



CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

DRAFT

**CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2023 – 12:00 P.M. TO 2:00 P.M.**

<u>Board Members</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Marilyn Mammano, Chair	P
Peter Partington, Vice Chair	P
Gerald Angeli (dep. 11:59)	P
Shane Grabski (arr. 10:09)	P
James LaBrie	P
Michael Lambrechts	P
Michael Marshall	P
Roosevelt Walters	P
Ralph Zeltman	P

As of this date, there are 9 appointed members to the Committee, which means 5 would constitute a quorum.

Staff

- Alan Dodd, Director of Public Works
- Chris Bennett, Assistant Director of Public Works
- Omar Castellon, Assistant Director of Public Works – Engineering
- Dr. Nancy Gassman, Assistant Director of Public Works – Sustainability
- Vickie Beauvais, Senior Administrative Assistant
- Susan Grant, Assistant City Manager/Finance Director
- Jamie Opperlee, Recording Secretary, Prototype, Inc.

Communication to the City Commission

None.

1. Call to Order

i. Roll Call

Chair Mammano called the special meeting to order at 10:03 a.m. Roll was called, and it was noted a quorum was present.

ii. Approval of Agenda

Motion made by Mr. Walters, seconded by Vice Chair Partington, to approve as written. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

New Committee member Michael Lambrechts introduced himself at this time.

2. Old Business

i. Update on Comprehensive Agreement for Water Treatment Plant

a) Discussion of Joint Workshop

Chair Mammano recalled that the Committee has held two joint workshops with the City Commission to discuss the proposed new water treatment plant and the public-private partnership (P3) to build and operate it. The Commission will meet on Tuesday, February 7, 2023 to address this issue.

Mr. Dodd recommended that the Committee and Staff review the list of questions provided by the Committee members. Representatives of the City's owner's representative, consultant Hazen and Sawyer, and of IDE/Ridgewood, the private partner entity, will also be available to provide additional information.

Mr. Grabski arrived at 10:09 a.m.

Mr. Dodd clarified that the minutes from today's meeting will not be provided in time for the Board's regularly scheduled meeting on February 6. He recommended that a representative of the Infrastructure Task Force Committee (ITFC) attend the February 7 City Commission meeting and be prepared to share any conclusions or recommendations during the public comment portion.

Mr. Dodd next addressed the City's agreement with the South Florida Water Management District, which would allow the use of water from the C-51 to supplement water drawn from Broward wells. The City has purchased an additional three million gallons per day (MGD) from that canal to augment what is provided through the consumptive use permit. This agreement will require no additional infrastructure, as the C-51 canal collects water that is then introduced into the Biscayne Aquifer. This allows the City to draw more water through the aquifer and the existing wells.

Mr. Dodd continued that the Fiveash Water Treatment Plant was neither designed nor constructed to a hurricane-resilient standard. For this reason, the City cannot state that it is built to withstand a hurricane of any category. Staff has identified a number of areas of particular weakness within the plant and is working to address them.

Mr. Dodd advised that the proposed new water treatment plant will be constructed to meet current Building Code requirements for resiliency. It should be able to withstand a Category 5 hurricane. He noted that should the Fiveash plant be disabled, there is no backup plan other than using the Peele-Dixie Water Treatment Plant, which can produce up to 12 MGD. If water cannot be produced at Fiveash for two to three months,

the City would have to make emergency agreements with other water plants to deliver water to Fort Lauderdale residents.

Mr. LaBrie expressed concern that the City does not have a definitive disaster plan to provide water in the event of an emergency, and asked what entity the City would buy water from if that became necessary. Mr. Dodd explained that there are multiple other water treatment plants in the area: the City would need to make a deal with one of them, depending upon the severity of the emergency. It could also be necessary to reach out to a plant farther away, again depending upon the emergency situation.

Mr. Walters asked if there are any arrangements already in place with Broward County or other water treatment plants. Mr. Dodd replied that the City collaborates with these other entities, but there is no contract in place.

Mr. Zeltman pointed out that there are “interconnects” with surrounding communities. George Brown, representing Hazen and Sawyer, further clarified that the City has 10 interconnects, although he was not certain that these could satisfy the demand for Fort Lauderdale.

Mr. Brown stated that for the purposes of the City’s water use permit, five years’ worth of data is required by the South Florida Water Management District. From 2015 through 2020, the five-year average treated per capita use rate was 169 gallons per day, which is a significant decrease from the last water use permit update in 2008. The City works aggressively toward conservation.

Omar Castellon, Assistant Director of Public Works (Engineering), addressed security, stating that the City uses a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, which is not connected to the internet. This means hackers cannot access it without physical access to the plant. Should an emergency occur, and the SCADA system is destroyed, it is duplicated through a backup system. The new plant will be built to the same or higher standards to withstand cybersecurity threats.

Mr. Dodd next addressed the physical location of Fiveash is bounded by I-95, the railroad tracks, a County park, and a water tank. This leaves no room to expand the existing system.

Dr. Bill Becker, representing Hazen and Sawyer, addressed a question regarding alternative treatment processes, such as use of ultraviolet (UV) light. He explained that while this process provides some disinfection, it does not create a residual disinfection effect for the water distribution system. This means if UV light were used for water treatment, chemicals such as chlorine would still be required. The chemicals used for a treatment system are determined by the amount of natural organic matter in the water.

Chair Mammano requested clarification that this meant there was no way to avoid the use of chlorine at the Fiveash plant. Dr. Becker replied that there is a regulatory requirement to use chlorine in the United States in order to achieve a minimum residual level throughout the distribution system.

Chair Mammano also asked if ammonia must be used with chlorine. Dr. Becker reiterated that this depends upon the amount of organic matter in the water, acknowledging that there is a significant amount in the water treated at Fiveash. Ammonia is necessary for this reason.

Chair Mammano asked if it would be possible for the new plant constructed under the P3 to switch to a different water treatment method in the future, such as free chlorine. Dr. Becker replied that nanofiltration and ion exchange technology will remove most of the organic matter from the water, which means the City could switch to free chlorine; however, he pointed out that a study would be necessary first to ensure that the existing system would not be destabilized and negatively affect water quality.

Mr. Dodd moved on to a question regarding the recommendations of the City's 2017 Comprehensive Utility Strategic Master Plan (CUSMP), stating that staff did not have sufficient time to analyze that plan's recommendations and compare them to projects that have been completed since the plan was adopted. He pointed out that projects and priorities have changed over time, and suggested that this be discussed further in the future.

Regarding the P3 arrangement, Mr. Dodd explained that at present, the City is going into the design/build phase of the proposed project and has retained Hazen and Sawyer to act as owner's representative. In that role, Hazen and Sawyer will review design plans, interact with the contractor as the facility is built, and perform quality assurance services on behalf of Fort Lauderdale. City Staff will be involved in this phase as well, although Hazen and Sawyer will act as the primary lead for project management.

Once the plant begins operations, City Staff will oversee the water distribution system to ensure compliance between the new facility and the overall system. No consultant will be involved at this time.

Mr. Walters asked how any new processes would be implemented or adapted over the 30-year life of the agreement. Mr. Dodd confirmed that there are mechanisms within the contract which ensure that either the City or the private entity can recommend the adoption of new technology. The costs associated with that change would be evaluated, and a change order would be made to the comprehensive agreement.

Assistant City Manager/Finance Director Susan Grant advised that these costs would be attached to the project even if the City decided not to proceed with a P3, as the

services provided by Hazen and Sawyer would still be necessary. Mr. Castellon noted that if the City undertook the project itself, there would be additional charges.

Mr. Dodd addressed a comment by City Commissioner John Herbst at the recent joint workshop between the Commission and the ITFC, which alluded to the possibility of a parallel approach using the RFP process. He advised that when the contract was awarded on June 15, 2021, there was a recommendation to fund a contract for Phases 1 and 2 for \$2.5 million. The Commission did not approve this recommendation, instead approving a revised agreement which only funded Phase 1 at \$250,000. No design work was funded at that time, which was why the parallel approach never proceeded.

Vice Chair Partington asked how long preparation of an RFP design package for a large capital project of this nature might have taken Hazen and Sawyer to develop, as well as how long it might take for construction to begin on the project. Mr. Dodd explained that the City would have had to renegotiate the task order with Hazen and Sawyer, prepare a budget amendment, and construct a design criteria package, for which the timeline would need to be negotiated. This would be followed by the solicitation process, which can take six to nine months or longer before a contract is awarded. He estimated that the best-case scenario to achieve all this would be roughly two additional years.

Mr. Dodd continued that the City has not had any discussions with previous IDE/Ridgewood clients or visited their other sites. Ms. Grant added that when Ernst and Young performed a comparative analysis of the four private proposals, they had verified the existence of previous projects by all four companies. Mr. LaBrie expressed concern that there had been neither outreach nor a site visit.

Mr. Dodd moved on to the design of the new plant, including the roles of the two deep injection wells. Mark Janay, representing IDE/Ridgewood, confirmed that both wells will be used intermittently to ensure they are properly maintained; however, they did not anticipate a need to use both injection wells at the same time, with one well acting as backup. Regulatory testing processes will require the use of one well for testing while the other well operates the plant.

Mr. Dodd asked if any of the existing wells at the Prospect Wellfield would be lost in the placement of the two deep injection wells, pointing out that the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requires 500 ft. of separation between deep injection wells and existing raw water wells or bodies of water. Mr. Janay replied that it will be ensured that the new deep injection wells do not intrude into the 500 ft. buffer for raw water wells.

Clarification was also requested of the discrepancies in costs between design requirements for equipment and the "allowance" for this equipment. Mr. Janay explained that the chemical and electrical guarantee assumptions are identified in comprehensive agreement Annexes L-1 and L-2; there are also design consumption and guaranteed

maximum consumption costs, which relate to Annex G of the agreement. A number of parameters are listed for nominal/average conditions; however, there may be times in which certain wells are being used and a higher flow rate exists, which would require the use of additional chemicals and/or power to continue to meet finished water quality requirements. This use would define the upper limit of the costs. Should the guaranteed maximum consumption be exceeded, IDE/Ridgewood would pay for it.

Chair Mammano observed that there is a significant difference between the budget and permitted costs for some items, such as chemicals. Mr. Janay replied that this is due to the assumption of a worst-case scenario, such as the possibility that all water treatment parameters are higher than anticipated and it is more costly to produce finished water to the required quality standard. He confirmed that there will be times when a much greater use of chemicals is required, although these may be few and far between.

Ms. Grant addressed the options for the private entity and equity partners to exit the deal, stating that the operator will remain in place for 30 years and cannot be replaced without the City's permission. This could involve either financial control or actual operations. While the operator cannot be changed without the City's consent, the project company is committed for the period of construction plus two years. After this time, the company would be able to transfer its financial interest to another company, which would again require the City's consent.

Vice Chair Partington asked if IDE/Ridgewood would be able to sell its stream of income from the proposed plant to another party after the plant is built. Michael Albrecht, representing IDE/Ridgewood, confirmed that this is a potential outcome two years after the plant has been built. The party would have to be vetted and approved by the City Commission, based upon restrictions in the comprehensive agreement. Ms. Grant advised that this language is typical of City contracts.

Mr. Walters asked who might be responsible for replacing the plant's operator if that entity went bankrupt and/or walked away from the project. Ms. Grant replied that this would be considered a default on the agreement, and the contract includes provisions that address this possibility.

Mr. Albrecht added that in the unlikely event this should occur, there is a process within the comprehensive agreement through which the City and the project team would work together to replace the operator. He reiterated that the City would retain full control over the choice of new operator.

Ms. Grant addressed the 5% surcharge on water bills, which was instituted in October 2021. Another 5% was allocated to be set aside for the new water treatment plant, whether constructed by on its own or through a P3. Fiscal year (FY) 2021-2022 was the first full year of this surcharge, which brought in an estimated amount of \$4 million. By the end of FY 2022-2023 in September, it will bring in another \$8 million.

The new rate structure for water will replace the older structure in year three, incorporating \$20 million as an offset to the expense of debt service. By year 10 under the new rate structure, the rate will increase by 139% and will be all-inclusive of previous increases.

Vice Chair Partington asked if water rates have been approved to increase annually even if the City had not opted for a P3. Ms. Grant explained that prior to the consideration of any water plant project, the rate was programmed to increase each year. An additional 5% increase was added the previous year to begin setting aside funds that could go toward a P3 or City construction of a new plant.

Vice Chair Partington asserted that this would mean if the City had undertaken the new plant on its own, water rates would need to increase by approximately 8.6% in perpetuity, which would constitute an overall increase of more than 100% within 10 years. Ms. Grant advised that in either case, the water rates would need to increase by more than 100% over a 10-year period to fund a new plant. Any marginal savings that might have come from the City constructing the plant itself are likely to be offset by time and inflation.

Mr. Janay advised that the inflationary increase over time is estimated at roughly 50% or higher, assuming only nominal inflation. If supply chain issues continue, this increase would be even higher. He addressed the availability payment, noting that 75% of this amount would go toward the repair/replacement and maintenance budget as well as the cost of consumables. IDE/Ridgewood assumes the risk if the costs of equipment and raw materials increase more than anticipated. The remaining 25% of the availability payment goes toward IDE/Ridgewood's on-site labor force, monitoring and laboratory costs, and insurance and other administrative costs associated with the plant.

Ms. Grant added that the availability payment includes the costs of the subordinate bond as well as the additional costs Mr. Janay had cited, which she clarified were non-capital expenses.

Ms. Grant continued that if IDE/Ridgewood is responsible for a delay of six months, liquidated damages would apply at a rate of \$8000/day. After 18 months' delay, this would represent a default, and liquidated damages would have increased to more than \$2 million.

Patrick Davis, representing Hazen and Sawyer, clarified that the amount of liquidated damages is intended to be reflective of actual costs. He added that it is difficult to translate this amount into a percentage, as a project's impact is not related to its size. Liquidated damages could also include the cost of buying water from another source if the plant is not completed on schedule.

Mr. LaBrie commented that the risk of building a new plant by RFP rather than by P3, resulting in the two-year delay discussed earlier, would also include the risk of potential weather events or other emergencies. He concluded that should the City decide not to move forward with the P3, it would need to reevaluate the timeline of projects designed to improve the Fiveash plant's lifetime before a new plant is constructed.

Vice Chair Partington stated that he had reviewed a number of City Commission Agendas from the past few years and identified approximately \$5 million per year in capital expenditure projects at Fiveash. He felt liquidated damages should be higher, at approximately \$5 million/year, which is closer to the actual cost of not moving forward more quickly with a new plant.

Mr. LaBrie requested clarification for the reason IDE/Ridgewood has not offered a margin of error in the original proposal. Mr. Janay replied that when IDE/Ridgewood submitted its proposal, no margin of error was included because they were submitting a fixed price, with no need to provide for increases at that time. A contingency of roughly 5% to 10% is built into the fixed price.

Mr. Walters asked what would happen to the contingency if nothing goes wrong with the project. Ms. Grant replied that IDE/Ridgewood could keep this money if there are no problems, but must cover the contingency if issues arise.

Mr. LaBrie also requested clarification of the 2.5% increase in the availability payment after year five. Ms. Grant replied that this is part of the cash flow model negotiated between the City and the private entity.

Mr. LaBrie also asked why IDE/Ridgewood had proposed a 1% inflation differential. Ms. Grant noted that this had been their initial proposal: after prices increased, the cash flow model renegotiated this amount at 5% for the first five years of the project and 2.5% thereafter.

Mr. LaBrie also pointed out that the project's delivery time has increased from 36 months on the original proposal to 42 months, and requested that the IDE/Ridgewood representatives explain this change. Mr. Janay replied that this change is a direct result of supply chain pressures, including the time necessary to secure equipment, materials, and labor.

Mr. LaBrie asked when the new plant would be operational if the City Commission signs the comprehensive agreement with IDE/Ridgewood in February 2023. Mr. Janay estimated this would be October 2026.

Vice Chair Partington requested clarification of the difference between wrapped and level debt service. Ms. Grant explained that there is existing debt in the water plant, which would be wrapped into any new debt in order to create level debt service. The

existing debt service has five years remaining, while the new debt may have smaller debt service in its first five years and larger debt service afterward. She added that over time, this will create more interest. It is also possible to capitalize interest over the first few years of a project, which could lower the impact on water rates in the shorter term but increase interest over the longer term.

Ms. Grant continued that if the City proceeds with the P3, she will reach out to financial advisors and rate consultants to determine a new set of numbers and new scenarios, respectively. She recalled that Chair Mammano had requested this information be presented to the Committee at a future meeting.

a) Presentation by City Owner Representative Hazen & Sawyer

Mr. Dodd recalled that during the Committee's joint workshop with the City Commission, there had been continued discussion of inconsistencies between the Carollo and Reiss reports provided to the City by previous consultants. He had requested that Hazen and Sawyer provide a brief presentation on this issue.

Dr. Becker showed a PowerPoint presentation addressing the scientific and engineering material available to the Committee, which include the 2017 Reiss Master Plan, 2019 Carollo report, and 2021 Reiss technical memo. The 2017 Reiss Master Plan notes that many of the Fiveash plant's systems are at the end of their useful life, and most of the electrical power distribution system is out of date and in need of replacement.

The Reiss team recommended a pilot study to determine the most effective and efficient design criteria. While the feasibility of granular activated carbon (GAC) is recommended to be confirmed by pilot testing, another option was the addition of new ozone and softening technology in case GAC processing alone was infeasible due to the raw water's total organic carbon concentration.

The Reiss Master Plan also states that pilot testing of ozone/GAC is the preferred color removal process. Due to the age of the Fiveash plant, it was determined that building a new and innovative water treatment plant may be the best option for the City. A new plant could be expected to produce approved water quality, easier operation, and lower maintenance costs.

Dr. Becker continued that the 2019 Carollo report states that the existing primary water treatment processes have exceeded their predicted useful life, as much of the equipment is old and uses antiquated technology, including electrical equipment. It was determined that continuing the investment in long-term use of existing facilities, while possible, was neither prudent nor recommended. He noted that this is consistent with the findings of the 2017 Reiss Master Plan.

Dr. Becker continued that Carollo conducted a small-scale research trial using water from the Fiveash plant to determine the viability of its GAC technology. The results indicated that GAC was not a viable treatment alternative, as the removal of carbon exhausted this technology to the point at which regeneration or replacement was required every two days.

Dr. Becker advised that Carollo's recommendation reminded the City that a key objective of the utility vision stated in the 2017 Master Plan was for all water treatment facilities to be state-of-the-art by 2035. It was recommended that the City proceed with the construction of a new water treatment facility at the Prospect Wellfield site, using a proposed treatment process consisting of a combination of nanofiltration and ion exchange.

Following the release of the Carollo report, Reiss conducted a pilot study, reiterating that GAC alone was not a viable process due to high organic carbon levels in raw water. The study took place from February to April 2021 at Fiveash to identify the feasibility and operational capital costs associated with implementing an advanced oxidation process in combination with biologically active carbon (BAC), replacing existing filters, and providing short-term color removal. The results of the pilot study showed that a combination of ozone and BAC would not meet color standards.

Dr. Becker continued that Reiss and Carollo have consistently recommended replacement of Fiveash's technology and infrastructure, although the later Reiss pilot study did not test the condition of assets and a definition of the useful life of a refurbished Fiveash plant was not provided. He advised it was probable that the study considered refurbishment in a short-term context only. The pilot study also demonstrated Fiveash's inability to meet color standards using ozone/BAC technologies.

Dr. Becker concluded that these studies could support a decision to construct a new water treatment plant, regardless of implementation method or vendor, and to use significant nanofiltration technology. Should an alternative facility be desirable to the City Commission, they would need to commission a study and document the reasonableness of that approach.

3. Public Works Update

i. Fiveash Options other than a P3 – Mr. Boyd Corbin and Mr. Bob Bowcock

Mr. Dodd stated that since other issues with the proposed P3 have been raised, the City had invited Boyd Corbin and Bob Bowcock to discuss the findings of the Reiss report as well. Mr. Corbin introduced himself as a water activist, stating that the Reiss Master

Plan and later pilot study disagreed with the Carollo report regarding the use of bromides.

Mr. Corbin briefly described the design of the existing Fiveash structure, asserting that it could easily withstand a Category 5 hurricane if minor upgrades are implemented. He advised that the Fiveash plant is in good condition, although one water storage structure would require roughly \$9 million in new motors and generators. He reported a discrepancy between this amount and an amount quoted by a member of City Staff.

Mr. Corbin continued that Hazen and Sawyer's report included older information and photographs, which he felt were intended to convince the City Commission and the public that the facility was in disrepair. He stated that a 1992 pilot study conducted at Fiveash showed only three major upgrades would be necessary for the plant to produce clear water:

- \$50 million ozone system, which could be leased
- Replacement of the existing carbon-based filter system with GAC
- \$10 million modern lime injection system

Mr. Corbin stated that these upgrades would cost a total of \$80 million. He further asserted that both GAC and lime can be regenerated for reuse, and are the most sustainable options available.

Mr. Corbin continued that the unsolicited proposal to build a new water treatment plant was based entirely on the 2019 Carollo report, which includes several mistakes he characterized as intentional. He also described the Carollo report's finding that carbon would cost \$115 million annually as a false statement, and concluded that their cost estimate was not accurate.

Mr. Corbin continued that nanofiltration would not be an appropriate technology for a new plant, noting that it would require significant capital costs and electricity bills. He reiterated that Fiveash and the Peele-Dixie Water Treatment plants provide a combined 41 MGD, which would require over 48 MGD of source water due to the waste he stated was a by-product of nanofiltration.

Mr. Corbin stated that while nanofiltration can remove 90% of PFAs from source water, GAC is capable of removing 100% of these substances. He felt the construction of a new water treatment plant was an unnecessary expense when money could instead be invested in repairing water and sewer pipes. He also addressed the addition of ammonia to water and did not believe that chloramine was a longer-lasting disinfectant than chlorine, nor was it an effective means to kill bacteria such as e.coli. He expressed concern with the effects of chloramine and monochloramine on humans.

Mr. Corbin continued that nanofiltration uses different types of membranes, and asserted that the membranes that would be purchased for a new water treatment plant

were unlikely to be the more expensive options. He felt the City's private partner would be more likely to continue to add ammonia to the water system instead.

Chair Mammano requested clarification of why Mr. Corbin's and Mr. Bowcock's presentations were placed on today's Agenda rather than being listed under Public Comments. Mr. Dodd replied that the City Commission has received a great deal of information from City Staff, Hazen and Sawyer, and IDE/Ridgewood; at the same time, individuals have brought forward other perspectives on how they feel the City should proceed. In order to ensure transparency and share information as the Commission prepared to make a decision, Staff was asked to provide opportunities for Mr. Corbin and Mr. Bowcock to present their recommendations as well. He noted that these presentations are intended for informational purposes only, and the Committee may ask follow-up questions if they wish.

Vice Chair Partington requested additional information about presenter Bob Bowcock. Mr. Dodd advised that Mr. Bowcock will present his information via Zoom. He noted that he was not familiar with Mr. Bowcock's background. Vice Chair Partington requested that in the interest of time, Mr. Bowcock's presentation be limited to three minutes.

Mr. Bowcock stated that a group of citizens invited him to the community five years ago due to concerns with recurring chlorine burns. He has met with prior Public Works directors, City Managers, and Mayor Dean Trantalis, and was familiar with the City's situation. While he was supportive of the efficiency of P3s, he expressed concern that Fort Lauderdale may be investing several hundred million dollars in a new plant without having fully thought through its alternatives.

Mr. Angeli left the meeting at 11:59 a.m.

Motion made by Mr. Walters, seconded by Mr. Zeltman, to extend this meeting by 30 minutes. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

Mr. Bowcock noted that there are multiple aspects of a water treatment system to be considered, including source water, treatment, storage, disinfection, and distribution. He cautioned that replacing the "heart" of this system while the rest of the system remains run-down could result in a similar situation to the one existing in Flint, Michigan.

Mr. Bowcock continued that the total organic carbon (TOC) found in Florida water is the reason for yellow to brown discoloration. The current water distribution system has become used to the existing water quality. The absorption of GAC would address any odors accompanying discoloration. He noted that the pilot project performed for the City had not used ozone or BAC properly, and that TOC would interfere with the equipment used.

Mr. Bowcock stated that the best available technology listed by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is lime softening followed by GAC. He noted that unregulated disinfection by-products generated by chloramine in the distribution system are much more toxic than the by-products regulated by quarterly testing.

Mr. Bowcock continued that free chlorine burns are necessary because the water system's bacteriological growth is "out of control." He expressed with the effects this system may have on aging residents in particular, as well as with the results of chlorine burns on the distribution system. Changing the water quality at this time would have a significantly dangerous impact on infrastructure.

Mr. Bowcock continued that treatment plants such as Fiveash were not designed for a useful life of more than 50 years, and recommended that the City replace and repair this plant while a new facility is being built. He reiterated that the pilot study conducted at Fiveash was not done properly and its results adversely manipulated.

Chair Mammano asked Mr. Dodd how the Committee could best use the information being given them. Mr. Bowcock testified that the City's consultants and past studies were manipulated and incorrect. Mr. Dodd replied that the City stands by the reports and information provided by consultants Reiss and Carollo, as well as the opinions and evaluations conducted by Hazen and Sawyer, and does not believe information has been adversely manipulated or was presented with the intent to cheat or lie.

Mr. Bowcock stated that the broad conclusions found in the reports, and in the review by Hazen and Sawyer, repeatedly noted that there was no recommendation to use GAC. He continued that the lime softening technology used by Fiveash, in conjunction with GAC, works very well when operated properly. While the existing plant is old, he felt it could be rebuilt to provide superior water quality. He asserted again that the City needs to replace its failing distribution system, as a change in water quality would significantly affect this system.

Mr. Bowcock concluded that the City needs a comprehensive plan that considers source water, treatment, disinfection, storage, and distribution.

4. General Discussion and Comments

i. Committee Members

Chair Mammano stated that the Committee has recognized the problems inherent in running higher-quality water through an aging distribution system, and are aware the City has been involved in plans to replace the existing water and sewer distribution systems for at least six years. She requested information from Alan Dodd regarding ;the amount of capital funds expended on the water distribution system in the last five years and proposed for the next five years. Alan Dodd responded that in the last five years

\$34 million dollars had been spent on replacing water distribution pipes and \$55 million was scheduled in the coming five years. She noted that there are ongoing capital projects that would continue to replace these pipes. Chair Mammano requested that accelerating and prioritizing that spending be discussed at the next Committee meeting.

It was determined that the Committee would hold its regular meeting on Monday, February 6, 2023, to continue their discussion.

Vice Chair Partington commended the City on its transparency throughout the discussion of the P3 comprehensive agreement. He suggested that the Committee may wish to discuss issues such as the proposed treatment method, the Fiveash site vs. the Prospect Wellfield site and the P3 as opposed to a design/build process, before making their final recommendation.

Mr. Walters asked if the City Commission would also see the presentations provided by Mr. Corbin and Mr. Bowcock. Mr. Dodd explained that the City Commission would not receive documentation from today's meeting unless they request it, or it is provided to them separately.

Mr. Walters pointed out that there are several contradictions between these presentations and other information provided, and cautioned that including the two final presentations could create an issue. Chair Mammano added that many individuals have expressed alternative opinions, while the Committee has focused on the recommendations presented by the City's consultants and Staff. She did not believe it was the Committee's responsibility to provide the Commission with information that has not been independently evaluated for accuracy.

Chair Mammano read into the record a fact sheet she had prepared including the Committees' November 4 2019 Communication to the City Commission, which listed the recommendations the Committee made if the Commission should pursue a P3 for the new Water Treatment Plant (attached). These three conditions are essentially met in the Comprehensive Agreement.

Vice Chair Partington recommended that at their February 6 meeting, the Committee revisit its communication sent to the City Commission in February 2022, which recommended against proceeding with a P3. He requested clarification of how a new recommendation would be transmitted to the City Commission at their February 7, 2023 meeting. Chair Mammano stated that she would testify at the Commission's February 7 meeting if that was the desire of the Committee.

ii. Public Comments

None.

**5. Adjournment – NEXT SCHEDULED REGULAR MEETING DATE –
Monday, February 6, 2023**

There being no further business to come before the Committee at this time, the meeting was adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

Any written public comments made 48 hours prior to the meeting regarding items discussed during the proceedings have been attached hereto.

[Minutes prepared by K. McGuire, Prototype, Inc.]



DRAFT
MEETING MINUTES
CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2023 – 2:00 P.M. TO 5:00 P.M.

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

January-December 2023

Attendance

Marilyn Mammano, Chair	P	1	0
Peter Partington, Vice Chair	P	1	0
Gerald Angeli	P	1	0
Shane Grabski (arr. 2:16)	P	1	0
James LaBrie	P	1	0
Michael Lambrechts	P	1	0
Michael Marshall	P	1	0
Roosevelt Walters	P	1	0
Ralph Zeltman	P	1	0

As of this date, there are 9 appointed members to the Committee, which means 5 would constitute a quorum.

Staff

- Alan Dodd, Director of Public Works
- Chris Bennett, Assistant Director of Public Works
- Dr. Nancy Gassman, Assistant Director of Public Works -- Sustainability
- Vickie Beauvais, Senior Administrative Assistant
- Jamie Opperlee, Recording Secretary, Prototype, Inc.

Communication to the City Commission

Motion made by Vice Chair Partington that the ITF is in favor of proceeding with the currently proposed comprehensive agreement for the P3 for a new water plant at the Prospect Lake site. In making this resolution, the ITF took account of the following reasons:

The Infrastructure Task Force Advisory Committee (ITFAC) is in favor of proceeding with the current Comprehensive Agreement for the P3 for a new water treatment plant at the Prospect Lake site. In making this recommendation the ITFAC took into account the following reasons.

In November 2019 the ITFAC communicated to the City Commission that if they were to go the P3 route for the new WTP, then three things should be considered. (See Communication To the City Commission attached)

1. Keep control of the water
2. Keep control of the quality of the water
3. Keep control of the water rates.

In February 2022 the ITFAC communicated to the City Commission that we believed an RFP was the better route to go for the new WTP. In February 2022 the Commission voted to go the P3 route and began negotiating a Comprehensive Agreement with the Partner. In the next year the ITFAC worked with the City staff to review the comprehensive agreement with the original three recommendations in mind.

The Comprehensive Agreement which is the subject of tonight's meeting does the following:

1. Control of the water remains with the City. The Permit to draw water, the associated wells and pumps are all in control of the City. The City is responsible for providing the operator the amount of water we require at the quality currently specified.
2. The quality of the finished water is detailed in the appendices of the agreement. Testing of the finished product is supervised by the City and any deviation is penalized in the agreement. Continued failure to meet quality standards is a potential default.
3. The total cost of providing the finished water to the city is set out in the agreement and fixed for the thirty year period. In this way the city is in control of the impact the new WTP will have on rates. There may be other factors that impact the water rates, but the impact of the new WTP is fixed and accounted for in the rate structure.

Mr. Walters **seconded** the **motion**. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 8-1 (Mr. Zeltman dissenting).

1. Call to Order

i. Roll Call

Chair Mammano called the meeting to order at 2:02 p.m. Roll was called and it was noted a quorum was present.

ii. Approval of Agenda

Motion made by Mr. Walters, seconded by Mr. Angeli, to approve the Agenda. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

iii. Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes December 5, 2022

Motion made by Mr. Walters, seconded by Mr. Lambrechts, to accept the minutes with or without corrections for December 5. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

2. Old Business

i. New Water Plant Discussion

Chair Mammano recalled that the Committee has reviewed and discussed the proposed new water treatment plant for some time. She provided the members with a copy of the Committee's communication to the City Commission sent in November 2019, which addressed the possibility of a public-private partnership (P3). The communication encouraged the City to secure a consultant to advise them during this process, and recommended that the City retain ownership of the water, water quality, and rate structure.

Chair Mammano continued that in February 2022, after vetting unsolicited proposals from four different entities, the Commission decided to move forward with a P3 in partnership with IDE/Ridgewood. The Committee reviewed the proposal and recommended against the P3 in favor of a request for proposal (RFP).

The Chair described the Committee's role from February 2022 to the present as engaging with Staff to seek information about the comprehensive agreement with the private entity. They have held two workshops with the City Commission at which the comprehensive agreement was discussed and questions were answered. She concluded that the Committee should determine their final recommendation to the Commission at today's meeting.

Chair Mammano noted that the proposed comprehensive agreement will meet the Committee's recommendations to retain control of the water, water quality, and the rate structure.

Mr. LaBrie asked if the Committee's November 2019 communication to the City Commission had had any influence on the Commission's decision. He added that there should have been a parallel exploration of an RFP while the Commission evaluated the P3. Mr. Angeli agreed, pointing out that time also played a role in the deliberations regarding the P3.

Mr. Grabski arrived at 2:16 p.m.

Mr. Zeltman noted that the Committee had encouraged the City Commission to consider proceeding with the RFP, as the P3 proposers could have participated in that process, resulting in more competitive bids. Mr. Walters advised that in addition to the \$2 million increase in costs that would accompany an RFP, the RFP process would add roughly two years to the project's time frame, which had been a factor in the Commission's decision in favor of the P3.

Vice Chair Partington commented that he was largely convinced to support the P3 by the input of Hazen and Sawyer representative Patrick Davis, who is a resident of Fort Lauderdale and would be directly affected as a consumer by how the City chooses to proceed. He felt Mr. Davis had been trustworthy and believable, as had Dr. Bill Becker, also representing Hazen and Sawyer.

Vice Chair Partington continued that there is a chance the City could save money by proceeding with an RFP; however, this would take longer and would introduce a higher level of risk for the City. He tended to favor the P3 approach, although he noted there are aspects of the P3 comprehensive agreement that were concerning. These included the private entity's provision of only 25% of capital funding, as well as a clause that allows the private partner to sell out their interest in the plant upon its second anniversary. Vice Chair Partington concluded that while he was in favor of the P3, he did not feel an RFP would have been the wrong approach.

Chair Mammano recalled that Staff has addressed the clause allowing the private operator to sell their share of the plant. This action would require permission from the City. The equity partner may move on only if they can identify another equity partner, capitalized at \$100 million. The City cannot reasonably refuse to allow the equity partner to exit the agreement.

Mr. Zeltman agreed that some of the details of the comprehensive agreement were concerning, including the fact that operation of the new plant would be controlled by the private entity. The quality, equipment, and treatment processes would be controlled to maximize profits for the investors involved in the project. He concluded that the City would fund 75% of the project, with the private entity providing the remaining 25%; however, in other parts of the country, these percentages were reversed, with the private partner providing a significant majority of the funding.

Mr. Zeltman recalled that the Mayor has stated many times that the existing Fiveash Water Treatment Plant is not in sufficiently good condition to continue serving the City. He asserted that he has visited the Fiveash facility and was impressed with its condition. Chair Mammano commented that when she had visited the plant, she had not found its equipment to be in good condition.

Mr. Zeltman concluded that taking these concerns and conditions into account, he would not vote in favor of recommending a P3.

Mr. Walters stated that he would not recommend any decision that resulted in additional delay in constructing a new water treatment plant. He continued that should the City proceed with an RFP, he was not convinced they would set aside sufficient funds to deal with any emergencies that might arise, and expressed concern that an emergency affecting the Fiveash plant could have severe consequences, as there are not enough

facilities elsewhere to make up for the loss if that plant went offline. For this reason, he was in favor of the P3.

Mr. Walters added that while he shared the concern that the private entity's 25% contribution toward a new plant was less than it should be, this amount has already been agreed to by the City in the comprehensive agreement.

Chair Mammano observed that the City has retained outside counsel with expertise in water treatment plants, who agreed that the language on the comprehensive agreement's "escape clauses" was standard for these types of agreements.

Mr. Grabski pointed out that previous City consultants Reiss and Carollo had reached the same conclusions regarding the replacement of the Fiveash plant. He added that while other parties had called the validity of a pilot study conducted by Reiss into question, City Staff confirmed that there were no concerns with the results of that study. For this reason, he tended to agree with the recommendations of City Staff and the City's consultants. He felt the RFP process would introduce too many risks for the City in addition to the greater time frame.

Mr. Lambrechts stated that he has toured the Fiveash plant and was relatively impressed with its condition and upkeep in light of its age; however, he acknowledged that a facility built in the 1950s was likely due for replacement. He also expressed concern for Fiveash's resiliency, pointing out that there is no plan for the plant in the event of a flood.

Mr. Lambrechts continued that the decision between a P3 and an RFP has become more difficult due to the increases reflected in recent cost estimates. He felt these costs could be even greater if the project's time frame is extended, which would likely occur under an RFP. He also believed the City's consultants to be qualified and respected in their field. He concluded that he was in favor of the P3 by a very small margin due to costs and time.

Mr. Walters asked if Mr. Lambrechts' decision would be different if the equipment in the Fiveash plant was in better condition. Mr. Lambrechts replied that he would probably feel differently if that were the case, stating that the primary factors for him were the age and structural integrity of the existing facility. He added that the Staff responsible for operating the Fiveash plant had indicated they were willing to continue maintenance and upgrades of that facility for the next five years while the new plant is constructed.

Mr. Marshall stated that he was not entirely comfortable with the terms of the P3 and was not certain it provided the best deal for the City. While he was "OK" with the P3, he still had a number of lingering concerns regarding whether or not the City would get the result it wants from this process, including concerns about the condition of the pipes in the City's water distribution system.

Chair Mammano asked how much money the City has invested in replacing pipes over the last five years, as well as how much would be in the next five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and how long it would take to replace the entire system. Assistant Director of Public Works Chris Bennett replied that over the last five years, the City has spent approximately \$34.5 million, with another \$54 million requested for additional water distribution projects in the CIP from fiscal years (FY) 2023 through 2027.

Mr. Walters asked if the improvements planned for the distribution system over the next few years would complete the City's work on this system, or if more work would remain in the future. Mr. Bennett replied that there are roughly 15 planned neighborhood projects, which would not complete the work throughout the City. He pointed out, however, that the majority of the City's water pipes are not 50 or more years old: the City is addressing its high-risk areas with the oldest pipes. There are no plans at present to address areas that have been less problematic at this time.

Chair Mammano noted that a consultant has been retained to work with the City on its second Consent Order, which addresses its water distribution system. Mr. Bennett confirmed that there are three years remaining in this program. Chair Mammano asked if the consultant has helped the City determine a comprehensive view of what is needed for this system. Mr. Bennett explained that the consultant is developing an asset management plan for the City, which will require numerous reports addressing policies and procedures. They are also performing risk assessment. The consultant will not prepare a Master Plan that prioritizes work throughout the City, although it is possible that this type of plan may be recommended in the future.

Mr. Bennett continued that the Consent Order related to the water distribution system focused primarily on a supply line that was drilled through, along with the difficulty of locating the valves necessary to shut down water mains during emergencies such as that accident. The valve exercising program is a result of the Consent Order, along with other water main projects; however, the water Consent Order focuses on process, procedure, and asset management.

Mr. Zeltman observed that one of his concerns was the replacement of aging clay infrastructure, such as gravity mains, which are now failing or allowing the intrusion of groundwater and sand. This remains an ongoing concern. Mr. Bennett advised that the City has an infiltration and inflow (I&I) program which prioritizes basins for assessment of their condition and determines whether parts must be replaced.

Mr. LaBrie reiterated that when he first joined the Committee, he was not comfortable with the concept of a P3 for a basic City utility such as water, as he had felt there were too many unknowns. He reviewed the timeline of the process that led the Commission to proceed with developing a comprehensive agreement for a P3 with IDE/Ridgewood, concluding that the City is not going to go back at this point and undertake an RFP.

Mr. LaBrie continued that while he has not toured Fiveash, the information he has heard convinced him that it is in need of replacement. He also came to the conclusion that the new water treatment plant would need to be constructed at the Prospect Wellfield, as there is not sufficient space on the Fiveash property.

Mr. LaBrie continued that he was not happy with IDE/Ridgewood's failure to include a margin of error or contingency in their original unsolicited proposal, stating that this information was built into the other unsolicited proposals. Even with these concerns in mind, however, he did not see another way to proceed at this point, as there is a need to move forward with a new plant in as timely a manner as possible, and the cost of the risk associated with failure to build a new plant was significant. He concluded that he was in favor of moving forward with the P3.

Mr. Angeli commented that the process has gone past the point at which the City might have been able to revisit its decision to proceed with a P3. He concluded that he did not take issue with the P3, but noted that the resulting plant should be of very high quality for the costs involved.

Mr. Angeli also addressed the use of chloramine, which was discussed at the February 2, 2023 special Committee meeting. He stated that the question of its potential use at the new plant has not been answered, and observed that this substance cannot be used in some facilities. Mr. Zeltman clarified that chloramine is "chlorine plus ammonia," adding that this combination of chemicals extends disinfection life throughout the pipe.

Chair Mammano pointed out that the new plant will use chlorine as a disinfectant in any case, as this is required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The question is whether or not ammonia will be added to the water as well. Public Works Director Alan Dodd explained that permitting for the new plant will need to consider what types of chemicals are introduced into the water and how they will change or degrade as they move through the pipes in order to meet standards at the tap level.

Vice Chair Partington noted that the comprehensive agreement discusses the preparation of an optimal corrosion control plan, and asked what entity is responsible for providing and updating that plan. Mr. Dodd replied that the private entity will commission the study for this plan; however, the City has the right to review and approve the consultant selected to do this work. Once the study is completed, the consultant will make recommendations on how to modify the plant's design, with input from Staff. The City will monitor this situation and make adjustments based on water testing protocols. This is the same as current procedures at the Peele-Dixie Water Treatment Plant, where chemicals are introduced into the water in order to meet regulatory requirements. Vice Chair Partington commented that there have been no issues with water that comes from the Peele-Dixie plant.

Mr. Walters asked if the City or the operator would be responsible for ensuring the quality of water from the new plant. Mr. Dodd replied that this would be the responsibility of both parties: the project company must deliver water that meets certain standards and requirements, while the City must ensure that the water produced by that company meets those standards. City employees at City labs will test the water and work with the City employees at the new plant to verify water quality standards. If the water does not meet quality standards, the operator must address this at their cost, and deductions will be made against their profit. Egregious violations of quality standards could result in termination of the agreement.

Chair Mammano stated that she did not feel the Committee should make a recommendation on the acceptance of the comprehensive agreement: instead, she felt they should emphasize the conditions they recommended in 2019, which would ensure the City retains control over the water, water quality, and water rate structure. The comprehensive agreement meets these recommendations. She asked if the Committee should restate its 2019 communication and confirm that the proposed agreement will meet those qualifications.

Chair Mammano continued that she had drafted a statement reviewing the history of the Committee's communications to the Commission relating to the possibility of a P3 to construct a new water treatment plant, as well as their later communication instead recommending an RFP. The draft document also acknowledged that control of water, water quality, and water rate structure remained with the City, as well as the potential penalties that could occur if the private entity does not meet all necessary standards.

The Committee discussed the Chair's draft document, with Vice Chair Partington pointing out that the document does not make a clear recommendation. He cautioned that failing to make any recommendation could mean the Committee has not met the responsibility given it by the Commission. Mr. Walters advised that the document could simply state that the Committee members indicated they were 8-1 in favor of proceeding with the P3.

Vice Chair Partington requested Mr. Dodd's opinion on the P3 and comprehensive agreement, including the private entity's option to walk away from the agreement after only two years. Mr. Dodd replied that there are warranties in place for the performance of the plant, and pointed out that any issues are likely to have been identified within the first two years of operations.

Chair Mammano recommended that if the Committee members still have concerns regarding the P3 decision, they reach out to their individual City Commissioners regarding the areas of the comprehensive agreement with which they are not fully comfortable.

Vice Chair Partington asked if the Committee should vote before or after they have heard public comment. Chair Mammano stated that public comment is slated for the

end of the meeting rather than prior to a vote. Mr. Walters advised that not hearing public input before a vote is taken would negate the import of any comments.

At this time Chair Mammano opened public comment, noting that speakers are limited to three minutes each.

Boyd Corbin, member of the public, asserted that the proposed project does not meet the City's needs, as Fiveash's equipment will continue to be used. He did not believe the proposed new plant would be worth \$485 million, and felt it could instead be built on the existing Fiveash site. He continued that the City's need for water will continue to increase due to pending development, although its permit limits the amount of source water it can access per day. He was in favor of an ozone generation system rather than the proposed nanofiltration system.

Mr. Walters recommended that Mr. Corbin share his concerns with the P3 agreement with the City Commission, as they are not related to the Committee's responsibility as an advisory body. Mr. Corbin stated that the Committee should recommend against approval of the comprehensive agreement, asserting that it is built on false premises.

Victoria Olson, member of the public, explained that she is a resident of Oakland Park and has been asked by some of her City Commissioners to attend the Committee's meetings, as Oakland Park receives water from Fort Lauderdale. She added that she is also an AFL/CIO delegate and has been asked to attend in that capacity as well.

Ms. Olson stated that the Fiveash plant needs to be replaced. She also addressed the input provided by Bob Bowcock at the February 2, 2023 special Committee meeting, noting that Mr. Bowcock is an expert in his field and has consulted in several states on water plant and water quality issues. She concluded that Mr. Bowcock's recommendation regarding the continued use of existing distribution pipes was very important for all municipalities that depend on Fort Lauderdale for their water. She recommended that Fort Lauderdale's Mayor reach out to elected officials in these other municipalities to ensure there is a joint effort toward replacement of pipes.

With no other individuals wishing to speak at this time, Chair Mammano closed public comment.

Motion made by Vice Chair Partington that the ITF is in favor of proceeding with the currently proposed contract for the P3 agreement for a new water plant at the Prospect Wellfield. In making this resolution, the ITF took account of the following reasons [reflected in the Chair's memo].

Mr. Dodd advised that the City has never used the word "contract" in this context, instead using the term "comprehensive agreement." It was also recommended that the term "Prospect Lake site" be substituted for "Prospect Wellfield." Vice Chair Partington accepted these two **amendments** to his **motion**.

It was clarified that Chair Mammano's draft document would be included in the meeting minutes with no changes.

Mr. Walters **seconded** the **motion**. In a roll call vote, the **motion** passed 8-1 (Mr. Zeltman dissenting).

It was also noted that only one member of the Committee may speak at the upcoming City Commission meeting in order to prevent violation of the Sunshine Law, although multiple members may attend if they wish.

3. Public Works Update

i. December Water and Wastewater Break Report

Mr. Dodd reported that the City has received notification that the state of Florida will award them \$23,978,740 in grant funds for the Progresso and Dorsey Riverbend neighborhood stormwater projects. Chair Mammano noted that the City is also requesting \$1.5 million to further address I&I.

ii. Financial Report

This Item was not discussed.

4. General Discussion and Comments

i. Committee Members

Vice Chair Partington observed that the City has received 4.5 in. of rain in a relatively short time period, and requested that the next meeting include a report on the George T. Lohmeyer Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant's ability to address this situation.

Mr. Dodd advised that there were no problems with this rainfall aside from specific locations that experienced significant flooding. The only location to which Public Works had to respond with emergency vehicles was a portion of A1A in which there was a clog. There was no overflow.

Mr. Zeltman asked if the Peele-Dixie plant has more than one deep injection well on-site. Mr. Dodd replied that he did not know this offhand, and would reach out to Peele-Dixie personnel to find the answer.

Chair Mammano noted that the February 8, 2023 City Commission meeting also includes an Agenda Item to discuss whether or not Fort Lauderdale should ask the state to increase its permit for the Lohmeyer plant. At present, Broward County allows for the

processing of up to 43 MGD, while the state allows the processing of up to 50 MGD. She pointed out that the Committee has not discussed this issue.

Mr. Bennett stated that the City has employed a consultant to assist them in preliminary conversations of this issue with the County. He clarified that the County permit allows the processing of up to 48 MGD and the state permit allows 56.6 MGD. These amounts are based on the calculations of three- and twelve-month averages. The plant's physical capacity exceeds the permitted capacity.

Mr. Bennett continued that over the next five years, the City's \$104 million CIP for I&I and other efforts are expected to improve the plant's efficiency and operations, including the amount of time emergency outflow of treated effluent must be used. With these factors in mind, the City hopes they will be allowed to use a smaller factor safety for calculations, which would provide additional capacity.

Vice Chair Partington commented that this issue is not an Action Item for February 8, but was recently raised at a Conference Agenda meeting. There is currently no discussion of raising the permitted rate of 48 MGD. He continued that the City is approaching its permitted maximum of 48 MGD due to current and proposed development, and may request administrative relief from Broward County in the future.

Mr. Dodd further clarified that a similar February 8 Agenda Item addresses the award of contracts for the lining of pipes, which will help to reduce I&I and flows going into the Lohmeyer plant.

Chair Mammano stated that the current wastewater permit capacity effectively acts as a control on development within the City. If it is raised, there is likely to be significantly more development. She asserted that she has been asked why this would be considered, and pointed out that the Committee has previously discussed the possibility of a moratorium on development, ultimately recommending against such action. She concluded that she felt the Committee should discuss the permit capacity in the context of the prior discussion of a moratorium, and requested that this issue be placed on the next agenda.

ii. Public Comments

None.

5. Adjournment – NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING DATE: Monday, March 6, 2023

There being no further business to come before the Committee at this time, the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Infrastructure Task Force Advisory Committee

February 6, 2023

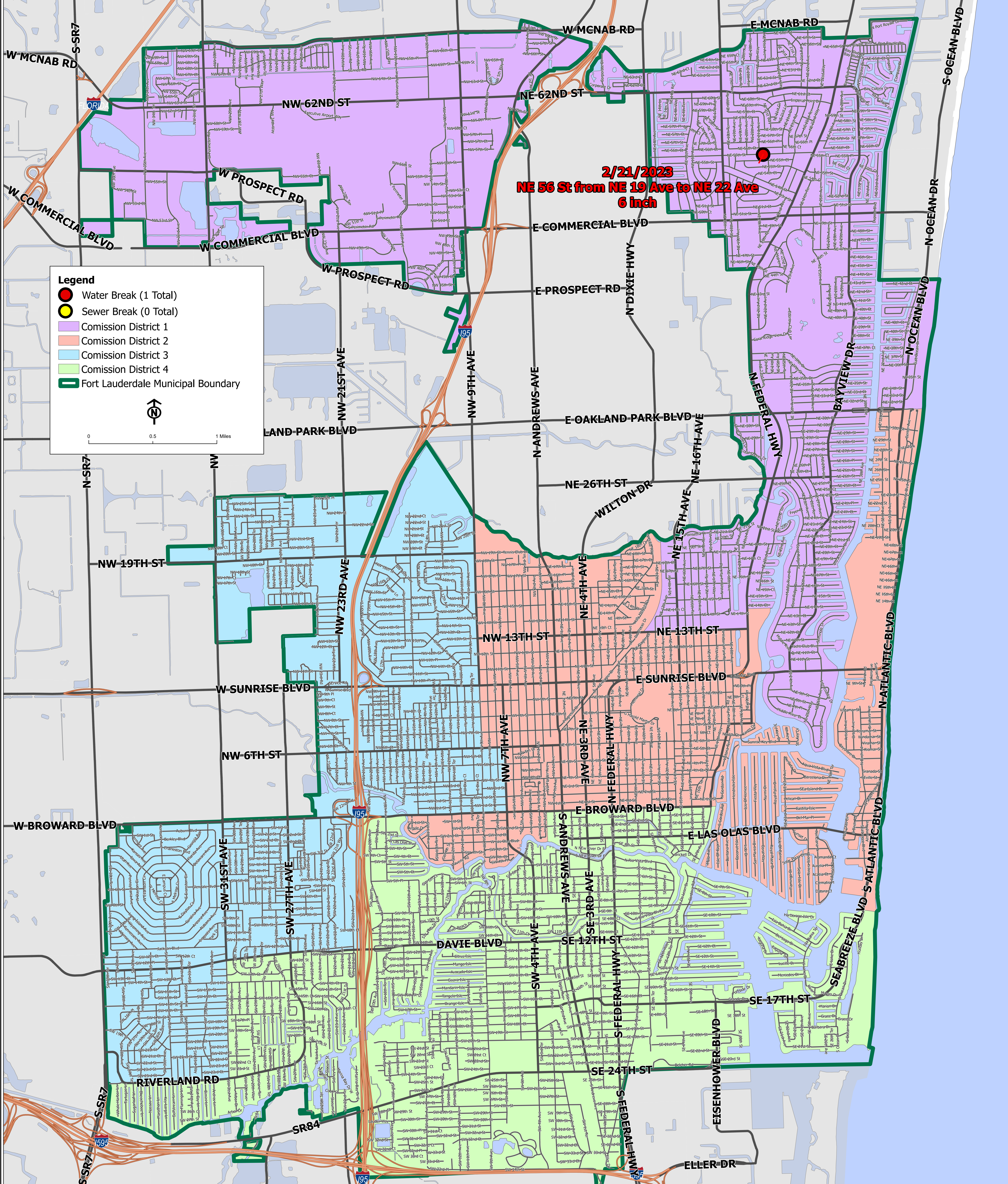
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Any written public comments made 48 hours prior to the meeting regarding items discussed during the proceedings have been attached hereto.

[Minutes prepared by K. McGuire, Prototype, Inc.]

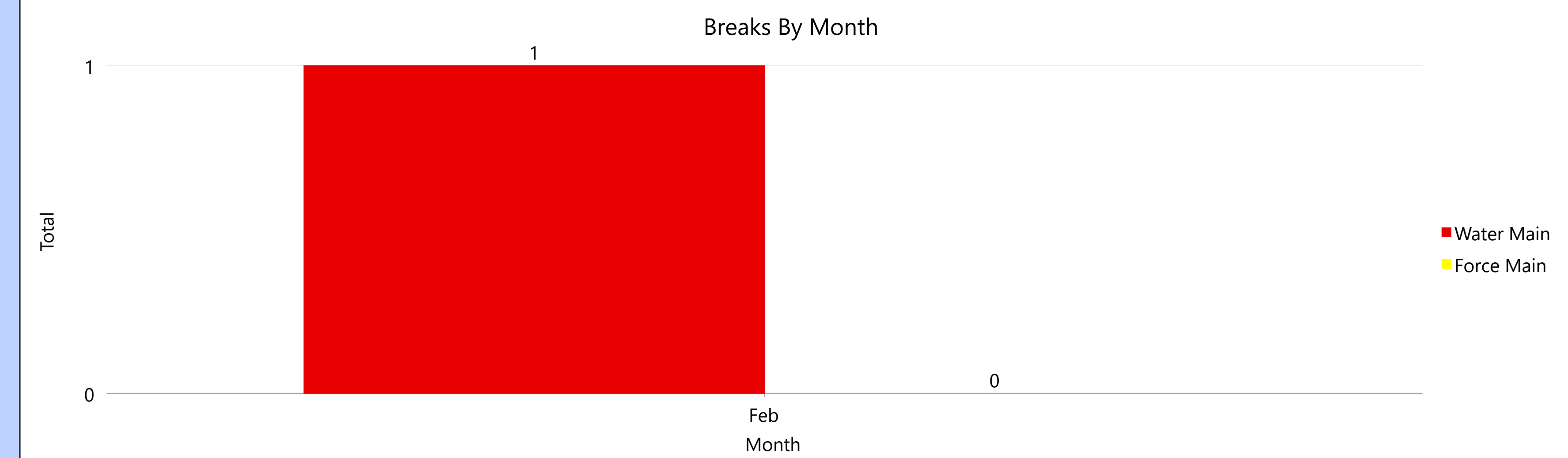


Water Distribution And Force Main Breaks For February 1 through February 28, 2023



2/21/2023
NE 56 St from NE 19 Ave to NE 22 Ave
6 inch

- Legend**
- Water Break (1 Total)
 - Sewer Break (0 Total)
 - Commission District 1
 - Commission District 2
 - Commission District 3
 - Commission District 4
 - Fort Lauderdale Municipal Boundary



Water Distribution Breaks

Date of Break/PBWN	Q-Alert	Address	Type	Size	Cause	PBWN Issued?	Impacted Properties
2/21/2023	1034915	NE 56 St from NE 19 Ave to NE 22 Ave	Water Main	6 inch	EMERGENCY REPAIR		

No Sewer Main Breaks

**Water & Sewer Bond Expenditures Summary
as of 2/24/2023**

Bond Funded Projects by Category	Total Budget Amount	Actuals as of 02.24.23	% Spent to Date as of 02.24.23	Encumbrances as of 02.24.23	Commitments as of 2.24.23	Remaining Balance as of 02.24.23
Finance	23,595,311	20,862,753	88%	1,655,309		1,077,249
Fiveash Upgrades	24,696,858	7,195,238	29%	3,282,148	1,420,000	12,799,472
GTL Upgrades	14,000,000	117,301	1%	409,321		13,473,378
I&I	17,303,547	14,986,536	87%	47	91,508	2,225,456
Master Plan/Report	2,109,625	1,099,011	52%	525,585		485,028
Peele Dixie Upgrades	163,133	95,235	58%	1,890		66,008
Sewer Basin	1,821,149	1,299,841	71%	29		521,280
Sewer Force main	100,202,361	77,023,477	77%	8,096,741	395,059	14,687,084
Watermain	20,546,519	20,108,042	98%	16,877		421,599
Grand Total	204,438,503	142,787,433	70%	13,987,948	1,906,567.00	45,756,554

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 02.24.23	% Spent to Date as of 02.24.23	Encumbrances as of 02.24.23	Commitments as of 2.24.23	Remaining Balance as of 02.24.23
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017	Finance	Implementation	21,611,457	19,014,101	88%	1,607,698		989,659
FD496.01 WATER & SEWER REGIONAL MASTER PLAN 2017	Finance	Implementation	1,983,854	1,848,652	93%	47,612		87,590
P10814.495 CENTRAL NEW RIVER W/MAIN RIVER CROSSING	Watermain	Construction	951,318	951,318	100%	-		0
P10850.495 VICTORIA PARK A NORTH-SMALL WATERMAINS	Watermain	Warranty	4,435,773	4,434,668	100%	-		1,105
P11080.495 PORT CONDO SMALL WATER MAIN IMPROVEMENTS	Watermain	Close-Out	932,320	915,442	98%	16,877		1
P11563.495 VICTORIA PARK SEWER BASIN A-19 REHAB	I&I	Construction	5,832,153	5,763,740	99%	6		68,406
P11566.495 RIO VISTA SEWER BASIN D-43 REHAB	I&I	Construction	4,268,936	4,250,221	100%	15		18,701
P11589.495 FIVEASH WTP DISINFECTION IMPROVEMENTS	Fiveash Upgrades	Construction	16,417,546	2,278,652	14%	408,663	1,420,000	12,310,230
P11887.495 NW SECOND AVE TANK RESTORATION	Fiveash Upgrades	Construction	40,000					40,000
P11901.495 VICTORIA PK STH SM WATERMAINS IMPROVEMNT	Watermain	Warranty	5,149,658	5,142,772	100%			6,886
P11991.495 DOWNTOWN SEWER BASIN PS A-7 REHABILITATION	I&I	Construction	2,000,000	233,342	12%	-	91,508	1,675,150
P12049.495 FLAGLER HEIGHTS SWR BASIN A-21 LATERALS	I&I	Construction	1,318,983	859,395	65%	14		459,574
P12055.495 BASIN A-18 SANITARY SWR COLL SYSTM REHAB	I&I	Construction	3,883,475	3,879,838	100%	13		3,625
P12133.495 PUMP STN A-13 REDIRECTION E OF FEDERAL	Sewer Force main	Complete	478,014	478,014	100%	-		-
P12180.495 CROISSANT PARK SMALL WATER MAINS	Watermain	Complete	2,822,718	2,822,718	100%	-		-
P12184.495 DAVIE BLVD 18" WM ABAN I-95 TO SW 9 AVE	Watermain	Hold	297,692	297,692	100%	0		(0)
P12202.495 LIFT STATN D-11 FLOW ANALYSIS & REDESIGN	Sewer Basin	Complete	1,224,358	1,224,358	100%	-		-
P12319.495 EMERG REPAIR 30" FM - REPUMP TO GTL WWTP	Sewer Force main	Complete	2,697,299	2,697,299	100%	-		-
P12352.495 S MIDDLE RIVER FORCE MAIN RIVER CROSSING	Sewer Force main	Finance	609,000	609,000	100%	-		-
P12367.495 ASSET MANAGEMENT & CMOM PROGRAMS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	-	-	-	-		-
P12367.496 ASSET MANAGEMENT & CMOM PROGRAMS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	-	-	-	-		-
P12368.495 SEWER CAPACITY ANLY FOR GRAVITY & FM	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	-	-	-	-		-
P12368.496 SEWER CAPACITY ANLY FOR GRAVITY & FM	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	-	-	-	-		-
P12375.495 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	1,462,500	938,067	64%	522,692		1,741
P12375.496 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	115,000	112,107	97%	2,893		(0)
P12383.496 NE 25TH AVE FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT	Sewer Force main	Project Initiation Planning	4,784,890	542,219	11%	407,413		3,835,257
P12384.496 NE 38TH ST 42" FM & NE 19TH AV 24" FM	Sewer Force main	Project Initiation Planning	2,096,690	632,681	30%	672,564		791,444
P12385.496 SE 10TH AV 48" FM REPL & 36" BYPASS	Sewer Force main	Cancelled	18,326	18,326	100%	-		-
P12386.496 54" FM RPL SE 9TH/10TH AV & NEW PARALLEL	Sewer Force main	Cancelled	6,072	6,072	100%	-		-

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 02.24.23	% Spent to Date as of 02.24.23	Encumbrances as of 02.24.23	Commitments as of 2.24.23	Remaining Balance as of 02.24.23
P12387.496 EFFLUENT MAIN REHABILITATION	Sewer Force main	Design	3,184,000	124,974	4%	805,216		2,253,809
P12388.495 NE 13TH ST 24" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT	Sewer Force main	Warranty	3,313,090	3,018,448	91%	291,238		3,404
P12389.495 18" FM RPL ACROSS NEW RVR FRM 9TH/ BIRCH	Sewer Force main	Complete	2,112,550	2,105,749	100%	-		6,801
P12390.495 16" FM ALONG LAS OLAS BLVD PHASE 2	Sewer Force main	Complete	2,410,943	2,410,943	100%	-		-
P12391.495 BERMUDA RIVIERA SML WTRMN IMPROVEMENTS	Watermain	Complete	4,838,041	4,424,433	91%	-		413,607
P12393.495 FIVEASH ELEC SYSTM REPLACEMENT (2015-20)	Fiveash Upgrades	Design	256,828	26,622	10%	-		230,206
P12395.495 PEELE DIXIE ELECTRICAL STUDIES	Peele Dixie Upgrades	Master Plan & Report	63,133	63,133	100%	-		-
P12396.495 PEELE DIXIE SURGE PROTECTION UPGRADES	Peele Dixie Upgrades	Construction	100,000	32,102	32%	1,890		66,008
P12399.495 FIVEASH WTP PCCP REPLACEMENT	Fiveash Upgrades	Complete	33,511	30,379	91%	-		3,132
P12400.495 PROSPECT WELLFIELD ELC STUDIES & TESTING	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	185,000	1,168	1%	-		183,832
P12402.495 PEELE DIXIE WELLFIELD ELC STUD & TESTING	Master Plan/Report	Complete	47,670	47,670	100%	-		-
P12404.495 EXCAVATE & DISPOSE OF DRY LIME SLUDGE	Fiveash Upgrades	Warranty	4,228,973	4,228,973	100%	-		-
P12406.496 REDUNDANT FORCE MAIN FROM B-REPUMP	Sewer Force main	Cancelled	10,377	10,377	100%	-		-
P12407.495 SUBACQUEOUS FM CROSSING REINSTATEMENT	Sewer Force main	Cancelled	-	-	-	-		-
P12410.495 PUMP STATION C-1 REPLACEMENT	Sewer Force main	Hold	620,000	38,369	6%	-		581,631
P12412.495 PUMP STATIONS A-16 UPGRADE	Sewer Force main	Design	3,000,000	34,192	1%	2,725,570		240,238
P12413.495 FM FROM PUMP STN D-35 TO D-36 UPSIZE	Sewer Force main	Complete	517,445	517,445	100%	-		-
P12414.495 GRAVITY PIPE IMPV TO DWNTWN COL SYSTM	Sewer Force main	Hold	3,335,370	193,227	6%	-		3,142,143
P12415.495 PUMP STATION A-7 UPGRADE	Sewer Force main	Construction	2,582,889	2,320,553	90%	139,750		122,586
P12418.495 WTR & W/WTR D & C SYSTEM MAPPING	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	-	-	-	-		-
P12419.495 FORCE MAIN ASSESSMENT	Master Plan/Report	Complete	-	-	-	-		-
P12419.496 FORCE MAIN ASSESSMENT	Master Plan/Report	Complete	-	-	-	-		-
P12456.495 SEWER BASIN D-40 REHAB	Sewer Basin	Construction	169,237	48,597	29%	29		120,612
P12463.495 CORAL SHORES SML WATERMAIN IMPROVEMENTS	Watermain	Warranty	1,118,998	1,118,998	100%	-		-
P12485.495 FIVEASH WTP FILTERS REHABILITATION	Fiveash Upgrades	Construction	3,720,000	630,611	17%	2,873,485		215,904
P12529.496 EFFLUENT PMP STNBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLD	GTL Upgrades	Finance	14,000,000	117,301	1%	409,321		13,473,378
P12566.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM NORTH TO GTL WWTP	Sewer Force main	Construction	25,225,638	25,203,118	100%	22,519		1
P12567.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM SOUTH TO GTL WWTP	Sewer Force main	Close-Out	35,249,741	33,722,015	96%	55,884		1,471,842
P12569.495 NE 5TH STREET FORCE MAIN IMPROVEMENT	Sewer Force main	Complete	1,928,910	1,928,910	100%	-		-
P12570.495 36TH STREET FORCE MAIN IMPROVEMENT	Watermain	Complete	-	-	-	-		-
P12605.495 NEW PUMPING STATION FLAGLER VILLAGE A-24	Sewer Force main	Design	681,244	6,090		395,059	395,059	(114,964)
P12618.495 DOLPHIN ISLES B-14 SEWER BASIN REHAB	Sewer Basin	Project Initiation Planning	427,555	26,887	6%	-		400,668
P12619.495 BAYVIEW DR 16" FM TO PUMP STATION B-14	Sewer Force main	Design	2,530,000	95,579	4%	81,528		2,352,892
P12620.495 LAS OLAS MARINA PUMP STATION D-31	Sewer Force main	Project Initiation Planning	2,500,000	-	0%	2,500,000		-
P12628.495 INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT WITH POMPANO BEACH	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	299,455	-	0%	-		299,455
P12731.495 GRAVITY SWR RPR BAYVIEW FRM 36 TO 40 ST	Sewer Force main	Construction	309,875	309,875	100%	-		-
Totals			204,438,503	142,787,433	70%	13,987,948	1,906,567	45,756,554

The commitment column is a new field in the City's Financial system and is used for the be bid purchase orders that are necessary for our consultants and construction contracts as well as Purchase Orders that are currently in process of being executed

Consent Order Projects Financial Report
as of 2/24/2023

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 02.24.23	% Spent to Date as of 02.24.23	Encumbrances as of 02.24.23	Commitments as of 2.24.23	Remaining Balance as of 02.24.23
P11563.454 VICTORIA PARK SEWER BASIN A-19 REHAB			1,606,619.00	1,525,725		-		80,894
P11563.482 VICTORIA PARK SEWER BASIN A-19 REHAB			-	-				-
P11563.495 VICTORIA PARK SEWER BASIN A-19 REHAB			5,832,153.00	5,763,740		6		68,406
P11563 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	I&I	Construction	7,438,772	7,289,466	98%	6		149,300
P11566.454 RIO VISTA SEWER BASIN D-43 REHAB			3,523,431	2,400,331		233,406		889,694
P11566.482 RIO VISTA SEWER BASIN D-43 REHAB			381	381		-		-
P11566.495 RIO VISTA SEWER BASIN D-43 REHAB			4,268,936	4,250,221		15		18,701
P11566 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	I&I	Construction	7,792,748	6,650,933	85%	233,420		908,395
P11842.470 EDGEWOOD STORMWATER PRELIMINARY DATA & REPORT			1,928,448	1,916,294		-		12,154
P11842.473 EDGEWOOD STORMWATER PRELIMINARY DATA & REPORT			16,846,632	9,451,170		7,395,416		46
P11842 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Stormwater	Construction	18,775,080	11,367,464	61%	7,395,416		12,200
P11868.470 RIVER OAKS STORMWATER ANALYSIS			957,578	923,360		-		34,218
P11868.473 RIVER OAKS STORMWATER ANALYSIS			29,035,000	8,611,647		20,267,597		155,756
P11868 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Stormwater	Construction	29,992,578	9,535,007	32%	20,267,597		189,974
P11879.454 PUMP STATION B-10 REHAB			1,908,427	1,908,427		-		-
P11879 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	1,908,427	1,908,427	100%	-		-
P11881.454 PUMP STATION D-45 REHABILITATION			509,868	509,868		-		-
P11881 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	509,868	509,868	100%	-		-
P11991.454 DOWNTOWN SEWER BASIN PS A-7 REHABILITATION			9,664,894	4,924,134		3,310,102		1,430,659
P11991.495 DOWNTOWN SEWER BASIN PS A-7 REHABILITATION			2,000,000	233,342		-	91,508	1,675,150
P11991 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	I&I	Construction	11,664,894	5,157,476	44%	3,310,102	91,508	3,105,808
P12001.454 SEWER BASIN D-40 REHAB			731,713	731,713		-		-
P12001.482 SEWER BASIN D-40 REHAB			3,766	3,766		-		-
P12001 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Basin	Complete	735,479	735,479	100%	-		-
P12049.454 FLAGLER HEIGHTS SWR BASIN A-21 LATERALS			2,457,469	1,209,044		-		1,248,425
P12049.482 FLAGLER HEIGHTS SWR BASIN A-21 LATERALS			8,255	8,255		-		-
P12049.495 FLAGLER HEIGHTS SWR BASIN A-21 LATERALS			1,318,983	859,395		14		459,574
P12049 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	I&I	Construction	3,784,707	2,076,694	55%	14		1,707,999
P12055.454 BASIN A-18 SANITARY SWR COLL SYSTM REHAB			3,276,801	2,897,561		1		379,239
P12055.482 BASIN A-18 SANITARY SWR COLL SYSTM REHAB			-	-		-		-
P12055.495 BASIN A-18 SANITARY SWR COLL SYSTM REHAB			3,883,475	3,879,838		13		3,625
P12055 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	I&I	Construction	7,160,276	6,777,399	95%	14		382,864
P12124.454 CNTRL BCH ALLIANCE PUMP STN REPLAC D-41			2,132,448	2,132,448		-		0
P12124 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	2,132,448	2,132,448	100%	-		-
P12133.454 PUMP STN A-13 REDIRECTION E OF FEDERAL			4,147,596	4,147,596		-		-
P12133.495 PUMP STN A-13 REDIRECTION E OF FEDERAL			478,014	478,014		-		-
P12133 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	4,625,610	4,625,610	100%	-		-
P12177.454 E LAS OLAS 12" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			1,689,730	1,689,730		-		-
P12177 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	1,689,730	1,689,730	100%	-		-
P12202.454 LIFT STATN D-11 FLOW ANALYSIS & REDESIGN			205,156	205,156		0		(0)
P12202.495 LIFT STATN D-11 FLOW ANALYSIS & REDESIGN			1,224,358	1,224,358		-		-
P12202 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Basin	Complete	1,429,513	1,429,513	100%	0		(0)
P12264.470 CITYWIDE CANAL DREDGING PLAN - CYCLE 1			1,530,239	245,918		-	-	1,284,321
P12264 CITYWIDE CANAL DREDGING PLAN - CYCLE 1	Stormwater	Design	1,530,239	245,918	16%	-	-	1,284,321
P12319.454 EMERG REPAIR 30" FM - REPUMP TO GTL WWTP			13,182,064	13,182,064		-		-
P12319.495 EMERG REPAIR 30" FM - REPUMP TO GTL WWTP			2,697,299	2,697,299		-		-
P12319 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	15,879,363	15,879,363	100%	-		-
P12352.454 S MIDDLE RIVER FORCE MAIN RIVER CROSSING			874,016	874,015		0		(0)
P12352.495 S MIDDLE RIVER FORCE MAIN RIVER CROSSING			609,000	609,000		-		-
P12352 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Finance	1,483,015	1,483,015	100%	0		0
P12367.495 ASSET MANAGEMENT & CMOM PROGRAMS			-	-				-
P12367.496 ASSET MANAGEMENT & CMOM PROGRAMS			-	-				-
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017			871,387	533,008		338,380		(1)
FD496.01 WATER & SEWER REGIONAL MASTER PLAN 2017			204,430	125,057		79,373		-
P12367 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	1,075,817	658,065	61%	417,753		(1)
P12368.495 SEWER CAPACITY ONLY FOR GRAVITY & FM			-	-				-
P12368.496 SEWER CAPACITY ONLY FOR GRAVITY & FM			-	-				-
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017			725,896	725,759		137		-
FD496.01 WATER & SEWER REGIONAL MASTER PLAN 2017			35,560	35,553		7		-
PBS670501 LOHMEYER REGIONAL PLANT SUPPORT			9,811	9,799		12		-
PBS060101 UTILITIES ENGINEERING OPERATIONS			200,279	200,025		254		-
P12368 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	971,546	971,136	100%	410		-
P12375.451 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			2,666,928	817,784		388,618		1,460,526
P12375.454 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			1,959,660	817,265		39,000		1,103,395

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 02.24.23	% Spent to Date as of 02.24.23	Encumbrances as of 02.24.23	Commitments as of 2.24.23	Remaining Balance as of 02.24.23
P12375.495 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			1,462,500	938,067		522,692		1,741
P12375.496 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			115,000	112,107		2,893		(0)
P12375 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	6,204,088	2,685,222	43%	953,204		2,565,662
P12383.451 NE 25TH AVE FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			3,393	3,393	100%	-		-
P12383.454 NE 25TH AVE FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			1,297,110					1,297,110
P12383.496 NE 25TH AVE FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			4,784,890	542,219		407,413		3,835,257
P12383 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Project Initiation & Planning	6,085,393	545,612	9%	407,413		5,132,367
P12384.496 NE 38TH ST 42" FM & NE 19TH AV 24" FM			2,096,690	632,681		672,564		791,444
P12384 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Project Initiation & Planning	2,096,690	632,681	30%	672,564		791,444
P12387.455 EFFLUENT MAIN REHABILITATION			4,072,462					4,072,462
P12387.496 EFFLUENT MAIN REHABILITATION			3,184,000	124,974		805,216		2,253,809
P12387 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Design	7,256,462	124,974	-	805,216	-	6,326,271
P12388.454 NE 13TH ST 24" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			3,761,244	190,584		67,848		3,502,813
P12388.495 NE 13TH ST 24" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			3,313,090	3,065,964		247,126		0
P12388 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Warranty	7,074,334	3,256,548	46%	314,974		3,502,813
P12389.454 18" FM RPL ACROSS NEW RVR FRM 9TH/ BIRCH			256,517	190,584				65,934
P12389.495 18" FM RPL ACROSS NEW RVR FRM 9TH/ BIRCH			3,313,090	3,018,448		291,238		3,404
P12389 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	3,569,607	3,209,032	90%	291,238		69,337
P12390.454 16" FM ALONG LAS OLAS BLVD PHASE 2			637,577	637,577		-		-
P12390.495 16" FM ALONG LAS OLAS BLVD PHASE 2			2,410,943	2,410,943		0		(0)
P12390 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	3,048,520	3,048,520	100%	0		(0)
P12413.454 FM FROM PUMP STN D-35 TO D-36 UPSIZE			615,099	615,099		-		-
P12413.495 FM FROM PUMP STN D-35 TO D-36 UPSIZE			517,445	517,445		-		-
P12413 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	1,132,545	1,132,545	100%	-		-
P12418.495 WTR & W/WTR D & C SYSTEM MAPPING			4,000,000	-		-		4,000,000
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017			3,441,353	3,441,353		-		-
P12418 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	7,441,353	3,441,353	46%	-		4,000,000
P12419.495 FORCE MAIN ASSESSMENT			3,813,200			-		3,813,200
P12419.496 FORCE MAIN ASSESSMENT			-			-		-
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017			924,284	924,284		-		-
FD496.01 WATER & SEWER REGIONAL MASTER PLAN 2017			45,279	45,279		-		-
P12419 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Complete	4,782,763	969,563	20%	-		3,813,200
P12529.451 EFFLUENT PUMPS STANDBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLDG IMPROVEMENTS			14,295,566	165,363		-		14,130,203
P12529.496 EFFLUENT PUMPS STANDBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLDG IMPROVEMENTS			14,000,000	117,301		409,321		13,473,378
P12529 EFFLUENT PUMPS STANDBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLDG IMPROVEMENTS	GTL Upgrades	Finance	28,295,566	282,664	1%	409,321		27,603,581
P12566.451 REDUNDANT SEWER FM NORTH TO GTL WWTP			4,524,621	4,461,557		13,042		50,023
P12566.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM NORTH TO GTL WWTP			25,225,638	25,203,118		22,519		1
P12566 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Construction	29,750,259	29,664,675	100%	35,561		50,023
P12567.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM SOUTH TO GTL WWTP			35,249,741	33,722,015		55,884		1,471,842
P12567 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Closeout	35,249,741	33,722,015	96%	55,884		1,471,842
P12569.495 NE 5TH STREET FORCE MAIN IMPROVEMENT			1,928,910	1,928,910		-		-
P12569 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	1,928,910	1,928,910	100%	-		-
P12570.495 36TH STREET FORCE MAIN IMPROVEMENT			76,655	76,655		-		-
P12570 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	76,655	76,655	100%	-		-
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017			212,876			-		212,876
FD496.01 WATER & SEWER REGIONAL MASTER PLAN 2017			2,150			-		2,150
P12720 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	215,026	-	0%	-		215,026
Grand Total			264,788,023	165,843,980	63%	35,570,107	91,508	63,282,427

The following information pertains to the Stormwater Projects listed on the Consent Order Project Report. Paragraph 18 of the Amended Consent Order (CO) requires that the City pay \$2,116,500 in cash as civil penalties or implement In-Kind projects with a value of at least \$3,167,250 in lieu of making cash payment. This CO mandated that the project be either an environmental enhancement or an environmental restoration project. The City proposed to construct a new stormwater drainage system within the low lying areas of River Oaks Stormwater Analysis (P11868), Edgewood Area Stormwater Improvements (P11842) and the Osceola Canal as part of the Citywide Canal Dredging Plan - Cycle 1 (P12264) to offset the penalties. The proposal included multiple water quality improvements, such as several pollution control measures to treat stormwater runoff before it is discharged in the river, exfiltration trenches, dredging and bank stabilization, and a new wetlands area, in addition to typical stormwater best management practices. The proposal was approved by FDEP on January 20, 2021 and must be constructed by March 2024.

The commitment column is a new field in the City's Financial system and is used for the be bid purchase orders that are necessary for our consultants and construction contracts as well as Purchase Orders that are currently in process of being executed

FY 2023 Water & Sewer Expansion Impact Fees
February 24, 2023

FY 2023 (Revenue (Posted as of 2.22.2023))	Fiscal Month 1 (Oct. 2022)	Fiscal Month 2 (Nov. 2022)	Fiscal Month 3 (Dec. 2022)	Fiscal Month 4 (Jan. 2023)	Fiscal Month 5 (Feb. 2023)	Fiscal Month 6 (Mar. 2023)	Fiscal Month 7 (Apr. 2023)	Fiscal Month 8 (May 2023)	Fiscal Month 9 (June 2023)	Fiscal Month 10 (July 2023)	Fiscal Month 11 (August 2023)	Fiscal Month 12 (September 2023)	Year-to-Date Total
FD452.01 WATER EXPANSION/ IMPACT FEE CONSTRUCTION	16,009	7,572	24,218	1,006,155	63,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,117,929
324-210 (B251) W&S IMPACT FEES - RESIDENTIAL	8,084	5,931	15,816	5,931	45,807								81,569
324-220 (B252) W&S IMPACT FEES - COMMERCIAL	7,925	1,641	8,402	1,000,224	18,169								1,036,361
FD453.01 SEWER EXPANSION/ IMPACT FEE CONSTRUCTION	14,953	7,231	21,240	960,860	61,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,065,380
324-210 (B251) W&S IMPACT FEES - RESIDENTIAL	7,552	5,664	13,216	5,664	43,745								75,841
324-220 (B252) W&S IMPACT FEES - COMMERCIAL	7,401	1,567	8,024	955,196	17,351								989,539
324-220 (N963) IMPACT FEES - SEWER									-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30,962	14,803	45,458.25	1,967,014	125,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,183,309



Fort Lauderdale Public Works Infrastructure Sidewalks & Roads

Engineering Department

March 6, 2023



Roads

This Year's Budget:

\$1.5 Million

- \$620K completed work - (SE 8th Ave, Citrus Isle, Orange Isle & NE 18th Ave, etc.)
- \$499K scheduled work - (NE 16th Ave, E Melrose Circle, Kentucky Ave & SE 9th Ave)
- Approximately \$380K funds remaining

Production Reports:

Task Orders (October 2022 to Present)

464,715 SF (Square Feet) or equivalent to 3.66 miles

363,105 SF (Square Feet) or equivalent to 2.87 miles

Total: 6.53 miles

Reference Information:

- 536 miles of roadway under City jurisdiction
- Road conditions based on 2022 Pavement Condition Index (PCI):
 - Good (86 - 100) - 49 miles
 - Satisfactory (71 - 85) - 331 miles
 - Fair (56 - 70) - 70 miles
 - Poor to failed (0 - 55) - 86 miles



5300 block, NE 18th Ave Under Construction



Map of Roads being scheduled for March 2023 / April 2023



Sidewalks

Budget Summary:

\$1.5 Million

- \$706K - completed work City-wide to date
- Approximately \$794K funds remaining

Monthly Production Reports:

- October 2022 - 15,686 Square Feet
- November 2022 - 8,756 Square Feet
- December 2022 - 10,337 Square Feet
- January 2023 - 11,734 Square Feet
- February 2023 - 10,000 Square Feet



Existing Sidewalk on NW 5th Street



Completed Sidewalk on NW 5th Street