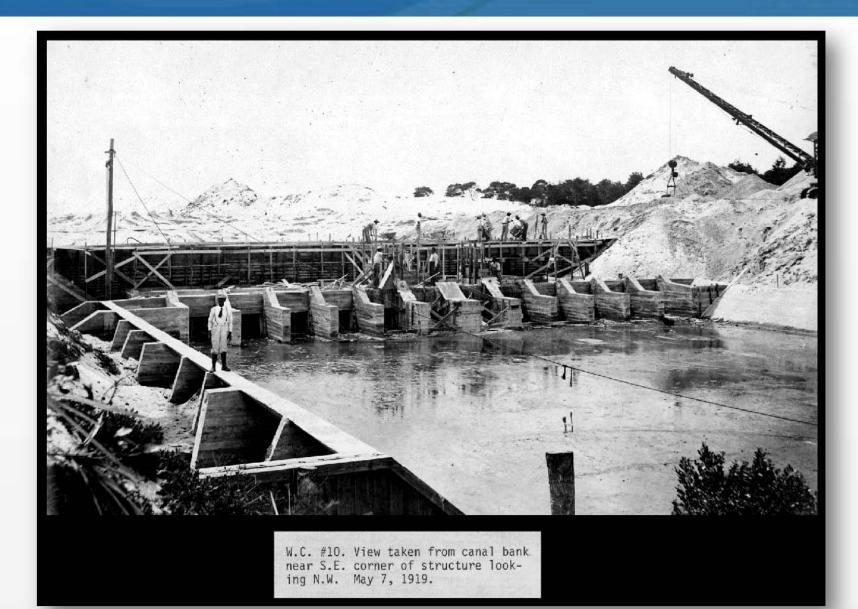
Palm Beach County Water Resources Task Force Meeting

Robert M. Brown, Executive Director Tommy B. Strowd, P.E., Director of O&M October 15, 2015



Lake Worth Drainage District – 100 Years





About LWDD



- An independent special taxing district established in 1915 by the Florida legislature
- Created for the purposes of:
 - Reclaiming, draining, and irrigating the lands within its boundary
 - Providing water control and water supply
 - Protecting the lands within its boundary from the effects of water by means of the construction and maintenance of canals, ditches, levees, dikes, pumping stations and other works
 - Providing improvements for the purpose of making the area habitable for both settlement and agriculture



About LWDD

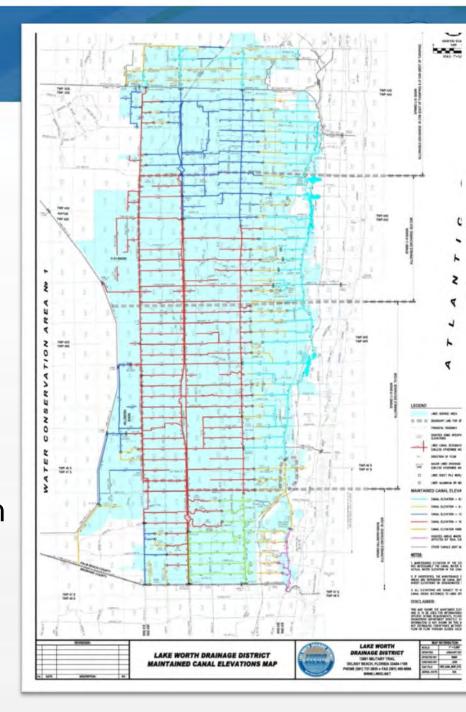


- Encompasses approximately 200 square miles in southeastern Palm Beach County; all or part of 13 municipalities
- A team of approximately 90 employees working to provide flood protection and water supply to over 700,000 residents
- An integral piece of the water management system in southeastern Palm Beach County



About LWDD

- Operate and maintain approximately 500 miles of canals and rights-of-way
 - 50 Lateral canals run west to east every half mile
 - 5 Equalizer canals run north to south along SR-7, FL Turnpike, West of Military Trail and East of Congress Avenue
 - 20 major control structures and numerous minor structures
- Review and permit construction projects within the service area ensuring strict drainage guidelines and right-of-way requirements are met



Governance



- Originally created under Chapter 6458, Laws of Florida
- Currently operates under Chapter 2009-298, Laws of Florida and amendments thereto
- Governed by a five-member board of supervisors elected by the landowners
- Fiscal year begins October 1st with an annual budget of \$14.5 million
- Supported by an annual non advalorem assessment, \$45 per acre or portion thereof



Flood Protection in South Florida A Shared Responsibility

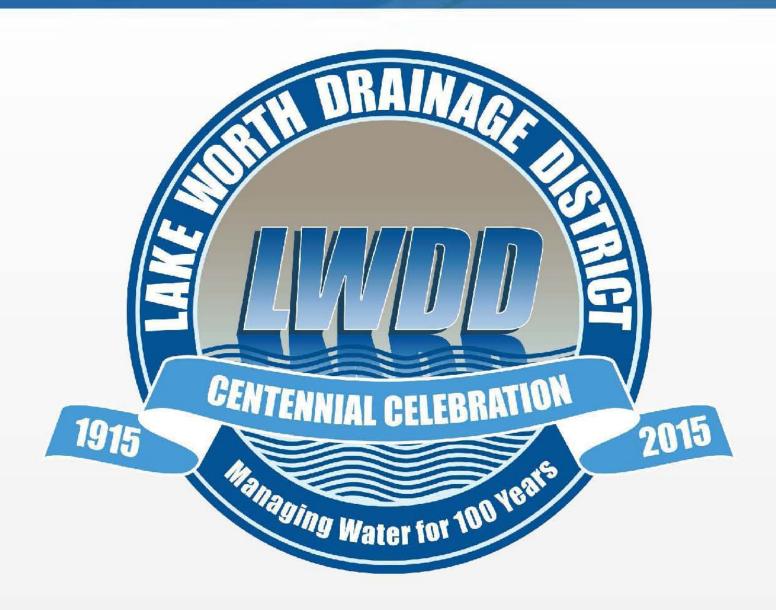


- Flood protection is a three-tiered system consisting of:
 - South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)
 - Lake Worth Drainage District (LWDD)
 - Residential Communities
- LWDD works closely with SFWMD monitoring canal elevations and discharge rates
- LWDD control structures are used to hold or release water depending on need and weather conditions
- Residential communities are responsible for the maintenance and operation of their internal system and discharge into LWDD canals



Celebrating 100 Years!





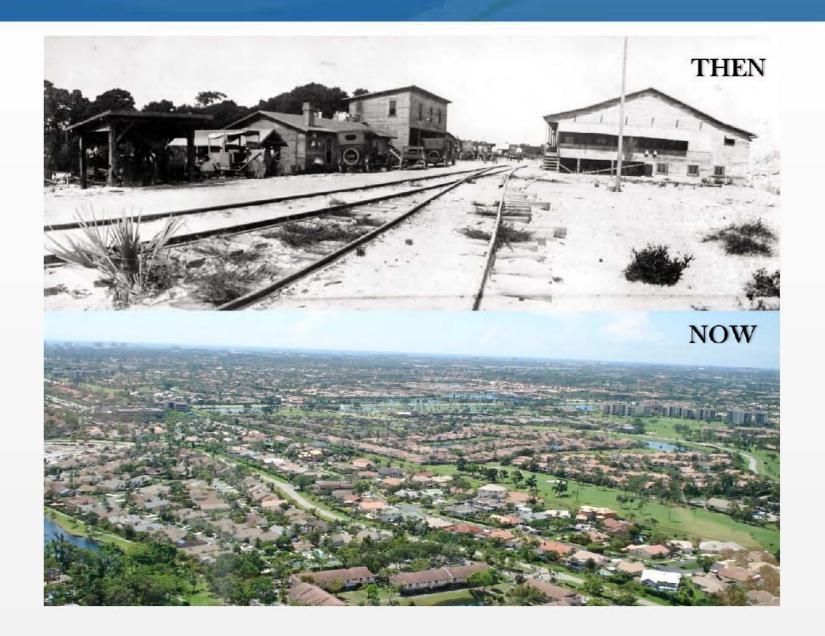
THE ROLE OF LWDD





Then & Now





Then & Now: E-1 and L-5 Canals





Then & Now: Military Trail Bridge Over L-14





Then & Now: Equipment







Then & Now: Boynton Beach Boulevard





Current Challenges

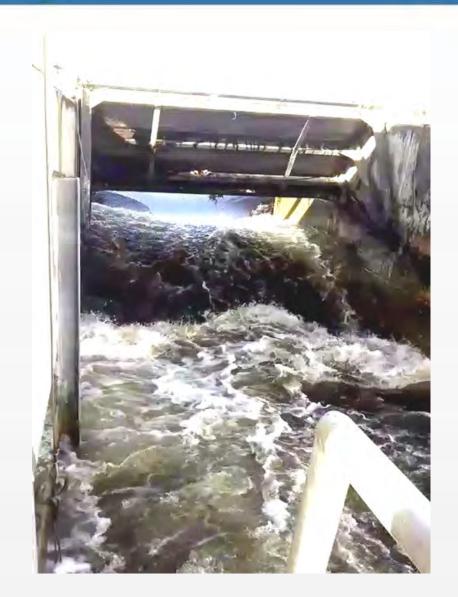


Operation of a control structure



Video: Control Structure 8

- One of two gates opened 100% within 2 minutes
- Demonstrates the volume of water that can be moved throughout the canal system
- During a major storm event all structures may be open 100%



THE ROLE OF RESIDENTIAL DRAINAGE





Types of residential control structures







Regardless of the type of control structure, it is vital to flood protection and the responsibility of the community to keep the structures in good working order and free of debris or other obstructions

Operational Challenges



- Providing safe and welloperated drainage system by maintaining clear access to canal rights-of-way
- Property enhancements such as trees, boat docks, fences, sheds, pools and decks can seriously hinder the District's ability to provide a safe and well- operating drainage system
- One homeowner's landscape enhancement can endanger the welfare of many





Example: Vegetation Encroachments

- During Hurricane Frances/Jeanne
- Lateral Canal 27 East At SE 11th Street In Boynton Beach
- This Single Tree Clean-up Cost to Taxpayers \$20,500.00



Example: Structural Encroachments

Wood and chain link fencing along with vegetation encroachments block access to canal and right-of-way





Construction trash and storage of equipment including shed making it near impossible to maneuver emergency equipment

Example: Canal Rehabilitation



L-34 at Sherwood Park



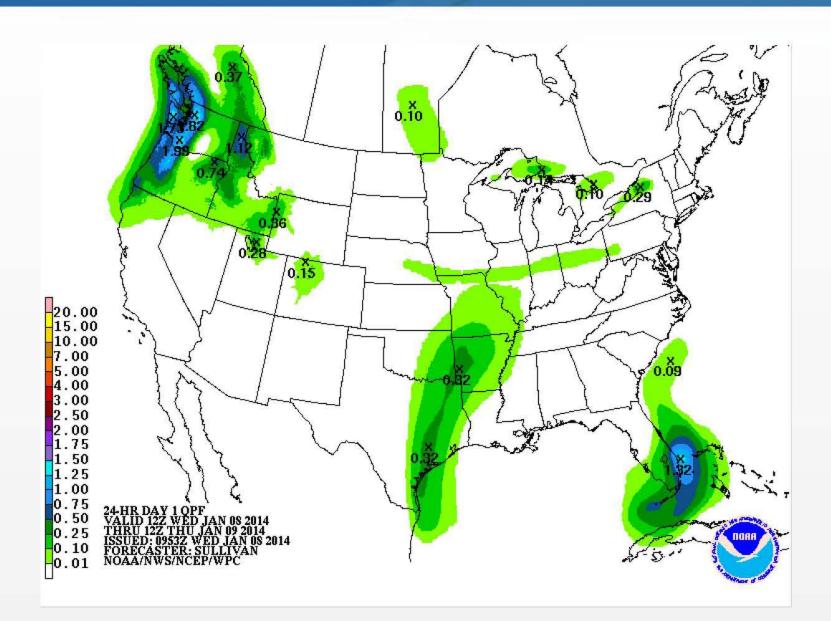


Before - 5/28/14

After - 7/8/14

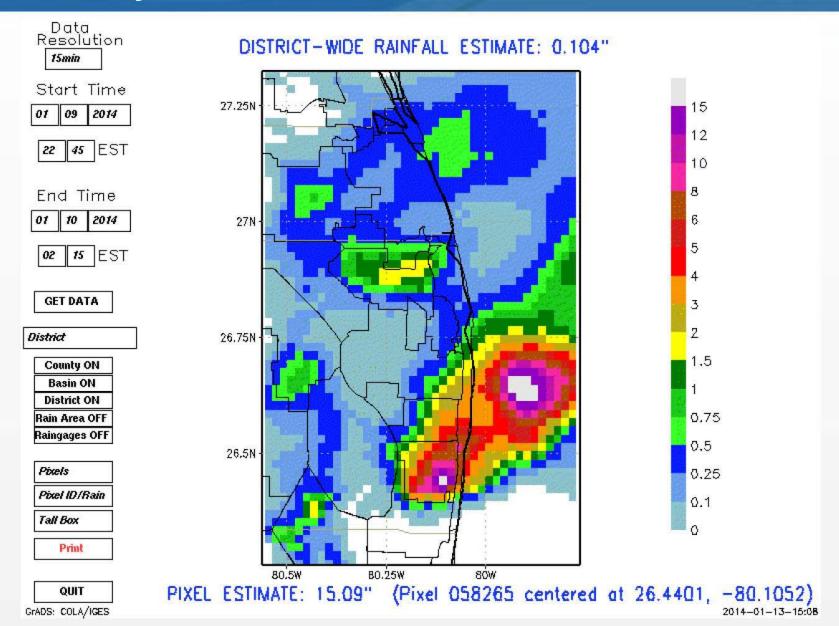
Weather Extremes January 9 & 10 Rainfall Event Forecast





Weather Extremes January 9 & 10 Rainfall Event





January 9 & 10 Rainfall Event



- Extreme volume of rain in a very brief period of time
- Rainfall exceeded system design for older communities constructed prior to current regulations







Looking Ahead



C-51 Reservoir



C-51 Reservoir Conveyance



Aging Infrastructure Control Structure 12









Capital Improvement Plan



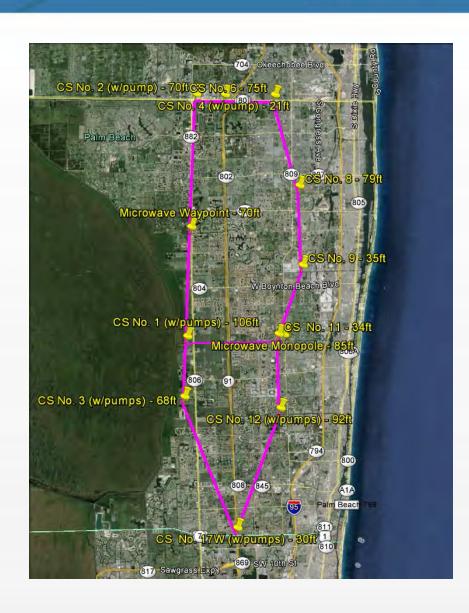
- Initiated development of a Capital Improvement Plan to facilitate the construction, maintenance, and renovation of the public infrastructure over the next 5 to 10 years
- Projects identified prioritized based on risk and cost-benefit ratio
- Board approved an assessment increase dedicated to capital improvement projects
- Next steps include project prioritization, development of multi-year funding analysis and construction timetables



Telemetry / SCADA Project



- Began implementation of telemetry system
 - Allows remote access to operate 10 major water control structures
 - Provides real-time data on canal water levels to enhance immediate operational decision making
- Design underway
- Construction completed and operational in 2017



Future Challenges



Future Operational Challenges



- Flood Control
 - Relocation of Control Structure 9
 - LiDar / FEMA
- Annexation of areas outside of District boundaries that currently receive services
- Use of District Rights-of-way
 - Reclaimed water
 - Recreation and bike paths
 - Road expansion

Other Future Challenges



- Water Quality
 - State Requirements (TMDL/BMAP)
 - Federal Jurisdiction of Canals-'Waters of the United States'
- Sea Level Rise

Contact Us



- Website: www.lwdd.net
- Email: info@lwdd.net
- Facebook
- Twitter: @myLWDD



