NT		D 4
Name	Comment " Unalized the DAR is interested in heaving aninian	Date
Brock Nicholas,	" I believe the DAB is interested in hearing opinion	10/20/21
Baseline	on assuming delegated authority for FDEP permitting so there's less duplication of workAnd although I'm	
Property Group	sure this doesn't feel like a compliment given today's workload, the DAB was clear about this	
Group	recommendation only being possible due to the strong	
	competence and consistent professionalism we see from	
	EPD at OC."	
John Miklos,	I watched the wetland ordinance presentation last week.	12/21/22
Bio-Tech	I was unable to attend in person as I just had a surgical	12,21,22
Consulting,	procedure, but I will be at any and all upcoming events,	
Inc.	and speaking when I believe appropriate. I would like to	
	request a meeting or call after the holidays, this is an	
	extremely important issue to me. I have taken a position,	
	and maintain it, that staff has implemented the existing	
	rule inappropriately and inconsistently for years. I went	
	as far as to obtain a detailed legal opinion from one of	
	the top environmental/regulatory attorneys in the state	
	on the topic, at my cost. Neither my constant rhetoric	
	nor the legal opinion really got me anywhere, but I do	
	realize that the noise I have made is, in part, why the	
	review of the ordinance is occurring. I think it is	
	appropriate and overdue, but I have concerns with the	
	framing of the topic thus far. First, the county	
	comparisons. Leon and Alachua are different worlds compared to Orange County, not only from a wetland	
	and geography perspective, but from development	
	demand and growth. I struggle with the basis used to	
	select these counties and think more appropriate ones	
	exist, or even cities. That ship has likely sailed, but I	
	believe it is something to consider. Second, the wetland	
	tour. I may be wrong be it sounds like you went to TM	
	Econ Mitigation Bank and that's it. By no means does	
	that give you the whole picture. It is paramount to see	
	wetlands that are in the line of development and to see	
	what happens to small wetlands that staff forces	
	applicants to leave in the middle of developments. The	
	notion that all wetlands are inherently valuable is simply	
	wrong. A few years ago I took Commissioner Bonilla	
	on a tour of wetlands that were associated with proposed	
	developments and wetlands that had been required to	
	remain in existing developments. It changed her outlook on things, to a degree at least, and since then she has been	
	amenable to permitting some impacts on projects. What	
	you saw at TM should be the goal large, intact,	
	mosaics of uplands and wetlands preserved and	
	managed, not one acre marshes in the middle of a	
	subdivision. Another point that is in the mix here is what	
	an overreaching wetland program does for the county.	
	The simple answer is, not much. I can show you several	
	significant projects where the County was unwilling to	
	work with the applicants on impacts that lead to the	
	projects being annexed into the adjacent municipality,	
	which lead to the same project or in one case, a more	
	impactful project occurring. The net result is lost tax	
	revenue, and less overall wetland protection within the	
	County. In any event, I am asking for a discussion with	
	one or both of you. I am not really interested in meeting with staff, as I will be doing that in the future. My goal	
	is to just get some things on your radar that will not be	
	presented to you in the course of this process. Thank	
	you.	
Maria	Good day, Mayor Demings and Orange County	1/24/23
Bolton-	Commissioners,	-
Joubert	Was planning to attend this morning (Tues) to speak	
	during public comment, but my child is sick and I can't	
	be present since he won't be in school and I need to stay	
	with him.	
	My comments are pertaining to wetlands protections.	
	We need to do more. Protecting and preserving all types	

	of wetlands allows for flood mitigation, as well as, for	
	aquifer recharge. We need all forms of wetlands. All	
	classes. What we do here in Orange County impacts the St Johns	
	River, and even our threatened Manatee populations that	
	live in that River. There's an expression, "People Protect	
	What They Love", by Jacques Cousteau. We need to get	
	to know nature more and protect all aspects of it.	
	There's a few groups on Facebook with wildlife photographers amateurs and professionals who	
	frequent and love the Lake Apopka Wildlife Drive and	
	the Orlando Wetlands Park (just to name a few) for the	
	wildlife and wild spaces/scenery.	
	They post some beautiful pictures. Was just messaging in the Orlanda Watlanda Park group with a warran from	
	in the Orlando Wetlands Park group with a woman from Michigan tonight. Tourists are coming here for wildlife.	
	For photo opps. Spending their money here because of	
	nature. We need to remind some folks that we are so	
	much more than the theme park corridor. Some already	
	know!	
	Let's focus on highlighting Wild Florida more. More elevated ADA boardwalks and accessible wildlife drives	
	in all your Districts that can help bring folks in and	
	remind them where we live and what we need to protect.	
	(And this can help mitigate any future flooding events	
	like what we had this Fall.) Looking forward to the info with the study in the	
	afternoon tomorrow.	
	Thank you for caring and for your time today.	
Don	I've encountered the following issues several times and	01/25/23
Kendzior, Noah's	believe they should be included in the wetlands conservation ordinance review.	
Notes, Inc.	First, there appears to be no clear statements or	
,	guidelines for HOA's or homeowners regarding	
	landscape maintenance on properties adjoining	
	conservation wetlands. I've been asked multiple times	
	by various HOA's where it is permissible to conduct mowing/clearing along the conservation line. This has	
	been especially apparent in the case of the berms	
	surrounding stormwater retention ponds adjoining	
	conservation wetlands. When we researched this we	
	received vague and differing statements from staff. Some said to the top of the berm, others the bottom of	
	the backside of the berm, and others not within 10 feet	
	of the wetlands line, etc.	
	Second, what enforcement exists for property owners or	
	HOA's who encroach on conservation wetlands areas? I	
	personally have seen several instances where homeowners or HOA's have extended property lines into	
	designated conservation wetland areas.	
Chuck	On behalf of Speak Up Wekiva, Inc., Section 704.1 of	2/23/23
O'Neal	the Orange County Charter sets the policy for wetlands	
	and other water bodies within the jurisdiction of Orange County. In short, that policy in regards to wetlands is "no	
	wetlands destruction." Any deviation from that policy is	
	a violation of the Orange County Charter. Florida has	
	lost over a third of its wetlands to development. With the	
	population of Orange County increasing, we need more wetlands rather than less.	
	Friends of Lake Apopka (FOLA) applauds the Orange County	3/22/23
	Environmental Protection Department for their work	· -·
	updating the Wetland Conservation Areas Ordinance. Last	
	year, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service estimated that Florida has lost over 9 million acres of wetlands (over half) since	
	1845. These wetlands are not only vital by creating water	
	filtering and recharge, but they also provide valuable habitat	
	for our wildlife. FOLA hopes that more attention and	
	protection can be applied to protect our remaining wetland conservation areas. Many of our concerns have been	
	incorporated into the NGO summary of the "Wetland	
	Regulatory Framework" Study.	

	Our positions and comments to some of the ordinance topics	
	are listed below:	
	 Increase wetland buffer to a minimum of 50 ft. and at least 100 ft. for sensitive or rare Communities 	
	 We would like improved identification and education on the location of wetland boundaries and ensure that local agencies know who is responsible for protecting those boundaries 	
	 We would like improved enforcement and follow-up of wetland violations 	
	 Don't eliminate floodplain analyses if it allows permitting staff to estimate impacts to wetlands 	
	 Don't allow for urban in-fill, those smaller wetlands provide valuable wildlife habitat and help beautify our communities 	
	 Only eliminate the wetlands classification system if it improves protection of wetlands 	
	 Please work with proper agencies to improve upland buffers 	
	 All landscape firms and employees should abide by the principles found in Florida's GIBMP manual 	
Lori Bradford	I've been reviewing the wetland ordinance presentations and noticed there are areas of special protection noted	4/26/23
	yet nothing specific regarding the wetlands that protect the Butler Chain, an OFW. Years ago we were given a map of vulnerable wetland areas. I noticed on google earth that a few were already negatively impacted with connections to the Chain. This is concerning because we have areas where reclaimed water has been a huge problem and these wetlands are necessary to help filter	
	these high nutrient levels before entering the lakes as well as other significant functions. Will there be an opportunity for MSTU boards like the BCLAB to make recommendations for protection regarding these special areas that need protection?	
David Bottomley	Special Protection Areas - Since the St Johns Protection Area is in the Florida Wildlife Corridor, enable this Protection Area as it will be working with the Econlockhatchee Protection Zone as part for wildlife migration both on the ground and in the air.	6/12/23
David Bottomley	The Econlockhatchee and proposed St Johns Environment zone fallen the Florida Wildlife Corridor (https://floridawildlifecorridor.org/maps/) and covered but the Florida Wildlife Corridor Act (https://www.flsenate.gov/Session/Bill/2021/976/BillText/er/HTML) Also the existing wetlands, stormwater ponds are in these Environmental Zones and should be converted, as practicle to wetlands for at least environmental and wildlife reasons. Studies have been	6/12/23
	down in that it is economical as well (2013) (https://drive.google.com/file/d/15WyMnSK7ues7yrd94 JLfU7fCWdx0TvB_/view?usp=drive_link) Sincerely, David Bottomley Orlando	
Craig Mazer	Wetlands are a critical component of our environment and the natural experiences we deserve as Florida and Orange County residents. Please give them as much protection as possible as our future, our ecology, and our state depends on it. Thank you!	6/13/23
Christopher J Lewis	As a retired Environmental Scientist, with an MS in Environmental Hydrogeology (Cal State LA 2010) I believe that Wetlands are crucial to our entire planet, as are estuaries!	6/13/23

Maria Bolton-	Good day. Thanks for doing this. We need to protect our wetlands because of Hurricane Ian. And the	6/13/23
Joubert	potential for more Hurricane Ians. Mass floodinng events. Needing the water to flow to the wetlands to	
	then allow for mitigation of flooding. To allow for	
	aquifer recharge. For habitat. For endemic plants.	
	Wildlife. And I do worry about karst landforms and the	
	potential for sinkholes. Thank you for listening to the	
D 1'	public and the constituents. Thank you.	6/14/22
Rawlin Julius	Protect them now or we'll all pay later!	6/14/23
Lisa	We are involved with the Lake Davis Community	6/14/23
Lisa	Garden which is located in the eastern border of the	0/11/25
	urban wetlands. Hurricane Ian flooded it, and left much	
	of the area contaminated for months. I was so thankful	
	for these wetlands for taking so much of the hurricane	
	runoff from our neighborhood even though it messed	
	up our garden. We absolutely love walking around and seeing how many different land and water animals we	
	can find, as well as all the native plants. It's nice to	
	know they have a safe habitat.	
Jr Mcgovern	Wetlands provide homes for a myriad of species that	6/14/23
	keep our environment balanced. With all the	
	development of nexomes wven mpre important to keep	
Natalia	this habitat alive We need to protect as much land as possible and	6/14/23
Arcila	especial wetlands. They play an important role in our	0/14/23
	ecosystems, and for the changing climate	
Danila	Thank you for working on protecting our wetlands.	6/14/23
Dominguez	They are necessary to recharge the aquifer, alleviate	
	flooding, and provide water for future generations.	
	Wetlands are beautiful and support many plants and	
Lindsay	animals that make Florida special. Please preserve our wetlands. For our children's future.	6/14/23
Linusay	Thease preserve our wettailus. For our children's future.	0/17/23
Jason	Protect our wetlands!!! We pay taxes not for companies	6/14/23
Cavett	to exploit our natural resources, but for EPD to	
	PROTECT isn't that what the P is for? Please do	
	your constituents right and don't bow down to the big	
	businesses that don't care about the future of Orange County, just their bottom line.	
James C	Greetings, as a licensed professional geologist and a	6/14/23
Adamski, PG	professor of geology at Valencia College, I strongly	0/11/25
,	encourage the protection of natural lands and	
	sustainable growth and wise land management. The	
	increasing population growth in Florida is putting stress	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes,	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa,	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally has increased during our summer wet season (June –	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our groundwater supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally has increased during our summer wet season (June – September), while rainfall has declined during the dry	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally has increased during our summer wet season (June – September), while rainfall has declined during the dry season (Oct – May). These changes in rainfall patterns could have adverse impacts on wetlands and aquifer recharge. Protection of natural lands, such as wetlands,	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally has increased during our summer wet season (June – September), while rainfall has declined during the dry season (Oct – May). These changes in rainfall patterns could have adverse impacts on wetlands and aquifer recharge. Protection of natural lands, such as wetlands, has benefits to water quality and biodiversity. Our	
	on our natural treasures, such as wetlands, lakes, springs, and biodiversity, and impacting our ground-water supplies, from which we get most of our drinking water. Research conducted by my students and I have demonstrated the following: 1. Water levels in the Floridan Aquifer System have declined over time, most likely because of ground-water withdrawals for consumptive uses. 2. As a result, discharge of Wekiwa, Rock, and other springs, which have their source in the Upper Floridan Aquifer, has also declined. Our studies indicate that from 2003 – 2018, the discharge of Wekiwa and Rock Springs has been below their minimum flows and levels (MFLs) 60% and 33% of the time, respectively. 3. While the average annual rainfall of central Florida has not significantly changed, our studies indicate the distribution and patterns of precipitation is changing. The amount of rain generally has increased during our summer wet season (June – September), while rainfall has declined during the dry season (Oct – May). These changes in rainfall patterns could have adverse impacts on wetlands and aquifer recharge. Protection of natural lands, such as wetlands,	

	protection of natural lands can help mitigate some of the effects of climate change. I strongly encourage Orange County to adopt strong protections and sustainable growth policies for the benefit of our community and future generations. Thank you for your consideration.	
Robin Harris	Concerned about the issues, flooding issues in Orla Vista. We need wetland preservation alongside of infrastructure justice. Many residents Stull have NOT recovered from Hurricane Ian	6/14/23
Lizbeth Fernandez	I'm a native to florida and my main concern and always has been is all the infrastructure and growth and how it effects our wetlands which in turn messes up our habitats. Do we have ongoing studies and evaluations of our wetlands periodically that show it's decline or loss of habitants and quality? Would love to see how we can work towards protecting our wetlands and considering this first before building more unaffordable housing.	6/14/23
Christopher J Lewis	Wetlands are very important resources in nature. I am a retired Environmental Scientist, and without wetlands, our environment would be severely degraded! Christopher Lewis BA, Geology, UC Santa Barbara, 1984 MS, Environmental Hydrogeology, Cal State LA, 2010 MS candidate, MS Data Science, New College of Florida, hopefully May 2025	6/28/23
Anonymous	Wetlands are extremely important, they are needed to prevent flooding in communities and rural homes. Without wetlands our homes will flood in the city more frequently especially if we are hit with a major hurricane. I've seen first hand what removing or building on top of wetlands does and it isn't pretty. We need nature. We need a balance.	7/1/23
Michelle L Julius	To whom it may concern, I believe the Florida wetlands are an integral part of the ecosystem. it helps with water purification and water runoff, and not to forget the wildlife too. please help preserve this important part of Florida ecology. thank you Volunteer at the orlando wetlands Michelle Louise Tan	7/2/23