

**MINUTES OF THE COLLIER COUNTY
EAST OF 951 AD HOC COMMITTEE MEETING**

Naples, Florida, November 21, 2023

LET IT BE REMEMBERED, the Collier County East of 951 in and for the County of Collier, having conducted business herein, met on this date at 7:00 PM in REGULAR SESSION at the Heritage Bay Government Services Center, 15450 Collier Blvd., Naples, Florida, with the following members present:

Mark Teaters, Sr., Chairman
Robert Raines, Vice Chair
Michael Ramsey
Kimberley Donna Ellis
Christina Aguilera
Rae Ann Burton (alternate)
Aaron Zwiefel (alternate)

Also present:

Parker Klopf, Staff Liaison
Matthew McLean, Director
Public Utilities Department
Engineering & Project Management Division
Joe Bellone, Director
CCUSD Finance
Kirke Martin, P.G., President
Water Science Associates

1. Pledge of Allegiance

Led by Parker Klopf.

2. Roll Call

Quorum established.

3. Approval of the Minutes

Mark Teaters: Motion to approve the minutes.

Robert Raines: Seconds the motion.

All in favor – aye. *Approved unanimously.*

4. Transportation Discussion Wrap Up

Mark Teaters: We're going to talk about the very end of last month's meeting which was transportation. One of the things that we have to do is to make a presentation to the Board

of County Commissioners. We're going to provide them a tool for discussion purposes. I asked Parker to put together a tool we're going to use throughout the rest of the year. It's an overlay map. We took the CIGM map, we've taken the transportation map, we've also added in all the new future communities in the eastern United States and we're making an overlay. Parker already has a preliminary and continues working on it. When finished, he will send you a copy and get your opinions on it.

A "green map" was passed out. The map basically shows you everything in Collier County that is preserved and where there is room for development. This should be helpful for tonight's presentation.

Our next meeting is going to be on communications – cell phone towers, internet service, etc., and that will take us to the end of the year.

Topics: We have not picked any topics going forward into the next year. I have a list to go over briefly. And then I've got a copy for everybody so that we can brainstorm a little bit. We are going to talk about storm-water management; economic development in Eastern Collier County. I sent everybody an e-mail that the Naples Airport is looking to move east. They're doing a study. We've been named as a stakeholder in that process. They are going to speak to us about what their ideas are – whether they would move to Immokalee Airport or somewhere else in eastern Collier County. It will give us an opportunity to talk about the new division zones that they set up, not only in Immokalee but also in Ave Maria. Further topics: Fire Department, EMS, fire hydrants, fire brake maintenance, underground utilities, pole-mounted wires resulting in fire systems. Mike Ramsey sent over a request to talk about TDR programs in the estates to perhaps reduce the density; what are your thoughts on guest house rentals in the rural estates?

Mike Ramsey: I received an e-mail from Commissioner Saunders. The main point was more information was needed from District 3 residents, because he felt the three meetings held did not gain sufficient information.

Mark Teaters:

Additional Topics: Schools, parks and recreation, law enforcement, code enforcement and libraries. A list of the topics will be given to the Committee for your selection.

David Farmer is willing to come back with the CIGM and make some sense out of some of the things we're going to talk about and also a return from Attorney Scott. We also talked about a possible visit to Immokalee which I think would be an interesting thing for us to do, maybe during the economic development conversation.

Mike Ramsey: According to a public notice, the communication ordinance is going before the Planning Commission on November 7 (past date).

5. **Public Utilities Presentation**

Matt McLean: Slide Presentation

We appreciate the opportunity to come here tonight and give a brief overview of your

Collier County public utilities – where your water comes from, and update you on a lot of the work that we've been doing over the course of the last several years to continue to build a better Collier County on behalf of the water and sewer district services. Public Utilities are committed to providing water, wastewater, irrigation quality and solid waste services in a fiscally and environmentally responsible way. What we do is we build infrastructure to continue to meet the growing demand for water and sewer services within the community.

We are a 24 hour day, seven day week, and 365-day operation. We have a very large expansive geographical service area – we cover and spread 240 square miles of the county. We are not the only provider of water, wastewater and irrigation quality services in the county. But we are geographically by far the largest. And within that square mile area, we have over 2,500 miles of in-ground pipe. The infrastructure was installed as early as back in the '50s and '60s and we continue to operate, maintain, renew, reinvest within the infrastructure that we have and that equates to almost 85,000 customer service connections within the water and sewer district. We always like to take a recap every year of exactly how much water or wastewater or irrigation quality services we provided. Over the last year, we produced over 10 billion gallons of potable water that has been produced for our customers within the service area. That water then gets utilized – toilets get flushed, things go down the sink, etc., it comes back to our wastewater treatment facilities whereby at those wastewater treatment facilities, we treated almost 8 billion gallons of wastewater over the course of the last year. And we don't stop there. We take that wastewater and we treat it to irrigation quality, so we can reuse part of our continued commitment to utilize reclaimed irrigation. And so we treat that wastewater to the point where we can reapply it back out on the land. Over the last year we were able to distribute within our service area, over 5 billion gallons of reclaimed irrigation quality water.

Where does the water come from? And that's a good question here within Collier County – not only within the water and sewer districts, but for residents that have individual wells, we have a series of aquifers that are below the ground. These are seams of water that have been built over millions and millions of years. It's important to look back at that overall hydrologic cycle on how well fields and aquifers continue to get recharged in Collier County. We understand we have a wet season and a dry season. Typically as we lead into the wet season, we get a lot more of evapotranspiration where water is being absorbed back up into the atmosphere building in the form of condensation in clouds, ultimately where we get to the point where we have rainfall and precipitation. Then the rain hits the ground and does one of two things – either it continues on its surface run off into our lake systems and recharges the wetland areas. But it also goes through infiltration that goes back into our aquifer system. The water table varies throughout the course of the wet and dry season, sometimes 4 to 6 feet. As you're watching the lakes go up and down between the course of the wet season and the dry season, depending on what area you are in the county, the water infiltrates down and recharges through the saturation zones, the aquifers. Here and between their respective lenses and seams of water that are below ground we have confining layers and aquifers that we utilize for potable waters; drinking from a raw water source as well.

Within Southwest Florida, there are many different aquifers or seams of water, if you will, below the ground.

The shallowest below the ground and one of our main superficial aquifer systems that provides fresh water supply and is one of the main fresh water supplies for the Southwest Florida area particularly is the lower Tamiami aquifer. A lot of the folks that live in rural Golden Gate Estates have wells that are tapping into the lower Tamiami aquifer with their individual wells. The water and sewer districts have a significant amount of wells that tap that same aquifer system. That freshwater supply is a great water supply for us. Those are the closest seams of water from the ground surface. As you continue down you start getting into more brackish water supply systems, the intermediate aquifer system. Those particular seams of water have higher chloride levels, but we do look at those as a great water supply for motility. We have put together a very comprehensive water supply plan for the water and sewer district, which does include permitted water sources from these brackish water supply systems, particularly the Hawthorne zone one and the lower Hawthorne aquifer system. The Hawthorne zone one is anywhere between 3 to 400 feet below the surface of the ground, and that lower Hawthorne zone is 650 to 850 feet down. When you start getting down into these deeper aquifers between those confining layers, it does cost the utility a lot more money to process that water. We do that processing through reverse osmosis at our regional water treatment plants. And then we blend the water between those sources of raw water that we treat through the reverse osmosis, along with our nanofiltration and lime softening of the lower Tamiami aquifer. So it is truly a utilization of multiple different aquifers within the water and sewer districts. We don't want to tax one particular source of water. We've been pretty proactive for many years to utilize more brackish water supply systems and not solely rely on that lower Tamiami aquifer, which is the typical aquifer that the majority of folks that have individual wells are tapping into. Even beyond that, it's kind of interesting to think about as we continue to go down below the grounds, there are more and more seams of water the deeper that you go and that's no different here in Collier County, we start running into the Ocala, Avon Park and Oldsmar, different seams and aquifers that are deep and some of those run all the way down to for example, like the Oldsmar going down between 2600 and 3200 feet below the ground. And those are some of the areas where we utilize deep injection wells, aquifer storage and recovery etc. It is very important to note that all of these aquifers and these resources are resources of the State. No one technically owns them. However, within the State of Florida and our particular area from a regulatory perspective, the South Florida Water Management District is the authority to provide permitting affiliated with withdrawals, the ability to be able to pull water out of any respective aquifer system. And Collier County Water and Sewer District is no different than an individual homeowner that would go to obtain a permit from the Water Management District to get what we refer to as a consumptive use permit, the ability to withdraw water from different aquifer systems. The Collier County Water and Sewer District well field does draw from both the superficial aquifer system, that freshwater raw water supply in the lower Tanami, as well as the intermediate aquifer system in the Hawthorne zone one and zone two.

To talk a bit about the stewardship approach that the water and sewer district has had, we've been very progressive in looking at our water and wastewater irrigation quality services. We don't want to rely just solely on one particular aquifer system. The map shows on the right the identification and location of our current well fields. The blue dots as well as the purple dots are a series of well fields that are tapping that brackish water supply from the Hawthorne well fields and aquifers. The yellow dots identify the location of our current well field and maps the lower Tamiami aquifer, the more fresh water source, and it is a very comprehensive approach for us to utilize multiple different sources of water so that we are really focused on an overall integrated water resource management. The water and sewer district has been committed early on to the adoption and utilization of reuse and irrigation water quality dating back to the 1980's. We saw the importance early on utilizing the resources and not focusing on just raw water from a lower Tamiami aquifer for all of the utilization of potable water use and irrigation use. Our commitment has been within our water reclamation facilities to treat that wastewater and reutilize it both with reclaimed water as well as supplement our irrigation quality water from our well fields. And that focus also refers to the utilization of the brackish water supply, the early adoption of the desalinization that occurred back in the 90's. That costs the utility more money when you're talking about reverse osmosis. It takes a lot more energy when you're pulling well fields that are much deeper out of the ground. But it is a great water source for us to be able to use. And as shown by our well fields, we've been very successful on utilizing different blends of the aquifers as we continue to grow the utility and provide water to our customers. Another thing that I think is important to recognize and that's water conservation. Even today, the Water Management District came out and provided and issued a warning identifying the potential for restrictions within Lee and Collier County on some of the aquifers. One of the things that continues to be done from a regulatory perspective, we are all stewards, not just the water and sewer district, but our customer base and the and the overall community at large to try and be committed to only use the water that we truly need. There are certain things that we have done to try to encourage that. Some of those have been regulatory in nature. If you're going to build a new home today or going to do a significant retrofit, there are a lot of regulations that are now out there requiring low flow fixtures from toilets, showers, dishwashers, washing machines, etc. Back in the 70's and 80's you could utilize a higher flow on some of those things, but with the advancements in technology we've been able to capture utilization of less water and still provide services necessary. So that's one thing that's been critically important for us. Collier County Water and Sewer District has implemented an inverted rate structure – it is a pay as you go – what you use you pay for. So we wanted to make sure that for folks that are very conscious and conservative in nature on utilizing water resources, those are the folks paying the least amount on their rates as consumption goes up. We have four tiers of rates. The more you use, the more it will cost you. And further, when it comes to water conservation, Collier County has been on the forefront of initiating an irrigation ordinance, again trying to conserve and limit the amount of irrigation necessary. We do have regulations within respected areas of the County where we look at local Florida friendly type of landscaping. But it does take irrigation to do that and you can do that in a very conscientious manner to utilize less.

One of the things I talked to Mark about in preparation for this evening, we wanted to look back at some of the most recent history of what's been going on in this particular area and focus on the area east of 951. The water and sewer district, back in September of 2018, expanded their service area. The Black Hatch period prior to that time frame in 2018 was the area that we previously served. The rural Land Stewardship area was starting to get some momentum moving forward and development patterns were going to continue to grow out in the eastern lands the water and sewer district at that time expanded their boundary. There are pockets of other service districts that are within that that overall area – the city of Naples, the city of Marco Island, Marco Island Utilities, Ave Maria Utilities, Immokalee Water and Sewer District. But we specifically extended our boundary to make sure that we are being prepared and ready to serve what may turn into conversion of some of the farm fields in the rural land stewardship area for future development. At that time, when we went through that process, the residents of Golden Gate Estates came out and were very instrumental in a lot of the great conversations that we had. And we wanted to make sure that we were reiterating that Golden Gate Estates are not required to connect to Public Utilities within the water and sewer districts. We went through a very detailed assessment at that time and it was going to end up costing residents within Golden Gate States an exorbitant amount to connect and there was really no need for them to connect because they have very good quality wells, septic systems and drain fields because those are development pattern areas are larger—lots that are 2.5 to 5 acres in most cases. They can certainly continue to serve their particular needs when it comes to water and wastewater. But as we saw these towns and villages starting to unfold, that overall regional approach on providing water, wastewater and irrigation quality service made sense for the utility. These future towns and villages are going to have a higher level of density, smaller lots, less footprint to where it really didn't make good economic sense to think about a lot of wells and drain fields out there. And that utility took it upon them to expand our service area and start to get prepared for that overall expansion. With respect to the Golden Gate Estates area lots, they still could if they wanted to. There are mechanisms for them to think about being customers within the water and sewer district area, not a requirement certainly, but if they wanted to get together a neighborhood or a little corridor where we're starting to run some of these significant transmission mains out to these towns and villages there is a mechanism of the municipal services taxing unit that they can get together and consider becoming customers of the water and sewer district.

Craig Pager has been very busy with his team out in the Northeast Service area with the new Regional Park Northeast off of Immokalee Road – 200 acres of the water and wastewater utility site location. Craig and his team have been very busy building the interim water and wastewater treatment facility as well as potable water storage tanks to supplement the potable water services within the existing service area and be prepared to start the service for future towns and villages as they come online. So this interim wastewater treatment plant is just getting completed. Craig and his team are getting in the testing phases as we lead into 2024.

As we lead into the expansion into some of these new developments this is a mapping prediction of what is currently projected on the books that we know about within the rural

land stewardship area. From a utility perspective within our service area, our customers expect water, wastewater and irrigation to be there from day one. So when that first house shows up we have to have plants built and pipelines out to these perspective properties so that we can serve our customer base. The Orangetree location from Immokalee Road down to Randall was the initial four square miles that was formerly Orangetree Utilities that we have now assumed and continue to grow the utility. The pipeline network in those areas of infrastructure, Craig and his team have been diligently working over the last several years and all of those pipeline networks are now in place to serve some of these future developments and some of them are currently served today, for example, SkySail. We currently have a lot of units now being built out in Skysail and we are providing water, wastewater, and irrigation services to that development. As you lead up Everglades Blvd. North, we are currently at infrastructure all the way up to just short of Immokalee Road. We've got a short section of pipe still to build from Immokalee out to Brightshore Village which will be coming online in the near future. Pipeline networks for the Immokalee Road Rural Village infrastructure is in the ground today. Those areas, as we continue to grow the utility, are also providing additional fire flow protection beyond the customers of the water and sewer district at each one of those intersections as you lead up Everglades Blvd., and Craig and his team installed fire hydrants. These are areas that previously didn't have fire protection and are within your overall committee area as well as Golden Gate Estates. The fire departments have additional water supplies to fight fires that they previously did not have. As you continue to lead out to the east Rivergrass Village, the town of Big Cypress, Bellmar Village areas there are pipeline corridors and we worked with those developers to put together utility developer agreements, whereby those developers are actually going to be installing that infrastructure. Collier County water and sewage district is a partner within those projects financially to run that infrastructure out to those respective villages. Infrastructure between Skysail and Rivergrass are projects currently put out to bid and you'll see some active construction as we lead into the next year on that continued expansion of the infrastructure. All these pipeline networks have impact fees that we charge our end users. And those impact fees pay for these pipelines and these plant expansions, etc. What the utility does is borrow money and pays it back over time with debt services because we have to have that infrastructure there from day one. So we look at this as an investment long term within our community. There are future villages and towns that are past Ave Maria. Those include the Rod and Gun Club, as well as Horse Trials, a new application that we're starting to see what they plan to do out there.

The northeast service area does have specific hotlines set up, project emails and project updates that are provided on the website, so we encourage you and the communities to participate and appreciate your feedback.

6. Committee Q & A & (C)omments:

Q. Mark Teaters: There have been a lot of questions and concerns about the well fields on Wilson Blvd. and some of those are feeders for the city and Naples. Can you have some conversation about that?

A. We actually have active well fields on Wilson Blvd. as well. I can't really speak on behalf of the city of Naples. But in concert with Transportation, Wilson is a corridor that is looking to provide additional transportation, roadway connectivity expansions. So we partner with Transportation and that well field is very important for us because it connects to the lower Tamiami aquifer. As much as we would like to leave our infrastructure where it's located, Transportation requires us to move it outside of their way to build the road. So we are actively now getting involved in design and relocation of our existing well field transmission lines, but we'll continue to use those aquifers and those well fields.

Q. Mike Ramsey: With regard to Wilson and the expansion of Wilson to four lanes, are there plans to install freshwater pipes down Wilson for wastewater and drinking water?

In multiple conversations with Golden Gate Estates residents and The Area Civic Association, we are very much against putting lines down Wilson to that intersection; also at Everglades Blvd. We believe that would be degradation to the growth of the rural estates community.

A. We do not have current plans to put anything other than our continued well field lines that we have there. There will be some significant pipeline relocations. It is an identified corridor that we may utilize in the future for some additional interconnectivity, but today we don't have that on the books.

Q. Mike Ramsey: Almost all wells in rural Golden Gate Estates are in the lower Tamiami aquifer and it would seem that the municipal water system service is pulling the water out of the lower Tamiami for distribution around the County. It seems like the water from the Estates from the lower Tamiami is being water lined out of its natural aquifer regeneration location. You are taking the water out and then processing it, then taking it back to a wastewater plant. Where is that discharge after wastewater and whatever goes back for reuse?

A. It's utilized within our entire regional water treatment facility. So our entire service area, we do use it there as far as continuing to reuse that particular resource. We don't solely rely on the lower Tamiami aquifer. We are very progressive. There are other utilities that aren't like us that do utilize solely the lower Tammy type aquifers and even official water sources.

C. As a follow-up, within the areas of Golden Gate Estates as well as within all of our service areas, I know the City of Naples is also out there with oil fields into the lower Tamiami area and would appear to be water mining the resource. So looking at those two situations, it would appear to be a good policy for Collier County soil water district not to sink anymore wells in the lower Tamiami in the Estates because it appears that the 10 to 15 inch deficit we went through this Summer, the feedback we were getting in the Estates indicates that a lot of people with four inch wells into the lower Tamiami are sucking silt. Which, talking from hydro-geological people, may mean that the recharge is not fast enough.

A. Kirke Martin: I'm going to suggest that the use of the word mining is probably not appropriate here. We look at a mining situation in water, when no matter what you do it keeps drawing down. In the case of Golden Gate, the aquifer has been stable over the past 20 years, running 20 plus MGD (1,000,000 gallons a day) out there, and a regional decline of about two feet in the aquifer zone. So that's the regional decline and it's very stable. When we think about recharge, all we've done is we've changed the water level in there to a different state. In fact drought actually creates more recharge. So the amount of recharge that's going on there is no less than it ever was; it's actually a bit more and creating a stable aquifer. There are many mandates to make sure that no one is going to overuse these aquifers. So the county is using the aquifer very prudently within the rules of the Water Management District.

Q. Mark Teaters: Is this a statewide or county by county?

A. Kirke Martin: Water management districts around the state and each other have unique situations in various geographic regions. On the website, there is a product called the Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan. They put it on every five years and what you'll see in there, even despite things like water shortages as declared today, what they do is project out 40 years. We're in good shape.

C. Mike Ramsey: From my understanding, there are three wells that are basically salt water contaminated in the city of Naples and are they're no longer in use. Can't they be used?

A. Kirke Martin: I don't know of any in Naples that have issues. All throughout Collier County, there are pockets of what I call mildly brackish water or what I call un-flushed water. It is water leftover from the last time sea level was higher, which was about 500 to 20,000 years ago. We've got something like 40 wells and they're all in very good shape.

Q. Kim Ellis: How do you explain the dry canal? I'm not sure the name of the canal. It's the one that goes under Golden Gate Blvd. before Everglades Blvd. That was completely dry in 2020. How does something like that happen?

A. Kirke Martin: They are drainage features and when there is a drought they can go dry.

7. Attendee Q & A & (C)omments:

Q. Attendee:

Impact Fees: If, for example Rivergrass does not have County water and they have to run wells, they are going to have a hard time selling that property or house. Nobody wants to buy a house that has a well. Do they come to you and ask to have lines put in Rivergrass for water?

A. Parker Klopf: Back in 2018, when the water and sewer district elected to expand our service district boundary, we made a commitment at that time that we were projecting to

serve those areas. We had purchased property well in advance of that 200 acres mentioned earlier where we built the water treatment plant in preparation for future plant sites for regionalization of the water and sewer district in the northeast area.

Q. Attendee: Who pays the impact fee?

A. Joe Bellone: Impact fees are paid at the time of the connection to the system. So generally that's when a certificate of occupancy is issued, so technically it's the builder that will pay it. And my inclination is to believe that they will then include that in the price of the home. So while they may write the check, they'll get that money back when they sell the home. If you live in a rural area and are on a well, and did not connect to water and sewer, then you did not pay an impact fee.

Q. Attendee: So what are they (the buyer) paying for?

A. Joe Bellone: They pay to reserve capacity. As an example, typically a single family home that may have a three quarter inch meter, and it's a 2000 square foot home. There is a set parameter of how much water that the meter can use on a daily and an annual basis and so the impact fees are based on the impact they will have on the capacity of what they'll draw from the water plant and the wastewater plan. And so right now combined water and a wastewater impact fee for a single family home that has that size meter is \$6,696. So the builder will pay that amount one time when he sells the home to the first owner.

The developer installs all of the internal pipes in the development. When those are accepted by the county, then they convey them at no cost to the County. We provide the community transmission of the portable water and the collection of the wastewater.

Q. Attendee: Asked for further information on how the underground pipe eventually gets paid and what the cost was.

A. It's all public information. A consultant every three years will reassess impact fees.

Q. Mike Ramsey: Are the Immokalee rural villages on Immokalee going to be hooked up to Collier County Sewer?

A. That is our intent.

Q. Mike Ramsey: Vanderbilt expansion – water and sewer lines being put in there?

A. There are existing water and sewer lines that are already in the existing developments and as far East as the golf courses out there. We do have well field lines that are out there. We may be doing a lot of relocation of infrastructure. We preplanned the existing water and wastewater infrastructure that exists on Vanderbilt and currently serves folks and future expansions. As you continue to go further east, we're just solely focused on our existing well field area.

Q. Mike Ramsey: In the farm fields, they would have multiple wells that were black steel and went from the superficial aquifer to the lower Tamiami. Are all those going to be plugged and all those contamination points sealed in the future?

A. That's a great point to bring out as we see those respective farm fields convert to different uses in the future. Those consumptive use permits that have been issued by the Water Management District will convert over, and so it's actually going to provide additional water source availability within the lower Tamiami aquifer because those wells will flow into land as those properties get converted over.

Q. Attendee: Who is responsible for the costs when changing from farm field aquifers to city water?

A. The wells on existing farm fields, the landowner that has those respective permits is responsible.

Q. There was a news release that came out today about the water shortage. How are you adjusting the usage of the lower Tamiami from becoming brackish to try to help the rural estates because we primarily use that lower Tamiami for our water source?

A. Kirke Martin: The letter that came out today was a warning of a potential water shortage. They haven't actually enacted anything yet within Collier County. We have an issue in Cape Coral and Lehigh Acres right now.

Q. Mark Teaters: All the water plants and how they tie together – what about future plans?

A. One of the things that we strive for within the water and sewer district is what we refer to as our engineering reliability. We do not want to have single points of failure. We have a lot of redundancy built within our system to be able to manage and adjust. Because we are a utility and you never know what's going to happen – aging infrastructure that we continue to review, and during certain situations we have to adjust and shift flows, shift wells and shift water distribution pipelines. You never know when the next pipe is going to break and when that happens, we need to be prepared to have engineering reliability built into our infrastructure system, which we strive to do.

Q. So there's going to be about 600,000 people living east of 951 at build-out. So what you're telling us is pretty much everybody in that area is going to be on some sort of services?

A. I'm not saying that the water and sewer district is going to serve that number of individuals. There are multiple utility service area providers. We mentioned Ava Maria Utilities. We're focusing on the areas that we are currently serving as well as the future conversions even within the rural land stewardship area. There are properties that are significantly east of where our current infrastructure plan and our next 10 year rising.

There will be properties that may develop sooner than we get to them and there may be a user agreement with us to provide services. It's going to be a combination of all of those and we serve a certain portion of it.

Q. Mike Ramsey: How much water can we suck out of the wells in the lower Tamiami before there's damage? Is there an evaluation or study done on that somewhere for example for the rural estates?

A. There has been a lot of hydrologic testing done all over the area. Those are put into groundwater models that we use to justify, improve the resources there and cause adverse impacts. But then once those permits are granted based on those models, then there's monitoring that goes on to show that in fact the models are right or incorrect and so there's continuous revisiting of how much water is out and that water is on the shelf.

Further discussion continued on this question.

Q. Are you part of Collier County government?

A. The water and sewer district is part of Collier County. We are a separate independent district that our governing board is our Board of County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners is the ex-officio of the governing board of the Water and Sewer District.

Chairman Mark Teaters:

Homework for the next meeting:

- Add departments/agencies to your list to present important information for us and the community
- TDR programs to reduce density in Golden Gate Estates; donating property to forestry and other public agencies and their budget can't manage the property
- Economic development
- Innovation zones in Eastern Collier
- Airport relocation
- Storm water management; Big Cypress Basin
- Transportation – retention/detention ponds; aquifers; improves drainage and recharge simultaneously; BBX
- Ask Jamie French to get involved
- Conservation Collier
- Original position points have become more important
- Florida Forestry Service
- Mandates
- Underground power utilities
- Nutrient monitoring in the canals in the rural estates related to septic pipes and drain fields
- Schools
- Parks and Rec
- Law Enforcement

- Code Enforcement
- Libraries

Move the next meeting date from December 19 to January.

Motion made to move the meeting to January.

8. Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Collier County East of 951 Ad Hoc Advisory Committee

Mark Teaters, Sr., Chairman

These minutes were approved by the Chairman of the East of 951 Committee

on _____, (check one) as submitted _____ or as amended _____.