# MANAGING FLOOD WATER

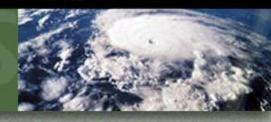
Before and After the Storm

sfwmd.gov

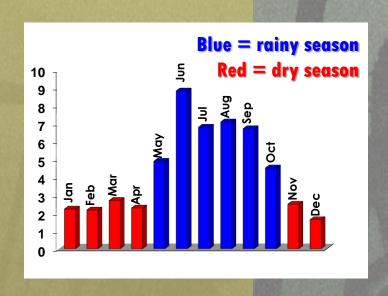


# Marshes and swamps once covered our tropical-like region





# 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

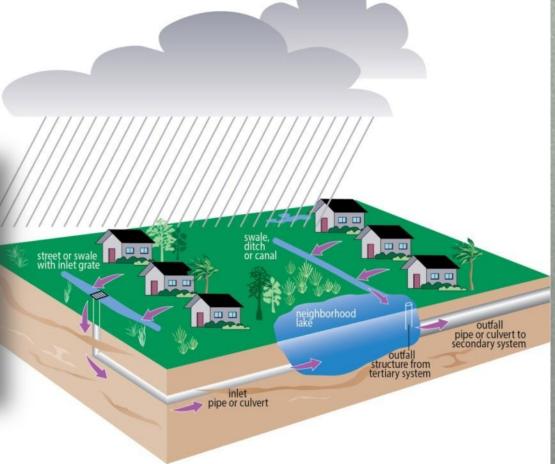




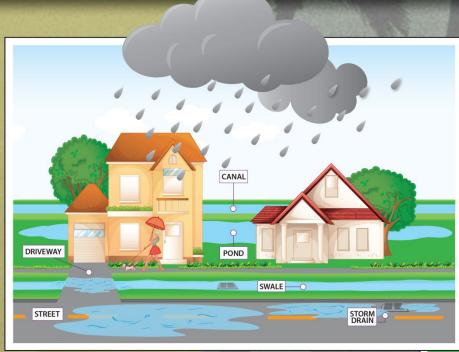


It starts in your community...









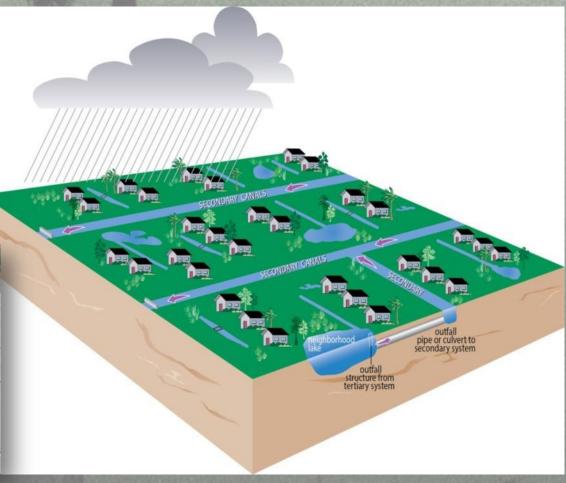
**Raining vs Draining** 





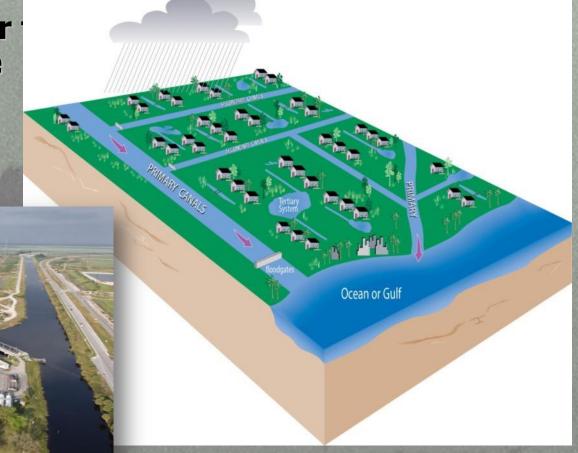
Secondary canals connect to farm and neighborhood systems





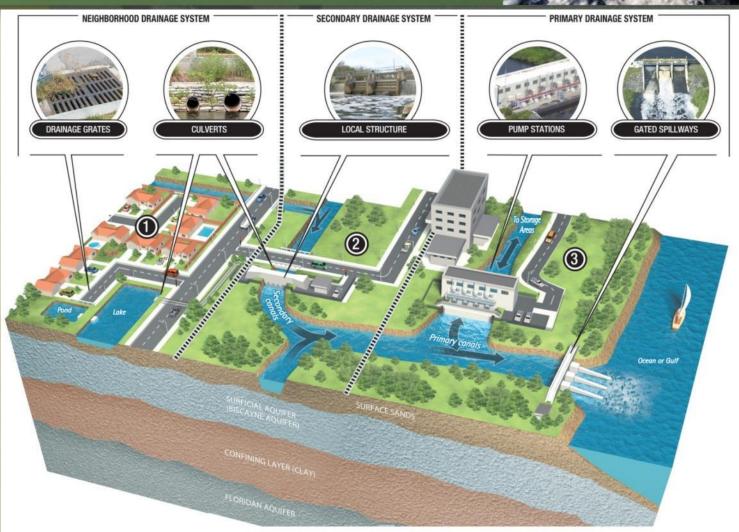


Major canals receive inflows & move water into storage or to the coast





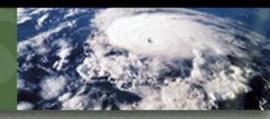
The three systems must all work together





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

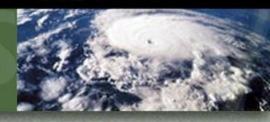




# **Flood Factor:**

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



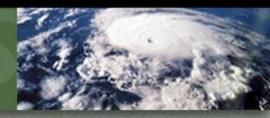


**Shared Responsibility** 

Communities play a key role in managing flood situations







# **Shared Responsibility**

Drainage facilities should be regularly maintained

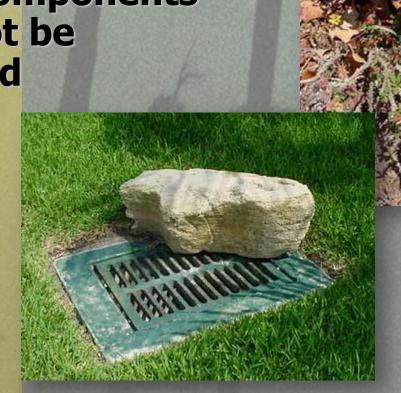






# **Shared Responsibility**

System components should not be obstructed







# **Shared Responsibility**

Control structures must be functioning to prevent

blockages



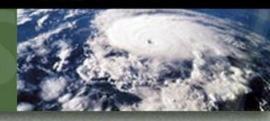




# **Shared Responsibility**

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

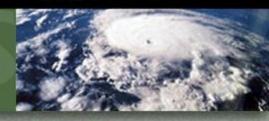




# Shared Responsibility

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:**

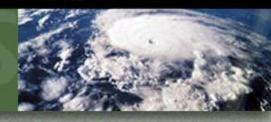
- Flat terrain and intensive rains
- **Drainage** is through a 3-tiered water control system, which starts at the neighborhood level
- To function properly, all components must be kept in working order
- Always check with permit requirements before making significant repairs/upgrades



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?



