MANAGING FLOOD WATER

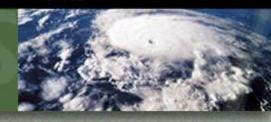
Before and After the Storm

sfwmd.gov

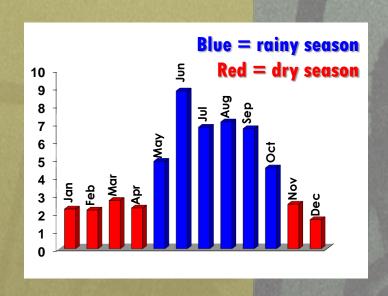


Marshes and swamps once covered our tropical-like region





Our terrain is low and flat, and seasonal rainfall can be intense







This land is now home to more than 8.1 million people





The South Florida
Water Management
District operates the
regional flood control
system

- 2,100 miles of canals
- 2,000 miles of levees
- 600 structures
- 625 culverts
- 70 pumping stations



SFWMD role:

- Monitor weather conditions and water levels around-theclock
- As needed, open gates to lower water levels in primary canals in anticipation of expected inflows
- During and after heavy rains, route excess water through waterways to storage or coastal discharge points







Optimum flood control is a three-tiered system — functioning much like a roadway system

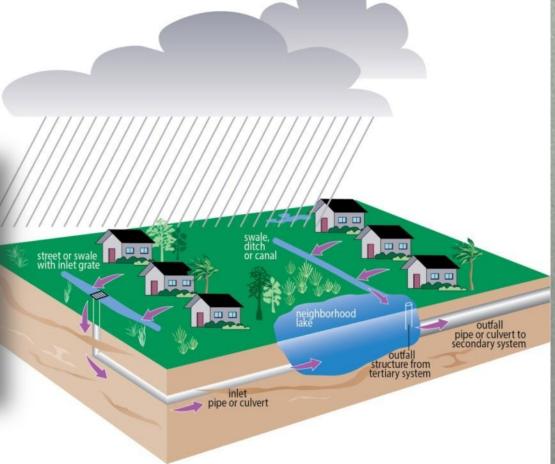




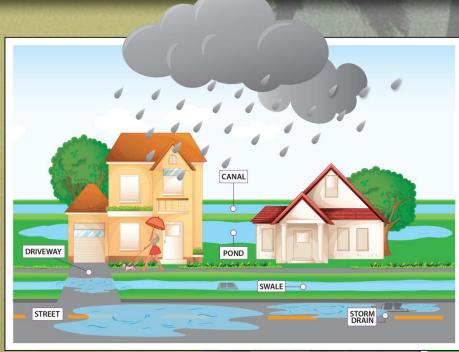


It starts in your community...









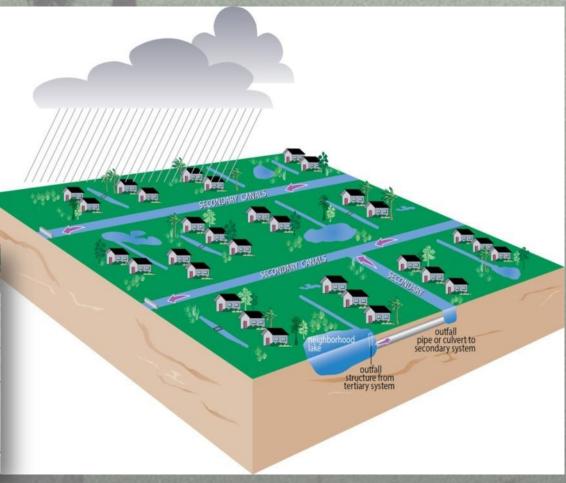
Raining vs Draining





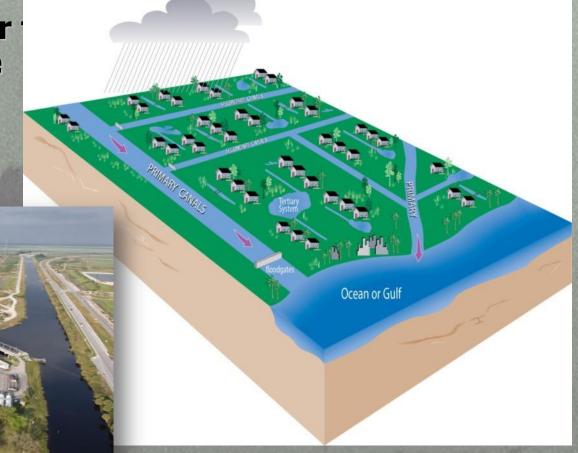
Secondary canals connect to farm and neighborhood systems





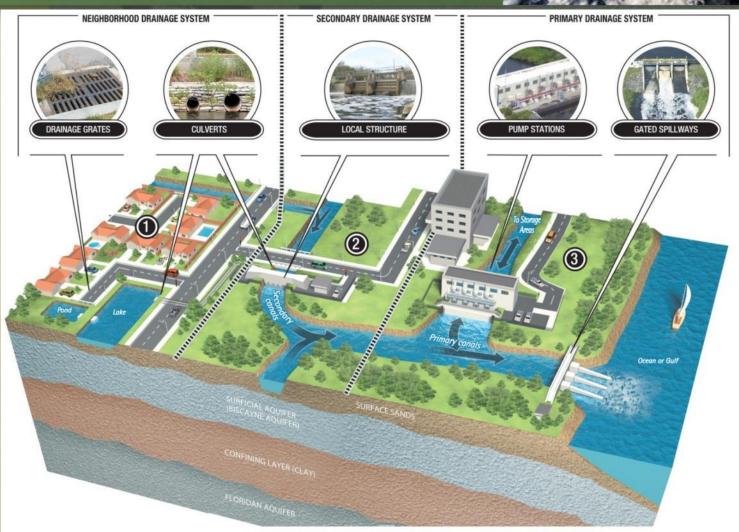


Major canals receive inflows & move water into storage or to the coast





The three systems must all work together





Heavy rain in a short period of time may result in flooding





4 to 6 inches of rain in a 24-hour period

What to expect:

- Standing water in yards, swales and ditches
- Crowns of road should remain passable





7 to 10 inches of rain in a 72-hour period

What to expect:

- Roads, as well as swales, ditches and yards flood
- Buildings should remain dry





10 to 20 inches or more of rain in a 72-hour period

What to expect:

 Many houses and businesses can be expected to flood





Flood Factor:

Surface waters cannot receive new water if they are full or flow is blocked





Flood Factor:

Water cannot soak into the ground if the water table is high – results in ponding and standing water

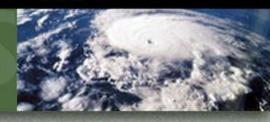




Flood Factor:

High tides and on-shore winds inhibit discharge capability to the coast





Flood Factor:

Older neighborhoods with no, or limited, community drainage systems in place are prone to flooding





Shared Responsibility

Communities play a key role in managing flood situations







Shared Responsibility

Drainage facilities should be regularly maintained

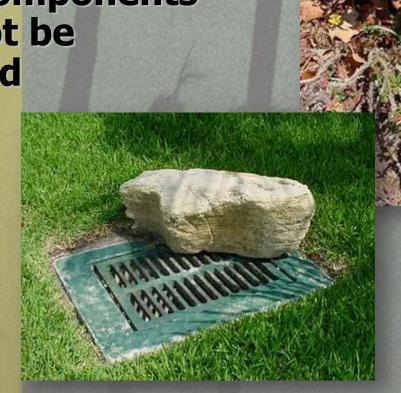






Shared Responsibility

System components should not be obstructed







Shared Responsibility

Control structures must be functioning to prevent

blockages



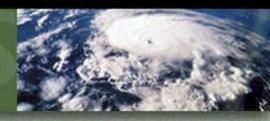




Shared Responsibility

Grassed water storage areas need regular mowing





Shared Responsibility

Side slopes should be checked for erosion







Shared Responsibility

Washouts of dikes and berms should be repaired

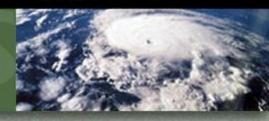




Shared Responsibility

Rights-of-way must not be obstructed





Shared Responsibility

Clear rights of way help improve flood

protection



Before

sfwmd.gov



South Florida flood control basics:

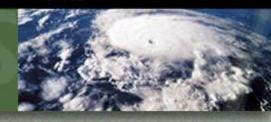
- Flat terrain and intensive rains
- **Drainage** is through a 3-tiered water control system, which starts at the neighborhood level
- To function properly, all components must be kept in working order
- Always check with permit requirements before making significant repairs/upgrades



Tip: Keep a list of pertinent numbers and websites for reporting drainage problems



- Homeowners' Association/Property Manager
- City, County, Local Drainage Districts
- **South Florida Water Management District**



We work year-round to prepare for the rainy season

Are YOU ready?



