

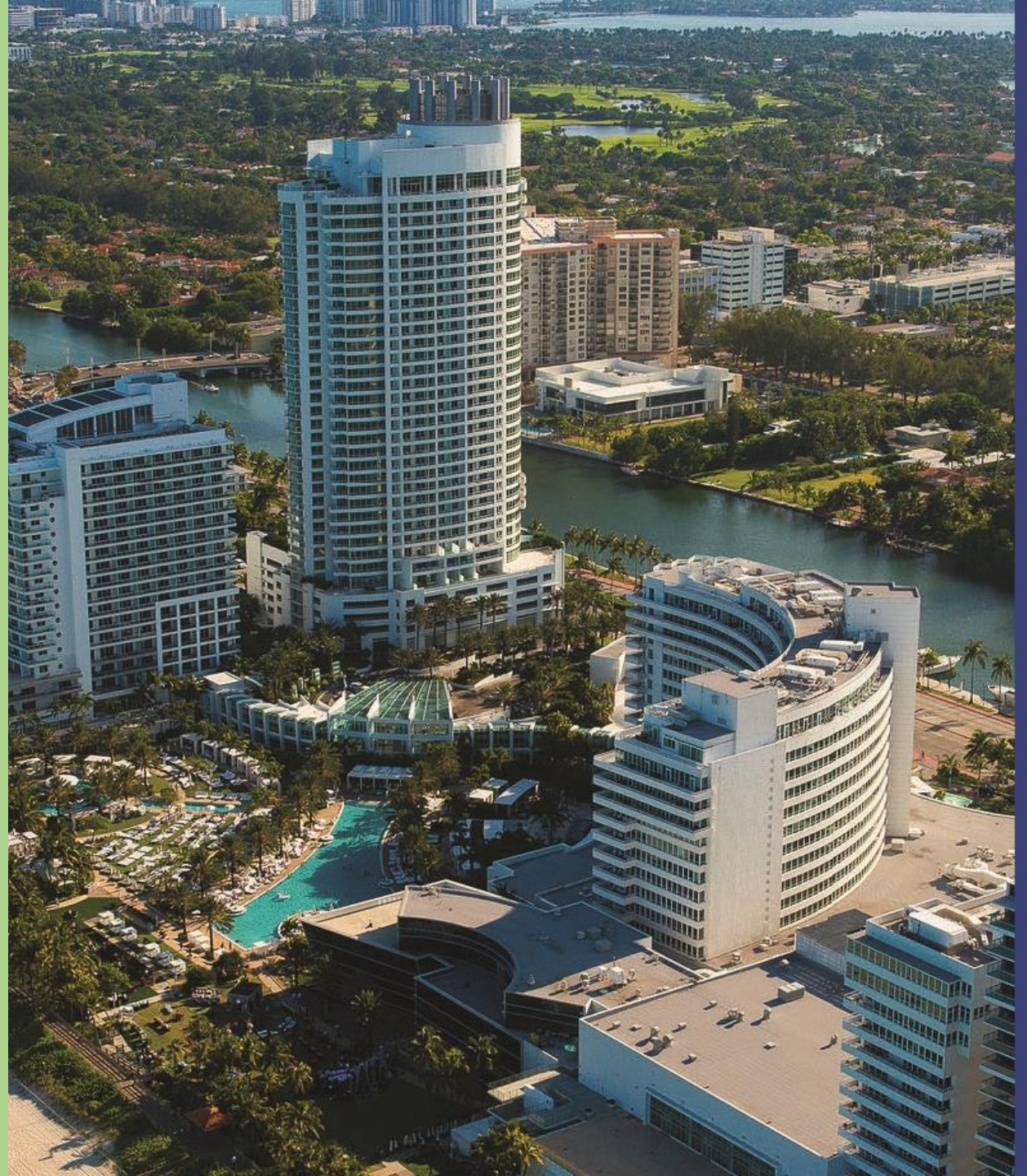
An aerial photograph of Miami Beach, Florida, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous high-rise buildings, palm trees, and a body of water. The text "Water and Sewer System Master Plans" is overlaid in large white letters, and "September 25, 2019" is overlaid in smaller white letters below it. The background image shows a mix of modern and older architecture, with a prominent curved building in the foreground and a river or canal winding through the city.

Water and Sewer System Master Plans

September 25, 2019

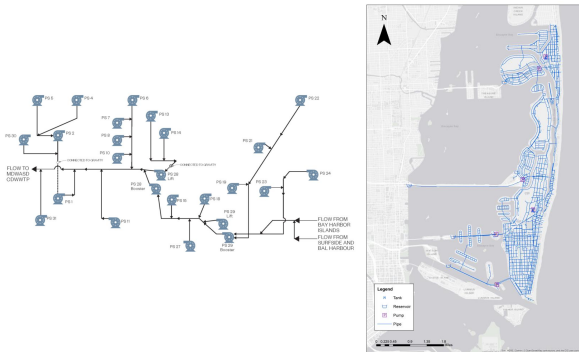
MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Master Plan Development



Evaluation of the Existing System

Capacity Evaluation
using **Hydraulic
Modeling**



Evaluation of **Above
Ground Assets**



Evaluation of
**underground
assets** (Risk
Assessment)

Consequence of
Failure (CoF)

Low

Medium

High

Probability of
Failure (PoF)

Low

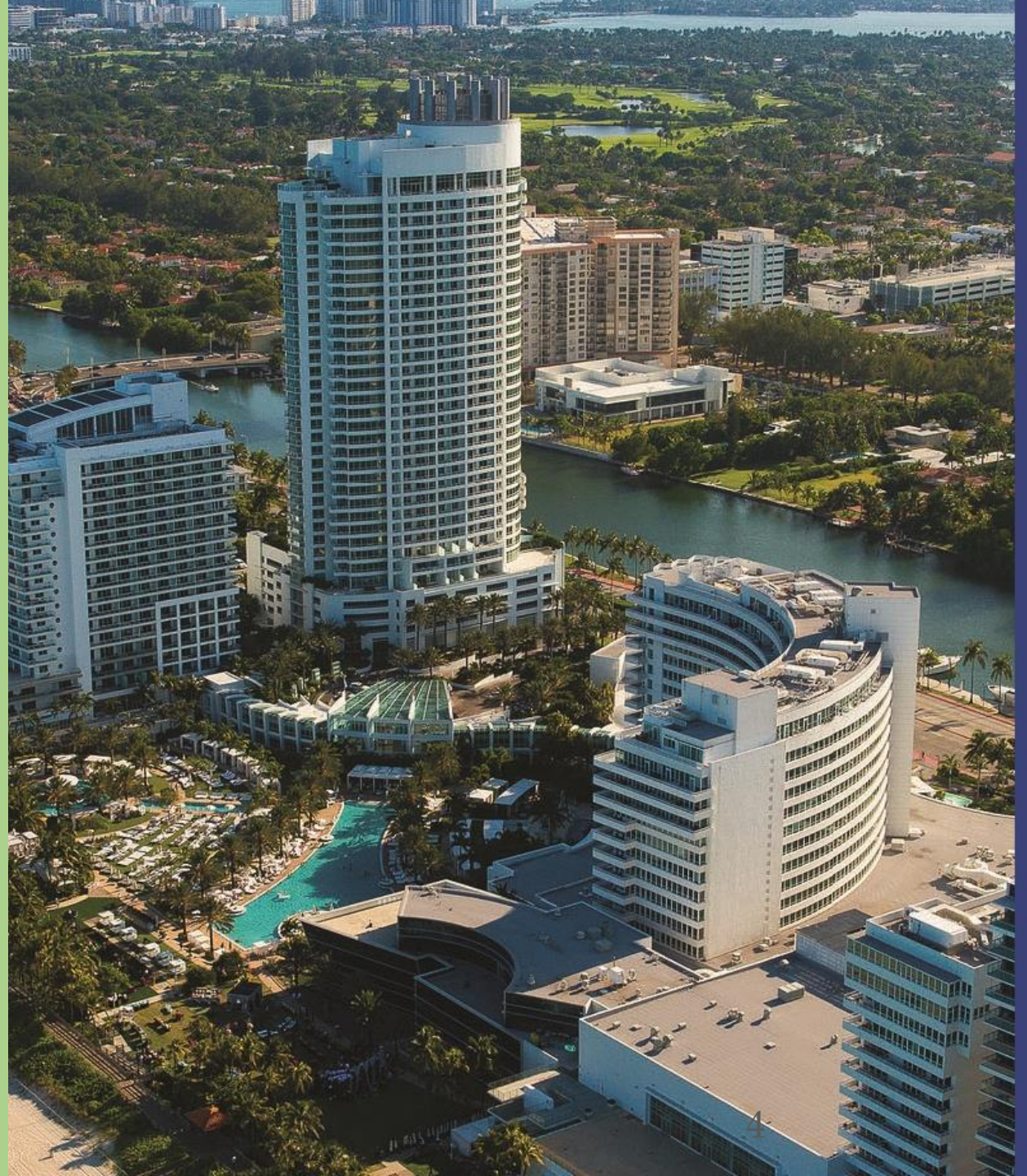
Medium

High

Capital Improvement Plan

MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Population, Water Demand and Sewer Flows Forecast



Population Projections



Residents



Employees



Hotel Guests

Source: Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) Projections by Miami-Dade RER

2019	2045
96,000	121,000

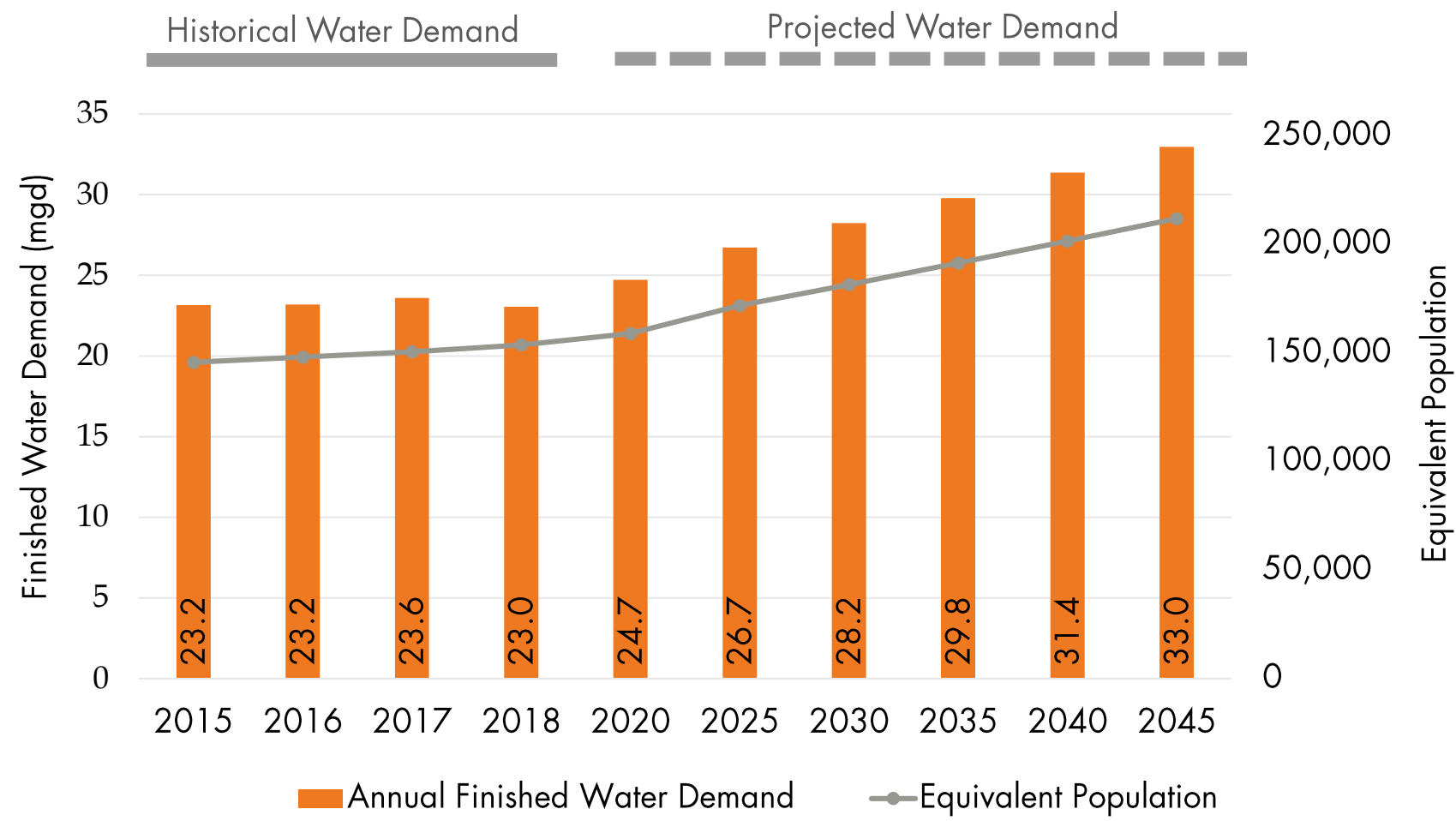
Source: Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ) Projections by Miami-Dade RER

2019	2045
70,000	96,000

Source: Current: Greater Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, Future : Hazen

2019	2045
25,000	43,000

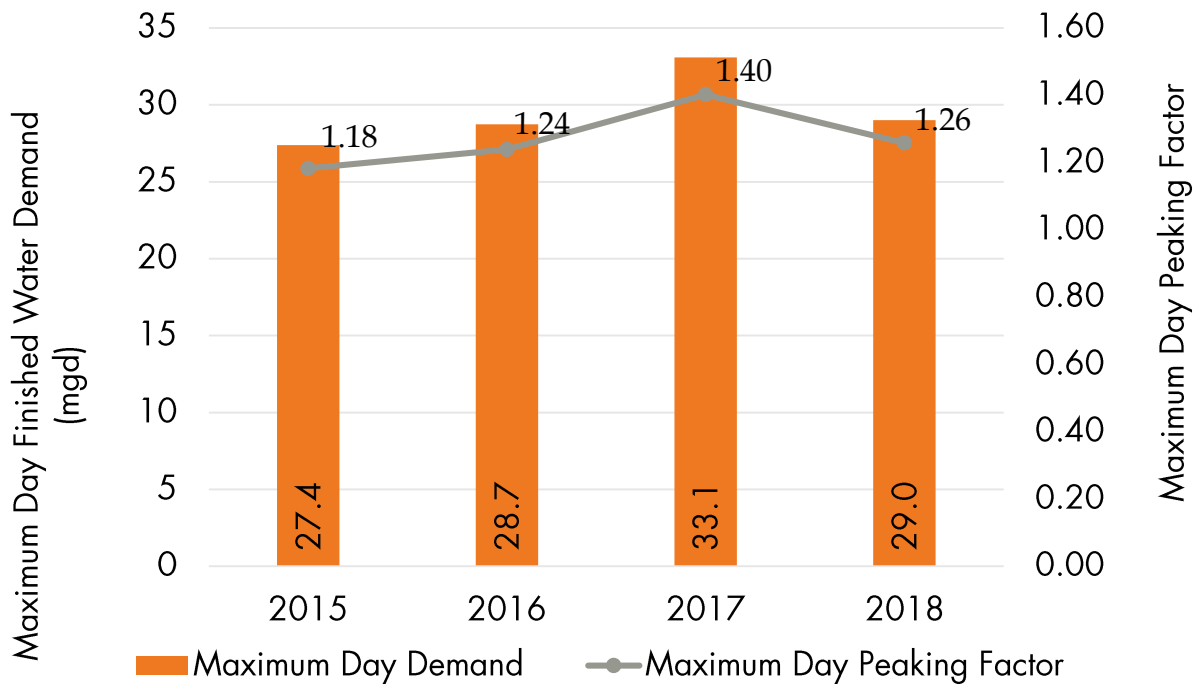
Population and Water Demand Projections



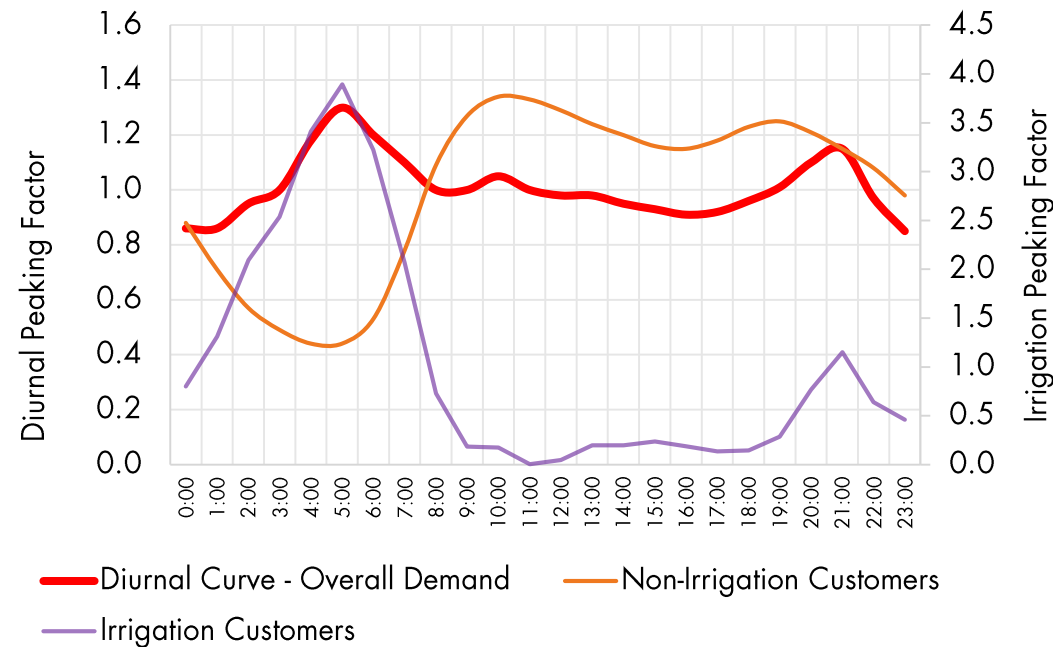
Seasonal and Diurnal Water Demand Fluctuations

The evaluation takes into account the day-to-day and hourly variations

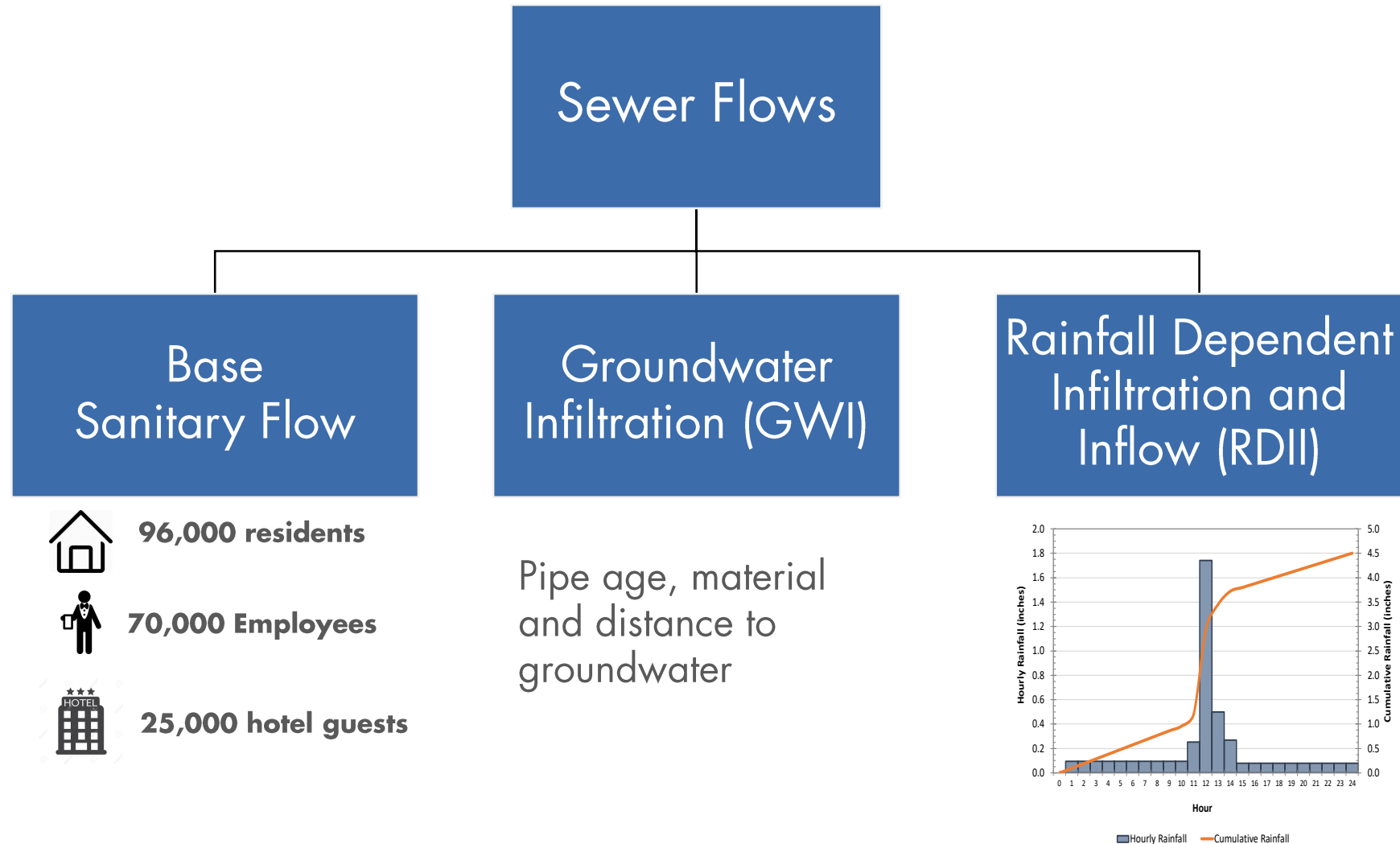
Average maximum day peaking factor = 1.27



Overall diurnal peaking factor = 1.30



Estimation of Sewer Flows

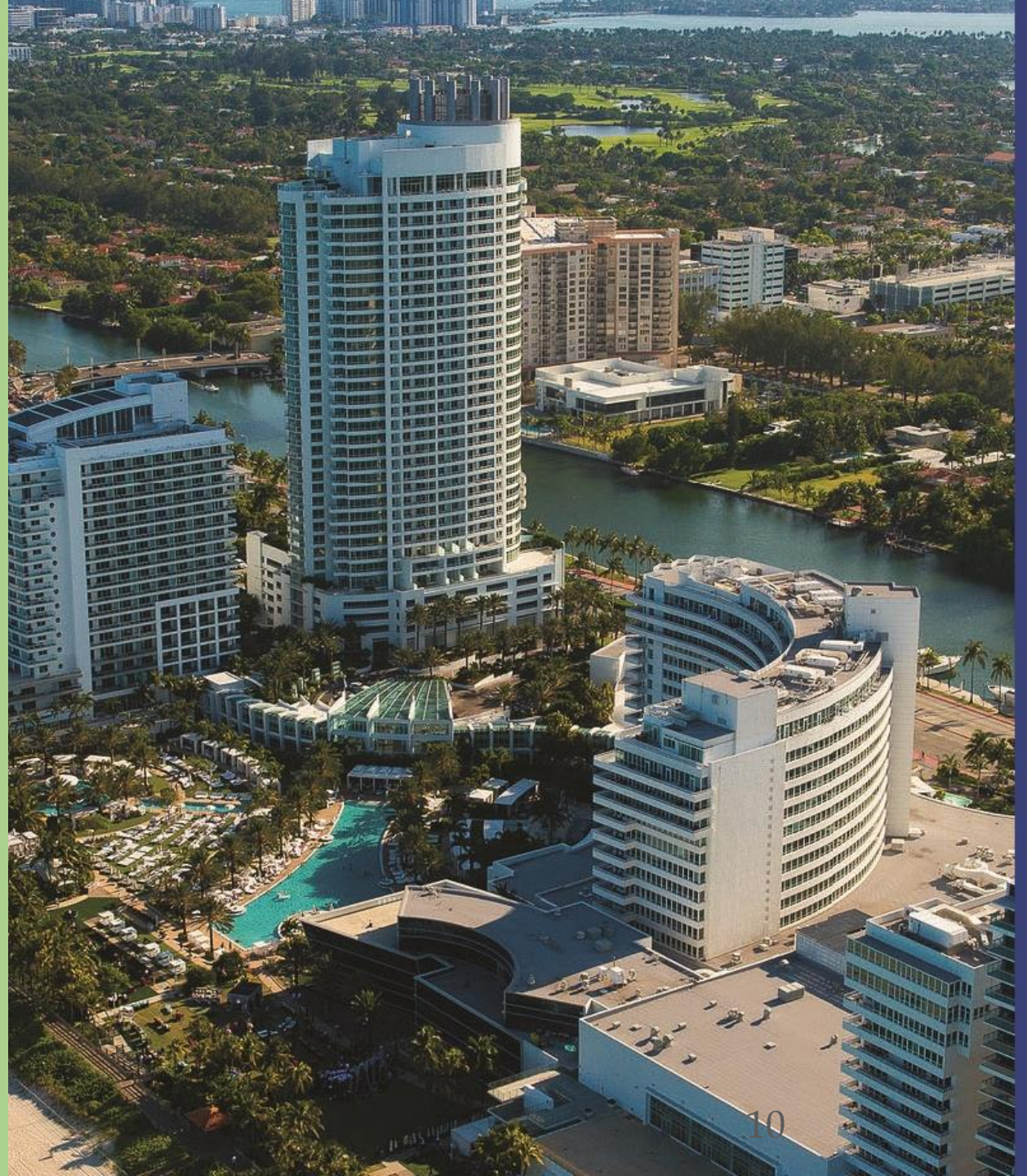




Water System Master Plan

MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Summary of Existing Water Facilities



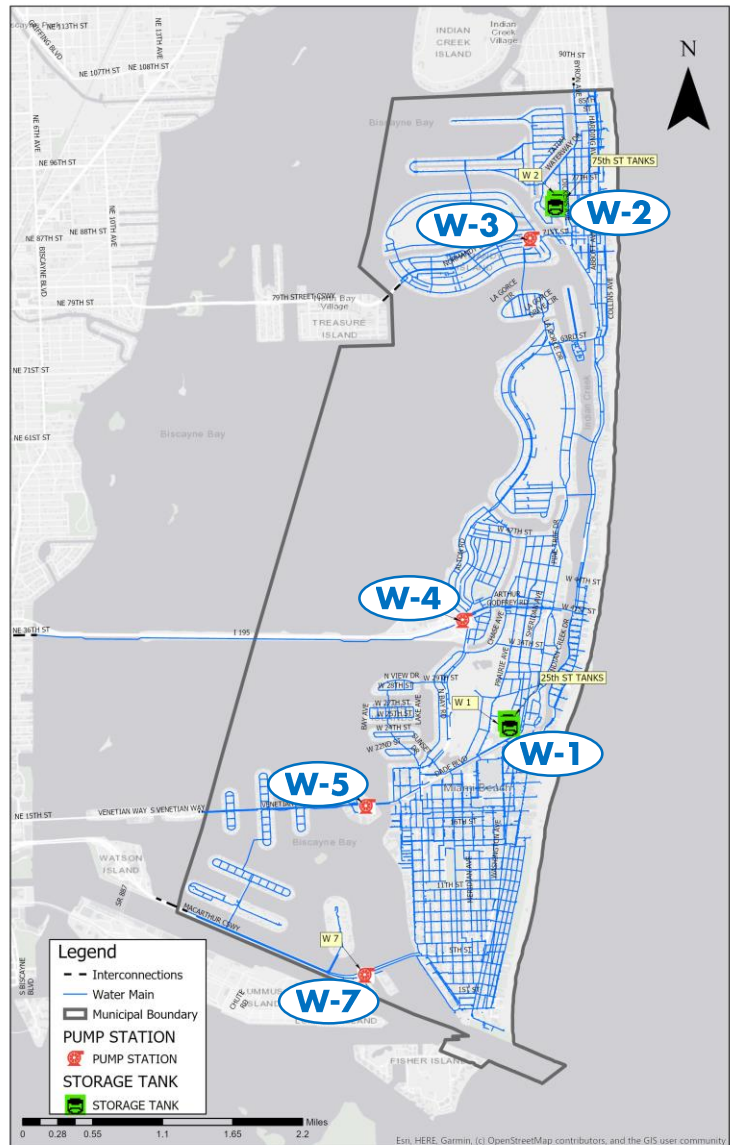
Existing Water Facilities



Miami Beach is a wholesale water customer of MDWASD

- Interconnects with MDWASD
- 1: 20-Inch water main on Watson Island (Mac Arthur Causeway)
 - 2: 30-Inch water main on San Marco Island (Venetian Causeway)
 - 3: 36-Inch water main on Julia Tuttle Causeway (Norwood)
 - 4: 36-Inch water main on Normandy Isle (79th Street Causeway)
 - 5: 24-Inch water main on Byron Avenue (Emergency Interconnect)

Existing Water Facilities



The water pressure is boosted from the MDWASD Interconnects

- Main Facilities

W-1: 45th Street Booster Station and 2 3MG Storage Tanks

W-2: 75th Street Booster Station and 2 4MG Storage Tanks

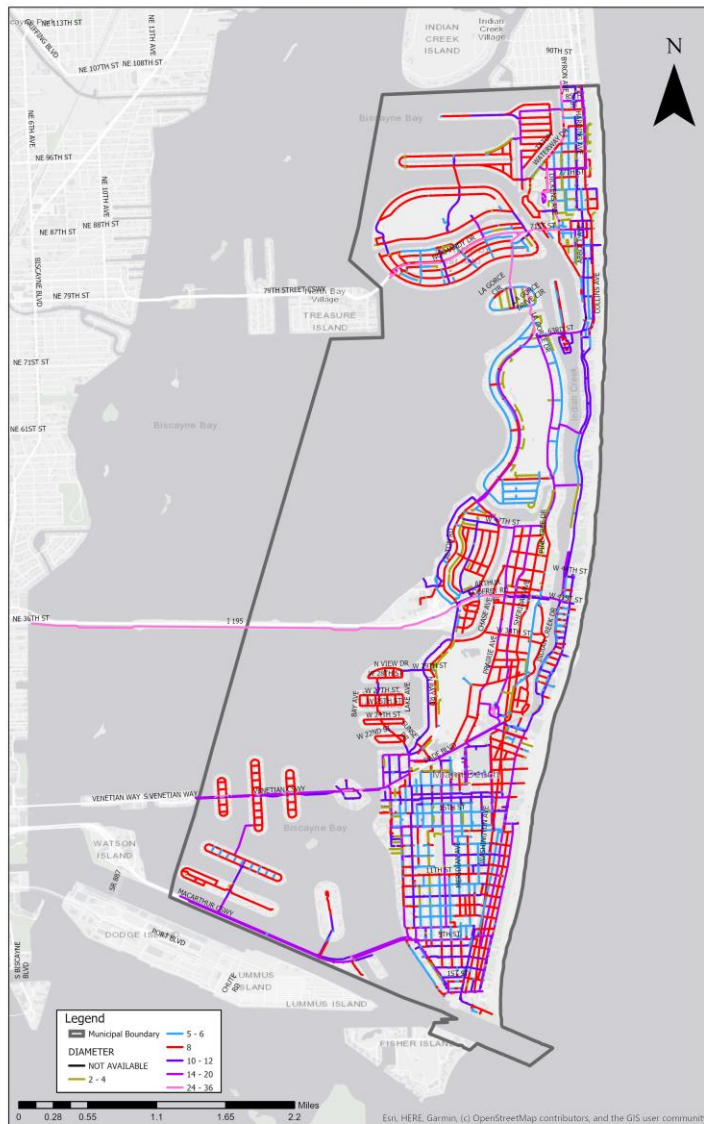
W-3: Normandy Isle Booster Station

W-4: 41st Street Booster Station

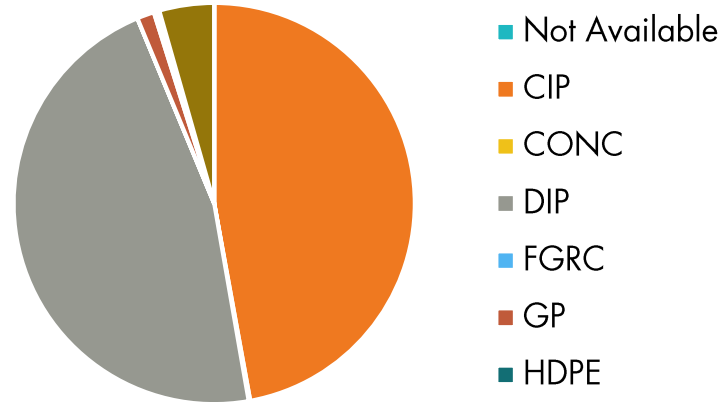
W-5: Belle Isle Booster Station

W-7: Terminal Island Booster Station

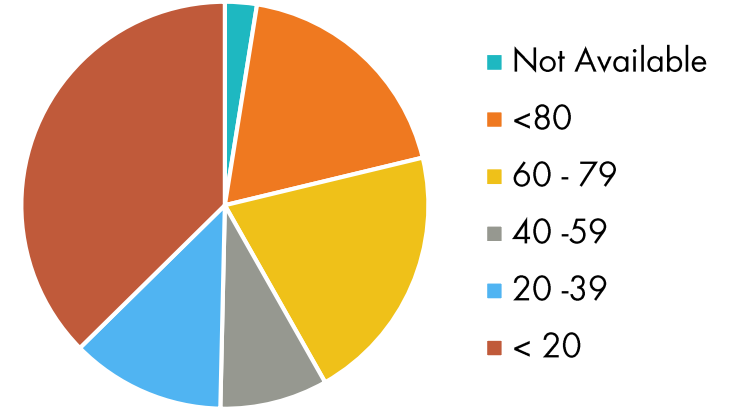
Water Distribution Network



Pipe Material



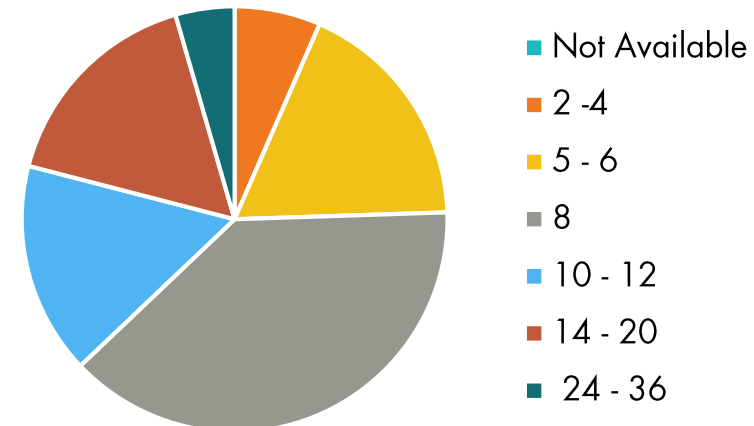
Pipe Age (years)



Notes:

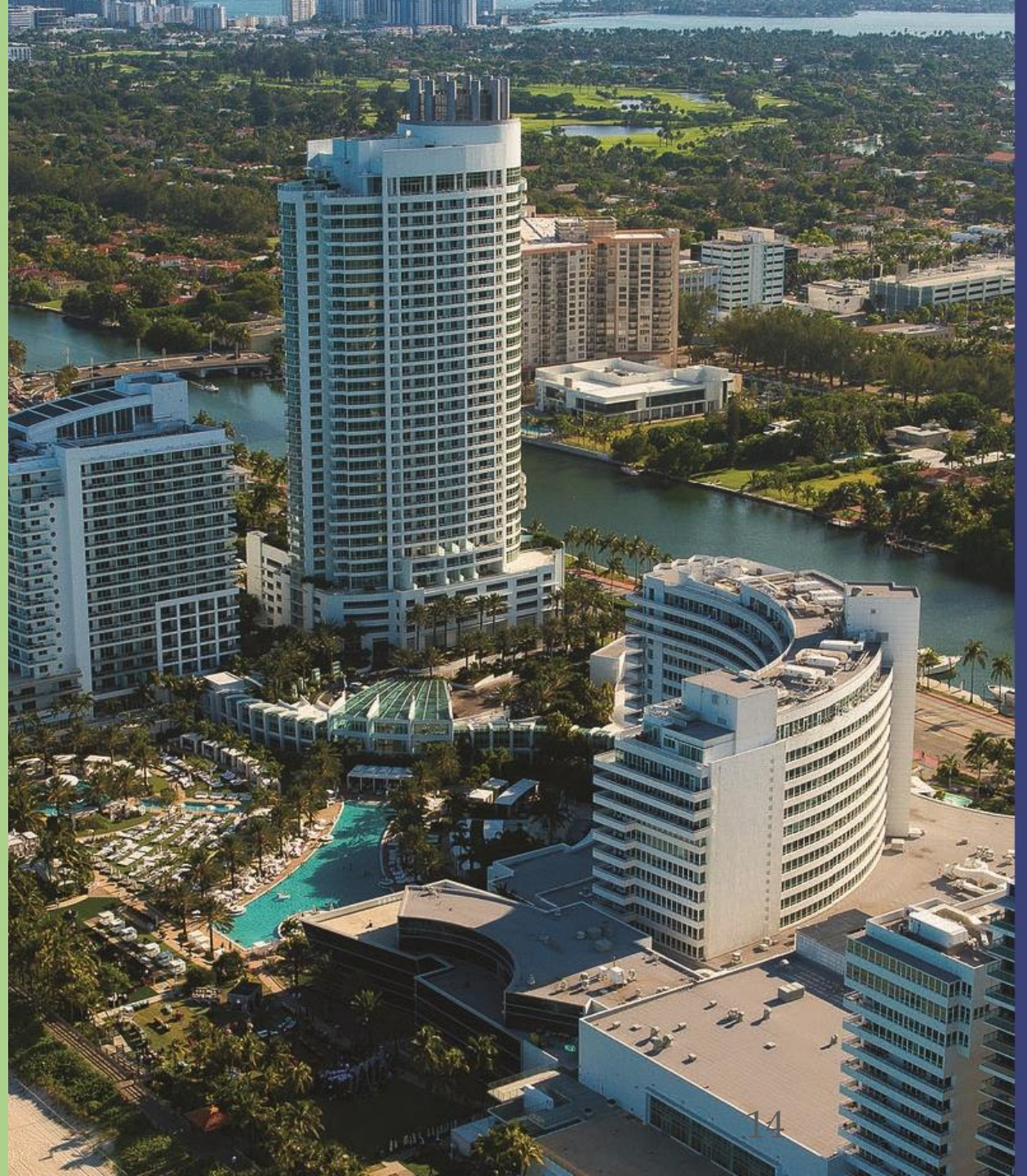
FGRC = fiberglass reinforced pipe
 GP = galvanized pipe
 HDPE = high-density polyethylene
 RCP = reinforced concrete pipe

Pipe Diameter (inches)



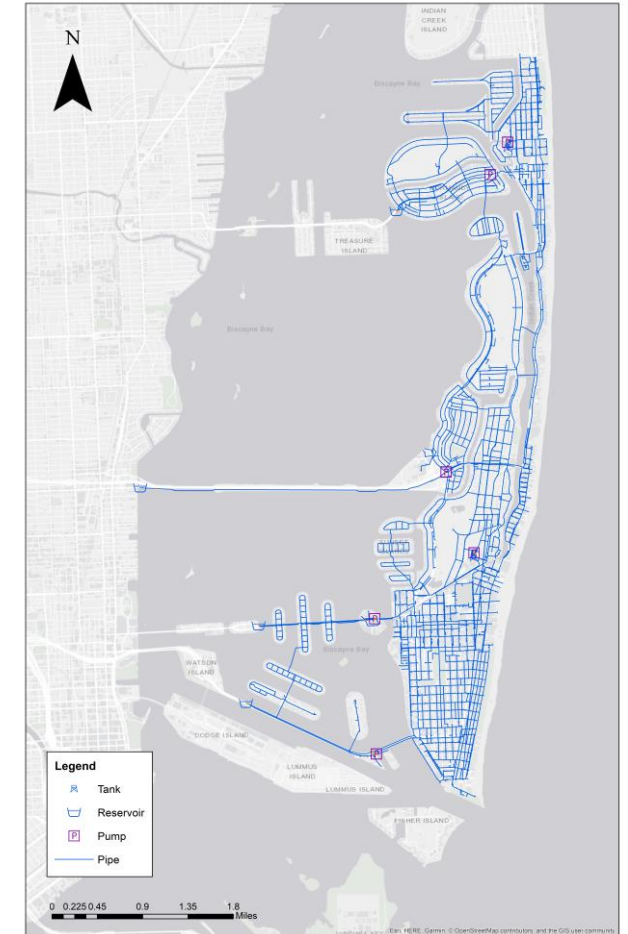
MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Water Distribution System Hydraulic Model



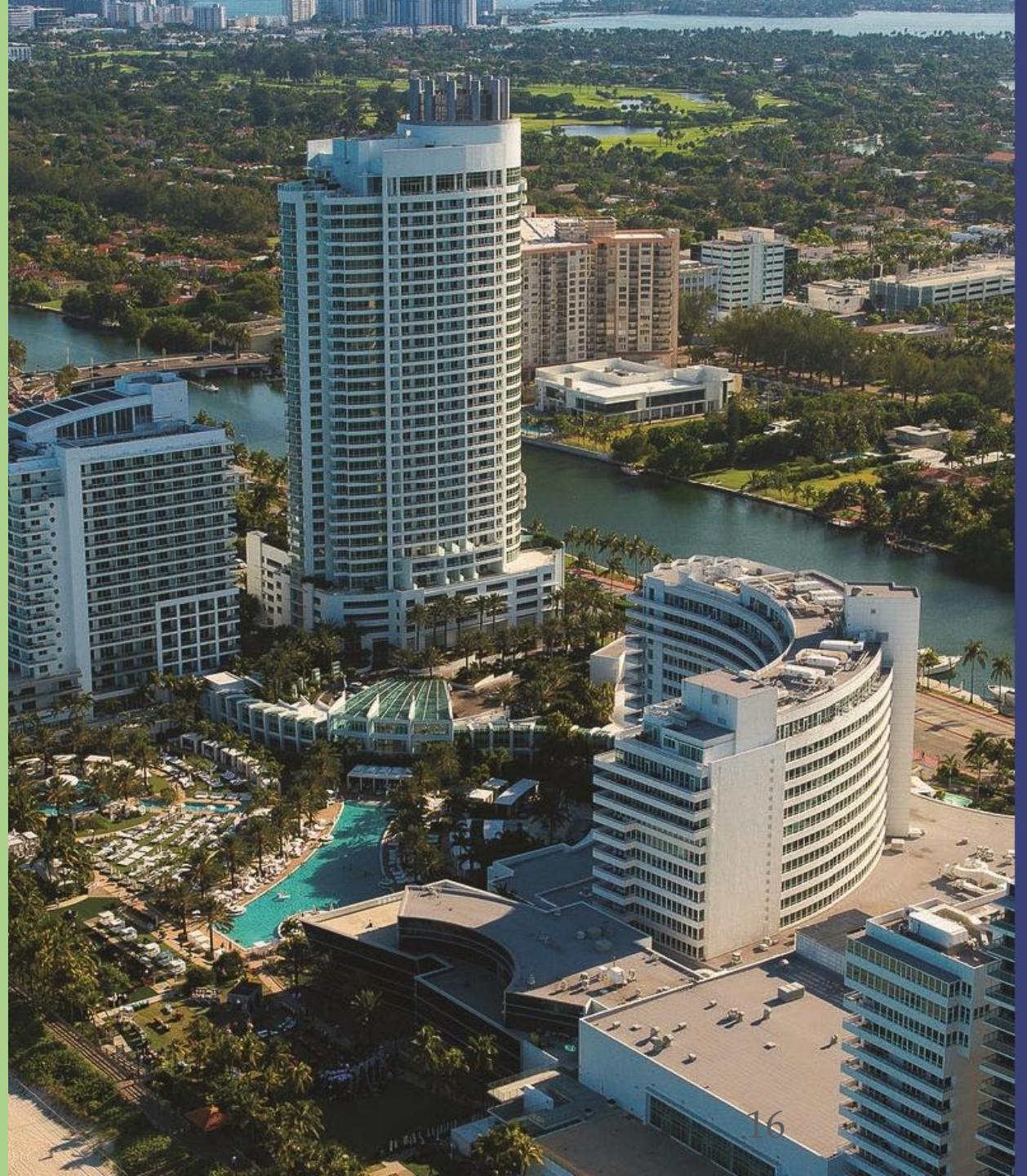
A dynamic computer model of the City's water system was created using Innovyze InfoWater

- Represents the components of the water system **starting at the points of connection with the MDWASD** system and the downstream pipe network
- **Developed using information from City's GIS database**, as-built records, pump curves, data collected during field visits, and other documentation provided by the City
- **Calibration** was conducted to obtain agreement between observed and model predicted flows and



MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Water Supply System Evaluation



System evaluation conducted using the hydraulic model

Adequate Pressure

- During Maximum Day – Peak Hour Flows
- Pressures ≥ 35 psi

Fire Flow Adequacy

- Assessed based on land-use
- Assessed large fire events in different parts of the network

Water Age Analysis

- Storage Tank Turnover
- System wide and localized water age evaluation

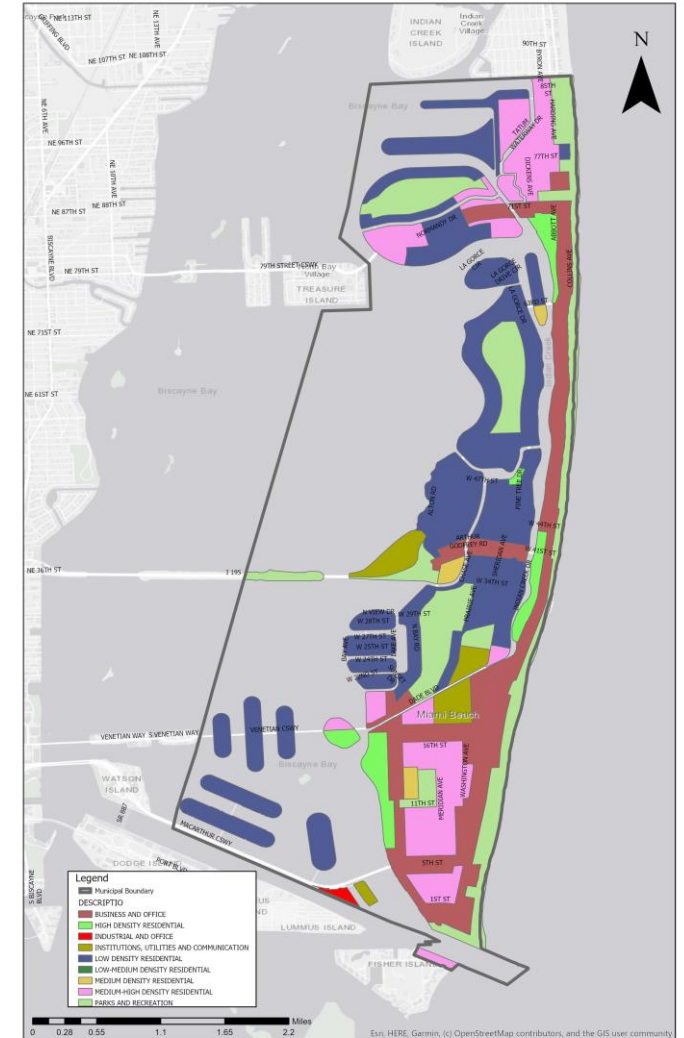
What-if Scenarios

- 20" pipe from Terminal Island to the Beach Offline
- Alternate supply from Byron Ave

The required water flow for fire suppression purposes from fire hydrants based on land use

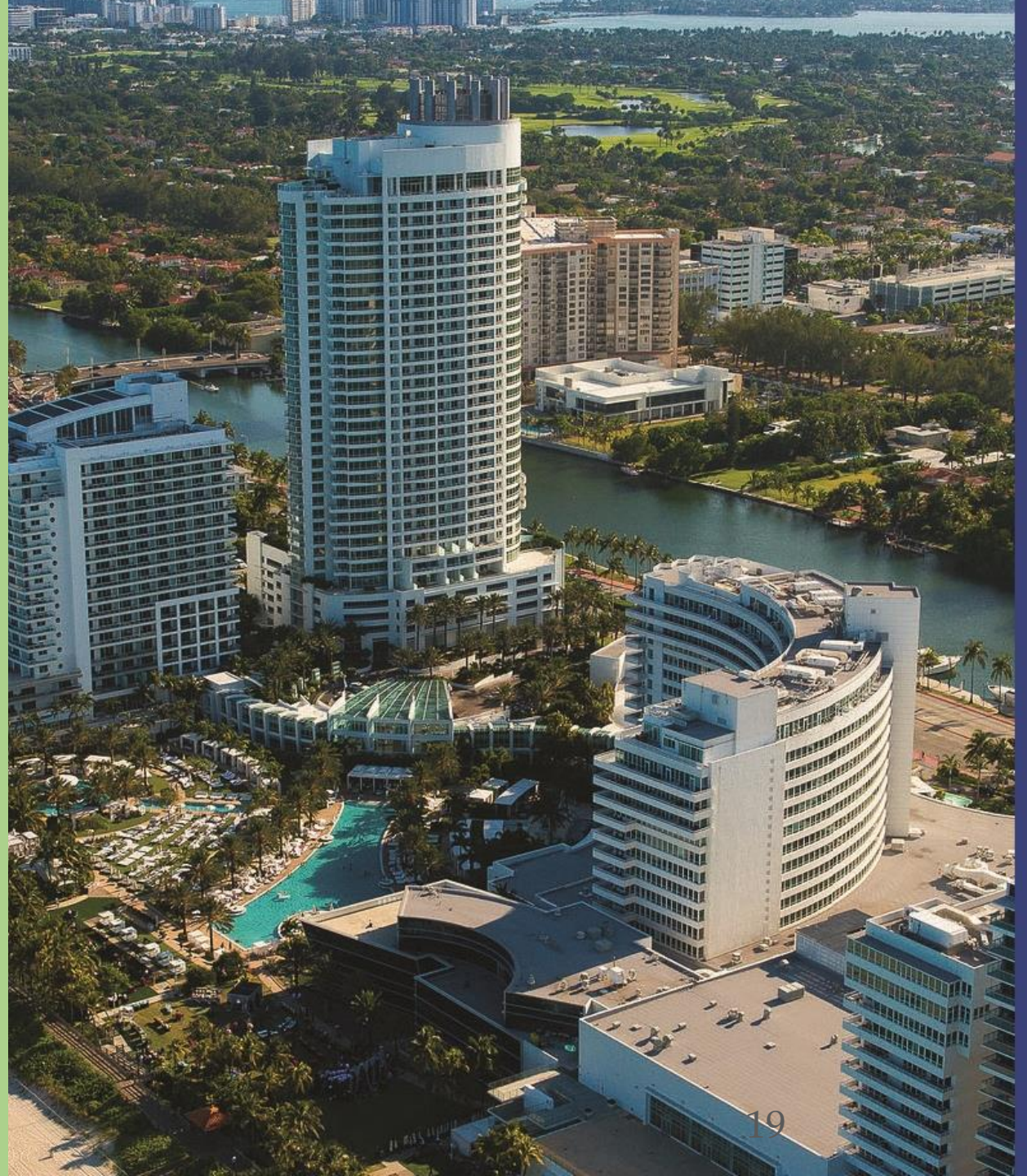
Land Use Classification	Needed Fire Flow (gpm)
Business and Office	3,000
High Density Residential	3,000
Industrial and Office	3,000
Institutions, Utilities, and Communication	1,000
Low Density Residential	1,000
Low-Medium Density Residential	1,500
Medium Density Residential	2,000
Medium-High Density Residential	2,500
Parks and Recreation	750

A second step in evaluating fire flow availability was carried out evaluating the performance of the water system during a large concentrated fire events at specific locations within the distribution system.



MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Risk Assessment and Rehabilitation and Repair (R&R) Projects for Water System Aboveground Assets



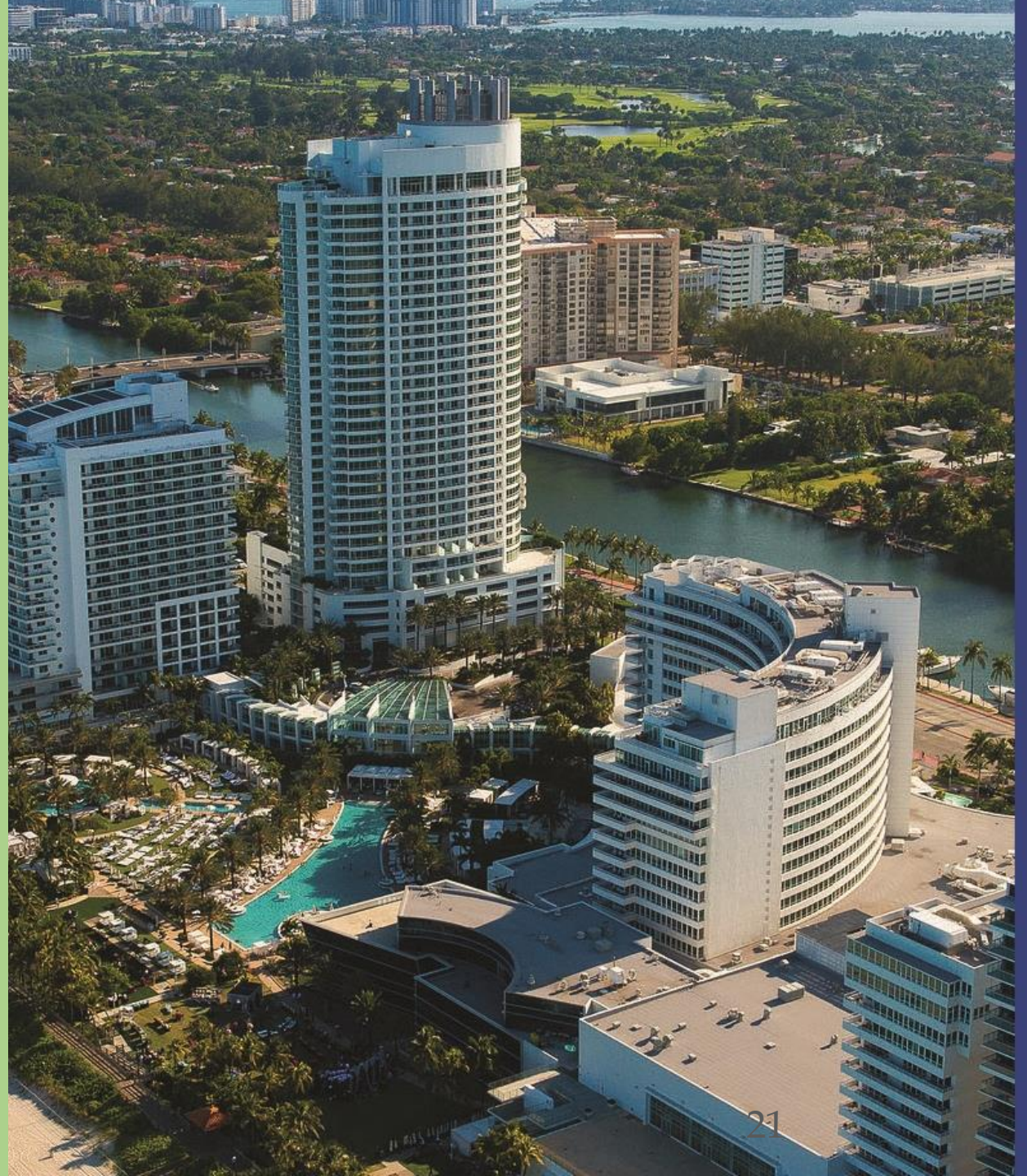
CIP Projects Identified as part of Condition Assessment of Water System Aboveground Assets

- Hazen performed a condition assessment of the major above-ground water and sewer assets
- Pump stations, storage tanks, and aerial crossings were evaluated
- Medium and high critically projects identified:
 - Two aerial crossing replacements :
Venetian MacArthur Causeway
 - Six pump station rehabilitations



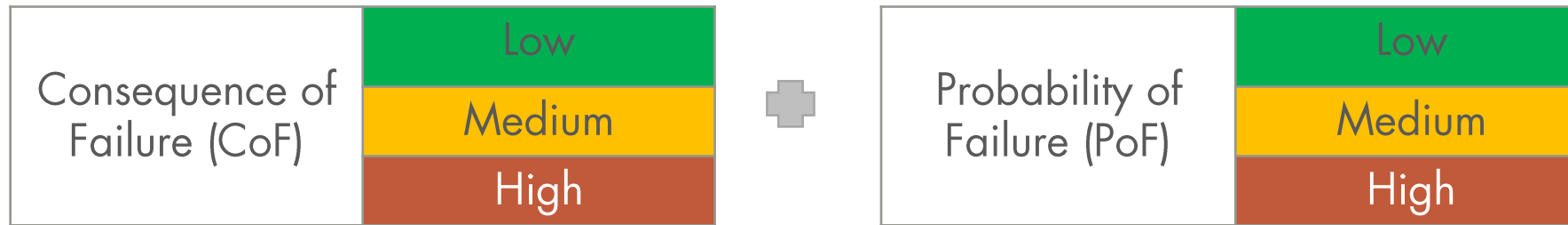
MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Risk Assessment and Rehabilitation and Repair (R&R) Projects for Water System Underground Assets



Risk Analysis Project Prioritization for Underground Assets

- R & R Project Prioritization was developed based on a Risk Analysis that combined Consequence of Failure (CoF) and Probability of Failure (PoF) to obtain a combined score to rank each project.
- Three levels (Low, Medium and High) were developed for CoF and PoF



CoF relates to factors such as the cost of repair, social/health impacts, and environmental impacts.

Consequence of Failure Criteria (Weight)	Range or Value	Score
Flow ^a (40%)	< 10 gpm	1
	10 – 50 gpm	2
	50 – 150 gpm	3
	150 – 500 gpm	4
	> 500 gpm	5
Land Use (40%)	Any other Land Use	1
	Business and Offices	5
Proximity to Major Roads (20%)	Other	1
	Collector Roads	2
	Federal / State Roads	3
	Divided Access / Major Roads	4
	Limited Access Roads	5

Note:
^a 2019 DWF from hydraulic model.

A composite CoF was calculated for each water main segment based on the scores and relative weights presented in the Table.

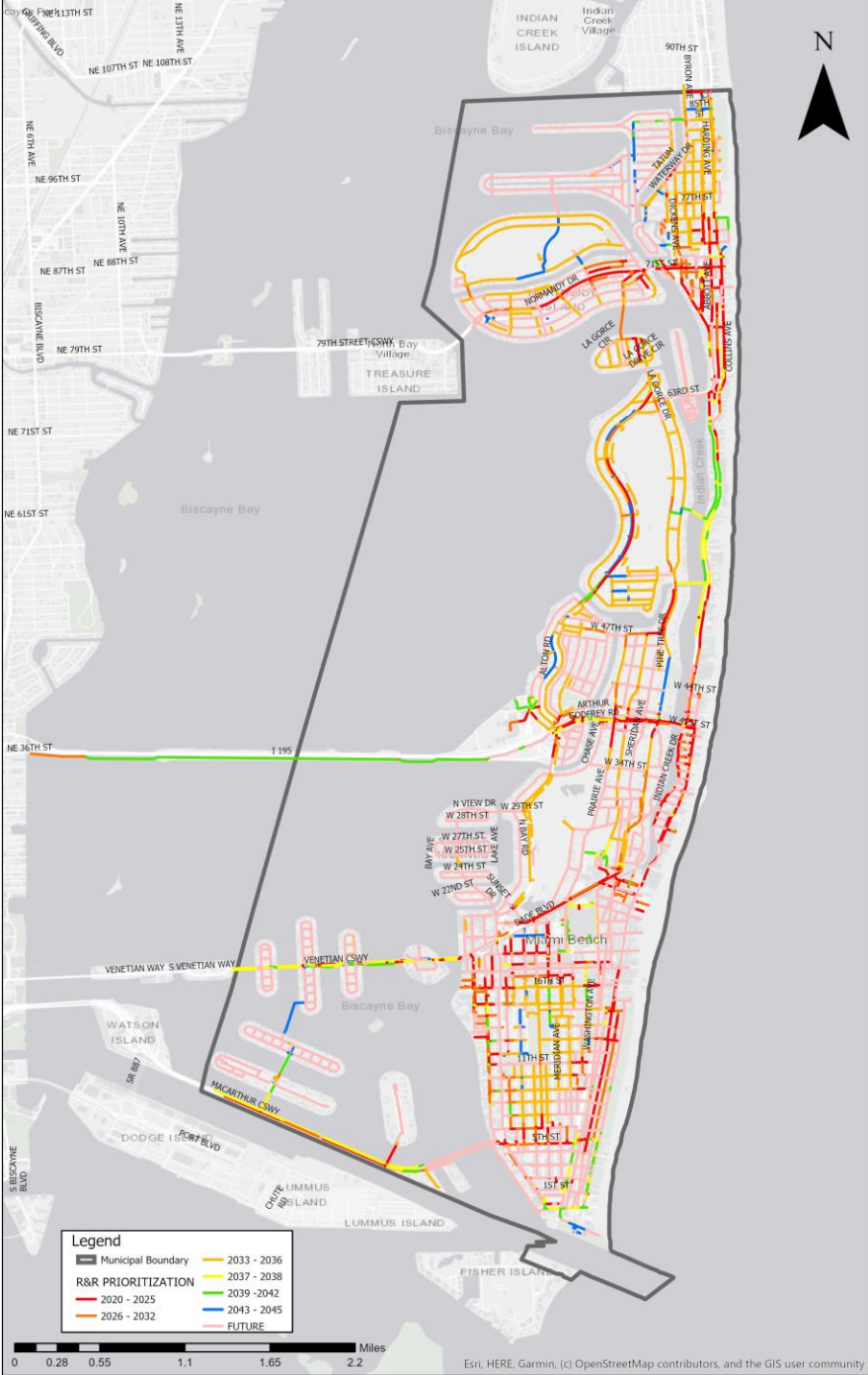
Consequence of Failure	Composite Score	Total Water Main Length (ft)
Low	< 1.8	452,190
Medium	1.8 – 2.6	198,200
High	> 2.6	323,640

After both Water System PoF and CoF ratings were combined in 3x3 matrix

Water Main Risk Matrix by Length (Feet)

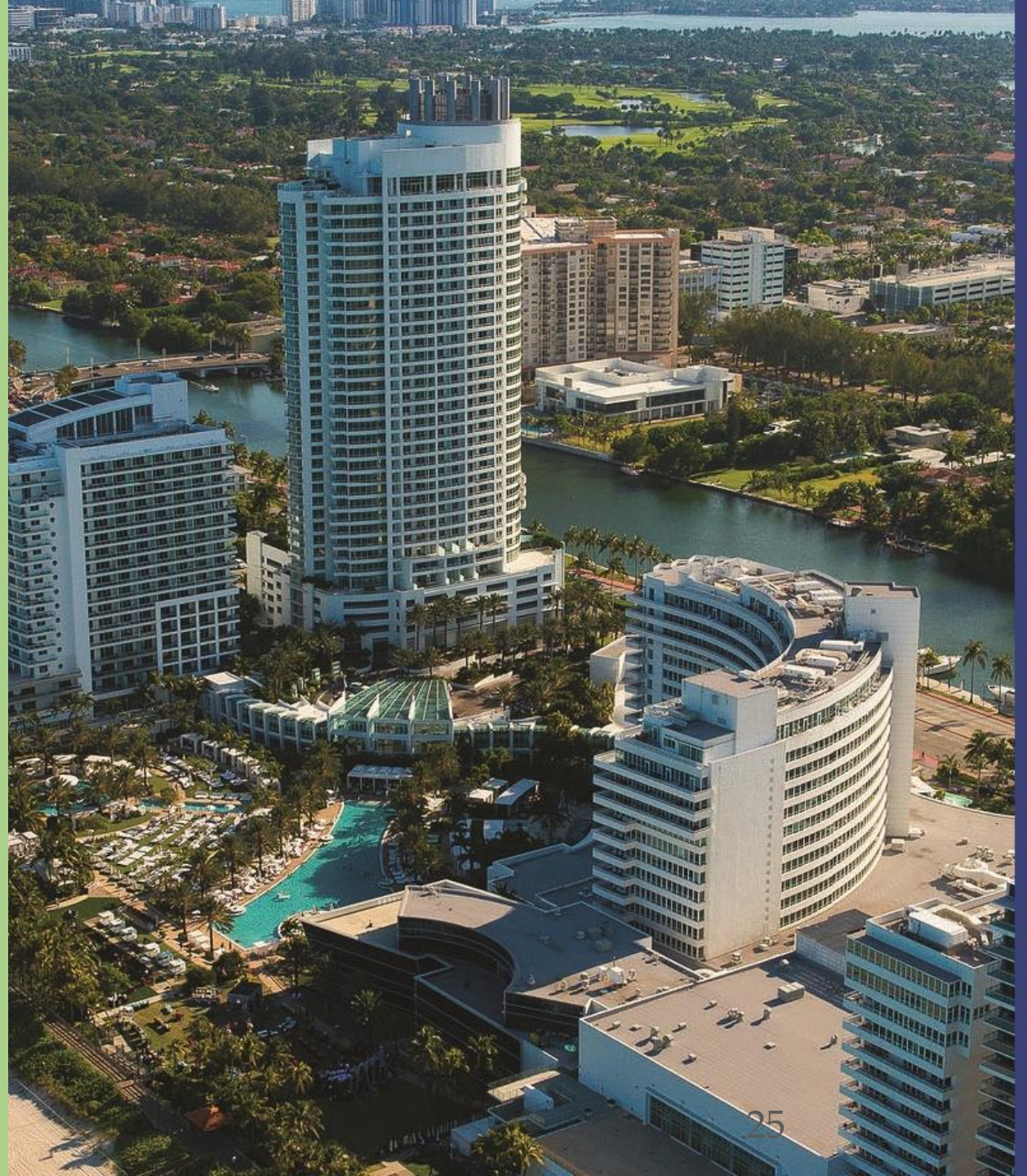
Consequence of Failure (CoF)	Probability of Failure (PoF)		
	Low	Medium	High
High	158,770 (16%)	46,780 (5%)	118,090 (12%)
Medium	82,230 (8%)	42,780 (4%)	73,190 (8%)
Low	222,190 (23%)	28,170 (3%)	201,830 (21%)

Consequence of Failure (CoF)	Probability of Failure (PoF)		
	Low	Medium	High
High	Future	2037-2038	2020-2025
Medium	Future	2039-2042	2026-2032
Low	Future	2043-2044	2033-2036

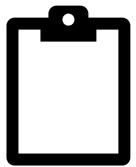


MIAMI BEACH
RISING
ABOVE

Water System Capital Improvement Program



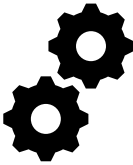
Identified Water System Improvements Based on Evaluation of the Distribution System



48 CIP Projects Identified



17 Capacity Based Improvements Identified (including improvements for fire flow)

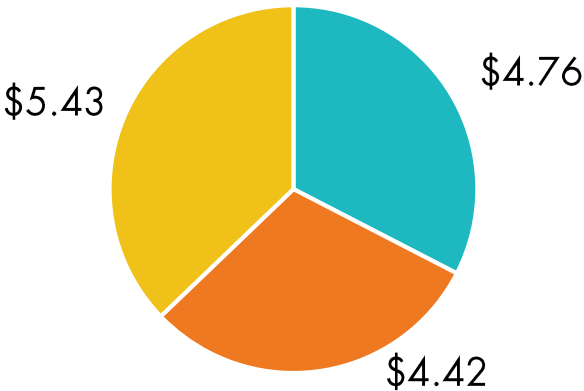


48 R&R Based Improvements Identified



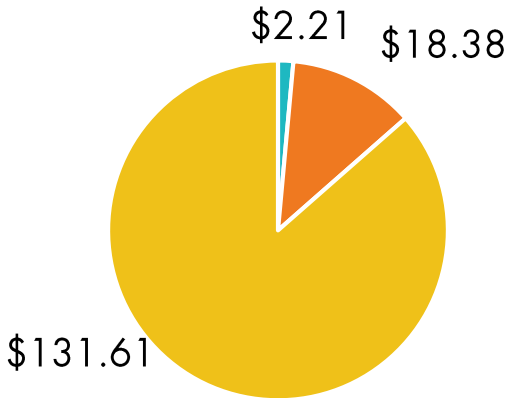
Total CIP Cost Through 2045 = **\$167 M**

Capacity Based Improvement Projects (Total Cost = \$ 14.6 M)



- Water Distribution System Projects - Capacity
- Water Supply Projects - Capacity
- Pumping and Storage Facility Projects - Capacity

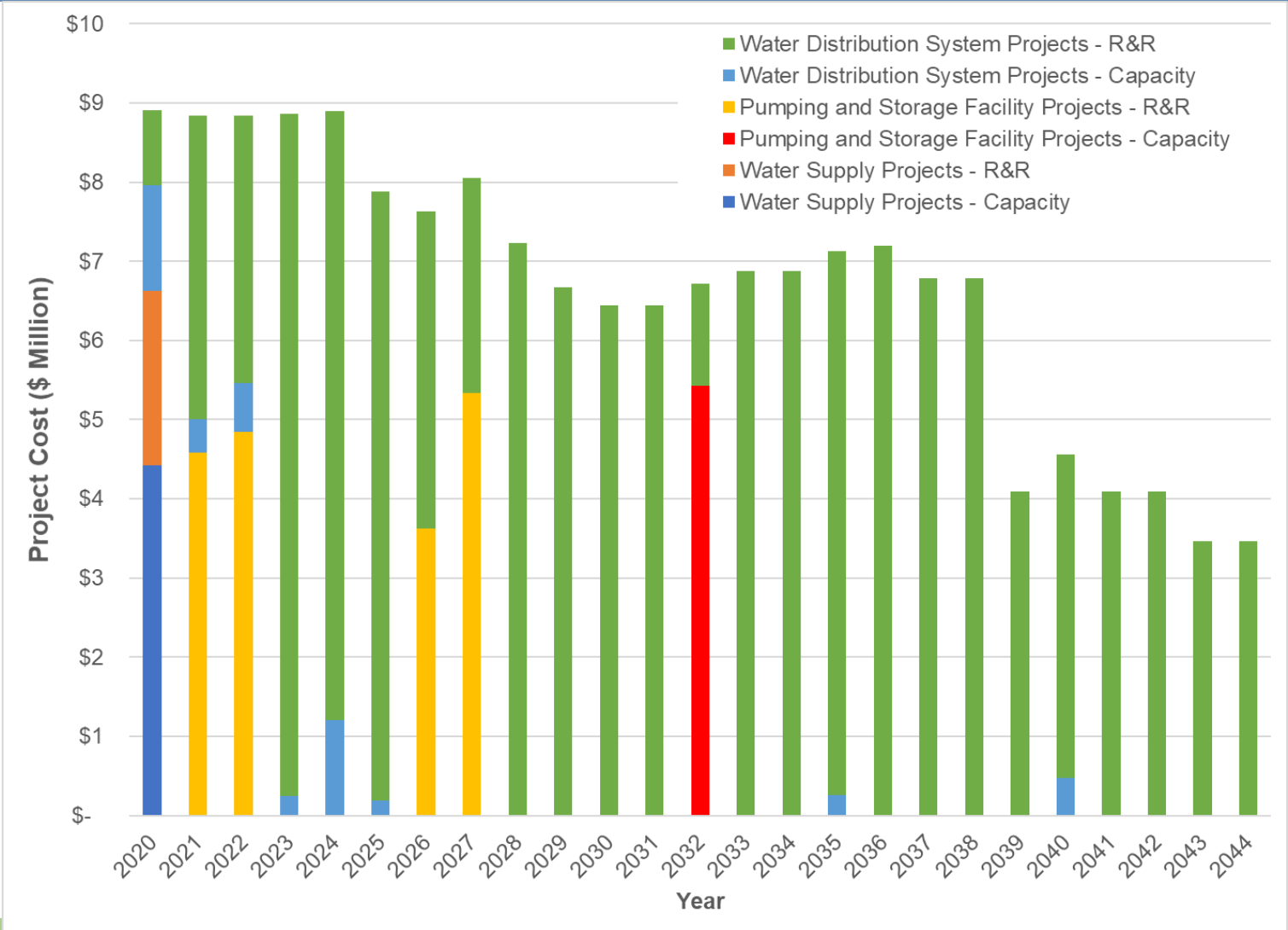
R&R Based Improvement Projects (Total Cost = \$ 152.2 M)



- Water Supply Projects - R&R
- Pumping and Storage Facility Projects - R&R
- Water Distribution System Projects - R&R

The total cost of the recommended projects in the Water Master Plan is \$167 million (2018 dollars):

**Water System
\$167M**



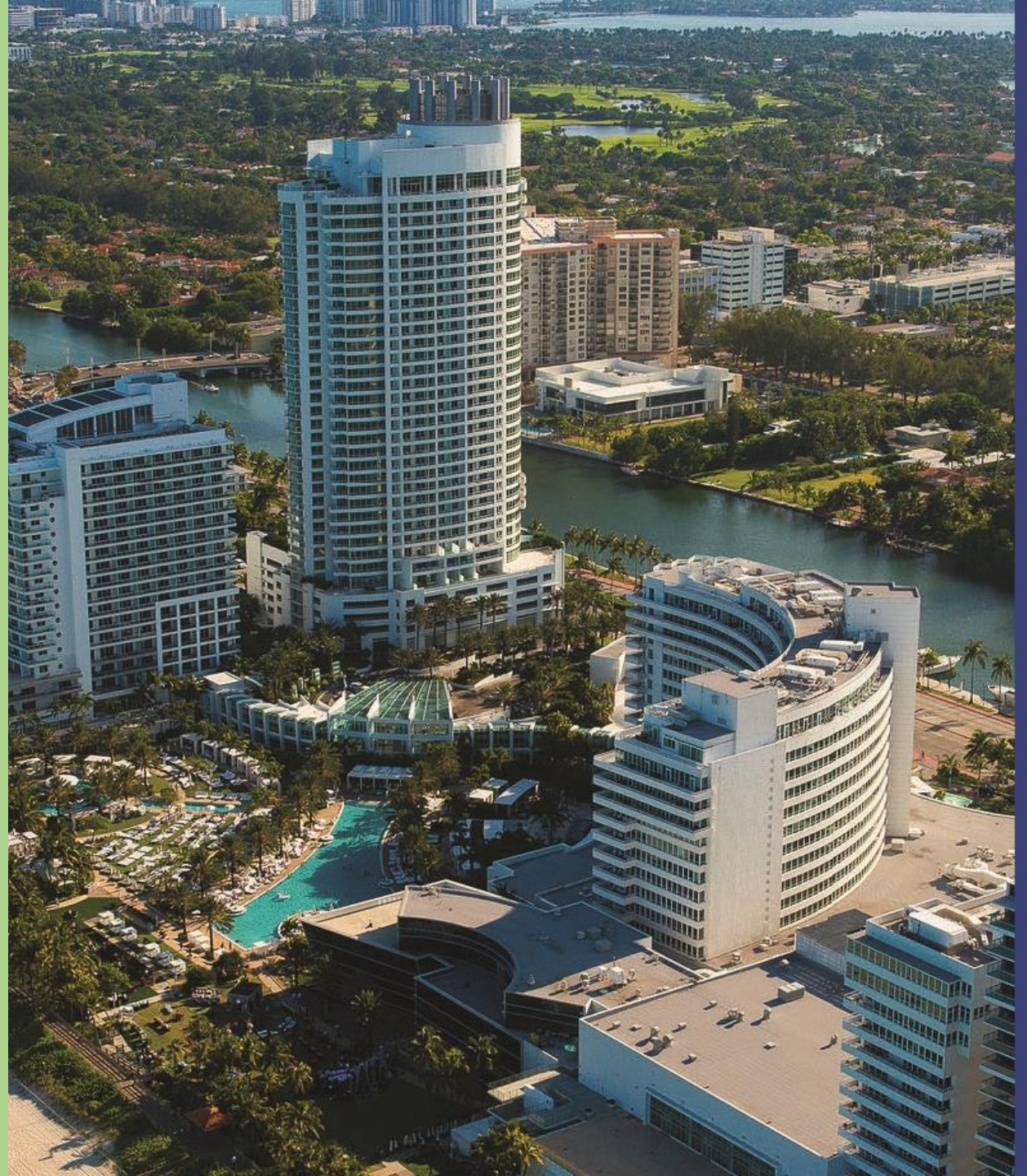
An aerial photograph of Miami Beach, Florida, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous high-rise buildings, palm trees, and a sandy beach along the coastline. A large body of water, likely Biscayne Bay, is visible in the background. The image is used as a background for the title page of the 'Sewer System Master Plan' document.

Sewer System Master Plan

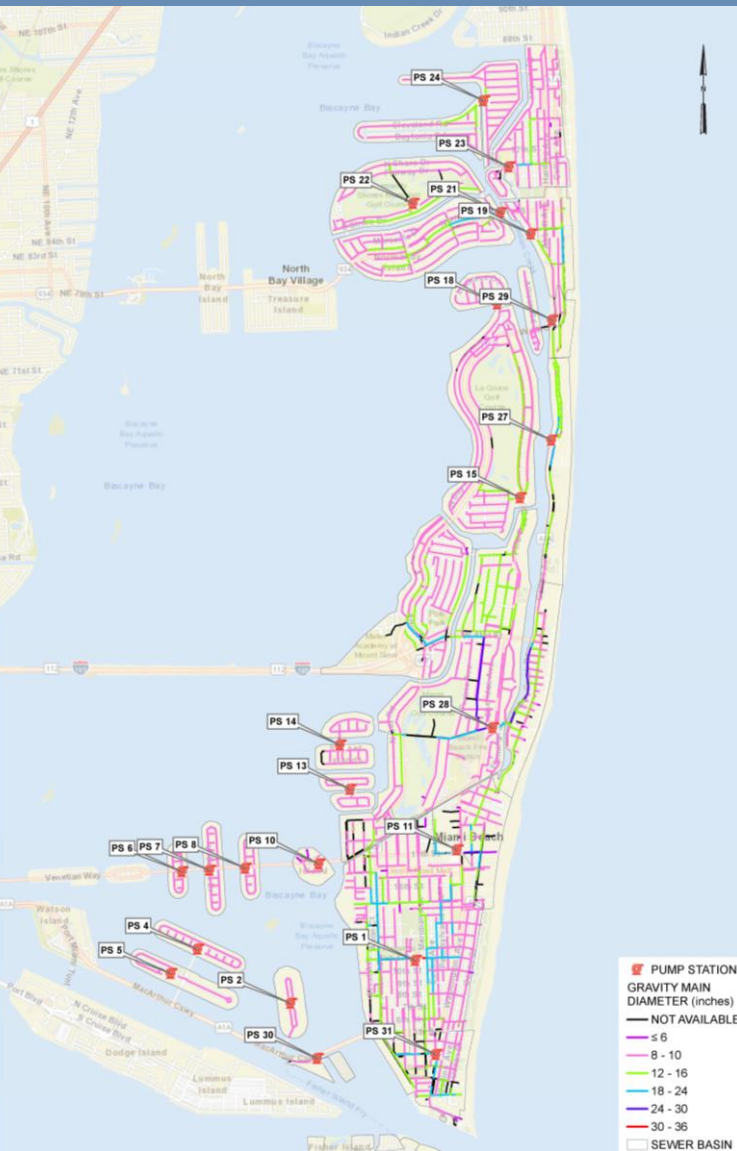
September 25, 2019

MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Summary of Existing Sewer System



Existing Sewer Collection and Transmission System

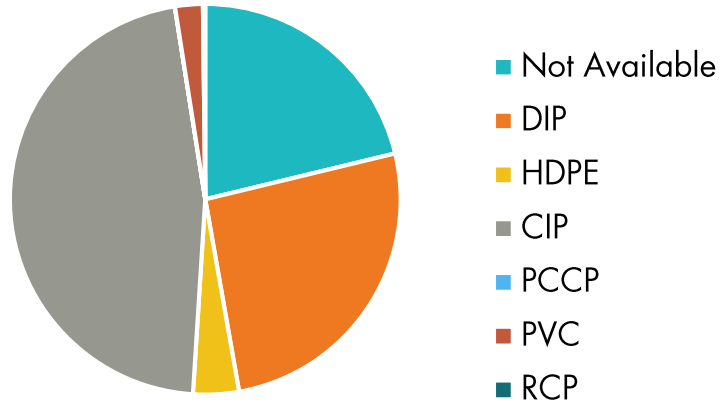


3,100 manholes
117 miles gravity sewer mains
24 miles active force mains
23 pump station service areas (basins)

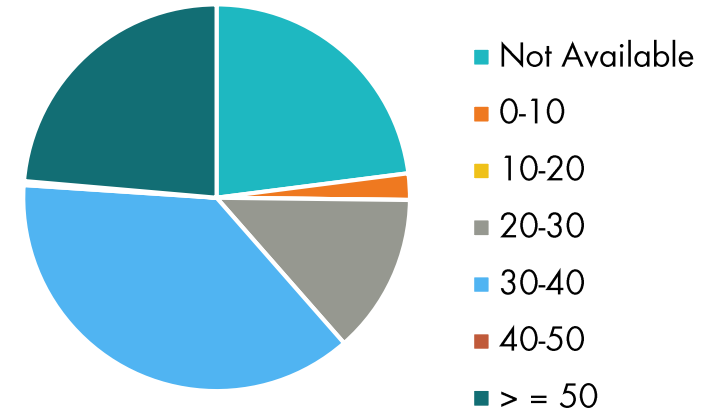


Sewer Force Main Network

Pipe Material



Pipe Age (years)



Notes:

CIP = Cast Iron Pipe

DIP = Ductile Iron Pipe

FRP = fiberglass reinforced pipe

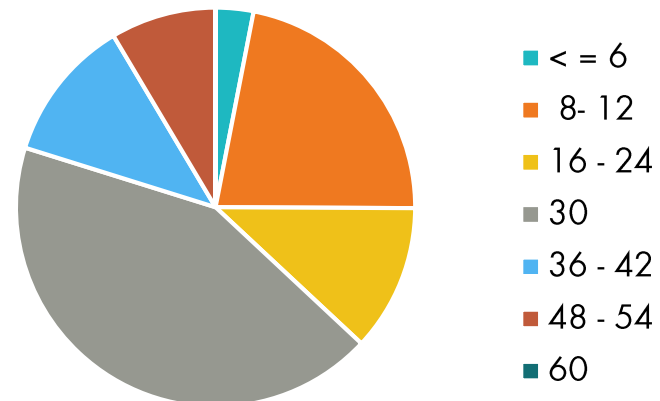
HDPE = high-density polyethylene

PCCP = Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe

PVC = Polychloride Vinyl Pipe

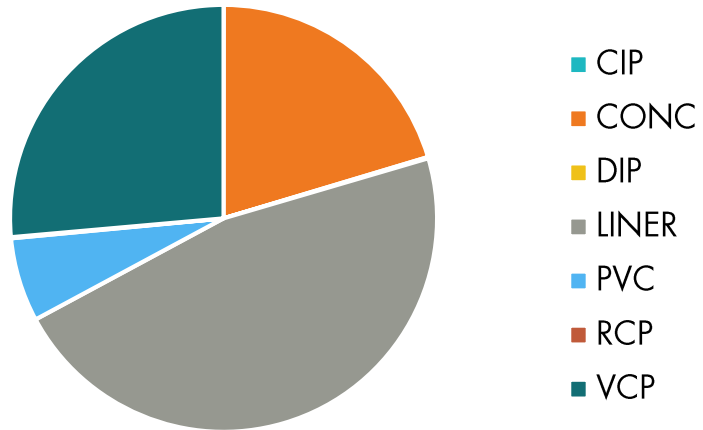
RCP = reinforced concrete pipe

Pipe Diameter (inches)

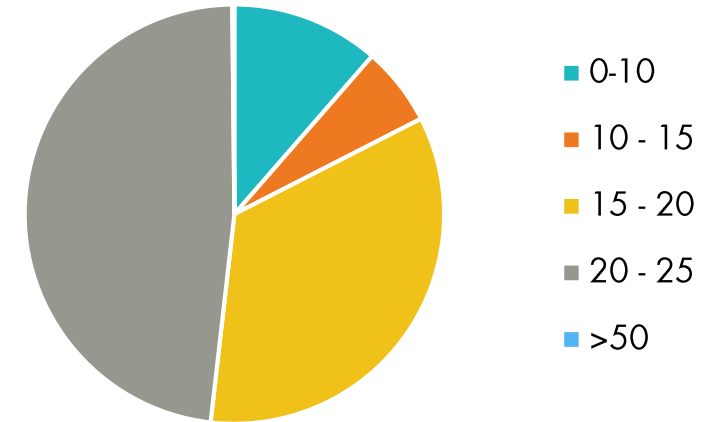


Sewer Gravity Main Network

Pipe Material



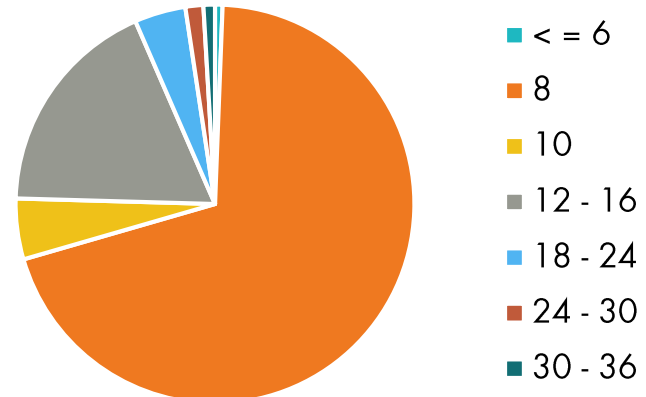
Pipe Age (years)



Notes:

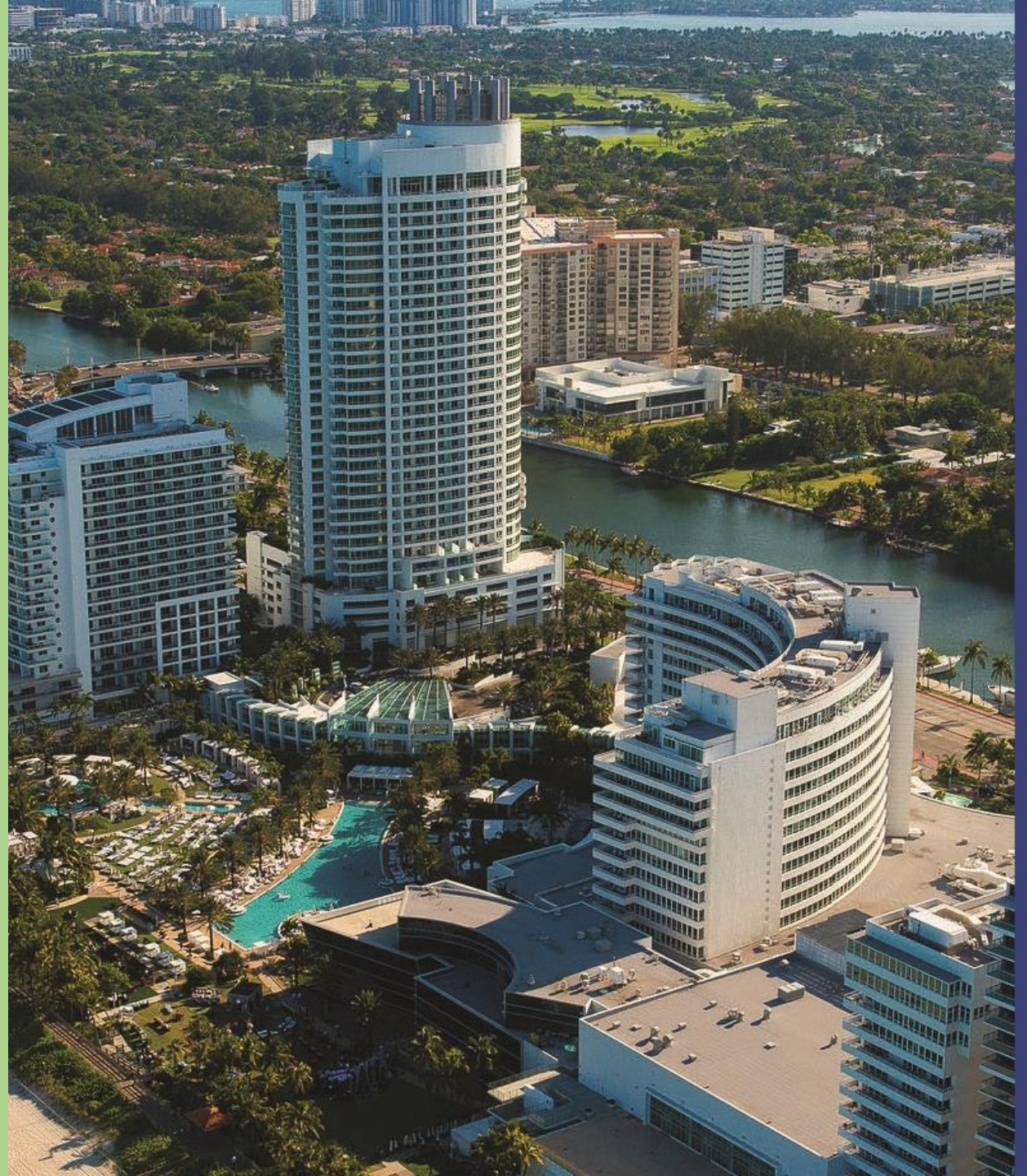
CIP = Cast Iron Pipe
CONC = Concrete
DIP = Ductile Iron Pipe
PVC = Polychloride Vinyl Pipe
RCP = reinforced concrete pipe
VCP = Vitrified Clay Pipe

Pipe Diameter (inches)



MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

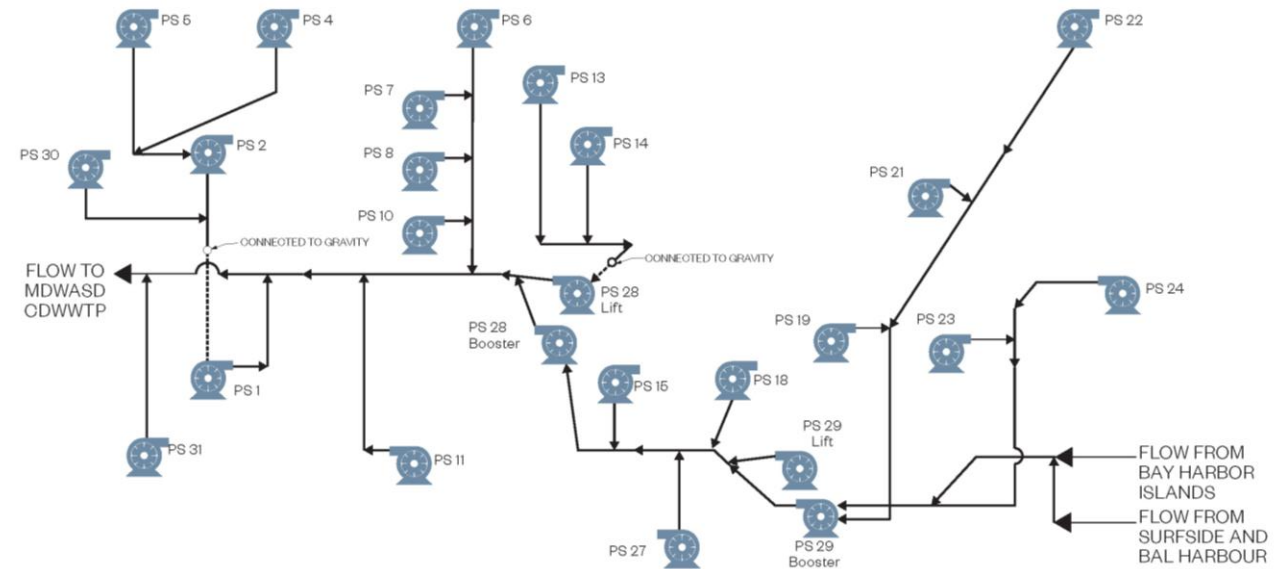
Force Main Hydraulic Model



Hydraulic Model (InfoWorks ICM)

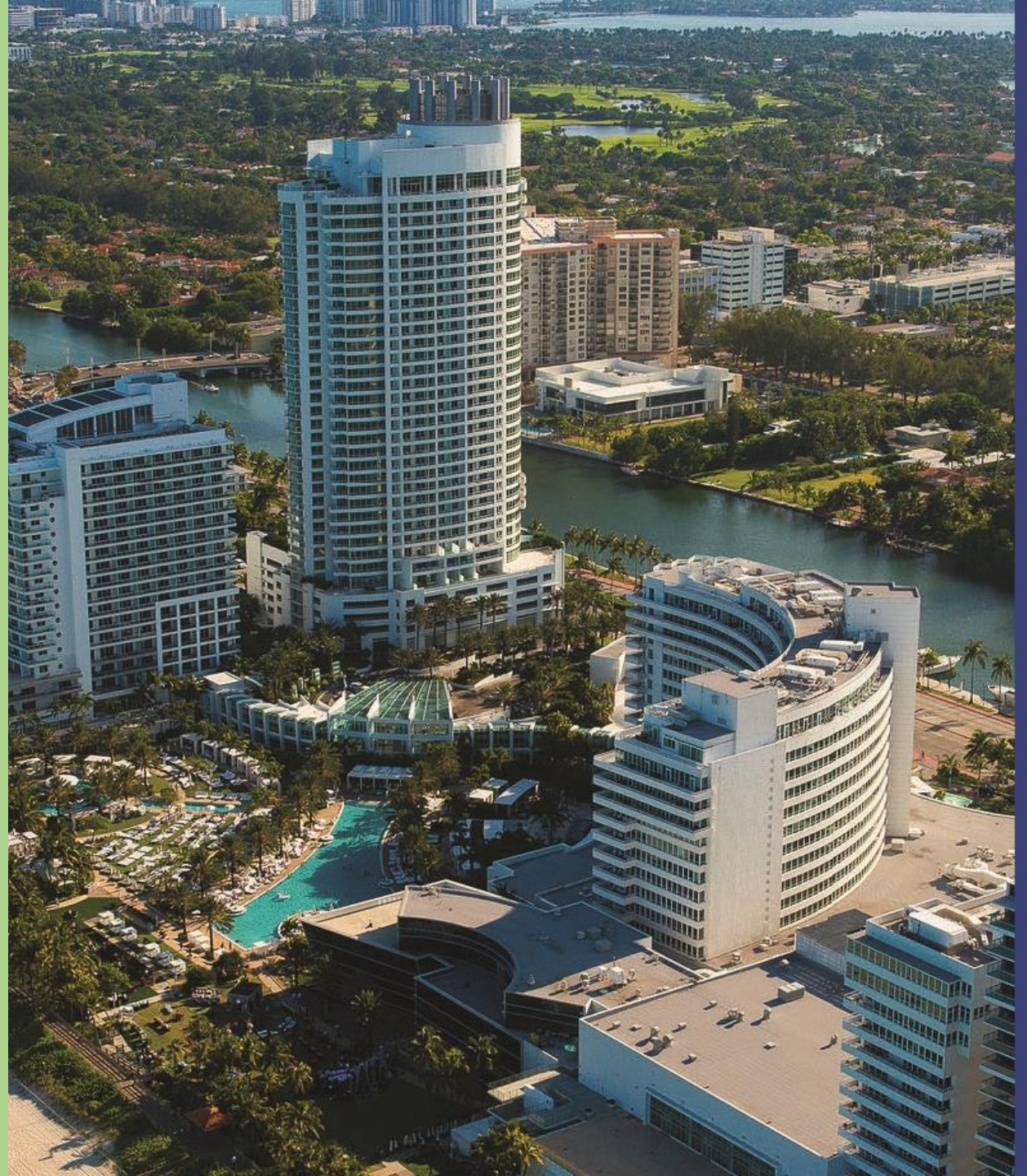
The hydraulic model was used to perform extended period simulations to predict the following:

- Sanitary flow through all infrastructure components in network
- Hydraulic pressures at any point in the force main system
- Pumping capacity of each pump station
- Pumping capacity with standby pump out of service
- Pump station operating wet well levels
- Likelihood and location of SSOs



MIAMI BEACH
RISING
ABOVE

Evaluation of Sewer System Improvement Needs



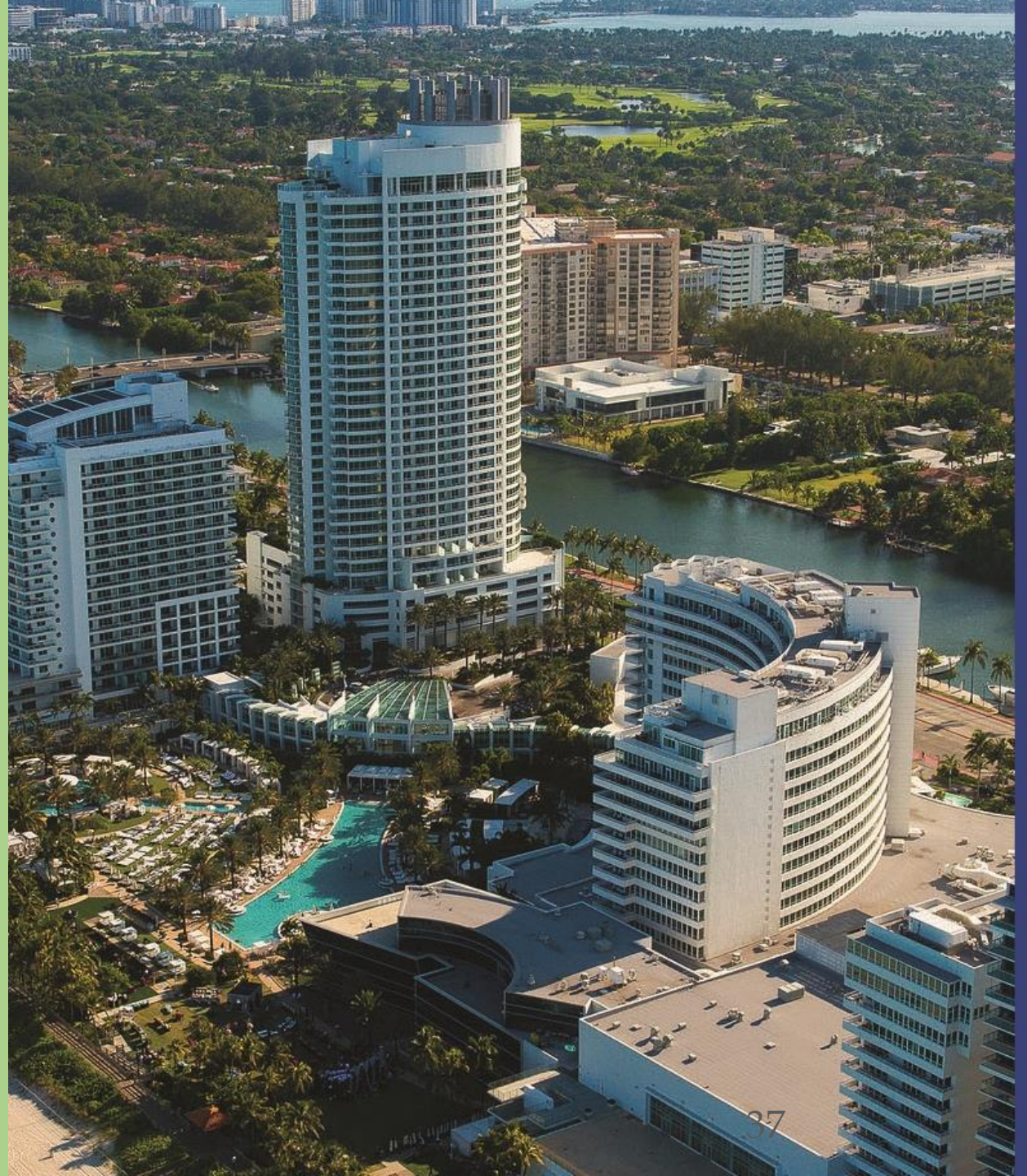
Force Mains / Transmission - Capacity Based Improvement Projects



Recommended Capacity Improvement Projects			
ID	Project Name	Recommended Project Description	Timeframe
4	Pump Station 2 parallel force main	Install parallel 10-inch force main (subaqueous crossing).	2020 - 2024
5	Pump Station 4 parallel force main	Install parallel 6-inch force main.	2020 - 2024
6	Pump Stations 4 and 5 parallel force main	Install parallel 8-inch force main.	2020 - 2024
7	Pump Station 14 parallel force main	Install parallel 8-inch force main.	2020 - 2024
8	Pump Station 18 parallel force main	Install parallel 8-inch force main.	2020 - 2024
9	Pump Station 23 parallel force main	Install parallel 16-inch force main.	2020 - 2024
10	Pump Station 27 parallel force main	Install parallel 10-inch force main.	2020 - 2024
11	North Beach parallel force main and interconnect	Install parallel 16-inch force main and interconnect from interconnection with Bal Harbour to 16-inch force main on Harding Avenue at 85 th Street. (Add interconnection between 16-inch parallel force mains.)	2030-2034
12	Pump Stations 6, 7, and 8 flow rerouting	Reroute flow so that the flow from Pump Stations 6, 7, and 8 is repumped by Pump Station 10.	2020 - 2024 ^a
Note: ^a Pump Station 6 wet well level set points are not exceeded until 2025, but Pump Stations 6, 7 and 8 all discharge to the same force main, so Pump Station 6 will be rerouted at the same time as Pump Stations 7 and 8.			

MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Risk Assessment and Rehabilitation and Repair (R&R) Projects for Sewer Aboveground Assets



CIP Projects Identified as part of Condition Assessment of Sewer System Aboveground Assets

The *Water and Sewer Renewal and Replacement Report* (Hazen, 2018) evaluated the aboveground assets (pump stations and aerial crossings) based on criticality



Six (6) High Criticality Projects identified

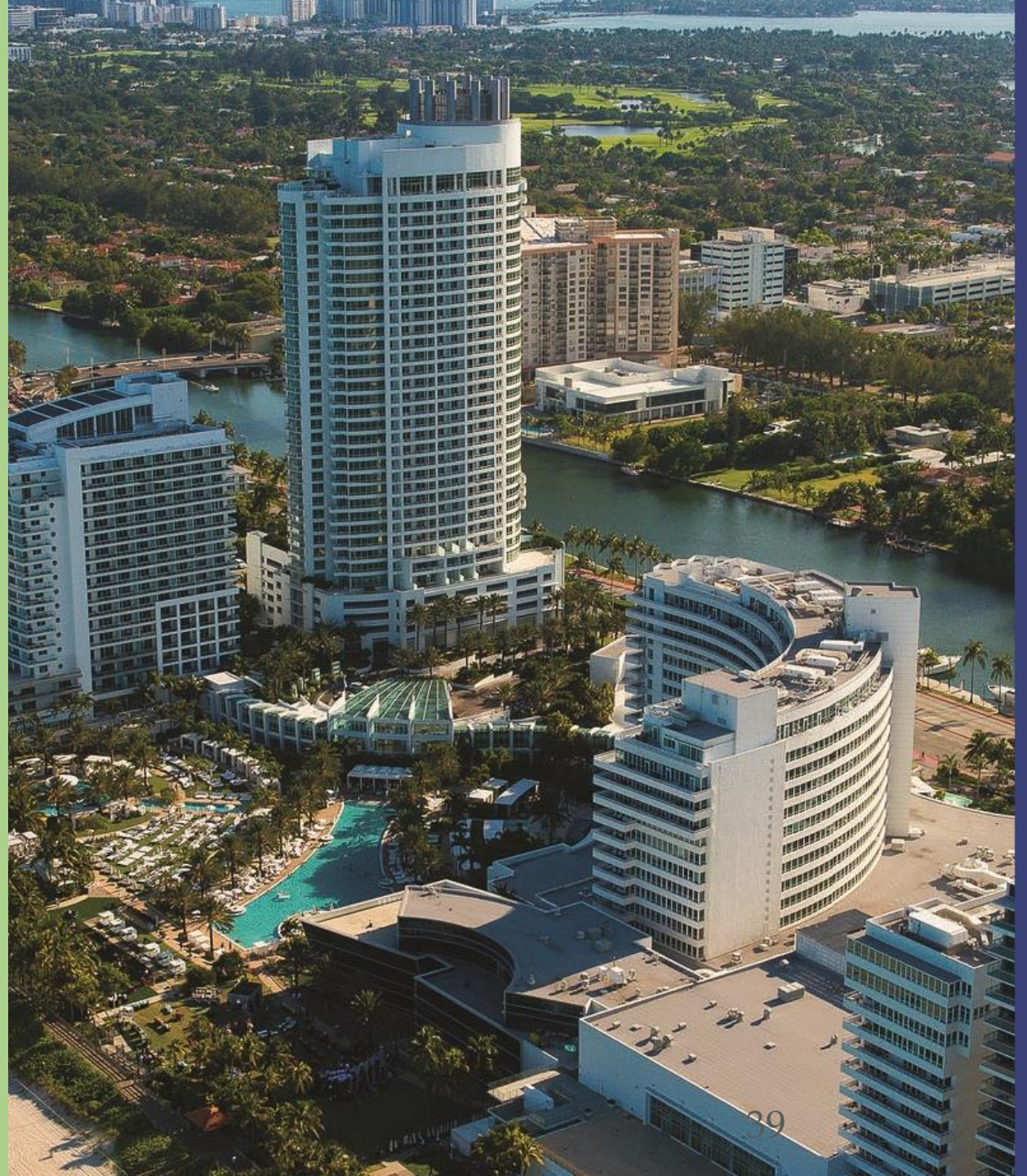


Eight (8) Medium Criticality Projects identified



MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Risk Assessment and Rehabilitation and Repair (R&R) Projects for Sewer Underground Assets



Gravity Collection System Improvements Prioritization



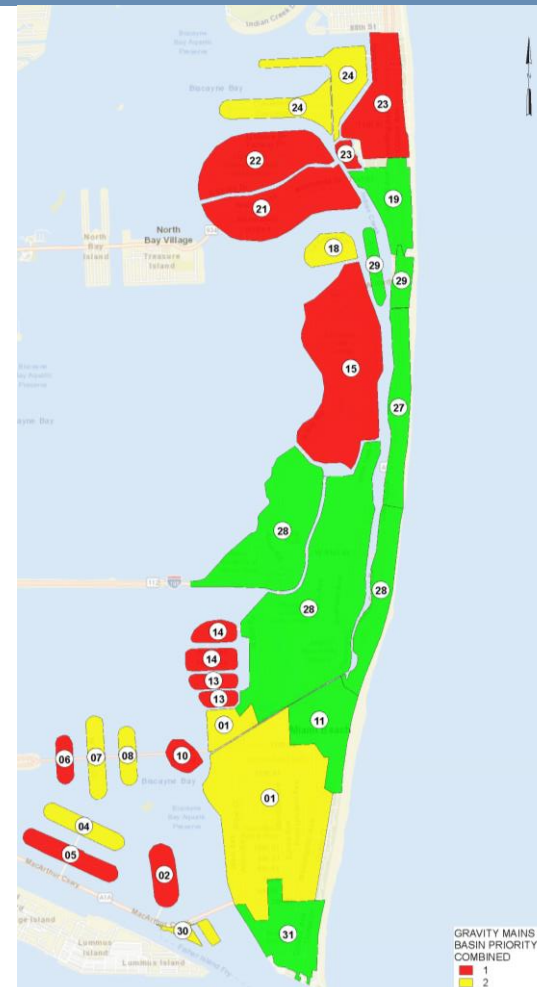
a) Basins selected based on GPDIM

+



b) Basins selected based on RUL

=

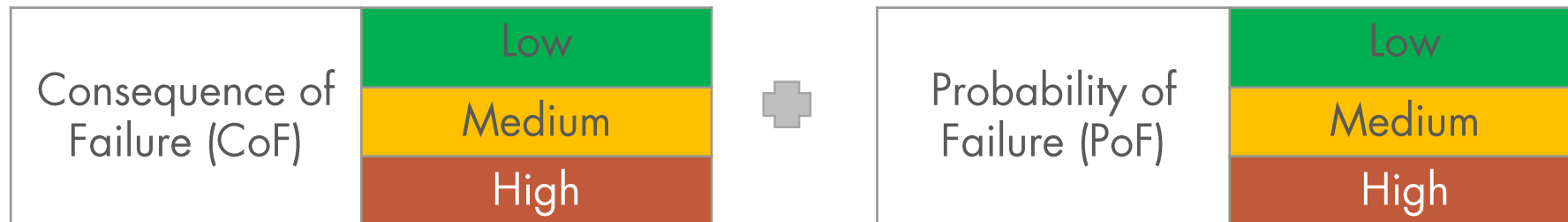


c) Basins selected for I/I improvements in the Master Plan

- The Collection System was evaluated using GIS and historical flow data available.
- Basins selected based on Gallons per Day per Inch-Mile (GPDIM) greater than 5,000 were combined with basins selected based on the remaining useful life (RUL) to obtain the recommended basin prioritization in the Master Plan.

Evaluation of Sewer Underground Assets - Risk Analysis Project Prioritization

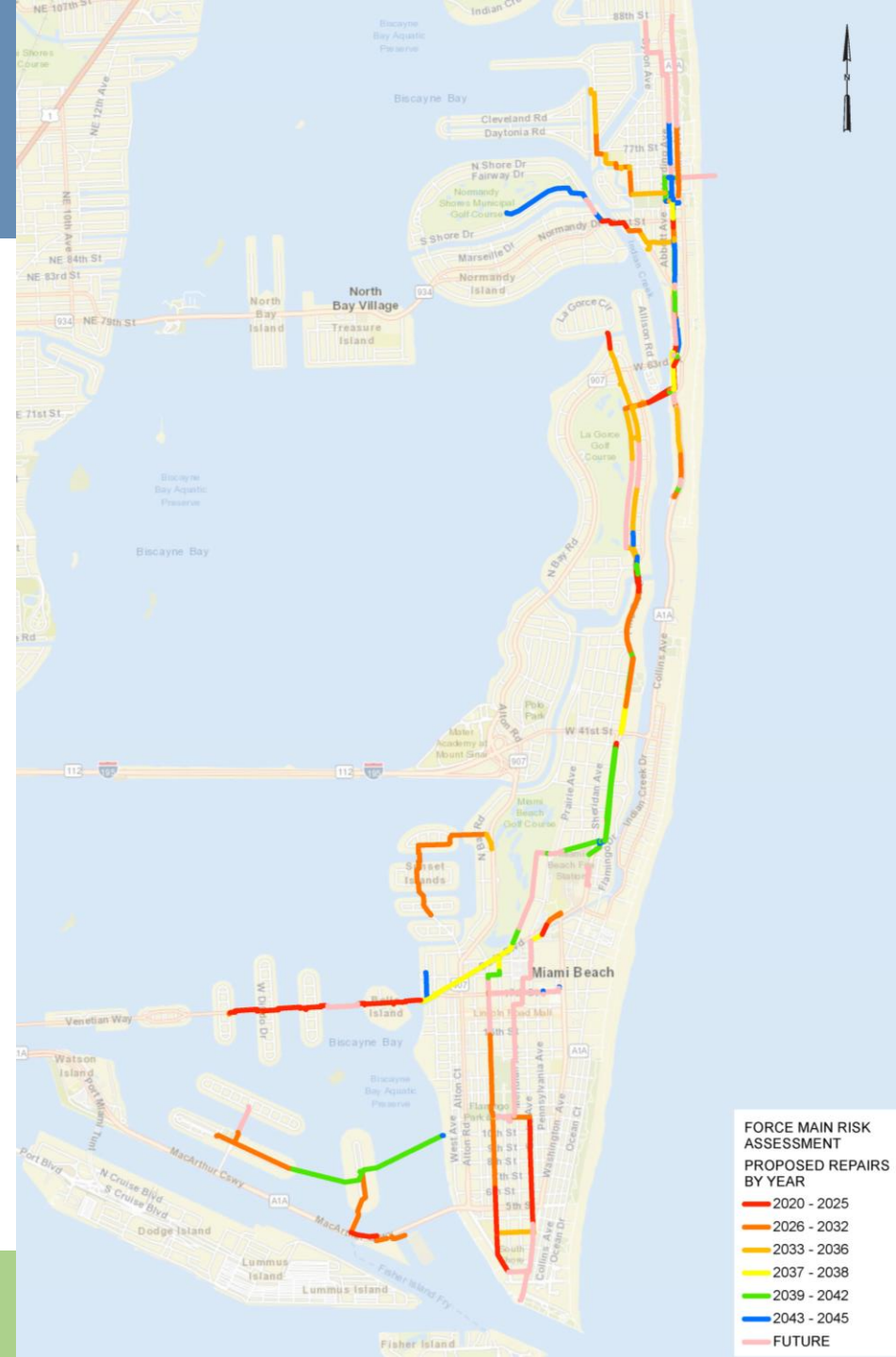
- R & R Project Prioritization was developed based on a Risk Analysis that combined Consequence of Failure (CoF) and Probability of Failure (PoF) to obtain a combined score used to rank each project.
- Three levels (Low, Medium and High) were developed for CoF and PoF



After both Sewer System PoF and CoF ratings were combined in 3x3 matrix

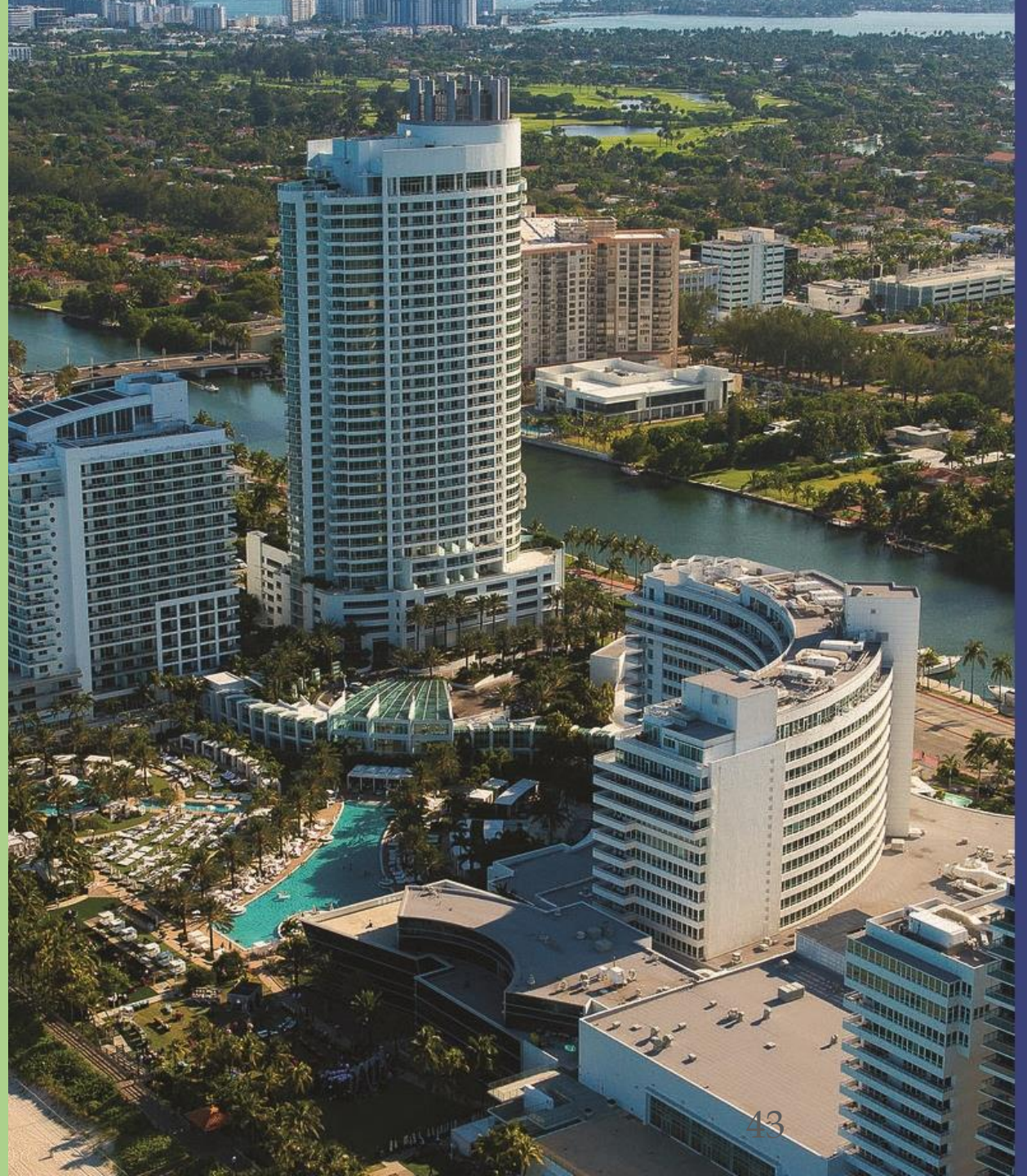
Consequence of Failure (CoF)	Probability of Failure (PoF)		
	Low	Medium	High
High	5,000 (4%)	10,000 (8%)	18,000 (14%)
Medium	12,000 (10%)	18,000 (14%)	28,000 (22%)
Low	10,000 (8%)	9,000 (7%)	16,000 (13%)

Consequence of Failure (CoF)	Probability of Failure (PoF)			
	Low	Medium	High	
	High	Future	2037-2038	2020-2025
	Medium	Future	2039-2042	2026-2032
	Low	Future	2043-2044	2033-2036

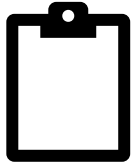


MIAMI BEACH
RISING
ABOVE

Sewer System Capital Improvement Program



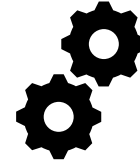
Summary of Sewer System Recommended Improvements



64 CIP Projects Identified



9 Capacity Based Improvements Identified



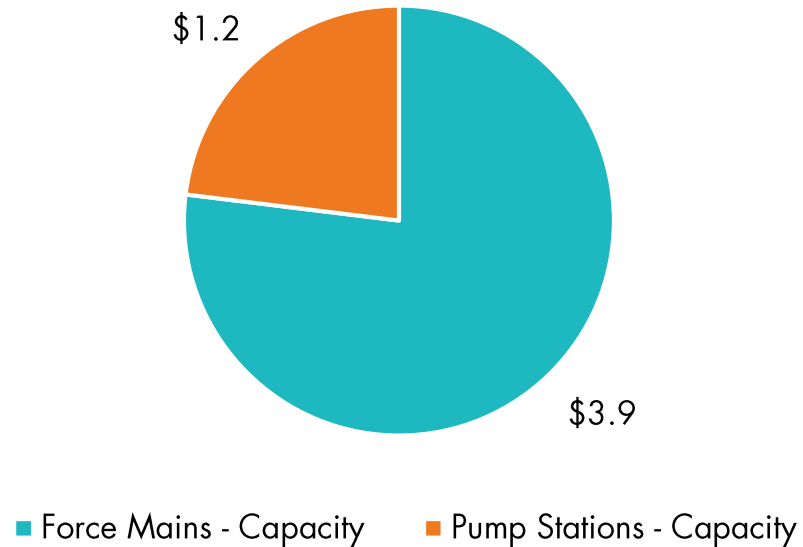
55 R&R Based Improvements Identified



Total CIP Cost Through 2045 = **\$116 M**

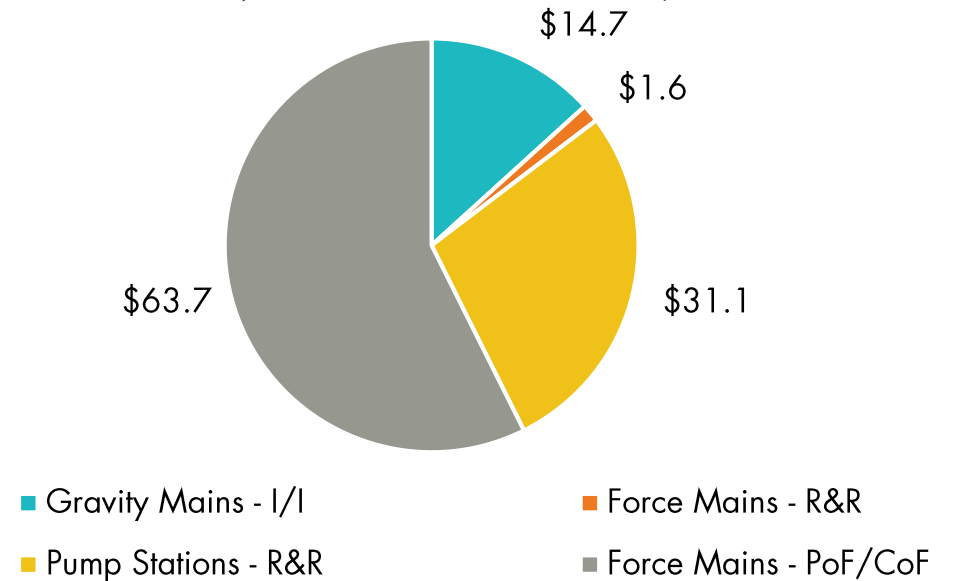
Capacity Based Improvement Projects

(Total Costs = \$ 5 M)



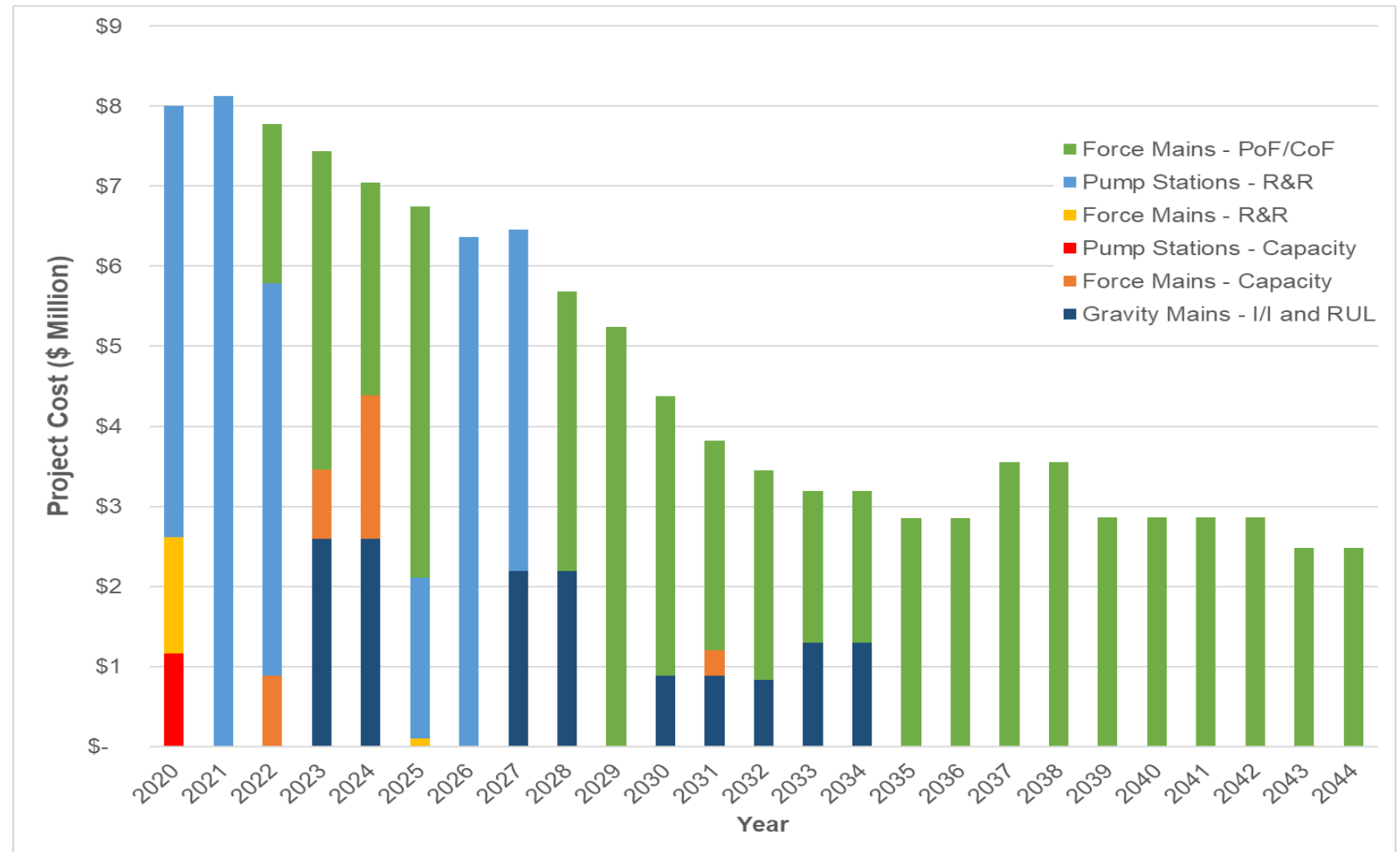
R&R Based Improvement Projects

(Total Costs = \$ 111.1 M)



The total cost of the Sewer System recommended projects in the Master Plan is \$116 million (2018 dollars):

**Sewer System
\$116M**



MIAMI BEACH RISING ABOVE

Questions/Comments

