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2	OFFICE OF THE G	OVERNOR
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4	IN RE: CABINET AIDES	MEETING
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б		KRISTIN OLSON, CHAIR AMANDA CAREY
7		ROB JOHNSON
8		ERIN SUMPTER KENT PEREZ
9		ROBERT TORNILLO STEPHANIE LEEDS
10		JESSICA FIELD BROOKE McKNIGHT
11		KIMBERLY RESPIE
12	DATE:	SEPTEMBER 28, 2016
13		
14	TIME:	9:01 a.m 10:38 a.m.
15		CABINET MEETING ROOM LOWER LEVEL, THE CAPITOI
16		TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA
17		YVONNE LaFLAMME, FPR COURT REPORTER
18		COURT REPORTER
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1	**** **** ****
2	MS. OLSON: Good morning. Today is
3	September 28th, and this is the Cabinet Aides
4	meeting for October 4th.
5	We have put a new agenda online, and if you
6	guys haven't seen it, we just rearranged a little
7	bit: Department of Revenue, then Trustees, and
8	then we're going to do Ad Com last and finish with
9	that. In addition to that, we have several
10	resolutions, so
11	*************
12	DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
13	*************
14	MS. OLSON: First up, we have Department of
15	Revenue.
16	MS. LONGMAN: Good morning. Debbie Longman
17	Department of Revenue. The Department of Revenue
18	will have one item on the October 4th Cabinet
19	agenda.
20	Item Number 1, the Department requests
21	permission to file notices of proposed rule to
22	amend rules relating to general tax administration
23	The proposed amendments revise language and forms
24	to reflect statutory changes enacted by the 2016
25	Legislature, update annual tax rates, and clarify

1	forms to readability. A rule workshop was
2	scheduled for September 21st, if requested. No
3	requests were received and no workshop was held.
4	No written comments were also received by the
5	Department.
6	I'm just going to highlight a few of the law
7	changes resulting in some of these forms being
8	revised. Most of the law changes relate to
9	Chapter 2016-220; for example, Rule 12A 1.0115
10	Veterans' Organizations, Sale of Food and
11	Beverages. This rule is being amended to
12	incorporate a new tax exemption that permits
13	qualified Veterans' organizations to sell food and
14	drinks exempt from sales tax to their members.
15	We are also revising a sales tax rule,
16	Rule 12A 1.087; post-harvest machinery and
17	equipment. This rule is amended to add guidance on
18	the new sales tax exemption for post-harvest
19	machinery and equipment. That allows for the
20	exempt sale of this machinery and equipment to
21	qualified businesses.
22	Rule 12B-5.300, aviation fuel for air
23	carriers, is being amended to incorporate revisions
24	made to the fuel tax exemption that permits certain
25	air carriers to purchase aviation fuel exempt from

1	the tax if they meet specified requirements. And
2	the last one from this particular chapter law I'm
3	going to highlight is Rule Chapter 12C, is
4	corporate income tax. We're making a number of
5	rule changes to rules in that particular chapter to
6	modify how adjusted federal income is defined and
7	calculated for the purposes of Florida corporate
8	income tax; to conform the timing of filing of
9	returns, making payments, and filing declarations
10	to the revised federal dates, and also to remove
11	obsolete provisions.
12	Additionally, Chapter 2016-59 modified
13	provisions relating represented to secondhand
14	dealers, and as such, the sales tax rule dealing
15	with this, 12A-17.003, had to be amended and
16	changed to reflect the language and also the forums
17	to incorporate the new automated kiosk option.
18	Lastly, the majority of this are our annual
19	forms updates. In total, 25 forms are being
20	revised, including our annual updating of the
21	communications tax return to reflect to local CST
22	tax beginning January 2017.
23	Any questions?
24	MS. RESPIE: For the secondhand dealers, I saw

in the back-ups, they went into effect on July 1st.

1	Do we have any operational kiosks in the state as
2	of yet?
3	MS. LONGMAN: I believe we do. Let me check on
4	that and I'll get back with you.
5	MS. RESPIE: Would you also be able to go
6	through if you have it; if not, you can get back
7	to us with the amount for projected, as far as
8	what you listed on the legislative changes for
9	Veterans' organizations, is that how much we
10	anticipated to lose in sales tax?
11	MS. LONGMAN: I believe I believe for
12	the first year, it's 1.2 million is what the
13	revenue estimating conference put on it, and then
14	ongoing, it is either 1.4 or 1.5 million recurring,
15	but I will double-check that and send that to all
16	of you.
17	Any questions? Thank you.
18	*************
19	BOARD OF TRUSTEES
20	*************
21	MS. OLSON: All right. Next up is the Board
22	of Trustees.
23	MS. LEWIS: Good morning, everybody. Renee
24	Lewis, Department of Environmental Protection, and
25	we have four Board of Trustee agenda items for the

1	October 4th meeting.
2	Item 1 is minutes of the August 2nd meeting.
3	Item Number 2 is an option agreement to
4	require approximately 11,000 acres from Natural
5	Bridge Timberlands, LLC. The majority of this
6	acreage is located in the Upper Saint Marks
7	corridor of Florida Forever Project in the St. Joe
8	Timberland Florida Forever Project.
9	This property known as Warren Spring Woods
10	would serve as a major corridor connector to
11	St. Marks River Preserve State Park, Fan Loop
12	Preserve, Auscilla Wildlife Management Area, and
13	Natural Bridge Battlefield Historic State Park. It
14	would also include approximately 10 springs,
15	protect water resources within this project and the
16	surrounding area, and it would be the largest fee
17	simple acquisition that this sitting Board of
18	Trustees would hopefully approve, and it would also
19	provide resource space outdoor recreational
20	activities, such as canoeing, kayaking, hiking,
21	fishing and wildlife viewing.
22	The Trustees' purchase price is \$16.1 million,
23	and the property would be co-managed by FWC and
24	DEP's Division of Rec and Parks.

And if there's no questions, then we have one

speaker, George Wilson, with the Tall Timber Board,
would like to make a few comments.

MR. WILSON: Good morning. I'm George Wilson, and I'm pleased to be here today to thank you very much for considering and hopefully voting next week; your bosses will vote for this remarkable place. The board and staff of Tall Timbers are very supporting in fitting the strategic plans for all of the coastal rivers. It is a very, very, important place.

When this project was designed, in 1999, you could walk on St. Joe land from Tallahassee to St. Marks Refuge almost all the way to the town of St. Marks and never leave the property. You look and see what's happened, so what you have is, if you're buying an intregal part that was kept together by either that company or the company you're buying from, which is America's largest agricultural landowner, so it -- it is you know, remarkable that you-all would come together after all of these years to save this very special place. It has beautiful sand hills; some of the largest cypress you'll see off of any major river; a great springs assortment.

As a matter of fact, it was one of Mr. Ball's

1	collection of springs; his spring collection that
2	you have pretty much adopted most all of his
3	places. All of the major springs, Wakulla Springs;
4	spring after spring Wacissa River Springs
5	they have all come into public ownership, and
6	that's another nice legacy of some of these forest
7	ownerships that y'all have inherited and done a
8	really good job managing.
9	Anyways, you're getting a good price.
10	Compared to properties nearby, it's similar in size
11	that were bought 16 years ago, and you're paying a
12	lot less for properties that had less
13	develop-ability, less everything. So you're
14	getting a great deal, so that's another point in
15	your favor, and I hope at the end of the day in a
16	year or two, you might be eligible for
17	reimbursement perhaps from the Gulf Environmental
18	Benefit Fund that (inaudible) or the other
19	agencies.
20	I know that DEP and the Commission are working
21	very closely together to putting targets together

and swim planning. This would be a target under 22 23 anybody's coastal look; a tidewater river that is very important to not only the St. Marks River, but 24 it's very important to Apalachee Bay and the Gulf 25

1	of Mexico's health, so it includes great sand hills
2	for groundwater recharge. And just the whole
3	collection, I hope you get to come out and visit it
4	on a cool day. There's less bugs, but you'll
5	really enjoy seeing some of the special sites, and
6	maybe even kayak paddle when the new leaves are
7	changing or in the spring when the new leaves are
8	coloring in.
9	But thank you, again, this is a really special
10	place for Northwest Florida, and you couldn't have
11	picked a nicer place, so thank you very much.
12	MS. LEWIS: All right. Moving to Item
13	Number 3 is the presentation of the 4th quarter
14	performance measures and the Secretary's annual
15	leadership assessment. And overall for the four
16	quarters for the objective performance measure
17	average is 4.6. Again, Measures Number 7 and
18	Measure Number 10 were the two that the agency
19	achieved a 4, and we are working for those lessees
20	to bring them back into compliance.
21	Any questions?
22	Okay. Our last item is Item Number 4, and
23	Mr. Kal Knickerbocker with the Department of
24	Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of
25	Aquaculture will present it.

Τ.	Thank you.
2	MR. KNICKERBACKER: Thank you and good
3	morning.
4	This is Item Number 4 for the Trustees
5	consideration. It's water column lease
6	modification request. Phil Cubbage has requested a
7	water column modification to his existing 2.11-acre
8	bottom lease in the Matanzas River in St. Johns
9	County. Mr. Cubbage plans to use and off-bottom
10	rack system and floating system. Both of these
11	systems or proposed gear or covered under the
12	existing Army Corps Engineer permit called HSA-99.
13	The Agency notice was sent to the Fish and
14	Wildlife Commission and Department of Environmental
15	Protection Florida's coastal office for review. We
16	received no comments. We also did a public notice
17	and received no comments there from local area.
18	The leaseholder will have a special condition in
19	his lease to acquire a Private Aides Navigation
20	permit from the United States Coast Guard to
21	install associated lighting, signage to eight
22	boaters and navigation.
23	We are recommending approval on this, and I
24	would be happy to answer any questions. All right.
25	Thank you very much.

1	MS. LEWIS: Thank you. That concludes the
2	Board of Trustees' agenda.
3	***************
4	ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION
5	***************
б	MS. OLSON: Last up, we have the
7	Administration Commission agenda. Good morning,
8	Peter.
9	MR. PENROD: Good morning. We have two items
10	on the Administration Commission agenda.
11	Item 1 is approval of the minutes from the
12	August 2nd, 2016, meeting.
13	Any questions?
14	Item 2 is consideration of a recommended order
15	and proceeding of Roger Thornberry and Georgette
16	Lundquist, Steve Rokin, Ruby Daniels, Rosalee
17	Prestari, James Greedman (phonetic), versus Lee
18	County, RH Ventures.
19	This agenda item is a challenge to a Lee
20	County Comprehensive Plan Amendment adopted by
21	ordinance 15-10. The Plan Amendment in question
22	changes the land use designation of 585.6 acres of
23	land from the rural land use category to
24	sub-outlying suburban.
25	On December 1, 2015, after noticing the

_	nearing, Administrative haw oudge entered a
2	recommended order determining that the plan
3	amendment 15-10 was out of compliance with Chapter
4	163 Florida Statute.
5	The purpose of this item today is for the
6	Commission to consider the recommended order, party
7	acceptions and relevant law for the final action.
8	As mentioned, the party in this case are Roger
9	Thornberry and several other in the property. The
10	respondent is Lee County, and the intervenors are
11	RH Venture 2, LLC, RH Venture 3, LLC, and
12	Greenpoint Communities, LLC.
13	The way we'll handle this item is I'll run
14	through the recommended order outlining the
15	petitioner's, the background, the findings of fact,
16	conclusions of law; I'll step away, I'll let the
17	parties come up and give their presentations and
18	come back and we can discuss the final action.
19	So the background for this case is on June 3m
20	2015, the Lee Board of County Commissioners adopted
21	a comprehensive plan amendment Lee County
22	Comprehensive Plan. The plan amendment changed
23	land use designation of 585 acres of land from
24	rural to sub-outlying suburban.
25	On July 1st, 2015, Petitioners filed a

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1	petition with the Division of Administrative
2	Hearings, challenged the plan amendment, pursuant
3	to Chapters 163.184 Florida Statute.
4	On December 21 2015 the administrative law

On December 21, 2015, the administrative law judge issued a recommended order finding the plan amendment in compliance.

After issuance of the recommended order, both Respondent and Intervenors timely filed exceptions to the recommended order. The Petitioner submitted an untimely response to these exceptions.

I'll now summarize Petitioner's challenge to the plan amendment. Petitioners allege 15-10 is inconsistent with the Lee County Policy 21.1.5 which provides, and I quote, One important aspect of the Caloosahatchee Shores community's claim is to retain its rural character and rural land use where it currently exists. Therefore, no land use map amendments to remaining rural land use category will be permitted after May 15, 2002, unless a finding of overriding public necessity is made by three members of the Board of County Commissioners, end quote.

Petitioners contend that since the plan amendment is an amendment to the rural lands category, the County is required to make a finding

of overriding public necessity prior to changing

2	the land use designation from rural to sub-outlying
3	suburban.
4	Petitioners conclude since the County failed
5	to make this finding, the plan is internally
6	inconsistent and in violation of Section 163.31772
7	Florida Statutes, which requires that a
8	comprehensive plan be internally consistent.
9	As such, the Petitioners argue the plan
10	amendment is not in compliance with Chapter 163.
11	I will now turn to the administrative law
12	judge's finding of facts, and we begin with the
13	standard of review.
14	Before I do that, are there any questions
15	about the background of the Petitioner's argument?
16	The standard of review for findings of fact in
17	a recommended order is set forth in
18	Section 120.5710 Florida Statutes, which provides,
19	"The Commission may not reject or modify the
20	Administrative Law Judge's findings of fact, unless
21	the Commission first determines from review of the
22	entire record and states with any particularity in
23	the order that findings of fact were not based on
24	competent, substantial evidence, or that the
25	proceedings in which the findings were based did

2	"Therefore the findings of fact can only be
3	rejected or modified if they are not based on
4	competent substantial evidence or the proceedings
5	did not comply with the essential elements of the
6	law.
7	I will now provide an overview of the
8	administrative law judge's material findings of
9	fact. The administrative law judge found that the
10	subject property is located in the Caloosahatchee
11	Shores within an existing 1978 acre mixed use gulf
12	community known as River Hall.
13	The administrative law judge further found
14	that the subject property was listed in the rural
15	lands use category.
16	She then determined that policy 21.1.5 directs

not comply with the essential elements of law.

the Board of County Commissioners to make a finding of overriding public necessity as a prerequisite to removing rural lands from the rural land use category.

Next, the administrative law judge determined the plan amendment 15-10 removes lands from the rural land use category and changes the future land use designation of the subject property from rural to sub-outlying suburban.

1	Finally, the administrative law judge found
2	that the Board of County Commissioners did not make
3	a finding of overriding public necessity when it
4	adopted plan amendment 15-10.

I will now turn to the administrative law judge's conclusions of law. Before doing that, are there any questions about the findings of fact?

The standard of review for conclusions of law is set forth in section 128.50 Florida Statutes and provides, "The Commission in its final order may reject or modify the conclusions of law over which it has substantive jurisdiction. When rejecting or modifying such conclusions of law, the Commission must state in particularity its reasons for rejecting or modifying such conclusions, and must make a finding that it's substituted conclusions of law as or more reasonable than that which was rejected or modified.

Rejection or modification of conclusions of law may not form the basis for rejection or modification of findings of fact. Therefore, the conclusions of law can be modified or rejected only if the Commission states with particularity the reasons for modifying or rejecting the conclusion, and the Commission makes a finding that its

1	substituted conclusion is as or more reasonable
2	than the one that was replaced.
3	I will now go over the conclusions of law.
4	First is standing. To have standing, to challenge
5	or support a plan amendment, a person must be an
6	affected person as defined in section 163.3184
7	Florida Statutes. Administrative law judge
8	concluded that all parties in this proceeding have
9	standing.
10	Next, "in compliance" means consistent with
11	the requirements of the relevant sections of
12	Chapter 163 Florida Statutes. With the appropriate
13	strategical regional policy plan, and with the
14	principals for guiding designated areas of critical
15	state concern, and part three of Chapter 169
16	Florida Statutes were applicable.
17	The fairly debatable standard applies any
18	challenge filed by an effective person. Under the
19	fairly debatable standard, Petitioner bears the
20	high burden of proving beyond fair debate that the
21	challenge amendment is not in compliance. This
22	means if reasonable persons could differ as to its
23	propriety, a plan amendment must be upheld.

Next, the administrative law judge ruled on

the application of policy 21.1.5 to Amendment

24

Т	15-10. The administrative law judge concluded that
2	the language in 21.1.5 has no doubtful meaning and
3	the clear directive of the policy is to make a
4	finding of overriding public necessity as a
5	condition precedent when changing the future land
6	use of lands designated rural and Caloosahatchee
7	Shores community.
8	The administrative law judge further concluded
9	that the Petitioners proved beyond fair debate that
10	the plan amendment is inconsistent with policy
11	21.1.5 since the Board of County Commissioners
12	failed to make a finding of overriding public
13	necessity. The administrative law judge finally
14	concluded that the plan amendment is not in
15	compliance with Chapter 163 because the subject
16	amendment is internally inconsistent with policy
17	21.1.5 and this violates Section 163.3177
18	subsection 2, Florida Statutes.
19	As such, the administrative law judge
20	recommends that the Commission issue a final order
21	finding plan amendment 15-10 out of compliance.
22	That concludes the conclusions of law.
23	Are there any questions?
24	I will now turn to the party exceptions.
25	Before discussing the exceptions, I will provide

the standard of review for party exceptions which

2	is found in 120.571K Florida statutes, and it
3	provides:
4	"The final order shall include an explicit
5	ruling on each exception but an agency need not
6	rule on an exception that does not clearly identify
7	the disputed portion of the recommended order by
8	page number or paragraph, it does not identify, and
9	it does not include the appropriate and specific
10	citations to the record.
11	The parties will present their exceptions and
12	other arguments on the recommended order. Before
13	the parties present, I want to remind the
14	individuals presenting that the Commission may only
15	evidence that was part of the record below. The
16	Commission cannot and will not consider any
17	evidence that was not made part of the record;
18	therefore, the presenters should limit their
19	comment to the evidence in the record and avoid
20	discussing any issues outside of the record.

With that said, the Respondent presents first, and after that will be the Intervenor and then the Petitioners will present third. After they present, I'll return and we can discuss the final action.

1 MR. WESCH: Good morning. My name is Richard
2 Wesch and I'm the County Attorney for Lee County,
3 Florida. We're here this morning as outlined for
4 you in the matter styled Thornberry versus Lee
5 County and Green Point Communities.

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All references to documents that I will make this morning are those contained in the record below and are properly before you for your consideration.

If I could ask you to please turn to Tab 1 in the materials. We outlined this morning Tab 1 is a map of the River Hall subdivision outlined in red. We believe this map is significant and important for several reasons. One, it shows the entire plan of development of the River Hall subdivision. I would direct your attention specifically to what I'll refer to as the two brown areas just to the south of the -- just to the north of the red line that out lines the river. Those are the areas in question, and they're significant because I think it points up the fact that it was always intended by the parties, as well as Lee County, that these lands were going to be developed at some point in the future as part of the overhaul River Hall development.

Τ	These lands were never set aside for open
2	space. They do not represent abandoned golf
3	courses. They represent areas that were part of
4	the uniform plan in development and are served by
5	central infrastructure: Water, sewer, roads,
6	electricity and drainage; part of the overall
7	master plan of development.
8	Also within the subdivision, there is an
9	elementary school, golf course, clubhouse, and an
10	amenity center. A future fire center is planned as
11	the development goes forward. I think it's key to
12	keep in mind that both the recreational amenities
13	that I just outlined, as well as the
14	infrastructure, because the evidence of clear
15	intent that these properties were always intended
16	to be developed at a future date.
17	Should these properties go forward, the
18	maximum density increase for the overall
19	subdevision would be increased from 2,695 lots, so
20	we're not talking about a major increase in the
21	overall developability of the overall subdivision.
22	As pointed out, the Lee County Board of County
23	Commissioners found the plan to be in compliance
24	and adopted it June 3rd, 2015.

If I could also ask you to turn to Tab 2 in

the materials that we pointed out to you this
morning. Tab 2 is the actual verbatim of the
policy in question. This is policy 21.1.5, and I
read, "One important aspect of the Caloosahatchee
Shores Community Plan goal is to retain its rural
character and rural land use, and we believe and
the Board believe this is key where it currently
exists. Therefore, no land use map amendments that
remaining rural lands category will be permitted
after May 15, 2009, unless a finding of over riding
public necessity is made by three members of the
Board of County Commissioners.

There was great debate and discussion in Lee
County over the applicability of this policy as
this application was going forward, so out of an
abundance of caution, the Board of County
Commissioners conducted two public hearings lasting
close to three hours, during which they took
evidence, testimony and public input as to the
applicability of this policy and whether it should
be applied to this development.

At the end of that three-hour public hearing process over two separate days, the Board of County Commissioners determined that these lands, the brown lands if you will under the map we provided

1	to you under rab I, are not and were not rurar in
2	character and use as required by policy 21.1.5.
3	Therefore, they chose not to apply the overriding
4	public necessity component of the plan.
5	As an aside, I would note that overriding
6	public necessity is not defined in the plan at all,
7	so we would be left to try and determine what
8	actually that means, but I think the could for the
9	Commission will be the fact that because these
10	lands were not rural in character and use, the
11	balance of that policy did not apply.
12	MR. PEREZ: Yes, sir. Good morning. I'm
13	sorry, but how do you spell your last name?
14	MR. WESCH: W-E-S-C-H.
15	MR. PEREZ: E-S-C-H. And I looked at the
16	recommended order and I didn't see you on there. I
17	must have missed it.
18	So tell me, at the time they spent the
19	determinations and focusing on the nature of the
20	property, why didn't the Board consider just going
21	ahead and spending the same time and energy to make
22	the public necessity determination?
23	MR. WESCH: Several reasons. One, this was an
24	applicant initiated application. But two, I think
25	more importantly that the fact of overriding public

Ţ	necessity is not defined in their comp plan.
2	MR. PEREZ: It's their comp plan.
3	MR. WESCH: In order to proceed forward, they
4	would have had to arrive at that definition. And
5	we have those discussions
6	MR. PEREZ: But neither is the character of
7	rural character.
8	MR. WESCH: Absolutely, and that's why we
9	would ask the Board to defer to its role of common
10	sense application as to what rural character
11	exists, because here's the other problem that we
12	faced. Because it is in the comprehensive plan or
13	a definition would have to be added to the
14	comprehensive plan, that's a separate process.
15	That is basically an ordinance amendment process to
16	amend the comprehensive plan to add that
17	definition.
18	MR. PEREZ: Would that have been more taxing
19	to the Commission; they would have had to take that
20	step first, you're saying, before dealing with
21	overriding necessity?
22	MR. WESCH: Yes, sir. Yes, sir. That term
23	would have had to have been defined by ordinance
24	through a separate public hearing process and then

25 added into the comprehensive process.

Τ	MR. PEREZ: Is that something you think they
2	should have defined previously and they just
3	didn't?
4	MR. WESCH: I think previous boards had
5	difficulty trying to wrap their arms around it and
6	that was a large part of the reason why it was not
7	defined previously.
8	MR. PEREZ: Okay.
9	Thank you, Madam Chair.
10	MR. WESCH: Thank you.
11	The next issue that we would like to address
12	is the question of the standard of review for the
13	board's action.
14	As your counsel outlined, under
15	Section 163.3184 (5)(c1), the Board's
16	interpretation of its policy is entitled to be
17	supported if its finding is fairly debatable. The
18	question then becomes what does "fairly debatable"
19	mean, and courts have defined it in various ways.
20	If I could, I'd just take a moment to outline
21	out of the Martin County Yusen (phonetic) case, the
22	court said, "The fairly debatable standard of
23	review is a highly differential standard, requiring
24	approval of a planning decision if reasonable
25	persons can differ as to its propriety.

"Stated another way, a decision to be made may
be fairly debatable when for any reason it is open
to dispute or controversy on the grounds that it
makes sense."

Our argument before the Commission is that the Administrative Law Judge did not afford this level of review and deference to the Board's action below, but rather, substituted her own judgment for that of the Board and did so through a tortured and somewhat disectful application of policy 21.1.5.

So the matter before the Commission will be two fold: One, to determine the proper standard of review; and two, whether that standard of review was appropriately applied. We do not believe it was.

We believe that the Board's determination that the lands in question were not rural in character and use is a fairly debatable determination made after three hours of public hearing, input and testimony and that the Administrative Law Judge committed reversible error by substituting her own judgment for that of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Administrative Law Judge also committed error by disecting that portion of the Lee County

1	comprehensive plan. We believe that policy has to
2	be read in total and that's what the Board of
3	County Commissioners did. They read that policy to
4	apply overriding public necessity to lands that
5	were rural in character and rural in use as of the
6	date that policy was adopted.

To further support that argument, I would request that you turn to Tab 3 of the materials that we provided.

Tab 3 is a copy of the actual application from that amendment that went to the Board of County Commissioners. Noticeably, and I would direct your attention to the second map in that tab, the cross-hatched area represents the River Hall community. Well, this map was not adopted into the Lee County comprehensive plan. It was part of the application that went forward to the then Board of County Commissioners. We believe this map clearly evidences the legislative intent that the River Hall subdivision was not rural in character, not rural in use, and not meant to be subjected to policy 21.1.5.

So on those basis, we would respectfully respect the Commission not adopt the recommended order, but enter an order finding that the Lee

County Comprehensive Plan Amendment at issue is in

2	compliance with the Lee County Comprehensive plan,
3	and I thank you for your time.
4	MS. FIELD: Can I ask a quick question?
5	(Inaudible.)
6	MR. WESCH: In your materials this morning.
7	MS. FIELD: Yeah, when was it considered.
8	MR. WESCH: That was part of the application
9	in '07 when that matter actually went to the Board
10	of County Commissioners for the adoption of 21.1.5.
11	It's part of that application of materials.
12	MS. FIELD: Can you explain why it wasn't?
13	MR. WESCH: It was part of the data analysis
14	that supported that comprehensive plan amendment
15	and it was not a map for inclusion into the
16	comprehensive plan itself.
17	MS. FIELD: So just a follow-up to that,
18	policy 21.1.5, it would not have apply to this red
19	hatched portion; can you say what it would apply
20	to?
21	MR. WESCH: The remaining rural lands in that
22	general geographic area of Lee County; most notably
23	to that cross-hatched area outlined in that blue
24	that you see, as well as any other lands that were
25	rural in actual use and character at the time that

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1
          policy was adopted.
 2
               MS. FIELD: And I assume those would be in a
          rural lands category?
 4
               MR. WESCH: Yes, ma'am.
 5
               MS. FIELD: Is there a map for that, that's in
 6
          the comprehensive plan?
               MR. WESCH: Yes, there is.
8
               MS. FIELD: Is that part of the record?
9
               MR. WESCH: Yes, it is.
10
               Anything further? Thank you for your time and
11
          consideration.
12
               MR. PEREZ: I'm sorry. Mr. Wesch, while
13
          you're there, help me on the timeline. So, you
14
          mentioned that there was a clear intent to develop
          this property all along. Is there any -- first
15
16
          question -- was there anything in the record that
17
          shows me that?
               MR. WESCH: Let me hit that briefly and then
18
19
          the Intervenor's counsel will take that up in
20
          greater detail. Please keep in mind at the time
          this application went forward in the River Hall
21
22
          subdivision was originally contemplated, the DRI
23
          laws in the state of Florida for in full force and
          effect; meaning, there was certain density limits
24
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that were imposed to trigger the DRI reviews. I

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1 believe it was a conscious decision on the part of
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- the then-developer to limit the density to 1,999;
- 3 one below tripping the DRI threshold. But, we also
- 4 believe that given the fact that all of the
- 5 infrastructure was constructed to support these
- 6 areas is clear evidence of the intent they would be
- 7 part of the future development.
- 8 MR. PEREZ: Is there testimony to that area in
- 9 the record?
- 10 MR. WESCH: Yes.
- 11 MR. PEREZ: So on the timeline, then, 21.1.5
- 12 comes after all of that?
- MR. WESCH: Comes after...
- MR. PEREZ: In terms of when that policy was
- set and adopted; that's subsequent to -- was it
- 16 after the infrastructure was laid in place by the
- 17 developer?
- MR. WESCH: Yes, it was. Yes.
- 19 MR. PEREZ: Okay. That's all I have.
- MR. WESCH: Thank you.
- 21 MS. LEEDS: Actually, sir I have a question,
- too. I don't think I've had enough coffee yet.
- 23 As it relates to this map, you're saying what
- 24 area does 21.1.5 not apply to?
- 25 MR. WESCH: It does not apply to the red

1	cross-hatched area, which is the River Hall
2	Community.
3	MS. LEEDS: So the entire River Hall Community
4	that's on the big map is this?
5	MR. WESCH: Yes, ma'am.
6	MS. LEEDS: Okay. Thanks.
7	MR. WESCH: Thank you.
8	MS. OLSON: Thank you.
9	MR. SCHROPP: Thank you. Good morning, and
10	for your record, my name is Russell Schropp. I am
11	with the Henderson Franklin Law Firm in Fort Myers,
12	and I'm here today representing the Intervenors in
13	this case, which is Green Point Communities, and
14	the two RH Venture entities.
15	Just, if I could, before I begin my
16	presentation, just to follow-up on the answers that
17	Mr. Wesch gave to the last two questions.
18	With regard to testimony in the record, with
19	regard to the intent to develop the lands that are
20	subject in this plan amendment; yes, the project
21	actually got started development in 2005 and there
22	was always an intent, and that testimony is on the
23	record, to develop into those areas that are
24	subject to this plan amendment. In fact, those

areas are included in a community development

2.4

L	district, and that is reflected in the record; that
2	was intended to serve development of those areas.
3	So yes, there is that testimony in the record, and
1	that came from my client.

With regard, just for clarification with regard to, I think was Ms. Leeds' question, with regard to the area of River Hall, there is a small area of River Hall that is not in the cross-hatched area, that extends up to what is State Road 80, which is the main road that runs through this part of Lee County.

That area was not cross-hatched. While we did not prepare the map, I can tell you I think the reason that was, was part of that area that extends up to State Road 80 is actually not in the rural classification. It's in the suburban land use classification so it already has a higher classification, and the other part that was adjacent to it, while it wasn't rural, it's dominated by the existing elementary school, fire station, and proposed commercial uses which would not impact the residential. So just to clarify those answers if I could.

With that, following up on the County's presentation this morning, I would like to address

1	the exceptions that were filed separately by both
2	the County and which the Intervenor in this matter
3	The County filed seven exceptions to the
4	recommended order; the Intervenors filed eight
5	exceptions, but all of which are contesting various
6	conclusions of law that the Administrative Law
7	Judge made in the Recommended Order, although some
8	of those conclusions of law are mislabeled as
9	findings of fact.
10	While the parties filed separate exceptions,
11	basically the parties assert the same general

While the parties filed separate exceptions, basically the parties assert the same general errors were made by the Administrative Law Judge, and the exceptions fall generally into three categories.

The first category is that we believe the recommended order wrongly gives affect to only one part of the policy at issue, policy 21.1.5. As Mr. Wesch indicated, policy 21.1.5 consists of two sentences. The RO, the Recommended Order, essentially dismisses the first sentence of the policy, calling it "precatory and of no regulatory significance." But the first sentence of that policy is actually the sentence that gives meaning to the policy, that provides the intent to the policy, and that is to protect areas that exhibit

rural character and rural land use in their

1

22

2	existing state.
3	The ALJ attached only significance to the
4	second sentence of the policy, and by doing so,
5	completely disregarded the intent of the policy.
6	In contrast, the interpretation that the County
7	took and that we have are arguing here today is
8	that the interpretation that will give affect and
9	meaning to both sentences of this policy so that
10	they can be read together.
11	From a legal perspective, there is a
12	longstanding rule of statutory construction, that
13	if you can do so, you need to give reading and
14	meaning to the entire provision at issue, if it is
15	at all possible, rather than to render a portion of
16	it meaningless. The County's interpretation does
17	that. The Administrative Law Judge's does not.
18	This argument in particular applies to the
19	exceptions that were filed, Number 1, 4, and 5, in
20	both the Intervenors' and County's filing of
21	exceptions.

been filed by the County and the Intervenors is that the Administrative Law Judge's Recommended Order improperly disregards or ignores the

The second category of exceptions that have

1	legislative history of policy of 21.1.5. This
2	history includes the actual map that the County
3	Attorney presented to you before me, and that
4	discusses the lands that were intended to be
5	covered by 21.1.5, and as Mr. Wesch, indicated they
6	are essentially the blue shaded lands to the north
7	of River Hall. But the evidence also of
8	legislative history also included testimony from my
9	client regarding representations that were made by
10	the Caloosahatchee Shores Community Planning Panel
11	as to the intent of the policy itself and those,
12	the communities planning panel was the entity that
13	actually submitted the complication to create
14	policy 21.1.5, and they indicated to my client that
15	the lands were not intended, the policy was not
16	intended to include the River Hall lands.
17	What is perplexing about the Recommended Order
18	from a legal perspective, is that the
19	Administrative Law Judge at hearing actually
20	indicated the testimony regarding the legislative
21	history of policy 21.1.5 would be relevant to both
22	sides' argument, but having made this determination
23	that legislative history was in fact important.
24	The Administrative Law Judge then went on to
25	completely disregard what is essentially

uncontested evidence with regard to the

1

2	administrative history of 21.1.5.
3	Clearly well, in our opinion, clearly there
4	was an error in the conclusions of law with regard
5	to disregarding the entire legislative history of
6	the policy, and that provides the basis for
7	exceptions 2 and 3 filed by the Intervenors and by
8	the County.
9	The third category of exceptions by both the
10	County and Intervenors assert is the failure of the
11	Administrative Law Judge to give adequate deference
12	or any deference at all to the County's
13	interpretation of its own policy. This is the
14	fairly debatable standard that is provided under
15	Chapter 163.
16	Earlier, the County Attorney describes both
17	its interpretation, the County's interpretation of
18	the policy, and the process that the County went
19	through to the arrive at that interpretation. Both

the interpretation and the process used, were
reasonable under the circumstances, and under the
fairly debatable standard of Chapter 163, the
County's interpretation is and should be entitled
to great deference if reasonable persons could
differ over the interpretation.

It is a highly defferential standard. The	ALJ
failed to observe or give any weight whatsoever	to
the County's interpretation, and it provides a	
basis for Exceptions 6, 7, and 8 filed by the	
County and the Intervenors in this matter.	

In this regard, the case that is before you today, is remarkably similar to a case that was decided by the Administration Commission just last year, in 2015, that was actually affirmed on appeal by the 2nd District Court of Appeals, and that case was Perolla (phonetic) versus Manatee County case.

In that case, as here, the county made an interpretation of a policy or policies within its plan. That interpretation was challenged. The ALJ in that case failed to give the county's interpretation and necessary deference required by the fairly debatable standard. The Administration Commission rejected the Administrative Law Judge's on that matter and differed to the county's interpretation of its own comprehensive plan. And again, in that case, the 2nd DCA affirmed the decision of the Administration Commission. Quite frankly, I think it would be hard to find a more controlling precedent for the present case than the case that was just cited last year by the

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1	Administration	Commission	in	the	Manatee	County
2	case					

The last point I'll make, respectfully, is
that I think the Administration Commission should
respect the process that the county went through in
order to make this interpretation. The county's
interpretation in this matter was not some ad hoc
interpretation that was made after the fact
justified the plan amendment or on the spur of the
moment on the transmittal or adoption hearing.
This was an interpretation that was made after the
process that the county described, three-hour
public hearings devoted to this issue, and it
occurred a full eight months prior to the adoption
of the River Hall Plan Amendment.

So the interpretation was made in a very logical manner, a very forthright manner, after due public hearings, at which not only did I testify, my experts testified, the county staff and county attorneys testified, but the Petitioner's attorney as well as several of the Petitioners testified at this hearing as well.

Much the same evidence that was present to the county at these hearings was then re-presented to the Administrative Law Judge during the one-day

1	trial on this matter. But rather than defer to the
2	County's interpretation that was made after their
3	public hearings, the Administrative Law Judge
4	simply substituted her judgment for that of the
5	county commission in this matter.
6	If ever there was a case where the evidence
7	and the interpretation were subject to fair debate
8	I would respectfully submit this is the case and
9	that provides the basis for granting the exceptions
10	that have been filed by the Intervenors and the
11	County in this matter.
12	If there's any questions, I would be happy to
13	try and address them.
14	MR. PEREZ: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just one
15	more quick question just to understand the
16	timeline.
17	So, what I'm trying to figure out is, if the
18	county chose to go that direction, is that their
19	belief at the time to save time on reaching the
20	same goal, or could it have been a shorter process
21	to go back and amend 21.1.5, clean it up, and do it
22	the right way?
23	MR. SCHROPP: Let me address that, and the
24	county's perspective from the county's attorneys,
25	think, is accurate. From my perspective, as the

1	representative of the plan amendment, I was the one
2	that basically inquired of the County and said,
3	"Hey, to me, this policy does not apply because the
4	River Hall lands do not exhibit rural character or
5	rural land use. What's your interpretation?" The
6	county attorney and county staff said, "Let's take
7	it to the board and get their interpretation before
8	we proceed further with the plan amendment." As I
9	said earlier, this is a full eight months before
10	the adoption. So they went forward with that and
11	tried to they came to the interpretation that
12	they did come to. Had they not come to that
13	interpretation and said, "No, the policy applies
14	and you need to show overriding public necessity,"
15	my next question to them would be, how do you
16	define overriding public necessity. As the county
17	attorney indicated, it's not defined in the plan.
18	MR. PEREZ: It's defined as three votes of the
19	members of the Board of County Commissioners.
20	MR. SCHROPP: As is most of what I do in Lee
21	County is defined by three votes.
22	MR. PEREZ: That's what this body does.
23	MR. SCHROPP: But yes, for us as the
24	applicant, it's imperative it would be
25	imperative to know that because then we would have

to demonstrate in in our plan amendment materials

2	or application materials
3	MR. PEREZ: Sure.
4	MR. SCHROPP: and demonstrate an analysis
5	of what public necessity is; how we meet it. But
6	if it's not defined, the county would have to take
7	a step back and say, "This is how we define it."
8	MR. PEREZ: I was just curious if you, on
9	behalf of your client, assumed that was the quicker
10	path to achieve
11	MR. SCHROPP: Yes. And that's the long
12	answer. The answer to your question is yes,
13	assuming that my interpretation was correct
14	initially as the county determined it was.
15	MR. PEREZ: Is that path less expensive for
16	the county?
17	MR. SCHROPP: I couldn't answer that.
18	MR. PEREZ: I don't know if the county
19	attorney would it have cost the county more time
20	and money to do it the other way?
21	MR. WESCH: Difficult obviously to answer that
22	question with any certainty, but I would suggest to
23	you that one of the difficulties the county did
24	undertake was an analysis of trying to apply an
25	undefined policy and the liabilities that might

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1 create for the county in a different forum where
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- 2 people wear black robes.
- When the judge looks over and says, "Well,
- 4 Mr. Wesch, what was that standard you expected the
- 5 applicant to meet?" And I say, "Well, it was three
- 6 votes of a Commission."
- 7 "Well, what was that based on?"
- 8 MR. PEREZ: Sure.
- 9 MR. WESCH: -- their actions cannot be
- 10 arbitrary and capricious.
- 11 MR. PEREZ: Sure. And we face that on every
- 12 exercise they engage.
- MR. SCHROPP: May I add just one thing? In
- terms of time and expense, as we're going through
- this process, we don't know if it's going to be
- 16 challenged at the back end.
- 17 MR. PEREZ: Sure.
- 18 RIGHT1: And so, for us, that was the quickest
- 19 way to get through the process of actual -- and
- least expensive of getting through the process of
- 21 the actual plan amendment; the fact that the
- 22 challenge came later, we had no way of predicting.
- MR. PEREZ: Sure.
- MR. SCHROPP: Thank you.
- 25 MS. LEEDS: Just one more real quick question.

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1
          The 585 acres that we're talking about can still be
 2
          developed at one unit per acre, correct?
               MR. SCHROPP: The actual -- as I think the
 4
          county attorney indicated, but it's clearly in the
 5
          record, there are actually 1903 units already
 6
          platted in the 1904 -- a little over 1900 units
          platted the existing developed units of River Hall,
 8
          of plus 300 have homes on them. So the area that's
9
          to the south, or the areas that are subject to the
          plan amendment could only be developed with minimal
10
11
          residential uses, not even one acre.
12
               MS. LEEDS: It would be less than one?
13
              MR. SCHROPP: Yes.
14
              MS. LEEDS: Okay. Thank you.
               MS. FIELD: I have a question while you're
15
16
          there.
17
              MR. SCHROPP: Yes, ma'am.
               MS. FIELD: Map question.
18
19
               MR. SCHROPP: Not my strength but I'll try.
20
               MS. FIELD: On this, the 585 acres, I think
          you said the 585 acres -- or the county attorney
21
22
          says that's the brown portion; is that correct?
23
               MR. SCHROPP: Yes. It shows as brown because
          it's basically been --
24
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MS. FIELD: Undeveloped?

1	MR. SCHROPP: Uh-huh.
2	MS. FIELD: So I assume the rest of that is
3	sub-outlying suburban?
4	MR. SCHROPP: The rest of it has been
5	developed in the rural land use classification at
6	one unit an acre. When you look at gross density,
7	it comes up as one unit an acre.
8	MS. FIELD: So the rest of this is at the
9	rural land use designation; this brown area would
10	be a higher density?
11	MR. SCHROPP: Yes. It would be sub-outlying
12	suburban, which is two units to the acre. That was
13	the plan amendment that was requested. And when
14	you blend the densities together, with the lands
15	remaining in rural, with the lands that would go to
16	sub-outlying suburban, you come to an overall
17	allocation dwelling units of about 2,695 units,
18	when you blend the densities together and then
19	allocate them across the undeveloped portions of
20	River Hall.
21	MS. FIELD: So my follow-up to that would be,
22	the other map with the red hatching, according to
23	the county, this map would show that could also be
24	reclassify to sub-outlying suburban because it does

not apply; policy 21.1.5 does not apply to the rest

1	of it either?
2	MR. SCHROPP: Yes. I think what it fairly
3	represents if that policy 21.1.5 and the
4	requirement to show overriding public necessity for
5	a plan amendment does not apply to the
6	cross-hatched area, the red cross-hatched areas.
7	MS. FIELD: Do you believe maybe I should
8	ask the county. Do you believe you-all are clear
9	on the policy and what it applies to? If you say
10	what's rural here and what's not, what you can
11	change your map for, do you feel you're clear
12	moving forward?
13	MR. WESCH: Part of the difficulty we have
14	with the comprehensive plan as it currently exists
15	is it's one of those items that it's easier to
16	define what it's not than what it is. So in terms
17	of rural character and rural use, it's easier to
18	define River Hall and these areas as not being
19	rural in character and rural in use, rather than
20	having a site-specific example of what would fit
21	within that policy. I would full-well suggest that
22	this would be one of the areas we're going to be
23	taking a look at through our next ear-based
24	comprehensive plan update.

MS. FIELD: So even though something is in the

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1
          rural category, which the rest of this would be,
 2
          right?
               MR. WESCH: Yes.
 4
               MS. FIELD: You're saying it's not rural in
 5
          character?
 6
               MR. WESCH: Or use. And that is evidenced by
 7
          the fact that it was always contemplated to be
 8
          overall River Hall development. The infrastructure
9
          was laid in place to support that use. They are
          disturbed lands. The amenities were put in place
10
11
          to support those lands. It was never intended to
12
          be open space. It was never intended to be
13
          recreational space. It was always contemplated to
14
          be residential in an area that would be consistent
          with the overall density of the River Hall
15
16
          subdivision.
17
               MS. FIELD: So rural use part could be what
          it's contemplating to be, if there's a plan for
18
19
          that property even, if it looks rural as of today
20
          or May, 2009?
               MR. WESCH: We believe the difficulty here was
21
22
          an examination as to how the ground sits or sat as
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25 So, had the brown areas in question on the map

policy going forward.

23

24

of the date of that comprehensive plan amendment

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1
          not been previously disturbed and were in some type
 2
          of green space allocation, some type of open space
          allocation under the master development plan, then
          possibly and probably they would be considered to
 5
          be rural in use and character. Those are not the
 6
          facts that the Board had in front of it and those
          are not the facts of this case.
               MS. FIELD: Thank you.
 8
9
               MR. WESCH: Thank you.
               MS. LEEDS: Okay, I have a quick question.
10
11
          You said the infrastructure was in place for River
12
          Hall in 2005?
13
               MR. WESCH: Not in 2005. It was platted in
          2005 and developed throughout, but it is in place
14
          now and it's stubbed out to these areas.
15
16
               MS. LEEDS: So 21.1.5 was put in place in
17
          2009?
               MR. WESCH: That's when the application, yes,
18
19
          ma'am.
               MS. LEEDS: So if this should not apply to
20
          River Hall, why didn't the Board of County
21
22
          Commissioners exempt River Hall?
23
               MR. WESCH: We believe that's shown under
          Tab 3 map. It was clearly our intent to not apply
24
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the policy to River Hall subdivision. We didn't,

1	under 21.1.5, go through and conduct an analysis as
2	to each parcel of land within the county that it
3	would apply to, but we believe the record indicates
4	as best evidence of the Tab 3 map that it is
5	clearly the intent of the board to not apply it to
6	River Hall.
7	MS. LEEDS: How many other developments would
8	that apply to besides River Hall?
9	MR. WESCH: None.
10	MS. LEEDS: How many other developments are
11	there or neighborhood, residential developments are
12	in the Caloosahatchee Shores besides River Hall?
13	How many other neighborhoods are we talking about?
14	MR. WESCH: I would have to follow up with you
15	on that type of information.
16	MS. LEEDS: Thank you.
17	MR. PEREZ: Can I ask a question on that,
18	Mr. Wesch, while you're here? One of the things I
19	was scratching my head on was I don't know if there
20	was focus on this or maybe the county dealt with it
21	when they were discussing it on your level, before
22	it all got challenged. But the beginning of that
23	second sentence that you don't want us to focus on
24	says that "no land use maps amendments to the
25	remaining rural lands category," that's where it

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So should the focus be on rural character and rural land use, or should it be presumption of the intent of the county not to touch anything in the remaining land use category; looks like that acreage was sitting in that category at the time.

MR. WESCH: Again, we believe that the policy has to be construed in its entirety, and that lands that were rural in character and use and in the land use classification, as of the adopted date of that plan, 21.1.5 would apply to.

MR. PEREZ: Except for that it doesn't say lands. It just says that's the goal is to retain this character. It doesn't specify in property like you say, because you guys could have easily have exempted, I would imagine, or you could have focused on anything in the category and removed it if you wanted to, especially if you knew it was ready for development.

MR. WESCH: And again, it's difficult to speculate what was in the minds of people at the time. We are taking a look at the totality of circumstances, and we believe the best evidence of the Board's intent at that time is that map and the application itself, as well as testimony in the

1	record of people that participated in the public
2	hearing process as to when that policy was being
3	developed. And that testimony was specific that
4	River Hall was not to be included.
5	MR. PEREZ: Okay, well that's helpful.
6	MR. WESCH: Thank you.
7	MR. BROOKS: Good morning. Ralph Brooks and
8	I'm the attorney for the petitioners.
9	May I approach with the future land use map,
10	the actual map of the Caloosahatchee Shores
11	planning area? Thanks.
12	Thank you for taking so much time today to
13	consider something that involves Lee County, and
14	even a smaller portion of Lee County, the
15	Caloosahatchee Shores planning area. I know you
16	have issues of statewide importance to do,
17	including acquisition of that wonderful parcel I
18	heard about this morning while I was here.
19	I would like to start by simplifying this case
20	for you all and then get into the questions that
21	you asked. First of all, it's important to read
22	that policy, and read it for what it says, because
23	it says what it means and it means what it says.
24	It says, quote, One important aspect of the
25	Caloosahatchee Shores Community Plan goal is to

it currently exists. Therefore, no land use map amendments to the remaining rural lands category will be permitted after May 15, 2009, unless a finding of overriding public necessity is made by three members of the Board of County Commissioners.	1	retain its rural character and rural land use where
will be permitted after May 15, 2009, unless a finding of overriding public necessity is made by	2	it currently exists. Therefore, no land use map
finding of overriding public necessity is made by	3	amendments to the remaining rural lands category
	4	will be permitted after May 15, 2009, unless a
three members of the Board of County Commissioners.	5	finding of overriding public necessity is made by
	б	three members of the Board of County Commissioners.

So the first sentence talks about what their aspiration is. The Administrative Law Judge called it precatory. It's kind of an introduction, talks about intent, and it's kind of more general and uses words like "rural character" and "rural land use." Rural character is not defined.

The second sentence sets up what's required in a comprehensive plan; that's meaningful and predictable standards to guide the future development of lands. The meaningful and predictable standard is not rural in character and rural in use. The meaningful predictable standard is to look at the map I just handed out.

Does that map show this property in the rural land use category? If it does, it says, "No land use to the remaining rural lands category will be permitted, unless there's a finding of overriding public necessity." And I left out "after May 15, 2009," because we're well after that.

1	The three members of the Board of County
2	Commissioners. I know you deal with many counties.
3	The County Commission in Lee County has five
4	members. Why does it say three? It's just a
5	simple majority; it's not a super majority. It's
6	just insuring everyone be there to make this
7	important decision; that if it was less than a full
8	board, and it was 2 to 1, that wouldn't count; it
9	would have to be 3 out of the 5.
10	It's pretty clear to planners and people
11	working in planning what rural lands category
12	means. It's the future land use map. You look at
13	the adopted map, which I have handed out.
14	There's a map that was shown that was
15	introduced as part of an application to adopt this
16	policy, but that map was never adopted. It was
17	never actually even discussed at the LPA and Board
18	of County Commission based on the review of the
19	tapes by the expert, Julian Thomas, who testified
20	for the Petitioners.
21	As pointed out in your questions, they very
22	easily could have adopted that map to go along with
23	21.1.5. They also could have very easily exempted
24	River Hall with words in the text of the policy
25	except developments that have been approved prior

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Now, a couple of things happened with this particular subject plan amendment that you have in front of you. This was just a map amendment as adopted, but as submitted originally, it contained some text amendments and those changed over time, and there was even a patrol to exempt River Hall, expressly, by adding a third sentence to the text. That was dropped and not done.

"Does it cost more money," was one of the questions. A map amendment costs \$2,000 in Lee County. A map amendment that involves something over 20 acres costs an additional \$2,000, and a text amendment that changes the words of the policies, goals and objectives, that costs \$2,500. So it would have cost an additional \$2,500 to do perhaps a text amendment, but Lee County knows what to do as the Administrative Law Judge stated in her recommended order; if they want to exempt some property, they know what to do. They didn't do it in this case.

The courts, the Administrative Law Judge and the Administration Commission isn't free to add words that aren't there. As Oliver Wendell Holmes says, the statute says what it means and means what

1	it says. That's exactly what is happening here.
2	Of one important aspect is to retain the rural
3	character of rural lands where they currently
4	exist; "therefore" and now comes the meaning of
5	predictable standard "no land use maps to the
6	remaining rural lands category be permitted after
7	May 15, 2009, unless a finding of overriding public
8	necessity is made by three members of the Board of
9	County Commissioners." There was no such finding
10	of overriding public necessity.

Your questions were probably correct. If three members of the Board of County Commissioners made an overriding public necessity, then the public necessity has been declared by the Board of County Commissioners. That never happened in this case.

In hindsight, has this cost a lot of time and money? Yes, it has. Could it have been done more easily? Perhaps so. One thing to remember though, is Caloosahatchee area plan was developed by a Community Planning Panel, developed by the people that live within Caloosahatchee Shores and presented to the East Lee County counsel.

It went up through the local planning agency, the planning commission, and to the board of county

1	commissioners. This policy was adopted. As you
2	know, as a result of the Community Planning Act in
3	2011, Lee County is no longer limited to two plan
4	amendments a year. They can do as many as they
5	want. They can do a text amendment at any time.
6	It's relatively simple to do a text amendment,
7	compared to what it used to be, prior to 2011. The
8	process has been streamlined. Plan amendments are
9	much easier to get adopted now than they were in
10	the past.
11	Does this prevent development of the land and

Does this prevent development of the land and cause a taking in any way? No, it does not. They can still develop this land at one unit per acre. In fact, in 1999 and 2005, there were rezoning applications for the River Hall plan development that went forward. There's three communities in River Hall, all of different densities and uses. There's a multifamily. There's a single family.

Overall, they look at a total density number of units and in those rezonings, they say, but on the rural lands area, no rural land area must, can exceed one unit per acre, so they certainly can fit in the additional 696 units that have been platted already on this subject property.

25 MR. PEREZ: Can I ask a question on that,

_	Madaii Chair: I was Confused on that.
2	I think Stephanie or somebody brought it up.
3	So as it currently sits, prior to the adoption of
4	the ordinance, they were at one unit per acre?
5	MR. BROOK: On which ordinance are you talking
6	about?
7	MR. PEREZ: The changing of the classification
8	to suburban.
9	MR. BROOK: Yes. Rural is one unit per acre
10	and sub-outlying suburban is two units per acre.
11	So they go from 1 to 2, but they can still build at
12	one right now and in the future, so this doesn't
13	prevent use of the property or take the existing
14	property rights. They can also blend those numbers
15	together, because there's some additional land use
16	category within
17	MR. PEREZ: The acreage that's sitting in
18	River Hall was developed on a one-unit-per-acre
19	basis?
20	MR. BROOK: Well, some of it was suburban,
21	actually, and that was one per six units, so what
22	they did is blend the six units and the one unit to
23	get an overall matter of units, and then as
24	explained, they wanted to stay below what was then
25	the DRI threshold, so they

1	MR. PEREZ: So prior to development, some of
2	it was already sitting there as suburban?
3	MR. BROOKS: Not sub-outlying suburban, but
4	actually suburban. Sub-outlying suburban is two
5	and suburban is six, so they have a higher percent
6	per acre. They can blend them together to cluster.
7	Even when you're building at one unit per acre, it
8	doesn't mean one-acre lots. You can still cluster
9	that and put golf courses, recreational facilities,
LO	open space.
L1	MR. PEREZ: So what's the difference now? If
L2	they could go with the 586, they could do 697
L3	versus 1500 or?
L4	MR. BROOK: I'll let Russell address that.
L5	And I haven't checked his numbers, but he said they
L6	could probably get 2695 overall with the plan
L7	amendment. Without the plan amendment, I don't
L8	know how many you could get in there. It would be
L9	less than that; perhaps they could still build on
20	it.
21	MR. BROOK: No higher. It's a maximum
22	allowable density of one unit per acre. It can be
23	clustered and it can be moved around.
24	MR. PEREZ: Do you know, Mr. Schropp, what

25 that would be if it was before the plan?

	MR. SCHROPP: Call you please lestate the
2	question?
3	MR. PEREZ: Before the comprehensive plan was
4	amended to change the land use, what was developer
5	allowed to put there under the way it's set
6	previously, the number of units?
7	MR. SCHROPP: Under the existing zoning, which
8	was approved under the plan, it was amended
9	recently. The zoning limited development of that
10	site to 1,999. The reason for that zone was
11	approved in 2005.
12	MR. PEREZ: That was all of River Hall?
13	MR. SCHROPP: That was all of River Hall.
14	MR. PEREZ: What would be the difference in
15	the 586 acres before and after?
16	MR. SCHROPP: In the 586, there were 1578 of
17	rural within River Hall, I believe. 586 would be
18	amended to sub-outlying suburban. So, essentially
19	on that 585 or 586 acres would result in the
20	density being increased from one unit an acre to
21	two units an acre.
22	Now, the overall density of River Hall, some
23	of which was suburban as Mr. Brooks indicated, some
24	of which was rural and some of which would now be
25	sub-outlying suburban when you blend all of that

1	density together and allocate it across the
2	project, you could come out with a total of
3	2,695 units.
4	MR. PEREZ: But he stopped just under 2,000,
5	which left a 695-plus some in change, if he had
6	gone forward with it at that point in time?
7	MR. SCHROPP: Correct.
8	MR. PEREZ: So now you'll go from probably a
9	695 to what would you go to under the land use
10	category?
11	MR. SCHROPP: That's what we would get to is
12	an additional 696 units.
13	MR. PEREZ: I don't see why they couldn't
14	that's, you had to change the category to get to
15	that? You couldn't still apply the blending?
16	MR. SCHROPP: Yes, because the interpretation
17	of the County, and I believe it's actually the
18	written policy is that if you are in the rural land
19	use classification, you did do one unit an acre,
20	period, and you can't blend to increase the density
21	of
22	MR. PEREZ: If they had gone at the same time
23	you could have gotten it? If they had developed the
24	other 586 at the same time? But then you would
25	have triggered the DRI.

1	MR. SCHROPP: Exactly.
2	And that was the original developer on the
3	project was to hold until the DRI threshold as it
4	eventually did, before DRIs became the thing of the
5	past.
б	MR. PEREZ: So this let's you accomplish what
7	you could have accomplished back then
8	MR. SCHROPP: Yes.
9	MR. PEREZ: absent the DRI.
10	MR. SCHROPP: Absent the DRI threshold and
11	have the threshold go up.
12	MR. PEREZ: Understood.
13	MR. BROOK: Now, without this plan amendment,
14	it's 585 in this land, so you get to up to 585
15	units and one per acre. It may require some
16	additional rezoning.
17	Planned land use category set the maximum
18	allowable densities and rezonings can be more
19	restrictive than that, and then the applicant of
20	course can ask for something less if they're
21	worried about DRIs.
22	So, as rural, they are allowed to develop.
23	They can cluster the units from rural off onto
24	another part of the parcel. Now, they did not
25	amend 21.1.5 tax. Even though they talked about

it, they have that same language.

2	The Administrative Law Judge's order in
3	paragraphs 19 and 20 set findings of facts based on
4	what are the facts that are in policy 21.1.5; what
5	does the language say. She also says what were the
6	arguments of the experts, and she said those expert
7	opinions down under the findings of fact section.
8	She found that this interpretation is not
9	persuasive because it doesn't give meaning to the
10	meaningful predictable standard in the second
11	sentence, which says you can't take it out of the
12	rural lands category unless you have overriding
13	public necessity. And that's something that the
14	Board of County Commissioners of Lee County can do
15	at any time, or, of course, they can go back and

MR. PEREZ: Was that in the record below they had considered a text?

amend this plan policy again if they would like.

policy plan, either by text or by map, and they

Or, they could exempt River Hall out from the

consider in text they did not do it.

MR. BROOK: I believe we had the application in and we can get the exhibit numbers from the recommended order. Do you have access to all of the exhibits?

1	MR. PEREZ: I think so. We'll check with our
2	lawyer and see with Peter.
3	MR. BROOK: So, the bulk of what the
4	Administrative Law Judge decided in response to
5	these exceptions. Now the exceptions were filed
6	within 15 days, and we filed our response to the
7	exceptions within 15 days on December 31st. It was
8	Christmas; between Christmas and New Year's.
9	It turns out, unbeknownst to myself and my
10	office, the exceptions are 15 days but the response
11	is only 10 days, which is unusual, but still,
12	there's no prejudice. This was filed
13	December 31st. Here we are, it's September 28th.
14	The Cabinet meeting will be October 4th. There's
15	certainly no prejudice to look at these. They've
16	been around for 10 months.
17	Proposed final orders have been submitted by
18	both sides, so I don't see the point in rejecting
19	the response to the exceptions. In fact, previous
20	Cabinets have allowed untimely responses. This was
21	again only five days late. It was the same time
22	that the exceptions for submitted.
23	Regardless, the proposed final order I have
24	made specificity and with particularity on each
25	exception, rejecting those exceptions, and you can

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look at those. I don't believe if you reject an
exception that you need to stay with particularity
while you're denying it, but if you would like to
you certainly can. Those have been submitted to
staff by both sides.

I don't want to take up a whole lot of your time. If there are any questions that you have, I think that the Attorney General is used to looking at AGO opinions and interpreting statutes. There's cases that say plan policies are interpreted the same way as the statute, and if it's a plain, clear and expressed meaning, that's what you apply.

And that the courts are not allowed to insert words that aren't there. Certainly, the County Commission could go out and insert, if they would like, if they want to put "if" in front of the first sentence and then "in" front of the second sentence, they know how to that. That's a simple text amendment.

The plain meaning of the statute is the starting point for statutory interpretation. Here they talk about the rural lands category. There was some discussion about, because rural isn't capitalized, they didn't mean the rural lands use map, which was not raised in the hearing.

1	In Exhibit 5 is the staff report that actually
2	adopted 21.1.5 and staff describes it, they
3	capitalize the letter "R" for rural. I think it
4	makes we all know what they're talking about
5	when they say "rural lands category"; that's the
6	future land use map and it's clearly shown and it
7	was stipulated by all parties that this subject
8	property is rural on the rural land use category
9	under future land use map that was adopted, that is
10	in effect and that is controlling.
11	So the statute that is, particularly the
12	second sentence is clear. It's unambiguous, and
13	those words must be given affect as they are
14	written. If Lee County wants to change those
15	words, they certainly know how to do that.
16	Thank you very much. Do you have any
17	questions that I haven't addressed or would like to
18	address further?
19	MR. PEREZ: I just have one more question, but
20	I'm not sure who it should go to. I'm trying to
21	get a better understanding of the Caloosahatchee
22	Shores Planning Area; is that designation that just
23	exists in the future land use map?
24	MR. BROOK: Yes. The map that I handed out
25	shows you Caloosahatchee Shores Planning Area.

1	That's part of another subarea. It's a subarea of
2	the Fort Myers Shores Planning Area, which is a
3	subcategory of Lee Plan. So Lee Plan breaks
4	various areas that are unincorporated into various
5	planning areas so they can plan with the
6	communities through processes, through local
7	communities planning panels, to come up with
8	specific plans for those specific areas. Those are
9	incorporated in the plan, the Lee Plan, under this
10	case, goal 21, under the objectives and policies
11	under "object," under the Lee Plan, and is all
12	about the Caloosahatchee Shores Planning Area.
13	Again, that's a subset of Fort Myers Shores which
14	is a bigger area and has more general terms.
15	But these are the specific policies, goals and
16	objectives that apply to the Caloosahatchee Shores
17	Planning Area. And it's the southern boundary or
18	southern edge there of the Caloosahatchee River,
19	which you're all familiar with from the water
20	crisis that we're having the water quality and
21	things in the Caloosahatchee River. So it's a very
22	important and scenic part of the Caloosahatchee
23	because it runs from I75 east up to it's the
24	more rural area of Lee County's Caloosahatchee
25	Shores area there and extends even further east and

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1 becomes even more rural in those areas. But those
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- 2 areas are not part of the Caloosahatchee Shores
- 3 Planning Area.
- 4 Thank you.
- 5 MS. FIELD: Question for the County or Peter:
- 6 I know part two of the public hearing that was in
- 7 October of 2015 said that the vote was to submit it
- 8 to land planning agency for review. I guess
- 9 that's DEO.
- MR. WESCH: Yes, ma'am.
- 11 MS. FIELD: What's the role of their review?
- 12 Is that also a requirement of 163?
- 13 MR. PENROD: They have to submit to it DEO and
- 14 DEO can review it, make comments through the
- 15 process, and ultimately, if DEO disagrees with it,
- they can challenge it pursuant to ineffective
- 17 party.
- MS. FIELD: So similar to DCA's ruling,
- 19 specifically, they still have file challenges. Did
- they review the entire package?
- 21 MR. PENROD: It's my understanding they would
- 22 have done that.
- MR. WESCH: Yes, and did not object.
- MR. BROOK: If I may answer that with one
- 25 nuance. It's my understanding that DEO's review

	under their own porities no ronger includes review
2	for internal consistency with other Lee County
3	goals, objectives and policies. So they review for
4	things other than internal consistency, but we
5	would have to check with DEO to make sure that's
6	still the case, but I believe it is.
7	MS. FIELD: Peter, do you know the answer?
8	MR. PENROD: I do not. I can look.
9	MR. PEREZ: I think there are some differences
10	once DCA went away.
11	MS. FIELD: They're specifically looking for
12	certain
13	MR. PEREZ: Yeah. It's not like it used to be
14	is the saying.
15	MR. WESCH: Madam Chair, may I request two
16	minutes of rebuttal? I promise and I'll hold it to
17	two minutes. Just a couple of quick salient
18	points.
19	First, why wasn't River Hall exempted out?
20	Because if you go through the record, there's ample
21	evidence in the record and the testimony of the
22	people that appeared that it was never intended
23	that River Hall was going to be bound by this
24	provision. So at the time, there was not a need to
25	evempt out because there was the common

1	understanding that was the plan.
2	It was argued that it the Administrative Law
3	Judge did not find the County's argument to be
4	persuasive. That's fine and dandy, but that's not
5	the legal test. The legal test is what we outlined
6	for you earlier, and that is the fairly debatable
7	standard that the ALJ should have applied; that
8	goes to the heart of the argument. She misapplied
9	the law in this case.
10	And as far as where the property lies in
11	proximity to the Caloosahatchee River, I would also
12	point you back to the map is the northern boundary
13	of a little community known as Lee High Acres,
14	which is a highly developed residential subdivision
15	at 3 to 4 units per acre.
16	Thank you.
17	MR. PEREZ: Thank you.
18	MR. PENROD: Before we move forward, are there
19	any other questions you would like for me to
20	address?
21	For ruling on this action, I see two options
22	in this case, and I do not at this time have a
23	recommendation. The reason I do not have a
24	recommendation is I see this as an extremely close

call, and I feel that ruling in either option would

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2 One option is to adopt the recommended order
3 as written finding that the plan is out of
4 compliance and specify remedial action. To do
5 this, the Commission must deny all exemptions filed
6 by Respondent and Intervenors because they require
7 (inaudible) reclassification, findings of fact or
8 conclusions of law that are not as or more
9 reasonable than that of the Administrative Law
10 Judge.

The Commission will also strike the petitioner's response as untimely.

(Inaudible) find the plan amendment is not in compliance with Chapter 163, because the plan amendment and policy are internally inconsistent in violation of 163.3177. If the Commission rules this way, it must also specify remedial action to bring the plan amendment back into compliance, and this could include rescinding the development order and revising them in such a way that's consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Are there any questions?

MR. PEREZ: I have a question. Would they have to rescind the development order to do a textual amendment, or could they do the textual

1	amendment straight out?
2	MR. PENROD: I would defer to the counties
3	because I'm not sure what their presumably, they
4	could just amend the development order to make it
5	consistent, but I don't know for certain.
6	MR. JACOB: Michael Jacob. Assistant County
7	Attorney of Land Use. The answer is yes. We could
8	simply just provide a textual amendment to address
9	the map issue that we've been discussing today.
10	MR. PEREZ: Thank you.
11	MR. PENROD: The other option in this case
12	would be to modify the recommended order in favor
13	of the Respondents and Intervenors and find that
14	the county's interpretation of policy 21.1.5 is
15	fairly debatable, and as such, the plan amendment
16	is not out of plans 163 Florida Statutes.
17	To do this, Commission will grant at the very
18	minimum respondent's exceptions, 3, 4, 7 and 8, and
19	in part finding the meaning in (inaudible)
20	contained 15-10 fairly debatable, as well as
21	respondent's exception 9 as (inaudible) that it is
22	internally inconsistent, and thus not in compliance
23	with Chapter 163.
24	The Commission will also grant Intervenors'
25	exceptions 3 through 6, finding that the meaning of

1	the language contained in policy 15-10 is fairly
2	debatable as well as Intervenors' exception 7,
3	finding the Petitioners failed to prove by fair
4	debate plan was internally inconsistent with the
5	policy, as well as Intervenors' Exception 8,
б	petitioners failed to show the plan amendment is
7	not in compliance with Chapter 163.
8	The Commission will deny all other excetions
9	filed by respondent and Intervenors and strike
10	Petitioners response as untimely.
11	The effectiveness option finds the plan
12	amendment in compliance with Chapter 163 because
13	the meaning of the language contained in policy
14	21.1.5 is fairly debatable. There will be no
15	requirement to specify remedial actions in this
16	case. Are there any questions about this option?
17	MR. PEREZ: Question on that, Peter: If that
18	option is the approach that the board was looking
19	at, certainly the board, couldn't they also go
20	ahead and accept the Petitioner's exceptions, if
21	you will, and rule on them, deny them or whatever
22	and however they would apply it? Wouldn't that
23	still be available to them?
24	MR. PENROD: I'm sorry, I don't understand.
25	Could you rephrase the question?

1	MR. PEREZ: The exceptions that were untimely
2	filed by the Petitioners.
3	MR. PENROD: Their responses?
4	MR. PEREZ: Yes, their responses obviously the
5	board could in that same approach accept those and
6	just
7	MR. PENROD: I don't believe we can accept
8	them. They were, on their face, untimely. There's
9	no untimely exceptions
10	MR. PEREZ: Okay. There would be some
11	extenuating circumstances, but this appears to be
12	just a simple oversight. I just wasn't sure if
13	there was an option to go ahead and bring them into
14	the fold and it would still flush out the same way.
15	Thanks.
16	MR. PENROD: Are there any questions? Is
17	there any other public comment?
18	That concludes this agenda item.
19	MS. OLSON: That concludes today's meeting.
20	(Hearing concluded at 10:28 a.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF FLORIDA) COUNTY OF LEON)
4	COUNTY OF LEON)
5	I, YVONNE LaFLAMME, FPR, certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the
6	foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes.
7	DATED this 9th day of October, 2016.
8	DATED CHIS JOH day of occoper, 2010.
9	
10	
11	YVONNE LAFLAMME Court Reporter
12	Court Reporter
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