



**LEGEND**

- Slough
- Levee
- - - Section, Township, Range
- - - Saltwater Intrusion Line 2018
- ▨ Facility with Significant Stormwater Infrastructure
- ▨ Basin B, North Trail Basin, and Bird Drive Basin (Collectively referred to as Cut and Fill Basins)
- Plug
- ⊕ Stormwater Pump Station
- ⊙ Control Structure
- Secondary Canals and Ditches
- - - Planned Secondary Canals and Ditches
- Other Waterways
- - - Miami-Dade County Flow Rights
- - - Flood Control Project Agricultural Ditch
- ▨ Lake Owned by Miami-Dade County
- ⊕ Plug
- ⊕ Water Control Structure
- ⊕ Stormwater Pump Station
- ⊕ Other Water Control Structures Maintained and Operated by SFVMD
- ⊕ Culvert with Gate Control Maintained and Operated by SFVMD
- ⊕ Culvert/Safety Control Maintained and Operated by SFVMD
- ⊕ L31N Cut-Off Wall
- Primary Canals (USACE, Maintained and Operated by SFVMD)
- - - Other Waterways Canals, Ditches, under the Jurisdiction and/or Maintained and Operated by other Agencies or Private Owners
- ▨ Lake Owned and/or Maintained by Other Agency or Private Owner

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:**

1. The purpose of this map is to establish guidelines and requirements for designing water control facilities for land development, to indicate the locations of existing works, and to show the general locations of proposed canals, levees, dams, control structures, pump stations, drainage divides (all subject to changes dictated by new developments and Miami-Dade County Environmental Policies), and other drainage features of the Miami-Dade County Water Control System.
2. The Miami-Dade County Stormwater Conveyance System is comprised of a Primary Conveyance System under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), maintained and operated by the South Florida Water Management District (SFVMD), and a Secondary Conveyance System under the jurisdiction, maintenance and operation of Miami-Dade County.
3. The Stormwater Conveyance System serving Miami-Dade County is bound to the north by Broward County, to the west by Canals L30 and L31N, to the east by Biscayne Bay, and to the south by Florida Bay.
4. The Water Control Map uses surface water levels from the 25 YR/72 HR 2060 future model scenario with Sea Level Rise (SLR) for countywide storage and conveyance ratings of the Secondary Canals, except where higher regulatory requirements apply. The surface water level is calculated from NOAA mean sea level ([http://bit.ly/NOAA\\_MSL\\_Navd](http://bit.ly/NOAA_MSL_Navd)) at the Virginia Key Station in NAVD83, epoch 1983-2001, plus 2-feet to account for SLR, uncertainties in storm induced surge, and future tidal elevation forecasts.
5. Elevation of secondary canal banks shall be the highest of: 1) Current Miami-Dade County Flood Criteria; 2) Surface water levels from the 25 YR/72 HR, 2060 future model scenario with SLR; 3) Elevations as dictated by the Miami-Dade County Public Works Manual, Section D4.4; Existing Topography; or 5) Higher regulatory standards such as those required within Cut and Fill Areas.
6. The water quantity and water quality flood protection level of service for Miami-Dade County requires all Primary Canals to operate per the USACE established Standard Project Flood (SPF). The effective canal and control structure capacity is based on passing the rated design flood, typically established as a percent of the SPF, with four distinct goals: 1) Maintain upstream flood design stage; 2) Restrict downstream flood stages and canal flow velocities to avoid excessive erosional impacts; 3) Convey sufficient discharge during low-flow periods to maintain minimum downstream stages; and 4) Prevent overtopping of control structures by wave action during a storm including tidal effects in coastal structures.
7. The storage and conveyance rating of Secondary Canals discharging to the Primary Canal System is bound, at the discharge point of connection, by the Primary system operational rating established by the USACE/SFVMD.
8. All new and substantial improvement developments shall meet stormwater retention and detention as required by the County and SFVMD criteria in effect. New and substantial improvement developments must demonstrate no impact between pre- and post-development conditions. Hydrologic and hydraulic analysis shall be required to demonstrate that 1) For Storage Rating, the downstream Secondary Canal banks will not be overtopped for minimum peak stages of the 25 YR/72 HR 2060 scenario with SLR; and 2) For Conveyance Rating, the required conveyance capacity for the minimum 25 YR/72 HR 2060 future scenario with SLR will be met. Otherwise, new and substantial improvement developments shall be required to design, permit, and implement the necessary storage and conveyance system improvements to mitigate anticipated impacts, per the Water Control Map in effect at the time of permitting.
9. Key Level of Service (LOS) requirements to be met by new and substantial improvement (> 50%) developments shall be as follows:
  - a. Top of secondary canal banks – Canal bank minimum elevation (pre- and post-development conditions) shall match the highest of: 1) The current Miami-Dade County Flood Criteria; 2) Surface water levels from the 25 YR/72 HR, 2060 future model scenario with SLR; 3) Elevations as dictated by the Miami-Dade County Public Works Manual, Section D4.4; Existing Topography; or 5) Higher regulatory standards such as those required within Cut and Fill Areas. At the sole discretion of the Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources – Division of Environmental Resources Management, improvements may be required in areas impacted by the new and substantial improvement developments where existing secondary canal banks are below the minimum elevation. When improvements have been required, new and substantial improvement developments shall be required to design, permit, and implement such improvements at their own cost.
  - b. Interconnectivity Improvements – At the sole discretion of the Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources – Division of Environmental Resources Management, improvements may be required in areas subjected to flooding which can be mitigated by providing interconnectivity of drainage areas. Secondary canals, and storage features. When improvements have been required, new and substantial improvement developments shall be required to design, permit, and implement such improvements at their own cost.
  - c. Backflow for high tide – At the sole discretion of the Miami-Dade County Department of Regulatory and Economic Resources – Division of Environmental Resources Management, improvements may be required and implemented in areas subjected to flooding by installing backflow preventers at selected outfalls to eliminate flooding caused by backflow into canals. No design storms are used for this condition. When improvements have been required, new and substantial improvement developments shall be required to design, permit, and implement such improvements at their own cost.



**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY WATER CONTROL MAP**

MIAMI-DADE WATER CONTROL MAP, HEREIN, AMENDS THE PLAT OF THE MIAMI-DADE COUNTY WATER CONTROL PLAN PREVIOUSLY RECORDED IN PB 126 PG 39 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA