(B)

SCHMIDT MARINE CONSTRUCTION INC.

Tommy Schmidt
5110 County Road 208
Saint Augustine, Fla. 32092
904-669-1365
tschmidt1267@gmail.com

April 3, 2018

Saint Augustine Ocean and Racquet Resort
davidorc@bellsouth.net
Boardwalks

To remove the decking and handrails on the first 120'x5' of the boardwalk. To replace decking and rails and any boards that need to be replace under the decking.

Total: $11,400.00 (Wood)
$19,760.00 (Trex)
$7,301.00 (Rails) 32,1<
$3,500.00 (Demo) 32,201

To remove the end 100'x5' and build a 140'x5' boardwalk with handrails.

Total: $26.860.00 (Wood)
$33,860.00 (Trex)
$6.860.00 (Rails)
$3,350.00 (Demo) 37,070

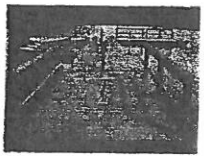
59,271

Materials Used:

6" Diameter Poles .80 PT
2x8 Stringers and Pile Caps .80 PT
2x6 Decking Rounded Wood Edge/ Conposit
Stainless Steel Bolts, Screws, and Nails

$ 118,547

THIS PRICE IS PER BOARDWALK



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April 3, 2018

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Boardwalks

To build a 60'x5' wheel chair ramp.

$7,500.00 (Wood)
$10,800.00 (Trex)
$2,940.00 (Rails)

59,271
10,440
69,711
x 2
139,422

FW: Ocean & Racquet Deck (1-21-2019)

Ellen Lumpkin <elumpkin@sovereign-jacobs.com>
Mon 1/21/2019 12:06 PM

To: rhj423@yahoo.com <rhj423@yahoo.com>; Lou Dubowicz <loudubowicz@hotmail.com>; Michael <mprovidenceny@aol.com>
Cc: David Rake <davidorc@bellsouth.net>

All,

Please see below.

Thanks,

Ellen

From: Richard Hardy <rlhardy@thehardygroup.com>
Date: Monday, January 21, 2019 at 12:00 PM
To: Ellen Lumpkin <elumpkin@sovereign-jacobs.com>
Cc: "davidorc@bellsouth.net" <davidorc@bellsouth.net>, 'Richard Hardy' <rlhardy@thehardygroup.com>
Subject: Ocean & Racquet Deck (1-21-2019)

Ellen & David,

Although we had discussions in the clubhouse about the type of deck, and where it went; once we got out to the dune-line there were many discussions about the length and height, etc. I feel like I would be best serving you and the Board by offering Professional Consulting Services to firm up the scope and then we can put together an accurate budget. For this type of consulting we would include 2-3 meetings with the Board Members and David on site to discuss, firm up the scope, and complete an accurate budget for $2,500. If you'd like to do that, send me back an email to confirm.

I did say I would put together a rough budget/guestimate with the information I have.
Without exact design details. To remove all decking railing, benches, lighting and rusted out stainless bolts under the deck – I would guestimate the following, related to removing and replacing the one walk over we reviewed together:

1. WITH Pressure Treated Wood - $30,000
2. WITH COMPOSITE - $35,000

$\leq \overset{a}{60,000}$

With the two figures above, we included Labor & Materials for Removal & Replacing, but two different types of decking material. I hope these figures help assist in your planning and if I can be of any assistance, please don't hesitate to let me know.

Best regards, RLH

Richard L. Hardy, MBA, DBIA
as President of The Hardy Group, Inc.

BOB JONES
OCEAN & RACKET

Both 7 walk-over - 5 guy

WALK OVERS

1	PERMITS - NOC DEP.	?
2	DRAWING & STAMP	?
3	LUMBER, SCREWS, BOLTS DELIVERY	31,363.60
4	DUMPSTERS (2) TOILET BARRICADES GENERATOR / GAS	2,959.00
5	SCHNEIDER LABOR.	43,820.00
	TOTAL ESTIMATE	77,142.60

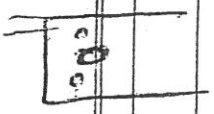
DOES NOT INCLUDE.

- CONTINGENCY
- PAINT OR PAINTING
- ELECTRICAL OR FIXTURES (TURTLE FRIENDLY) est 5,000
- REPAIRS TO STRUCTURE OR ROTTEN WOOD
- NO HANDI CAP CHANGES

POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- ROUND POLE CONNECTION VS NEW 4 X 6 ATTACHED
- 4 x 6 POSTS W/ X BRACING AS REQ'D
- 2 1/2 BOLTS V.S. 1 5/8 OR 3/4

.196 x 2 = .44



- RAMPS HANDICAP 1:12 NO MORE THAN 30' TO A SQ LANDING/OR RETANGLE

Beach and Dune Walkover Guidelines

62B-33

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Water Resource Management
Coastal Construction Control Line Program
2600 Blair Stone Road, Mail Station 3522
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
(850) 245-8336

A permit from DEP is required for construction of walkovers on most sandy beaches fronting on the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean or Gulf of Mexico. In areas where a Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) has been established pursuant to provisions of Section 161.053, Florida Statutes (F.S.), a permit is required for all excavation, construction, or other activities with the potential to cause beach erosion or damage coastal vegetation. On sandy shorelines where a CCCL line has not been established, a permit is required for construction activities within 50 feet of the mean high water line (see Section 161.052, F.S.).

Permits for walkovers contain general conditions that require construction to be conducted in a manner that minimizes short-term disturbance to the dune system and existing vegetation. Replacing vegetation destroyed during construction with similar plants suitable for beach and dune stabilization is required. Only limited excavation for the placement of support posts is authorized, and construction of walkovers in marine turtle habitat may not occur during the marine turtle-nesting season, which extends May 1 through October 31 (except for Brevard through Broward counties, which extends March 1 through October 31).

GENERAL SITING GUIDELINES

The walkover shall be designed and sited to protect dune features, to minimize disturbance of native vegetation, to not restrict lateral beach access and to minimize the amount of construction material that may become debris during a storm. Elevated walkovers are not required for all beach accesses, such as in sparsely vegetated, low profile dune areas where on-grade sand or shell paths are suitable for controlling foot traffic. Walkovers should generally be constructed perpendicular to the shoreline and extend at least to the seaward toe of the frontal dune or the existing line of vegetation but not farther than 10 feet seaward of the vegetation. The optimum siting of the walkover structure can be determined by contacting a CCCL field inspector.

GENERAL DESIGN GUIDELINES

Walkovers are designed to be minor, expendable structures that pose a minimal interference with coastal processes and generate minimal amounts of debris. Walkovers constructed across native beach and dune vegetation should be post-supported and elevated a sufficient distance above the existing or proposed vegetation to allow for sand build-up and clearance above the vegetation. Whenever possible, stairways and ramps leading from the dune bluff or crest down to the beach should be designed with posts that completely span the seaward slope of the dune. The structure should be designed to minimize the quantity of material used in construction, such as avoiding the use of vertical wood pickets, and reducing the length and width of construction on the beach.

Single family dwelling walkovers should not exceed 4 feet in overall width and the support posts shall not be greater than 4-inch wide posts. Multi-family dwelling walkovers shall not exceed 6 feet in overall width and the support posts shall not be greater than 6-inch wide posts. Support posts shall not be encased in concrete nor installed into dune slopes that are steeper than approximately 30 degrees. Support posts should have a minimum 5 feet of soil penetration. Applicants should consult with the CCCL Program prior to requesting a permit for a walkover that contains switchbacks, long ramps or other features required to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.

WALKOVER ELEVATION GUIDELINES

Site conditions affecting walkover heights vary as the structure traverses the beach/dune system. The ground cover changes from the uplands, commonly covered with woody scrub or coastal strand vegetation (saw palmetto/sea grape/scrub oaks),over a dune bluff or one or several dune crest(s), covered with either coastal strand or coastal grassland (sea oats/bitter panicum/marsh hay), down the slope to the dry sand beach, either uncovered bare escarpment or partially covered with beach/dune vegetation (railroad vine/sea rocket/sea oats). The type of structure and height from the dune bluff or crest down to the beach also must be considered in setting the walkover elevation. Increased elevation of the structure requires a longer run to the beach and additional construction material within this high energy area. This creates additional storm generated debris, sea turtle nesting habitat impacts, sand losses due to storm wave scour, and interferes with people's ability to walk along the beach.

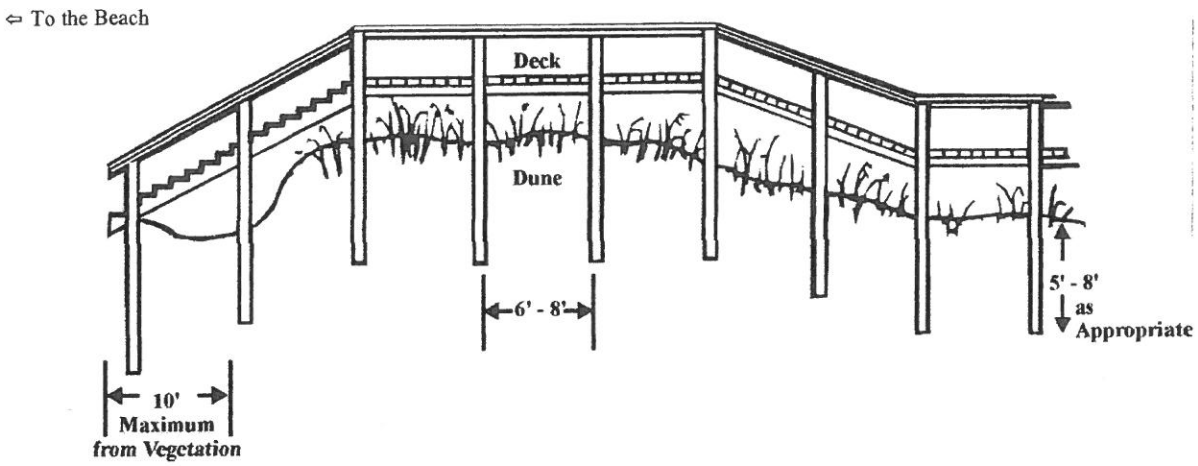
Walkover Elevations in Uplands. The upland environment of coastal scrub/coastal strand habitat is characterized by more stable soil conditions with less blowing sands and infrequent storm overwash events. The stable conditions allow for the development of a mature woody vegetation and saw palmetto dominated plant community. In addition to thick above ground stem and leaf vegetation between 5 and 15 feet in height, this plant community has an extensive below ground woody root mat. Walkovers in these upland habitats need be elevated a minimum of 6-inches above the ground to avoid disturbance of the soil and root systems or cutting of low tree and palmetto trunks. Walkover elevations crossing coastal wetlands within upland areas may require increased elevations. Elevation of the walkover above the leaf canopy is in most cases impractical in coastal scrub or coastal strand habitats.

Walkover Elevations over Bluffs. The low stringer elevation recommended for uplands can be carried to an eroded bluff line. This will reduce the length of a ramp or walkover down to the beach. Again the objective the walkover elevation is to reduce damage to coastal scrub soils and root systems.

Walkover Elevations over Dune Crests. Dune environments are characterized by mobile sands subject to storm effects (which lower grade elevations) and wind effects (which can raise elevation as sand is trapped). Dunes are dominated by coastal grassland plants adapted to the dynamic environment. These include sea oats, bitter panicum, and little bluestem. Walkovers sited within active dune systems are required to be elevated sufficiently to allow for sand movement and growth of vegetation.

Walkover Elevations on Seaward Dune or Bluff Slopes. The elevation of the walkover at the dune crest and the distance of the seaward terminus from the water's edge determine the height of the steps or ramps crossing the seaward slope. The design objective is to get the structure down to the beach in as short a shore-normal (perpendicular to the shoreline) distance as possible while reducing the shore-parallel coverage of the slope. Department guidelines require that the seaward terminus of the structure be no farther seaward than 10 feet from the line of permanent dune vegetation or the toe of the frontal dune. Reducing the seaward encroachment and shore-parallel width decreases the potential for storms interacting with the structure, occupation of sea turtle nesting habitat by the structure, and interference with lateral public beach access.

Walkovers designed for the Americans with Disabilities Act often increase the length of walkover ramps on the beach. This requires the need for a site specific review for environmental impacts. The burial of the ramp or step terminus a minimum amount (0.5 to 1.0 feet)-foot below grade may allow for use of the walkover after some lowering of the beach elevation from minor storms. However, placement of this terminus below the depth of a post storm beach profile is discouraged as this portion of the walkover will most likely have been damaged by larger storms and to have interfered with coastal processes.

On Grade Walkovers. Elevated walkovers are not necessary in all site conditions and use situations. Where dune development is minimal, beach dune vegetation sparse or use infrequent, on-grade footpaths may be preferred. The Department discourages solid concrete walks and footpath surfaces such as stepping stones that create debris or missiles. Other surfaces such as geotextile fabrics, cabled wood planks, or shell require a case by case review. No permanent path surfaces are allowed seaward of the dune or within sea turtle nesting habitat.

TYPICAL WALKOVER PROFILE