+09-12-19+ SAB Meeting – "Presentation Two – "Mount Trashmore"

[Disclosure: As usual Sunshine Law must be adhered to with no discussion of these Reports whatsoever with members, in any manner and through any form of communication method until the SAB Meeting tomorrow starting at 2:30 pm.]

CREATION OF A SAB OBJECTIVE "TASK FORCE" TO INCLUDE A BROAD MIXTURE OF PRIVATE SECTOR PROFESSIONAL SKILL-SETS TO WORK WITH SAB FOR SCIENTIFIC CONSLUSIONS TO DETERMINE THE "HIGHEST AND BEST USE" FOR MOUNT TRASHMORE WITH THE POSSIBLE INCLUSION OF RELATED "TRUE AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR THE WORKING POOR" and A PROBABLE BEST 'ENVIRONMENTALLY PASSIVE USE' - Re-Sponsored by Ric Lightner — [59- .5 min]

"Wind Turbines which would work in conjunction with Solar Panel grids"





So, Mount Trashmore sits on 18 acres and is 92 feet high and may or may not be fit for safe commercial or residential use in the future. Current City of Key West estimates are 70 to 190 million dollars to remove the landfill [minus any costs to safely detox personnel and equipment and ensure public health and safety]. That estimate was to be with 80 trucks running daily to the mainland for three to four years.

Those numbers should be first benchmark that should be firmly verified now for the future.

A part of SAB's duties should include reverification of landfill removal projections detailed in tons or cubic yards removed by truckloads in dollars and a manner easily understood by a lay person. There are no allowances for the concurrent tangential costs of transportation to a legal brownfield waste dump, additional equipment and manpower required for this massive task. SAB should immediately appoint someone skilled at data assemblage and interpretation or seek out a pro-bono RFP of all information needed from a competent and proven building construction 'Take-Offs' estimator.

The current consensus of the SAB board it is that the landfill is too dangerous to the public safety to attempt a removal at this time. This is based on a one expert's recommendation at this time. And the best passive use for Key West and the people might well be the above scenario also bringing KW into the 21st Century with the rest of the country. [34 - .3 min.]

THE "BEST USE" OF MOUNT TRASHMORE

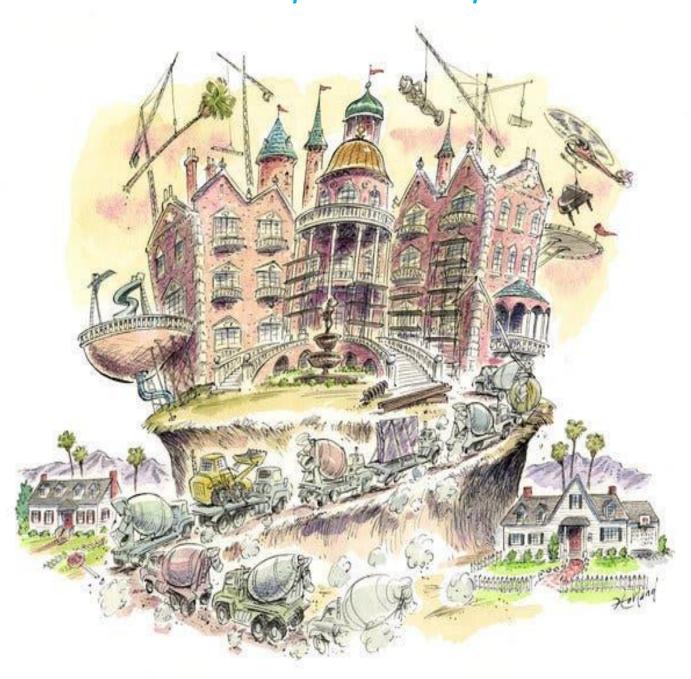
Most compassionate and logical people would agree that the absolute best use [not the highest monetary use] would be to find truly low-low income affordable housing for the 60% "Working Poor" service people of United Ways "Alice Report". This could include at least a partial solution for the 'homeless' scenario that is engulfing us and the rest of America. As in California, it has the potential of becoming pandemic if not addressed now for the future.

One solution might be to change the density ratio to 80 micro-units per acre by variance. That would allow 1440 micro-units being placed on the entire landfill area, or a lessor amount around the outside base of the sloped mound perimeter. That is green sustainably efficient in the extreme and there would be little blow back from the, "Not in my neighborhood" [NIMN] groups.

After determination from new scientific data collection under the "SAB Task Force" professionals, this very well might be possible be accomplished for the outside perimeters only following coring, sampling and lab analysis of heavy metals and gases in from those cores/bore hole samples and the leche's [le-chez] beneath

They might be either earth sheltered [similar to 'Green Sustainable 'Berm' or 'Earthen' Homes'. Earth acts as 'thermal mass', making it easier to maintain a steady indoor air temperature reducing energy costs for heating and cooling. Or they could be built on pilings above the existing sloped base footprint of the landfill in the manner of stilt homes built to withstand category 5 and above storms. This would apply only to the very outside portion around Mt. Trashmore could after scientific analysis when deemed safe for removal. [271 – 2.1 minutes]

Developers Ideal Concept





Bad Design and Construction



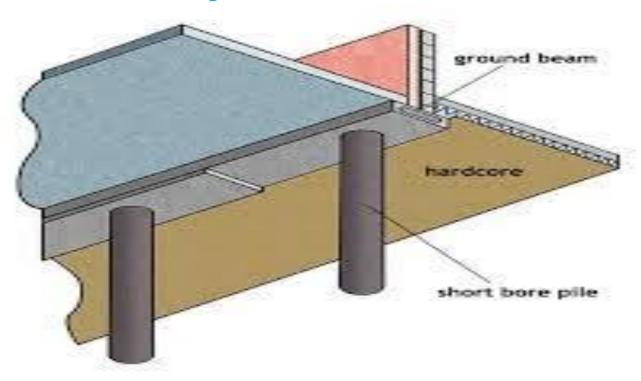


Micro Retaining Walls Rebar for RWS





Pilings Driven to Bedrock





Structures Built into Base of Slope





Structure Built into Base of Surrounding Slope



The Low Income 'Affordable' Versus 'Market-Rate' Conundrum

Presently there are 3,000 plus units in the lower Keys pipeline to be constructed, with only one 100+ -unit Stock Island project dedicated to benefit the published 2018 'Alice Report', 50% 'Working Poor' of Stock Island and the Lower Keys (We are told). This very low income "Working Poor" segment is making \$250 to \$500 weekly or \$12,000.00 to \$25,000.00 annually. They are presently living month to month, a small emergency away from eviction possible adding to our homeless population.

Their counterpart who can afford to pay the deposit to move in live in these units and make a minimum of double that, making \$50,000 to \$75,000 which is a mid-level income, our teachers, firefighters, business owners and managers, etc.

So the "Low Income" 3,000 units projects are actually "Market Rate" units mis-labeled as "Low Income" by developers, with cooperation with city or town managers, planning and building departments. So, developers continue to reap the rewards of "Low-Income housing" by purposeful continuing the use of obfuscating terminology.

Clear evidence of this lies in a recent article in the Citizen where it was reported there were a total of 12 units out of 208 on Rockland, that were devoted to handling the 60% "Working Poor" service people. Twelve units divided by 208 equals one half of one percent point (.05%). And that's not 5% or 50%. All the other future projects have the same proportions for the low-low income housing.

- 1.) Someone in the near future may try construct even more market rate units (in the guise of "Affordable" Low-Income Housing) on the 19-acre water-front property if the city deems it safe to build upon. And it appears the SAB Board if it continues on the present course, might be destined to be a part of that process. Speaking of which
- 2.) And the second major problem has already occurred within the history of this project in 1987 [See Addendum #5, three-part series on the landfill] with developers, wherein a grand jury was formed, "due to alarming concerns that members of the city government who championed the project had personally gained from it". That bullet was dodged when a grand jury determined that, "There was only an an appearance of impropriety and a conflict of interest".

It appears as if some members of the City of Key West government are already actively seeking that the city be in charge of taking this property along a fast track back to its control.

One way to safeguard against a reoccurrence of developmental influences or "improprieties" is to form combination of the private sector individual and City experts under SAB to report back to the City Commission in the next six months. [448 – 3.4 minutes]

"POSSIBLE TASK FORCE PROFESSIONALS AND INDIVIDUAL EXPERTS"

SAB can create its own pro bono Task Force to work to find the safest, highest and best use via a new scientific analysis with arm's length third party experts to reporting directly back to SAB. It might include third party engineers, architects, land and marine biologists, geologists and others. Possibly skill sets and/or candidates might include known experts:

- KW Solid Waste Director John Paul Castro
- KW Head of Building Terry Justice
- KW Project Engineer Jonnie Yonque
- Monroe County Health Department Executive Director or Appointee Bob Eadie
- Private Sector Architect Bill Horn, USGBC LEED AP BD+C
- Private Sector Architect Bert Bender USGBC LEED AP
- Private Sector Solar/Wind Field Array plus Affordable Housing Architect-John Wanskus
- Private Sector Artist for Innovative Design, Creativity and renderings
- Private Sector Land Fill and Brown Field Expert Ed Russo
- Private Sector Construction Estimator(s)
- Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority Julie Cheon
- NOAA/FKNMS Marine Geologist -
- NOAA/FKNMS Marine Biologist -
- NOAA/FKNMS Marine Archaeologist Matthew Lawrence [179 1.4minutes]

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"Welcome to Key West" may be viewed by planes arriving-departing KW Airport"



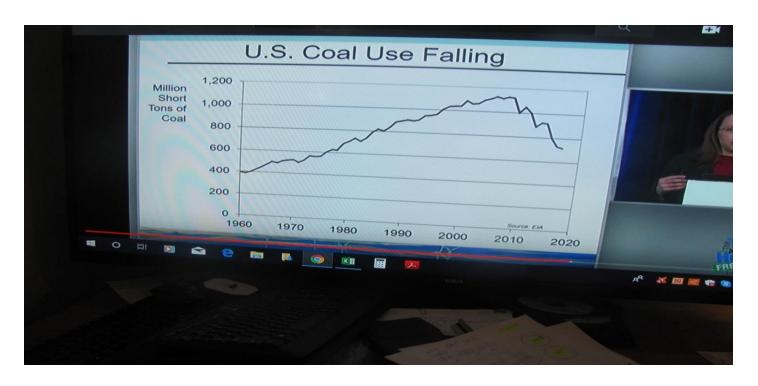
Olitic limestone bedrock 3' below would allow strong base at very low cost for Wind Turbines. Augured columns driven 90' for solar array panels to be supported above mound.

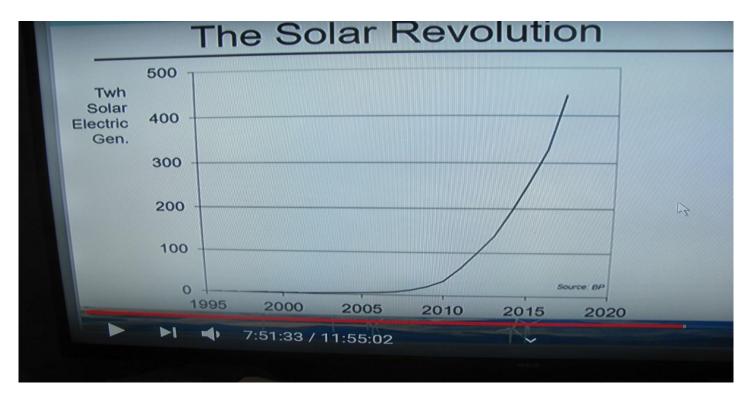
Process and Procedure from SAB to Commission

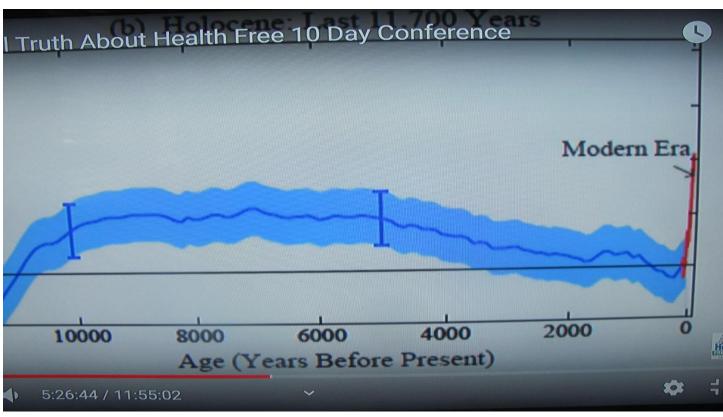
for SAB to reevaluate without bias the existing reports by the City of Key West. The landfill's current condition and testing should be revisited with new benchmarks to determine potential future safe uses. In engineering parlance, "If you can't objectively measure it, you can't fix it". Or in a scientist's vernacular, "When a measure becomes the 'Target', it is no longer a good measure" or, "Any observed statistics collapse when pressure (the City's Report), is placed upon it for control purposes.

Here are some thoughts in case the landfill is found prohibitively expensive to remove or unsafe to the public. How about a hybrid mini-grid of solar voltaic and a wind turbine farm? There would be an enormously reduced cost in normal battery storage capacity as the wind turbines could replace the need for those batteries. This would be due to the fact all equipment and components are in the same location with the wind turbines running nightly when the sun is not shining and producing energy. Additionally, there are tax credits, grants and possible collaboration with the private sector and minimal costs. [190 – 1.5 minutes] [See Demonstrative Photos Below]

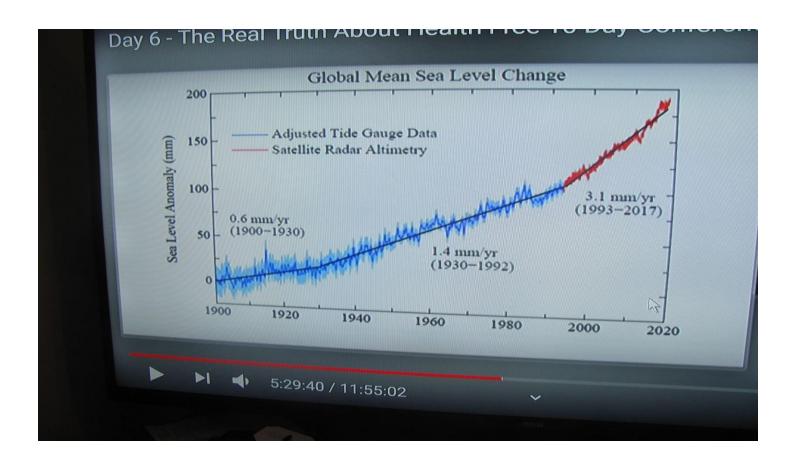
Solar & Wind driven energy displaced coal around the globe & In the USA since April '09

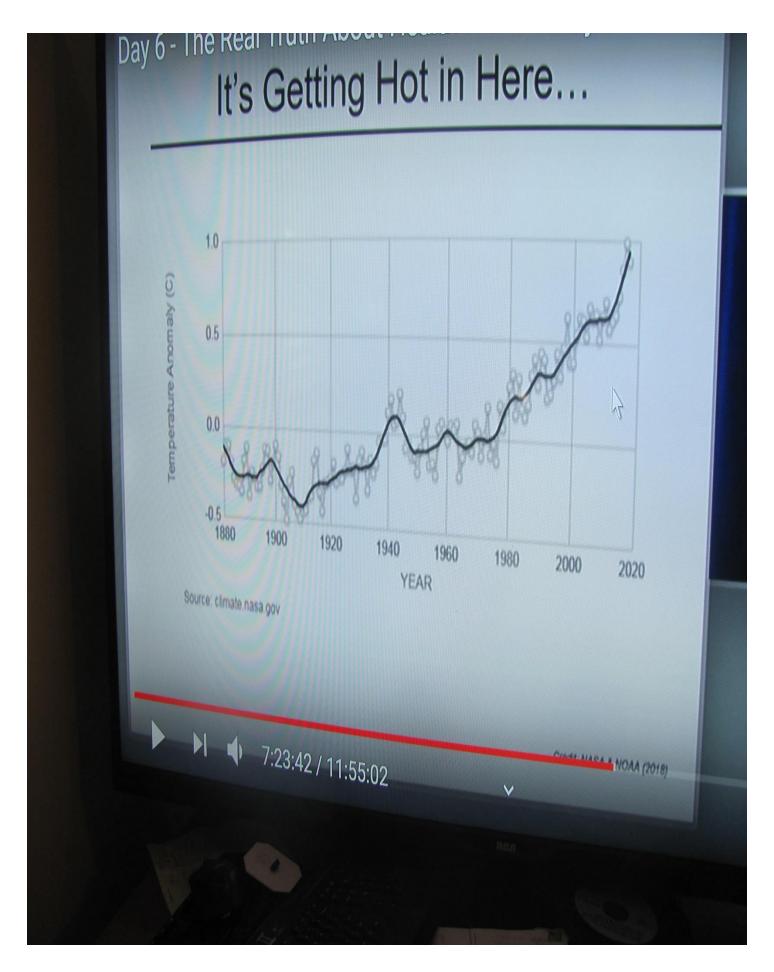






Exponentially Rising Heat, Health and Global Sea Levels

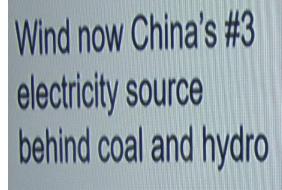




"China by far is the Global leader in in Design, Manufacturing, Installation and Sales



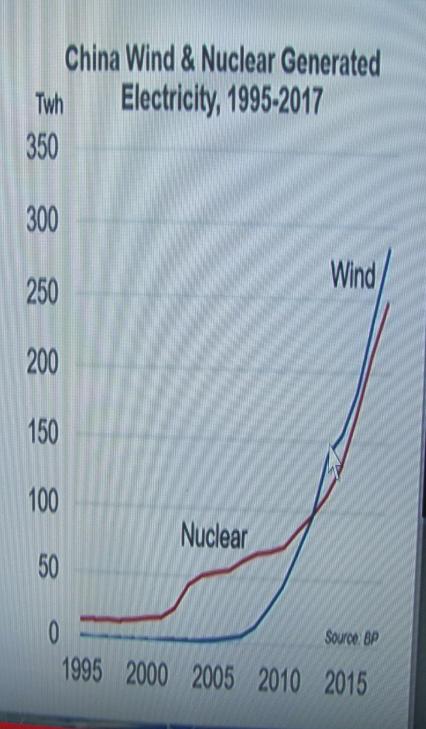
Wind Overtakes Nuclear in China



Goal = 200 GW wind capacity by 2020

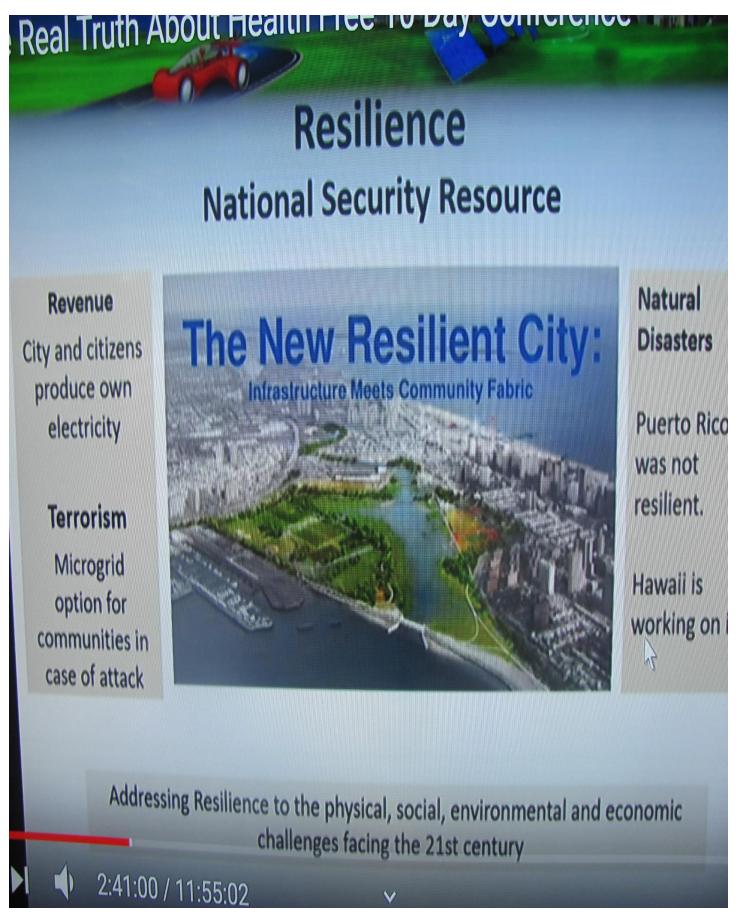
Wind potential = 10x electricity demand

Wind could meet power needs of most of top 10 carbon emitters

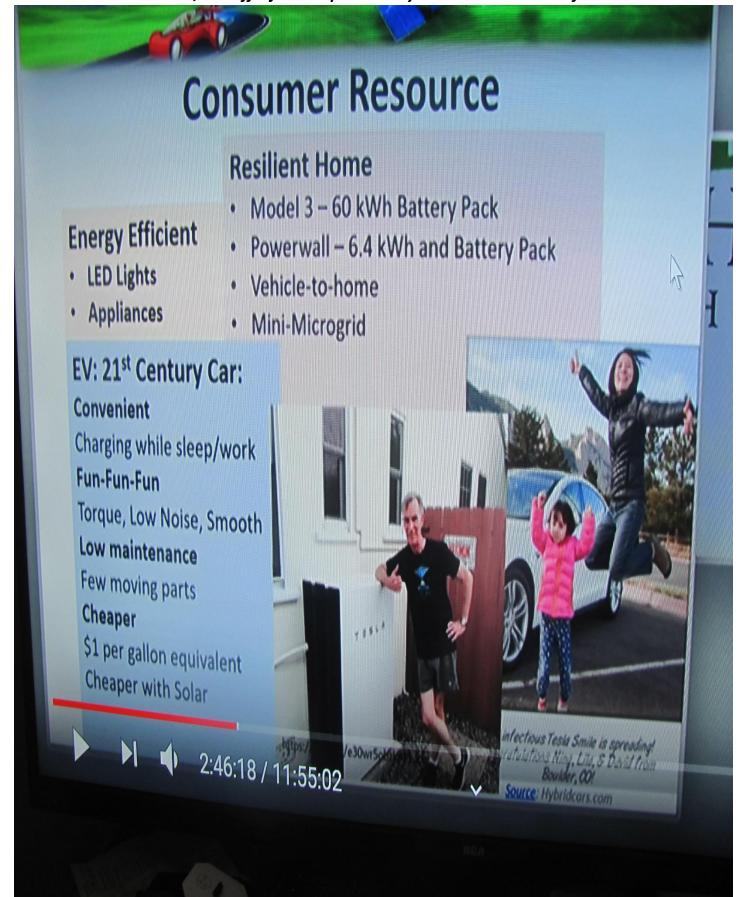








"This combination of micro-grid solar-wind could help to power new 104 'Working Poor Housing',



"The future lies in resilient homes that are 100% off the grid with selfgeneration of Water and electric through rain harvesting, solar and wind turbines

"THE FLORIDA SENATE 2017 SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION PASSED"

Committee on Communications, Energy, And Public Utilities

CS/SB 90 — Renewable Energy Source Devices

by Community Affairs Committee and Senators Brandes, Stewart, and Gibson

The bill implements the renewable energy tax exemption constitutional amendment. It limits the exemption from real property taxes for nonresidential real property to 80 percent of the just value of the property attributable to a renewable energy source device. It applies the real property tax exemption prospectively only.

The bill also exempts 80 percent of the assessed value of a renewable energy source device from tangible personal property tax for all applicants, residential and nonresidential. The exemption is prospective only, with two exceptions:

- A device installed to supply a municipal electric utility located entirely within a consolidated government; or
- A device installed after August 30, 2016, on municipal land as part of a project incorporating other renewable energy source devices under common ownership on municipal land for the sole purpose of supplying a municipal electric utility with at least 2 megawatts and no more than 5 megawatts of alternating current power when the renewable energy source devices in the project are used together.

All of these provisions expire on December 31, 2037.

Eligibility: Savings Category:

Solar Water Heat Commercial
Industrial

Solar Photovoltaics Residential

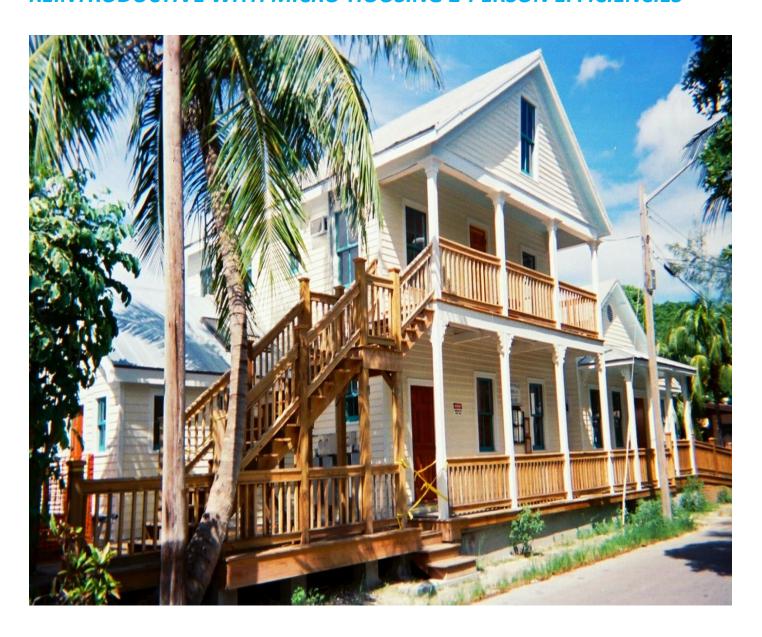
Agricultural

Wind (All) Multifamily Residential

Geothermal Heat Pumps
Wind (Small)

"So now that we have statistics that prove a large percentage of our community [lives] below poverty level, can we change the levels for affordable housing? "I suggest only these households be supported with incomes: \$8,000-\$12,000, low; \$12,000-\$18,000, medium; and \$19,000-\$25,000, high; and to build small homes to be rented — not sold — preventing affordable housing to be used as an investment.

"KOTS, SEMI-EXPANDED 6-PERSON DORMATORIES AND SOCIETAL REINTRODUCTIVE WITH MICRO-HOUSING 2-PERSON EFFICIENCIES"

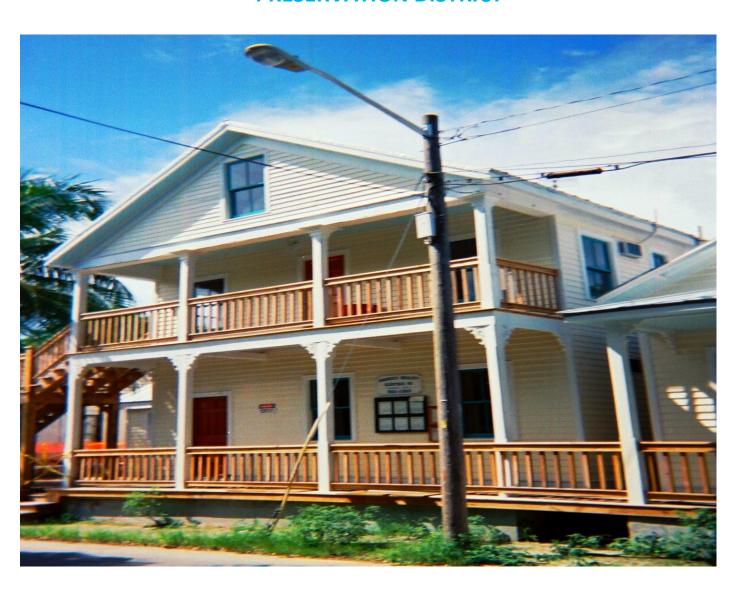




"EXAMPLES OF MICRO-HOUSING SHOWING 144 sf EFFICIENCIES"

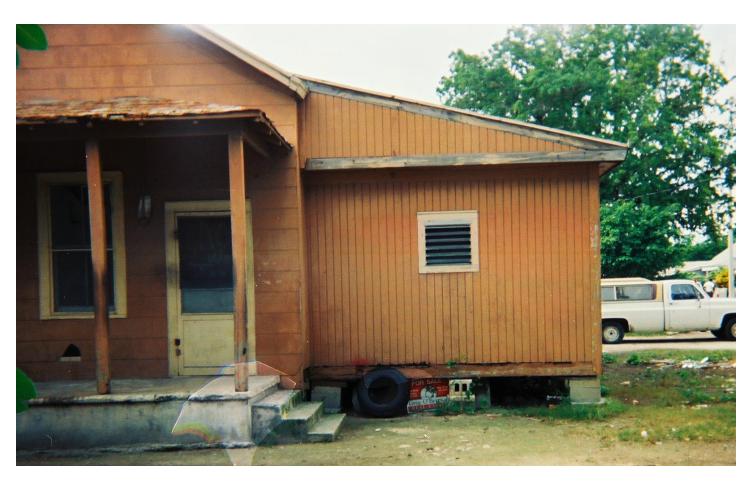
1016 HOWE STREET IN THE KEY WEST HISTORICAL ARCHTECTURAL

PRESERVATION DISTRICT







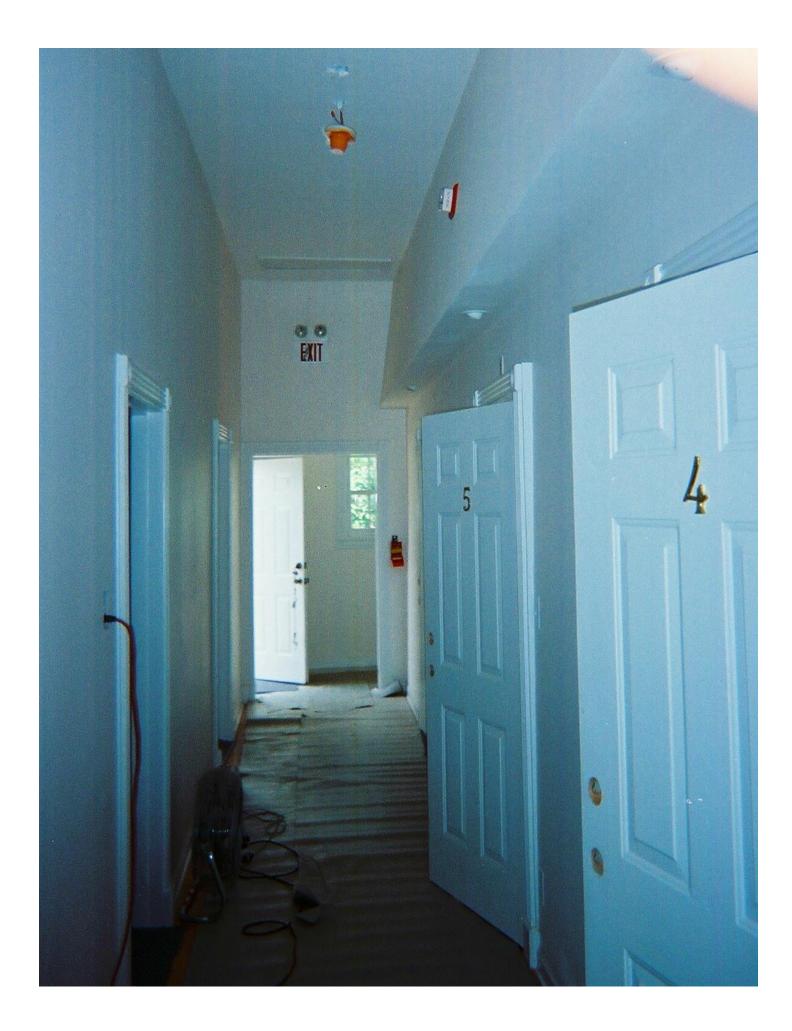












Fully Tiled Bathroom with floor drain is 4' X 5' Toilet/ Shower







