THE CABINET STATE OF FLORIDA

Representing:

DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE
FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION, INSURANCE REGULATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY SAFETY AND MOTOR VEHICLES
ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION
FLORIDA LAND AND WATER ADJUDICATORY COMMISSION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT TRUST FUND
STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION

The above agencies came to be heard before THE FLORIDA CABINET, Honorable Governor Crist presiding, in the Cabinet Meeting Room, LL-03, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida, on Tuesday, November 9, 2010, commencing at approximately 9:12 a.m.

Reported by:

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APPEARANCES:

Representing the Florida Cabinet:

CHARLIE CRIST Governor

CHARLES H. BRONSON Commissioner of Agriculture

BILL McCOLLUM Attorney General

ALEX SINK Chief Financial Officer

* * *

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1 PROCEEDINGS (The agenda items commenced at 9:15 a.m.) 2 GOVERNOR CRIST: Division of Bond Finance, Ben 3 4 Watkins. Good morning, Ben. 5 MR. WATKINS: Good morning, Governor and 6 Cabinet members. Item 1 is approval of the minutes 7 of the September 14th meeting. COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval of 8 9 Item 1. 10 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. 11 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 12 minutes approved without objection. MR. WATKINS: Item Number 2 is a resolution 13 14 authorizing the competitive sale of \$310 million of 15 right-of-way refunding bonds to be sold for debt 16 service savings. 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 2. 18 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 20 approved without objection. 21 MR. WATKINS: Item 3 is a mixed issue of new 22 money and refunding bond. It requests adoption of 23 resolutions to authorize the issuance and 24 competitive sale of up to \$16 1/2 million of

parking facility revenue bonds for construction of

1 a parking garage at FSU and \$8 1/2 million of refunding bonds for debt service savings. 2 3 CFO SINK: Move it. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: 4 Second. 5 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show 6 Item 3 approved without objection. 7 MR. WATKINS: Item 4 authorizes \$17.3 million of student health fee revenue bonds for 8 9 construction of a student wellness center at the 10 University of North Florida. 11 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 4? 12 CFO SINK: Move it. 13 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 14 15 approved without objection. 16 MR. WATKINS: Item Number 5 is the report of 17 award on the competitive sale of 223.4 million of 18 Lottery revenue refunding bonds. The bonds were awarded to the low bidder at a true interest cost 19 20 of 2.34 percent, and the transaction generated gross debt service savings of \$34.1 million, about 21 22 \$3.4 million a year or \$30.4 million on a present 23 value basis. 24 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval of 25 Item 5.

1	CFO SINK: Second.
2	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
3	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
4	approved without objection.
5	MR. WATKINS: Item Number 6 a report of award
6	again a mixed issue of combined new money and
7	refunding bonds. It's a report of award on the
8	competitive sale of \$53.4 million of capital outlay
9	bonds. Approximately \$30 1/2 million were new
10	money for school construction and 23 million were
11	for refunding purposes. The combined issue was
12	sold at an interest rate of 3.03 percent, and the
13	refunding generated debt service savings of
14	approximately \$3.4 million.
15	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 6.
16	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
18	approved without objection.
19	MR. WATKINS: And lastly, Item 7 is a report
20	of award on the competitive sale of \$167.2 million
21	of public education capital outlay bonds. The
22	bonds were sold at competitive sale and awarded to
23	the low bidder at a true interest cost of 4.04
24	percent.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I have a question,

1 Governor.

2 GOVERNOR CRIST: Certainly.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Ben, I've been looking at the percentages here. I know these are bids, so you don't have any control over that directly, but why are the interest rates so varied here? I mean, one of them is almost -- a little over 2 percent. This one is 4 percent. I know they're different types of bonds. Maybe it's the life. Tell us why.

MR. WATKINS: It's the life of the bonds,
General. In other words, the refunding issue with
the 2.34 percent was about a 10-year loan, because
we structure the funding to exactly match the
remaining life of the bonds that we're paying off,
and so that accounts for the difference in interest
rate. For example, in Item 7 are PECO bonds, and
that's a 30-year loan or a 30-year maturity
structure on that transaction, as opposed to the
Lottery refunding, which is a 10-year loan. And so
that's the reason for the differential in interest
rates between these particular transactions being
reported.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you. I appreciate it, Governor.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 7?
CFO SINK: Move it.
COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
approved without objection.
Thank you, Ben.
MR. WATKINS: Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Insurance Regulation,
Commissioner McCarty. Good morning.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON:

MR. McCARTY: Good morning, Governor and members of the Commission. The first agenda item is a request for approval or adoption of the August 10th minutes of the Financial Services Commission.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 1.

Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MR. McCARTY: Agenda Item Number 2 is a request for approval for publication for amendments to proposed Rule 690-170.0155, which is the Uniform Mitigation Verification Inspection Form.

This rule is being amended to update the inspection form to reflect changes that were made in the legislative session in 2010. Primarily, these amendments update the form to require anyone who signs the form who is not a licensed engineer or contractor has to personally inspect that property. The updated form will also provide notice that anyone who fails to adhere to the requirements and makes a false form is subject to revocation of their license and potential criminal

1 prosecution.

2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Move Item 2.

3 CFO SINK: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MR. McCARTY: And our last agenda item, sir, we would like to take this opportunity to once again update you on the State of the Florida insurance marketplace for the second quarter. We have the second quarter results regarding our Florida property insurance markets for homeowners and commercial residential properties.

For the first two quarters of this year, 125 of 199 companies or about 63 percent of the companies reporting posted some net increases in their surplus. The remaining 74 companies reported losses to their surplus. And a more important matter is the underwriting performance. Nearly 42 percent of the companies reported underwriting gains for the first two quarters, while 58 percent posted underwriting losses.

The second quarter financial data for the Florida property insurance market is substantially similar to the reports we've given in the past.

Overall, the results have not appreciably changed

from the report that I gave at the March Cabinet meeting. Please note that the data is for companies that are doing business and reporting business in Florida, but these are national numbers.

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As I previously reported to the Financial Services Commission, after extensive consultation with members of -- our Florida CEOs and claims managers, looking at and delving into some of the cost drivers of the system, we identified, of course, the cost of reinsurance, which is a critical part of the cost of doing business for Florida insurance companies; the use of replacement cost methodology as a result of legislative changes a few years ago; the increased incidence and frequency of fraud -- some of that is fraud in general, and some of it is specific to the mitigation form, the question and issue about the mitigation discounts and whether or not the discounts are too substantial with respect to the result of their exposure; and lastly, the reported sinkhole claims, which is what I would like to talk about next.

As many of you know, Florida embarked on a very comprehensive sinkhole data call of our

insurance companies that are doing business in Florida. The goal of this call was to try to quantify the frequency and the severity of sinkhole claims and whether there is a distinguishable trend with regard to the impact in the marketplace.

I have provided you each with a draft copy of our generated data call, and I would like to take a few minutes just to highlight three findings of that report. Although it was a comprehensive data call, I would like to focus on the claims frequency, the sinkhole expenses, and the geographic dispersion.

With respect to sinkhole frequency, the evidence is overwhelming. In 2006, the first year of our study, there were 2,360 sinkhole claims filed in Florida. In 2009, the last full year of data, there were 7,244 sinkhole claims. Basically, that means that sinkhole claims have tripled in three years. Projections based on the data that we've received, just partial data for 2010 indicates that the sinkhole claims will be in the neighborhood of 9 to 10,000 in frequency.

Number two, I would like to talk about the sinkhole expenses. During the sample period for 2006 to 2010, Florida insurers have paid out

1.4 billion in sinkhole claims. However, within our study, there are still thousands of open claims which are just getting in the pipeline. Based on our projections, this number could increase to nearly 2 billion once the claims have been paid.

And lastly, I would talk about the geographic dispersion of sinkhole claims. Historically, sinkholes have been found in Hernando County, Pasco, Hillsborough, and Pinellas. They have accounted for the majority of the sinkhole claims, often referred to in studies as "Sinkhole Alley."

While this is still true, the data is showing a dramatic increase in sinkhole claims in other counties. Miami-Dade County has had 22 sinkholes in 2006. It had 111 claims in 2009, a small increase, but still representing a fivefold increase in the number of claims for that reporting time period. Similarly, there were increased sinkholes in Broward, an eleven-fold increase in Broward County.

Traditionally, when people think of a sinkhole, it conjures up an image of a large ground opening that swallows up a house in whole or part.

In Florida, the Legislature has defined that as a catastrophic ground collapse. The result of our

data suggests that only 1 percent of the total claims fall into this category. This means that the remaining claims reported are the result of anything from small cracks in the walls or driveways to minor structural damage that impacts the foundation of the home. It does not mean the home is uninhabitable.

In conclusion, there appears to have been a dramatic increase in the frequency of our insurance claims, the overall cost of these claims, and the geographic dispersion of where these claims occur.

It is important to recognize that our state has had many challenges over the years. In the aftermath of Hurricane Andrew, the Florida

Legislature wisely created the Florida CAT Fund to bring stability to our marketplace. Governor Crist and the Legislature acted decisively in January of 2007 by enacting Legislation to address the increases in reinsurance costs.

Now we have a new set of challenges that includes cost drivers in an unfavorable environment. While we do not have a perfect system, I'm confident that we can work to solve this problem and any other problems facing the Florida property market.

To explore potential solutions in the marketplace, last month the Office hosted a symposium in Orlando that featured presentations from experts from around the insurance industry, the academic community, and the investment community. The goal was to have an open and frank discussion about the Florida marketplace and to generate a discussion and ideas for how these solutions may be addressed in the future. We look forward to the report from that symposium at the end of the month.

Governor, that concludes my report.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir. General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Do you have any way of knowing, Kevin, if this increase in claims is related to an increase in more sinkholes or more people being aware of sinkholes and of cracks and of the fact that their insurance covers it? Do you have any way of knowing that?

MR. McCARTY: Well, that is difficult to ascertain. Companies don't maintain all that information. We have had some individual companies that have been able split out those that have attorney participation and those who have public adjuster participation and how that affects some of

the outcome. It's difficult to make that on an aggregated basis, but there does appear to be a correlation with increased activity, with increased participation of public adjusters.

You know, one of the concerns we had going into this was an increase in the amount of fraud, but we found very few fraud referrals. So there is the potential there for people who are responding to advertisements, et cetera, that have been enticed to make a filing for a minor claim.

What you've got to remember here is that the cost of claims are high enough. They're probably 30, \$40,000. But the real cost of this is boring into the soil and doing the testing, which varies anywhere from 9 to \$15,000 just to determine whether or not the potential is there for a sinkhole. The problem is that it's very difficult to make a determination with any degree of certainty whether a sinkhole exists.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, as you know, I believe the sinkhole issue is related to our underground water system and whether or not the supply of water has been pulled away or drained. That Hernando-Pasco business I think had a lot to do with, to be frank, Governor, your home city of

St. Petersburg drawing a lot of water years ago -- at least that's what the scientists would tell us then.

But in any event, we've got a depletion of underground water to some extent in our state, and I was just curious if you had any data on that.

You obviously personally don't, or the Office doesn't, but --

MR. McCARTY: We don't have any updated geological information from the studies that have been done. I think the latest one was done in 2006. In that time, of course, as you pull water out of the aquifer, the salt water intrusion, or during dry periods, et cetera, you will experience increases of frequency of sinkholes.

But one concern we have is that in areas that are not geologically exposed in the past, we're seeing increases, and that does cause us some concern.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, are you suggesting today when you say we have new problem in the sense of what we had to face in the aftermath of the hurricanes and so forth, that we need a fund for this or there's going to be a problem with the insurance rates going up?

Obviously, if you have more claims to be paid,
there's going to be some pass-on effort. Insurance
companies are going to be coming to you saying,
"We've got make this up with our, you know, claims
up," to be made up with increased premiums, I'm
sure. Is there some solution to this other than
just, hey, we're all going to have to face the
reality that premiums are going to go up a bit
because we've got more sinkholes?

MR. McCARTY: Well, we're looking at this on the many fronts, and there's probably a continuum of public policy options that are available. First of all, we're looking at the definition of structural damage, maybe working in the contract to determine. But that, of course, will then lead to litigation, which, of course, adds additional cost to the system.

There has been discussion over a number of years about the establishment of a sinkhole facility that might be used, that just is used not as a new Citizens facility, but as a facility that just goes in there to effectuate repairs, that goes in to make engineering determinations of whether or not there is a sinkhole and that was the cause. In some cases, it's simply settlement of the property,

that it's unrelated to sinkholes, and sometimes it's poor construction.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: This whole issue is so old that -- it's been around a long time. We've had a lot of series of sinkhole problems. I know in my lifetime, I've seen at least three major sinkhole issues in Florida.

And our substrate with all of the different crossings of underground streams, both shallow and deep water, with the hydrologic curve that we've had over the years of water being withdrawn, either by man or naturally through droughts and other things because of that water supply, the geologic issue of the types of -- the soil types. As we heard, there are three counties -- Polk County also is another one of those counties that tends to have sinkholes at times because of the substructure.

And if we -- I think they've done everything they possibly can do without being a soothsayer to determine where these sinkholes are before man got here heavily. Almost all of our major springs are old sinkholes from eons ago due to the shifting of the earth. And also, you know, we do have a fault line in Florida, and sometimes we have tremors, and

those tremors will set these things off, as small as they are, as the amount of water withdrawn.

So we're going to go through a series of these over the next few years, 20, 30, 50 years, and we'll have more. And I guess that's why the building process and how big a structure you can put, all of those things are determined by those core drills. They can go down and -- just like -- I know when I built my house up here, I had to go deeper with the footer because we have pipe clay so close to the top of the soil here. It's a very fine clay.

So these issues have been here for a long time. They're going to be here a long time to come. Actually, most sinkholes are caused by the rehydration of those areas more so than just the water dropping. It's when the water comes back in that causes them to rehydrate and cave in.

So that's going to be an issue we're going to be facing for a long, long time. I don't know where we're going to go. The next group that comes in here, they'll be hearing the same stories over the next few years. So where we go from the standpoint of people making claims from their house settling -- and that's what most of those claims

that we're hearing are about, house settlings.

That's an issue that's going to be a tough one to

ever get your hands around. So I don't know where

ever get your hands around. So I don't know where we could go as a Cabinet on this issue, because subsequent Cabinets are going to be looking at this for a long time.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Commissioner.

MR. McCARTY: Before I conclude, I would like to take this opportunity, with your permission, Governor, to personally thank you and the members of the Commission for the trust you have put in me to serve as your Insurance Commissioner. This is the last meeting I will be at for this year. I hope to be here for the next Cabinet meeting in January.

But with that, I would like to again express my appreciation for the pleasure it has been to serve with you in these very challenging times.

Thank you all very much.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, Commissioner, let me thank for your great service to the people of Florida and trying and working very, very hard to get insurance rates down for our people. You've done an extraordinary job.

MR. McCARTY: Thank you, Governor. Thank you,

		23
1	members of the Commission.	
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Happy New Year to you.	
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: All right. Department of
2	Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles, Director Jones.
3	Hi, Julie.
4	MS. JONES: Governor and Cabinet members, I
5	have 11 agenda items.
6	GOVERNOR CRIST: What?
7	MS. JONES: I'm going to go quickly, though,
8	sir.
9	GOVERNOR CRIST: Did you say 11?
10	MS. JONES: Eleven.
11	GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes, that's what I thought.
12	MS. JONES: I was saving them especially for
13	today.
14	Item Number 1, we respectfully request
15	approval of the minutes from the August 10th
16	Cabinet meeting.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on the
18	minutes?
19	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: So move.
20	CFO SINK: Second.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
22	minutes approved without objection.
23	MS. JONES: Item Number 2, we respectfully
24	request approval of the Department's substantive
25	legislative package for the upcoming 2011 session.

We've kept these items to items that are technical in nature or noncontroversial. You'll find that our package focuses on legislative changes that further our mission for safety and security through education, service, and enforcement.

The proposal before you clarifies some areas of law that are inconsistent or unclear. For example, health care professionals may notify law enforcement when it has been determined that a driver is involved in a crash that has an alcohol content in their blood above the .08 level.

However, current law does not allow the same information string to occur for drivers that have been driving under the influence of an illegal substance, and we wish to clarify this.

We create consistency between sections of law within our governing statutes. An example would be that following the statutory change last session for penalties for driving on an expired license, a situation has been created whereby driving on a license that's suspended for less than four months has one penalty, a suspended license over six months has a different penalty, and five and six months has no penalty. So we need to go back in, and again, it's just a plan to fix that

1 inconsistency.

Governor, pursuant to your expressed interest,

I have a placeholder in our legislative package for
distracted driving legislation. We've initiated
discussions with our legislative partners in the
law enforcement community to put a task force
together to see how such a law would be crafted.

This is what a number of other states have been
looking at.

GOVERNOR CRIST: You mean like no texting while driving?

MS. JONES: That's correct, sir. And the criticism of the no-texting regulation has always been, well, what about doing your nails, makeup, reading, reading newspapers? And so rather than focus at one symptom, we would like to get the law enforcement community and our legislative partners to weigh in on something that's a little bit more comprehensive and enforceable. So we'll be reporting back probably to the next -- to the new Cabinet on what that might look like, but that will be a placeholder in our legislative package.

As a follow-up to the August 10th Cabinet meeting, I wanted to address your question regarding the cap on registration and processing

1 fees. This was the car dealer issue.

After a lot of research, we've determined that we don't have the authority to do rulemaking, but we can go forward with something that's legislative. So I want to address your concerns. I'm proposing a work group comprised of consumer advocates, industry, and other affected stakeholders to come together and determine what that cap would be and how expansive that cap would be. There's a lot of entities, private, franchise, private businesses that might be covered by this, and we want to understand the stakeholder base and then determine what that cap — what that amount would be and then bring that forward again back to the new Cabinet.

So with that, I'm happy to answer any questions and would request approval of this item.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Thank you, Governor. I guess, Julie, one of the things that hit me on the substance issue is, if someone is not on a prescription that has the same basic chemical content to be charged with substance abuse while driving, and if that same chemical substance has been prescribed by medical doctor for a medical

reason, and an accident occurs on the road and that person is checked, how are you going -- and what is going to be the reaction between someone who may have been stopped and the blood alcohol or a blood test run to find out if there's substance abuse if it has been prescribed as a medical condition? Is it now going to be -- the doctor's going to tell that person you shouldn't drive while you're on this medication? How is all that going to play into the issue of substance as compared to alcohol? We know what that is. That's .08. How are you going to handle that part of it through the law that's going to have to be enacted here?

MS. JONES: Commissioner, your question has two elements. The first element, our proposal is relative to illegal substances, not legally prescribed drugs. Today, if you misuse a legally prescribed drug and you are not capable of driving and you cause an accident, that's a contributing factor that our investigative -- that our traffic homicide investigators or our traffic investigators would take into consideration.

It's common to go to a crash scene and in the course of the investigation, especially with a fatality where you would gather a lot more

information, arrest someone and go through their purse or their glove box and find prescribed drugs.

We check to see what those prescribed drugs are, were they prescribed properly, and then was it a contributing factor to an accident. We do that now.

This is relative to illegal drugs, marijuana, cocaine, things that you would not normally have in your possession, and certainly not legally.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, Governor, I understand that. I mean, I understand that you're looking at illegally obtained factors in a car accident, let's say, or if you're stopped and it's determined that your focus is not where it needs to be when you're driving, and you can have a test done, and that type of thing.

But you're still going to have the potential of accidents from prescribed -- now, supposedly, presumably you wouldn't be charged with a vehicular charge of criminal intent, but you're still going to have that issue as to whether that person should have been told not to drive on a prescribed medication that has the same result as an illegally obtained drug of the same type. So I was just trying to figure out how that's going to work in

this process and whether that's going to create even more work, or are basically doing all of that now anyway?

MS. JONES: Governor and Cabinet members, I would submit to you that we're already doing that now. But we have an opportunity, especially when you have a serious accident where the individual that is possibly at cause, you go to the hospital, they draw blood, and we don't have access to the information on illegal substances like we do for alcohol.

We're just trying to get a level playing field. Although alcohol is a legal substance, above a certain amount it becomes illegal, and we're trying to get the other illegal substances at least to give law enforcement a fighting chance to figure out what happened and make the appropriate charges.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I just have a curiosity question. What kind of substances and things are we going to be experimenting with on license plates other than metal? Is it plastic? You've got a proposal to allow the license plates to -- to look at other alternatives, but no explanation of really what that might be.

MS. JONES: South Carolina has a plate that's actually a plastic polymer. And it's not raised, but it has a special film on it that would last longer than our current plates.

And you can actually print on demand. And so if we got to that point -- it's not tomorrow, but it's a future technology. Instead of having car dealers and tax collectors have large volumes of inventory, they could actually print a plate on demand.

Specifically what we're considering in this pilot, there are some new plates that actually have a chip in them that display your tag number on the plate. It's pretty cool technology. And the future would be, you have a plate that could display your specialty plate of choice in the background. As it went through a tolling facility, the background goes away, and the numbers are displayed very distinctly so there's no distraction. If your plate expires, the chip automatically knows and displays "expired" on the tag. This is wave of the future. The law right now does not allow us to pilot some of this new technology, and we just want to be able to do it with our own tags.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: All right. Thank
you.

MS. JONES: Yes, sir. We're getting sneaky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 2.

CFO SINK: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MS. JONES: Item 3, we respectfully request approval of the Department's legislative budget request for 2011-12. Recognizing tough economic times, the Department is requesting only six critical items.

Our total request is just over \$30 million, but 25.7 million of that 30 is replacement of Florida Highway Patrol pursuit vehicles. The vehicle replacement issue replaces 997 vehicles that will be over 100,000 miles by June 30, 2012. Our current base budget only allows for the replacement of 111 vehicles. We have a significant backlog, obviously, for replacement. This is a critical officer safety issue. Highway Patrol troopers regularly drive vehicles at high rates of speed on crowded interstate highways, so from an officer safety standpoint, high mileage vehicles are very dangerous.

1 The remaining requests are either related to 2 the safety of our members or use of technology, to 3 save state resources and operate more efficiently. 4 The request includes funding for mold remediation 5 in field offices, the replacement of the Highway 6 Patrol's personal protection equipment, license 7 plate readers, enhancement of our license verification system, and funding to start the 8 9 merger of our driver's license and motor vehicle 10 data. 11 I'm happy to answer any questions. 12 CFO SINK: Move Item 3. 13 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. 14 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 15 approved without objection. 16 Item 4, we respectfully request MS. JONES: 17 approval for the Department's first quarter annual 18 performance measures. We are just getting started 19 this fiscal year, so it's early to note significant 20 progress on our measures. However, Governor, I 21 would like to update you on the significant 22 improvements we've made in the driver's license 23 customer service in Dade County. 24 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thanks. 25 MS. JONES: Last July we initiated an

1	improvement plan by redirecting resources and
2	improving processes. Since that time, we've seen
3	over 7,000 customers before 8:00 a.m. As of this
4	morning, we have served over 300,000 customers in
5	this 15 weeks alone in that one county. We set a
6	new benchmark last week of 5,000 customers in an
7	office in one day. Our director of driver's
8	license said she would buy any office lunch, every
9	member in that office lunch if they made over 1,000
10	in a day, and they've been creeping up 900, 999 in
11	one office. And this is handing people a
12	credential, not just pushing you in and out. You
13	leave with a credential, so 5,000 in one day.
14	The 32 positions we reallocated to Dade County
15	are filled and are working independently on the job
16	now as of this month.
17	So with that, I would respectfully request
18	approval of this item.
19	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 4.
20	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
22	approved without objection.
23	MS. JONES: Item 5, request approval for final
24	adoption of Rule 15-1.012, which relates to the
25	Department's delegation of authority. This rule

1 has not been updated since 1998. The changes 2 provide the Department with operating authority 3 comparable to that of other Cabinet agencies, while 4 maintaining transparency through reporting. 5 CFO SINK: Move it. 6 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. 7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 8 9 approved without objection. 10 Item 6, we respectfully request MS. JONES: 11 approval for the final adoption of 15A-12. relates to the Florida Rider Trainer Program. 12 13 rule sets standards for motorcycle education safety 14 programs, including approving course curriculum and 15 certifying of instructors. This program has been 16 in place for 15 years using a contract to prescribe 17 participation requirements for vendors. The Joint 18 Administrative Procedures Committee, JAPC, has 19 asked that we codify the contract requirements in 20 rule. 21 CFO SINK: Move it. 22 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second. 23 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 24 approved without objection.

Item 7, we respectfully request

MS. JONES:

approval for final adoption of Rule 15C-17. This is the electronic temporary plate transfer rule.

The purpose of this rule is to implement a secure electronic process for the temporary transfer of license plates. This program allows all temporary plate issuers to electronically report the temporary transfer of plates to the Department in real time. So when you leave with a temporary tag or a temporarily transferred metal tag from a dealer, law enforcement has that information immediately.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 7.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MS. JONES: We request approval -- Item 8, we request approval for final adoption of Rule 15C-18. This is the electronic filing system. This system allows dealers to electronically submit title and registration transactions, which includes the issuance of a metal license plate. Real-time access again to this data provides critical information to law enforcement. This rule sets standards for participation, certification of service providers, system requirements, and

1	enforcement authority.
2	CFO SINK: Move it.
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
5	approved without objection.
6	MS. JONES: Item 9, we respectfully request
7	approval to initiate rulemaking for Rule 15A-10,
8	which relates to DUI programs. We've actually been
9	working on this rule with stakeholders for about
10	two years, and we're ready to go live now.
11	The rule sets standards for the licensing and
12	operation of DUI program providers, certification
13	of the DUI program personnel, and the monitoring of
14	the ignition interlock device clients.
15	This chapter has not been amended since 1997
16	and needed to be updated.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a motion on Item 9?
18	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion on Item 9.
19	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
21	approved without objection.
22	MS. JONES: Item 10, we respectfully request
23	approval to initiate rulemaking on 15A-10.009.
24	This relates to probation and DUI program
25	jurisdiction.

The update of this rule prohibits private

probation service providers from self-referral of

clients to a DUI program that is owned in whole or

part by that probation service provider. This

codifies a statutory change that was made by the

2009 Legislature.

CFO SINK: Move it.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MS. JONES: Item 11, we respectfully request approval for a four-year extension to the appointment of six of our Medical Advisory Board members. Dr. Ricardo Ayala, Dr. Jeffrey Raskin, Dr. Francis Skilling, Dr. Ira Goodman, and Dr. David Huang are all licensed to practice medicine in Florida and are in good standing with the Florida Medical Association. Dr. Frederick Flink is licensed to practice optometry in Florida and is in good standing with the Florida Optometric Association.

These board members generously volunteer their time and expertise to review the status of at-risk drivers, and we appreciate their willingness to continue to serve and contribute to keeping

1 Florida's roads safe. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: 2 I move Item 11. COMMISSIONER BRONSON: 3 Second. GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. 4 Show it 5 approved without objection. 6 MS. JONES: I realize it's a lengthy agenda 7 item, but I too would like to thank my bosses. You 8 guys have been wonderful. I'm sort of the newbie 9 around here. As a collegial group, I thank you 10 very much for your leadership and everything that 11 you've done to help the Department, and also your 12 respective staffs. You probably know that they're 13 your quardians, but they've been also great guides 14 So your Cabinet staff, I really hope to be serving with them in the future as well. But thank 15 you very much for everything that you've done. 16 17 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Julie. 18 appreciate you very much. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Administration Commission
2	Mike Barry.
3	MR. BARRY: Good morning, Governor and members
4	of the Commission.
5	GOVERNOR CRIST: Nice tie.
6	MR. BARRY: Thank you.
7	GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome.
8	MR. BARRY: We have four items on the agenda
9	this morning. The first is a request for approval
10	of the minutes of the January 26, 2010 meeting.
11	CFO SINK: Move it.
12	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
13	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
14	minutes approved without objection.
15	MR. BARRY: The second item is a request for
16	approval of the minutes of the May 25th, 2010
17	meeting.
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move it.
19	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.
20	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show
21	them approved without objection.
22	MR. BARRY: Thank you. The third item is
23	consideration of the 2010 Statewide Emergency
24	Shelter Plan. This plan is a guide for local
25	hurricane shelter planning. We have David Halstead

here, the director of the Division of Emergency
Management, to present this item.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Director.

MR. HALSTEAD: Governor and Cabinet, I would like to present our 2010 Statewide Emergency Shelter Plan.

I'm happy to report some good news. In cooperation with our good partners at the Department of Education, we are continuing to reduce the shelter deficit for those that need shelter during hurricanes and other tropical events. About 77 percent of the deficit has been eliminated, much of this due to the new school construction building to a newer higher standard, so this has been very important. We've got about 28 of our counties that can now demonstrate that they have actually a surplus in the shelter deficit.

We're still working with our other partners and again working on more a regional approach as we continue to develop new shelter spaces with our shelter retrofit plan, and again, as I said before, by working with the Department of Education.

So with that, I would like to present that plan for approval.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval of ltem 3.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MR. BARRY: Thank you. The fourth and final item on this agenda this morning is a request for consideration of the Recommended Order submitted by the Division of Administrative Hearings in the case of Tierra Verde Community Association, Inc., Maura J. Kiefer, and Michael Mauro vs. the City of St. Petersburg.

This is a land use case out of St. Petersburg in Pinellas County. The land at issue in this case is approximately 18 acres located on a barrier island known as Tierra Verde. It's on the southern end of Pinellas County. I've got a map here for you. This map shows the entire Pinellas County peninsula, and the island of Tierra Verde is located down here.

The 18 acres at issue in this case was located in unincorporated Pinellas County. Then in November of 2008, the City of St. Petersburg annexed the property, and as part of that annexation process, adopted an ordinance changing

their Comprehensive Plan to incorporate the property into their Comprehensive Plan.

Currently, under the County's plan, there are two separate land use designations for this property. Seventeen of the acres is Commercial General, and five lots comprising one acre is designated Residential Low.

I've got a closer shot, an aerial of the actual properties here. And you'll see this is the Pinellas Bayway here entering from the north, State Road 679. This is Madonna Boulevard here. And the two separate properties comprising 18 acres are outlined in black here. So this section here is designated Commercial General. Most of this here is Commercial General. The one acre is that is currently Residential Low is right here, and it's five separate parcels that are currently vacant.

Now, the City's change would assign the same classifications to these properties, but there's one significant different that would allow greater development. The residential is basically the same. The commercial designation under the City's plan would allow not only greater commercial development, but would actually allow residential as well.

So the reason for the difference is, under the County's plan, there's an overlay protection that restricts development to certain height and bulk restrictions that are compatible with the surrounding areas. The City's plan has no such overlay restriction, so it would allow more development.

As such, if this Comp Plan Amendment goes through, the new Commercial General designation under the City's plan would allow up to 30 residential units per acre, which would be up to a total of 518 units on this land. On the commercial side, it could allow up to 40 rooms of transient units, which are basically hotel rooms, per acre, for a total of up to 691 units, which would be the equivalent of over 1,000 guests per day potentially. So it's a lot more potential development coming onto this property.

As far as the legal proceeding goes, Tierra

Verde Community Association and two residents

appealed this Comprehensive Plan change under

Chapter 163. Their basic claim is that the change
is not in compliance with state and local land

planning requirements, that it would basically

allow too much development on this island.

The proceeding went to DOAH by a full and fair hearing by an administrative law judge. The parties had the opportunity there to present their evidence and their arguments, many of which you'll probably hear again today.

The judge determined that the plan change was in fact not in compliance with the Polk -- excuse me, the Pinellas County Comprehensive Plan and other state and local land use regulations.

The three main points in his recommended order are that the change would adversely impact hurricane evacuation times, which as you probably know are already some of the worst in the country; it would adversely impact storm shelter capacities, which are also deficient already as we stand here today.

Secondly, there was no demonstration of need for this additional development, particularly for the residential development. That's actually found right in the City's Comprehensive Plan, that there's no additional need for more residential development on Tierra Verde.

And the third main point in his recommended order is that the proposed development would be incompatible with surrounding uses. So the judge

has entered a Recommended Order that the Commission find this Comprehensive Plan Amendment not in compliance.

The staff has reviewed the exceptions that have been filed to this Recommended Order by the City, and we have determined they are without merit and should be denied. Further, the staff believes that the Recommended Order is appropriate. The findings of fact are based on competent and substantial evidence, the conclusions of law are reasonable, and we recommend adoption of the Draft Final Order.

Let me just tell you real quickly what the Draft Final Order would do. It would direct the City to rescind the ordinance that passed the Comprehensive Plan Amendment, and they've got to do that within 45 days. It also lays some restrictions on any future Comprehensive Plan change, and the basic parameters are that they can make a new Comprehensive Plan amendment so long as it comports to what is currently found on the property, which is that it's restricted to the height and bulk intensities that are currently on the property. They would be free to redevelop it, but it's got to stay pretty much at the same

intensity and density that it is right now, and they've got to address the hurricane evacuation times and the storm shelter capacities. So as long as they meet those parameters, they would be free to pursue a new Comprehensive Plan amendment.

We have three speakers here today representing the parties. In the interest of time, we've asked the parties to limit their remarks to four minutes if possible. And I would reminder you that this proceeding is governed by the record from the hearing by the DOAH judge.

And with that, I would ask Tom Reese, who is representing the petitioners, to come to the podium.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning.

MR. REESE: Good morning, Governor and members of the Cabinet. I'm glad to be here. I represent the petitioners, which is the Tierra Verde

Community Association and two of their members that lived on and still do live on Tierra Verde. I am co-counsel. John Thomas is my co-counsel. He is here with me, as well as three members of the community association have traveled to Tallahassee to stress to you how important this Recommended Order is.

Tierra Verde is a barrier island located at the mouth of Tampa Bay, as you've seen these maps.

You know very well, being from St. Petersburg, it's in between St. Petersburg Beach and the mainland.

Now, it's currently unincorporated Pinellas
County, and 18.25 acres was annexed by the City.
The evacuation route from this area goes through a
Coastal High Hazard Area. The Bayway is Coastal
High Hazard. The County, their Comprehensive Plan
has Commercial General as the designation, but it
prohibits residential development. There was no
residential development allowed because they didn't
think it was appropriate. They also have an
overlay which requires compatibility with the
adjacent property on Tierra Verde, which is
essentially single-family and multifamily with a
limit of five stories.

What the City did was, they adopted Commercial General, which allows 24 units an acre, with a potential bonus, and also allows additional transient motel type development.

We asked for an administrative hearing and had a three-day hearing in front of Administrative Law Judge Bram Canter. He entered a fairly thorough Recommended Order making detailed findings of fact,

finding that there was no need for this, that it adversely affected the hurricane evacuation times and shelter capacity, that it was incompatible based on the criteria that's actually in the City's plan at this time, policies and objectives that are in the plan, that it was incompatible with some of those and it's incompatible with the development.

What we're recommending is that you adopt your staff's Draft Final Order. We agree that it essentially rejects all 19 exceptions, that the City is attempting just to reargue the findings of fact that the judge made. It's also making a recommendation that when the City looks at this issue after the y repeal this amendment and look at how to put a proper amendment on there, that they have an overlay for property that would be substantially similar to what the County has at this time, and also that it not adversely affect hurricane evacuation and shelter capacity.

And since the Recommended Order was issued,
Brian Smith, the planning director of Pinellas
County, has communicated with your staff,
indicating that it's their position that the
Recommended Order be adopted and that the findings
were appropriate and supported by competent and

1 substantial evidence.

This having been heard by the administrative law judge, his findings are detailed. And it's my opinion that there's very little discretion here with the Administration Commission to reverse those, because it is supported by competent and substantial evidence.

And at this time, I would like you to hear from the president of the Tierra Verde Civic Association. Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. BARRY: This is Paul Murray, president of the Tierra Verde Community Association.

MR. MURRAY: Good morning.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning.

MR. MURRAY: Governor Crist, Cabinet members, and staff.

You've heard all of the facts in this matter already. You'll hear some more. But as the president of the association, I came here with two other of our directors, Mr. Jack Parker and Ben Liner, and I could have had the whole board here and half the island. The people are very passionate about this. We support administrative law judge's ruling.

We do not want more congestion on the island. We live with traffic jams now that are untenable. We have to come in over a one-lane bridge. It's kamikaze highway. It was built in 1961. It's obsolescent. There's no money to change it.

They're going to repair it. When it goes up and doesn't come down like it did 10 days ago, we were without access to the island for 45 minutes to an hour. That happens once a month at least. If our fire truck is off the island supporting

St. Petersburg, we have no fire protection on the island. We do not need any more congestion, high buildings, or increased density.

Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. BARRY: On behalf of the City of St. Petersburg, we have Jeanne Hoffman.

MS. HOFFMAN: Good morning. I'm Jeanne

Hoffman. I'm one of the assistant city attorneys

for the City of St. Petersburg. I'm here with my

co-counsel, Kim Jackson. We were the two attorneys

that tried this case.

Obviously, based on the fact that we filed 19 exceptions to the Recommended Order, the City does have serious concerns with that order. We're here

today to ask you not to adopt the final order with those recommendations that have been outlined by staff. Just briefly, I just want to cover some of the issues that we had concerns with.

First all, I would like to say, though, that the City does care about its citizens. In reading the Recommended Order, it gives the impression that the City does not care about the citizens that will be located on the barrier island now that that property has been annexed. And we gave much though to the land use change out there. We also followed Chapter 163 and Rule 9J-5 and Rule 9J-11 for this land use change.

I do want to correct a couple of things. The Commercial General designation only allows 24 units per acre by right. There is a workforce housing bonus, but that is subject to consideration as part of the development of the project. Clearly, we're not at this stage. So the number of units that you're looking is only 24 units per acre by right, not the 30 units per acre that was suggested.

Additionally, I just want to make it clear that in reviewing some of the documents produced by staff, that the ALJ did not find that there was an issue with roadway capacity. I know it has been

mentioned that there was some concern about the bridge. At least on the ALJ's findings related to the City's analysis, the ALJ did not have a problem

with the roadway analysis that the City had done.

More importantly, the City complied with 163 and Rule 9J-5. We provided, as required pursuant to the statute, the Plan Amendment to the other state and local agencies. This is under the expedited process. Pinellas County is one of those counties at the time -- and now with the changes to 163, this is broader, but at the time, we were one of the counties that were allowed to proceed under the expedited process, which is what we did, and we did provide the Plan Amendment to all the agencies.

The DCA did not have any comments. The Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, the entity that comes up with the regional hurricane evacuation plan, determined that we were in compliance. We also had a number of state agencies, including the Department of Education and Department of State, that had no comments.

We did receive comments from FDOT and Pinellas
County. All these comments or lack of comments
were taken into consideration by the staff and
included in the report. However, the statute

provides no additional direction once you receive those comments, whether you have scrap the plan amendment, whether you just weigh those comments. We felt we weighed the comments and we still moved forward with the Plan Amendment, and we were still in compliance with the statute.

Also, in terms of this property, it's not located in the Coastal High Hazard Area. It's not. I appreciate that it's on a barrier island, but it is not in the Coastal High Hazard Area. And the current SLOSH model does not place it in the Coastal High Hazard Area.

The statute for 163 and 9J-5 directs

population concentrations from the Coastal High

Hazard Area. It is not intended to be stretched to

be interpreted to mean that if you have to drive

over a bridge from your property that is not in the

Coastal High Hazard Area, that that somehow means

that you are now driving through the Coastal High

Hazard Area, and the government entity is not

directing coastal populations away from the Coastal

High Hazard Area.

I give Pinellas County as an example. I for one live in an area that is not in a Coastal High Hazard Area. If I was to drive and need to

1	evacuate, I would have to drive through a Coastal
2	High Hazard Area. Does that mean that the area
3	that I live in in St. Petersburg cannot be
4	redeveloped? I don't think the statute was
5	intended to be read that broadly. If it's not in a
6	Coastal High Hazard Area and the Department of
7	Community Affairs agreed, then you do not provide
8	you do not need a determination whether or not
9	we need additional hurricane evacuation routes, and
10	we do not need additional shelter.
11	And with that, I think that's my presentation.
12	Thank you.
13	MR. BARRY: So to wrap up, the staff
14	recommends you approve the staff recommendation
15	directing the Secretary to adopt the draft final
16	order.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Do we have such a motion?
18	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So moved.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second?
20	CFO SINK: Second.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
22	approved as recommended with the Draft Final Order.
23	Thank you.
2.4	

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Florida Land and Water 2 Adjudicatory Commission, Mike remains. There you 3 are. 4 MR. BARRY: Thank you. Thanks for having me 5 back. 6 GOVERNOR CRIST: You're welcome. Good to have 7 you. 8 MR. BARRY: We have two agenda items on this 9 agenda. The first is a request for approval of the 10 minutes of the September 14, 2010 meeting. 11 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: So move. 12 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. 13 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the 14 minutes approved without objection. 15 MR. BARRY: The second item is a request for 16 consideration of a Recommended Order submitted by 17 the Division of Administrative Hearings in the case of Department of Community Affairs vs. Polk County 18 and Safari Wild. This is another land use case. 19 20 The case is here before you today because it 21 involves land situated inside the Green Swamp, 22 which is an Area of Critical State Concern. 23 are some facts from the record: Green Swamp is 24 only one of four Areas of Critical State Concern in It was designated in 1974 by the 25 the state.

Legislature to protect Florida's water supply. The Green Swamp has the Floridan Aquifer underneath it, and it has been considered the heart of Florida's water supply. The aquifer provides most of the water for the peninsula of Florida, from Ocala south.

So this area clearly has natural resources of statewide importance, and that's why it was designated an Area of Critical State Concern. As a result, there are greater restrictions on what can be done in this area in order to protect those resources, and the State through this Commission has both an interest and a duty in protecting these resources.

Some background information on the case. This is a map of the Green Swamp. It's in central Florida just north of Lakeland, and it includes Polk County, Lake County, Sumter, Pasco, and Hernando. The actual Green Swamp is highlighted by this yellow area here, but the Area of Critical State Concern is designated by this red line here. So it's a somewhat smaller subset of the entire Green Swamp area. But inside the red line is where the extra protections are provided.

The property at issue in this case is in this

vicinity, so it's sort of in the southwest corner of the Area of Critical State Concern, northwest Polk County. The site is an old cattle ranch.

It's roughly 260 acres in total. The current land designation is Agriculture and Rural Residential, and that's what it has been used for for generations.

In 2005, the current owners of the property bought the land, fully aware of these restrictions. They wanted to build and operate what they call a game park called Safari Wild, and the idea was they would have both farm animals and wild animals in a natural setting for public display where they would bring the general public onto the land to tour the property and view the animals. They would have had exotic animals like monkeys and hippos, as well as farm animals like cows and horses.

The Department of Community Affairs raised concerns about this proposed enterprise early on through e-mails and letters and other means, yet Polk County approved a development order that would authorize this project in October of 2009.

The project as originally envisioned would have had what they call a welcome barn, which is about 10,000 square feet of heated and cooled

space, and a number of other structures, including a restaurant, public rest rooms, trails and roads. At one point they were discussing overnight cabins, which would be authorized under the development order. They have since retreated from that plan considerably, but I would just point out that what's before you now is the original development order that authorizes the full extent of the original enterprise.

As far as the legal proceeding, the Department of Community Affairs appealed the development order, claiming that the proposed project was not a permissible use within the Green Swamp area. It went to DOAH for a full and fair hearing before an administrative law judge. The parties again were able to present their evidence and arguments, and some of these you'll hear again.

The judge determined that the development order was inconsistent with applicable state and local requirements that apply in the Green Swamp area specifically, and I'll just outline those very quickly for you.

First, the judge determined that the proposed use was in fact development and not agriculture.

And again, this is Agriculture and Rural

Residential property. So first he decided it was development. Next he decided it was commercial, a commercial use, not agriculture, not residential, so it does not fit the local land use designation that's currently applicable to the land.

The third finding was that it would impact the land too much in terms of the water resources and other natural resources that were intended to be protected by this Green Swamp Area of Critical State Concern designation.

The fourth finding was that the development as originally approved would improperly impact wetlands and flood plains.

And finally, from a local standpoint, it was inconsistent with the Polk County Comprehensive Plan itself, in that the Comprehensive Plan there has a use table with a list of itemized uses that are permitted in different areas of the Green Swamp, and it's considered an exhaustive list. If it's not on there, you can't do it. And whatever the characterization of this game farm was -- there was testimony to different effects as far as how you would characterize it, because it's kind of a combination of activities. The judge determined that no characterization fit into any category on

the use table, and so therefore, it's expressly prohibited.

So those were the five main points. He entered a Recommended Order accordingly and has submitted it to the Commission for consideration.

No exceptions were filed in this case, which is significant. In the Recommended Order, he recommends that the Commission find the development order inconsistent both with the local

Comprehensive Plan standards, but also the state regulations concerning the Green Swamp due to its statewide importance.

Staff has reviewed the Recommended Order and believes it is appropriate in terms of findings of fact and conclusions of law, and we recommend adoption of the Draft Final Order. And again, just to give you a quick overlay of the Draft Final Order, it would quash or deny the development order that was originally approved, but allow the current structures already in place to stay there so long as they were used for legitimate agricultural purposes. So there would be no diminution in the activity that's currently going on. It just wouldn't allow the full extent that was permitted under the development order.

We have four speakers here today. The parties are here to discuss it, as well as a couple of local residents.

I would again remind you that this proceeding is governed by the record from the hearing before the DOAH judge. And we have asked -- as with the last proceeding, we've asked the parties to limit their remarks to four minutes. And for the members of the general public, we've asked them to confine their limits to one to two minutes.

First up, we have on behalf of the Department of Community Affairs Secretary Tom Pelham.

MR. PELHAM: Governor and Commission members, good morning.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning.

MR. PELHAM: I would like to emphasize at the outset that the Department does not write the laws or the rules for the Green Swamp. Those laws were written by the Legislature when it designated the Green Swamp critical area. The Governor and Cabinet adopted the critical area rules that control, and then Polk County adopted local regulations which are consistent with your rules and the statute.

The Department is given the responsibility and

the duty to enforce those laws and to take appeals from local development orders when there is cause to think that they violate those rules. That is what happened in this case. I want to assure you, however, that the appeal was not taken lightly. This project was carefully reviewed by staff. I received an extensive briefing from staff, and I personally reviewed the regulations, including the land use chart that Mr. Barry mentioned, myself to assure myself that there were indeed violations of those regulations.

I also took into account the magnitude of this project to assure myself that it was not just a minor project or a de minimis violation of the rules. This is a large, impactful project. It consists of 260 acres. It includes educational, commercial, amusement, entertainment, and agricultural aspects. It has a two-story welcome barn with a commercial kitchen and bathroom facilities for visitors. It contains other -- two other large barns. It has a bird aviary.

It also has a license to allow the viewing of up to 750 Asian and African grazing animals, which would include everything from monkeys to lions and tigers, and the license also would allow up to 500

paying visitors per day. In our view, this simply was not an agricultural enterprise.

And then finally, I also took note of the fact that this does not appear to be a good faith mistake. In fact, the Department informed Safari Wild before it ever bought the property that commercial uses are not allowed on the property under the critical area regs. Safari Wild bought the property anyway.

And two years later we discovered through complaints from local citizens and local Polk County officials that construction activities had already commenced on the land. We further discovered that Safari Wild never obtained the required building permits from Polk County to construct these structures.

We also discovered that there were other activities on the project involving altering the drainage patterns that required Southwest Florida Water Management District permits that had not been obtained. In fact, the Water Management District at one point took enforcement action against the project.

When we discovered that no building permits had been obtained from Polk County, we informed

Safari Wild that those were required and should be obtained, but it took a notice of violation from the Department before that was ever done.

So when we take into consideration all of those factors, we simply felt that we had no choice but to appeal this development order. And the administrative law judge has agreed with our analysis. This is a commercial use that is not allowed on this land. If it is in fact an agricultural tourism project, that is not a use allowed under the regulations. So we would urge the Commission to uphold the staff's recommendation and approve the Recommended Order.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MR. BARRY: And on behalf of the respondent, Safari Wild, Dr. Stephen Wehrmann, who is one of the co-owners of the property and one of the principals of Safari Wild.

DR. WEHRMANN: Good morning, Governor and Commission and fellow staffers. I appreciate the opportunity to speak.

First of all, respectfully, I would like to take some exceptions to the comments made by Secretary Pelham about our project before I get into my presentation.

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: I'm sorry, sir. Could you speak a little bit closer to the microphone? 2 3 DR. WEHRMANN: Oh, sure. Thanks. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: 5 DR. WEHRMANN: Respectfully, I would like to 6 take exception to a couple of comments of Secretary 7 Pelham in regards to our proposed project. There are no kitchen facilities out there. 8 9 There was proposed in the development order to have a simple kitchen. There are no kitchen facilities 10 11 built out there. There's no bathrooms for people 12 out there in this welcome barn. Those were all --

> The buildings -- there are two permitted agricultural structures on our property, and that's the only buildings that are on the property. take exception to the fact that they've always said -- DCA has always maintained that there was unauthorized construction.

these were all proposals, but they were never

carried out.

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Rick Bliss, who is a large agricultural builder in the state of Florida -- I think he has built over 12,000 buildings in the state of Florida, well known all throughout the state. built those buildings. He obtained the necessary ag permits for those buildings. Those were always intended to be ag buildings. And that's where we got into all this trouble, whether it was an ag building or a commercial building. The commercial part of it set off the whole chain of events. But anyway, I have in my briefcase building permits by Polk County for agricultural purposes.

As far as anything about buying this property, obviously, we would not want to buy this property if we didn't think we could pursue the ideas and the dreams we had for this property. We had contingencies on the property. We went to Polk County initially and explained what we wanted to do. They thought it was a terrific idea. They rendered this administrative determination, and they said that would -- the way it was explained to us, this would go to DCA, and they would have 30 days in which to appeal or not appeal this administrative determination.

Well, 30 days went by, and they did not appeal it. And apparently there was some correspondence after that that we never received personally. But it was not appealed. The County called us and was all excited and said, "The DCA has not appealed your administrative determination." And so it was

plain to us that our basic concept was allowed.

You know, there might be details, of course, to be worked out later on. So we proceeded with agriculturally exempt activities, if that's what they're referring to.

We did two things on this property, and that's the only two things we've ever done to this property. We built fences, double perimeter game fences for our animals, and we built two barns, and those are the only structures on our property. The aviary is not a -- it doesn't even qualify as an ag structure, because it's just netting on the dirt. It's not -- there's no impervious surface. There's no roof. It didn't even require an ag permit. So it's not really a building. Those are the only two buildings on the property, and that's the only two buildings we would ever want to have.

By the way, my name is Steve Wehrmann. I'm one of the co-owners of the property. I'm a USDA accredited, Florida licensed veterinarian. I've owned and operated a veterinary clinic in St. Petersburg for the past 30 years.

This been a long, arduous process that has taken over five and a half years of my life and lots of people's lives and savings. We've spent

literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in studies and permits to satisfy this process and go through this process, and basically we've ended up becoming just a plain old ag farm.

In the interest of brevity, I won't go into the details of that entire process, except to say that in the final analysis, we gained the approval and permits of over 10 local, state, and federal agencies, including all the county permits, Water Management District ERP permit, which was considerable, USDA permits. The Florida Department of Agriculture made an on-site visit. EPA, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and FEMA were all involved in this and all permitted and accepted. DCA is the only agency that rejected this.

I also want to say that I'm not here, obviously, to appeal this development order in this proceeding. That's not my intention. I'm not here to burn bridges. I'm here to build bridges. But I think our story needs to be told.

This whole thing was really kind of determined about whether we were ag and ag exempt. Nobody quite knew how to categorize us, because I think Secretary Pelham was correct: There are elements

of a little bit of everything. The Water

Management District didn't know quite what to do,
so they contacted FDACS for a site visit to make an
assessment on what our agricultural status was.

So in 2009, FDACS came down, and I have in my briefcase a two-page summary of their findings.

And their findings were that we were not unlike a cow/calf operation, with bovid, cervid, and equine species. We had minimal impact on the environment.

And their final conclusion was that, yes, we were engaged in agricultural activity, and we would qualify for an ag exemption.

Just to give you an idea of what we have out there -- and they also said that we were 99.8 percent open space, so there's not much out there. We have two barns. We have -- the rest of our property is hay fields and open pastures.

The animals we have, which has been a little contention, we have a variety of animals. We have over 50 head of registered Dexter cattle. We have Ankole cattle, Watusis. We have water buffalo. We have lots of bovid species. We have zebras. We have camels, ostrich, a variety of hoof stock. The majority of our animals in terms of numbers are small cervids, which are the deer family, axis

deer, fallow deer, Eld's deer, that are less than a hundred pounds.

And by the way, all the monkeys have been relocated. They're off the property, which suits me just fine.

We also produce our own hay. We grow our own hay. We bale it and sell it if we have extra.

Bahia seed, same thing. We sell animals that breed on our property just like any cow/calf operation.

As far as DCA, you know, we were involved with DCA right from the beginning. We got mixed signals from them. We tried to work with them all the way through the proceedings, even up until the time that they appealed our development order.

We offered to settle with them after they appealed, which is I think required. And in good faith, we basically abandoned all the aspects that they considered commercial, no cabins, no kitchen facilities, no welcome barn, just a basic agritourism farm tour. And they outright rejected that, no mediation, no counteroffer. They just said, "We're going to a hearing." So that's our experience.

I find it a little bit ironic that the mission of DCA as stated today is to protect the Green

Swamp and water resources, which I fully respect.

Yet our property is legally zoned -- we could sell this property and divide it up into 10-acre homesites, or we could develop a cluster development with up to 26 homes, and it would have all that development, and to me, that would be real development.

When you look at us, we are 99.8 percent open space, very little -- less than surrounding cattle farms and sod farms. We use less than 1 percent of the water of sod farms. So I just don't quite understand that.

Most of the neighbors have been very supportive. There's a vocal minority that has never visited the property. We've had several people stop by and want to work for us.

Lastly, I would like to say in this election cycle, I've heard virtually every candidate state that their number one priority is jobs and jobs creation. And we are prepared to hire 30 people in green, eco-friendly, agricultural based jobs in a rural area of the county that has one of the highest unemployment rates in the state, and I would just ask you, what could be so wrong with that?

So in closing, I would like to thank

Commissioner Bronson and his department and staff

for providing lots of encouragement and support. I

know Commissioner Bronson has been a champion of

agritourism, and I think it's really a paradigm of

the future. It's a way for small farms to

supplement their incomes and survive, you know, in

these economic times.

So I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to speak and your consideration. Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Any questions, General?

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I do, Governor.

What makes -- you say you're not appealing this, but it's obviously a commercial decision. I mean, you were going to do agritourism. I guess that's the heart of this, is bringing or allowing people to come there. And Secretary Pelham discussed -- I don't know, 500 people within a period of time.

DR. WEHRMANN: That was --

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Can you tell us what today -- if you were permitted to go forward, what would you envision in regard to the, quote, commercial aspects of this?

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DR. WEHRMANN: That's an excellent question.

I'm glad you brought that up, yes. With the development order, you know, that's over. realize that. What we would like to go forward with here, we are by everybody's definition an ag exempt, licensed game farm. That's what we are. That's what we do. We've done this for five and a half years with no commercial activity. We've had nobody on the property for any kind of tours for What we would like to do is maintain this licensed game farm and be allowed to engage in a basic agritourism activity, no facilities, no anything, just a basic agritourism farm tour, which is allowed all over, and the way I read the agritourism statutes, would be proper no matter where you are if you're a agriculturally exempt property.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, if you weren't doing the agritourism and you were not permitted, obviously, once this goes through, what happens to this? You have the property there. What happens to it?

DR. WEHRMANN: Well, that's a good question. You know, land, even in the Green Swamp, is not cheap. We bought this five years ago. There's a

1 considerable mortgage on the property. We have 2 animals to feed and bills to pay, and we struggle. 3 Frankly, we struggle to meet -- we've been doing 4 this for five years. I still have a full-time 5 veterinary job. We struggle to make ends meet. 6 And agritourism, the way I understand it, the 7 Legislature designed agritourism to be able for farmers and ag people to be able to supplement 8 9 their income. ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So you would not 10 11 be able financially, you don't believe, to sustain 12 the property in the traditional way without the tourism feature? 13 14 DR. WEHRMANN: Yes, I think it would be very 15 difficult. And I think most people I've talked to 16 in the state on all levels, buying property like we 17 did, it's almost impossible to sustain it as a traditional cattle farm. 18 19 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But would the 20 order today that we finalize allow you to do it if it was just pure agriculture? 21 22 DR. WEHRMANN: It would be very, very 23 difficult.

but it would be permissible?

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I understand that,

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1 DR. WEHRMANN: It would be permissible, yes. 2 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: The only issue 3 before us today is the commercial feature to this. DR. WEHRMANN: Correct, correct. The final 4 5 order is four items. We've already complied with 6 all four of those items, by the way, between the 7 Water Management District and the --ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, you said 8 9 you're not really here to contest it today, that 10 you wanted to discuss it. I'm not quite sure 11 what -- you know, if you've complied with all this, what are you in violation of? Why are we even here 12 13 today? DR. WEHRMANN: Well, I quess I'm just here 14 15 because I've never had an -- you know, I just 16 wanted an opportunity to tell our story. 17 Basically, I'm not here to appeal the final order. 18 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: You never -- I 19 guess technically you never filed any exceptions 20 with the administrative law judge, so the only thing that we could do for you would be to suggest 21 22 you work with DCA more to come up with some 23 resolution. 24 I don't like what I see here from listening to 25 you. I don't know the amount of tourism traffic

that would be there, the impact of all that, and we're not the judge who have heard all this. But I'm sure you understand with filing no exceptions, we have no technical role here --

DR. WEHRMANN: Correct.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: -- other than to ratify what has been done. And yet you've presented a very compelling case to me for something that doesn't sound that harmful to the environment as much as it sounded when I heard the other side's presentation.

So I'm a bit disappointed that we don't have the opportunity to do anything to encourage you to be able to sustain what you've obviously put a lot of money into. And I personally would rather see you succeed at this than have a bunch of homes out there, if that's what you're suggesting might be the option here.

DR. WEHRMANN: I appreciate the comments. You know, we're willing to work with this. You know, originally in the development order, it was 500 people. You know, we've said, "Tell us what's acceptable."

There were a lot of studies done with this thing. We paid a lot of money for studies. With

26 homes, that would generate over 200 trips a day, you know, with just homesites. So we could go way below that and not be a nuisance to anybody out there.

The other thing, this property is a half a mile off the road. That's the other thing. People don't even know we're there. We've been there five and a half years, and people don't even know we're out there, we're so isolated. That's one of the reasons we picked the property. It's beautiful; it's isolated; it's rural. Our animals don't like nuisance noise and activity.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

DR. WEHRMANN: Thank you. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Governor, I guess I need to make a comment on this. This is the conundrum that we're in. We have bought so much state land. We've preserved so much for the people of this state based on what the people wanted to do, and yet now we're in a real bind of how do we take care of those millions of acres of state lands. And the federal government has the same issue.

We have people who are willing to do a private

situation where they're going to acquire the land, keep it in green space. The State is not having to pay a dime for it. They're going to hire the people to do the work on the farm.

And I would like to remind you, like some of the other issues we're going to discuss here in a few minutes, we seem to have a difference of opinion of the same type of program, whether it's state sponsored or whether it's a private sponsored issue.

We have on our own state forests and our own state parks bathrooms for the general public to use as they come out and view those state lands that have been bought on behalf of the public. In the forest areas, we even have camping space, and we have bathrooms, and we have all of those things that go with taking care of the public to come out and see these open green spaces.

They're paying for the land. They're paying for the upkeep. Yes, unless he can breed enough animals out there and sell them to whoever is willing to buy those animals, it's going to be tough for him to make a living out there on that piece of property growing hay and feeding all these animals.

Just the idea alone of bringing children out there to see animals that unless they went to a zoo somewhere in a big city, they would never see up close and personal, that's a big issue. Bringing veterinary students from the University of Florida to work on these animals as part of their curriculum, that's a big deal, because where are they going to work on these animals unless they're assigned to a zoo somewhere?

This thing meets just about every criteria I can think of for the same type of program we're doing at the state level by allowing the public on these properties, providing bathrooms for them, teaching facilities in some cases, all the things that we're actually doing on state land, and it's because of the Green Swamp.

But, now, I would dare to have somebody, including U.S. Fish and Wildlife, our own Fish and Wildlife, to tell me how many species of animals and bird species that live in the Green Swamp. I can tell you it's pretty big. So having a few extra animals out there next to that Green Swamp area to be used for education and other purposes I think is a good deal. It's a good deal for the public. He's going to hire people to work out

there.

You know, to me, this was a perfect way for private industry to come in and do something and keep all that open green space and pay for it themselves, and the upkeep, which we can't even do with all the land we have, because the upkeep is getting more expensive every day with all the non-native invasive species and everything that we have.

So, you know, I've got to give you credit for doing something that was a good proposal. We may have to agree with the judge's final agreement.

But I do believe that DCA shouldn't take it upon themselves to decide what's good and what's not good in this issue. They need to be working with people who are willing to put people to work, because I can tell you what's going to happen. The Legislature is going to get ahold of this, and they're going to put some things in the law that's going to make some of these things happen.

And so, you know, I'm sorry that he has had to go through all this. I thought it was a great potential program. You know, I'm probably going to have to vote to go with the judge's order, because we have no other direction to go.

Τ	But I think DCA has overstepped their
2	assessment of what's going on out here and whether
3	or not and by the way, under the state law, I've
4	got two buildings on my property for my hay farm,
5	60-by-100 feet. They're aluminum constructed
6	buildings. I didn't have to get anything but a
7	general permit for agriculture to build those
8	buildings. So you don't have to go through extra
9	hoops to build certain buildings under the
10	agricultural production. That's already in state
11	law, and that's what was out there.
12	So, you know, I think this is a tough
13	situation. I hate that it has happened to him.
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. CFO.
15	CFO SINK: Yes. I just have a question. I
16	don't know who I should address it to, maybe
17	Secretary Pelham. Given the sentiment that you're
18	hearing from up here, what would be a feasible,
19	common-sense solution to this problem?
20	DR. WEHRMANN: Well
21	CFO SINK: You don't see, but Secretary Pelham
22	is going to stand up, and maybe he should tell us.
23	DR. WEHRMANN: Oh, okay.
24	MR. PELHAM: Thank you, Commissioner.
25	As I pointed out at the outset, the Department

of Community Affairs does not write the laws or the rules. I think it's extraordinarily unfair for legislatures and administrative bodies to give us the responsibility to enforce the laws that were written by the Legislature and the Commission and then point the finger of blame at us when we do what we're charged under the law to do.

I don't question that there may be merits to this proposal. In fact, the Department believes it would be an excellent project in the right location. And if this Commission thinks that this location is appropriate for this kind of activity, all you have to do is change your rules, plain and simple, amend your rules. And I would suggest respectfully that that's where the responsibility is.

You know, it's very discouraging to public servants who are given a mission and a responsibility under the law to enforce laws enacted by others to be constantly bashed for doing their job, very discouraging and demoralizing.

So there is a simple solution here if the Commission wants to endorse this kind of activity. Change your rules, and the Department of Community Affairs will have no trouble whatsoever in

1 following those rules.

CFO SINK: Well, Governor, it was made clear to me by my staff that we don't have much choice in this action today, but that it's Chapter 120 that governs our actions here. It should probably be amended by the Legislature to allow greater discretion in situations like this.

MR. PELHAM: I think the administrative law judge was like the Department. It was bound by the rules that were put before them. And that's why a simple change of your rules would be helpful.

In fact, what you might include in your order is a recommendation to Polk County that it consider evaluating the appropriateness of agritourism industries in the Green Swamp, and they could do it also. They could change their Comprehensive Plan and their rules and regulations to open the door for a consideration of this kind of activity.

But if we ignore the laws, we are accused of rewriting them. Our job is not to write the laws.

It's to implement the laws written by those who have that responsibility, and we take our responsibility seriously. And I can assure you that if the laws written by others allowed this activity in this location, we would have no problem

1 whatsoever with it.

Now, some of the neighbors may feel differently. There are surrounding landowners who have sold off their development rights to make sure that this area continues to be rural and agriculture who don't like this in this location, and you're probably going to hear from a couple of those.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would like to suggest in light of Secretary Pelham's comments that our order, if it's appropriate, or if not, just a consensus up here, that we ask staff, both the DCA as well as our own, to consider bringing forward, if we can do something by rule, whatever rule proposed change might allow DCA the flexibility they apparently don't have in this regard, and that, as he suggested, maybe we could encourage Polk County to look at the agribusiness issue.

I don't know whether we have that authority, but if we do, as you suggest, Mr. Secretary, I certainly would like to take a look at it, and we could have, you know, arguments pro and con. Maybe we could even do this as early as the December meeting, which would be the last time we're

together as a group, rather than passing this on to 1 2 some new body that -- there's going to be four new 3 people up here who haven't heard this before. 4 I don't know if we can do it that quickly, but if 5 we can, Governor, I would suggest that. 6 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Is that a formal --7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I would make it a motion. 8 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I would like to second 10 that. 11 CFO SINK: Yep. 12 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. All right. I think 13 there's no objection. 14 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you. 15 GOVERNOR CRIST: Did you say there's a couple 16 of other individuals who would like to speak to the 17 issue at hand? 18 MR. BARRY: Yes. We have two local residents 19 who have asked to speak, first Kenneth Sherrouse. 20 GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning. 21 MR. KENNETH SHERROUSE: Good morning, 22 Honorable members of the Florida Cabinet. As he 23 said, my name is Kenneth Sherrouse. 24 approximately three miles north of the Safari Wild 25 development. And I obtained my degree, my ag

degree from the University of Florida. I've been involved in agriculture my entire life. I own and operate a cattle ranch that has been in my family for about three generations, and I'm very involved in local agricultural support activities and associations.

I speak with you today not only for myself, but for many other property owners and residents along Moore Road and near the Safari Wild development that are also involved in agricultural interests as well.

We have been actively involved in this process concerning the Safari Wild development since it first became known to us in 2008. It was clear to us from the beginning that this type of development was a definitely commercial tourist operation and not an agricultural operation, as the owners attempted to claim late in the process. In addition, it was also clear that the process followed by Polk County government was flawed.

We attended the three-day hearing in Bartow in April '010, and I personally spoke at the public comment session in May. It was very gratifying for us when the administrative law judge agreed with the reasons for many of our objections.

1 The benefits that are allocated to bona fide 2 agricultural operations are much appreciated and 3 However, those benefits were in danger of 4 being misused by business interests like Safari Wild and others who are far removed from the real 5 6 business of agriculture. When attempts are made to blur the line between agriculture and tourism, 7 agriculture will suffer. 8 9 We would like to publicly recognize and applaud the efforts of DCA throughout this process. 10

We would like to publicly recognize and applaud the efforts of DCA throughout this process. Their interpretation and application of the rules and regulations established for the procedure -- protection of the Green Swamp are invaluable. We urge you to follow through with the findings and conditions which are outlined in the Draft Final Order.

Thank you very much.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir.

MR. BARRY: We have one other speaker today, Kendall Sherrouse, who is speaking on behalf of Lois Murphy, who is unable to attend today.

MR. KARCH: Thank you. Good morning.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning, sir.

MR. KARCH: As he said, I'm speaking in place of my aunt, Lois Sherrouse Murphy, who could not be

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here. These are her words that she has written:

"Greetings, Honorable Cabinet members. I had every intention of appearing at this Cabinet meeting to share my thoughts on the Safari Wild project. However, once the matter was postponed to November 9th, it became impossible for me to attend due to longstanding travel plans. Therefore, it is my pleasure to have my nephew Kendall render my statement in lieu of a much preferred personal appearance.

"I became involved in the opposition to the Safari Wild project in May 2008 once the development became public knowledge. I've spent the last two and a half years of my life researching and educating myself on all aspects of the development and the process that was followed or not followed, as the case may be.

"I have worked for over 20 years in the field of eminent domain real appraisal litigation. In that role, I have routinely reviewed and studied many land development codes and comprehensive plans, not only in Polk County, but throughout the State. I do not claim to be an expert in land planning issues, but I do have something more than a layman's understanding.

"When I heard about the Safari Wild development, I immediately recognized that the location of the Safari Wild development within the Green Swamp Area of Critical State Concern was problematic. I attended all three days of the hearing in Bartow in April 2010 and testified for the Department of Community Affairs from the witness stand. In May 2010, I also spoke at the public comment component of that hearing.

"My family arrived in the Green Swamp area in the 1850s. We have continued to live and engage in the practice of agriculture within the Green Swamp, primarily that of cattle ranching, with some limited farming, just as my ancestors did. The Green Swamp and its continued protection is very near and dear to my heart.

"My concerns with the Safari Wild development are many, but I'll limit my statement to just one:
The potential precedent-setting nature of allowing a commercial tourist use within the Green Swamp
Area of Critical State Concern.

"The majority of land owned by my family has been under a land protection agreement or conservation easement since 1999. Land protection agreements severely restrict development, but allow

the continued practice of agriculture. Many land owners along Moore Road and throughout the Green Swamp also have land protection agreements.

"If Safari Wild is to be accepted as an agricultural development allowed within the Green Swamp Area of Critical State Concern, then those land protection agreements and the millions of dollars invested by the State are in jeopardy. I cannot the imagine the landowners or the DEP ever envisioned that something like the Safari Wild development would be allowed as an agriculture use — agricultural use." Excuse me.

"There will be challenges made in the future to these agreements if this new brand of agriculture known as Safari Wild is allowed to take hold to the detriment of the Green Swamp. There is a place for a facility like Safari Wild, but that place is not as an agricultural use in the protected area of the Green Swamp.

"I am honored by the opportunity to share my thoughts today and especially appreciative of the role that DCA has played in advocating for the Green Swamp regulations and protection. I respectfully request that you finalize the draft order as written.

1 "Thank you for your consideration. Lois 2 Sherrouse Murphy." 3 Thank you. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, sir. 5 MR. BARRY: So to wrap up, I would just remind 6 you that the only issue before you today is the 7 development order as approved last year. it. 8 9 The property owner has since scaled back his plans considerably and has essentially conceded the 10 11 point that the development order violates a number 12 of regulations and here today indicated his 13 approval of the Draft Final Order. So it appears 14 that the way this case is postured currently, 15 there's consent between the parties in favor of 16 adopting this Draft Final Order, and accordingly, 17 staff recommends you approve the staff 18 recommendation directing the Secretary to enter the 19 draft final order. 20 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So moved. 21 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second? 22 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second, but I also have 23 a comment. 24 GOVERNOR CRIST: You want to comment before or

It's up to you.

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after?

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Well, first of all, let me say that -- and I understand the feelings of the two gentlemen that just came up as far as those in the cattle production area of Florida. A lot of families have been here a long, long time, including mine, doing the same thing.

We also breed and raise racehorses. They don't pull a wagon. They don't do anything on the farm, but they race on racetracks, and it is an agricultural entity. We breed other animals for various production areas of agriculture, so we do have a difference of agricultural production standards that are out there.

The Green Swamp area is a hot button issue for a lot of people, especially people who have lived in that area for a long time.

I think the question brought up by the Attorney General was, can we look at the issues of the Green Swamp, how do we protect them, how do we get something that's doable and agreeable as far as this idea of raising these animals, including some farm animals, I might add. It's not all non-native animals. There are a number of farm type animals there too. And can we do this in a way that benefits the general public, benefits education,

benefits other people, and still do what we can to protect the Area of Critical State Concern, which is the Green Swamp.

And I still believe we need to take a look at that as we go forward on this project, and just to say and make sure this board understands that there are many, many, many forms of agricultural production in this state, as evidenced by the University of Florida in the teaching of all those different things. So some may disagree with the use, and others may not, but that's the only difference I see here.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Well, it has been moved and seconded. I assumed there are no objections, so it passes unanimously.

MR. BARRY: Thank you.

1	GOVERNOR CRIST: Board of Trustees, Mimi Drew.
2	MS. DREW: Good morning, Governor and members
3	of the Cabinet.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Good morning.
5	MS. DREW: The first item is submittal of the
6	minutes from the September 14, 2010, and September
7	28, 2010 Cabinet meetings.
8	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval of
9	Item 1.
10	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Is there a second?
11	CFO SINK: Second.
12	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It's approved
13	without objection.
14	MS. DREW: Thank you. Item 2 is a request for
15	consideration to determine that a two-acre vacant
16	improved parcel of state-owned land is surplus and
17	the sales contract to sell the property located in
18	Brevard County for \$245,001 to Astro Too, Inc., a
19	Florida corporation, to be deposited in the
20	Internal Improvement Trust Fund.
21	COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval of
22	Item 2.
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Is there a second?
24	CFO SINK: Second.
25	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: It's approved

1 without objection. MS. DREW: Thank you. Item 3 is the 2 3 Department of Transportation public easement. Anita Bain with the South Florida Water Management 4 5 District is here today to present the item. 6 CFO SINK: Move it. Item 3? 7 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: The motion is on Item 3 to approve it; is that correct? 8 9 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: And I can second that. 10 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: You second that? 11 I think there was some discussion on this item, was 12 there not, though? 13 MS. DREW: Correct. There are several people 14 here to speak on the item. Is that acceptable? 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Yes, please, if we 16 can. I think this is one of some debate. 17 MS. BAIN: Good morning, members of the 18 Cabinet. My name is Anita Bain for the South 19 Florida Water Management District. I'm here to 20 speak on Item 3, Little Lake Worth Bridge. 21 This is a request for a public easement for 22 the replacement of an existing bridge. 23 located in Palm Beach County at the connection 24 between northern Lake Worth Lagoon and a water body 25 known as Little Lake Worth.

Being it's the replacement of an existing bridge, the District has already issued a notice general permit, which is minor type of permit for this project. But because it did not have a public easement on the existing bridge, one was required for the replacement. The bridge will essentially be the same, except that there will be current standards met, and the DOT is proposing to raise the minimum clearance of the bridge from 8.7 feet currently to a minimum of 12 feet over mean high water.

The map that you see shows the location of the bridge generally in the area with the yellow rectangle, and there's a closer up version of the photograph at the top of the page.

Essentially, this is located in Class III waters. It's not an Outstanding Florida Water Body. Palm Beach County is a designated manatee county with an approved plan. Little Lake Worth itself is not a manatee aggregation area, but there is a manatee speed zone at that location. There are no impacts to submerged or aquatic resources proposed within the vicinity of the bridge.

Just briefly, this is a photograph of the existing bridge. The bridge was built in 1965, so

it's got a little less than 50 years of active life. Back in 2006, DOT determined that the bridge was structurally deficient and functionally obsolete. They have spent several hundred thousand dollars over the last 12 years or so fixing the bridge, and now they're at the point where it needs to be replaced.

DOT staff is here as well to answer questions about the actual bridge design and to fill you in a little bit about kind of the decision-making for the actual bridge construction.

This next photograph just gives you a closer idea about the conditions on the site. If you look to the south of the bridge at the bottom of the picture, you'll see the very shallow depths all in the middle of the water body there, minus 2, minus 1s, and there's a deeper water channel, minus 6 or so, along the west side of that southern water body. The only way to access this bridge and go under it into little Lake Worth is at the location where it's minus 3, so it's a very constricted area. And then folks are able to get under this bridge, which is currently only 8.7 feet above mean high water.

You'll see on the north side there are three

boats moored there. These boats range in size from about 20 feet to 28 feet. That's about the average size of boats that are located in Little Lake Worth today.

The Little Lake Worth water body has a seawall all the way around it, so there's no natural shorelines in that water body.

At this point, the access is an issue just for public safety reasons. One of the things that you may hear today is that folks in the northern part of the water body, some of the folks are concerned about the potential for liveaboard vessels to move into Little Lake Worth and moor there. And you can't see it on this photograph, but there are maybe 30 or so liveaboard vessels south of the bridge. Those vessels are too large even with the new bridge to access into that water body. That's one thing.

But also, Palm Beach County has passed an ordinance prohibiting liveaboards in Little Lake Worth. They have enforcement ability there. And that authorization has been overseen and approved by FWC, so they agree with that ordinance.

And also, FWC has signed off on the manatee issues with this project and has indicated that

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there will not be any impacts to manatees.

This is a little hard to see, but there is only one small area of seagrasses, the green dot in the southeast corner of this figure in yellow.

It's only about four square feet. There are a lot of seagrasses to the south of this area. However, we are looking just at the proposal for the replacement of the existing bridge.

There's no dredging proposed for navigation here. The only severance at all will be 239 cubic yards for the rip-rap placement along the edges of the bridge. So there's no dredging proposed by DOT. There's none anticipated in this area. So any deeper depths or anything like that are certainly not a consideration at this point for this proposal.

One other issue that you'll hear is about the potential for larger boats in general to access either the northern part of the water body or for larger boats to moor in Little Lake Worth and then move south into the larger area. There are literally thousands of boats south of this bridge that congregate around Munyon Island and John D. MacArthur State Park. They go into the Intracoastal Waterway, and they do not come up to

Little Lake Worth because (1) the access, and (2) it just -- there's nowhere for them to go. It doesn't go out to the inlet, so it's just an enclosed water body.

One question came up last week that we did
find an answer to, which is, there was a question
about the fact that DCA had determined that this
project is consistent with the Comp Plan. There is
in fact a process for DCA to comment on
transportation projects. It's in the Florida
Statutes. DOT comes up with work plans every so
many years, and DCA takes an opportunity at that
point -- if they believe a project is inconsistent,
that's their opportunity to send a letter. That
did not happen in this case, so essentially, they
did determine that it's consistent with the Comp
Plan.

So just to finish up, DOT is requesting approval of a 50-year public easement, severance of 239 cubic yards of materials for rip-rap, 195 cubic yards of rip-rap, and a waiver of the survey requirements due to this being a public project.

And the item meets the requirements of 18-21.

And we have someone here from DOT to talk a little bit about the bridge specifications.

MS. DREW: Would you like to hear from DOT, or would you like to go right to the public, the folks who are here to talk about -- because really, the issue focuses in on 8 feet versus 12 feet height.

We do have someone here from DOT if you would like to hear that discussion.

GOVERNOR CRIST: It's up to you, Secretary, whatever you recommend.

MS. DREW: I think it would be useful for you to hear it.

MR. PRASAD: Good morning, Governor and
Cabinet members. My name is Ananth Prasad. I'm
Assistant Secretary for Engineering and Operations
with Florida DOT.

As Anita mentioned, Little Lake Worth Bridge was constructed in 1965. We had done repairs in '90, '94, and a major rehab in 1996. The current vertical clearance is about 8 1/2 feet, and the bridge has been rated structurally deficient. The reason for it being structurally deficient is that the deck, the bridge surface that we ride on, and the superstructure is in poor condition, partly because of the extreme amount of chloride content in the water body. We deem this water body as being extremely aggressive. The amount of chlorine

in this water exceeds three times the limit that we have in our quidance.

As you can probably see briefly in the picture, the underside of the bridge has several spalled areas. There's parts of concrete falling off, with exposed and corroded rebar. In engineering terms, we refer to it as 40 percent section loss. So the bridge is structurally -- it's safe, but it needs a significant amount of repair. The concrete caps also exhibit several vertical and diagonal cracks with rust straining.

In bridges, when we build bridges in this extremely aggressive environment, the Department's policy, based on engineering data, is to build bridges at a 12-foot vertical clearance. Part of that is to avoid any splash of water with boat traffic and to get the bottom of the bridge away from any moisture that's laden with salt. Bridges with a clearance of 12 foot historically have lasted 75 to 80 years versus bridges with 8 1/2 foot clearance, which we have built with certain preventive measures, will not last as long as the 75 to 80 years.

As Anita mentioned before, all the environmental impacts have been addressed as part

of this project, and it's basically an engineering decision.

At this point, I would also like to show you a map of the public involvement the Florida DOT did as part of this project. As you know, every project, we go through an extensive amount of public outreach.

As part of the public involvement, DOT surveyed all the property owners, as you can see in the highlighted area, along Little Lake Worth and along Little Lake Worth Lagoon. If you look at some of the surveys, the result basically shows that folks who live north of the bridge overwhelming support raising the bridge to a 12-foot clearance. It was 110 in support and 54 opposed. Folks who live south of the bridge basically oppose the bridge being raised to a 12-foot clearance. There were 26 in support and 62 opposed.

The South Florida Water Management District as part of their permit issuance went through a public comment and received a significant amount of public input, and so did the U.S. Coast Guard. Based on that, we had 465 responses in support of the bridge being raised to 12 foot versus 350 opposed to

raising it and leaving it at 8 1/2 foot.

Based on that public input and lack of clear-cut direction, the Department decided to go ahead with the bridge at a 12-foot clearance, with the basic premise that we want to build infrastructure that lasts the longest and pays off the investment.

You will hear from folks here who are for and against, and in this scenario, that maybe we could build the bridge at 12 foot, but artificially restrict the clearance of the bridge by building a nonstructural horizontal member, which can be done. There are things that we can do in the bridge that will extend the service life of the bridge, nowhere near to the 75 to 80 years.

There are a couple of issues that I would like Cabinet to consider as you deliberate that option, that the Department currently has a Coast Guard permit for building the bridge at a 12-foot vertical clearance. Any change now, we would have go back and reapply for a permit, which will again require public input, and we believe the same debate is going to be debated again when we go for a revised permit for an 8 1/2 foot clearance.

We have talked to the U.S. Coast Guard about

the issue, about lowering the vertical clearance to 8 1/2 foot by an artificial member, and we have been informed that that decision will have to be made in Washington and not in Miami because of the fact that we would be requesting a reduction of the vertical clearance of a permitted bridge by an artificial member.

And that concludes my comments.

MS. DREW: There are a number of people who -- did you have a question, CFO?

CFO SINK: No.

MS. DREW: There are a number of people who are here to speak for the 12-foot option as well as the 8-foot option. I would like to start with Chris Karch, Karch & Associates.

MR. KARCH: Good morning, Governor and Cabinet members. Thank you for having us. I'm here on behalf of a large constituency in and around the Little Lake Worth area, and I want to thank you for the opportunity that you've afforded us to speak our piece here.

We've put together a little presentation. We call it "Facts vs. Fiction," because we feel that some of these items have been misrepresented by the opposition. We are in favor of the 12-foot design

unencumbered. And I want to -- well, my
understanding is that what we're here today to do
is to approve a sovereign submerged lands permit
for the construction of the Little Lake Worth
Bridge.

The design of the bridge has already been approved. It has already been designed, and so I don't believe -- and it has already been permitted with the exception of this particular permit.

The opposition has brought up six major points here. I'll present on 1, 3, and 5, and just make comments on the others.

Stop additional boat traffic, we'll get to that. Stop larger vessels. Basically, this bridge height does not limit the vessels. What limits the vessels is the depth of water. We have sometimes less than 3 feet of water going into this bridge. The existing vessels that are in the lake cannot safely navigate this channel. I can show you pictures of why that is.

And also, you'll hear some testimony today that this bridge construction will provide shoreline degradation, but there is no shoreline. It's a solid seawall the entire way.

You'll hear adverse environmental impacts on

Munyon Island grass beds. Liveaboards in Little
Lake Worth, as was mentioned, there's an ordinance
against it, and they cannot fit under the bridge
anyway.

You'll hear that the DOT survey was flawed, with lots of opposition. I'll give you some facts on that. And you've also heard in the staff meeting last Wednesday that Nicholas has wanted to put a 100-foot boat back there, which is unfounded and untrue.

Little Lake Worth is a dead end, basically.

It's a cul-de-sac. 99 percent of the boat traffic in Little Lake Worth is the current residents that live there. We get maybe three visitors a week, a couple of kids that maybe want to jet ski or perhaps run around on wake boards and a couple of fisherman. Little Lake Worth is state waters. I think it's incumbent for us to provide access to state waters and to provide prudent access and safe access.

One of the things that hasn't been brought up and I want to bring up is that Palm Beach County in November of 2004 passed a \$50 million bond referendum to provide access to waterfront properties. Bringing this bridge down to 8 foot

would be inconsistent with that, and it would be right in the face of that program. And we've already spent a large number of dollars on that program since then.

The adverse impact I've heard about in the staff meeting Wednesday on the north side of Munyon Island, in the past six to eight months, the entire north end of Munyon Island has been dredged and filled. There are no grass beds that exist there.

Furthermore, there is a channel that currently exists coming from the Intracoastal Waterway into the northern end of Lake Worth. That channel is sufficient to carry 200-plus-foot vessels. Tiger Woods' boat is at Old Port Cove. It's huge. It's beautiful. I'll show you some pictures. The Munyon Island area is roughly 2,500 to 3,000 yards from this channel. We're talking half a mile.

And the DEP and the South Florida have already addressed these environmental concerns, which were dismissed with prejudice. I think it's important and incumbent for this Board to understand that these battles, these legal battles that have been brought up by basically two gentlemen who have the wherewithal to hire an attorney, have already been ruled on. They've already been dismissed with

prejudice. And I believe that this forum is being abused. We have zero shoreline, and there are no wading birds in the vicinity.

The first picture I want to show you is the distance from the channel to Munyon Island. You know, you're talking about a very large distance.

The next picture is a sampling on the south dock at Old Port Cove of the size of the vessels that are traversing from the Intracoastal Waterway into the north end of Lake Worth, large vessels. There's a close-up of the next vessel. This is a 140-, 150-foot vessel. Okay. There's another vessel that is on the south dock of Old Port Cove, 130 feet, 140 feet perhaps.

There's a sampling -- the next one is a sampling of the vessels, of the boats, the motor yachts, the sport fishes, the working boats that are in the south dock of Old Port Cove. These boats are currently traveling in and out of this channel unencumbered. This is deep water access. They're not having any kinds of issues to the grass beds on Munyon Island. Here's a picture of a little sport fish going through, and you can see that there's two channel markers there.

And the next picture is from where that boat

was looking back towards the Intracoastal, and you can see there's -- I don't know if you can really see it, but there's three sets of channel markers on either side going to the Intracoastal Waterway. This is deep water here. Munyon Island again is a couple thousand yards to the south here.

Looking back -- sitting in the Intracoastal Waterway looking back towards the north, here's another motor sailer going up into the lake.

You'll hear from the opposition that the DOT survey was flawed. I think one of the important things to understand here is that during the beginning of this process when most of the opposition came in, it was due to the fact that the MOT, the maintenance of traffic plans were not solidly in place. Subsequent to that -- and as a result, Lost Tree had a problem with the fact that they were worried about accessing their house and going around the other direction on the island, and so on and so forth.

Subsequent to that, the DOT came up with a design and a plan working with their contractor that would enable and allow two lanes of traffic opposing, one in each direction, during the entire duration of the construction project.

Currently, my office is right next to the Little Blue Heron Bridge that's currently under construction, and they're going the same thing there. There is zero delay in getting through there.

So as a result, that opposition basically evaporated once that new MOT plan came out, and we believe that there's not very much opposition at this point.

I want to bring up a few proponent points here. One, of course, is that the opposition's points were already dismissed with prejudice.

We've had a judicial process that has already been ruled. The points that they're bringing up really lack any evidence. We don't have any evidence that says there's going to be additional boat traffic, and we don't have any evidence that says there's going to be larger boats. We do have some evidence that I'll show you here that there's very unsafe conditions right now.

The other thing is the access to state waters. We don't believe that two private individuals or three private individuals have the authority to ask you to restrict access to state waters. I grew up there. I've been on that lake since I was 10 years

old, and I can tell you that we've never had restrictions of any boats or vessels in there before.

The DOT design that's coming in front of you today is 12 years old. They've been building these 12-foot bridges for 12 years. I'll show you in a minute.

Safety issues I want to bring to your attention, taxpayer dollars that have already been wasted, and petitions. We have 267 petitions that I'm going to give to you now that have been collected in the past two weeks. In addition, there's another gentleman that's going to give to you 72 letters. That's a total of 339 signatures that we've received in support of this just in the past two weeks since we learned that it was going to be coming in front of you for your decision.

Let's see. Let's please go to proponents'

point number 2, access to state waters. I talked

briefly about this. We believe it's inconsistent

with Florida law. We have a 12-foot design. We

would like for that to be built. We paid our tax

dollars. And there have been 58 other bridges

since 2000 that have been built 12-foot-plus. Only

two bridges have been built less than that, one of

which is the Little Blue Heron Bridge, because it dovetails into the larger Blue Heron Bridge and it has to have some elevation mesh there. We don't know where the other one was, but God forbid, we don't want to be number 3 out of 61.

Like I said, Little Lake Worth is primarily used by the residents. It's an insignificant fishing spot, and it's not a good ski lake because it's solid seawalls, and when you go around it twice, it just becomes a bathtub.

The FDOT design, as I said, started in 1998 for 12 years. And I apologize for the scratch-out in your proposal. I think you all have a copy of what I have here. I learned on the way up here in the car that it was not 20 years, that it was 12 years. I believe that anything less than that would disallow us residents equal enjoyment and benefit to the opportunities that come with that. And it's substantiated. The existing bridge life since '65 to 2010 is 45 years. I've been told by DOT that the new 12-foot design is a 75- to 80-year life span. That's a significant difference.

The safety issues are huge here, and it's my pet peeve. The existing bridge height is unsafe.

I'm going to show you some pictures that's going to

1 probably bring this clear into your mind.

I swordfish, and we come in in the middle of the night. And when you're coming in at 3:00 in the morning with a moonless night with the tide coming in and a wind behind you, the way you have navigate that channel, it's a huge, huge unsafe condition.

Emergency vessels, I'm going to show you some pictures. When I was a kid, I was hit by a ski rope and a boat, and I had 375 stitches and had to have emergency vessels pick me up out of the water. We can't get one emergency vessel into Little Lake Worth for my kids or any other kids that run little boats in Little Lake Worth, not one, and I'll show you why.

The waterfront police -- I spoke to the

Sheriff's Department Sunday afternoon. They cannot
get their vessels in there. They get calls for

kids misbehaving, at night primarily. And the kids
go in there because they know it's a safe haven.

They cannot get in there to chase the kids out. So
there's another issue.

Hurricane vessel evacuation, it's not on your sheet, but I'll tell you this. During the last flurry of three hurricanes, it took me two days to

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get my boat out of there to get it on a trailer and to get safe. And that's not acceptable, especially when you have a 12-foot design that will afford us to opportunity to do it.

We have a society that advances, and so do bridge designs. We cannot go back to something that's technologically not advanced.

This picture is right here is a picture approaching Little Lake Worth from Great Lake The whole entire area in front of you is a Worth. sand bar. You have to approach this bridge from the rocks on the extreme right. And like I said, with that wind and tide working against you, you have to make an actual 90 degree turn in front of this bridge and get under that bridge. And what you have to do is, you have to stand on the gunnel of your boat, and you have to grab the bridge, and you have to hand over hand get under that bridge until your T-top is right here. You're up and down trying to work the throttles and get under that bridge and to keep your boat from being crashed on a concrete structure. It's a difficult situation. And I know you guys are probably all boaters. came in alone the other night from fishing, and it was not pretty sight.

The next boat is the smallest Coast Guard vessel. They are the primary emergency vessels for Little Lake Worth. This is their smallest boat. That boat will not fit under Little Lake Worth Bridge. Okay? This boat is their next size up. A 12-foot bridge would allow this boat to come under. Okay? So we would have ample opportunities to get safety vessels.

The next picture is the FWC boat. That bridge has a T-top and a radar. That bridge is not going to make it under Little Lake Worth Bridge.

The next picture is at Phil Foster Park, and it's where the Sheriff's Department keeps their fleet of boats. The next picture is a close-up of the sheriff's boat. That boat has a T-Top and a radar bar on top. That boat will not fit under Little Lake Worth Bridge. The next boat is a picture of the sheriff's boat similar to the Coast Guard's with an enclosed bridge there. That boat cannot fit under the Little Lake Worth Bridge.

This fellow I spoke to on the waterway Sunday afternoon, and he's the fellow that told me that, you know, they can't even address any police calls from a policing perspective or from an enforcement perspective with the Little Lake Worth Bridge.

The next bridge is a tow boat. If you break down in Little Lake Worth Bridge, God forbid, you can't get towed out of there unless you can find somebody with a dinghy to go in there and get you out. Here's the tow boat. They can't get under the bridge.

So those safety issues are huge to us. We need to get safety vessels into Little Lake Worth. We finally have that opportunity at our disposal here. We've already got the design. We've already got the permits. We've already paid for it with our tax dollars. Let's go ahead with it.

Proponents' number 5. Again, we've wasted money on these judicial proceedings. We've already had contractor mobilization, I've been told.

Utilities have been put in. They've been delayed.

We've got residents that are coming here from

Tallahassee -- or to Tallahassee from West Palm

Beach at their expense. We have probably 100 that would like to be here today that cannot due to whatever reasons. We believe that if anything other than just an approval of staff's recommendation today is done, we believe that there thereby further expenses in the legal aspects.

Schedule delays. This bridge was to be

originally submitted -- or let me rephrase that.

This bridge was to be originally delivered to the people in two weeks, Thanksgiving. We haven't even started construction. Okay? And we have to pay the contractor to remobilize again.

We're wrapping up. Point number 6 is about the petitions. Conclusion, let's conclude here. Let's do what's right for the people. Let's build the latest technologically advanced bridge that we can. As a PE working primarily in municipal areas of water and wastewater, I can't remember one project where we put an outdated specification into effect. We cannot have a member at 8 1/2 feet. It will decapitate, at the very least, or injure our kids when they're coming through. We can't block access to our residents. We're here discussing the same issues that have already been done.

And the next two slides are basically pictures of the proposed bridge. But I want to thank you for allowing us the opportunity to bring this to your attention, and I also want to thank you all for your services to the State in the last years that you've been here, and we really appreciate your help and your service. Thank you very much.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

1 MR. KARCH: If you have any questions for me, 2 I'll be -- okay. Thank you.

MS. DREW: Thank you. The next speaker is Mr. Joe O'Neill, who is a Lake Worth resident.

Betty May Karch will be next, so if you want to get ready.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Take your time, Joe.

MR. O'NEILL: Thank you. Thank you and good morning, and I appreciate the opportunity to present our case to you. And I'll be brief.

At your Cabinet Aide meeting last week, the bridge was discussed, and a new request was made to limit access to the waterway. As a resident representing a number of residents in the subdivision, I'm attaching a series of materials which I'll provide to your staff in support of raising the bridge to the minimum 12-foot state standard, and by so doing, providing boating access to residents in the same fashion it is enjoyed elsewhere in the state.

As you may be aware, the petitioners to the South Florida Water Management District were dismissed twice, first with leave to amend, and then subsequently with prejudice. The petitioners are a discrete minority that do not all reside on

waterfront property, and their unsubstantiated 1 2 3 4

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claims, misrepresentations, allegations, and innuendo with little basis in fact, or evidence that has yet to be presented, have failed to persuade the FDOT or the South Florida Water Management District of any their allegations to date.

They tried to involve the U.S. Coast Guard through a personal relationship to no avail. today, I'm ashamed and embarrassed to be here because the permit was not granted by the DEP due to undue political influence that in my opinion borders on violating the honest service provider obligation of government officials.

The bridge in question is one of the most decrepit in the entire state, according to the FDOT, and needs to be replaced. Therefore, there is no question a permit will be issued, and we're here only to politicize it. It is and has been referred to the Cabinet in an attempt to subvert the will of the people as presented through the large surveys, state standards, FDOT recommendations, and SFWMD recommendation.

In my opinion, this may result in an incredibly costly lawsuit against the State that

will bring into question irreparable harm to hundreds of high net worth waterfront residences north of the bridge in question. The provisions of the Bert J. Harris Act make it clear that this burden will be borne by the State, as property values are permanently depressed for the next 75 years and affected, along with state property tax revenues, all because a few idle minds who do not live on the water and do not have access and are indifferent to the height of the bridge scheme to deprive the majority of the access to their waterfront homes by insisting that the replacement bridge be so low that it becomes a defacto gate.

This is nothing else other than a defacto gate, and we've gone around in circles for two years now. And this will preclude normal boat traffic enjoyed by all other Florida residents elsewhere in the state.

And I ask you and urge you to resist the effort to lower the bridge to restrict traffic.

The issue is not complex, although the misdirection has been substantial. And essentially, no matter how unsubstantiated and unfounded the allegations are, these individuals seek to keep what, in my opinion, they consider to be their private

property, a Florida waterway, and to deprive access to everybody else that lives there.

Like was mentioned earlier by Chris, this is a cul-de-sac. There is no enjoyment. It's a very small body of water, and all residents are asking for is access. There are five neighborhoods that share that waterfront property, Seminole Landing, Captains Key, where I reside just south of Seminole, Hidden Key, Portage Landing, and Lost Tree.

Essentially, the objections seek to raise a "not in my backyard" issue to a level of heightened public concern and in my opinion are a ruse and an insult to the intelligence of all of us here, and all of us that have worked hard over the last several years, including our government officials with extreme good faith to accommodate all objections of the petitioners.

I look forward to your recommendation. But as a graphic example of what we've been arguing for and spending our taxpayer dollars for over the last two years, it's a hype that is less than the height of this crutch. We're asking to raise the bridge by a minimum to 12 feet to the state standard. And that what does is, it allows any center console

boat that is designed from water level to the top
of the T-top to have a clearance of about 11 feet
with an antenna to be able to pass under that
bridge irrespective of the tide, because
essentially what happens now, residents are locked
out of their homes for four hours, because when the
tide goes up and when the tide goes down, until it
fluctuates enough -- and where we live, it
fluctuates about 5 feet.

Thank you very much for your time. And if you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them. And thank you very much for your service over the last few years. It has been a privilege being a resident of the state with you in charge. Thank you.

MS. KARCH: Good morning, all. I'm Betty May Karch, and I've been a resident in Hidden Key for 41 years, so I think I can really testify as to the nature of the development. It is definitely a boating community, no doubt about it. All of the children in Hidden Key generally have had little skiffs. They're all great fishermen. Some ski.

The safety issue is a big concern of mine, because when my son had his accident, I only thank God that he was in the Intracoastal. Had he been

in Little Lake Worth, he might not be here today.

ause we've been waiting a long time.

Thank you very much for all your past

Actually, the reason I came along is to apologize to you. I feel that this issue is a moot point. This was settled many years ago when the DOT set the minimum standard designs. And what we're doing here I don't know, because they have taken this through the court twice. The last time it was thrown out with a motion for no reconsideration. So here we are again. I just don't know where it's going to end. It seems so ridiculous. People who are only wanting what is their right to have and what other people are just enjoying everywhere all over the state, I see no reason why we can't enjoy these same things.

Actually, as you've heard, these are state waters. And when we purchase our property on the water at usually a significant increase over a piece we might purchase off the water, we are determined to use the water for recreation for our families and to be able to get to the ocean for fishing, and I see no reason why that should change. So I would really encourage you to help us stop this madness and get our bridge finished, because we've been waiting a long time.

1 services. Thank you. 2 MS. DREW: Mr. Jerry Schumacher, and following 3 him will be Mr. Christopher Merrill. 4 MR. SCHUMACHER: Governor and Cabinet, thank 5 you for hearing from us. I'll be very brief. 6 I live in North Palm about two miles away from 7 this bridge. My community has a 12-foot bridge, similar situation. We have a canal coming off of 8 9 the Intracoastal that leads into our community. 10 don't see excess traffic, which is one of the 11 objections from the opponents, due to our 12-foot 12 span bridge. It's a very quiet area, not near as quiet as 13 this Hidden Key area. Little Lake Worth is much 14 15 more private, much more secluded. Most boaters 16 don't even know that area exists. As they said, 17 it's a cul-de-sac. Our area is much more 18 populated, but we don't see excess traffic. 19 You know, it's their right to have this 20 12-foot standard bridge built as it has been 21 designed. 22 Thank you. 23 MS. DREW: Christopher Merrill. MR. MERRILL: Good afternoon. Just to 24 25 summarize what has already been said before, I

don't have a lot of details in this matter except for very simple logic. As a taxpayer living on the water that pays for the Coast Guard, the Sheriff's Department, and the Police Department, I feel they should have access to protect my daughter who will be enjoying the lake and to provide those services we pay for.

The only objective that I feel might be brought up that makes any sense is the access to Munyon Island. And as Chris stated earlier on, anything south of the bridge, south of the bridge has yachts. Anything north of the bridge is simple, small boat owners who deserve the same access as those yachts and deserve the same access to security as those yacht owners. The yacht owners are closer to Munyon Island than we are. The yacht owners push through those waters closer than we do. There's not any substantial reason why this bridge shouldn't allow us to have the same rights as other individuals in the state.

Thank you.

MS. DREW: Now we're going to hear from those who would prefer the bridge to be at 8 feet, and Mr. Jake Varn is going to introduce that issue.

MR. VARN: Governor and members of the

Cabinet, my name is Jake Varn, and I am here today with several residents from the -- that live in the area of this bridge. We've tried to organize ourselves so we can be brief and to the point for you.

So you understand, I would like to draw attention to this drawing that I have so you understand where everything is. This is Little Lake Worth. This is the bridge they're talking about. This is the John D. MacArthur Beach State Park. This is Munyon Island. This is the power plant, the Florida Power & Light power plant in Riviera Beach.

And if you were leaving Little Lake Worth, you would follow this red dotted line and ultimately come down here to the Lake Worth Inlet, which is where the boat traffic will go from Little Lake Worth down to that point. And that's where we're coming from in terms of the problems that will be created.

This is a map that likewise I believe some of my speakers will make reference to. This is the -- and you're hearing -- I believe I'm correct in these locations. This is the Twelve Oaks. This is on the south side. North is in this direction.

This is the channel that connects Little Lake Worth with what is referred to by most people as the Northern Lake Worth Lagoon. This is the Portage Landing area. This is Lost Tree Village. I believe the other two subdivisions, Seminole and others I think are in this area here that you've heard from.

I'm going to introduce our first speaker.

We're going to have four gentlemen -- they're going to be very brief -- just talk to you from their perspective as to the adverse impact of this bridge, and then I'll wrap it up very briefly at the end of it.

I would first like to call Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas is a resident. He lives directly on the canal. And if I remember correctly, I believe this is the location of his house right here.

Mr. Thomas.

MR. THOMAS: Thank you, Jake. Good morning, Honorable Governor and members of the Cabinet. My name is John Thomas. I do live at 1938 Portage Landing North, and we've been privileged to live there for approximately 30 years. I live on the east bank of the canal, and we moved there because of the natural -- pardon me?

We moved there because of the natural tranquility that exists there. There is a great number of species of birds, fishes and, yes, manatee. And I'll comment about that more a little bit later.

We are concerned if the bridge is raised in terms of the impact of larger and more boats coming through, which has created an erosion problem. I'm going to show you some photographs that I've recently taken that support that.

The first one is mid point from our house to the bridge in question. It's not a great photograph, but you if look on the right-hand side, you can see part of the bridge, and you can see some mangroves that exist there.

These next three photographs are a better reveal of the mangroves that exist there, and you'll see there are some boulders in support of the seawall and also have some shown some erosion due to boat traffic. And there's a better close-up right there.

This next photograph is taken from our dock looking toward the bridge. You can't see the bridge per se, but you can see some of the effects of the erosion.

And I did photograph a jet ski showing,

because the draft is so small from a jet ski, the

draft creating yet still fairly good wake and wave

action. And that next photograph shows the

aftereffect of that, and that vehicle only draws

about two inches.

This next photograph shows our seawall. And if you look carefully, you'll see there's a line of demarcation where the original barnacle line was, and if you look more carefully, the bottom three inches have shown some erosion. And the next two photographs support that in greater detail. That's

a little closer look, as is that one.

It has also had an adverse effect on our dock. You might ask the question, well, how old is your dock? Is it just falling because of age? After Hurricane Wilma we had to replace the entire dock. Because the demand for nautical construction was so great, we couldn't get that done until 2006. So in the last four years, we've had some pretty good separation of our dock. So these are some impacts of the erosion from boat traffic which we think will be exacerbated with larger boats and more activity of boats.

But perhaps more concern to us is the impact

on the inhabitants that were there well before we ever got there, specifically on the manatee. We've heard statistics given by the DOT that there are not manatee in that area. Lady and gentlemen, I can tell you in the 30 years I've lived there, I've seen dozens of manatee during the winter period from about November through March, no more than perhaps two or three, maybe as many as four at one time, normally just one. I'm sure I've probably see the same manatee more than once. There's no way that they're marked that I'm aware of that I can determine if I've seen the same one.

But I can tell from the markings on their back that they've been marked from the accidents they've had from boating traffic. So we're very concerned about the impact to the natural resources that we have there that could be impacted by a greater flow of boats and larger boats coming through.

Our focus is on preservation, protection, and safety, and I would like to spend a couple minutes on safety, if I may.

Mr. Varn showed you an aerial photograph of where the bridge is. And the distance from the bridge to the entrance to our community is about 500 feet. If a car is traveling at roughly

60 miles an hour, that means that it covers about 88 feet every second, so there's a time of about six seconds to react from the apex of the bridge until you get to the entrance of either of our communities, Portage Landing North or South. That doesn't give some people very much time to react.

And I know that firsthand, because on April 29th of 2005, I was waiting to make a left-hand turn into our community, and I was rear-ended by two cars that created about \$9,000 worth of damage to my car, more damage to the first car that was hit, and an individual went to the hospital. I don't know the extent of his injuries.

About 25 years ago, there was another accident where a fellow came over the bridge, somehow lost control, ran into a palm tree, and was killed.

There have been some other fatalities, not in a vehicle, but by children crossing that bridge that were fishing, and a bicyclist about three or four years ago that had serious injuries.

So in summary, our concern is for protection and preservation of the environment and also safety for those of us that live there. Our children and our grandchildren enjoy the water. They swim in that canal and boat in the lake, and we would like

to see that preserved by keeping the bridge at the same height.

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I thank you for your attention and for your considered thoughts on our position. Thank you.

I would like to introduce John Tory of Lost Tree Village.

Thank you, John. Governor and MR. TORY: Cabinet members, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. As has been mentioned, my name is John Tory, and my wife and I have had a home in Lost Tree Village, and it is on Little Lake Worth, and we've had that home since 1979. A major factor in our decision to buy the home was our desire to live on a quiet, sheltered lake. only about 50 acres in size. It has been described by some of the proponents of the bridge as a bath tub or a cul-de-sac, and I think that is the real issue here. And it seems obvious a higher bridge with higher navigational clearance will enable more and larger boats to enter this small lake, and the existing bridge is the only barrier to significantly increased boat traffic on that small lake. And, of course, this would involved sightseers, boats for fishing, partiers, and even those who might wish to anchor overnight or even

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for days in a sheltered environment, notwithstanding the county ordinance that has been mentioned.

And as has also been mentioned, there's important environmental resources in the lake and the surrounding area, and more and larger boats with deeper drafts will have a very negative impact on these resources, including manatees, seagrasses, erosion of the seawalls, and the impact on use of the lake for canoeing, kayaking, et cetera.

I acknowledge there are some homeowners in

Lost Tree Village who -- and they are the minority,
as you'll hear from folks who will follow me -- who

from in favor of the current proposal to raise the

bridge. But they are clearly the minority, and
they seem to have some disproportionate influence
on the Florida Department of Transport that I quite

frankly do not understand.

And I also do not understand why this small group do not share the concern of the majority of all the owners in our village that raising the bridge and giving greater access to more and larger boats will result in the serious environmental and other issues I've mentioned which will adversely affect all the homeowners in the village.

So thank you again for permitting me to address you, and I have urge you to deny any application involving the raising of the elevated bridge. Thank you very much.

Now I would like to Joe Hickey of Lost Tree Village, who is our next representative.

MR. HICKEY: Good morning, Governor Crist and members of the Cabinet. My name is Joe Hickey, and my wife and I have lived on Old Harbor Road in Lost Tree Village since 1982. We became permanent residents of Florida when I retired in 1988.

From 2002 through 2005, I was president of the Lost Tree Village Property Owners Association.

Lost Tree is a 600-acre unincorporated community with approximately 530 residences, including single family homes, cottages, and condominiums. It is by far the largest community bordering Little Lake

Worth. Lost Tree is blessed by being bordered on all four sides by environmentally sensitive and important features: On the east, the Atlantic

Ocean; on the west, the Lake Worth Lagoon; on the south, MacArthur Beach State Park; and on the north, Little Lake Worth. It is only natural that our residents are concerned about and protective of the unique environment that surrounds them.

Recently we watched the events unfold in the Gulf with some trepidation, because the Gulf Stream comes closest to the shoreline of Florida right off of our village.

In 2003, I was president of the property
owners association when the initial proposal to
raise the Little Lake Worth Bridge was made. In
October of that year, we conducted a survey of our
members on the subject of raising the bridge. 364,
or 62 percent, of our membership responded.
Twenty-seven were in favor of raising the bridge,
283 were opposed, and 54 had no opinion.

In July of 2008, our property owners
association took another poll, this time asking the
members to vote on the Department of
Transportation's proposal to raise the bridge from
8 feet to 12 feet. There were 292 responses,
representing 57 percent of the membership.
Forty-eight voted in favor of the 12-foot bridge,
while 235 were opposed and 10 respondents had no
opinion.

Finally, I would like to address the issue of safety on AlA, which is the only roadway in or out of our community. A 12-foot bridge will negatively affect the sight lines for traffic in both

directions. When you consider the average age of our nearly 1,000 residents is close to 70 years old, it makes little sense for this very busy roadway to be made less safe.

In closing, I would urge you to weigh the opinions of hundreds of us who are justifiably concerned about the environmental and safety issues involved in this proposal by the Department of Transportation against the relatively few who are in favor of increasing the height of the Little Lake Worth Bridge.

MR. BAER: Thank you. I was hoping I could say good morning. I think it's good afternoon.

But, Governor Crist and members of the Cabinet, my name is Hank Baer. I live in Lost Tree, and I'm a newcomer. I've only been there for 12 years. But I'm here today as a past president of the Lost Tree Club.

The Lost Tree Club shares a lot of membership with Lost Tree Village, but they are two separate entities. The Lost Tree Club, as far as I know, owns the largest piece of waterfront property on Little Lake Worth, which I'm about to show you on this slide. We have 373 feet of waterfront property on Little Lake Worth at the bottom of the

1 picture.

I noticed, by the way, when the Department of Transportation spoke earlier, they said that everyone with property on Little Lake Worth had been surveyed. Lost Tree Club was never asked to participate in that survey, despite the fact that we do have the largest piece of waterfront property.

In addition to the property itself is a place called Pelican House, which is just beyond. That's again at the bottom of the picture. It is frequently used by Lost Tree Club members for all sorts of things. It's probably the most tranquil place in all of Lost Tree. It would be terrible to see that in any way destroyed or threatened.

As Mr. Hickey told you before, the vast majority of the residents of Lost Tree Village, and I will add, the vast majority of the members of Lost Tree Club, have voted to keep the bridge at 8 feet. No one is opposed to replacing the bridge.

We're just opposed to raising it to 12 feet. We think it would be very counterproductive not only for the residents on and around Little Lake Worth, but also the environment.

As far as I can tell, the major argument from

the Department of Transportation seems to be that raising the bridge to 12 feet would reduce the amount erosion caused by the of chlorine or the chloride in the water. On the other hand, common sense says to me that if you raise the bridge, you'll have more boats in and larger boats in, each of which will create more wake and will either offset any benefit you could have from the taller bridge, or perhaps even cause more erosion.

Keeping the bridge at 8 feet will eliminate that risk.

I've served many roles in my life. I've been a lawyer, an arbitrator, and a mediator, and I've always found that balancing interests really is the key to solving a lot of problems. And I think this is a classic case where you are being asked to balance interests. On the one hand, you have the interests of a few boat owners who would like to be able to bring larger boats in, and the Department of Transportation, which for reasons which I still don't really understand are pushing hard for a 12-foot as opposed to an 8-foot bridge. On the other hand you have the environment, which is and should be protected in Little Lake Worth, and a large number, the vast majority of the people who

live there, who are opposed to raising the bridge.

So for those reasons, if we balance the interests,

I think it comes out in favor of keeping the bridge
at 8 feet.

In essence, what you have to look at, I think, is the balance between the recreational interests of a few and the environment on the other side of that balance. And when you add to the environment the wishes of most of the people who live on or near Little Lake Worth, I think it argues very much in favor for keeping the bridge at 8 feet.

I thank you very much for your time and attention. As I said, I hope you will --

Certainly.

MR. BAER:

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Could I ask you a question, sir? Could I ask you a question --

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: -- before you go?

I haven't done that with any of the others, but I'm picking on you for a second.

The argument that's interesting and somewhat persuasive from the other side is about these rescue vessels, that they can't get in there because of the height, you know, whatever vessels they are, police, sheriff, law enforcement, rescue. What's the concern? Is there no concern by the

Lost Tree Village and Club or others about that problem? Is that a problem?

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MR. BAER: It is not a problem. I should knock on wood when I say that. It has never been a problem as far as I know. Someone else mentioned security, that boats come in and might harass or steal from the home. That has not happened on Little Lake Worth.

And there is -- Lost Tree Club maintains a very professional security group, and included in that security is a boat which is in Little Lake Worth. So if there were an accident, Lost Tree security could respond to it with the boat that's already in Little Lake Worth. There would be no need to bring a Coast Guard boat or any other safety vessel under the bridge, so that safety concern should be -- could be addressed -- can be addressed at any time it arises.

> ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Thank you.

Thank you very much. MR. BAER:

Governor and members of the MR. VARN: Cabinet, I'll wrap this up, and I'll be very brief, but there are a couple of issues that were raised in the discussion that I would like to address.

Relative to the Water Management District

dismissing the petitions, I've been practicing law for 40 years, and this is the first time in my life I've ever had a complaint dismissed for failing to allege that these people had standing in the matter. I've never experienced something like that. But there's a first time for everything, I guess. So we never really had a hearing. We just -- they never gave us the opportunity to have a hearing. All we did was file petitions, which were

denied and dismissed.

environmental studies on this lake that were done, we need to be very clear on that. The only environmental studies that were done at the bridge were limited to 200 feet south of the bridge and 200 feet north of the bridge. Where the -- the important environmental resources are to the south down to the state park, the John D. MacArthur State Park, which is an interesting thing. Palm Beach County has adopted in its Comprehensive Plan what they call the John D. MacArthur Green Line Overlay, and they have identified geographically the area that contains resources that are important to that state park. Little Lake Worth is within that overlay, and it says under the County's

Comprehensive Plan that you need to protect those resources.

And that, if you will, if you get to the issue that should be before the Governor and Cabinet, the issue is resource protection. And if you'll look in your rules, specifically at Rule 18-21.004(2), Resource Management, it says the obligation first is to try to avoid any adverse impact. And you can't tell me that if you have larger boats navigating all the way down to that inlet that you're not going to subject that area to potential damage to the seagrasses or to the manatees.

This is the most heavily populated area in Palm Beach County where manatees exist, and Mr. Lee is going to follow me and show you some graphic --show you that this area by far has more manatee than anything. And DOT is under an obligation under your rules to avoid any adverse impacts. And the easiest way to avoid any adverse impacts is to build your 12-foot high bridge and maintain the same navigational clearance, and then you've got a win-win situation. There will be no difference in the environmental impacts associated with raising that bridge, and everyone comes out a winner.

And I would suggest to you that if you'll

apply your rules, that they will avoid those where possible. They haven't tried to avoid that. They have told you themselves that it's possible to put a member in there, and they can have their surface up to 12 feet, but they can have a member in there that will restrict the navigational clearance, and we would urge you to do that.

And with that, I would be glad to respond to any questions you might have, although I know

Mr. Lee is another speaker yet to be heard. Thank you very much.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MS. DREW: Next is Charles Lee representing the Audubon society.

MR. LEE: Governor and members of the Cabinet,
Charles Lee representing Florida Audubon Society.

You know, I haven't been up here to speak to you
all about a lot of issues. But I want to say to
you sincerely on behalf of Florida's oldest and
largest environmental organization, Florida

Audubon, there is an exceedingly serious state
lands, sovereign lands management issue in front of
you with this application.

Now, Governor, generally your Department of Environmental Protection does a good job. And I

just want to say that this is a case where unfortunately I think they have failed to look at the big picture in terms of recommending the approval of this sovereign land use as it's proposed today.

We believe what you should do is that you should approve this sovereign land use, but do that in one of two ways: Either by saying as the owner of the land across which this bridge will go that you should keep the bridge at the height that it has been at since 1965, or that you install a device, a structural member at the existing navigational level to keep the navigation height the same, which would allow you to raise the bridge deck to the level they want for engineering purposes.

Now, here's the reason we think you should do that. The map you have in front of you is a map both of Little Lake Worth and its adjacent canals, which are outlined in yellow, and the north end of the Lake Worth Lagoon. And what I want to draw your attention to is the yellow line that traces itself around the boundary of Little Lake Worth and its adjacent canals that are navigable today. That body of water since 1965 has not been able to have

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boats much larger than midsize outboards, certainly not oceangoing boats, to access that lake. If you look at a detailed aerial photograph of that lake, you'll see that the boats behind people's houses are basically small to midsize outboards, generally 20 feet or less. Some of them are up around 24, 25 feet, but for the most part, they're very small little boats.

If the dot in red you see on your map is increased by 4 feet in height, you will operationally allow the entirety of the area that is shown in that yellow to dock a completely different type of boat, a larger boat up into the 35- or 40-foot oceangoing class, and you will change both the amount and the character of the boat traffic, not simply going under that red dot bridge that you see on the map, but what I invite you to do is to look south from the Lake Worth Lagoon and look at the large bright green area that you see that I've outlined on this map. the extent of the seagrasses, the most lush seagrass bed certainly in all of Palm Beach County and Lake Worth that exists in this area off of the John D. MacArthur State Park, which, of course, the taxpayers of Florida have preserved for its natural values at the expense of many, many tens of millions of dollars.

What you'll also see is that the passageway between those seagrasses and the western side of the shoreline is very narrow. There happens to be nothing in the way of a good marked channel up in that area. The marked channel begins to the south — and I'm going to use my finger to point something out. Right here, this is Intracoastal Waterway coming in. The marked channel goes to the south of that point, but there is no marked channel in the northern end.

And so what this sovereign lands decision you are invited to make on the agenda today will inevitably do is, it will effectively double the length of the shoreline north of that grass bed that is available for larger class oceangoing boats -- now, I'm not talking about 110-foot yachts. I'm talking about 35-, 40-foot boats. They will be able for the first time since 1965 to avail themselves of 2 1/2 miles of shoreline to dock in Little Lake Worth. That is a game-changer for this estuary. The game-changing effect will be many more boats and many more boats of a larger class that will, in order to reach their target,

which is going in and out of the inlet to get to the ocean, they're going to have to pass by, through, or over the grass bed that you can see to the south.

That is the environmental issue which unfortunately the Department of Environmental Protection missed in its evaluation of this issue. And it is the environmental issue that we would like you to pick up and consider in your deliberations today. And the way that you can consider and resolve this is to simply keep the status quo that has been in effect for the last 40 or more years. Keep this bridge height in terms of how it performs for navigation exactly the same as it has been over the period since 1965. You can do that by simply amending your motion.

Now, I would like to show you one more chart. This is the 2009-2010 manatee survey for Palm Beach County, and this line shows the 600 manatees that showed up in the area on this map last year. Now, I'm not talking about the manatees that are down at the power plant, because when you read that survey, it says these are exclusive of the power plant. These are the manatees that are using the grass beds which you see here in the north end of Lake

Worth Lagoon in the wintertime. They are attracted here by the power plant, but they have to eat somewhere, and where they go to eat on days it's warm enough to get out of the channel of the power plant, they go up to these grass beds to feed.

So these manatees are going to be right in the area where all of these additional boats -- and remember, we're talking about larger boats swinging bigger propellers, capable of dredging a deeper cut in those grass beds or a deeper cut in those manatees that will be channeled through this area.

So what I ask you to do on behalf of Florida

Audubon Society today is something straightforward

and simple, and that is make a decision, let the

DOT have the sovereign lands approval they need to

let this bridge go forward, but direct that as to

the navigational height that they keep it at the

status quo.

Let me answer one question, General, that you asked to the other gentleman about safety watercraft, official boats. You know, right now there is comparatively little major boat traffic in Little Lake Worth because of the restrictions on that bridge. The call for safety watercraft of the size, the big rescue watercraft like you use

offshore or in the inlet, the ones the gentleman showed those pictures of, the call for them to go up into that little embayment is just not there.

But what I would ask you to consider is, if
there was an actual need for those agencies to get
those big watercraft under this bridge, don't you
think you would have representatives of Palm Beach
County or your own Marine Patrol or the Coast Guard
up here today saying they need that additional
access for those big boats? I don't think you
would just have a gentleman from the audience
waving a picture of those big boats at you. I
think there would be something of record saying
that's a problem. You don't have that.

And I just suggest that if we keep this passageway for boats the same way it has been since 1965, we will be keeping the status quo for the environment of this area, and that's what we from the Audubon Society ask you to do. Thank you.

MS. DREW: Thank you. I believe that's the end of our public comment. Charles, thank you for staying. We usually do the right thing anyway.

Governor and Cabinet, did you have any questions for either DOT or the Water Management District based on what you've heard?

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I only want to clarify something. My understanding from DOT is that you could have this structural navigational limit. You would just have to go through an approval process that might delay this a little bit. Is that correct?

MR. PRASAD: Yes, General. The Coast Guard has given us a permit for a 12-foot clearance. In order to go back to 8 1/2 feet, which is what the existing clearance is, we'll have to go back and apply for a new permit.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: But nonetheless, it doesn't effect the -- you still have the 12 foot. You could still have this --

MR. PRASAD: Correct.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: With that in mind

-- I think while you were out, Madam CFO moved that
we approve this, and I think Commissioner Bronson
seconded to approve this. I would like to offer an
amendment to that motion, if I could, to do what
Charles Lee suggested, and it is to require the
navigational clearance to be maintained at the
8 1/2 foot level.

And I think staff has the language, but I

could read what I've got given to me. "The new bridge plan shall be revised to include a permanent part to the bridge that will maintain the existing vertical navigational clearance. The new bridge when constructed shall have a permanent part that will limit the vertical navigational clearance to the clearance that exists currently." And that would be my proposed amendment to the motion to approve this and allow the 12-foot bridge.

GOVERNOR CRIST: I just want to make sure I understand what you said. You would actually have it set back to the 8-foot?

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Well, you would have the bridge at 12 foot, as the DOT explained.

GOVERNOR CRIST: That's why I'm asking that, General.

explained, the actual bridge itself would be 12 foot. It would be elevated to 12 feet, but there would be a structural device that would be put there, an artificial structure that would limit the ability for somebody to go under the bridge with any structure boat that would be higher in its structure than the present height, which I believe is 8 1/2 feet. I believe that's what Mr. Lee

1 suggested. Am I not right, Charles?

MR. LEE: It could be -- General, it could be a structural member. The other thing that it could be is, this bridge is heavily used by fishermen.

If you go out there on a Saturday or a Sunday, you see 12 to 15 people easily fishing on the sidewalk of this bridge with currently no separation between them and the traffic.

Now, as I understand the design of the bridge, they are planning a separation to the sidewalk. But what you could easily do would be to simply hang a fishing catwalk the way you see them on many bridges like in the Keys or elsewhere. bridges in Tampa Bay and in Biscayne Bay where the fishing catwalk is hung lower than the road surface of the bridge. It makes it easier for the fishermen, and it separates them even further from the traffic. They could do that, or they could just engineer the archway under the bridge so that the road surface was up here, but the archway was lower and there was a structural member. way, it doesn't make any difference to me. the landscape, from the environmental protection standpoint, both will preserve the status quo.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And I believe DOT,

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1 Governor, explained at the beginning that they could do this. This is just a matter of going back 2 3 and getting it permitted differently. 4 GOVERNOR CRIST: Right. Okay. 5 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Anyway, that's my 6 motion to amend it. 7 GOVERNOR CRIST: Is there a second to the 8 motion to amend? 9 MEMBER OF AUDIENCE: No. 10 GOVERNOR CRIST: Apparently not. Thank you, 11 General. So we're back to the original motion, 12 which would support the 12-foot bridge; is that 13 correct? Okay. And it has been seconded. Are there any objections? 14 15 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I object. 16 GOVERNOR CRIST: Okay. Then it passes. 17 you. 18 MS. DREW: Thank you. 19 (Applause.) 20 MS. DREW: Item Number 4, consideration of an application for a 100-foot-wide, 25-year, 21 22 nonexclusive sovereignty submerged lands public 23 easement to Port Dolphin Energy, LLC, a subsidiary 24 of Höegh LNG, a Norway-based corporation. It's for 25 a proposed subaqueous natural gas transmission

1 pipeline for the offshore delivery and regasification of liquefied natural gas from the 2 3 Port Dolphin Deepwater Port. It a use of 4 sovereignty submerged lands for a 3,000-foot-wide 5 temporary construction corridor with two potential 6 mitigation sites. 7 This project would provide a competitive and alternative source of clean-burning natural gas to 8 9 markets in Florida and will provide natural gas to 10 meet Florida's anticipated future demand. 11 addition, the natural gas supplied by this project 12 will become increasingly important as older power 13 plants are required to convert to natural gas in 14 order to meet air emission standards. 15 We have several folks here representing Port 16 Dolphin, including Governor Martinez, and they're 17 here to speak if you would like hear from them. 18 GOVERNOR CRIST: We'll be happy to. 19 MS. DREW: Otherwise, they're in support, 20 obviously. 21 CFO SINK: Well, I'll move approval of it, 22 Governor. 23

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.

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GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

Governor, we're grateful that you came. Thank
you.

MS. DREW: Thank you. Item Number 5 is a request for consideration of an application for modification of an existing conservation easement to allow for the expansion of the lease boundary and a 25-year sovereignty submerged lands lease in Lee County to increase preempted area approximately 1,500 square feet for an existing 34-slip private residential multifamily docking facility with no additional slips. Consideration results in \$4,437.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 5.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MS. DREW: Thank you. Item Number 6 is a request for approval to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding amendments to Chapter 18-14 of the Florida Administrative Code regarding the assessment and collection of administrative fines for violations on state-owned submerged lands. You may recall we've been working on this issue for a while trying to streamline it and really do a better job of dealing with administrative fines and violations on state lands.

We've been working for the last year at least to try to do that and to resolve cases quicker and increase compliance.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Motion for approval of Item 6.

CFO SINK: Second.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection.

MS. DREW: Thank you. Item Number 7 is a request for consideration of a modification of a 10-year, sovereignty submerged lands lease for an existing 69-slip public docking facility. This item has been placed on today's agenda at the request of one of the board members. The staff recommendation to the Board is denial because the request is contrary to rule and inconsistent with the Board of Trustees policy as well as previous actions.

The City of Kissimmee is proposing to reconfigure the layout of its existing over-the-water structures within the lease area.

The proposal includes demolishing an existing 880-square-foot, non-water dependent bait shop and restaurant and constructing at another location a new larger, non-water dependent bait shop and

restaurant approximately 3,744 square feet, including picnic tables and walkways.

The lease currently states that the lessee shall not rebuild or restore the non-water dependent structures if 50 percent or more are destroyed. The new use of the non-water dependent structures included in the lease shall not be converted to a new use except as authorized by the lessor.

Since the 1970s, the Board's policy has been to restrict the use of sovereignty submerged lands to water dependent activities. DEP staff has been working with the applicant to try to negotiate using uplands in the new location that would provide a waterfront, I guess, cantilevered dock on the water, but we were unable to reach agreement with the City.

The City is here today, and you will hear from them that they consider that they would like to be able to show that it's in the public interest, I believe, to have this waterfront property since they already have a structure that they would simply be moving. They've also taken the position that it isn't a full-scale restaurant, it's snacks and other food items, items that are related to

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fishing. However, the bait shop/restaurant currently holds the same license that the State requires of full-service restaurants.

Last week in the aides' meeting, the City expressed that they had spent considerable time and money on the design, which includes work that they've done in preparation for this project. However, in 2008, the district office, DEP district office advised the City that non-water dependent structures over the water are contrary to the policies of the Board of Trustees.

Board approval of retail dining activities over sovereignty submerged lands would signal a drastic departure from historic board policy on non-water dependent uses and could potentially affect current and past litigation undertaken by the Department on behalf of the Board against parties engaged in non-water dependent uses on sovereignty submerged lands. We are extremely concerned with the precedent that this would set for the future of this State and the lands that the Board has been tasked with preserving and protecting for the use and enjoyment of all people in the State of Florida.

With us today from the City of Kissimmee we

have Don Smallwood, who is the attorney for the City of Kissimmee, and Representative Darren Soto, who would like to speak on this issue.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Mr. Chairman, if I might make a statement.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I am the board member identified here as asking this to be brought forward, and let me tell you why. Since I was a little boy on Lake Tohopekaliga, we have had two structures that have been there most of my life. One of them was the yacht club which overhangs the water on that lake, and this structure that we're discussing now, which has been active for many, many years. Because of hurricanes and other things, it has had to be shored up and so forth. But basically, historically, this structure has been over the water as it is now. And the fact is that they want to move this to a more advantageous place because of other issues involved on the lakefront.

I might also tell you that at one time back in the old days before anybody ever heard of DEP or anybody else, there used to be a huge set of cow pens on that lake where they used to bring in ships

to load cattle into the ships going to Cuba and other places. So there's a lot of things that has happened in this lake in the history of that chain of lakes.

I also asked for this, knowing the recommendation by DEP, because there are other facilities that have the same type of facilities over the water that have been approved, and some are on state lands, not only just over state water, but actually are part of the park system and other state lands.

One thing I will tell you is, this Board gets to make the final decision on these issues.

Sometimes we go with the recommendation, and sometimes we don't. Sometimes there are extenuating circumstances that we vote on that's different than what has been recommended.

In this case, I feel this is one of those cases where there's going to be no impact to Lake Tohopekaliga because the issue was already there, and they watch it very closely as well. And I felt like the City of Kissimmee should be given the ability to make their point. I personally am to support the approval of this item because of the history that's already there on this lake.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I think we're ready for speakers, Governor.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, General.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Governor and Trustees, my name is Don Smallwood, and I'm the attorney for the City of Kissimmee. I would like to thank you for this opportunity today for us to present to you our story.

Before I begin, though, I want to introduce some guests that traveled up here that are in support of this. I would like to introduce

Ms. Heather Moore. She's a citizen supporter of this. Raise your hand, Heather.

City Commissioner-Elect Wanda Rentas, City
Commissioner Art Otero, City Commissioner Cheryl
Grieb, Mayor Commissioner Jim Swan. We have Bea
Meeks, who is the economic development director at
the City of Mascotte. And then we have Dan
Loubier, our director of parks and rec, and
Mr. Steigerwald, the city of manager. Our last
supporter here is Mr. Darren Soto, representative
from our district.

Trustees, the issues before you today is,
we're asking your approval to relocate our existing
marina to another location within the submerged

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land area, and we're asking you to do this as an exception because it serves a public purpose.

This project that the City embarked on is a \$30 million project. We've already spent approximately \$2 million in permitting, plans, and construction drawings. The City Commission obligated itself to 7.5 million in construction that's going on currently as I speak. And then just last week, they approved \$8 million in bonds for future improvements.

Now, this project is the result of about three years of planning, several town meetings with hundreds of citizens who came out and said -- and told us what they wanted their lakefront to look like. We have a visioning process, and the plan you have before you today is that vision that the citizens held dearest to them.

Now, I appreciate DEP's position in this matter, but the rule allows you, the Trustees, to make a public interest exception. And we know that you do make those exceptions.

For example, as mentioned by Commissioner

Bronson, if you look at the state park located in

St. Pete, you can see right there over the water is
a non-dependent structure, a marina, and I submit

to you it's a lot bigger than what we're asking to do.

Our request is of the same class as that. It serves the same public purpose of that. And in our case, the public purpose that makes us unique is that we're asking to preserve the character of our waterfront. As Commissioner Bronson said, it's got a long history, and it's the heart and soul of the City of Kissimmee.

We're asking that you honor the vision of our citizens. They came forward and spent a lot of time and said this is what they would like to see.

And finally, it results in a net loss of enclosed non-water dependent structures by taking down the both the yacht club, as you can see there, 2,000 square feet, and demolishing the marina, which is 880 square feet.

Our marina is a focal point for a lot of locals. They go there every day and sit out there and talk about fishing and all kinds of stuff.

It's a gathering place for the locals, and it has been that way, as the Commissioner said, for years.

And it's also a focal point for our visitors.

So I hope we've provided to you enough information that provides a sufficient basis for

you to exercise your discretion to grant us to relocate this marina to a different spot. And I'm asking you on behalf of the citizens of the City of Kissimmee to honor that request and grant this exception. Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. Any questions?

MS. DREW: Our next speaker is Monica Reimer
with Earth Justice.

MS. REIMER: Good afternoon. I guess it's afternoon, Governor and Cabinet. My name is Monica Reimer. I'm an attorney with Earth Justice, but I'm here today both on my own behalf and as a former Assistant Attorney General who represented the Board of Trustees on numerous sovereignty submerged lands cases.

I also have a personal interest. I'm an avid canoeist, and I have a great deal of interest in seeing the lands beneath navigable waters preserved for public trust uses.

My comments today are going to be directed towards why the Board has a water dependent use rule for sovereignty submerged lands and why strict enforcement of that rule is extremely important.

Obviously, this agenda item concerns sovereignty submerged lands. These are lands

beneath navigable waters. They are different than any other land in the State of Florida. They are not state forests. They are not state parks. They are protected by state law, by state judicial decisions, and by the state constitution for public uses.

The reason that they're preserved for public uses is because since Roman times, people have recognized that navigable waters are inherently public. Here in Florida, obviously, we have a constitution that recognizes that as well. They are called public trust lands because you do not own these lands like other state lands. You own them in trust for the public. That puts you in the position of a trustee, which has certain obligations that are different than when you're making decisions about other state lands here in the State of Florida.

As a trustee, you have a legal duty to preserve and control these lands for public trust uses. Those uses are concerned with uses normally made of public trust waters, swimming, fishing, the normal uses, not a restaurant.

What your water dependent use rule does is, it implements your duty to protect these lands for

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public uses that are connected with the public waters themselves. The easiest way of explaining this is to compare it to your duty if you were a fiduciary trustee. If you had a brother or a sister who was married and they had children and they were killed in a car crash and you became the trustee of their assets for their son, your nephew, and you had a friend, and your friend came to you and said, "Gosh, he's got a lot of money. I've got this really great restaurant idea. Why don't you give me \$10,000," what would your answer be? It would be no. It would be no if it were \$10,000. It would be no if it was \$100. It would be no if it was \$10. And the answer needs to be no for non-water dependent uses of public trust lands as well.

Obviously, the law recognizes some exceptions. Those exceptions should only be used in rare and unusual circumstances. Those circumstances do not exist here. This is a non-water dependent use, and what they want to do is repeat a larger non-water dependent use. There is no reason this restaurant cannot be on uplands.

I understand. I think going to a restaurant over the water is wonderful. I am sure there are

lots of people around the State of Florida who would love to build restaurants on sovereignty submerged lands. But that is not your role. Your role is to protect these lands for water dependent uses.

I urge you to support your staff's recommendation, which is denial of this use, and I agree with them that this is an abrupt and serious departure from what has always been the Trustees' obligations and how they have viewed what those obligations when they were applying the water dependent use rule.

Thank very much.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I have a question for the City, Governor.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: I guess my question to the City is, is this property not being used by the general public, and is there a water dependent use of boat dockings and other things available on this piece of property? It sounded like it wasn't open to the public and so forth, and I want to get that on the record.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir, it is open to the public. We have a floating dock there where the

1 boaters can come up, go up to the bait shop there 2 and get their bait, do their shopping. You can come off of the seawall and walk out on the plank 3 4 to it. So it is open to the public, and it does 5 serve the fishing community there. 6 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: And it is a water 7 dependent use? 8 MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir. Yes, sir, no 9 different than the St. Pete. 10 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I want to ask a 11 question too before you go away, if I could. 12 MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir. 13 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Am I correct we're 14 just moving things around? 15 MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir. 16 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I mean, you're 17 building something new, but you're essentially 18 moving what already exists? 19 MR. SMALLWOOD: Right, and we're bringing it 20 up to ADA standards. 21 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: So one could argue 22 equally that what is there today shouldn't be there 23 if you were on the other side of this argument, I 24 suppose, because you're simply moving it from one 25 point to another. And when you get done moving it,

1	what's going to happen to the places where
2	you're going to tear it down, right, what's there
3	now?
4	MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir. Yep.
5	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And then what is
6	that going to be?
7	MR. SMALLWOOD: Open water.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Open water?
9	MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir.
10	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Restored to
11	sovereign lands state in sort of a natural
12	condition?
13	MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir.
14	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: And hopefully
15	grass will grow there, fish will play there, so
16	forth?
17	MR. SMALLWOOD: Yes, sir, that's exactly
18	right.
19	GOVERNOR CRIST: So currently there is a
20	restaurant that's over the water?
21	MR. SMALLWOOD: It's actually not a restaurant
22	even though they call it a restaurant. It's a
23	snack bar. It's got a counter. When guys come in,
24	he'll make them hamburgers or fry them eggs in the
25	morning. That's all it is. It's a counter, a

1 lunch counter.

MR. SMALLWOOD: Because Game and Fish when they designed the original park, they had us close all our boat ramps on the front part of the lake and moved this down there to the south part, and they asked us to consolidate everything down there. So we're moving the bait shop that's here off of this open water inside a breakwater that already exists, inside it, so that the boaters that are launching, it's just going to be one continuous flow of traffic.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you.

MS. REIMER: May I respond briefly?

GOVERNOR CRIST: Of course you may.

MS. REIMER: There's no problem with a marina. A marina is obviously a water dependent use. The problem is it's a restaurant. The problem is it's a private restaurant that's run for profit. The other problem is that it's a larger restaurant.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Let me ask a fairly obvious question. And maybe you're not the perfect party to respond. But if there was already a snack bar over the water, why was it allowed to be there?

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MS. REIMER: It is not clear to me that it --

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Does that make sense? 2 MR. SMALLWOOD: It was grandfathered in. 3 MS. REIMER: That it ever properly was. 4 original -- what was originally permitted was one 5 dock with eight slips. And what the City did was came in and built two docks with 53 slips. So I am 6 7 not sure exactly how it got there to begin with. GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you. 8 9 MR. RACH: Good morning. Tim Rach with DEP. The existing structure, the non-water 10 11 dependent restaurant and bait shop is in the current lease identified as a non-water dependent 12 structure, so it's a grandfathered structure that 13 14 was brought into the current lease. So that 15 structure is authorized to be there. There is 16 language in the lease that restricts what could be 17 done in terms of repairs and stuff like that. 18 it's an authorized structure currently. 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Sounds like you want to take 20 the grandfather and move them down the road, or down the lake, 21 22 COMMISSIONER BRONSON: To a different location. 23 24 MS. DREW: Well, there is a significant size difference in the --

1 CFO SINK: And give him a little cosmetic 2 surgery.

MS. DREW: Charles Lee would also like to be heard on this.

MR. LEE: Governor and members of the Board of Trustees, I have three things I would like to say to you about this matter.

The first one is that this issue of non-water dependent structures is a old, old issue. And frankly, for me personally, it goes back a long time, because sometime way back when, a guy by the name of George Firestone, who was Secretary of State and then on this Cabinet, put me on a thing called the Blue Ribbon Marina Committee at a time when the Trustees didn't have any rules. You all kind of flew by the seat of your pants back in the 1970s, and there weren't any real submerged lands rules.

So the marine industry, people who sell, make, dock boats, and the environmental community were very concerned about this lack of rules, and one of the reasons the marine industry was concerned about this was because they were seeing a trend around the state where people were occupying shorelines with things like restaurants and office buildings.

There were even proposals to put condominiums on stilts out over the water. And there was a concern among the marine industry that the available docking space for boats in boats in environmentally acceptable areas was going to be kind of carpeted over by these other non-water dependent uses.

And, of course, we from an environmental standpoint were concerned about the fact that adding to the need to build marinas for boats, et cetera, you were going to have people who wanted to build all sorts of things on land that you and me as the public own for commercial purposes.

And so that led to a rule that was adopted beginning in 1981 that initially started out to say in its proposal, thou shalt not have any non-water dependent structures at all. And what happened then was, there was a gentleman by the name of Tibor Hollo in Miami-Dade County, then called Dade County it's been so long ago. And he happened to be in the process of building a big yacht club in Plaza Venetia out over the water at the time this was going on. And so the rule got written to say that you as the Trustees would have some limited discretion to grant an exception to the non-water dependent criteria that would generally exclude

1 these structures.

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And then a third thing happened, which was after the Tibor Hollo matter. In 1983 the rule was amended again, and that amendment is what appears — if you look at your agenda item at the top of page 21, the rule was further modified on August 1, 1983 to add a bunch of additional criteria.

Now, let me take you for a second back to the Tibor Hollo case that really kind of cracked open the door for these non-water dependent structures. There was a facet of that case that is not present in the instant case with regard to the City of The facet of that case was that there Kissimmee. was no place on the land to put anything. was a big hotel there. There was nothing, no room to have a yacht club building for this yacht club. And so that basically weighed on the Trustees as a matter of necessity as to why they should make this exception. And they crafted some pretty careful things about it, that it can only be on seawalls and not aquatic preserves, et cetera. But the issue of hardship because there was no space on the upland to put the yacht club was really what was driving that particular decision.

And as much as I would like to be sympathetic

with my friends from the City of Kissimmee about this, there is a question in terms of DEP's criteria that they have not answered very well with regard to whether or not you should use your authority to make this narrow exception, and that is, is there a viable good place on the uplands in this area to put a restaurant that would have a view over the water and serve essentially the same

When you look at the maps and the aerial photos of this area, it's evident. It looks like the City of Kissimmee owns around 100 acres down there. They've got three-quarters of a mile of shoreline that they're moving things around on.

And they're in the process of doing a big comprehensive plan, which I think overall is a very good plan, to revise the shoreline area as a park.

So one of the questions that I think needs to be answered is, is there a need for you to even consider an exception so they can have their restaurant, because by moving it back a few feet, you could have the restaurant in the same location, but it would be on their uplands and not out over your state-owned sovereign lands, still serving the same purpose.

purposes?

Now, the City will say, "Well, we've already got our plan. We don't want to mess with our plan. We don't want to have to redo it." I understand those concerns and those motivations. But from the standpoint of you as the managers of state land, what I'm concerned about is that this exception be kept very narrow, because I can tell you there is a world of people out there that, if you crack this exception open very wide, would like to put a lot of things out over state lands, and I think that's a matter of concern.

In this case, they're replacing what's there. I understand that. That's a mitigating circumstance. If perchance you decide to go against the Department's recommendations and to go against my recommendations today, I would ask you to do one thing to make sure that you don't open this door, and that is to make very clear that is a replacement for an existing structure and that you're not allowing them to build something new out there. Make that a part of your decision so it heralds out to all others that in fact you're not generally letting people build things on state land.

But my primary thing to you is this, and that

is, the City has got generally a good plan. They can put this restaurant right on the uplands as part of that good plan. They don't need to put it out over the water. I think that's what you ought to do. You ought to follow your staff's recommendation and say no.

And now I want to say one final thing to you good people up there. Governor Crist, Bill

McCollum, Financial Officer Sink, and Charlie

Bronson, Commissioner of Agriculture, you have done overall a really good job for people of the State of Florida in your tenure as members of the Board of Trustees. Each of you has your own accomplishments.

Governor, the thing that you have done with regard to the U.S. Sugar purchase, which is now a done deal, implemented, going forward, to help save the Everglades, absolutely impressive.

Bill, what you have done, the things when you were in Congress, the Wekiva Wild and Scenic River, and I think you were a party to the creation of the Weeki Wachee Springs State Park, a tremendous achievement for the people of Florida.

I was going to say Comptroller Sink because that's what it used to be. Chief Financial Officer

Sink, your shepherding of the State's land acquisition programs has been tremendous, and your help on land acquisition items, we at Audubon have appreciated that from Pensacola to Key West.

And Commissioner Bronson, I'm proud to say that I live in a state that has the best state forest system in the United States. I don't think we have a -- I've been to state forests around the country, and I think that the things that you have been able to do with the state forests have been just absolutely remarkable, and we commend you for it.

COMMISSIONER BRONSON: Thank you.

MR. LEE: It's possible I won't get to see you all again before the end of your term, and I would just like to say on behalf of Audubon, thanks for everything that you have done, because it has been a lot. Thank you.

GOVERNOR CRIST: Thank you, Charles. CFO.

CFO SINK: I've heard what Charles said, and I have some thought that we really ought to affirm that, if we elect to not follow the staff's recommendation that, it's because of a very narrow circumstance here, because my staff has informed me that there is a longstanding Board of Trustees

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GOVERNOR CRIST: Any other discussion? Show

I second that.

policy to not encourage -- or to in fact discourage the building of these non-water dependent structures on state submerged lands.

But in my opinion, because of the fact that they're actually taking down two structures that are on the water now, the yacht club structure as well the existing bait and tackle structure, to replace it with something that the great people of Kissimmee, who had a lot of public input and believe that this is going to be true driver of economic development in their community and increased activity within their city, that I would be prepared to make a motion that we move for approval of the relocation of this project as it has been described to us, with the understanding and the clear intent for the future Board of Trustees that this is an exception, it's in the public interest of the people of Kissimmee, and it is not intended to be a signal that we as board members in a fiduciary capacity believe that there should be additional opening up of the longstanding policies of this Board through many administrations not to permit these non-water dependent structures.

ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM:

1	it adopted without objection.
2	CFO SINK: And I would like to recommend that
3	maybe they call it the Charles Bronson Bait and
4	Tackle Shop.
5	(Laughter.)
6	MR. SMALLWOOD: Thank you all very much.
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1	GOVERNOR CRIST: State Board of
2	Administration, Ash Williams. Item 1.
3	MR. CARDWELL: Good afternoon. Item 1,
4	request approval of the minutes of the 14 September
5	and 28 September meetings.
6	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I so move.
7	CFO SINK: Second.
8	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show the
9	minutes approved without objection.
10	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 2, request approval of a
11	fiscal sufficiency of an amount not exceeding
12	\$310 million in State of Florida, full faith and
13	credit, Department of Transportation right-of-way
14	acquisition of bridge construction refunding bonds.
15	CFO SINK: Move it.
16	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
17	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
18	approved without objection.
19	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 3, request approval of a
20	fiscal sufficiency of an amount not exceeding
21	\$17,300,000 State of Florida, Board of Governors,
22	University of North Florida mandatory student fee
23	revenue bonds.
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 3.
25	CFO SINK: Second.

1 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 2 approved without objection. MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 4, request 3 4 approval of a fiscal sufficiency of an amount not 5 exceeding \$16,500,000 State of Florida, Board of 6 Governors, Florida State University parking 7 facility revenue bonds. CFO SINK: Move it. 8 9 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second. 10 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it 11 approved without objection. 12 MR. WILLIAMS: Item 5, request approval of a fiscal sufficiency of an amount not exceeding 13 \$8,500,000 State of Florida, Board of Governors, 14 15 Florida State University parking facility revenue 16 refunding bonds. 17 ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 5. 18 CFO SINK: Second. 19 GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it approved without objection. 20 21 Thank you. Item 6, request MR. WILLIAMS: 22 approval of a fiscal determination of an amount not 23 exceeding \$25,780,000 Florida Housing Finance 24 Corporation multifamily mortgage revenue bonds. 25 CFO SINK: Move it.

1	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
2	GOVERNOR CRIST: Show it approved without
3	objection.
4	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 7, request
5	approval of a fiscal determination of an amount not
6	exceeding \$12,250,000 Florida Housing Finance
7	Corporation multifamily mortgage revenue bonds.
8	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 7.
9	CFO SINK: Second.
10	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
11	approved without objection.
12	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 8, request
13	approval of a fiscal determination of an amount not
14	exceeding \$9,500,000 Florida Housing Finance
15	Corporation multifamily mortgage revenue bonds.
16	CFO SINK: Move it.
17	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
19	approved without objection.
20	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 9, request
21	approval of the State Board of Administration
22	quarterly report required by the Protecting
23	Florida's Investments Act. Just in summary,
24	there's no material action to report here, a couple
25	of companies in, couple of companies out, no

1	material change one way or the other.
2	CFO SINK: Move it.
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
4	GOVERNOR CRIST: Show it approved without
5	objection.
6	MR. WILLIAMS: Thank you. Item 10, request
7	approval of a draft letter to the Joint Legislative
8	Auditing Committee affirming that the SBA Trustees
9	have reviewed and approved the monthly LGIP summary
10	reports and actions taken, if any, to address
11	material impacts. There were no material impacts.
12	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: I move Item 10.
13	CFO SINK: Second.
14	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Show it
15	approved without objection.
16	MR. WILLIAMS: Item 11, request reaffirmation
17	of the executive director.
18	GOVERNOR CRIST: So move.
19	ATTORNEY GENERAL McCOLLUM: Second.
20	CFO SINK: All move.
21	GOVERNOR CRIST: Moved and seconded. Approved
22	again without objection. Congratulations.
23	Thank you. We're adjourned.
24	(Proceedings concluded at 12:57 p.m.)
25	

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA:
4	COUNTY OF LEON:
5	I, MARY ALLEN NEEL, Registered Professional
6	Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing
7	proceedings were taken before me at the time and place
8	therein designated; that my shorthand notes were
9	thereafter translated under my supervision; and the
10	foregoing pages numbered 1 through 186 are a true and
11	correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.
12	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative,
13	employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor
14	relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
15	financially interested in the foregoing action.
16	DATED THIS 6th day of December, 2010.
17	
18	
19	MARY ALLEN NEEL, RPR, FPR
20	2894-A Remington Green Lane Tallahassee, Florida 32308
21	(850) 878-2221
22	
23	
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25	