Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop

July 14, 2020

WELCOME

Zoom Format for Public Engagement

- Please use the “Q & A” (Question and Answer) feature on the Zoom tool bar to submit questions throughout the workshop
- This Q & A feature is the only means for the public to engage with us during this workshop
- Questions from the public will be addressed during the "Public Comment" portions of the agenda
- Questions from the public will be read out loud and live answers will be provided for all to hear

Workshop Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction
2. Water Reservation and Rulemaking Processes
3. EAA Reservoir Project Background and Purpose
4. Hydrologic and Ecological Benefits
5. Summary of Peer-Review and Public Comments Received
6. Public Comment
7. Draft Rule Language
8. Public Comment
9. Next Steps

Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop for EAA Reservoir
July 14, 2020

Water Reservation Authority and Process

Jennifer Brown
Office of Counsel

Statutory Authority: Section 373.223(4), F.S.

"The governing board or the department, by regulation, may reserve from use by permit applicants, water in such locations and quantities, and for such seasons of the year, as in its judgment may be required for the protection of fish and wildlife or the public health and safety. Such reservations shall be subject to periodic review and revision in the light of changed conditions. However, all presently existing legal uses of water shall be protected so long as such use is not contrary to the public interest."

Statutory Authority: Section 373.223(4), F.S.

- Done by a rule
- Protects water from being allocated to consumptive use
- Quantity that is need to protect fish and wildlife or public health and safety
- Periodic review and revision in the light of changed conditions
- All existing legal users are protected, provided they are not contrary to the public interest

Additional Rulemaking Requirements

- District rules must be consistent with the Water Resource Implementation Rule
- Must follow requirements in Chapter 120, F.S., and implementing rules
- Must follow the Department of State rules on form
- Must follow Governor's November 11, 2019 Directive

Rulemaking Requirements: Rule 62-40.474,F.A.C.

- Periodic reviews at least every 5 years
- Reservations may be used for the protection of fish and wildlife to:
  - Aid in a recovery or prevention strategy for a water resource with an established minimum flow or level;
  - Aid in the restoration of natural systems, which provide fish and wildlife habitat;
  - Protect flows or levels that support fish and wildlife before harm occurs;
  - Protect fish and wildlife within an Outstanding Florida Water, an Aquatic Preserve, a state park, or other publicly owned conservation land with significant ecological value; or
  - Prevent withdrawals in any other circumstance required to protect fish and wildlife.

Federal Integration with Chapter 373, F.S.
Section 373.470(3)(c)F.S.

"Prior to executing a project cooperation agreement with the Corps for the construction of a project component, the district, in cooperation with the Corps, shall complete a project implementation report to address the project component's economic and environmental benefits, engineering feasibility, and other factors provided in s. 373.1501 sufficient to allow the district to obtain approval under s. 373.026. Each project implementation report shall also identify the increase in water supplies resulting from the project component. The additional water supply shall be allocated or reserved by the district under this chapter."

Federal Integration with Chapter 373, F.S.

- Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) 2000
  - Water made available by the CERP project for the natural system is required to be protected
  - Must use its **reservation or allocation** authority
- Project Implementation Report (PIR) must identify the increase in water supplies resulting from the project component Section 373.470(3)(C), F.S.
  - Identify water for the natural system
  - Identify water for other water-related needs
- Reservation or allocation must be completed before a Project Partnership Agreement (a cost-share agreement to receive federal funding for project construction and operation) can be executed

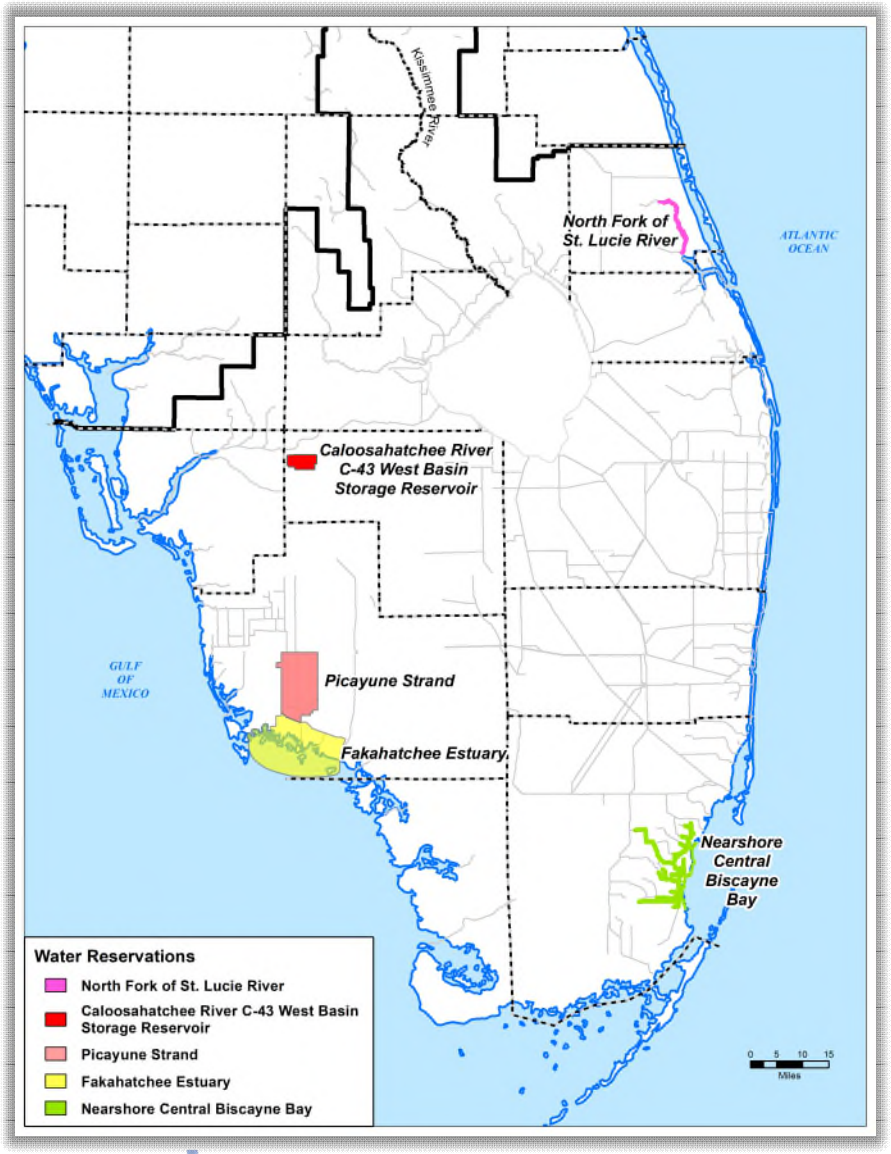
Schedule for EAA Reservoir Project Partnership Agreement – USACE and SFWMD cost-share agreement

➢ Reservation Rule Effective	January 7, 2021
➢ Verification Letter Exchange	TBD
➢ Prepare package for Project Partnership Agreement	TBD
➢ Approve Project Partnership Agreement	May 2021
➢ USACE Initiate Construction	Fall 2021

Steps for Rule Development

EAA Reservoir Reservation Rule Schedule	
Milestone	Date
Notice of Rule Development*	April 9, 2020 – Complete
Rule Development Workshop #1	July 14, 2020 (today)
Rule Development Workshop #2	August 6, 2020
Notice of Proposed Rule *	September 10, 2020
Notice of Rule Adoption*	November 12, 2020
Effective Date of New Rules	January 7, 2021

* Requires Governing Board approval



Adopted Water Reservations

- Fakahatchee Estuary
- Picayune Strand
- North Fork of the St. Lucie River
- Nearshore Central Biscayne Bay
- Caloosahatchee River C-43 West Basin Storage Reservoir

Cover ~172,074 acres Districtwide

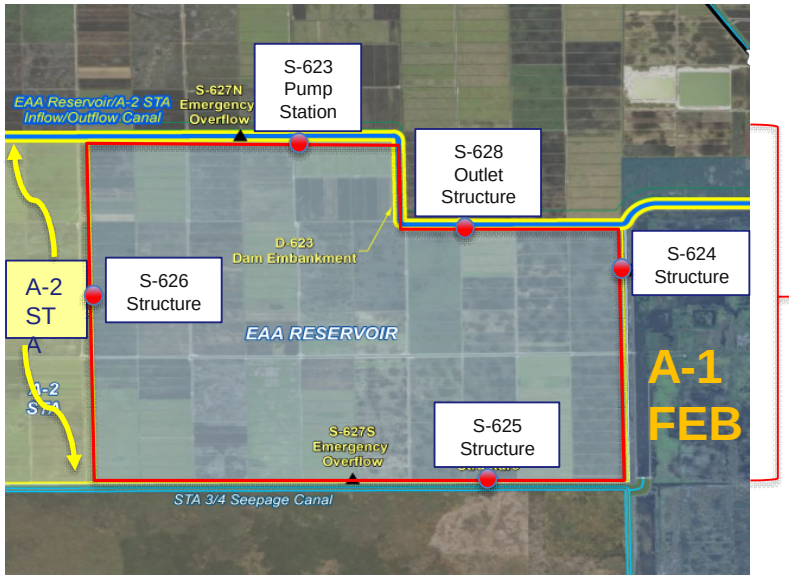
Defining Water to be Reserved

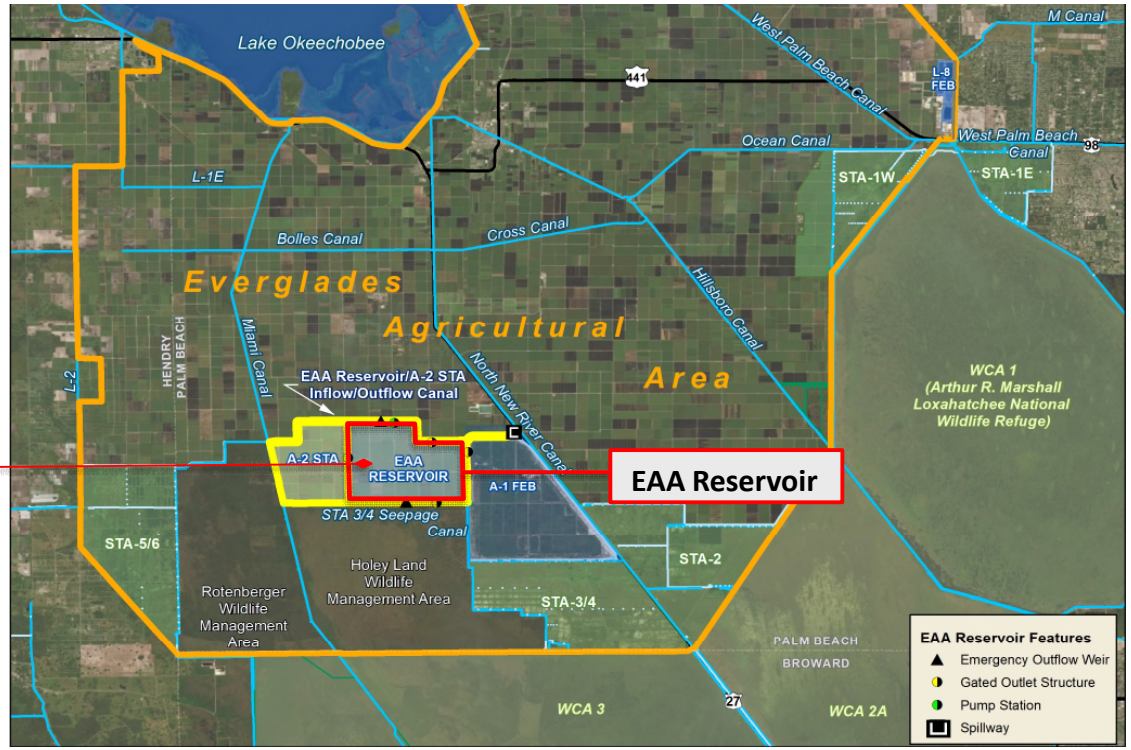
- Identify the reservation waterbody
- Characterize the hydrology of the reservation waterbody
- Identify fish and wildlife to be protected
- Establish linkages between hydrology and fish and wildlife
- Define the water needed to protect the identified fish and wildlife
- Draft Technical Report, June 2020

Everglades mink (*Neovison vison evergladensis)*
Source: Moirai Conservation and Research

EAA Reservoir Reservation Waterbody

- EAA Reservoir provides 240,000 acre-feet of static storage and delivers water to the Central Everglades
- Water benefits fish and wildlife in the Central Everglades
- Water Reservation focuses on water stored by CERP project





Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop for EAA Reservoir
July 14, 2020

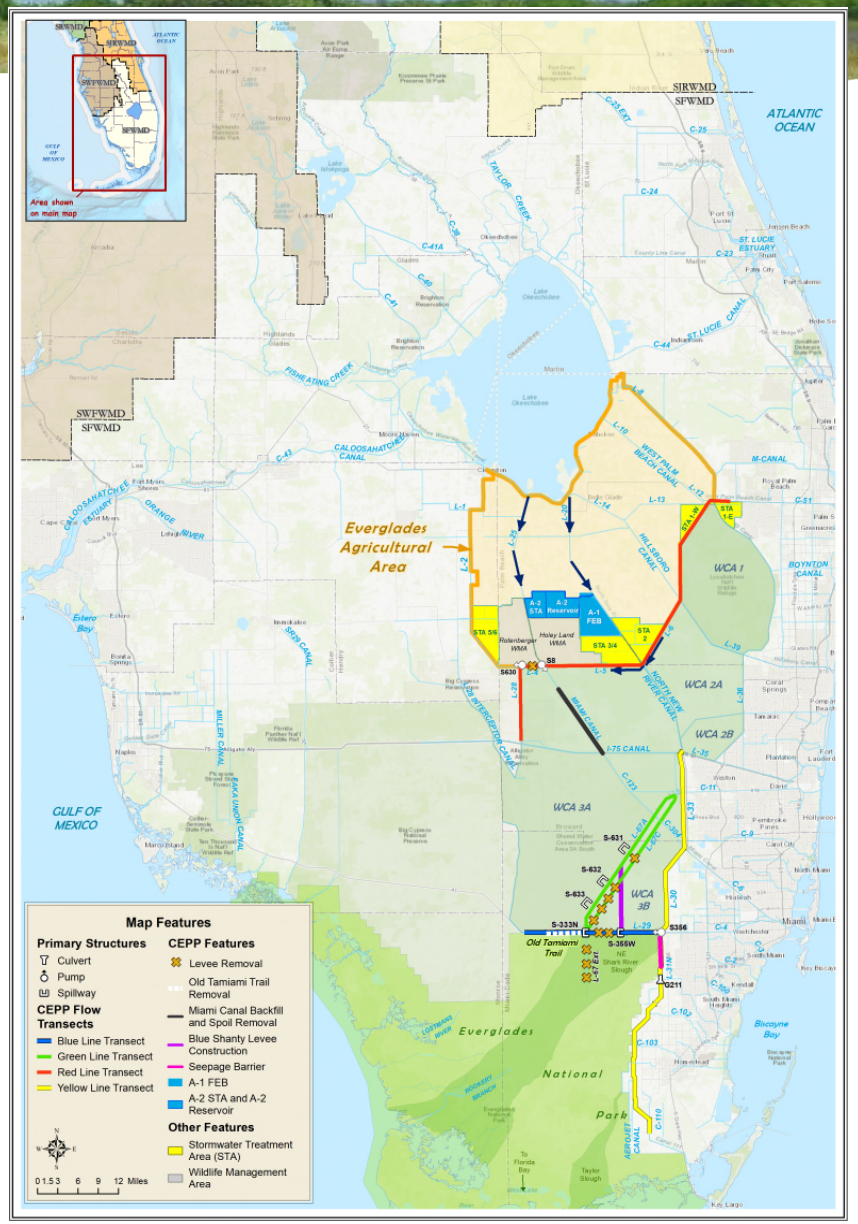
EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

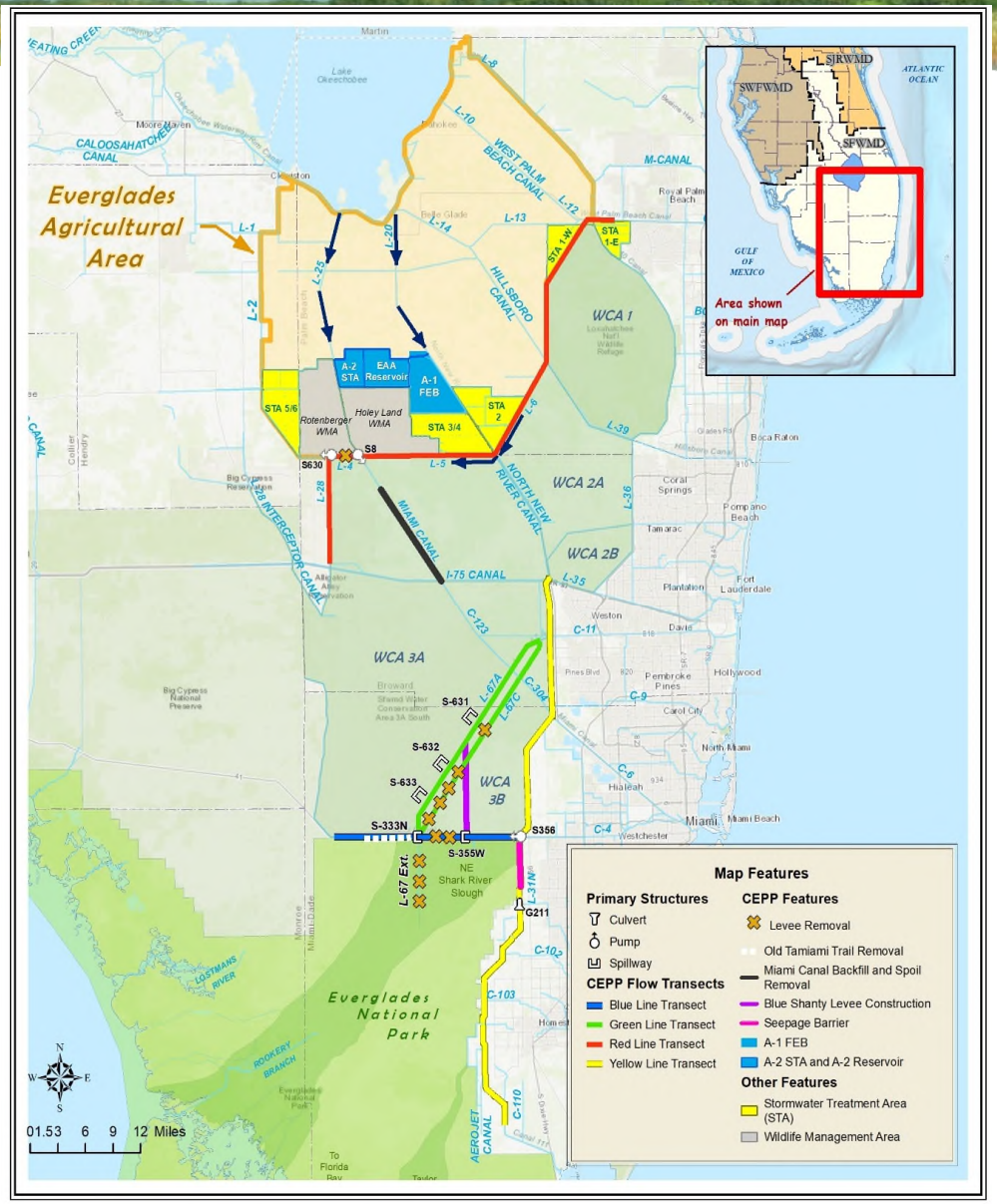
Background and Purpose

Leslye Waugh
Ecosystem Restoration Bureau

Project Purpose

- Purpose of CEPP is to improve the quantity, quality, timing, and distribution of water flows from Lake Okeechobee to the Central Everglades, Everglades National Park, and Florida Bay while maintaining flood control and water supply for existing legal users
  - Decreases damaging discharges to the northern estuaries
  - Increases restoration flows to the Everglades
- The EAA Reservoir is the main storage feature of CEPP, which also includes additional treatment and conveyance features as described in the:
  - Project Implementation Report (2014)
  - Post Authorization Change Report (2018)
  - Environmental Impact Statement (2020)



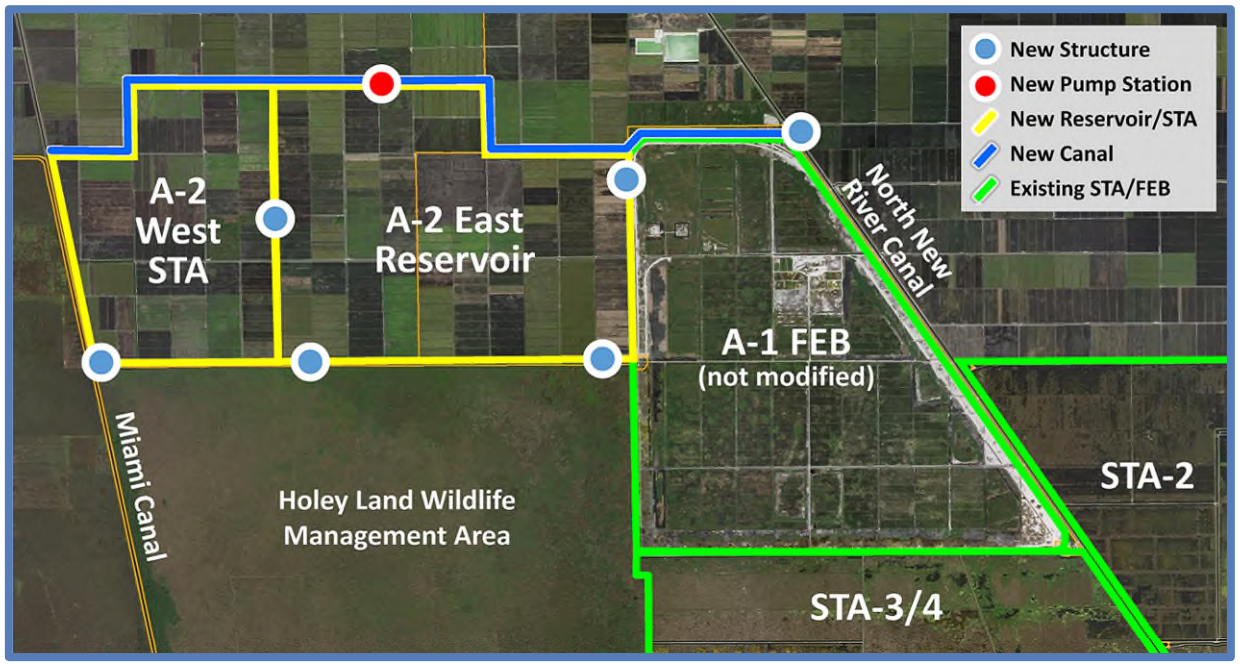


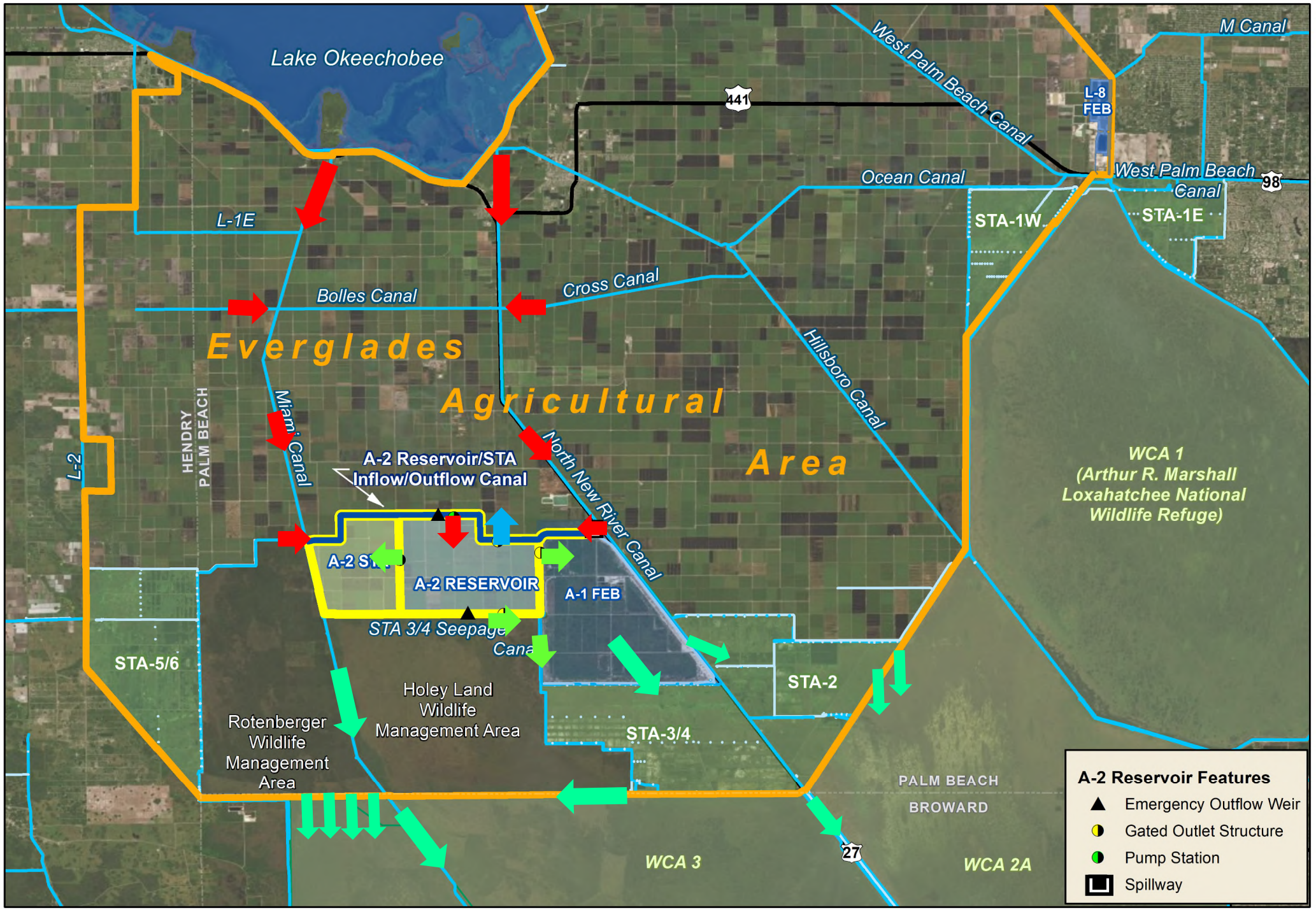
Central Everglades Planning Project

- Authorized in WRDA 2016 and WRDA 2018
  - CEPP New Water
    - **EAA Reservoir and A-2 STA (replaced A-2 Flow Equalization Basin)**
    - **Miami and North New River Canal Conveyance Improvements**
    - Seepage Barrier, L-31N Levee
  - CEPP 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
  - CEPP South
    - S-333 Spillway Modification
    - L-29 Canal Gated Spillway
    - L-67A Conveyance Structures
    - L-67C Levee Degrade and Gap
    - 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
    - Systemwide Operations Refinements

Optimized Best Performing Alternative

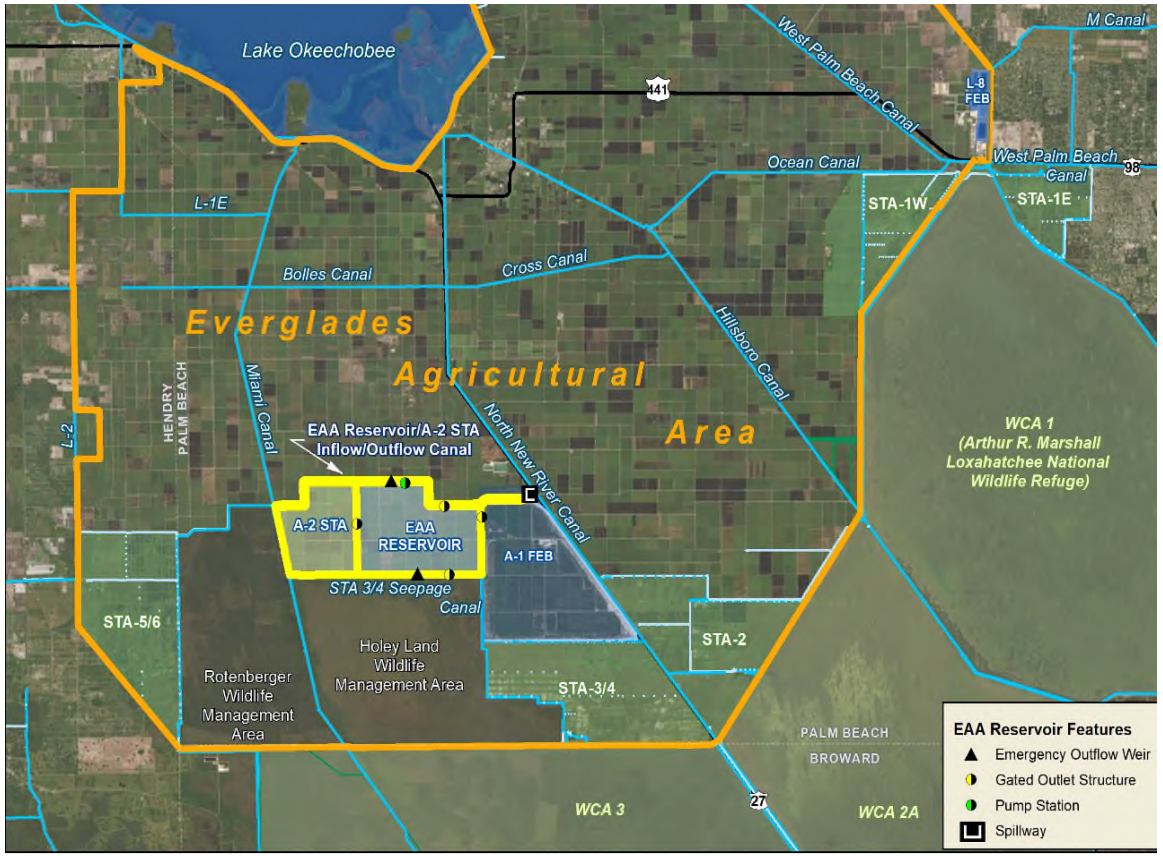
- RSM simulated Alternative C240A
  - Most cost-effective alternative
  - 240,000-acre-foot reservoir
    - 10,500 acres and ~23 feet deep
  - 6,500-acre stormwater treatment area
  - Multipurpose operations consistent with CERP
    - Environmental benefits and other water-related needs
    - The full suite of environmental benefits to downstream fish and wildlife occurs when the EAA Reservoir is filled and emptied multiple times throughout the year




Lake Okeechobee
441
West Palm Beach Canal
M Canal
L-8 FEB
Ocean Canal
West Palm Beach Canal
98
STA-1W
STA-1E
L-1E
Bolles Canal
Cross Canal
Everglades Agricultural Area
Hillsboro Canal
HENDRY
PALM BEACH
Miami Canal
L-2
North New River Canal
A-2 Reservoir/STA Inflow/Outflow Canal
WCA 1 (Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge)
A-2 STA
A-2 RESERVOIR
A-1 FEB
STA 3/4 Seepage Canal
STA-5/6
Holey Land Wildlife Management Area
Rotenberger Wildlife Management Area
STA-2
STA-3/4
PALM BEACH
BROWARD
27
WCA 3
WCA 2A
A-2 Reservoir Features
Emergency Outflow Weir
Gated Outlet Structure
Pump Station
Spillway

EAA Reservoir Flows

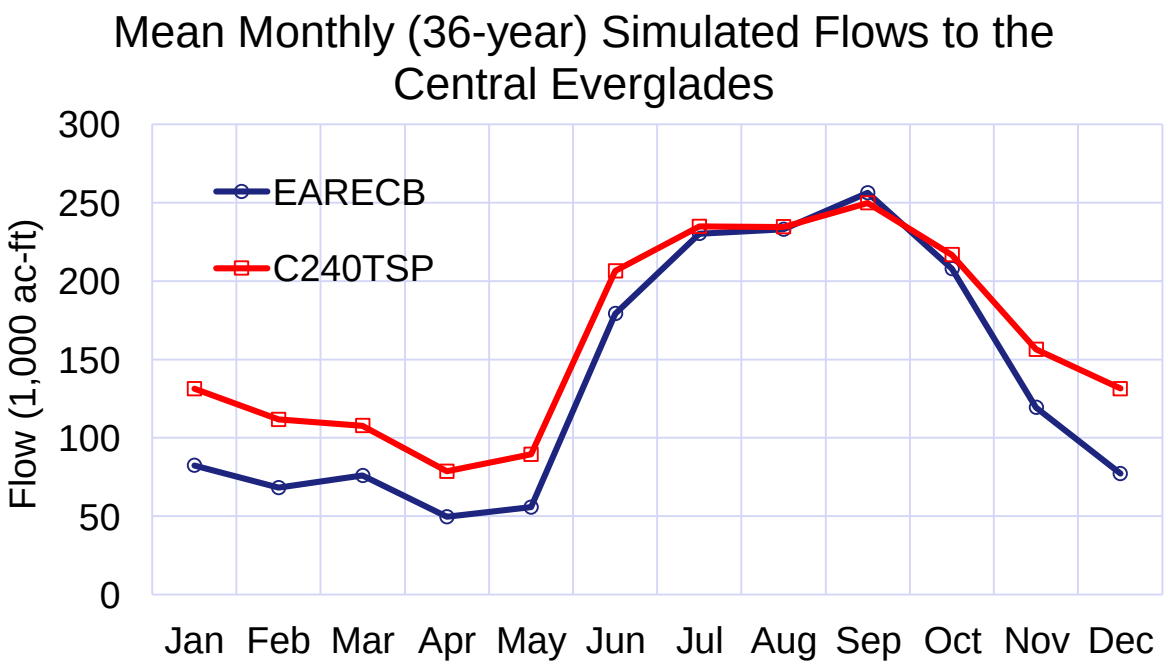
- The additional 240,000 acre-feet of effective detention attenuates EAA basin runoff and Lake Okeechobee regulatory releases
- Based on model simulations, on average annually, 825,000 acre-feet of water from the EAA Reservoir flows to the A-2 STA, STA-2, STA-3/4, and/or A-1 FEB
- Generally, flows are attenuated during the wet season and carried over into the dry season
- When combined with existing flows from Lake Okeechobee, EAA runoff, the A-1 FEB, and the STAs, the additional water released across "the redline" is 370,000 acre-feet on average annually



Water Stored in EAA Reservoir

- Adding storage will increase flows to the Everglades by reducing harmful discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie estuaries and by capturing EAA basin runoff
- Water Reservation focuses on water stored by CERP project (EAA Reservoir) and conveyed to the Central Everglades
- As simulated by Alternative C240, water flows for restoration purposes dependent on modifying Lake Okeechobee operations
- Lake Okeechobee schedule changes and update the Draft Project Operating Manual to support EAA Reservoir operations are needed when reservoir complete

Ecological Benefits to Central Everglades

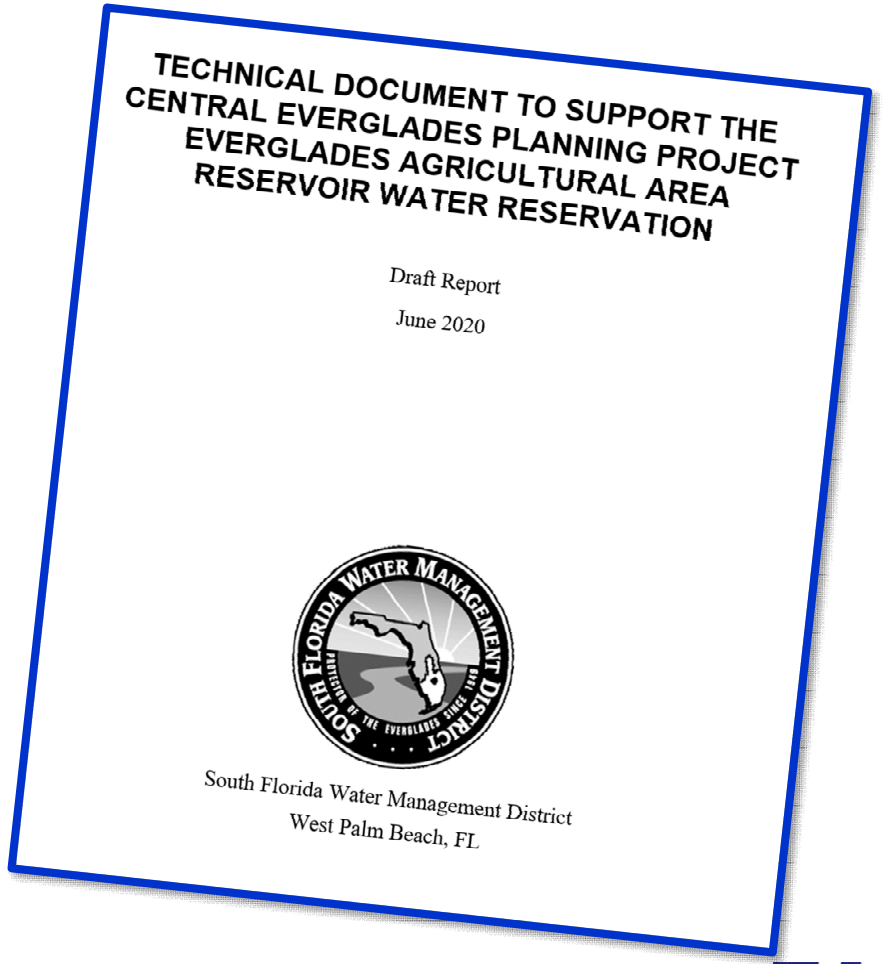


Timing of treated flows south into the Central Everglades with CEPP (C240TSP) compared to existing conditions (EARECB).

- Meets 300,000 acre-feet CERP target and promotes flow patterns/sheet flow to Central Everglades
  - Increases flow to the Central Everglades by ~370,000 acre-feet (average annual)
  - Flows are attenuated during the wet season and carried over into the dry season
  - Improves slough depths and durations and flows to ENP
  - Restores vegetative communities and habitat for fish and wildlife

Relationship Between PACR, EIS, and Water Reservation Technical Document

- Post Authorization Change Report and Environmental Impact Statement documents selection of 240,000-acre-foot EAA Reservoir and 6,500-acre STA and provides supporting information, including:
  - Modeling – Alternative C240 simulation
  - Ecological benefits
  - Draft Project Operating Manual
  - Project Assurances – Identified water for natural system and other water related needs
  - Savings Clause met
- Analysis based on completed EAA Reservoir and A-2 STA with operations per Draft Project Operating Manual
- Water Reservation Technical Document focuses on hydrologic changes simulated by the same C240 model run) and ecological models to describe benefits to fish and wildlife

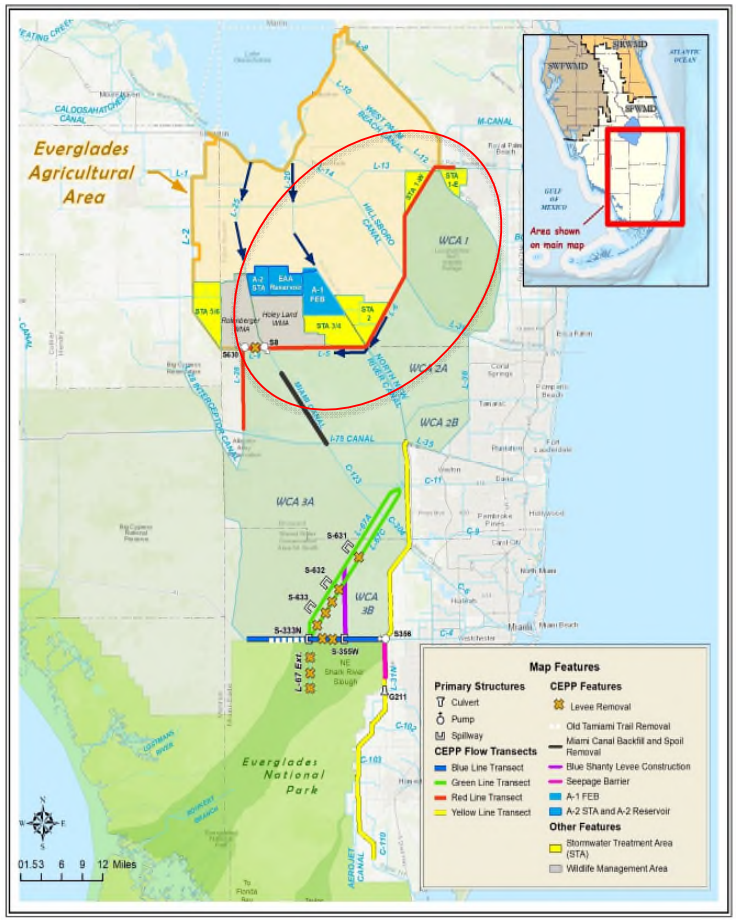

TECHNICAL DOCUMENT TO SUPPORT THE
CENTRAL EVERGLADES PLANNING PROJECT
EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA
RESERVOIR WATER RESERVATION

Draft Report

June 2020

South Florida Water Management District
West Palm Beach, FL

Project Assurances in PACR: Identified Water Provided by the Project for Natural System



- Based on model simulations, water identified for the natural system is the increased flows to the Central Everglades (red line) described in PACR Annex B
- Quantity of water for the natural system is the difference between C240 and future without the EAA Reservoir

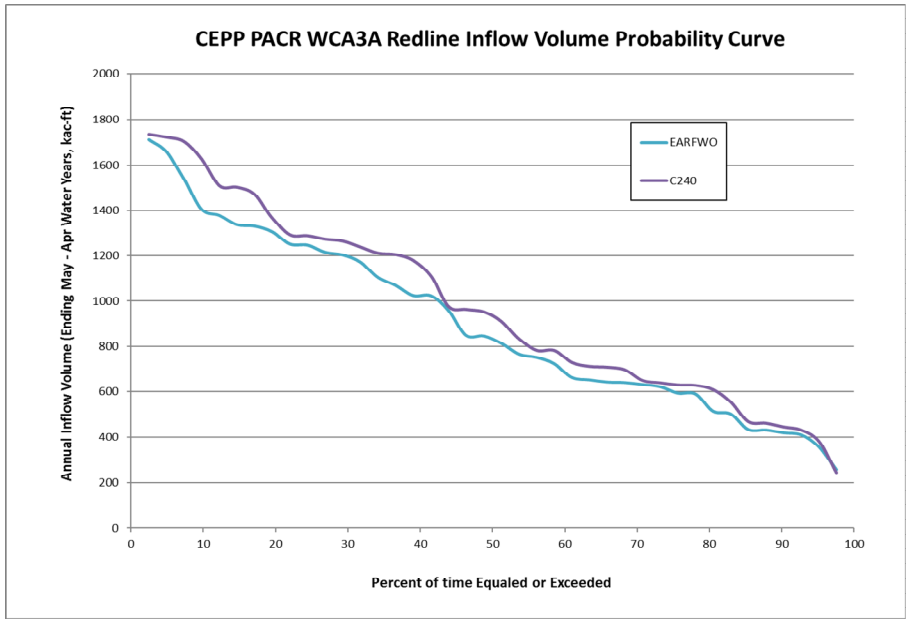
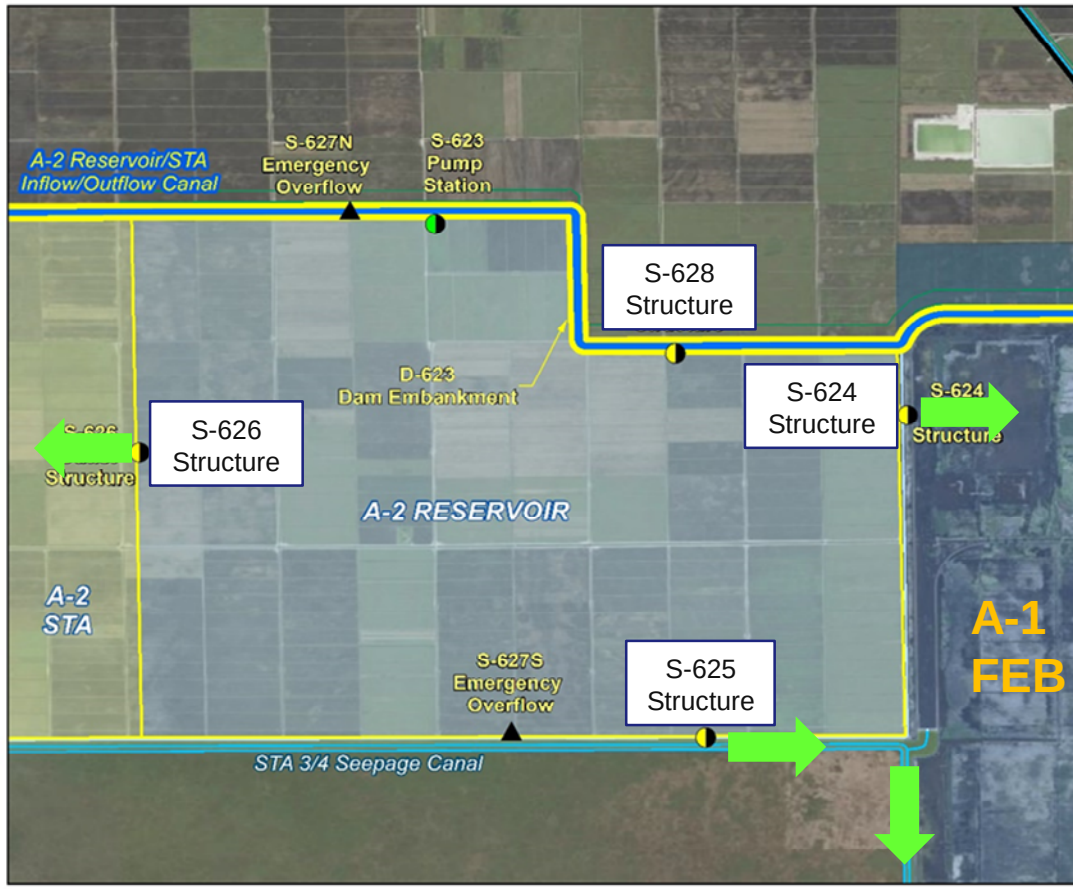
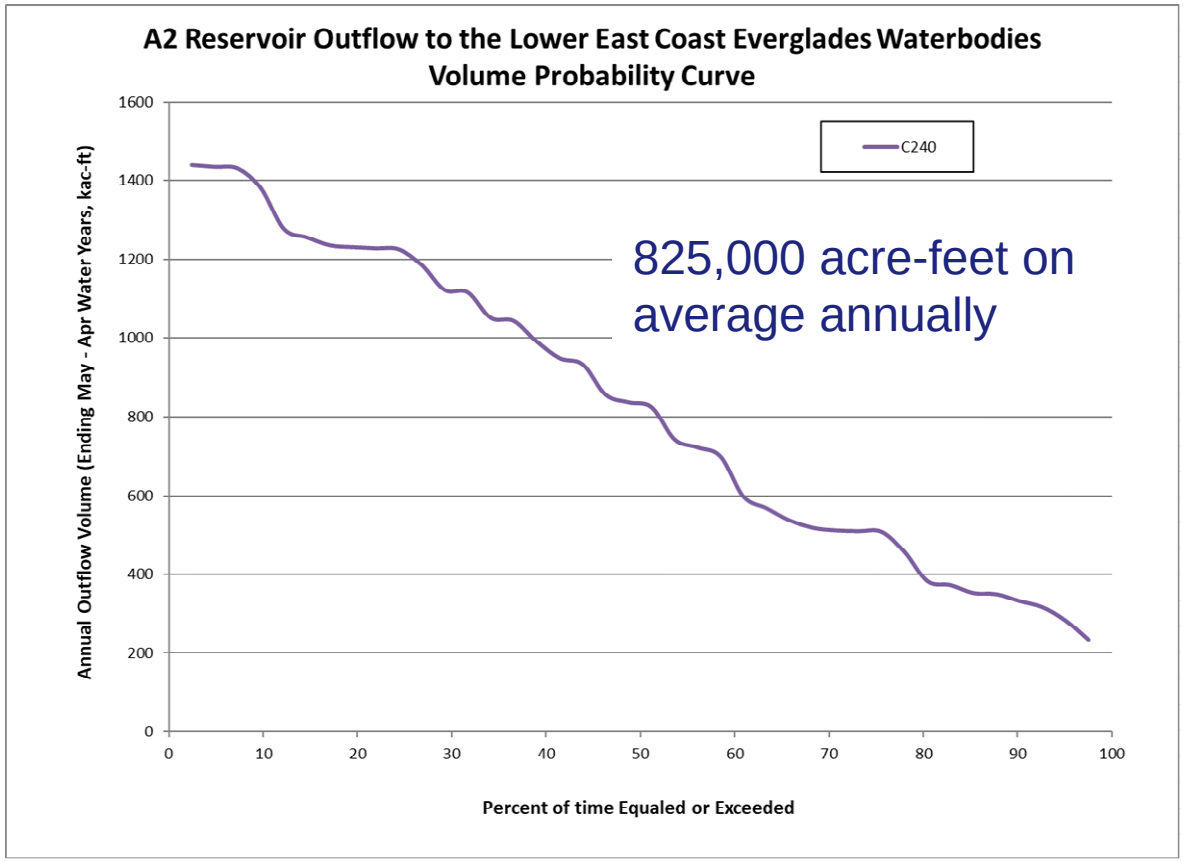


Figure B-47. CEPP PACR Northern WCA 3A Red Line Inflow Volume Probability Curve for EARFWO and TSP (C240)

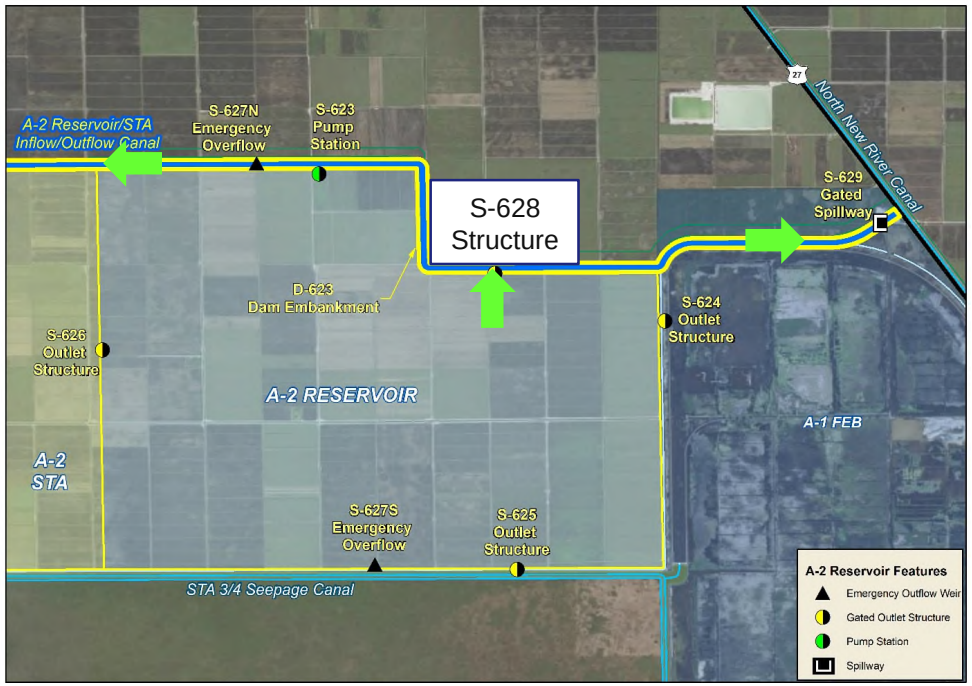
Quantity of Water Needed for the Protection of Fish and Wildlife Based on Modeling in PACR

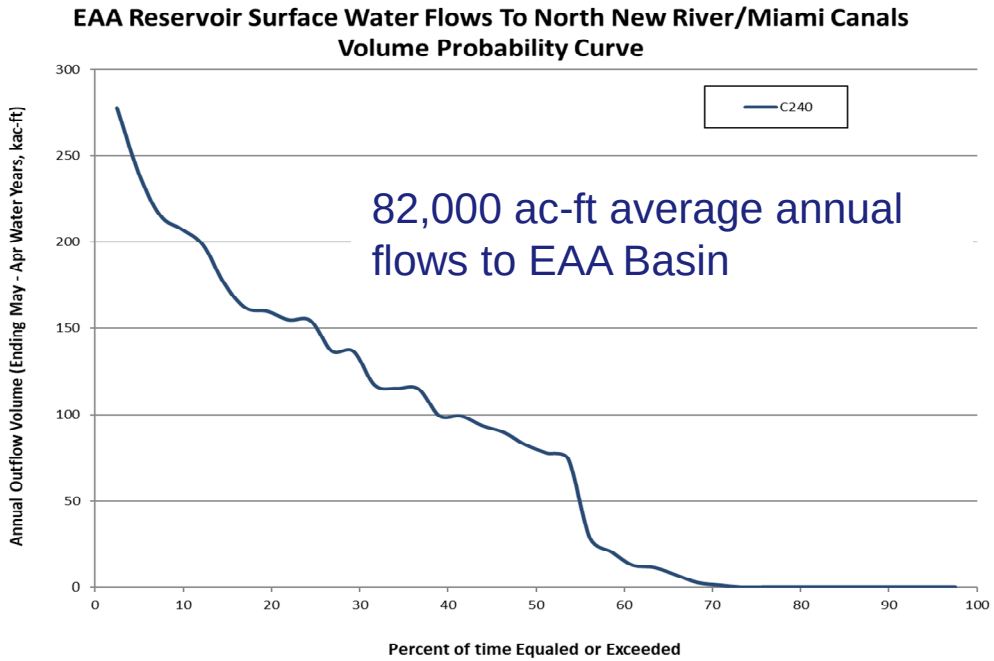




Multipurpose Operation of the EAA Reservoir

- Water will be released from the S-628 to the EAA Basin via the inflow-outflow canal. This water is not reserved for fish and wildlife.
- Water from the EAA Reservoir is returned to the EAA Basin to maintain the Miami River and/or North New River canals
- Water for other water-related users in LOSA was not quantified in the PACR





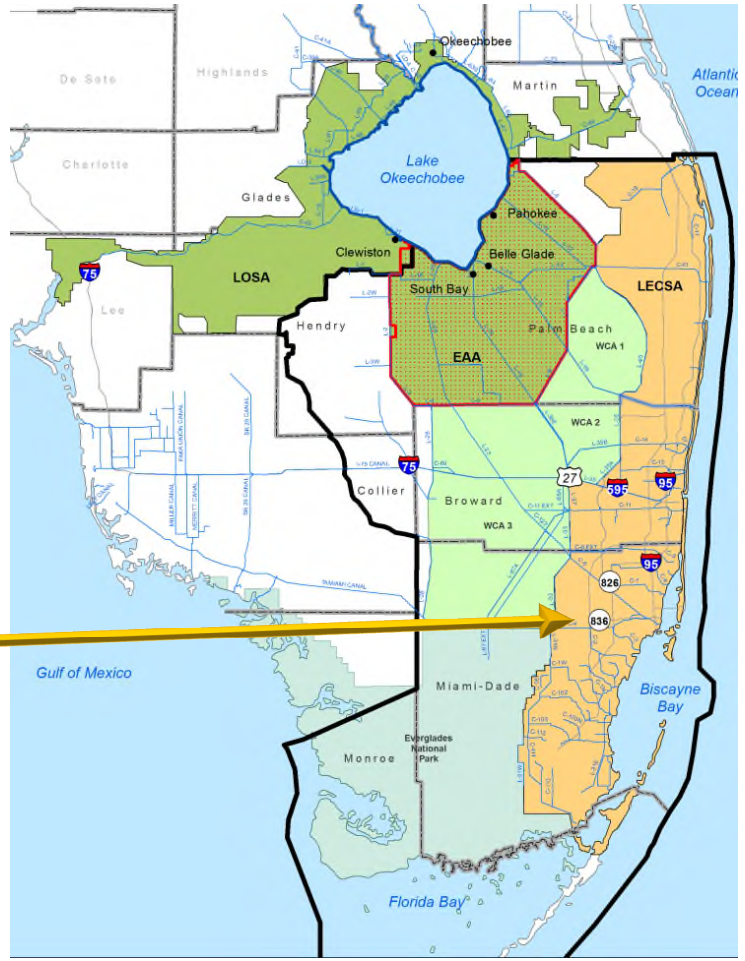
Presenter: Leslye Waugh

EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

Water for Other Water Related Needs

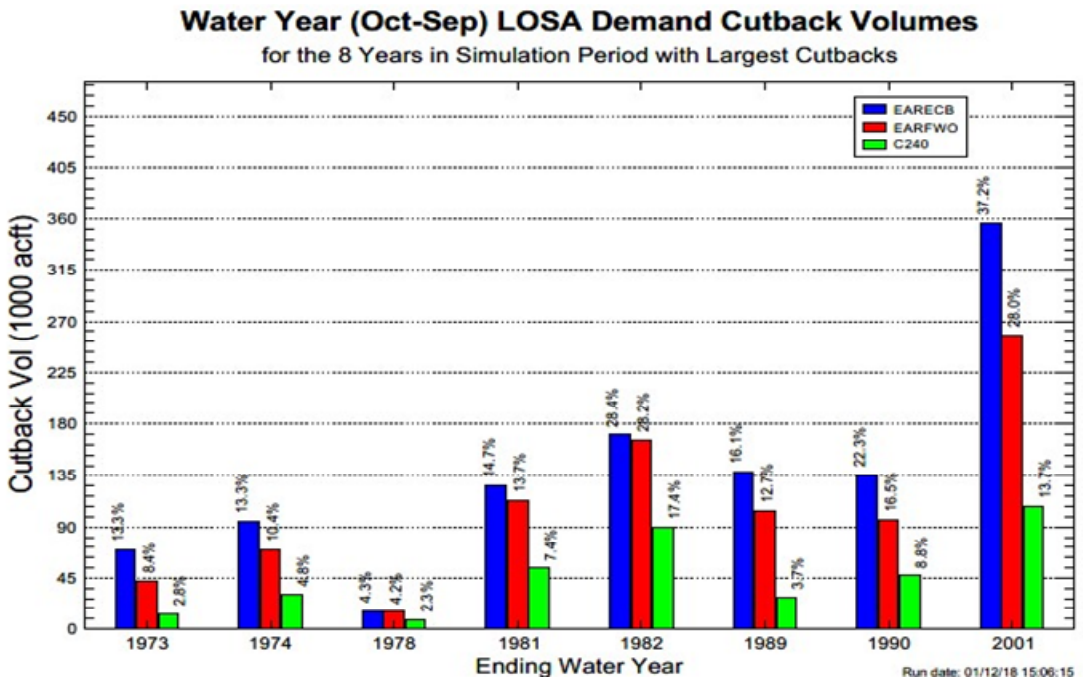
Project Assurances – WRDA 2000 and Section 373.470, F.S.

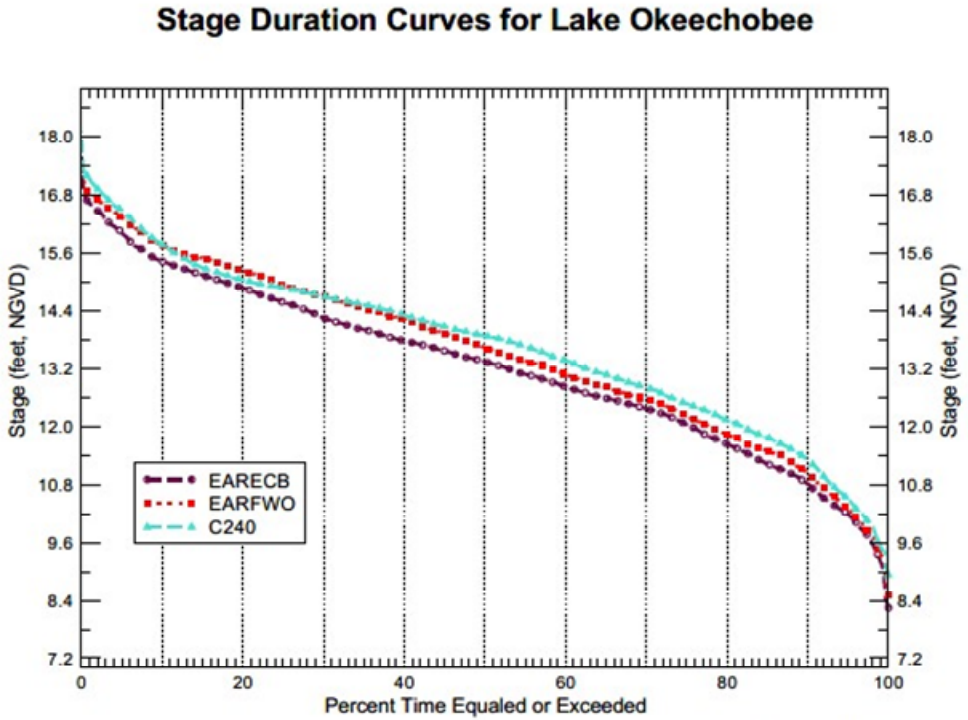
- Identify water for the natural system; subject of this reservation rule
- Identify water for other water-related needs
  - Water for Lower East Coast Service Areas was identified in the CEPP PIR (2014)
    - LECSA 2 – 12 mgd
    - LECSA 3 – 5 mgd
  - Depends on increased seepage across east coast protective levee



Savings Clause Analysis Documented in PACR and EIS

- Based on Alternative C240 model simulation
- Water supply for LOSA met by water stored in Lake Okeechobee





Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop for EAA Reservoir
July 14, 2020

Hydrologic and Ecological Benefits

Dong Yoon Lee
Applied Sciences Bureau

Overview of Modeling Tools

- A broad range of disciplines use “modeling” in the EAA Reservoir study
  - Hydrologic benefit
  - Water quality
  - Ecological benefit
- Guiding principle for modeling during the EAA Reservoir planning effort in 2017:

  Maintain consistency with the tools used to authorize the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) in 2014
- Modeling tools used in the study have a high degree of acceptability and typically are:
  - Calibrated/validated based on historical observation
  - Independently peer reviewed
  - Approved for use by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

Hydrologic Modeling to Support EAA Reservoir

- The Regional Simulation Model (RSM) simulations for the PACR provided information to support selection of the 240,000-acre-foot reservoir and a 6,500-acre STA as the recommended plan
- The PACR's recommended plan is based on the Alternative C240 simulation
- The C240 model simulation is the basis for the ecological habitat units, cost-effectiveness, and cost estimates (Appendices C and G)
  - Draft Project Operating Manual (Annex C)
  - Analysis required by WRDA 2000 includes savings clause and identification of water for the natural system and other water-related needs (Annex B)
- EAA Reservoir Water Reservation Technical Document, including ecological models, also is based on the C240 model simulation

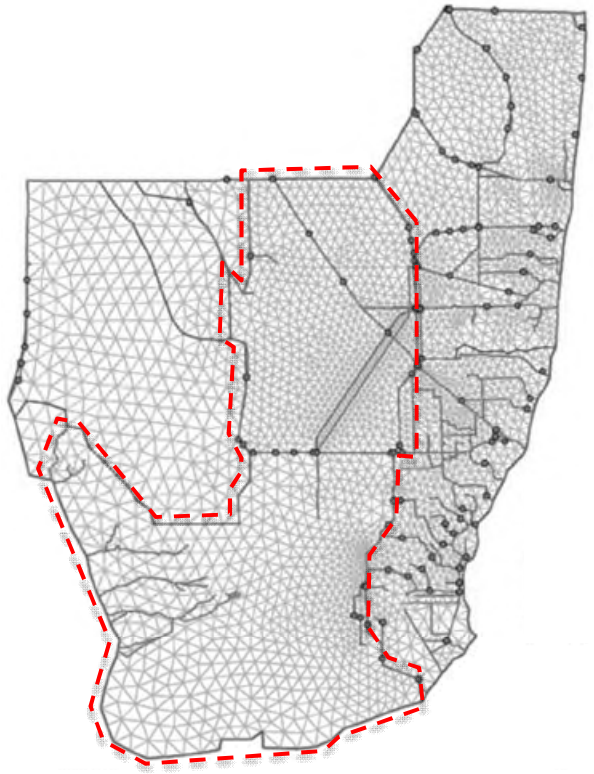
CEPP/EAA – Hydrologic Modeling

- RSM is a regional hydrologic model designed to handle Florida's unique conditions
- RSM has been peer reviewed (twice) and is approved for use by the USACE (certified)
- Model outputs include:
  - Stages, head, ponding
  - Transects, flow vectors, structure flows
  - Water budgets

RSM-GL Model Calibration

	Average (ft)		Std. Deviation (ft)	
	Calib.	Valid.	Calib.	Valid.
Absolute Bias (ft)	**0.21**	0.26	**0.18**	0.29
RMSE (ft)	0.54	0.59	0.25	0.35

Regional Simulation Model (RSM)



Mesh Information:
- Number of cells: 5,794
- Size: ~1 sq. mile

Model Inputs:
- Rainfall
- Evapotranspiration
- Topography
- Land cover
- Peat thickness
- Aquifer elevation
- Structures

Period of Simulation:
- 1965 – 2005 climate

RSM-GL

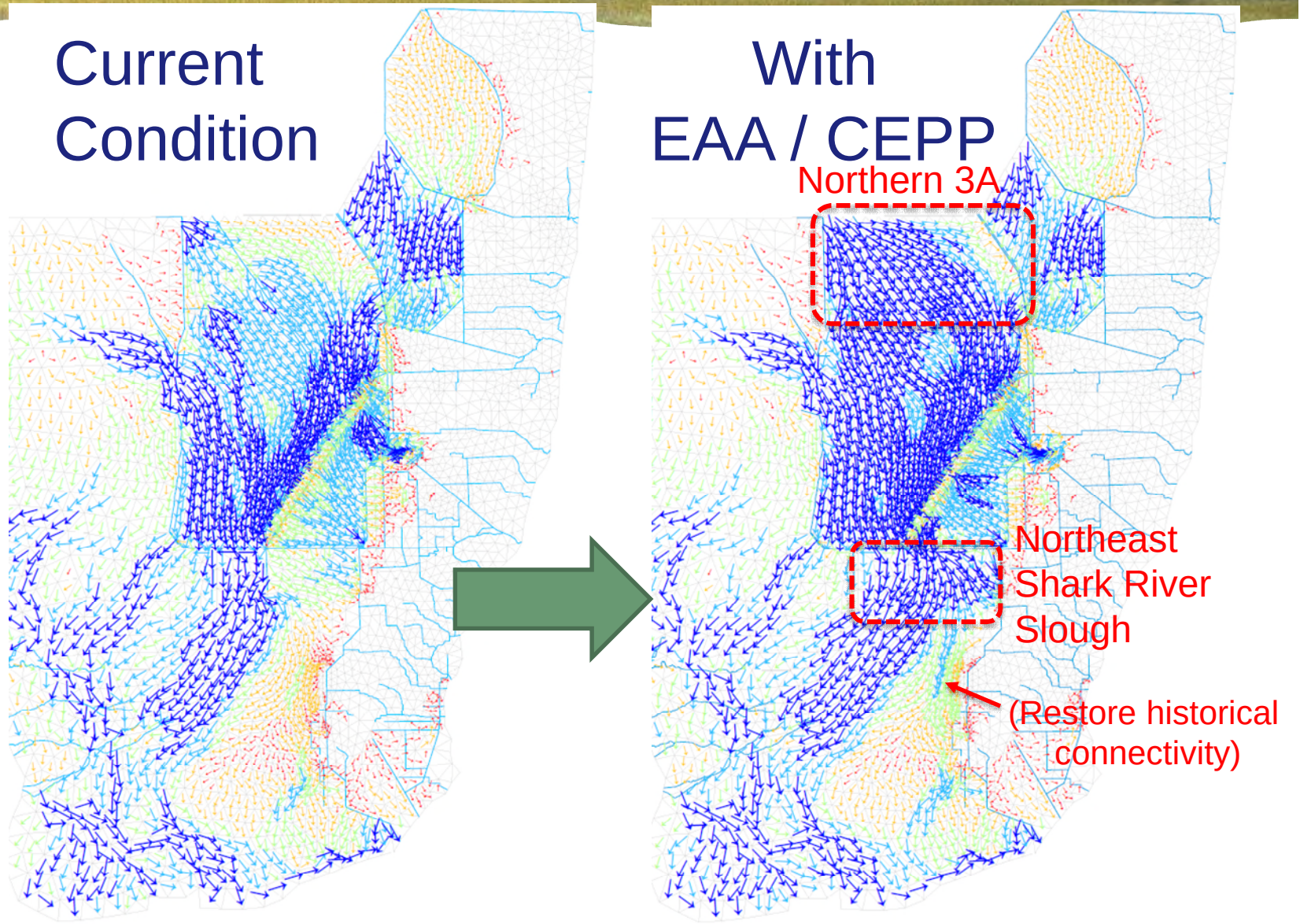
Note: RSM-BN used to simulate Northern Everglades

Presenter: Dong Yoon Lee

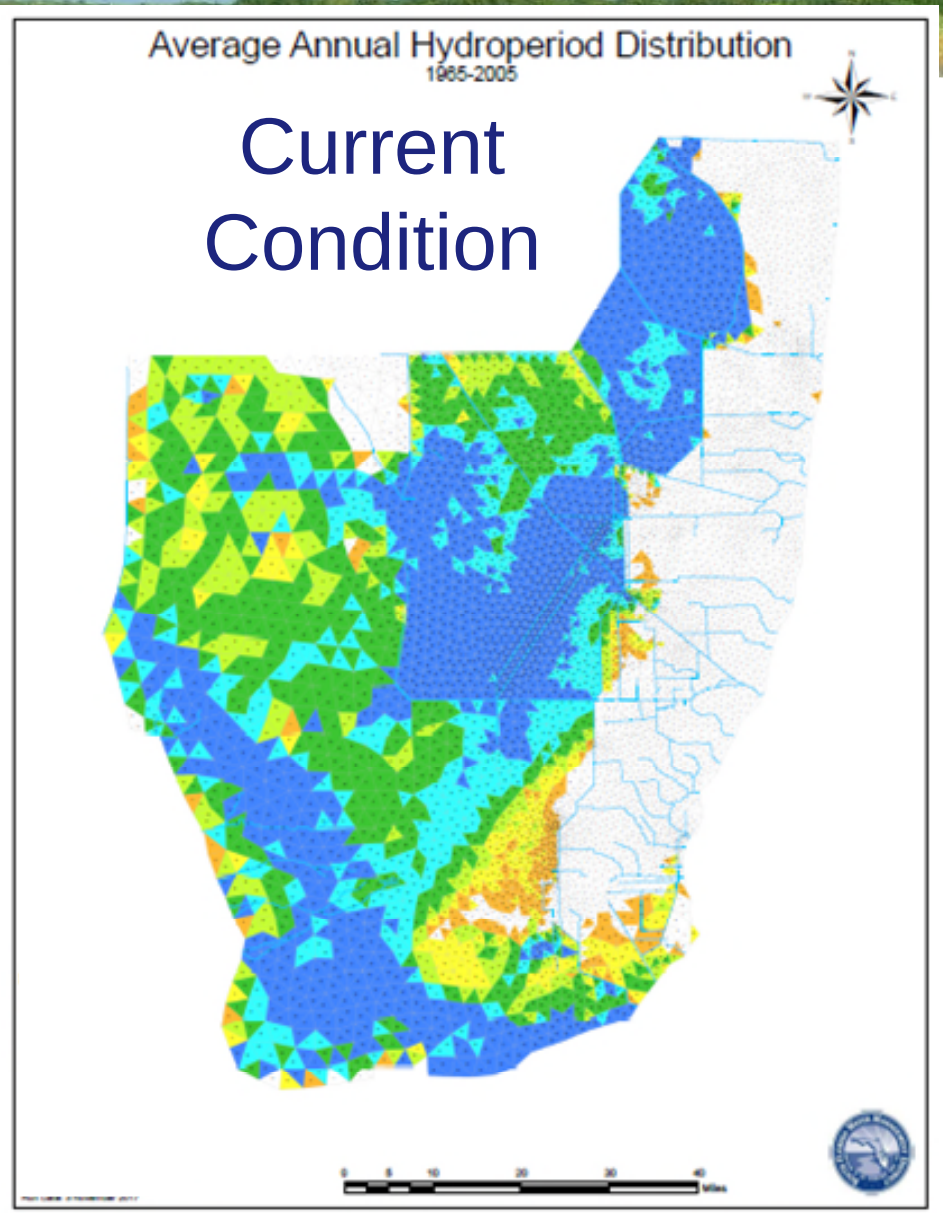
EAA STORAGE RESERVOIR

Regional Hydrologic Changes with EAA Reservoir

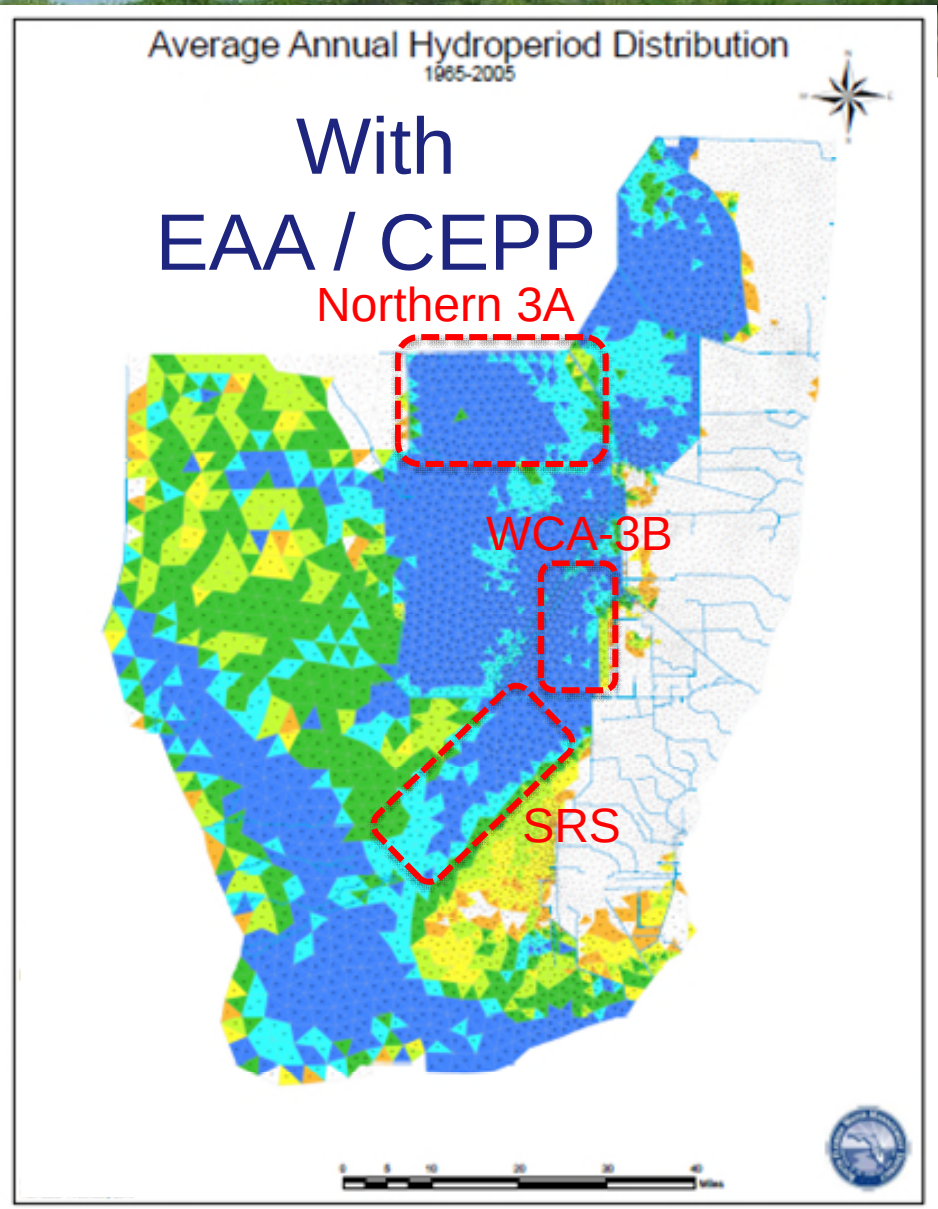
Additional water flowing into northern WCA-3A and ENP will help improve and/or restore vegetative communities and habitat for fish and wildlife.



Presenter: Dong Yoon Lee

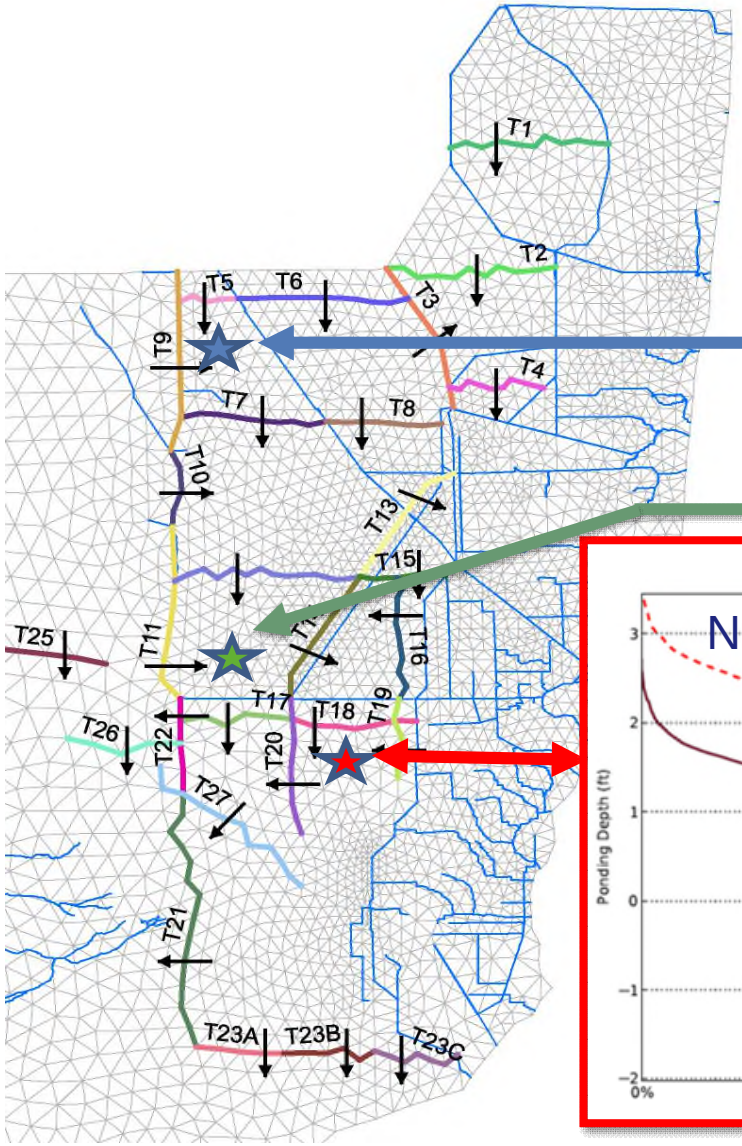


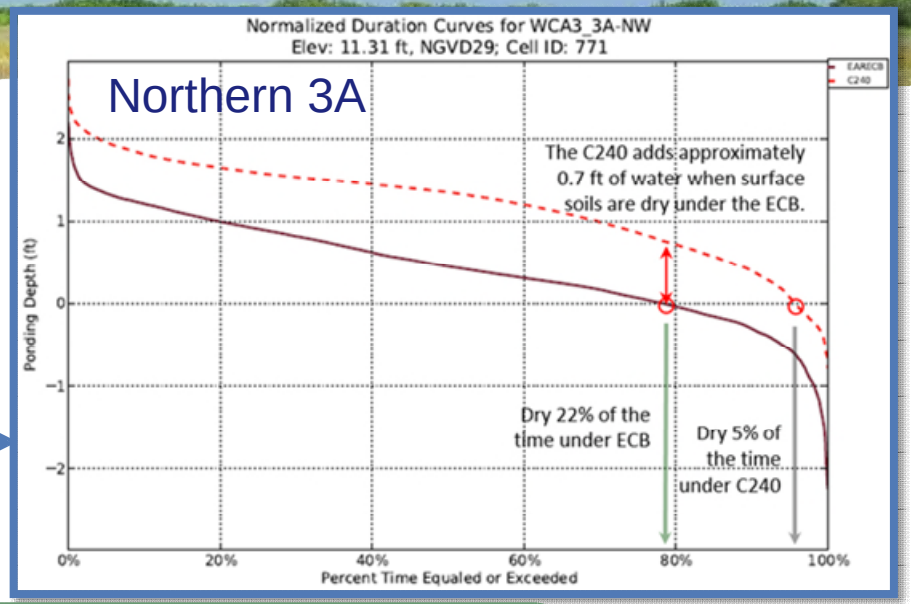
Comparison: Hydroperiod Maps

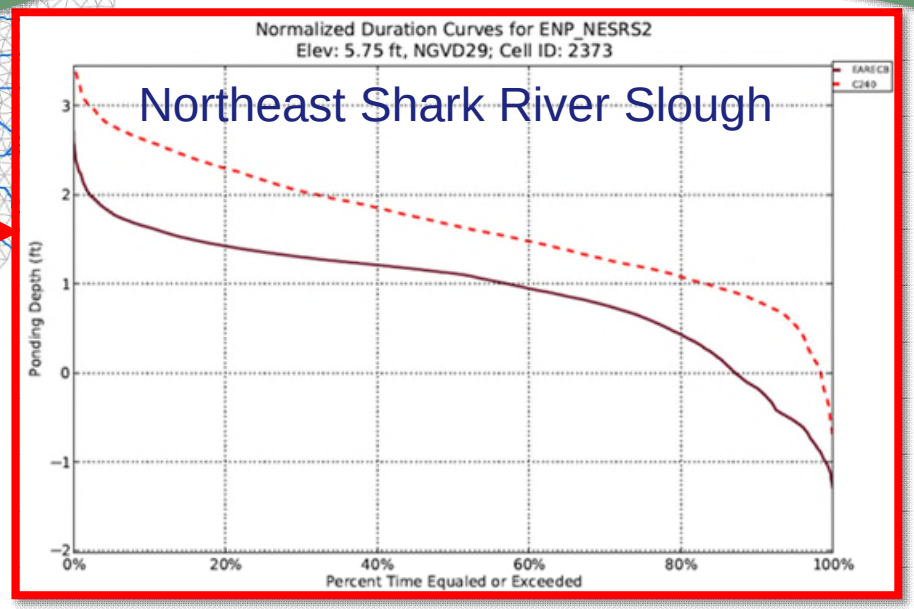


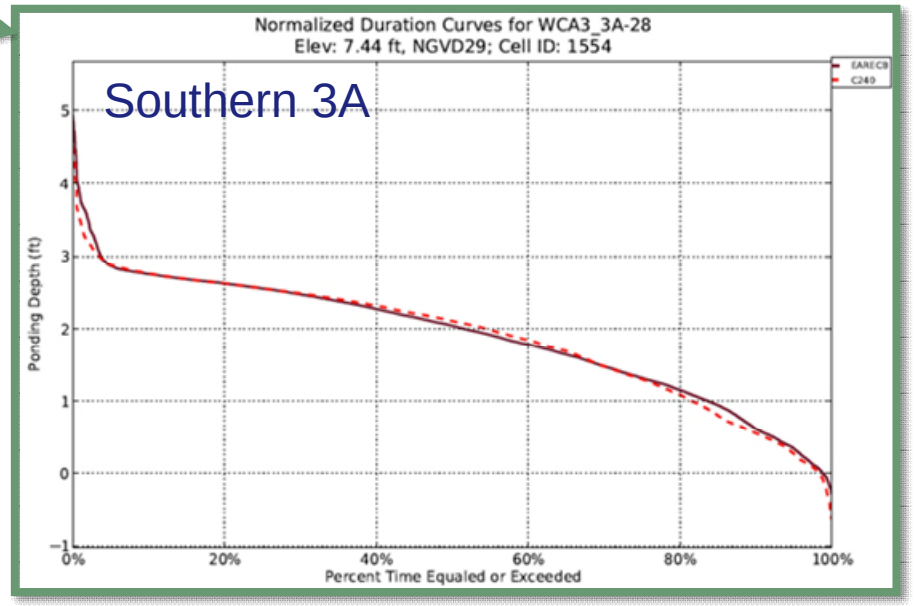
Hydroperiod Class
- 0 to 60 days
- 60 to 120 days
- 120 to 180 days
- 180 to 240 days
- 240 to 300 days
- 300 to 330 days
- 330 to 365 days

Greater Everglades Water Level Improvements



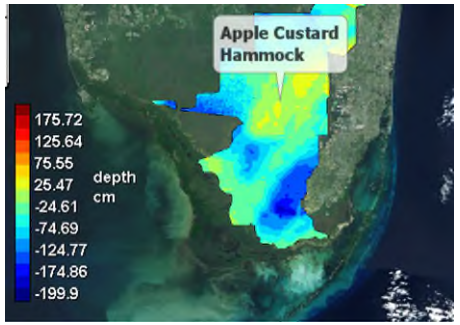


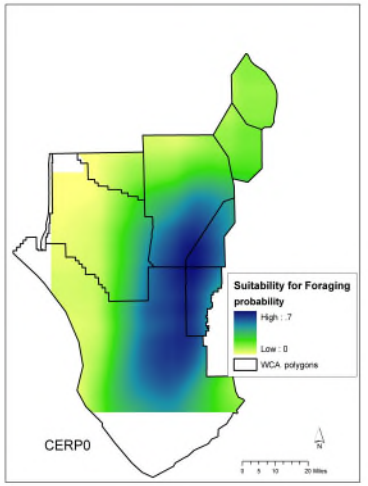


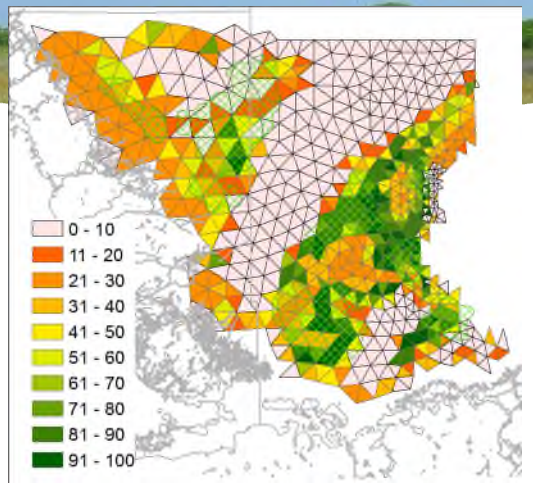


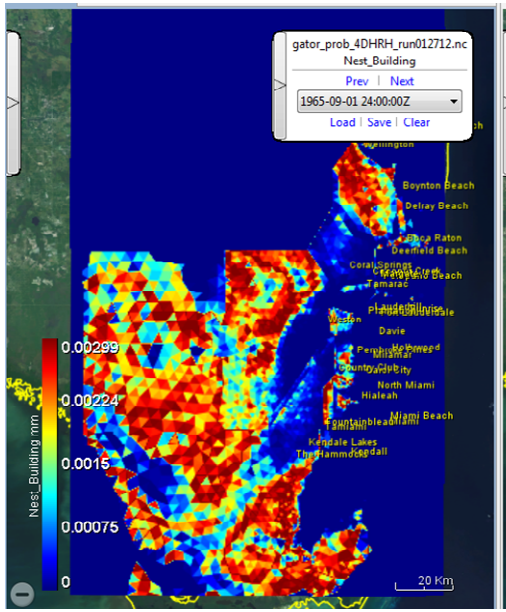
CEPP/EAA – Ecological Modeling

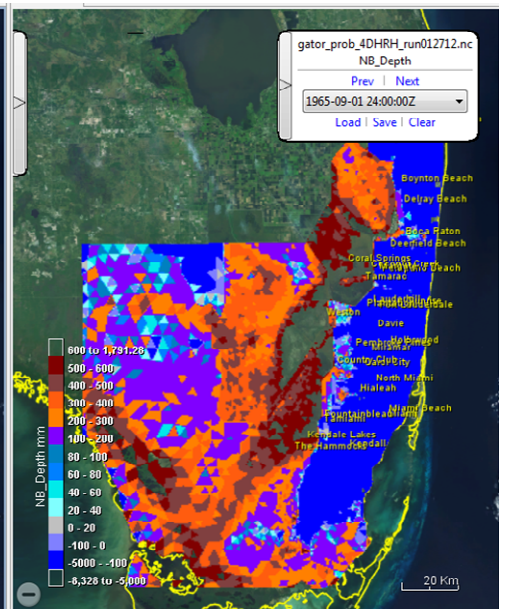
Joint Ecosystem Modeling – USGS & DOI

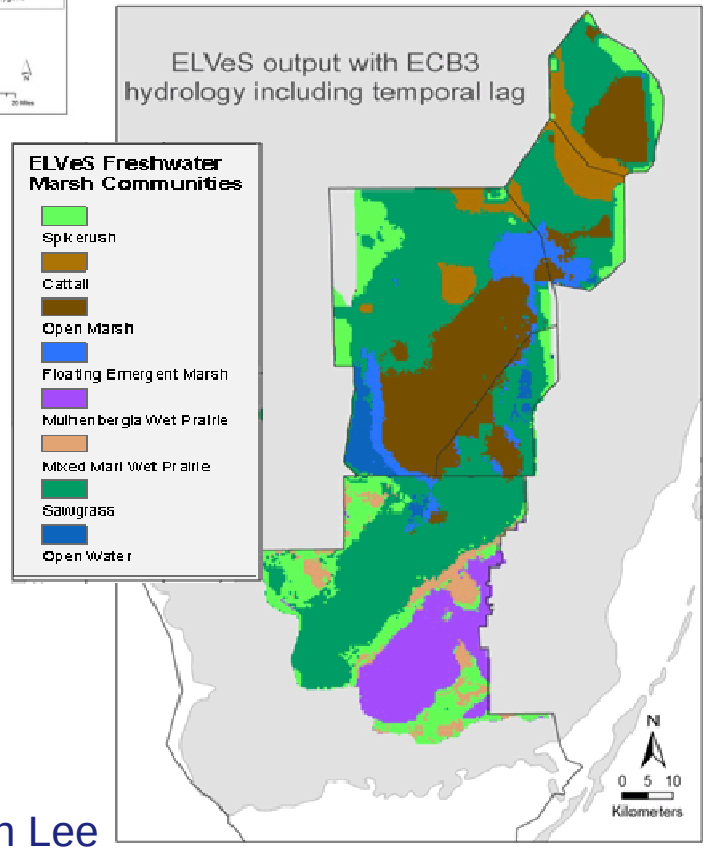












Presenter: Dong Yoon Lee

Evaluation of Ecological Models

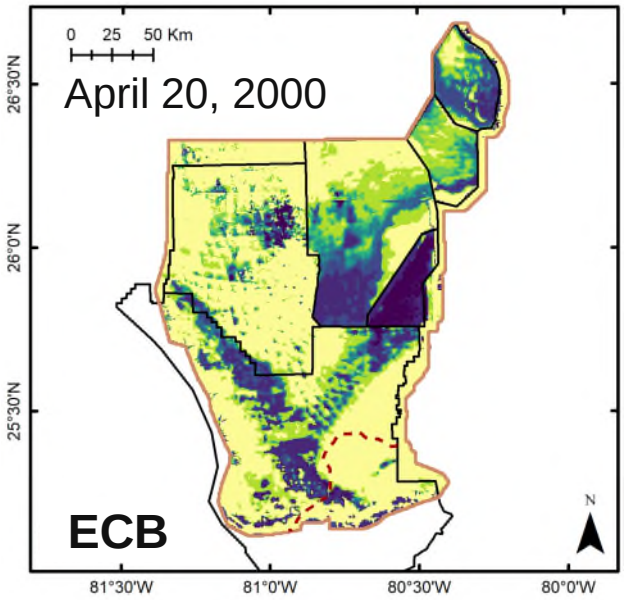
Taxa	Function	Model Input Variables
	Prey for snail kites	Water depth, temperature
	Major energy source	Days since dry
	Major energy source	(Not available)

Taxa	Function	Model Input Variables
	Marl prairie habitat conditions	Hydropattern, continuous dry days
	Ridge and slough habitat indicator	Water depth and its change, hydroperiod, days since dry
	Keystone species	Water depth and its change, hydroperiod, habitat

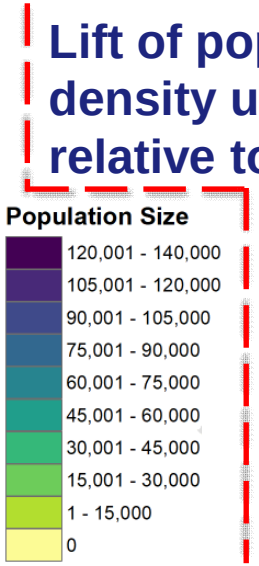
Apple Snail

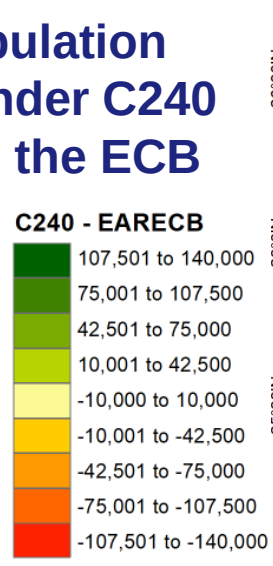
Existing Condition Baseline

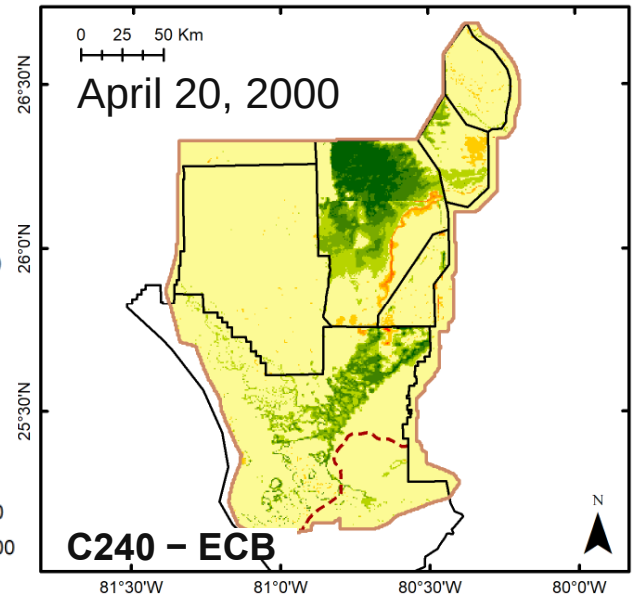
- Emergent, long-hydroperiod wetlands
- Adult (>20 mm)
- 400-m scale
- Model period: 1995 – 2005
- Average rainfall year:
  April 20, 2000

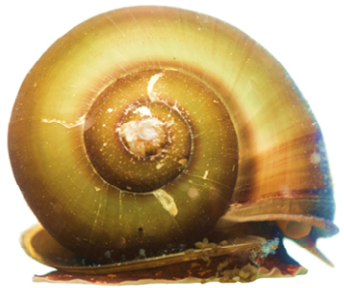


Lift of population density under C240 relative to the ECB









Areas of Loss	Areas of Improvement	Areal Change (acres)	Annual Change (Δdensity, %)
3A-E	3A-N, 3A-C, SRS	+318,000*	+41

* Average of a representative dry (2004) and wet (1995) rainfall year.

Summary of Ecological Models

Taxa	Function	Potential Benefit of Reservoir
	Prey for snail kites	↑
	Major energy source	↑
	Major energy source	↑

Taxa	Function	Potential Benefit of Reservoir
	Marl prairie habitat conditions	⇔
	Ridge and slough habitat indicator	↑
	Keystone species	↑

⇔ No change

↑ Minor improvement

↑ Moderate improvement

↑ Major improvement

Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop for EAA Reservoir
July 14, 2020

Summary of Peer-Review and Public Comments

Don Medellin
Applied Sciences Bureau

Overview of the Peer-Review Process

- **Held peer review workshop May 29, 2020**
- **Purpose:**
  - Seek non-biased scientific review
  - Ensure the scientific approach is solid
- **Peer-Review Objective:**
  - Review technical document
  - Review Water Reservation approach
  - Answer several key questions on technical document or approach
  - Provide preliminary comments
  - Complete a final report

Final Conclusions and Comments on the Draft Technical Document:

"Technical document to support the Central Everglades Planning Project Everglades Agricultural Area A-2 Reservoir Water Reservation."

Peer Reviewers:

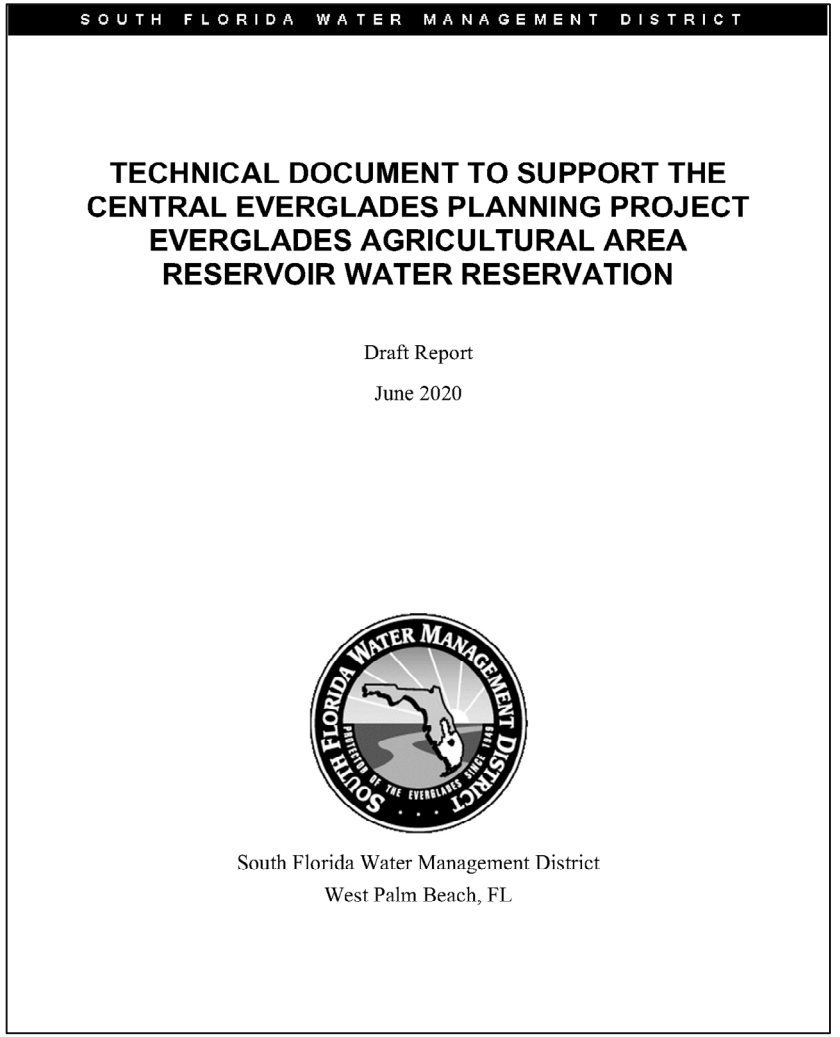
Donald L. DeAngelis
Senior Scientist
U. S. Geological Survey
Wetland and Aquatic Research Center
Davie, FL 33314

Nathan J. Dorn
Professor of Biological Sciences
Florida Atlantic University
Davie, FL 33314

June 15, 2020

District Response

- Documents posted June 29, 2020
  - Question & Answer Matrix
  - Frequently Asked Questions
  - Revised Technical Document - June 2020
- Revised technical document addresses comments from panel and public given at May 29 workshop
- Public comments due - July 28th
- Finalize technical document - August 4th


SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

TECHNICAL DOCUMENT TO SUPPORT THE CENTRAL EVERGLADES PLANNING PROJECT EVERGLADES AGRICULTURAL AREA RESERVOIR WATER RESERVATION

Draft Report

June 2020

South Florida Water Management District
West Palm Beach, FL

Peer Review Comments – Hydrologic

Panel Concern	SFWMD Response
Overall Hydrologic Changes: • Ponding depth • Hydroperiod • Overland flow	• Direct comparison of existing and projected (with EAA Reservoir) hydrologic conditions for several regions of high ecological importance against one another • Hydroperiod, ponding depth, and surface flow vector figures replaced to illustrate the long-term average conditions (1965-2005) rather than just a dry year • Addressed projected shifts in southern and eastern (WCA) 3A to demonstrate that the EAA Reservoir will increase average depths slightly and will reduce damaging high-water stages • Compared northern WCA-3A (east and west) to central WCA-3A to demonstrate expected ecological benefits in the northern portions of the project area • Provided a hydrologic summary table that highlights how different regions of the Central Everglades will hydrologically respond to the additional water

Peer Review Comments - Ecological

Panel Concern	District Response
Wading Birds – Linking ecological response to hydrological was difficult	• Relative hydrological changes in several areas were clarified to show the benefit to wading birds
Fish	• Provided follow-up maps on the individual estimates of fish density for the existing and projected conditions
Crayfish – Not easily evaluated due to lack of a model	• Provided new information about hydroperiods in the eastern and western marl prairies • Showed positive effect of Alternative C240 on crayfish production in northern WCA-3A
Alligators – Unexplained negative responses	• Provided relative changes in hydroperiod that will cause the decline of habitat suitability near Tamiami Trail and the southern part of the L-67A

Peer Review Comments - Continued

Panel Concern	District Response
Apple Snails – Suggest apple snail densities	• Provided additional model output to show benefits to apple snails will be seen in NESRS and northern WCA-3A
Water Quality – Phosphorus not explicitly addressed • Concentration of phosphorus • Phosphorus mobilization	• Reservation statutory authority is limited under Chapter 373.223(4), F.S. • STAs are sized and operated to meet a long-term flow-weighted mean average of 13 parts per billion • Identified areas at greatest risk of phosphorus release likely are closest to central WCA-3A near the Miami Canal • Overall risk is low compared to the project benefits
Adaptive Management – Not explicitly addressed	• Technical document will be revised to include adaptive management

Public Comments – Stakeholder Letters

- City of West Palm Beach
- Everglades Foundation
- Florida Crystals
- Florida Farm Bureau
- Lake Worth Drainage District
- Palm Beach County
- United States Sugar Corporation
- United States Geological Survey

Summary of Public Comments

- Does an excellent job of providing the technical basis for the reservation
- Clarify quantity of water reserved for fish and wildlife versus water that is not reserved
- Clarify water not reserved – water provided to meet regional water supply needs for existing legal users
- More information on the operating plan to demonstrate no impacts to existing legal users (Savings Clause provisions) and natural systems
- Reservation is premature – before new Lake Okeechobee regulation schedule is completed
- Update model references and ecological sections

Changes to the Draft Technical Document

Technical Document Changes – Executive Summary, Chapter 1

- June 2020 Draft Technical Document available. It addresses peer review comments and public comments received during the May 29 workshop. Changes includes:
  - "EAA A-2 Reservoir" was changed to "EAA Reservoir" throughout the document
  - Executive Summary was modified to include a brief summary of the hydrologic and ecological changes
  - Clarified that water from the EAA Reservoir would be available to supplement regional water supplies and that restoration flows are dependent on future modification of the Lake Okeechobee schedule (Section 1.4.1)

Technical Document Changes – Chapters 3 and 4

- Clarified the definition of hydrologic terms used in the document
- Provided a summary of hydrologic evaluation (Section 4.2.6) and ecological output (Section 4.3.7)
- Provided more detailed hydrologic model output in the area of high ecological importance (e.g., northeastern WCA-3A)
- Included more references for ecological models and discussion related to the projected change in hydrologic conditions

Technical Document Changes – Chapter 5

- Provided information from the PACR Draft Project Operations Manual (Section 5.1.1)
- Added a new section discussing the volume of water expected to be returned to the EAA Basin (82,000 acre-feet on average annually) based on the Alternative C240 model simulation from the PACR (Section 5.2.1)

Public Comment

Please use the “Q & A” (Question and Answer) feature on the Zoom toolbar to submit a question regarding the information presented.

Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop for EAA Reservoir
July 14, 2020

Draft Rule Language

Alberto Naya
Water Use Bureau

Proposed Rule in Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C.

Rule 40E-10.021 – Definitions

(7) Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir – A reservoir located in Palm Beach County, Florida, south of the City of South Bay between the Miami and North New River canals, as described in Appendix 3 and depicted in Figure 3-5.

Rule 40E-10.031 – Water Reservation Implementation

(6) Water reserved for the protection of fish and wildlife via operation from the EAA Reservoir is defined in Subsection 40E-10.061(3)(a), F.A.C.

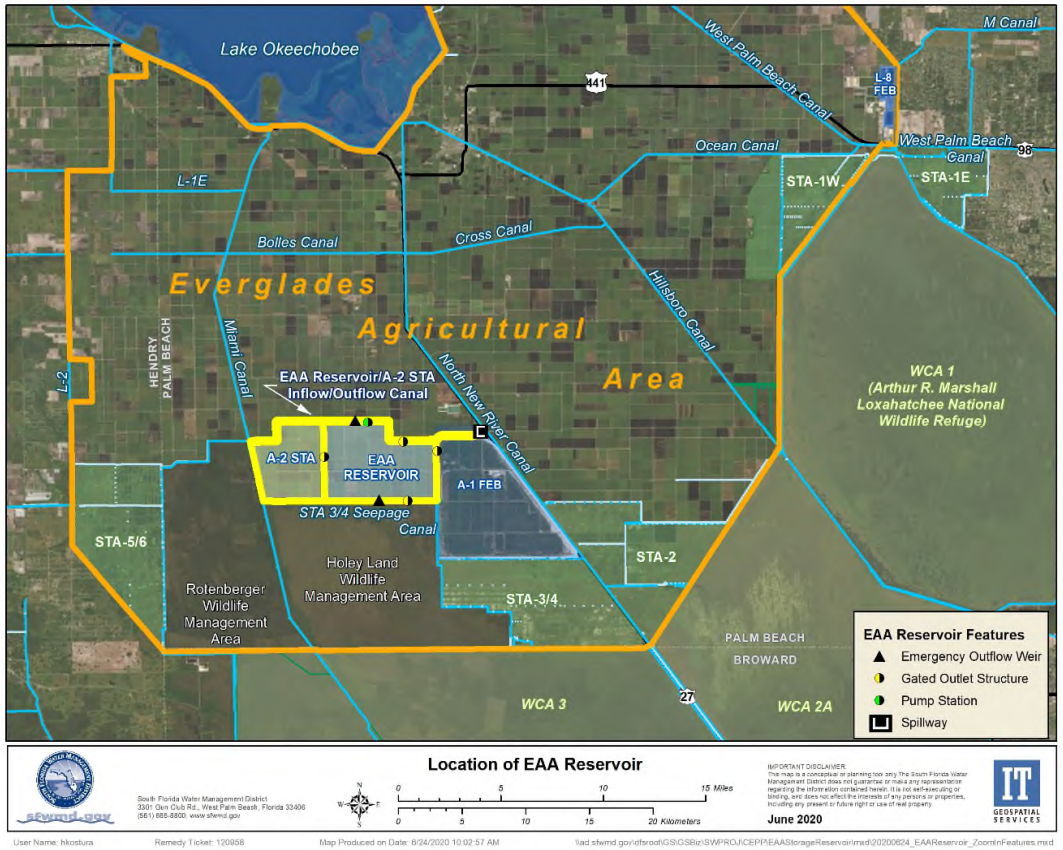


Figure 3-5. Location of the EAA Reservoir

Proposed Rule in Chapter 40E-10, F.A.C. (cont.)

Rule 40E-10.061 – Water Reservation Areas: Lower East Coast Planning Area

(3) EAA Reservoir

(a) All surface water released, via operation, from the EAA Reservoir that is directed to the Lower East Coast Everglades Waterbodies through structures S-624, S-625, and S-626 (Figure 3-6) is reserved from allocation. Model simulations of the EAA Reservoir together with existing and planned infrastructure, and a modified Lake Okeechobee schedule indicate the EAA Reservoir could convey 825,000 acre-feet of surface water on an average annual basis.

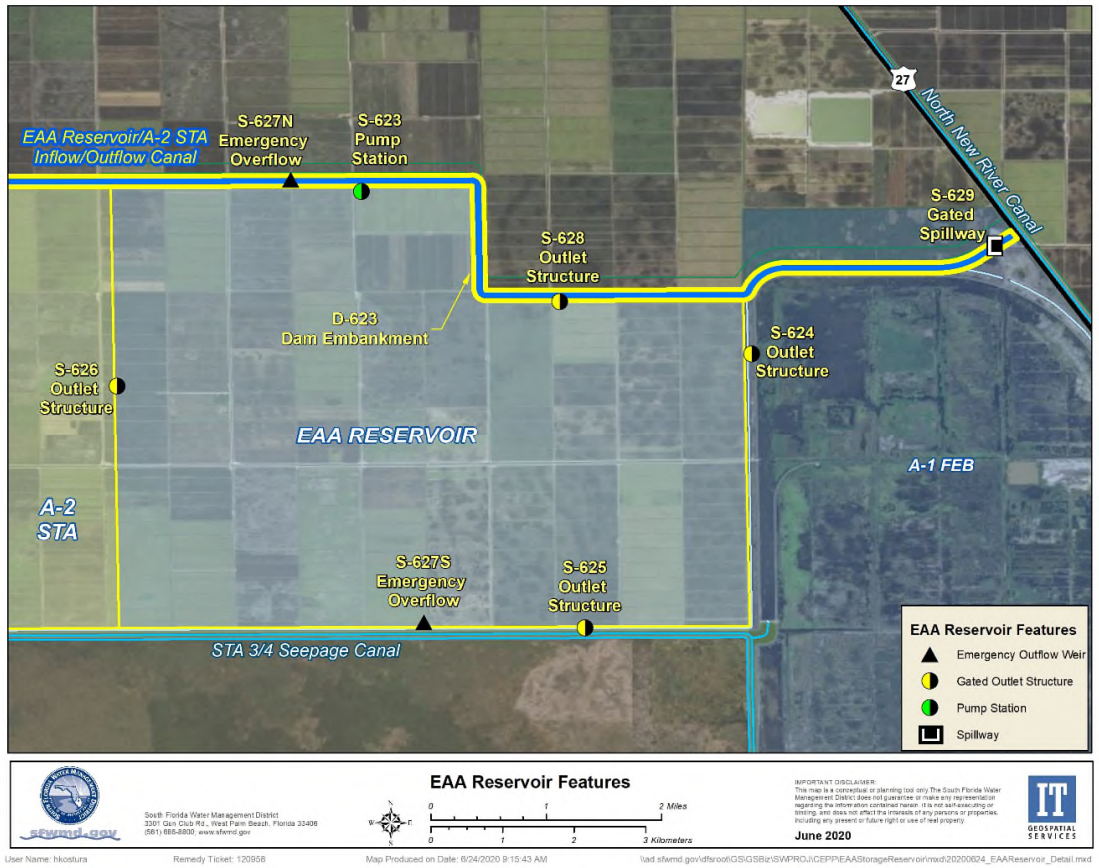


Figure 3-6. Key features of the EAA Reservoir

Proposed Rule in 40E-10 – Continued.

40E-10.061 Water Reservation Areas: Lower East Coast Planning Area

(b) Water reserved will be available for fish and wildlife upon a formal determination of the Governing Board, pursuant to state and federal law, that the EAA Reservoir is operational.

(c) The reservation contained in this subsection and the criteria contained in Section 3.11.6 of the "Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District," incorporated by reference in Rule 40E-2.091, F.A.C., shall be revised pursuant to Section 373.223(4), F.S., in light of changed conditions or new information and prior to the approval described in paragraph (3)(b), above.

(d) Water released from the EAA Reservoir through the S-628 Structure to the Miami and/or North New River basins is not reserved and will be used to maintain EAA canal levels

Additional Proposed Rule Incorporation

40E-2.091 Publications Incorporated by Reference.

(1) The "Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the South Florida Water Management District – September 7, 2015" (http://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-05791) is incorporated by reference herein.

Applicant's Handbook for Water Use Permit Applications within the SFWMD

3.11.6 EAA Reservoir

The Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir Water Reservation, as stated in Subsection 40E-10.061(3), F.A.C., protects the Central Everglades Planning Project water needed for fish and wildlife within the Lower East Coast Everglades Waterbodies. Applications deemed complete before the conditions identified in Subsection 40E-10.061(3)(a), F.A.C., and which otherwise satisfy the requirements of Chapter 40E-2, F.A.C., as applicable, do not use water reserved under Subsection 40E-10.061(3)(a), F.A.C.

Public Comment

Please use the “Q & A” (Question and Answer) feature on the Zoom toolbar to submit a question regarding the information presented.

Water Reservation Rule Development Workshop for EAA Reservoir
July 14, 2020

Next Steps

Don Medellin
Applied Sciences Bureau

Next Steps

- Revised agenda, technical document, draft rule language, frequently asked questions, and final peer-review report (posted on June 29)
- Public comments **due Tuesday, July 28, 2020**
- Technical Document will be finalized **August 4, 2020**
- Comments can be submitted to Toni Edwards at tedwards@sfwmd.gov
- Workshop presentations will be posted to the EAA Reservoir Reservations webpage
- **Next Rulemaking Workshop: August 6, 2020**
  Location to be Determined

Rule Development Schedule – EAA Reservoir Reservation

Project Milestone	Date
Rule Development Workshop #1	July 14, 2020 ✓
Rule Development Workshop #2	August 6, 2020
Notice of Proposed Rule*	September 10, 2020
Notice of Rule Adoption*	November 12, 2020
Effective Date of Proposed Rules	January 7, 2021

*Governing Board action required

Additional Information

- EAA Reservoir reservations webpage
  www.sfwmd.gov/reservations
- EAA Reservoir web board (under SFWMD MFL and Water Reservation Categories)
  http://sfwmd.websitetoolbox.com/
- SFWMD rules webpage
  www.sfwmd.gov/rules

Thank You