



January 11, 2023

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Frank Abbate, County Manager

RE: Item G., Request For Proposal (RFP) for a Feasibility Study to Incorporate Merritt Island

The Board of County Commissioners, in regular session on January 10, 2023, directed staff to come back to the Board with RFP for a feasibility study to incorporate Merritt Island and to identify a source of funding. Enclosed is a Memorandum dated January 11, 2023, Item J.1., referencing a funding source for the Feasibility Study.

Your continued cooperation is always appreciated.

Sincerely,

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
RACHEL M. SADOFF, CLERK

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Kimberly Powell".

Kimberly Powell, Clerk to the Board

Encl. (1)

cc: County Attorney
Each Commissioner

G,

January 9, 2023

Brevard County Commissioners
2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way
Viera, Florida 32940

Commissioners,

Since our first two-week stay at the Manatee Hammock RV park fourteen years ago, my wife and I enjoy yearly visits to the park. Since retiring three years ago, the affordable fee and the six month reservation period made it an easy choice.

Given the current economics, I doubt that any RVer questions the need for an increase in Manatee Hammock camping fees. The immoderate 115% fee increase plus other charges, however, brings the daily rate to \$48.16 per day or \$1444.80 for 30 days, far exceeding the rate for some of the neighboring commercial RV parks, and making it unaffordable for me. The discriminatory rate for a Brevard County resident, on the other hand, will be \$993.00, still tremendously greater than the rate of inflation.

The second unfortunate change is limiting the reservation to 90 days. Some of the RV guests at Manatee Hammock travel over 2,000 miles. The 90 day limit will be a severe hindrance for those traveling great distances to visit Florida during the winter months, a policy that the commercial RV parks do not have.

Therefore, I request the Board of Commissioners to first, reconsider keeping the daily fee increase in line with the rate of inflation; second, reconsider imposing the discriminatory two-scale fee policy; and third, reconsider limiting the reservation to 90 days rather than the previous 168 days.

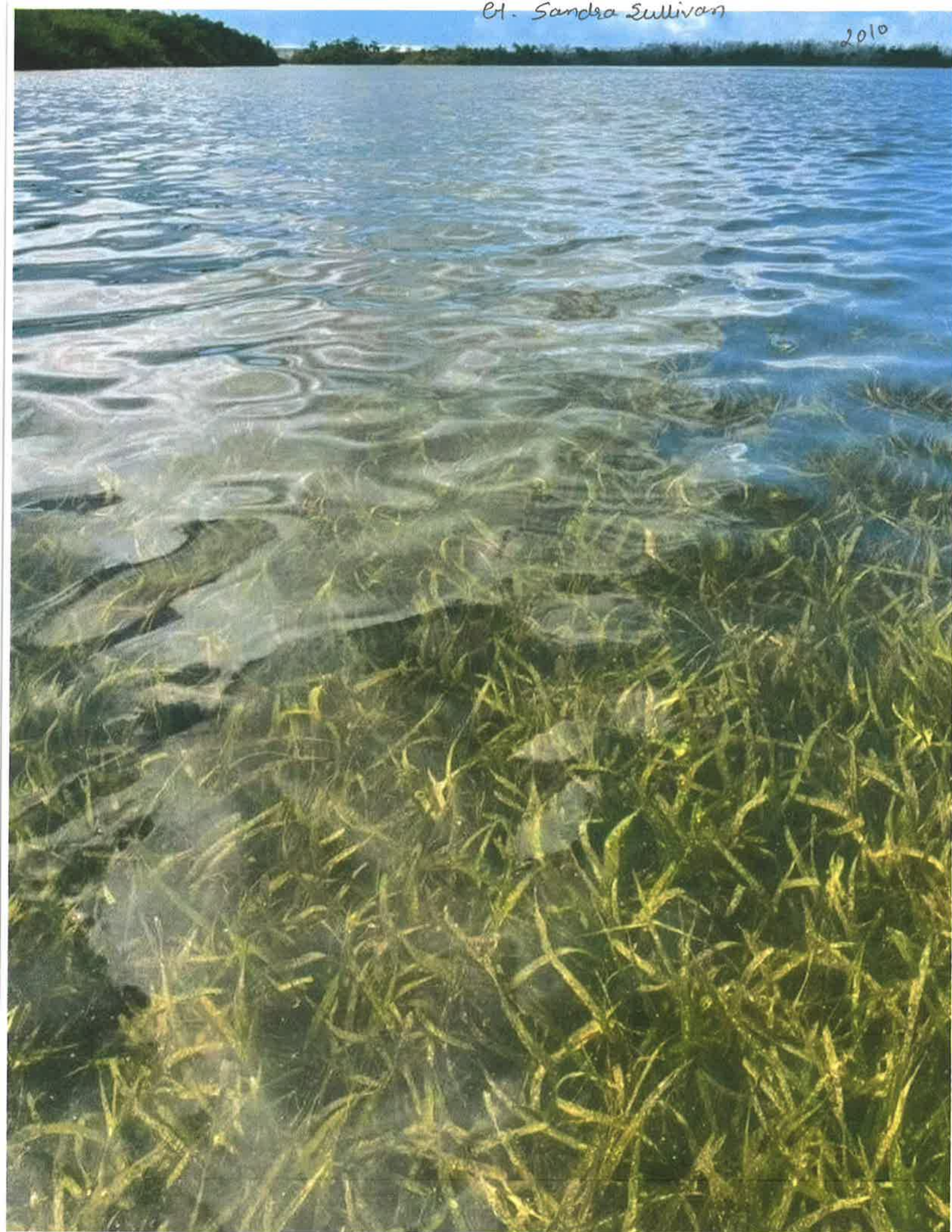
Sincerely yours



Claude Black
561 Springdale Circle
Royston, GA 30662

Et. Sandra Sullivan

2010



current



Figure C-1: Mean Areal Extent of Seagrass and Mean Length of Transects

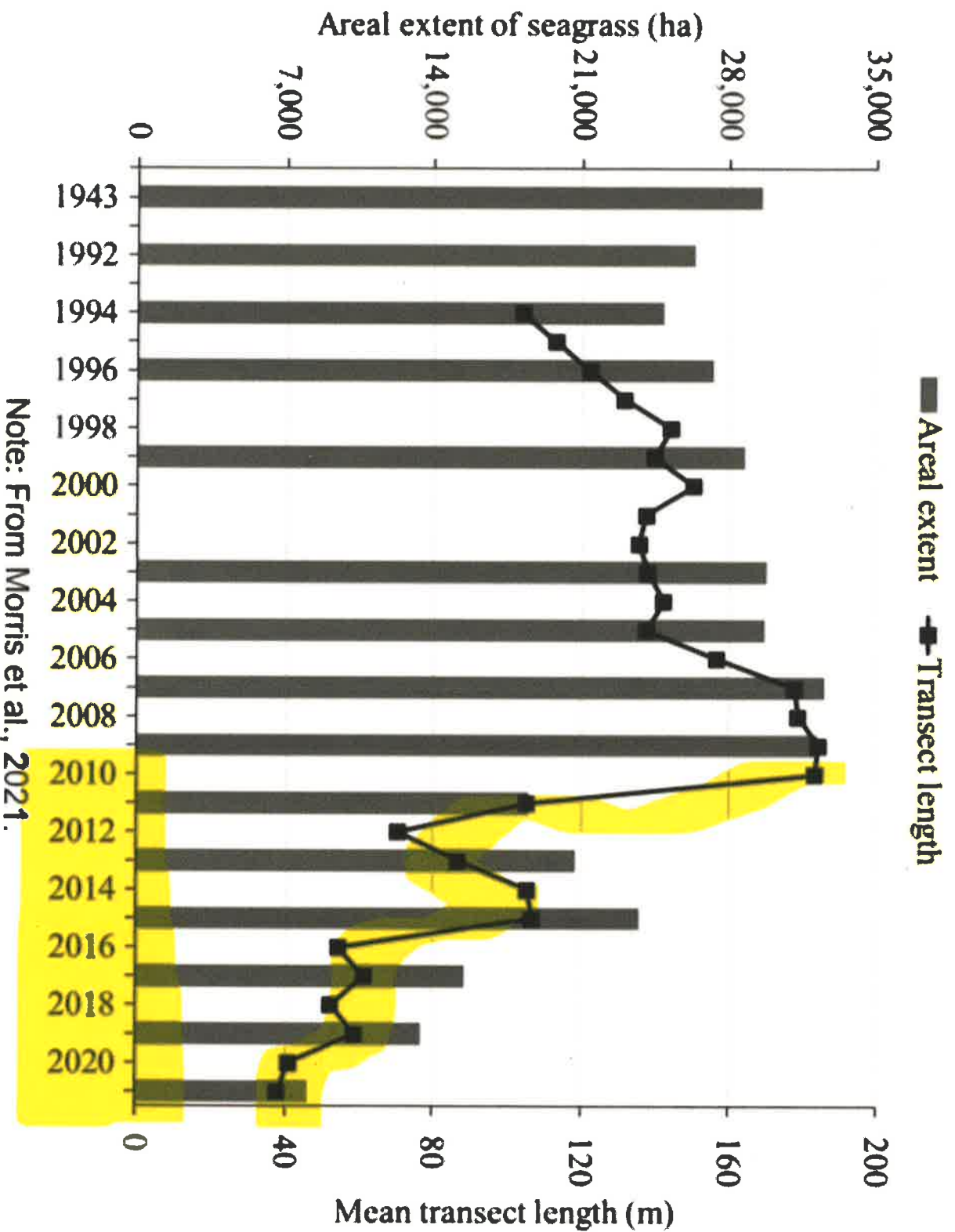


Figure C-1 Long Description

BALLOT

Brevard County, Florida

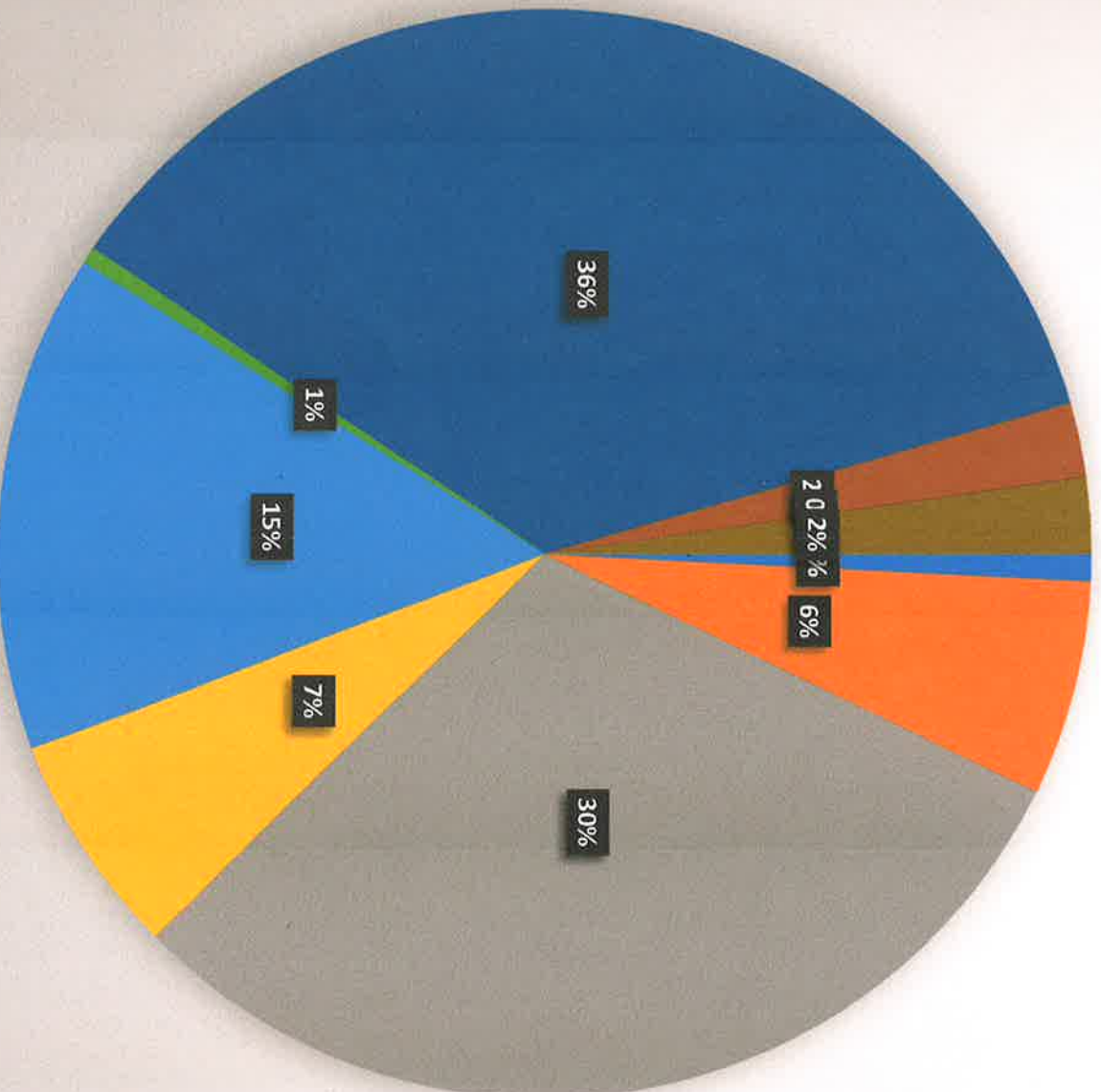
Caption: Save Our Indian River Lagoon ½ Cent Sales Tax Referendum

To restore the Indian River Lagoon through financing, planning, constructing, maintaining, and operating capital improvements and capital maintenance projects and programs designed to improve water quality, fish, wildlife and marine habitat, remove muck and reduce pollution, shall an ordinance be approved levying a ½ cent sales tax for ten years and requiring deposit of all revenue to a Save Our Lagoon Trust Fund solely for such projects, with citizen committee oversight and annual independent audits?

YES For the ½ cent sales tax

NO Against the ½ cent sales tax

Save The Lagoon Plan Categories of Spending



- Public Education
- Wastewater Upgrades and connections
- Sewer Connections & Laterals
- Septic System Upgrades
- Stormwater Projects
- Vegetation Harvesting
- Muck Removal
- Oyster Bars & Clams
- Planted Shorelines
- Projects Monitoring

General Performance of Interstitial Water Treatment

Data collected by researchers at the Florida Institute of Technology indicated the interstitial water, or the water that is "squeezed" out of the dredged muck material, contains relatively high concentrations of dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus. Treatment of this interstitial water can help to prevent a significant amount of nutrients from being returned to the lagoon; although there are numerous challenges to overcome and adapt to when treating brackish water with variable characteristics. The various ions present in brackish lagoon water (saltwater and freshwater) interacts with other ions used in more traditional methods for treatment of stormwater and wastewater (freshwater). When collaborating with the dredging industry (stormwater and wastewater treatment engineers) to treat the interstitial water, different approaches were tested first in jars, then on a larger laboratory scale, followed by a pilot scale, and finally improved upon at full scale where the challenges of variable field conditions were

I have an issue that the lack of performance is not in any of the previous reports.

The biggest change in the lagoon plan this year, is the push to expand dredging to many other locations.

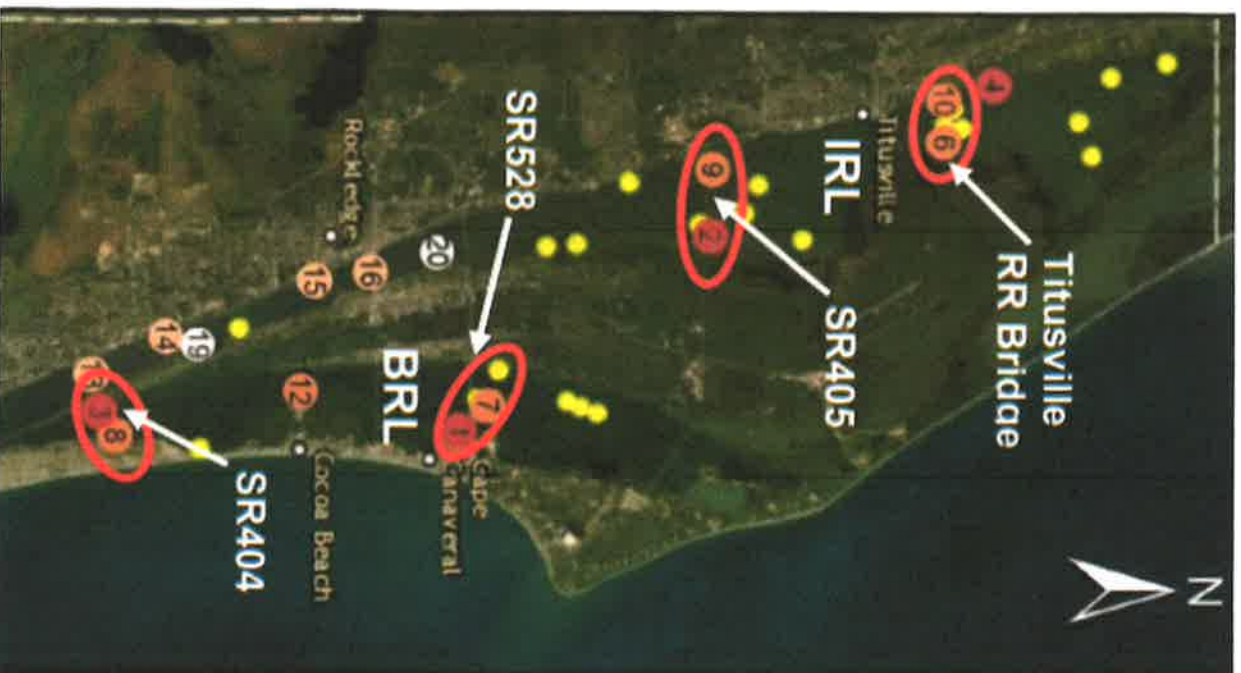
Figure 4-37. Effluent Concentrations from Interstitial Water Treatment at Grand Canal

A scatterplot showing the effluent concentrations from interstitial water treatment at Grand Canal with total nitrogen (TN) on the left axis and total phosphorus (TP) on the right axis. The blue horizontal line indicates the nitrogen effluent target (3 milligrams per liter) while the green line indicates the phosphorus effluent target (0.075 milligrams per liter). The following table summarizes the values shown in the chart.



3. The role of the Oversight Committee will be to review monitoring data on timeliness of project delivery, actual and updated project costs, and actual nutrient removal effectiveness, review new literature and local studies on the types of projects included in the plan and potential alternative project types, evaluate alternative project proposals received from the community, and recommend annual adjustments to the plan including Table 46, the Timeline for Funding Needs.

Four of the top 10 sites were in the BRL between State Road (SR) 404 (Pineda Causeway) and SR 528 (Beachline Expressway) plus the adjacent IRL to the west (Figure ES1). An additional four of the top 10 sites were located in the IRL between SR 405 (NASA Causeway) and the Titusville Railroad Bridge (Figure ES1). These optimal areas for muck projects cluster within key zones for the onset of algal blooms (Figure ES1). The other two top 10 sites based on sediment N flux (#4, Mims and #5 Turkey Creek) were known muck deposits that were recently dredged.



Rank	Site ID	Site Identification	Mean N Flux (t/km ² /y)
1	BRL8-399	SR528 SE (Beachline Exprwy)	101
2	IRL8-529	SR405 NE (NASA Cswy)	100
3	BRL8-213	SR404 NW (Pineda Cswy)	83
4	IRL8-675	Mims Boat Ramp	77
5	IRL8-037	Turkey Creek	69
6	IRL8-649B	Titusville RR SE	42
7	BRL8-414	SR528 NE (Beachline Exprwy)	41
8	BRL8-221	SR404 NE (Pineda Cswy)	38
9	IRL8-530	SR405 NW (NASA Cswy)	32
10	IRL8-649A	Titusville RR SW	30
11	IRL8-137	SR518 NE (Eau Gallie Cswy)	29
12	BRL8-317	Cocoa Beach Country Club	27
13	IRL8-209	SR404 NE (Pineda Cswy)	20
14	IRL8-247	Rockledge A	16
15	IRL8-324	Cocoa South	13
16	IRL8-353	SR520 South (Merritt Is. Cswy)	11
17	IRL8-129	SR518 South (Eau Gallie Cswy)	10
18	IRL8-133	SR518 NW (Eau Gallie Cswy)	7.5
19	IRL8-264	Rockledge B	6.4
20	IRL8-388	SR 520-528	6.2

It was stated by Virginia Barker, on public records at the last SOIRL meeting - that Grand Canal is not delivering the target of \$/lb of nutrient removal. This is the metric upon which preference is given to the awarding of Save Our Lagoon \$\$\$\$. Perhaps Ms. Barker would be willing to enlighten us to the performance of the Grand Canal project for 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 (so far) in the \$/lb/nitrogen for the project. I'm told that 3 contractors have been fired so far because of not performing. Shouldn't the public have been informed before the new Lagoon Plan was approved in Feb? Do you remember me saying #WhatAreYouHiding

The bottom line is this - the FIT Muck report indicated that the muck dredging on Turkey Creek was not delivering the target of removing nutrient loading. This failure to meet target is also stated in the Conflict of interest letter written by 19 entities in 2020.

<https://drive.google.com/.../17fpdAExiXYv1dCkHvX2.../view...>

At what point are we going to take action that "assumptions" on the efficiency upon which \$\$\$ are awarded for muck dredging is not realized and adjust the plan. The voters voted for infrastructure (AWT standard upgrades etc) as well as stormwater, dredging etc - this was also in the 2016 articles "selling the tax" - but we ended up with the Muck Tax in 2018. While there has been adjustments, it remains that infrastructure is missing. Laterals are on the consumer end not the infrastructure end.

