

# WINSTON WATERWAYS ROAD ELEVATION AND STORMWATER DESIGN PERMITTING PROJECT

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING

February 10, 2026



**County Staff:**  
**Judith Clarke, P.E.**  
**Director of Engineering Services**  
**Rhonda Haag**  
**Chief Resilience Officer**

**Leonel Montiel**  
**Project Manager**

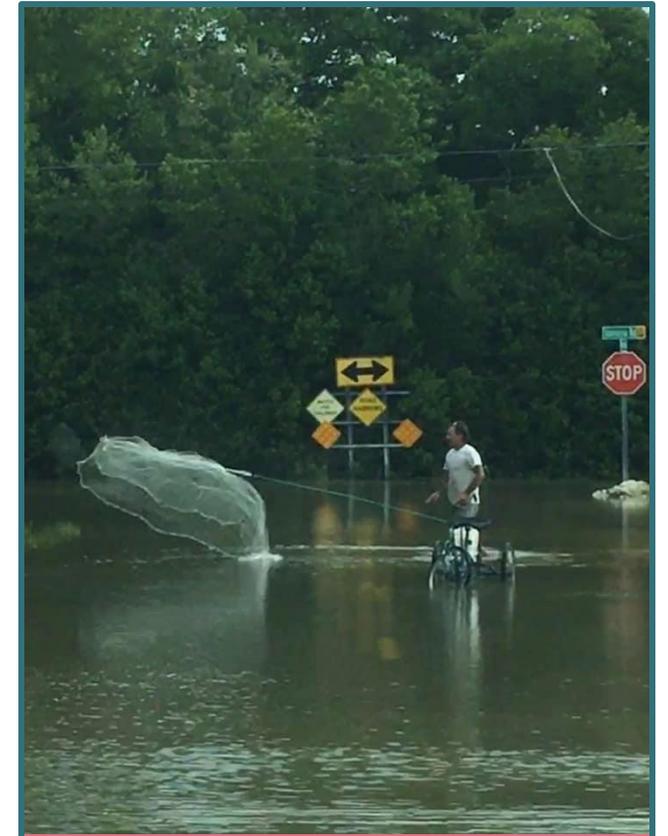


# Agenda:

1. Project Background
2. Design Approach
3. Roadway Design
4. Stormwater Design
5. Private Property Easements
6. Permitting
7. Benefits
8. Funding
9. What's Next?
10. Questions?



# Project Background

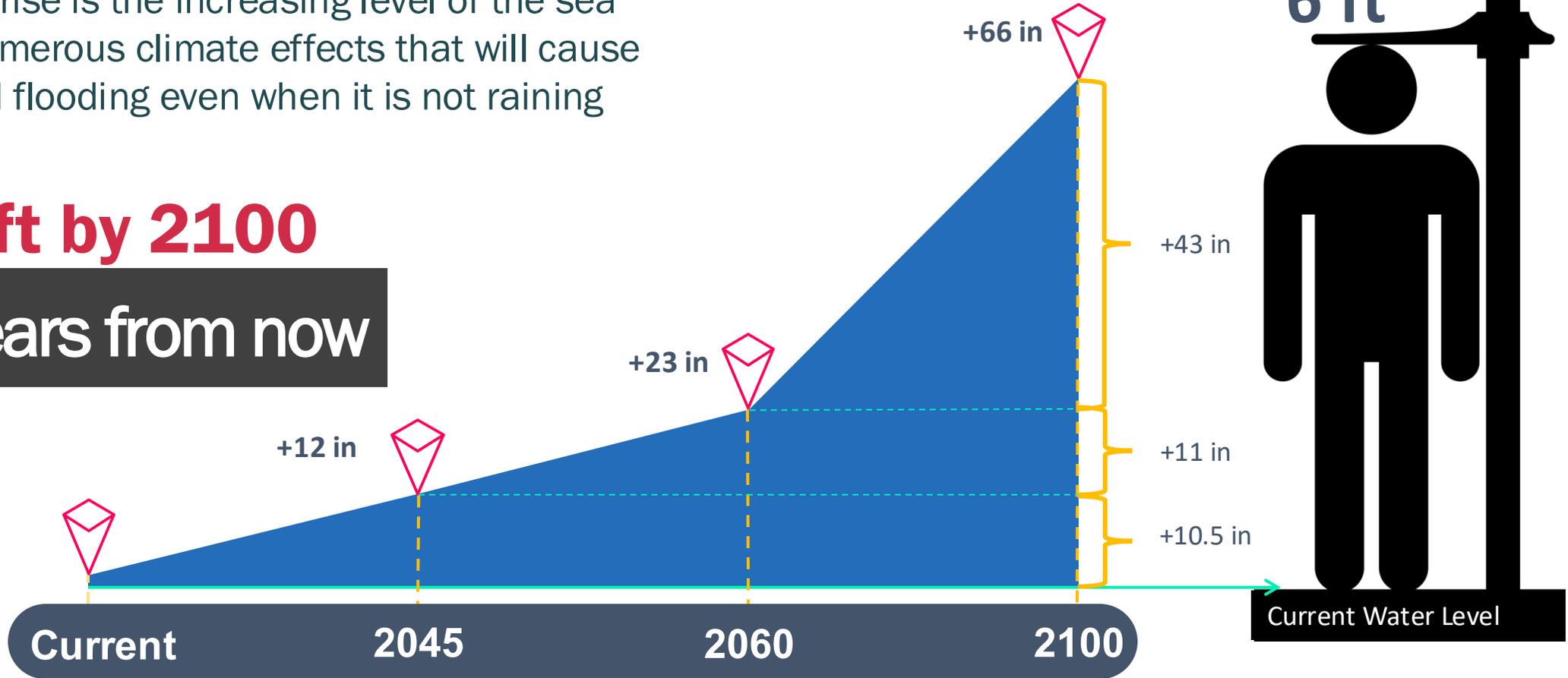


Mahogany & Valencia- Key Largo(2020)

# Changing Flooding Conditions That Impact Roads: Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise is the increasing level of the sea due to numerous climate effects that will cause increased flooding even when it is not raining

**+5.5 ft by 2100**  
**74 years from now**

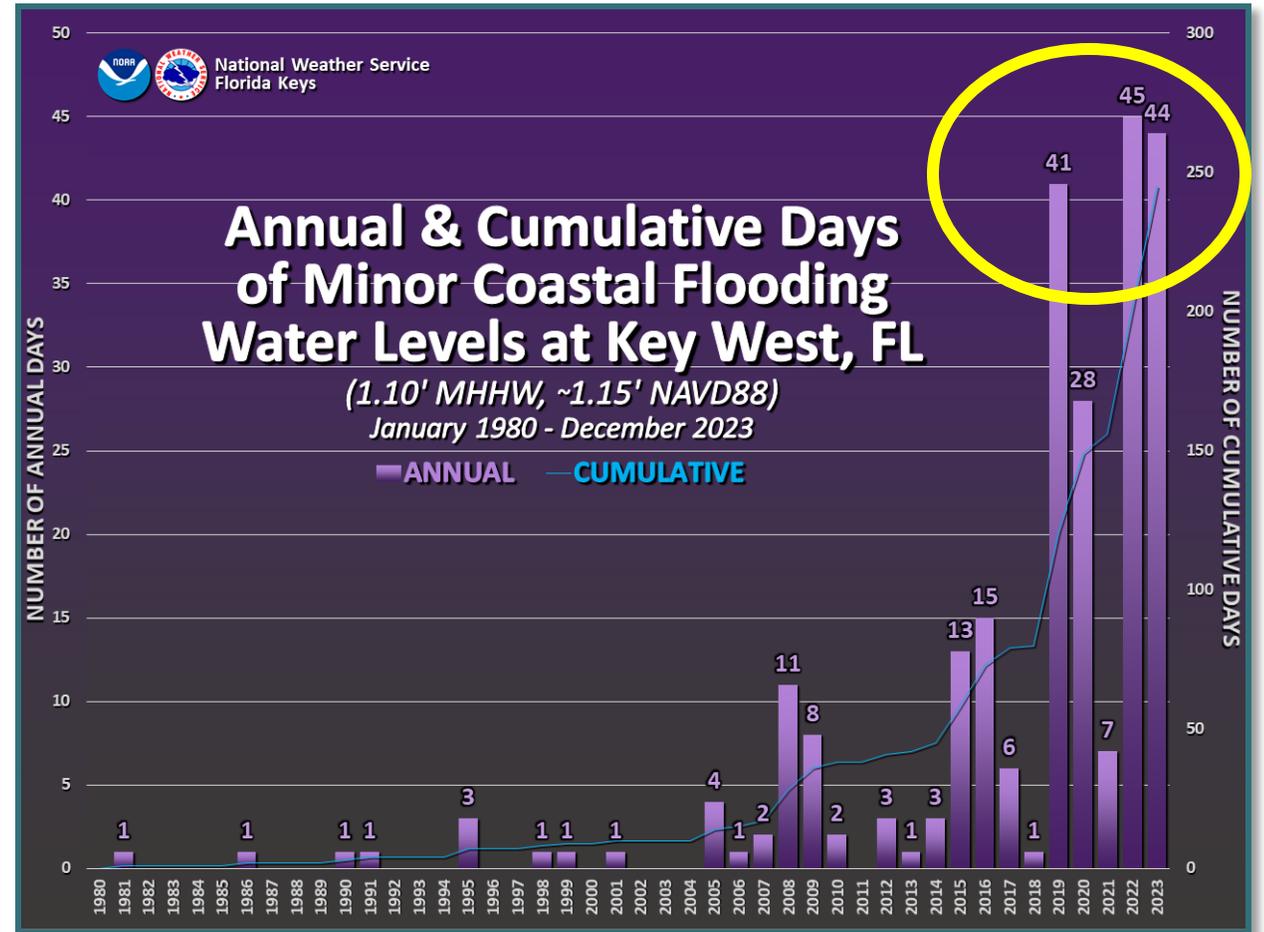


SLR Condition: NOAA 2017 Intermediate-High

# Changing Flooding Conditions That Impact Roads: King Tides "Sunny Day Flooding"

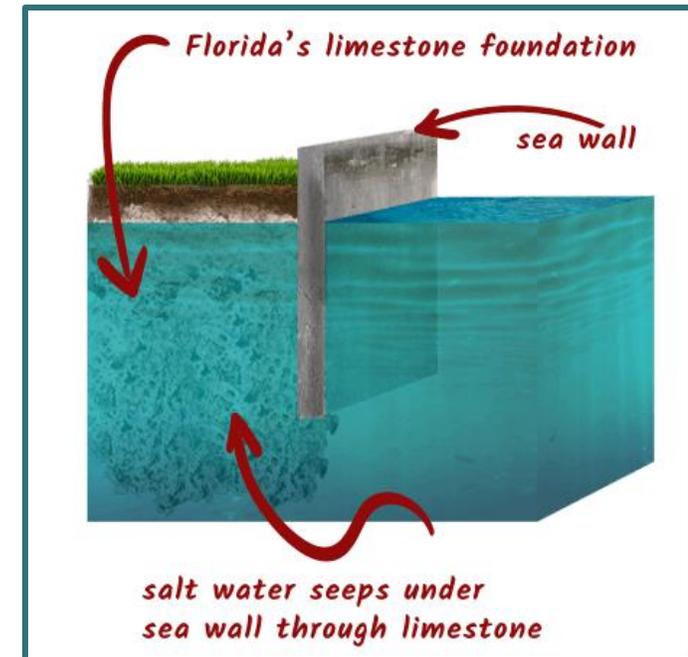
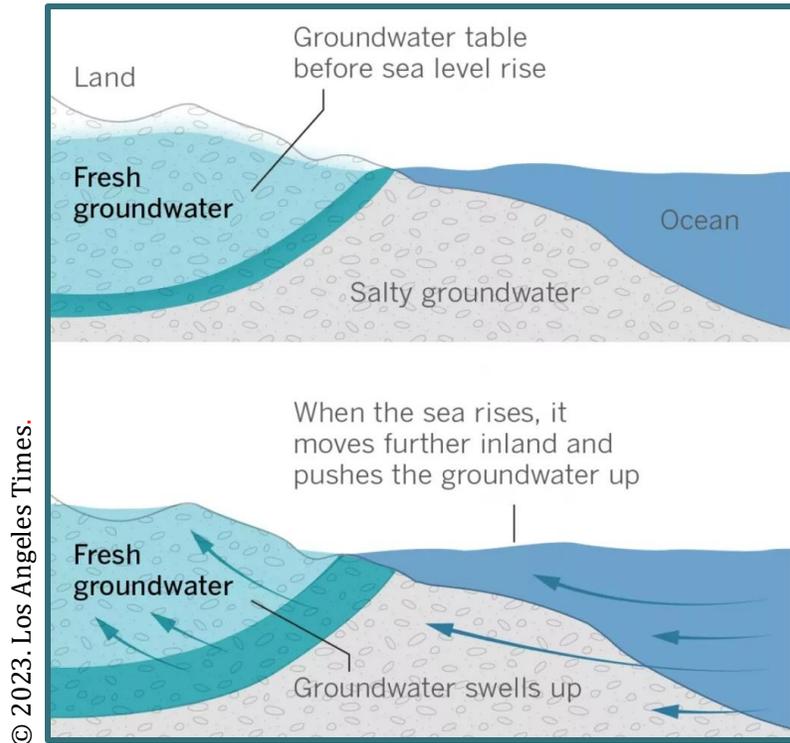


Seasonal tidal flooding on roads is becoming more common especially in the Fall and Spring when the moon is closest to the earth. This is why we see "sunny day flooding" more days of the year.



# Changing Flooding Conditions That Impact Roads: Increasing Groundwater and Reduced Ability to Drain

When the sea pushes groundwater up, the ground stays saturated → current gravity drainage systems (such as exfiltration trenches) can't absorb and manage the water.



# The County's Response: The Roads Vulnerability Study (2022-2025)



## Evaluation of flooding impacts:

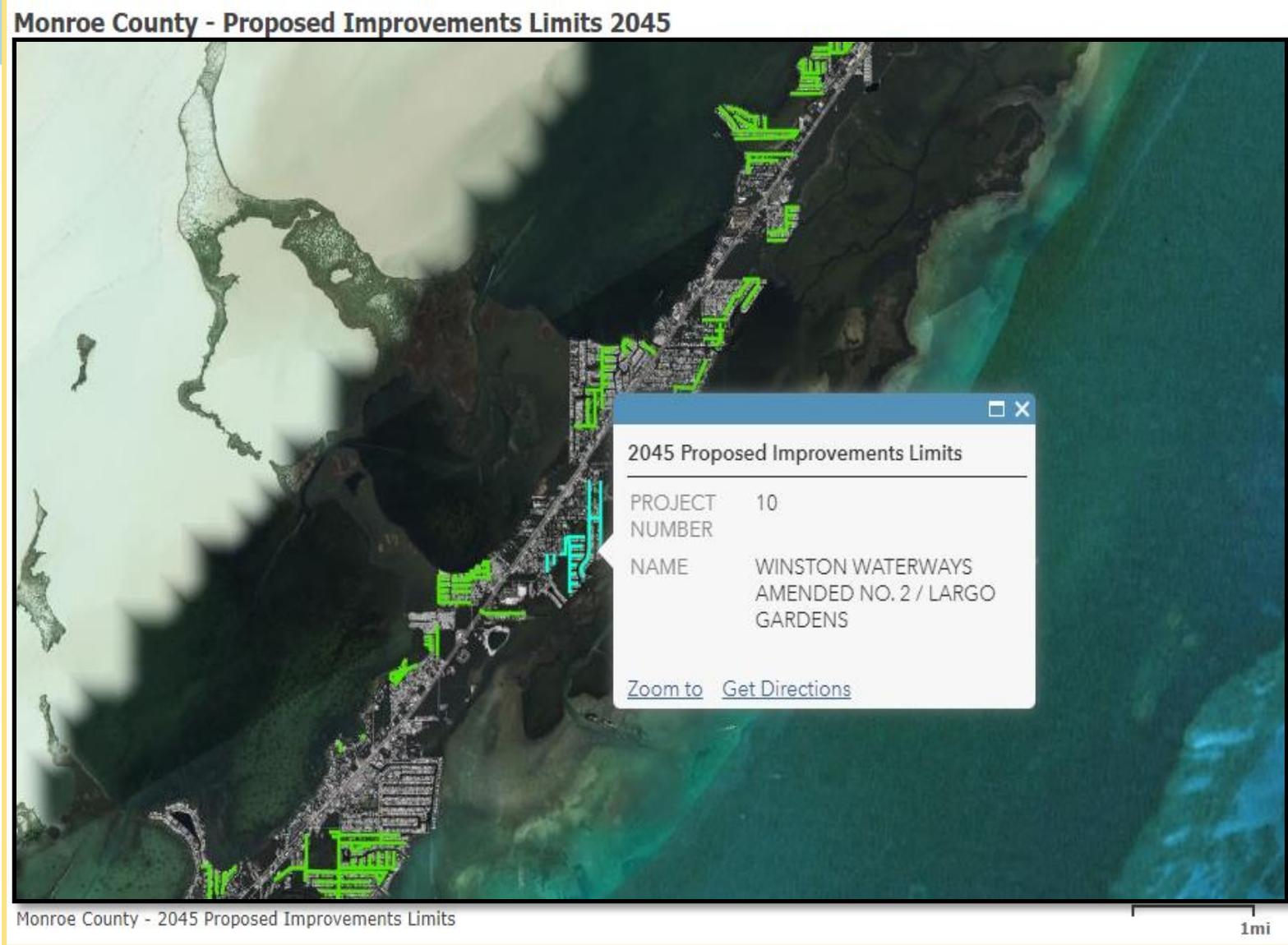
- Years 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2060, and 2100 and Study factored in:
  - Sea Level Rise and King Tide Predictions
  - Roadway LiDAR (current road elevations)
  - Impacts of : storm surge, wind, waves, extreme events



## Analysis conducted which allows us to:

- Project water surface elevations from flooding
- Determine where roads are vulnerable and identify areas of concern
- Define road improvement projects limits
- Developed timeline of vulnerability (prioritization/grouping of projects) and road design concepts

# 82 Neighborhood Areas Were Identified with Road Projects



\*Winston Waterways included in 2025 grouping.

[www.keysroadsplan.com](http://www.keysroadsplan.com)



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.keysroadsplan.com/home>. The navigation menu includes "Homepage", "Monroe County", "Islamorada", "City of Layton", "Marathon", "Key Colony Beach", and "Contact Us" (circled in red). The main content area features a large image of a coastal road with the text "Monroe County Roads Vulnerability Analysis". Below this are three buttons: "CHECK EXISTING ROADWAY ELEVATIONS", "CHECK PROPOSED ROADWAY ADAPTATION CONCEPTUAL PLANS", and "CHECK PROPOSED ROADWAY ADAPTATION CONCEPTUAL PLANS". A "PROJECT INFORMATION" section is visible on the left, and a "MAPS" button (circled in red) is located in the center, with "Study Area Maps" and a right-pointing arrow below it. On the right side, there is a section titled "INTERACTIVE MAPS" with the text "Each image opens a fully navigable informative map". This section contains three map thumbnails: "Existing Monroe County Roads Elevation" (top), "Neighborhood Areas Recommendations" (bottom left), and "Criticality Evaluation Viewer" (bottom right).

# Design Approach

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# Sea Level Rise Solutions

## Elevate the roads

- Elevate Roadways to minimum 2.26 ft NAVD88
- Driveway and private property harmonization and utility relocation will be required.
- Higher road elevations reverse existing drainage flow, making stormwater collection and management necessary.

## Install a Modern Engineered Drainage System

- A closed stormwater system to collect rainfall and mitigate king tides, replacing gravity infiltration which is not working.
- The Drainage System includes a collection system with inlets and pipes, a pump station with a backup generator, and injection wells.

<b>2045</b>	<b>NOAA Tidal Datum (ft) (Relative to 2000 MSL)</b>	<b>SLR Projection (ft)</b>	<b>2045 Water Level Projection (ft) (NAVD88)</b>
<b>NOAA 2017 Int-High (SLR)</b>	<b>0.6037</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.26</b>
<b>NOAA 2017 Int-High (SLR + King Tide)</b>	<b>-0.6168</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>3.40</b>

# Design Standards and Regulations

Design standards and regulations that need to be met:

- FDOT (Florida Department of Transportation)  
Florida Greenbook
  - 9' lane widths
- SFWMD (South Florida Water Management District)
  - Project design must demonstrate that changes to rainfall flow patterns **do not create adverse impacts** to adjacent properties.
- FDEP (Florida Department of Environmental Protection)



# Roadway Design

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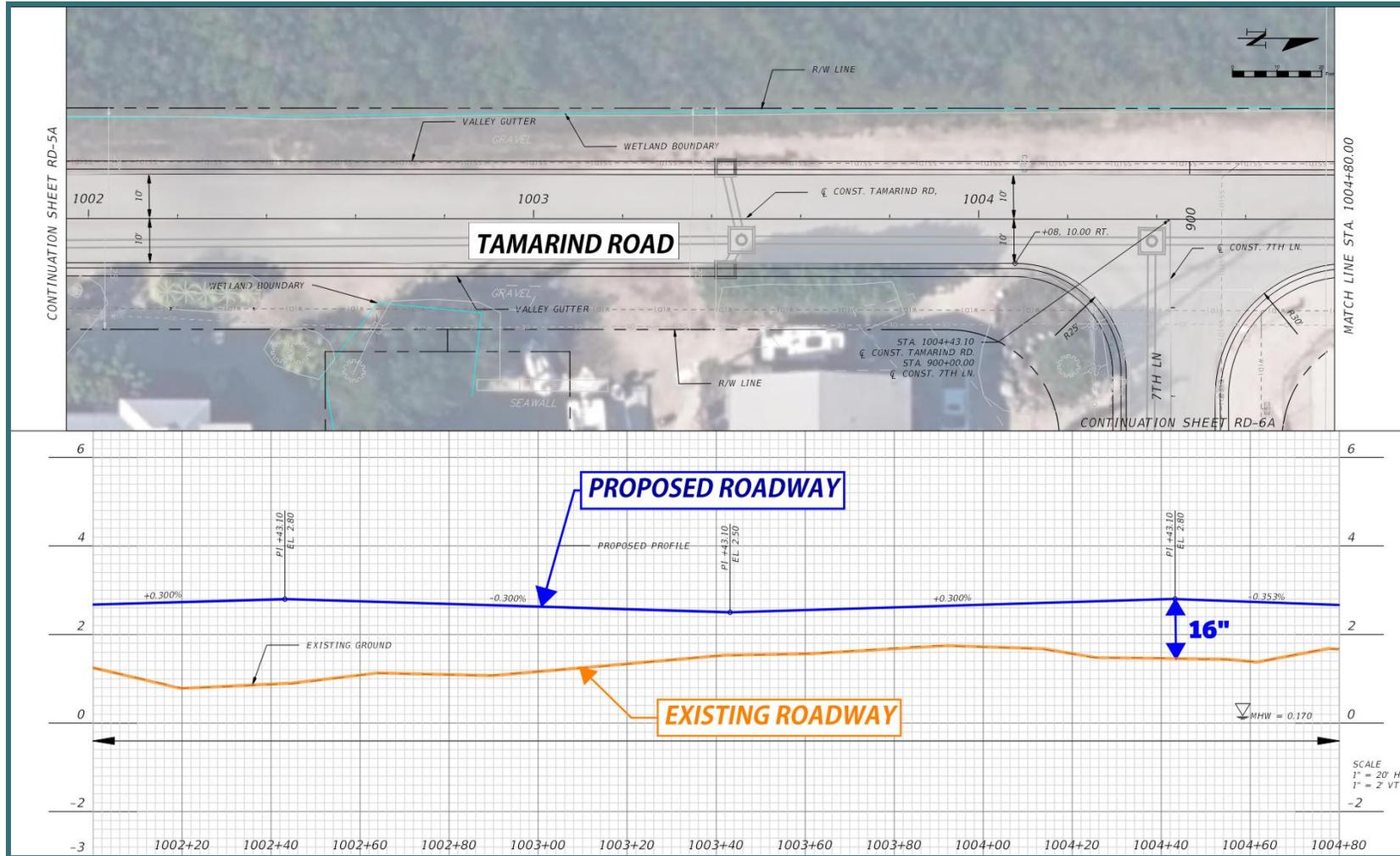
# Project Location



# Design Elements – Raising Roads

Roadway Segment	How many inches?
Michelle Drive	0" – 6"
Gale Place	0" – 7"
2 <sup>nd</sup> Lane	0" – 12"
3 <sup>rd</sup> Lane	2" - 10"
4 <sup>th</sup> Lane	4" - 14"
5 <sup>th</sup> Lane	8" - 10"
6 <sup>th</sup> Lane	12" - 15"
7 <sup>th</sup> Lane	10" - 21"
8 <sup>th</sup> Lane	0" – 12"
Tamarind Road	6" - 12"
La Paloma Road	0" – 6"
Mahogany Road	0" – 19"
Valencia Road	3" - 23"
Blue Heron Lane	0" - 18"
Egret Lane	0" - 23"
Spoonbill Lane	0" - 24"
Cardinal Lane	0" - 23"

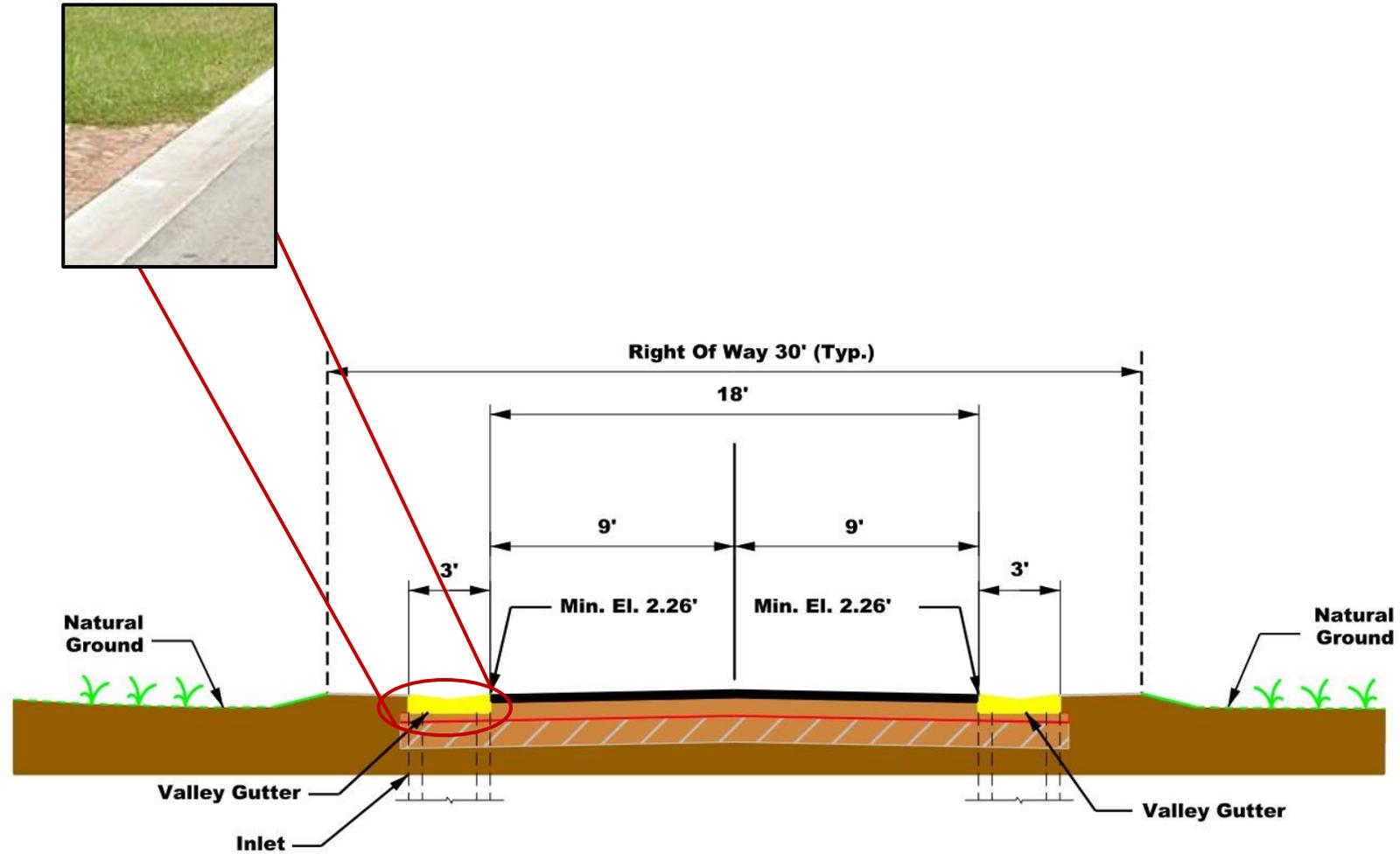
# Roadway Plan & Profile



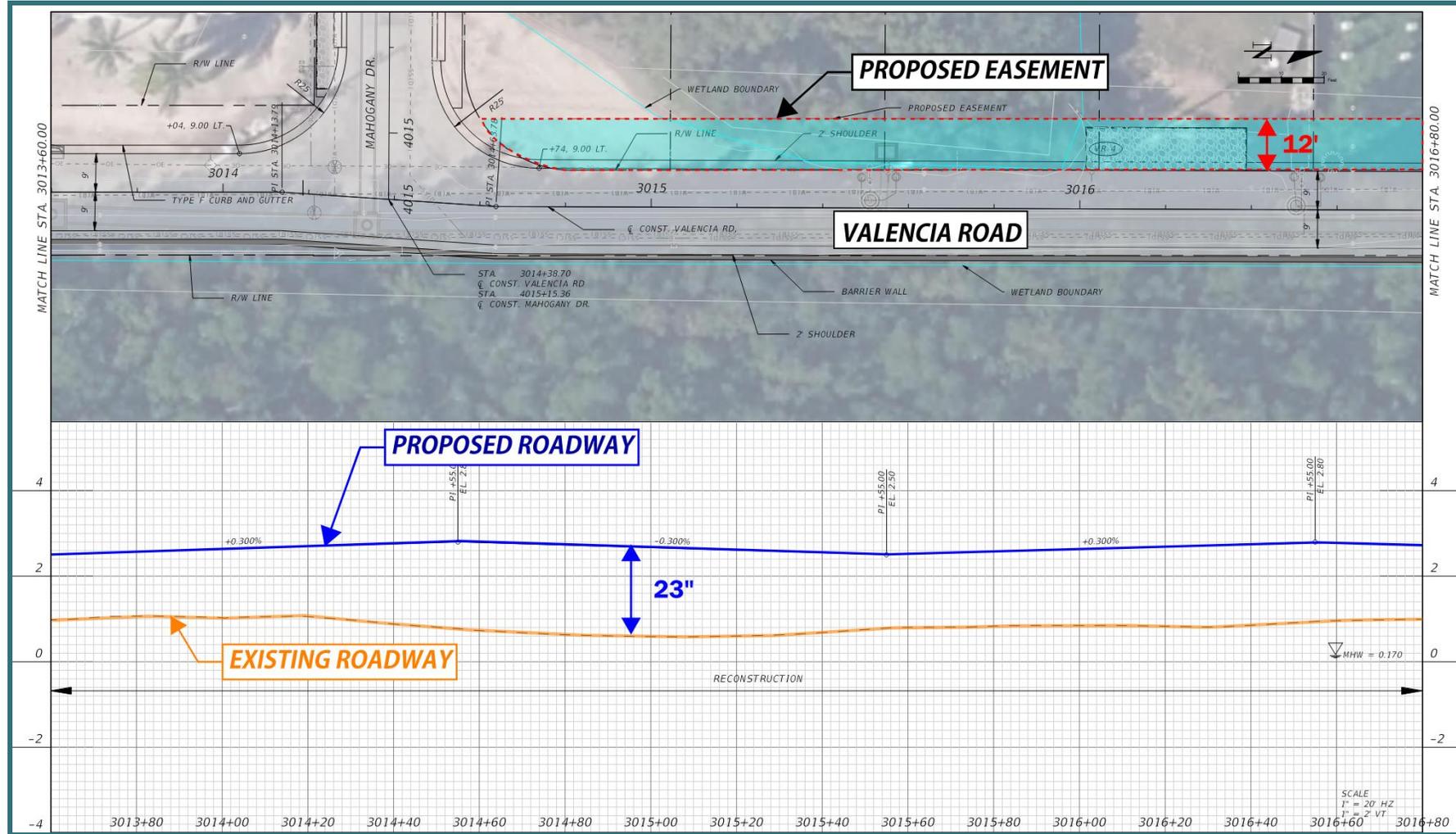
# Roadway Typical Section 1



Spoonbill Ln.



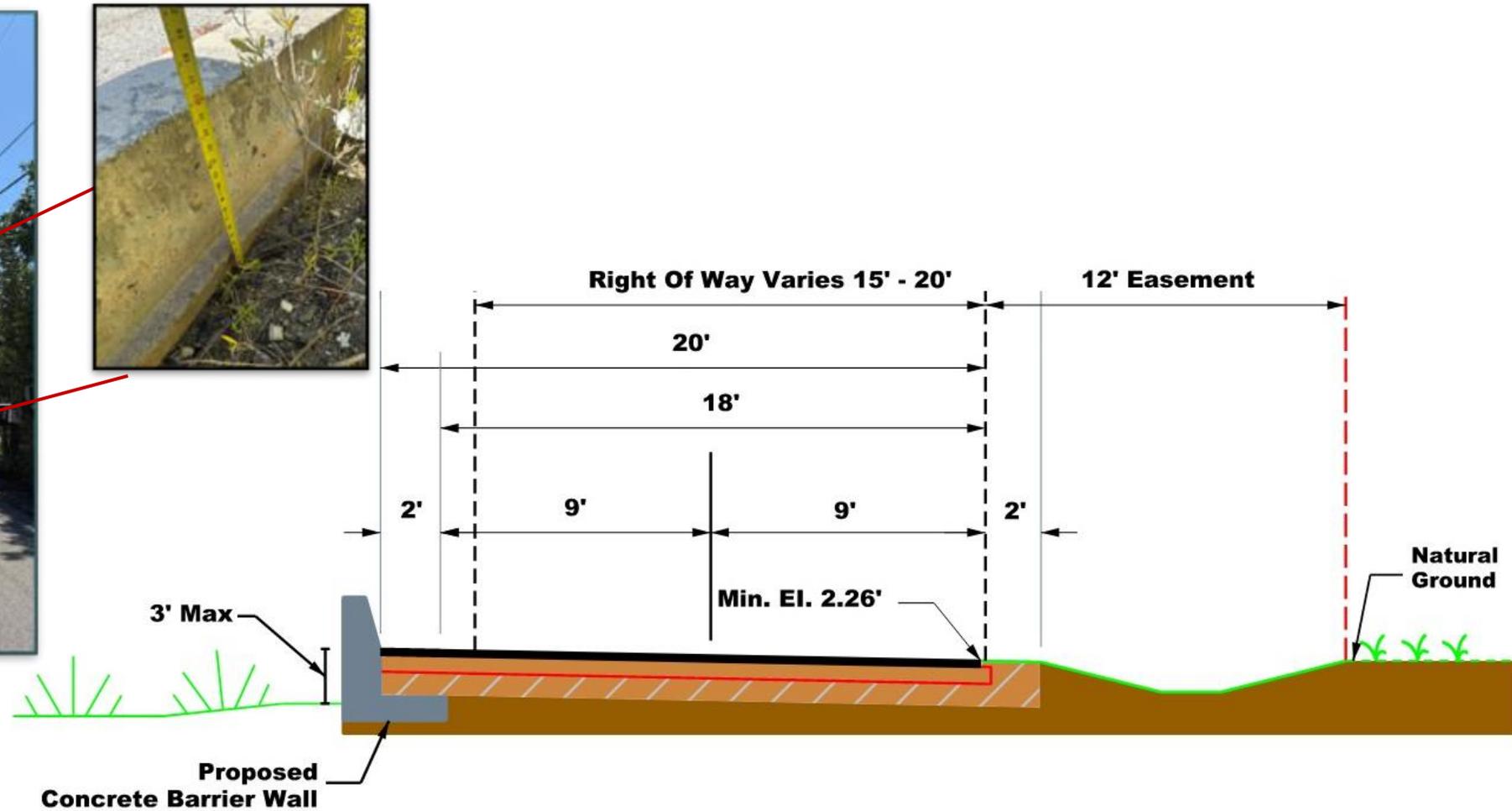
# Roadway Plan & Profile



# Roadway Typical Section 2



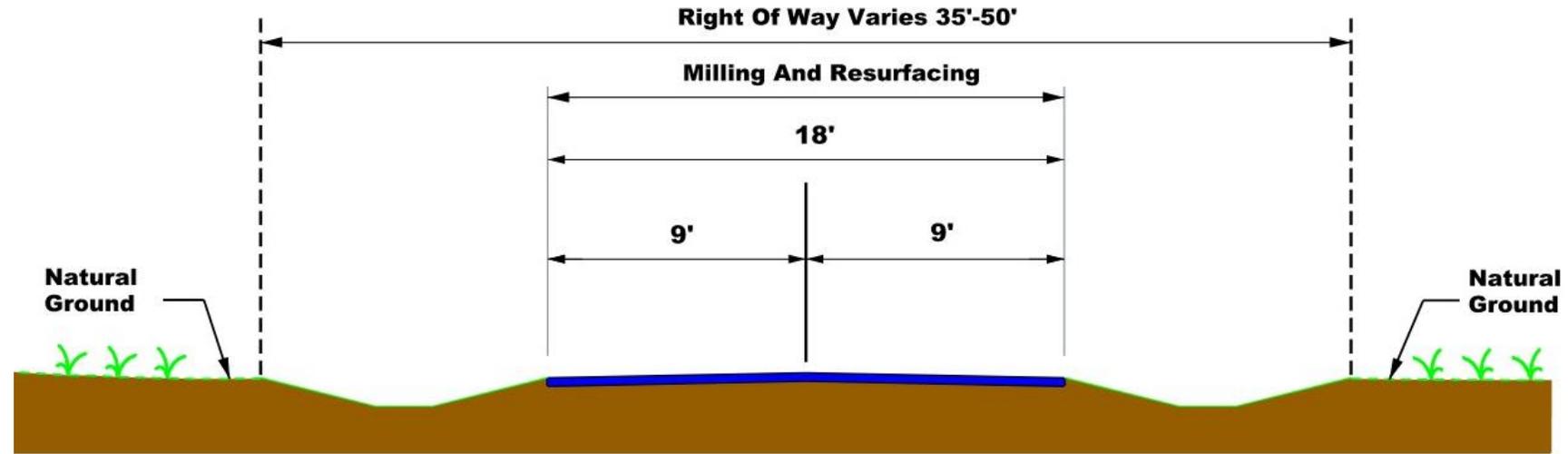
Valencia Road



# Roadway Typical Section 3



Tamarind Road



# Stormwater Design

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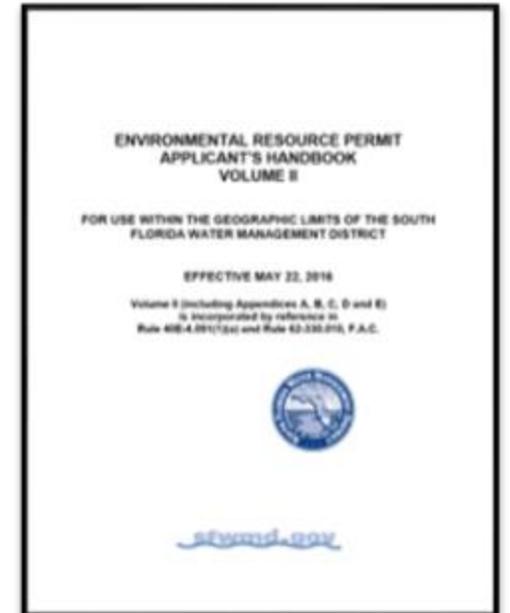
# Solutions to Address the Flooding

- Raising the roads will be needed to make them higher than the flood waters from increased sea levels, groundwater and tidal flooding
- Because of the higher roads, new drainage systems will be needed to manage stormwater so that it does not flow onto and flood adjacent properties.
- The design of the Winston Waterways Project incorporates both of these elements.



# Stormwater Regulations

- **SFWMD approval is required for any drainage or elevation changes that affect flow, impervious area, water quality, rainfall impacts, or offsite properties.**
- Performance based evaluation, i.e. each project (**any road modification**) **needs to be evaluated to determine drainage parameters so as to not cause adverse impacts to surrounding properties.** We must evaluate:
  - Water movement, land use and soil conditions such as developed properties, vacant properties, pavement, grass, rock affect the movement of the rainfall across the project area that gets incorporated into the Hydraulic models.
  - Groundwater table conditions (King Tide and Sea Level Rise) to determine water storage capacity below the ground
  - Rainfall storm events to be evaluated (500-year, 100-year and 25-year, 3 day and 5-year and 2-year, 1 day)



# Stormwater Design – Typical Section



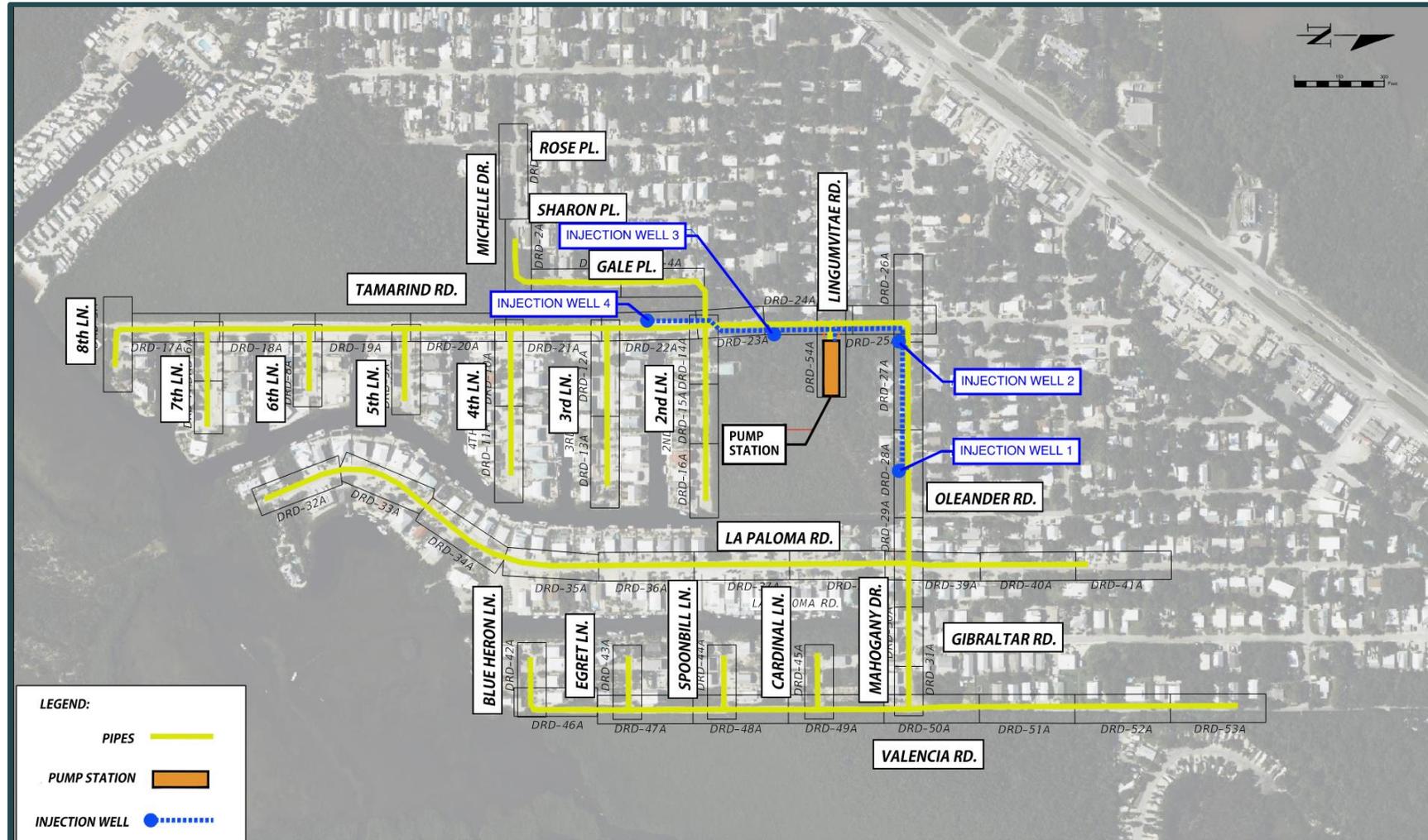
**TYPICAL DRAINAGE  
WITHIN EASEMENT**

**EXISTING ELEVATION OF  
GROUND**

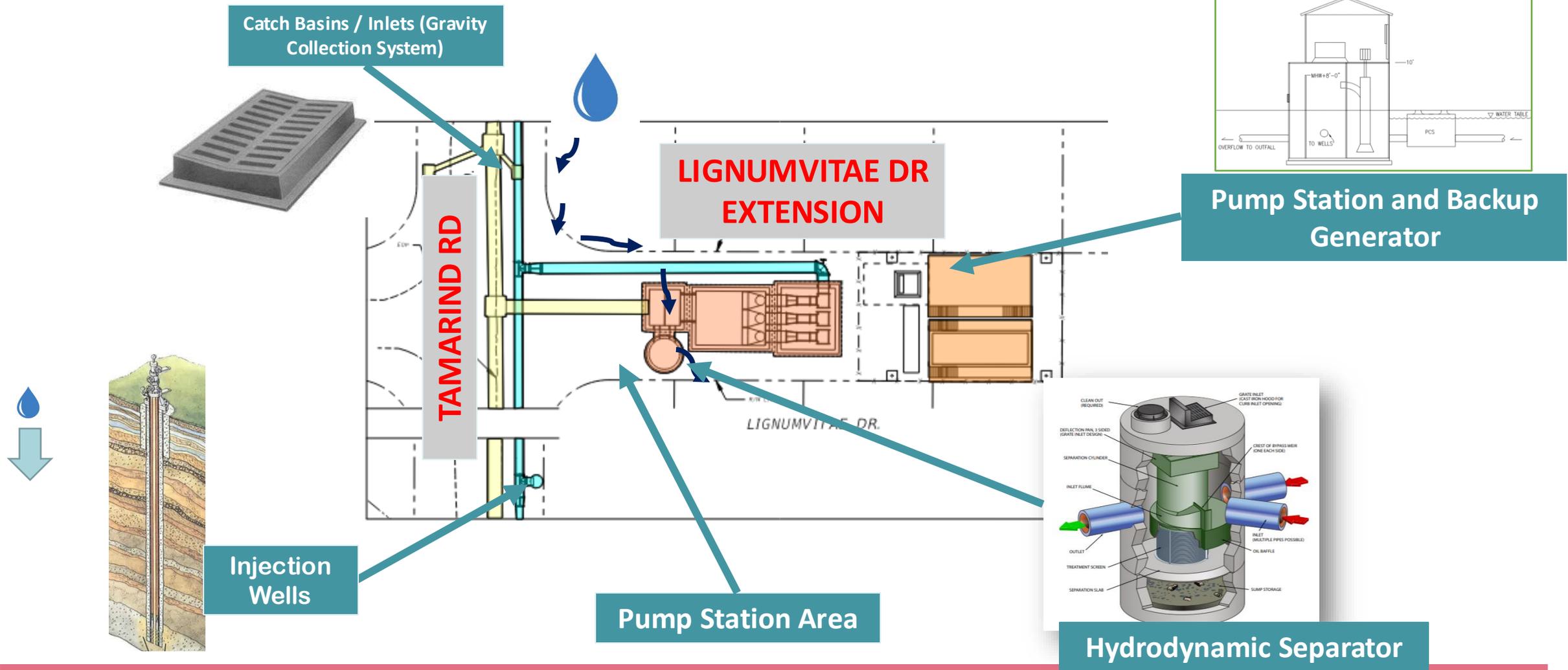
**TYPICAL ROAD PAVING  
ELEVATION**

**TYPICAL DRAINAGE  
WITHIN EASEMENT**

# Engineering Stormwater Management System



# Engineered Stormwater Management System



# Pump Station

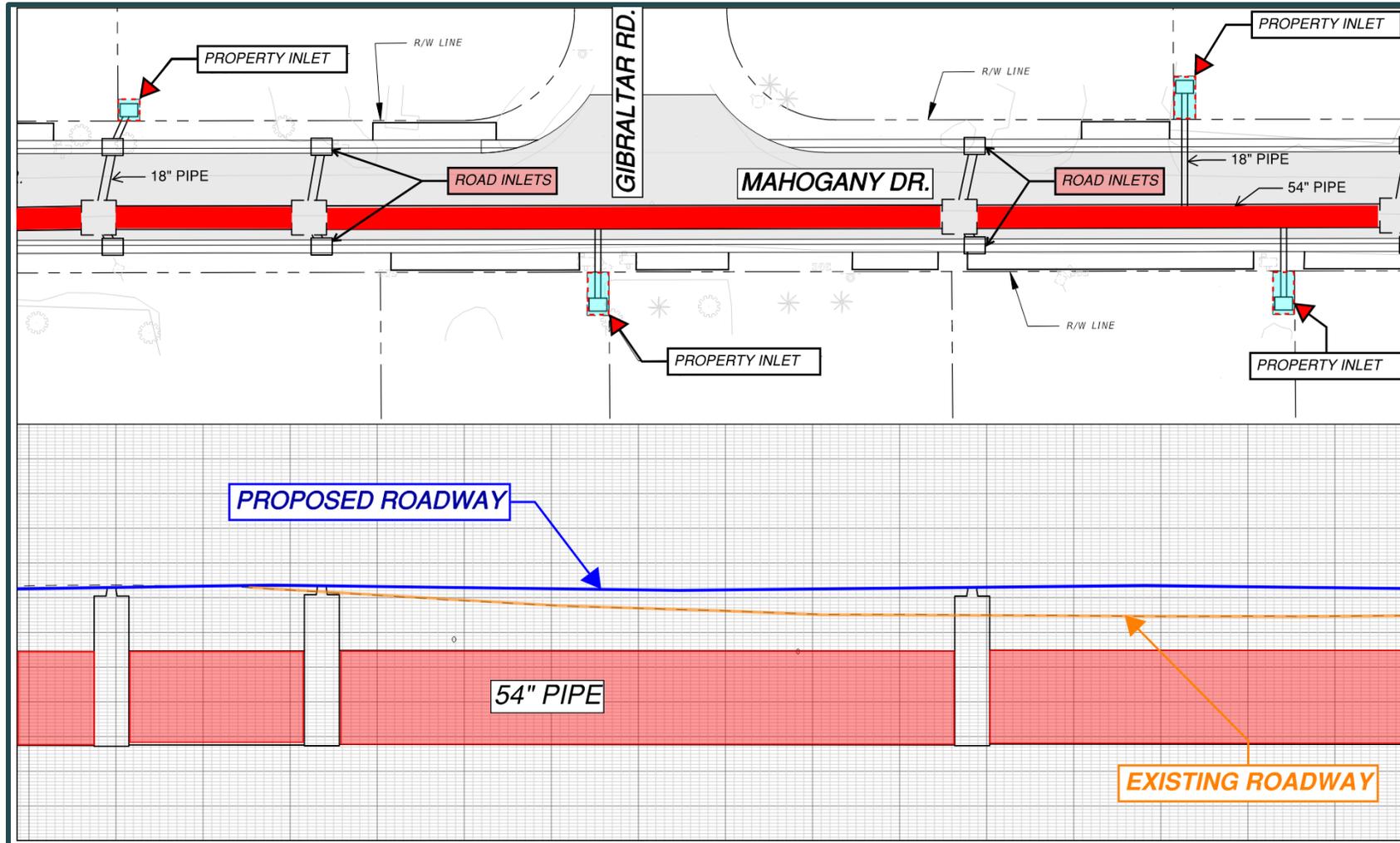


South Roosevelt Blvd - Aboveground



Twin Lakes - Underground

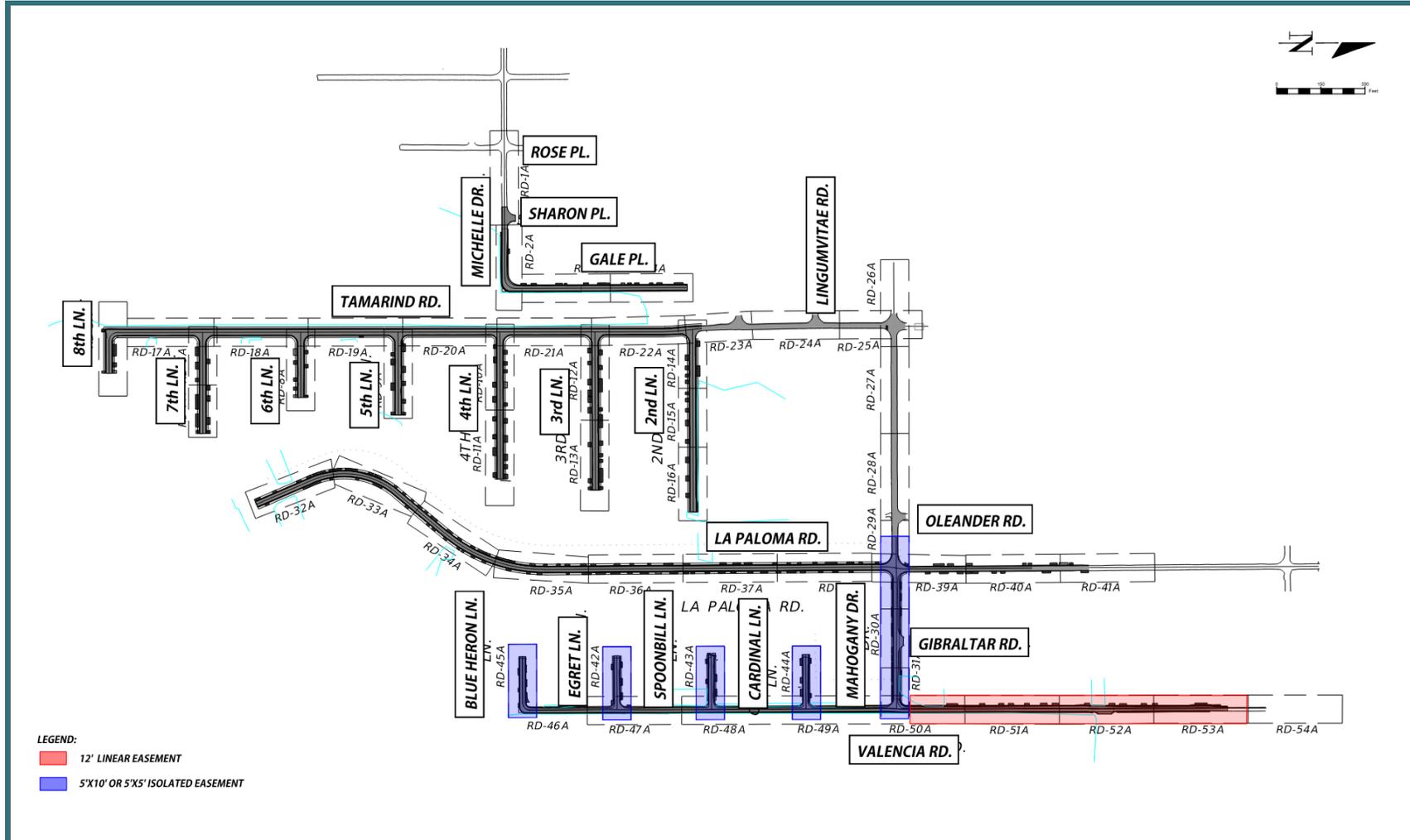
# Drainage Plan & Profile



# Private Property Easements

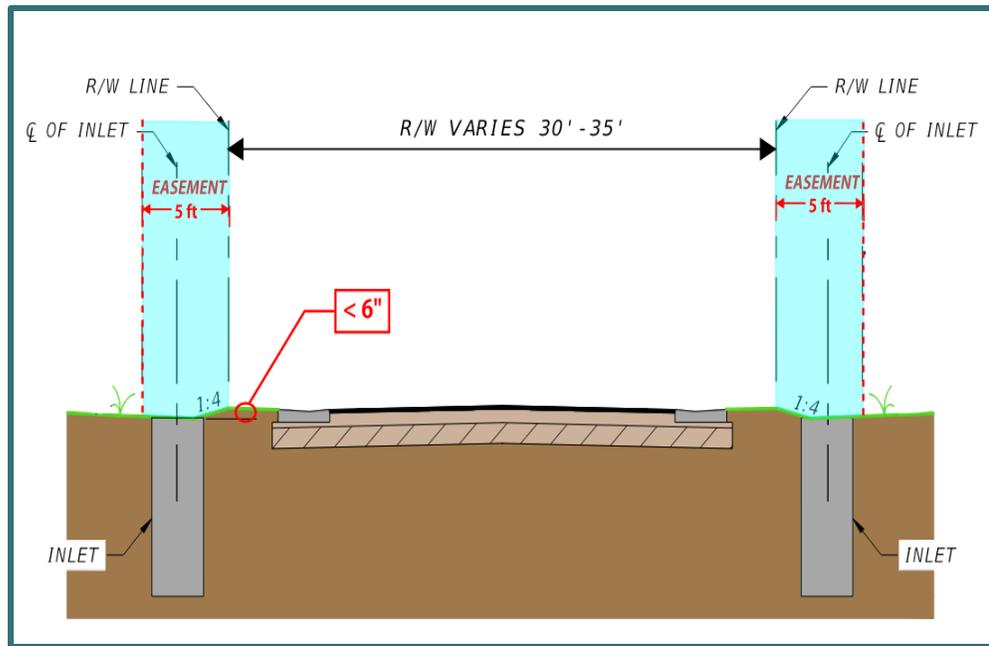
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# Easement Requirements

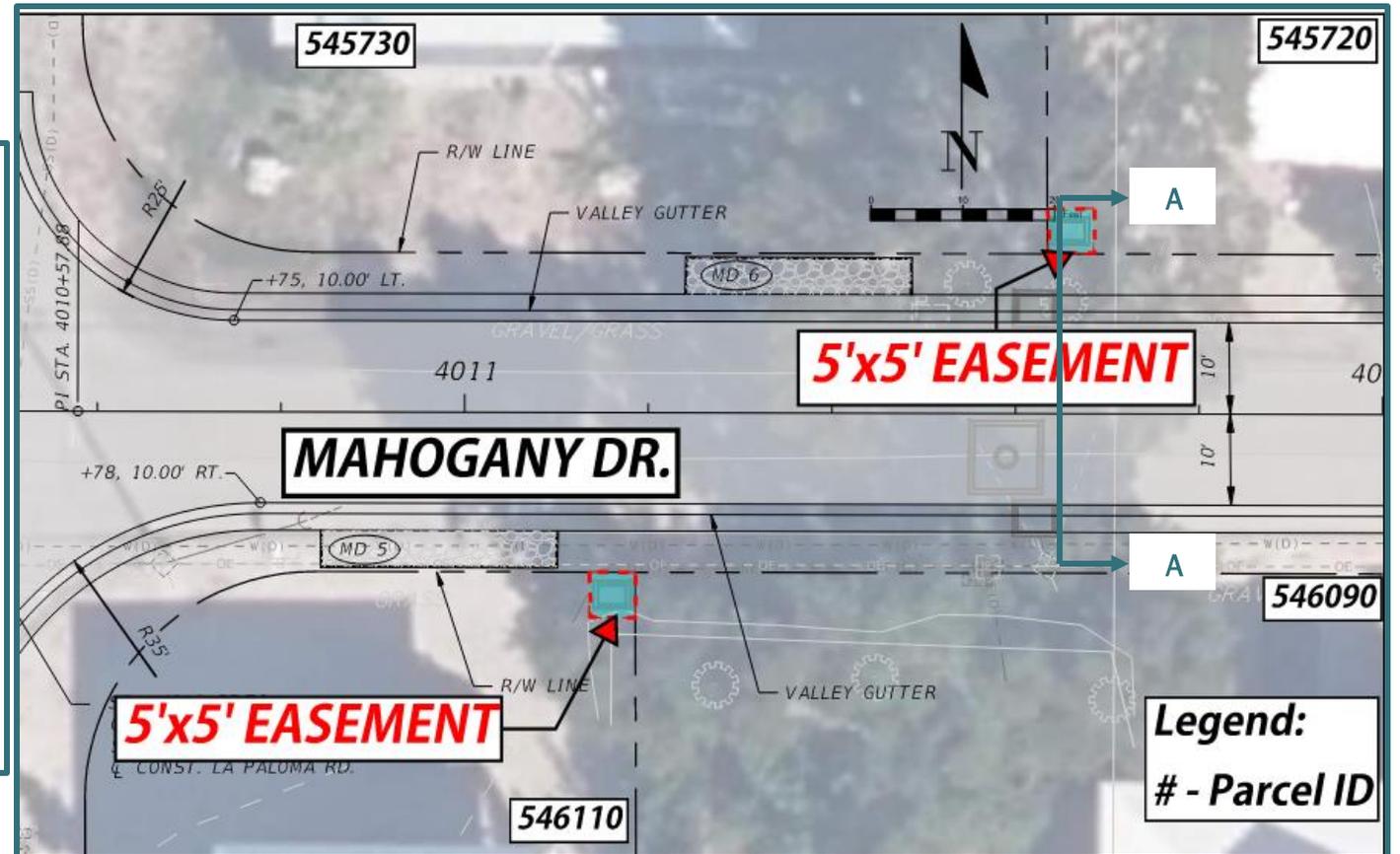


# Easement Requirements – 5'x5'

- Where elevation difference is less than 6", a 5'x5' easement is required

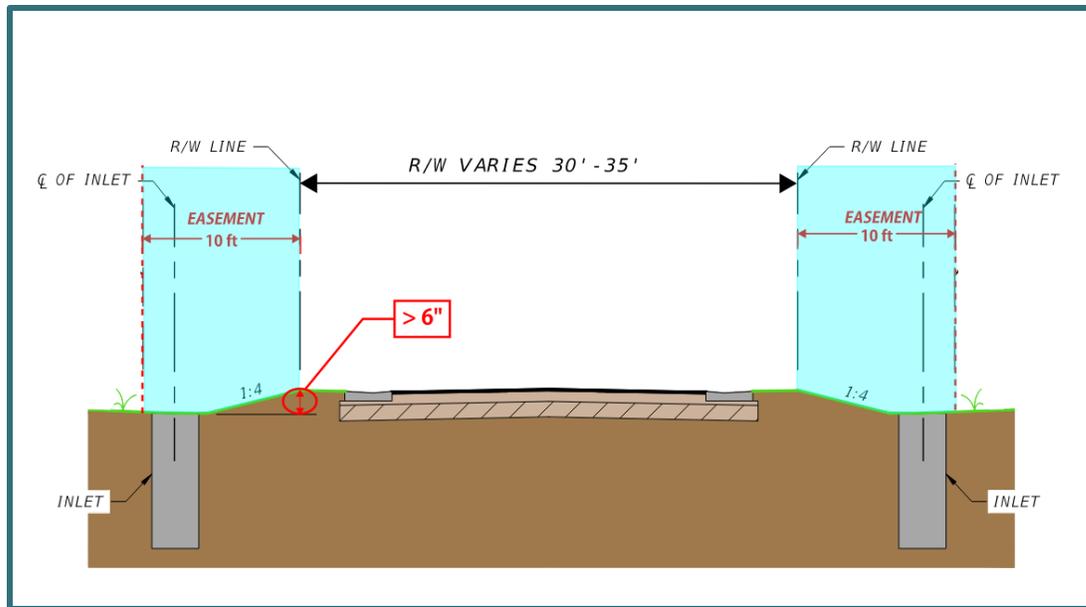


Section A-A

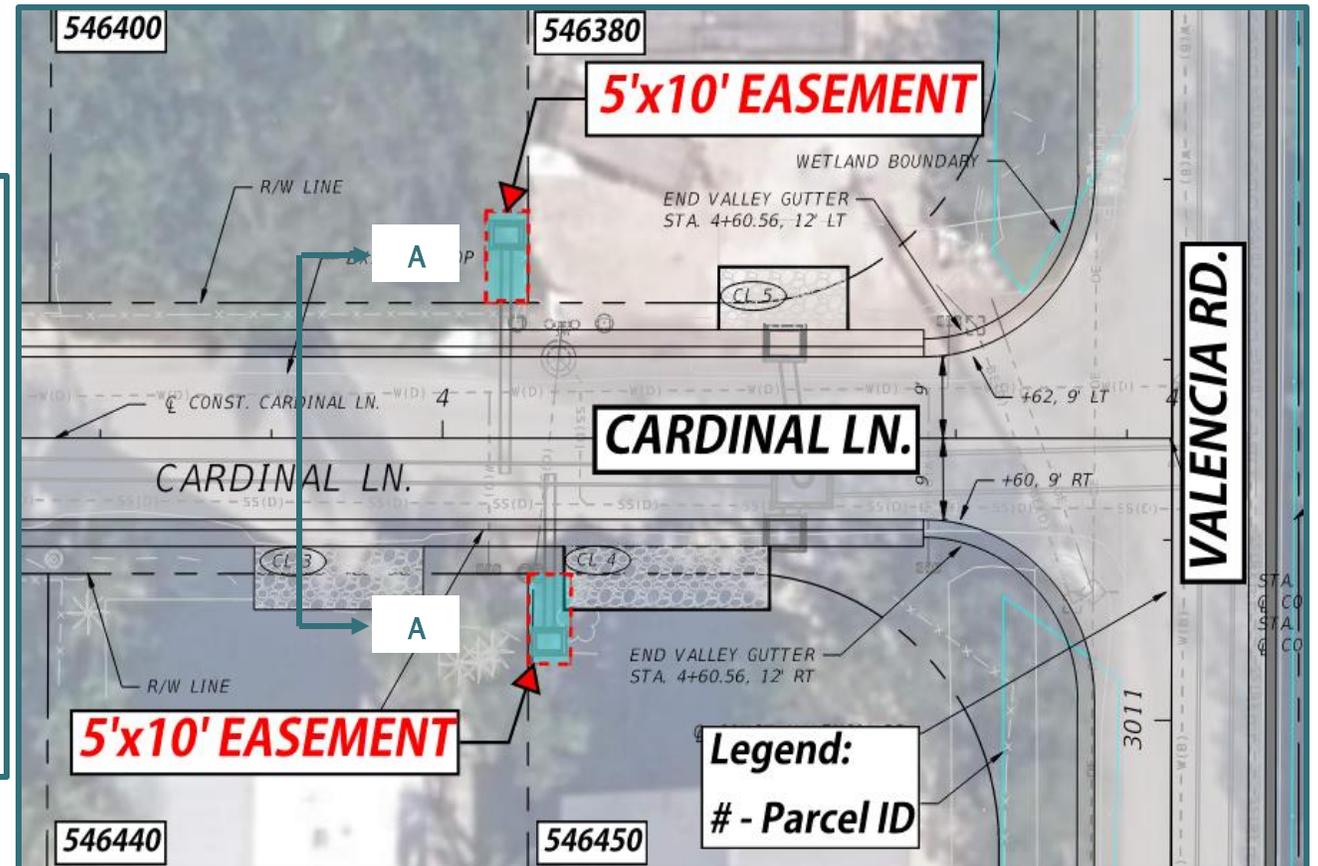


# Easement Requirements – 5'x10'

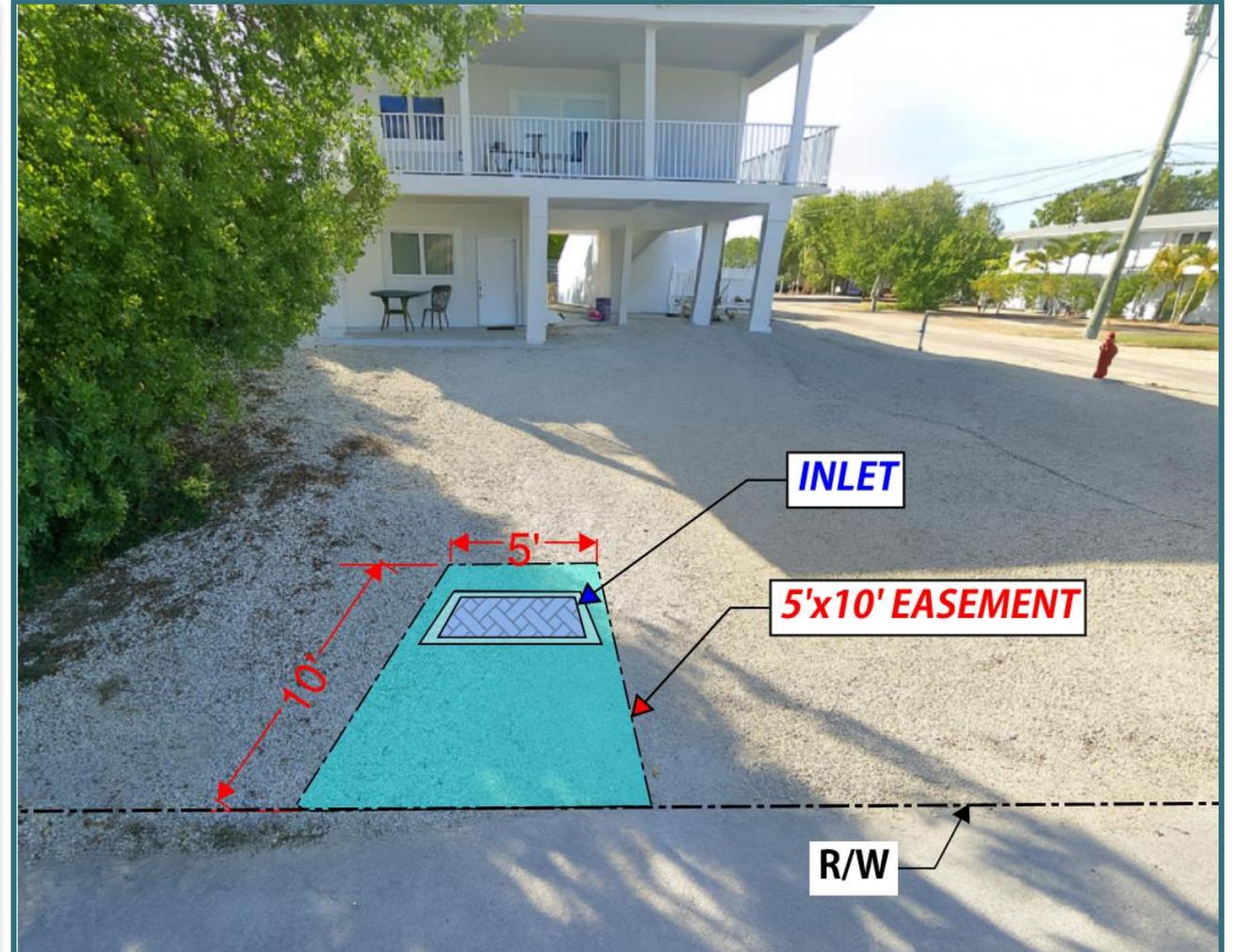
- Where elevation difference is greater than 6", a 10'x5' easement required at the following:



Section A-A



# Property drainage inlets





## Easements – Utility relocation



Valencia Road

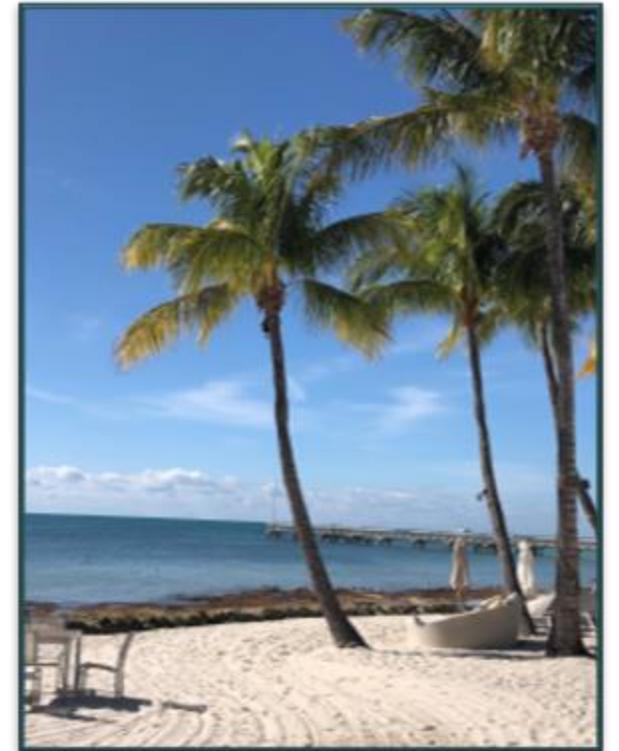
# Permitting

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# Permits are Needed for Road Projects

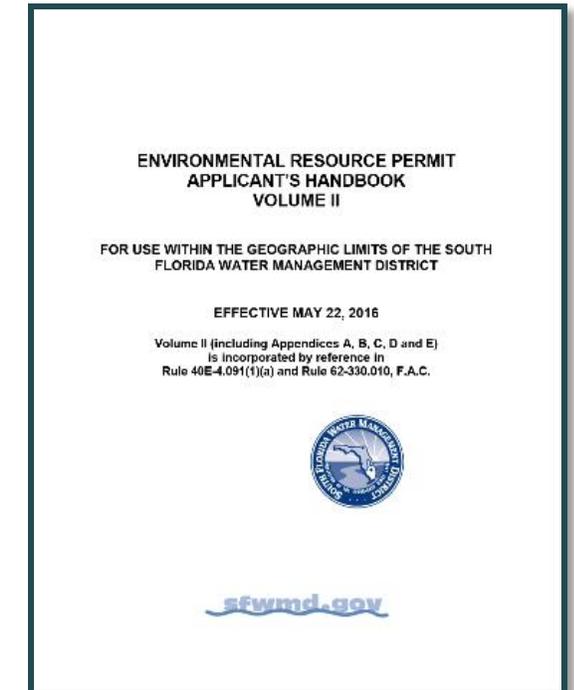
Meetings and coordination with environmental regulatory agencies during the design phase such as:

- **Environmental Resource Permit** – South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)
- **Construction/Clearance Permit for Class V Well** – Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
- **404 Dredge & Fill Permit** – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- **Building Permits** – Monroe County Building Department



# Why are Permits Needed and What is Required

- Performance based evaluation, i.e. each project (any road modification) needs to be evaluated to determine drainage parameters so as to not cause adverse impacts to surrounding properties.
- Evaluate water movement, land use and soil conditions such as developed properties, vacant properties, pavement, grass, rock affect the movement of the rainfall across the project area that gets incorporated into the Hydraulic models.
- Groundwater table conditions (King Tide and Sea Level Rise) to determine water storage capacity below the ground
- Rainfall storm events to be evaluated (500-year, 100-year and 25-year, 3 day and 5-year and 2-year, 1 day)



# Benefits

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# Project Benefits



- Proactively addresses drainage and road conditions that will worsen as flooding impacts increase.
  - Makes community roads more resilient to future impacts
  - Preserves and improves long term access to homes
  - Reduces/eliminates standing water on roads
  - Increases value of homes and desirability of community
  - Level of grant funding is significant; may not be available in the future.
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# Funding

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# Capital Construction Cost and Funding

- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Resilient Florida - \$14,859,975
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) Phase II – \$36,644,277\*
  - HMGP Phase II funds will be available upon completion of the design and successful FEMA benefit cost analysis outcome.
  - **Total Potential Grant Funding - \$51,504,252**
  - **Current Construction Estimate Approximately \$50,500,000**
  - BOCC decided individuals who are benefitting from the project will fund any potential shortfall; residents will vote on whether to proceed when final costs are known.
-

# Annual O&M Assessment



- The Annual Operations & Maintenance to be paid by residents benefitting from the project through a Municipal Services Benefit Unit (MSBU) and covers:
  - Electrical costs to operate the pumps
  - Repairs to Mechanical Equipment
  - Routine Maintenance Costs - labor, equipment
  - Replacement of Mechanical Equipment when it wears out

It does not cover usual routine road maintenance

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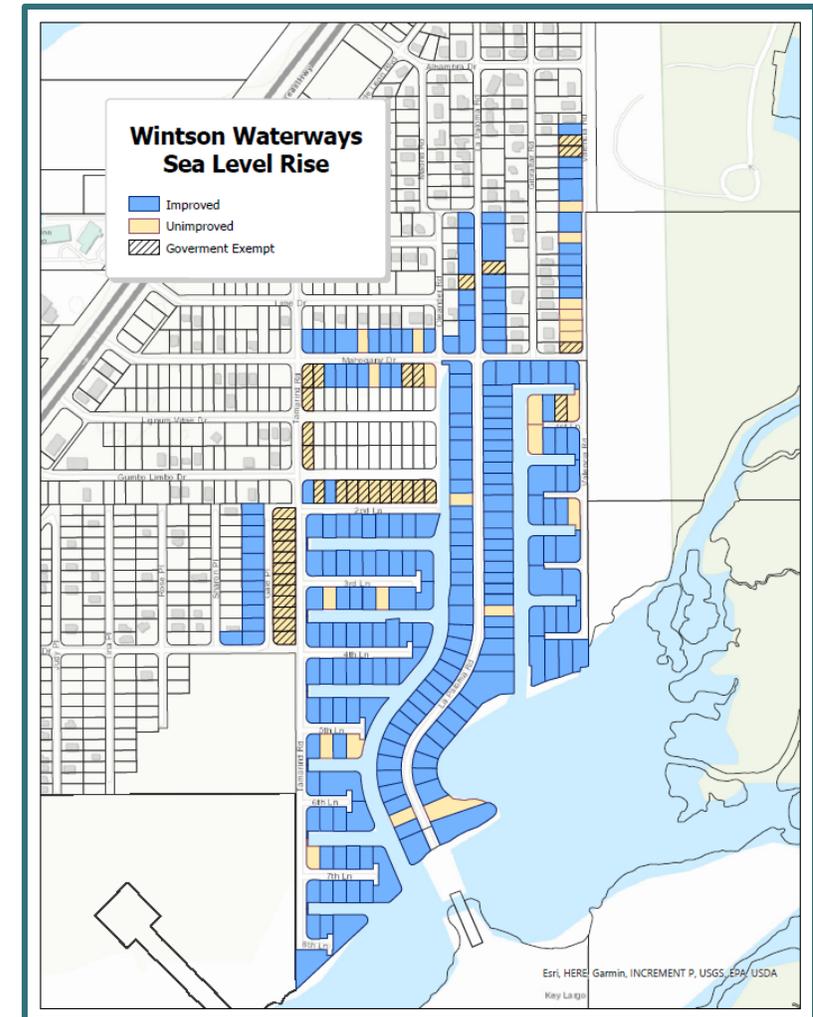
# Assessment Development

## Develop Apportionment Methodology

- Identify Benefit Area and numbered parcels
- Vacant parcels are assessed
- Vacant government conservation lots are not assessed

## Determine Annual Assessment Revenue Requirements

- Operation and Maintenance Costs – 5% of mechanical equipment costs is standard guidance
- Annual costs to develop assessment for tax roll and administrative costs



# Winston Waterways Estimated O&M

- Project area has 239 parcels
- Estimated Annual Revenue Requirement:
  - 5% Mechanical Equipment Cost: \$382,500
  - Annual Administrative cost: \$64,776
  - Total Annual Cost: \$447,276
- Estimated monthly assessment per parcel: \$156.00
- Individuals within project area will vote whether to proceed



# What's Next?

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# What's Next...



Complete 90% design plans and permit applications; submit to SFWMD, FDEP and USACOE



Prepare easement documents for property owner signature and finalize design plans.



Submit 100% design plans to FDEM and FEMA for approval and Benefit Cost Analysis to secure construction grant funds.



County to advertise for construction bids

Residents vote on whether to proceed with construction

**Questions?**

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# Straw Poll Survey

## Winston Waterways Resiliency Public Meeting Feedback

