SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT



# SFWMD Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan, 2023

David Colangelo, District Resiliency Plan Coordinator

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### **Today's Outline**

- ➤ 2023 SFWMD Resiliency Plan Overview of Chapters
- ➤ Project Implementation Examples
- **≻** Questions



### **Project Team**

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#### **Public Comments/Contributors**

#### **Local Governments / Districts:**

- St. Lucie County
- Martin County
- Palm Beach County
- Broward County
- Miami-Dade County
- Monroe County
- Lee County
- Town of Cutler Bay
- Village of El Portal
- City of Port St. Lucie
- Lake Worth Drainage District
- Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority
- Florida Dept. of Transportation
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

#### NGOs:

- Miami Waterkeeper
- Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation
- Growing Climate Solutions
- National Parks Conservation Association
- Urban Paradise Guild
- Audubon of Florida
- Florida Veterans for Common Sense
- Center for Biological Diversity
- South Florida Water Coalition
- Family Lands Remebered
- Everglades Foundation
- Friends of Biscayne Bay
- Central Florida Regional Planning Council

#### **Private Companies:**

- ➤ 300 Engineering Group
- Conservation Concepts LLC

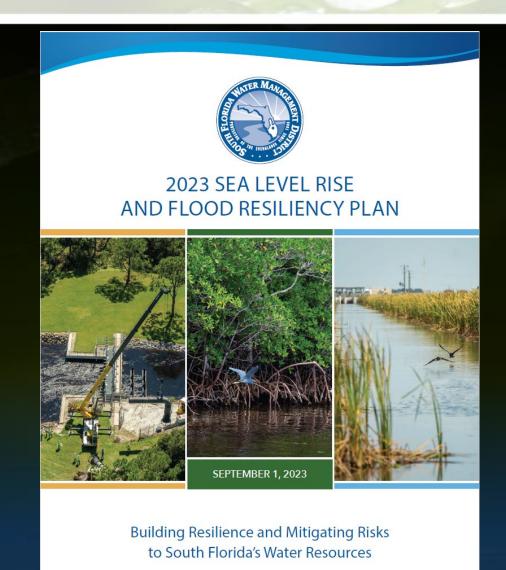
#### **Universities:**

- University of Miami
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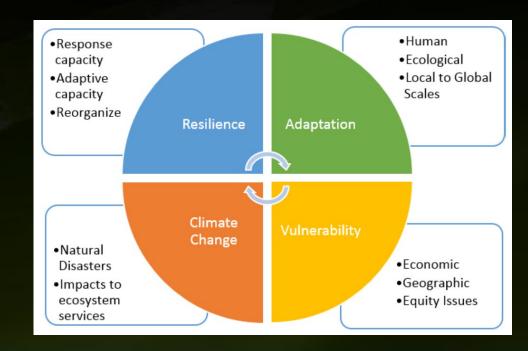
### **2023 Resiliency Plan Chapters**

- ➤ Chapter 1. Our Resiliency Vision
- ➤ Chapter 2. Central and Southern Florida System and Big Cypress Basin
- ➤ Chapter 3. Flood Protection Level of Service Program
- ➤ Chapter 4. Nature-Based Solutions
- ➤ Chapter 5. Ecosystem Restoration Resiliency & Carbon Storage
- Chapter 6. Water Supply Resiliency
- ➤ Chapter 7. Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
- Chapter 8. Characterizing and Ranking Resiliency Projects
- ➤ Chapter 9. Priority Implementation Projects
- ➤ Chapter 10. Priority Planning Studies



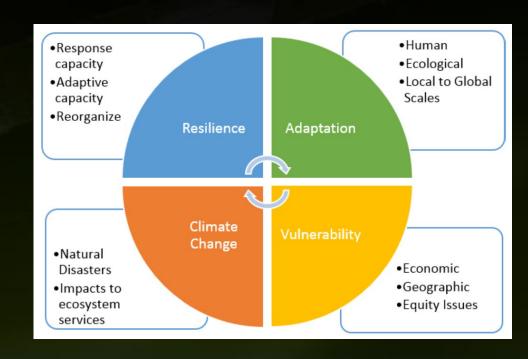
### Chapter 1 – Our Resiliency Vision

- ▶ Risk Reduction
  - Reduce risk while maximizing effectiveness
- ➤ Implementation Resources
  - Project planning and management
- > Future Conditions
  - Population and land development
  - Climate and sea level rise considerations



### Chapter 1 – Our Resiliency Vision

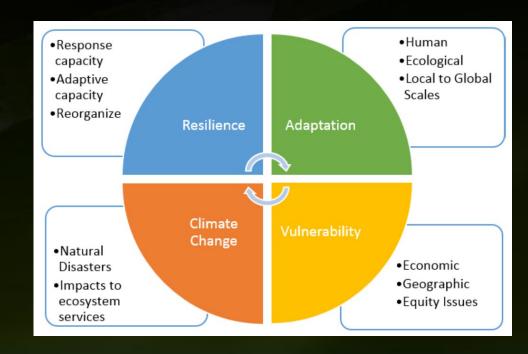
- ➤ Vulnerable Population and Critical Infrastructure
  - Ensure community-wide benefits
  - Protection of community lifelines
- Leveraging Partnerships and Public Engagement
  - Resiliency Forum
  - Outreach activities
- ➤ Ecosystem Restoration/Carbon Storage



### Chapter 1 – Our Resiliency Vision

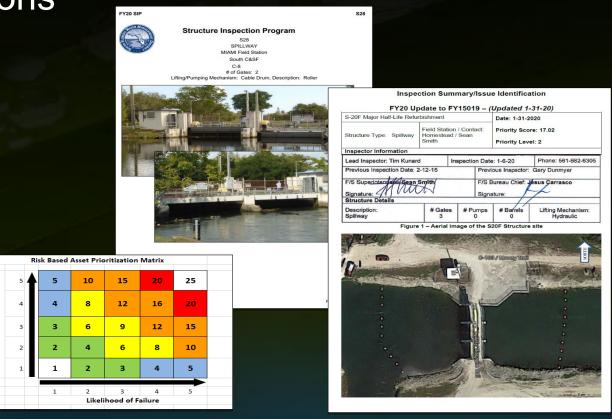
- ➤ Nature-Based Solutions
  - Incorporate NBS into Gray (traditional)
     Infrastructure projects

- ➤ Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy
  - Follow latest building codes
  - Energy efficient designs
  - Offset new energy demands with renewable energy solutions



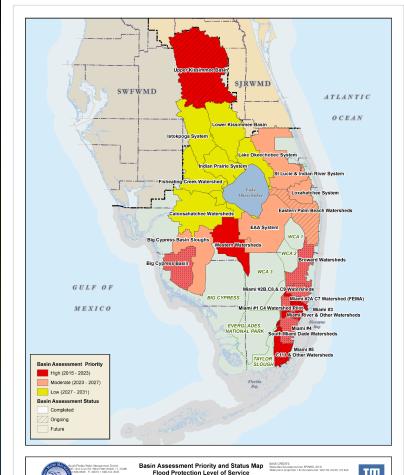
### Chapter 2 – C&SF and BCB Systems

- ➤ Current Challenges and Limitations
  - Population growth
  - Land development
  - Extreme rainfall events
  - Sea level rise
- ➤ Capital Improvement Plan
  - Building resiliency into projects
  - CIP feeds into FPLOS



# Chapter 3 – Flood Protection Level of Service

- ➤ Phase I Flood Vulnerability Assessments
  - Identify basin-wide flood vulnerabilities
- ➤ Phase II Adaptation and Mitigation Planning
  - Identify solutions to vulnerabilities
- ➤ Phase III Implementation (Through this Plan)
  - Design, permitting, real estate, construction
- ➤ Flood Impact Assessment Tool (SFWMD-FIAT)
  - Estimate flood damage costs
  - Calculate benefit cost analysis









Flood Protect

sment Priority and Status Map rotection Level of Service

30 40 50 60 Miles

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### **Chapter 4 – Nature Based Solutions**

- ➤ Nature-Based Solutions Reduce Flood Risk
  - Reconnecting Floodplains
  - Wetland Restoration
  - Innovative Stormwater Storage
  - Living Shorelines
  - Bioswales
- ➤ Integrate into Gray Infrastructure
- ➤ Collect, Store and Slow the Flow
- ➤ Project Recommendations in Chapter 9



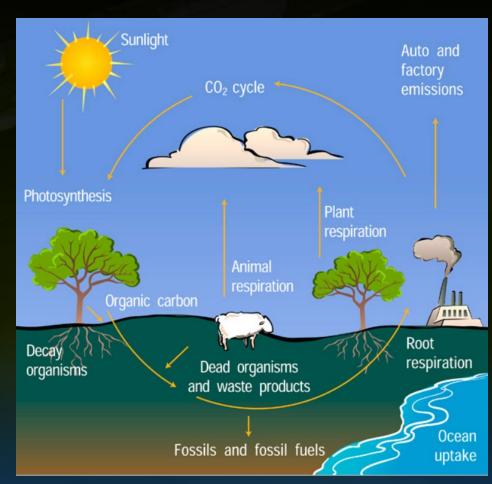
### **Chapter 4 – Nature Based Solutions**

- Process for Assessing and Implementing NBS
  - Identify Opportunities (available land)
  - Select and assess NBS
  - Design NBS implementation processes
  - Engage stakeholders, communicate co-benefits and establish partnerships
  - Implement NBS, upon funding
  - Monitor and evaluate co-benefits
  - Transfer and upscale NBS
- ➤ Process for Evaluating NBS
  - Performance Metrics



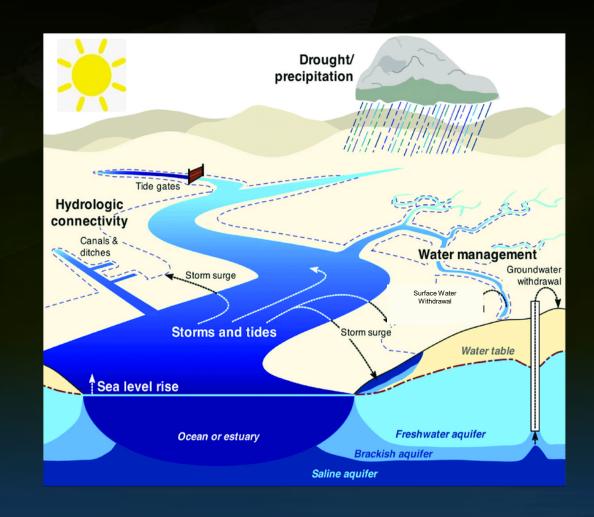
# Chapter 5 – Ecosystem Restoration and Carbon Storage

- Ecosystem Restoration Projects Increase Resiliency
- ➤ Restoration projects have the potential to uptake carbon
  - CERP Projects
  - Stormwater Treatment Areas
  - Water Conservation Areas
  - Other District Lands
- ▶ Project Recommendation Carbon Storage Monitoring
  - Soil accretion
  - Carbon flux towers



### **Chapter 6 – Water Supply Resiliency**

- Understanding and assessing vulnerabilities to future conditions
  - Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment
- ➤ Building upon existing water supply plans
  - Protect existing water supply sources
  - Develop alternative water sources
- ➤ Assessing long term scenarios



## Chapter 7 – Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

- ➤ Seeking to increase energy efficiency and offset existing and new energy demands
- > Florida building code energy efficiency requirements
- ➤ Solar energy project recommendations
  - Solar arrays on lands adjacent to C-43 and C-44 reservoirs
    - Large up to 75 megawatt solar farms on District lands or
    - Smaller up to 5 megawatt arrays to power District facilities
  - Solar canopy in HQ parking lot and other facilities
  - Floating solar panels pilot project on Lake Freddy







# Chapter 8 – Characterizing and Ranking Resiliency Projects

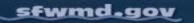
#### Ranking Criteria – Four Tiers

- 1. Likelihood of System Deficiency (40%)
- 2. Consequence of System Deficiency (30%)
- 3. Project Benefits and System Enhancement (20%)
- 4. Structure Inspection Program Rating and Capital Improvement Program Status (10%)

				Low Probability				High Probability
Criteria	ID	Category	Weighting	1	2	3	4	5
Consequence of System Deficiency	2.1	Critical Assets / Lifelines	6%			0-25% of Critical Assets are within areas lower than 6FT or within inundated areas from FPLOS	25-50% of Critical Assets are within areas lower than 6FT or within inundated areas from FPLOS	More than 50% of Critical Assets are within areas lower than 6FT or within inundated areas from FPLOS
			6%			1 or more RS Critical Assets	3 or more RS Critical Assets	5 or more RS Critical Assets
		Impact Area Across Administrative Boundaries	2.5%	1 County		1 County & 2 Administrative Boundaries		> 2 Counties & > 2 Administrative Boundaries
		Social Vulnerability (CDC SVI)	5.0%				0.4 - 0.6	> 0.6
		Social Vulnerability (CEQ CEJST)						Yes
	2.4	Environmental Protected Areas	3.5%	Lower Density		Average		Higher Density
	2.5	Total Population	1%	Up to 50,000 people	Up to 100,000 people	Up to 200,000 people	Up to 500,000 people	More than 500,000 people
	2.6	Public Water Supply Wellfields	5%	Lower Density		Average		Higher Density
	2.7	Adaptation Action Areas	1%	Does not Intersect Adaptation Action Area				Intersect Adaptation Action Area

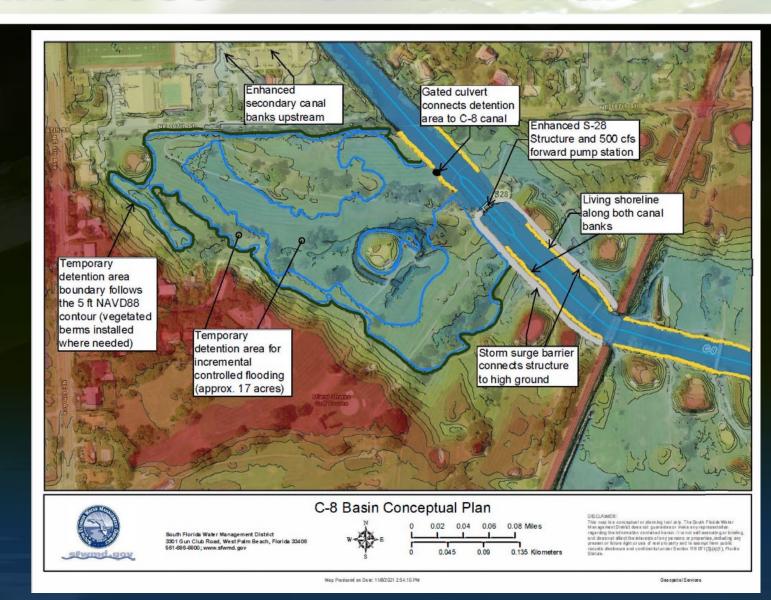
### **Chapter 9 – Priority Implementation Projects**

- ≥23 Projects at Coastal Water Control Structures
  - Enhance and adapt structures to restore original level of service
  - Implement additional regional strategies (including basinwide storage, flood barriers/levees, conveyance and nature-based features)
- ➤ 15 Other Resiliency Related Projects
  - Enhance and adapt inland water control structures and levees
  - Restore more natural hydroperiods
  - Improve communications/automation for flood control
  - Build coastal resilience with nature-based projects
  - Renewable energy projects



## Project Implementation: C-8 Basin Resiliency – FEMA BRIC Grant Recommended Award

- ➤ Replace S-28 Structure and construct flood barrier
- ➤ Install Forward Pump Station
- Enhance secondary canal banks
- Construct temporary floodwater detention area
- >install living shoreline



### C-7 Basin Resiliency – FEMA BRIC Grant Recommended Award

- ➤ Enhance S-27 Structure and construct storm surge barrier
- ► Install Forward Pump Station
- Install living shoreline and wetland restoration/stormwater detention area
- ➤ Build canoe/kayak launch area
- Install park amenities with shaded area for educational/recreational use



## C-9 Canal Enhancement Project – FEMA BRIC Grant Application

- FPLOS study results show a need for enhanced conveyance and storage capacity in the basin
- Forward pumps alone are not enough to achieve desired level of service
- ➤ Project footprint along six-mile section of C-9 Canal
- Chosen based upon available District owned ROW





C-9 Canal Widening and Enhancement Project Location

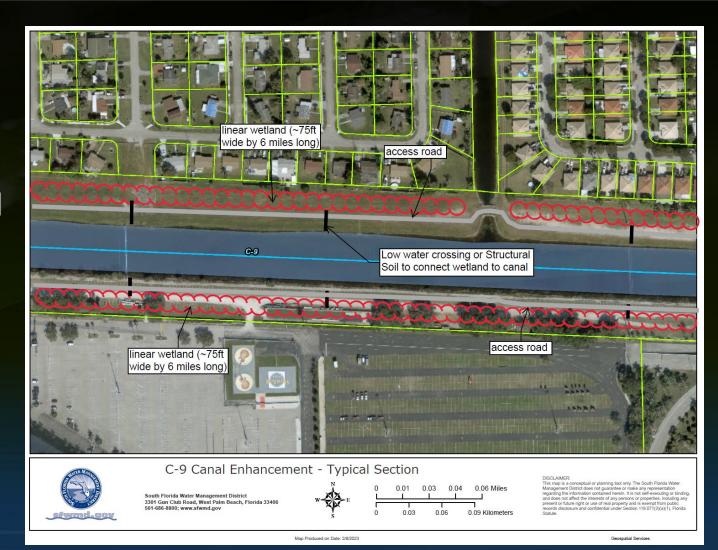
South Florida Water Management District 3301 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, Florida 33406 561-686-8800; www.sfwmd.gov



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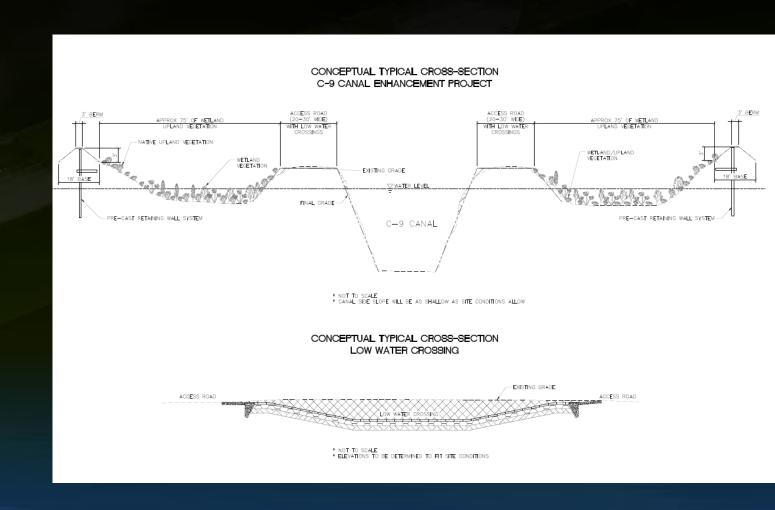
## Proposed Canal Enhancement Features and Benefits

- ➤ Berms for Stormwater Storage on ROW floodplain
  - Enhance conveyance and storage
  - Improve flood protection level of service
- ➤ Construct wetland adjacent to canal
  - Create additional stormwater storage
  - Restore floodplain connectivity
  - Increased evapotranspiration in wetland can contribute to reduction in peak stage and flood duration
  - Enhance water quality
  - Improve fish and wildlife habitat



## Proposed Canal Enhancement Features and Benefits

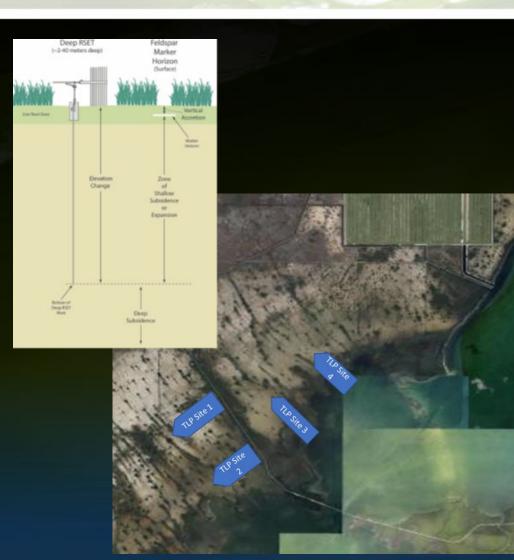
- Construct berms and access roads along canal banks
  - Improve access for operation and maintenance
  - Potential for increased public access for recreation
- Construct low water crossings along access road to connect wetland with canal
- Construct structural and/or nature-based features at secondary canals outfalls of to improve water quality



SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

# Everglades Mangrove Migration Assessment

- ➤ Demonstration-scale pilot study: address Everglades vulnerabilities to SLR
- Nature-based solution to increase coastal mangrove elevation and reduce saltwater intrusion, peat collapse and land loss
- Increase adaptive capacity of Florida's coastal wetlands to keep up with SLR and provide flood protection to upland areas
  - Preserve, enhance and restore mangroves
  - Build coastal resilience by reduce storm surge damage
  - Create/enhance wildlife habitat
- ➤ Results are transferable to areas throughout the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts of Florida



### **Post Hurricane Ian Projects**

- 1. C-29, C-29A, C-29B, C-29C Canal Conveyance Improvements
- 2. S-59 Structure Enhancement and C31 Canal Conveyance Improvements
- 3. S-58 Structure Enhancement and Temporary Pump
- 4. S-61 Spillway Enhancement and Erosion control
- 5. Big Cypress Basin Microwave Tower
- 6. Corbett Levee Water Control Structures
- 7. Upper Kissimmee Basin Flood Study, Adaptation Planning and Project Recommendations (Planning)

### **Chapter 10 – Priority Planning Studies**

- > FPLOS Phase I Assessments
- >FPLOS Phase II
- ➤ Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment
- ➤ Water and Climate Resiliency Metrics
- > Hydrometeorological Data Monitoring
- > Statewide Climate Projections
- ➤ Enhancing Tidal Predictions
- Flooding Observations Survey and Notification

- ➤ Evaluating Performance of SFINCS
- ➤ Green Infrastructure Flood Mitigation
- Waterways Impact Protection Effort (Funded via FDEP Innovative Tech Grant)
- Future Conditions District Internal Guidance for Regulation
- ▶ Carbon Storage Monitoring
- ➤ Designing Wetland Habitat Enhancement and Flooding Improvements for Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods

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