

To: Mayor and Members of the Melbourne Beach Town Council
Town of Melbourne Beach
507 Ocean Avenue
Melbourne Beach, Florida 32951

Date: July 13, 2026

Re: Request to Adopt and Enforce Trespass Procedures for the Melbourne Beach Public Library Consistent with the Brevard County Library Code of Conduct (LS-03)

Dear Mayor and Members of the Town Council:

I respectfully submit this letter requesting that the Town of Melbourne Beach formally implement and enforce trespass procedures at the Melbourne Beach Public Library consistent with the Brevard County Library System's **LS-03 Library Code of Conduct**, specifically the provisions contained in **Paragraphs 25 through 30** governing trespass warnings, exclusion from library property, and enforcement procedures.

The Melbourne Beach Public Library is a component of the Brevard County Library System and serves residents throughout the Town and surrounding communities. As with every public library, maintaining a safe, orderly, and welcoming environment for patrons, volunteers, and employees requires consistent enforcement of established rules governing conduct on library property.

The Brevard County Library System has adopted the LS-03 Library Code of Conduct, which expressly applies to all library premises, including library buildings, grounds, sidewalks, and parking areas (<https://www.brevardfl.gov/LibraryServices/UsingTheLibrary/LibraryFormsAndPolicies>). The policy establishes procedures for addressing violations of the Code of Conduct and authorizes the issuance of trespass warnings and exclusions when appropriate to protect public safety, library operations, and County property.

In addition to the Library's policies, several legal authorities support the implementation and enforcement of these procedures:

- **Section 316.006(3), Florida Statutes**, authorizes counties to regulate traffic and parking on property owned or leased by the county.
- **Section 810.09, Florida Statutes**, establishes the criminal offense of trespass on property other than a structure or conveyance after notice against entering or remaining has been provided by an authorized person.
- **Chapter 106 of the Brevard County Code of Ordinances** provides the County authority to regulate traffic and parking on County-owned property and recognizes the enforcement of such regulations through properly authorized officials.
- The Brevard County Library System's **LS-03 Library Code of Conduct** establishes administrative procedures for removal and trespass of individuals whose conduct interferes with library operations or the safe use of library facilities.

It is my understanding that several Brevard County public libraries, including the Eau Gallie Public Library and other municipalities, coordinate with their respective municipal police

departments to enforce these policies and issue trespass warnings when necessary. Implementing a comparable process at the Melbourne Beach Public Library would promote consistency across the County Library System while ensuring equal application of County policies regardless of the municipality in which a library is located.

Accordingly, I respectfully request that the Town Council:

1. Formally recognize and implement the enforcement provisions of the Brevard County Library System's LS-03 Library Code of Conduct, including the trespass procedures contained in Paragraphs 25 through 30.
2. Authorize the Melbourne Beach Police Department to act as the Town's designated law enforcement agency for purposes of enforcing the Library Code of Conduct and applicable Florida trespass laws at the Melbourne Beach Public Library.
3. Delegate authority, as appropriate and in coordination with Brevard County Library Services, for Melbourne Beach Police Officers to issue trespass warnings and enforce trespass orders consistent with LS-03 and Sections 810.08 and 810.09, Florida Statutes, when violations occur on library property.
4. Coordinate with Brevard County Library Services and the Town Attorney to execute any memorandum of understanding, intergovernmental agreement, delegation of authority, or other administrative action necessary to ensure that enforcement authority is clear, legally sufficient, and consistently applied.
5. Install or update signage and administrative procedures, where appropriate, so that members of the public receive clear notice of the applicable rules governing conduct on library property and the consequences for violations.

This request is not intended to create new restrictions on public access to the library. Rather, it seeks to ensure that the Melbourne Beach Public Library receives the same level of protection and consistent enforcement already afforded at other facilities within the Brevard County Library System. Uniform implementation of the County's established Code of Conduct enhances public safety, protects library employees and volunteers, safeguards public property, and provides law enforcement officers with clear legal authority when responding to disruptive or unlawful behavior.

I respectfully request that this matter be placed on the agenda of an upcoming Town Council meeting for discussion and consideration. I would also appreciate the opportunity to address the Council and answer any questions regarding this request.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued dedication to serving the residents of Melbourne Beach.

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy B. Kesecker
401 Avenue A
Melbourne Beach, FL 32951

Observations of Parking Regulations/Signage from several Brevard County Public Libraries

15 Jul 2026

Timothy B. Kesecker
401 Avenue A
Melbourne Beach, FL 32951

Brevard County Library Services

Order	Library	Address	Phone	Point of Contact	Notes	Municipal / County Jurisdiction
1	South Mainland / Micco Public Library	7921 Ron Beatty Blvd., Micco, FL 32976	(772) 664-4066	Sarah Bayless		Unincorporated Brevard County
2	Franklin T. DeGroodt Memorial Library	6475 Minton Rd. SE, Palm Bay, FL 32908	(321) 952-6317	Laura Eastman-Hawthorne	Full Signage	City of Palm Bay
3	Palm Bay Public Library	1520 Port Malabar Blvd. NE, Palm Bay, FL 32905	(321) 952-4519	Laura Eastman-Hawthorne	Partial Signage (RVs, Campers), next to park	City of Palm Bay
4	Melbourne Beach Public Library	324 Ocean Ave., Melbourne Beach, FL 32951	(321) 956-5642	Ashley Link	No Signage	Town of Melbourne Beach
5	Melbourne Public Library	540 E. Fee Ave., Melbourne, FL 32901	(321) 952-4514	Randa Allawas	Partial Signage; City owned lot.	City of Melbourne
6	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Public Library	955 E. University Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32901	(321) 952-4511	Brenda Reilly	Full Signage	City of Melbourne
7	West Melbourne Public Library	2755 Wingate Blvd., West Melbourne, FL 32904	(321) 952-4508	Heather Palmer	Full Signage	City of West Melbourne
8	Eau Gallie Public Library	1521 Pineapple Ave., Melbourne, FL 32935	(321) 255-4304	Brenda Reilly	Full Signage	City of Melbourne
9	Satellite Beach Public Library	751 Jamaica Blvd., Satellite Beach, FL 32937	(321) 779-4004	Marlena Harold	Partial Signage; Discourage after hrs parking	City of Satellite Beach
10	Suntree / Viera Public Library	902 Jordan Blass Dr., Melbourne, FL 32940	(321) 255-4404	John J. Russell		Unincorporated Brevard County (Viera)
11	Merritt Island Public Library	1195 N. Courtenay Pkwy., Merritt Island, FL 32953	(321) 455-1369	Aleksandra Susanj		Unincorporated Brevard County
12	Cocoa Beach Public Library	550 N. Brevard Ave., Cocoa Beach, FL 32931	(321) 868-1104	Andie McAvoy		City of Cocoa Beach
13	Cape Canaveral Public Library	201 Polk Ave., Cape Canaveral, FL 32920	(321) 868-1101	Andie McAvoy		City of Cape Canaveral
14	Catherine Schweinsberg Rood Central Library	308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922	(321) 633-1792	Mary Lena Penna	Full Signage; Variable enforcement;	City of Cocoa
15	Port St. John Public Library	6500 Carole Ave., Port St. John, FL 32927	(321) 633-1867	Shelley Macon	Full Signage	Unincorporated Brevard County
16	Titusville Public Library	2121 S. Hopkins Ave., Titusville, FL 32780	(321) 264-5026	Wanda Brown		City of Titusville
17	Mims / Scottsmoor Public Library	3615 Lionel Rd., Mims, FL 32754	(321) 264-5080	Wanda Brown		Unincorporated Brevard County

Website: <https://www.brevardfl.gov/LibraryServices>

Director: Wendi Bost wboost@brev.org (321)633-1801

Asst. Director: Paul Lightcap (321)633-1785

Franklin T. DeGroodt Memorial Library



Franklin T. DeGroodt Memorial Library
6475 Minton Rd
SE Palm Bay, FL 32908
Laura Eastman-Hawthorne
(321)952-6317

Spoke directly with Laura Eastman-Hawthorne and she confirmed that the parking regulations were implemented per Brevard County Regulations and Local PD has Trespass Authority.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Public Library

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Public Library
955 E. University Blvd.
Melbourne, FL 32901
Brenda Reilly
(321)952-4511



Spoke directly with Brenda Reilly and she confirmed that the parking regulations were implemented per Brevard County Regulations and Local PD has Trespass Authority.



West Melbourne Public Library



West Melbourne Public Library
2755 Wingate Blvd.
West Melbourne, FL 32904
Heather Palmer
(321)952-4508

Spoke directly with Heather Palmer and she confirmed that the parking regulations were implemented per Brevard County Regulations and Local PD has Trespass Authority.

Eau Gallie Public Library



Eau Gallie Public Library
1521 Pineapple Ave.
Melbourne, FL 32935
Brenda Reilly
(321)255-4304

Spoke directly with Brenda Reilly and she confirmed that the parking regulations were implemented per Brevard County Regulations and Local PD has Trespass Authority.



Other Observations/Discussions

Satellite Beach Public Library

751 Jamaica Blvd, Satellite Beach, FL 32937

Spoke to Marlena Harold in person. The parking lot has signs relative to No Overnight Parking and she indicated that they discouraged use of the parking lot After Hours but had no signage. She confirmed that Local PD has Trespass Authority.

Palm Bay Public Library

1520 Port Malabar Blvd, NE Palm Bay FL 32905

Spoke to representative in person. The parking lot has signs relative to No RV/Camper Parking. The parking lot is shared with a nature preserve/park. She confirmed that Local PD has Trespass Authority.

Melbourne Public Library

540 E. Fee Ave, Melbourne FL 32901

Spoke to Randa Allawas in person. There are signs relative to No Overnight Parking. The parking lot is part of Wells Park and owned by the City of Melbourne(not Brevard County). Melbourne City PD Officer was parked in the lot the entire time.

Catherine Schweinsberg Rood Central Library

308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa FL 32922

Spoke to Mary Lena Penna on the phone. She confirmed that the library has posted signs indicating No Parking After Hours and that Local PD has Trespass Authority.

Port St. John Public Library

6500 Carole Ave, Port St. John FL 32927

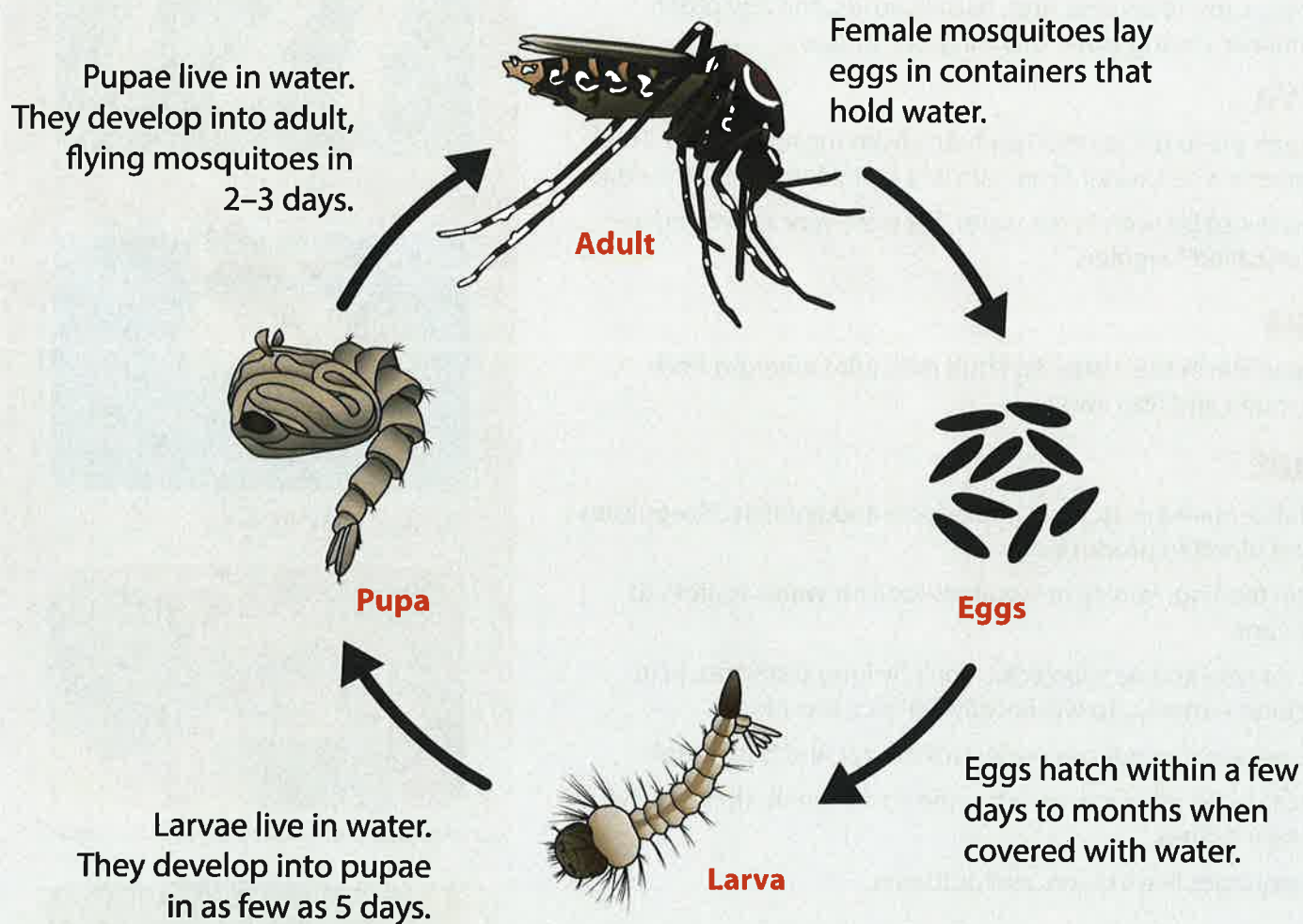
Spoke to Shelley Macon on the phone. She confirmed that the library has posted signs indicating No Parking After Hours and the BCSO has Trespass Authority.

Mosquito Life Cycle



Aedes aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus

It takes about 7–10 days for an egg to develop into an adult mosquito.



For more information

www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes/about/life-cycles/aedes



**U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services**
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

Life stages of *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* mosquitoes

Eggs

- Adult, female mosquitoes lay eggs on the inner walls of containers with water above the waterline.
- Eggs stick to container walls like glue. They can survive drying out for up to 8 months. Mosquito eggs can even survive a winter in the southern United States.
- Mosquitoes only need a small amount of water to lay eggs. Bowls, cups, fountains, tires, barrels, vases, and any other container storing water make a great "nursery."

Larva

- Larvae live in the water. They hatch from mosquito eggs. This happens when water (from rain or a sprinkler) covers the eggs.
- Larvae can be seen in the water. They are very active and are often called "wigglers."

Pupa

- Pupae live in the water. An adult mosquito emerges from the pupa and flies away.

Adult

- Adult female mosquitoes bite people and animals. Mosquitoes need blood to produce eggs.
- After feeding, female mosquitoes look for water sources to lay eggs.
- *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* don't fly long distances. In its lifetime, a mosquito will only fly within a few blocks.
- *Ae. aegypti* mosquitoes prefer to live near and bite people.
- Because *Ae. albopictus* bite people and animals, they can live in or near homes.
- Mosquitoes live indoors and outdoors.

For more information on diseases spread by mosquitoes:

- www.cdc.gov/chikungunya
- www.cdc.gov/dengue
- www.cdc.gov/Zika



Eggs look like black dirt.



Larvae live in the water.



A pupa living in the water.



An adult mosquito emerges from a pupa.



An adult mosquito bites a person.

Help Control Mosquitoes that Spread Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika Viruses

Bzzzz.



Aside from being itchy and annoying, the bite of an infected female mosquito (*Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus*) can spread dengue, chikungunya, or Zika viruses. People become infected with dengue, chikungunya, or Zika after being bitten by an infected mosquito.

- Female mosquitoes lay several hundred eggs on the walls of water-filled containers. Eggs stick to containers like glue and remain attached until they are scrubbed off. When water covers the eggs, they hatch and become adults in about a week.
- Adult mosquitoes live inside and outside.
- They prefer to bite during the day.
- A few infected mosquitoes can produce large outbreaks in a community and put your family at risk of becoming sick.

Protect Yourself, Your Family, and Community from Mosquitoes

1.

Eliminate standing water in and around your home:

- **Once a week**, empty and scrub, turn over, cover, or throw out items that hold water, such as tires, buckets, planters, toys, pools, birdbaths, flowerpots, or trash containers. Check inside and outside your home.
- Tightly cover water storage containers (buckets, cisterns, rain barrels) so that mosquitoes cannot get inside to lay eggs.
- For containers without lids, use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

2.

If you have a septic tank, follow these steps:

- Repair cracks or gaps.
- Cover open vent or plumbing pipes. Use wire mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.

3.

Keep mosquitoes out of your home:

- Use screens on windows and doors.
- Repair holes in screens.
- Use air conditioning when available.



Put plants in soil, not in water.



Drain water from pools when not in use.



Recycle used tires or keep them protected from rain.



Drain & dump any standing water.



Weekly, scrub vases & containers to remove mosquito eggs.

4.

Prevent mosquito bites:

- Use an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellent with one of the following active ingredients. All EPA-registered insect repellents are evaluated to make sure they are safe and effective.

Active ingredient	Some brand name examples*
Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection	
DEET	Off!, Cutter, Sawyer, Ultrathon
Picaridin , also known as KBR 3023 , Bayrepel , and icaridin	Cutter Advanced, Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus, Autan (outside the United States)
IR3535	Skin So Soft Bug Guard Plus Expedition, SkinSmart
Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD)	Repel
* Insect repellent brand names are provided for your information only. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services cannot recommend or endorse any name brand products.	

- Always follow the product label instructions.
- Reapply insect repellent every few hours, depending on which product and strength you choose.
- Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
- If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.
- Treat clothing and gear (such as boots, pants, socks, and tents) with permethrin or purchase permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
 - Treated clothing remains protective after multiple washings. See product information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions carefully.
 - Do **not** use permethrin products, intended to treat clothing, directly on skin.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.



Keep rain barrels covered tightly.



Weekly, empty standing water from fountains and bird baths.



Keep septic tanks sealed.



Install or repair window & door screens.

For more information, visit:
www.cdc.gov/dengue, www.cdc.gov/chikungunya, www.cdc.gov/zika

MOSQUITO BITE PREVENTION

HOW TO PROTECT AGAINST MOSQUITO BITES

Mosquitoes bite during the day and night. They live indoors and outdoors. Protect your family from mosquito bites. Use insect repellent, wear long-sleeved shirts and pants, and take steps to control mosquitoes indoors and outdoors.

Use insect repellent

- Use Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered insect repellents with one of the following active ingredients: DEET, picaridin, IR3535, oil of lemon eucalyptus, para-menthane-diol, or 2-undecanone.
- Always follow product label instructions.
- Reapply insect repellent as directed.
 - » Do not spray repellent on the skin under clothing.
 - » If you are also using sunscreen, apply sunscreen first and insect repellent second.
- The effectiveness of non-EPA registered insect repellents, including some natural repellents, is not known.



Wear long-sleeved shirts, pants Treat clothes and gear

- Wear long-sleeved shirts and pants.
- Treat items such as boots, pants, socks, and tents with permethrin or buy permethrin-treated clothing and gear.
 - » Permethrin is an insecticide that kills or repels mosquitoes.
 - » Permethrin-treated clothing will protect you after multiple washings. See product information to find out how long the protection will last.
 - » If treating items yourself, follow the product instructions.
- Do not use permethrin products directly on skin.



EPA-registered active ingredients

Higher percentages of active ingredient provide longer protection

DEET

Picaridin (known as KBR and icaridin outside the US)

IR3535

Oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE)

Para-menthane-diol (PMD)

2-undecanone



Find the insect repellent that's right for you by using [EPA's search tool](#).

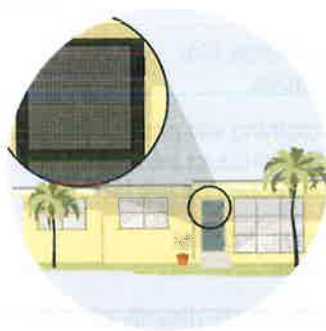
The EPA's search tool is available at: www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-insect-repellent-right-you



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Control and Prevention

Protect babies and children

- Always follow instructions when applying insect repellent to children.
- Do not use insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months old.
 - » Instead dress your child in clothing that covers arms and legs.
 - » Cover strollers and baby carriers with mosquito netting.
- Do not use products containing oil of lemon eucalyptus (OLE) or para-menthane-diol (PMD) on children younger than 3 years old.
- Do not apply insect repellent onto a child's hands, eyes, mouth, cuts or irritated skin.
 - » Adults: spray insect repellent onto your hands and then apply to a child's face.



Control mosquitoes indoors

- Keep windows and doors shut and use air conditioning if possible.
- Use, install, or repair window and door screens.
- **Once a week**, empty or throw out any items that hold water like vases and flowerpot saucers.
- Use an indoor insect fogger or indoor insect spray to kill mosquitoes and treat areas where they rest. These products work immediately, but may need to be reapplied. Always follow label instructions.

Control mosquitoes outdoors

- **Once a week**, empty or throw out any items that hold water like vases and flowerpot saucers.
- Tightly cover water storage containers (buckets, rain barrels, etc.)
- For containers without lids, use mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.
- Use larvicides to treat large containers of water that will not be used for drinking and cannot be covered or dumped out.
- Use an outdoor insect spray in dark humid areas where mosquitoes rest, like under patio furniture or in the carpet or garage. Always follow label instructions.
- If you have a septic tank, repair cracks or gaps. Cover vent or plumbing pipe openings using mesh with holes smaller than an adult mosquito.



Protection Times of Tested Mosquito Repellents

Products	Active Ingredient	Average Complete Protection Time
OFF! Deep Woods	23.8% DEET	5 hours
Sawyer Controlled Release	20% DEET	4 hours
OFF! Skintastic	6.65% DEET	2 hours
Repel Lemon Eucalyptus Insect Repellent	Oil of lemon eucalyptus; p-menthane 3,8-diol (PMD)	2 hours
Bite Blocker for Kids	2% Soybean Oil	1.5 hours
OFF! Skintastic for Kids	4.75% DEET	1.5 hours
Skin-So-Soft Bug Guard Plus	7.5% IR3535	23 minutes
Natrapel	10% Citronella	20 minutes
Herbal Armor	12% Citronella; 2.5% peppermint oil; 2% cedar oil; 1% lemongrass oil; 0.05% geranium oil	19 minutes
Green Ban for People	10% Citronella; 2% peppermint oil	14 minutes
Buzz Away	5% Citronella	14 minutes
Skin-So-Soft Bug Guard	0.1% Citronella	10 minutes
Skin-So-Soft Bath Oil	Active Ingredient not known	10 minutes
Skin-So-Soft Moisturizing Suncare	0.05% Citronella	3 minutes
Gone Original Wristband	9.5% DEET	0
Repello Wristband	9.5% DEET	0
Gone Plus Repelling Wristband	25% Citronella	0

Full article at: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in171> or Google: Mosquito Repellents IFAS

Mosquito Control:

What You Need to Know About Truck Spraying



Mosquito control districts or local government departments track both nuisance mosquitoes and mosquitoes that can spread viruses. Spraying larvicides and adulticides from a truck, according to label instructions, is one way to kill mosquito larvae or adult mosquitoes in an area. This is especially important when people in the community are getting sick from mosquito bites.

Truck spraying is used to:

- Control and reduce the number of mosquitoes that can spread viruses.
- Reduce your chances of getting infected with viruses.

What are mosquito control trucks spraying?

Mosquito control trucks may spray adulticide or larvicide. Very small amounts of adulticide are sprayed into the air to kill flying mosquitoes (adults). Larvicide is applied directly to the water where mosquitoes have been detected. This type of application is also useful to kill mosquito larvae living in places that are difficult to reach.

When does spraying occur?

Adulticiding: Spraying occurs when mosquitoes are most active. Generally, local government agencies or mosquito control districts announce the dates and times of spraying in the local newspaper, on district websites and social media, by telephone, or through door-to-door notices.

Larviciding: Applications are typically done during the day so that the driver can easily locate bodies of water where mosquito larvae have been detected.

How often do communities spray?

After spraying, mosquito control districts or local government departments will track mosquito populations and treat an area again as necessary to reduce the chances of people getting bitten by mosquitoes.

Is the spray harmful to people, pets, animals, or the environment?

No, when done correctly, truck spraying will not harm people, pets, animals, or the environment.

What should I do during or after spraying?

Spraying is safe when applied by a licensed vector control professional who follows label instructions. If you prefer to stay inside and close windows and doors you can, but it is not necessary. The spray does not harm pets, but you may choose to bring them inside when spraying occurs. Contact your doctor or healthcare provider if you have any concerns following spraying.



Photo courtesy of Ed Freytag, City of New Orleans Mosquito & Termite Control Board

Mosquito control truck spraying insecticide into the air



A truck with a different type of sprayer on the back.

Information on insecticides and health:

- ♦ The Environmental Protection Agency oversees the registration of insecticides.
- ♦ The [National Pesticide Information Center \(NPIC\)](https://www.epa.gov/npic) provides information online or through a toll-free number, 1-800-858-7378.

Mosquito Control: You Have Options.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/mosquitoes



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

Eastern Mosquitofish, *Gambusia holbrooki*, for Control of Mosquito Larvae

UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA



Natural History

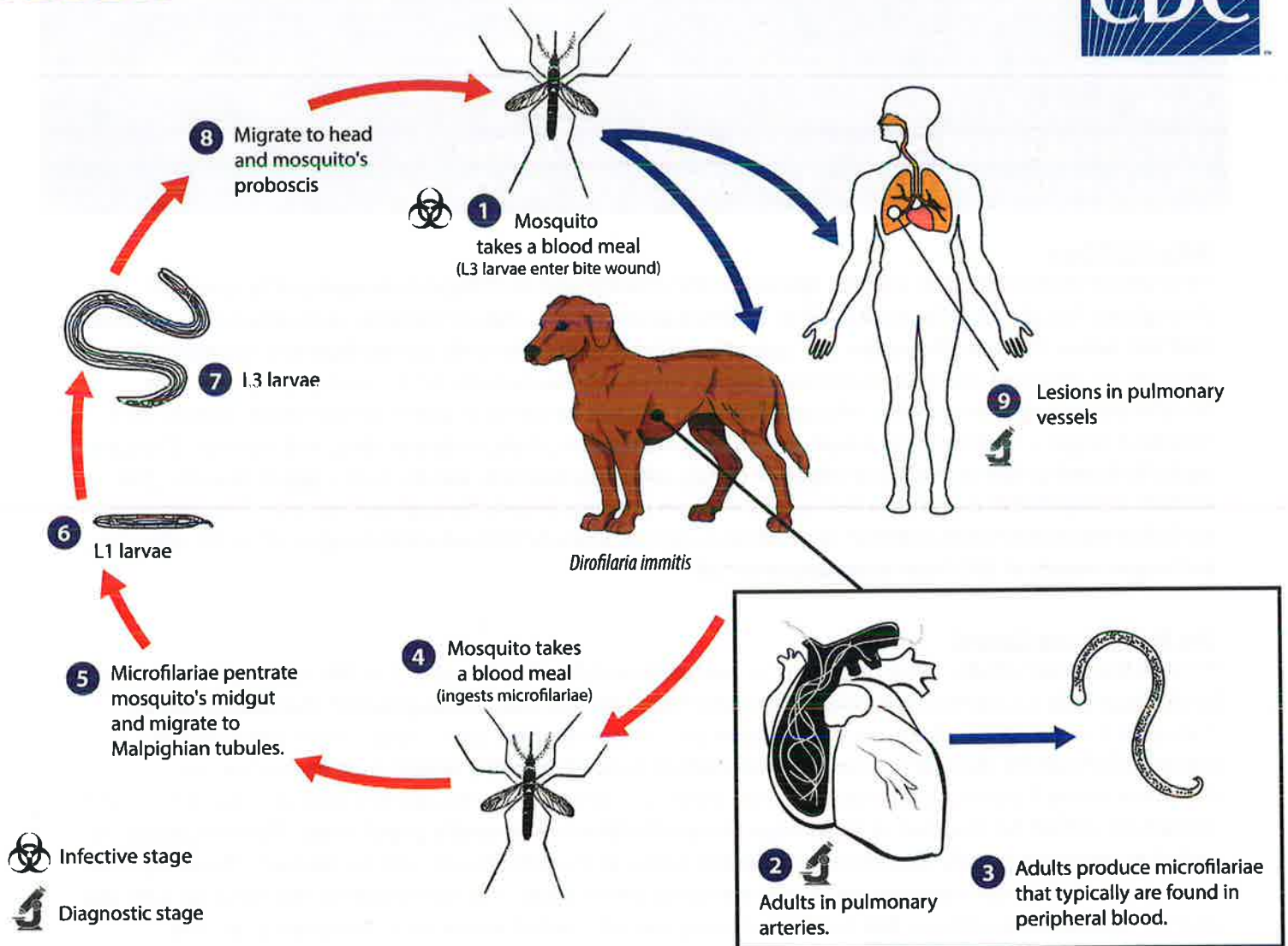
The eastern mosquitofish is a native species in the Atlantic and Gulf slope drainages and is common throughout Florida. Its coloration is silver to forest green on top and on the sides and sometimes exhibits a dark bar below the eye. The scales are typically outlined, giving the body a cross-hatched appearance. It also has an upturned mouth and rounded tail fin, and it reaches lengths of 2–3 inches (5–8 cm) with females being larger than males. Mosquitofish can tolerate variation in water temperature, salinity, and dissolved oxygen, making them adept at surviving in stagnant pools, large puddles, and swamps. They are typically found on the surface and edges of ponds, lakes, backwaters, canals, and sluggish streams. The eastern mosquitofish matures in 4–6 weeks and can produce broods throughout the year. The gestation period of the eastern mosquitofish lasts about a month, and each brood yields roughly 40 to 60 offspring; but larger broods of 350 have been documented.

Use in Mosquito Control

Prior to becoming adults, most mosquito larvae hatch and develop in water. It is this vulnerable waterborne larval stage that is targeted by Mosquito Control Programs that utilize mosquitofish (*Gambusia* sp.) as biological control agents. Because of their tolerance to variable and even sub-standard water quality, mosquitofish can be stocked into artificial containers housing standing water; such as rain barrels, fountains, water buckets, and planters. When possible, rather than being stocked with mosquitofish, these containers should be emptied to discourage the proliferation of mosquito populations. Other locations as varied as retention ponds, abandoned swimming pools, and cattle troughs can be stocked effectively. One adult mosquitofish can consume up to 100 mosquito larvae a day. This consumption rate coupled with the ease of reproduction reduces the number of mosquitofish needed to start a viable population. We recommend 3–5 fish for small structures like rain barrels and 5–7 fish for small, backyard ornamental ponds, making sure to stock 1 or more females. For larger structures, such as detentions ponds or unused swimming pools, we recommend 1 fish for every 20 square feet of surface.

Mosquitoes and their related public health problems are a major concern for people living in warm weather climates, such as Florida. Implementing multiple management strategies is the best way to combat public health issues associated with mosquitoes. By using native fish species that eat mosquito larvae, including eastern mosquitofish, we are able to utilize an additional tool to help alleviate those concerns. Furthermore, eastern mosquitofish are relatively easy to grow and maintain, readily available from commercial farms, and thrive within their natural, native environment.

Pulmonary Dirofilariasis



ENY-753

MOSQUITOES

& THEIR CONTROL

*Integrated Pest Management for Mosquito Reduction
Around Homes and Neighborhoods*



UF IFAS Extension
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

USDA United States
Department of
Agriculture National Institute
of Food and
Agriculture

NOTES

NOTES

Mosquitoes & Their Control

Integrated Pest Management for Mosquito Reduction Around Homes and Neighborhoods

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Cover photo: *Aedes albopictus*, the Asian tiger mosquito, by Sean McCann, UF/IFAS FMEL

PREFACE

Homeowners who actively participate in reducing mosquitoes around the home can help decrease pesticide use, reduce the risk of contracting mosquito-borne diseases, and help ease the financial burden to local governments who are responsible for area-wide control. Modern mosquito control for the homeowner has to be an integrated pest management (IPM) program, utilizing a combination of methods that emphasizes source reduction, eliminating areas where mosquitoes thrive whenever possible. Surveillance for mosquitoes is required prior to the application of any insecticide to determine whether or not an application is necessary. Detering certain mosquitoes can be accomplished by individuals through the use of screening, sanitation, and other techniques described in this document. **The methods recommended in this publication are particularly effective in reducing mosquitoes that transmit diseases.** Ultimately, homeowners who take responsibility for identifying and eliminating sources of mosquito production around their homes and neighborhoods will advance the health and quality of life for all Florida residents.

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MOSQUITOES

FLORIDA'S MOST WANTED:

FIVE MOSQUITO SPECIES YOU NEED TO KNOW

There are over 80 different species of mosquitoes known to occur in Florida. Some are pests; some transmit pathogens that cause disease. Here are a few that feed on humans:



Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

Scientific name: *Aedes aegypti*

Common name: Yellow fever mosquito

Larvae are found in water-holding objects found around the home and yard, such as flower vases, tires, toys, bottles, conch shells, cans, refrigerator drain pans, barrels, bromeliad plants, and other containers.

Is currently present in all of Florida except Panhandle counties.

Vector of dengue, chikungunya, and Zika viruses.



Photo: Sean McCann, UF/IFAS FMEL

Scientific name: *Aedes albopictus*

Common name: Asian tiger mosquito

Larvae found in water-holding objects found around the home and yard, such as flower vases, tires, toys, bottles, cans, barrels, tree holes, bromeliad plants, and other containers.

Found in all Florida counties.

Vector of dengue, chikungunya, and Zika viruses.



Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

Scientific name: *Culex quinquefasciatus*

Common name: Southern house mosquito

Larvae are found in a variety of aquatic habitats, especially those with high organic content, including catch basins, ditches, containers, dairy lagoons, and others.

Found in all Florida counties, abundant throughout the state.

Vector of dog heartworm, St. Louis encephalitis virus, West Nile virus.



Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

Scientific name: *Aedes taeniorhynchus*

Common name: Black salt marsh mosquito

Larvae are found in salt marshes.

Found in all Florida counties, strong fliers. Major pests during summer and early fall.

Vector of dog heartworm.



Photo: Sean McCann, UF/IFAS FMEL

Scientific name: *Psorophora ciliata*

Common name (unofficial): Gallinipper

Larvae are found in ditches, containers, grassy pools, furrows of citrus groves, pasture areas.

Found in all Florida counties.

Not known to vector any mosquito-borne pathogens.

WHERE DO MOSQUITOES LIVE?

Mosquitoes are two-winged flies that live in humid tropics and subtropics, warm moist climates, temperate and cool zones — everywhere except areas that are permanently frozen. Globally, there are about 3,500 species of mosquitoes, and about 80 species occur in Florida.



A flooded salt marsh, a common source of mosquitoes in coastal Florida. Photo: Peter Connelly, AMVAC, Inc.



Adult mosquitoes inside an enclosure. Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

MOSQUITOES ARE ATTRACTED TO...

Damp or humid areas

Dark, shady areas

Standing water

Carbon dioxide (breath)

Warm temperatures

THE LARGE AND SMALL OF IT

One of the smallest mosquito species in Florida is called *Uranotaenia lowii*. The adults are about 2.5 millimeters in length and are adorned with iridescent blue scales. This mosquito species feeds on frogs, toads, and salamanders.

The two largest mosquito species in Florida are *Psorophora ciliata* and *Toxorhynchites rutilus*. Each of these two species have a wingspan of about 6-7 millimeters. *Psorophora ciliata* is also known as the “gallinipper”, nicknamed by those who claimed the mosquitoes take a gallon of blood when they bite.

Toxorhynchites rutilus is a mosquito that never feeds on blood. Females use sugar from plant sources for the developing eggs. Both *Psorophora ciliata* and *Toxorhynchites rutilus* are predatory while they are in the larval stage and will eat other mosquito larvae.

DISEASES SPREAD BY MOSQUITOES

Several of the mosquito species that inhabit Florida are capable of transmitting pathogens that sometimes cause disease in humans, horses, and some companion animals such as dogs and cats. The following is a list of mosquito-borne diseases that have been detected in Florida:

Chikungunya

Affects humans. No vaccine.

Dengue

Affects humans. No vaccine.

Dog heartworm

Affects dogs and cats.

Preventatives available from veterinarians.

Eastern equine encephalitis

Affects humans, horses, and some exotic birds.

Vaccine is available for horses.

St. Louis encephalitis

Affects humans. No vaccine.

West Nile fever and West Nile encephalitis

Affects humans and horses.

Vaccine available for horses.

Zika

Affects humans.

No vaccine.

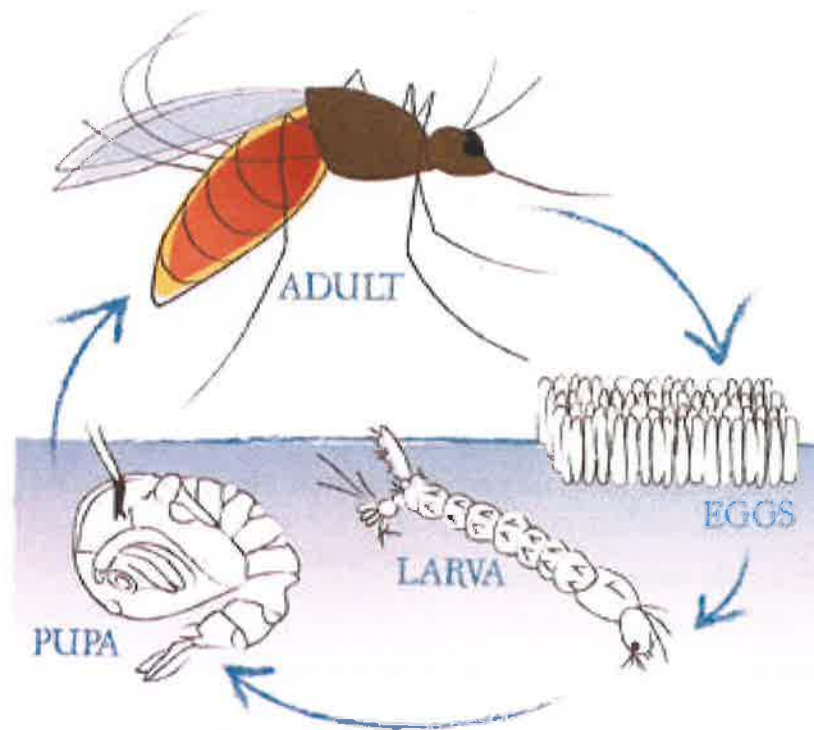
For more information on the mosquito-borne diseases that affect humans, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/features/stopmosquitoes/index.html>

or

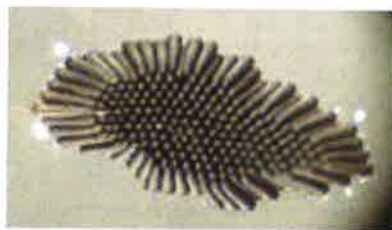
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/mosquito-borne-diseases/index.html>

MOSQUITO LIFE CYCLE

Mosquitoes develop through 4 different forms during their life cycle: Egg, larva, pupa, and adult.



EGGS



Egg raft containing over 200 eggs. The actual size of the raft is about the same as a grain of rice.
Photo: Roxanne Connelly, UF/IFAS FMEL

Mosquito eggs vary in size depending on the species, but most are smaller than a grain of ground pepper. The type of egg and how it is deposited varies among the different species of mosquitoes. Some mosquito species have eggs with floats on the side, and some eggs are covered with small bumps.

Eggs that are deposited on the water surface, called *permanent water eggs*, cannot withstand drying out and usually hatch within a day or two. Eggs that are deposited on a moist substrate, called *floodwater eggs*, require a period of drying out, and then will hatch when covered with water.

LARVAE ("WRIGGLERS")



Larva with a long breathing siphon.
Photo: George O'Meara, UF/IFAS FMEL

Mosquito larvae live in the water and come to the surface to breathe with their breathing "siphon." One type of mosquito, *Anopheles*, does not have a breathing siphon. It breathes at the water's surface through openings called "spiracles" located on the abdomen. Out of water, mosquito larvae will not survive.

As they grow, larvae shed their skin, or molt, four times before they transform into pupae. Each larval growth period is called an *instar*. Larvae feed on organic matter and living organisms by filtering water through their mouthparts. Mosquito larvae can eat algae, bacteria, copepods (small crustaceans), yeast, other organic matter and microorganisms in the water. Some species can even eat other mosquito larvae.

Mosquito larvae are called "wigglers" because of the way they swim through the water, using an s-shaped motion. The larval stage can last from several days to several months depending on the water temperature and the mosquito species.

PUPAE ("TUMBLERS")



Mosquito pupa. Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

Pupae are aquatic. They have to come to the water surface to breathe through their "trumpets" (two appendages that allow them to take in oxygen). They will not survive for long out of water.

Pupae cannot feed because the mouthparts are inside the pupal skin and are not functional during this life stage. They survive this stage by using remaining energy reserves from the larval stage.

Mosquito pupae are called "tumblers" because of the way they dive down and tumble through the water when disturbed. Generally, the pupal stage lasts about two to three days.

ADULTS



Adult emerging from pupal case.
Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

At the end of the pupal stage, the combined head and thorax splits open and the adult mosquito crawls out onto the water surface. The wings must dry and harden before the mosquito can fly. It takes about four minutes for the adult to emerge. During this time, if the water is disturbed enough, the mosquito can fall over and be trapped in the water and die.

FLYING, FEEDING...AND BLOODSUCKING

Mosquitoes fly to mate, find blood sources, escape predators, lay eggs, and find resting places.

FLIGHT FACTS

- The frequency of the mosquito wing beat ranges from 300 – 600 beats per second.
- Males and females of the same species recognize each other by listening to wing beat frequency.
- Flight activity is reduced at temperatures around 60°F, and mosquitoes are inactive at 50°F and lower.
- How far a mosquito flies from its aquatic habitat varies with species. Some go only 500 feet from where they emerged; others move dozens of miles from the larval habitat.

Both male and female mosquitoes feed on nectar to obtain sugar as an energy source for flying. Nectar sources include flowers, injured plants, honeydew (excreted by other insects while they feed on plant sap), and fruit juices.

THE BLOOD MEAL

Female mosquitoes need blood to nourish their developing eggs. Some species can develop their first batch of eggs without a blood meal. The source of blood for female mosquitoes varies depending on host availability and mosquito species.

Female mosquitoes are attracted to carbon dioxide. Humans and other animals exhale carbon dioxide with every breath.

After locating and landing on an attractive host, the mosquito probes the skin with her mouthparts (known as a *proboscis*) to find a capillary in the skin. She pierces the skin with her serrated proboscis, not really biting, but sucking blood. She injects a pain killer, present in her saliva, which makes the piercing less noticeable. Her saliva also contains a blood thinner so that the blood will flow into her, rather than clot. If her salivary glands are infected with a pathogen, it may be transmitted to the host when she takes the blood meal.



Female *Culex quinquefasciatus*, southern house mosquito, obtaining a blood meal.
Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

HOW MUCH BLOOD CAN ONE MOSQUITO TAKE?



The volume of blood one female can ingest depends on her size. Generally, mosquitoes take in about five microliters of blood. How much is that? When people donate blood, the typical amount taken is a pint. It would take 94,600 five-microliter mosquito bites to get a pint of blood!

Floodwater mosquitoes feeding on human blood.
Photo: Alan G. Curtis, Indian River Mosquito Control District

After feeding on blood, the female mosquito needs to find a resting spot while her body digests the blood, which can take up to three days. She looks for dark, shady, well-protected areas to rest, to avoid being eaten, and to stay warm and humid.

When the female mosquito has digested a blood meal and is ready to lay eggs, she is attracted to various water sources. Some mosquito species are very picky about where they lay their eggs and will search until they find the perfect water source for their tastes.

MOSQUITO HABITATS

All mosquitoes require water for the eggs to hatch, and for the larvae and pupae to grow. Different mosquito species prefer different types of water for laying eggs and completing their aquatic stages of life.



Flooded salt marsh. The dark areas in the water are millions of *Aedes taeniorhynchus* (salt marsh mosquito) larvae. Photo: Trey English, ADAPCO, Inc.

The three major types of aquatic habitats are *permanent water*, *floodwater*, and *containers*. Permanent water habitats, such as ponds and backwaters, remain wet most of the time. Floodwater habitats, including mudflats and marshes, are temporary and can change quickly depending on weather conditions. Container habitats can be natural, such as tree holes and bromeliad plants; or human-made, such as bottles, tires, buckets, and more.

PERMANENT WATER HABITATS



Pond. Photo: UF/IFAS



River backwaters. Photo: UF/IFAS

FLOODWATER HABITATS



Drying salt marsh mud. Photo: Peter Connelly, AMVAC, Inc.



Dairy lagoon. Photo: Roxanne Connelly, UF/IFAS FMEL

CONTAINER HABITATS



Wheelbarrow.
Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL



Tires. Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

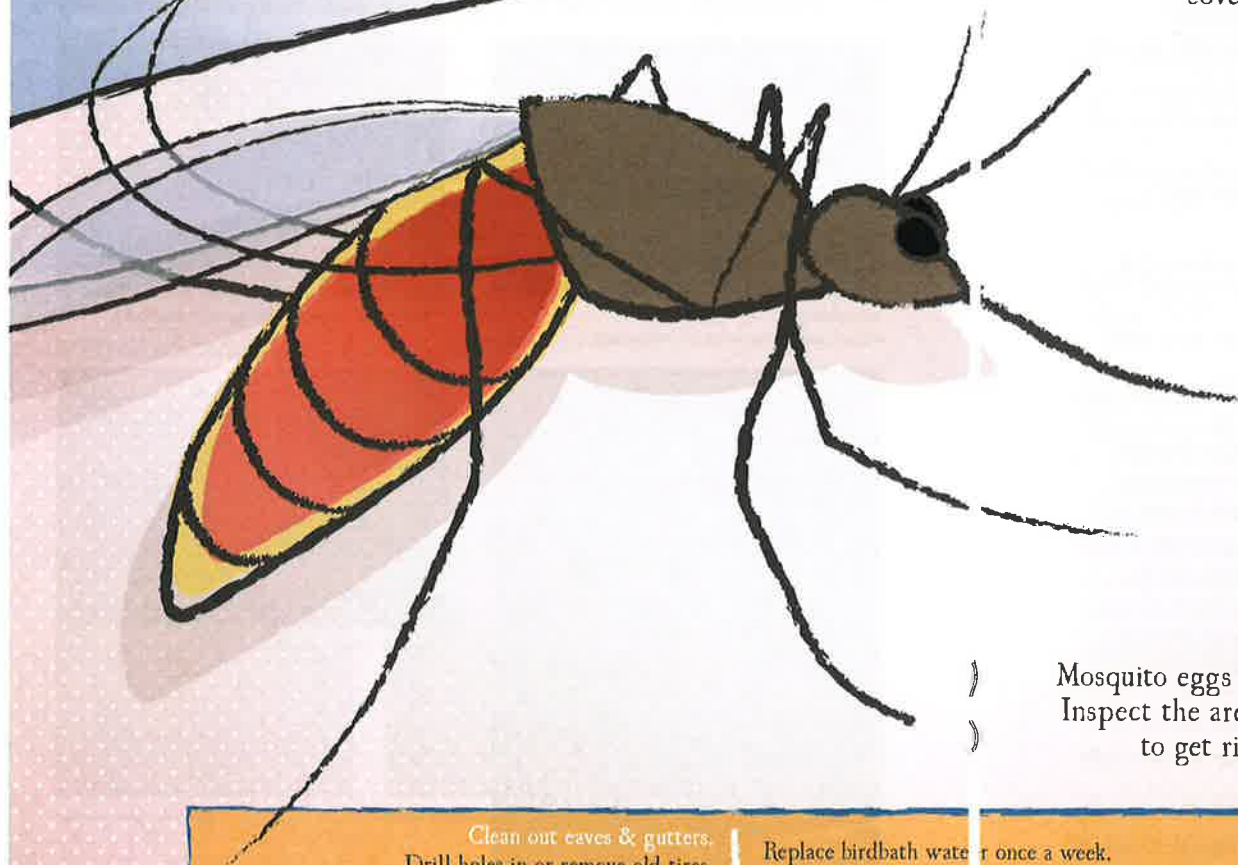


Bromeliad. Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL



Birdbath. Photo: UF/IFAS

Essential MOSQUITO CONTROL TIPS for Homeowners



DRESS

Wear clothing that covers most of your skin.



DEET

Use a repellent containing DEET or other EPA-registered active ingredient.



DRAINAGE

Mosquito eggs need water to hatch. Inspect the area around your home to get rid of standing water.



Clean out eaves & gutters.
Drill holes in or remove old tires.
Turn over empty plastic pots.
Check tarps on boats & equipment for standing water.
Pump out bilges on boats.

Replace birdbath water once a week.
Empty water in plant trays and hanging baskets once a week.
Remove vegetation or obstructions in drainage ditches that prevent water flow.
Clear out thick brush to increase airflow around the home.

CONTROLLING MOSQUITOES

PERSONAL PROTECTION: REPELLENTS

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends the use of certain products containing active ingredients that have been registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use as repellents applied to skin and clothing. EPA registration of repellent active ingredients indicates that the materials have been reviewed and approved for efficacy and human safety when applied according to the instructions on the label.

CDC evaluation of information contained in peer-reviewed scientific literature and data available from EPA has identified several EPA-registered products that provide repellent activity sufficient to help people avoid the bites of disease carrying mosquitoes. Products containing these active ingredients typically provide reasonably long-lasting protection:

DEET (Chemical Name: N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide or N,N-diethyl-3-methylbenzamide)

Picaridin (KBR 3023 or icardin, Chemical Name: 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperidinecarboxylic acid 1-methylpropyl ester)

Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus* or **PMD** (Chemical Name: para-menthane-3,8-diol) the synthesized version of oil of lemon eucalyptus

IR3535 (Chemical Name: 3-[N-Butyl-N-acetyl]-aminopropionic acid, ethyl ester)

2-undecanone (Chemical Name: methyl nonyl ketone)

In general, higher concentrations of an active ingredient provide longer duration of protection, regardless of the active ingredient. However, concentrations above ~50% do not offer a marked increase in protection time. Products with <10% active ingredient may offer only limited protection, often from one to two hours. Products that offer sustained release or controlled release (micro-encapsulated) formulations, even with lower active ingredient concentrations, may provide longer protection times. Regardless of what product you use, if you start to get mosquito bites, reapply the repellent according to the label instructions or remove yourself from the area with biting insects if possible.

* Note: This recommendation refers to EPA-registered repellent products containing the active ingredient oil of lemon eucalyptus (or PMD). "Pure" oil of lemon eucalyptus (e.g., essential oil) has not received similar validated testing for safety and efficacy, is not registered with EPA as an insect repellent, and is not covered by this CDC recommendation.



Applying mosquito repellent.
Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

HOW LONG ARE REPELLENTS EFFECTIVE?

The University of Florida's Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory has tested and published the results on the efficacy of the following repellents. Average Complete Protection Time is the time that elapses between the proper application of a repellent until the first mosquito lands on the protected area.

OFF! Deep Woods
23.8 % DEET



Sawyer Controlled Release
20% DEET



OFF! Skintastic
6.65% DEET



Repel Lemon Eucalyptus Insect Repellent
30% oil of lemon eucalyptus



Bite Blocker for Kids
2% soybean oil



OFF! Skintastic for Kids
4.75% DEET



Skin-so-soft Bug Guard Plus: 7.5% IR3535

Natrapel: 10% citronella

Herbal Armor: 12% citronella, 2.5% peppermint oil, 2% cedar oil, 1% lemongrass oil, 0.05% geranium oil

Green Ban for People: 10% citronella, 2% peppermint oil

Buzz Away: 5% citronella

Skin-so-soft Bug Guard: 0.1% citronella

Skin-so-soft bath oil: unknown

Skin-so-soft Moisturizing Suncare: 0.05% citronella

Gone Original Wristband: 9.5% DEET

Repello Wristband: 9.5% DEET

Gone Plus Repelling Wristband: 25% citronella



REPELLENTS FOR USE ON CLOTHING

Certain products containing permethrin are recommended for use on clothing, shoes, bed nets, and camping gear, and are registered with EPA for this use. Permethrin is highly effective as an insecticide and as a repellent. Permethrin-treated clothing repels and kills ticks, mosquitoes, and other arthropods and retains this effect after repeated laundering. The permethrin insecticide should be reapplied following the label instructions. Some commercial products pretreated with permethrin are available.

PRECAUTIONS

EPA recommends the following precautions when using insect repellents:

- Apply repellents only to exposed skin and/or clothing (as directed on the product label.) **Do not use repellents under clothing.**
- Never use repellents over cuts, wounds or irritated skin.
- Do not apply to eyes or mouth, and apply sparingly around ears. When using sprays, do not spray directly on face—spray on hands first and then apply to face.
- Do not allow children to handle the product. When using on children, apply to your own hands first and then use the material on your hands to apply it to the child. You may not want to apply materials to children's hands to avoid the chance they could transfer the materials to the eyes and mouth.
- Use just enough repellent to cover exposed skin and/or clothing. Heavy application and saturation are generally unnecessary for effectiveness. If biting insects do not respond to a thin film of repellent, apply a bit more.
- After returning indoors, promptly wash treated skin with soap and water. This is particularly important when repellents are used repeatedly during the day or on consecutive days. Also, wash treated clothing before wearing it again. (This precaution may vary with different repellents—check the product label.)
- If you or your child gets a rash or other reaction from an insect repellent, stop using the repellent, wash the repellent off with mild soap and water, and call a local poison control center for further guidance. If you go to a doctor because of the repellent, take the repellent with you to show the doctor.

Note that the label for products containing oil of lemon eucalyptus specifies that they should not be used on children under the age of three years. Other than those listed above, EPA does not recommend any additional precautions for using registered repellents on children or on pregnant or lactating women. However, the CDC does not recommend using insect repellent on babies younger than 2 months old.

For additional information regarding the use of repellents, please see CDC's webpage on how to prevent mosquito bites: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/prevention/prevent-mosquito-bites.html>



Mosquito bracelets, such as the one shown here, are not effective at repelling mosquitoes. Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

WHAT DOESN'T WORK

There are many gimmicks for sale that do not work, so be an educated consumer and don't waste your money on impulse buys!

Some items that are not effective for reducing mosquitoes:

- Mosquito plants
- Bug zappers
- Consumption of garlic, vitamin B, and bananas
- Repellent bracelets and wristbands
- Ultrasonic devices and cell phone apps
- Dragonfly mimics

REDUCING MOSQUITOES IN YOUR ENVIRONMENT

Source Reduction is the most important technique that homeowners can employ to reduce mosquitoes. Since mosquitoes need water to live, removing water sources around the home goes a long way to prevent mosquitoes from occurring.

- When water is intentionally collected for use, such as in rain barrels, the water holder should be modified to prevent mosquitoes from laying eggs on or near the water. Add screening to the top to prevent mosquitoes from laying eggs, or cover the rain barrel with a lid.
- For water that collects in discarded cans, bottles, and buckets, it is best to properly dispose of water-holding containers or empty the water from the containers.
- In Florida, it is best to flush out containers, such as bird baths and bromeliad plants, every three to four days during the summer.
- Clean up vegetation that has fallen from trees. Areca palm fronds, for example, hold water when they are on the ground.
- Take used tires to a local facility that will accept them.
- Dispose of old appliances that are sitting outdoors.
- Clean out the roof gutters to remove leaves that may clog the drain and cause water to be retained.
- Check for and repair leaky faucets.
- Check for standing water in your yard, areas that may pool and remain after rainfall events. Make sure these areas can drain well, or add Bti to kill the mosquito larvae (see page 26 for more information).
- Water gardens and ornamental ponds are popular, but aerate them or stock with fish to reduce mosquito populations. See page 23 for more information on fish.
- Repair torn window and door screens to exclude mosquitoes from indoors.
- For homes with windows that don't have screens, use mosquito netting around the bed to prevent mosquitoes from biting while residents are sleeping.
- Fans can be used to keep mosquitoes away. Mosquitoes are weak flyers. Operating a fan on high will help keep flying mosquitoes out of the area.
- Organize community efforts to help everyone locate and remove sources of water where mosquitoes can live. If your neighbors are not reducing mosquitoes, you are still at risk for mosquito bites.

MOSQUITO PREDATORS

Like other living organisms, mosquitoes are eaten by other organisms that are known as *predators*. While there are no organisms that are known to feed exclusively on mosquitoes, many animals will feed on them.

Fish, copepods (small crustaceans), dragonfly and damselfly nymphs, and frogs will eat mosquito larvae. Frogs, dragonfly and damselfly adults, birds, and bats will eat adult mosquitoes.



Damselfly. Photo: Tyler Jones, UF/IFAS



Northern red cardinal. Photo: Roxanne Connelly, UF/IFAS FMEL

It is never a good idea to rely solely on natural predators to protect yourself from mosquito-borne diseases, as the predators are not able to consume every living mosquito. All it takes is one probe from an infected female mosquito to infect a human.

FISH

For ornamental ponds, aquatic plant nurseries, abandoned swimming pools, and sources of standing water that are intentionally placed for a specific use (feeding wildlife, rainwater for gardens, etc.), the addition of some small native fish can help to keep the mosquito larvae population to a minimum.

Fish native to Florida that can be used for mosquito control include:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| • Eastern Mudminnow (<i>Umbra pygmaea</i>) | • Least Killifish (<i>Heterandria formosa</i>) | • *Flier (<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>) |
| • Pygmy Killifish (<i>Leptolucania ommata</i>) | • Banded Pygmy Sunfish (<i>Elassoma zonatum</i>) | • *Spotted Sunfish/Stumpknocker (<i>Lepomis punctatus</i>) |
| • Lined Topminnow (<i>Fundulus lineolatus</i>) | • Everglades Pygmy Sunfish (<i>Elassoma evergladei</i>) | • *Bluegill or Bream (<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>) |
| • Golden Topminnow (<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>) | • Bluespotted Sunfish (<i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i>) | • *Redear Sunfish or Shellcracker (<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>) |
| • Sailfin Molly (<i>Poecilia latipinna</i>) | | |
| • Eastern Mosquitofish (<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>) | | |

*= game fish



Eastern Mosquitofish, *Gambusia holbrooki*.
Photo: Jorge Rey, UF/IFAS FMEL



Bluegill, *Lepomis macrochirus*.
Photo: Wikimedia Commons

Most of these fish can be found in local water sources such as ditches and canals. If they are not game fish, they can be collected with a net, minnow trap, or barbless hook. Hook and line need to be used for game fish, and there are limits for game fish. Check with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation commission on limits (<http://myfwc.com/>).

Check with your local mosquito control agency, because in some Florida counties, the mosquito control program includes raising fish to provide to pond owners when requested.

COPEPODS

Copepods are aquatic crustaceans that occur in both fresh and salt water. They will eat early instars of mosquito larvae and can be added to areas where water cannot, or is not meant to, drain. Copepods can be collected from ponds, ditches, and other standing water sources with a mosquito dipper or turkey baster. Place the collected water into a container with a white background (they are transparent, so they are best viewed with a white background) and you should be able to see the copepods swimming along the bottom. The adult copepods are about the size of a grain of rice, and the young are about half that size. Transfer the copepods to the water source where mosquitoes are likely to occur. The copepods need water to survive, so if the area where they are placed becomes dry, the copepods will need to be replenished.



Copepod.
Photo: Jorge Rey, UF/IFAS FMEL



Mosquito dipper and turkey baster.
Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

INSECTICIDES

NOTE: Before using any products to control mosquitoes, it is the homeowner's responsibility to read the label and apply the product only as directed. The label is the law; deviating from the instructions is illegal.

There are several products that will work to kill mosquitoes around the home that can be found at local hardware and retail stores. Prior to purchasing an insecticide, check to determine if you can reduce the mosquitoes through one of the source reduction techniques described elsewhere in this publication. Otherwise, decide whether it is the larval (aquatic) stage or the adult stage of the mosquito that needs to be targeted. Repellents that are labeled for use on the skin should NOT be sprayed onto the soil or water for control of adult or larval mosquitoes.

ADULT STAGE CONTROL

If it is the adult stage that needs to be managed, the product must be an *adulticide*, meaning the label must indicate that the product is for flying insects. These products provide immediate but temporary relief. Most products available to homeowners for adult mosquito control come in the form of aerosols, foggers, and coils, and contain active ingredients known as *pyrethrins* or *pyrethroids*. Pyrethrins are plant-derived insecticides that work by altering nerve function in insects. The end result is that the insect is paralyzed and eventually dies.

Pyrethroids are the synthetic versions of pyrethrins. Their structure is based on the pyrethrins and they work on the insects in the same manner. Examples of pyrethroids include: allethrin, cypermethrin, permethrin, phenothrin, pyrethrins, and tetremethrin. There may be other types available, but their name commonly ends in "thrin". Organophosphates, such as malathion, are another type of insecticide available to homeowners.

There are products labeled for treating vegetation where mosquitoes may land. The idea is that they will pick up the insecticide on their body when they rest on the shrubs.



The adulticides mentioned above are broad-spectrum insecticides and not specific to mosquitoes. Therefore, they should be applied at times and places where there is limited activity of other insects.

Pump-up sprayer and yard sprays for treating vegetation around the home. Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

LARVAL STAGE CONTROL

Insecticides used for controlling the larval stage of mosquitoes are called *larvicides*.

There are several forms of larvicides that contain a strain of bacteria that is toxic to the mosquito larvae after they ingest it. The bacteria is named *Bacillus thuriengensis israelensis*, or Bti. This active ingredient does not harm butterflies, bees, fish, frogs, or other non-target species; it is very specific to mosquitoes, midges, and black flies. It comes in the form of granules, or bits, and dunks.



Methoprene is an insect growth regulator that prevents the mosquitoes from developing into adults.

Bacillus thuriengensis israelensis (Bti) granules (left) and dunk (right).

Photo: James Newman, UF/IFAS FMEL

MOSQUITO CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS



Mosquito meter at the entrance to Collier-Seminole State Park.
Photo: Jeff Stivers, Collier Mosquito District

Many Florida counties have mosquito control programs that are funded by local taxes. The first organized mosquito control district was established by the Florida legislature in 1925 in Indian River County. St. Lucie County Mosquito Control District was formed in 1926. There are now over 60 such programs of varying sizes throughout Florida.

The Mosquito Control Section of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), Bureau of Entomology and Pest Control, administers mosquito control programs under the authority of the Mosquito Control Act, Chapter 388 of the Florida Statutes and Chapter 5E-13 of the Florida Administrative Code. A directory of mosquito control programs can be viewed at the

FDACS website www.freshfromflorida.com

The Florida Coordinating Council on Mosquito Control advises the Commissioner of Agriculture on mosquito control issues. The council meets three times a year and one of its mandates is to assist FDACS in resolving disputes arising over the control of arthropods on publicly owned lands.

The Florida Mosquito Control Association is a non-profit group with a mission to promote effective and environmentally sound control of disease-transmitting and pestiferous mosquitoes and other arthropods of public health importance; develop and enhance public interest, awareness, and support for the control of mosquitoes; and provide for the scientific advancement of members through meetings, training and education (www.floridamosquito.org).

RESOURCES

Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory website. <https://fmel.ifas.ufl.edu>

Solutions for your life. For plant and insect questions, start with our local University of Florida County Extension Service Office. <http://sfyl.ifas.ufl.edu/map/>

UF/IFAS Extension EDIS publications. https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_mosquitoes

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Patterson G. 2004. *Mosquito Wars.* Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida.

Rey JR, O'Connell S. 2012. *Rearing copepods for mosquito control.* UF/IFAS EDIS publication. Fact sheet ENY-697 (IN490). <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in490>

HISTORY OF MOSQUITOES IN FLORIDA

1500s The word “mosquito” first enters the English language. In a 1583 publication, *Hakluyt's Voyages*, M. Phillips writes of being annoyed by a kind of fly which the Spaniards called “musketas.” Jesuit missionary writes from a settlement near Miami where he endured several months of swarms of bloodsucking mosquitoes which prevented him from sleeping many nights.

1600s After being shipwrecked, Jonathan Dickinson documents in his journal when the party encounters an “abundance of mosquitoes...hindered our rest, to remedy which we digged holes in the sand, got some grass and laid it therein to lie upon, in order to cover ourselves from the flies...” It provided little comfort. Portion of Florida's east coast labeled “Barra de Mosquitos” by mapmakers.



Map of Florida, ca. 1825. Special Collections Department, University of South Florida



Quarantine personnel in Florida turning back yellow-fever fugitives, 1888. U. S. National Library of Medicine

1700s Yellow fever epidemics in North America including Florida. Dengue epidemics in Florida.

1800s Major yellow fever epidemics in Cedar Key, Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, St. Marks, and Tampa. Malaria common in Florida. Joseph Y. Porter appointed first state health officer and leads a life-long campaign to wipe out yellow fever and malaria in Florida.

1900s Malaria Control in War Areas (MCWA) established around military bases in the southern US where malaria was still present. Last cases of yellow fever in Florida. Florida Anti-Mosquito Association formed. First mosquito control districts formed in Indian River and St. Lucie counties. *Aedes albopictus*, the Asian tiger mosquito, discovered in Florida.



Public health personnel carrying out tasks involved in Malaria Control in War Areas (MCWA) projects, CDC/ K. Lord

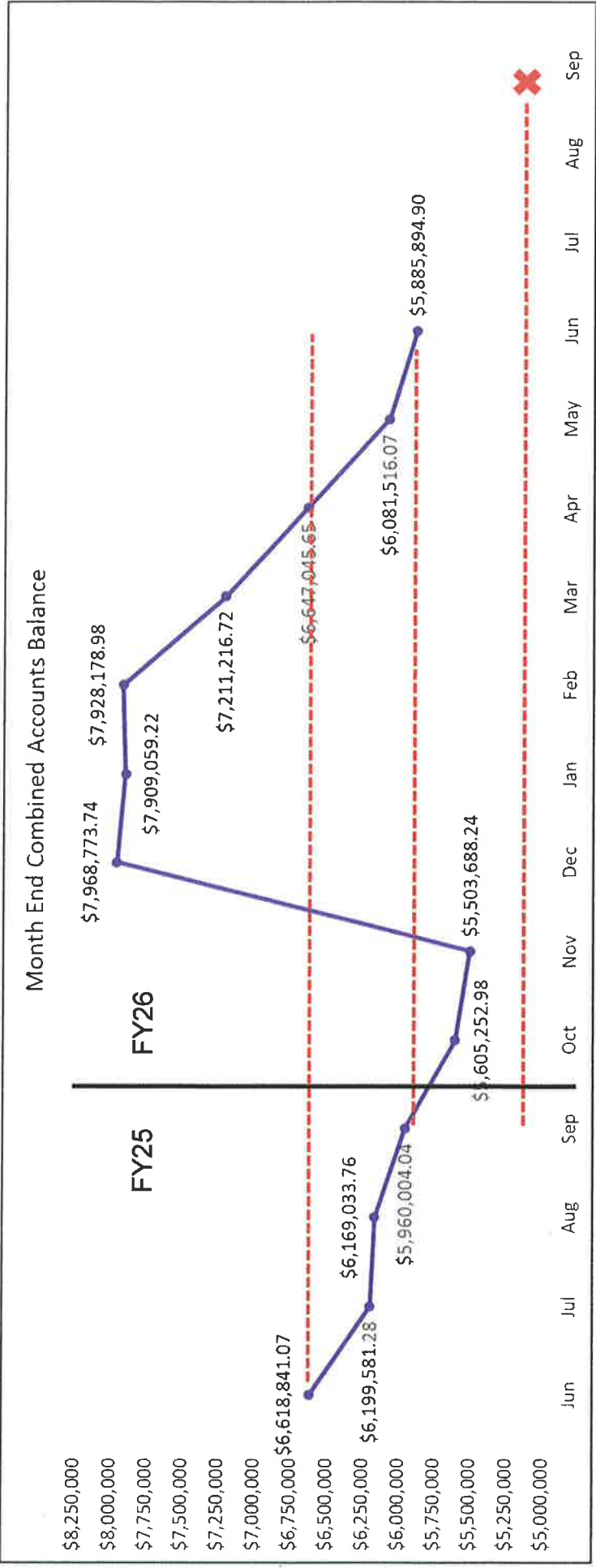
2000s Outbreaks of St. Louis encephalitis and eastern equine encephalitis. West Nile virus found for first time in Florida in Jefferson County. Over 60 mosquito control agencies established in Florida. Florida experiences outbreaks of dengue for first time in over 70 years. Chikungunya and Zika outbreaks occurred in Florida.



First meeting of the Florida Anti-Mosquito Association in Daytona Beach, FL., 1922. George W. Simons, Jr. Planning Collection, Thomas G. Carpenter Library, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, Florida.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



Net Worth Decline in last 12 Months

	6/30/2025	6/30/2026	DIFF
Operating	\$3,627,150.66	\$2,823,824.56	(\$803,326.10)
Reserve	\$2,464,313.10	\$2,512,858.79	\$48,545.69
FL Prime	\$527,377.31	\$549,211.55	\$21,834.24
Totals	\$6,618,841.07	\$5,885,894.90	(\$732,946.17)

Public Comment MBTC Meeting 7/15/26
Susan Stark 307 Fifth Avenue

- 1) I reviewed all the supporting documentation for items on this meeting's agenda. It was truly reflective of the many hours of town staff efforts required to prepare that volume of detail to be posted online prior to tonight's meeting.

It concerns me that Deputy Town Clerk Jones is having to do the work previously done by two people since the Town Clerk position is still vacant after our town lost the long-serving and highly qualified Amber Brown to another community recently. Thank you Cyd for your resilient spirit and perseverance in serving the town during this vacancy.

The details provided in the Deputy Town Clerk's report showing the time period it takes to complete broad public records requests with wording of "any and all" for a variety of documents from all encompassing sources certainly shines a light on the excessive and time consuming work they create for town staff. When looking at PRR next to the spreadsheet showing the status of month's past town meeting minutes not yet transcribed, it becomes clear that speculative PRR searching for "gotcha information" definitely interferes with the ability to carry out town business efficiently.

A healthy community should be a circle where everyone is working TOGETHER for the greatest good for the greatest number of people. **A circle has no sides!** I say again, there is no "us vs. them"... there is only US.

United we stand, divided we fall... and it is my hope that our collective "we" will strive to do better, instead of placing obstacles that obstruct and delay the most effective functioning of our town staff.

- 2) I was pleased to see that there are proactive steps moving forward to address the critical need for more adequate funding for current and future stormwater infrastructure needs in our community.

The persistence of a small group of concerned residents attending these meetings over many months resulted in town leaders becoming more

aware of the specific impact of insufficient stormwater infrastructure on their properties and neighborhood. Kudos to my fellow Town of Melbourne Beach residents for your perseverance! A critical public safety issue impacting homes and roads are on the precipice of being more adequately funded through your persistent efforts and the innovative funding strategies brought forward under the leadership of our Town Manager, Marie Smith. We are blessed by her experience and the professionalism she has brought to our community.

3) It frustrates me how many times the critical public safety issue - the need to fund an expanded hybrid staffing model for MBVFD in a timely manner - brought forth by Fire Chief Gavin Brown in February 2025 - has been pushed to the back burner by town leaders over the past year and a half.

Law Enforcement and Fire Department public safety services are the two MAIN functions of government, and should always be a PRIORITY. If not funded within a municipal budget these vital public safety services MUST be provided, but with at an OUTSOURCED cost and loss of control to outside agencies to set that cost.

Fire Chief Gavin Brown has proved himself to be a true "servant leader". He has put the needs of our community above his own over and over. He has unfairly had his "motives" and character questioned by a handful of residents in our community since making his much needed expanded staffing recommendation for MBVFD in February 2025.

I value Chief Brown and his role as our public safety officer. He takes that critical life/safety responsibility very seriously, as do all in MBVFD. I implore our Town Commission to show more respect for Chief Brown's fire service expertise and trust him to provide the best path forward during this fragile transitional time for our town and MBVFD in the most cost efficient manner.

Barbara J. Struttmann

802 Pine Street
Melbourne Beach, Fl 32951
321-614-5568

July 14, 2026

Honorable Mayor Allison Dennington

Melbourne Beach Fl.

Dear Mayor Dennington

Please enter this letter into the record regarding the Town Stormwater meeting of July 15, 2026.

- 1) I feel we should be spending our money more wisely and increasing our savings as well.
- 2) I agree our taxes will have to be raised to address the stormwater issue. However, the letter I received from the town that the tax would be raised 12% per year in perpetuity. There was no end date to the raising of this tax. I suggest we set the tax increase for a period 5 years. This 5 year period will give enough time to make significant progress on this project and even possibly bring it to completion.
- 3) We cannot raise our annual property taxes without a sunset date - That would be unacceptable.

Thank you for considering this information. I feel this is very important !

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Barbara J. Struttmann". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Barbara J. Struttmann

On Dec 16, 2025, at 10:58 AM, Corey Runte <CRunte@cgcfloirida.com> wrote:

- >
- > Good Morning, Mayor and Commissioners –
- >
- > My name is Corey Runte (402 Riverview Lane), and I'd like to respectfully ask the Town to consider installing a low-profile split-rail fence between the parking and roadway area and the park and playground.
- >
- > Currently, there is no physical boundary separating vehicles from the play area. This creates an unsafe condition, particularly for young children, and exposes the Town to unnecessary risk. A simple split-rail fence would clearly define the park boundary, help prevent vehicle encroachment, and significantly improve child safety without changing the character of the park. Upon further research, it appears this is long overdue as there is significant liability/exposure as the town is responsible to take reasonable measures to mitigate known hazards. I have suggested this in the past, and would like to make it a formal request for Vice Mayor Terry Cronin to request as an agenda item under new business. Funds should come from the paid parking program as this is a definitive park improvement, which shouldn't be an issue as this is a low-cost/high-impact improvement.
- >
- > This type of fencing is commonly used throughout Florida parks as a cost-effective, low-maintenance safety measure. I believe it would greatly improve safety, usability, and peace of mind for families while aligning with the Town's responsibility to provide safe public recreational spaces. Thank you for your time and consideration.
- >
- > Please reference example photos I have taken from Orlando Park in Indialantic as inspiration, as well as a rough estimate I have prepared for you and public works to use as a starting point. There are plenty of options for material selection, which I would trust PW Supervisor, Tom Davis to manage, this is just a starting point. I found this very helpful when I was in your shoes, rather than just asking for something without information, sources, research, and cost impacts. Please forward to the Parks Board for their input, as I am sure they will support this suggestion in some form or fashion.
- >
- > Please let me know if you have any questions!
- >
- >
- >
- > Florida-Aligned Safety & Parks Standards
- > Public Safety & Risk Management
- >
- > * Florida municipalities are expected to take reasonable measures to mitigate known hazards in public recreational areas.
- > * Playgrounds adjacent to vehicular areas are commonly protected using passive barriers (fencing, curbing, bollards) to reduce child-vehicle conflict risk.
- > * Installing a fence demonstrates due diligence and proactive risk reduction.
- > Parks & Recreation Best Practices
- >
- > * Florida park design guidelines emphasize:
- > * Clear separation of uses (vehicular vs. pedestrian/play areas)
- > * Defined boundaries to guide behavior and improve safety
- > * Split-rail fencing is widely used in Florida coastal and park environments because it:
- > * Preserves visibility

- > * Does not create a "closed-in" feeling
- > * Maintains a natural aesthetic
- > Liability Considerations
- >
- > * Unprotected playgrounds adjacent to parking or streets present a foreseeable risk
- > * A visible barrier shows the Town took reasonable, low-cost steps to reduce that risk
- > * This can help limit exposure in the event of an incident
- > Coastal & Community Compatibility
- >
- > * Split-rail fencing aligns with:
 - > * Coastal community aesthetics
 - > * Environmentally sensitive design
 - > * Minimal visual and maintenance impact
- >
- > Additional Benefits:
 - > 1. Improved Child Safety
 - >
 - > * Creates a physical boundary between the playground and adjacent parking areas and roadway
 - > * Reduces the risk of children running into traffic
 - > * Provides a clear visual cue to caregivers and children about safe play limits
 - > 2. Vehicle Intrusion Prevention
 - >
 - > * Acts as a passive barrier to prevent vehicles from accidentally encroaching into the park area
 - > * Helps stop parking overrun, illegal parking, or shortcut driving through grass areas
 - > * Reduces risk of low-speed vehicle impacts near play zones
 - > 3. Clear Boundary Definition
 - >
 - > * Establishes a defined edge between public spaces with different uses (playground vs. parking/street)
 - > * Eliminates confusion about where vehicles should stop and where pedestrian-only space begins
 - > * Helps discourage informal vehicle paths and turf damage
 - > 4. Liability & Risk Reduction
 - >
 - > * Demonstrates proactive action by the Town to mitigate known safety hazards
 - > * Reduces potential claims or litigation related to vehicle-pedestrian conflicts
 - > * Aligns with common risk-management best practices for public playgrounds
 - > 5. Increased Parental Comfort & Park Use
 - >
 - > * Parents and caregivers are more comfortable allowing children to play freely
 - > * Encourages greater use of the park and playground
 - > * Supports families with younger children who need safer, enclosed environments
 - > 6. Aesthetic Enhancement
 - >
 - > * A split-rail fence offers a natural, coastal-appropriate appearance
 - > * Blends well with park landscaping and the character of Melbourne Beach
 - > * Enhances the visual order and perceived care of the park
 - > 7. Low Maintenance & Durability
 - >
 - > * Split-rail fencing is durable and cost-effective
 - > * Requires minimal ongoing maintenance compared to metal barriers or bollards

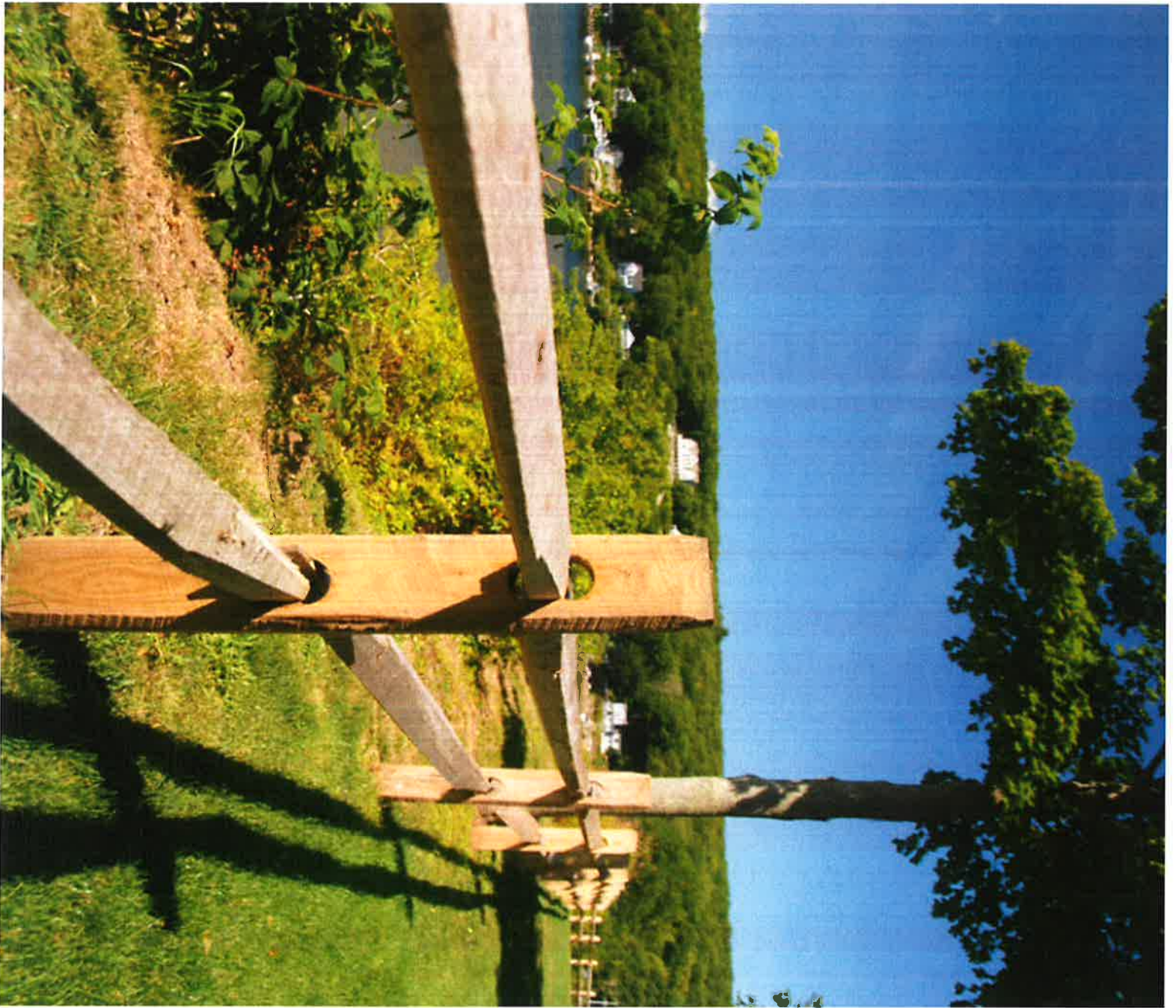
- > * Individual rails or posts can be easily replaced if damaged
- > 8. Cost-Effective Safety Solution
- >
- > * Provides meaningful safety improvements at a relatively low installation cost
- > * Less expensive than curbing, guardrails, or decorative metal fencing
- > * Offers a strong safety-to-cost ratio for public infrastructure
- > 9. Traffic Calming Effect
- >
- > * Visually narrows the roadway edge near the park
- > * Encourages drivers to be more alert and reduce speed in a family-oriented area
- > 10. Supports Community Values
- >
- > * Reinforces the Town's commitment to family-friendly public spaces
- > * Shows responsiveness to resident concerns
- > * Enhances trust and goodwill between the Town and the community
- >
- >
- > Thanks,
- >
- > Corey Runte
- > Vice President – Preconstruction
- > 730 E. Strawbridge Ave. Suite 100
- > Melbourne, FL 32901
- > P: 321-984-5000 x 14 | F: 321-724-4659
- > C: 321-368-5428 | www.cgcfloida.com <<http://www.cgcfloida.com/>>
- > [<cid:image001.jpg@01DC6E74.FFEB1390>] <<http://cgcfloida.com/>>



955 Magnolia Dr
Indiantown, Florida
Google Street View
Sep 2022 See more dates







Project: Ryckman Park Pedestrian Safety Fence					
Date: 12/16/25					
Location: 507 Ocean Ave., Melbourne Beach, FL 32951					
Scope of Work: Construction 2-Rail Split Rail Wood Fence along Ryckman Park North Boundary as a necessary safety improvement to delineate vehicular and pedestrian areas					
Item	Description	Quantity	Unit Cost (\$)	Extended Cost (\$)	Source
Rails	8' Split Rail (2-rail system)	165	\$ 14.68	\$ 2,422.20	Lowes
Posts	2-Rail Split Rail Posts (Line + Corner/End)	83.6	\$ 16.68	\$ 1,394.45	Lowes
Concrete	80-lb Concrete Mix (avg allowance)	96.8	\$ 5.98	\$ 578.86	Lowes
Screws	Stainless Steel Fence Screws (1,200 pack)	1	\$ 209.75	\$ 209.75	Amazon
	Subtotal			\$ 4,605.26	
			Contingency (10.00%)	\$ 460.53	
			Permit Fee	\$ -	
			Tax Savings	TBD	
			Labor	Public Works	
			Total Cost	\$ 5,065.79	
			Cost/LF	\$ 7.68	
Quantity Takeoff					
Posts					
Total posts (based on spacing): 76					
Corner/End posts (terminal): 12					
Line posts: 76-88					
Rails					
Spans: $600 \div 8 = 75$ spans					
Rail sections: 150 (2 rails x 75 spans)					
Concrete					
Line posts: 1 bags (80-lb) each → 64 bags					
Corner/End posts: 2 bags (80-lb) each → 24 bags					
Total: 88 bags (80-lb)					
Waste/extra (recommended)					
10% Included/Added					

Town Commission Meeting

Section: Walk On

Meeting Date: July 15, 2026

From: Town Manager

RE: Immediate approval of town hall roof repair

Background Information:

The Municipal Complex roof has been leaking for years and must be repaired immediately. We cannot defer maintenance on the roof anymore. Rather than proceeding with a complete roof replacement estimated at \$300,000, staff are evaluating a comprehensive repair of the existing metal roof. The metal roofing panels remain serviceable and may have an estimated useful life of 20 years or more if the underlying deficiencies are properly corrected.

The anticipated scope of work includes:

- Removing and reinstalling portions of the existing metal roof, as necessary.
- Replacing damaged or deteriorated plywood roof decking.
- Repairing and sealing leaks around the cupola and other roof penetrations.
- Replacing deteriorated screws, fasteners, and washers.
- Sealing identified points of water intrusion; and
- Inspecting and repairing related flashing and waterproofing components.

Public Works is obtaining estimates and currently anticipates that the repair may be completed for less than \$75,000. The final cost will depend upon the extent of concealed damage discovered after portions of the roof are opened. *Since this work was not budgeted in the current budget, this project would require an appropriation from available Town reserves.*

In the budget presentation portion of last month's meeting, pictures of the roof after a rainstorm and how it was leaking were provided. That leakage has now hit the building's main fire controls and is damaging the building's fire alarms/fire controls within town hall and the fire department itself. If we need to repair and replace the fire control system, it could cost more than an additional \$100,000+:

- Replacement of the fire alarm system.
- Additional structural and interior water damage.
- Mold or indoor air-quality remediation.
- Damage to public safety equipment, records, and communications systems; and
- Emergency repairs or temporary relocation of municipal operations.

The Commission has previously approved a roof replacement with shingles instead of metal that would have cost between \$200-300K and would have been taken out of reserves.

However, the selected contractor was unable to begin the project, and the replacement did not move forward. After that, the issue of roof repair seemed to disappear, but the problem did not - it got much worse.

Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Commission recognize the Municipal Complex roof repair as an urgent capital maintenance and public safety priority and authorize the Town Manager to obtain proposals and proceed with the necessary repairs in an amount not to exceed \$75,000, subject to compliance with the Town's purchasing requirements. Since concealed damage may be identified once work begins, staff further recommends that the Town Manager be authorized to approve reasonable and necessary change orders within the total authorized project amount.

Suggested Motion:

"I move to authorize the Town Manager to obtain proposals and proceed with repairs to the Municipal Complex roof & drywall, in accordance with the Town's purchasing requirements, in an amount not to exceed \$75,000, and to authorize the necessary budget amendment and use of available Town reserves for the project."

Attachment 1: Roof Leakage in town hall roof



Attachment 2: Leakage in fire engine bay



Attachment 3: Affects on fire alarm system.



TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH BUDGET UPDATE

New Laws Affecting Town Budgets and Proposed Millage Rate Discussion

PREPARED FOR THE JULY COMMISSION MEETING

Millage Rate Limitations

EFFECTIVE

July 1, 2026

Already in effect

What the law does

SB 4-f further limits how much municipalities can raise their property tax (millage) rate and changes the Council vote required depending on the size of the increase.

Key change

The threshold for a simple-majority vote is now the standard rolled-back rate — which is lower than last year's millage rate.

Three vote thresholds now apply, based on the proposed millage rate relative to the rolled-back rate — detailed on the next slide.

Three Vote Thresholds Under SB 4-f

The Council vote required to adopt a millage rate now depends on how it compares to the rolled-back rate

1

Simple Majority

3 of 5 votes

Rate at or below the standard
rolled-back rate

*Rolled-back rate is lower than
last year's millage rate*

2

Two-Thirds Vote

4 of 5 votes

Rate up to 110% of the
rolled-back rate

*Applies to moderate
increases above rolled-back*

3

Unanimous Vote

5 of 5 votes

Rate above 110% of the
rolled-back rate up to a maximum
of 10.00%

*Highest bar, for the largest
proposed increases*

HOUSE BILL 1329

Financial Transparency Requirements

EFFECTIVE

January 1, 2027

Preparation is under way – much of the provisions are already met with current town budget practices.

What the law requires

HB 1329 requires the Town to publish detailed financial information online and to build new reporting and planning processes into the annual budget cycle.



Online Financial Disclosures

Budget summaries, revenues & expenditures, departmental spending, staffing, reserve levels and fund balances



Quarterly Compensation Reports

Employee compensation reported to the public every quarter



Annual Budget Calendar

A published calendar of budget development milestones each year

The 10% Budget Reduction Exercise

HB 1329 requires the Town to identify strategies to reduce proposed spending by 10%, without cutting essential services

10%

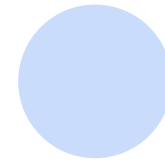
REQUIRED SPENDING REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Departments must document
how a 10% reduction in
proposed spending could be
achieved, even if not adopted

Essential services that must remain protected



Law Enforcement



Fire Protection



**Other Legally
Required
Government**

Council implication

Staff will need to prepare a documented 10% reduction scenario
alongside the standard proposed budget each year, for public review.

Proposed Millage Rate: 4.8386

Town of Melbourne Beach Commission Meeting

Proposed Millage Rate: 4.8386

TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH, FLORIDA						
MILLAGE PROCEEDS CALCULATIONS						
FY27 PROPOSED BUDGET - AD VALOREM REVENUE GENERATION						
Roll Back Rate:	4.3987	Gross Taxable Value Adjusted			\$725,977,934	
Millage Rate	Percent Change				100% Proceeds	Diff PFY
4.3987	Rolled Back Rate (100%) and Majority Vote				3,193,359	
4.4500					3,230,602	61,172
4.5000					3,266,901	97,471
4.6000					3,339,498	170,068
4.7000					3,412,096	242,666
4.8386					3,512,717	343,287
Prior FY 2026				FY27 at Voted Proposed Millage:		
Prior Year Actual	Proceeds	FY26	\$3,169,430	Budget at 97%	FY27	\$ 3,407,335
				Proceeds 100%	FY27	3,512,717
Stormwater Bond Calculation FY26				Roll Back Rate		4.3987
Gross Taxable Value			Paid OFF	Majority Vote Rate		4.3987
	Millage Rate	97% Proceeds		Proposed Millage		4.8386
	0.9999	\$0		2/3 Vote		4.8386

FISCAL YEAR 2027

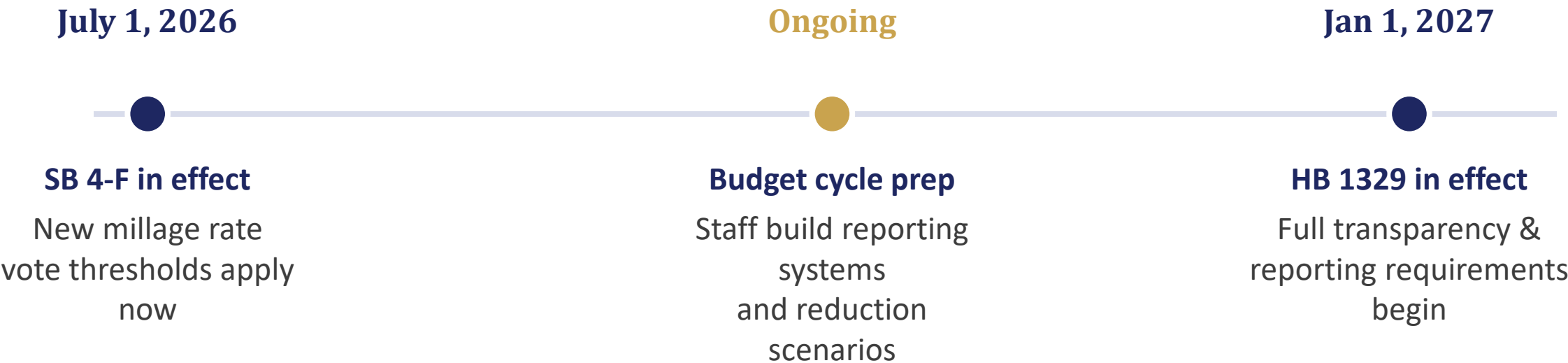
Note to Residents

“Maximum Millage” is a specific term the Town uses according to the State Department of Revenue in order for the Town to be "Truth in Millage" (TRIM) compliant. The term “maximum millage” does not imply that the Town Commission will be levying the maximum taxes to the citizens of Melbourne Beach. At the appropriate meeting, the Town Commission sets an amount (a maximum millage) that the Town cannot go over for the final budget. The Town Commission can come down from the maximum millage amount when determining the final budget but cannot go over this amount for any reason.

TRIM DR 420 - Brevard County & DOR values		
Current Year Real Property	1	717,836,439
Current Year Personal Prop	2	8,141,495
Centrally Assessed	3	
Current Year Gross Taxable	4	725,977,934
New Taxable over 115%	5	5,441,929
Gross Taxable Adjusted Value	6	720,536,005
Prior Year Final GTV	7	689,006,613
<i>Adjusted Taxable Value</i>	8	
<i>Levy Debt Service? Yes</i>	9	
Prior year millage	10	4.6000
PY Proceeds	11	3,169,430
Previous Applied/Paid	12	0
Adj PY Proceeds	13	3,169,430
Dedicated TIF	14	0
Adj CY Taxable Value	15	720,536,005
Rolled back rate	16	
Proposed Millage (MM)	17	4.8386
Total Taxes at Proposed	18	3,512,717
<i>Type: Municipality</i>	19	
<i>Authority: Principal</i>	20	
<i>Multi County: No</i>	21	
Prior Year Proceeds	22	3,169,430
CY Rolled-back	23	
CY Rolled-back taxes	24	3,193,359
Total Taxes at Proposed	25	3,512,717
CY Proposed millage	26	4.8386
CY Proposed as % change	27	9.68%

Key Dates & Next Steps for Legislative Implementation

Both laws are already shaping how the Town budgets, votes, and reports to the public



Bottom line

Millage decisions now require closer attention to vote thresholds, and staff should begin building the transparency reporting and budget reduction processes HB 1329 will require by January 2027.

Overview of Annual Budget Cycle

Town of Melbourne Beach Budget Cycle



Overview of Annual Budget Cycle

- Departments assess needs and develop request Feb to March 2026
- Town manager refines request and provides framework April 2026
- Budget Workshops Scheduled with Commission May to June 2026
- Town receives total assessed value of non-exempt property By June 1, 2026
- Property appraiser provides certificate of taxable value By July 1, 2026
- Commission drafts budget and millage rate July 2026
- Town **MUST** provide proposed millage rate & hearing info. August 4, 2026
- Property appraiser sends out TRIM notices By August 24, 2026
- Town holds public hearings to adopt millage rate & budget September 2026
- Milage and budget resolutions sent to comply per regs September 2026
- New fiscal year begins/ FY27 budget implementation October 2026
- Year-end review and prep for new budget cycle Nov 2026 to Jan 2027

Questions?

PREPARED FOR THE JULY COMMISSION MEETING

TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH**GENERAL FUND #001****LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES-DEPT. #11****FY2027 TENTATIVE-DRAFT BUDGET**

Departments, Funds & Descriptions	FY25 Budget	FY26 Budget	FY27 Budget
Dept.: 11 Legislative			
500.11.00 Executive Salaries	16,200	16,200	15,000.00
500.12.00 Regular Salaries	60,113	66,274	102,848.00
500.14.00 Salaries Overtime		0.00	0.00
500.21.00 FICA Taxes - Employer Portion	5,838	6,309	9,015.37
500.22.20 Retirement Town Employees	8,157	9,033	13,977.04
500.23.01 Health Insurance	6,534	6,561	21,000.00
500.23.02 Life Insurance	71	70	136.00
500.25.00 Unemployment Compensation	244	99	123.42
Total Expense for Salary and Related Expense	97,157	104,547	162,100
510.31.00 Professional Services	\$ 250	\$ 18,300	10,840
510.40.00 Travel & Meetings Commission	\$ 4,465	\$ 4,465	5,940
510.40.10 Travel & Meetings - Staff	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,900	4,650
510.47.00 Printing	\$ 12,593	\$ 16,009	7,628
510.48.00 Promotional Activities	\$ 800	\$ 400	600
510.48.40 Legal Notices & Advertising	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	5,322
510.49.50 Election Expense	\$ 11,000	\$ 2,000	1,500
510.54.00 Dues & Subscriptions	\$ 720	\$ 830	1,210
510.54.10 Training & Schools	\$ 3,560	\$ 3,540	3,620
510.64.01 Capital Expense	\$ 85,700	0.00	10,000
543.00.00 Licenses & Fees	\$ 34,267	\$ 40,436	56,753
581.00.00 Transfer Out			
Total Expenditures	\$ 165,455	\$ 92,880	\$ 108,063
Totals Salaries & Operating	262,612	197,426.55	270,163
	increase	36.842%	72,736

FTE: 5 Town Commission part time

15,000.00

FTE: 2 Full Time Employees

Town Clerk

60,000.00

Deputy Clerk

42,848.00

TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH GENERAL FUND #001 EXECUTIVE EXPENSES-DEPT. #12 FY2027 TENTATIVE-DRAFT BUDGET			
Departments, Funds & Descriptions	FY25 Budget	FY26 Budget	FY27 Budget
Dept.: 12 Executive			
500.12.00 Regular Salaries	147,720	159,118	173,030.97
500.12.00 Retirement/Payout			
500.21.00 FICA Taxes - Employer Portion	11,301	12,173	13,236.87
500.22.01 Retirement - ICMA	15,247	21,592	17,041.86
500.22.20 Retirement Town Employees	4,937	5,445	6,473.05
500.23.01 Health Insurance	28,117	16,212	46,973.88
500.23.02 Life Insurance	828	916	203.00
500.25.00 Unemployment Compensation	212	191	207.64
Salary and Total Expense	208,362	215,646	257,167.26
510.40.00 Travel & Meetings	1,820	2,200	2,260
510.49.99 Miscellaneous	300	400	400
510.52.50 Gas & Oil	2,400	2,400	2,600
510.54.00 Dues & Subscriptions	3,511	3,430	3,430
510.54.10 Training & Schools	1,680	1,000	1,000
Total Expenditures	9,711	9,430	9,690
Totals Salaries & Operating	218,073	225,076	266,857
	Increase	18.56%	41,781

FTE: 2 Full Time Employees

Town Manager

125,400.00

Administrative Assistant to TM

47,630.97

TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH			
GENERAL FUND #001			
LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPENSE-DEPT. #21			
FY2027 TENTATIVE-DRAFT BUDGET			
Departments, Funds & Descriptions	FY25 Budget	FY26 Budget	FY27 Budget
Dept.: 21 Law Enforcement			
500.12.00 Regular Salaries	647,855	743,450	845,338
500.12.50 Holiday Pay	23,000	29,634	36,368
500.14.00 Differential			11,866
500.14.00 Salaries Overtime	15,000	5,000	21,000
500.14.16 contingency pay	18,000	32,328	33,230
500.15.00 Education Incentive Pay	7,634	7,150	7,800
500.15.01 First Responder	6,000	6,000	7,800
500.21.00 FICA Taxes	54,888	62,723	73,700
500.22.02 Police Pension	142,500	167,850	185,300
500.22.02 State Pension Reimburse	50,513	57,172	53,000
500.22.20 Retirement Town Employees	5,217	5,861	6,504
500.23.01 Health Insurance	105,440	125,837	139,973
500.23.02 Life Insurance	2,900	2,766	2,766
500.23.10 Statutory AD&D	1,000	1,163	1,163
500.24.00 Workers Compensation	8,848	9,398	16,890
500.25.00 Unemployment	2,296	984	1,042
Total Salaries & Payroll Related Exp	1,091,091	1,257,317	1,443,740
500.12.00 Retirement Pay Chief			
520.31.00 Professional Services	125	125	125
520.34.40 Dispatching Services	19,510	19,510	20,500
520.35.00 Pre-employment	1,200	1,200	1,200
520.40.00 Travel & Meetings	1,892	1,892	3,392
520.41.10 Communication Srv	6,972	6,972	15,695
520.46.10 Office Equipment	200	200	200
520.46.15 Equipment Maintenance	11,260	11,260	11,260
520.46.16 Radar Calibration	550	550	950
520.46.20 Vehicle Maintenance	17,000	17,000	20,560
520.48.00 Promotional Activities	800	800	1,800
520.48.50 Crime Prevention	500	500	
520.49.99 Miscellaneous	0		
520.51.10 Postage	0		195
520.52.00 Uniforms	8,500	8,500	8,500
520.52.05 Protective Gear	13,531	13,531	14,574
520.52.50 Gas & Oil	20,000	20,000	20,000
520.52.70 Medical	1,014	1,014	10,000
520.52.90 Operating Supplies	3,000	3,000	3,000
520.54.00 Dues & Subscriptions	695	695	920
520.54.10 Training & Schools	2,900	2,900	5,550
520.64.01 Capital Outlay	30,121	30,121	5,000
581.00.00 Transfer Long Term Cap	0	0	30,000
581.00.00 Transfer Out	0		
543.00.00 Licenses & Fees	45,580	45,580	28,876
Expenditures	185,350	185,350	202,297
Totals Salaries and Operating	1,276,441	1,442,667	1,646,037
	Increase	14.10%	203,370

FTE Positions	Positions Budgeted	
1.00	Chief	\$120,400.27
1.00	Deputy Chief	\$88,633.10
1.00	Sergeant	\$74,622.08
1.00	Sergeant	\$70,222.06
1.00	Corporal	\$59,410.57
1.00	Corporal	\$56,508.38
1.00	Detective	\$56,581.42
1.00	Officer	\$56,581.42

FY2027 Budget Workbook.xlsx

1.00	Officer	\$53,817.47
1.00	Officer	\$53,817.47
1.00	Officer	\$53,817.47
1.00	Officer	\$53,294.93
1.00	Admin Clerk	\$47,830.97
Total		\$845,337.60

TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH

FIRE CONTROL EXPENSES-DEPT. #22

FY2027 TENTATIVE-DRAFT BUDGET

Departments, Funds & Descriptions	FY25	FY26	FY27
Dept.: 22 Fire Control	Budget	Budget	Budget
500.12.00 Salaries Fire Maintenance	29,485	-	-
500.12.00 Full Time Fire Chief (1)	71,553	75,847	79,260
500.12.00 3 Full Time Firefighters		168,000	172,500
500.15.00 Education Incentive Pay		4,752	2,340
500.14.00 Salaries Overtime		27,417	27,500
500.12.50 Holiday Pay		8,043	11,425
500.14.16 Contingency Pay	1,890	58,804	0
500.14.50 Stipend Payroll (24) Volunteer FF	38,000	40,000	40,000
500.21.00 FICA Taxes - Employer Portion	7,729	22,404	22,416
500.21.00 FICA Taxes Stipend& P/T Payroll	2,907	3,060	3,060
500.21.00 Retirement IMCA	9,753	10,641	0
500.22.20 Retirement Town Employees	4,019	41,089	110,588
500.23.01 Health Insurance	36,795	42,509	47,006
500.23.02 Life Insurance	136	960	960
500.23.10 Statutory AD&D	300	380	380
500.24.00 Workers Compensation	9,000	9,000	8,445
500.25.00 Unemployment Compensation	241	241	401
Total of Salaries and Related Payroll Exp	211,808	513,147	526,281
520.31.00 Professional Services	1,000	1,582	-
520.34.40 Dispatching Services	5,670	6,160	5,500
520.35.00 Pre Employment Expense	744	744	2,400
520.36.00 Annual Physicals	2,500	2,500	4,700
520.40.00 Travel & Meetings	1,000	1,000	2,000
520.41.10 Communication Services	1,944	3,562	3,562
520.46.15 Equipment Maintenance	10,000	10,000	10,000
520.46.20 Vehicle Maintenance	28,000	25,000	25,000
520.46.30 Building Maintenance	2,000	2,500	2,500
520.51.00 Office Supplies	600	600	1,000
520.52.00 Uniforms	5,000	5,000	7,000
520.52.02 S.C.B.A.	4,000	4,000	4,000
520.52.05 Protective Gear	3,200	3,200	3,200
520.52.10 Janitorial Supplies	1,000	1,000	1,000
520.52.20 Tools & Hardware	3,000	7,000	7,000
520.52.50 Gas & Oil	3,200	3,200	4,000
520.52.70 Medical Supplies	1,400	1,400	2,000
520.54.00 Dues & Subscriptions	610	700	745
520.54.10 Training & Schools	5,525	5,525	6,000
520.54.12 Training Materials	2,000	2,500	2,500
520.64.01 Capital Outlay	82,369	79,460	116,460
581.00.00 Transfer Long Term Capital	35,000	25,000	
581.00.00 Transfer Out		10,000	
543.00.00 Licenses & Fees	24,983	19,958	21,207

224,745	221,591	231,774
436,553	734,738	758,055

FTE:'s 4 Full Time, 24 Volunteers

Fire Chief

79,259.99

3 Fire Captains

57,500.00 172,500.00

24 Volunteers

40,000.00

758,055
- 84,600 - from fund 172
 673,455

TOWN OF MELBOURNE BEACH
GENERAL FUND #001
PUBLIC WORKS EXPENSES-DEPT. # 41
FY2027 TENTATIVE-DRAFT BUDGET

Departments, Funds & Descriptions	FY25	FY26	FY27
	Budget	Budget	Budget
Dept.: 41 Public Works			
500.12.00 Regular Salaries	253,947	230,932.00	244,909
500.14.00 Salaries Overtime	4,000	1,500.00	1,500
500.14.16 Contingency Salary			2,000
500.21.00 FICA Taxes - Employer Portion	19,427	17,666.30	19,003
500.22.20 Retirement Town Employees	34,461	31,476.03	33,759
500.23.01 Health Insurance	46,000	38,510.00	46,518
500.23.02 Life Insurance	294	534.00	534
500.23.10 AD&D	83	83.00	83
500.24.00 Workers Compensation	4,424	19,796.00	16,890
500.25.00 Unemployment Compensation	813	277.12	300
Total Salaries and Payroll Related Exp	363,448	340,774	365,496
530.34.91 Landscape Town Parks			5,000
530.40.00 Travel & Meetings	150	0	800
530.43.15 Contracted Electrical Services	5,000	8,000	5,000
530.43.50 Dump Service	2,000	160	160
530.46.12 Maintenance Supplies	6,500	1,500	1,500
530.46.15 Equipment Maintenance/Repairs	5,000	5,000	5,000
530.46.20 Vehicle Maintenance/Repairs	9,500	13,000	15,000
530.46.30 Building Maintenance/Repairs	9,000	13,000	10,000
530.46.31 Maintenance Old Town Hall	600	500	3,000
530.46.32 Ryckman House Repairs	1,000	300	1,000
530.46.33 Old Post Office Repairs	2,000	300	1,400
530.46.35 Pier Maintenance	1,000	300	18,750
530.46.40 Grounds Maintenance	10,000	6,500	26,500
530.46.43 Tree Expense		2,709	1,200
530.52.00 Uniforms	3,750	1,875	2,000
530.52.05 Protective Gear	2,500	1,000	1,000
530.52.20 Tools & Hardware	5,000	5,500	6,000
530.52.25 Tool Rentals	1,500	1,000	1,000
530.52.50 Gas & Oil	7,000	7,500	6,300
530.53.10 Street Repair & Painting	7,500	9,000	7,500
530.53.20 Street Signs	8,000	3,800	5,000
530.54.10 Training & Schools	1,500	500	1,200
530.57.25 Welding Equipment	200		
530.64.01 Capital Outlay	4,000	4,000	38,000
581.00.00 Transfer Out			
581.00.00 Transfer Long Term Capital	10,000		20,000
Operating Expenditures	102,700	85,444	182,310
Total Salaries & Operating	466,148	426,218	547,806
	increase	28.53%	121,588

FTE: 5 Full Time Employees

1 Supervisor	72,395.77
1 Foreman	52,476.14
1 Maintenance Tech	37,440.00
1 Maintenance Tech	39,125.00
1 Grounds Keeper/Landscaper	43,472.22

244,909.13



Melbourne Beach Police Step Plan

2026/27 Budget Request



What are we requesting?

Raise Starting Pay

- Keep up with rest of County

Implement Pay Step Plan

- Professionalize our Pay System



Why Raise Starting Pay

Recruitment

Retention

Keep Pay Gap Respectable

<u>NOW</u>		
Rockledge		\$59,841
BCSO		\$58,115
Melbourne		\$58,052
Titusville		\$57,000
Palm Bay		\$56,292
Indian Harbor		\$55,211
Cocoa		\$55,161
West Melbourne		\$55,000
Melbourne Airport		\$54,410
Indialantic		\$54,267
Satellite Beach		\$53,320
Cocoa Beach		\$51,367
Melbourne Beach		\$51,000



Today

OCT1 Negotiated Change or minimum 3%
2026/2027

Rockledge*		\$61,636	
BCSO		\$61,609	
Titusville		\$61,000	
Melbourne*		\$59,793	
West Melbourne		\$58,850	
Palm Bay		\$58,544	
Cocoa*		\$56,851	
Melbourne Airport*		\$56,042	
Indialantic*		\$55,895	
Cocoa Beach		\$55,626	
Indian Harbor Beach		\$55,350	
Satellite Beach		\$54,919	
Melbourne Beach		\$51,000	

Anticipated
October 1



Why Implement Pay Step Plan?

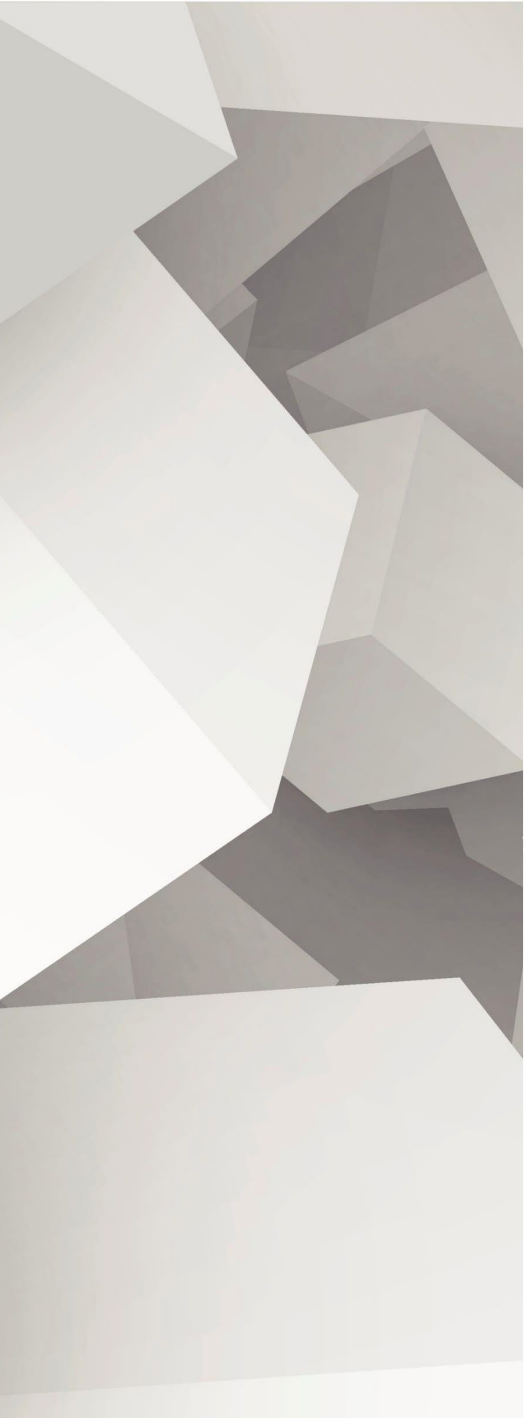
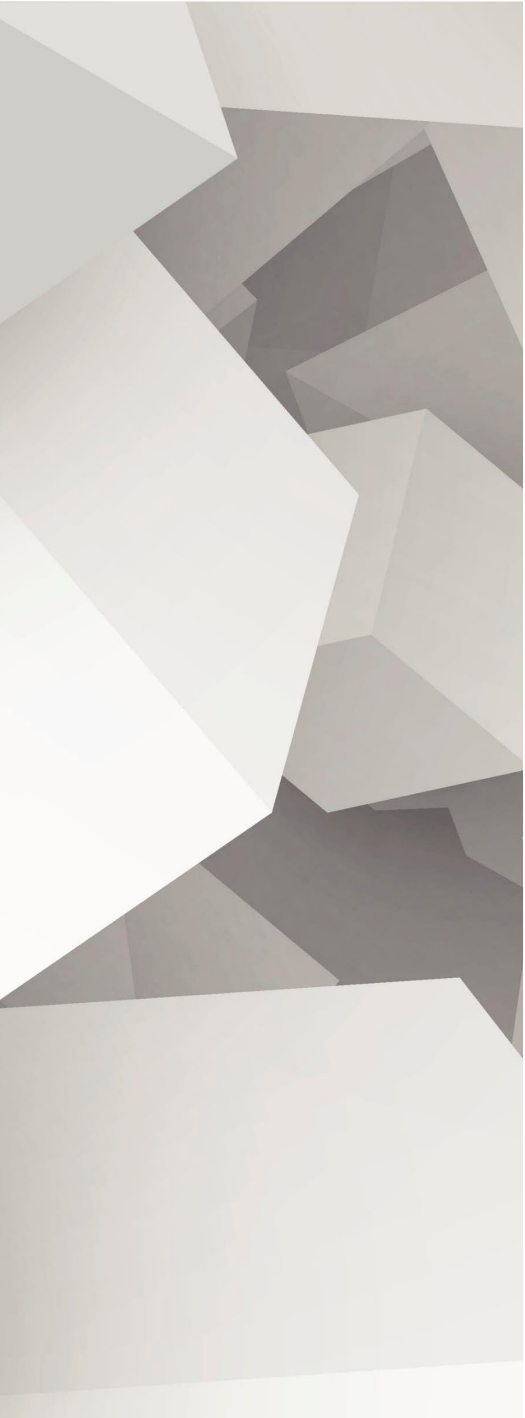
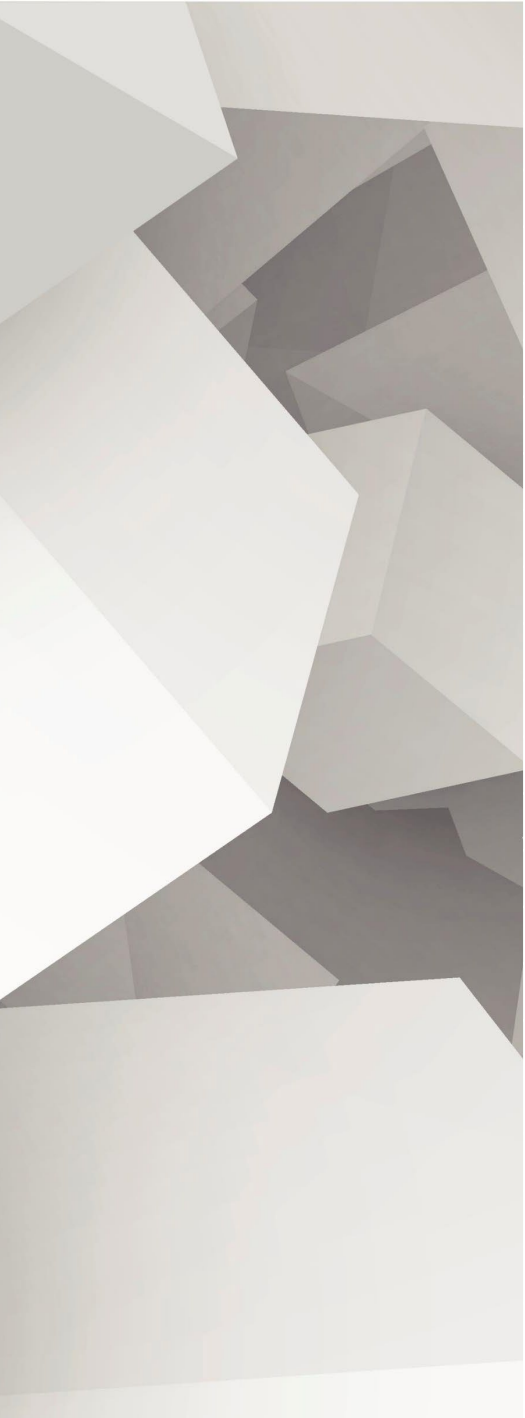
Takes out Bias Decision
Creates equality

Never will an employee get paid more than a supervisor

Never will employee of same years in Rank/seniority get paid differently

Professionalizes our agency even further

Recruitment/Retention

	Officer	3% Raise		
	Step 1 Starting Pay Increase	54,000		
	Step 2	55,620		
	Step 3	57,288		
	Step 4	59,007		
	Step 5	60,777		
	Step 6	62,600		
	Step 7	64,478		
	Step 8	66,412		
	Step 9	68,404		
	Step 10	70,456		
	5% Gap	5% Gap		
	Sergeant			
	Step 1	73,978		
	Step 2	76,197		
	Step 3	78,482		
	Step 4	80,836		
	Step 5	83,261		
	Step 6	85,758		
	5% Gap	5% Gap		
	Deputy Chief			
	Step 1	90,045		
	Step 2	92,746		
	Step 3	95,528		
	Step 4	98,393		



Decision

Agree With the Plan or Not

Don't get stuck on one raise bigger than another

Some of this helps senior employees

Annual Savings

Total Cost



Questions

Town Commission Meeting

Section: Walk On

Meeting Date: July 15, 2026

From: Town Manager

RE: Immediate approval of town hall roof repair

Background Information:

The Municipal Complex roof has been leaking for years and must be repaired immediately. We cannot defer maintenance on the roof anymore. Rather than proceeding with a complete roof replacement estimated at \$300,000, staff are evaluating a comprehensive repair of the existing metal roof. The metal roofing panels remain serviceable and may have an estimated useful life of 20 years or more if the underlying deficiencies are properly corrected.

The anticipated scope of work includes:

- Removing and reinstalling portions of the existing metal roof, as necessary.
- Replacing damaged or deteriorated plywood roof decking.
- Repairing and sealing leaks around the cupola and other roof penetrations.
- Replacing deteriorated screws, fasteners, and washers.
- Sealing identified points of water intrusion; and
- Inspecting and repairing related flashing and waterproofing components.

Public Works is obtaining estimates and currently anticipates that the repair may be completed for less than \$75,000. The final cost will depend upon the extent of concealed damage discovered after portions of the roof are opened. *Since this work was not budgeted in the current budget, this project would require an appropriation from available Town reserves.*

In the budget presentation portion of last month's meeting, pictures of the roof after a rainstorm and how it was leaking were provided. That leakage has now hit the building's main fire controls and is damaging the building's fire alarms/fire controls within town hall and the fire department itself. If we need to repair and replace the fire control system, it could cost more than an additional \$100,000+:

- Replacement of the fire alarm system.
- Additional structural and interior water damage.
- Mold or indoor air-quality remediation.
- Damage to public safety equipment, records, and communications systems; and
- Emergency repairs or temporary relocation of municipal operations.

The Commission has previously approved a roof replacement with shingles instead of metal that would have cost between \$200-300K and would have been taken out of reserves. However, the selected contractor was unable to begin the project, and the replacement did not move forward. After that, the issue of roof repair seemed to disappear, but the problem did not - it got much worse.

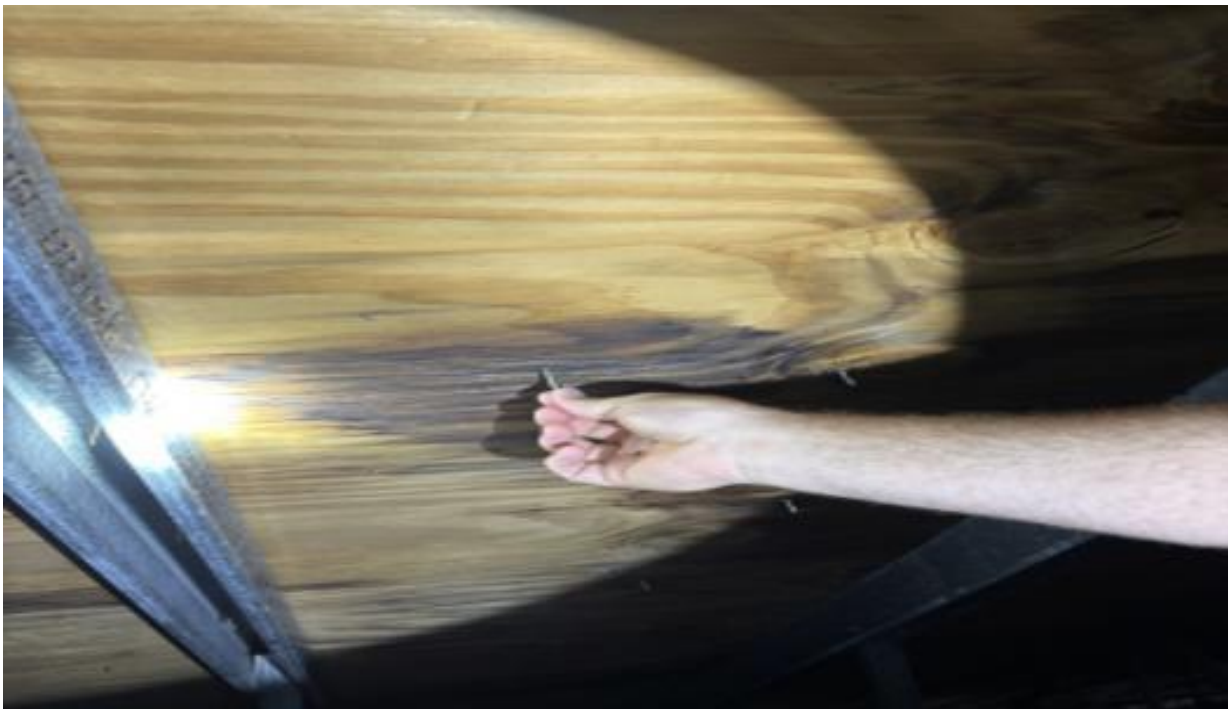
Recommendation:

Staff recommends that the Commission recognize the Municipal Complex roof repair as an urgent capital maintenance and public safety priority and authorize the Town Manager to obtain proposals and proceed with the necessary repairs in an amount not to exceed \$75,000, subject to compliance with the Town's purchasing requirements. Since concealed damage may be identified once work begins, staff further recommends that the Town Manager be authorized to approve reasonable and necessary change orders within the total authorized project amount.

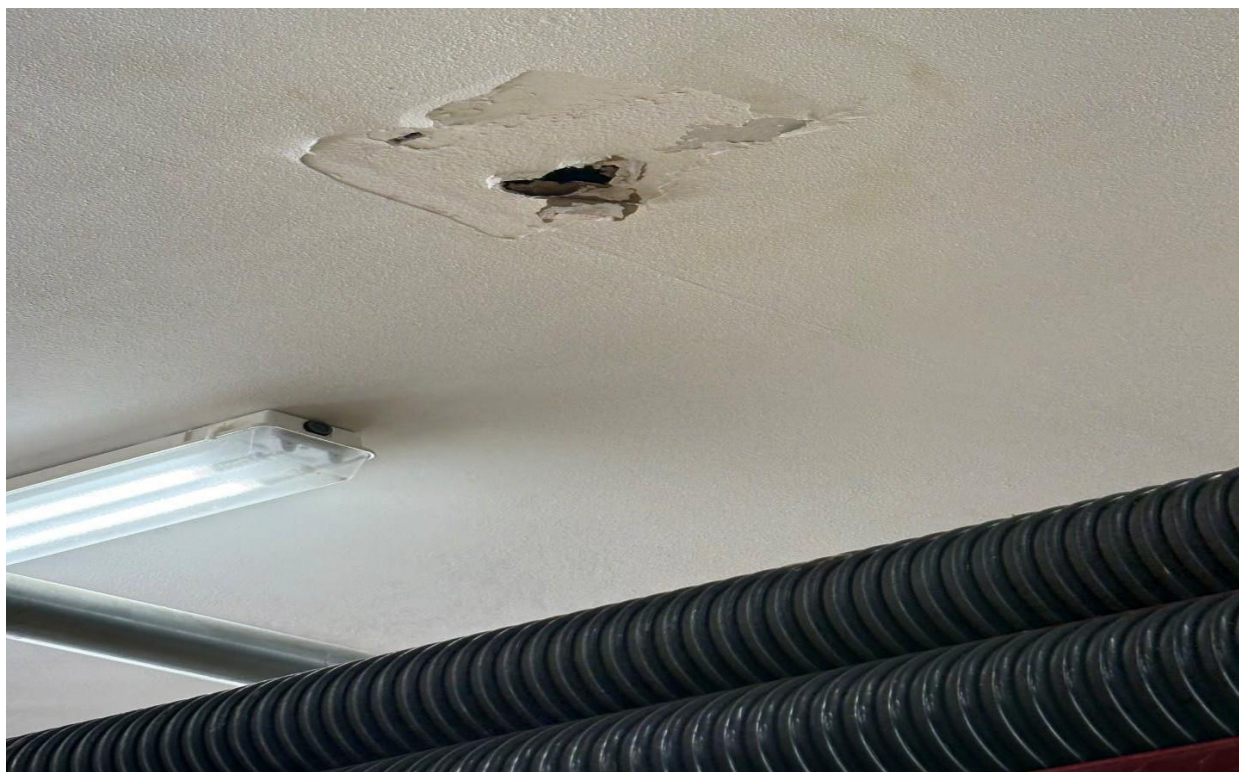
Suggested Motion:

"I move to authorize the Town Manager to obtain proposals and proceed with repairs to the Municipal Complex roof & drywall, in accordance with the Town's purchasing requirements, in an amount not to exceed \$75,000, and to authorize the necessary budget amendment and use of available Town reserves for the project."

Attachment 1: Roof Leakage in town hall roof



Attachment 2: Leakage in fire engine bay



Attachment 3: Affects on fire alarm system.



4th of July Parade for the 250th anniversary of the USA

Town of Melbourne Beach





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Julian Leek



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KEY CHANGE: HB 399 COMPLIANCE
Florida Statutes 553.721(1)(a) now requires:

"A local government may not charge a permit fee based on the valuation of the work to be performed."

Permitted Fee Structures:

- ✓ Flat fees per permit type
- ✓ Fees based on square footage
- ✓ Fees based on linear footage
- ✓ Fees based on quantity/count
- ✗ Fees based on project valuation (PROHIBITED)

REVISED FEE SCHEDULE
A. RESIDENTIAL PERMITS

Permit Type	Fee Basis	Fee Amount
Single-Family Dwelling	Per permit	\$250
Duplex/Multi-Family	Per unit	\$275
Accessory Structure (shed, garage, etc.)	Per structure	\$125
Roof Repair/Replacement	Per permit	\$100
Siding/Exterior Renovation	Per permit	\$100

HVAC Installation	Per unit	\$75
Electrical Work	Per permit	\$75
Plumbing Work	Per permit	\$75
Window/Door Replacement	Per opening (max 10)	\$50
	Each additional opening	\$10
Deck/Patio	Per 100 sq ft (or fraction)	\$40
Swimming Pool	Per permit	\$150
Hot Tub/Spa	Per permit	\$100
Driveway/Sidewalk	Per 1000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$40

Deck/Porch Addition	Per 1000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$50
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Room Addition	Per 1000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$60
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Interior Renovation	Per 1000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$45
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B. COMMERCIAL PERMITS

Permit Type	Fee Basis	Fee Amount
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New Commercial Building	Per 1,000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$150
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Commercial Tenant Improvement	Per 1,000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$125
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Commercial Roof Replacement	Per 1,000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$85
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Commercial Addition	Per 1,000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$140
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Sign Installation	Per sign	\$100
Parking Lot/Paving	Per 1,000 sq ft (or fraction)	\$100
Canopy/Awning	Per permit	\$85
Mechanical System Installation	Per system	\$100
Electrical System Upgrade	Per permit	\$100
Plumbing System Upgrade	Per permit	\$100
Fencing	Per 100 Lineal feet	\$45

C. DEMOLITION PERMITS

Permit Type	Fee Basis	Fee Amount
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Residential Demolition	Per structure	\$175
Commercial Demolition	Per structure	\$300
Partial Demolition	Per permit	\$125

D. PLAN REVIEW FEES

Service	Fee Basis	Fee Amount
Residential Plan Review	Per permit	50% of permit fee (Including Inspections) Minimum \$50
Commercial Plan Review	Per permit	50% of permit fee (Including Inspections) Minimum \$50
Re-submittal (after rejection)	Per resubmission	25% of original plan review

Planning & Zoning Review Fee Exempt Small Permits (<7500)	\$75.
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OPTIONAL MATRIX

Plan Review per hour	\$125.
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E. INSPECTION FEES

Inspection Type	Fee
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Inspections	\$125
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Re-Inspection (failed inspection)	\$125
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Missed Inspection (Covered Work)	\$250 Each Inspection
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Contractor MUST be on-site

F. CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY & COMPLIANCE

Service	Fee
Certificate of Occupancy (CO)	\$125
Certificate of Compliance	\$100
Temporary Certificate of Occupancy	\$75
Change of Occupancy	\$100

FLORIDA STATUTES COMPLIANCE

HB 399 — Primary Authority

FS 553.721(1)(a) states:

"A local government may not charge a permit fee based on the valuation of the work to be performed."

FS 553.721(1)(b) allows fees based on:

- ✓ Square footage
- ✓ Linear footage
- ✓ Number of fixtures/units
- ✓ Type of work
- ✓ Actual costs of plan review and inspection

Additional Compliance References

1. **FS 553.721(2)** — Reasonable fees
 - Fees must be reasonable and related to actual costs of permit administration

2. **FS 553.721(3)** — Fee transparency
 - All fees must be published and available to the public
3. **FS 255.0975** — Prevailing wage on public works
 - Does not affect permit fees; separate requirement
4. **Florida Building Code (FBC) 2023** — Current adopted code
 - All permits must comply with current code standards

CRITICAL COMPLIANCE NOTES

- ✓ **No Valuation-Based Fees** — All fees must be flat, square footage, linear footage, or unit-based
- ✓ **Cost Justification** — Maintain documentation showing fees cover actual costs
- ✓ **Public Notice** — Post fee schedule publicly; provide written copy on request
- ✓ **Annual Review** — Consider CPI adjustments (2–3% annually) if permitted by ordinance
- ✓ **Effective Date** — Publish 30 days before implementation

RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

1. **Legal Review** — Have municipal attorney verify HB 399 compliance
2. **Ordinance Amendment** — Update local building permit fee ordinance
3. **Staff Training** — Ensure permit staff understands new fee structure
4. **Public Notice** — Publish new fee schedule 30 days before effective date
5. **System Update** — Reprogram permit software to use square footage/linear footage, not valuation
6. **Grandfather Existing Permits** — Decide how to handle permits issued under old fee structure