## MEMORANDUM

## TO: Anthony Cameratta <br> Cameratta Companies, LLC

FROM: Ted Treesh, PTP
President
Yury Bykau, P.E.
Transportation Consultant
DATE: April 11,2022
RE: Kingston Rezone
Lee County, Florida
TR Transportation Consultants, Inc. has completed a traffic impact evaluation and Level of Service analysis for the requested rezoning of approximately 6,675 acres of property generally located between SR 82 and Corkscrew Road approximately seven miles east of Alico Road in Lee County, Florida. The analysis conducted as part of this report will be based on the trip generation of the uses and intensities as agreed upon with the Developer.

## TRIP GENERATION

Table 1 summarizes the uses and intensities that were used for the trip generation and Level of Service analysis for the approximate 6,675 acre subject site.

Table 1
Land Uses
Kingston Rezone

| Land Use | Size |
| :---: | :---: |
| Residential <br> (LUC 210) | 10,011 Dwelling Units <br> $(6,674.56$ acres @ 1.5 <br> units/acre) |
| Retail <br> (LUC 820) | 700,000 Sq. Ft. |
| Hotel |  |
| (LUC 310) | 240 Rooms |

The trip generation for land uses shown in Table 1 was determined by referencing the Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) report, titled Trip Generation Manual, $11^{\text {th }}$ Edition. Land Use Code 210 (Single-Family Detached Housing) was utilized for the trip generation purposes of the residential uses, Land Use Code 820 (Shopping Center) was utilized for the trip generation purposes of the retail uses and Land Use Code 310 (Hotel) was utilized for the trip generation purposes of the lodging uses. The equations from the aforementioned land uses are attached to this Memorandum for reference. Table 2 indicates the anticipated weekday AM and PM peak hour trip generation as currently proposed. The anticipated daily trip generation is also indicated within Table 2.

Note, the remaining of the analysis will be based on the PM peak hour traffic conditions since the trip generation for the weekday PM peak hour is significantly higher than the weekday AM peak hour, as illustrated in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Trip Generation - Total Trips
Kingston Rezone

| Land Use | Weekday A.M. Peak Hour |  |  |  | Weekday P.M. Peak Hour |  | Daily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | Out | Total | In | Ont | Total | (2, |
| Residential <br> (10,011 Dwelling Units) | 1,281 | 3,646 | 4,927 | 4,754 | 2,792 | 7,546 | 69,879 |
| Retail <br> (700.000 Sq. Ft.) | 339 | 208 | 547 | 1,100 | 1,191 | 2,291 | 24,141 |
| Hotel <br> (240 Rooms) | 63 | 50 | 113 | 76 | 74 | 150 | 2,178 |
| Total Trips | $\mathbf{1 , 6 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 9 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 5 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 9 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 0 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 9 8 7}$ | $\mathbf{9 5 , 1 9 8}$ |

The total trips shown in Table 2 will not all be new trips added to the adjacent roadway system. With mixed use projects, ITE estimates that there will be a certain amount of interaction between uses within the boundaries of the project that will reduce the overall external trip generation of the project. This interaction is called "internal capture". In other words, trips that would normally come from external sources would come from uses that are within the project, thus reducing the overall impact the development has on the surrounding roadways. ITE, in conjunction with a study conducted by the NCHRP (National Cooperative Highway Research Program), has summarized the intemal trip capture reductions between various land uses. For uses shown in Table 2, there is data in the ITE report for interaction between the residential, hotel and retail uses.

An internal capture calculation was completed consistent with the methodologies in the NCHRP Report and published in the ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition. The resultant analysis indicates that there will be an internal trip capture reduction of approximately nine percent ( $9 \%$ ) in the P.M. peak hour between the residential, hotel and retail uses. The summary sheets utilized to calculate the internal capture rate for the weekday PM peak hour are attached to this Meinorandum for reference.

Pass-by traffic was also taken into account for the retail uses being proposed. The current version of the ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition, indicates that the weekday PM peak hour pass-by rate for Land Use Code 820 is nineteen (19\%) for shopping center with the floor area between 300,000 square feet and 900,000 square feet. Table 3 indicates the total external trips based on the uses shown in Table 1.

Table 3
Trip Generation - Net New Trips
Kingston Rezone

| Land Use | Weekday P.M. Peak Hour |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { (2-way) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In | Out | Total |  |
| Total Trips | 5,930 | 4,057 | 9,987 | 95,198 |
| Less Internal Capture * | -454 | -454 | -908 | -8,568 |
| Less LUC 820 Pass-By Trips | -186 | -164 | -350 | -4,174 |
| Net New Trips | 5,290 | 3,439 | 8,729 | 82,456 |

* Consistent with the attached Internal Capture Worksheets.


## TRIP DISTRIBUTION

Table 1A, attached, illustrates the distribution of the project traffic to the surrounding roadway network. The projected 2045 Project Directional Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) volumes were obtained from the District 1 Regional Planning Model (D1RPM 2.0) 2045 Model that was completed for the development shown in Table 1. These volumes were then adjusted by appropriate K-factors in order to obtain the peak hour peak direction project traffic volumes as shown in Table 1A. Note, the K-factors for Lee County maintained roadways were obtained from the attached 2021 Lee County Traffic Count Report. The K-factors for state maintained roadways were consistent with the attached FDOT's District One LOS Spreadsheet.

Table 1 A also the illustrates which roadway links will accommodate greater than $10 \%$ of the Peak Hour - Peak Direction Level of Service "C" volumes. The Level of Service threshold volumes for Lee County maintained roadways were obtained from the Lee County Generalized Peak Hour Directional Service Volume tables. The Level of Service threshold volumes for State maintained roadways were obtained from FDOT's Generalized Peak Hour Directional Volumes Table 7. The Level of Service threshold volumes utilized for all roadways in the study area are shown in Table 1A. Roadway segments that are projected to be impacted by more than $10 \%$ of the Peak Hour - Peak Direction Level of Service "C" volume were then included in the Level of Service analysis conducted as part this rezoning request.

It is important to note that there were several roadway improvements that were included as background improvements in the Level of Service analysis conducted as part of this Memorandum. The following is a list of improvements that were included in this analysis consistent with the attached 2045 Financially Cost Feasible Plan;

- Corkscrew Road widering from US 41 to Airport Haul Road Ext. - 6LN
- Corkscrew Road widening from Airport Haul Road Ext. to Alico Road - 4LN
- Airport Haul Road Extension from Corkscrew Road to Alico Road - 2LN
- I-75 widening from Bonita Beach Road to Daniels Parkway - 10LN
- Alico Road Extension from Green Meadow Road to SR 82-2LN
- Daniels Parkway widening from Gateway Boulevard to SR $82-6 \mathrm{LN}$
- Sunshine Boulevard widening from SR 82 to Lee Boulevard - 4LN
- Homestead Road widening from SR 82 to Sunrise Boulevard - 4LN


## LEVEL OF SERYICE ANALYSIS

The link Level of Service analysis was completed based on the projected build-out year of 2045. The link data was analyzed based on year 2045 without the development and year 2045 with the development. Table 2A, attached, indicates the methodology utilized to obtain the year 2045 build-out traffic volumes. The 2045 peak season weekday background and project directional daily traffic volumes were obtained from the District 1 Regional Planning Model (D1RPM 2.0) 2045 Model that was completed for this project. The 2045 peak season weekday directional daily traffic volumes were then adjusted by the appropriate K factors to obtain the 2045 peak season, peak hour, peak direction traffic volumes. The K factors utilized for each roadway are included in this Memorandum for reference. Table 2A details the Level of Service analysis results for all links inside the project's area of influence.

## CONCLUSION

The proposed zoning request would allow a development of up to 10,011 residential dwelling units and up to 700,000 square feet of commercial floor area and 240 hotel rooms on the parcel located between S.R. 82 and Corkscrew Road approximately seven miles east of Alico Road in Lee County, Florida.

The Level of Service analysis conducted as part of this document was based on the development program agreed upon as part of the settlement agreement between the property owner and Lee County. The transportation mitigation for this project will include the payment of road impact fees as nommally collected by Lee County in addition to an additional proportionate fair share contribution to be paid in accordance with the Stipulation of Settlement Agreement between the County and the Property Owner. Based on the applicable Lee County regulations, the payment of impact fees and the additional payment of proportionate share mitigation as outlined in the settlement agreement, the public interest is protected.

TABLE 1A

## LEVEL OF SERVICE THRESHOLDS

|  | SIGNIFANT MPACT DETERMATION 2045 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| roadway segment |  |  | generalized service volumes |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2045}{ } \stackrel{\text { PROJECT }}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $2045 \mathrm{E}+\mathrm{C}$ METWORK LANES |  | $\operatorname{Los} A$ YOLUME | LOSB <br> VOLLUME | Los c VOLUME | Los D VOLUME | Lose YOLUME | PCS * | K-100 <br> FACTOR | directional ${ }^{\text {AADT }}{ }^{1}$ | TRAFFIC VOLUME. | \% Impact of LOSC |
| Roadway | FROM | T0 | \#Lancs | Readway Dasignation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Corhscrew Ra | River Ranch Rd | Threa Oakf Fkwy | 6LD | Attrial | 0 | 400 | 2,940 | 2,940 | 2,940 | 70 | 0.099 | 2,853 | 290 | 99\% |
|  | Thres Oaks Pkwy | 1.75 | हLD | Aterial | 0 | 400 | 2,940 | 2,940 | 2,940 | 70 | 0.998 | 5,593 | 48 | 19\% |
|  | 1.75 | Ben Hill Grifin Pkwy | $6\llcorner\square$ | Anerial | 0 | 400 | 2.940 | 2,940 | 2,940 | 70 | -099 | 6.543 | 641 | 23\% |
|  | Ben Hill Gilifin Pk kry | Aipot Haul Rd | 4 LD | Anerial | 0 | 250 | 1.840 | 1.960 | 1.990 | 70 | 0058 | 8,259 | 809 | 44\% |
|  | Airpurt Haul Rd | Widcat Run Rd | 4LD | Anerial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1,980 | 1.960 | 70 | 0096 | \$,971 | ${ }^{879}$ | 48\% |
|  | wilcat Run Rd | Bella Terra Blvd | 4 LD | Arreial | 0 | 250 | ${ }^{1,840}$ | 1.980 | 1,980 | 70 | 0.098 | 9.0097 | 992 | 48\% |
|  | Balla Tema Elua | Consscrew Woords Phwy | $4{ }^{1-5}$ | Aremial | 0 | 250 | 1,440 | 1,990 | 19200 | 70 | $0^{0} 098$ | 9.097 | 99 | $48 \%$ |
|  | Cankscrew Whods Pkwy | Alico Rd | 4 LL | arierial | 0 | 250 | 1.440 | 1,980 | 1,900 | 70 | - 098 | 9.811 | 942 | 51\% |
|  | Alico Rd | Grammaray Elvd | 2 H | Urinitarupled Flow Highway | ${ }^{130}$ | 420 | ${ }^{850}$ | 1,210 | 1,940 | 79 | 0.098 | 9.472 | 928 | 109\% |
|  | Grammercy Blyd | Verdana village Elyd | 2LU | Unimlerrupled flow Highway | 190 | 420 | 850 | 1,210 | 1,840 | 70 | 0.098 | 11,052 | 1,083 | $127 \%$ |
|  | Verdana villoge alua | Ste Access | 2 Lu | Unirtartupled Flow Highway | 130 | 420 | ${ }^{560}$ | 1,210 | 1,840 | 70 | 9.098 | 11,052 | 1,083 | 127\% |
|  | Site Access | SR ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2 LU | Urinite mupled Flow Highway | ${ }^{130}$ | 420 | 850 | 1,210 | 1.640 | 70 | ${ }_{0} 098$ | 2,255 | ${ }^{221}$ | $26 \%$ |
| SR $8^{2}$ | STR 29 | Cortscrew Rd | 4 4D | Urintlafuptad Flow Highway | 0 | 7,800 | 2,600 | 3,280 | 3,730 | 12070000 | 0090 | 3,407 | 307 | 12\% |
|  | Conscrew Rosd | Columbus Elved | 4 LD | Uniilerrupled flow Highway | 0 | ${ }^{1,800}$ | 2,600 | ${ }^{3}, 280$ | 3,730 | 12070000 | 0050 | 2.75 | ${ }^{249}$ | $95 \%$ |
|  | Columbus Elva | Eisontower Elyd | 4 LD | Unintertuptad Flow Highway | 0 | 1.800 | 2,600 | 3,280 | 3,730 | 12070000 | 0090 | 2.982 | 267 | 10\% |
|  | Eisentruwer Elvd | At:sxanderg Ball livd | 4 LD | Uninteruptad Flow Highway | 0 | 1,800 | 2,800 | 3,280 | 3.730 | 120770000 | 0690 | 13,443 | 1,210 | 47\% |
|  | Alexander G Bell alvd | Homestead Rd | 4 LD | Unintemplod Flow Highway | 0 | 1,800 | 2,600 | 3,280 | 3.730 | 12070000 | 0.090 | 12.061 | 1,085 | 42\% |
|  | Homestead Rd | Alabama Rd | $4 L 0$ | Unimamupted Flow Highway | 0 | 1,800 | 2.600 | 3,280 | 3.730 | 12070000 | 0090 | 10.042 | 904 | 35\% |
|  | Alabana Rd | Sunstine Blyd | 4 L0 | Unimartuptad Flow Highway | 0 | 1,800 | 2.600 | 3,280 | 3,730 | 12070000 | 0090 | 9,925 | 993 | 34\% |
|  | Sunshine Elvd | 40 nsisw | 6LD | Uninlerrupted Fiow Highway | 0 | 2.700 | 3,900 | 4.920 | 5,600 | 12070000 | 0096 | 5.051 | 455 | 12\% |
|  | 40h St SW | Danieis Pkwy | ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | Unintertupted Flow Highway | 0 | 2.700 | 3,900 | 4,920 | 5,600 | 12070000 | 0090 | 4,622 | 416 | 11\% |
|  | Dssiels Pk my | Grifin Dr | 8LD | Attarial | 0 | 0 | 3,087 | 3,171 | 3,171 | ${ }_{12070000}$ | 0090 | 2,070 | 181 | 6\% |
| Daniels Pkwy | SR 82 | Commarce Lakes Dr | 6 ct | Controled Access Fasillty | 0 | 430 | 3,050 | 3,180 | 3.180 | 52 | 0091 | 2,165 | 197 | 9\% |
| Gunnery Ra | SR 62 | Laonard Elva | 4ட0 | Arerial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1,980 | 1,980 | 52 | 0091 | 439 | ${ }^{40}$ | $2 \%$ |
| Alico Rdextension | SR 82 | Grean Maxdow Rd | 2 LU | Controles Accass Facity | 0 | 180 | 860 | 940 | 940 | 53 | 0.091 | 4,446 | 405 | 46\% |
| Alico Rd | CanstrowRd | Green Masadw Rd | 2 LU | Uninterupled Flow Highway | 130 | 420 | 850 | 1,210 | 1,640 | 53 | 0091 | 962 | ${ }^{88}$ | 10\% |
|  | Green Meadow Rd | Widselue Entr | 4 L0 | Controles Accesss Facility | 0 | 270 | 1.970 | 2,100 | 2.100 | 53 | 0091 | 3.514 | 320 | 16\% |
|  | wildilue Entr | Airport Haul Rd Ext | 4 LD | Controled Access Faciily | - | 270 | 1.970 | 2,100 | 2.100 | 53 | 0.091 | 3,327 | 303 | 15\% |
|  | Aiport Haul Rd Ent | Esplanade Lake Club Ellwd | 4 LD | Contriles Access Fadiliy | 0 | 270 | 1,970 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 53 | 0091 | 2,120 | 193 | 10\% |
|  | Esplanade Laka Club Elvo | Ban Hill Grifin Pkery | 4 LD | Controles Access Facilily | - | 270 | 1.970 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 53 | 0091 | 7,908 | 974 | 9\% |
|  | Ben Hill Gilfin Pkwy | ${ }_{1} / 75$ | 日L- | Arlaria | 0 | 400 | 2,440 | 2,940 | 2,940 | ${ }_{53}$ | 0091 | 1,039 | 95 | 3\% |
| Airport Haul Rd Exa | Alico Rd | Estaro Pkwy | 2LU | Unimeruplard Flow highmey | ${ }_{130}$ | 420 | 850 | 1,210 | 1,549 | 71 | 0180 | 1,524 | 152 | 10\% |
|  | Estera Pkery | Contscewr Rd | 2 U | Uniturutupled Flow righwey | 130 | 420 | ${ }^{650}$ | 1,270 | 1,640 | 71 | 0700 | 2,178 | 218 | 26\% |
| 175 | Bonisa Beach Rd | Consscrew Rd | 10 LNF | Froeway | 0 | 5.690 | 7,760 | ${ }^{9,520}$ | 10,570 | 12075000 | 0090 | 1,393 | ${ }_{125}$ | 24 |
|  | Corsscremrad | Alics Rad | 10LNF | Froeway | 0 | 5,690 | 7,760 | ${ }^{9.520}$ | 10,570 | ${ }^{20075000}$ | 0090 | 531 | 48 | 1\% |
|  | Alico Rod | Deniels Fkwy | 10LNF | Freeway | 0 | 5.690 | 7,760 | 9,520 | 10,570 | 12075000 | 0.090 | 376 | 34 | 04\% |
| Impetial Pkwy | Shangrila Rd | Coconut Rd | 4 LD | Atterial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1,980 | 1,580 | 72 | 0101 | 1.464 | 149 | 8\% |
| Three Caks Phuy | Coconut Ra | Willarns Rd | 4 LD | Atenal | 0 | 250 | ${ }^{1,890}$ | 1,980 | 1,960 | 72 | 0101 | 1,951 | 197 | 11\% |
|  | williams Rd | Consscraw Rd | 4 CD | Attarial | 0 | 250 | 1,940 | 1.963 | 1,960 | 72 | 0101 | 2,154 | 219 | 12\% |
|  | Cornscrew Re | Estarc Pkwy | 415 | Aterial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1.969 | 1,900 | 72 | 0109 | 180 | 19 | 1\% |
|  | Estere Pkny | San Carlos Buxd | 4 LD | A.serial | 0 | 250 | 1.840 | 1,980 | 1,960 | 72 | 0101 | 319 | 32 | 2\% |
| Een Hill Gilfin Pkwy | Coricremerd | Estero Pkwy | 4 LD | Arerial | 0 | 250 | 1,848 | 1,980 | 1,960 | 71 | 0100 | 745 | 75 | 4\% |
|  | Estarg Pkwy | Fgcu divd | 4 LD | Anarial | 0 | 250 | 1,660 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 71 | 0100 | ${ }^{\text {859 }}$ | ${ }^{98}$ | 5\% |
|  | FGCu ilva | College Cilub Dr | 4 LD | Aremial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1,960 | 1,960 | 71 | $\square^{0} 100$ | 723 | 72 | 4\% |
|  | College Cilub Dr | Alico Rd | ELD | Arieitial | 0 | 400 | 2,440 | 2,940 | 2,940 | 71 | 0.100 | 1.072 | 107 | 4\% |
|  | Alico Rd | Terminal Access Rd | 4 LD | Conirollad Access Facility | 0 | 270 | 1,970 | 2,100 | 2.100 | 71 | 0100 | 150 | 15 | 1\% |
| Estria Pkery | Three Oaks Pkwy | Per Hill Girfin Pkwy | 41 D | Artarial | 0 | 250 | 1,640 | 1,960 | 1,980 | 70 | -099 | 1.080 | 104 | 6\% |
|  | Een Hill Grifin Pkwy | Aiport Hsul Rd Ext | 2 LU | Arasial | 0 | 140 | яоо | 950 | 8 Ba | 70 | 0.ess | ${ }_{1} 1.327$ | 130 | 16\% |
| Sunstire Elve | 5R 82 | 4015 St SW | 4LD | Artarial | 0 | 250 | 1.840 | 1.960 | 1,900 | ${ }^{6}$ | 0066 | 395 | ${ }^{34}$ | 2\% |
| Homestaga Rd | 5R 82 | Nimixix live | 4LD | Aramial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1980 | 1.960 | 6 | 0086 | 996 | ${ }^{86}$ | 5\% |
| Alsxander G Bell slva | SR 92 | Nimile Elvd | 2 LU | Collicilar | 0 | 0 | 319 | 890 | 740 | 5 | 0 089 | 1,344 | 116 | 37\% |
|  | Nimix Elyd | milmaukare Elyd | 2 L | Colvectr | 0 | - | 310 | 000 | 740 | $\square$ | 0 086 | 1,164 | 102 | 33\% |
|  | Milwaukes Elvd | Grant Elud | 2 U | collecior | 0 | 0 | 310 | 660 | 740 | ${ }^{8}$ | 0086 | 937 | ${ }^{81}$ | 26\% |
|  | Grant Elyd | Sunite Elive | 2 L | Calactor | 0 | 0 | 310 | 860 | 740 | E | 0.086 | 781 | ${ }^{65}$ | 21\% |
|  | Sunise Elva | Leeland Heighes Elivd | 2 LU | Callector | 0 | - | 310 | 860 | 740 | \% | 0086 | 584 | 50 | 16\% |
| Eisentower Plva | SR 82 | Nimixix liva | 2LU | colectar | 0 | 0 | 310 | ${ }^{6} 0$ | 740 | $\sigma$ | ${ }^{0} 086$ | 3.285 | 293 | 91\% |
|  | Nimitur Brad | Jaguar Elva | 2 L | collector | - |  | 318 | seo | 740 | 6 | $\bigcirc 0$ - | 2,835 | 244 | $79 \%$ |
|  | Jaguar Elud | miwnuke Elivd | 2 Lu | collector | 0 | 0 | 310 | seo | 740 | 6 | 0.086 | E34 | 55 | 19\% |
|  | Milwaukee Elivd | Grant Elvd | 2 LU | Collector | 0 | 0 | 310 | Eef | 740 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 0080 | 340 | 29 | $9 \%$ |
| Msimaukee Elvd | Hammorne Ave | Eisanhower Plivd | 2 LW | Collecior | 0 | 0 | 310 | 566 | ${ }^{740}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | 0080 | 115 | 10 | 3\% |
|  | Eisenthower Ely | Columbus livd | 2 U | Colleclor | 0 | 0 | 310 | 660 | 740 | , | 0088 | 179 | 15 | 5\% |
| Leeland Heighls Plvd | Rithmond Ave | Aloxandor G, bell Elux | 4 L | Attarial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1,980 | 1,960 | 69 | 0088 | 137 | 12 | 140 |
| Joel Plvd | AlexandarG Bell livd | Counuy Club Phwy | 4 LD | Atarial | 0 | 250 | 1,840 | 1.980 | 1,860 | ${ }^{6}$ | 0098 | 451 | 40 | 2\% |

[^0]
Level of Service Thresholds for State coadmays wene laken from the FOOTs Generalized Fegk Hour Direcional Wolumes For Florica's Untanized Area, Table ?
The approximals projer disulbulion persentlages were oblained from tha D1RPM 2045 Model
buan halliom the O1RPM 2045 MOdel

Peak Hour Peak Direction Project tratic was oblained by muliplying the 2045 Project Direclional AADT by appropriat K /acters
For Gunnery Rd, the K laclar was assumed based on the Lee County's PCS $\# 52$
For Alico Road Exilension, the K faclor was assumed based on the Les County's PCS \#53
For Airport Haul Road bxtension, the K fecter was assummed basad on the Lea County's PCS \#71

For Estitio Pathway, Lhe K lactor was assumed basad on the Lee Counly's PCS \#70
For Leeland Heighls Eliwd, the $K$ factor was assaumed bases on the Lee coulvs PCS

TABLES 2A 2045 LEVEL OF SERVICE ANALYSIS

# TABLE 2A 

2045 ROADWAY LINK LEVEL OF SERVICE CALCULATIONS
KINGSTON REZONE

|  | ROADWAY SEGMENT |  | 2045 <br> FSUTMS BACKGROUND DIRECTIONAL | 2045 |  | K-100 | 2045 BACKGROUND peak direction |  | 2045 FSUTMS PROJECT DIRECTIONAL | PROJECT PK HR PK DIR TRAFFIC | 2045 BACKGROUND + PROJECT TRIPS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FROM | T0 | AADT ${ }^{1}$ | LANES | PCS \# | FACTOR ${ }^{2}$ | VOLUME | Los | AADT ${ }^{1}$ | VOLUME ${ }^{3}$ | VOLUME | LOS |
| Corkscrew Rd | Three Oaks Pkwy | $1-75$ | 36,574 | 6LD | 70 | 0.098 | 3,584 | F | 5,593 | 548 | 4,132 | F |
|  | 1-75 | Ben Hill Grififin Pkwy | 32,989 | 6LD | 70 | 0.098 | 3,233 | F | 6,543 | 641 | 3,874 | F |
|  | Ben Hill Griffin Pkwy | Airport Haul Rd | 23,180 | 4 LD | 70 | 0.098 | 2,272 | F | 8,259 | 809 | 3.081 | F |
|  | Airport Haul Rd | Wildcat Run Rd | 19,359 | 4 LD | 70 | 0.098 | 1,897 | D | 8,971 | 879 | 2,776 | F |
|  | Wildcat Rur Rd | Bella Terra Blvd | 17,554 | 4LD | 70 | 0.098 | 1,720 | C | 9,097 | 892 | 2,612 | F |
|  | Bella Terra Blvd | Corkscrew Woods Pkwy | 17,544 | 4 LD | 70 | 0.098 | 1.719 | c | 9,097 | 892 | 2,611 | F |
|  | Corkscrew Woods Pkwy | Alico Rd | 10,672 | 4LD | 70 | 0.098 | 1,046 | c | 9,611 | 942 | 1,988 | F |
|  | Alico Rd | Grammercy Bivd | 10,067 | 2 LU | 70 | 0.098 | 987 | D | 9,472 | 928 | 1,915 | F |
|  | Grammercy Blvd | Verdana Village Blvd | 2,054 | 2 LU | 70 | 0.098 | 201 | B | 11,052 | 1,083 | 1,284 | E |
|  | Verdana Village Blvd | Site Access | 2,054 | 2 U | 70 | 0.098 | 201 | B | 11,052 | 1,083 | 1,284 | E |
|  | Site Access | SR 82 | 591 | 2 LU | 70 | 0.098 | 58 | A | 2,255 | 221 | 279 | B |
| SR 82 | SR 29 | Corkscrew Rd | 7,661 | 4 LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 689 | в | 3,407 | 307 | 996 | B |
|  | Corkscrew Road | Columbus Bivd | 7,682 | 4 LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 691 | в | 3,752 | 248 | 999 | в |
|  | Columbus Blvd | Eisenhower Blvd | 7,866 | 4 LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 708 | в | 2,962 | 267 | 975 | B |
|  | Eisenhower Blvd | Alexander G. Bell Blvd | 9,165 | 4LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 825 | в | 13,443 | 1,210 | 2,035 | c |
|  | Alexander G. Bell Blvd | Homestead Rd | 9,809 | 4LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 883 | 8 | 12,061 | 1,085 | 1,968 | c |
|  | Homestead Rd | Alabama Rd | 24,705 | 4 LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 2,223 | c | 10,042 | 904 | 3,127 | D |
|  | Alabama Rd | Sunshine Blvd | 28,524 | 4LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 2,567 | c | 9,925 | 893 | 3,460 | E |
|  | Sunshine Plvd | 40th St SW | 27,218 | 6LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 2,450 | в | 5,051 | 455 | 2,905 | c |
|  | 40th St SW | Daniels Pkwy | 34,577 | 6LD | 12070000 | 0.090 | 3,112 | c | 4,622 | 416 | 3,528 | c |
| Alico Rd Extension | SR 82 | Green Meadow Rd | 15,999 | 2 LU | 53 | 0.091 | 1,456 | F | 4,446 | 405 | 1,861 | F |
| Alico Rd | Corkscrew Rd | Green Meadow Rd | 3.751 | 2 U | 53 | 0.091 | 341 | B | 962 | 88 | 429 | c |
|  | Green Meadow Rd | Widglue Entr. | 15,478 | 4LD | 53 | 0.091 | 1,408 | c | 3,514 | 320 | 1,728 | c |
|  | WidBlue Entr. | Airport Haul Rd Ext. | 14,282 | 4LD | 53 | 0.091 | 1,300 | c | 3,327 | 303 | 1,603 | c |
|  | Airport Haul Rd Ext. | Esplanade Lake Club Blv | 13,648 | 4LD | 53 | 0.091 | 1242 | c |  |  | 1,435 | c |
|  | Esplanade Lake Club Blvd | Ben Hill Griffin Pkwy | 19:294 | 4 LD | 53 | 0.091 | 1,756 | c | 1,908 | 174 | 1,930 | c |
| Airport Haul Rd Ext. | Alico Rd | Estero Pkwy | 7,599 | 2 LU | 71 | 0.100 | 760 | c | 1,524 | 152 | 912 | D |
|  | Estero Pkwy | Corkscrew Rd | 8,156 | 2 LU | 71 | 0.100 | 816 | c | 2,178 | 218 | 1,034 | D |
| Three Oaks Pkwy | Coconut Rd. | Williams Rd. | 24,734 | 4LD | 72 | 0.101 | 2,498 |  | 1,951 | 197 | 2,695 |  |
|  | Williams Rd. | Corkscrew Rd. | 24,536 | 4LD | 72 | 0.101 | 2,478 | F | 2,154 | 218 | 2,696 | F |
| Estero Pkwy | Ben Hill Grifinin Pkwy | Airport Haul Rd Ext. | 4,594 | 2 LU | 70 | 0.098 | 450 | c | 1,327 | 130 | 580 | c |
| Alexander G. Bell Plvo | SR 82 | Nimitz Blvd | 3,528 | 2LU | 6 | 0.086 | 303 | c | 1,344 | 116 | 419 | D |
|  | Nimitz Blvd | Milwaukee Bivd | 6,702 | 2 U | 6 | 0.086 | 576 | D | 1,184 | 102 | 678 | E |
|  | Milwaukee Blvd | Grant Blvd | 7.069 | 2 LU | 6 | 0.086 | 608 | D | 937 | 81 | 689 | E |
|  | Grant Blvd | Sunrise Blvd | 7.059 | 2 LU | 6 | 0086 | 607 | D | 761 | 65 | 672 | E |
|  | Sunrise Blvd | Leeland Heights Blvd | 7,060 | 2 LU | 6 | 0.086 | 607 | D | 584 | 50 | 657 | D |
| Eisenhower Blvd | SR 82 | Nimitz Blvd | 3,145 | 2 U | 6 | 0.086 | 270 | c | 3,285 | 283 | 553 | D |
|  | Nimitz Blvd | Jaguar Blvd | 2,229 | 2 LU | 6 | 0.086 | 192 | c | 2,835 | 244 | 436 | D |
|  | Jaguar Blvd | Milwaukee Blvd | 2,251 | 2 LU | 6 | 0.086 | 194 | c | 634 | 55 | 249 | c |

1 Obtainedfrom the D1RPM 2045 Model.
2 The K factors for Lee County roadways were obtained from the 2021 Lee County Traffic Count Report The K factors for state roadways were consistent with the FDOT's District 1 LOS report.
Obtained from Table 1A.
For Alico Road extension, the K factor was assumed based on the Lee County's PCS \#53

* For Airport Haul Road extension, the $K$ factor was assumed based on the Lee County's PCS $\# 71$
* For Estero Parkway Extension, the $K$ factor was assumed based on the Lee County's PCS $\# 70$
* For Alexander G. Bell Bivd and Eisenhower Blvd, the K factor was assumed based on the Lee County's PCS \#


## INTERNAL CAPTURE WORKSHEETS

| NCHRP 684 Internal Trip Capture Estimation Tool |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Project Name: |  |  |  |
| Project Location: |  | Organization: |  |
| Scenario Description: |  | Performed By: |  |
| Analysis Year: |  | Date: |  |
| Analysis Period: | PM Street Peak Hour |  | Checked By: |


| Table 1-P: Base Vehicle-Trip Generation Estimates (Single-Use Site Estimate) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Development Data (For information Onty) |  |  | Estimated Vehicle-Trips ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
|  | 1TE LUCs ${ }^{1}$ | Quantity | Units | Total | Entering | Exiting |
| Office |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| Retail | 820 | 700,000 | SF | 2,291 | 1,100 | 1.191 |
| Restaurant |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| Cinema/Entertainment |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| Residential | 210 | 10,011 | DU | 7,546 | 4.754 | 2.792 |
| Hotel | 310 | 240 | Rooms | 150 | 76 | 74 |
| All Other Land Uses ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 9,987 | 5.930 | 4,057 |


| Table 2-P: Mode Split and Vehicle Occupancy Estimates |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Entering Trips |  |  | Exiting Trips |  |  |
|  | Veh. Occ ${ }^{4}$ | \% Transit | \% Non-Motorized | Veh. Occ. ${ }^{4}$ | \% Transit | \% Non-Motorized |
| Office |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Restaurant |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinema/Entertainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotel |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Other Land Uses ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Origin (From) | Destination (To) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Office | Retail | Restautant | CinemafEntertainment | Residential | Hotel |
| Ofice |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Restaurant |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinema/Entertainment |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotel |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Table 4-P: Internal Person-Trip Origin-Destination Matrix* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Origin (From) | Destination (To) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Office | Retail | Restaurant | Cinema/Entertainment | Residential | Hotel |
| Office |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 310 | 13 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema/Entertainment | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Residential | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |  | 9 |
| Hotel | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |


| Table 5-P: Computations Summary |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Entering | Exiting |
| All Person-Trips | 9,987 | 5,930 | 4,057 |
| Internal Capture Percentage | $9 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $11 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| External Vehicle-Trips |  |  |  |
| External Transit-Trips |  |  |  |
| External Non-Motorized Trips |  |  |  |


| Table 6-P: Internal Trip Capture Percentages by Land Use |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Entering Trips | Exiting Trips |
| Office | N/A | N/A |
| Retail | $11 \%$ | $27 \%$ |
| Restaurant | N/A | N/A |
| Cinema/Entertainment | N/A | N/A |
| Residential | $7 \%$ | $4 \%$ |
| Hotel | $29 \%$ | $16 \%$ |

Land Use Codes (LUCs) from Trip Generation Manuar, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers.
${ }^{2}$ Total estimate for all other land uses at mixed-use development site is not subject to internal trip capture computations in this estimator.
${ }^{3}$ Enter trips assuming no transit or non-motorized trips (as assumed in ITE Trip Generation Manual)
${ }^{4}$ Enter vehicle occupancy assumed in Tabie 1-P vehicle trips. If vehicle occupancy changes for proposed mixed-use project, manual adjustments must be made
${ }^{5}$ Vehicle-trips computed using the mode split and vehicle occupancy values provided in Table 2-P.
${ }^{6}$ Person-Trips
*Indicates computation that has been rounded to the nearest whole number
Estimation Tool Developed by the Texas A8MM Transportation Institute - Version 2013.1

| Project Name: | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Analysis Period: | PM Street Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table 7-P: Conversion of Vehicle-Trip Ends to Person-Trip Ends |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Land Use | Table 7-P (D): Entering Trips |  |  | Table 7-P (O): Exiting Trips |  |  |
|  | Veh Oce. | Vehicle-Trips | Person-Trips* | Veh Occ | Vehicle-Trips | Person-Trips* |
| Office | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.00 | 0 | D |
| Retail | 100 | 1100 | 1100 | 100 | 1191 | 1191 |
| Restaurant | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | 1.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema/Entertainment | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | 1,00 | 0 | 0 |
| Residential | 1.00 | 4754 | 4754 | 1,00 | 2792 | 2792 |
| Hotel | 100 | 76 | 76 | 100 | 74 | 74 |


| Origin (From) | Table 8-P (O): Internal Person-Trip Origin-Destination Matrix (Computed at Origin) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Destination (To) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Office | Retail | Restaurant | Cinema/Entertainment | Residential | Hotel |
| Ofice |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail | 24 |  | 345 | 48 | 310 | 60 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema/Entertainment | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 |
| Residential | 112 | 1173 | 586 | 0 | - | 84 |
| Hotel | 0 | 12 | 50 | 0 | 1 |  |


| Table 8-P (D): Internal Person-Trip Origin-Destination Matrix (Computed at Destination) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Origin (From) | Destination (To) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Office | Retail | Restaurant | Cinema/Entertainment | Residential | Hotel |
| Office |  | 88 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 0 |
| Retail | D |  | 0 | 0 | 2187 | 13 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 550 |  | 0 | 761 | 54 |
| Cinema/Entertainment | 0 | 44 | 0 |  | 190 | 1 |
| Residential | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 |  | 9 |
| Hotel | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | D |  |


| Destination Land Use | Table 9-P (D): Internal and External Trips Summary (Entering Trips) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Person-Trip Estimates |  |  | External Trips by Mode* |  |  |
|  | Internal | Extemal | Total | Vehicles ${ }^{1}$ | Transi ${ }^{2}$ | Non-Motorized ${ }^{2}$ |
| Office | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail | 122 | 978 | 1100 | 978 | 0 | 0 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema/Entertainment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residential | 310 | 4444 | 4754 | 4444 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotel | 22 | 54 | 76 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| All Other Land Uses ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


| Origin Land Use | Person-Trip Estimates |  |  | External Trips by Mode* |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Internal | External | Total | Vehicles ${ }^{\text { }}$ | Transit ${ }^{2}$ | Non-Motorized ${ }^{2}$ |
| Office | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail | 323 | 868 | 1191 | 868 | 0 | 0 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cinema/Entertainment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Residential | 119 | 2873 | 2792 | 2673 | 0 | 0 |
| Hatel | 12 | 62 | 74 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| All Other Land Uses ${ }^{3}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[^1]
## LEE COUNTY

## 2045 COST FEASIBLE PLAN



## LEE COUNTY GENERALIZED PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL SERVICE VOLUMES TABLE

## Lee County

## Generalized Peak Hour Directional Service Volumes <br> Urbanized Areas

April 2016
c:linput5

| Uninterrupted Flow Highway <br> Level of Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lane | Divided | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | Undivided | 130 | 420 | 850 | 1,210 | 1,640 |
| 2 | Divided | 1,060 | 1,810 | 2,560 | 3,240 | 3,590 |
| 3 | Divided | 1,600 | 2,720 | 3,840 | 4,860 | 5,380 |
| Arterials Class I ( 40 mph or higher posted speed limit) Level of Se |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lane | Divided | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | Undivided | * | 140 | 800 | 860 | 860 |
| 2 | Divided | * | 250 | 1,840 | 1,960 | 1,960 |
| 3 | Divided | * | 400 | 2,840 | 2,940 | 2,940 |
| 4 | Divided | * | 540 | 3,830 | 3,940 | 3,940 |
| Class II ( 35 mph or slower posted speed limit) Level of Service |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lane | Divided | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | Undivided |  | * | 330 | 710 | 780 |
| 2 | Divided | * | * | 710 | 1,590 | 1.660 |
| 3 | Divided | * | * | 1,150 | 2,450 | 2,500 |
| 4 | Divided | * | * | 1.580 | 3,310 | 3,340 |

Controlled Access Facilities
Level of Service

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

Collectors
Level of Service

| Lane | Divided | A | B | C | D | E |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Undivided | $*$ | $*$ | 310 | 660 | 740 |
| 1 | Divided | $*$ | $*$ | 330 | 700 | 780 |
| 2 | Undivided | $*$ | $*$ | 730 | 1,440 | 1,520 |
| 2 | Divided | $*$ | $*$ | 770 | 1,510 | 1,600 |

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

## FDOT GENERALIZED PEAK HOUR DIRECTIONAL VOLUMES TABLE 7



## D1RPM 2045 FSUTMS MODEL



## TRAFFIC DATA

## FDOT'S DISTRICT ONE

 LOS SPREADSHEETYEAR 2020 LEE COUNTY LEVEL OF SERVICE SPREADSIIEET -PEAK HOUR TWO-WAY


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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## TRAFFIC DATA FROM LEE COUNTY TRAFFIC COUNT REPORT









## ITE PASS-BY RATES LUC 820

## Vehicle Pass-By Rates by Land Use

Source: ITE Trip Generation Monual, 11th Edition

| Land Use Code | 820 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land Use | Shopping Center (> 150k) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Setting | General Urban/Suburban |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Time Period | Weekday PM Peak Period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \# Data Sites | 8 Sites with GLA between 150 and 300k |  |  |  | 16 Sites with GLA between 300 and 900k |  |  |  |  |
| Average Pass-By Rate | $29 \%$ for Sites with GLA between 150 and 300k |  |  |  | 19\% for Sites with GLA between 300 and 900k |  |  |  |  |
|  | Pass-By Characteristics for Individual Sites |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | State or Province | Survey Year | \# Interviews | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pass-By } \\ & \text { Trip (\%) } \end{aligned}$ | Non-Pass-By Trips |  |  | Adj 5treet Peak Hour volume | Source |
| GLA (000) |  |  |  |  | Primary (\%) | Diverted (\%) | Total (\%) |  |  |
| 213 | Florida | 1990 | 312 | 28 | 31 | 41 | 72 | - | 33 |
| 225 | Illinois | 1994 | 264 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 1970 | 24 |
| 227.9 | Kentucky | 1993 | - | 34 | 35 | 31 | 66 | - | 34 |
| 235 | Kentucky | 1993 | 211 | 35 | 29 | 36 | 65 | 2593 | 2 |
| 255 | Iowa | 1994 | 222 | 23 | 38 | 39 | 77 | 3706 | 24 |
| 256 | Connecticut | 1994 | 208 | 27 | 51 | 22 | 73 | 3422 | 24 |
| 293 | illinois | 1994 | 282 | 24 | 70 | 6 | 76 | 4605 | 13 |
| 294 | Pennsylvania | 1994 | 213 | 24 | 48 | 18 | 76 | 4055 | 24 |
| 350 | Massachusetts | 1994 | 224 | 18 | 45 | 37 | 82 | 2112 | 24 |
| 361 | Virginia | 1994 | 315 | 17 | 54 | 29 | 83 | 2034 | 24 |
| 375 | North Carolina | 1994 | 214 | 29 | 48 | 23 | 71 | 2053 | 24 |
| 413 | Texas | 1994 | 228 | 28 | 51 | 21 | 72 | 589 | 24 |
| 418 | Maryland | 1994 | 281 | 20 | 50 | 30 | 80 | 5610 | 24 |
| 450 | California | 1994 | 321 | 23 | 49 | 28 | 77 | 2787 | 24 |
| 476 | Washington | 1994 | 234 | 25 | 53 | 22 | 75 | 3427 | 24 |
| 488 | Texas | 1994 | 257 | 12 | 75 | 13 | 88 | 1094 | 13 |
| 560 | Virginia | 1994 | 437 | 19 | 49 | 32 | 81 | 3051 | 24 |
| 581 | Colorado | 1994 | 296 | 18 | 53 | 29 | 82 | 2939 | 24 |
| 598 | Colorado | 1994 | 205 | 17 | 55 | 28 | 83 | 3840 | 24 |
| 633 | Texas | 1994 | 257 | 10 | 64 | 26 | 90 | - | 24 |
| 667 | Illinois | 1994 | 200 | 16 | 53 | 31 | 84 | 2770 | 24 |
| 738 | New Jersey | 1994 | 283 | 13 | 75 | 12 | 87 | 8059 | 24 |
| 800 | California | 1994 | 205 | 21 | 51 | 28 | 79 | 7474 | 24 |
| 808 | California | 1994 | 240 | 13 | 73 | 14 | 87 | 4035 | 24 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## TRIP GENERATION EQUATIONS

## Single-Family Detached Housing

(210)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units<br>On a: Weekday

## Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 174
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units: 246
Directional Distribution: $50 \%$ entering, $50 \%$ exiting
Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9.43 | $4.45-22.61$ | 2.13 |

Data Plot and Equation


## Single-Family Detached Housing

(210)

## Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday,
Peak Ho:ur of Adjacent Street Traffic,
One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
Number of Studies: 192
Avg. Num. of Dwelling Units. 226
Directional Distribution. 26\% entering, $74 \%$ exiting
Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.70 | $0.27-2.27$ | 0.24 |

## Data Plot and Equation



## Single-Family Detached Housing <br> (210)

## Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Dwelling Units

On a: Weekday,
Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,
One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban
Number of Studies. 208
Avg. Num. of Dweling Units. 248
Directional Distribution: $63 \%$ entering, $37 \%$ exiting
Vehicle Trip Generation per Dwelling Unit

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.94 | $0.35-2.98$ | 0.31 |

## Data Plot and Equation



## Shopping Center (>150k)

 (820)Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA<br>On a: Weekday

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban<br>Number of Studies:<br>108<br>Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 538<br>Directional Distribution: $50 \%$ entering, $50 \%$ exiting

$\qquad$
Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37.01 | $17.27-81.53$ | 12.79 |

## Data Plot and Equation



## Shopping Center (>150k) (820)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA<br>On a: Weekday,<br>Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,<br>One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.<br>Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban<br>Number of Studies. 44<br>Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 546<br>Directional Distribution: 62\% entering, 38\% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.84 | $0.30-3.11$ | 0.42 |

## Data Plot and Equation



## Shopping Center (>150k) (820)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA<br>On a: Weekday,<br>Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,<br>One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.<br>Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban<br>Number of Studies: 126<br>Avg. 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA: 581<br>Directional Distribution: $48 \%$ entering, $52 \%$ exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GLA

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.40 | $1.57-7.58$ | 1.26 |

## Data Plot and Equation



# Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Rooms <br> Ona: Weekday 

## Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 7
Avg. Num of Rooms: 148
Directional Distribution: 50\% entering, 50\% exiting
Vehicle Trip Generation per Room

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7.99 | $5.31-9.53$ | 1.92 |

## Data Plot and Equation



## Hotel

(310)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Rooms

## On a: Weekday, <br> Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

## Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 28
Avg. Num. of Rooms: 182
Directional Distribution. $56 \%$ entering, $44 \%$ exiting.
Vehicle Trip Generation per Room

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.46 | $0.20-0.84$ | 0.14 |

## Data Plot and Equation



- Institute of Transportation Engineers


# Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Rooms <br> On a: Weekday, <br> Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, <br> One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m. <br> Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban <br> Number of Studies: 31 <br> Avg. Num of Rooms: 186 <br> Directional Distribution: 51\% entering, 49\% exiting 

Vehicle Trip Generation per Room

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.59 | $0.26-1.06$ | 0.22 |

## Data Plot and Equation




May 10, 2022

## ADDITONAL STAFF QUESTIONS:

RFI-1 Question - Can we provide a map that has the "Priority Acquisition Map" overlaid onto the Project site plan.

Answer-See attachment " $Q$ ".
RFI-2 Question - Can we provide a map that has the "Priority Acquisition Tier Map" overlaid onto the Project area map.

Answer - See attachment " $R$ ".

RFI-3 Question - Can we provide a map that has the "Priority Restoration Map" overlaid onto the Project area map.

Answer - See attachment " $S$ ".

May 12, 2022
ADDITONAL STAFF QUESTIONS:
RFI-4 Question - If agricultural uses are intended to be discontinued in phases as the development builds out, where will the access points be within the Property to maintain agricultural operations?

Answer - For agricultural access, see attachment " $T$ "
RFI-5 Question - what is the purpose of the request?
Deviation 5 grants relief from LDC Section 10-291(3), which requires that residential development of more than five acres and commercial development of more than ten acres provide more than one means of ingress and egress, to allow one ingress and egress per initial construction of a residential or commercial pod with the remaining access point(s) installed prior to completion of the residential or commercial pod.

Answer - Each residential pod of more than 5 acres or commercial pod of more than ten acres will be designed to provide a minimum of two means of ingress and egress. At time of initial construction, and because of the size of the development pods, the initial phase of the residential or commercial pod may not be large enough to accommodate the second permanent access drive. The intent would be to construct one permanent paved access roadway and construct a temporary stabilized roadway for emergency access to be used until such time as the development phasing of construction can complete the second pod access.
In addition, Deviation 5 wanted to be clear that the Kingston Parkway spine road will be connected to Corkscrew Road and State Road 82 in a process and timing as determined by the Developer and is not required to connect to both Corkscrew Road and State Route 82 immediately as the development pods are connected to it since the spine road design is providing 2-lanes in both directions separated by a large, grassed median.

RFI-6 Question - Where is the "confining layer" in relation to a lake depth of 35'? Deviation 2 grants relief from LDC Section 10-329(d) (3)a, which requires lakes to be limited to 20ft depth to allow for a maximum lake excavation depth not to exceed 35 ft or one foot above the confining layer whichever is less.

$$
\text { Answer - See attachment " } U \text { ". }
$$

RFI-7 Question - Clarify Deviation 8?
Deviation 8 seeks relief from LDC 10-285, which requires an access separation of 660 feet along principal arterials in Future Non-Urban areas to allow a connection separation distance of 460', as depicted on the MCP.

Answer - There are two Deviation 8 locations shown on the MCP. One of the locations is located on Corkscrew Road near the "donut hole" in the property ownership to accommodate the separation between the existing driveway that accommodates those property owners and the adjacent residential pod entry. The other location is also on Corkscrew Road to allow a reduced separation between the commercial pod entries and the Kingston spine road. This lessened separation will allow for further flexibility of the commercial site plan for the eventual end user. See attachment "V".

RFI-8 Question - The Project restoration describes "water benefits" in various locations within the settlement documents. Can a simplified summary be provided to describe the Project water benefits? Can you describe any adverse conditions that exist today and what measurement the Project is intended to improve?

Answer - The Kingston project will provide a number of benefits to the region as it relates to surface water and groundwater. First, and in accordance with the Lee Plan objective to reconnect historic pathways, the project will reconnect and re-establish flow patterns that have been severed by agricultural use and configuration that currently exists. These connections will provide the following benefits:

- Proposed assistance consists of installing an overflow structure in our NE corner of the project to allow water from a Leigh Acres LAMSID canal to flow into our property during excessive rainfall and when flooding stages reach a certain elevation. There is documented occurrences of flooding within this portion of Lehigh Acres and this connection will provide a benefit by providing another route to send surface water when needed.
- Proposed assistance consists of removal of the impoundment berm along our east property line to allow additional offsite sheet flow onto the property, instead of staging up in Wildcat Farms. There may also be opportunities to install 2-3 hydraulic connections from roadside ditches within the Wildcat Farms area into our property at a controlled rate. These additional connections will allow a place for water to go, reducing flooding potential currently seen in these areas. As it exists today, Wildcat Farms experiences frequent flooding due to the lack of outlet for runoff in the area.
Also, the project proposes a number of delineated flow-way basins that will allow for attenuation and elevation control of the water. This configuration allows for increased recharge potential to the groundwater table, increased and healthier hydroperiods within the existing wetlands, flood control, and increased treatment post the existing ditch system that exists today. In particular,
the project's flow-way system design includes an approach to addressing the issue with insufficient hydroperiods occurring within the existing wetlands systems of the Audubon lands, located downstream of the property. In a recent hydrologic modeling project for the National Audubon Society's Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary, dated February 2021 and prepared for the South Florida Water Management District, the results of the study indicate that one of the main factors affecting the wetland hydroperiods is downstream drainage and conveyances. The study also demonstrated that nearby agriculture uses, and increased groundwater usage/pumping also adversely impacted the hydroperiods, due to lack of groundwater recharge and the increased spread of the willow plant. The Kingston Property Hydrological Restoration Plan aims to significantly reduce the groundwater usage with the elimination of the agriculture activities. The flow-way design of the restoration plan will provide surface water storage capacity upstream of the Audubon lands with the intent to further increase groundwater recharge and to properly manage (timing and flow) discharge into the Audubon lands to improve hydroperiods. The project's design includes slowing down the discharge to a more controlled rate with the installation of filter marshes and weirs throughout multiple basins upstream of the property. Current conditions allow water to flow as fast as possible to the property with no treatment, resulting in higher nutrient loadings and increased inundation during times when its not needed. Providing a more controlled discharge should improve water quality leaving the site and controlling the discharge will also allow for longer more stable hydroperiods of downstream wetlands.

RFI-9 Question - The size of the Project is very large. Can a "table" be provided comparing this Project to other existing EEPCO developments?

Answer - See attachment " $X$ ".
RFI-10 Question - Provide pictures of the Property as it exists today along with completed environmental restoration pictures from nearby EEPCO development.

Answer - Existing pictures are of the existing project property and "restoration completed" pictures are taken from The Place (aka Corkscrew Farms) development. See attachment " $\gamma$ ".

RFI-11 Question - Within the Restoration and Phasing Plan depicted on Exhibit " $G$ " it does not appear as though any restoration is being performed on Pods 17, 18, or 19. Why not?

Answer - Restoration is shown on Pod 17 and is included with the restoration of Pod 16.
Pod 18 is the remainder of the "land swap" property currently owned and to be retained by Lee County. Pod 19 is the parcel being given to the County of equal area of the "land swap". Both Pods 18 and 19 will remain owned by Lee County and will not be subject to the $50 \%$ restoration requirement.

RFI-12 Question - Summarize areas for conservation, flowway, and restoration lands.
Answer - Restoration will occur in both conservation easements and flowway easements totaling a minimum of 3,287-acres. Conservation easements will contain all existing and mitigated wetlands equal to approximately 1,192-acres and all the remaining property not designated as development pods or roadways will be placed into
flowway easement equal to approximately 2,095-acres. It should be noted that the value of the restoration, at no cost to a 20/20 acquisition or Lee County taxpayers, is projected to be $\$ 101,897,000$ plus an expected annual maintenance cost of 1,700,000 per year.

RFI-13 Question - Are there any proposed or expected wetland impacts on the proposed commercial Pods?

Answer - There will be no wetland impacts from the commercial Pods.

RFI-14 Question - How are traffic impacts being mitigated?
Answer - Impacts are being mitigated by (1) the Development constructing an approximate 5.5 -mile spine road built to county specifications as a "collector" road, connecting Corkscrew Road to State Road 82 and dedicated to the County with the cost borne by the Developer at an approximate cost of $\$ 40,000,000$, this provides for a northerly and southerly roadway to provide for sufficient traffic distribution to the north; (2) an obligation to pay $\$ 2,000.00$ per residential unit equivalent to $\$ 20,000,000$ in proportionate share for local roadway improvements including culverts and potential wildlife crossings;, and (3) road impact fees equivalent to 54,980,000.








## DEVELOPMENT COMPARISONS

| DESCRIPTION | KINGSTON | $\frac{\text { VERDANA }}{\text { VILLAGE }}$ | $\frac{\text { THEPLACEIaka }}{\frac{\text { CORKSCREW }}{\text { FARMSI }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEVELOPMENT AREA | 6,676 acres | 2,138 acres | 1,361 acres |
|  |  |  |  |
| DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL DENSITY | 10,000 | 2,400 | 1,325 |
|  |  |  |  |
| MINIMUM CONSERVATION / FLOWWAYS | 3,387 acres | 1,197 acres | 749 acres |
|  |  |  |  |
| MINIMUM OPEN SPACE | 4,002 acres | 1,389 acres | 898 acres |






Kings Ranch

Image \# 11
Date $\mathbf{5 2 . 2 8 . 2 0 2 1}$

727.520.6181 uww.aerophoto.com

Image \# 12
Date $\mathbf{1 2 . 2 8 . 2 0 2 1}$


Kings Ranch

Image \# 13
Date 12.28.2021





Sce Fig. 2C


## Approximate

 Site Boundary
## Groves



See Fig. 2E See Fig. 2D


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B-2



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B-24







## CGLP Settlement Agreement <br> Project Description

The settlement agreement between Corkscrew Grove Limited Partnership ("CGLP") and Lee County includes a plan to eliminate mining and designate the subject property for natural lands, restoration, and conservation uses, as well as the development of residential, commercial, and public facilities. The following planning narrative describes the site plan, the benefits of the conversion from active agriculture to conservation uses and land development, and the areas of deviation from the Lee County Comprehensive Plan (Lee Plan). A narrative on how the conditions of development ensure that the public interest is protected and maintained through this settlement agreement is also provided.

## Site Plan

The proposed 6,676-acre site plan eliminates the 4,202-acre limerock mining use previously requested on the subject property. In place of mining operation and ancillary industrial uses, the site plan now shows $\mathbf{4 , 0 7 1}$ acres in open space which includes $\mathbf{3 , 2 8 7}$ acres of restoration and conservation to natural lands. The restoration component will convert more than $\mathbf{1 , 9 1 5}$ acres of active citrus grove, sod, and row crops into indigenous areas, flowways, and other forms of open space. The site plan also includes enhancing, restoring, and improving more than $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 2}$ acres of existing wetlands, and placing all those areas into easements to be maintained and protected in perpetuity. The construction of water management features will result in significant water quality enhancements. Landscape buffers and other green space shown on the site plan reflects a minimum of $61 \%$ of the property, equivalent to 4,071 acres of the site, which will be dedicated to open space. The remaining 2,602 acres of the property will permit development that includes a mixeduse residential community with a gross density of 1.5 units per acre and 700,000 square feet of commercial floor area, 240 hotel units and on-site recreational amenities for residents.

The concept plan was designed to follow the general intent of the plan amendment/zoning approvals for properties in the Density Reduction Groundwater Resource (DR/GR) areas along State Road 82 combined with the intent of the Environmental Enhancement and Preservation Communities Overlay (EEPCO) for properties along Corkscrew Road. Historic flowways were analyzed and incorporated into the site plan and the conservation areas were identified that will both follow and re-establish historic flowway corridors, provide significant wildlife corridors, and provide connections to adjacent preserve areas surrounding the property. Several large wildlife corridors will be created to allow large mammals to move across the property going both north-south and east-west. The intent is to enhance the wetland areas by surrounding them with restoration, as described in the Southeast Lee County policies. Flowways will be designed to help manage discharges south into the Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary and CREW Watershed conservation lands in Collier


[^0]:    $\square$ - Denoles lie LOS Standart for each roadway segment

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Vehicle-trips computed using the mode split and vehicle occupancy values provided in Table 2-P
    ${ }^{2}$ Person-Trips
    ${ }^{3}$ Total estimate for alf other land uses at mixed-use development site is not subject to internal trip capture computations in this estimator
    *Indicates computation that has been rounded to the nearest whole number.

