



City Council Chamber
735 Eighth Street South
Naples, Florida 34102

City Council Workshop Meeting – June 19, 2000 – 8:30 a.m.

Mayor MacKenzie called the meeting to order and presided.

ROLL CALL (8:33 a.m.)ITEM 1

Present: Bonnie R. MacKenzie, Mayor

Council Members:

Gary Galleberg

William MacIlvaine

Fred Tarrant

Penny Taylor

Tamela Wiseman (arrived 8:37 a.m.)

Absent: Joseph Herms, Vice Mayor

Also Present:

Kevin Rambosk, City Manager

Bob Pritt, City Attorney

Tara Norman, City Clerk

Dr. Jon Staiger, Natural Resources Manager

Bill Harrison, Asst. City Manager

Sheldon Reed, Fire Operations Commander

Steven Moore, Acting Chief of Police

Chip Merriam, South Florida Water

Management District

Clarence Tears, Big Cypress Basin Board

Terry Fedelem, Parks & Parkways

Bill Shelburne, Parks & Parkways

Don Wirth, Community Services Director

Virginia Neet, Deputy City Clerk

Brenda Blair, Recording Specialist

Dr. Robert Reid

Betty Pennington

Charles Kessler

Jim Dean

Arlene Guckenberger

Other interested citizens and visitors.

ITEMS TO BE ADDEDITEM 2

None.

It is noted for the record that agenda items were not heard in numeric order.

BRIEFING BY CITY MANAGER.....ITEM 3

City Manager Kevin Rambosk stated that members of the Fleischmann Property Steering Committee and Council Member Taylor would comment on the Fleischmann property; Community Services Director Don Wirth and others would present an overview of work to be done at Fleischmann over the next six weeks. Council Member Taylor explained that signs will be placed on the property once a name has been chosen, and updated as work progresses to keep residents informed of their tax dollars at work. Community Services Director Don Wirth explained that a brief overview of the exotic removal program would also be given that day; once the various subcommittees have completed their research, the Steering Committee would present its findings to Council at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. Robert Reid of the Fleischmann Property Steering Committee reviewed exotic plant species to be removed (albizia, Brazilian pepper, carrotwood, downy rose myrtle, earleaf acacia, melaleuca, schefflera, green briar and muscadine vines, ficus, and eucalyptus). He explained that most will be removed by hand and replaced by native species. It is important not to disturb the surrounding soil when removing the exotics, he added. Parks & Parkways Superintendent Terry Fedelem noted that vehicles will not be allowed beyond a certain point during this process. In response to Council Member Tarrant, Dr. Reid explained that the large trees being removed had shaded the natural vegetation, preventing development, and also creates seedlings, and confirmed that the tree removal process would be supervised. Council Member Taylor noted that it should be known by September whether the building will be retained or demolished based on termite damage; she also noted that there was outside support for funding if restoration is feasible.

City Manager Rambosk reported that a contractor had recently ruptured the water main at Tenth Street and Central Avenue; shutdown was approximately 1.5 hours, and repair costs was minimal since no fluid had risen above ground. He estimated three weeks for completion of Tenth Street improvements including drainage, paving, brick pavers, and curbing; he also confirmed that brick rather than artificial pavers would be used, and that landscaped islands and irrigation would be installed once roadway improvements are complete. Both sides of Tenth (Fifth Avenue North to First or Third Avenues South) will be irrigated with reclaimed water. Past problems in that area are the result of no irrigation and vehicles parking on the grass; once installed, parking will be prohibited, Mr. Rambosk said. In response to Council Member Taylor, Mr. Rambosk explained that irrigation lines will be installed on both sides of Tenth Street north of Seventh Avenue North; timeframe for completion will be provided to Council Member Taylor and to the Lake Park neighborhood association.

Mr. Rambosk noted that during the summer recess, staff will work on improvements to written reports to Council; he also encouraged input from Council Members.

OVERVIEW OF HURRICANE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PLAN.....ITEM 5

City Manager Kevin Rambosk reported that the City's Peacetime Emergency Plan includes employer planning for family safety, but keeps in mind employee responsibility to the City. The City activates its Emergency Operating Center (EOC) 48-96 hours prior to an impending storm, at which time the City Manager notifies all Council Members. Status updates begin when tropical depressions form which could threaten this area and Council will be briefed during all stages of a storm event. The major aspect of discussion with Council will come during the search and rescue phase following a storm event; once completed, emergency staff will update Council and request any necessary action although policies are in place to allow the City to operate without convening Council. He also noted the importance of obtaining contact information for Council Members during the summer recess.

Acting Police Chief Steven Moore continued the overview of the City's Peacetime Emergency Plan. City personnel contact information is being updated and a newsletter is sent to homeowner associations regarding hurricane preparedness and such items as resident re-entry stickers. Local television stations have also been conducting hurricane preparedness seminars at various locations. All department directors, along with each second-in-charge, will receive a full review; any changes which have occurred within a department will be addressed at that time. Advantages enjoyed by the City is that the current group of department directors has been through this drill several times, and the new EOC location is on the second floor of the new PESD building which is hurricane-resistant. Chief Moore noted that Commander Victor Morales is normally designated as the City's designee at Collier County's EOC.

Commander Sheldon Reed, Fire Operations, explained that at the beginning of hurricane season (June 1), all City departmental actions are coordinated through his office, which includes notices of an impending storm event. Once a storm is named, update notices are sent via email (or fax) to all recipients on the City's local area network along with instructions for personal preparation activity as well as work-related. As a storm approaches, the statutory hierarchy of authority starts at the state level, then county, and City; Collier County is required to supply the Emergency Director and the City works with the County Emergency Operating Center (EOC) and also establishes its own EOC within the City. It is up to the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) to declare a state of emergency there being no requirement for City Council to meet pre-storm, he added. While the main City EOC is located in the PESD building where department directors and seconds-in-command will be located, the inner-workings of the Utilities Department will operate from an EOC in its building, and Fire Operations will be directed from Fire Station 2. Personnel are being trained on emergency messaging software purchased through a grant from the Department of Emergency Management, he added.

Commander Reed then reviewed the three emergency phases: preparatory action, immediate emergency during a storm, and recover and cleanup, as outlined in the Peacetime Emergency Plan. He explained that during the preparatory stage, emergency generators and vehicles are fueled, operating supplies are put in place, chain saws are checked, and supplies and water are gathered for use by employees. After a storm passes, personnel assess damage, and relay information to the County's EOC to initiate aid from the state and federal governments. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) also deploys personnel immediately after a storm to assess the damage. At this point the City's EOC personnel will brief City Council. In response to Mayor MacKenzie, Commander Reed explained that City personnel use their City Identification Cards for re-entry. FEMA representatives, insurance companies, etc., will be stationed at Fleischmann Park to assist property owners after the storm. In response to Council Member Tarrant, Commander Reed explained that the closest public shelter is located at Barron Collier High School. Commander Reed then reviewed the number of emergency generators available and their intended uses, and gasoline availability for City vehicles. He also noted that boat owners are notified of impending storms but are responsible for their own security. Prior to a storm, however, building department personnel along with construction inspectors tour the various building sites to ensure that equipment is secured.

Recess: 9:42 to 9:59 a.m. It is noted for the record that the same Council Members were in attendance when the meeting reconvened.

.....ITEM 6
**UPDATE ON CALUSA BAY LAKES SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT BY SOUTH FLORIDA
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) representative Chip Merriam explained that like last year, there is a significant lack of rainfall and draw-down in many local lakes and ponds. Residents at Calusa Bay became alarmed at the water levels in their lakes and claimed that the City and others were having an impact. SFWMD determined however that the ponds were in fact located too close to the City's wellheads and must be addressed. Discussions with the consultant, developer, and the City resulted in SFWMD issuing a Notice of Violation requiring remediation or mitigation. During subsequent meetings the City requested that SFWMD address making it as whole as possible, and requested to be involved in the process. In January, SFWMD met with the consultants and attorneys for both the developer and the City, as well as City staff and created a list of options in order to provide the City with reasonable assurances for wellfield safety. From that list, Mr. Merriam said, tasks were distributed outlining the best long-term alternative. This was followed by a subsequent meeting in February at the City utilities department, and another meeting in the City council chamber. Since then, Mr. Merriam said, extensive modeling and technical review of all possible alternatives have been done since both wellfields are at maximum usage. In response to Council Members, he confirmed that a Notice of Violation does carry fines at the conclusion of the process similar to the matrix used by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP).

Mr. Merriam also said that SFWMD has learned a great deal more about the City's coastal wellfield than previously known, helping consultants more accurately assess its limits. Unlike elsewhere in Southwest Florida where most aquifers are confined, in this case, the geological system is sand with a discontinuous layer of caprock which allows considerable leakage. This is one of the few locations that receives direct recharge from rainfall, he added. SFWMD, Mr. Merriam explained, is currently working with various options, one of which is to line the lakes closest to the City's wellfields and to examine all associated technical issues. SFWMD is also considering relocating the two closest wells (wells 25 and 25) somewhere within the current wellfield transmission line; another option is to relocate the wells east of the northernmost well, all of which are undergoing the lengthy modeling process which should be completed within the next 4-5 weeks. Mr. Merriam also noted that the City may merely want to permit 28 wells and withdraw 135 gallons per minute 24 hours a day instead of varying amounts from different combinations of wells. SFWMD is determining the real impact long-term so that this wellfield may be used to its maximum. In response to Council Members, Mr. Merriam explained that since February, new information or new technology has continued to come forward which has caused further delay. In May, he said, City staff requested additional time to further review relocation of wells as well as time to complete the modeling.

Council Member Tarrant asked why Mr. Merriam had not addressed the fact that SFWMD had issued the excavation permit for the Calusa Bay Lakes, in violation of State law by excavating 15-20 feet from a well. Mr. Merriam explained that projects such as this is considered small in size requiring a general permit since there is no impact to wetlands. All the information that SFWMD considers in its type of decision is submitted by the consulting firm. In this particular case, he said, the item on the application checked "not applicable" had been checked in answer to the question whether this is adjacent to a public water supply. The survey boundaries received indicated that there was in fact a well located next to one of the parcels, at which time SFWMD reacted. Mr. Merriam noted that with this region's rapid development, SFWMD cannot visit each site and relies heavily on the information submitted. The investigation determined there to have been an oversight on the part of Wilson Miller.

Council Member Tarrant requested clarification with the statement that the City's wells were at maximum. Mr. Merriam explained that based on growth in population, consumptive use, and ability to recharge, there have always been limits on the Coastal Ridge wellfield because of potential salt water intrusion; the Golden Gate wellfield typically has some production limits. This region recharged naturally prior to SFWMD's intervention in drainage, flood protection, etc., because flooding typically had occurred over half the year; also the greatest recharge occurs during the wet season when less irrigation occurs. Maximum withdrawal occurs when further consumption from an aquifer would harm the aquifer itself, he explained.

Council Member Tarrant however said that these wells had been shut down because the ponds at Calusa Bay were leaching into the City's wellfield causing a potential health risk. He said he felt that SFWMD was in part negligent because it permitted the ponds. Even if SFWMD cannot inspect all sites, he said, the fact remains that it did issue the excavation permit that led to the problem. Council Member Tarrant also questioned why a consent order or other legal findings had not been filed against the developer and the engineering firm after one year had elapsed, and asked why SFWMD was still in the process of gathering information. Mr. Merriam reiterated that SFWMD had in fact filed a Notice of Violation, but noted that this is a precarious situation because the development is built out leaving limited options surrounding this wellfield for the water quality that is required by state law. Although there is a question whether the requirement for 300 feet from a municipal well is an absolute, it is still a rule although not state law. All the options remaining are: 1) line the lakes, 2) relocate wells 25 and 26, or 3) relocate them east of well 28. If SFWMD allowed the developer to go forward with any of these options at this time, Mr. Merriam said, it could exacerbate the problem and actually limit the City's current position. Council Member Tarrant then asked whether Collier County could issue permits independent of SFWMD. Mr. Merriam explained that on projects less than 40 acres a delegation agreement was issued to the County; Calusa Bay is approximately 50 acres, he said, so it was reviewed by SFWMD. Fines, he explained, are typically retained in a general land trust account in Tallahassee although, occasionally, a portion can be applied to remediation; however, most of the funds are used for land acquisition for preservation and endangered-type lands.

In further response to Council Member Tarrant, Mr. Merriam stated that SFWMD would never allow excavation within 15 feet of a municipal water supply, but relies on the information submitted by the developer and engineer when issuing an excavation permit. SFWMD and its counsel disagreed that Wilson Miller had provided sufficient information and stated that it is clear that all the necessary information had not been received in order to make an informed decision. Mr. Merriam then explained that if the developer applies for a permit for another project, SFWMD can request additional reasonable assurances that the developer will achieve the objectives of SFWMD's rules which is done on a regular basis for repeat offenders; he also noted that this is the first compliance offense against this developer.

In response to Council Member Galleberg, Mr. Merriam stated that the County is advocating working with the City to relocate wells, such as to relocate wells 25 and 26 within the gaps between other wells where the distance is approximately 2,000 feet. SFWMD has requested verification of effectiveness, at which point the City's permit would be modified. At this time, he said, the City's permit is being reviewed by SFWMD; however, the City's consultant, Hartman & Associates, has requested a six-month delay in order to resolve this issue.

Regarding payment of damages, Mr. Merriam indicated that the developer has offered; but Collier County expressed concern because it still requires these lakes for storage and water quality treatment

for the Goodlette-Frank Road expansion and have costs at stake. Also Calusa Bay residents want all lakes lined to prevent draw-down, but SFWMD doubts this will occur, Mr. Merriam said. Developer and the consulting firm as well as others are contemplating contributing to the remedial action. Council Member Tarrant thanking Mr. Merriam for the update, stated that he had lost patience, and urged Council to direct the City Attorney to file whatever legal action is necessary against the parties involved; he also expressed appreciation that SFWMD is going forward with the modeling.

In response to Council Member MacIlvaine, Mr. Merriam explained that the first inch of rainfall must either be captured and held onsite or routed into the lake. If the lake in question were retained and bentonite clay lined a barrier would result; Mr. Merriam noted however the purpose of lakes is to promote recharge. The developer is allowed to release an amount of water equal to what would have left the site absent development. The other options currently being modeled, Mr. Merriam explained, are the actual relocation of wells 25 and 26 300 feet or more away from any lake. Had it been known that the lakes could not be constructed, the site layout of buildings and lakes could have been altered, the decision could have been made at that point to stay 300 feet away from the aquifer. Mr. Merriam summarized that all the parties involved are currently agreeing to relocate the wells as an investigative option to determine whether the City still has the ability to withdraw its capacity long-term; if not, the question remains whether the lakes are lined to provide additional reassurances to protect the City's two wellfields. Council Member MacIlvaine stated that if both lake lining and well relocation prove viable, he suggested using both with the cost of this project paid by whomever is deemed responsible. Mr. Merriam noted that the developer and the consultant are both reviewing relocating the wells, the residents of Calusa Bay are negotiating with the County regarding the Goodlette-Frank Road widening project and are requesting that all their ponds be lined.

In response to Council Member Galleberg, Mr. Merriam explained that he had learned from the developer's hydrogeologist that it will be several weeks before the information is available regarding which of the well options are possible; one of the other options discounted was to add the wells at the Golden Gate wellfields. He further clarified that Hartman & Associates are performing the modeling for the permit renewal, and SFWMD has been reviewing information from other new developments with regard to water usage, etc., and this information has been given to the developer's hydrogeologist. The information gathered from Hartman & Associates (for permitting purposes) has been entered into the modeling process; typically this process takes 4-5 weeks, he said, when SFWMD would be making a decision and communicate it to the City. Mr. Merriam further explained that the City staff and the developer are negotiating to relocate the wells, and SFWMD is providing the technical assistance through the modeling process to determine if this meets the City's long-term needs. The fines are still en force, he added. Assuming the wells can be relocated within the aforementioned 2,000-foot spaces, and the City concurs with the settlement, SFWMD's governing Board would consider a Consent Order that will direct that certain steps be taken. Mr. Tarrant asked if SFWMD would join the City in litigation. Mr. Merriam explained that a lawsuit at this point would be contrary to the potential success of a settlement which will identify who will pay. Once the consent order is approved by the Board, the requirements contained therein must be met. The City, however, may have other options available, Mr. Merriam noted, and SFWMD may be comfortable with all of them; nevertheless, at the end of the modeling, there may be just one clear option that the consent order would recognize. Mr. Merriam confirmed that based on the information obtained, and the requirements outlined, the consent order will identify who pays, what will be done, and the applicable timetable; he said he hoped that the modeling would be completed within the next few weeks, and that he would contact the City Manager later that day regarding a projected time frame of filing the report and who would incur the costs involved.

Natural Resources Manager Jon Staiger said that although Council is understandably frustrated, he nevertheless urged Council to allow City staff and their consultants sufficient time to arrive at the best recommendation possible for long-term results.

Council then viewed a video regarding gasoline additive leakage into ground water.

.....ITEM 7
REVIEW OF CURRENT IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND DISCUSSION OF FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS

City Manager Kevin Rambosk provided background information. Community Services Director Don Wirth explained that his presentation would be informational only at this time. He then distributed a report on irrigation infrastructure (a copy of which is contained in the file for this date in the City Clerk's Office). Parks & Parkways Superintendents Terry Fedelem and Bill Shelburne then reviewed the report with Council (the text of which is appended hereto as Attachment 1). In response to Council Members, Mr. Wirth explained that the objective is to complete the audit in order to accurately identify retrofit costs, which would be projected over a five-year period and presented to Council July 31. He also noted that during the mowing process, a considerable amount of damage is done to irrigation heads, the cost of which are recovered from contractors whenever possible. Preventative maintenance is being done as quickly as possible, he said; however, the entire system must be retrofitted over the next five years. He also noted that the City Manager has permitted additional hiring of personnel for the rest of this year, but Council approval must be obtained for retrofitting the entire system.

Recess: 12:04 to 12:23 p.m. It is noted for the record that the same Council Members were in attendance when the meeting reconvened.

.....ITEM 8
DISCUSSION OF MODIFICATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER. City Manager Kevin Rambosk indicated that this will include: public address system, electronics, wiring, equipment, cleaning, resurface dais, flags display, video enhancements, storage, and construction of an additional meeting room in City Hall.

.....ITEM 4
REVIEW OF ITEMS ON THE 6/21/00 REGULAR MEETING AGENDA - Item 6-b (Naples Community Hospital - Residential Impact Statement) Council Member Galleberg requested clarification on width of landscape buffer on the north lot line. **Item 8 (Fleischmann Property)** Council Member Tarrant requested information on: historical ownership; vacation of roadways and alleyways; and payment of taxes. **Item 11 (Waiver from requirements of the "D" Downtown District)** Mayor MacKenzie noted conflicting parking requirements. Council Member Taylor requested overhead of Trianon building for use on 6/21/00. Council Member Galleberg questioned whether existing signage will be grandfathered. **Items 15 & 16 (eliminate requirements to remove certain noxious plants from vacant land; and consider annual budget amount to continue Annual Exotic Removal Program for fiscal year 2001)** City Manager Rambosk noted items to be withdrawn. **Item 17 (consider approving items regarding the Merrihue Park Redevelopment Plan)** Mayor MacKenzie asked if costs were included in Council's requests. **Item 18 (Name Fleischmann Property "Naples Preserve")** Council Member Galleberg suggested naming it "Naples 2000 Preserve"; Mayor MacKenzie suggested a contest for residents to choose name; Council to further discuss on Wednesday. **Item 20 (Contract for roundabout)** Mayor MacKenzie suggested a full presentation 6/21/00. **Item 21 (Contract for crosswalk improvements)** City Manager Rambosk confirmed discussion would include materials to be used, and maintenance. **Item 24 (Wastewater plant construction project)** Council Member Tarrant requested update on status of litigation. **Item 28 (Consider filing for State Administrative Hearing re: aquifer storage and**

recovery wells) Mayor MacKenzie noted Clarence Tears, Big Cypress Basin Board, to be present 6/21/00. **Item 29 (Contract for Cambier Park bandshell and pavilion)** City Manager Rambosk to provide information following the Budget Meeting that evening. **Item 30 (discussion/action re: retaining law firm of Weiss Serota Helfman Pastoriza & Guedes, P.A. pertaining to Hamilton Harbor litigation)** (Failed) Motion (Galleberg/Wiseman/4-2/(Tarrant, Taylor, MacIlvaine, MacKenzie dissented; Herms absent) to conduct the Executive Session with Roetzel & Andress without the proposed law firm of Weiss Serota Helfman Pastoriza & Guedes being present. / City Manager Rambosk to review the draft Weiss Serota Helfman Pastoriza & Guedes contract. / Executive Session scheduled for 6/21/00 at 2:00 p.m. for 45 minutes.

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CORRESPONDENCE / COMMUNICATIONS - Rambosk Port Royal Property Owners Association again considering undergrounding power lines. / Tarrant questioned whether Naples Reports, etc. could be rebroadcast on the new City cable channel. / Taylor noted provision of Attorney Nancy Stroud's resume to Betty Pennington; requested consideration of absentee voting; requested consideration of monthly evening meetings.

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OPEN PUBLIC INPUT (1:33 p.m.) **Betty Pennington, The Moorings**, distributed and read into the record a letter addressed to Council Member Taylor (Attachment 2). In response to Mrs. Pennington, Council Member Taylor stated that she would obtain a transcript, and that she nevertheless stood by what she had said.

ADJOURN.....

1:35 p.m.

Bonnie R. MacKenzie, Mayor

Minutes prepared by:

Brenda A. Blair, Recording Specialist

Minutes approved: August 2, 2000

City of Naples Irrigation Infrastructure Summary

HISTORY

In the past twenty-five years the maintenance of landscaped areas in the City of Naples has increased significantly. Technology for managing irrigation systems is constantly improving and offering better ways to deliver water efficiently.

In the early 1970's the infrastructure of irrigation systems consisted of less than a dozen automated irrigation controllers and approximately one hundred fifty metered systems operated manually. Each year landscape maintenance workers would spend more than 10,000 hours turning irrigation valves on and off. As you can well surmise, water was not used efficiently. There existed the potential for incorrect run times and mental lapses of whether sprinkler zones were turned on or off.

Over the next twenty-five years, great progress was made in automating irrigation systems and utilization of effluent water. During the late 1980's and the 1990's large scale landscape projects added miles of new irrigation systems to the City's inventory. An example of some of these projects are: Naplescape /U.S. 41 medians, Orchid Drive/U.S. 41 Goodlette Road and Seagate Linear Parks, medians on Golden Gate Parkway, Goodlette Road, Central Avenue, Seventh Street, Gulf Shore Blvd. and 5th Avenue South. All of our major parks: Fleischmann Blvd. Lowdermilk, River Park, Cambier, Anthony and the Landings were renovated and upgraded with automated systems.

We currently have over 285 water meters, both effluent and potable, which supply water to more than 15,000 irrigation heads through 800 plus valves (see irrigation water meter location map). More than half of the landscaped areas the City maintains do not have electricity available for standard irrigation controllers. We have utilized battery and solar powered controllers in these locations. The solar technology has not evolved as rapidly as the microcircuits of battery timers. An example of the UNIK and Easy Rain battery controller and programmer are attached to this report. We utilize electric powered controllers of all sizes. The large irrigation system controllers which we began to utilize in the late 1980's, for medians and parks, are now twelve years old and older. We have more than twenty of the satellite controllers, (example on page with insect damage) which have had considerable repairs and damage from the elements and lightning. As you can see, even ants can destroy the circuit board of a \$3,800 controller. New technology, see example Rain Bird ESP-40MC, can replace failing systems with more versatile and user-friendly programming.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The Parks & Parkways Operations was reorganized on August 2, 1999. The Community Services Director emphasized the need to evaluate the status of our irrigation systems and ability to perform adequate preventative maintenance, repairs and to support our capital project expansion programs.

In October 1999, staff contracted with a local certified irrigation auditor, whose qualifications are listed on the cover page of the sample audit conducted on the Goodlette Frank Road Medians.

Audits

As of April we have substantially completed audits of 5 major areas listed below:

1. Golden Gate Parkway Medians
2. Fleischmann Park Sports Complex
3. Fleischmann Park Common Use Areas
4. Goodlette Frank Road (sample in information packet)
5. Naplescape 87 and 90 - R.T. 41 from Seagate to Fleischmann Blvd.

Results

As a result of audit recommendations, we have already initiated corrective action and increased our preventative maintenance frequency. We have also taken steps to reduce high pressure at our meter sources. Sometimes, the pressure at our water sources exceeded 5 times our desirable operating ranges. We have started to reduce high water consumption and taken measures to reduce repair frequency of sprinkler heads, damaged valves and ruptured piping. We have improved management of systems by upgrade of some control and valve systems. We are providing training of service staff to keep up with technology changes and service techniques.

Goal

Our goal to improve water delivery capability and conserve our valuable resource is achievable. Efforts to minimize safety hazards and liability exposure, especially in high traffic areas, are our highest priorities. We continually try to reduce inconvenience and nuisance to drivers. Protection of our substantial investment and preservation of the aesthetic appeal of our Parks & Parkways is also given much attention.

There are at least 12 additional areas (not all-inclusive) requiring audits. They are:

1. Cambier Park
2. Anthony Park
3. River Park
4. Lowdermilk Park
5. Orchid Linear Park (Rt. 41 Banyan North to Fleischmann Blvd)
6. Goodlette Linear Park (7th St. N. to Lake Park School)
7. 5th Ave. South to 9th St. South
8. Port Royal
9. Gulf Shore Blvd North & South
10. Cul-de-sacs North and South of City of Naples, Florida Royal Harbor
11. Gordon Park & 18th Street
12. Royal Harbor

Please note-this list only includes areas identified as of this report. The resources presently available to maintain City irrigation systems and controls are a small, but dedicated four-man crew including one Irrigation Service worker (who is temporary, approved by City Manager to work until October 1, 2000). We have three service vehicles with tool bodies and safety directional lighting. One vehicle is borrowed from our landscape maintenance operations fleet.

We also are fortunate to have two senior landscape maintenance crew leaders who assist whenever their job responsibilities permit (especially with water management).

Since October ¹⁹⁹⁹~~2000~~, (8.5 months) our irrigation crew has received and processed over 500 routine work orders. (sample enclosed) and responded to over 100 emergency calls. At least one man is also on standby duty for weekends, holidays and nights for response to police reports of malfunctioning, or vehicle damaged systems.

During tropical storms and water restriction, our crew must manually reset over 150 battery-powered timers Citywide to prevent unnecessary waste of water and this is time consuming. Our crew also assists with connections and support for our capital expansion projects. They also monitor and support the activities of contractors working on capital expansion projects.

The Parks & Parkways Department needs the support of City Council to fund our up-grade of existing systems and to continue providing the service level and quality which the City has come to expect.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The maintenance of the City irrigation systems is at a point in time where we are experiencing the failure of equipment and are facing considerable costs for repairs. Water is a precious commodity which will only become more limited in the future. The efficient distribution of irrigation water can be achieved through good management of the delivery system. Technology offers us the opportunity to create a safer environment for both citizens and workers, where irrigation is required along roadways and median.

The proposed five-year improvement program consists of \$120,000 the first year and then \$75,000 each of the next four years. The first year program includes:

System Audits	\$13,500
Controller Replacements & Upgrades	55,000
Backflow Prevention	40,000
Pressure Reducing Equipment	<u>11,500</u>
	\$120,000

As mentioned earlier in this report, irrigation system audits not only tells us the condition of the physical parts of the system, but also changes in the programming to utilize water efficiently. We plan to audit Lowdermilk Park, Cambier Park, Anthony & River Parks plus Orchid Drive Linear Park. Through years of irrigation maintenance and add ons to the existing systems, the efficiency and proper distribution of water needs to be evaluated (see irrigation system audit sample).

The controller replacement and upgrades will include major irrigation systems such as Naplescape, Fleischmann Park and Golden Gate Parkway. Nine out of the ten satellite controllers are in excess of twelve years old and several do not function at 100 percent of their capabilities.

The backflow prevention upgrades are needed to comply with current backflow prevention codes. Previous to this requirement, all of the irrigation systems utilized atmospheric backflow devices. New backflow assemblies are constructed with copper piping and double check valve preventers. Prices for each unit can cost from \$350 to \$500. We currently have approximately 30% of the 285 water meters properly converted to regulation backflow preventers.

The use of treated effluent water has been a great resource for reducing the amount of potable water used for irrigation. In the past couple of years the delivery system for treated effluent water from the treatment plant has increased its pressure to levels which can blow apart a standard irrigation system. Pressure reducing valves are needed to bring the water pressure down to normal operating ranges for irrigation valves and sprinkler heads. The first priority of this portion of the irrigation upgrades is to reduce pressure in major systems such as Naplescape/U.S. 41, Anthony Park and Goodlette Road Linear Park.

The next four years of infrastructure upgrades will include all the area of improvements mentioned in the first year.

James C. Abney & Associates
Irrigation Consulting, Site Construction, System Auditing & Management
1157 South Alhambra Creek • Naples, Florida 34102
Phone (941) 434-2642, Fax (941) 434-7231, E-Mail JAAIDC@aol.com

Irrigation System Audit Memorandum

DATE: February 14, 2000

TO : Mr. William "Bill" C. Shelburne - City of Naples, Parks & Parkways.
Mr. Terry L. Fedelem - City of Naples, Parks & Parkways, Superintendent.
Mdm. Janet Mullins - City of Naples.
Mr. Rich. - City of Naples, Parks & Parkways, Irrigation Field Manager.

FROM : James C. Abney, JCA&A.

PROJECT: Goodlette-Frank Road Medians, Naples Florida

SUBJECT: Irrigation System Audit Result.

An irrigation system audit was performed at the project listed above by James C. Abney, Irrigation Association Certified Landscape Irrigation Auditor #018448 & State of Texas Licensed Irrigator 0005636. The objective of the audit was to: Study water consumption records; Review irrigation system design & engineering; Perform a series engineering field tests to determine net application: Existing System Physical & Operating Conditions, Net Precipitation Rate, Distribution Uniformity (Efficiency Level).

With the results of the audit, water consumption has been determined and evaluated, system deficiencies have been identified & revealed. The audit was commenced by reviewing the system design, doing an onsite evaluation, and conducting catchments tests. The following is a summary of the audit results.

EVALUATION: DESIGN & ONSITE CONDITIONS FOUND

System Design . The original design was done by Keith Kittle ASLA & James Abney (during past employment at Wilson, Miller, Barton & Peek, Inc.). There have been revisions to the original due to road improvements, and incorporation of additional areas at the North end. The irrigation design at the North end and at the newly configured medians was done by others.

Design & Layout Evaluation.

The design is composed of several metered systems that irrigate the medians only. Some of the meters are supplied by potable water, and the other meters are supplied by non-potable effluent water. The medians have widths that range from 2' +/- to 30' +/- . The majority of the medians have a uniform width of 12' +/- . The 30' +/- width occurs only at the last median (north end) on the section between Golden Gate Parkway and Tamiami Trail East. Nearly all of the medians are irrigated with pop-up spray heads. The large median (30' +/- width) is irrigated with spray and rotary head hydrants. The lone median just north of Golden Gate Parkway is irrigated with drip irrigation inline tubing (Netafim). The irrigation systems original design specified for spray head hydrants to be placed on 12' +/- spacing, 11' +/- lateral spacing. Hydrants were specified to be installed 6" from back of curb. 6" Pop-up units were specified at the turf areas, and 12" pop-up units at the planting areas. Controller power location availability was a problem at the time of design so solar power units were specified. The original landscape design (designed by Dayna Fendrick ASLA,

WMB&P) has areas that offer irrigation application management ease between the planting bedlines and turf areas. There are no small or narrow turf areas that present irrigation application management problems. Thanks to that landscape design pattern, the turf areas irrigation is isolated from the planting bedlines irrigation. There are four small areas throughout the systems where one or two sprinklers from a planting area zone occur within the limits of the adjacent turf.

At the recently renovated median in front of the police station there are small turf areas that have some irrigation application conflicts with planting areas. There is over-spray from the turf areas into the planting bedlines, and from the planting bedlines into the turf areas. It would have been if the entire median was turf or a planting bedline. If providing enough moisture to keep the turf in appearance is getting the surrounding planting areas too wet, consider installing Nibco's Wick Irrigation "Dry Spot Terminators". Place the discharge points at the centerline of the turf area and install on four foot centers, in a single row. The renovated irrigation at the medians that were reconfigured had similar spacing patterns as to the original system design.

The large median that has a 30' +/- width has design and coverage problems. The median is irrigated with spray and rotary hydrants. The spray hydrants are located at the planting bedlines and at the narrow areas. The rotary hydrants are located at the turf areas where the median's width increases. The rotary hydrants have standard coverage angle nozzles which will cause for over-spray into the paved surfaces. They are also connected to the spray zones. As a result of having rotary hydrants in a turf area connected to a spray hydrants zone (designated to irrigate planting bedlines primarily), the planting bedline will receive about four to six times more water than what it needs if the turf grass is to receive enough moisture. The pressure at the median was not sufficient to efficiently irrigate with rotary hydrants. It was adequate for spray hydrant operation. The best form of corrective action for this median would be to remove the rotary hydrants from the spray hydrant zones. Add a new zone (or two if necessary) with rotary hydrants with low angle nozzles, on 25' spacing. Have the rotary hydrants installed 24" from the edge of pavement with 190 +/- degrees coverage. It will be critical to determine why the operating pressure is so low. Keeping the size of the rotary hydrant zones with a small flow demand will help to increase the operating pressure.

The irrigation at the north end median (being irrigated with drip irrigation) is functioning, but not efficiently. The filter appears to be substantially dirty and partially clogged. The tubing spacing is consistent, therefore the application appears to be uniform. Replacing the existing filter with an Automatic Flushing Filter kit (Rainbird AF200-200) will help to reduce the need for manual filter cleaning operation. Adequate run time for this median will be three nights per week, 20 minutes per night.

Controllers & Application Control Management

Controllers and Power Supply. The weakest part of the systems is in the controller operation and management. The existing solar power controllers (Solartrol or Leight) do not have adequate application management features, and some of them do not appear to be functioning because several of the valves are being operated by Rainbird Unik Valve Control units. Some of the Rainbird Unik control units were found not properly mounted and are difficult to program (to change run times due to season/weather changes) due to the need to clean the connection point where the cable is connected when downloading programs.

There are three options for selecting controllers for the systems. The first option is through standard controllers. The best way to properly manage the systems is with standard controllers, if the systems are to be incorporated into a central control system in the future. In order to operate standard controllers for the systems there will be a need to provide one power service point per controller location, and one directional bore installed sleeve to get the power to the controller location. It will be critical to have power supply poles (with transformers) near the controller locations. The estimated cost per controller location will be around: \$1,500.00 +/- per controller; \$900.00 +/- per power service point; \$1,100.00 +/- per directional bore. Roughly about \$3,500.00 per system or existing controller.

The second option would be to go with a solar power unit that has an established record for reliability.

Such unit would be the Irritrol Iboc Series controllers. The cost for those units will be about \$2,200.00+/- per controller. Like other solar power controllers, this unit will have limited water management features, and it can not be incorporated into a central control system. The solar panel in this model could be target for vandalism or theft.

The third option is to use wireless control technology/controller-valve units. The existing Rainbird Unik units are functioning but do not present a way to download programs rapidly. For downloading programmed schedules (for seasonal adjustments) the programmer must kneel down, open the valve box, clean the connection, connect and download. LR Nelson makes a unit similar to Rainbird's Unik but it can be managed through radio transmission. By using the LR Nelson unit the programmer only needs to be near the unit (within twenty feet, if the unit is installed inside of a standard valve box) punch the keys necessary and send the signal. The LR Nelson unit has the capacity to store in memory up to 36 different programs. If one program (start time, run time & days per week) is used per each month of the year for different areas such as turf and planting bedlines, the programmer will still have the capacity for twelve unused programs left. To eliminate runoff, each unit can have up to 16 start times per cycle. The units have rain sensor that stop operation during rainy weather or wet soil conditions. One control unit is used per valve if the valves are not installed in clusters. If the valves are installed in clusters there are multiple valve control units. The multiple valve control units can manage from two to six valves. The cost of the units will be about \$225.00+/- per valve if the valves are not clustered. Most of the valves in the systems are not clustered. If a system has ten un-clustered valves, the controller replacement cost will be around \$2,250.00

The first option (use of standard controllers) presents the highest upfront investment, but over the long term it will be the most economic, efficient, and easiest to manage. It is critical to consider it and incorporate it into a central control system.

Rain Sensors. Rain Sensors were not visible during the audit, it is assumed that the systems do not have any. The Rainbird Unik & LR Nelson Solorain product lines have a rain/soil moisture sensor. It should be used when using those units. During the audit the soils were observed to be over-saturated. The use of rain/soil moisture sensors would prevent that condition.

Irrigation Application Time Difference Between Crops: There was no difference in the run time for turf grass zones and planting area zones. All zones appear to be scheduled to operate three nights per week, 30 minutes per night. Planting areas will consume substantially less water, especially now that the vegetation is established and conditioned. The average application rate is 2.0" +/- per hour (typical to spray hydrant zone per original design); The planting areas should be irrigated for only 15 to 18 minutes per night, two nights per week at the peak time of the year; The turf spray hydrant zones should be irrigated for 13 to 15 minutes per night, three nights per week; The turf rotary hydrant zones should be irrigated (assuming that the mixed hydrant zone problem is corrected and an application rate of .5" per hour is achieved) for 48 to 52 minutes per night, three nights per week.

Runoff Control: The zones are not being scheduled to operate using multiple start times, the water application rate is exceeding the soil's infiltration rate causing runoff within a short period of time after initial contact with soil. The original design systems have higher application rates due to the shorter distance between lateral lines. Spray hydrants should not operate for more than three minutes at a time. If a spray head zone requires a fifteen minute operating time per night, use (5) three minutes start times during the application designated night.

Hydrant Operation.

Operating Pressure: The operating pressure was high at most of the medians except for the large one, where the width is greater. Operating pressure should be 30 psi for spray heads. High pressure will: distort coverage patterns; increase main line surge potential; will damage system components; and present high liability incidence potential. The majority of the element damage or malfunction found is associated with high pressure damage. A pressure reducing unit at the source has been repaired. The estimated operating

pressure (at the time of the review) was 55-65 psi. For spray head zones, install pressure regulators at the valves (Irritrol 0-100 psi Omni Reg) and dial the setting to 30 psi.

Hydrant Back-spray: Does not appear to be a problem due to the 6" average distance between hydrants and back of curb.

Coverage Beyond Landscape Area: Some spray hydrants have coverage patterns that extend into paved surfaces (misaligned nozzles at spray heads; throw beyond landscape width area at narrow areas). Part of this problem is due to slightly high operating pressure, another part of it is due to the use of nozzles with a range greater than the landscape area's width (observed on replacement nozzles - Hit product line), and part of it is due to the medians narrow width at the tips. Many spray heads were misaligned and spraying into the paved surface. The majority of them were corrected during the audit, but there are still some that need to be corrected.

Coverage Deflection By Foliage: At planting bedlines the existing Hawthorns, Dwarf Bougainvilleas, Spider Lilies have reached a mature height that is blocking the coverage pattern causing backspray and coverage obstruction/deflection conditions. At locations where the plantings are low such as junipers some 6" pop-up replacement units have been installed. The original design specified for 12" pop-up units at all planting areas. The mature juniper plantings will block a 6" pop-up hydrant. It is critical to remove those units and replace them with 12" pop-up units. In order to gain additional height necessary to clear the existing mature vegetation, 12" high pop-up units may be installed perpendicular to the centerline of the first row of plantings, with half of the pop-up body exposed above grade to gain extra height. The top of the pop-up unit should be about 3" +/- below the line of normal pruning, so that when the piston extends it has ample clearance for better coverage. Drip irrigation would also be an excellent choice at the planting bedlines. It would not be hard to retrofit those zones.

Tilted Hydrants: Several hydrants are not installed perpendicular to grade, this will cause for an uneven distribution of water within the coverage area. All sprinklers within the project should be installed perpendicular to grade. Those that are not, need to be.

Hydrants Installed Too Low, or Low height hydrant used: Several hydrants are installed so low below grade that the turf grass blades and root system are blocking the pattern. Some of those hydrants are 4" pop-up units that have been used as replacements. It is critical to avoid using 4" pop-units as replacements. 6" Pop-up hydrants must be used at turf areas.

Equipment Damage or Malfunction

High Operating Pressure: Appears to be causing the majority of the malfunction, damage, premature wear and tear on the equipment. It can also present a substantial potential for liability incidence (personal injury) for those using quick coupling valves, or (property damage) if a section of main line bursts and remains unattended for a long period of time. The volume of water at an exhaust point (hydrant nozzle, open or damaged piping) will increase as pressure increases. High pressure affect a hydrant's Distribution Uniformity. It will make water droplets explode or become vapor-like. This condition will make them very vulnerable to wind drift, even with a slight breeze.

High Operating Pressure Damage to System Elements: Pop-up hydrant bodies are being damaged in the form of: excessive wear and weakening of the seals and retracting spring action; weakening threaded connections; premature wear at valves' diaphragms. Effluent water introduces small debris to the system, which under high pressure work as an abrasive that will damage most elements and material.

Damage or Alterations by Maintenance Crews: "Mowed" sprinklers and zone valve manual flow adjustment. The spray type hydrants are encountering piston retraction problems (probably caused by wiper seal wear and weak spring retraction due to high pressure). Pistons remain erected after operation, causing them to be cut during mowing (such is gross negligence by mowing crew). The maintenance crews

should be responsible enough to walk up to the piston and tap it so that it retracts down. When a zone valve fails in an open position, sometimes the maintenance personnel tries to shut it down by turning down the flow throttle knob located at the top of the valve. Many of the valves have had the Flow Throttle Knobs adjusted down to optimize zone performance. FTKs should not be used as a manual shut off device. Isolation valves installed upstream of the zone electric solenoid valve should be installed at zone valves that do not have them. Sometimes the isolation valve is not visible due to being in another box or having the boxes filled with sand, soil, or debris. Valve Boxes: The valve boxes were in poor shape, some were damaged, all were filled with water, soil, debris, and removed components not being used. Keep the valve boxes clean so that isolation valves can be visible and accessible. Install isolation valves if not existing at zone valve. Adjustments, it was observed that several of the spray hydrants that the coverage was aligned, throwing into the landscape designated areas, were replacement (Hit brand) units. Talk to the maintenance staff and emphasize the importance of being thorough during replacements and maintenance.

Educate the key maintenance staff in basic system operation and procedures. The payback in educating the maintenance staff will be in having staff that will be knowledgeable in system operation and management. This will help to assure that the system is being operated and maintained in a fashion that will present additional years of life longevity, operating ease, and reduced costs. The maintenance personnel appears to be using 4" pop-up hydrants as replacements for the turf areas. AVOID using 4" pop-up units, use 6" units at turf areas, 12" units at planting areas.

Catchment Testing Results

Net Application Rates. The average Net Application Rate at the project was 2.0"/+/- per hour. This application rate is higher than normal. It is due to the lateral lines being closer together than the hydrant spacing (a repetitive condition throughout the systems. As a result of the higher application rates obtained, the run times will need to be shorter than at systems situated at other locations. **Distribution Uniformity.** The distribution uniformity levels achieved were very satisfactory. The levels ranged from 48% to 63%. The majority of the turf zones had an average distribution uniformity of 57%. The turf zones that had the lowest distribution uniformity readings were zones where 4" pop-up units and tilted hydrants were present. The majority of the planting areas were not suitable for catchment device testing due to coverage obstruction or deflection by foliage or palm tree trunks. However some catchment cone testing was conducted at areas where junipers occurred. The average distribution uniformity in those areas was 49%. The lower average DU at the planting areas was due to some deflection by small caliper tree trunks, and some foliage interference. Considering that most planting areas do not have a root area density as turf does, the lower results achieved at the measurable areas can be considered acceptable. The hydrant layout at the planting areas was the same as in the turf areas (except for the narrow tips or other non-typical areas), therefore we can assume that if it were not by the foliage deflection/obstruction the results and performance would be equal.

Corrective Action Required.

Top Priorities: Determine what type of control system is suitable, select it, and use it. **Scheduling:** Correct the run times at the zones, and start doing seasonal adjustments; Use multiple start times at all times!; **Repairs,** correct the mixed hydrant zones located at the large north median ASAP; **Damaged hydrants,** all damaged hydrants were flagged with small yellow flags, remove and replace; Reduce the operating pressure at the zones.

Secondary Priorities: Once that such is achieved (repair damaged spray heads); Adjust coverage at hydrants where the coverage extends into paved surfaces; Replace all 4" hydrants at turf areas with 6" hydrants; Relocate 12" pop-up hydrants at planting areas, and raise bodies at Hawthorn, Dwarf Bougainvillea, & Spider Lily locations. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate in contacting me at your convenience.

Sincerely yours

JAMES C. ABNEY & ASSOCIATES

James C. Abney

James C. Abney, A.S.I.C., C.I.T., I. A..

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June 19, 2000

Ms. Penny Taylor, Council Member
City of Naples
735 Eighth Street South
Naples, Florida 34102

Dear Ms. Taylor,

During the public input segment of the June 12th, 2000 City Council Special Meeting, I asked you for supporting information regarding your statement that Nancy Stroud was "a powerful attorney". When you were not responsive to my request I said this was déjà vu such as when you had previously stated that former staff and former counsel deliberately misled City Council. You then told me I had misspoke. In response to my question as to how I had misspoke, you stated "those weren't my words, the last phrase, I didn't say deliberately."

Please note the attached page from the official minutes of the March 15th City Council meeting, "Council Member Taylor noted that the staff's deliberate withholding information....".

Obviously, I had not misspoken as you had publicly accused me. Since your accusation was publicly stated, I expect you to publicly correct your statement to the effect that you were in error and not I.

Sincerely,
Betty P. Pennington
Betty P. Pennington

Cc:(with attachment)

Mayor MacKenzie

Council Members: Galleberg

Herns

MacIlvaine

Tarrant

Wiseman

City Manager Rambosk

→ City Clerk Norman

Attorney Rynders' statement on behalf of the opposition parties and individuals was sincere in that they would indemnify the City for claims under the Bert Harris Act. Council Member Taylor noted that the staff's deliberate withholding information from the former Council and the news media is as bad as falsification. Therefore, she said that, with the City's legal counsel and staff, the Council proceeded improperly into the DRI process. Council Member MacIlvaine however said that he had received information from the staff during his tenure on the Planning Advisory Board from which he could conclude that Hamilton Harbor was ill advised and had heard nothing to the contrary since that time. Mayor MacKenzie said that she opposed the motion as she believed the action being taken by Council to be premature in light of the imminent opinion from the administrative law judge which would indicate whether charges on withholding information are valid.

Prior to the motion on Item 6-b, City Attorney Cuyler said that he had intentionally remained outside the discussion on Hamilton Harbor, but any other comments directed toward him relative to withholding information from Council, would engender his comments at the next hearing. He then recommended that the resolution under Item 6-b be carried over to the time of final action on the two ordinances due both to past practice and to indication from Attorney Rynders that additional information would be presented. However, he noted that there were no legal prohibitions against voting on the resolution at that time.

MOTION by Herms to CONTINUE Item 6-b to the next City Council meeting, seconded by Galleberg and unanimously carried, all members present and voting (Galleberg-yes, Taylor-yes, Tarrant-yes, Wiseman-yes, Herms-yes, MacIlvaine-yes, Mayor MacKenzie-yes).

MOTION by Herms to APPROVE Item 6-c as presented, seconded by MacIlvaine and carried 4-3, all members present and voting (Wiseman-no, Herms-yes, MacIlvaine-yes, Taylor-yes, Tarrant-yes, Galleberg-no, MacKenzie-no).

Prior to the vote on the above motion, Council Member Wiseman confirmed with City Attorney Cuyler that receipt of the administrative judge's ruling prior to second reading of the ordinances under Item 6 should have no effect since various legal processes would continue to run concurrently. However, during the vote, Council Member Galleberg asserted that the City would be entering what he described as a quagmire by overthrowing an established administrative process, turning its back on obligations, and risking damages resulting in a tax increase on citizens.

Recess: 3:16 p.m. to 3:34 p.m. It is noted for the record that the same Council Members were present when the meeting reconvened.

**RESOLUTION 00-8796ITEM 13
A RESOLUTION INTERPRETING AND CLARIFYING THE COMMERCIAL HEIGHT
CHARTER AMENDMENT NOT TO BE APPLICABLE TO RESIDENTIAL PARCELS OR
STRUCTURES WITHIN THE PARK SHORE PD; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE
DATE. Title read by City Manager Kevin Rambosk (3:36 p.m.)** City Attorney Cuyler explained that, based on prior Council discussion, this resolution was intended to clarify that purely residential tracts which are in the Park Shore Planned Development are not affected by the recent Charter amendment limiting commercial building heights. Council Member Galleberg, however, noted that it had been his impression that the Council would address all residential PD's, not just those in Park Shore.

Public Input: None (3:40 p.m.)

MOTION by Herms to APPROVE RESOLUTION 00-8796 AS SUBMITTED; seconded by Wiseman and unanimously carried, all members present and voting (Wiseman-no, Herms-yes, MacIlvaine-yes, Taylor-yes, Tarrant-yes, Galleberg-yes, MacKenzie-yes).

