

WINSTON WATERWAYS ROAD ELEVATION AND STORMWATER DESIGN PERMITTING PROJECT

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MEETING

February 10, 2026



County Staff:
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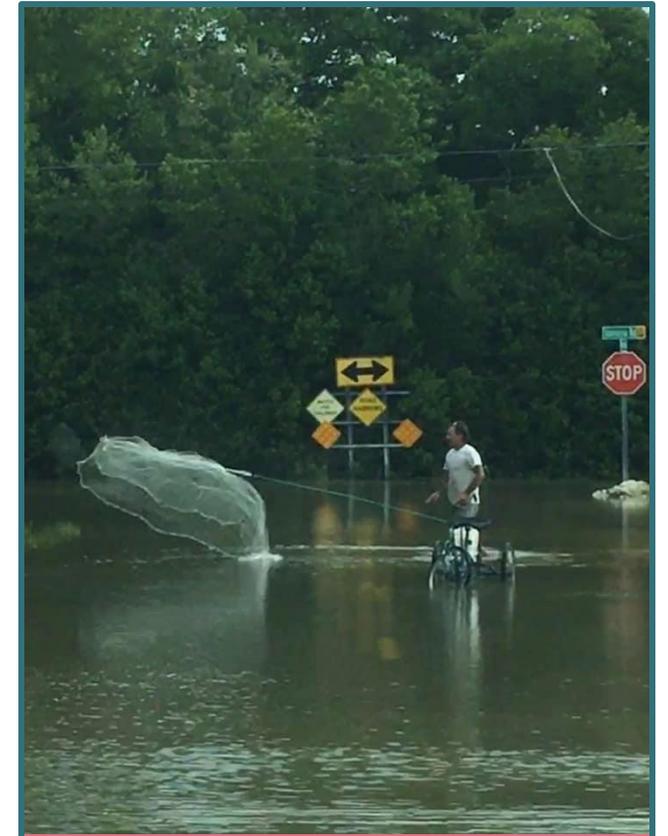


Agenda:

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



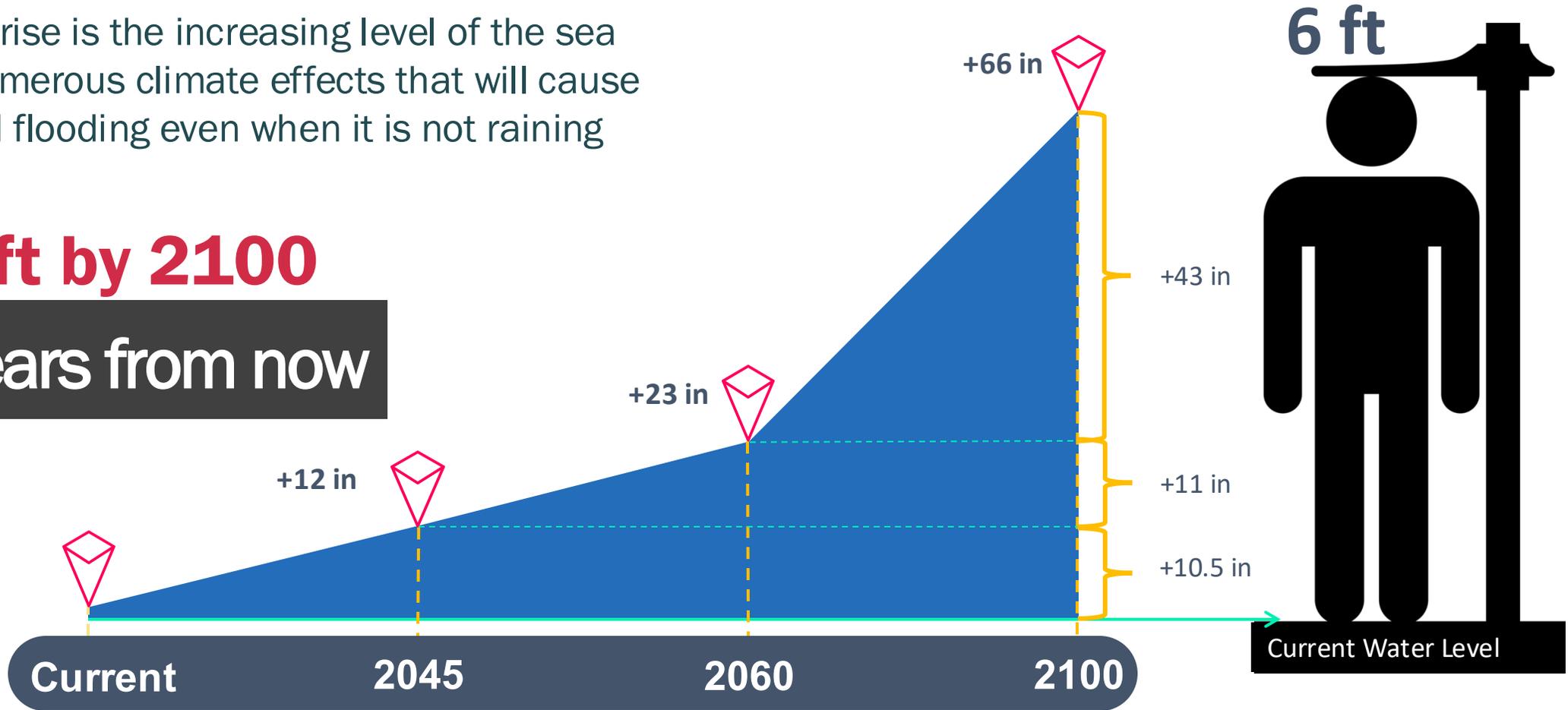
Mahogany & Valencia- Key Largo(2020)

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

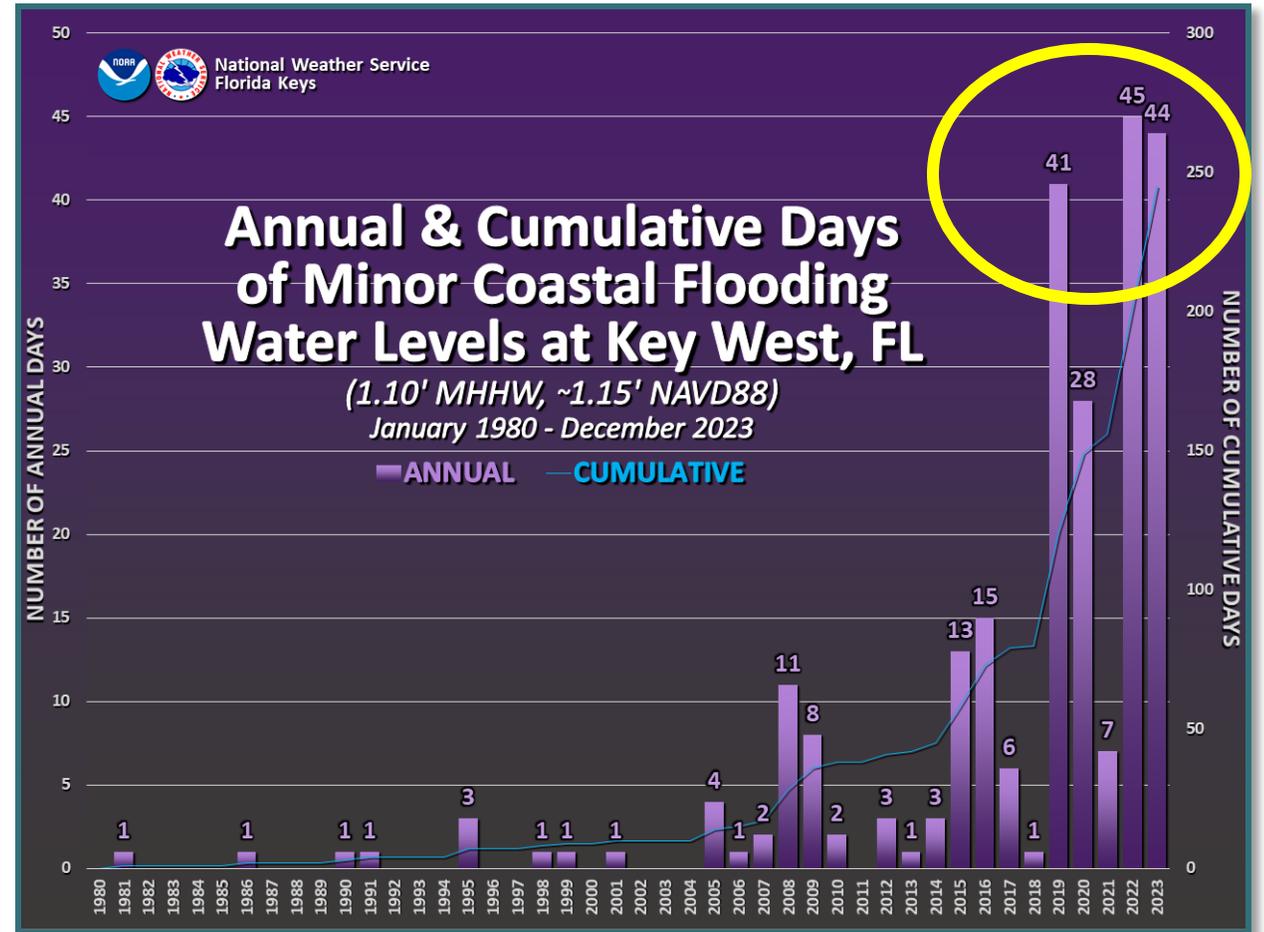


SLR Condition: NOAA 2017 Intermediate-High

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

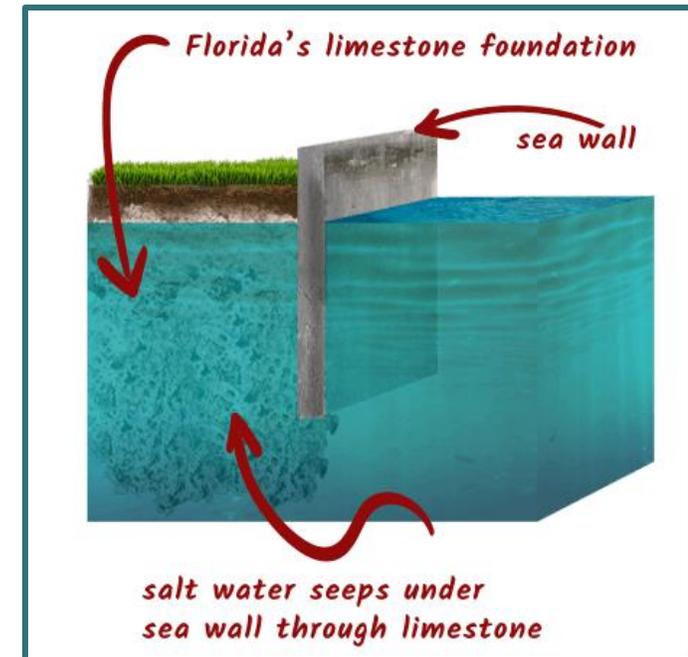
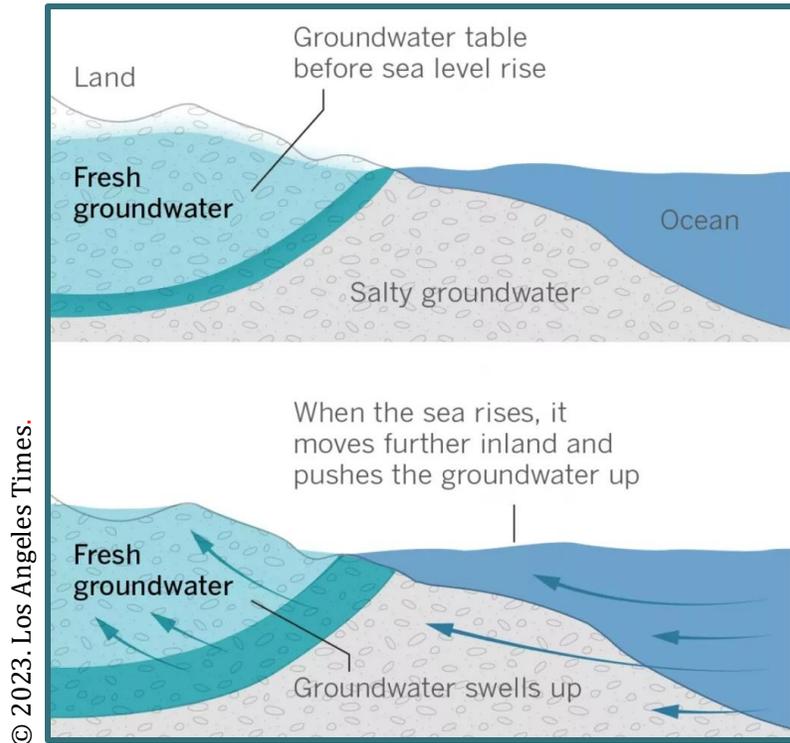


Seasonal tidal flooding on roads is becoming more common especially in the Fall and Spring when the moon is closest to the earth. This is why we see "sunny day flooding" more days of the year.



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:

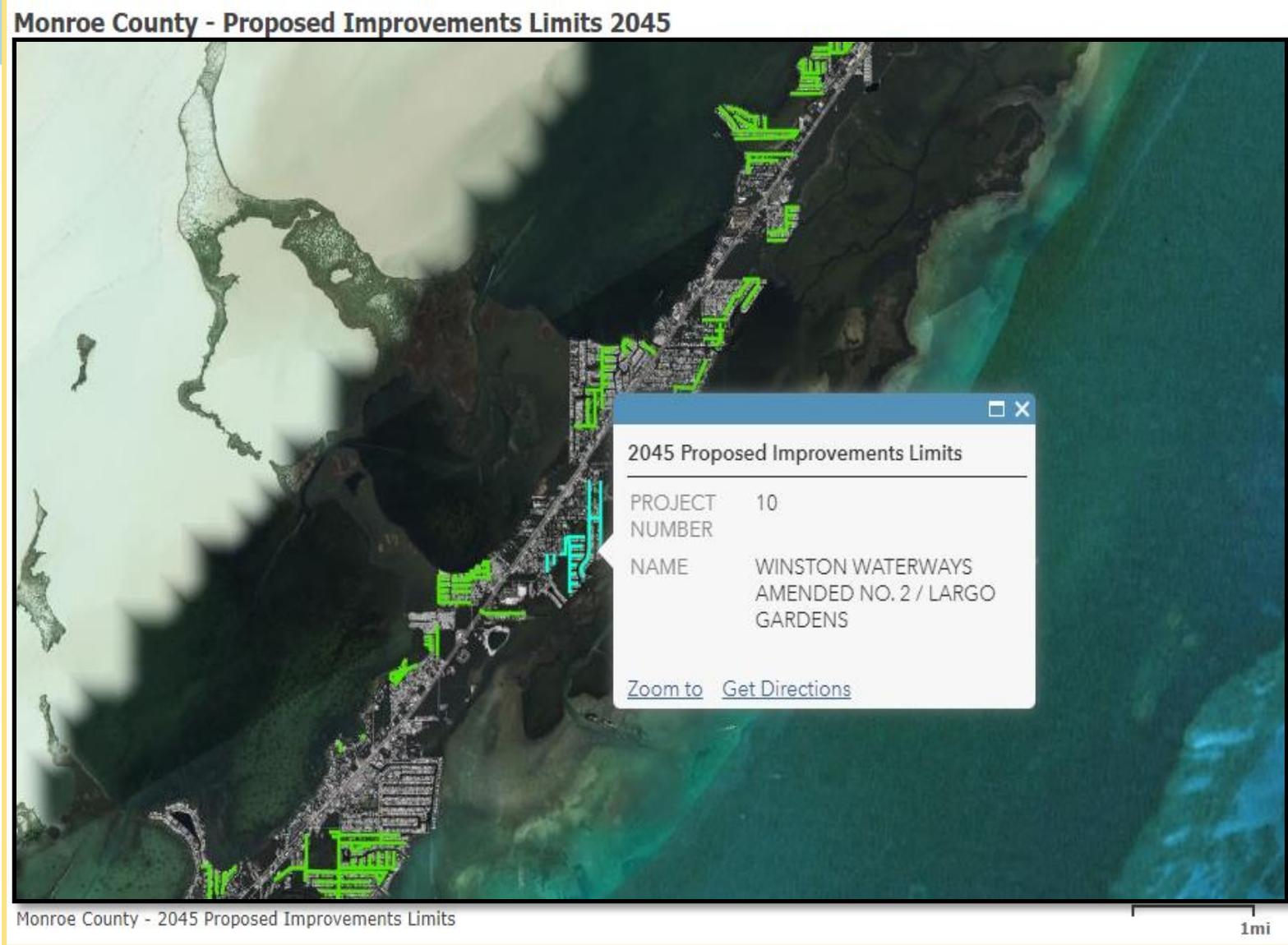
- Years 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2060, and 2100 and Study factored in:
 - Sea Level Rise and King Tide Predictions
 - Roadway LiDAR (current road elevations)
 - Impacts of : storm surge, wind, waves, extreme events



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



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.keysroadsplan.com/home>. The page has a yellow navigation bar with links for "Homepage", "Monroe County", "Islamorada", "City of Layton", "Marathon", "Key Colony Beach", and "Contact Us" (circled in red). The main content area features a large blue banner with the text "Monroe County Roads Vulnerability Analysis" and three buttons: "CHECK EXISTING ROADWAY ELEVATIONS", "CHECK PROPOSED ROADWAY ADAPTATION CONCEPTUAL PLANS", and "CHECK PROPOSED ROADWAY ADAPTATION CONCEPTUAL PLANS". Below the banner is a "PROJECT INFORMATION" section with a link to "Monroe County Roads Vulnerability Analysis Project Overview" and a "MAPS" section with a link to "Study Area Maps" (circled in red). On the right side, there is a "INTERACTIVE MAPS" section with the text "Each image opens a fully navigable informative map". This section contains three map thumbnails: "Existing Monroe County Roads Elevation" (a 3D terrain map with roads highlighted in purple), "Neighborhood Areas Recommendations" (a 2D map with roads highlighted in purple), and "Criticality Evaluation Viewer" (a 3D map showing road criticality).

Design Approach

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.

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

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

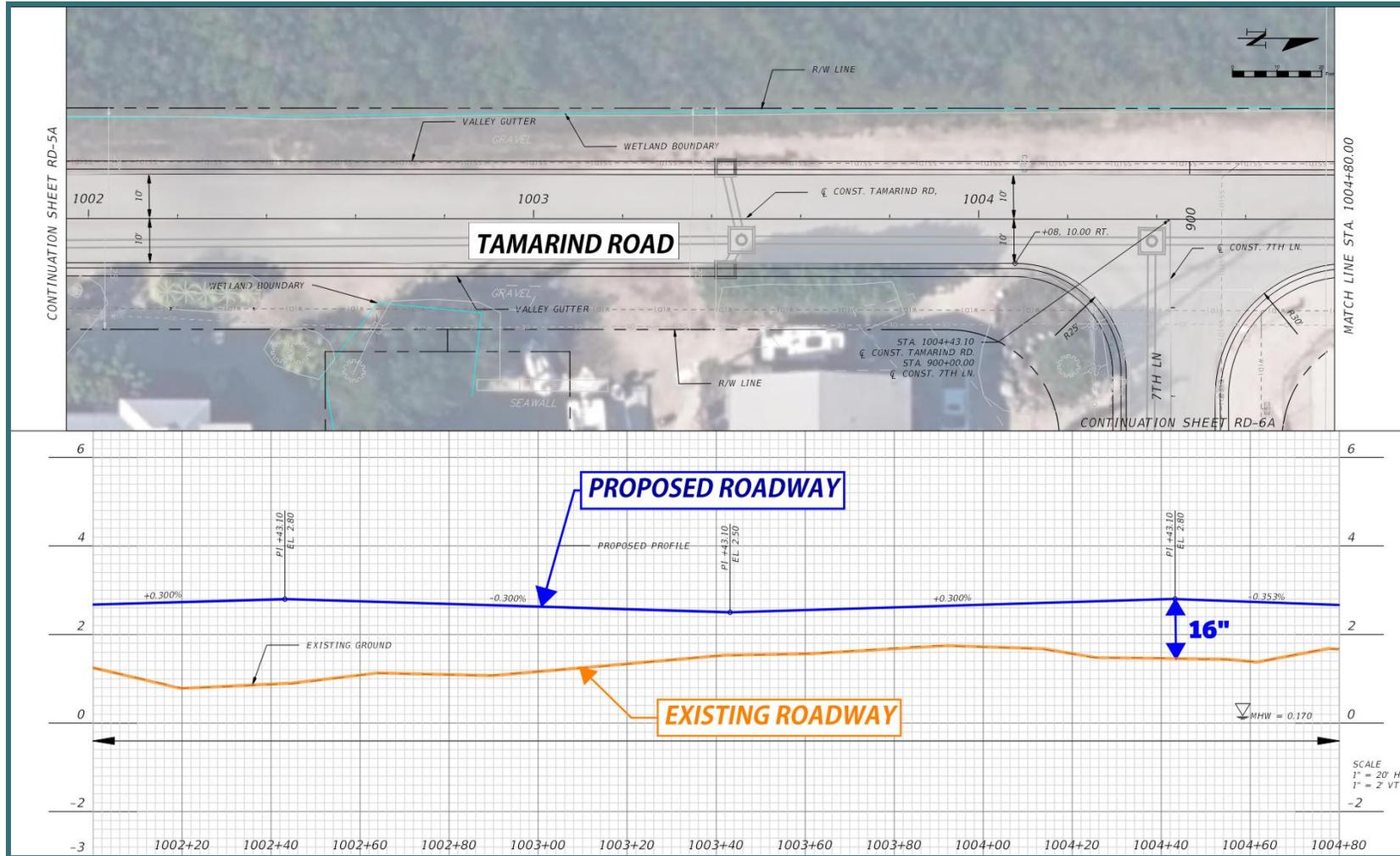
Project Location



Design Elements – Raising Roads

Roadway Segment	How many inches?
Michelle Drive	0" – 6"
Gale Place	0" – 7"
2 nd Lane	0" – 12"
3 rd Lane	2" - 10"
4 th Lane	4" - 14"
5 th Lane	8" - 10"
6 th Lane	12" - 15"
7 th Lane	10" - 21"
8 th 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"

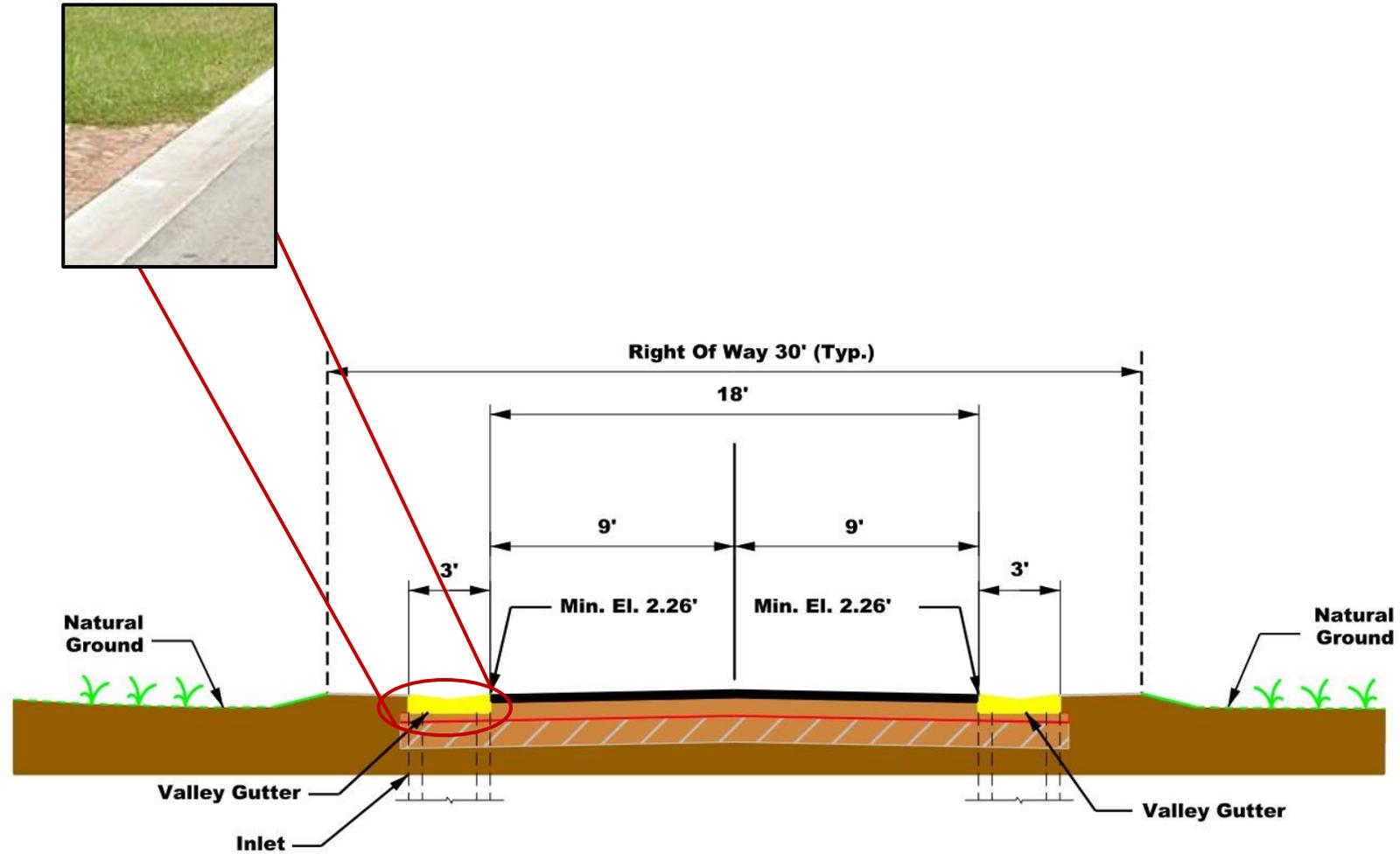
Roadway Plan & Profile



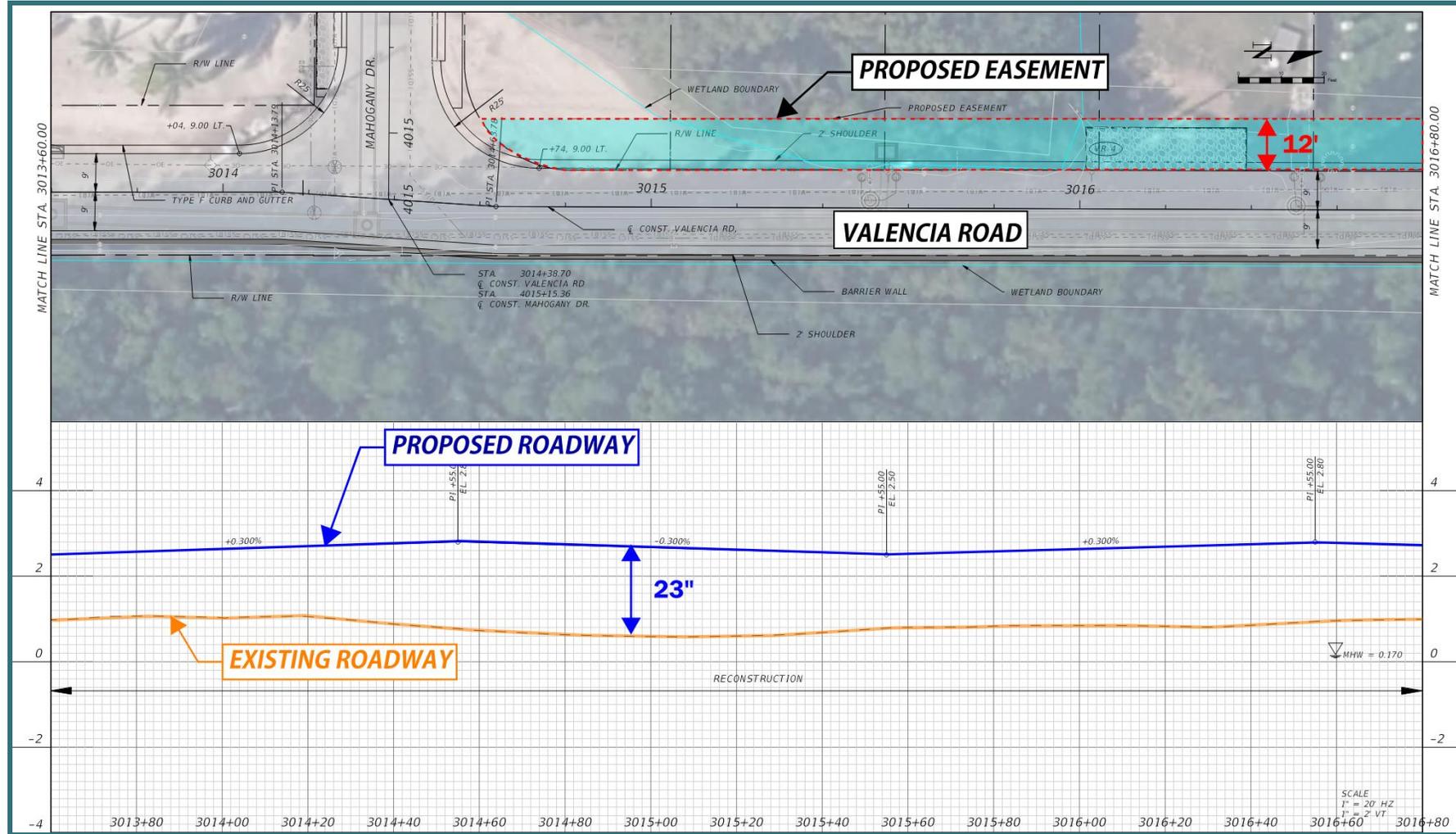
Roadway Typical Section 1



Spoonbill Ln.



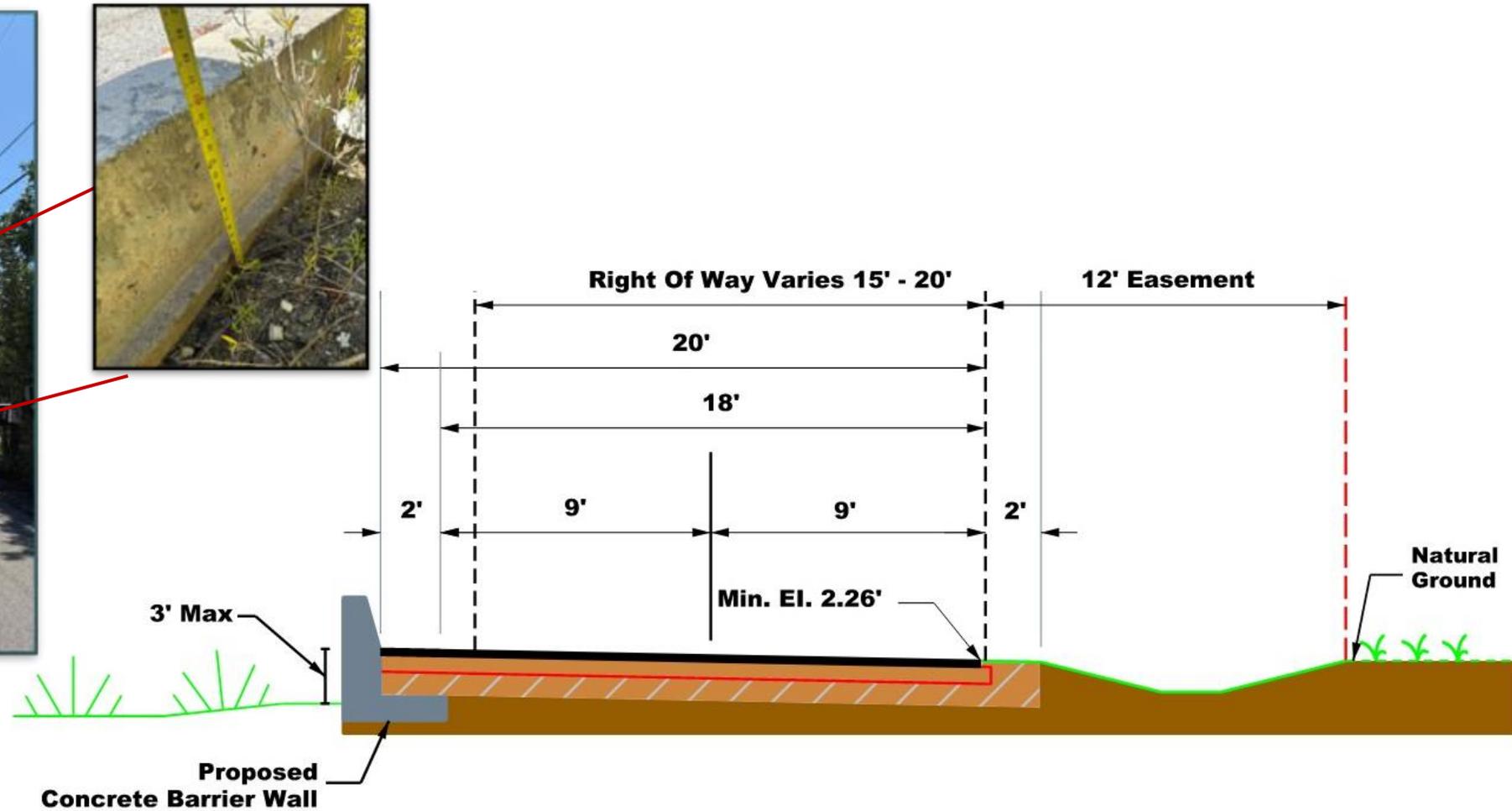
Roadway Plan & Profile



Roadway Typical Section 2



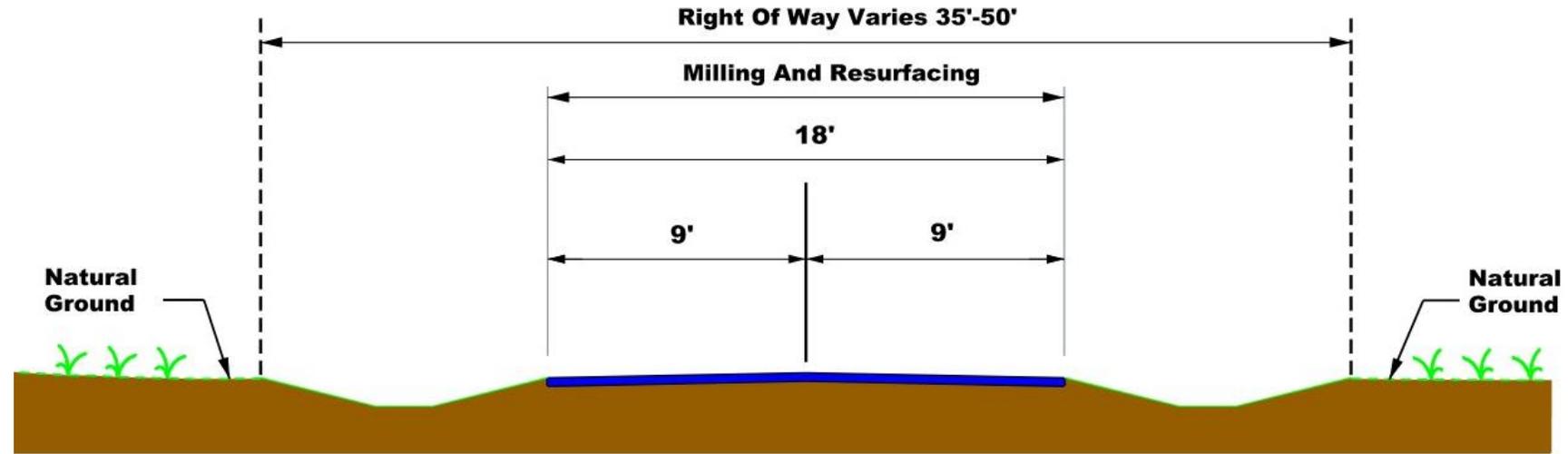
Valencia Road



Roadway Typical Section 3



Tamarind Road



Stormwater Design

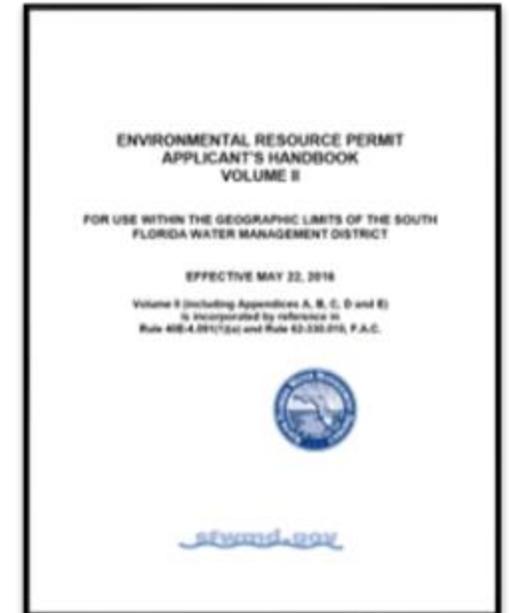
Solutions to Address the Flooding

- 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



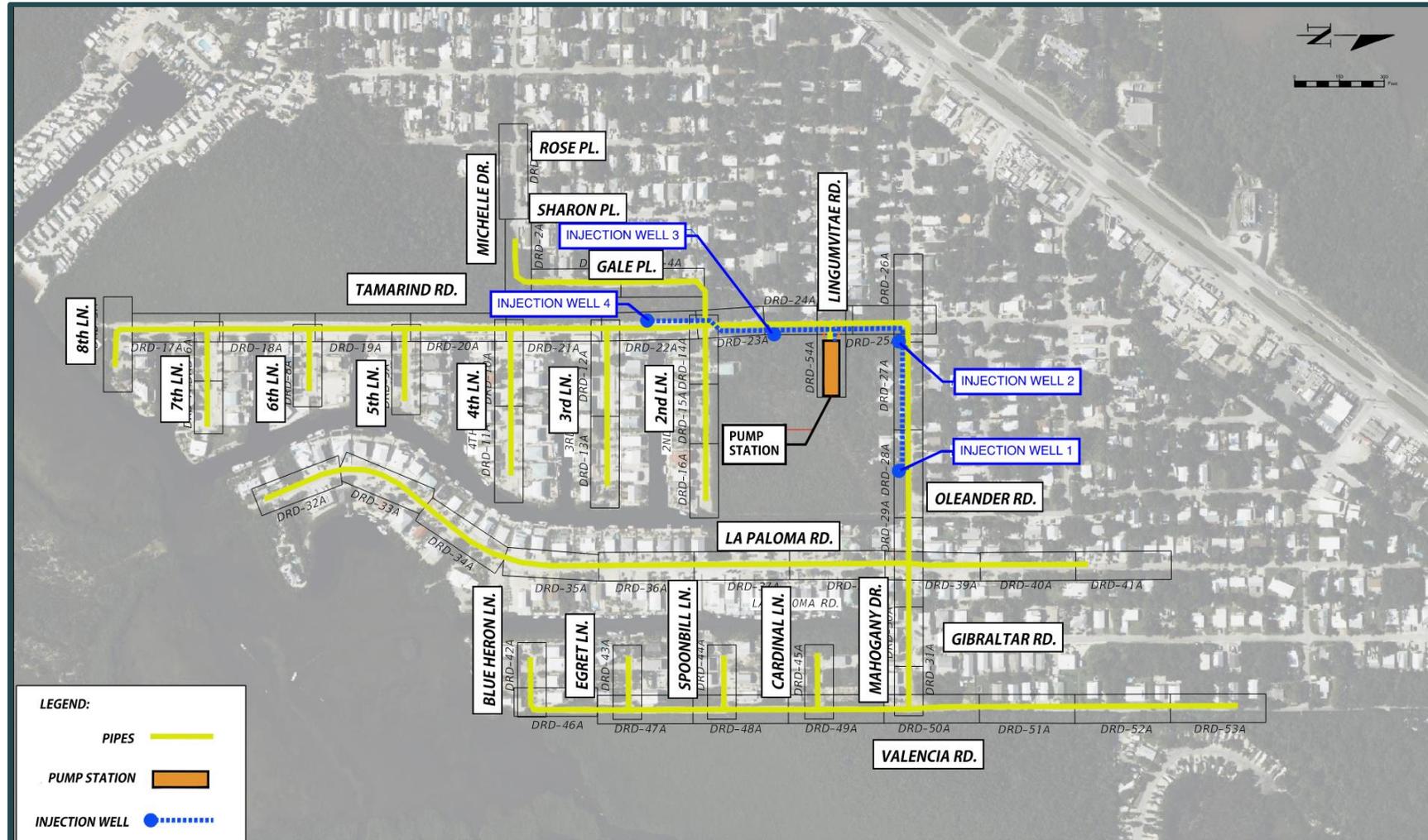
TYPICAL DRAINAGE WITHIN EASEMENT

EXISTING ELEVATION OF GROUND

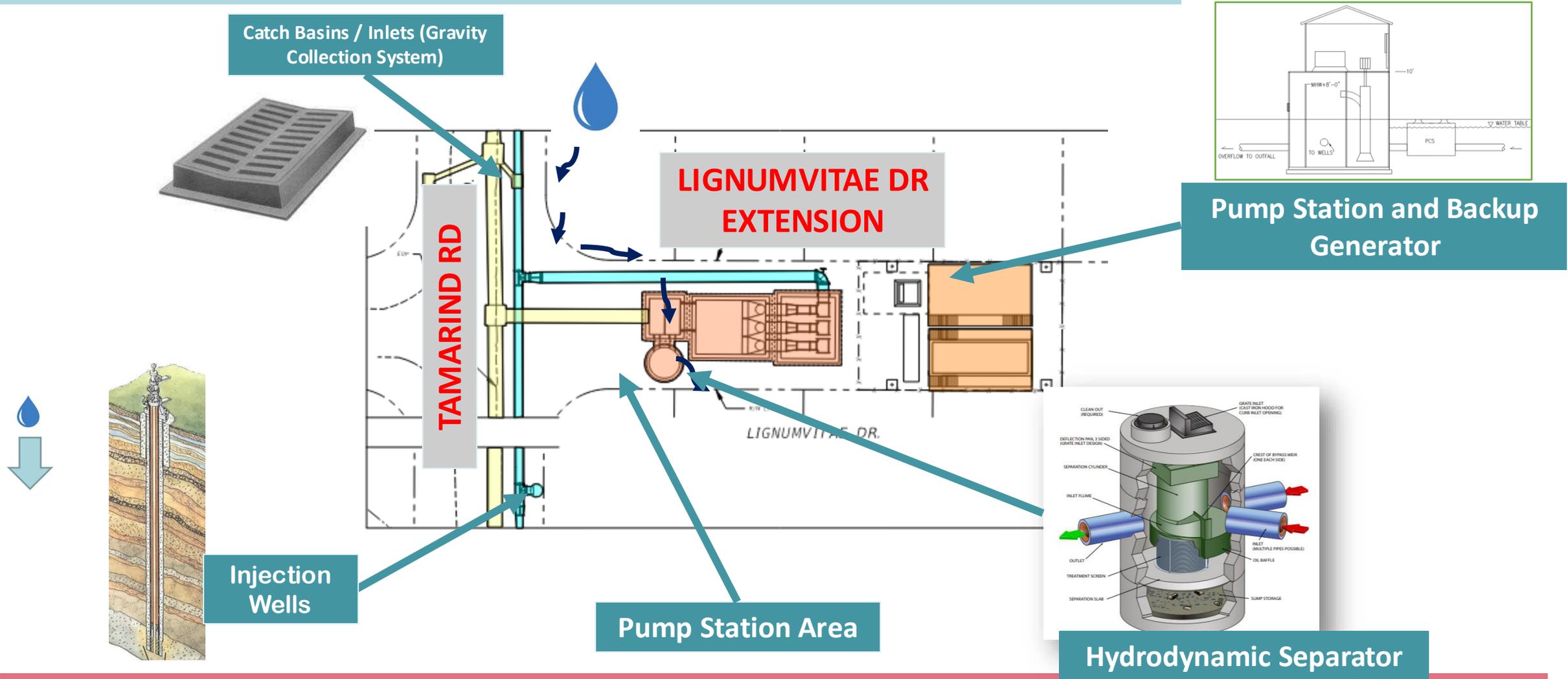
TYPICAL ROAD PAVING ELEVATION

TYPICAL DRAINAGE WITHIN EASEMENT

Engineering Stormwater Management System



Engineered Stormwater Management System



Pump Station

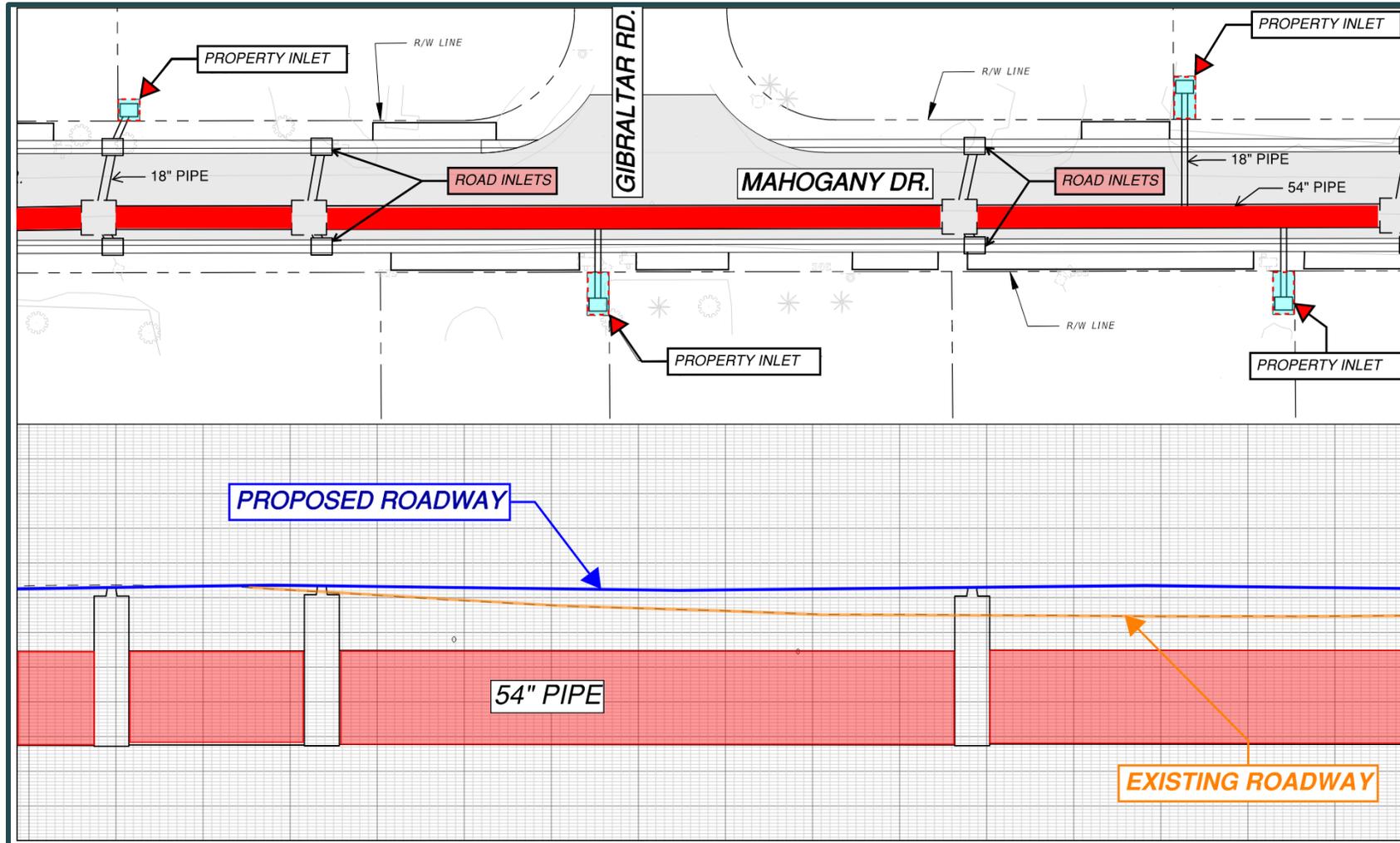


South Roosevelt Blvd - Aboveground



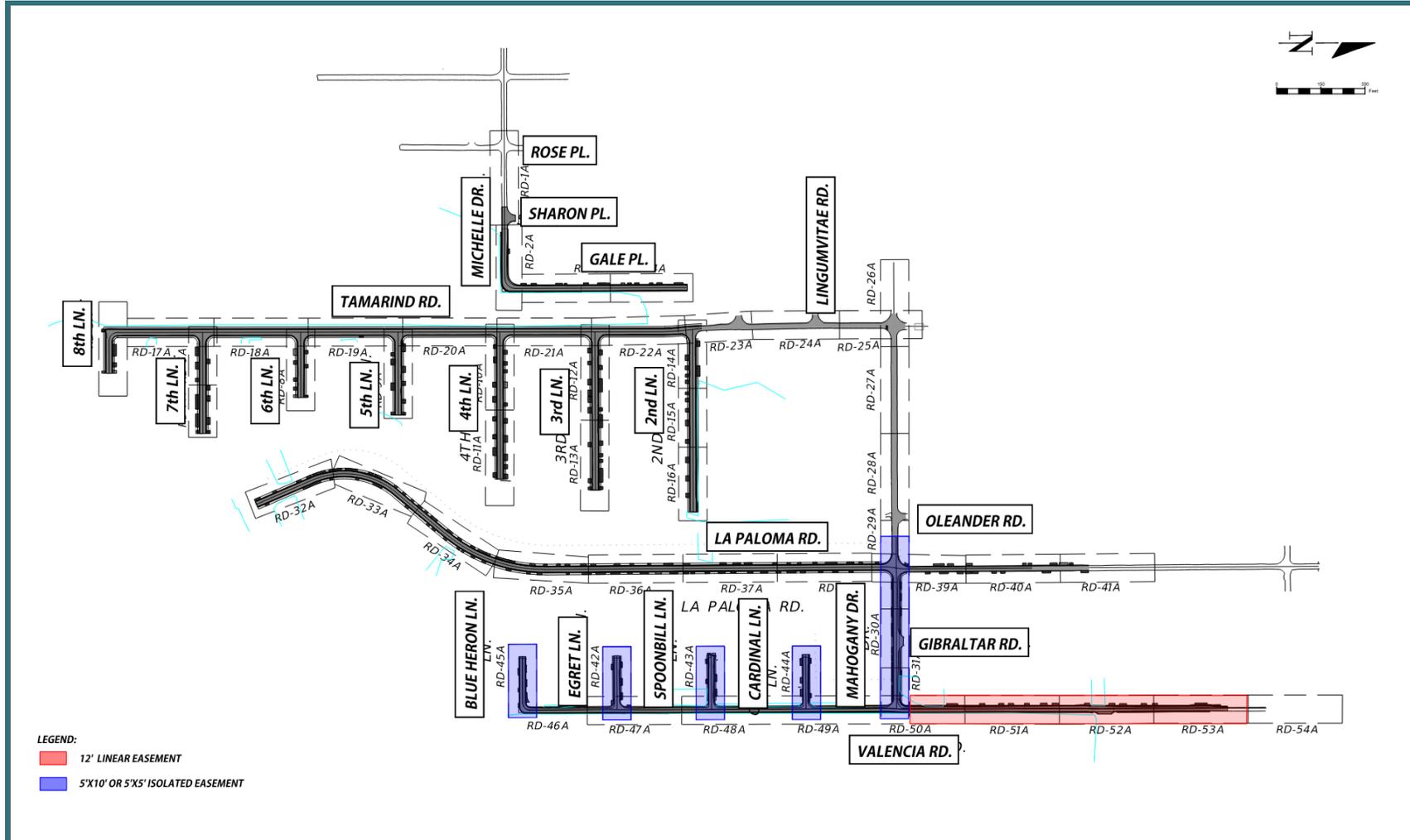
Twin Lakes - Underground

Drainage Plan & Profile



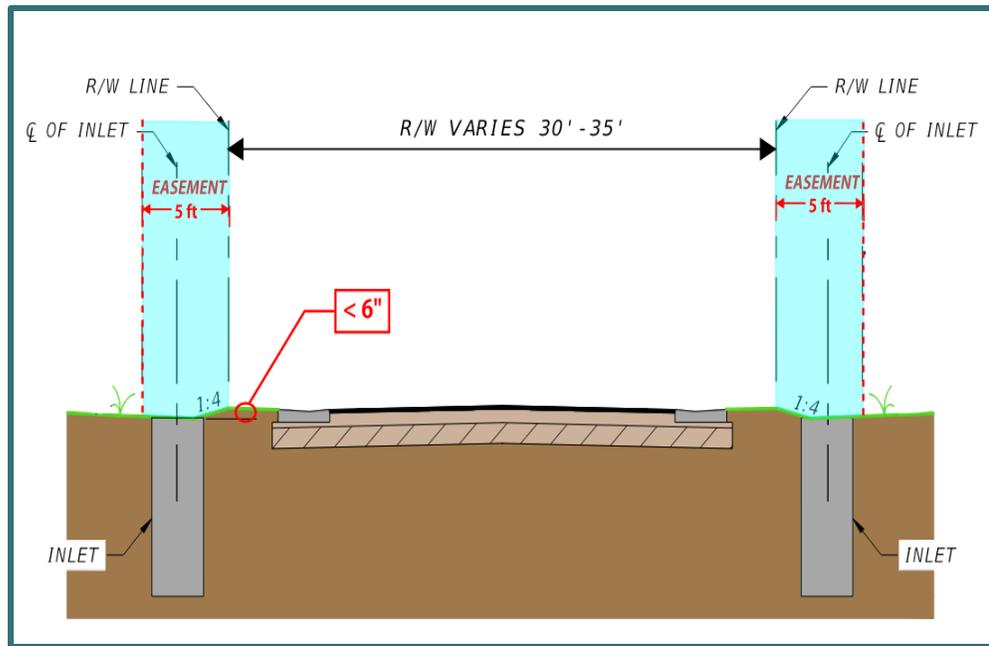
Private Property Easements

Easement Requirements

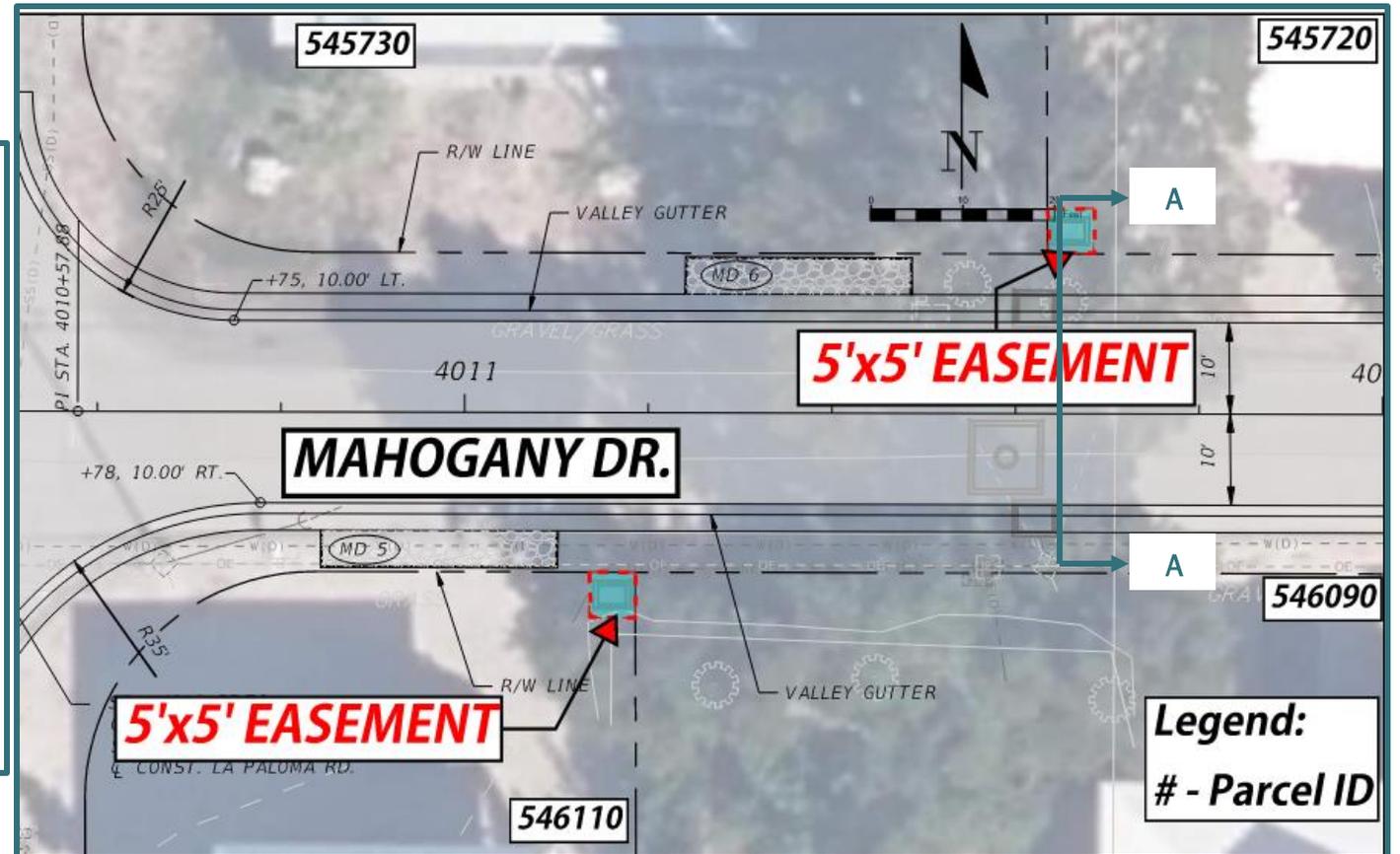


Easement Requirements – 5'x5'

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

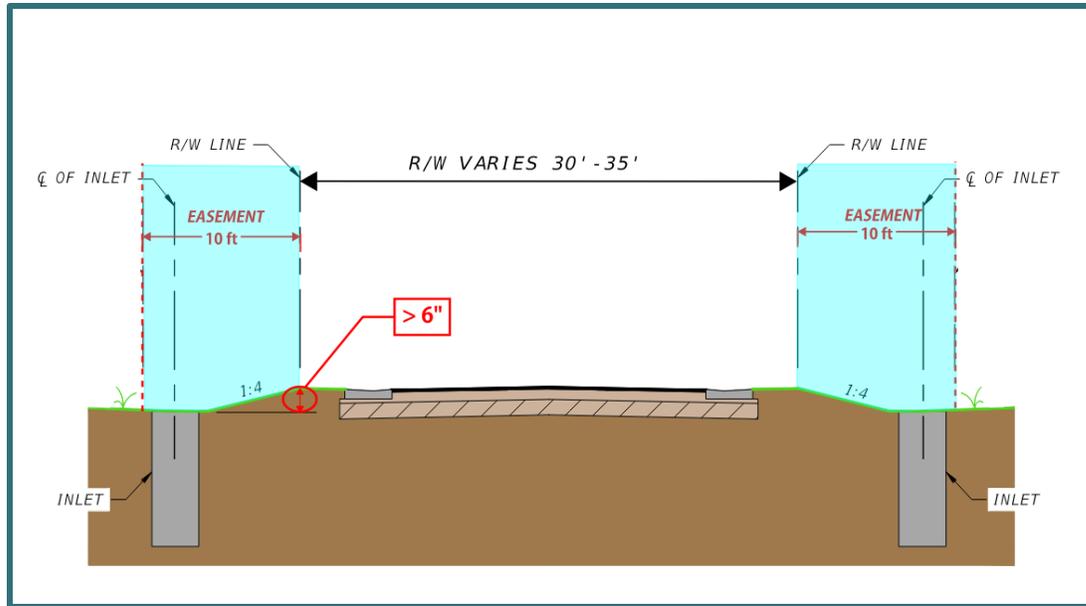


Section A-A

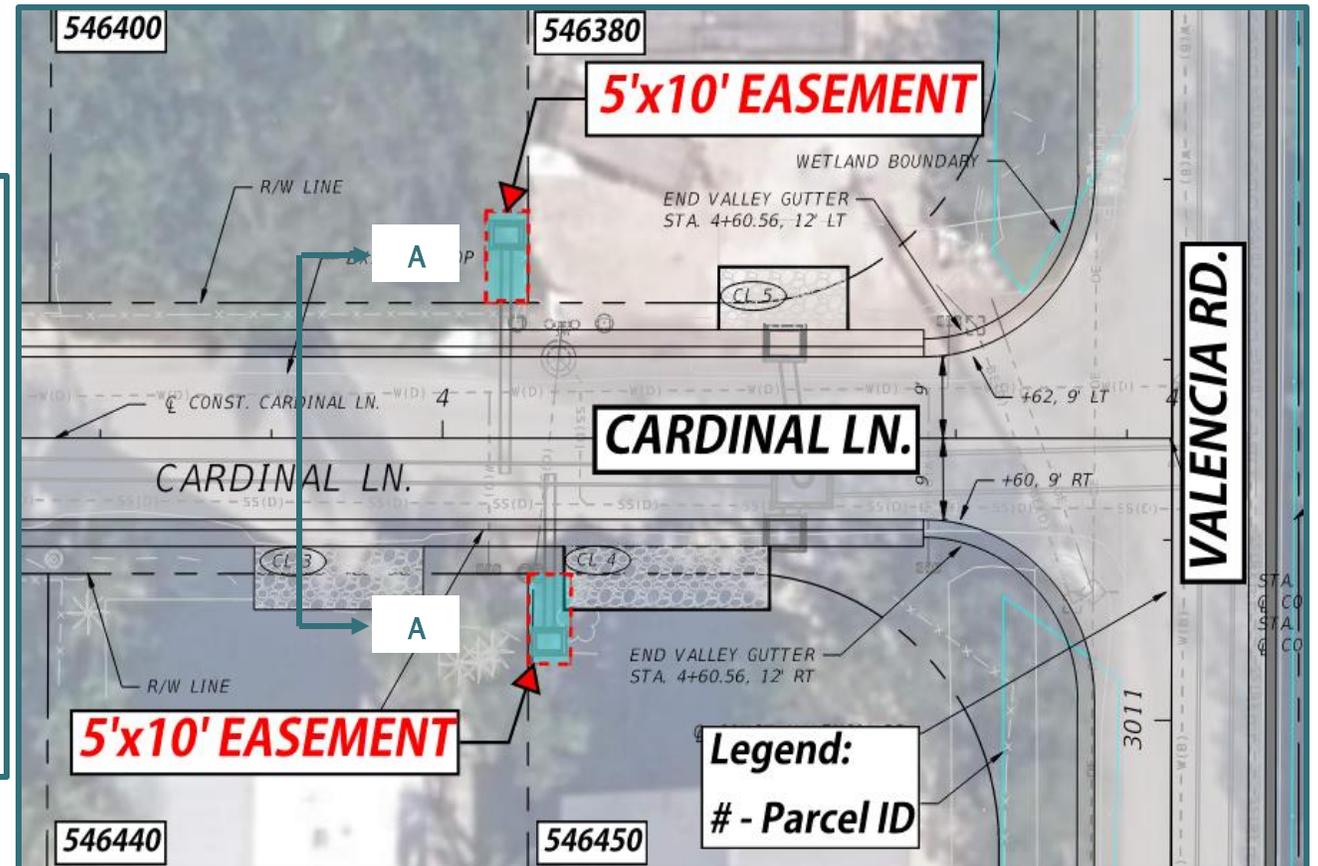


Easement Requirements – 5'x10'

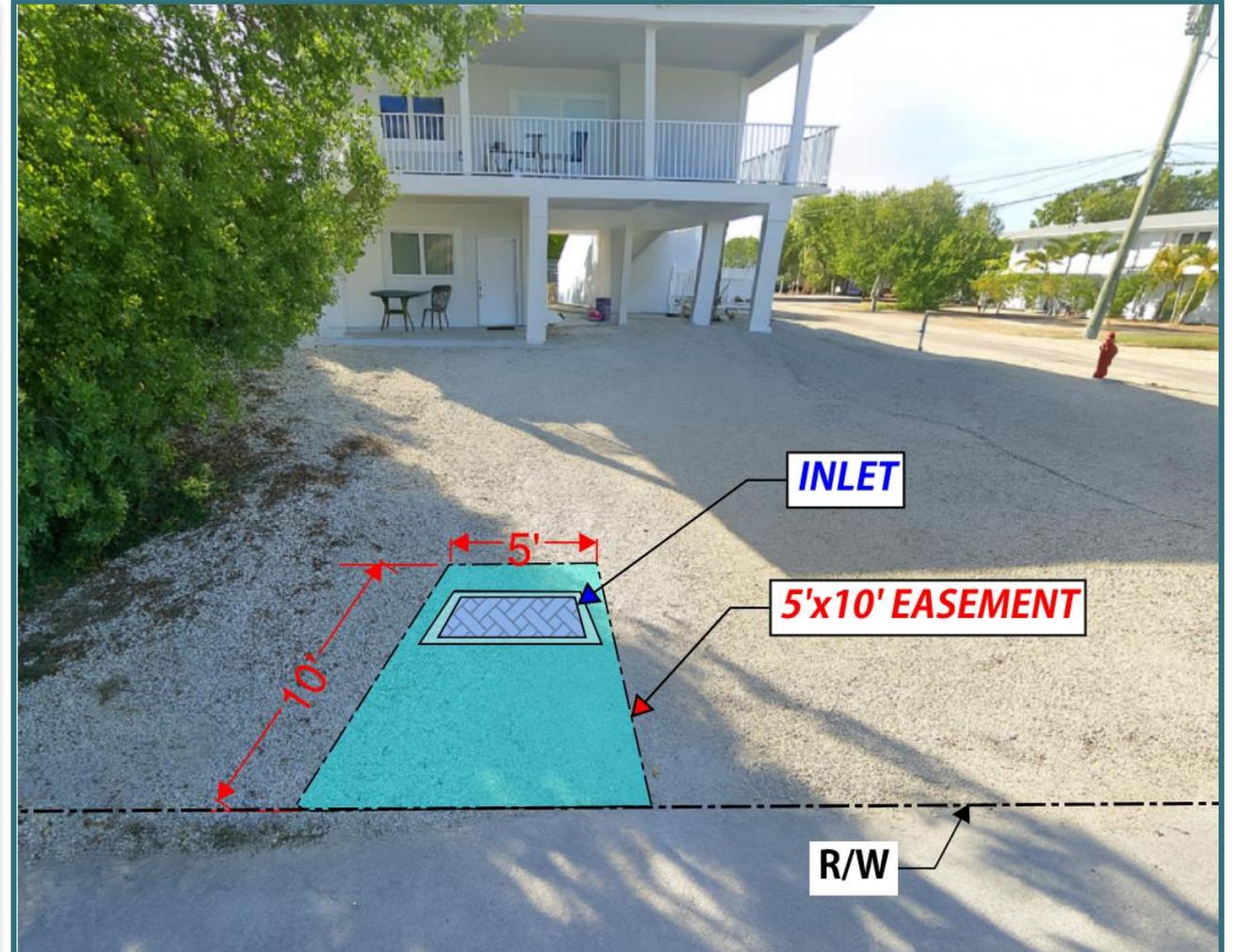
- Where elevation difference is greater than 6", a 10'x5' easement required at the following:



Section A-A



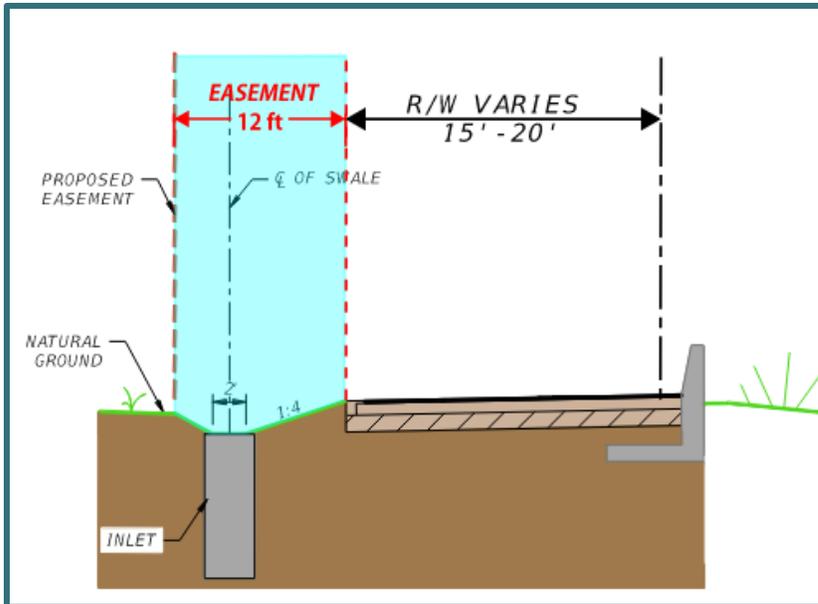
Property drainage inlets



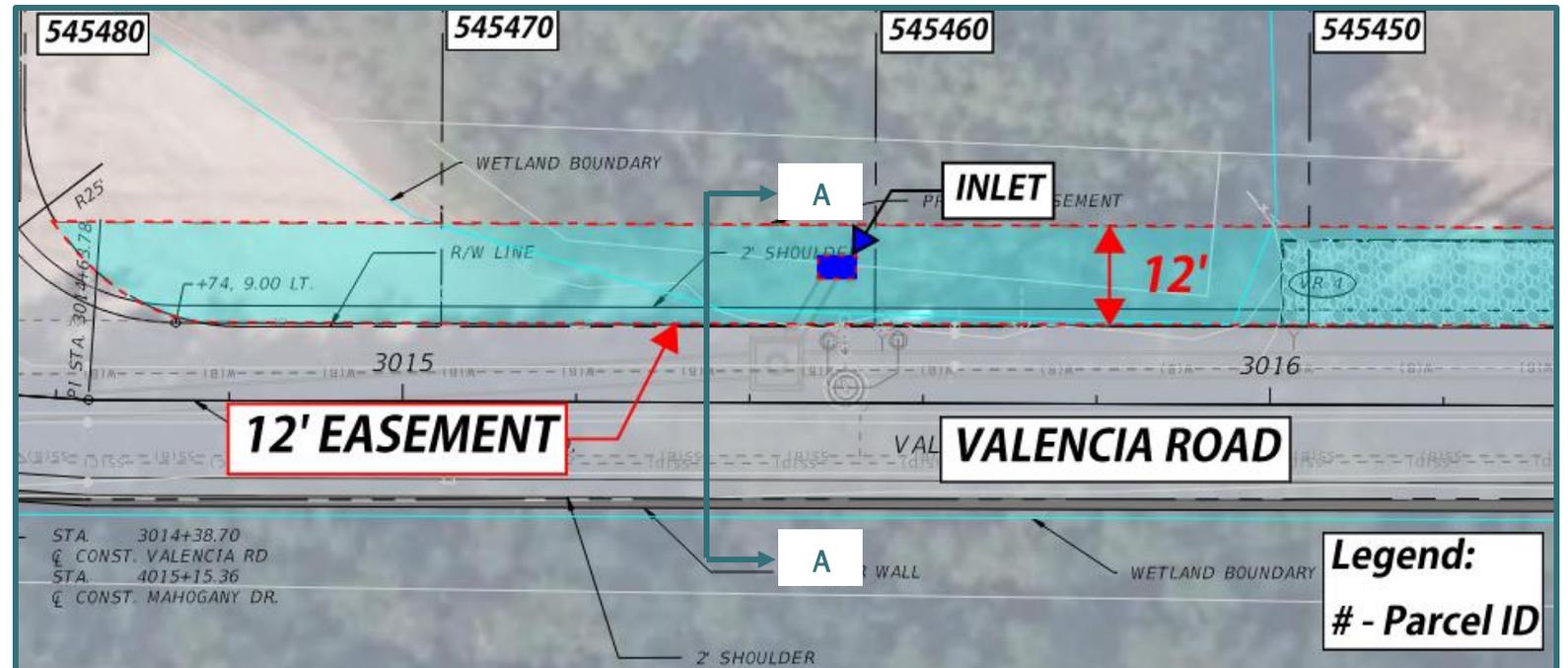
Easement Requirements - 12' linear

A linear 12' easement required along Valencia Road

- North of Mahogany Dr.



Section A-A



Easements – Utility relocation



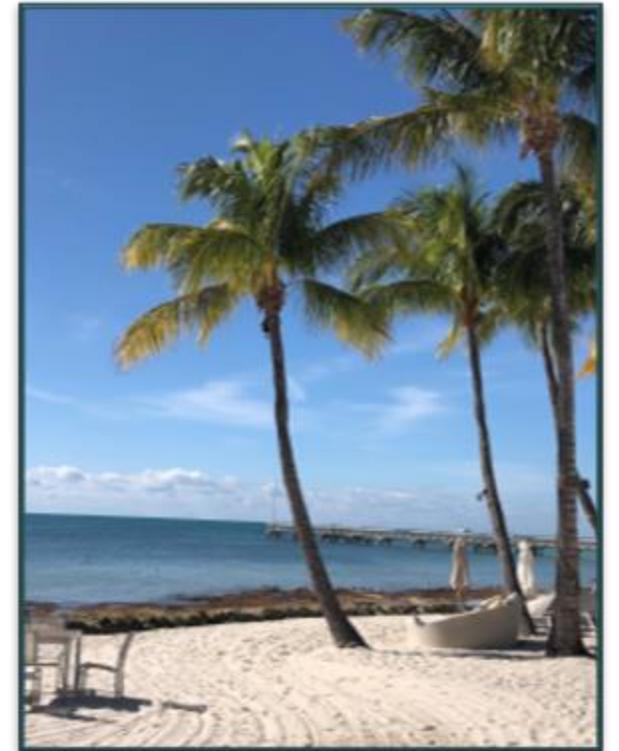
Valencia Road

Permitting

Permits are Needed for Road Projects

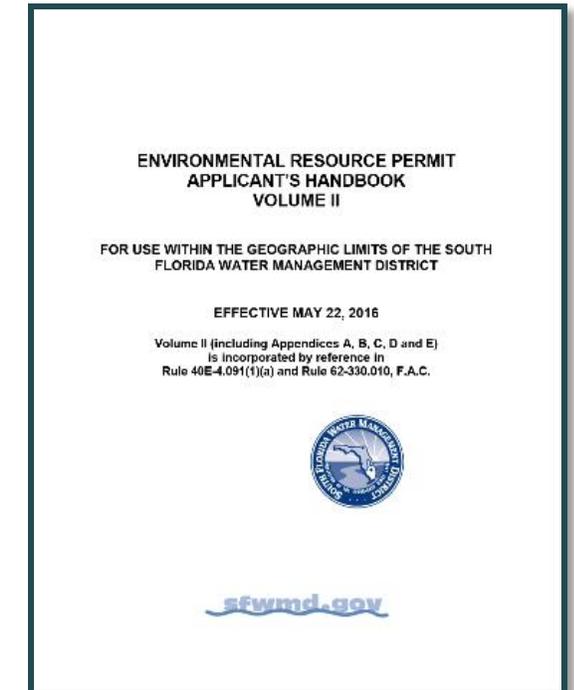
Meetings and coordination with environmental regulatory agencies during the design phase such as:

- **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

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.
-

Funding

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

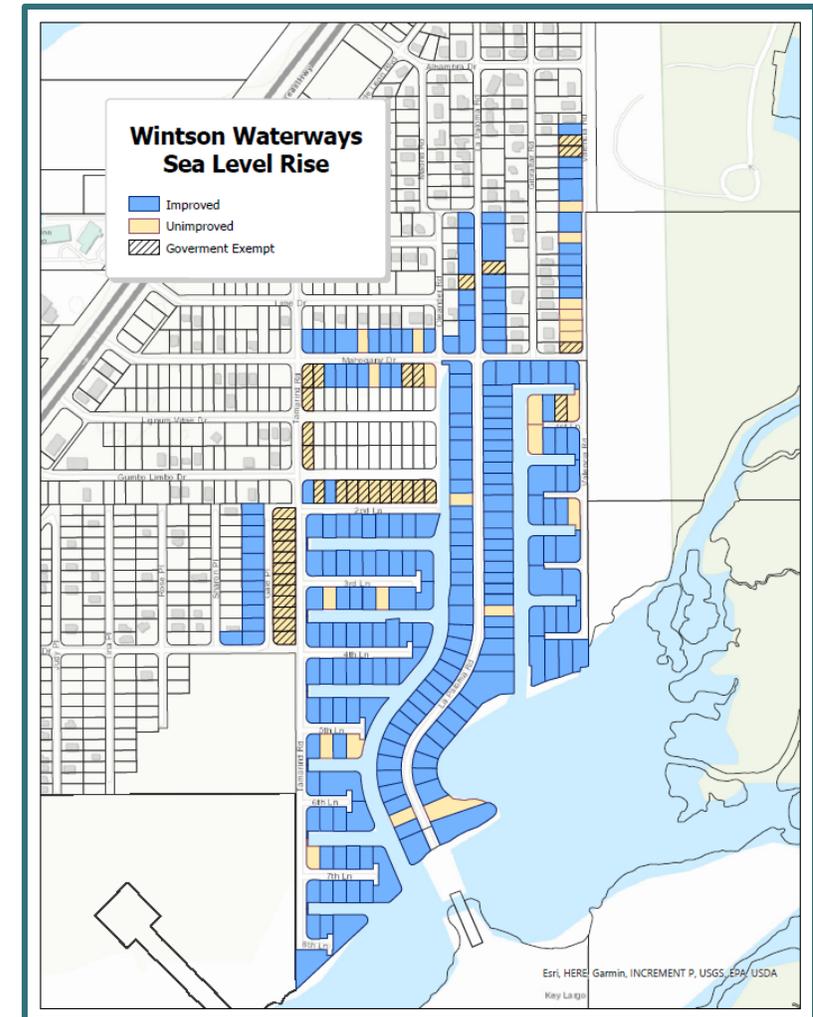
Assessment Development

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?

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?

Straw Poll Survey

Winston Waterways Resiliency Public Meeting Feedback

