



CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

DRAFT

**CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE
SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES
INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 2023 – 10:00 A.M. TO 12:00 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 a year ago, 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 vitrified 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.]



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

CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

January-December 2023

Attendance

Marilyn Mammano, Chair	P	2	0
Peter Partington, Vice Chair	P	2	0
Gerald Angeli	P	2	0
Shane Grabski	A	0	1
James LaBrie	P	2	0
Michael Lambrechts	P	2	0
Michael Marshall (arr. 2:02)	P	2	0
Roosevelt Walters	P	2	0
Ralph Zeltman	P	2	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 – Strategic Support
Dr. Nancy Gassman, Assistant Director of Public Works -- Sustainability
Vickie Beauvais, Senior Administrative Assistant
Jill Prizlee, Chief Engineer
Karen Warfel, Transportation Planning Manager
Scott Teschky, Public Works – Engineering Division Manager
Jamie Opperlee, Recording Secretary, Prototype, Inc.

Communication to the City Commission

None.

1. Call to Order

i. Roll Call

Chair Mammano called the meeting to order at 2:01 p.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.

Chair Mammano requested that two Items be added to the Agenda under New Business: a discussion she had held with the Mayor regarding the Committee's priorities moving forward, and a letter the Committee had received from the Croissant Park Civic Association regarding drainage.

The **motion** passed unanimously (as amended).

iii. Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes: February 1, 2023 & February 6, 2023

Mr. Zeltman requested the following clarification to p.6, paragraph 5 of the February 6, 2023 minutes: add "vitrified" before the word "clay."

Vice Chair Partington requested that the meeting time for the February 1, 2023 meeting be corrected to 10 a.m.

Mr. LaBrie addressed p.3, paragraph 3 of the February 6 minutes, pointing out that the City Commission did not vote to proceed with the public-private partnership (P3) until after the Committee had made its recommendation in favor of a request for proposal (RFP). It was determined that "a year ago" would be added to the first sentence to clarify the timing of the Committee's recommendation and the Commission's vote.

Motion made by Mr. Walters, seconded by Vice Chair Partington, to approve with the three amendments/clarifications. In a voice vote, the **motion** passed unanimously.

2. Old Business

i. Water Plant Discussion

Chair Mammano advised that the comprehensive agreement for the new water treatment plant has been signed and groundbreaking is anticipated in late May/early June 2023.

ii. Comprehensive Agreement for Water Treatment Plant and Next Steps

Public Works Director Alan Dodd explained that there have been several meetings with the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and other agencies with regard to permitting. Water testing and sampling has begun and is expected to conclude later this week. This will allow for finalization of the membrane design and determine whether or not additional plant modifications will be necessary, based on the quality of the raw water. Additional preparatory work will be done on-site to enable the beginning of construction.

Mr. Lambrechts requested clarification of the date on which the comprehensive agreement was signed. Mr. Dodd replied that this was roughly within one week of the agreement's approval by the City Commission. The private entity, IDE/Ridgwood, has 42 months from the signing date to deliver the new plant.

Chair Mammano expressed concern with how the City's enabling work will dovetail with the private partner's work, as a failure to complete enabling work could extend the project's timeline. She recommended that the Committee focus on this work going forward.

Mr. Dodd advised that Assistant City Manager/Finance Director Susan Grant has begun work on bond funding. The bond is expected to be sold in October 2023, and an "intent to reimburse" Resolution will be brought before the City Commission in April so spending can begin. A task order is being prepared with owner's representative Hazen and Sawyer, which will include design review, preparation of design criteria packages, and other required documentation to move the enabling works forward. The City has also issued a solicitation for a company that will prepare the actual design packages for each of the enabling works.

Mr. Dodd further clarified that the intent to reimburse Resolution will be issued because there are no funds for the plant until the City sells bonds. Because the Commission knows bonds will be sold, a Resolution can be brought before them providing notice of the City's intent to reimburse. If the Commission approves this Resolution, this will allow for cash flow and the beginning of work while bond sales are put together. The City will reimburse itself once bonds are sold.

Vice Chair Partington asked where the approximately \$180 million in enabling works will come from. Mr. Dodd replied that this will come from part of the bond sales: the bond will be sold for the entire \$485 million needed for the project as well as the \$181 million for the enabling works. He reiterated that this will take place in the fall.

Vice Chair Partington also asked why the City needed to put forth a design solicitation. Mr. Dodd explained that Hazen and Sawyer acts as the owner's representative, which means they cannot create the actual design criteria packages for separate projects. They are helping the City prepare the solicitation and will assist in coordination of the projects.

Mr. LaBrie asked if Hazen and Sawyer is paid by hourly rate or by contract. Mr. Dodd replied that they are paid by hourly rate, based upon who performs the work for the City.

Mr. Lambrechts asked what the projected pricing of the bond would be. Mr. Dodd stated that he would defer to Assistant City Manager/Finance Director Susan Grant on this issue. Mr. Lambrechts explained that his concern was that these projections may have changed significantly since they were first estimated, and he would like to see the impact of these potential changes on the City's debt service.

Mr. Walters asked how it will be possible to keep track of the projects that are and are not being done before bond funds are available. Mr. Dodd replied that a cash flow projection will be built to show when money will be needed. The projects for which these dollars will be used are identified and put into the City's capital program as individual projects with certain amounts attached, based on what was approved by the Commission. The City will provide the cash needed for these projects through short-term loans or other means until the bonds are sold in October.

Chris Bennett, Assistant Director of Public Works (Strategic Support), further clarified that the City maintains reserve funds for daily operations and projects. They may maintain a lower balance of these reserves as long as there is the intent to issue bonds.

Chair Mammano asked how much of the \$121 million to be advanced by the private partner has been spent, as well as how these dollars are being tracked. Mr. Dodd replied that he did not have this information. Chair Mammano suggested that the Committee invite Assistant City Manager/Finance Director Susan Grant to discuss this further at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. LaBrie asked if the Committee should hear from the Senior Project Manager for the new water treatment plant. Mr. Dodd explained that Hazen and Sawyer, as owner's representative, is performing much of the administration of the overall project. The Senior Project Manager oversees Hazen and Sawyer's contract, reviews their invoices, and acts as a conduit between City Staff, the private partner, and Hazen and Sawyer. There are four additional Project Manager II positions beneath the Senior Project Manager.

Chair Mammano requested a list or spreadsheet of the various enabling projects and how they are managed. Mr. Dodd reiterated that the Senior Project Manager will oversee this, although there is not yet a timeline for all the projects. Annex B of the comprehensive agreement includes a rough overall schedule, although there is not yet a Gantt chart for the project.

Mr. Walters expressed concern with some of the guaranteed completions required by the project, asking what might happen if the City fails to meet some of its commitments. Mr. Dodd stated that as contracts are awarded for every part of the project, there are dates by which completion must be met or liquidated damages will occur. These would be particularly significant damages if the enabling works are not provided on time, as these delays would have an impact on the overall project.

Mr. Dodd continued that there are clauses within the comprehensive agreement which allow for change orders. At present, no substantial change orders are anticipated, although some minor modifications may be necessary. He acknowledged that future changes to the regulatory environment, for example, may require modification of the

plant's design; however, the City has tried to avoid change orders to the greatest extent possible.

Mr. Dodd noted that the enabling works will be constructed primarily by the City, which means the City maintains any risks associated with these works. The City is also paying 100% of the cost of the enabling works, including any additional costs, with the exception of the pre-treatment facility, for which the private entity has given a guaranteed maximum price (GMP).

Chair Mammano recalled that when the final presentation was made to the City Commission, Staff had referred to bringing a discussion of the changing financial environment back to the Committee. Mr. Dodd explained that as the rate structure is considered for the upcoming year, the Assistant City Manager/Finance Director had indicated she would like to review these rates with the Committee, as well as specific options for debt servicing.

Mr. Dodd continued that the City is also considering applying for a Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) grant to help fund some of the enabling works. No grant programs have been identified, however, for which the plant itself would be eligible.

Mr. Angeli asked who is in charge of the "special topics" included in discussion of the plant, such as hurricane resistance, cybersecurity, and continuity of water delivery, suggesting there may be grant funds available for these specific needs. Mr. Dodd stated that in order to access these funds, the private entity would need to be asked if they would commit to the numerous federal requirements associated with these funds.

Chair Mammano requested that the Assistant City Manager/Finance Director be invited to the Committee's April meeting.

iii. Update on Sidewalks and Road Repairs

Chief Engineer Jill Prizlee showed a PowerPoint update on this topic, noting that \$1.5 million was budgeted for sidewalk and road repairs beginning on October 1, 2022. The City has since completed \$620,000 worth of work on street resurfacing, including locations such as SE 8th Avenue, Citrus Isle, Orange Isle, and NE 18th Avenue.

The City has scheduled another \$500,000 worth of upcoming work, which will include NE 16th Avenue, Kentucky Avenue, and 9th Avenue. Streets are prioritized according to a pavement condition index (PCI), and Staff seeks to distribute the work equally throughout the City.

The \$620,000 funded the equivalent of 3.66 miles, while the \$500,000 task order will pave roughly 2.87 miles. The City has 536 miles of roadway under its jurisdiction. All

budgeted funds for sidewalk/roadway repairs must be spent before September 30, 2023.

Chair Mammano commented that the City should consider increasing this budget further in future years. Mr. Bennett advised that for a city of Fort Lauderdale's size, it would take an infusion of over \$20 million each year over the next five years to raise its PCI averages. Afterward, another approximately \$5 million per year would be required for a roadway maintenance program, which would include methods other than milling and resurfacing to prolong the life of the asphalt.

Mr. Zeltman asked if all underground work for damaged roadways is addressed before the roadways are repaired to ensure it does not undermine the work. Ms. Prizlee confirmed that the City ensures sub-grade materials are in good condition and will not have to be addressed again over the next few years.

Mr. Walters asked if any of the City's 536 miles of roadway are co-owned by the state or federal highway system. Ms. Prizlee replied that these miles are under City jurisdiction only and do not include Broward County or Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) roadways.

Mr. LaBrie asked how much it should cost to repair one mile of roadway. Mr. Bennett replied that this is \$150,000 to \$200,000 with milling, resurfacing, spot-patching, and repairs. This is subject to variation based on the width and number of lanes.

Vice Chair Partington commented that this shows the insufficiency of gas tax money to properly fund maintenance of the City's roadways. He also noted that gas tax revenue may be diverted to other purposes. He pointed out that other cities, such as Oakland Park, are using Broward County surtax funding to repave their roadways, and asked why more Broward municipalities are not provided with surtax dollars for this purpose.

Mr. Dodd advised that the City Commission plans to address surtax projects at its next Conference Agenda meeting. He pointed out that surtax program projects must meet specific requirements, such as expansion of roadway capacity; in addition, the City is limited in the number of surtax projects they may submit for consideration. There have been recent changes to the criteria for surtax projects, including prohibition of using funds for regular operations and/or maintenance.

Karen Warfel, Transportation Planning Manager, explained that in the first year of the surtax, extra money was available for repairs and maintenance only; however, most cities have not received these funds, and the Public Works Department has moved in another direction for their critical projects. Repair and maintenance funding is no longer offered through the surtax, which now focuses on expanding roadways. Eligible Fort Lauderdale projects include expansion of a roadway in the River Oaks community and improvements to NE 26th Street.

Mr. Walters asked what the City has done with its share of the one-cent surtax. Ms. Warfel replied that there is no City share of these funds: they are project-based only and focus on the expansion of roadways.

Mr. Bennett further clarified that Fort Lauderdale receives approximately \$1 million each year in gas tax funds. Ms. Prizlee added that there is a separate asphalt resurfacing program funded with Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) dollars within the boundary of a particular area.

Chair Mammano concluded that more funding for sidewalk/roadway repairs should be requested in the next budget cycle as well. It was noted that these dollars typically come from the General Fund.

Chair Mammano asked if the City has sufficient staff to undertake more repair projects if they received more funding. Ms. Prizlee advised that the same amount of work is done to manage \$1 million in funding as could be done in managing \$2 million. One key factor is whether or not contractors wish to bid on this type of work. The current contract expires early next year, after which time the City will need to go out for bid once more. There is no way to predict the changes in prices that may occur by that time.

Dr. Nancy Gassman, Assistant Director of Public Works (Sustainability), added that when the City undertakes large infrastructure projects, they typically put down new roads. Other roadways are being replaced as infrastructure projects are done. These improvements fall under a separate category from sidewalk/roadway repairs and are paid for out of the funding for those projects.

Mr. Zeltman observed that there are different sidewalk widths in different Fort Lauderdale communities, typically depending upon the communities' age. He asked if the City hopes to standardize this size. Ms. Prizlee replied that new sidewalks are installed to the current standard width of 5 ft.

Mr. Zeltman also asked if analysis is necessary to determine where sidewalks can be installed in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and its standards. Ms. Prizlee explained that this is considered on a case-by-case basis. Street resurfacing is sometimes coupled with necessary sidewalk repairs.

Mr. Walters recalled that at one time, if trees planted by the City damaged a sidewalk in front of a resident's house, that resident would be responsible for the cost of repairs. Ms. Prizlee replied that this Ordinance was changed in 2020 and the burden is most often placed on the City. Exceptions may occur if the sidewalk is in front of a business which uses heavy equipment, which may damage the sidewalk.

Chair Mammano asked if funds from settlements and claims are used toward sidewalk improvements. Ms. Prizlee explained that settlements and claims are a separate section of the budget and is not a source of funds for repairs.

Ms. Warfel advised that while the subject funds are used for sidewalk maintenance, there are times in which a new sidewalk may be installed or repaired to correct a situation. She cited the example of a short sidewalk segment installed in the Harbordale neighborhood, where Code Compliance had received numerous complaints from residents.

Mr. Dodd added that a sidewalk gap analysis is being prepared to determine where there are missing segments. Public Works is partnering with the Department of Transportation and Mobility to add these segments to the long-term program. There are at least 20 miles of sidewalk gaps that have been requested and will be prioritized, depending in part on their proximity to schools or parks as well as the roadway classification.

Ms. Warfel continued that when this presentation was made to the Committee in 2022, they had expected roughly \$200,000 for implementation of this program; however, no additional funds were budgeted for sidewalks. \$180,000 was budgeted for the gap and condition analyses.

Dr. Gassman advised that her team has worked on laser imaging, detection, and ranging (LIDAR) scanning of the entire right-of-way as part of their continuing work with asset management. The intent is to map the City's curbing, swales, roads, and sidewalks. Once the work is done and the data collected, it will be determined whether or not a task order is necessary to perform additional analyses to gather more information on sidewalk condition, roadway condition, and sidewalk gap analysis. This can be brought back to the Committee for presentation once more data has been processed.

Mr. LaBrie asked where the funds came from for the installation of new sidewalks along Bayview Drive. Ms. Warfel replied that these came from the Broward Metropolitan Transportation Organization (MPO), which is the regional transportation planning agency which distributes federal safety dollars for mid-range local projects on City roads funded at \$1 million to \$3 million. Broward County also implements similar projects on County roadways.

Vice Chair Partington asked which entity makes decisions on the spending of surtax dollars. Ms. Warfel replied that the Broward County Board of County Commissioners makes these budget determinations. The Broward MPO assists by reviewing projects and identifying whether or not they are eligible for surtax funding; the projects then go before the County Oversight Board, which makes the final determination on eligibility and provides a funding recommendation to the County Commission.

Mr. Angeli asked if developers undertaking new construction are responsible for providing any sidewalks. Ms. Warfel confirmed that new development must create these streetscapes. The Department of Urban Planning, which is part of the DSD, addresses

this need during development review to ensure sidewalks, landscape buffers, and other requirements are included in projects.

3. New Business

i. Increasing Permit Capacity at Sewer Treatment Plant

Mr. Bennett recalled that Public Works issues capacity letters for water and sewer demand created by development. They monitor the actual permitted capacity in comparison to the demand on the system. At present, the City's systems are very close to exceeding this capacity. With this in mind, Public Works is looking into different ways to physically increase capacity, as well as considering how the requirements behind the permit were originally calculated and the potential to increase the permitted capacity, which is different from physical capacity.

Mr. Bennett continued that Public Works has partnered with consultants and reached out to the County to explore the possibilities of increasing physical capacity as well as permit capacity. Permit capacity is calculated based upon the physical capacity as well as peaking factors. The City can show, using current calculation methods, that there may be the possibility of raising the plant's capacity. They are also studying the physical constraints of the plant itself to determine what small and affordable projects can be done to increase physical capacity. This could be presented to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to request that the plant's capacity be re-rated.

Mr. Bennett advised that at present, the City does not have any answers to this issue; however, they believe that a few minor Capital Improvement Program (CIP) projects at the George T. Lohmeyer Wastewater Treatment Plant may be able to help the plant be re-rated for a higher number, which would also affect the plant's County permit. The City is also spending significantly more than in previous budgets to address infiltration and inflow (I&I) in an attempt to reduce the flows coming into the system.

Vice Chair Partington recalled a previous presentation which addressed the actions that could be taken to increase capacity. Mr. Bennett reiterated that this includes actions that can be taken at the plant to improve its numbers, as well as working with DEP and the County to agree to increase its permit capacity. Another option is requesting more than \$100 million over the next five years of the CIP to address I&I.

Mr. Dodd further explained that some projects in the development process have requested capacity letters to determine the water and sewer capacity a building will need. It was recently determined that the City will not reserve these allocations until the project reaches the permitting stage. The capacity letters are being rewritten to reflect the actual committed allocation that is determined at the time of permitting.

Vice Chair Partington asked why Staff would believe the plant's capacity is greater than its permitted number, and what actions would be taken to increase this capacity. Mr.

Bennett replied that Broward County's calculation of the plant's capacity includes a peaking factor and is based on a 12-month rolling average of daily flows. This is known as Average Annual Daily Flow and differs from the three-month annual average daily flow calculations used by DEP. The County looks at the last five years' worth of flow data to determine the peaking factor that is applied to the plant, which downgrades the plant's physical capacity. During the last two renewal cycles, the plant was not re-rated at the time of permit renewal. The City's numbers show that the plant should be re-rated and gain either one half or a full MGD of additional capacity according to the last five years of flow data.

Vice Chair Partington asked what is currently in the pipeline to physically improve the capacity of the Lohmeyer plant. Mr. Bennett replied that there are no specific projects in the CIP that would accomplish this other than continued I&I flow reduction, as well as a request to begin cleaning injection wells on a two- to two-and-a-half-year basis as opposed to the current five-year basis required by permits. By cleaning these wells more often, the capacity of the plant will degrade less and will remain closer to the designed physical capacity.

While there are no projects of this nature currently in the CIP pipeline, Staff is considering adding them as CIP requests in order to continue increasing the plant's physical capacity. Cleaning the injection wells only every five years can decrease their capacity from 93 MGD to roughly 80 MGD at the end of the cleaning cycle. A major rain event, or mechanical or electrical failure at the plant, can result in overflows that require use of emergency outfall, which must be reported to DEP. The water that is sent through outfall is the same water that would otherwise be put into an injection well.

Vice Chair Partington asked why outfall must be reported to DEP. Mr. Bennett advised that any event which requires use of the outfall must be reported to DEP. He added that the City is lucky to have this outfall due to the grandfathering of its permits, which were renewed approximately 20 years ago. This type of outfall is not allowed in more modern plants.

Mr. Zeltman addressed I&I, asking if the City has determined how much this has decreased and how much more time would be needed to reduce I&I even further. Mr. Bennett stated that there is currently not enough reduction to show a large percentage decrease at the plant; the decrease can, however, be seen at the various basins and pump stations. He explained that lining a pipe in one place can create more flooding at other points, which means until the entire system has been re-lined, there will not be a large overall reduction at the end point.

Chair Mammano requested clarification of the physical limit of the injection wells. Mr. Bennett replied that when the wells are fully cleaned, their limit is approximately 93.5 MGD.

Vice Chair Partington asked how Staff would characterize the water that is either injected into wells or ejected through outfall overflow. Mr. Bennett replied that while fully treated effluent is not safe for consumption, exposure to this water would not be harmful to a person. Treating this effluent to make it drinkable would require two additional stages of treatment, including high-level disinfection.

Dr. Gassman added that the City is not permitted to discharge potable water into its waterways. The goal for treated effluent is not the same goal as for drinking water. Any discharged water is fully treated so there is no human impact, although there is a nutrient flux when treated water is discharged in emergencies.

Chair Mammano requested an update on an additional pipe that would send water from the plant to the injection wells. Mr. Bennett explained that the City is finalizing a criteria package to put this item out for bid for the design/build process. They have worked with the County to ensure all necessary agreements are in order to install this pipe to the wellheads. The new pipe will be a redundancy of an existing pipe and will become the primary use pipe, with the older pipe serving as backup once the new one is in place.

Vice Chair Partington asked if Fort Lauderdale treats any effluent coming in from other cities. Mr. Bennett replied that the City has agreements with Wilton Manors, Oakland Park, and portions of Tamarac and Davie, as well as Port Everglades and other small inflows. The City does not have control over those municipalities' address of I&I in their own systems, nor of the developments they may be approving. The City meets quarterly with the larger sewage users, but cannot require them to provide the City with permit requests for capacity allocation.

Mr. Bennett continued that the large users, such as Wilton Manors and Oakland Park, are exceeding the numbers set forth in their permits. The City can fine these cities for the overage, but is not likely to convince them to deny developments that could bring them millions of dollars of income. He noted that a recent plan use amendment proposed by Wilton Manors triggered the addition of a requirement that they let Fort Lauderdale know about pending developments of 0.1 MGD or more.

Mr. LaBrie asked if the City charges Wilton Manors and Oakland Park additional fees for sewer treatment. Mr. Dodd explained that the cities pay a 25% surcharge on their water and sewer rates; if they exceed their allocations, they are charged another 25%.

Chair Mammano requested that the Committee discuss how the water/sewer capacity availability calculations are made in greater depth at a future meeting, as it is no longer the same procedure they had discussed previously. Mr. Dodd recommended that Assistant City Manager Anthony Fajardo be present for this discussion.

ii. Discussion with the Mayor

Chair Mammano explained that she had met with Fort Lauderdale Mayor Dean Trantalis, who requested clarification of what the Infrastructure Task Force Committee (ITFC) will focus on going forward. She had advised that the Committee hoped to continue monitoring other infrastructure issues now that the comprehensive agreement for the water treatment plant has been signed. She had indicated interest in focusing on roads and sidewalks, as well as water quality in the City's canals and waterways. She requested additional feedback from the Committee members on future topics.

Mr. Marshall commented that roads and sidewalks are likely to constitute a large segment of infrastructure once the Committee begins to fully explore these areas. He noted that topics could include how this infrastructure is being paid for and the extent to which it is subsidized. Other areas of interest could be user fees, which are used to offset capital expenditures for the infrastructure and service provided, and how these fees are understood in the context of roads and sidewalks.

Mr. LaBrie observed that he felt the water/sewer discussion was ongoing, and also expressed interest in further discussing roads and sidewalks. He added that the Committee has also discussed bridges in the past. He felt water quality might be more accurately discussed as a sustainability issue.

Chair Mammano explained that there are multiple subjects under water quality, citing the example of the City's Seawall Ordinance as an example. The City's Ordinance is required to comply with Broward County's Ordinance; however, the City's Ordinance does not address topics such as living seawalls that help clean the water. Dr. Gassman clarified that the County's Ordinance requires that anyone replacing natural shoreline with a new tidal barrier must provide habitat as part of the replacement. Chair Mammano concluded that she felt water quality was part of the Committee's charge.

It was noted that there is likely to be some overlap with the City's Budget Advisory Board (BAB), and the two advisory entities may inform one another. Chair Mammano suggested that a joint meeting between the Committee and the BAB could be scheduled in the future, as could a joint meeting with the City's Sustainability Advisory Board.

Mr. Angeli stated he was in favor of continuing the Committee's discussion of water, as it is both an infrastructure item and a mode of transportation in Fort Lauderdale. He also felt they should discuss multiple modes of transportation and how they interact with one another as a system, including interaction across jurisdictions.

Vice Chair Partington noted that the Ordinance which created the Committee has a sunset date and includes many of the issues the members hope to address. He suggested placing this Ordinance on a future Agenda.

Mr. Zeltman addressed canals, pointing out that the city of Miami is restoring some of its deeper canals to lesser depths in order to promote a healthier marine environment. He proposed a discussion of how Fort Lauderdale's canals could benefit from similar

action, as well as how the effect this type of change would have on other marine considerations.

Mr. Zeltman concluded that the issue of the deep injection well at the Peele-Dixie Water Treatment Plant may also be a topic for additional discussion, as the loss of this well could result in the shutdown of that plant by DEP.

Mr. Walters stated that the Committee may wish to review what they have discussed in the past since its inception, including early goals and objectives, what has been completed, and what has not been completed. He pointed out that none of the major issues they have discussed, such as water, sewer, and stormwater concerns, have been completed, nor have many of the smaller issues addressed in the past. He also recommended that the Committee discuss affordable and workforce housing, particularly with regard to transportation systems, as these two issues are related.

Mr. Lambrechts agreed that there are some areas of overlap, such as the impact of infrastructure, including sewers and drainage, on waterways, contributing to the quality of that water. He also agreed that waterways as a mode of transportation should also be discussed, as use of this mode has expanded significantly and become more dangerous as a result. He was not certain that homeowners understood the potential importance of providing habitats as a part of tidal barriers.

Mr. Lambrechts continued that other municipalities designate a chief bay officer whose primary focus is water quality, and suggested that Fort Lauderdale may wish to consider adding this type of position in recognition of the importance of its waterways.

Mr. Zeltman added that it could be helpful if the City informed the Committee of how they might be able to assist the City in addressing various infrastructure issues. Chair Mammano concluded that the Committee would discuss their interests further at a later meeting.

iii. Letter from Croissant Park Civic Association

Chair Mammano advised that the Committee received a letter from a member of the Croissant Park Civic Association regarding flooding in a portion of that neighborhood where swales are the primary source of water retention. Chair Mammano asked how the Committee could best respond to this type of concern, and whether or not they wished to address this specific circumstance.

Dr. Gassman explained that while she had not received direct correspondence from the Association member, she had been forwarded a copy of the email. She described how the drainage system in that area works, pointing out that it is a multijurisdictional area with several direct outfalls. The City has programs to rehabilitate swales where appropriate; however, as the letter does not describe the exact location of the problem, she could not address it with specificity.

Dr. Gassman continued that the City's stormwater operations manager has not reported any ponding in Croissant Park that exceeds City standards, with the exception of extreme rain events. When these events occur, the system will require more time to manage the amount of water it receives. She concluded that she has emailed the resident to request the specific location of the issue with which he was concerned.

Mr. Zeltman stated that he had spoken with the resident to discuss the issue, including different modes of drainage used by the City in different locations. Dr. Gassman recommended that individuals with concerns about flooding call the City's 828-8000 line, which would generate a work order to examine whether or not a flood assessment or other work may be needed.

Dr. Gassman continued that the City is proactively undertaking swale replacement in some neighborhoods. In Croissant Park, some residents have replaced swales with rock to use them as parking areas. She reiterated that the resident was asked to advise City Staff of the exact location with which he was concerned, and to report that location using the 828-8000 number if he felt drainage was being impeded in that area.

Mr. LaBrie requested an update on the City's Stormwater Master Plan at a future meeting. He also suggested that the Committee further discuss who may respond or how in the future.

Chair Mammano observed that while the Committee may wish to be helpful to residents who may contact them, a direct response may not be the best tactic. She felt the more appropriate response in this case would have been to direct the individual to reach out to Dr. Gassman or the City's customer service line to express concern, as the Committee is not equipped to become involved in specific community complaints. Mr. Lambrechts agreed that the Committee would not want to accidentally give the impression that they can act as liaison to the customer service line. The Committee agreed by consensus to proceed in that manner should similar issues arise in the future.

- 4. Public Works Update**
 - i. Water & Sewer Breaks Report w/Mapping**
 - ii. CIP Financial Report**
- 5. General Discussion and Comments**
 - i. Committee Members**

Mr. Walters thanked Staff for their presentations and assistance at today's meeting as well as at previous meetings. Mr. Angeli also thanked Mr. Dodd and Public Works Staff for arranging a tour of the Fiveash Water Treatment Plant for him.

ii. Public Comments

None.

6. Adjournment – NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING DATE – Monday, April 3, 2023

There being no further business to come before the Committee at this time, the meeting was adjourned at 4:37 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.]



COMPREHENSIVE FUNDING

SIDEWALKS

Type	Amount
City FTL Public Works (General Fund 331)	\$1,500,000
City FTL Risk Division	<i>Please refer to exhibit</i>
City FTL Transportation & Mobility (TAM)	\$0
Sidewalk Master Plan Gap Assessment	\$180,000
Broward County Metropolitan Planning Org (MPO)	<i>Please refer to exhibit</i>
Florida Dept of Transportation (FDOT)	<i>Please refer to exhibit</i>
Broward County Surtax Monies	Pending Application \$1.25M

RESURFACING STREETS

Type	Amount
City FTL Public Works (General Fund 331)	\$500,000
City FTL Public Works (Gas Tax 332)	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
Total	\$1,500,000
Citywide Streets Pavement Condition Assessment (General Fund 331)	\$180,000
Citywide Alleyways Pavement Assessment (General Fund 331)	\$330,000
Broward County Surtax Monies	Pending Application \$522K


Transportation & Mobility Existing New Sidewalk Funding

April 2023



Potential Funding Sources

Stand-alone projects & part of larger projects

- City Capital Improvement Program
 - Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization
 - Florida Department of Transportation
 - Broward County Surtax
 - Federal Grant Programs
 - Other Grants
- 



City Capital Improvement Program

- **Sidewalk Gap Master Plan** - \$180,000
- **LauderTrail** - \$5 million



Broward MPO

- **Bayview Drive Project - \$3.5 million**
 - 2.5 miles of sidewalks
 - 2 traffic circles
 - 4 raised intersections
- **Tarpon River/Shady Banks Project – \$2.1 million**
 - New sidewalks on:
 - SW 7th Street – SW 9th Ave to Andrews Ave gaps
 - SW 14th Ct – SW 15th Ave to SW 19th Ave gaps
 - SW 12th Ct – east of SW 17th Ave gaps
- **Cypress Creek Mobility Hub - \$8.5 Million**
 - New sidewalks on:
 - NW 59th Ct
 - N Andrews Way
 - Shared use paths on Cypress Creek Rd from NW 9th Avenue to NE 9th Avenue both sides
- **Prospect Road – Commercial Blvd to SR7/US441**
 - Tamarac led project with portions in Fort Lauderdale including filling sidewalk gaps
- **Floranada Road – US1 to Dixie Highway**
 - Oakland Park led project with small portion in FTL by Macy's

Broward County Surtax

- **NW 15th Avenue - \$3 million**
 - Conversion of west sidewalk to shared use path,
 - Traffic Calming
 - Lighting
 - Completion of sidewalk from NW 19th St into Mills Pond Park to connect Carter Park to Mills Pond Park through a shared use path
- **Sidewalk Gap Project – \$3 million**
 - Submitted application and was initially approved for filling gaps in sidewalks
 - *Currently not moving forward due to County position that stand alone sidewalk projects are not eligible although originally approved.*
 - *Have received guidance to submit paperwork again for this one so there is potential.*

Federal Grants


- **Riverland Road TIGER – \$11.4 million**
 - *recently completed*
 - Partnered with MPO on TIGER grant to improve sidewalks and add bike lanes on Riverland Road as part of a countywide larger project included
 - Riverland Road
 - Hammondville Road
 - NW 31st Avenue
 - Lauderdale Lakes Greenway
 - Powerline Road

By Others

- **Broward County** –
 - NE 56th Street – NE 18th Ave to NE 22nd Ave
 - NE 56th Street – Dixie Hwy to NE 18th Ave
 - Andrews Ave & SE 3rd Ave ADA improvements
 - McNab Road – NW 31st Ave to Andrews Ave



Funding applied for

- **City Capital Improvement Program**
 - Sidewalk gap construction
 - Park Connections to Bond project areas
 - South Middle River neighborhood mobility
 - NE 4th Street US1 to NE 3rd Ave
 - **County Surtax**
 - Middle Street – sidewalks and streetscape
 - NE 26th Street – sidewalks and traffic calming
 - **MPO CSLIP Grant funding**
 - NE 26th Street – sidewalk and traffic calming
 - **Federal Earmarks**
 - Lauderdale Manors Park Connections
 - LauderTrail Holiday Park entryway connection
 - South Middle River Mobility Improvements
 - Park Connections
- 

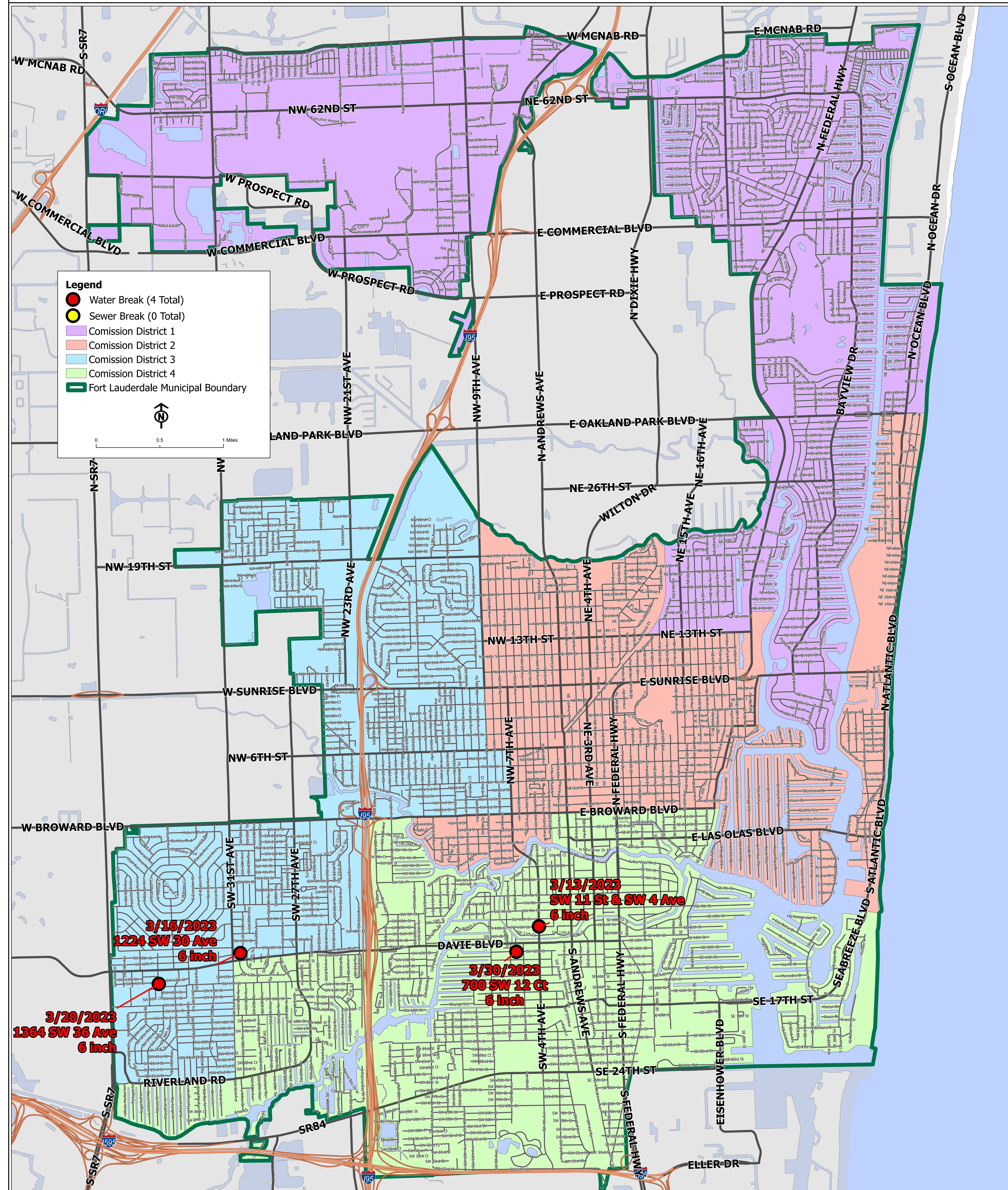
Sidewalk Claims 2012-2022

	Total Claims	Open Claims	Reserves	Paid	Total Incurred		
2012	36	0	\$ -	\$ 387,753	\$ 387,753		
2013	34	0	\$ -	\$ 562,896	\$ 562,896		
2014	35	0	\$ -	\$ 212,974	\$ 212,974		
2015	41	1	\$ 12,973	\$ 402,065	\$ 415,038	1	
2016	42	0	\$ -	\$ 575,468	\$ 575,468		
2017	33	2	\$ 26,958	\$ 881,877	\$ 908,836	1	
2018	32	9	\$ 243,042	\$ 240,929	\$ 483,971	1	
2019	30	15	\$ 553,964	\$ 529,093	\$ 1,083,057	1	2
2020	20	14	\$ 149,709	\$ 162,623	\$ 312,332	1	2
2021	22	19	\$ 253,878	\$ 15,884	\$ 269,762	1	2
2022	30	27	\$ 167,501	\$ 22,000	\$ 189,501	1	2
	355	87	\$ 1,408,025	\$ 3,993,563	\$ 5,401,588		

¹ Open claims will affect paid and total incurred amounts

² Four (4) years statute of limitation to file a claim will affect total claims amount

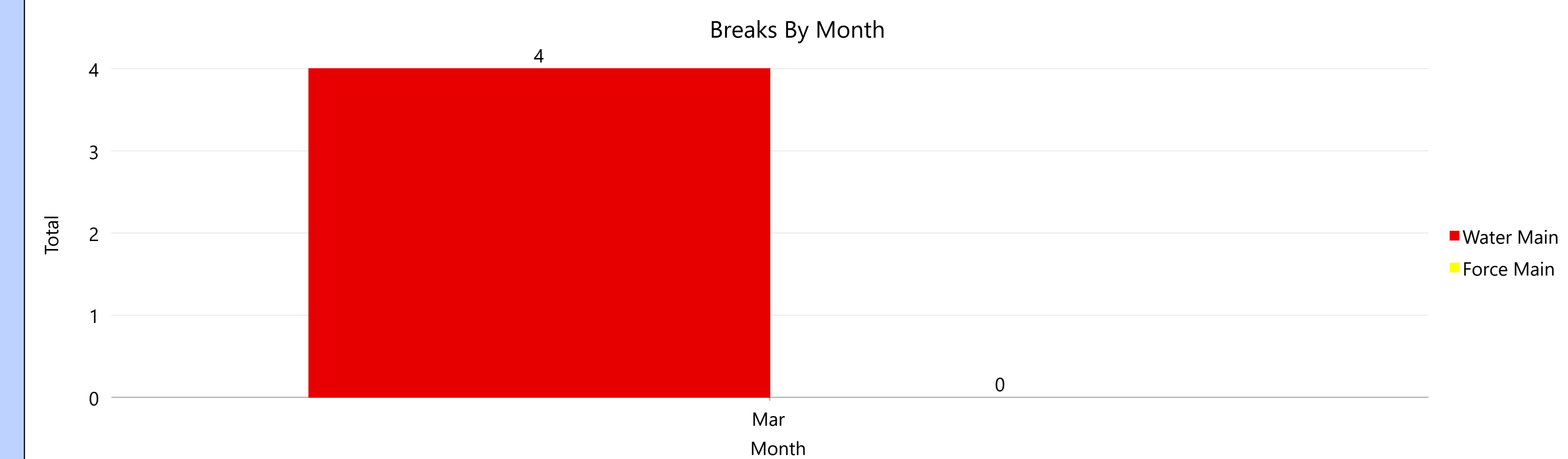
	Total Claims	NE	NW	SE	SW
2012	36	10	11	9	6
2013	34	11	10	10	3
2014	35	7	9	14	5
2015	41	22	6	8	5
2016	42	17	9	13	3
2017	33	14	3	9	7
2018	32	13	4	8	7
2019	30	9	6	13	2
2020	20	8	3	8	1
2021	22	9	5	8	0
2022	30	9	1	17	3
	355	129	67	117	42



Legend

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

0 0.5 1 Miles



Water Distribution Breaks

Date of Break/PBWN	Q-Alert	Address	Type	Size	Cause	PBWN Issued?	Impacted Properties
3/13/2023	968022	SW 11 St & SW 4 Ave	Water Main	6 inch	EMERGENCY REPAIR		
3/16/2023	1044047	1224 SW 30 Ave	Water Main	6 inch	EMERGENCY REPAIR		
3/20/2023	1044951	1364 SW 36 Ave	Water Main	6 inch	EMERGENCY REPAIR		
3/30/2023	1049388	700 SW 12 Ct	Water Main	6 inch	EMERGENCY REPAIR		

No Sewer Main Breaks

FY 2023 Water & Sewer Expansion Impact Fees
March 28, 2023

FY 2023 (Revenue (Posted as of 3.28.2023))	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	1,082,546	69,907	199,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,399,394
324-210 (B251) W&S IMPACT FEES - RESIDENTIAL	8,084	5,931	15,816	82,322	51,738	33,609							197,500
324-220 (B252) W&S IMPACT FEES - COMMERCIAL	7,925	1,641	8,402	1,000,224	18,169	165,534							1,201,895
FD453.01 SEWER EXPANSION/ IMPACT FEE CONSTRUCTION	14,953	7,231	21,240	1,033,812	66,760	190,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,334,174
324-210 (B251) W&S IMPACT FEES - RESIDENTIAL	7,552	5,664	13,216	78,616	49,409	32,096							186,553
324-220 (B252) W&S IMPACT FEES - COMMERCIAL	7,401	1,567	8,024	955,196	17,351	158,082							1,147,621
324-220 (N963) IMPACT FEES - SEWER									-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30,962	14,803	45,458.25	2,116,357	136,666	389,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,733,568

**Water & Sewer Bond Expenditures Summary
as of 3/29/2023**

Bond Funded Projects by Category	Total Budget Amount	Actuals as of 03.29.23	% Spent to Date as of 03.29.23	Encumbrances as of 03.29.23	Commitments as of 3.29.23	Remaining Balance as of 03.29.23
Finance	23,595,311.21	21,076,133.00	89%	1,441,929.73		1,077,248.48
Fiveash Upgrades	24,696,857.81	7,902,954.44	32%	2,678,609.09	2,640,038.00	11,475,256.28
GTL Upgrades	14,000,000.00	210,983.74	2%	317,204.26		13,471,812.00
I&I	17,303,547.00	14,986,535.83	87%	46.86	292,950.94	2,024,013.37
Master Plan/Report	2,109,624.50	1,154,869.34	55%	469,665.00		485,090.16
Peele Dixie Upgrades	163,133.00	97,124.82	60%	-		66,008.18
Sewer Basin	1,821,149.49	1,311,592.12	72%	28.75		509,528.62
Sewer Force main	100,202,361.35	79,244,231.54	79%	5,814,136.96		15,143,992.85
Watermain	20,546,518.65	20,108,041.86	98%	16,877.37		421,599.42
Grand Total	204,438,503	146,092,467	71%	10,738,498	2,932,988.94	44,674,549

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 03.29.23	% Spent to Date as of 03.29.23	Encumbrances as of 03.29.23	Commitments as of 3.29.23	Remaining Balance as of 03.29.23
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017	Finance	Implementation	21,611,457	19,224,870	89%	1,396,929.29		989,658
FD496.01 WATER & SEWER REGIONAL MASTER PLAN 2017	Finance	Implementation	1,983,854	1,851,263	93%	45,000.44		87,591
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%	16,877.15		1
P11563.495 VICTORIA PARK SEWER BASIN A-19 REHAB	I&I	Construction	5,832,153	5,763,740	99%	6.11		68,406
P11566.495 RIO VISTA SEWER BASIN D-43 REHAB	I&I	Construction	4,268,936	4,250,221	100%	14.52		18,701
P11589.495 FIVEASH WTP DISINFECTION IMPROVEMENTS	Fiveash Upgrades	Construction	16,417,546	2,315,702.32	14%	431,675.69	2,640,038	11,030,130
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	201,443	258,131
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	993,640.11	68%	467,056.23		1,804
P12375.496 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	115,000	112,391.73	98%	2,608.77		(0)
P12383.496 NE 25TH AVE FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT	Sewer Force main	Project Initiation Planning	4,784,890	544,133.39	11%	407,413.14		3,833,343
P12384.496 NE 38TH ST 42" FM & NE 19TH AV 24" FM	Sewer Force main	Project Initiation Planning	2,096,690	643,643.35	31%	672,564.19		780,482
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 03.29.23	% Spent to Date as of 03.29.23	Encumbrances as of 03.29.23	Commitments as of 3.29.23	Remaining Balance as of 03.29.23
P12387.496 EFFLUENT MAIN REHABILITATION	Sewer Force main	Design	3,184,000	124,974	4%	805,216.33		2,253,809
P12388.495 NE 13TH ST 24" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT	Sewer Force main	Warranty	3,313,090	3,020,290.44	91%	289,396.02		3,404
P12389.495 18" FM RPL ACROSS NEW RVR FRM 9TH/ BIRCH	Sewer Force main	Complete	2,112,550	2,105,749.34	100%	-		6,801
P12390.495 16" FM ALONG LAS OLAS BLVD PHASE 2	Sewer Force main	Complete	2,410,943	2,410,943.21	100%	-		-
P12391.495 BERMUDA RIVIERA SML WTRMN IMPROVEMENTS	Watermain	Complete	4,838,041	4,424,433.33	91%	-		413,607
P12393.495 FIVEASH ELEC SYSTM REPLACEMENT (2015-20)	Fiveash Upgrades	Design	256,828	28,188.00	11%	-		228,640
P12395.495 PEELE DIXIE ELECTRICAL STUDIES	Peele Dixie Upgrades	Master Plan & Report	63,133	63,133.00	100%	-		-
P12396.495 PEELE DIXIE SURGE PROTECTION UPGRADES	Peele Dixie Upgrades	Construction	100,000	33,991.82	34%	-		66,008
P12399.495 FIVEASH WTP PCCP REPLACEMENT	Fiveash Upgrades	Complete	33,511	30,379.00	91%	-		3,132
P12400.495 PROSPECT WELLFIELD ELC STUDIES & TESTING	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation Planning	185,000	1,168.00	1%	-		183,832
P12402.495 PEELE DIXIE WELLFIELD ELC STUD & TESTING	Master Plan/Report	Complete	47,670	47,669.50	100%	-		-
P12404.495 EXCAVATE & DISPOSE OF DRY LIME SLUDGE	Fiveash Upgrades	Warranty	4,228,973	4,228,973.31	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	39,935.00	6%	-		580,065
P12412.495 PUMP STATIONS A-16 UPGRADE	Sewer Force main	Construction	3,000,000	87,771.00	3%	2,672,170.00		240,059
P12413.495 FM FROM PUMP STN D-35 TO D-36 UPSIZE	Sewer Force main	Complete	517,445	517,445.12	100%	-		-
P12414.495 GRAVITY PIPE IMPV TO DWNTWN COL SYSTM	Sewer Force main	Hold	3,335,370	193,226.90	6%	-		3,142,143
P12415.495 PUMP STATION A-7 UPGRADE	Sewer Force main	Construction	2,582,889	2,321,599.64	90%	138,703.26		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	53,546.51	32%	29		115,662
P12463.495 CORAL SHORES SML WATERMAIN IMPROVEMENTS	Watermain	Warranty	1,118,998	1,118,998.00	100%	-		-
P12485.495 FIVEASH WTP FILTERS REHABILITATION	Fiveash Upgrades	Construction	3,720,000	1,299,711.81	35%	2,246,933.40		173,355
P12529.496 EFFLUENT PMP STNBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLD	GTL Upgrades	Finance	14,000,000	210,983.74	2%	317,204.26		13,471,812
P12566.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM NORTH TO GTL WWTP	Sewer Force main	Construction	25,225,638	25,203,118.22	100%	0.06		22,520
P12567.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM SOUTH TO GTL WWTP	Sewer Force main	Close-Out	35,249,741	33,722,015.44	96%	0.00		1,527,725
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	Construction	681,244	384,318.00		18,763.00		278,163
P12618.495 DOLPHIN ISLES B-14 SEWER BASIN REHAB	Sewer Basin	Project Initiation Planning	427,555	33,688.00	8%	0.00		393,867
P12619.495 BAYVIEW DR 16" FM TO PUMP STATION B-14	Sewer Force main	Hold	2,530,000	95,579.39	4%	81,528.14		2,352,892
P12620.495 LAS OLAS MARINA PUMP STATION D-31	Sewer Force main	Project Initiation Planning	2,500,000	1,771,617.18	71%	728,382.82		0
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	Warranty	309,875	309,875.00	100%	-		-
Totals			204,438,503	146,092,467	71%	10,738,498	2,932,989	44,674,549

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 Summary
as of 3/29/2023

Consent Order Projects by Category	Budget	Actuals as of 03.29.23	% Spent to Date as of 03.29.23	Encumbrances as of 03.29.23	Commitments as of 3.29.23	Remaining Balance as of 03.29.23
GTL Upgrades	28,295,566	376,347	1%	317,204		27,602,015
I&I	37,841,397	27,951,967	74%	3,543,555	1,541,376	4,804,499
Master Plan/Report	12,877,393	8,821,561	69%	1,275,145		2,780,687
Sewer Basin	2,164,992	2,164,992	100%	0		(0)
Sewer Force Main	120,662,118	104,561,569	87%	2,174,590		13,925,959
Stormwater	50,297,897	24,748,141	49%	24,103,096		1,446,660
Grand Total	252,139,364	168,624,578	67%	31,413,590	1,541,376	50,559,820

Consent Order Projects Financial Report
as of 3/29/2023

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 03.29.23	% Spent to Date as of 03.29.23	Encumbrances as of 03.29.23	Commitments as of 3.29.23	Remaining Balance as of 03.29.23
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	1,916,294.09		-		12,154
P11842.473 EDGEWOOD STORMWATER PRELIMINARY DATA & REPORT			16,846,632	10,610,021.42		6,236,593.63		17
P11842 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Stormwater	Construction	18,775,080	12,526,316	67%	6,236,594		12,171
P11868.470 RIVER OAKS STORMWATER ANALYSIS			957,578	923,360.25		-		34,218
P11868.473 RIVER OAKS STORMWATER ANALYSIS			29,035,000	11,023,191.39		17,856,023.45		155,785
P11868 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Stormwater	Construction	29,992,578	11,946,552	40%	17,856,023		190,003
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	4,924,133.54		3,310,102		1,430,659
P11991.495 DOWNTOWN SEWER BASIN PS A-7 REHABILITATION			2,000,000	233,342.22		-	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		-	1,248,424.86	-
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	201,442.94	258,131
P12049 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	I&I	Construction	3,784,707	2,076,694	55%	14	1,449,868	258,131
P12055.454 BASIN A-18 SANITARY SWR COLL SYSTM REHAB			3,276,801	2,897,561		-		379,240
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%	13		382,865
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	275,273		10,479		1,244,487
P12264 CITYWIDE CANAL DREDGING PLAN - CYCLE 1	Stormwater	Project Initiation & Planning	1,530,239	275,273	18%	10,479	-	1,244,487
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		-
10-451-7422-536-30-3199 LOHMEYER REGIONAL PLANT SUPPORT			9,811	9,799		12		-
10-450-7101-536-30-3199 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	858,148.08		348,316		1,460,464
P12375.454 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			1,959,660	817,264.50		39,000		1,103,395

Index Code / Project Title	Category	Project Status	Budget	Actuals as of 03.29.23	% Spent to Date as of 03.29.23	Encumbrances as of 03.29.23	Commitments as of 3.29.23	Remaining Balance as of 03.29.23
P12375.495 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			1,462,500	993,640.11		467,056		1,804
P12375.496 PROG MGMT OF CONSENT ORDER PROJECTS			115,000	112,391.73		2,609		(0)
P12375 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	6,204,088	2,781,444	45%	856,982		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	544,133.39		407,413		3,833,343
P12383 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Project Initiation & Planning	6,085,393	547,526	9%	407,413		5,130,453
P12384.496 NE 38TH ST 42" FM & NE 19TH AV 24" FM			2,096,690	643,643.35		672,564		780,482
P12384 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Project Initiation & Planning	2,096,690	643,643	31%	672,564		780,482
P12387.455 EFFLUENT MAIN REHABILITATION			4,072,462					4,072,462
P12387.496 EFFLUENT MAIN REHABILITATION			3,184,000	124,974.28		805,216		2,253,809
P12387 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Design	7,256,462	124,974	2%	805,216	-	6,326,271
P12388.454 NE 13TH ST 24" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			256,517	190,583.50		-		65,934
P12388.495 NE 13TH ST 24" FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT			3,313,090	3,020,290.44		289,396.02		3,404
P12388 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Warranty	3,569,607	3,210,874	90%	289,396		69,337
P12389.454 18" FM RPL ACROSS NEW RVR FRM 9TH/ BIRCH			126,325	126,325				-
P12389.495 18" FM RPL ACROSS NEW RVR FRM 9TH/ BIRCH			2,112,550	2,105,749				6,801
P12389 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	2,238,875	2,232,074	100%	-		6,801
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%	-		-
FD495.01 WATER & SEWER MASTER PLAN 2017			3,441,353	3,441,353				-
P12418 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Master Plan/Report	Project Initiation & Planning	3,441,353	3,441,353	100%	-		-
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	969,563	969,563	100%	-		-
P12529.451 EFFLUENT PUMPS STANDBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLDG IMPROVEMENTS			14,295,566	165,363.00		-		14,130,203
P12529.496 EFFLUENT PUMPS STANDBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLDG IMPROVEMENTS			14,000,000	210,983.74		317,204.26		13,471,812
P12529 EFFLUENT PUMPS STANDBY GENERATOR & ADMIN BLDG IMPROVEMENTS	GTL Upgrades	Design	28,295,566	376,347	1%	317,204		27,602,015
P12566.451 REDUNDANT SEWER FM NORTH TO GTL WWTP			4,524,621	4,462,252.71		0		62,368
P12566.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM NORTH TO GTL WWTP			25,225,638	25,203,118.22		0		22,520
P12566 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Complete	29,750,259	29,665,371	100%	0		84,888
P12567.496 REDUNDANT SEWER FM SOUTH TO GTL WWTP			35,249,741	33,722,015.44		-		1,527,725
P12567 TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	Sewer Force Main	Closeout	35,249,741	33,722,015	96%	-		1,527,725
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			252,139,364	168,624,578	67%	31,413,590	1,541,376	50,559,820

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