

COASTAL STRATEGIES FOR DRAINAGE RESILIENCE

FDOT'S APPROACH AND VISION

Resilient Florida: Planning, Policy & Practice



TODAY'S DISCUSSION

- ✓ CURRENT CONCERNS AND SEA LEVEL RISE
- ✓ RISK TOLERANCE AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
- ✓ LONG-TERM COASTAL STRATEGIES



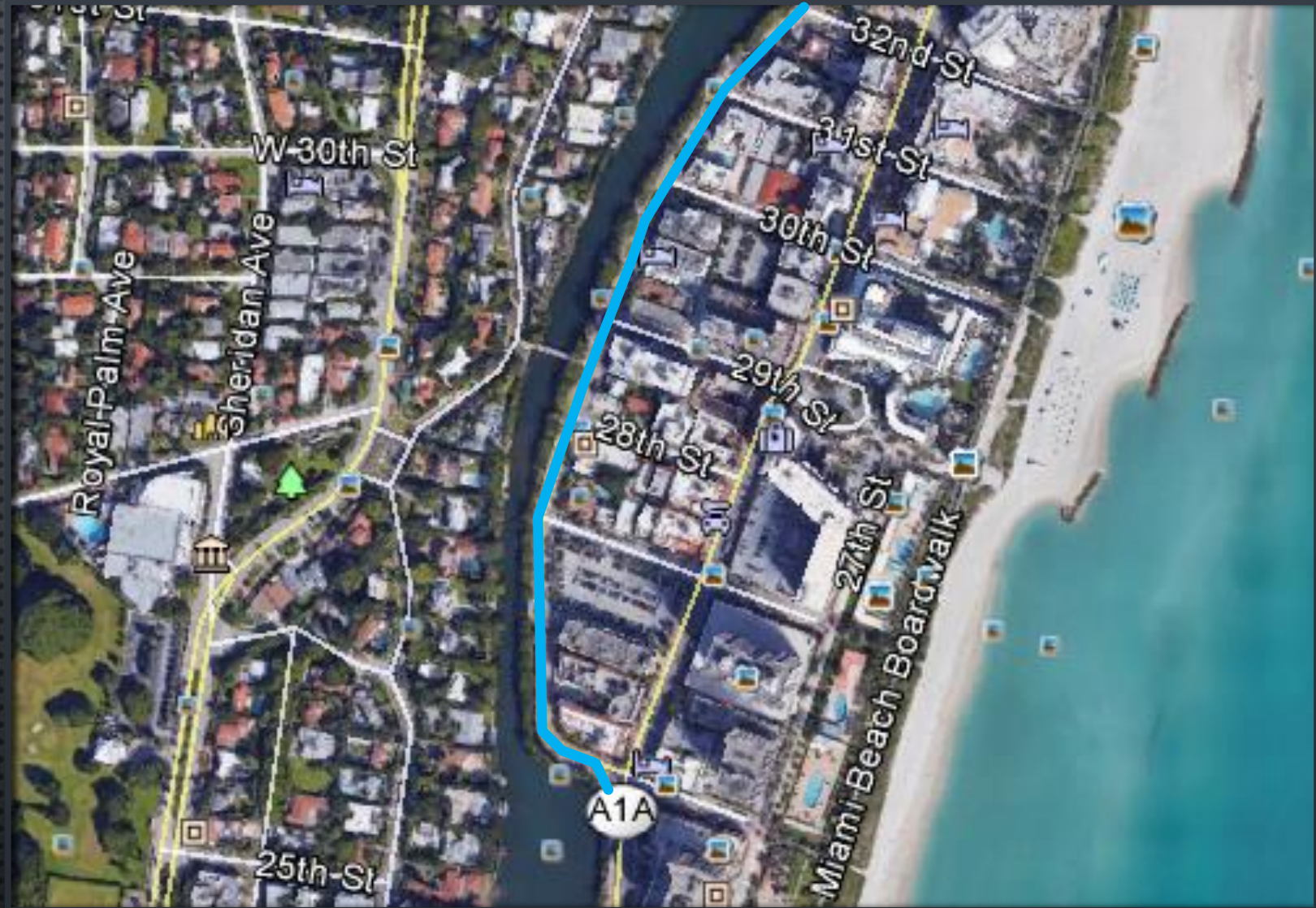
Area of Recurring Flooding

VICINITY MAP OF MIAMI BEACH



S.R. A1A - INDIAN CREEK DRIVE/COLLINS AVENUE, MIAMI BEACH

- ✓ INDIAN CREEK DRIVE SERVES AS THE SOUTHBOUND LANES FOR S.R. A1A
- ✓ BETWEEN 24TH STREET AND 39TH STREET
- ✓ EXISTING INTRA-COASTAL AREA IS CONNECTED TO BISCAYNE BAY
- ✓ EXISTING CHANNEL IS LINED WITH SEAWALL AND MANGROVES
- ✓ EXISTING ROADWAY ELEVATION FOR INDIAN CREEK DRIVE VARIES BETWEEN 1 AND 3- FEET, NAVD





INDIAN CREEK DRIVE AT 32ND STREET – MIAMI BEACH, SEPTEMBER 2015

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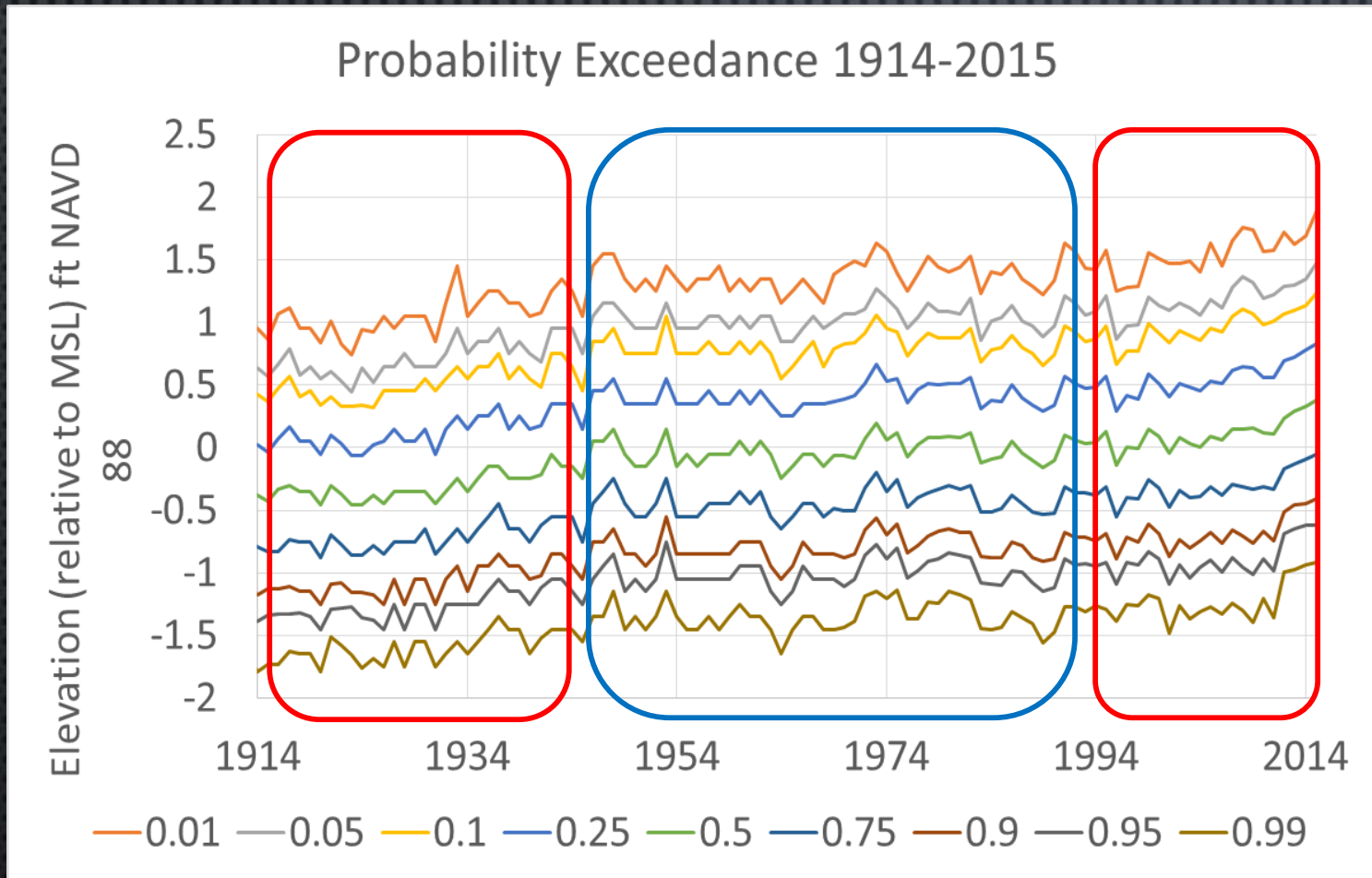
KING TIDE FLOODING

- ✓ INFRA-STRUCTURE IMPACTS
- ✓ TRAFFIC IMPACTS
- ✓ FIRST RESPONDER COORDINATION
- ✓ MAINTENANCE & CLEANUP
- ✓ DAMAGE ASSESSMENT



Indian Creek Drive at 34th Street, September 2015

PROBABILITY EXCEEDANCE 1914-2015



Three regions can be observed:

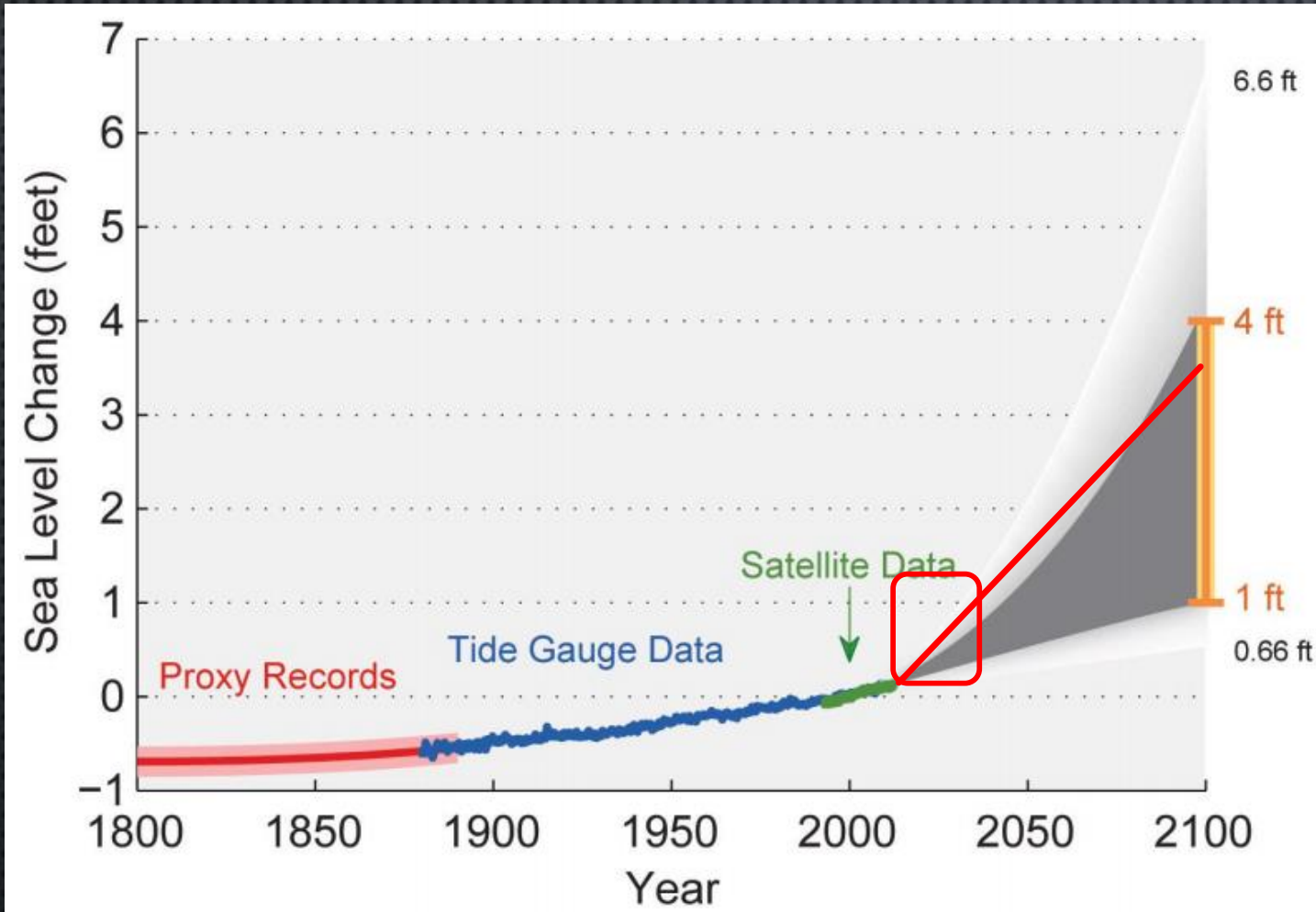
- 1914-1954 – 0.8 ft/100 yr
- 1954-1994 – 0.05 ft/100 yr
- 1994-2014 – 1.5 ft/100 yr

In the last 10 year there is acceleration

- 2004-2014 – 3.3 ft/100 year

If only 2013-2014 year is considered the trend is 4 ft/100 years

SLR OBSERVATIONS AND FEDERAL GUIDANCE



- **Next 10 years will be critical to determine if the increase continues to be exponential or linear.**
- **FHWA Guidance – HEC-25 for Coastal Roadways, 2.0-feet by the Year 2100**
- **FHWA Guidance – HEC-17 for Riverine Roadways**

From The Third National Climate Assessment. U.S. Global Change Research Program, 841 pp. doi:10.7930/J0Z31WJ2

RISK ALLOWANCE

- ✓ SITE SPECIFIC
- ✓ EXTENT OF INUNDATION
- ✓ TEMPORARY UTILITY IMPACTS
- ✓ IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTION VERSUS ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS
- ✓ BUSINESS/TOURISM IMPACTS
- ✓ AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS



DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- ✓ Desired Service Life, i.e. 25, 50 or 100-Year
- ✓ Appropriate Design Frequency, i.e. 3, 5, 10, or 25-Year LOS for Shared Outfalls
- ✓ Tailwater Considerations, i.e. MHHW, MHW
- ✓ Tropical Systems and Storm Surge
- ✓ Coastal FEMA Floodplain Map Updates
- ✓ Criteria for Pressurized Storm Sewer Systems



RESILIENCE PLANNING – LIVING SHORELINES AND PERMITTING



U.S. 98 along the Gulf of Mexico in Franklin County

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LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

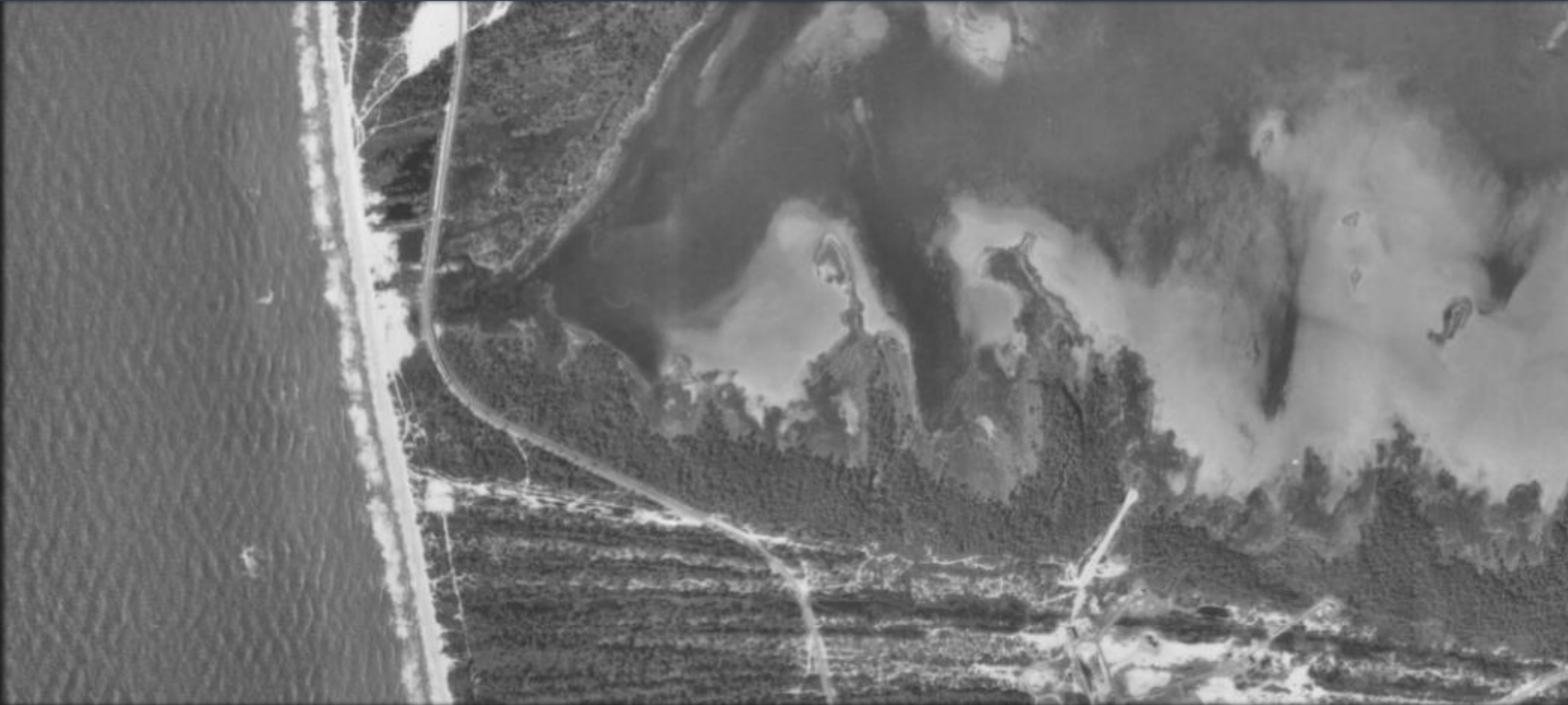
- ✓ COLLABORATIVE PLANNING TO ADDRESS PROTECTION AREAS, VULNERABLE AREAS AND MITIGATION
- ✓ PLANNING FOR REGISTERED ESTUARIES
- ✓ TYPE OF PROTECTION
- ✓ BACK-FLOW PREVENTION DEVICES
- ✓ DIKES/LEVEES/DUNES



LONG-TERM DESIGN STRATEGIES

- ✓ STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGNS TO PROTECT AGAINST LANDWARD SALTWATER INTRUSION
- ✓ MULTI-PURPOSE DESIGNS, I.E. PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS
- ✓ PHASED DESIGNS TO ALLOW FOR ADJUSTMENTS IN RESPONSE TO THE LOCALIZED SEA LEVEL RISE
- ✓ RESTORE COASTAL INLETS AND RELIEF PASSES





LONG-TERM SHORELINE REGRESSION – CAPE SAN BLAS (1970's)

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LONG-TERM SHORELINE REGRESSION – CAPE SAN BLAS (2019)

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LONG-TERM STRATEGIES FOR FDOT'S INVOLVEMENT

- ✓ Utility Relocations
- ✓ Infra-Structure Improvements
- ✓ Flexibility Amongst the Regulatory Agencies
- ✓ Early Project Identification
- ✓ Greater Stakeholder Engagement



Wastewater Plant on Virginia Key, Miami

FURTHER CONSIDERATION FOR COASTAL RESILIENCY???

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