EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

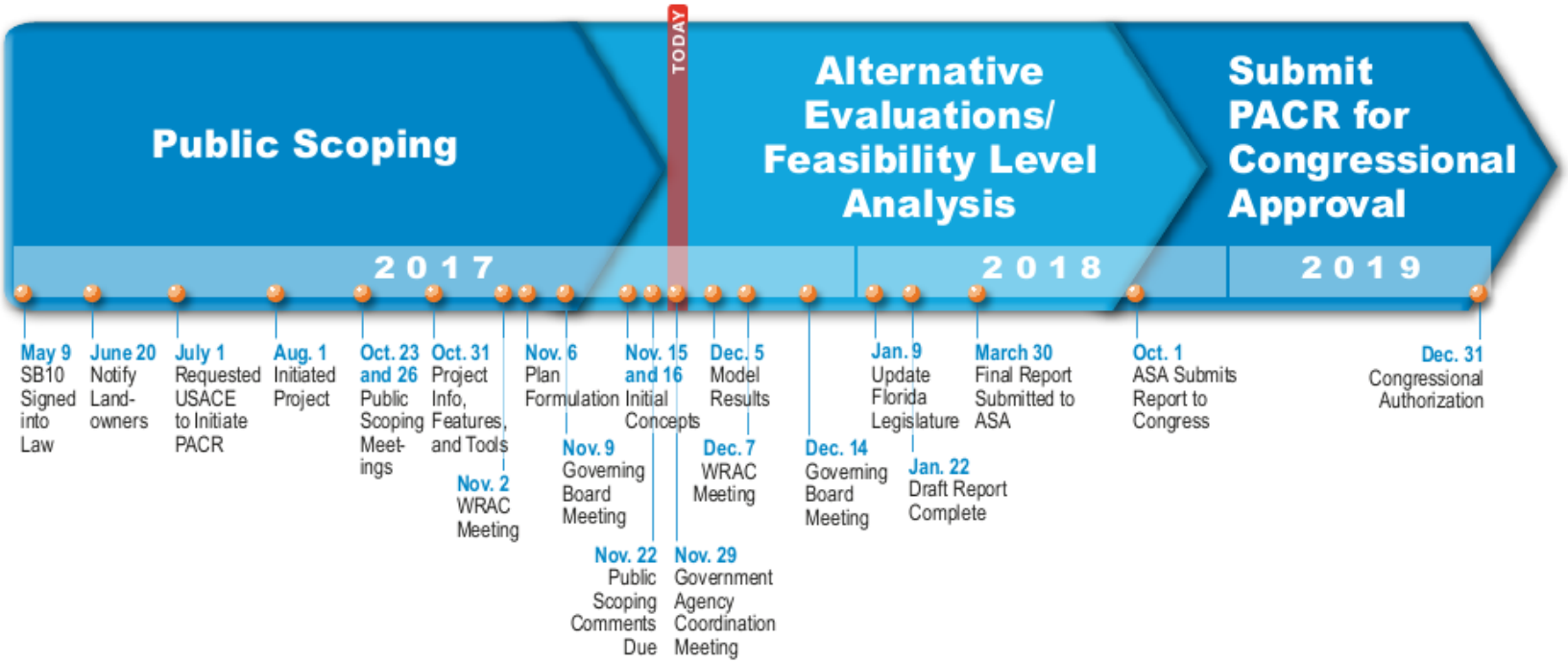
Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir Feasibility Study

Government Agency Coordination Meeting
November 29, 2017

Meeting Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Project Study, Scope and Schedule
- Plan Formulation Review
- Initial Concepts
- Next Steps
- Public Comment

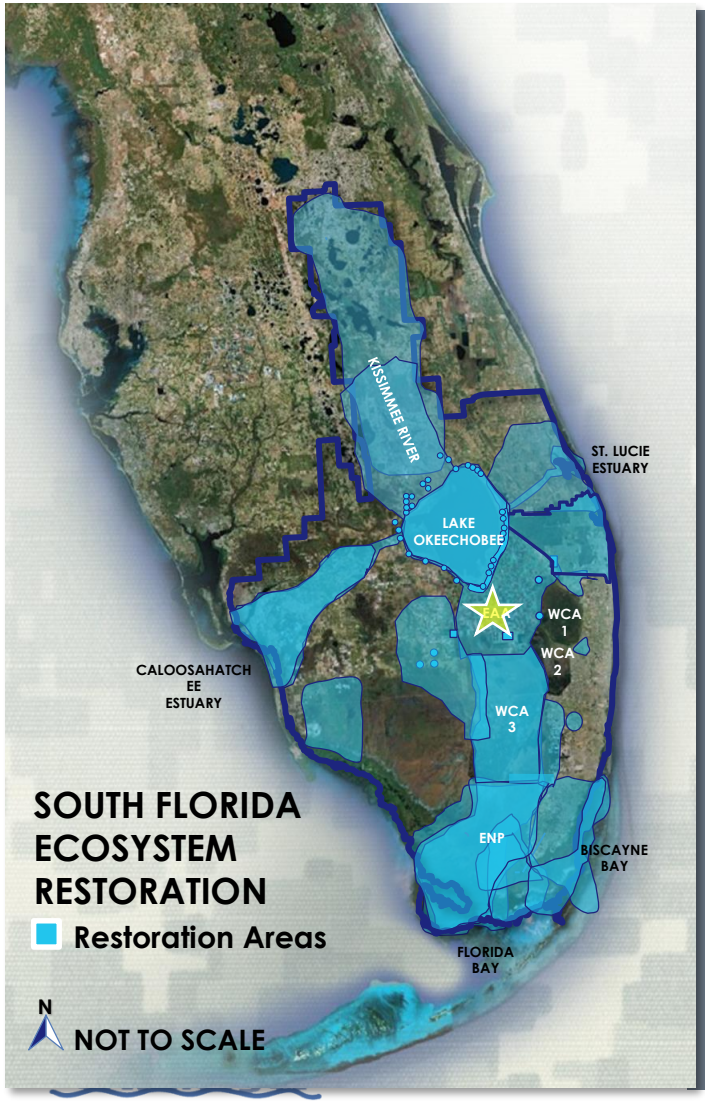
EAA Storage Reservoir Feasibility Study Timeline



EAA Storage Reservoir Feasibility Study

PROJECT STUDY, SCOPE AND SCHEDULE

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration



NON-CERP & FOUNDATION PROJECTS

- Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park
- Kissimmee River Restoration
- C-111 South Dade
- C-51/Storm Water Treatment Area (STA) 1E
- Storm Water Treatment Areas/Restoration Strategies
- Tamiami Trail Bridging & Roadway Modifications
- Herbert Hoover Dike (HHD)Rehabilitation
- Seminole Big Cypress Critical Project

CERP GENERATION 1 PROJECTS

- Indian River Lagoon (IRL) – South
- Picayune Strand
- Site 1
- Melaleuca Annex Facility

CERP GENERATION 2 PROJECTS

- C - 43 Reservoir
- Broward County Water Preserve Areas (WPA)
- C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project
- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Phase 1

DECEMBER 2016 AUTHORIZATION

- Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP)

PLANNING EFFORTS

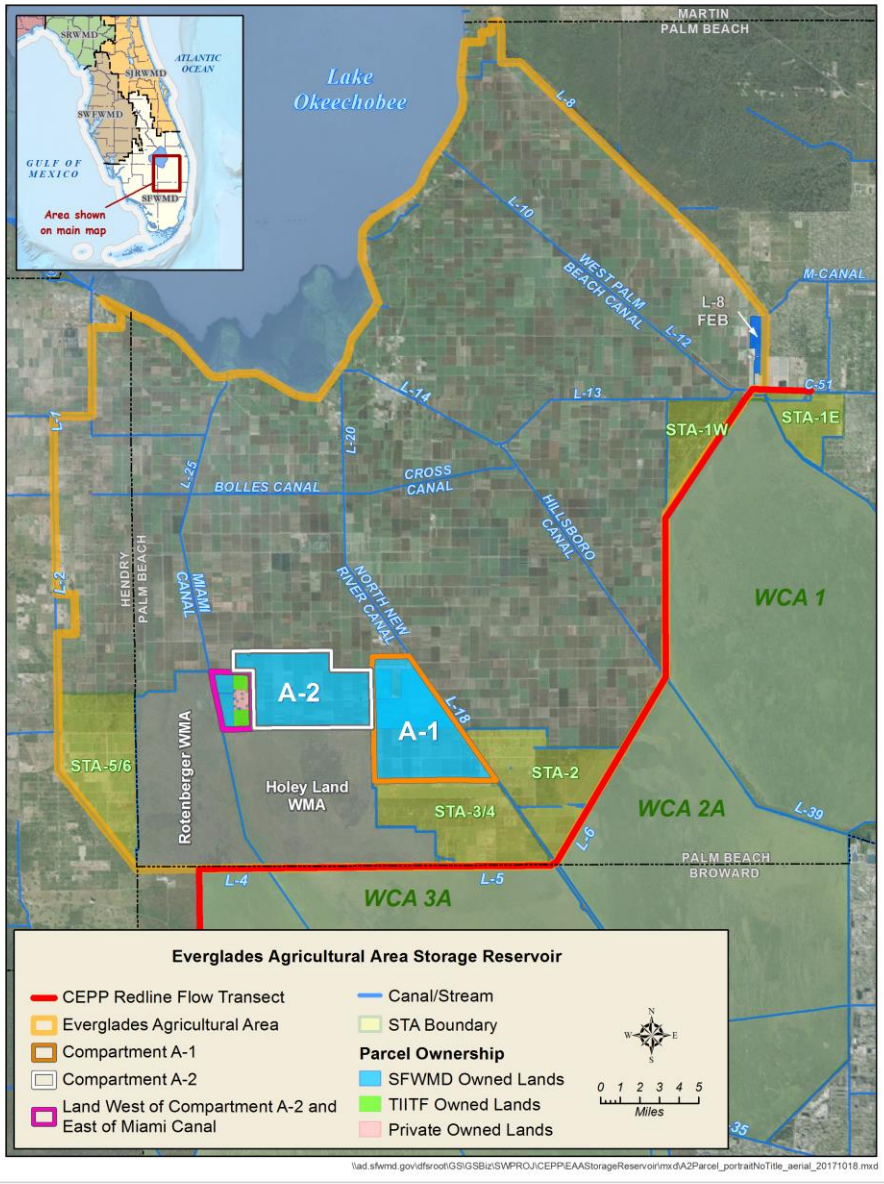
- Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration
- Western Everglades Restoration
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration

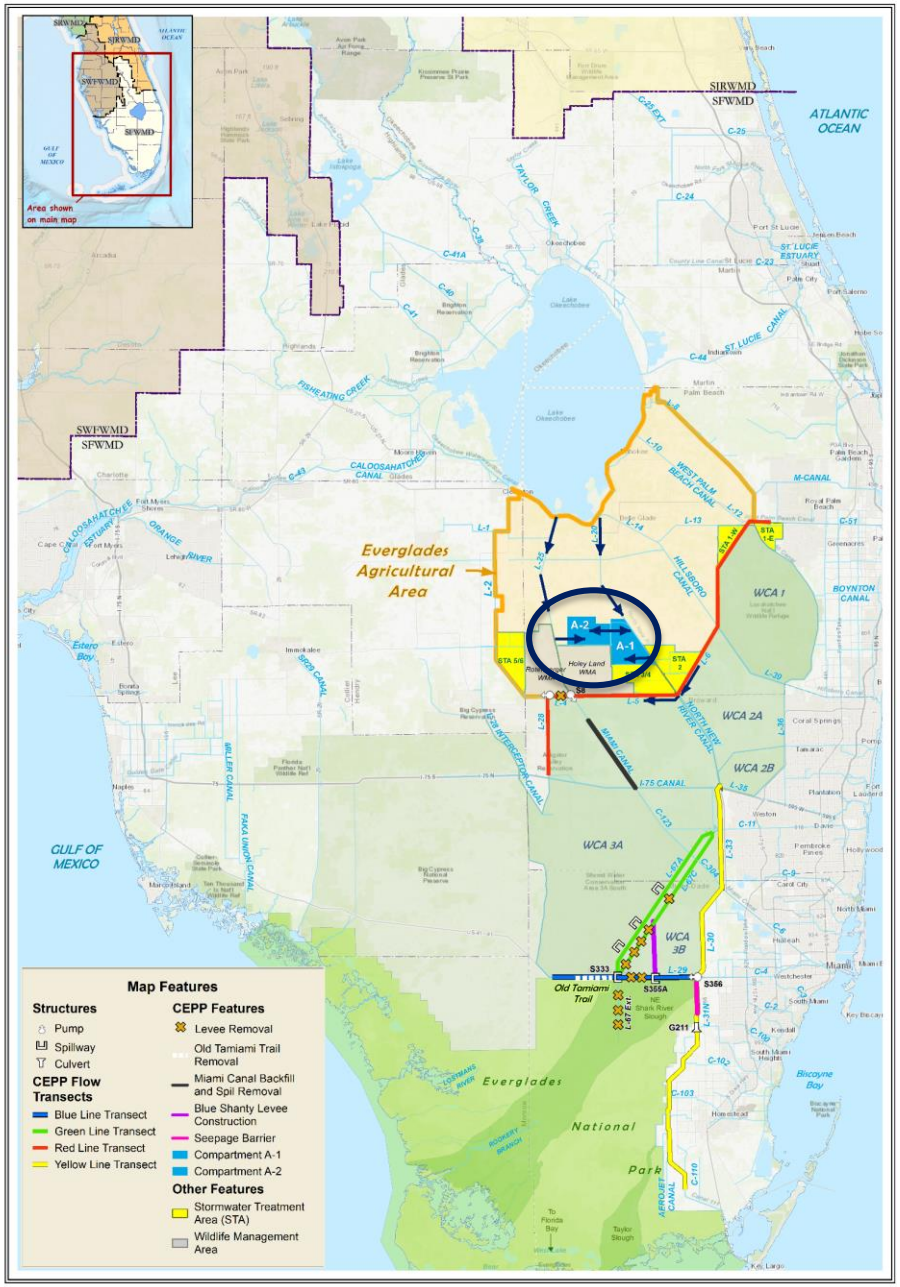
EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA STORAGE RESERVOIR

EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

Moving Water South- Existing Conditions

- Water flows out of Lake Okeechobee to the south through the lake outlet structures to the major canals
  - L-8 Canal
  - West Palm Beach Canal
  - Hillsboro Canal
  - North New River Canal
  - Miami Canal





CEPP Recommended Plan ALT 4R2

- PPA New Water
  - A-1 & A-2 Flow Equalization Basin
  - Seepage Barrier, L-31N Levee
- PPA North
  - L-6 Canal Flow Diversion
  - L-5 Canal Conveyance Improvements
  - S-8 Pump Station Complex Modifications
  - L-4 Levee Degrade and Pump Station
  - Miami Canal Backfill
- PPA South
  - S-333 Spillway Modification
  - L-29 Canal Gated Spillway
  - L-67A Conveyance Structures
  - L-67C Levee Gap
  - L-67C Levee Degrade
  - Blue Shanty Levee, WCA 3B
  - L-29 Levee Degrade
  - L-67 Extension Levee Degrade and Canal Backfill
  - Old Tamiami Trail Removal
  - S-356 Pump Station Modifications
  - System-wide Operations Refinements

Project Opportunities and Objectives

- Reduce the high-volume freshwater discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the Northern Estuaries
- Identify storage, treatment and conveyance south of Lake Okeechobee to improve flows to the Everglades system
- Reduce ongoing ecological damage to the Northern Estuaries and Everglades system

St. Lucie Inlet

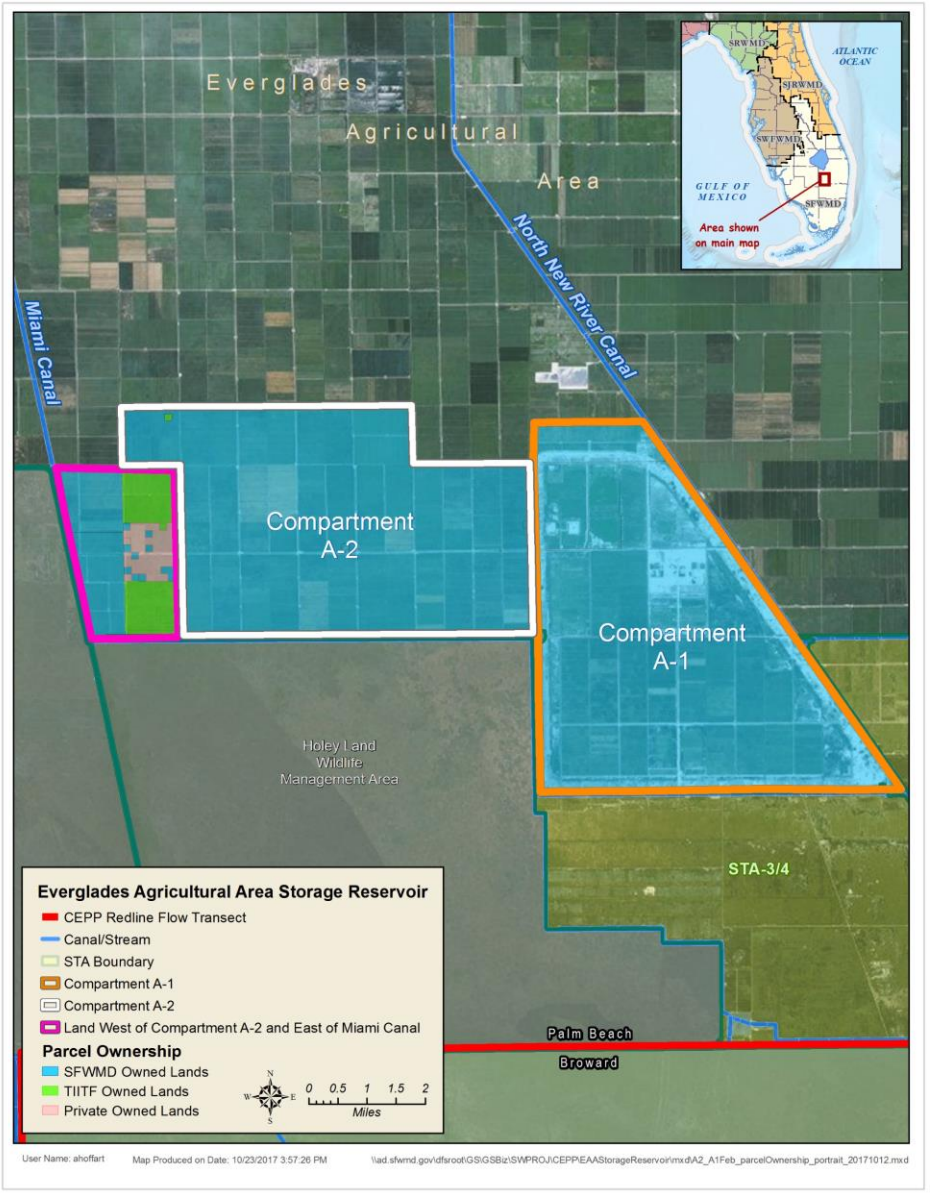
Constraints

- **WRDA 2000 Sec. 601(h)(5); Sec. 373.1501, F.S.**
  - Elimination or transfer of existing legal sources of water must be addressed
  - Maintain existing level of flood protection
- **Meet applicable water quality standards**
  - Will not cause or contribute to a violation of state water quality standards, permit discharge limits or specific permit conditions
  - Reasonable assurances exist that adverse impacts on flora and fauna will not occur
- **Remain within federal authorities (CERP)**

Florida State Law

Chapter 2017-10 Requirements as it Relates to Post-Authorization Change Report

- Engage landowners on a 'willing seller' basis
- 240,000 acre-feet of storage and necessary treatment on A-2 Parcel plus conveyance improvements
- 360,000 acre-feet of storage and necessary treatment on A-1 and A-2 Parcels plus conveyance improvements
- Report to State Legislature by January 9, 2018
- Submit Post-Authorization Change Report to Congress for approval by October 1, 2018



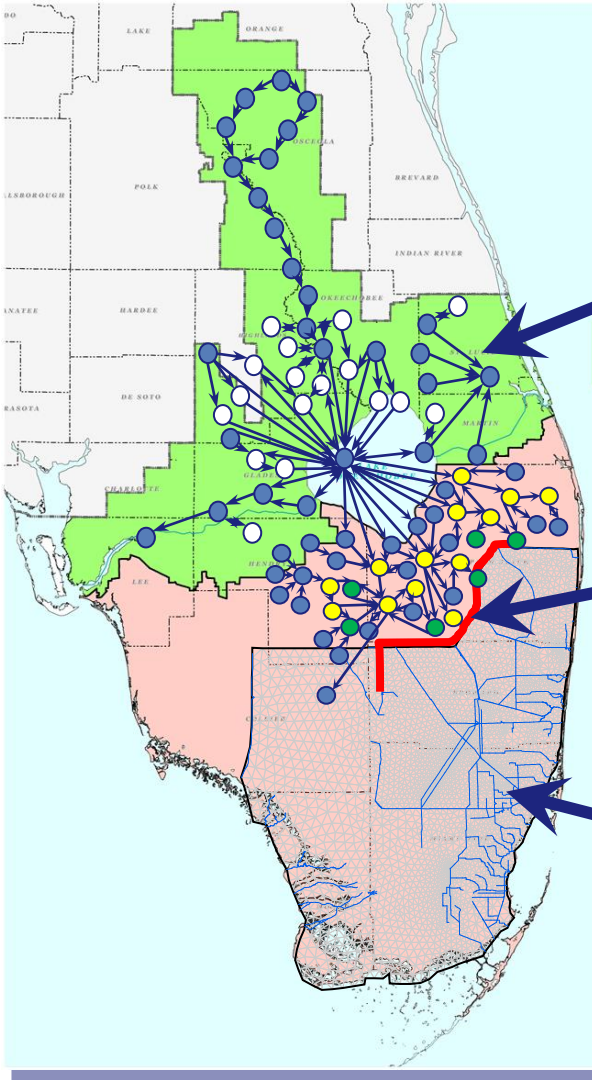
Planning Process & Schedule

- **Section 203 of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986, as amended**
- **Key Activities and Target Dates:**
  - Update to Florida State Legislature - by January 9, 2018
  - Draft Report complete – by January 30, 2018
  - Final Report and submittal to Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works – March 30, 2018
  - ASA(CW) submit report to Congress – October 1, 2018
  - Anticipated Congressional authorization – by December 31, 2019

EAA Storage Reservoir Feasibility Study

PLAN FORMULATION REVIEW

Decoupled Regional Modeling Approach



RSMBN:
EAA Storage & Treatment

Northern Everglades

Interface ("Red Line"):
Flow Volumes

Southern Everglades

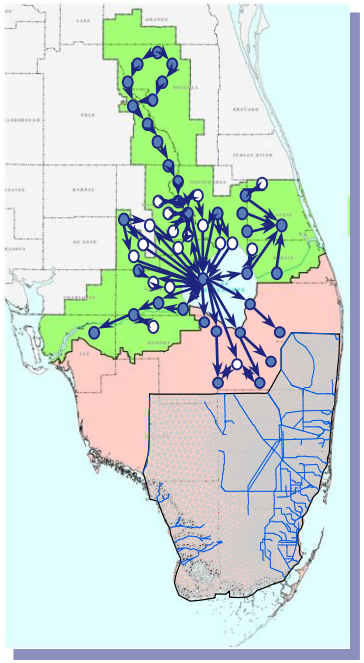
RSMGL:
Greater Everglades

Regional Modeling Approach

- Climatic Input
  - Rainfall
  - ET
- Boundary Conditions

Period of record: 1965-2005

Scenario



- Project Features
- Land Use/Land Cover
- Water Demands
- Operating Criteria

Model Output

- Daily time series of water levels, flows
- Demands not met

Evaluation (Environmental, Water Supply, etc...)

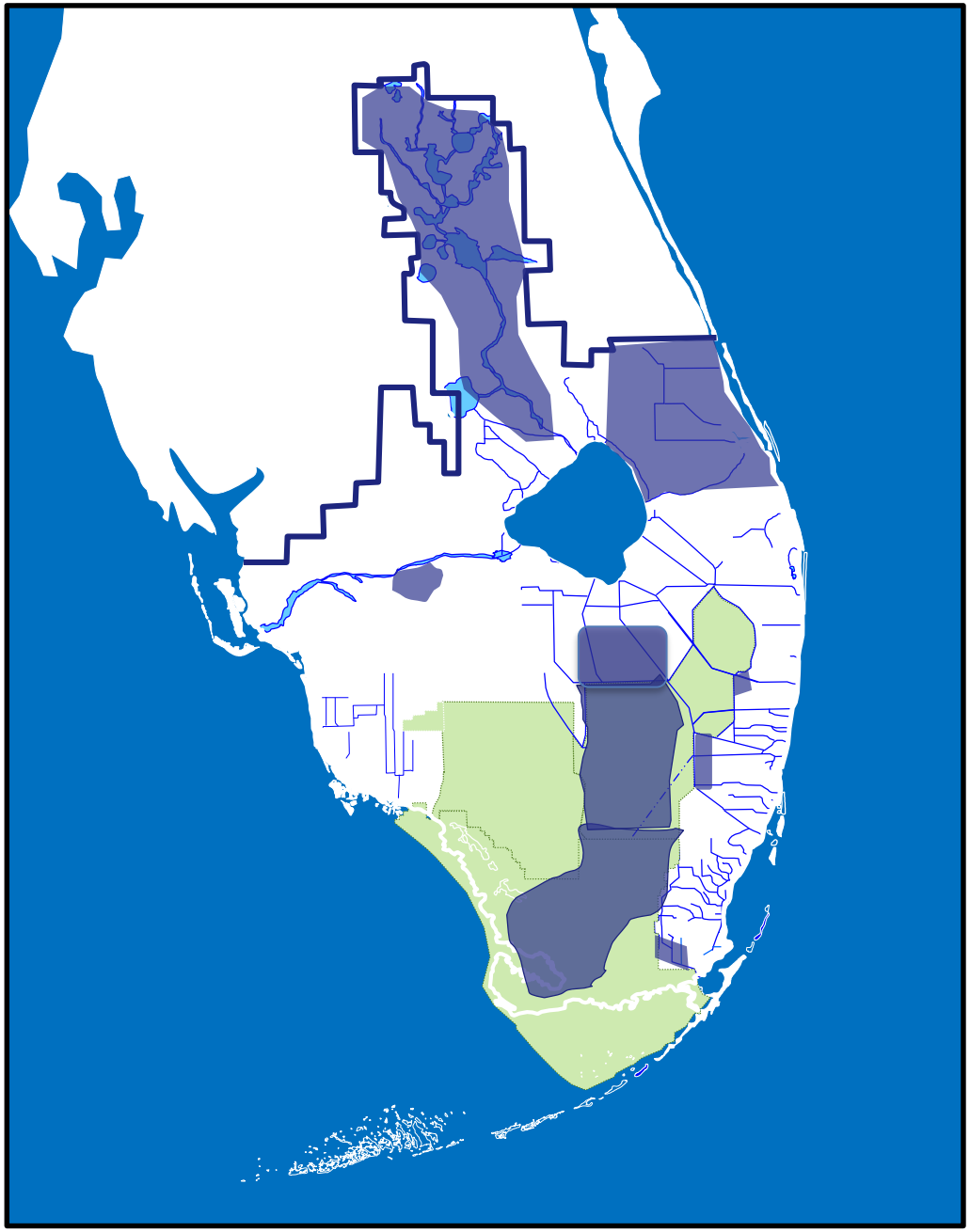
Baseline Modeling

- Modeling of “Baseline” scenarios helps to provide reference points for comparison. These scenarios show how current conditions or “No Action” future conditions will perform so that the potential benefits of suggested infrastructure changes can be evaluated.
- Guiding principle in developing baseline modeling for the EAA Storage Reservoir planning effort:

Maintain consistency with Central Everglades Planning (CEPP)

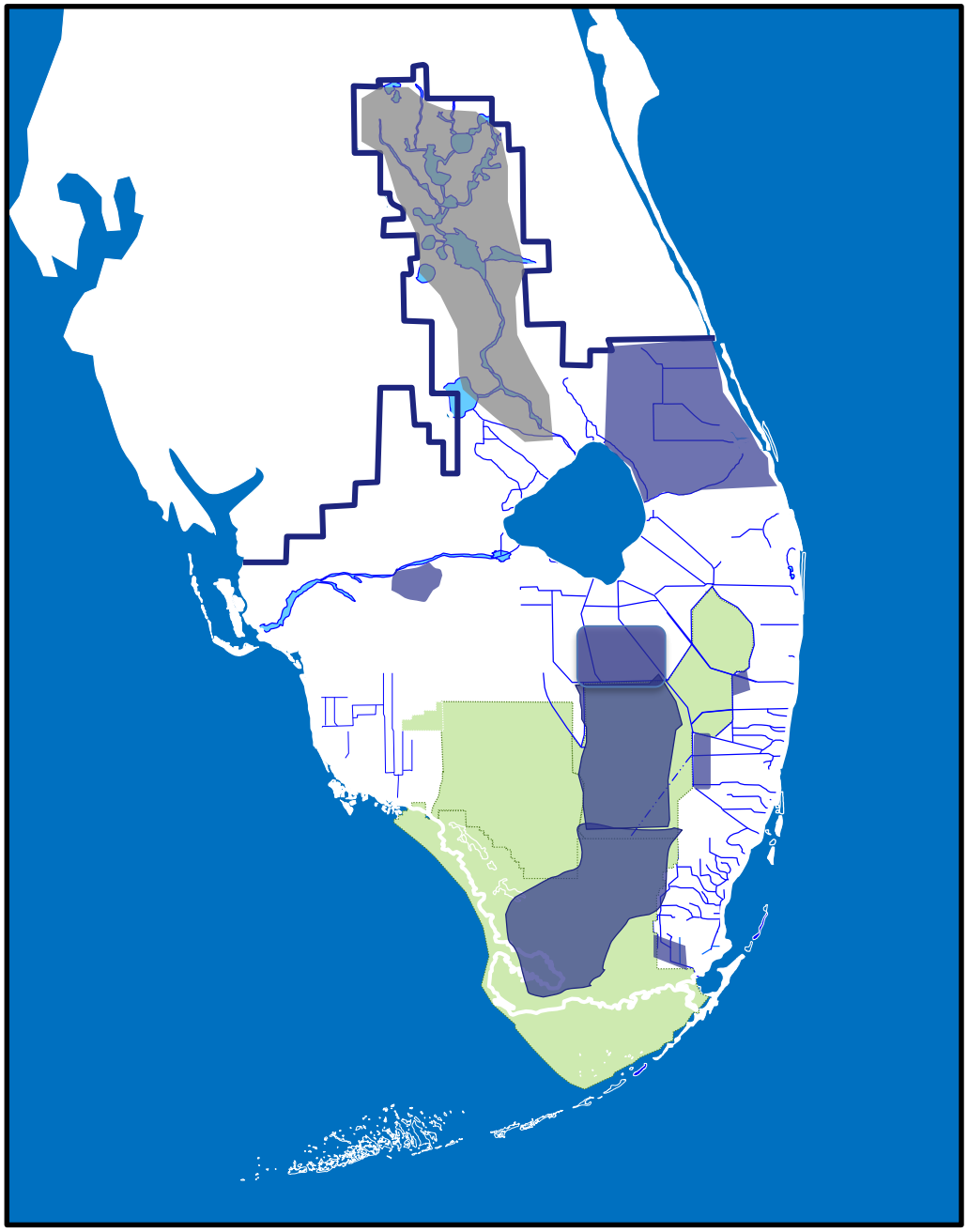
Baseline Modeling Assumptions (cont)

- Existing Condition Baseline (EARECB) attempts to represent on-ground conditions circa 2017
  - Assumptions per CEPP RSMBN ECB and IORBL1 simulations (depending on sub-basin) and CEPP RSMGL 2012EC (Scenarios defined in CEPP Project Implementation Report)
- Future Without Project Baseline (EARFWO) attempts to represent the projected future conditions circa 50 years in the future if there was no EAA Storage Reservoir Project
  - Assumptions per RSMBN ALT4R2 and RSMGL ALT4R2 (CEPP Selected Plan + Other Authorized Projects)
- Today's presentation will review a system-wide comparison of Current EARECB and Future EARFWO Baselines.



Key System Changes From ECB to FWO

- Kissimmee Headwaters Revitalization
- Indian River Lagoon-South
- C-43 Phase 1 Reservoir
- Other 1st and 2nd Generation CERP & Foundation Projects
- Restoration Strategies / Central Everglades Project Features in the Everglades Agricultural Area
- Central Everglades Project Features in the Greater Everglades



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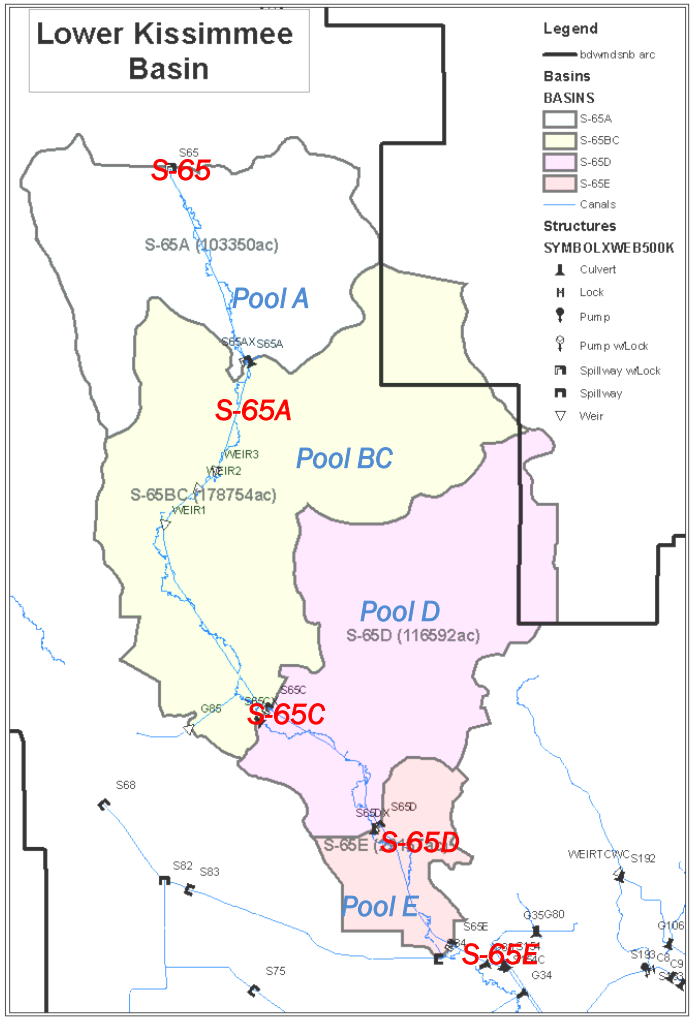
Kissimmee River Restoration in RSMBN

EARECB & EARFWO

- The Lower Kissimmee Basin is partitioned into three major sub-watersheds: Pools A, BCD (Pool BC & Pool D combined into Pool BCD), and E
- Stage-volume and stage-area relationships updated for Pool BCD
- Structure S-65C is removed



Upper Kissimmee Basin
S65 Operational Schedule: Current System (EARECB)

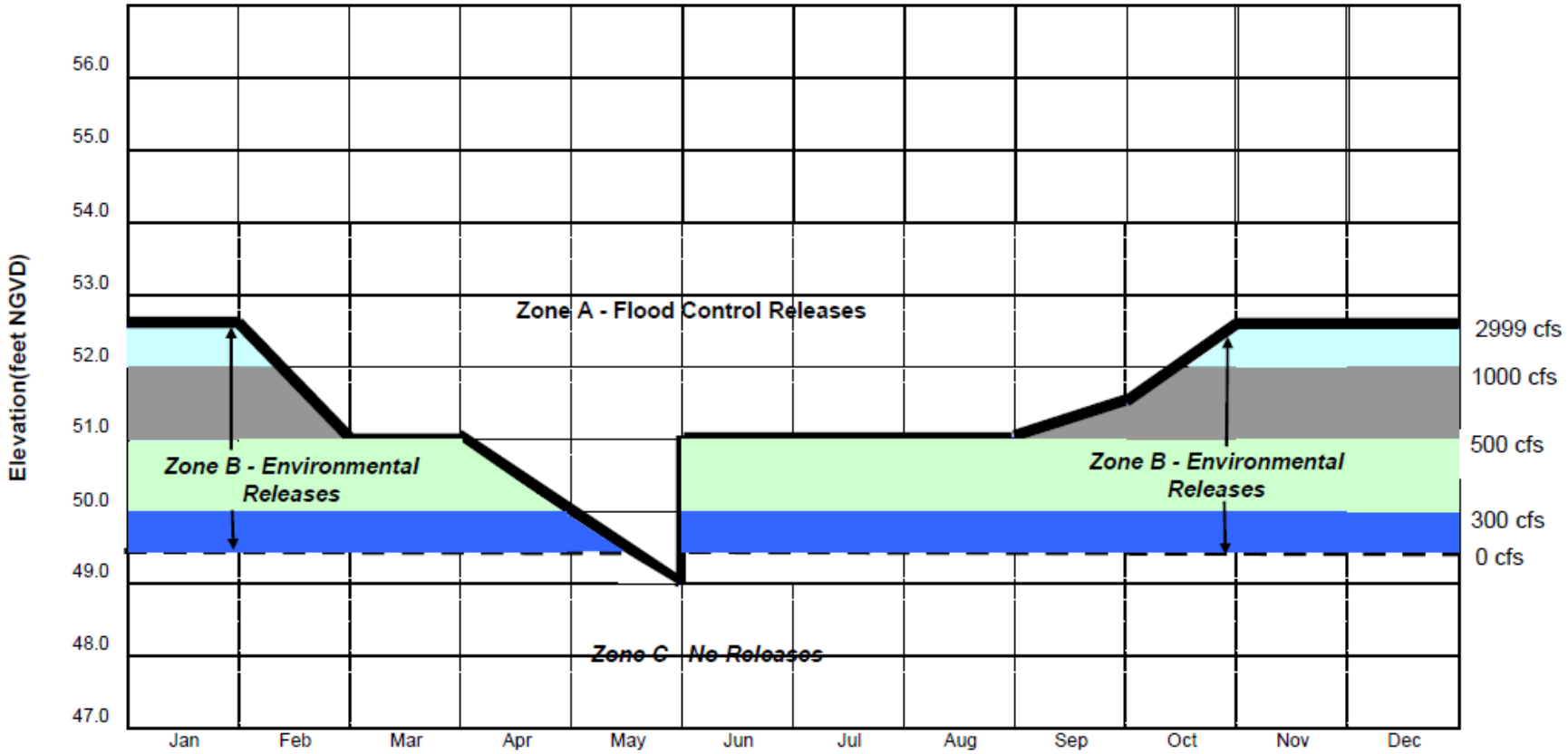


Figure 1. Interim Operational Schedule and Release Rules for Lakes Kissimmee-Hatchineha-Cypress controlled by S-65.

Source: SFWMD. 2007 South Florida Environmental Report , Appendix 11-1

Upper Kissimmee Basin
S65 Operational Schedule: Headwaters Revitalization (EARFWO)

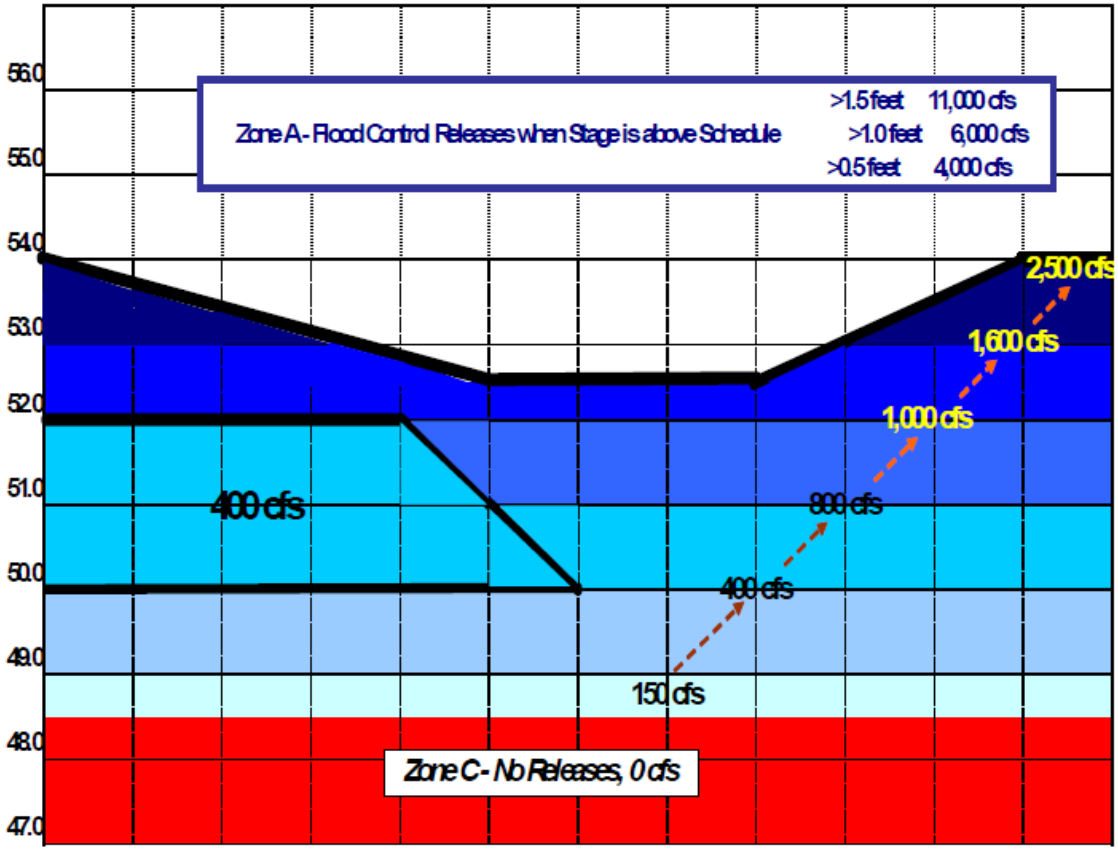
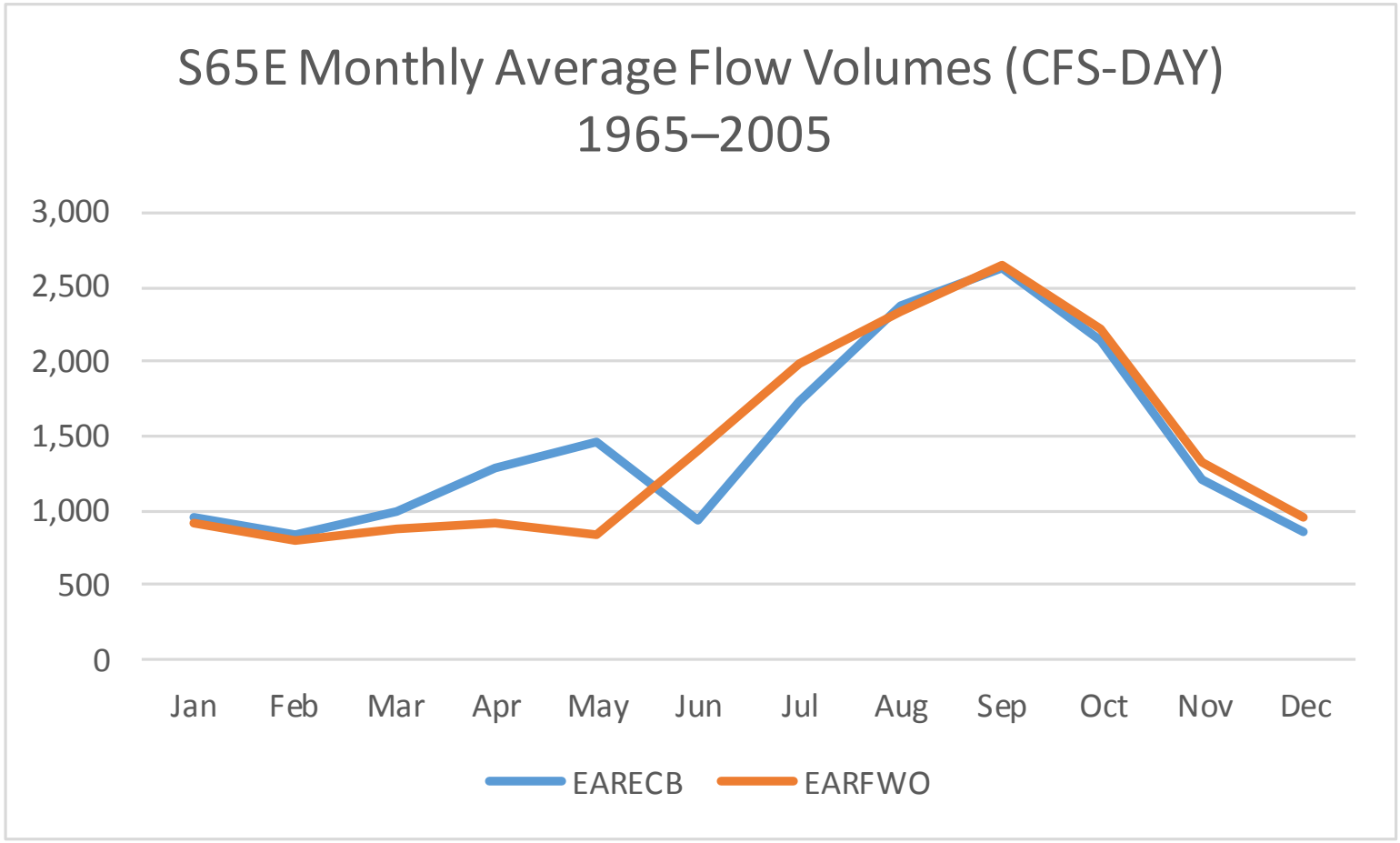
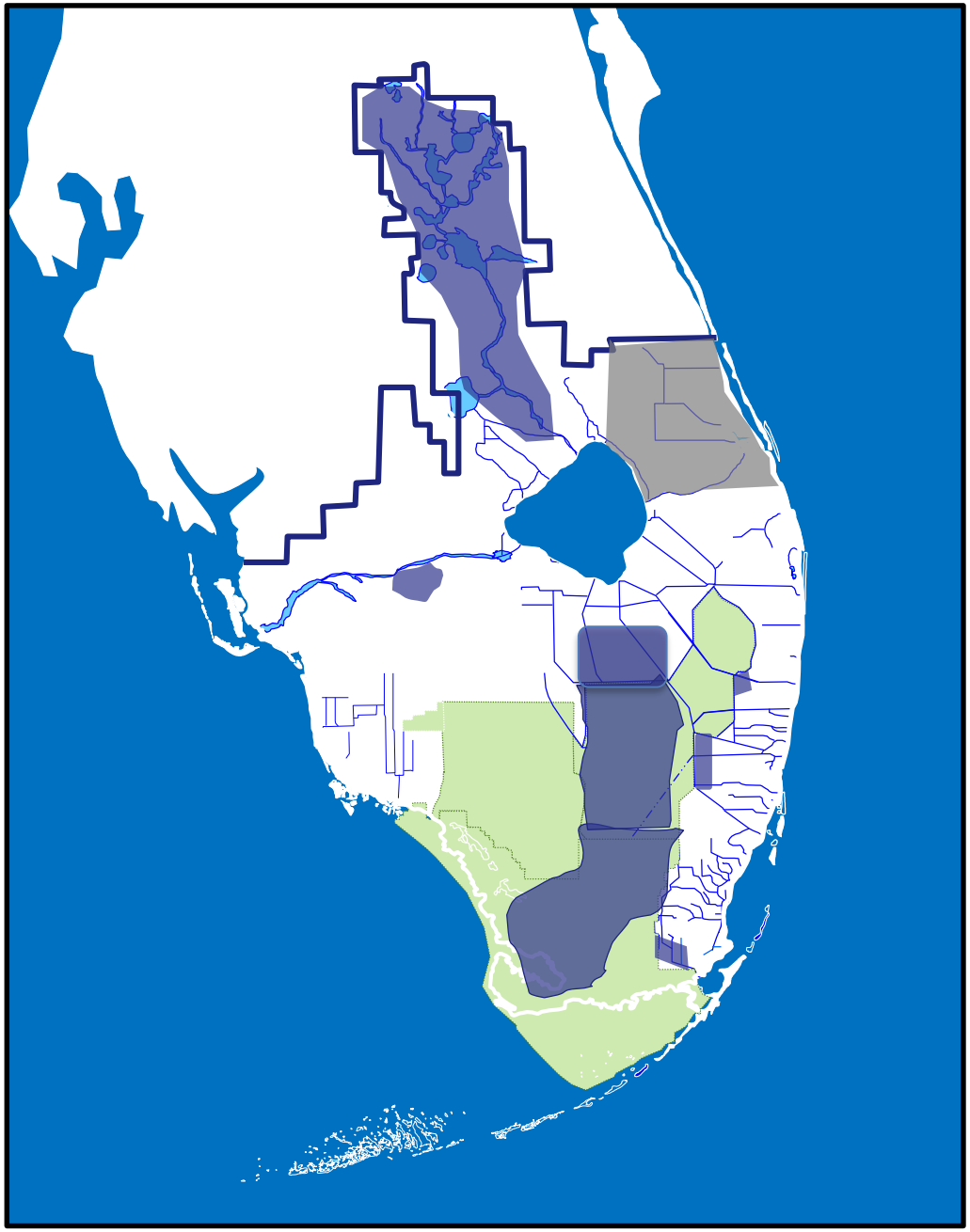


Figure 11-10. Revised regulation and operational schedule for the Upper Basin Kissimmee Chain of Lakes (KCOL) including lakes Kissimmee, Hatchineha, Cypress, and Tiger, controlled by S-65.

Source: SFWMD. 2007 South Florida Environmental Report , Chapter 11: Kissimmee River Restoration and Upper Basin Initiatives

Seasonal Change in Flow at S65E due to Headwaters Revitalization in EARFWO





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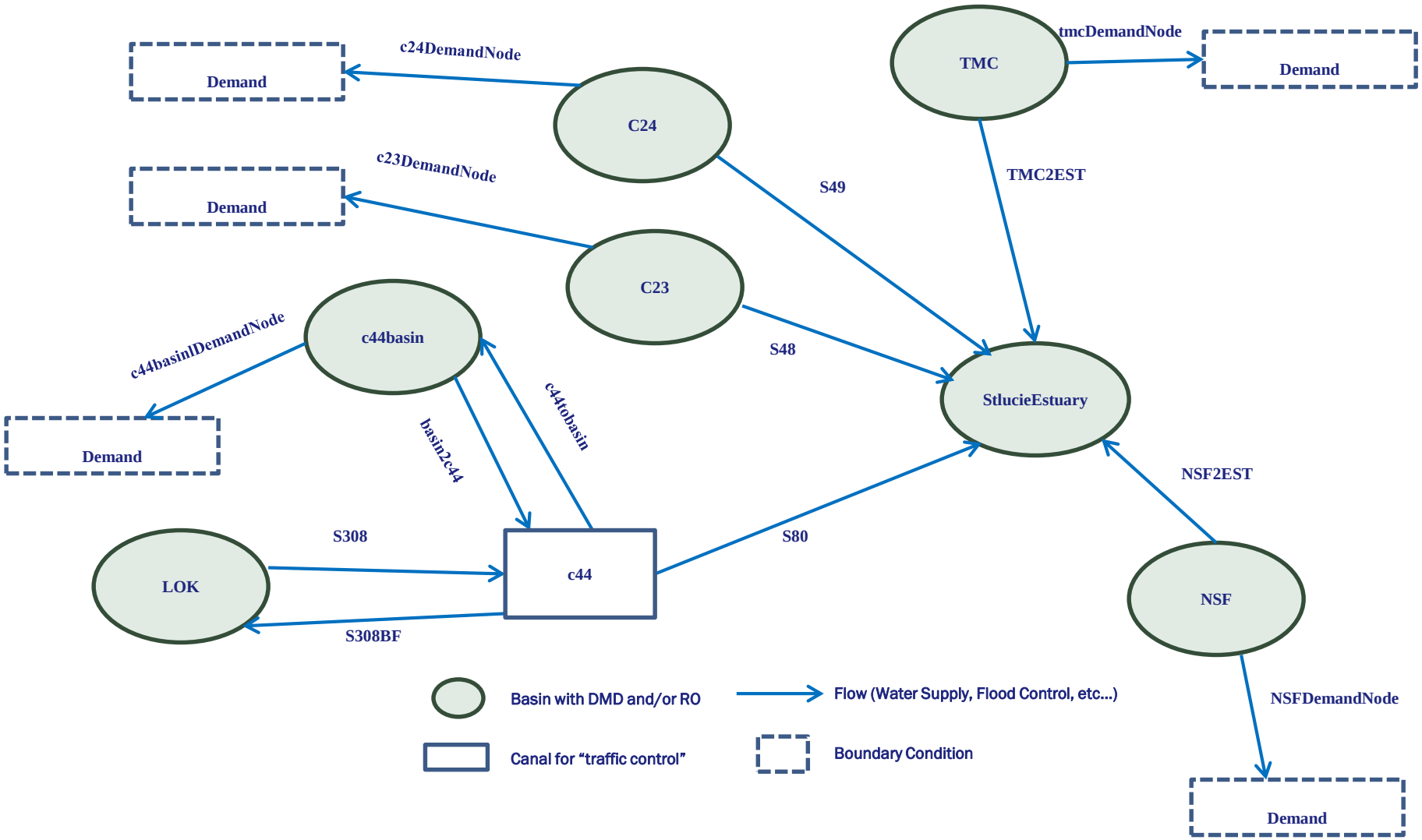
Indian River Lagoon EARECB in RSMBN



Indian River Lagoon EARECB in RSMBN

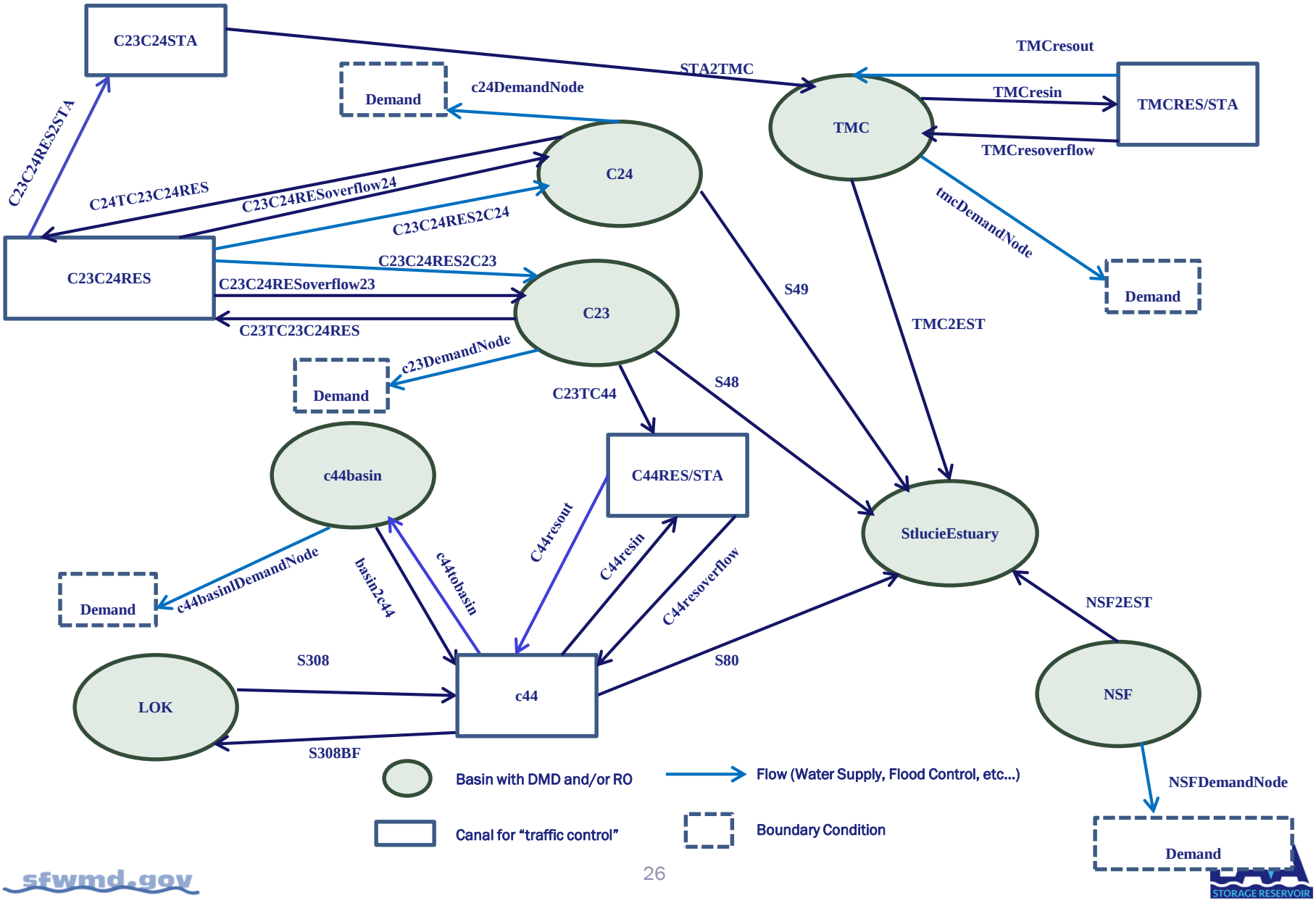
C44 Basin

- S-80 discharges into the St. Lucie Estuary.
- C44 Basin runoff has potential to backflow into Lake Okeechobee when Lake stage is below 14.5 feet NGVD.
- C44 Basin supplemental demands for surface water irrigation are met by Lake Okeechobee.

C23, C24, TMC and NF-SF-B456 (NSF) Sub-watersheds

- Three outlet structures discharge from each of the basins into the St. Lucie Estuary.
- Structure capacity is assumed to be limited only by available basin runoff.
- No regional deliveries to meet demands.

Indian River Lagoon EARFWO in RSMBN



Indian River Lagoon EARFWO in RSMBN

FWO Project Features

- Consistent with CERP Indian River Lagoon – South DDRs updates to the authorized 2004 PIR.
- Includes operational intent (Opti6) per St Lucie River Watershed Protection Plan (January 2009).
- Basin demands can be met by project features.

C44 Reservoir and STA

- Storage capacity: 50,246 acre-feet
- Footprint: 12,125 acres (assumed 9700 effective acres / 80%)

Indian River Lagoon EARFWO in RSMBN (cont)

C23/24 Reservoir

- Storage capacity: 92,094 acre-feet
- Footprint: 8675 acres (assumed 6940 effective acres / 80%)

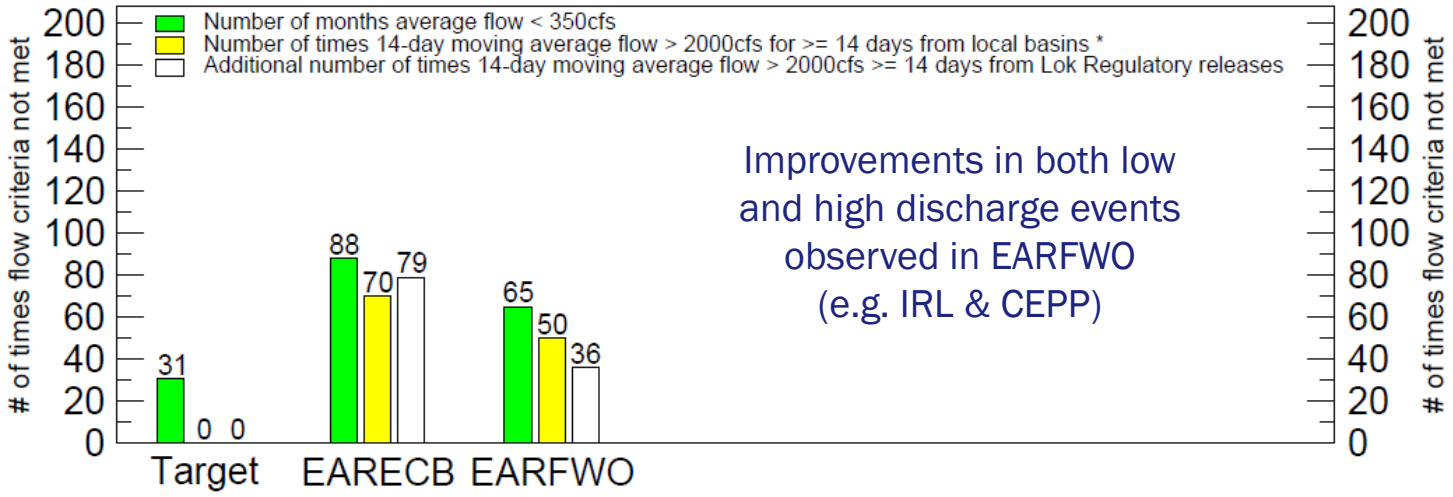
C23/C24 STA

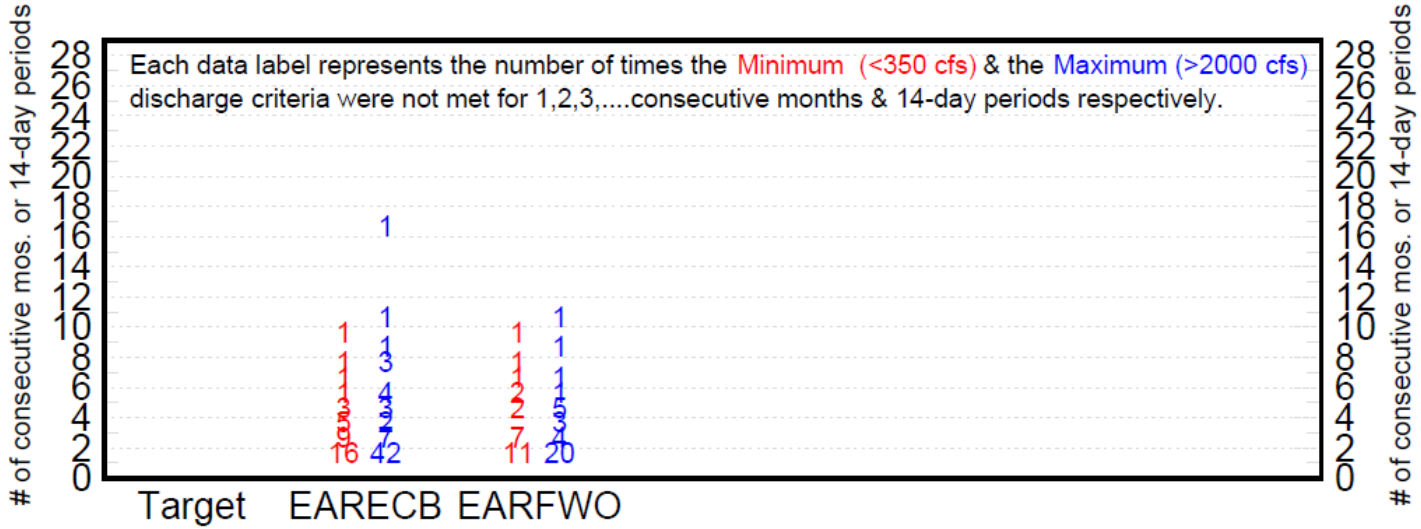
- Storage capacity: 3852 acre-feet
- Footprint: 3323 acres (assumed 2568 effective acres / 80%)

Ten Mile Creek Reservoir and STA

- Storage capacity: 7078 acre-feet
- Footprint: 820 acres (assumed 656 effective acres / 80%)

Number of times Salinity Envelope Criteria NOT Met for the St. Lucie Estuary (mean monthly flows 1965 - 2005)





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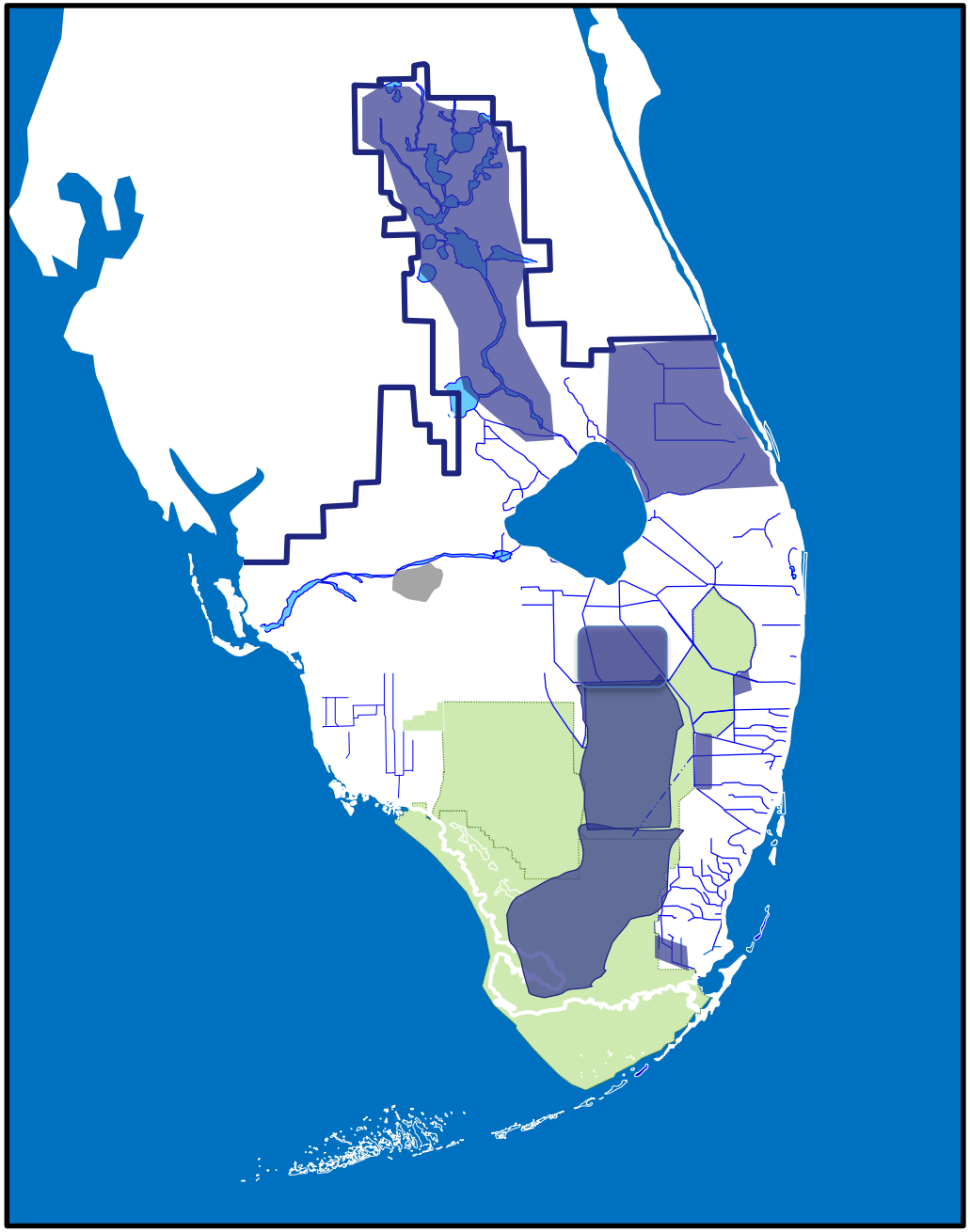

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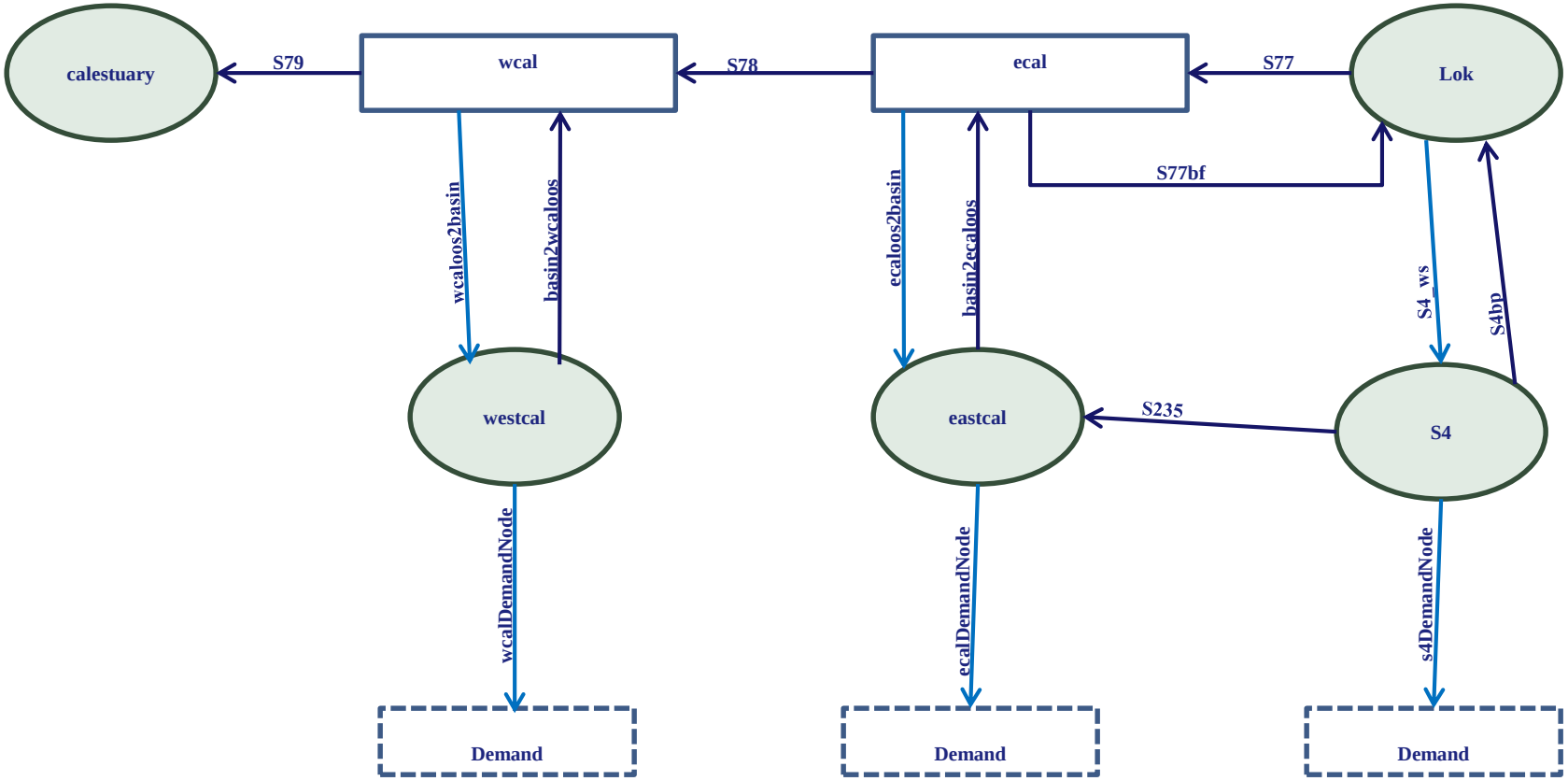
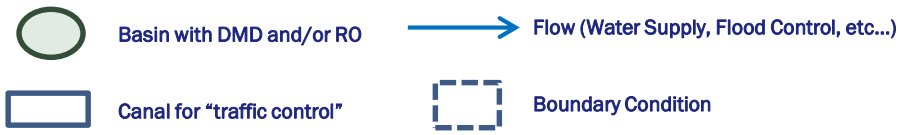
Caloosahatchee Basin EARECB in RSMBN



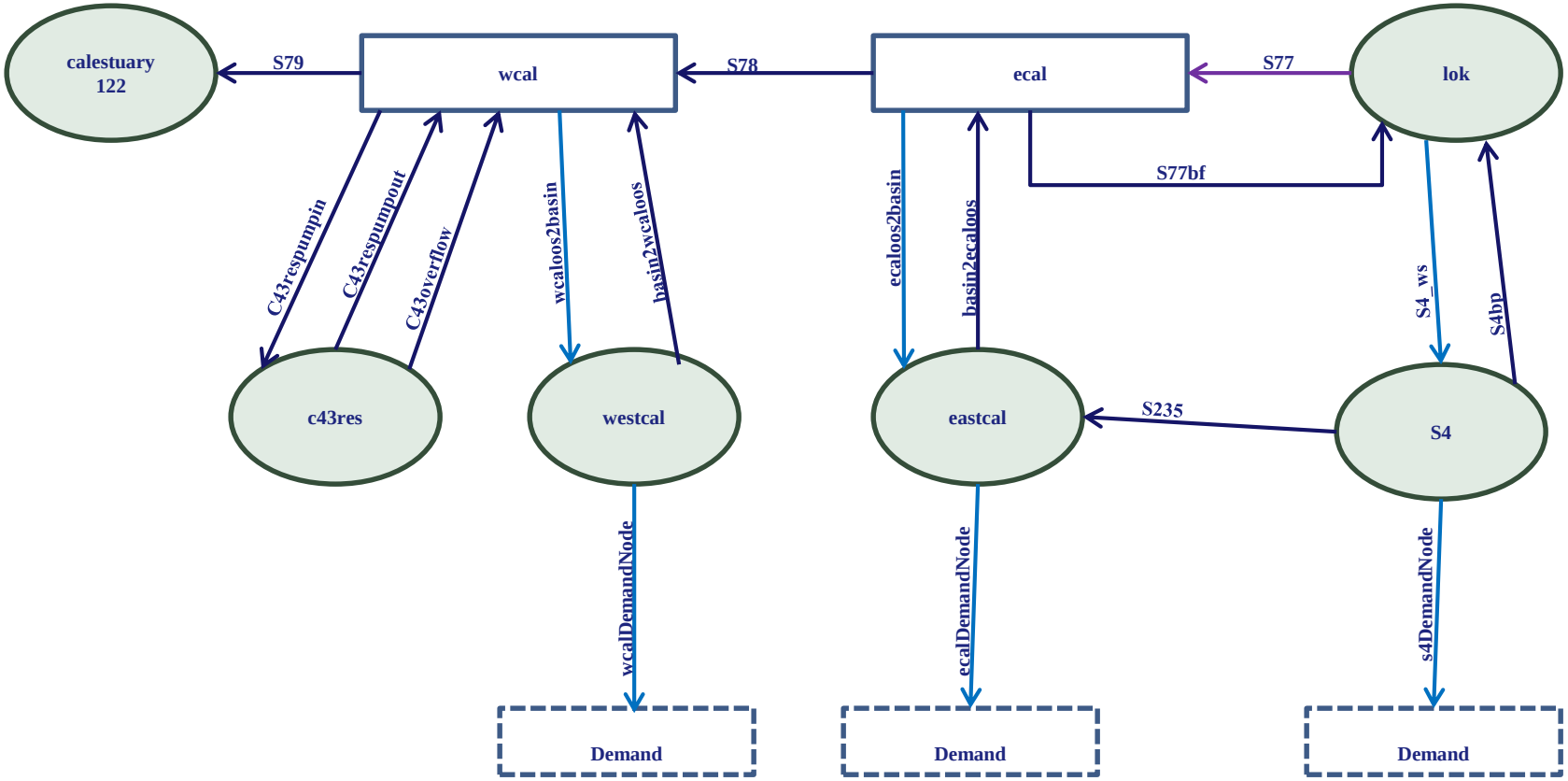


Caloosahatchee EARECB in RSMBN

C43 Basin

- S-79 discharges into the Caloosahatchee Estuary.
- C43 Basin runoff has potential to backflow into Lake Okeechobee when Lake stage is below 11.1 feet NGVD.
- C43 Basin supplemental demands for surface water irrigation are met by Lake Okeechobee.

Caloosahatchee Basin EARFWO in RSMBN

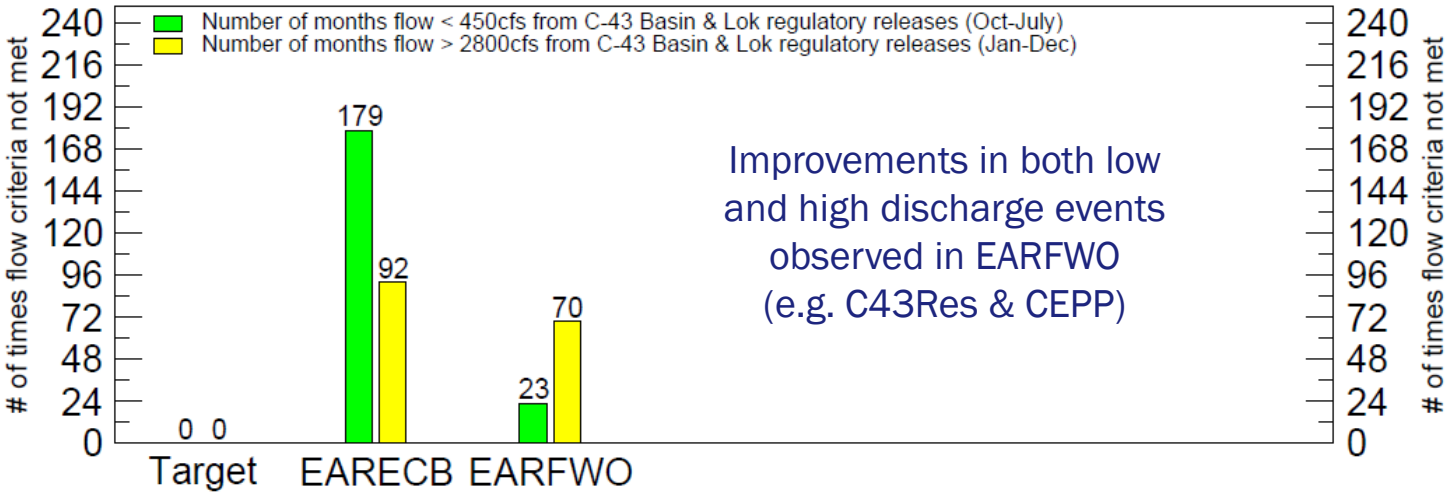


Caloosahatchee EARFWO in RSMBN

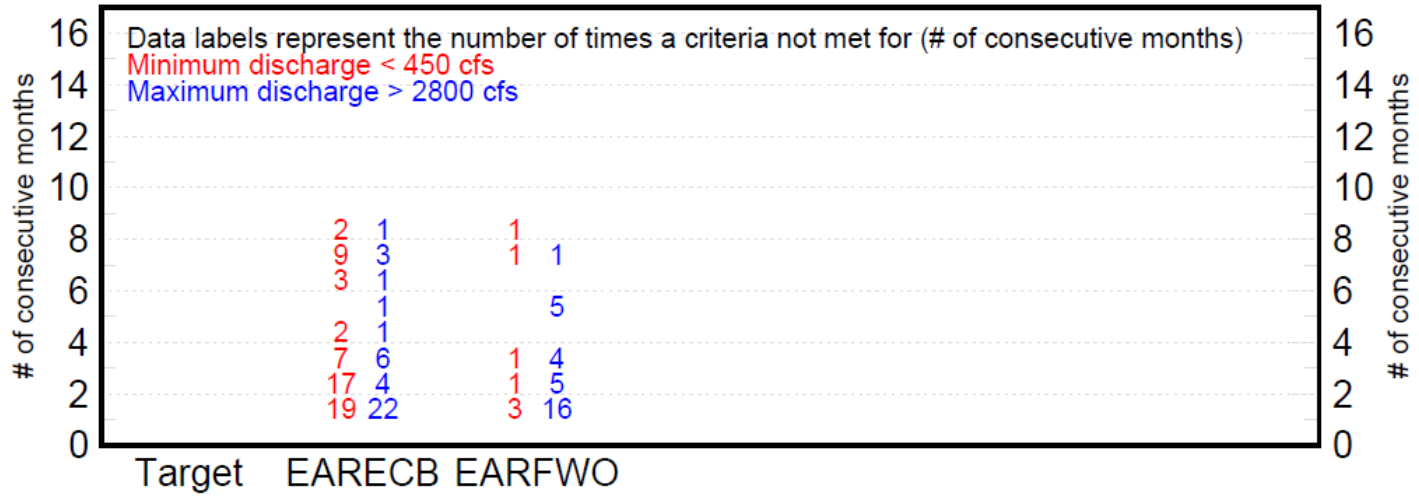
C43 Reservoir

- Modeled consistent with September 2007 PIR
- Storage capacity: 175,800 acre-feet
- Maximum footprint: 9,379 acres
- Operates to meet estuary environmental target time-series (EST05)

Number of times Salinity Envelope Criteria NOT Met for the Calooshatchee Estuary (mean monthly flows 1965 - 2005)



Improvements in both low and high discharge events observed in EARFWO (e.g. C43Res & CEPP)



RECOVER Performance Measure

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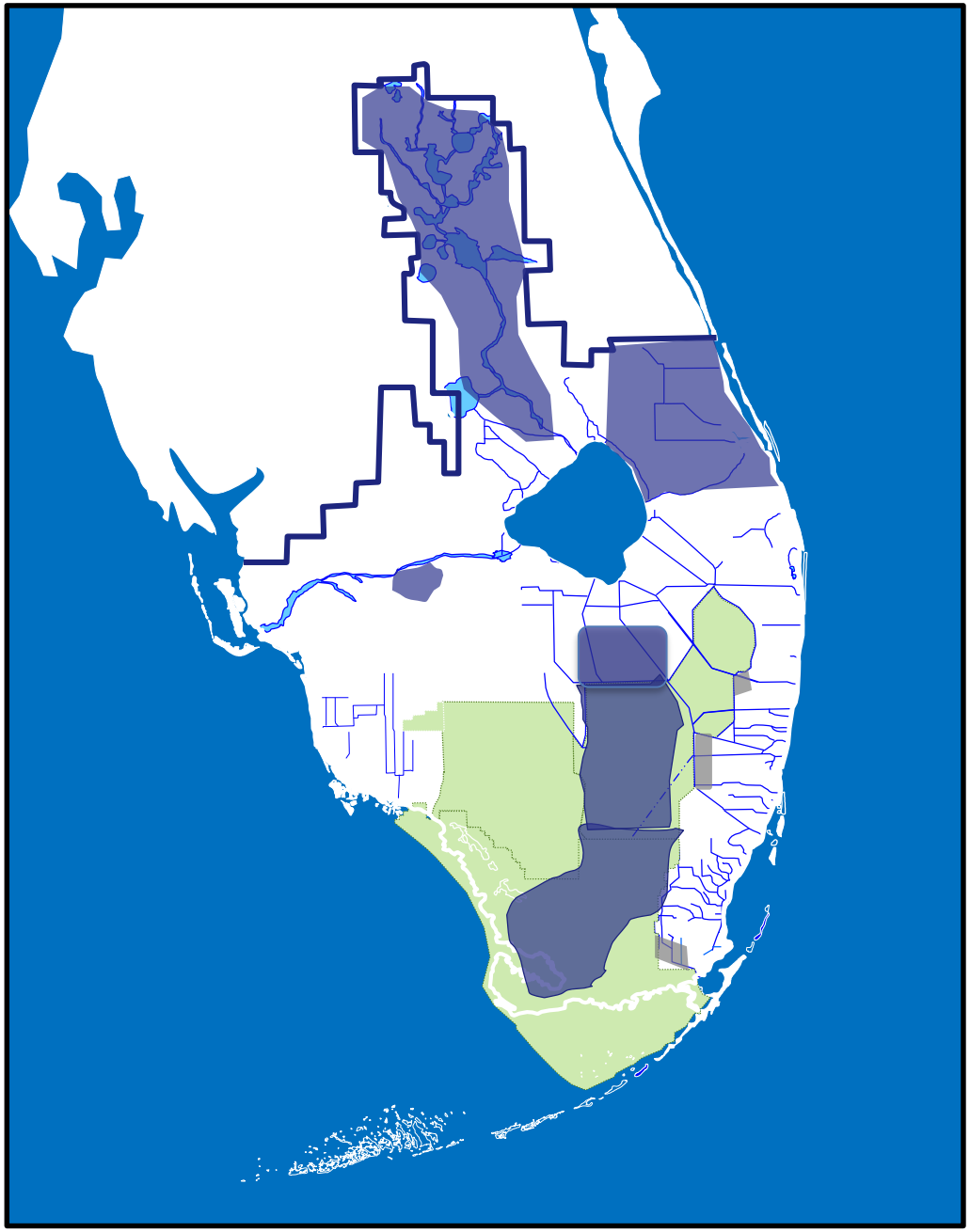

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Other 1st and 2nd Generation CERP & Foundation Projects

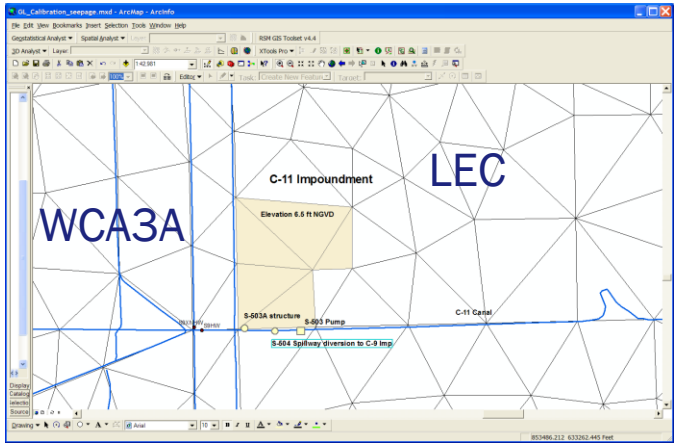
Modeled in a manner consistent with CEPP for EARFWO (examples)

- Broward County WPAs: C11 = 1355 acres, C9 = 1970 acres
- Full construction of C111 South Dade
- S-200 inflow pumps
  - Three 75 cfs pumps divert water to Frog Pond Detention Area (590 Acres)
- S-199 inflow pumps
  - Three 75 cfs pumps divert water to Aerojet Canal

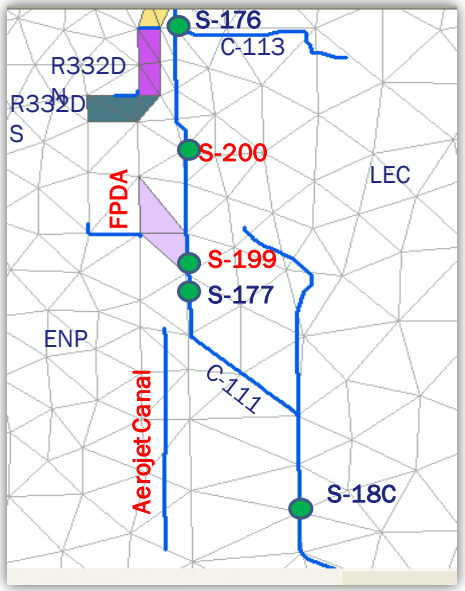
These features not included in EARECB

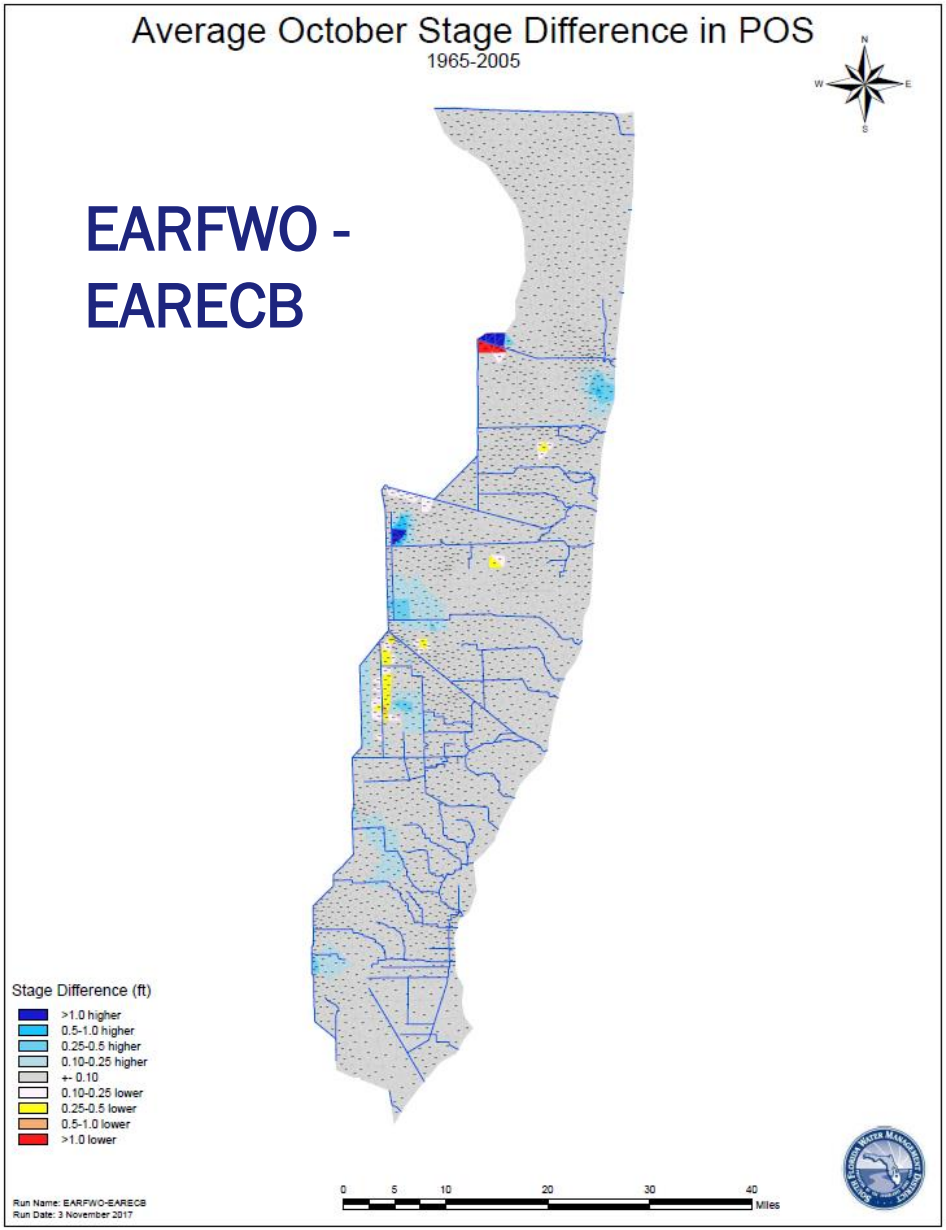
- Partial construction of C111 South Dade

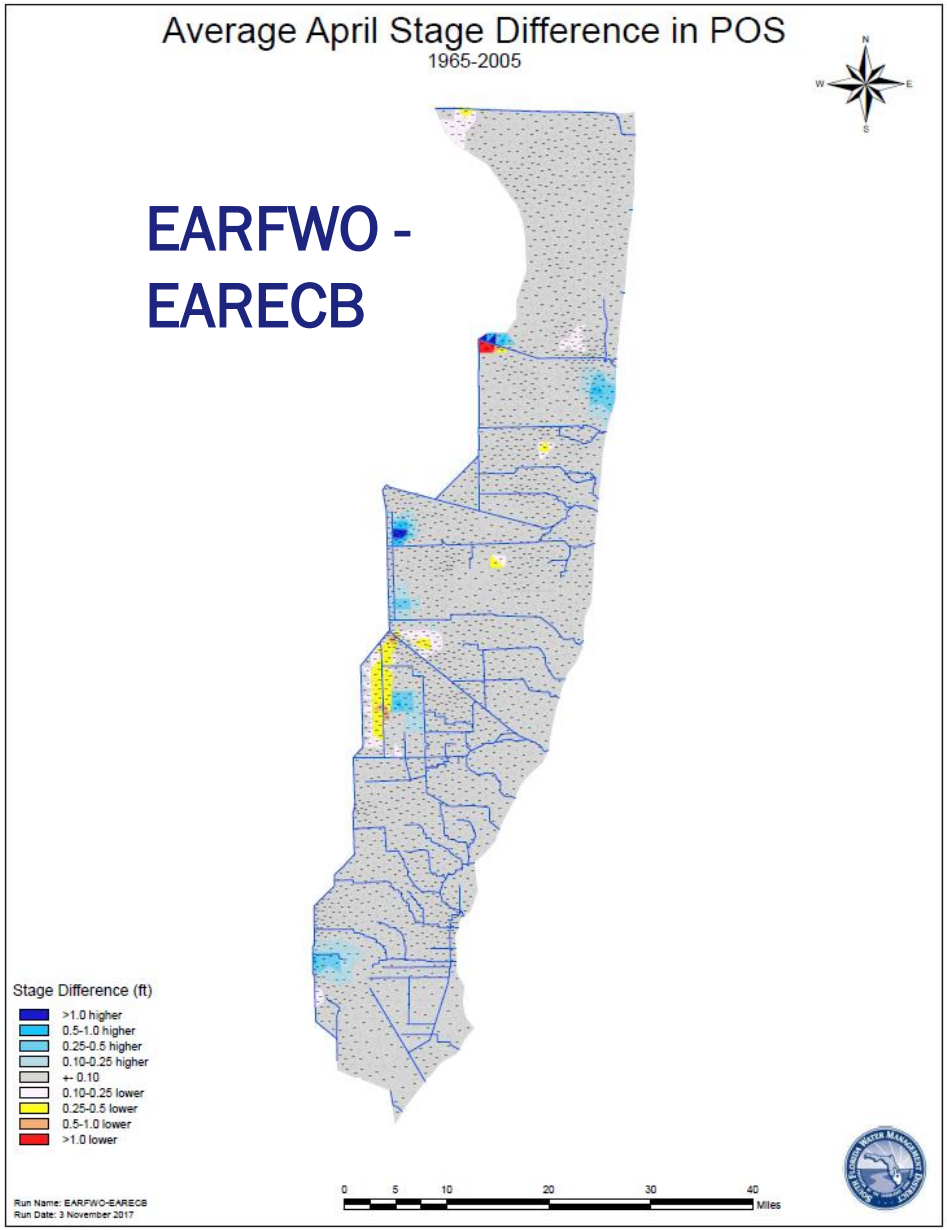
Example: C-11 Broward WPA



Example: C111 South Dade and C111 Spreader Canal Features




Average October Stage Difference in POS
1965-2005
EARFWO - EARECB
Stage Difference (ft)
>1.0 higher
0.5-1.0 higher
0.25-0.5 higher
0.10-0.25 higher
+- 0.10
0.10-0.25 lower
0.25-0.5 lower
0.5-1.0 lower
>1.0 lower
0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles
Run Name: EARFWO-EARECB
Run Date: 3 November 2017


Average April Stage Difference in POS
1965-2005
EARFWO - EARECB
Stage Difference (ft)
>1.0 higher
0.5-1.0 higher
0.25-0.5 higher
0.10-0.25 higher
+- 0.10
0.10-0.25 lower
0.25-0.5 lower
0.5-1.0 lower
>1.0 lower
0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles
Run Name: EARFWO-EARECB
Run Date: 3 November 2017

Other 1st and 2nd Generation CERP & Foundation Projects

Modeled in a manner consistent with CEPP for EARFWO (examples)

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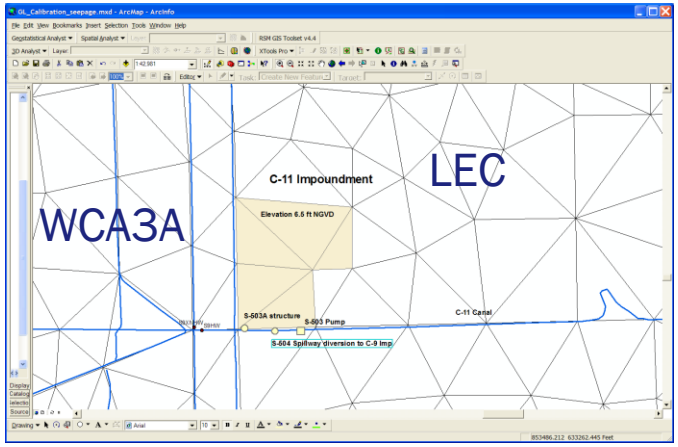
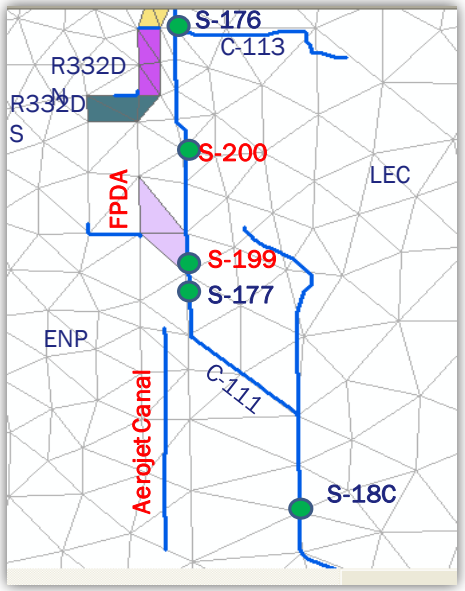
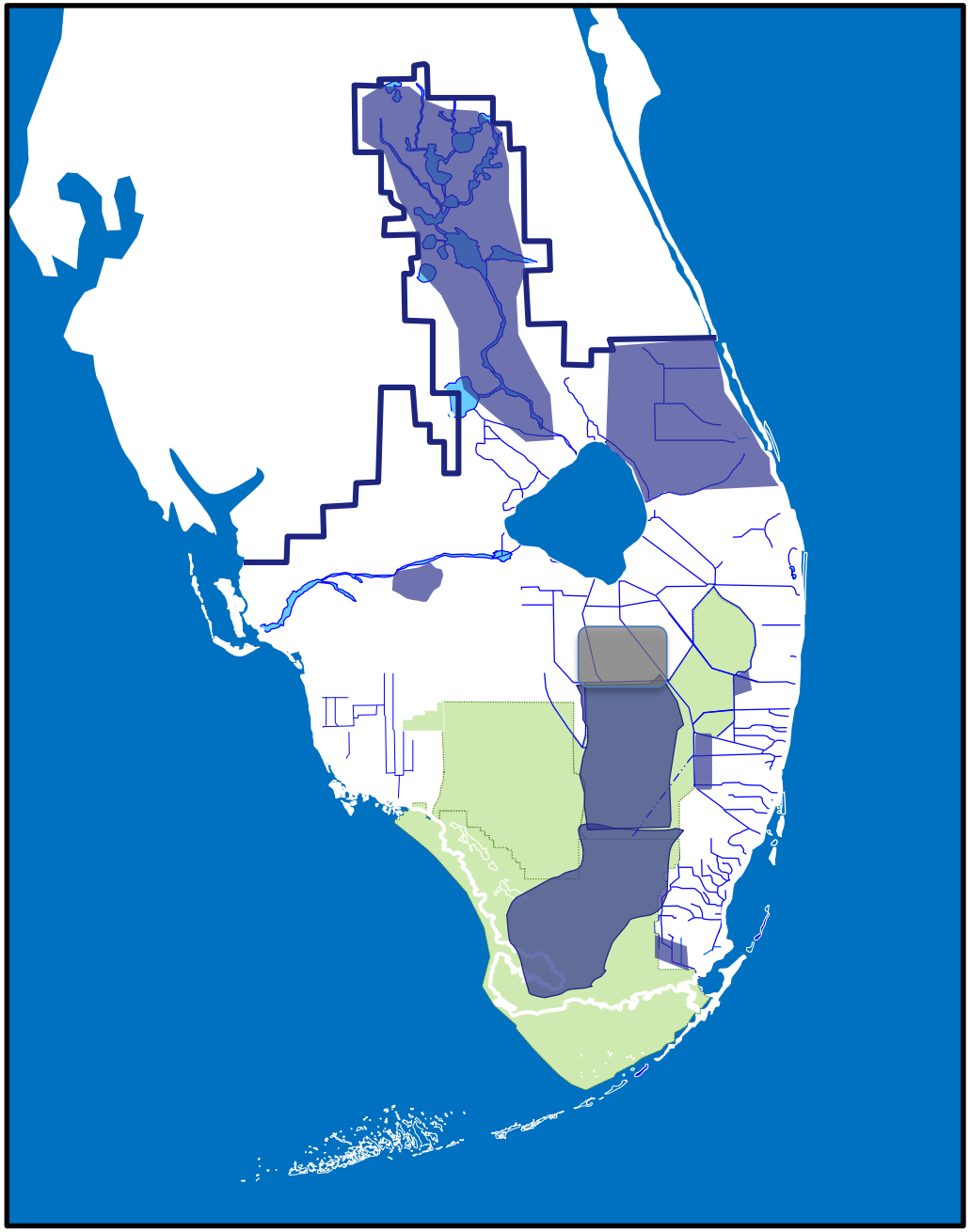
Example: C-11 Broward WPA



Example: C111 South Dade and C111 Spreader Canal Features





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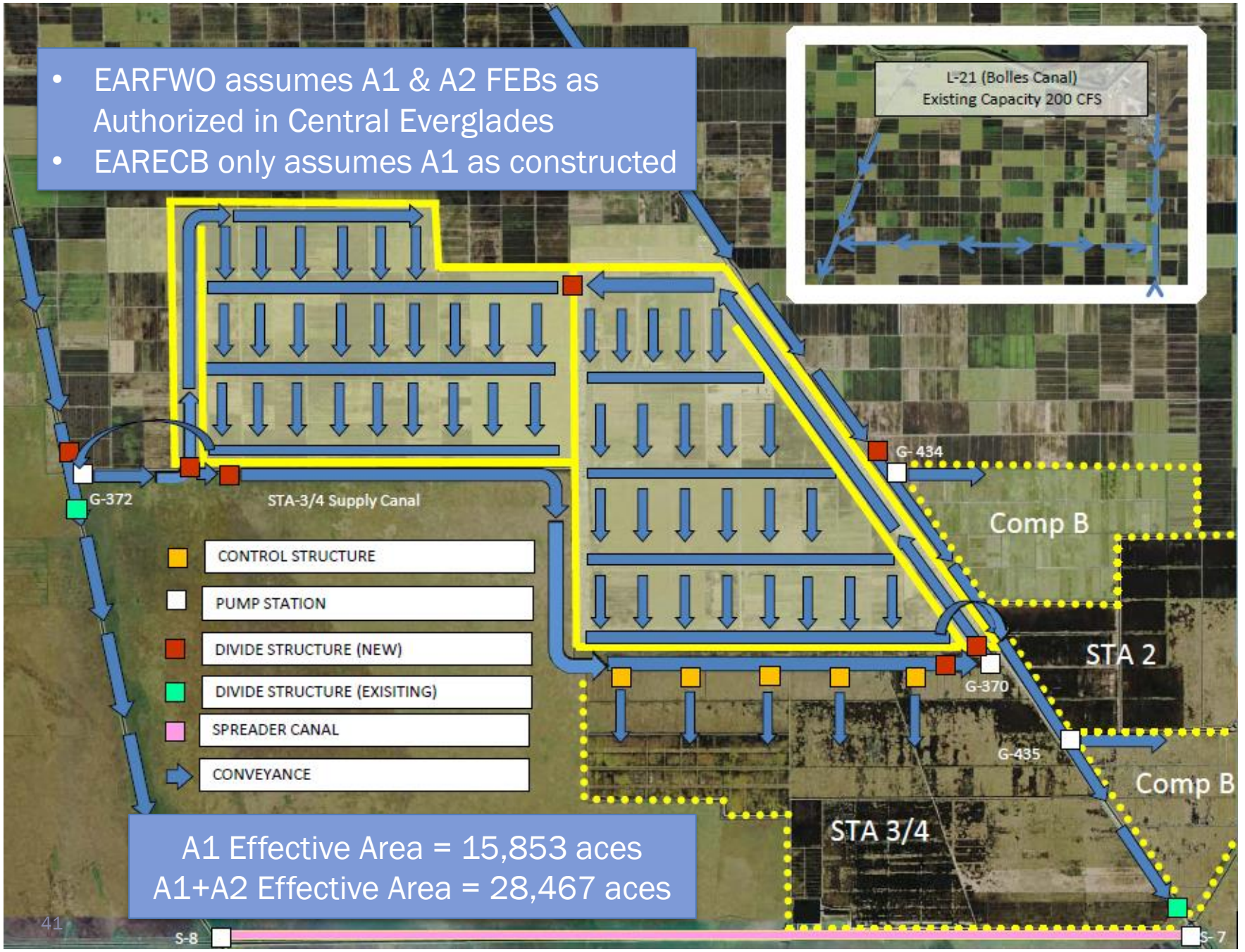
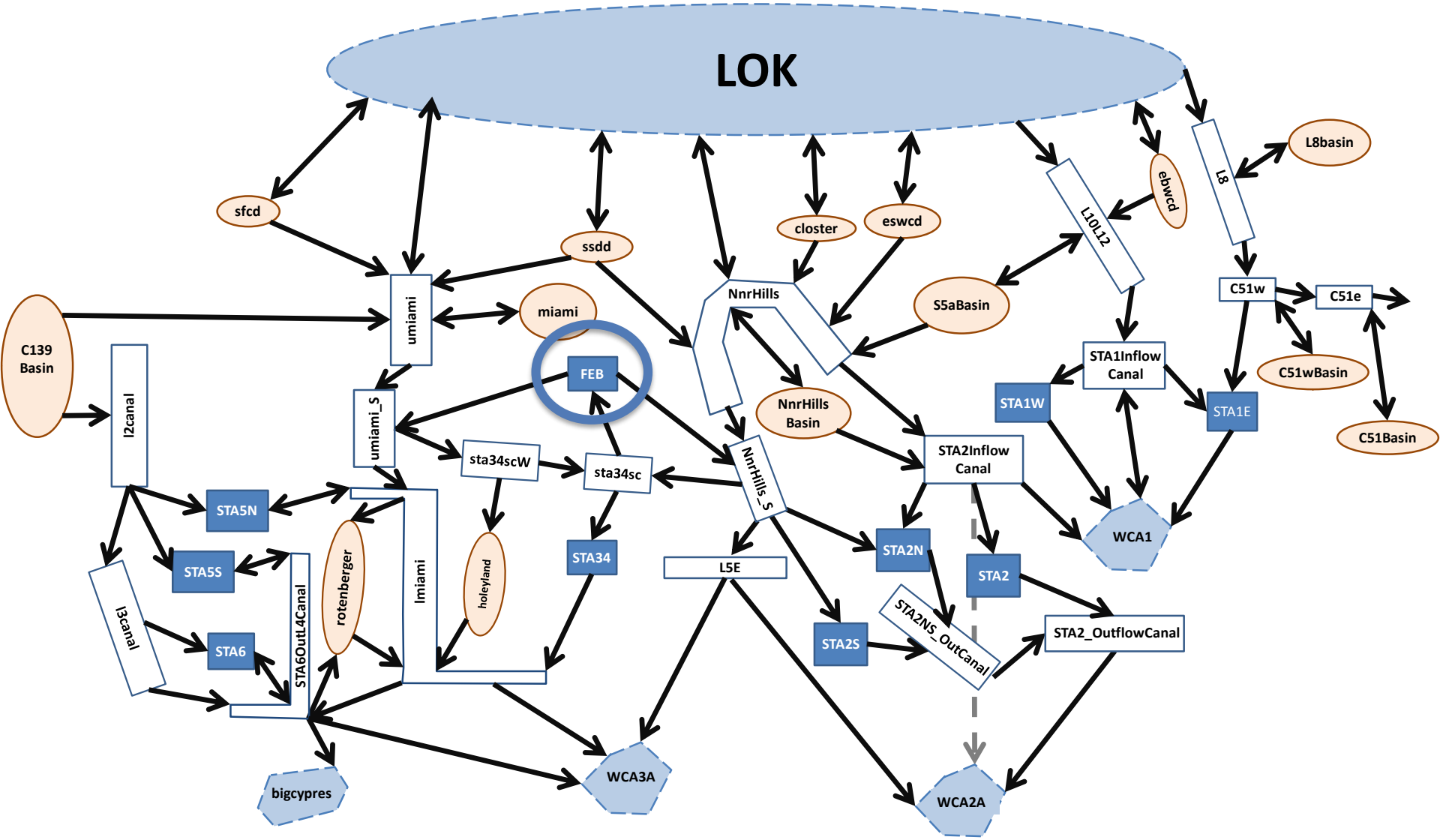
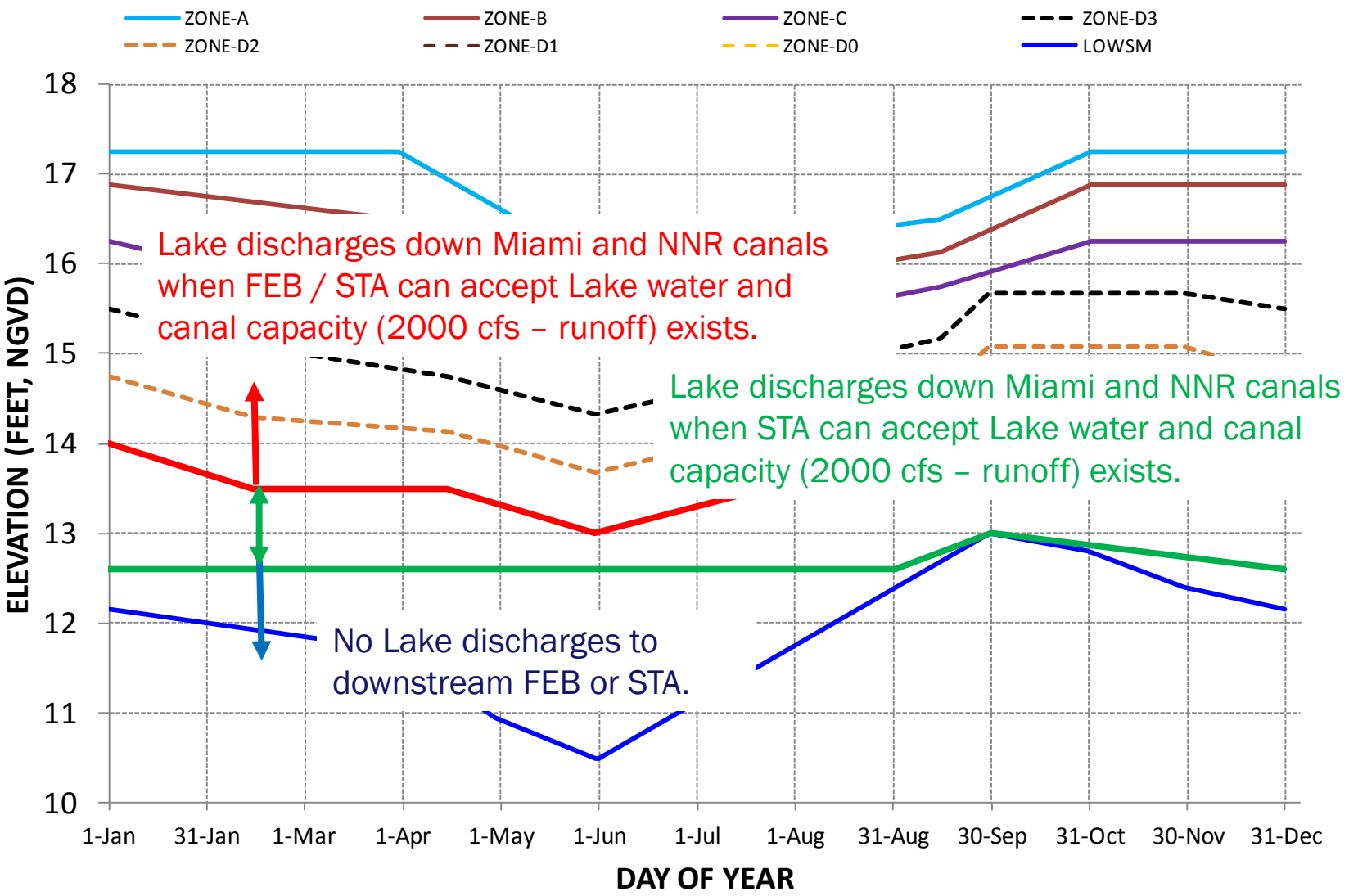
- Restoration Strategies / Central Everglades Project Features in the Everglades Agricultural Area
- Central Everglades Project Features in the Greater Everglades


• EARFWO assumes A1 & A2 FEBs as Authorized in Central Everglades
• EARECB only assumes A1 as constructed
L-21 (Bolles Canal)
Existing Capacity 200 CFS
G-372
STA-3/4 Supply Canal
G- 434
Comp B
CONTROL STRUCTURE
PUMP STATION
DIVIDE STRUCTURE (NEW)
DIVIDE STRUCTURE (EXISITING)
SPREADER CANAL
CONVEYANCE
STA 2
G-370
G-435
Comp B
STA 3/4
A1 Effective Area = 15,853 aces
A1+A2 Effective Area = 28,467 aces
S-8
S- 7

Everglades Agricultural Area in RSMBN



2008 Interim Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule in RSMBN

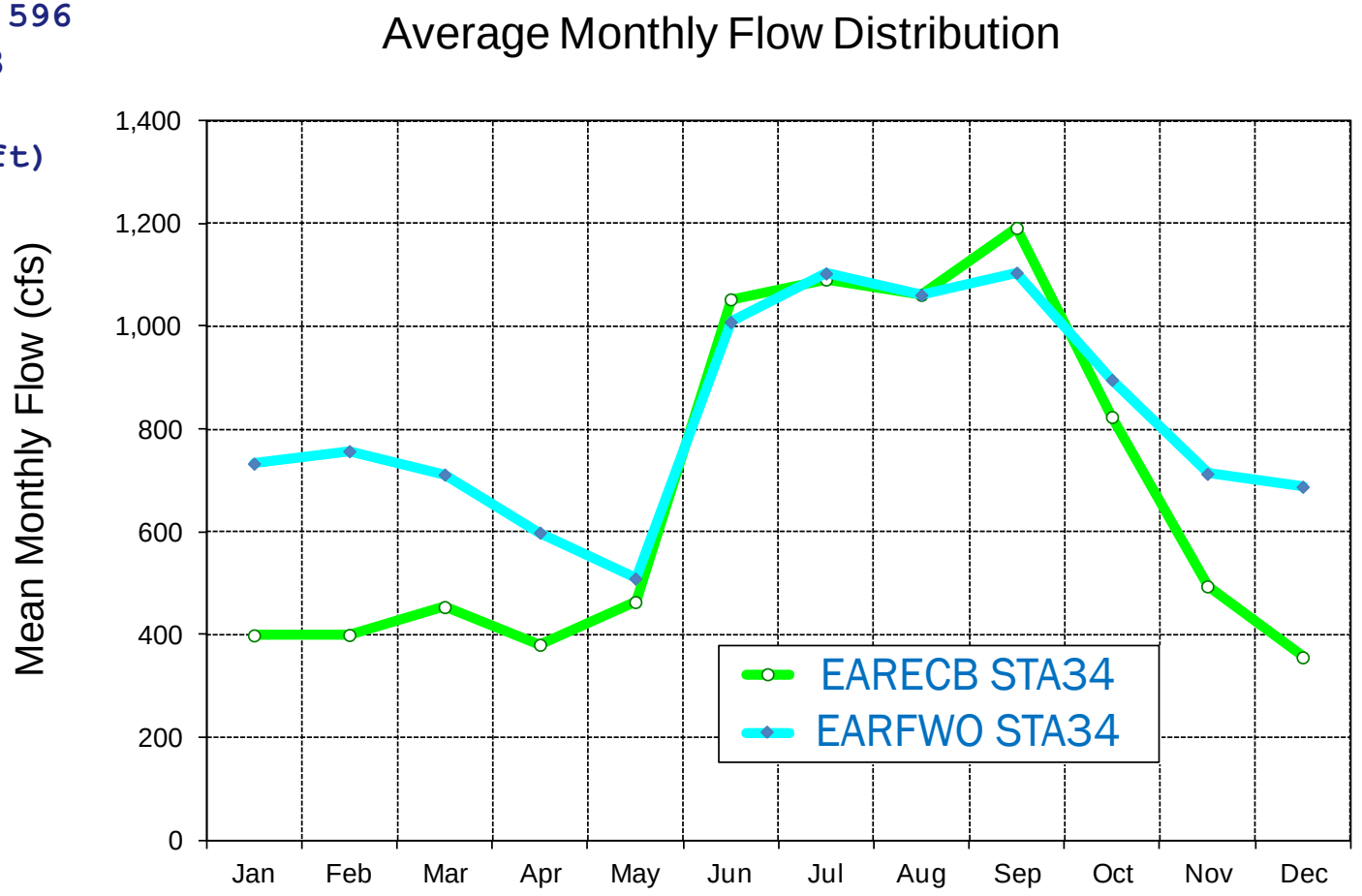


EARFWO (CEPP) Promotes Additional Flow South

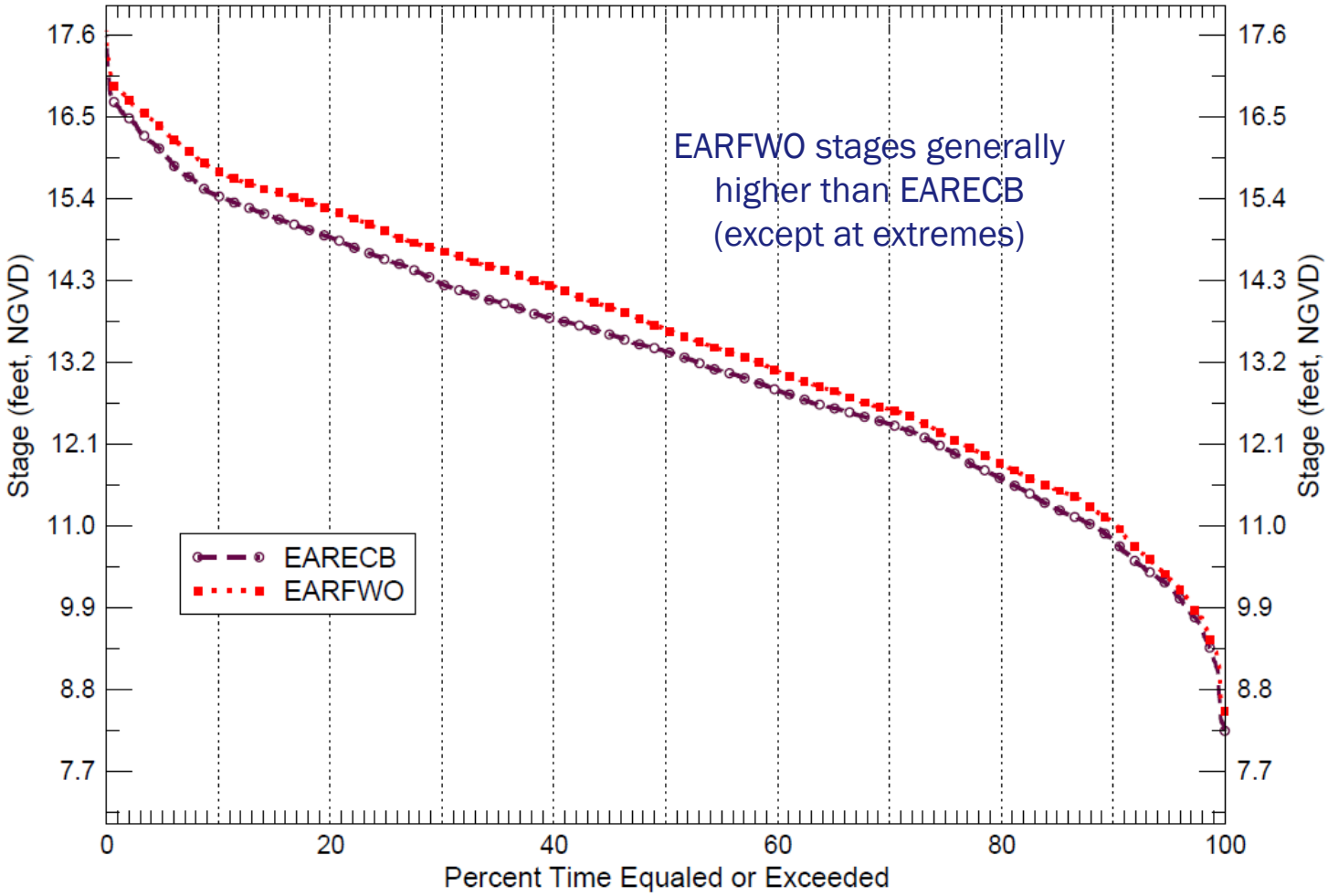
	EARECB	EARFWO
STA34	383	596

Add water = +213

(Average annual discharges in kac-ft)



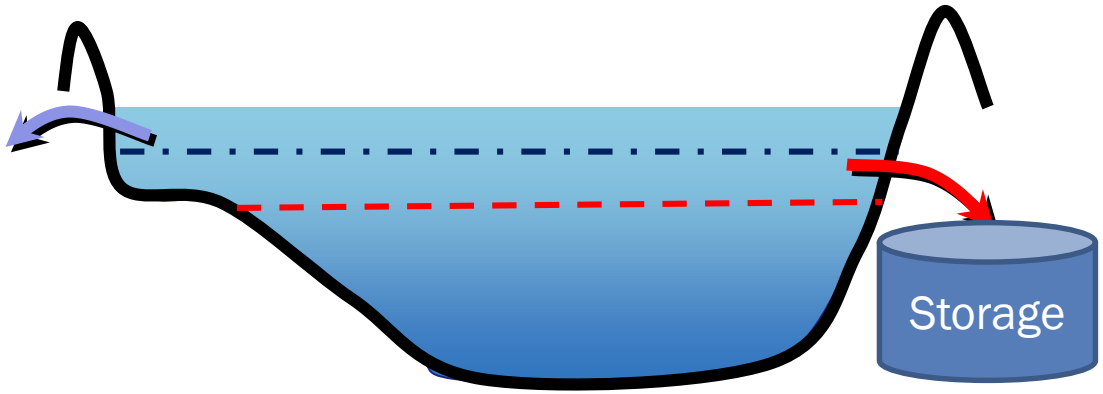
Stage Duration Curves for Lake Okeechobee



RSMBN P.O.S. 1965 - 2005

Run date: 10/31/17 16:38:53
RSMBN
Script used: hyd_dur.scr, ID456
Filename: lok_dai_stgdur.agr

Recall 10/31 Baselines Presentation: One Challenge to Consider



Existing Lake Okeechobee regulatory release protocols balance multiple objectives for Lake and system management.

Simply adding discharges to storage in addition to existing regulatory protocols may over-drain the Lake and impact system performance.

CEPP Utilizes Operational Flexibility within the Existing Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule:

Examples:

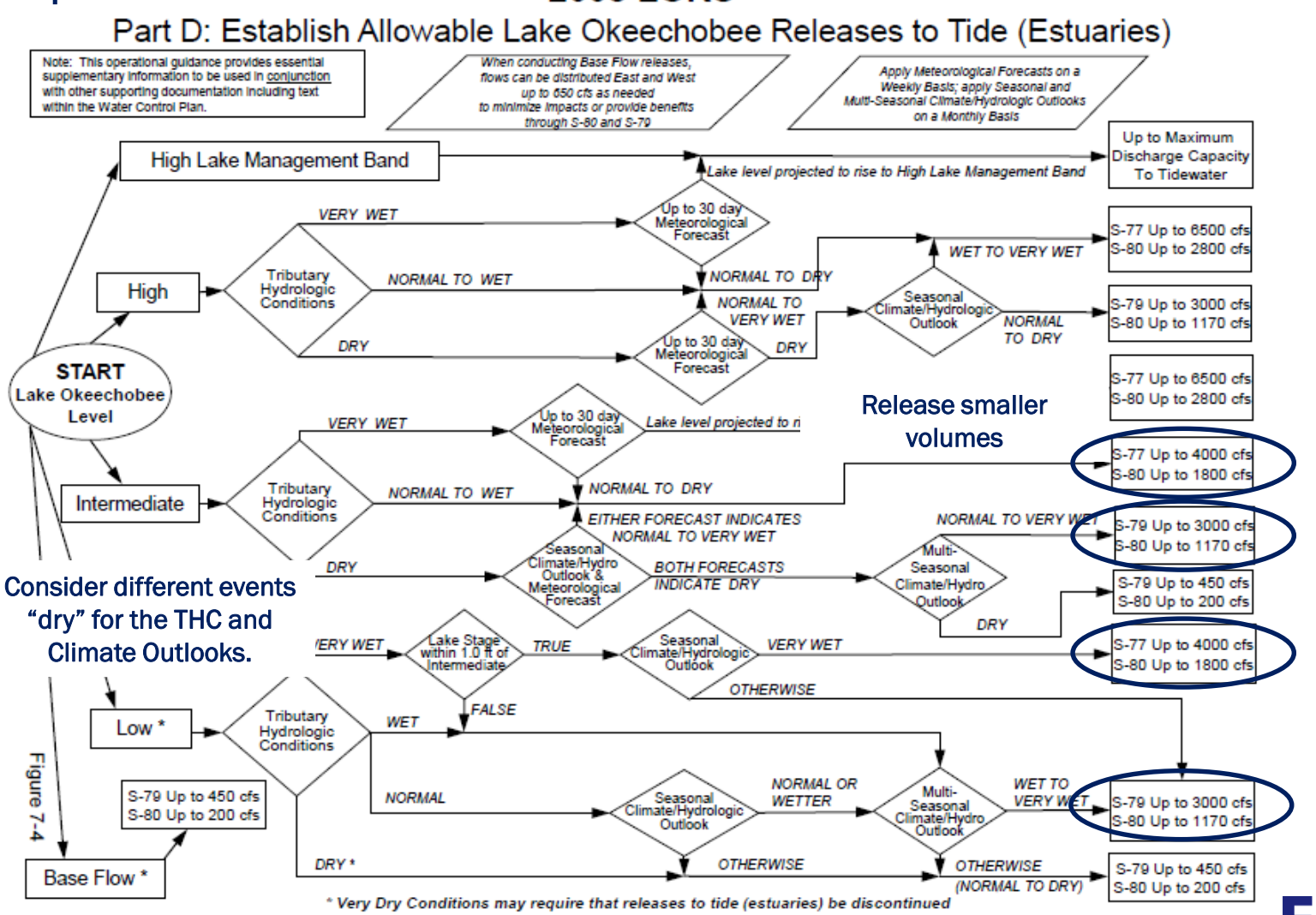
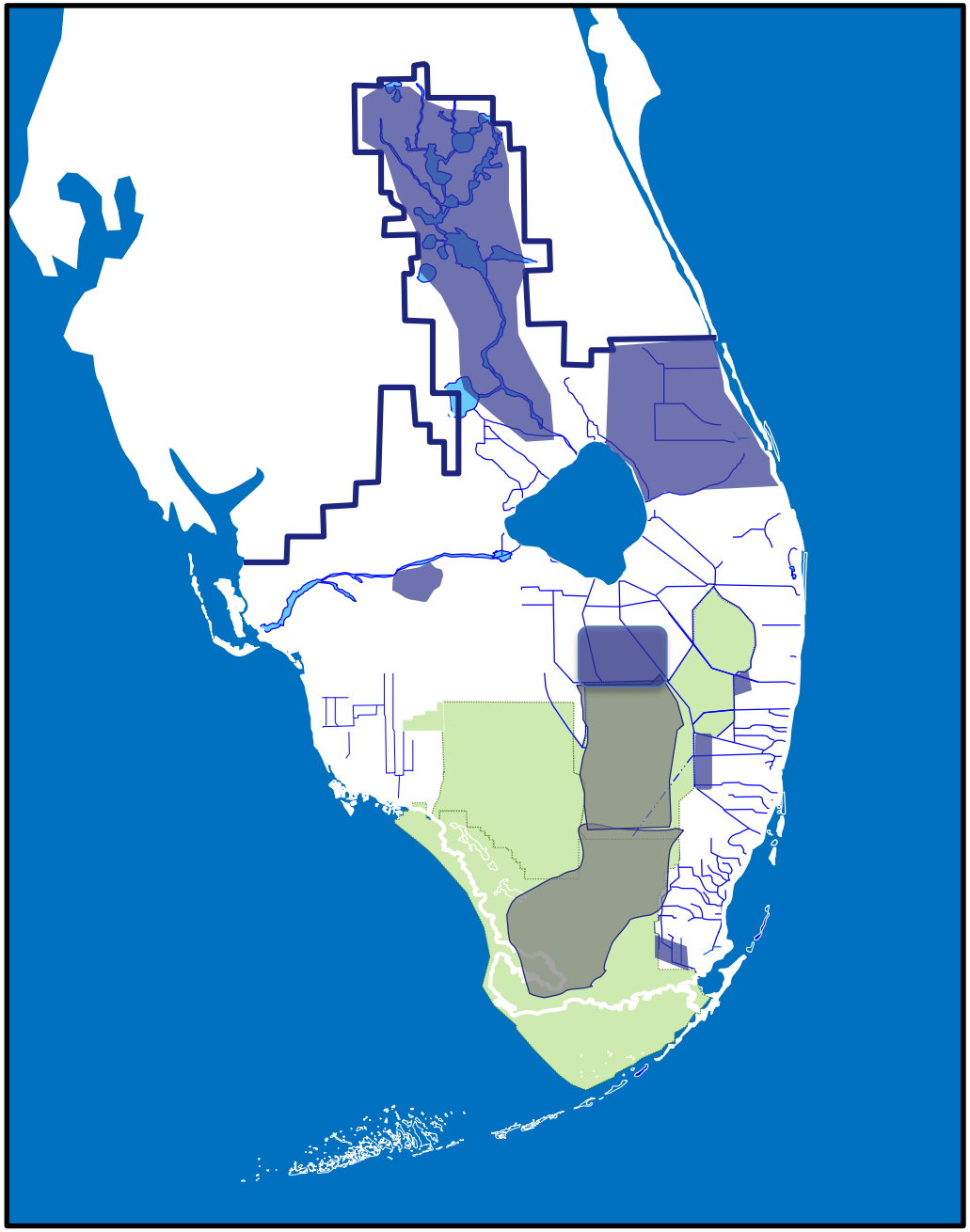


Figure 7-4

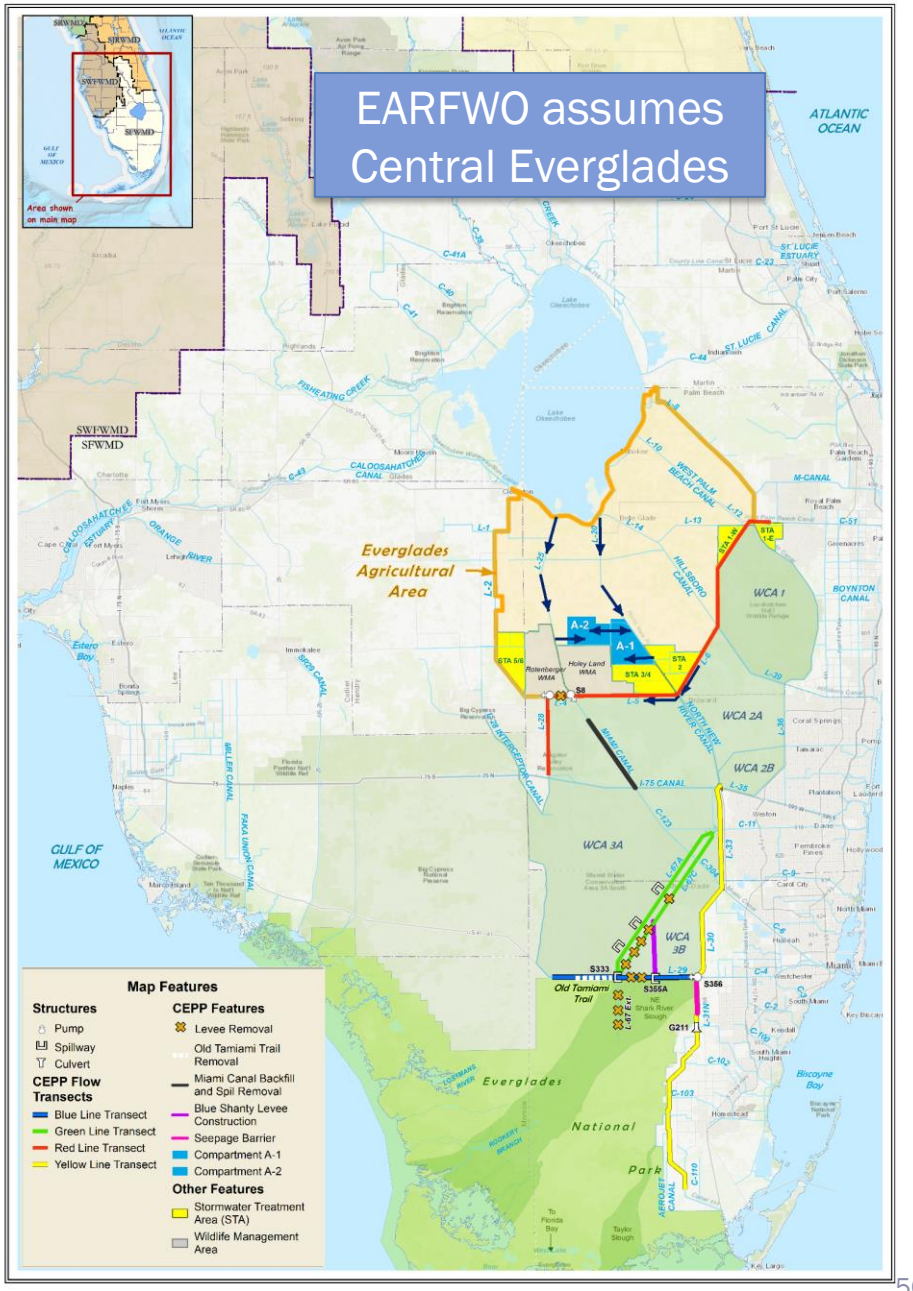


Key System Changes From ECB to FWO

- Kissimmee Headwaters Revitalization
- Indian River Lagoon-South
- C-43 Phase 1 Reservoir
- Other 1st and 2nd Generation CERP & Foundation Projects
- Restoration Strategies / Central Everglades Project Features in the Everglades Agricultural Area
- Central Everglades Project Features in the Greater Everglades

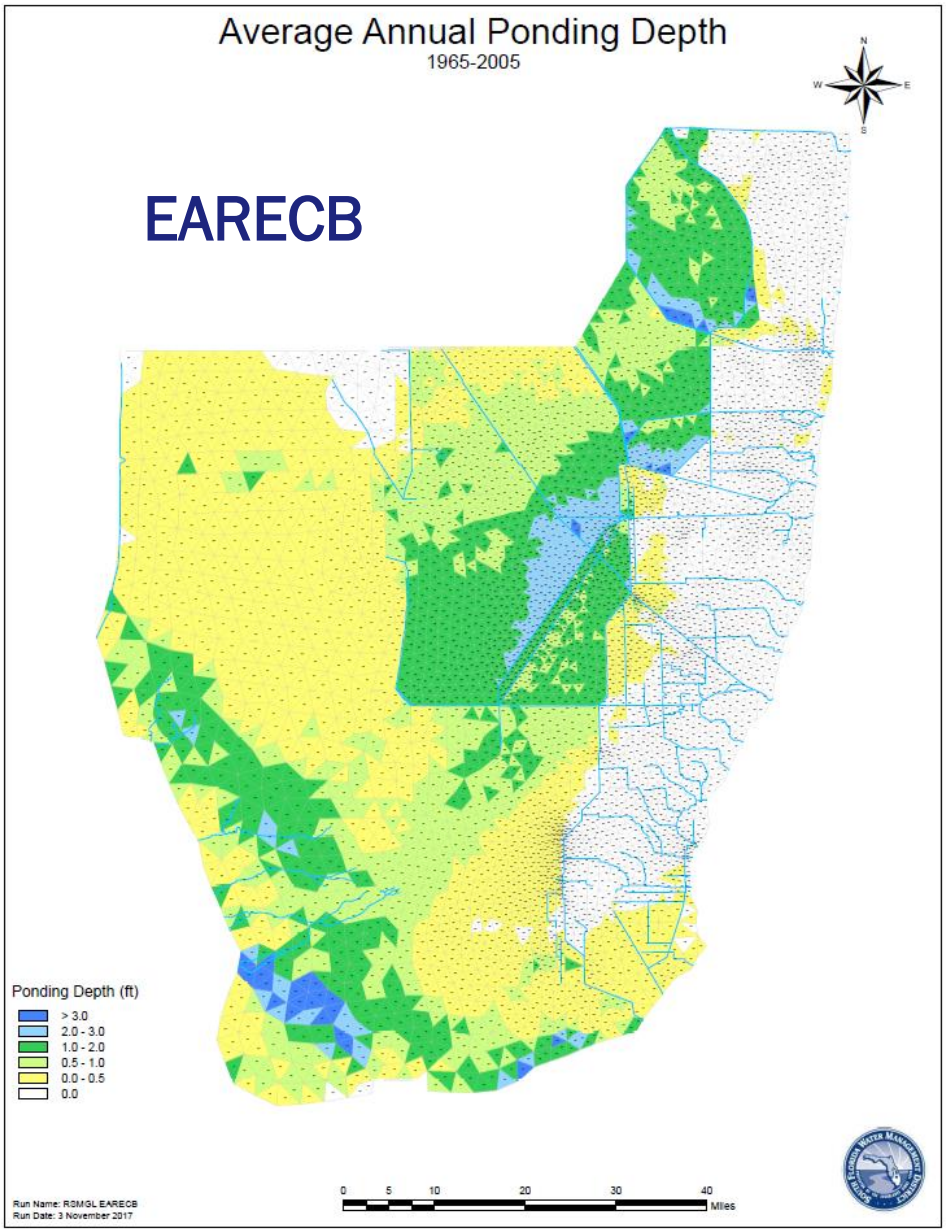
Greater Everglades EARECB in RSMGL

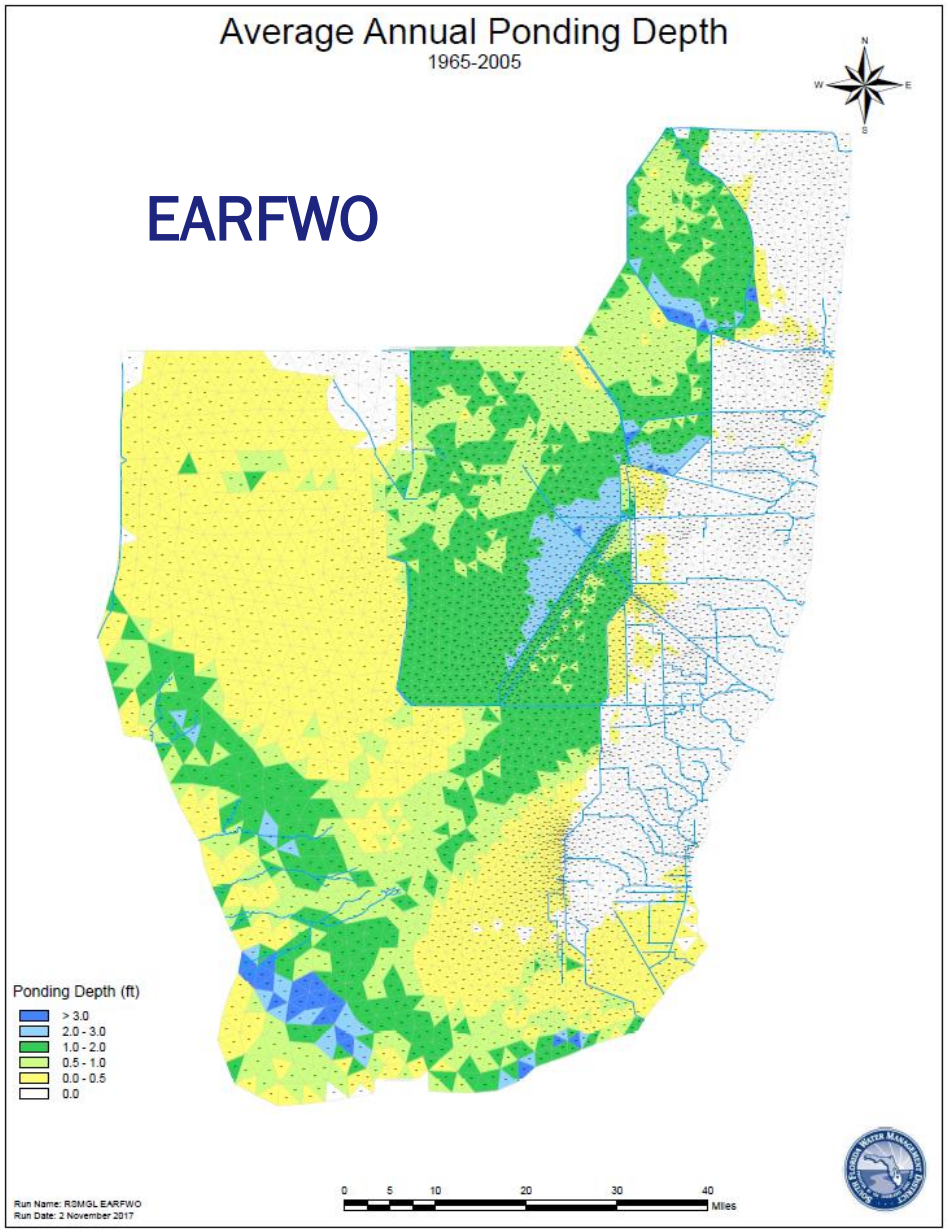
- Assumptions Consistent with the CEPP 2012 Existing Condition (2012EC) Baseline
- Water Conservation Area 3A and Everglades National Park Inflow Operations per 2012 Everglades Restoration Transition Plan (ERTP)

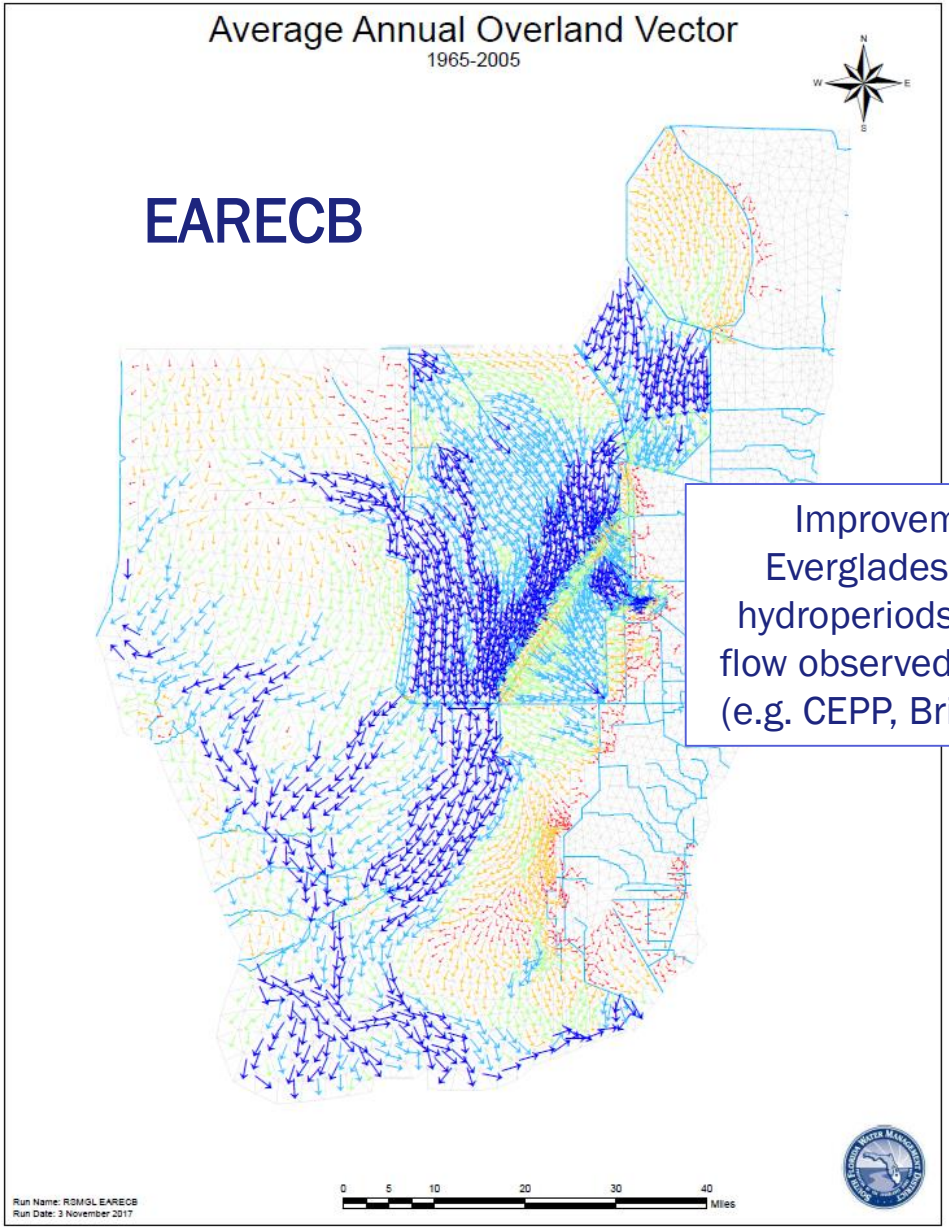


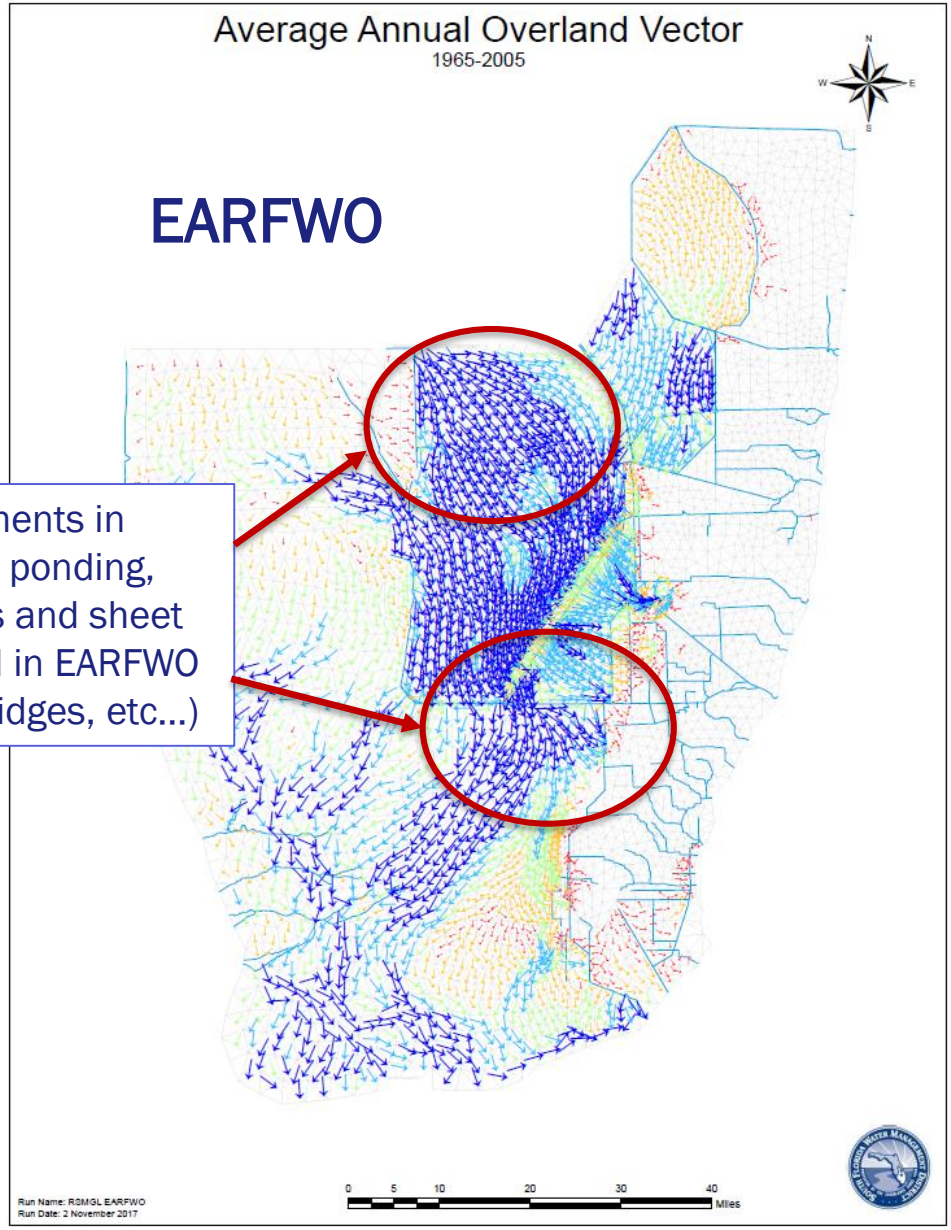
CEPP Recommended Plan ALT 4R2

- PPA New Water
  - A-1 & A-2 Flow Equalization Basin
  - Seepage Barrier, L-31N Levee
- PPA North
  - L-6 Canal Flow Diversion
  - L-5 Canal Conveyance Improvements
  - S-8 Pump Station Complex Modifications
  - L-4 Levee Degrade and Pump Station
  - Miami Canal Backfill
- PPA South
  - S-333 Spillway Modification
  - L-29 Canal Gated Spillway
  - L-67A Conveyance Structures
  - L-67C Levee Gap
  - L-67C Levee Degrade
  - Blue Shanty Levee, WCA 3B
  - L-29 Levee Degrade
  - L-67 Extension Levee Degrade and Canal Backfill
  - Old Tamiami Trail Removal
  - S-356 Pump Station Modifications
  - System-wide Operations Refinements


Average Annual Ponding Depth
1965-2005
EARECB
Ponding Depth (ft)
> 3.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.0 - 0.5
0.0
0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles
Run Name: RSMGL EARECB
Run Date: 3 November 2017


Average Annual Ponding Depth
1965-2005
EARFWO
Ponding Depth (ft)
> 3.0
2.0 - 3.0
1.0 - 2.0
0.5 - 1.0
0.0 - 0.5
0.0
0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles
Run Name: RSMGL EARFWO
Run Date: 2 November 2017

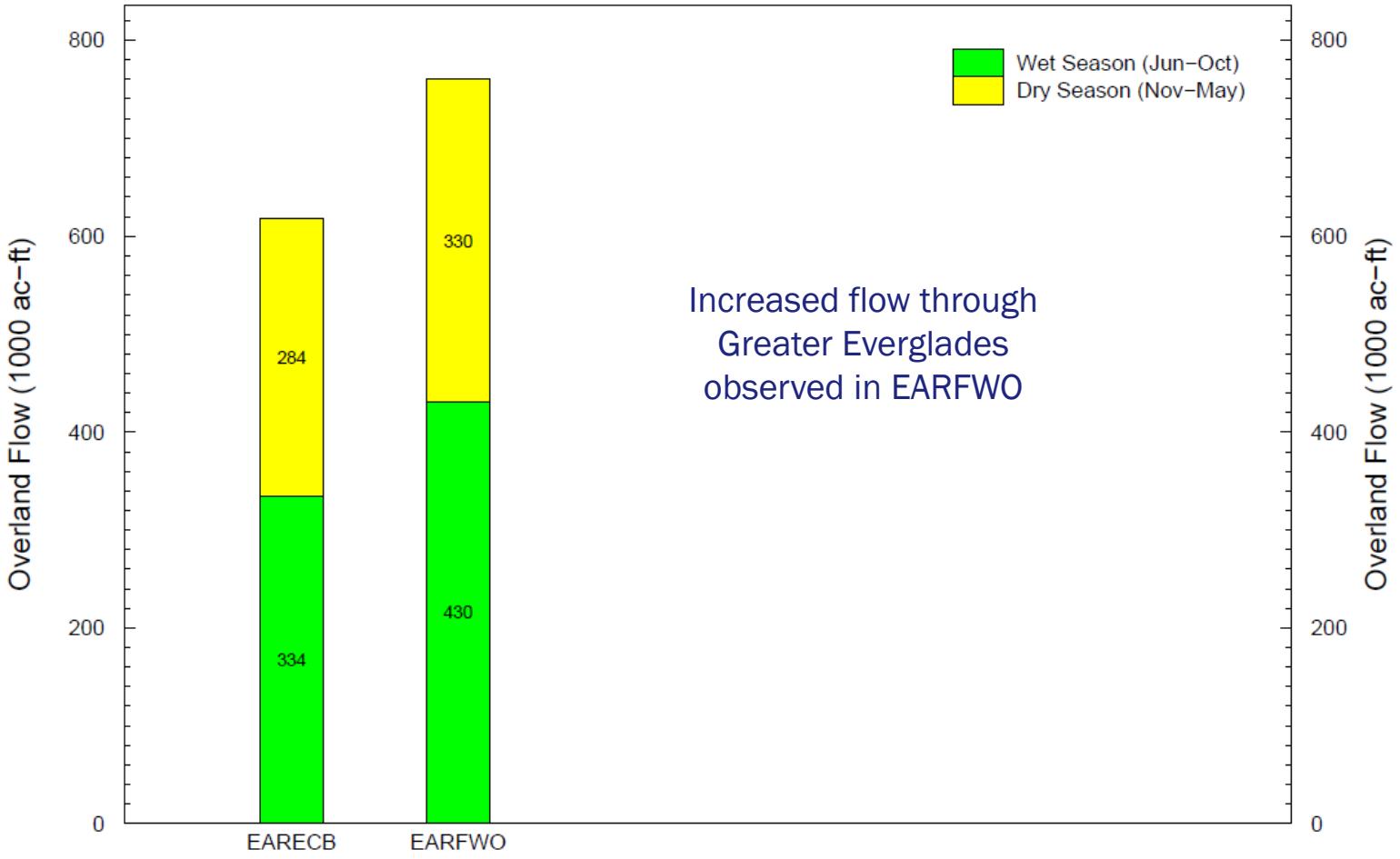




Improvements in Everglades ponding, hydroperiods and sheet flow observed in EARFWO (e.g. CEPP, Bridges, etc…)

Average Annual Overland Flow across Transect 27

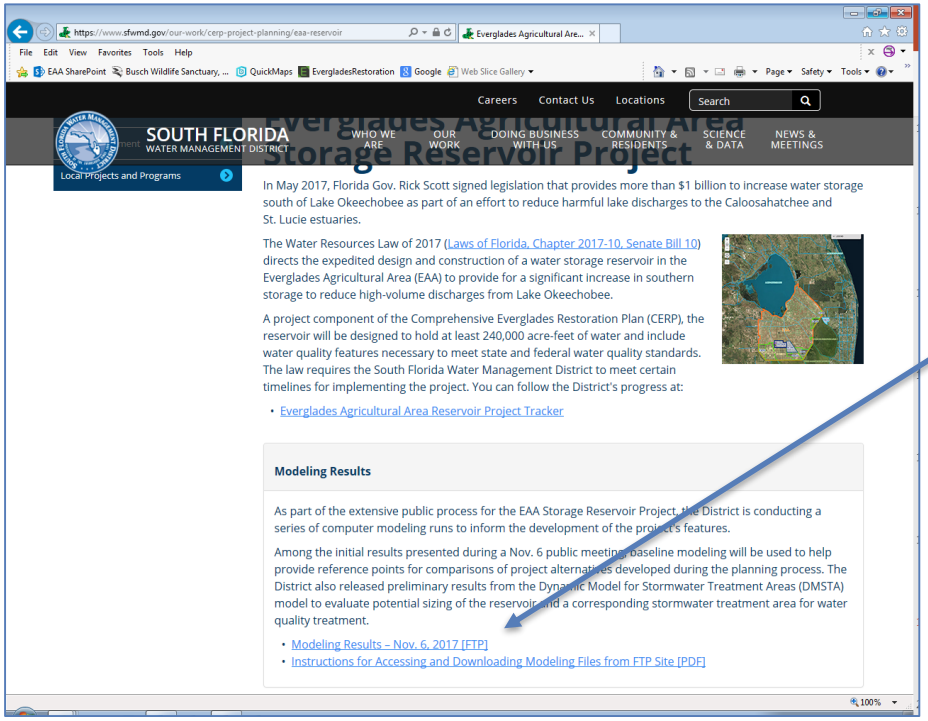
Southwestward flow in Central Shark River Slough



Increased flow through Greater Everglades observed in EARFWO

EAA Storage Reservoir Modeling Data

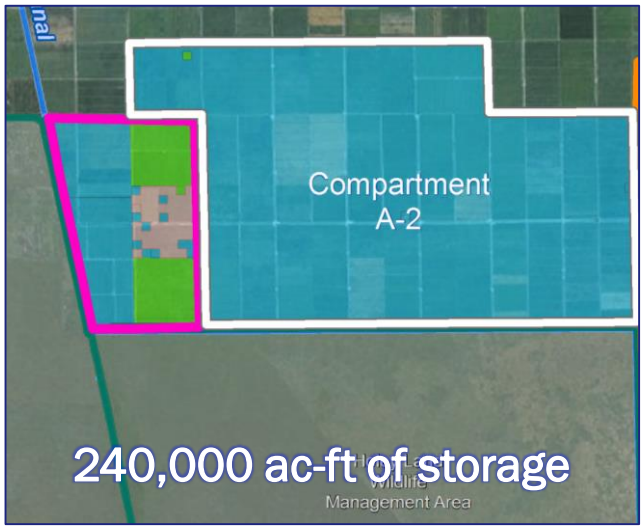
- Modeling data is available via ftp at:
  ftp://ftp.sfwmd.gov/pub/EAASR/

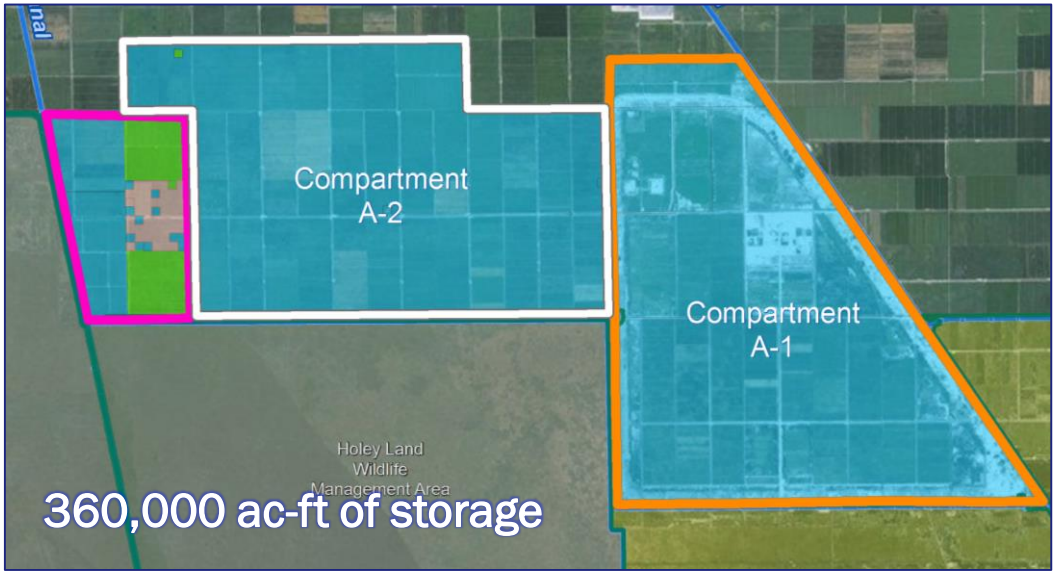


Link can also be found on
www.sfwmd.gov/EAAreservoir

Important Considerations

- Initial analyses to identify performance potential for the facility (Reservoir, STA and associated infrastructure)
- Project alternatives will be modeled to honor physical and legal constraints
  - Potential for reduced performance
  - Other CERP components may enhance performance
- Detailed modeling of alternatives will identify reduction in undesirable discharges and additional flow south
- Must meet State and Federal laws



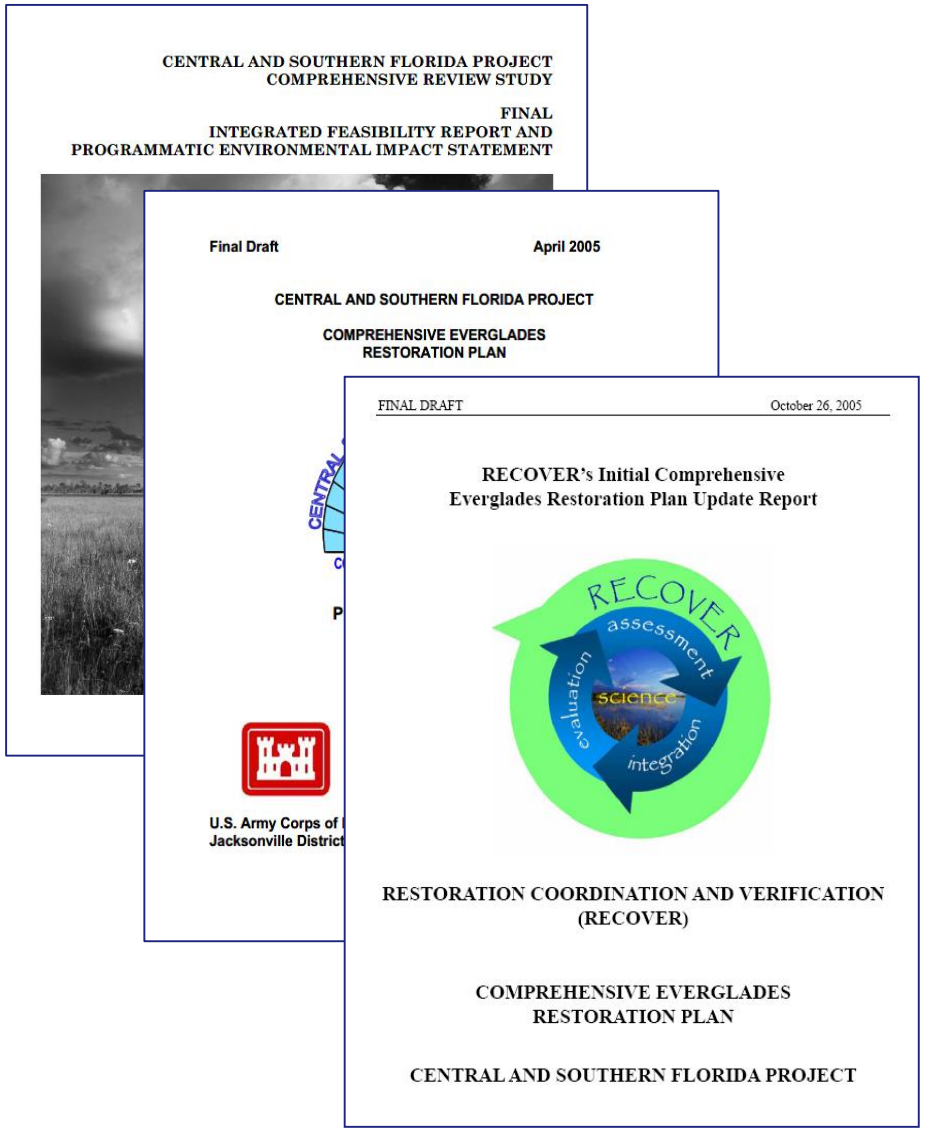


Informing the EAA Storage Reservoir Study: Defining the CERP Goal

The following scenarios represent the with- and without- CERP conditions:

- Pre-CERP Baseline (PCB1) per RECOVER, 2005
- Full CERP (CERPA) per RECOVER 2005

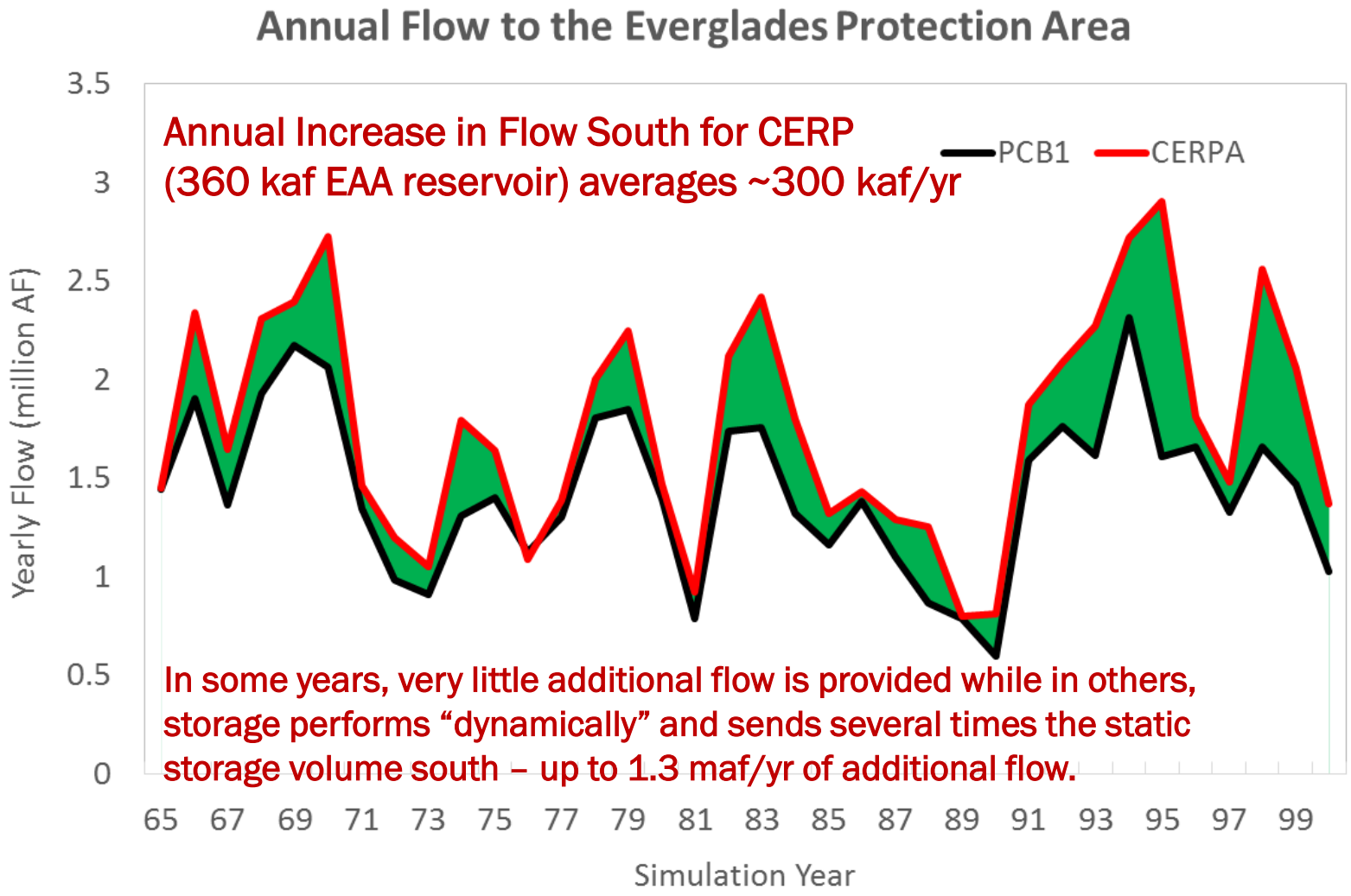
These scenarios combined with the original Plan report (Restudy, 1999) help to inform EAA Storage Reservoir planning



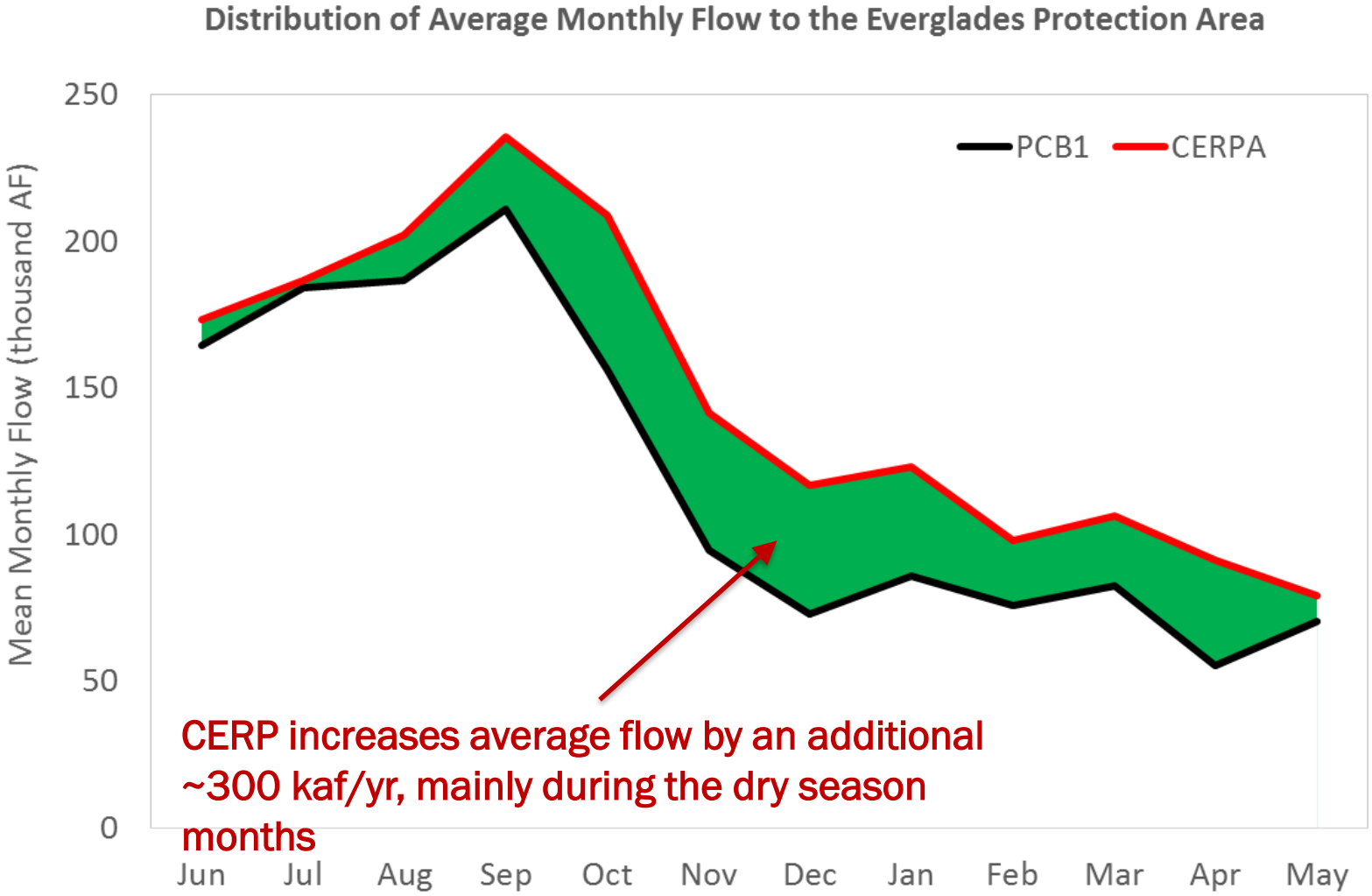
CERP Vision for EAA Storage Reservoir

- CERP defined a 360 k-acft, multi-purpose storage reservoir in the EAA
  - Received both Lake Okeechobee discharge and EAA runoff
  - Supplied Flow to both the Greater Everglades and EAA Agriculture
- CERP also contemplated improvements to the Miami and North New River Canals in the EAA to help convey Lake water south.
- EAA Storage worked with other CERP storage (also North, East and West of Lake O.) to reduce damaging discharges to the Northern Estuaries

Characteristics of Additional Flow South in CERP



Characteristics of Additional Flow South in CERP (cont)



EAA Storage Reservoir Feasibility Study

INITIAL CONCEPTS

Project Features

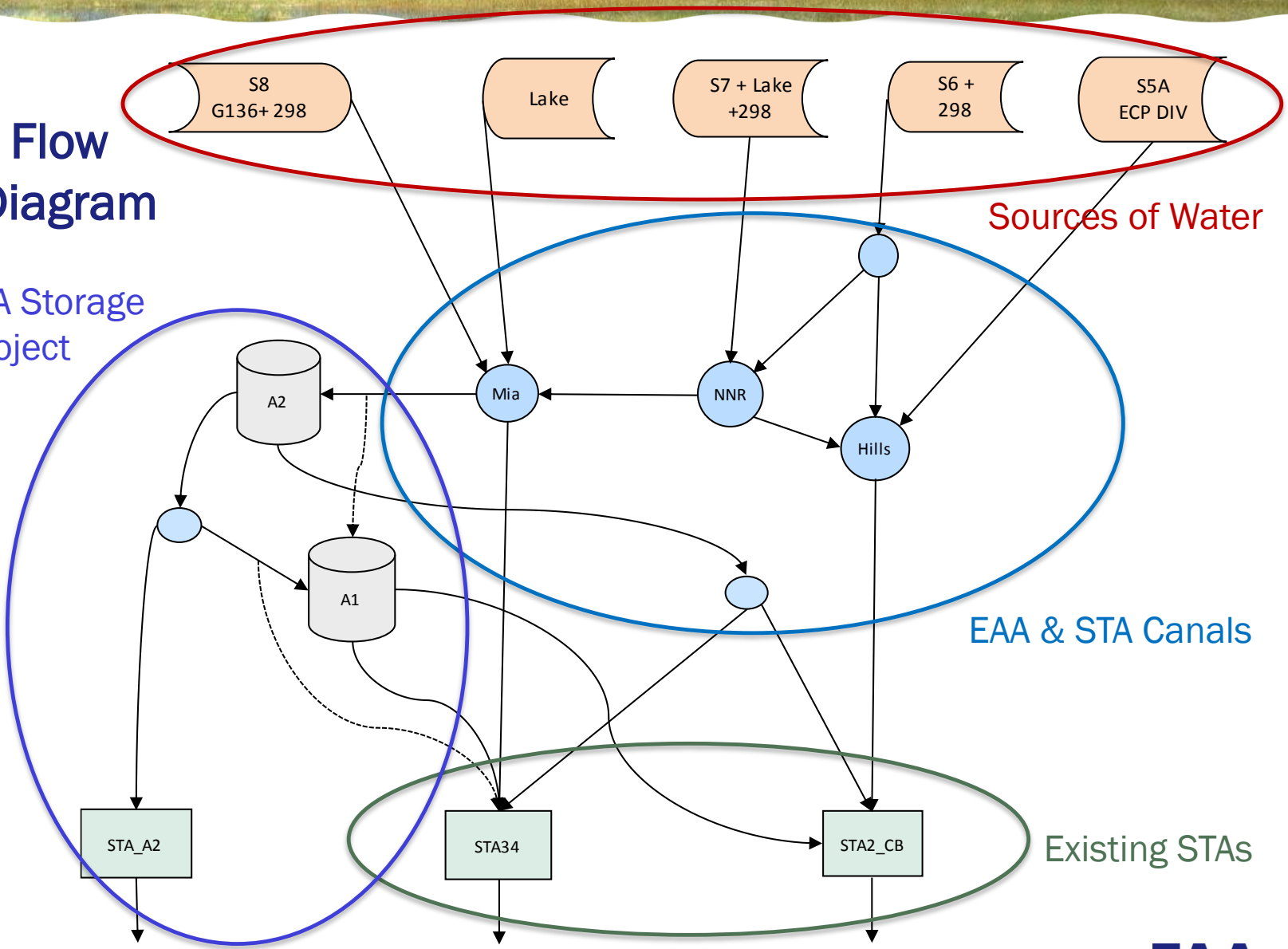
- Reservoirs
- Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs)
- Conveyance Improvements

Screening Process Strategy

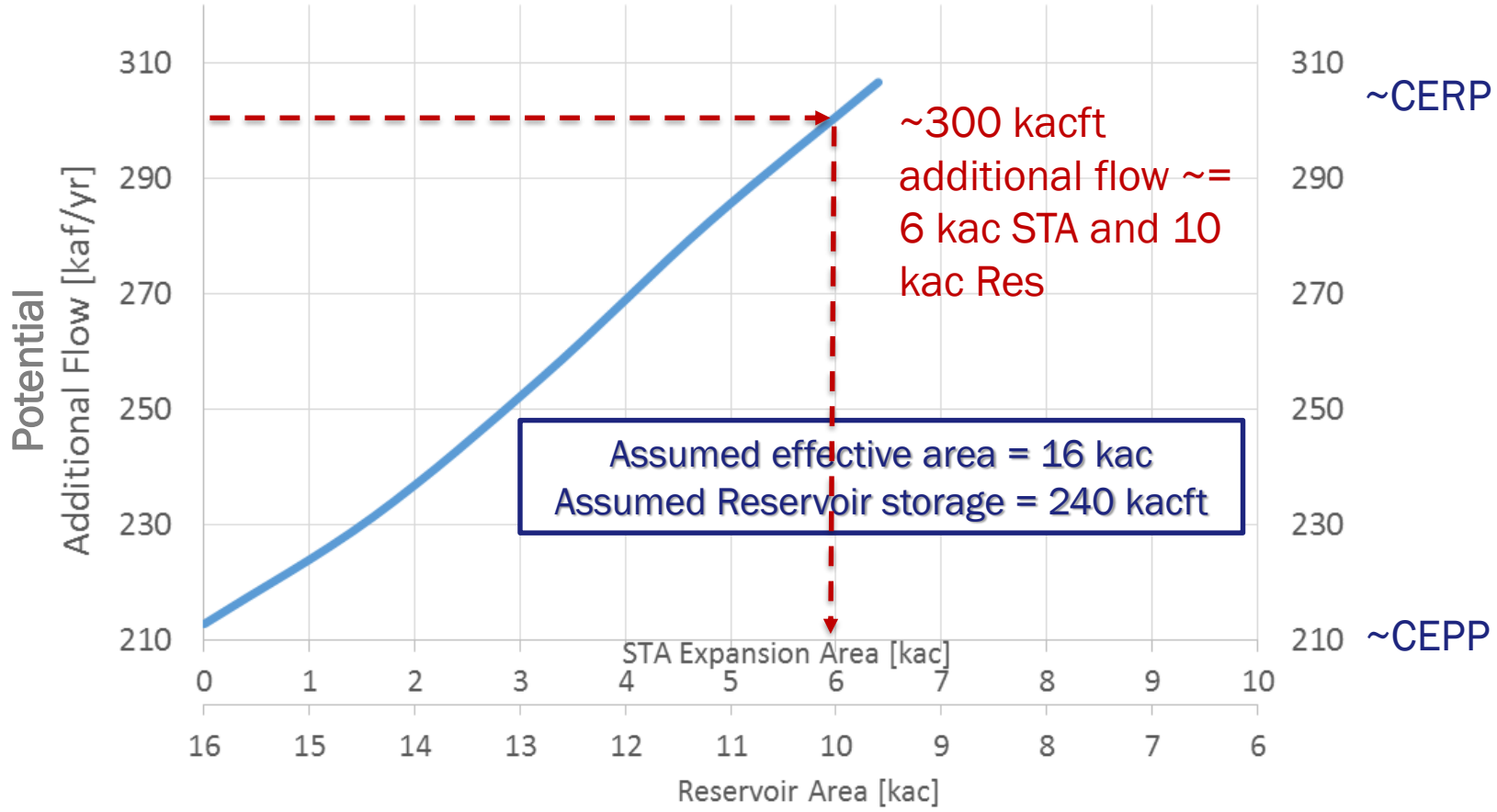
- Use the DMSTA model (as used in CEPP and Restoration Strategies) to evaluate potential sizing of reservoir and stormwater treatment area (STA) footprints that meet water quality standards
- Provide DMSTA evaluation for the range of flows observed between CEPP and CERP
- Public input used to identify initial concepts

DMSTA Flow Routing Diagram

Potential EAA Storage Reservoir Project Features



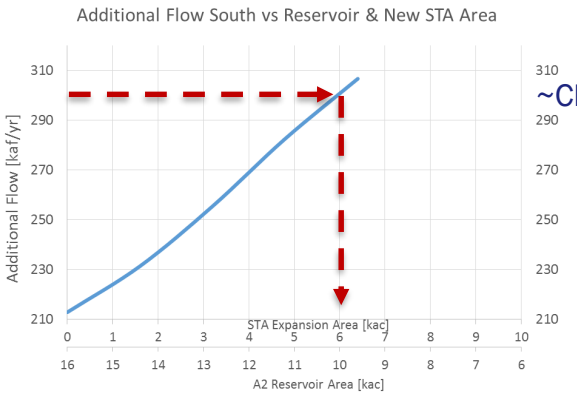
Initial DMSTA Modeling Results: Potential Additional Flow South vs Reservoir & STA Acreage for 240,000 ac-ft of Storage



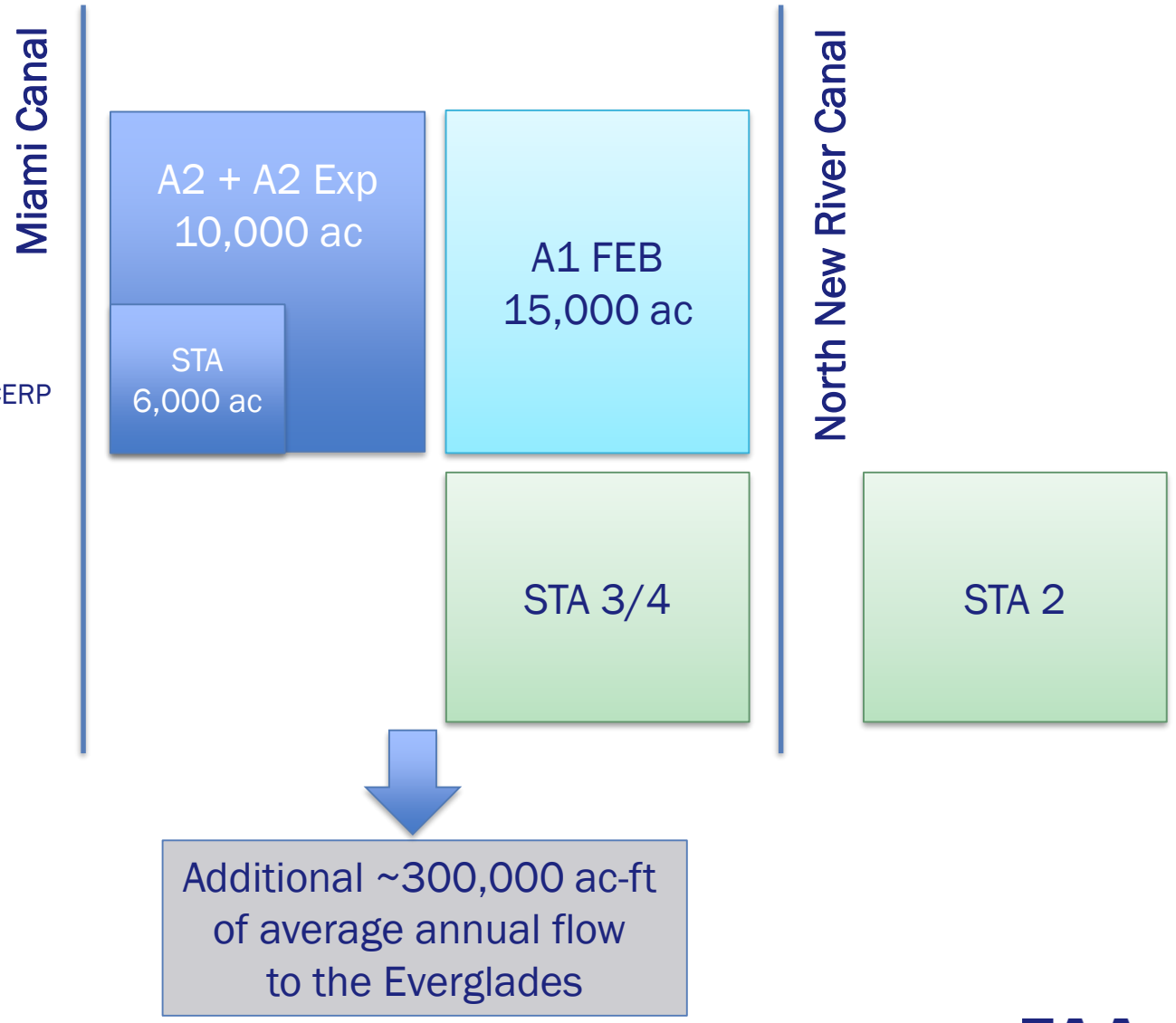
Note: Any point on the line can meet water quality standards

EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

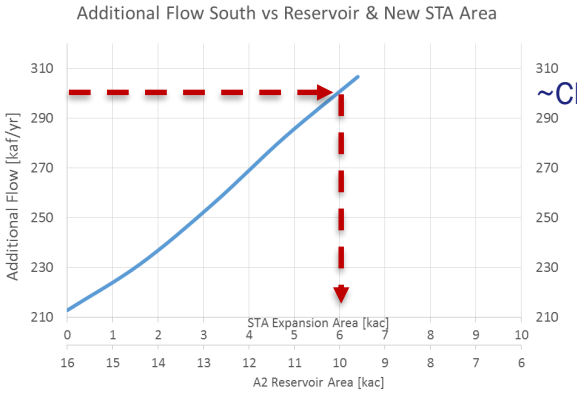
240,000 ac-ft of Storage Initial Concept



~300 kacft add flow ~=
6 kac STA and 10 kac Res



240,000 ac-ft of Storage Initial Concept



~300 kacft add flow ~=
6 kac STA and 10 kac Res

Miami Canal

A2 + A2 Exp
10,000 ac

STA
6,000 ac

A1 FEB
15,000 ac

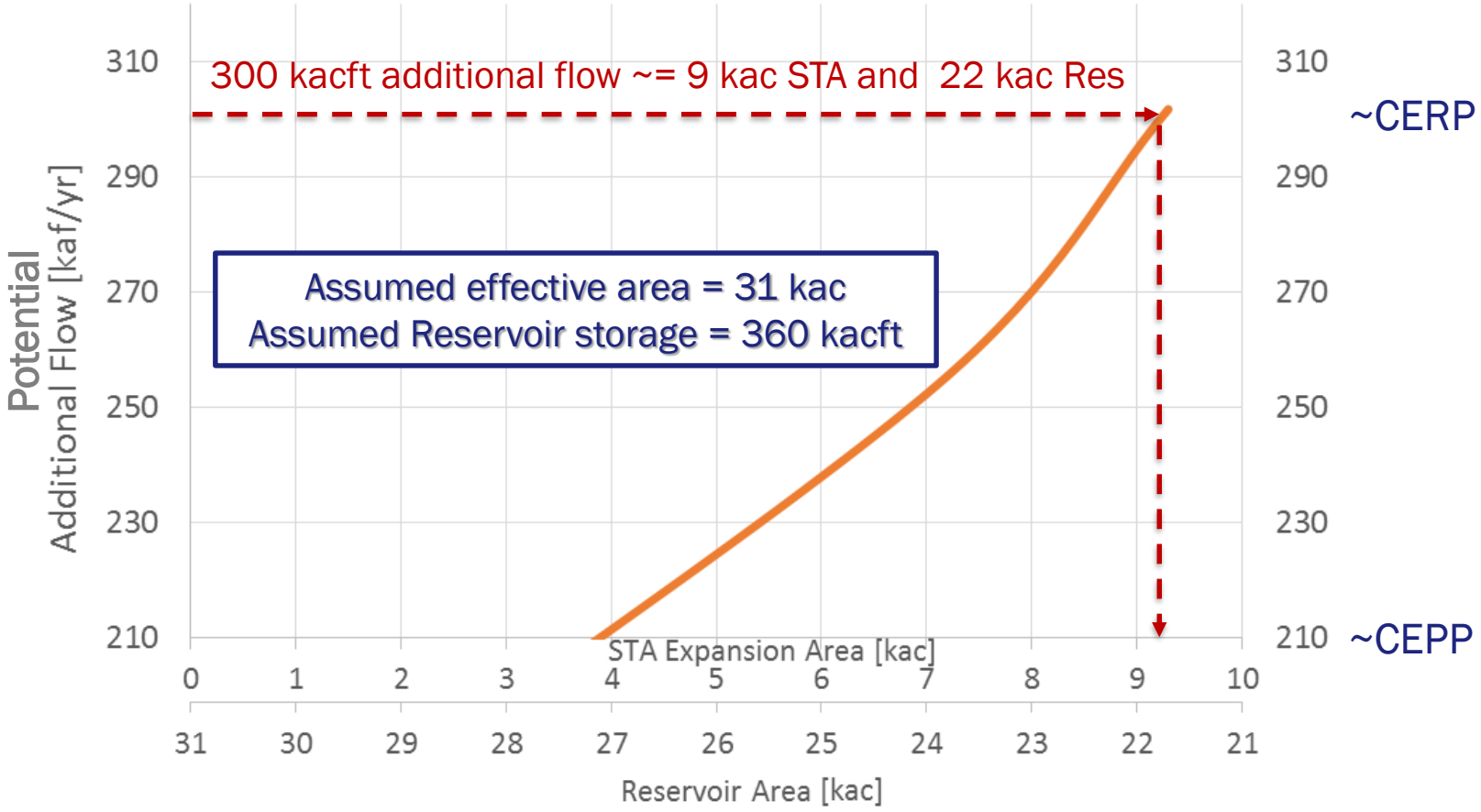
STA 3/4

North New River Canal

STA 2

Additional ~300,000 ac-ft
of average annual flow
to the Everglades

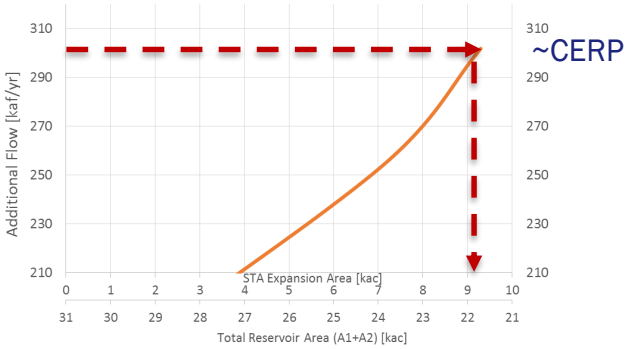
Initial DMSTA Modeling Results: Potential Additional Flow South vs Reservoir & STA Acreage for 360,000 ac-ft of Storage



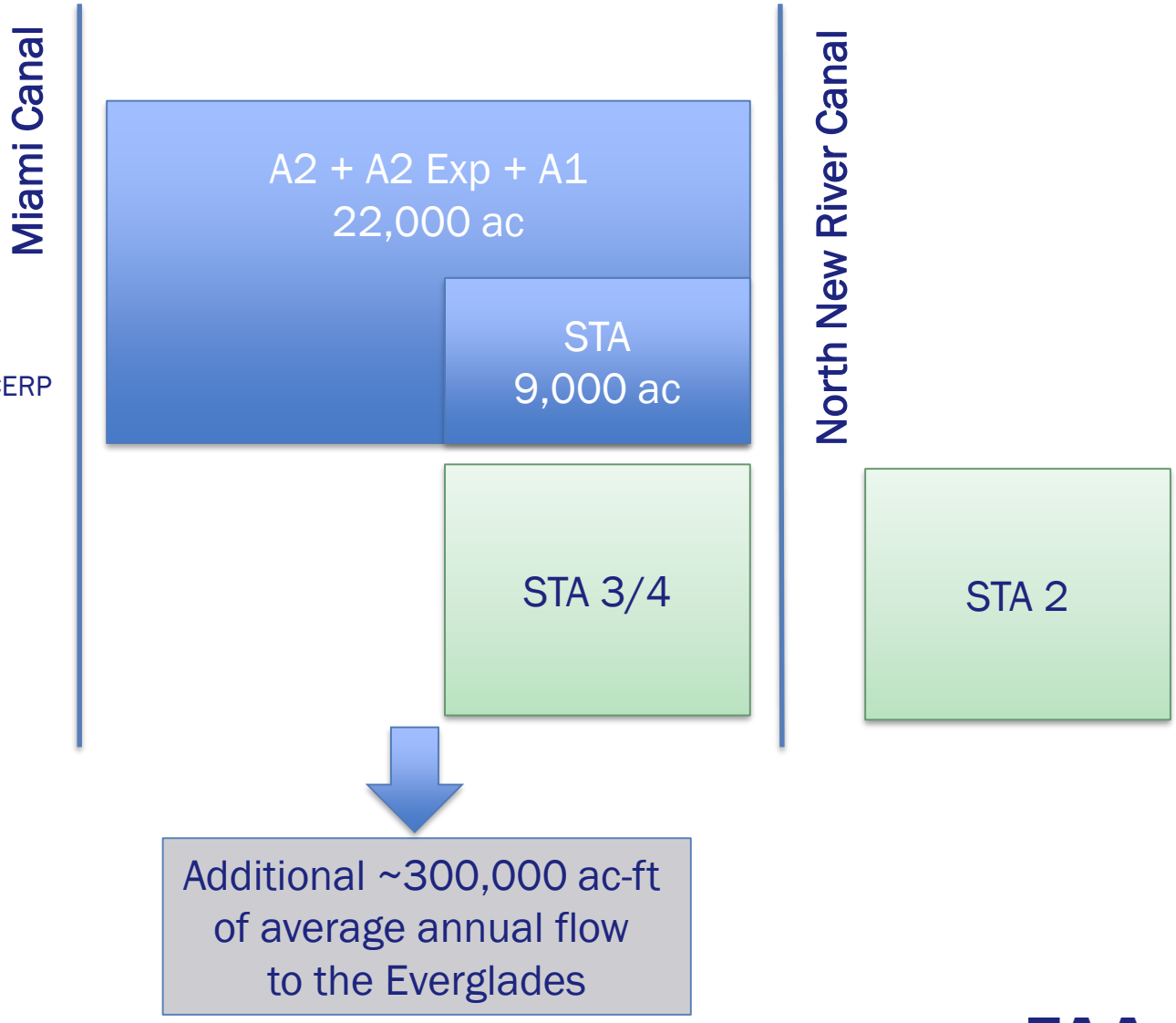
Note: Any point on the line can meet water quality standards

EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

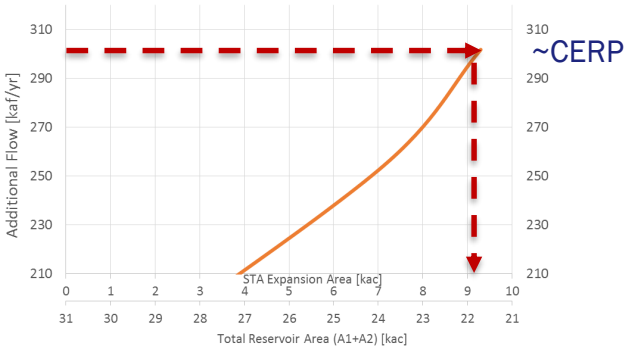
360,000 ac-ft of Storage Initial Concept



~300 kacft add flow ~=
9 kac STA and 22 kac Res



360,000 ac-ft of Storage Initial Concept



~300 kacft add flow ~=
9 kac STA and 22 kac Res

Miami Canal

STA 9,000 ac

A2 + A2 Exp + A1 22,000 ac

North New River Canal

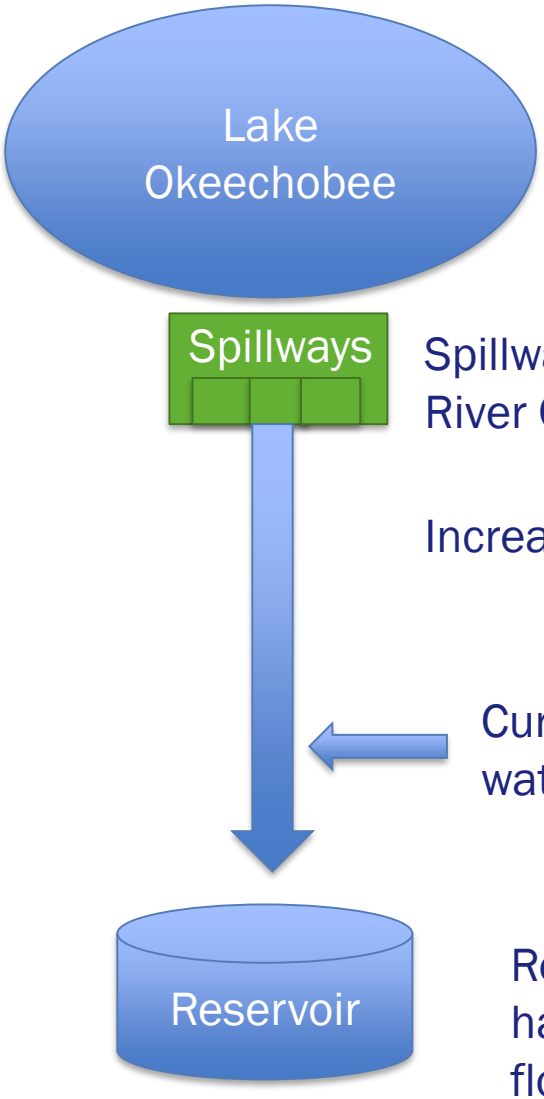
STA 3/4

STA 2

Additional ~300,000 ac-ft of average annual flow to the Everglades

Project Features: Initial Concepts

- Storage reservoir
  - 240,000 ac-ft of storage
  - 360,000 ac-ft of storage
- STAs
  - 6,000-6,500 acres (associated with 240,000 ac-ft storage)
  - 9,000-9,500 acres (associated with 360,000 ac-ft storage)
- Conveyance improvements
  - Canal and structure improvements in Miami and North New River Canals



Informing the Canal Capacity Discussion

Spillways from Lake Okeechobee into Miami and North New River Canals have capacity limits.

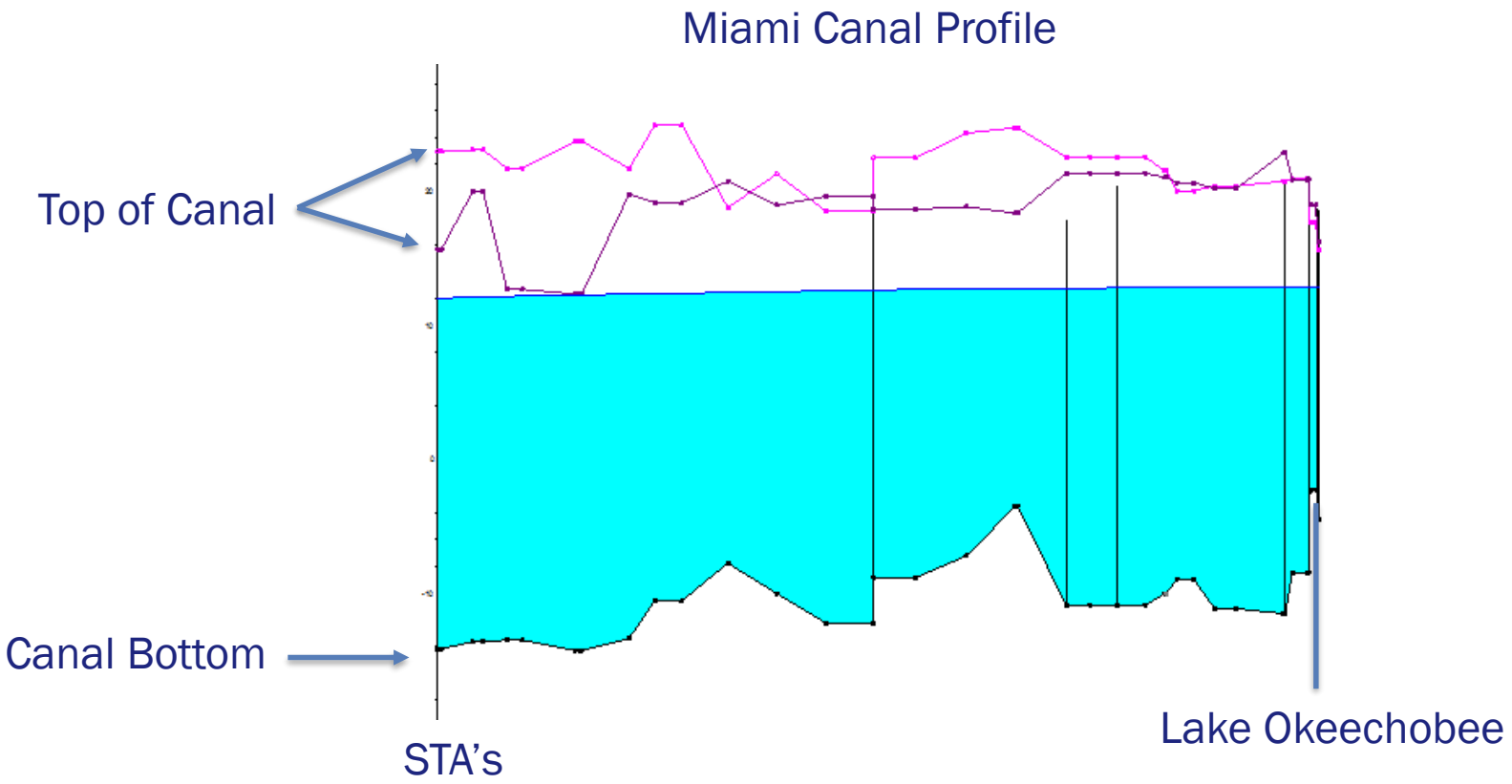
Increase conveyance to meet project objectives.

Current level of service for EAA flood protection and water supply will continue.

Reservoir operations will be used to reduce harmful discharges to the estuaries and improve flows to the Everglades.

Conveyance

- Goal is to capture additional harmful discharges to the estuaries above what CEPP was able to achieve



EAA Storage Reservoir Feasibility Study

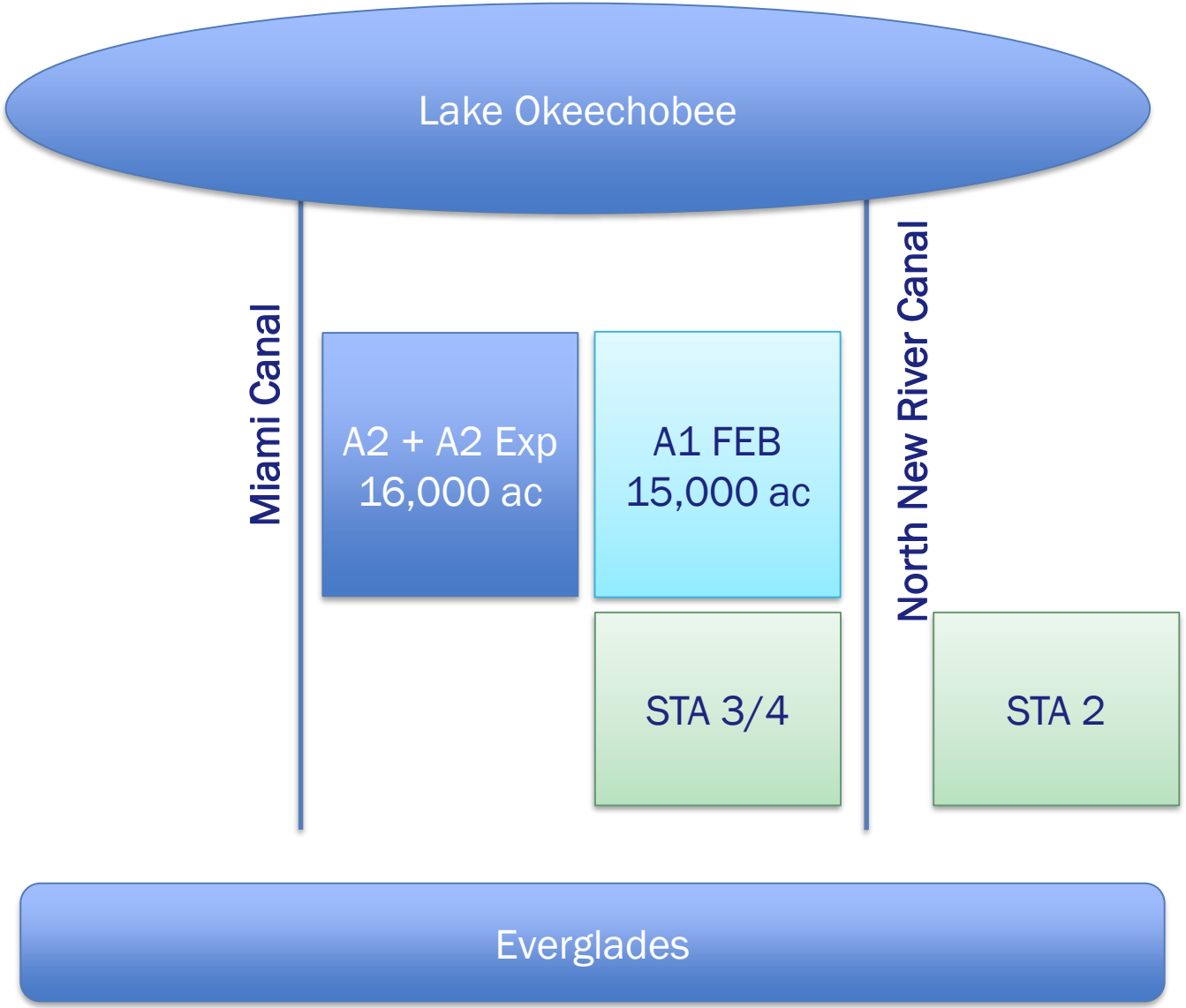
NEXT STEPS

Development of Alternative Configurations from Initial Concepts

For each reservoir size, configurations will be developed to optimize performance by considering:

- STA location and operation
- Pump Station(s)
- Water Control Structures
- Canal conveyance
- Cost

Concepts ➡ Alternatives



Public Meetings

- **Project Meetings:**
  - November 29th – Government Agency Coordination Meeting (virtual)
  - December 5th – Modeling Results - West Palm Beach
- **Other Public Meetings:**
  - December 7th – Water Resources Analysis Coalition (WRAC) Meeting - West Palm Beach
  - December 14th – Governing Board Meeting - West Palm Beach

Public Comment Opportunities

- Public Comments Cards
- Email Address EAAreservoir@sfwmd.gov
- Mailing address:

  Mike Albert, Project Manager
  South Florida Water Management District
  3301 Gun Club Road, MSC 8312
  West Palm Beach, FL 33406

- Additional information available at www.sfwmd.gov/EAAreservoir

DISCUSSION

www.sfwmd.gov/EAAreservoir