

# RESIDENTS CONCERNS – Question & Answer Q: Are there yard/landscape watering restrictions in

Brevard County? Who has the authority to decide when residents can water their yards?

A: Yes, there are year-round watering restrictions in force. The St. Johns River Water Management District sets these restrictions that are designed for efficient use of water for landscape irrigation, as well as to ensure enough water to maintain healthy yards. Mandatory restrictions specify the time when watering may occur, the amount of water to be applied, and the days when watering may occur for residential and nonresidential locations. These days depend on whether the address ends in an odd or even number and on the time of year. The SJRWM District has a compliance program, and they enforce these restrictions in the unincorporated areas. Call 800-232-0904 for additional information or visit their website at https://www.sjrwmd.com/wateringrestrictions/

| Time of year | Odd numbered | Even numbered | Nonresidential |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
|              | addresses    | addresses     | properties     |
| Daylight     |              |               |                |
| Saving time  | Wed./Sat.    | Thurs./Sun.   | Tues/Fri.      |
| Eastern      |              |               |                |
| Standard     | Saturday     | Sunday        | Tuesday        |

- Daylight saving time: Second Sunday in March until the first Sunday in November
- Water only when needed, not between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and for no more than one hour per zone
- Restrictions apply to private wells, ground or surface water, and water from utilities
- Some exceptions apply, such as yards with brand new plantings that may require more frequent watering

Residents are also urged to check their sprinkler systems to ensure that the water is covering their lawn area only and not watering the streets. Water that ends up in the streets ends up in the lagoon and only adds to the pollution.

## JUNE MUCK MEETING UPDATE

The Brevard County Natural Resources Management Department presented a power point and answered questions at the SPRA June Meeting for the upcoming Grand Canal Muck Removal Project. Here are a few salient points:

• Approximately 6.4 acres will be used along the south side

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of the Pineda Causeway for the dewatering site for the Grand Canal Project extending from the north end of Samson's Island to the Pineda.

• A public hearing will be held by the county commission to vote on the Temporary Use Agreement (TUA) that must be approved on an annual basis. Letters will be sent out to residents who own property within 1000' of the dewatering site.

• The project is slated to begin in January 2019, or shortly thereafter, and will last for 2 to 3 years.

The project states that a 15 foot vegetative buffer will be kept in place, along with a sound dampening fence at the dewatering site.

• Dredge waiver letters will be sent to residents to allow dredging to within 5' of docks and seawalls, instead of the customary 10'.

• A restoration plan for the dewatering site will be completed after the project ends.

The northern and southern portions of the Grand Canal are separate projects, as funding was allocated several years ago for the northern Grand Canal project described above. Other demucking projects to the south are in the process of securing separate funding, primarily from the Lagoon sales tax. These southern projects could collectively take an additional four to six years to complete, for which sites will be selected for dewatering muck deposits. The Temporary Use Agreement (TUA) for this project should bclarify that this is a separate project for which the site along the Pineda will be used exclusively for demucking this project and further assure that the land will be restored immediately after this 2-3 year project is completed to mediate the impact on residents and the environment. Contact: IRLProject@brevardfl.gov

SPRA Community Meeting • David Schechter Center Monday, August 13, 2018, 7:15 p.m. SPRA, PO Box 372357, Satellite Beach, FL 32937



# DETRIMENTAL IMPACTS OF SEWAGE IN OUR WATERWAYS

One of the issues discussed at the Muck Meeting was the impact of raw sewage in our waterways. It cannot be emphasized enough what detrimental impacts raw sewage causes. A concise description is provided by Frank Graff (UNC-TV) entitled: What Happens When Raw Sewage is Dumped into Water, March 2018.

**Is Dilution the Solution?** Many decades ago, it used to be said that "the solution to pollution is dilution." Basically, when small amount of raw sewage is dumped into a flowing body of water, a natural process of stream cleaning, or self-purification begins. But while the science behind the phrase is still true, the reality is there are very few small sewage discharges anymore. Most raw sewage discharges are large and harmful. But it does beg the question: What is the effect of dumping raw sewage into a body of water?

What Is Raw Sewage? First, what is meant by "raw sewage?" Essentially, raw sewage is wastewater that has not been treated. It has two sources. There's sewage from kitchen, bathrooms and even laundries. But there is also more solid waste from cooking, dishwashing, toilets, showers and sinks. It all causes the water quality to deteriorate and that affects aquatic ecosystems. Three things can happen when raw sewage enters a body of water: It will be dissolved, it will become suspended in the water column or it will sink to the bottom and stay there. Raw sewage contains a variety

of dissolved and suspended impurities. The organic materials are food and vegetable waste. When that waste hits the water, microorganisms begin to decompose the materials. That uses up some of the dissolved oxygen in the water because those microorganisms use it in their metabolism.

Microorganisms Feast on Sewage, Creating More **Problems** The bigger problem is that raw sewage causes eutrophication, which is an increase in the concentration of chemical elements required for life. Think natural systems on steroids. The nitrates, phosphates and other organic matter found in human waste serves as a food for algae and bacteria. That algae and bacteria switch into overdrive, growing to the point where most of the dissolved oxygen that is naturally found in water is used up. That makes it tough for other organisms in the water ecosystem to live because they are basically being strangled. Fish kills and algae blooms are all part of this problem. In addition, the pathogens in raw sewage can contaminate ecological systems and also sicken humans and animals. Raw sewage typically contains viruses and bacteria as well as health-harming microorganisms. Plus, there are other chemicals in raw sewage that are simply toxic to fish, shellfish, animals and other creatures in the water environment.

So, the contamination of sewage flowing into a body of water causes a detrimental chain reaction. What begins as an overdose of chemical elements, can ultimately ruin the ecosystem in place and is harmful to the environment.





#### **CANCER CLUSTER CONCERNS REVISITED**

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**The 1992 South Patrick Shores Inquiry/Report:** The first known written assessment about possible cancer clusters in the South Patrick Shores/Satellite Beach area was written in 1992, as requested by our U.S. Representative at the time. The information about the soils, aquifer and the flow of the water has value, but the report was noncommittal about results. The 1992 report reflected the area east of SR 513 and south of the of the Pineda. Some information is as follows.

"Potable water supply for the South Patrick Shores area is from the City of Melbourne (and the City of Cocoa municipal well fields which are interconnected in this vicinity). These well fields are located upgradient in Orange County and obtain water from the Floridan Aquifer. Most residents in the South Patrick Shores area have wells drilled into the Floridan Aquifer that are used for lawn irrigation and/or air conditioning (heat exchangers). These wells are all artesian (free flowing) due to the potentiometric surface above sea level. Subsurface waste disposal activities at Patrick Air Force Base have little potential for contaminating groundwater in the South Patrick Shores area. Although numerous disposal areas have been identified on the Air Base, groundwater flow directions are away from the South Patrick Shores residential area. Water in the shallow aquifer follow the local topography and flows from areas of higher elevation, to areas of lower elevation. The shallow water table aguifer occurs in sandy shelly deposits and is always found within a few feet (0 - 8 feet) of the land surface. Recharge to the shallow aquifer is dominated by rainfall, although some upward leakage from underlying aquifers may occur. Discharge of the shallow aquifer occurs along all margins of the island which are at, or near, sea level. Local topography controls the direction of water flow and slopes westward from the primary dune along the Atlantic shore (15 - 20 feet MSL) to the Banana River (-0 feet MSL) . Consequently, water in the shallow aquifer flows predominantly to the west and discharges into the Banana River. The shelly sands comprising the shallow aquifer have relatively high porosities and permeabilities





and the rate of water flow is relatively rapid (360 feet/day). Island topography, and water flow, slopes from east to west with discharge occurring in the Banana River and contiguous canals and creeks. The surface of the shallow aquifer is always within a few feet of land surface and hydraulic conductivities are relatively high. Contaminants disposed in the shallow subsurface will be subject to rapid volatization and/or leaching. Contaminants in the shallow aquifer have little potential for migrating into deeper confined and semiconfined aquifers due to the upward pressure gradient in both of the deeper aquifer systems. Based on the available data, ATSDR considers this site to be of no apparent public health hazard. This conclusion is based on the following: The data do not indicate that humans are being exposed to levels of contamination that would be expected to cause adverse health effects. The soil and groundwater sampling in the area did not indicate significant contamination. The community-specific health outcome data do not indicate that outcomes that have been associated with chemical exposure are of concern. There were two clusters of Hodgkin's Disease: one in the late 1960s and one in the early 19805. That finding is not unusual for cases of Hodgkin's Disease. The overall incidence of cancer in the community does not appear to be elevated. The two cancers with elevated rates are female breast and cervical cancer. Increased risk for these cancers has not been associated with chemical exposure in the literature."

#### The 2018 PAFB Report

Please go to some of the links provided to read up on the 2018 study contaminants on military bases and look for Cape Canaveral and PAFB. The Shore News online version

is an easy way to get the information and is found at www. spranews.com in the uploaded Aug/Sept 2018 edition. Here are the links:

https://www.militarytimes.com/news/yourmilitary/2018/05/20/more-reasons-to-be-worried-aboutcancer-causing-chemicals-on-military-bases/

https://www.militarytimes.com/news/yourmilitary/2018/06/14/florida-health-agency-collecting-dataon-patrick-air-force-base-cancers/

https://www.politico.com/story/2018/05/14/emails-whitehouse-interfered-with-science-study-5369

In addition to the overall range of contaminants from 71 ppt (parts per trillion) to 4.3 M ppt at the 28 sites tested on PAFB, it would also be instructive to secure the detail of each of the 28 sites where the PAFB samples were taken ,as currently, this report leaves gaps in our understanding and interpretation of the extent of the contamination at the 28 individual sites.

#### **Drinking & Ground Water Sampling**

Virginia Barker, Director of the County Natural Resources Management Department, sent the following information regarding taking water samples from water fountains in 13 schools to samples to be taken from several groundwater sites in the area. She stated:

"We are working to pull 3 groundwater samples in the Satellite Beach area by mid-July. We will compare our results to the School Board and City results and then discuss next steps. We are using a different consultant and different lab than the city and School Board so that we minimize the chances of sample contamination or faulty lab results. Measuring something at the parts per trillion level is tricky because the sample is so easily





contaminated during well installation, sampling protocol or in the lab. While we wait for lab results, we are studying the issue, pulling from studies across the US, Europe and South America to come up with what the next steps might be and understand what concentrations may be a concern in soil and water that is NOT the drinking water supply. I have reviewed the data from all Department of Defense sites and it appears that the plumes do not migrate very far through the soils. The biggest sources in our region are PAFB and CCAFB - many orders of magnitude higher than what might be in ACOE discharges entering the IRL from elsewhere. Therefore, we are focusing in the area of known hotspots first and we'll see what we find. If you haven't heard back from me by the end of the month, please check back for an ETA on lab results. This IFAS publication explains the sources, risks, exposure, and best practices for avoidance of PFOA & PFOS. EPA and CDC have enormous publications, but this one is more concise." http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/SS/SS63100.pdf

#### Should the County Take More Water Samples?

Is it reasonable to test the waters just to the west of PAFB in the Banana River and at a few sites in the canal system, as well as in area east of SR 513 south of the Pineda/PAFB that the 1992 Report referenced? This data might give us more information as well. In addition, what is our lagoon partner, PAFB, doing to be a good steward of our waterways going forward? Are they actively involved in the commitment to improve the health of the lagoon and to reduce future inputs into the Lagoon of chemicals? Not much has been stated publicly regarding this issue, although this concern about PAFB's active involvement was brought up when the current Lagoon plan was first crafted. Shouldn't all levels of government and their departments also be held accountable to ensure a healthy IRL system, as well as residents?

**Drinking Water Treatment Facilities:** The City of Melbourne has two water treatment facilities: the John A. Buckley Surface Water Treatment Plant and the Joe Mullins Reverse Osmosis (R/O) Treatment Facility.

• The Joe Mullins Reverse Osmosis Water Treatment Plant was put into operation in 1995 with a 6.5 MGD capacity and a 4.0 million gallon ground water storage tank. The R/O WTP's raw water supply is obtained from four Floridan Aquifer wells at approximately 650 to 850 feet underground.

• Water treated at the John A. Buckley Surface Water Treatment Plant is pumped from Lake Washington, which is the third uppermost of the naturally connected upper St. Johns River lakes. The lake is one of the few surface water supplies of drinking water in Florida.

**Community Meeting:** There will be a public meeting starting at 2 on Sunday, August 5th at the Satellite Beach Civic Center, located at 565 Cassia Blvd. to discuss the school drinking water and groundwater testing done in the area. Contact the Florida Department of Health in Brevard at 321-454-7111 for related health concerns.

#### HURRICANE SEASON – Are You Properly Insured? By Brian Hodgers, Complete Choice Insurance

It's that time of year again. We are in hurricane season, and it's often August and September which are the busiest months. Don't let that fool you, because we experienced Hurricane Wilma on October 24, 2005; therefore, you want to be prepared for the duration of Hurricane season which lasts





until November 30th.

We saw damage after Hurricane Irma last year, but it was not nearly as bad as it could have been. Remember the original forecasts had projected it hitting Miami and skirting up the coast as a Category 5, until it shifted its course further West in the state? As good as forecasters try to predict, always remember storms can fluctuate and change their course at a moment's notice. In 2016, Matthew was supposed to be a direct hit to the Space Coast of Florida, but at the last moment, it remained offshore.

As a local insurance agent, with offices in other parts of the state as well as here in Brevard, we see a variety of issues that residents should be aware of and understand.

First, make sure your policies are up-to-date. Keep a copy in a water tight container. Remember your insurance agent's phones may not be working if lines are down. Your policy information contains the insurance company's contact information so you can contact them to place a claim. Many of the higher quality insurance companies have phone apps and websites where you can file a claim electronically, rather than wait on hold for hours.

Second, always work with your insurance company first to establish your claim. Remember, unlike a fire or burglary claim, where the adjuster will be at your house in less than 24 hours, it might take weeks to get an adjuster to your home because they are dealing with thousands of claims. So, do what you can to protect your home from any further damage, and try to be patient until an adjuster can get to you. They do practice triage, just like an ER in the hospital. They will get to the homes that have lost the roof or sustained other significant damage before getting to the homes that have minor damage. Third, do not sign an assignment of benefits (AOB) contract with any contractor who wants to do work on your home. If they are a legitimate contractor, then they will not require you to sign an assignment of benefits form. Unless you want to become entangled in lawsuits and wait even longer for your claim check, DO NOT sign the form.

Fourth, take as many photos and/or videos of the damage right after the storm. And if days go by without repairs, keep taking updated photos or videos to show the insurance company any new damage that occurs from future rain storms etc. Clients with excellent documentation get the best results with their claims. In addition, never throw away any receipts from work you have done to your home, or for materials you purchased. The insurance company needs these to make you "whole" again.

Fifth, remember that home insurance policies are only as good as what you and your agent have made them. If you shopped your policy for price alone, you probably had exclusions put into your policy. Such exclusions include water loss limitations for homes 40 years old. Also, people often remove replacement cost on the contents of the home to save money, but then, your contents will get pro-rated on an actual cash value (ACV) basis. For those of you with screen enclosures, those are very rarely covered by the policy, unless you request to add it back to the policy at an additional charge.

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Finally, home policies do not cover flood insurance. So if you do not have a flood insurance policy, you should get one. The general cost of a flood policy is between \$350 to \$450 per year. This is a small price to pay to protect your home, as we all saw in Houston with Hurricane Harvey, some 20 miles inland, where over 70% of the claims were in flood zones X, B, and C, where flood insurance was not required.

These insurance tips will help make certain that you are properly insured during this 2018 Hurricane Season.

#### **BREVARD COUNTY PROPERTY VALUES & TAXES**

The Brevard County Property Appraiser has released the assessed property values for 2018. Property values, on average for the county, increased 9 percent, while new construction takes the lead at a 53 percent increase overall. Now it is up to the different taxing authorities, like the school district and the county, to hold budget hearings and to

decide on the millage rate for each separate taxing authority within their purview. They will submit those figures to the Appraiser's Office, which will be sent out on August 20th to property owners in the The Truth in Millage or TRIM Notices. Each TRIM will show the assessed value of a property along with the proposed millage rates and proposed property taxes for each property, along with comparisons with 2017 and the potential tax computations for 2018. Then, final budget hearings in September, held by the county and school board, will establish the final voted millage rates that you will see on your November tax bills. The TRIMs do not include the non-advalorem assessments, which are not based on property value determinations, as those assessments will appear on the final November 2018 Real Estate bill. Because of the assessed value increases, under the proposed Brevard County budget for FY 2018-19, tax rates for property owners may decline,



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The Area Director is the voice for your area Please report any questions or concerns directly to your Director.

as per the proposed \$1.29 billion budget plan. The annual budget hearings will be held in September, where the budget will be discussed and modified by commissioners, for the new budget year that begins in October 2018. The proposed budget sets forth road, drainage, sewage and other infrastructure improvements, while keeping existing programs and services, and giving county employees pay raises of 1.5 percent.

### SAFETY: SR A1A & SOUTH PATRICK DRIVE (SR 513) By Ayn Samuelson

This update refers to a phone conversation and email between Ayn Samuelson and Ms. Gillette, Executive Director of the Space Coast Transportation Planning Office (SCTPO).

"As per our conversation yesterday, I am referencing SPRA's concerns regarding pedestrian crossings in the unincorporated area north of the city of Satellite Beach, along SR A1A. It is critical for pedestrian safety to ensure a reasonable number of areas where residents and vacationers can safety cross SR A1A. We appreciate that FDOT District 5 personnel have demonstrated their concern as well by visiting the site, and we look forward to their input regarding implementing legitimate safety features. Concerns have also been aired with regard to the speed along SR A1A, and the suggestions that crosswalks might have an impact on slowing traffic along the roadway. However, this raises an additional concern that traffic will use our few east-west, county connector roads between SR A1A and SR 513, which run directly through residential areas with speed limits of 20 mph, to access SR 513 in order to push their speeds up to 45 - 50 mph rather than deal with

the crosswalks along SR A1A that would slow their speeds. It is highly probable that increased traffic and increased speeds will be directly experienced by residents, and that this will impact their safety. A few years ago, a speed hump was constructed on Berkeley Street by the county because of the speeding traffic, and the probability is that speeding will increase along the other two east/west connector roads, as well as also significantly increase the flow of traffic along SR 513, through our primarily residential areas.

Several years ago, I contacted FDOT to get the speed reduced along SR 513 from 45 mph to 40 mph in order to be consistent with the posted speed limit of 40 mph all along SR 513 south to the Eau Gallie Causeway. The objective was to slow traffic through our primarily residential area and to become consistent with the posted speed limit throughout Indian Harbour Beach and Satellite Beach, all the way to the Pineda Causeway. Traffic whips by at about 50 mph when traffic exits the Pineda going south, and traffic traveling north also tends to speed up to near 50 mph all along this stretch as well. South Patrick Residents Association looks forward to your input as to how to mitigate our community's safety issues in relationship to ongoing roadway improvements and posted speeds in our area.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT: Recycling Crisis – Don't Worry We'll Pay More

It's embarrassing that people don't read the top of their yellow-topped, recycle container. Plastic bags and debris that doesn't belong in recycling bins are shutting down equipment





at WMI's Cocoa recycling plant, costing thousands, which we will likely pay back in future increased waste collection costs. Yes, there are two separate containers from Waste Management. Regular trash pick-up is twice per week using the totally green trash bin container. One day per week the recycle container, the one with the yellow top, is collected. If you still have the instructions on the top, then you can read what can be recycled in that container, although there have been some changes to the list. For those who are confused, here is a list of acceptable recyclable items.

## **Recycled Items: Do not bag your recyclables**

• **Plastic bottles and containers:** Recycle plastic objects shaped like a bottle, jug or tub (such as water bottles, food containers, dish soap, laundry detergent and shampoo). Lightly rinse. Leave caps and pumps on.

• **Cardboard:** Milk and juice cartons, paper towel and toilet tissue rolls, food boxes and flattened cardboard boxes.

• Aluminum, steel and tin cans: Includes clean aluminum foil and food pans.

• Glass bottles and jars

• **Paper:** Newspapers, magazines, catalogs, paperback books, office paper, junk mail, envelopes, telephone books and paper bags.

• **Trash Bin Only Items:** Plastic bags, straws, thin plastic "clamshells" such as strawberry containers, scrap metal, greasy pizza boxes, oven cookware, drinking glasses, ceramics, rope, clothing, hangers, Christmas lights, paper towels, prescription bottles.

• **Recycling on the rise:** The Florida Legislature established interim recycling goals of 60 percent by 2016 and 70 percent by 2018. The percentage of Brevard landfill-bound materials diverted for recycling has increased significantly 35 percent since 2011 to about 61 percent of the total waste pick-up.

#### **BREVARD COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS** Funding for Beach Restoration

Funding for Beach Restoration

Brevard County reports that more than \$35 million has been earmarked for beach restoration in the County under a 2018 Work Plan funding list released by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Work Plan includes approximately \$28.4 million for initial construction of the Mid-Reach segment of the Brevard County Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Project. The restoration is expected to take place between December 2019 and May 2020.

For more information about the Mid Reach Project, contact Mike McGarry at Mike.Mcgarry@brevardfl.gov or (321) 372-5194.

### STATE HIGHLIGHTS

**2018 Legislative Lagoon Appropriation for Brevard:** Remember when the campaign for the ½ cent sales Lagoon sales tax? One of the prime "selling" points in order to make faster progress in the healing process was that if we as a county voted to dedicate additional local resources toward the IRL national estuary, then there would be a high probability that taxpayers would receive additional and/or matching dollars to heal the lagoon from the state? What have the results been on matching funds? Nothing significant since we voted to step up to the plate has occurred.





# **Satellite Beach Public Library**

751 Jamaica Blvd. • Satellite Beach • 321-779-4004

SATELLITE BEACH RECREATION DEPARTMENT www.satellitebeachrecreation.org

#### AREA1 ►

KREATHA HASTON • khaston@spranews.com

• There is a serious issue at the west end of NE First St., where we get flooding when it rains hard. Piles of yard waste that are placed in the street get carried away and tend to block up the stormwater drains, which only makes the flooding worse.

• Please do not place your loose yard waste into the street areas. If you do put your yard waste in the street, place it into containers for pickup.

• Call for a special pick-up from WMI when the pile is large, but do not block the street, as your yard waste should stay off the street areas.

• Nominations for yard of the month are greatly appreciated.

#### AREA 2 ►

RICK DORMINY • 912-223-9020 • rdorminy@spranews.com

• Lots of homes being remodeled and looking awesome.

• To protect our beach dunes from erosion, stay off of them. If you see someone climbing on the dunes, point out that this is against the law.

• Remember, 10:00 pm is quiet time, as per county ordinances, and many people are already in bed.

• Please drive slowly in the neighborhoods, as our children are out playing.

#### AREA 3 ►

LILLIAN SKINNER • askinner@spranews.com

• Please nominate a neighbor's yard that has greatly improved or always looks great as yard of the month. Also include both the address and names of you nominee.

#### AREA 4 ►

MARILYNN COLLINS • 773-8490 • mcollins@spranews.com KREATHA HASTON • khaston@spranews.com

• Residents are urged to check their sprinkler systems to ensure that the water is covering their lawn area only and not ending up spraying neighbor's cars or into the street. Water that ends up in the streets eventually ends up in the lagoon and only adds to the pollution.

#### AREA 5 ►

BOB CAHALL • 779-9282 • bcahall@spranews.com

• Hope everyone is enjoying a great summer.

· Lawn of the Month nominations are needed. Please show your neighbors that you appreciate them. Nominations should include both the address and names of the nominees.

• Anyone interested in heading up a committee on beautifying the Skylark Medians can contact me. I will help on the committee but would like someone else to take the lead.

#### AREA 6 ►

CLYDE BERRY • 779-3129 • cberry@spranews.com

• Thank you for your Yard of the Month recommendations. The YOM selections are rotated throughout area 6, which includes: Lighthouse Landing, Sleepy Lagoon, The Moorings, and Tortoise View Estates and Villas.



# **Paul & Beth** Fromn

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Wednesday

Dealer



