

Levees System Summary

Jane Green Detention-North

Taylor Creek Reservoir – Brevard, Orange, Osceola, Seminole and Volusia counties, Florida

St. Johns River Water Management District

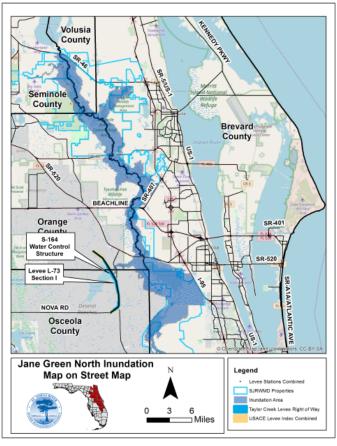
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Project Description:

The Jane Green Detention North Levee System is a federally authorized and constructed, non-federally operated and maintained, multi-purpose flood risk reduction project. The system was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1954. Construction of the levee system was completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in phases beginning in 1967. It is operated and maintained by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). The levee system consists of one levee segment (L-73 Section I) that forms the eastern boundary of the Taylor Creek Reservoir. These water storage areas were constructed for the purposes of flood control, municipal water supply, and enhancing the environment. The levee height ranges between 3 and 32 feet with a crest length of 8.7 miles. The area protected by the levee system is primarily in Osceola County, with the northern portion of it extending into Orange County. The land use is mostly agricultural, and there is residential and commercial development concentrated away from the levee system. Approximately 1,127 people work or live behind the levee with \$14 million in property value.

Risk Characterization:

According to the Screening Level Risk Assessment (SLRA) completed by USACE in 2014, the levee system has a low risk rating. SLRA risk assessments consider flooding frequency, the likelihood of the levee



breaching or overtopping, and the resulting potential loss of lives and damage to homes, businesses, and the environment. The most likely threat to the levee is seepage. Seepage is when the water on the flood side of the levee seeps through to the land side. Seepage can carry soil particles with it and if enough soil is moved through the levee, the levee may be weakened and breach. Some water seeping through the levee is normal, and there is no immediate concern that the levee will breach. The risk associated with water overtopping the levee is low. If the system performs as designed, water would be anticipated to overtop the levee in a storm that has a 1-in-1,000 chance of occurring in any given year. If the levee breaches or overtops, the range of flooding in portions of the leveed area could be up to 44 feet deep.

What is driving the risk?

What is being done?

Levee embankment seepage.	SJRWMD will continue to perform routine maintenance and will increase the frequency of inspection monitoring during high water events.
Water overtopping the levee	SJRWMD and your local Emergency Operations Center maintain a levee system Emergency Action Plan to provide the appropriate event notifications, warnings, and to assist local officials in making timely and accurate decisions regarding warnings and evacuations.

What Is Important to Know? The shaded portion of the map indicates the area impacted by the levee and other project features. Levees may reduce flood risk, but they do not eliminate it. If you live or work in a community with levees, there is a role for you. First, know your risk. No matter how strong or well maintained a levee is, there is always risk. Second, act to reduce your risk such as having an evacuation plan so that you can leave the area quickly if notified by the local authorities. You should have a working knowledge of flood warning and evacuation procedures and be aware of evacuation routes to exit the levee system. SJRWMD and USACE want to ensure that communities are aware of the risk associated with levees, so you can make informed decisions and plan ahead.

How to Plan Ahead:

PREPARE PREVENT PROTECT □ Keep storm drains, □ Prepare an emergency kit that □ Never drive through gutters and ditches includes: flashlights, radio, batteries, flooded streets or roads: člear. candles, matches, first-aid kit and a list more people are trapped ☐ Check with the county and supply of all medications, blankets, and die in their vehicles flood control district to water, food, etc. than anywhere else see if a permit is □ Keep important documents and during floods. required if you plan to valuable possessions on an upper □ Never try to escape build on, fill, alter or relevel of the structure or as high as rising floodwater by grade your property. possible. going into the attic □ Never excavate, modify, ☐ Make a list of items to take with you unless you have roof landscape, or build and have a plan for your pets. access or no other safe Establish a family meeting place. anything on any levee or options. ☐ Know how to safely shut off your utilities. flood control easement □ Consider buying flood □ Listen for emergency without permits from the insurance. instructions from authorities. appropriate county, □ Prepare and practice your state, and federal evacuation plan with your family. agencies.

Ongoing Activities and Studies: SJRWMD operates and maintains the levee system according to the system specific operations and maintenance manual. Regular inspections are conducted, and repairs are made when critical deficiencies are identified.

Who Can I Contact? Information concerning this levee system may be obtained by contacting the following:

Local Emergency Management Agency	St. Johns River Water Management District, Phone: 386-643-1914 Brevard County Office of Emergency Management, Phone: 321-637-6670 Orange County Emergency Management, Phone: 407-836-9151 Osceola County Emergency Management, Phone: 407-742-9000 Seminole County Office of Emergency Management, Phone: 407-665-5102 Volusia County Office of Emergency Management, Phone: 386-254-1500
Levee Sponsor	St. Johns River Water Management District
Community/County	Brevard, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, and Volusia counties
FEMA National Flood Insurance Program	For general questions about the NFIP, contact the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX): 1-877-336-2627 (toll-free), or email at: FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapcds.com
National Levee Database	https://levees.sec.usace.army.mil