is attached for reference. Table 2A was also revised to reflect the updated LOS analysis. (see attached exhibit)

2. SR 82 will be widened to 6 lanes in year 2040 and the daily traffic volumes from Sunshine Blvd to Gateway Blvd will be over 35,000. The daily traffic volumes on some side streets in year 2040, such as Griffin Dr, SW 40th St and Sunshine Blvd will be over 10,000. The intersections of SR 82 with these roadways are likely to be signalized intersections. The intersections of SR 82/Gateway Blvd and SR

82/Gunnery Rd are already signalized intersections. Therefore, the uninterrupted flow highway service volumes cannot be used for SR 82 in the year 2040 LOS analysis (Table 1A and 2A).

Response:

The uninterrupted flow highway services volumes were only utilized on SR 82 east of the Gunnery Road/Daniels Parkway intersections, where there are currently NO traffic signals and none are included in the construction plans prepared by FDOT for the widening of this roadway from Daniels Parkway to the County Line. Assuming that there will be signals at intersections simply based on projected daily traffic volumes is not supportable. It is the applicant's position that utilizing the uninterrupted flow highway service volumes is a valid representation of the Level of Service threshold on that roadway segment based on the information that is available today. However, in order to provide this information to the County in the sufficiency process, Table SA was created and is attached that reflects the service volumes on S.R. 82 based on the Class I Arterial service volumes as provided in the FDOT Q/LOS Manual (Table 7). Table 6A reflects the projected 2040 roadway link volumes and Level of Service based on the generalized service volumes. (see attached exhibit)

3. *The 5 Year LOS analyses shall include the number of roadway lanes and the roadway service volumes (link-specific service volumes).*

Response:

Table 3A was inadvertently left out of the original report and is attached for reference.

4. *The widening of SR 82 from Gunnery Rd to Alabama Rd to 4 lanes is not in the State's 5-year work program.*

Response:

The segment of S.R. 82 from Gunnery Road to Alabama Road is scheduled to be widened to a 6-lane divided roadway commencing in 2022. This is outside the current adopted 5-year work program so this improvement was removed from the Level of Service analysis. Table 3A and 4A now reflect this segment of S.R. 82 as a two-lane roadway. (see attached exhibit)

12. **IV B. 2. Public Facilities Analysis**

Please calculate proposed and future conditions analysis based on worst case scenario conditions for the area affected by the proposed amendment.

Response:

Please see the attached, revised Public Facilities Impact Analysis.

13. **IV B. 2. a. Public Facilities Impacts, Provide an Existing and Future Conditions Analysis for, Sanitary Sewer**

1. *In the Public Facility Impacts section of the application, the applicant states that the subject property is within Lee County Utilities' Future Sanitary Sewer Service Area (Map7), please note however only a portion of the subject property is currently within the Lee County Utilities' Future Sanitary Sewer Service Area (see attached map).*
2. *Please see attached Utilities checklist for additional comments.*

Response:

The applicant agrees with this statement from Lee County Utilities.

14. **IV B. 2. b. Public Facilities Impacts, Provide an Existing and Future Conditions Analysis for, Potable Water**

1. In the Public Facility Impacts section of the application, the applicant states that the subject property is within Lee County Utilities' Future Water Service Area (Map), however please note only a portion of the subject property is currently within the Lee County Utilities' Future Water Service Area (see attached map).

Response:

The applicant agrees with this statement from Lee County Utilities.

2. The location of existing infrastructure in the immediate area is not addressed in the application. However, there is an existing 16" water line at the corner of Daniels Parkway and Fuel Farm Road which could serve as a potential point of connection to the potable water system.

Response:

The applicant notes this comment.

3. The availability of reclaimed water for irrigation is addressed in the Water Resources Evaluation. As stated in this evaluation there currently is no reclaimed water available from Lee County Utilities in this area.

Response:

The applicant notes this comment.

4. Please see attached Utilities checklist for additional comments.

Response:

The applicant notes the checklist from Lee County Utilities.

15. **IV B. 3. a. Public Facilities Impacts, provide a letter from the appropriate agency determining the adequacy/provision of existing/proposed support facilities.**

Please provide all correspondence sent to each responding agency.

Response:

Please see the attached Letters of Availability package which includes the letters sent to each agency as well as the response from the agency.

16. **IV B. 3. b. Public Facilities Impacts, provide a letter from the appropriate agency determining the adequacy/provision of existing/proposed support facilities, including, Emergency medical service (EMS) provisions**

Lee County EMS has stated that they will not be able to meet existing service standards as required by County Ordinance 08-16. If these standards are not able to be met, the concurrent rezoning cannot be found consistent with the Lee Plan. Please explain how this will be addressed.

Response:

The applicant recognizes that public facilities and services needed to support development must be made available concurrent with the impacts of such development consistent with LDC Chapter 2 and Florida Statutes Sections 163.3177 and 163.3180. The Lee Plan and LDC establish regulatory LOS standards and non-regulatory LOS standards. EMS is a non-regulatory standard. LDC Section 2–381 *et. seq.* provides for the payment of impact fees for fire protection and emergency medical services. LDC Section 2–392 specifically provides for the prepayment of such fees as one possible vehicle to address the provision of these public services. As Lee County EMS works to address its capital improvement plan, the applicant will continue to work with EMS in order to ensure that these services are available when needed to the subject property. The applicant notes that in addition to the letter

provided from Lee County EMS, an e-mail from Mr. Benjamin Abes was also provided and is included in the attached Letter of Availability Package. Mr. Abes states in item #1 that: "By the time you get to a CPA, we will know better whether resources are available or whether we'd have to work with the developer on some way to address the issue."

Environmental Concerns:

1. **IV C. Environmental Impacts. Provide an overall analysis of the character of the subject property and surrounding properties, and assess the site's suitability for the proposed use upon the following.**
   1. *Please clarify the inconsistencies between the Sub-Outlying Suburban and the hydrology report which analyzes DRGR policies.*

      Response:

      Progressive Water Resources' (PWR) report is not inconsistent with the request to be reclassified as Sub-Outlying Suburban. The hydrological report provided by PWR simply demonstrates how the Timber Creek development will meet and in many cases exceed the DR/GR policies and standards in regard to water resources. The report provided by PWR is meant to provide additional assurance and technical support for the reclassification request.

   2. *Please clarify why the environmental reports include lands which are located outside of the amendment request.*

      Response:

      The additional lands included in the environmental reports represent the full boundary of the concurrent Planned Development. The information is provided for reference as it relates to the concurrent Planned Development.

   3. *On page 8 of Characterization of Ground and Surface Water Resources, a bullet states substantial environmental restoration into open space habitat. How is this being addressed in this application?*

      Response:

      The bullet on Page 8 of PWR's report states that the proposed conversion of open space areas that are currently used for active cattle grazing presents opportunities for enhancement and preservation. As presented in PWR's report, the property has a complex land use history including two (2) triangular-shaped earthen berms that occupy approximately 32 acres of the site, one of which encroaches into a nearby wetland. These berms were created prior to World War II (WWII) and were associated with the historic Buckingham Army Air Field. Since the early 1940's these berms have locally disrupted the natural overland flow of stormwater which helps sustain onsite environmental features.

      In addition, the site exhibits an extensive network of internal drainage ditches constructed in the 1950's to depress the local water table and facilitate the removal of excess surface water (stormwater) as part of past agricultural operations. The proposed removal of the berms, elimination of existing drainage ditches (some of which are approximately 5 feet deep), and the discontinuation of cattle grazing are expected to result in positive improvements to open space habitats and to the quantity and quality of water resources. Open space habitat will be further enhanced by the removal of nuisance and exotic plant species and preservation of an existing upland oak hammock in the north central section of the property. For more details regarding nuisance and exotic plant species currently occupying the property, please refer to information provided by Passarella and Associates contained herein.

      Open space habitat will be further enhanced by the removal of nuisance and exotic plant species and preservation of an existing upland oak hammock in the north central section of

the property. For more details regarding nuisance and exotic plant species currently occupying the property, please refer to information provided by Passarella and Associates contained herein.

4. Please provide 24" x 36" maps of FLUCCS, soils, and topo maps. The current size is difficult to review due to acreage of project.

Response:

Attached are 24 x 36 inch maps as requested. Please note that the attached copies of the Florida Land Use, Cover and Forms Classification System (FLUCFCS) and SFWMD Wetlands Map; Aerial with FLUCFCS and SFWMD Wetlands Map; and Aerial with FLUCFCS Map, Survey Transects, and Listed Species Locations (attached) have been revised slightly to depict Woodland Pasture (FLUCFCS Code 213) as Hardwood/Conifer Mixed, Disturbed (25-49% Exotics) (FLUCFCS Code 4349 E2). The revision was made to accurately reflect a vegetation community that includes mature native trees in the canopy. The attached Existing Land Use and Cover Summary Table and FLUCFCS Descriptions has also been revised to depict this change.

5. Any recent telemetry for panthers? The information included is from June 2015.

Response:

The most recent Florida panther (*Puma concolor coryi*) telemetry information available is depicted on Exhibit H (attached).

2. **IV D. 1. Impacts on Historic Resources**

1. Please provide a map of any historic districts and/or sites, listed on the Florida Master Site File, which are located on the subject property or adjacent properties.

Response:

Attached please find a full copy of the Florida Master Site File search, including maps and resources listings. The applicant has also attached the previous cultural resources survey from the Fountains DRI demonstrating at that time there were no resources on-site. Additional materials updating the analysis will be provided under separate cover.

2. Please provide a map showing the subject property location on the archeological sensitivity map for Lee County.

Response:

Please see the attached archaeological sensitivity map.

3. Portions of the subject property contain archaeological sites (Gunnery Ranges) that have been identified as potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Florida Division of Historic Resources. This resource would qualify for designation under Chapter 22 of the Land Development Code. A cultural resource assessment is recommended.

Response:

Attached please find a full copy of the Florida Master Site File search, including maps and resources listings. The applicant has also attached the previous cultural resources survey from the Fountains DRI demonstrating at that time there were no resources on-site.

4. An environmental assessment study may be helpful as you move forward with your development plans.

Response:

Please see the attached Phase 1 Environmental Assessment.

Misc. – Natural Resources Comments

1. *Staff does not understand the applicant's proposed decrease in irrigation allocation; the project has an existing allocation of 65.16 million gallons per year to irrigate 2775 acres equivalent to 6.4 gallons per acre per day. However, it is proposed to permit 118 acres on a separate permit and use an allocation of 43.4 million gallons annually that works out to be an increase to 1,007.7 gallons per acre per day equivalent to be a net increase. In addition, the applicant is proposing an aquifer change as well.*

   Response:

   WUP No. 36-08396-W was issued by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) on June 2, 2015 to supply 65.16 million gallons (MG) per year (178,521 gallons per day) for beef cattle. The existing allocation of 65.16 MG per year is not used for crop irrigation; therefore it is inappropriate to compare the permitted quantities for WUP No. 36-08396-W on a "per acre" basis.

   In addition, it should be noted that the applicant is not requesting to withdraw 43.4 MG annually as stated in the inquiry above. Instead, the applicant is requesting to retire 43.4 MG (65%) of the currently permitted quantities from the Water Table Aquifer. Two of the three currently permitted Water Table Aquifer wells exist on the Timber Creek property and will no longer be in use, which effectively eliminates two-thirds of the permitted Water Table Aquifer withdrawals on the subject property. As stated in PWR's April 2016 report, all proposed landscape irrigation quantities are to be withdrawn from the Sandstone Aquifer. The permanent retirement of 43.4 MG of permitted Water Table Aquifer quantities should benefit water levels in the Water Table Aquifer and onsite wetlands.

2. *There is a proposed use of Sandstone aquifer wells as an irrigation source, why is the applicant not investigating the use of the Lower Hawthorn as a supply rather that utilizing a potable aquifer as an irrigation source? Please evaluate impacts due to this development on neighboring properties that use Sandstone aquifer.*

   Response:

   A review of the water quality from multiple groundwater wells finished into the Lower Hawthorn (including at the adjacent Gateway community) indicates significant chloride concentrations (ranging from approximately 580-740 mg/L) which is not suitable (too saline) for the irrigation of residential landscaping (i.e. such use would damage ornamental plants and shrubs). The introduction of high chloride groundwater from the Lower Hawthorn would also significantly increase the salinity of the proposed residential lakes and adversely impact the water quality in the Water Table Aquifer. Accordingly, Gateway Services' Lower Hawthorn Well No. PW-6 resulted in the SFWMD requiring a saline water quality monitoring plan.

   The proposed use of the Sandstone Aquifer will have a significantly lower chloride concentration and is more suitable for lawn and landscape irrigation. Therefore, it is not anticipated that use of this source has the potential to adversely impact the water quality in the Water Table Aquifer or that the SFWMD will require a saline water quality monitoring plan. Although the use of the shallower Sandstone Aquifer is intended, the applicant's proposed centrally-controlled master irrigation system will provide considerable opportunity for the conservation of groundwater through the conjunctive use of stormwater stored in the project's internal lakes as an alternative water supply. This type of irrigation system promotes water conservation and precludes individual homeowners from influencing either the initiation or duration of irrigation events.

To further address the requested use of the Sandstone Aquifer, PWR evaluated several United States Geological Service (USGS) monitor wells in proximity to the subject property. The water levels in the six (6) nearest USGS Sandstone Aquifer monitoring wells were evaluated and it was determined that water levels in the Sandstone Aquifer have begun to increase in proximity to the subject property since the droughts experienced in 2007-2009. A map of the six (6) nearest USGS Sandstone Aquifer monitoring wells has been included as Figure 1.

The apparent increase of groundwater levels in Sandstone Aquifer monitor wells is further confirmed by the SFWMD's 2012 Lower West Coast Regional Water Supply Plan (LWCRWSP), which states "*... some evidence of a slight rise in water levels over the last three years*" and *"Sandstone Aquifer water levels have recovered in wellfield areas where Lee County Utilities has reduced its withdrawals from this aquifer." Figure 9* from Chapter 3 of the LWCRWSP indicates that water levels in USGS Monitoring Well No. L-729, located to the east of the subject property, have been increasing since approximately 2009 and continued through 2012 (i.e. year of document publication). SFWMD's *Figure 9* and associated text is provided as Figure 2. PWR's review of this very same USGS monitor well, and others in the vicinity, indicates a similar increasing trend in water levels that continue after the 2012 publication date and through mid-2016.

Figure 3 provides a similar time-series plot for water levels from a USGS Sandstone Aquifer monitoring well (L-1994), located to the west of the subject property and adjacent to the Southwest International Airport. As shown, water levels in L-1994 have similarly increased since 2007-2009. Review of rainfall records (12-month moving sum) for a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) operated rain gauge, Station No. GHCND: USW00012894, located at the Southwest International Airport indicates that rainfall in proximity to Monitor Well L-1994 has an increasing trend similar to the increasing trend in groundwater levels since 2007-2009. A separate review of rainfall data from a nearby rain gauge operated and maintained by Lee County at the Gateway Community to the west also indicates a slight increase recently since the 2007-2009 timeframe as shown in Figure 4. It is important to note that the NOAA rainfall data has a slightly longer period of record and is closer to the USGS monitor well portrayed in Figure 3.

In summary, increasing trends in water levels and rainfall, coupled with decreasing groundwater withdrawals by Lee County Utilities, appear to have improved the conditions within the Sandstone Aquifer in the vicinity of the subject property.

Please note that PWR also performed a technical evaluation (groundwater flow modeling) of the proposed Sandstone Aquifer withdrawals in the April 2016 report previously submitted to Lee County staff. Additional information regarding groundwater flow modeling is provided in response to Question No. 8 below.

3. *Will the applicant be proposing the use of the onsite lakes for boat traffic? If so, please identify the impacts due to boat traffic.*

Response:

No. There will not be boat traffic within the on-site surface water management lakes.

4. *Were there any investigations conducted to check the presence of chemical or other forms of contaminants onsite that may have potential for leaching into groundwater or surface water runoff? If so, please provide the findings. If not, please provide an environmental assessment that demonstrates that the site is free of chemicals and contaminants.*

Response:

The applicant retained GHD, Inc. (GHD), whose office is located at 9110 College Pointe Court in Fort Myers, Florida, to conduct an Environmental Site Assessment. GHD was tasked with performing a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment of the Timber Creek property. As part of their efforts, GHD reviewed historical records and aerial photographs, performed site-specific database researches, and interviewed personnel familiar with the history of the property. In addition, onsite sampling and testing of soils was also conducted.

As staff is aware, the subject property, as well as many other offsite areas to the east, were used as WWII gunnery ranges and two (2) triangular-shaped earthen berms are located along the northern section of Timber Creek. As shown in Figure 5, extensive soil sampling was performed by GHD on the two (2) triangular-shaped earthen berms. It is important to note that research performed by GHD indicates that ammunition used at the gunnery sites was most likely similar to other historic WWII gunnery ranges and was composed of gilding metal (copper alloy with 95% copper and 5% zinc) or gilding metal-clad steel. GHD reports that the ammunition most likely also had a lead-antimony filler for weight and balance.

GHD divided the earthen berms into four (4) specific areas composed of the inside slope, outside slope, inside bottom slope, and outside bottom slope. GHD reportedly collected 30 equal samples (aliquots) from the two (2) berms and then mixed the soils to yield uniform composite samples. The Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) composite soil samples taken from the gunnery range areas indicated that all 13 Priority pollutant metals (Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Zinc, and Mercury) were either below detection limits or below FDEP clean-up target levels. Therefore, GHD concluded that no additional inquiry into the condition of the site was necessary. The results of the soil testing are provided in the table included as Figure 5.

After WWII, the site was used for farming and had several onsite associated structures, staging areas and irrigation wells. The farming irrigation pumps were most likely powered by diesel motors. However, GHD found no fuel tanks (above or below ground) onsite and no evidence of fuel spills were identified near the wellheads indicating that such infrastructure was apparently in good working order and eventually removed from the property. GHD also reviewed filled areas observed in aerial photographs and investigated these for evidence of solid waste burial or debris and confirmed that the site is not listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) or in the State hazardous waste database. Therefore, based on GHD's findings there is no evidence indicating the possibility that contaminants may potentially leach into groundwater or surface water runoff at the subject property.

5. *Will this development entail a centralized irrigation system for everyone's use or numerous withdrawals from the lakes?*

Response:

As stated in PWR's April 2016 report and herein, the planned development will utilize a centrally-controlled master system for lawn and landscape irrigation. Several surface water pump stations will withdraw from the internal lakes and distribute irrigation water to the

community. The community management, not the individual residents, will have the ability to control both the initiation and duration of irrigation events. All irrigation usage will be conducted in accordance with Lee County and SFWMD policies and regulations.

6. *Will the applicant be proposing dewatering onsite? If so, provide details.*

Response:

Temporary dewatering will be required for the construction of the proposed stormwater lakes and a Temporary Dewatering Permit will be acquired from the SFWMD prior to the commencement of any dewatering activities for construction of the lakes. All water withdrawn from the Water Table Aquifer during construction of the lakes will be kept onsite (no discharge) and will be routed to a centrally-located temporary Above Ground Impoundment (AGI) and onsite Hydraulic Barrier Ditches (HBDs) that will surround the construction areas.

The AGI and HBDs will be utilized for storage of displaced groundwater as well as mitigate potential drawdown impact to environmental features such as wetlands in proximity to the lakes' construction areas. The HBDs will be equipped with emergency overflow structures that will allow dewatered quantities to discharge back to the dewatered site during significant rainfall events and dewatering activities will cease during substantial rain events. Once created, the initial onsite lakes will in turn be used for storage, and use of the temporary AGI will be discontinued and the feature leveled. Upon issuance of the SFWMD dewatering permit, a copy will be provided to Lee County staff.

7. *A lake management plan shall be submitted for review and approval by the Division of Natural Resources. Among other issues, the plan shall address the following issues:*

A. *Best management practices for use of fertilizers and pesticides*

Response:

Please see the attached Enhanced Lake Management Plan (ELMP) for details regarding the use of fertilizers and pesticides. To assist with staff's review, a response has also been provided below.

All applications of pesticides, herbicides, algaecides and/or fungicides shall be applied by a licensed professional applicator. Individual lot owners will not be permitted to use or apply these types of chemicals. All pesticides, herbicides, algaecides will meet the requirements of Lee County, be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, and shall meet all applicable local, state and/or federal guidelines and requirements. Only aquatic-approved herbicides may be used to treat the stormwater management system.

B. *Erosion control and bank stabilization methods including any proposed boat slips*

Response:

Please see the attached ELMP for details. To assist with staff's review, a response has also been provided below.

The proposed stormwater lake banks will be inspected annually to identify any areas of erosion. Once identified, the erosion will be repaired and stabilized using either sod, rip-rap, or other practical stabilization measures as necessary. The source of erosion shall be investigated and mitigated where feasible. The construction and maintenance of the proposed stormwater lake banks will comply with all Lee County and SFWMD Environmental

Resource Permit (ERP) standards. As previously stated, motorized boating will not be permitted on the proposed lakes, therefore there are no proposed boat slips.

C. *Lake maintenance requirements*
Response:
Please see the attached ELMP for details.

D. *Water Quality Monitoring Plan which will document the specifics of the surface water and groundwater monitoring networks*
Response:
Please see the attached ELMP for details regarding proposed surface water quality monitoring. Please note that the project site is not within, or in close proximity to, any of Lee County's production wells or wellfield protection zones. Therefore, a groundwater monitoring network is neither needed nor required.

E. *Storm water discharge outfalls locations*
Response:
Please see the attached ELMP for details on the location of the proposed stormwater discharge outfall location.

8. *On page 14, the assessment of groundwater withdrawal impact from the five proposed irrigation wells needs more information. Specifically, please provide model input parameter values and their sources and justifications (e.g., hydraulic conductivity, numerical grid/cell configurations including number of modeling layers, well pumping rates, etc.). Also, the 0.5 ft drawdown shown in Figure 11 seems that the pumping effect from the northern most well and the Gateway well was not included. What are the pumping rates for those proposed wells and the Gateway well?*
Response:
A two-layer numeric model was developed to simulate drawdown impacts of the proposed groundwater withdrawal quantities from the Sandstone Aquifer. The development of the model is consistent with Section 3.1.2.A of the SFWMD's Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications which states that un-calibrated numeric models may be utilized if the following criteria are followed:

1) **The model represents the aquifer or aquifer system as no more than two layers;**
2) **Each layer uses a single value for Transmissivity/Permeability, Storage/Storativity and a single value is used for leakance between the layers;**
3) **The simulation time is 90 days with no recharge;**
4) **Surface water recharge features are not represented.**

It should also be noted that SFWMD modeling guidelines require the applicant to utilize approved Aquifer Performance Tests (APTs) or specific capacity tests that are located within one mile of the project site. PWR obtained Sandstone Aquifer hydrogeologic parameters from a nearby APT Site LM-2264 which is located less than one mile from Timber Creek. The aquifer parameters for the Sandstone Aquifer have been provided in Table 1 below. Aquifer parameters for the Water Table Aquifer were obtained from the adjacent Gateway WUP and nearby Jamerson APT which have also been provided in Table 1 below. The locations of the APT sites are provided in Figure 6.

Table 1 – Aquifer Parameters Used in the Numeric Model

Water Table Aquifer			
Parameter	**Unit**	**Value**	**Source**
Aquifer Thickness	Feet	30	WUP 36-00667-W (Gateway Golf Course)
Hydraulic Conductivity	Feet/Day	800	WUP 36-00667-W (Gateway Golf Course)
Specific Yield	NA	0.2	WUP 36-00667-W (Gateway Golf Course)
Leakance	d^{-1}	9.10E-05	WUP 36-3768-W (Jamerson Farms)

Sandstone Aquifer			
Parameter	**Unit**	**Value**	**Source**
Aquifer Thickness	Feet	35	LM-2264 (SW Florida Regional Airport)
Transmissivity	$Feet^2/day$	49,866	LM-2264 (SW Florida Regional Airport)
Storativity	NA	2.70E-04	WUP 36-3768-W (Jamerson Farms)

Per Section 3.1.2 of the SFWMD Applicant's Handbook, the modeling analysis included the proposed wells, as well as any other permitted wells, within the "cone of depression" of the proposed use. SFWMD defines the "cone of depression" of the proposed use as the 1.0 foot drawdown contour for confined aquifer systems. Therefore, the Gateway wells were not included in the groundwater flow model since they are located outside of the 1.0 foot drawdown contour for the proposed use.

It should be noted that the model was developed with two layers representing the Water Table Aquifer and Sandstone Aquifer, respectively. This was due to the fact that the SFWMD modeling guidelines limit an un-calibrated numeric model to two layers as described above. In addition, the extent of Lower Tamiami Aquifer ends south of the property as shown in PWR's April 2016 report (Figure 2); therefore it would not have been appropriate to include this aquifer in the model.

To further address comments by Lee County staff and to safeguard nearby existing legal users utilizing the Sandstone Aquifer, all five (5) Sandstone Aquifer wells are proposed to be equipped with either a Low-Pressure Cut-off Switch or with Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) with Under-Level (i.e., Dry Well) Protection. As the water level in the well decreases, a submersible pump produces less water, therefore the water pressure created by the pump decreases. The Low-Pressure Cut-off Switch can be set to shut down the submersible pump if the water pressure created by the pump drops below a certain pressure. Typically, the highest pressure setting is approximately 50-60 pounds per square inch (PSI) while the safety switch will trip and shut off power at approximately 10-20 psi. Therefore, the irrigation pumps will shut down and not be allowed to create continuous adverse drawdown conditions.

If the wells are equipped with a VFD, the VFD's are also commonly equipped with Under-Level (i.e. Dry Well) protection and will shut down when the current (amp) draw is less than a specified range. Certain VFDs can also establish a "set pressure" and if the system fails to maintain the set pressure required within the normal speed range, the VFD assumes there is not enough water and the VFD cuts power to the pump to protect the pump from "dry running". Since the pump set depths of the Timber Creek's proposed Sandstone Aquifer wells are proposed to be similar to other nearby Sandstone Aquifer wells in proximity to the subject property, the automatic shut-off mechanisms proposed to be equipped in the wells will

provide additional assurance that water levels in the Sandstone Aquifer will not fall below the pump intakes of nearby existing legal users.

9. *Please provide three different layouts depicting historic, existing, and future (proposed) surface water drainage patterns and provide a discussion on minimizing/avoiding development impact and/or even restoring/improving in the following areas: recharge/infiltration, groundwater levels, water storage, historical/natural flow-ways, hydroperiod, wildlife habitat, and water quality, etc.*

Response:

The Timber Creek property is generally characterized as flat with Lidar imagery indicating that land surface elevations range from approximately 20.2 feet NAVD in a small isolated wetland on the northern section of the property to a high of approximately 26.2 feet NAVD on the eastern side of the property. Several small, circular-to-oval shaped wetlands occur in both the northern and southern sections of the project site and are clearly seen in the 1944 aerial photograph provided in Figure 7.

As also evidenced in Figure 7, the site was part of a WWII gunnery range associated with the Buckingham Army Air Field and two (2) earthen triangular-shaped berms encompassing approximately 16 acres each were created onsite. Nearby, a third gunnery range feature is also evident immediately to the east and was eventually bisected by Daniel's Parkway immediately south of the intersection with State Highway 82. Several more of the triangular-shaped berms continue to the east of the subject property.

In the 1950's the site transitioned into a farming operation as was most of the area to the north of Highway 82, which later became Lehigh Acres. Farming continued onsite until recently and the property is still used for cattle grazing. The historic farming operations generally utilized the central section of the property and historically, stormwater was conveyed away from farming operations by multiple drainage ditches that intersected the farm fields as illustrated by Figure 8. Therefore, the historic land use modifications associated with both the gunnery range and farming operations dramatically modified onsite surface water drainage patterns. These features are still in existence today.

To further investigate the subject property in regards to surface water drainage patterns, PWR reviewed the Southeast Lee County DR/GR Major Flowways Map, based on National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) hydric and transitional soils and 1953 aerial photography. As shown on Figure 9 there are no historic flow-ways portrayed that connect the subject property to the balance of the DR/GR indicating that the site is isolated in regards to historic hyropatterns.

This same isolation appears to be evidenced in the July 2008 *Ecological Memorandum of the Density Reduction/Groundwater Resource Area (DR/GR)* prepared by Kevin Erwin, consulting ecologist for Dover, Kohl and Partners. This 2008 memorandum clearly shows a lack of connectivity of hydropatterns in proximity to the site and appears to show upland areas separating the Six Mile Cypress sub-watershed from the Estero River sub-watershed to the east. Additional efforts by PWR were also undertaken to investigate historic surface and groundwater levels as depicted on Lee Plan Map No. 25.

Map No. 25 has a legend regarding historic wet season water depths that range from - 0.5 feet to + 2.5 feet for durations ranging from 1 to 9 months. Interestingly, this exact same legend can be seen in the 2008 memorandum described above; however the areas of inundation

portrayed on Map No. 25 are significantly different from the 2008 source document. Therefore, PWR used Lidar imagery to investigate the Map No. 25 hydropattern defined by the greatest historic wet season water depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet for durations of 7 to 9 months. PWR's composite analysis is shown on Figure 10, whereby the greatest historic wet season water depth portrayed on Map No. 25 hydropattern was superimposed onto Lidar. As shown, there appears to be a small connection point southeast of the subject property and east of Daniels Parkway.

This possible small connection point was further investigated as shown on Figure 11 and the area occurs on top of an historic farm road and the Lidar does not indicate any form of topographic connection. It is important to note that the SFWMD considers this same historic farm road as the basin divide between the Six Mile Cypress Sub-watershed and the Estero River Sub-Watershed. Therefore, it is PWR's opinion that no hydropattern connection exists at this location which is consistent with the Southeast Lee County DRGR Major Flowways map and the 2008 Ecological Memorandum of the Density Reduction/Groundwater Resource Area (DR/GR) that first proposed a system of land use coding and hydropatterns, including wet season water depths.

PWR's research and analysis presented above further supports the distinct differences of the subject property from the balance of the DR/GR and supports the requested reclassification to Sub-Outlying Suburban. The proposed development will not alter or adversely influence historic hydropatterns or flow-way connectivity. In fact, the transition of the property from its current highly-altered state (due to past land uses including a WWII gunnery range, row crop farming, and cattle grazing operations) to the proposed development offers many enhancements to the water resources.

Past land uses, particularly farming, reduced opportunities for recharge due to the extensive drainage ditch network. Whereas, the proposed stormwater management system will detain stormwater runoff and greatly enhance opportunities for recharge to occur. As shown on Figure 12, the proposed final outfall from the internal lakes is located near the southern section of the property, thereby providing opportunities for increased recharge. In addition the proposed retirement of 43.4 MG of permitted Water Table Aquifer withdrawals will further enhance the overall water resources onsite.

Miscellaneous Comments

1. *Please reference all proposed map and text amendments in the Project Summary.*

   Response:

   Please see the attached revised application form. The applicant notes a detailed list of the requested amendment was provided on the first and second page of the Lee Plan Consistency.

2. *Several maps appear to be included for amendments but are not labeled as "Proposed". Please clearly identify what maps will need to be modified with this request and label said maps accordingly.*

   Response:

   The applicant has revised all of the maps included in the original submittal to adjust the title block to indicate the maps that will be modified as part of this request.

3. *Please clarify if Map 25 is proposed for amendments? If so, why and what is the purpose for this amendment.*

Response:

Yes. Please refer the analysis above and attached as provided by Progressive Water Resources for specific details. The applicant notes that property does not exhibit the characteristics of the DR/GR Future Land Use and Goal 33 Southeast Lee County, which supports Map 25. A summary of the lack of supporting characteristics has been provided in the attached Future Land Use Analysis.

4. *Please provide an 8.5" x 11" sized map for each map submitted.*

Response:

The applicant has included an 8.5X11 size of each map in addition to 11X17 and the 2X3 format requested for various reports. The applicant notes the application form states "For each map submitted, the applicant will be required to provide a reduced map (8.5 X 11) for inclusion in public hearing packets. When the public hearings for the LPA and BOCC are set, the applicant will continue to provide full copies of the sufficient application, including all maps in 8.5X11 size, as required.

5. *The addresses provided for the Fire District station locations in the Public Safety section of the narrative are incorrect. Please update.*

Response:

Please see the attached Fire District locations relative to the Timber Creek Property. The locations of the Fire Districts were taken from the Lee County GIS and the Fire District websites. The Public Facilities Impact Analysis is attached for reference.

6. *See attached letter from Port Authority for comments related to RSW airport.*

Response:

The applicant has reviewed the comments from the Port Authority and responded where necessary.

7. *Legal descriptions are under review. Additional comments may follow.*

Response:

The Applicant notes this comment.

Lee County Port Authority (LCPA)

1. *It is our opinion that a portion of the Timber Creek property is located in a noise sensitive area, Airport Noise Zone C, as described in Sec. 34-1004 of the Land Development Code. The proposed uses for this property are compliant with Zone C and may be subject to noise notification policy in the Land Development Code.*

Response:

The Applicant has provided an aerial with the boundary of the proposed comprehensive amendment and the location of Airport Noise Zone C. The applicant notes the noise zone does not extend into the area proposed for comprehensive plan amendment.

2. *This area is located along a highly active departure corridor for Runway 06 and is subject to numerous daily aircraft overflights at low altitudes.*

Response:

The Applicant notes this comment.

3. *This property has an allowable 64 feet above ground level height before a tall structure permit is required. Any proposed heights of structures or temporary equipment that exceeds 64 feet AGL will require the sponsor to acquire a determination of no hazard from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) pursuant to CFR Title 14 Part 77 .13 and a tall structures permit from LCP A pursuant to Lee County Land Development Code, Zoning Section 34-1010.*

   Response:

   The Applicant notes this comment.

4. *This property is located within the 10,000' hazardous wildlife buffer and will be subject to special requirements in reference to landscaping, pond slopes, and lighting.*

   Response:

   The Applicant notes this comment.

I believe this additional information and revisions addresses all of your comments. We look forward to reviewing the draft approval document. If there are additional questions, please do not hesitate to call 337-3993 for any additional information or questions.

Sincerely,
MORRIS-DEPEW ASSOCIATES, INC.

Tina M. Ekblad, MPA, AICP, LEED® AP BD+C
Planning Director

Enclosure:

Cc: Steven C. Hartsell, Pavese Law Firm
Terrey Dolan
Russell R. Smith
Dalton Drake
Ted B. Treesh
Shane Johnson
David Brown

MORRIS DEPEW
ENGINEERS · PLANNERS · SURVEYORS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

2891 Center Pointe Drive Unit 100 | Fort Myers, Florida 33916
Phone (239) 337-3993 | Toll Free (866) 337-7341
www.morris-depew.com

November 15, 2016

Mr. Brandon D. Dunn
Planning Division
Lee County Department of Community Development
P.O. Box 398
Fort Myers, FL 33902-0398

RE: Insufficiency Letter dated October 21, 2016
Timber Creek CPA2016-00007 (Text/Map Amendment Application)

Dear Mr.Dunn:

The purpose of this letter is to provide a response to the review comments dated October 21, 2016 for the above referenced Comprehensive Plan Amendment application. We believe that we have adequately addressed the written comments as well as provided supplemental information to support finding the application sufficient. Should have additional questions, please contact me at 337-3993.

In addition to responding to staff's comments from October 21, 2016, Morris-Depew Associates received a request for a revised legal description and sketch of the Wetlands to be provided. A revised signed and sealed legal description and copies are attached. In addition, Morris-Depew Associates, Progressive Water Resources and Passarella Associates revised the previously provided Future Land Use Analysis to incorporate additional data and analysis.

Review/Comment:

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMENTS:

Staff cannot complete the review of the Timber Creek ELMP because a description or map of sampling locations was not located. The applicant should monitor their outfalls and the interior lakes. Additionally, Table 2 should be modified to include PQL, accuracy and precision. Once these additions are made a review of the Timber Creek ELMP can be completed.

Response:

Please see the attached revised ELMP from Progressive Water Resources.

Review/Comment:

DCD PLANNING COMMENTS:

The resubmittal does not include a wildlife analysis (narrative) explaining how this project does not have similar attributes for wildlife movement as others areas of the DRGR. The environmental assessment does not include site specific analysis on this property contributing or non-contributing to Southeast Lee County's wildlife habitat. In addition, staff would like to schedule a site visit for the subject property, prior to finding the case sufficient for review.

Response:
Please see the attached revised Environmental Assessment Report included as an appendix to the Future Land Use Analysis.

Sincerely,
MORRIS-DEPEW ASSOCIATES, INC.

Tina M. Ekblad

Tina M. Ekblad, MPA, AICP, LEED® AP BD+C
Planning Director

Enclosure:
Cc: Steven C. Hartsell, Esq
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www.morris-depew.com

November 17, 2016

Mr. Brandon D. Dunn
Planning Division
Lee County Department of Community Development
P.O. Box 398
Fort Myers, FL 33902-0398

RE: Insufficiency Letter dated October 21, 2016
Timber Creek CPA2016-00007 (Text/Map Amendment Application)

Dear Mr. Dunn:

The purpose of this letter is to provide a response to the review comments dated October 21, 2016 for the Natural Resources Comments. A submittal was made Tuesday November 15, 2016 that neglected to include all of the materials from Progressive Water Resources addressing the question from DNR regarding the Enhanced Lake Management Plan. Please see the response below prepared by Progressive Water Resources.

Review/Comment:

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMENTS:

Staff cannot complete the review of the Timber Creek ELMP because a description or map of sampling locations was not located. The applicant should monitor their outfalls and the interior lakes. Additionally, Table 2 should be modified to include PQL, accuracy and precision. Once these additions are made a review of the Timber Creek ELMP can be completed.

Response:

In PWR's previously submitted September 2016 ELMP Section 2, Surface Water Quality Monitoring, it states that "*immediately after operational completion of the proposed stormwater outfall lake (see Figure 2), quarterly (March, June, September, and December) water quality sampling will be conducted at the discharge leaving the lake control structure(s).*" Please note that the September **ELMP Figure 2** identified the proposed stormwater outfall location (control structure location).

In addition, under Section 3, General Provisions, the September 2016 ELMP states that "*there are five proposed (5) master irrigation system pumps (SW-1, SW-2, SW-3, SW-4 and SW-5) that will "repump" groundwater supplies and retained stormwater (surface water) for irrigation of the residential development. The recycling of surface water quantities is expected to further improve water quality on the property and maintain high water quality in the lakes.*"

As stated in the ELMP, the proposed recycling of stormwater for irrigation is anticipated to provide additional surface water quality treatment since dissolved nutrients and compounds that may be introduced into the stormwater management system can then be withdrawn by the irrigation pumps and applied to lawn and landscaped areas, thereby reducing overall nutrient loading. When needed during high demands or during the

dry season, the stormwater lakes may require limited and temporary augmentation with groundwater that will also be repumped for lawn and landscape irrigation, further reducing nutrient loading of the stormwater management system.

Since Natural Resources' question above requests that the interior lakes also be monitored, the ELMP has been modified (see the attached updated November 2016 ELMP) to include quarterly water quality sampling of each of the five (5) lakes where surface water pumps will withdraw water supplies for residential irrigation. The updated **ELMP Figure 2** now proposes five (5) surface water quality sampling locations to afford a more comprehensive review of surface water quality of the interconnected stormwater management system, from north to south, towards the final outfall.

Please note that the final stormwater management system outfall occurs on the southern-most lake (outfall lake) as shown in updated **ELMP Figure 2.** Therefore, PWR respectfully requests to remove the originally proposed outfall sampling location since the outfall lake itself (which supplies the system outfall) is now included as one (1) of the five (5) surface water quality sampling locations, i.e., sampling both the outfall lake and the outfall would be redundant. As proposed in the November 2016 ELMP, the updated stormwater management system water quality monitoring program provides additional assurance that State water quality requirements will be met and maintained.

It should also be noted that the September 2016 **ELMP Table 2** previously included the proposed minimum Method Detection Limit (MDL) for each of the surface water quality analytes. The Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) for each parameter (analyte) may vary between laboratories, however the PQL typically equates to 4 times the MDL. This statement has been included in the updated November 2016 ELMP.

Sincerely,
MORRIS-DEPEW ASSOCIATES, INC.

Tina M. Ekblad

Tina M. Ekblad, MPA, AICP, LEED® AP BD+C
Planning Director

Enclosure:
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