

STAs and Related Projects Update



Quarterly Meeting of the Technical Oversight Committee

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STA Performance Data

Updated 5/18/07 - Contains Preliminary Data

- STA-1E (9/2004 4/2007)
 - Average inflow = 214 ppb
 - 24 m tons removed; average outflow = 125 ppb
- STA-1W (8/1994 4/2007)
 - Average inflow = 163 ppb
 - 338 m tons removed; average outflow = 55 ppb
- STA-2 (7/1999 4/2007)
 - Average inflow = 105 ppb
 - 181 m tons removed; average outflow = 21 ppb
- STA-3/4 (10/2003 4/2007)
 - Average inflow = 120 ppb
 - 222 m tons removed; average outflow = 19 ppb
- STA-5 (9/1999 4/2007)
 - > Average inflow = 235 ppb
 - 160 m tons removed; average outflow = 106 ppb
- STA-6 (10/1997– 4/2007)
 - Average inflow = 80 ppb
 - 36 m tons removed; average outflow = 20 ppb



Drought Operations for the STAs



Goal is to maintain 6" water in SAV cells as long as possible

Using emergent cells as source of water for SAV cells
STA enhancements included installation of small permanent pumps in some cells
Also installed portable pumps to help maintain 6" depth in SAV cells

18,000 acre-feet of supplemental water from Lake Okeechobee was sent to STAs in March/April 2007

All 6 STAs have experienced drought impacts
Most cells have reached minimum or below minimum depths



STA-1W Cell 5B







STA-2 Cell 3 Pump







STA-3/4 Cell 3A







STA-3/4 Cell 2A Pump







STA-5 Cell 1B







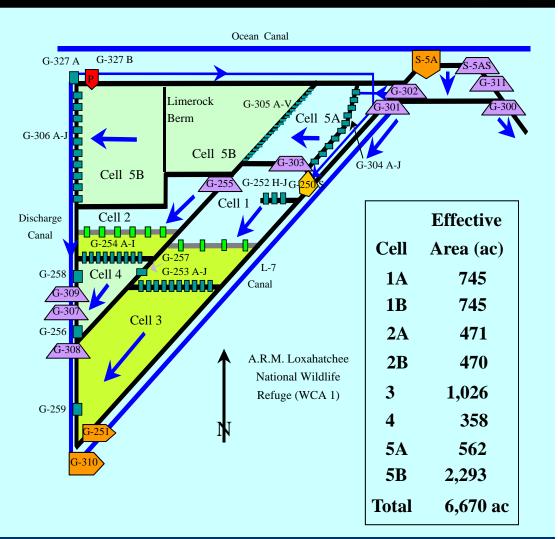
STA-5 Cell 2B







- Components completed in previous years:
 - Cell 2A/2B levee
 - G-255, G-307, G 249 A-H structures
 - G-327B Pump Station
 - G-304 Automation









- Cell 1A/1B Levee complete
- G-248 A-D Structures concrete work complete, gates installed, actuators installed
- Levee collection and distribution canals excavated
- 30% complete with levee slope grading
- FPL on site installing distribution power





STA-1W Cells 1B, 2B and 4 Rehabilitation Effort

- Took advantage of drought conditions to implement
- Majority of accrued sediment removed down to historic peat layer in Cells 1B and 4
- Cell 2B disked to incorporate top layer with historic peat layer
- Cells 1B, 2B and 4 rice planting completed
 - Further stabilize sediments and jump start SAV grow-in
- SAV inoculation and grow-in to follow
- Chemical and mechanical control of pigweed
- Total project cost approximately \$1.5 million
- Completed two months ahead of schedule







- Initiated Cells 1B, 2B and 4 drawdown by cleaning/excavating ditches and installing pumps
- Over 8 miles of ditches were cleaned or excavated, and 8
 dewatering pumps were installed and operated 24
 hours/day for 7
 days/week for about 2-1/2
 months







- Stockpiled, loaded and hauled approximately 95-100 acres of tussock material from Cell 1B to District owned 99-acre stockpile area
- Constructed access/haul roads using approximately 5,000 cy of pea rock and 3,200 cy of fill material
- Aerial applications of herbicide were used to control emergent pigweed through the sediment removal process



- Detailed topographic surveys conducted in Cells 1B, 2B & 4 to determine depth of accrued sediment layer
- Grade stakes set to benchmark laser leveling for mechanical sediment removal
- Cell 1B scrape to elevation set at 9.4' NGVD
- Cell 4 scrape to elevation set at 9.3' NGVD
- Post-hydration surveys will be needed to confirm bottom elevations



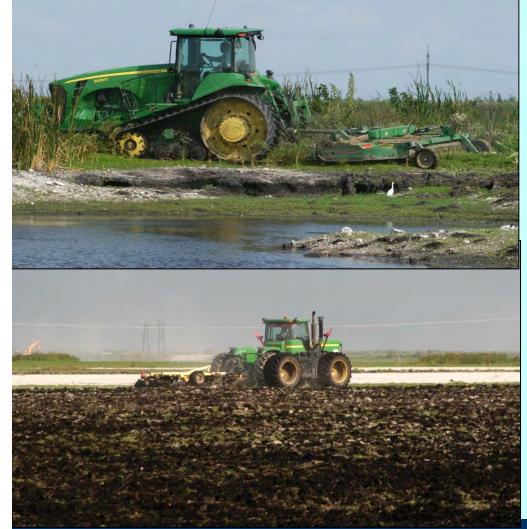




- Approximately 700 acres of Cells 1B and 4 were scraped using pan scrapers (aka drag-all)
- An estimated 375,000 cy of accrued sediment material was hauled and stockpiled along the FPL Easement on east side of Cell 1







- In preparation for rice planting, approximately 250 acres of Cell 1B and 450 acres of Cell 2B were mowed and disked
- This also served as weed control and to incorporate the accrued layer into the organic layer







- Other miscellaneous improvement activities included:
 - Canal silt removal
 - Filling ditches parallel to flow to minimize short-circuiting
 - Degrading of various high spots south of G-309, south of G-254 and along the NW section of Cell 2B



STA-1W Cell 5 Rehabilitation Effort

- Completed in 2006
- Cell dried out to consolidate sediments
- Rice planted to stabilize sediments for SAV grow-in
- Emergent vegetation strips planted to reduce wind/wave impacts on SAV
- Monitoring has shown successful SAV reestablishment
- Emergent vegetation strips have also successfully established
- Total project cost approximately \$1 million







STA-1W Cell 3

- Long-Term Plan scheduled conversion
- Chop existing emergent vegetation and disk into the soil layer
- SAV inoculation is planned as soon as cell is re-hydrated





- Hongying Zhao, Guy Germain and Kathy Pietro: STA Water Quality Data
- Neil Larson: STA Drought Operations and Impacts
- Kevin Snell, Mike Korvela, Delia Ivanoff, Deborah Drum: STA-1W Enhancements and Rehabilitation