

PLANTATION ACRES IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

SPECIAL SOUTH ACRES DRAINAGE MEETING

July 24th, 2017

Member Present: J. Gary McAlpin, Chairman
Jesse Varnell, Commissioner
Louis Flannigan, Commissioner (Absent/will be here shortly)
James Davis, Commissioner

Present: David Fradley, District Engineer
Angel Alvarez, District Manager

Absent: Edward N. Szerlip, Vice Chair (Excused tonight)
Joe Telles, District Administrator
Jeffrey Siniawsky, District Attorney

J. Gary McAlpin, Chairman called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag followed by the roll call indicated the above members were present. There was a quorum.

Chairman McAlpin: Jim, would you like to lead us in a moment of prayer?

Commissioner Davis: Heavenly Father thank you for this day give us wisdom to make proper decisions. In your name, we pray. AMEN.

Chairman McAlpin: We have a quorum. Thank you for coming. I appreciate everyone taking the time out to come here tonight. Last Wednesday we had a meeting with the North Acres and very productive. Tomorrow with the Central Acres. What we want and are trying to do is we heard your comments from the Homeowners meeting and the PAID meeting last month and you were told we would contact each of you. Mr. Fradley our District Engineer has been out and he has looked at all the properties in the South Acres and has some preliminary thoughts but before we do anything we want to hear in detail what you want to say. This is your opportunity to talk and you will have plenty of opportunities to share your issues and concerns. Over the next month when we are done we are taking all the comments. I have this document and will pass it around and I apologize we didn't make copies for everyone. This list everyone that has comments, issues or problems that contacted us from the Acres. We are going to prioritize all the comments and our next meeting we will invite everyone back a month from this Thursday and we will work with you on what we will do moving forward in prioritizing. David please say a couple of words before we get started and then we will ask everyone to sign in and go to the podium to speak on your property and then talk about the South Acres in general.

Fradley, District Engineer: Hello, I'm the District Engineer since 1988.

Chairman McAlpin: Mr. Jim Davis/Commissioner has been a resident for the past forty-seven (47) years, I'm Gary McAlpin*Chairman, I can't beat him, and have been a resident since 1988, Jesse Varnell/Commissioner since 1998. We have some history and maybe not as much as some of you.

Fradley, District Engineer: In the South Acres, I looked at six (6) lots which is South of Broward Blvd for those study. I want to briefly explain to you how the drainage system works. The South Acres was the first development built in 1965 and the original plan was to put the ponds about 12/13 of them and drain into the ponds. That was their outfall and they didn't have a system in mind and in addition they have six (6) pump stations we are roughly 2000 acres. They are all automated and connected by a North/South canal that runs three (3) miles and South Acres is the largest area because every other canal drains a 1/2 a section. In 1965, they had one (1) culvert that crossed the street and became a dry swale and then they had a network of swales that although drained towards the ponds after the roads were high enough it would just go out. Its 1960's vintage drainage. The roads had some slopes but everywhere else in the Acres when this was built

this was the only thing we had paved. In 1979 the criteria for this development was at elevation six (6). Today all the new roads are in at seven (7). 118th Avenue is at 7.5 and Hiatus Rd. at nine (9). Here what looks like our berm is a dyke and that separates us from the rest of the world. The system of draining into and culverts is perhaps replaced by modern drainage. In late 2006, we ran a line that connected this canal to as many ponds as we could pick up with a modern drainage system which means there are catch basins to this point here. It was about a \$700,000 to \$1M and we got some help from the SFWMD. What that did it connected you to our pumps here and allowed the canals that were stagnant to have some movement in there. If we had a problem where this is blocked we could go in two directions where before we couldn't. This last year we went and ran this line and picked up this pond and this one also. Now we have left to do in this area here and the drainage system will be completed.

Chairman McAlpin: Let Dave finish and we will then talk.

Fradley, District Engineer: The drainage system when it rains every day the water must go underground and you must wait until it goes away. We lower this ground when we pump. The last storm in the NW district along 28th Ct. they were at nine (9) and we were down at seven (7). Most of the district isn't connected.

Chairman McAlpin: David talk about ground elevations.

Fradley, District Engineer: FEMA can do flood maps and along with that they do data. When they say the roads are at six (6) it means six (6) feet above sea level. The data we follow is data from 1927 National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGDC) it's now North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD). The new datum calls your elevation a 1 1/2' lower than the old datum. A road that's at six (6) is now at 4/5. Nothing has changed other than the datum. The old was based on grids of elevation benchmarks and the new on GPS data. They project where the ground should be. Roads here were constructed at a minimum of six (6) at 5th and 6th Streets and today minimum is at seven (7). Minimum four (4) at the South Acres in the early days at eight (8) then to ten-five (10-5) and that's because the septic tanks. The new elevations for all modern homes is at nine (9) today. About 20 homes in the district were built at eight (8). Water elevation is at four (4). Our pumps during normal season turn on when full and off when at 3/5. The was the operation we followed during the storm. Pumps are automated. When water level rises here to 4/5 they turned on to pump down. These pumps are powerful to drain the canals down while still raining. We can pump approximately 3 1/4" per day so when it rains 15" you do that and the Acres is so poorly drained from swales. I think it feeds about 1 1/2" a day unless its flooded then I does the full 3". Under normal storms they cycle on and off. The conveyor system is not that good. On the wall over there here are two maps and from a distance you see they are colored. The left shows a GIS data showing contours. The yellow represents the ground that was submerged when the water elevation gets to 5/5 although it reads four (4) on the map. The map on the right in almost all blue, is what inundated when the water elevation is at five (5). Once you get higher than 7/5, it won't make a difference if you're up at twenty-five (25) so the height doesn't make a difference. Modern lots keep still 50% of the water. They are built the same as back in the days just higher.

Chairman McAlpin: Talk about the elevation for the rest of the County.

Fradley, District Engineer: Water levels at Hawks Landing and Jacaranda Lakes have a 20-25% lake for them to get that type of development and be elevated with gutters and so forth. In the Acres, we have less than four (4) percent of that and our bank is a 1 1/2' above the water tables and they get three (3) foot of freeboard. They get a lot of bang for their 20% and we very little for our 4%. Their homes are at a minimum elevation of five (5) and there on Broward they have them at 7/5. When we get a storm where over the Acres we usually have or roads submerged in a big storm and their homes will be submerged before ours are. Also, Davie, Sunrise, North and Northeast of us drained to the canal by gravity and they have the same elevation we do. We pump and you see how high that is because of our pumping and the Plantation water. We can pump three (3) foot higher than our water but that shuts down the folks and they can't drain.

Chairman McAlpin: David talk about the South Acres with the areas not connected. We've done a good job and David talked about the connected of the Acres, we have issues in the Central Acres primarily but in the South Acres we are focused in connecting all the canals and lakes together but it's not complete yet. Let's talk about where we don't have the connectivity.

Fradley, District Engineer: The yellow is our master plan and we connected these canals through the Acres and followed the original corridor laid out for the 1965 plan. There was a dry wake here across the street that was replaced with a catch basin/42" pipe. Here a spur picks up the big lake here and we were planning to go to the park but there's no

improvement here so our last piece we here and pick this up and then run a line here and pick these up. Then we'll have the ability when our pumps turn on to drain the district area faster.

PUBLIC COMMENTS –

Pete Gilmore: 580 Gettysburg Terrace Number 26. You said that pump can pull out 3 ½” a day but farther away you are limited by the capacity of what’s coming to that canal. Aren’t you constricted by the drainage system and connecting more things and increasing the capacity of the entire system.

Fradley, District Engineer: It doesn’t work that way. What we are doing is moving the canal to that spot.

Pete Gilmore: But we’re influenced by these two (2) other canals and my point is your pump can be pumping as fast as you can but we’re so far away from if that even if you connect...

Fradley, District Engineer: Once you create a hole here for that pipe this all drains out and flow to the lowest level.

Pete Gilmore: I have friends to the North of us and they said the pumps didn’t affect them. They were recently connected by all this and there was no improvement.

Fradley, District Engineer: There’s no way to compare the same storm to two different situations.

Pete Gilmore: I understand. Do you keep track of the water you pump?

Fradley, District Engineer: Yes, of course. We keep run time and have the capacity. There’s a misconception that we can’t put to a canal that’s higher. That’s the purpose of having a pump ...to lift water our pump can easily lift three (3) feet.

Chairman McAlpin: We have a problem in the lower area. We hear that.

Pete Gilmore: Three (3) days after the storm we still weren’t dry.

Fradley, District Engineer: That’s phenomenal.

Chairman McAlpin: You also have the influence of the New River Canal and that has an impact. David, we also had a problem with the pump on the North where we didn’t have all the connectivity where Armstrong’s house was.

Fradley, District Engineer: The drains and swales they work for lower storms and as soon as submerged the pipes don’t work at all because the water elevation here is identical to the one over here. Since the water elevation is the same nothing is moving from the ground. The pipe ceases to function when submerged. Water will not flow through a pipe if the elevation is the same at the other end. Consider your shower tub if you’re taking a shower the water drain has a slope but you don’t see it rushing down but you see it dropping because your drain is below. The map in blue is where our pumps are pumping but there’s nothing flowing you don’t see it. The canal is the entire width. It’s just hydraulics.

Pete Gilmore: If during those days of operation, the pumps were turning off its because your capacity was not good enough.

Fradley, District Engineer: That’s true but we pump ¾” of a day no other district pumps that much.

Chairman McAlpin: This is what we heard and recognize, you have an issue and I wanted to give Dave an opportunity to explain how the drainage system works. Please go to the podium and introduce yourself and talk about specific issues you have. I want to give everyone an opportunity and have it on the record.

Pete Gilmore: I have been paying taxes in the Acres for thirty (30) years and haven’t see a thing near us. When I mentioned it at the Homeowners meeting I was told “we can’t do something for everybody”. We happen to be some of the lowest and furthest away from the pump. I’m concerned with the solution that’s being proposed. I’m sure you spent a lot of money but it didn’t solve the problem. I understand you’re doing but maybe put another pump out further down. Before this storm they pumped from Tara into the canal and it worked. I couldn’t walk to my car for four (4) days.

Chairman McAlpin: Did you have concerns with the road being flooded or that the water was there and didn’t seem to go down as quickly as it should have?

Pete Gilmore: On Saturday, my backyard was still flooded even with the pumps off. Thank God it stopped raining. The canal dropped and we're still wet in our area.

Commissioner, Davis: Pumps were off you say?

Fradley, District Engineer: They automatically do that.

Chairman McAlpin: That tells us there's a drainage issue somewhere in your area that needs to be corrected. Part of the issues with the South Acres and I'm not making any excuses is that it was originally set up with the swales in the back yards and people have filled them in, trees growing on them and many other things that inhibit drainage. We must have a more robust issue where we clean out the swales.

Pete Gilmore: I put up a dam so that when people came up and down my street the water wouldn't come up to my garage.

Chairman McAlpin: The swales might not be blocked on your house but it might be blocked somewhere else or further down on the street. If we get so much rain it inundates the system. We're pumping out as much and as fast as we can.

Pete Gilmore: I am saying we should be on top of the list since we are at the lowest and what was told to us was no right.

Chairman McAlpin: If I said that it wasn't the impression that we wanted to have. So that you know, we have probably spent over \$1M in drainage in the last eight (8) years in the South Acres. What I understand from Armstrong's network and correct me if wrong David, it wasn't connected to the system.

Fradley, District Engineer: Correct. Her yard is lower than the catch basin around the corner. That is a system we inherited and they said it was fine.

Pete Gilmore: Maybe a pump further South. We were told that we don't have anything to do with adding the extra pump that FEMA is the one. Pre-pump when there is a big storm coming.

Fradley, District Engineer: We are regulated.

Chairman McAlpin: I think when there is storm such as Wilma when it was here FEMA gets involved and authorizes things. They authorized pumps from the City to be brought in and Armstrong was the Mayor at that time and did something. What we must do is look at your area and if we need to add a pump for more drainage we will work with SFDMD and get it permitted. We can't pump more than the six (6) pumps we have and that's just the way it is with registration. We wanted to know the issue and we heard you and I also think that potentially there is a swale and connectivity issue and we will consider it again.

Fradley, District Engineer: On this property, there are no swales and nowhere to drain even with the lake across the street there is no connection.

Donna Terry: 590 Gettysburg Terrace. I'm on the corner. The impact on the streets being high and last time people thought it was cool to drive across the road and onto my house and had someone about four (4) feet from my bedroom window and driving across my yard. I know this has nothing to do with you guys. A couple of observations we brought the property in 1980 and moved into the home in 1981. At the time, we built the City was adamant about the engineering and would shoot the elevations and they had a complaint about our swale area 1 1/2" too low and we had to raise it. I don't know if they do that now for a couple of reasons. In the back of the property I have the swale area and connect with Pete and Vikki and I agree that the water does not move but only sits there for days and stinks, smells and the mosquitoes which is another issue. Where my house is there's a pipe and a big mystery to me which ran under the street and at one time ran across the street and the plan was there was supposed to be a swale and maybe they thought it was going into the canal. Since that time there was a requirement on how the ground was graded and the flow to your neighbor's property's. Pete has houses bigger around him and the water flows into their yard. The point on the pipe is there was an empty lot across the street for years and the City allowed them to cover the pipe and maybe that pipe was worthless but maybe the water would have flowed across the street and not sitting on our back yards. They filled and totally buried the pipe but I still have the opening on my side

Fradley, District Engineer: The original drainage system...These are the two (2) lots...see this red line here that's from our 1965 record on the drainage plan. They intended to drain these lots to connect and the purpose of the pipe is to drain water from your property. They are flat as can be. Angel and I will look at it to see why it has been covered. They weren't given approval for that and it only hurts them.

Donna Terry: The other issue is that others don't have their septic tanks high and I'm concern due to health issues.

Chairman McAlpin: The first issue is you are supposed to retain 50%, then the swales and then the street in that order.

Fradley, District Engineer: Our responsibility is to take every drop and the District doesn't go out and dig. If we have money we do it.

Chairman McAlpin: Do you have any additional questions you were saying something else earlier?

Donna Terry: If this is a drainage issue shouldn't there be a yearly or bi-annual checkup?

Chairman McAlpin: The swales are PAID's responsibility and the problem since we heard the same on the Northside is come together to do a better job with the swales. It's more difficult than the South Acres because they're in the back of the yards. Because of the swales being in the back yards what we've tried to do is when we went to the South Acres before instead of swales we did culverts, dropped inlets and pipes in the ground. Much more positive and expensive that way we tried to bypass some of the swales and that's what we did as a backbone but we haven't done the Southside yet. We are currently looking at all the projects and prioritizing and at the next meeting see where everything shacks out. We also are meeting with the Central Acres and go from there. We are following this roadmap moving forward if you will. Did you guys want to get up and say anything else?

Rick Bernard- I think it has been said. We have damage to our property because of the standing water. People parked on Hiatus because they couldn't drive to their property. They created a wake and I lost 1/3 of my lawn. I put \$400 of new mulch down a couple of weeks ago.

Donna Terry: Does each house have a fair share of grading?

Fradley, District Engineer: When a house comes in for approval, the criteria today follows the theme of the other houses. In about 1985, they got codified where they get dripped down. The Acres is divided into above $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre and some smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. So, we have $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the South and here, and $\frac{1}{3}$ acres here. They have drainage that are high and dense. You are denser. The lots less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre are recorded 30% out of their natural grade which at elevation 6/5 in the old criteria. If you are above $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre you must keep it at 50%. A newer home, the school and Best Buy the same thing. That's why they were more submerged than everybody. First thing they do is give us a detailed plan for construction and then create the shape of the 6/5...they set the size of it...when they come in to pull a permit ten (10) years later, then can build on the high side but not on the low. If they go on the high side they can go up 2-3 feet and after the survey is completed they come back he must give me a statement that it's 50% of the lot and we don't allow a waiver from that and if they don't they must go back. We follow that rule. Also, today, any lot that comes in they would have to give me a survey that shows they have a swale that exist to the canal and if they don't they must dig it. So, if we have a vacant lot, they must prove to me and if someone filled it in they must clean it out. Their crew acts under our direction so the neighbors don't stop the progress. We have them putting in pipes across driveways...you don't buy a house with appliances and electricity and you won't buy one with swales and drainage connection either. House today have every bit of storage than the older homes.

Chairman McAlpin: But that doesn't mean that someone can't come in and fill or put things in their lot/culvert on a sly. We had a crew of four (4) people and tried to keep them aware of what's going on but did we catch it all? Absolutely not. That's why we need the community's assistance. I someone is filling in their lot we need to know and we will issue a "Cease and Decease" order.

Donna Terry: So, we call you?

Commissioner Varnell- Absolutely. The crew is off on Saturday's and if the swale is filled in then we are not aware of it.

Chairman McAlpin: We will go out there and do a survey to make sure they are doing it according to PAID.

Donna Terry: Are you able to determine...

Fradley, District Engineer: If you look at a flooding issue on the news that means everywhere things are flowing down swale and what you perceive that its flowing at a slope...here everything is flat...so water is not moving anywhere its only filling up. If we have six (6) on this floor it will only go out that door and not moving. Sort of a good/bad news thing. The bad is when it rains its submerged the good news is if you had different terrain that's when houses go underwater. As soon as we get that situation as you see in the blue map we have a huge amount of storage. Every inch that falls the water goes up 1 ½" and when the storm starts everything goes up about eight (8) inches because there's no storage. Unlike Jacaranda Lakes 20% stays the same until the roads open. It's just a different type of system. Concerning the damage, you mentioned when we get a new lot. When they record a lot from their covenant it tells them what they can expect from their drainage system. Now they're putting in a tremendous amount of landscaping as much as\$ 50-100,00.00. We have a statement that all sign that it's a requirement that 50% of the lot shall have a natural survey elevation below the grade which is different in other areas but mostly at 6/5...the purpose of a natural area is to provide flood protection through periodic inundation. We have above ground lakes and pools and that's where the water goes. Any improvements or landscaping placed within the natural area may be subject to damage from periodic inundation. I few tell them it's going to be low in general modern development usually improves the drainage locally. Most of the lots in the South Acres I wouldn't be able to survey and prove they're over filled since they were built over 30 years ago. When they come in for a pool I have a surveyor/developer tell me where the 30% line is. It might be higher than my current grade is but since it's been there over 30 years I will treat it as a natural hill. That gives them a restriction since just because they're overfilled it doesn't give them a license to fill everything. We must survey and present an argument that this is the grade and if I don't see a violation in the file I assume it was done correctly back then. We still memorialized that footprint even though it's an older house that's high.

Donna Terry: You're saying you do look at the history.

Fradley, District Engineer: Yes, we accept it as being something we've lived with.

Donna Terry: For us although those pumps were on I think it was that the ground was saturated.

Fradley, District Engineer: The only failure we had two (2) days after the big storm was pump station #1. The radiator started leaking and it had to be replaced. It was taken down on Thursday and down for about a week.

Chairman McAlpin: Just so it's clear, the storm came and on Saturday and things were cleared up and on Sunday lagging issues and the pump was out on Tuesday for the following week. It did not happen before then. The reason it was off on Saturday was because the elevation in the canal was at 3 ½ or 3.75 but that tells me that where you are there is a blockage.

Fradley, District Engineer: One of the things I realized when I first got here in 1988 and the improvements were being made the District Manager at the time in 1991 would turn the pumps on so someone could put in a hedge wall or something and he would drain the canal dry for four hours. That tells you there isn't anything connected. The only ponds we had were in the South Acres. We didn't get the word from the District to pre-pump so they came in morning when they came and there wasn't any storage at the lower levels. As soon as the water rose below the canal bank.

Pete Gilmore: This is silly but if you had a dedicated pipe from the South Acres wouldn't have been flooded.

Donna Terry: This is the first time I've seen people park up on Hiatus Rd. I can't believe how rude, inconsiderate, and ignorant people are to damage my property by driving on to the grass.

Commissioner Varnell: I understand your houses and streets. I am in the North Acres and please don't think that it only happened in your street. People were just as inconsiderate on my street.

Donna Terry: I'm a sure they were but I have two driveways and they decided to drive across my yard and go out through the to the other driveway.

Fradley, District Engineer: We had 15 1/2 "and in 1979 we had 17" in 24 hours. June of 199 we had the no name stormy which dropped and we were on the front page of the Herald. I see the piece of the article you brought tonight. Is there a way for you to send me a copy please? That dropped 10 1/2" over a 12-hour period. Then Hurricane Irene came a few months later and dropped 13 1/2" later over a 40-hour period and they put us underwater. In 2004, we had a drought but May 2003 we had 7 1/2" fall and that's the only record I was able to find. Although I can pump at 3 1/4" a day it does look to me that the District could only feed 2" to me because my pumps are shutting off. These pipes improve that tremendously. Instead of traveling a mile a pipe on your street goes only about 500 feet.

Chairman McAlpin: Sir did you want to say anything?

Bill Beazley: I do please. 11701 Tara Dr. Corner of Tara and Hermitage. Number 28. This was the worst flood that I've been through. My question to the Board is with the existing system can we improve it or do we have to live with it the way we are handling it now. Not improve it physically in terms of coming in and digging more and laying additional pipes but in terms of maintenance and oversight.

Chairman McAlpin: In terms of maintenance and oversight all pumps were operational and functional and are on an automatic system so it turns on when the canal levels start to get higher and that works very well. We did have the radiator issue go out on pump #1 after the storm and fixed within four (4) days. The drainage system inside the Acres the swales system we've had many comments on and we are focusing on that and the swale system. We will take that into account when we prepare the plan. There are some issues that we must connect the drainage in the South Acres, look at the new pumps and I don't have a problem with a new pump. I need to look at the maintenance and the functionality of the system and we will address the issues.

Bill Beazley: Let's back away from the South Acres. This area that you are talking about you are saying there's no piping in this area but there is in my area that was put in. My neighbor's house on one corner has a grate and the other corner he has a grate and he has a pond. In the front corner of his lot he has a grate. This is three (3) grates since they came in and piped. So, we do have the piping and this was the worst flood I've ever had. I had that much water in my garage and you said no one had it in their house and that's not true. Three houses down from me he had it in his living room.

Chairman McAlpin: That's the first I've heard of this.

Bill Beazley: I didn't know it either until I talked to him. I asked if he got it in his garage and he told me no but I got it in my living room.

Fradley, District Engineer: Did he have a converted garage he so he must be reported it.

Bill Beazley: It is detached. My point is that although the grates are there it won't solve your problem. It made it worse.

Fradley, District Engineer: It did.

Bill Beazley: Make it worse or better?

Fradley, District Engineer: Better. If you didn't have the grates we would have sucked this canal dry but the pond wouldn't have changed. Once that canal dropped this pipe system that went to your system they both dropped and when that's dropped now this can flow.

Chairman McAlpin: What I've heard is that this gentleman said he's got catch basins on three (3) sides of his home and he still flooded out so I want to look at why that happened. When was your house built?

Bill Beazley: Late 60's 1968.

Chairman McAlpin: What David is saying it was a low elevation when it was built.

Bill Beazley: It has a detached garage. My point I keep coming back to and bothers me is when we had the 2004 storm and we're in disagreement as to how much water fell and I looked it up and found it. We got about 15" of water and then it was almost to the garage. This time it was in the garage with all the plumbing that's been done and I ask why isn't it working.

Fradley, District Engineer: I do this for a living and when you have a fixed landscape and there are three components 1) rainfall 2) storage and 3) outfall. In our case the outfall is fixed at 3/4 per day the rainfall is fixed for that storm and storage

is also fixed. The water is always at the same elevation and to answer your question if we put pipes everywhere for the same storm there wouldn't have made a difference. The rain comes down fifty (50) times faster than we can pump and when that happens. It's all subject to how fast it's raining. Nothing you can do about that. I have a model that I developed in 1990 for this area and permitted for modern criteria and I use that model for storms. My model predicted this storm at an elevation of 7/3 so did it get pumped the same grade and there will always be a big difference on how much water comes down and how fast we can get it out. If you get a 10" storm in one day seven (7) inches of your property gets only 50% is available that means 14" so that means your yard can have 1 1/2' of water and potential rainfall in one day. The ground absorbs about 1 1/2 "in the Acres because its low. If you get 15" over that period you will still have some water. Water will be saturated and submerged at about 8 1/2" so about 6" of that stays on the ground.

Chairman McAlpin: David between now and the next meeting I'd like to find out which is what happened with Bill. Can you go out there with Angel and walk that area and the three (3) catch basins where they're at and give him a specific answer. Find out if there is a restriction or constriction there that we don't know and has come in for a period.

Bill Beazley: Since the pumps are so critical are they periodically checked to make sure they are in working conditions and functional.

District Manager Alvarez: Yes sir, every Friday.

Bill Beazley: The reason I ask is when I went on the website there appeared to be data about checking the pumps but not up to date last at 2014.

District Manager Alvarez: The website is going through many changes and we are considering updating the information that applies.

Fradley, District Engineer: But you could show since I have access on the computer from my house and I could see the pumps going on/off.

Bill Beazley: So, the website will be updated to have this information in the future?

District Manager Alvarez: I don't know whether the pump information will be included.

Chairman McAlpin: I don't see why it wouldn't be included.

Commissioner Varnell: There are a couple of things also that just like your household we have a budget that we must work with. Some of these pumps are fifty (50) years old and they work great but they may need underground maintenance where the chambers are located and to do that we need the funds. With storms like this puts us over the budget \$10,000 in diesel fuel. We try to keep it as lean as possible for the homeowners. We're all residents and homeowners but at some point, when you start to all this you must have the money to do it with.

Fradley, District Engineer: South Florida is unique in that the US Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) rated the canals in the early part of the century and they gave carrying capacities and developments followed that such as 100 acres they had 3/4 per day and there's a formula for the New River Canal. Our pumps exceed that carrying capacity which is not possible back there by today's standards. I you look at modern developments like South Broward drainage district Central Broward drainage district their criteria is 3/4" per day and 1 1/2" per day. Parkland is 1 1/4" per day. Their like gravity meaning they have a structure that when water rises and they measure only at the peak. I have a pump running continuously at three (3) and they're at 1 1/2" so when I hear someone tell me about the South Florida I wouldn't know how they got the permit. These pumps pump both ways and you can switch them. Still high capacity.

Chairman McAlpin: Do you remember when David said that one of the things we have here is we pump a lot and we are permitted to pump 3 1/2 and SFMD is concerned if we pump more than that and not having a permit we will be pumping into someone else's community. SFMD manages that entire sequence of operation and they're not going to let us hurt someone else's so we're limited to a certain extent.

Fradley, District Engineer: Although it's not going to happen, if you take this pump and put it someone else you'll need to knock down one of these houses and pump to this pond. You'd drain the pond and put here in probably thirty (30) minutes and then your pump is off because you're not connected. Again, there is no other pump. 22,000 gallons a minute I think is by cubic feet per second so if you take you would drive down immediately. It's not until you're submerged with the pumps working at full capacity.

Chairman McAlpin: Best situation in pumping is because you don't have any constriction.

Commissioner Davis: Understand that when 17" of rain fall it saturates all the ground and it must go into the canals and trying to get it into the canal so we can pump it out is a difficult thing.

Chairman McAlpin: What we are going to do is look at this area here. You said can we bring water into this park area can you bring in a lake and bring in storage? I don't know. We must talk to the City. This is a long-term take and not something that will be done immediately. This is a City issue we must deal with but we'll come back to you on what we must do and we'll also potentially looking at this area with the same thing.

Pete Gilmore: If you connect to the lake that would solve all our problems.

Fradley, District Engineer: Connecting to the lake would make no difference.

Chairman McAlpin: It hasn't gotten better to your area but it has gotten better to the South Acres.

Donna Terry: What's your next plan of attack. More meetings with other area?

Chairman McAlpin: We are talking with the Central Acres tomorrow which is the big area in the middle then try to disseminate what we have come up with some plans and prioritize. I don't know if at the next meeting and everyone is invited talk about the plan and in the following meeting talk with the community. We will discuss what the issues are the plans and some preliminary priorities at our next meeting. At the August meeting and then open it up for discussion in September to the public. I think that would make sense but we haven't gotten that far yet.

Commissioner Varnell: If you go to the Homeowners Association Meeting Doc and I are both on the Board if you are signed in to our Facebook page or have the Next-door Neighbors App the meetings will be on there and you'll know the dates on which you may want to come.

Donna Terry: Are you finding the reasons and problems are the same, similar, or different with each community you've met with?

Chairman McAlpin: The swales concern was universal but the North Acres has specific issues that they have and individual concerns in the flooding area that are not connected. Yours tends to be that there are two (2) areas the must be connected and more intense engineering study. It depends on the area.

Donna Terry: One other thing, all of us in one area we think we are the most important ones, that's the way life is, and we'll think we are the priority and so is everyone else in their area of course. It will be interesting how you will come down on this. I understand the problem trust me. Will you be deciding next year?

Chairman McAlpin: We'll decide next meeting on the things we must do. We'll talk about our plan and what we'll doing and then set the upcoming budget for next year. Both of those are running hand in hand. We will probably make some decisions in August or September and move accordingly. Before the storm what we were focusing on was the six (6) pumps stations this year. The motors and pumps are good but we must do the wet walls which precedes where the pump and pedal go and they are about fifty (50) years old. We know we must do some structural repair and it involves opening the entire area fixing it and that's very expensive. Now we must continue with that work and add other work we must deal with.

Donna Terry: The funding for this is it purely from our District? Do you get any funding from the County or the SFMD or are we funding what you are doing?

Chairman McAlpin: It is all from PAID.

Fradley, District Engineer: We applied for FEMA but its targeted more for environmental. This was in 2008 because of the septic tanks. Environmentalist look at good drainage and trying to get funding is impossible.

Chairman McAlpin: Unless there's a Federal declaration e don't get FEMA funding. No one wants a joint project with us if they must pay money.

Bill Beazley: How do we determine how much money we get for the South Acres?

Chairman McAlpin: You get a yearly assessment which hasn't increased in about ten (10) years and about \$455.00 per acre, a portion or a1/3 of an acre. If its five (5) acres its 5X's that and there's about 2000 acres and of that 2000 acres about 1700 are taxable and that's how we get our money. We are setting the budget next month and need to increase it the assessment and that's what we must do.

Commissioner Varnell: That's one of the reasons why we wanted to meet with everyone to get a feel and get information on what we need to work on so Dave can look at it and say to do this or that it will cost \$600,000.

Chairman McAlpin: This is what we did...everyone that was at the last meeting or were at the Homeowners meeting were asked to provide their phone number and email address and noticed it in the Sun Sentinel and we also posted outside the door in the glass partition and tried to get the word out to everyone.in the community that we were having these meetings.

Commissioner Varnell: The signs that are put out is for the Homeowners meetings. The envelope you got in the mailbox is because you came to the Homeowners meeting and we had your address.

Chairman McAlpin: Some residents didn't have any problems. We tried to get those with problems to let their neighbors know about these meetings if they experienced problems or had concerns. If we must have a blanket assessment where we must give out the plans I don't have a problem doing that and its fine as far as I'm concerned.

Commissioner Varnell: I can tell you in all honesty we put out the notices at the Homeowners meeting all over the place, in Facebook and Next Door and we also sent out notices via emails and we still only get 10/15 residents that come to the Homeowners meetings.

Commissioner Varnell: You know how it is...people only come to complain.

Commissioner Varnell: We advertised it.

Chairman McAlpin: We have our regular Plantation Acres Improvement meeting the fourth (4) Thursday of each month at 7:00pm and we will go over normal business and budget issues and probable talk about a summary on what we heard and asked David to address some specific area but on the fourth (4) Thursday in August we will try to get more of a coverage to notify residents Angel. If there's no other questions or comments I want to say that we really do want to fix the problem and that's why we are having these meetings.

Commissioner Davis: Tomorrow is the Central Acres.

Chairman McAlpin: If there are no further comments this meeting is adjourned.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Total Operation and Maintenance:

Total Administration:

Assessors Collected and Discounted:

Equipment Replacement Reserve:

CNS Canal Project:

Receipts:

Ad Valorem: \$

Non-Ad Valorem: \$

Total Expenditures:

Surplus: \$

Total w/Bond and Permit:

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LEGAL REPORT – None

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ENGINEER'S REPORT -

A. CONSENT ITEMS – None

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B. QUASI-JUDICIAL ITEMS

QUASI-JUDICIAL ITEMS:

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C. BOARD ACTION ITEMS-

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D.

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DISTRICT MANAGER'S REPORT

Pump Station:

Canals: This Month – Previous Month Total – Yearly Total –

Rainfall: This Month = Previous Month's total - Yearly total –

Projects:

Fleet:

Safety:

Last month's follow up:

New:

* * * * *

Old Business –

New Business –

* * *

Additional Comments:

J. Gary McAlpin, Chairman- There being no further comments, the meeting was adjourned at 8:34 pm.

J. Gary McAlpin, Chairman Date

District Secretary Date