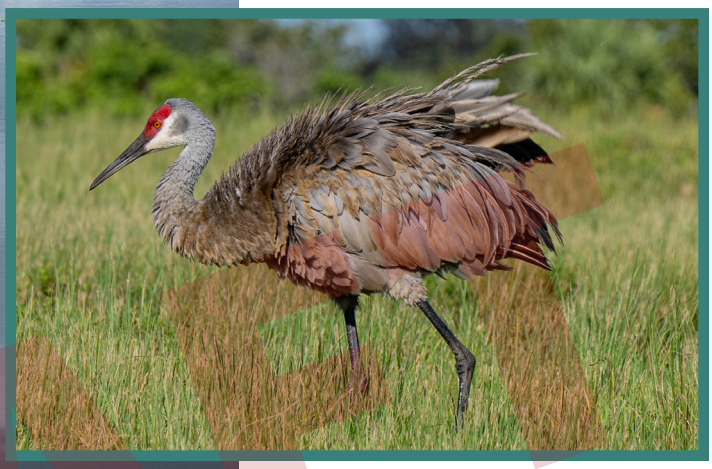
2026-2031 STRATEGIC PLAN

CORE MISSIONS

- Restoration of Water Resources and Ecosystems
- Flood Protection
- Water Supply
- Public Engagement and Administration



INTRODUCTION

This document provides the South Florida Water Management District and the public it serves with a blueprint to successfully achieve balanced regional water resource management for the next five years and beyond.

District resources are focused on the District's core mission to safeguard and restore South Florida's water resources and ecosystems while protecting communities from flooding and meeting the region's present and future water supply needs.

The commitments and strategies in this document will be put into action in order to make a positive and meaningful difference in South Florida.

Table of Contents

District Overview

Headquartered in West Palm Beach, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD or the District) is a regional governmental agency that oversees the water resources in 16 counties from Orlando to the Florida Keys. With a population of more than 9 million, this region covers 17,930 square miles (31% of the entire state) and includes vast areas of urban development, agricultural lands and conservation areas.

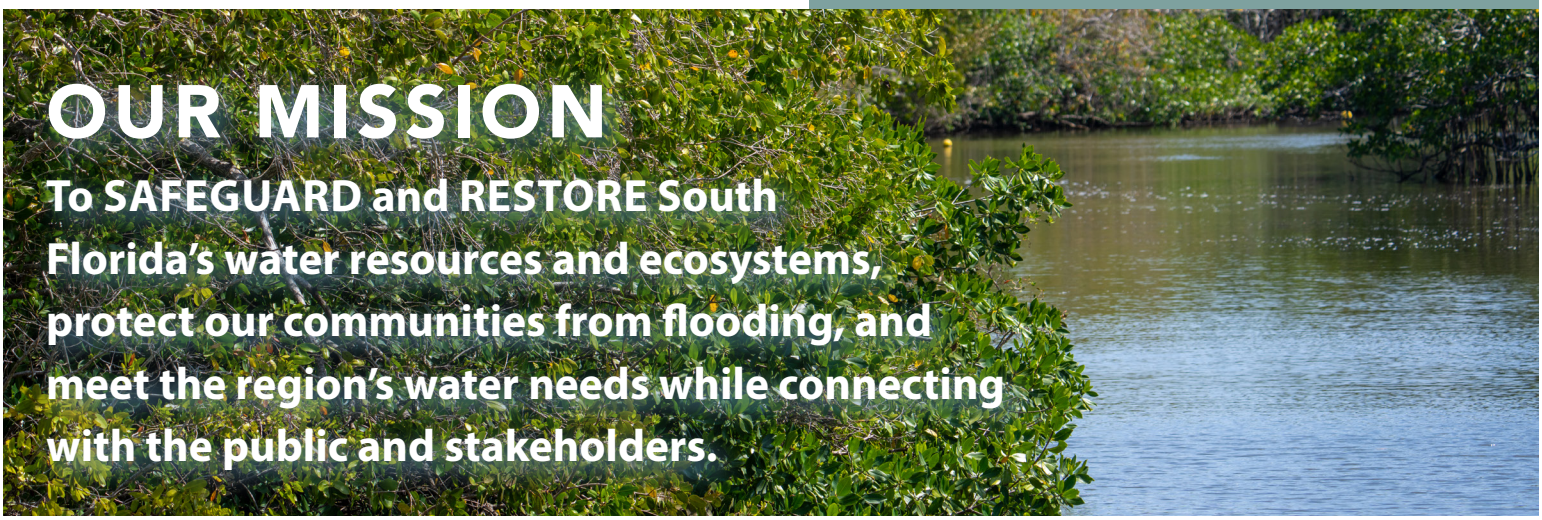
Operating for over 70 years, the SFWMD is the oldest and largest of the state's five water management districts. State legislation further divides the District into two taxing basins: the Big Cypress Basin includes all of Collier County and a portion of mainland Monroe County, and the larger Okeechobee Basin comprises the remaining area within SFWMD boundaries.

A nine-member Governing Board sets the mission and provides overall direction for the entire District. Board members are appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Florida Senate and generally serve four-year terms. The annual budget is funded by a combination of property taxes and other sources such as federal, state and local revenue, licenses, permit fees, grants, agricultural taxes, investment income and reserve balances.

The SFWMD is charged with safeguarding the region's water resources today and for the future. This includes protecting water supplies and supporting water quality improvements in close collaboration with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The District also operates and maintains the Central and Southern Florida Project, one of the world's largest water management systems. The District is made up of an extensive network of canals, levees, water storage areas, pump stations and other water control structures. This highly engineered system was built through one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world: the interconnected Greater Everglades Ecosystem, which the SFWMD is helping protect and restore.

South Florida itself encompasses a mosaic of diversity from landscapes and habitats to people and cultures. The District strives to ensure that the public is informed and engaged, and that both local and regional perspectives are considered and incorporated into decisions and actions.

In addition to the headquarters complex in West Palm Beach, four Regulatory Service Centers and eight Field Stations provide assistance and operational support on water management related issues. The Big Cypress Basin office in Naples provides intergovernmental and project support in the region.



OUR MISSION

To SAFEGUARD and RESTORE South Florida's water resources and ecosystems, protect our communities from flooding, and meet the region's water needs while connecting with the public and stakeholders.

DISTRICT BUSINESS CYCLE

PUTTING THE PLAN INTO ACTION

Construction at Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir

The Strategic Plan…

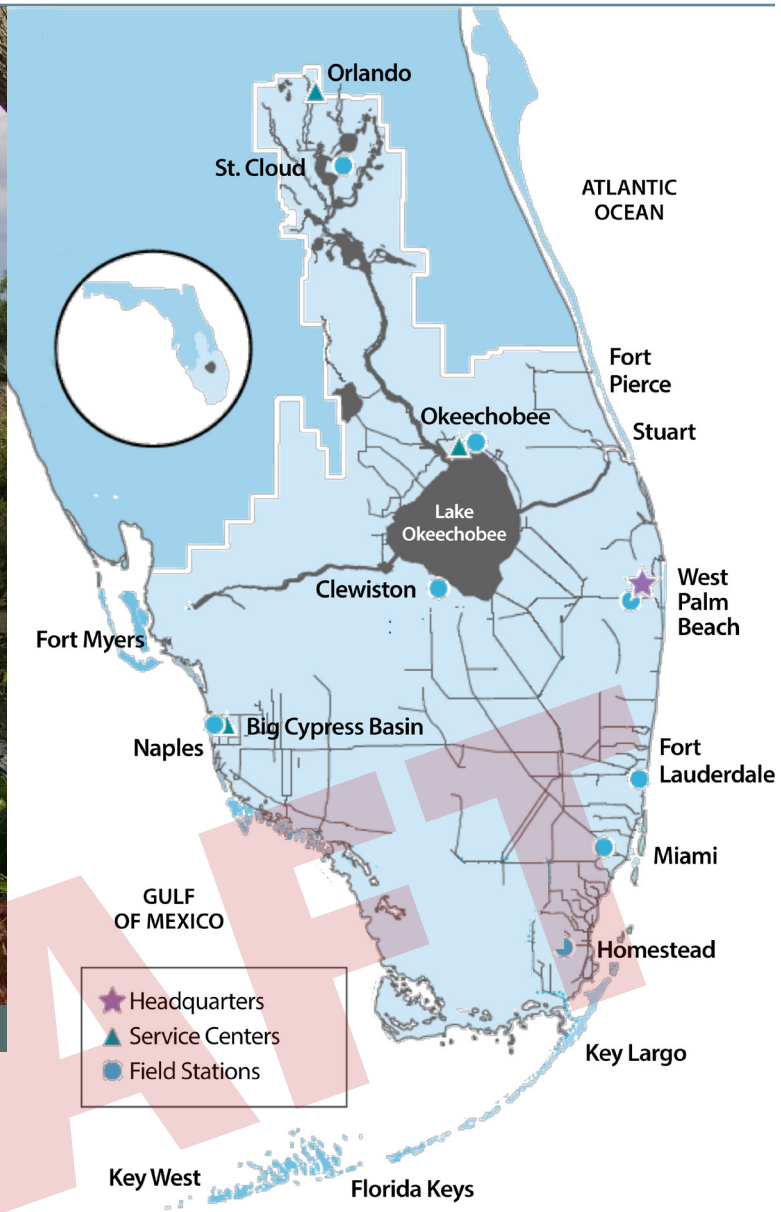
The Strategic Plan is a key component of the South Florida Water Management District's integrated business cycle. It establishes the overall policy direction and strategic priorities set by the Governing Board to carry out the District's core mission responsibilities. Serving as the agency blueprint for long-term planning and implementation, the Strategic Plan provides overarching guidance in development of the annual budget and work plan and the success indicators used for measuring progress.

Implementing the priorities identified in this Strategic Plan will result in:

- Restoration of South Florida's ecosystem, including improvements of water flows and restored habitats
- Regional flood protection provided by a refurbished water management system
- Achievement of water quality standards
- Affordable and reliable water supplies
- Public and private partnerships that help stretch limited resources
- Efficient and effective customer service for the District's taxpayers
- Transparency to the public on the District's priorities

SFWMD LOCATIONS

District Headquarters, West Palm Beach



HEADQUARTERS

3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

SERVICE CENTERS

Big Cypress Basin (Naples)
2660 N. Horseshoe Dr., Ste. 101A

Fort Myers
2301 McGregor Blvd.

Okeechobee
316 Northwest 5th St.

Orlando
7345 Greenbriar Pkwy.

FIELD STATIONS

Big Cypress Basin (Naples)
3875 City Gate Blvd. N.

Clewiston
2425 Hookers Point Rd.

Fort Lauderdale
2535 Davie Rd.

Homestead
2195 NE 8th S.

Miami
9001 NW 58th St.

Okeechobee
1000 NE 40th Ave.

St. Cloud
3800 Old Canoe Creek Rd.

West Palm Beach
801 Sansburys Way

CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Safeguarding and Restoring South Florida's Delicate Ecosystem

South Florida is characterized by its unique, diverse ecosystems including: the Northern Everglades covering the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie River watersheds; and the Southern Everglades encompassing the watersheds south of Lake Okeechobee to the Florida Keys.

A comprehensive effort is underway to protect and restore America's Everglades and make our water resources more resilient - now and for future generations. New data demonstrates the success of restoration and resilience projects across our region - proving recent investments and momentum are working. On January 10, 2023, Governor Ron DeSantis signed Executive Order 23-06 (Achieving *Even More* Now for Florida's Environment) to enhance ongoing efforts to expedite restoration projects and further advance the protection of Florida's natural resources. Executive Order 23-06 was issued exactly four years to the day after he signed Executive Order 19-12 (Achieving More Now For Florida's Environment) that resulted in record environmental funding, expedited Everglades projects, and water quality improvements. We have celebrated more than 75 ribbon cuttings, groundbreakings and major milestones on Everglades projects since January 2019.

HISTORIC AGREEMENT

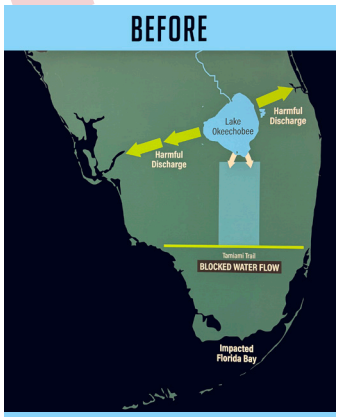
In July 2025, Governor Ron DeSantis announced that the State of Florida and the U.S. Department of the Army reached a new landmark agreement to accelerate the restoration of America's Everglades.

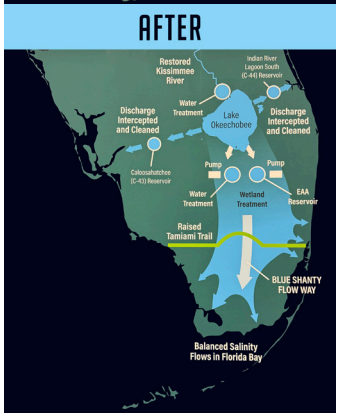
The new agreement will: accelerate the EAA Reservoir's construction timeline from 2034 to 2029; authorize Florida to construct the inflow pump stations, along with other supporting features, enabling the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to focus on the main reservoir basin; allow Florida to assume responsibility for the Blue Shanty Flow Way, a vital system to deliver clean water south across the Tamiami Trail and into Florida Bay; enable Florida to manage future CERP projects, through expedited permitting and updated federal MOU; and redirect resources to fast-track critical restoration efforts.

These agreements reflect a shared commitment between the State of Florida and the U.S. Department of the Army to get the job done and done right.

Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir Ribbon Cutting Ceremony

Gov. DeSantis at the Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir Ribbon Cutting





Key Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Projects

- Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir Project
- Caloosahatchee Reservoir
- C-44 Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area
- Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project
- Central Everglades Planning Projects – North, South and New Waters
- Indian River Lagoon - South Components
- Picayune Strand Restoration Project
- Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands
- Broward County Water Preserve Area
- Western Everglades Restoration Plan
- Biscayne Bay Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem Restoration

Foundation & Other Restoration Projects

- Everglades National Park (ENP)/South Dade Hydrologic Improvement (C-111 Detention Areas)
- Kissimmee River Restoration
- Improve Water Deliveries to ENP - Phase II: Tamiami Trail Road Raising
- C-139 Annex Wetland Restoration - Phase II
- South Dade Seepage Barrier
- Picayune Watershed Water Quality Project

Operational Modifications

- Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation and Repair
- Lake Okeechobee System Operation Manual (LOSOM)
- Upper Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Regulation Schedule

Restoration Strategies and Clean Water for America's Everglades

- Bolles Canal Hydrologic Improvement
- Stormwater Treatment Area 1-West Expansion #2
- C-139 Flow Equalization Basin

Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP)

- Brighton Valley Dispersed Water Management Project
- Bluefield Grove Water Farm
- Scott Water Farm
- Caulkins Water Farm
- Lake Hicpochee Restoration
- BOMA Flow Equalization Basin
- Caloosahatchee Reservoir Water Quality Component Study

CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Federal, State, and Local Partnerships

In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the District is implementing Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) to improve the quantity, quality, timing, and distribution of water delivered to freshwater and coastal systems in South Florida. Taxpayers have invested $3.7 billion toward the acquisition of more than 255,000 acres required for CERP implementation, project construction, and science-based research and monitoring.

The Kissimmee River and floodplain construction project was completed in partnership with the USACE and produced a functioning mosaic of wetland plant communities. The District acquired 100,000 acres for the restoration effort and conducts on-going scientific evaluations of the ecosystem response. Backfilling the C-38 canal was completed in three phases by the USACE. Continuous water flow re-established 24 miles of the river's original course.

Governor Ron DeSantis directed the District to expedite the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir Project. Construction began ahead of schedule on the Stormwater Treatment Area (STA), the state's portion of the EAA Reservoir Project, in April 2020 and will be complete by FY2024. The project will provide a significant increase in Southern Everglades Storage to reduce high-volume discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the northern estuaries and deliver increased clean freshwater south. Much of the District's efforts in the Northern and Southern Everglades are guided by state law in the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP) Chapter 373.4595, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and the Everglades Forever Act, Chapter 373.4592, Florida Statutes (F.S.), respectively. These efforts consist of projects, programs, and cooperative initiatives.

An extensive monitoring network is used to measure restoration progress and ensures that SFWMD science staff provides consistent environmental data to decision makers. The District recently expanded the existing monitoring network to transparently provide data on South Florida's waterways to support projects, programs, and efforts.

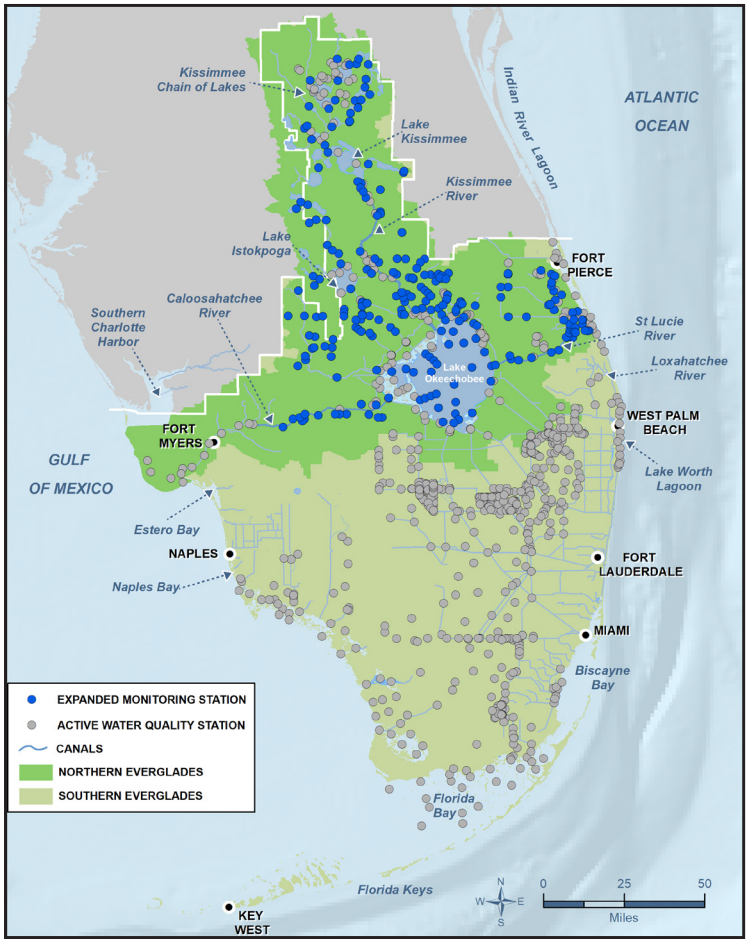
In the Northern Everglades, state law directs the coordinating agencies, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), and the SFWMD to restore the health of Lake Okeechobee, its watershed, and the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River watersheds and estuaries, while continuing to balance flood protection, water supply, navigation and recreational needs. The District supports the coordinating agencies in implementing research, water quality monitoring, and providing technical support in hydrological and ecological evaluation and assessment methods needed to understand how the NEEPP is progressing. The District's three Watershed Protection Plans provide a comprehensive road map of activities the District will undertake to fulfill its role in the Northern Everglades program areas. Strategies involving one or more of the three coordinating agencies include construction projects; alternative treatment technologies; local water quality projects; public-private partnerships; habitat restoration; and agricultural and urban harmful nutrient reduction programs.

In the Southern Everglades, to achieve compliance with the long-term phosphorus water quality standards established for the Everglades Protection Area, a combination of approaches including STAs and programs like agricultural best management practices (BMPs) are in place. In the EAA and C-139 Basins, existing programs for implementing BMPs are a part of the overall strategy. As for the STAs, more than 57,000 acres of constructed marshes and 105,000 acre-feet of storage are now successfully at work improving Everglades water quality.

The State of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reached consensus on supplemental strategies to further improve water quality. This program is referred to as the Restoration Strategies program. The District is implementing a technical plan to complete several projects that will create more than 6,500 acres of new STAs and approximately 120,000 acre-feet of additional water storage through construction of flow equalization basins (FEBs). The strategies also identify funding for additional sub-regional projects to further reduce phosphorus in areas where phosphorus levels are elevated.

Restoration Strategies includes a science plan that targets the research and monitoring necessary to improve and optimize the performance of water quality treatment within the facilities. Additional projects south of Lake Okeechobee intended to further assist in managing flow and improving water quality continue to be implemented along with other sub-regional programs and habitat restoration. The USACE signed the Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM) Record of Decision on August 12, 2024. This process took five years to complete. The South Florida Water Management District worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to ensure LOSOM was implemented in a manner that reduces harmful discharges into our estuaries, sends more water south to benefit the environment and meets the needs of our communities.

The District participates in several interagency working groups that seek to achieve ecosystem restoration, stormwater, and flood protection improvements. Examples of these groups include the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative, Loxahatchee River Preservation Initiative and Lehigh Headwaters Initiative. Projects developed by interagency working groups often complement restoration programs such as CERP and NEEPP.



CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

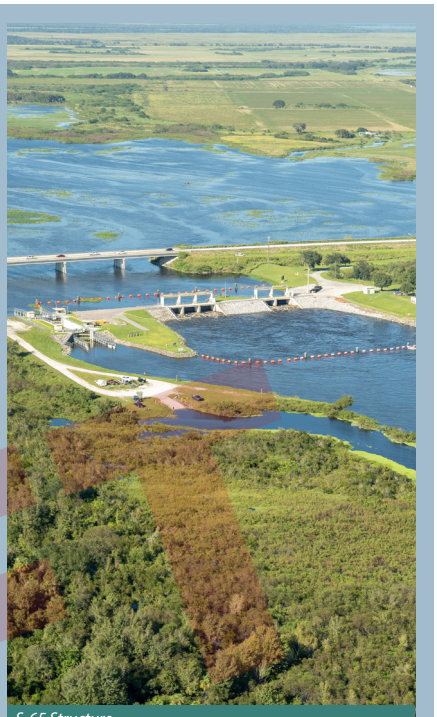
Expanding Storage Opportunities, Improving Habitats, and Cleaning Water

Improved water storage, habitat restoration and water quality treatment in both the northern and southern reaches of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem are key to a healthy environment and strong economy. The natural environment will experience significant benefits as restoration projects come online and begin operating and delivering their desired results.

The District is committed to identifying and implementing cost-effective and sustainable solutions to meet the region's water quality and ecosystem restoration challenges. Specifically, the District will work collaboratively with DEP and Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) over the next five years to develop a road map to meet the storage and treatment goals described in the Basin Management Action Plans (BMAPs). The District provides natural resource protection and management while allowing compatible, multiple uses on select public lands in accordance with state law. The District primarily uses the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan's Integrated Delivery Schedule, Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, and funding opportunities to identify further restoration projects.

Resiliency and Ecosystem Restoration

Ecosystem restoration supports the District's efforts to increase resilience in the face of warmer temperatures, sea level rise and other climate change impacts. In particular, the restoration of beneficial freshwater flows, as the main Everglades restoration goal, slows down saltwater intrusion, promoting more sustainable aquifer recharge rates, healthier freshwater habitats, estuaries and bays, enhanced water quality, more stable coastlines, reduced marsh dry-outs, and greater coastal resiliency. Ecosystem restoration also results in increased freshwater flows to and within the Everglades, higher flexibility and storage options to address water management seasonal needs, increased wetland acreage, and increased connectivity to coastal ecosystems.



S-65 Structure

Restoration of Water Resources and Ecosystems: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Expediting Restoration Results in the Everglades

PRIORITY – Advancing the projects identified by Governor DeSantis

Success Indicators:

- Complete project milestones to advance Key Everglades Restoration Projects identified by Governor DeSantis

PRIORITY – Implementing solutions to improve water quality treatment, reduce nutrient loads and reduce the potential for harmful algal blooms in the Northern Everglades

Success Indicators:

- Establish and track a series of SFWMD milestones to meet the storage goals for the Northern Everglades watersheds
- Measure SFWMD progress towards achieving nutrient reduction milestones for Northern Everglades projects
- Reduced frequency of harmful algal blooms in Lake Okeechobee

PRIORITY – Implementing water quality treatment solutions to reduce nutrient loading in the Southern Everglades.

- Meet established Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA Basin) and C-139 Basin total phosphorus reduction requirements annually
- Continue progress toward meeting the Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation for the Everglades STAs
- Continue progress toward meeting the Everglades Water Quality Standard Phosphorus criterion

PRIORITY – Utilizing regulatory permitting and compliance authority

- Encourage pre-application meetings for environmental resource permit applications to facilitate submission of complete applications incorporating water quality, water quantity, and environmental resource conditions of issuance

PRIORITY – Restoring native habitats through invasive species management and prescribed fire

Success Indicators:

- Annually protect 250,000 acres of native habitat from invasive plant impacts through integrated pest management strategies
- Investigate and implement efficient invasive plant control methods. Reduce herbicide use (lbs active ingredient/acre swept) by a total of 20% between 2020 and the end of 2025
- Remove 1,200 Burmese pythons from Everglade Region annually. Expand adaptive management program to improve python detection and removal rates
- Ensure 80% of the fire-maintained plant communities on District conservation lands are within the appropriate burn rotation

PRIORITY – Increasing access and recreational opportunities on public lands when it does not conflict with ecosystem restoration goals

Success Indicators:

- Provide public recreational opportunities on lands acquired by the District in accordance with state law, maintain a minimum of 80% (200,000 acres) of all fee-owned lands open for public recreation and provide hunting opportunities where such use is consistent with restoration goals

Note: When lists are finalized maps will be updated and included in the final document.

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Strategic Projects for Safeguarding and Restoring South Florida's Delicate Ecosystem

List	Project Name
1	C-11 Impoundment, C-9 Impoundment
2	Southland Reservoir Treatment Project
3	CEPP: Seepage Management Area 3A/3B
4	Cocohatchee River and Estuary
5	WERP Region 1 North Feeder STA
6	IRLS: Allapattah Natural Storage & Water Quality Treatment Area
7	IRLS: North Fork Floodplain Restoration
8	IRLS: Palmar Complex Natural Storage & Water Quality Treatment Area
9	IRLS: Southfork Natural Storage & Water Quality Treatment Area
10	Taylor Creek ASR
11	CEPP South: L-29 Levee Removal Blue Shanty
12	CEPP South: L-67 Ext Canal Backfilling and Levee Removal
13	CEPP South: L-67 Ext Canal Backfilling and Levee Removal
14	Klssimmee River Restoration: Headwaters Lakes
15	Berry Groves District Lands Enhancement
16	Ideal 1000
17	Roadrunner C-43 Nutrient Load Reduction
18	Boma Restoration Efforts (FEB)
19	Brady Ranch Flow Equalization Basin (FEB)
20	C-139 Annex Restoration Project (Abiaki Prairie)
21	CEPP North L-4 Culverts, L-4 Canal Improvements and S-630 Culvert
22	CEPP North L-5 Canal Improvements
23	CEPP North: Miami Canal Backfill
24	CEPP North: S-8A Gated Culvert & Canal
25	Grassy Island Flow Equalization Basin (FEB)
26	Lake Okeechobee Component A Storage Reservoir (LOCAR)
27	Lower Kissimmee Basin STA Ph II (C-38)
28	CERP: Loxahatchee RiverWatershed Restoration Project - Flow-Way 1
29	CERP: Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project - Flow-way 2 C-18W Impoundment
30	CERP: Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project - Flow Way 3
31	STA-5/6 Connection to Lake Okeechobee
32	TCNS 214 Storage & Treatment (fka Williamson Ditch)
33	Western Everglades Restoration Plan (WERP) Region 4: Loop, 11 mile and US-41 Conveyance
34	CEPP South: Blue Shanty Flow-way
35	CEPP EAA: S-636 Seepage Pump Station
36	CEPP South: L-29 Gated Spillway (S-355W)
37	CEPP South: S-356 Pump Replacement
38	Bob Janes Preserve Restoration
39	Frank Mann Preserve
40	Palm Creek Filter Marsh
41	WERP Region 1 Panther Crossing
42	CERP Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (BBCW) Phase 1 & 2 Construction S-701 Pump Station and Cutler Wetlands
43	C-23 Estuary Discharge Diversion
44	CEPP EAA Reservoir S-623 Pump Station
45	CEPP EAA STA A-2 & G-372S
46	CEPP EAA Canal Conveyance Improvements - Miami North & South
47	CEPP EAA Canal Conveyance Improvements - North New River
48	CEPP North S-622 Gated Culvert
49	G-310 and G-335 Trash Rake Replacement
50	CEPP North: S-8 Pump Station Modification
51	Clewiston Field Station Relocation
52	CREW Bird Rookery Boardwalk Replacement
53	CERP: IRL-S C-23/C-24 Storage Components (South Reservoir and Tower) and North Reservoir and Storm Water Treatment Area
54	C-23/24 North and South Reservoir & STA
55	CERP: IRL-S C-25 Reservoir & Stormwater Treatment Area
56	Lake Hicpochee Hydrologic Enhancement Expansion
57	Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project (LOWRP) - Aquifer Storage & Recovery
58	Okeechobee Field Station Expansion
59	Western Everglades Restoration Plan (WERP) Region 4: L-28 South Culverts
60	WERP: S-229 Culverts
61	CEPP New Water: L-31N Seepage Barrier
62	CEPP South: L-67A Culverts
63	Bolles Canal: G-341 Related Conveyance Improvement - Bolles East
64	C-43 West Basin Reservoir & Water Quality Feature
65	Bluefield Grove Water Farm

List	Project Name
66	Brighton Valley Dispersed Water Management
67	C-43 WQTTP Phase 2 - Test Cells
68	Caulkins Water Farm
69	El Maximo
70	Loxahatchee Impounded Landscape Assessment
71	Scott Water Farm
72	STA-1W Expansion #2
73	Taylor Creek STA P&N Removal Enhancement Proj
74	Picayune Strand Restoration Project
75	8.5 SMA Seepage Wall
76	CERP Acme Basin B Discarge: Section 24 Impoundment
77	C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project: Aeorjet Canal Features
78	C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project: C-110 Canal Plugs
79	C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project: Frog Pond Detention Area
80	DECOMP Physical Model
81	Hillsboro Canal Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR)
82	IRLS: C-44 Reservoir
83	IRLS: C-44 STA
84	IRLS: Cypress Creek/Trail Ridge Natural Storage & Water Quality Treatment Area
85	Melaleuca Eradication and Other Exotic Plants Research Annex
86	Site 1 Impoundment: Phase 1 - Fran Reich Preserve
87	CEPP New Water: Seepage Barrier
88	CEPP South: S-333N Gated Spillway
89	CEPP South: Old Tamiami Trail Removal
90	Lakeside Ranch STA
91	Nubbin Slough STA
92	Tamiami Trail Culverts Phase I
93	Ten Mile Creek Water Preserve Area
94	STA-3/4
95	C-111 South Dade: C-109 Backfill
96	C-111 South Dade: North Detention Area
97	C-111 South Dade: South Detention Area
98	C-111 South Dade: Taylor Slough Bridge
99	Kissimmee River Restoration: Phase 1
100	Kissimmee River Restoration: Phase 2/3
101	Kissimmee River Restoration: Phase 4A
102	Kissimmee River Restoration: Phase 4B
103	Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park: 1 Mlle Bridge
104	Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park: 4 Mile Canal Backfill and Levee Removal
105	Gardner-Cobb Marsh Restoration
106	Istokpoga Marsh Improvement District - Phase I
107	Rolling Meadows Wetland Restoration
108	Rough Island
109	Abington Preserve: Triple A Ranch
110	Adams Ranch: Adams-Russakis Ranch
111	Aguaculture - Lake Istokpoga
112	Alderman-Deloney Ranch
113	Buck Island Ranch
114	Dixie Ranch
115	Eagle Haven Ranch: Lost Oak Ranch
116	Four Corners Rapid Infiltration
117	Llano Ranches: La Hamaca
118	Mudge Ranch
119	Nicodemus Slough
120	Partin Family Ranch
121	Rafter T Ranch
122	Spur Land and Cattle
123	West Waterhole
124	XL Ranch
125	L-8 Divide Structure: G-541
126	S-375 Expansion: G-716
127	S-5AS Modifications
128	Loxahatchee River: Lainhaart Dam Repairs
129	Loxahatchee River: Masten Dam Reparis
130	5 Iron - Source Removal (Basinger) Project
131	CERP Biscayne Bay and Southeastern Eveglades Ecosystem Restoration (BBSEER) Study
132	Florida Bay and Coastal Wetlands Project
133	Upper Kissimmee Basin Regulation Schedule

CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION

Protecting South Florida's Communities from Flooding, Ensuring & Managing Water Flow

Tempering South Florida's weather extremes of flood and drought was the impetus for the creation of the District in 1949. That principal directive continues today through effective operation, maintenance and management of the primary canals, water control structures, pump stations and District-owned public lands. In addition, proper coordination with local governments, water control districts, homeowners and private landowners assists with the continual operation of secondary and tertiary systems.

When the regional Central and Southern Florida Project was designed in the late 1940s, its primary function was flood protection. Highly variable rainfall coupled with flat topography necessitates flood protection for the more than 9 million residents of South Florida. The region receives 52 inches of rainfall per year on average, and approximately 75% of the region's annual rainfall typically falls in the six-month period from May through October, when intense rainfall is common. Rainfall fluctuates annually and conditions move quickly between flooding and drought, and the region is extremely vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms. These weather extremes add to the challenges of water resource management and ensure Flood Protection remains a critical responsibility of the District.

Since the USACE's construction of the public works project in the 1950s to 1970s, the District's responsibilities as local sponsor of the flood protection system expanded to emphasize various aspects of water resource management and address changing conditions. These include land development, extreme rainfall, sea level rise, and other climate change impacts.

Today, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) operates and maintains more than 2,175 miles of canals, 2,130 miles of levees/berms, 915 water control structures, 620 project culverts and 98 pump stations. This system is continuously expanding as new restoration projects (ex. Stormwater Treatment Areas) and resiliency projects (ex. Coastal Structure Enhancements) are completed or expanded.

Major flood protection responsibilities include: operations, maintenance, and refurbishment of system-wide infrastructure; vegetation management;, and hydrological data collection, flow determination, and basin management.

Improvements and upgrades to the District's flood protection system include: automation; pump station repair, refurbishment, and new installations; gravity structure repair and enhancements; levee inspections and repair; and canal conveyance improvement.

Project design efforts continuously consider the integration of green infrastructure into District capital projects.

L-28 Culvert Site

CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION

District's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan

The SFWMD is strongly committed to addressing the impacts of climate change, including rising sea levels and changing rainfall patterns. Current SFWMD resiliency efforts focus on assessing how sea level rise and extreme events happen under current and future climate conditions and how they affect water resource management. The SFWMD's resiliency efforts also focus on understanding the impacts of future climate conditions on communities, ecosystems and restoration efforts. The SFWMD is making infrastructure adaptation investments that are needed to continue its mission of safeguarding and restoring water resources and ecosystems, protecting communities from flooding, and ensuring an adequate water supply for people and the environment with special attention given to natural and green infrastructure solutions.

Resiliency efforts are in collaboration with the State of Florida through the Resilient Florida Program under:

- Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- Statewide Office of Resilience and the Hazard Mitigation Programs under the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- Partners in Local Governments

The SFWMD's goal is to ensure flood protection needs into the future. The SFWMD is assessing the flood management risks from compounding drivers (rainfall, high tides, groundwater and surge) and exacerbating factors such as land development, and a changing climate. The results of these assessments support prioritization of investments and implementation of adaptive solutions which will ensure long-term resiliency and ensure flood protection needs are met into the future.

The SFWMD accounts for sea level rise according to available projections advanced by federal agencies, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and USACE and the upcoming Statewide Sea Level Rise Projections being developed by the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Sciences and Innovation. Beyond sea level rise, the SFWMD is also estimating future extreme rainfall conditions and other future climate scenarios, based on the evaluation of existing climate model results in contrast to historic observation data. These observed datasets are being integrated into a set of water and climate resilience metrics to document and communicate trends and shifts in relevant water and climate data, informing the District's resiliency efforts.

A key piece of the SFWMD's resiliency efforts is the Flood Protection Level of Service Program (FPLOS). Under this program, the SFWMD studies the canals, pump stations and other structures it operates. This ensures that they can provide the level of flood protection they were designed to under future conditions with consideration for sea level rise and other climate impacts. Where the studies identify canals and/or structures throughout the entire District boundary that will no longer adequately provide flood protection, improvements are recommended to ensure adequate flood protection. These improvements are being integrated into the SFWMD's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan for implementation, along with post-storm event project recommendations, Capital Improvement Plan project integration and other innovative strategies.

The SFWMD's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan sets a priority list for implementation of projects with the goal to reduce the risks of flooding, sea level rise, and other climate impacts on water resources and increasing community and ecosystem resiliency in South Florida. The plan is updated annually by September 1 and is available at: **sfwmd.gov/our-work/sea-level-rise-and-flood-resiliency-plan**.

Structure Maintenance

Levee Maintenance

Canal Maintenance

Flood Protection: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Refurbishing, Replacing, Improving, and Managing the Components of Our Water Management System

PRIORITY – Implementing flood protection infrastructure refurbishment projects

Success Indicators:

- Complete flood control strategic projects per established milestone

PRIORITY – Assessing and operating the water management system to meet flood protection and water supply needs considering sea level rise and the impacts of a changing climate

Success Indicators:

- Maintain operating water levels within established target ranges to the extent that weather and climatological conditions allow

PRIORITY – Coordinating with state/federal partners and assisting local governments to ensure operational readiness for optimal level of flood control by optimizing infrastructure maintenance, adhering to, or exceeding, industry standards and best management practices

Success Indicators:

- Reduce the average risk rating of District infrastructure through structure inspections and improvements
- Ensure that 90% of field station repairs are completed within one year of inspection reports
- Improve communication and coordination with adjacent landowners, including 298 Districts, by developing a process for reducing sources of litter to District-managed canals and other waterbodies
- Resolve Right of Way unpermitted encroachments
- Perform at least 80% of all field maintenance work activities as planned work; no more than 20% as unplanned
- Expend no more than 20% of field maintenance funds for unplanned work

PRIORITY – Assessing sea level rise and changing weather patterns to determine impacts of future conditions on the District's mission

Success Indicators:

- Establish key water and climate resilience metrics to document and communicate observed trends and shifts in relevant water and climate data, informing the District's resiliency efforts and modernizing design standards
- Estimate future extreme rainfall conditions and other future climate scenarios, based on the evaluation of climate downsizing datasets in contrast to historic observation data

PRIORITY – Advancing adaption strategies and infrastructure investments, in coordination with local, regional, state and federal partners, to continue to increase resiliency of its flood protection system and other mission critical services

Success Indicators:

- Complete FPLOS Flood Vulnerability (Phase I) and Adaptation Planning (Phase II) Studies on time and on budget and in close coordination with local governments and stakeholders
- Complete the annual update of the District's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan and submit a list of projects to DEP for consideration into the Statewide Flood and Sea Level Resiliency Plan, and submit to the Governor, Legislators and DEP by Oct. 1
- Complete District resiliency strategic project milestones, along with the identification and pursuit of funding alternatives to support full implementation of the recommended adaptation projects, including enhancement of coastal structures, levees, canals, and other critical flood protection infrastructure
- Plan and implement a curtain wall in South Miami-Dade County, to mitigate flooding and support Everglades restoration goals
- Partner with USACE in advancing the C&SF Flood Resiliency Study to revisit the C&SF Project, with the goal of addressing changed conditions and future climate impacts
- Coordinate restoration, flood protection and water supply efforts to incorporate actions to address climate related impacts and promote resilience adaptation strategies, based on consistent scenario planning and regional modeling approaches

PRIORITY – Ensuring resilient connected systems for communication and operations. Maintain and enhance the District's communications, control, and operational systems to ensure reliable, real-time data exchange, command capability, and operational readiness under all conditions, including emergencies. Strengthening SCADA and microwave infrastructure, enabling redundant operations, and leveraging technology to support both routine business functions and emergency response.

Success Indicators:

- Maintain microwave network resilience and reliability through predictive maintenance, ensuring uninterrupted operations during normal and emergency conditions.
- Keep the SCADA system current by initiating a two-year SCADA system software refresh (Emerson Evergreen) in FY2026,
- Implement and maintain a secondary data center with full operational capability at a geographically separate location to ensure reliable and resilient flood control operations
- Conduct an annual mode-switch test to validate full operational readiness of the secondary facility for complete system operations
- Leverage advanced communications technology and best practices to ensure continuity of operations for both daily business functions and emergency response needs

FLOOD CONTROL – DISTRICT RESILIENCY STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Infrastructure Projects to Address Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

Note: When lists are finalized maps will be updated and included in the final document.

FLOOD CONTROL – DISTRICT RESILIENCY STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Infrastructure Projects to Address

Climate Change and Sea Level Rise

List	Project Name
1	Cocohatchee 1 Resiliency
2	Cocohatchee 2 Resiliency
3	Cocohatchee 3 Resiliency
4	Golden Gate 1 Resiliency
5	Golden Gate 2 Resiliency
6	Golden Gate 3 Resiliency
7	L-8 Corbett Levee Control Structures
8	S-22 Refurbishment & Modification for Future LOS
9	S-25B Pump Station & Spillway Refurbishment
10	S-26 Refurbishment & Modification for Future LOS
11	S-58 Structure Enhancement
12	S-59 Spillway Replacement
13	S-61 Spillway Enhancement and Erosion Control
14	S-27 Forward Pump Station (Resiliency)
15	S-28 Forward Pump Station (Resiliency)
16	S-29 Forward Pump Station (Resiliency)
17	Homestead FS Buildings Replacement
18	S-169W Manatee/Trash Rake
19	S-2, S-3, S-4, S-7, S-8 Engine Control Panel
20	Self-Preservation Mode/Coastal Structures Enhancement (Gate Enhancements/Broward and Miami Dade County Sites)
21	SW Platforms & Manatee Panel Replacements - BUC
22	C-29, C-29A, C-29B and C-29C Canal Conveyance Improvement
23	C-9 Canal Widening & Enhancements (Nature-Based Features)
24	FPLOS St. Lucie and Martin Counties Current and future Conditions
25	FPOS Phase II - C7 Basin in Miami Dade County
26	FPLOS Taylor Creek/Nubbin Slough Sub Basin
27	G-54 Coastal Structure Replacement & Forward Pump Station
28	G-56 Coastal Structure Replacement & Canal Improvements
29	G-57 Coastal Structure Replacement
30	G-58 Spillway Coastal Structure
31	S-13 Pump Station & Structure Replacement & Canal Improvements
32	S-33 Coastal Structure Replacement & Forward Pump Station
33	S-36 Coastal Structure Replacement & Forward Pump Station
34	S-37A Coastal Structure Replacement & Forward Pump Station
35	S-37B Refurbishment & Forward Pump

FLOOD PROTECTION CORE MISSION STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Protecting South Florida's Communities from Flooding, Ensuring and Managing Water Flow

Note: When lists are finalized maps will be updated and included in the final document.

FLOOD PROTECTION CORE MISSION STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Protecting South Florida's Communities from Flooding,

Ensuring and Managing Water Flow

List	Project Name	List	Project Name
1	FEMA: S-65 Navigation Lock	57	Upper Faka Union Weir #5 Gate Replacement
2	C-1 Connector Canal Control Gate	58	WCA2 SCADA Stilling Wells
3	C-100A Tree Removal & Bank Stabilization	59	Automation Upgrade: Picayune Command & Control Center
4	East Coast Protective Levee Improvements	60	Automation Upgrades C&FS: G-422, C-4 Impoundment
5	FEMA: C-29B	61	Emergency Operations and Field Support Facility
6	G-114 Weir Replacement	62	BCB Tower Replacement
7	G-251 Dewatering Provision	63	FEMA: S-58 & C-32C
8	G-93 Control Building Relocation	64	FEMA: S-60 & C-33
9	Golden Gate Canal Weir #5 Replacement	65	G-335 Trash Rake Replacement
10	Henderson Creek HC1 Replacement	66	G-370/G-372 Pump Overhaul
11	Henderson Creek HC1A	67	G-539 Pump Station Pump Replacement
12	L-8 Boil Repair/Dupuis Canal Backfill	68	G-6A Auxiliary Pump Station
13	S-119 Spillway Replacement	69	West Palm Beach Field Station Maintenance Systems Replacements (B-134)
14	S-154C & S-154 Culvert Replacements	70	I-75 Weir #1 Structure Demolition
15	S-167 Spillway Replacement	71	NRCS: L-15
16	S-178 Culvert Replacement	72	NRCS: S-63
17	S-179 Spillway Wingwall Replacement	73	NRCS: S-63A
18	S-191 Spillway Replacement	74	NRCS: S-65A
19	S-2 Pump Station - Pump & Generator Overhauls	75	PC Replacements ~ WPB FS Area, 6 Sites on L-15
20	S-3 Pump Station - Pump & Generator Overhauls	76	S-25B & S-26 Generator & Pumps Resiliency
21	S-310 Navigational Lock Refurbishment	77	C-111 South Dade: S-332B Pump Station Replacement
22	S-32/S-32A Culvert Replacements	78	S-6 Pump Station Refurbishment
23	C-111 South Dade: S-332D Trash Rake Replacement	79	CEPP North: S-8 Pump Station Modifications - Crane
24	S-333 Refurbishment (Wingwalls & Concrete)	80	CEPP North: S-8 Pump Station Modifications
25	S-343A & S-343B Culvert Replacements & Automation	81	S-9 Pump Station Engine & Pump
26	S-38B Culvert Gate & Platform Replacement	82	S-9/S-9A Pump Station Trash Rake & Refurbishment
27	S-4 Pump Station - Pump & Generator Overhauls	83	STA-1E Cell 3 & 4 North
28	S-47B Culvert Relocation (from under SCXF railway)	84	STA-1W Refurbishment (G-253/G-304/G-306 Series)
29	S-5A Tower Replacement	85	Underground Storage Tank Replacements (Headquarters, S-5, WPB, Miami Field Station)
30	S-65A Spillway & S-65AX Complex	86	Underground Storage Tank Replacements (Headquarters)
31	S-65D Spillway Replacement	87	Automation Upgrades C&FS: S-127 North Shore Pump Stations
32	S-68 Spillway Replacement	88	FEMA: G-103
33	S-70 Replacement	89	G-370/G-372 Concrete Refurbishment
34	S-97 Spillway Replacement	90	G-6A Auxiliary Access Bridge
35	S-99 Spillway Refurbishment	91	Remote Monitoring & Communications
36	STA-2 Culvert Replacements (G-367 series & G-368)	92	S-2 & S-4 Pump Station Concrete & Structural
37	WPB Field Station Modifications: B-198 Vehicle/B-131 Building Replacements	93	S-319/S-362 Pump Overhaul
38	G-150, G-151W, G-136 Replacement and Automation	94	STA-1W EXP1 Generator
39	Ft. Lauderdale Field Station Expansion	95	STA-2 Cell 1 Spreader
40	G-310 Trash Rake Replacement	96	STA-2 Cell 8
41	Hillsboro Bank Stabilization - Package 3	97	Arc Flash C&SF
42	I-75 Weir #2 Structure Replacement	98	Arc Flash STA
43	Manatee Mitigation Feature Maintenance - Picayune Strand	99	Canals Evaluations and Improvements
44	Miami Field Station Building Replacements	100	Fall Protection Retrofits
45	Miami SCADA Stilling Well Platforms	101	Generator Replacement
46	North Shore Pump Stations Staff Facilities	102	Hoist Conversion Project (S-176/S-179/S-333/S-335/S-62/S-153)
47	PC Replacements ~ STCL FS PC to Bridge conversion	103	Large Project Culvert Replacements
48	S-193 NL Lakeside Gate Replacement	104	Levee Improvements
49	C-111 South Dade: S-332C Pump Station Replacement	105	PS Automation Cybersecurity Upgrades Master Plan (C&SF)
50	S-49 Replacement	106	SCADA C&SF Stilling Well/Platform Refurbishments
51	S-7 Pump Station Refurbishment - Crane	107	SCADA STA Stilling Well/Platform Refurbishments
52	S-7 Pump Station Refurbishment	108	Corkscrew Canal Headwater Improvements
53	S-71 Replacement and Navigational Lock	109	G-57 Wingwall Replacement & G16
54	STA-5/6 Stilling Well Platforms	110	G-409 Pump Station Replacement
55	Upper Faka Union Weir #6 Replacement	111	HQ Fueling Station & Parking Refurbishment
56	Upper Faka Union Weir #7 Replacement	112	Water and Climate Resiliency Metrics
		113	USGS Extreme Rainfall

CORE MISSION

WATER SUPPLY

Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities

Aquifer Storage and Recovery Well Drilling Rig

In the State of Florida, water is a public resource. The District utilizes a variety of tools and technologies to help ensure a reliable and sustainable supply of water for South Florida's environment, citizens, and communities.

Water supply needs are continually evaluated by the District and appropriate programs are developed to achieve sustainable water resources and maintain related natural systems. Data, computer modeling and analysis are used to evaluate water source conditions for current and projected uses. Increasing development and population have resulted in higher demands for water supply over time and are projected to continue to increase into the future.

Planning for a growing water demand must be balanced while ensuring water remains available for natural systems. Changing climate patterns including: increased rainfall variability, sea level rise, increased evapotranspiration, and warmer air temperatures may affect future water supply demands and sources. This needs to be taken into consideration in water supply plans and future water supply vulnerability analyses. Freshwater aquifers in coastal counties remain vulnerable to saltwater intrusion. Therefore, coordinated efforts with local governments and other partner agencies are necessary to ensure sustainable water supplies.

To meet Florida's future water demands, the state's water management districts are working with water users to best use the state's traditional water sources while also promoting the development and use of alternative sources. Water supply management strategies include: sound planning and permitting; demand reduction through water conservation; development of alternative water sources such as new surface water storage, reclaimed water and desalination of brackish and saline water; and Everglades restoration.

Data collection to monitor conditions and increase our knowledge of water resources is integral to the sustainability of these resources. The District conducts groundwater monitoring, and aquifer system research through installation and testing of new wells.

Resiliency and Water Supply

To support water supply plans, the District has several groundwater models that simulate current and future groundwater withdrawals and identify potential impacts on water resources, both for traditional fresh groundwater aquifer systems as well as the brackish Floridan Aquifer System (FAS). The SFWMD is currently developing the East Coast Surficial Model (ECSM), which is a density-dependent groundwater model. The ECSM will be able to explicitly simulate the effects of sea level rise and potential movement of the saltwater interface and climate change on the surficial groundwater system. The ECSM includes most of the Lower East Coast (LEC) planning region and the entire Upper East Coast (UEC) planning region and will be completed in 2024.

For assessing longer-term evolving conditions, Water Supply Vulnerability Assessments will utilize the existing surface water model and the enhanced groundwater ECSM model. These models will be used to evaluate the effects of sea level rise and climate change on water supplies. The outputs of the model runs will identify potential impacts on water resources and areas the District needs to focus on. The identification of strategies and projects can increase water supply resilience. The Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment was initiated in 2023 and has a two-year estimated duration to complete.

The Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment will look beyond the traditional water supply planning efforts and 20-year planning horizon. It will also incorporate additional climate scenarios and a longer planning horizon. This more detailed evaluation of the vulnerability of water supply sources can help inform the development of new projects. These new projects will enhance South Florida's water supply resiliency. This is part of an overall effort to help the District understand and plan around the complexities that factor into the current and future resilience of water supplies.

S-197 Gate Structure on C-111 Canal

CORE MISSION

WATER SUPPLY

Planning, Regulation and Conservation

Water supply plans are updated every five years in collaboration with stakeholders in accordance with the statutory direction provided in Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. The FY2026 Five-Year Water Resources Development Program includes an estimated $4.65 billion of projected expenditures for Fiscal Years 2025-2029 for water resource development activities and projects. This Work Program is included as Chapter 5A in the 2025 South Florida Environmental Report, Volume II.

Based on at least a 20-year outlook, water supply plans include: water demand estimates and projections; an evaluation of regional water resources; identification of water supply related issues; and water resource and water supply development components, including funding and recommendations for meeting projected demands while sustaining water resources and related natural systems.

Alternative water supplies, regional solutions, and water conservation are encouraged through strategies that include public outreach/education, policy, voluntary efforts, and financial incentives.

The District regulates and manages the consumptive use of water through consumptive use permits. These permits ensure that proposed uses are reasonable and beneficial, will not interfere with any current existing legal users and are consistent with the public interest. Rules protecting water for Florida's natural systems and wetlands work to prevent harm that could result from over-pumping. In addition, the state's water reservations authority allows water to be set aside in an ecosystem for the protection of fish and wildlife. Minimum flows and minimum levels are established at specific water resource locations to protect the water resource and/or ecology of those areas from significant harm due to further withdrawals. Associated recovery or prevention strategies are also developed for all minimum flows and levels.

Effective planning and permitting, along with source diversification and water conservation, are key to ensuring that communities are less susceptible to water supply shortages. South Florida's primary water supply challenges include: storage, saltwater intrusion, changing climatic conditions, and a growing demand coupled with competing uses.

Finding and implementing cost-effective solutions to resource protection and water supply availability issues require a collaborative approach. Water supply development projects that support the reuse of treated wastewater are included in regional water supply plans, and its beneficial use is encouraged with consideration to improve regional water quality.

Water Supply: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Meeting the Current and Future Water Needs of Users and the Environment

PRIORITY – Developing and implementing regional water supply plans in coordination with local governments, utilities, stakeholders and the public

Success Indicators:

- Approval of five-year water supply plan updates on schedule
- SFWMD water supply plans will identify sufficient water supply sources and future projects to meet existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses during 1-in-10 year drought conditions through 2045 while sustaining water resources and natural systems
- Ensure at least 75% of projected 2040 public water supply demand is met by planning region's current capacity

PRIORITY – Planning for the region's water resource needs with consideration of climate change and sea level rise challenges

Success Indicators:

- Ensure public supply utilities are on schedule with needed projects to meet 2045 projected demands by reviewing annual utility status reports
- Incorporate sea level rise and other climate impacts as a part of advanced integrated water supply planning, with consideration of projected water demands and availability under future conditions
- Maintain and enhance saltwater interface groundwater monitoring network where appropriate; and expand variable density groundwater models to predict the extent and rate of inland movement of the saltwater interface
- Develop a range of sea level rise and other climate scenarios including Everglades Restoration efforts to evaluate strategies to slow saltwater intrusion
- Advance the Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment, utilizing the enhanced ECSM model for the Lower East Coast Region

PRIORITY – Encouraging development of alternative water supply projects to diversify water supply

Success Indicators:

- Provide financial support of AWS and water conservation projects through the Cooperative Funding Program

PRIORITY – Promoting water conservation measures

Success Indicators:

- District-wide average annual uniform gross per capita water use public water supply is less than 135 gallons per capita daily

PRIORITY – Utilizing regulatory permitting and compliance authority

Success Indicators:

- Encourage pre-application meetings for water use permit applications to facilitate submission of complete applications incorporating water use conditions of issuance

PRIORITY – Protect water resources of the State, and develop and implement projects and strategies, where appropriate, to maintain established minimum flows and minimum levels, and respective prevention and recovery plans.

Success Indicators:

- Implement MFL Recovery and Prevention Strategy projects consistent with the District's Annual Five-Year Water Resource Development Work Program
- Complete water reservations, restricted allocation, prevention and recovery strategies, and minimum flow and minimum water levels analyses on schedule

CORE MISSION

WATER RESOURCE AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities

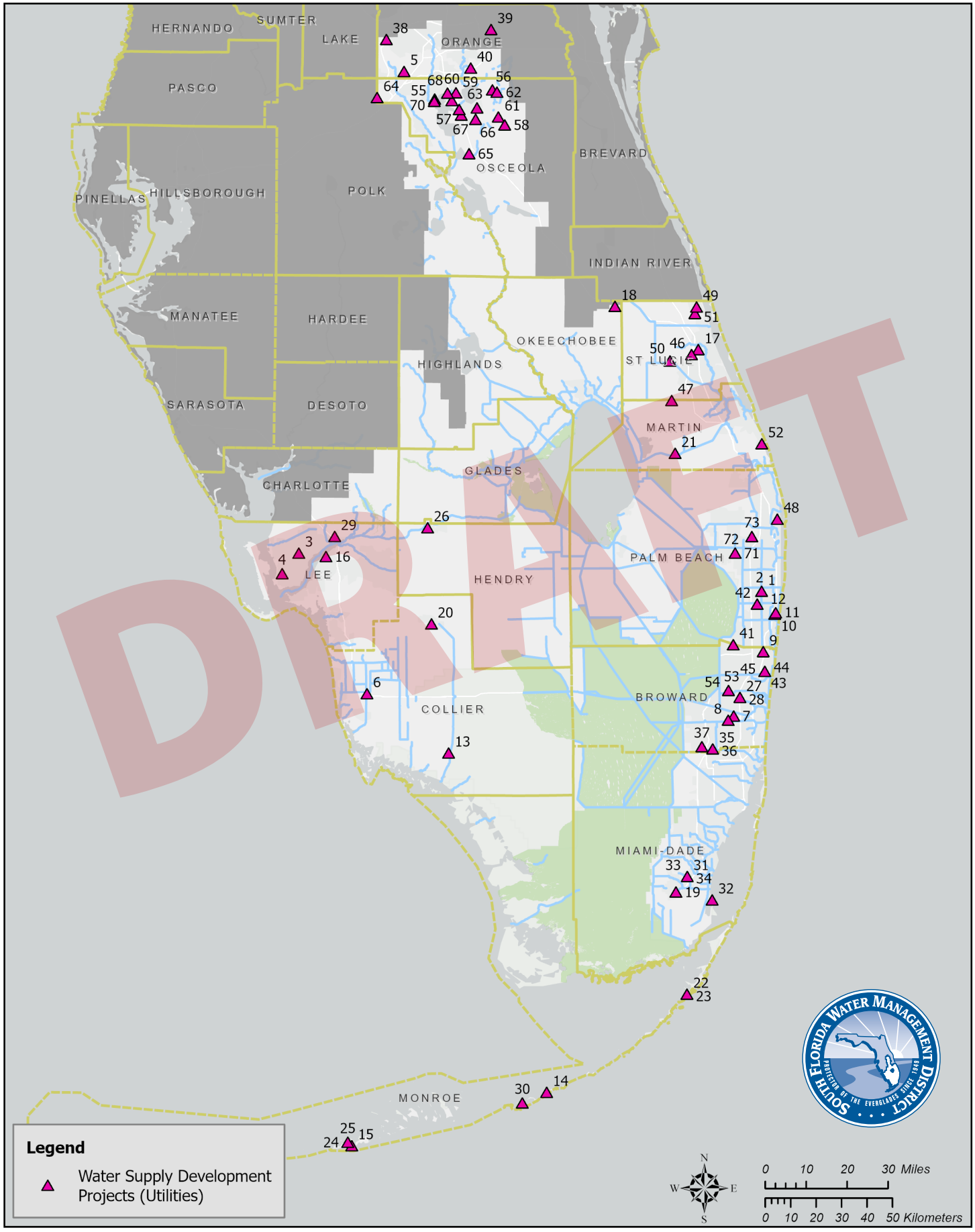
Turning on the Pumps at the Start-up of the Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir

Label	Project Name
1	Boynton Beach 3.30 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution System Extension
2	Boynton Beach 8.0 mgd RO Facility and 3 FAS Wells
3	Cape Coral 1.00 mgd ASR Wells for Irrigation Supply Storage
4	Cape Coral 5.00 mgd Southwest WRF Expansion
5	CFTOD 0.35 mgd Epcot Reclaimed Water Irrigation Conversion
6	Collier County 3.50 mgd Golden Gate City WWTP Expansion
7	Davie 0.30 mgd Broward College Reclaimed Distribution Line Expansion
8	Davie 1.00 mgd SW 92 Ave Reclaimed Distribution Line Expansion
9	Deerfield Beach 1.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Line
10	Delray Beach 0.15 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Expansion Area 15
11	Delray Beach 0.20 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Expansion Area 9
12	Delray Beach 0.42 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution System Extension Areas 2, 3, 5
13	Everglades City 0.10 mgd Reclaimed Water Rapid Infiltration Basins
14	FKAA New 4.00 mgd Crawl Key Seawater RO WTP
15	FKAA New 4.00 mgd Stock Island Seawater RO WTP
16	Fort Myers 6.0 mgd Central WRF Expansion
17	FPUA 8.00 mgd Mainland Water Reclamation Facility
18	Grove Land Utilities 100.00 mgd Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Areas
19	Homestead 4.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Treatment Expansion
20	Immokalee 3.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Treatment Facility
21	Indiantown 1.20 mgd RO WTP and FAS Well
22	Key Largo WWTD and FKAA - 0.50 mgd Direct Potable Reuse Demonstration Project
23	Key Largo WWTD and FKAA - 3.45 mgd Direct Potable Reuse Demonstration Project Expansion
24	Key West Resort Utilities - 0.85 mgd Reuse Distribution Mains and Irrigation Systems
25	Key West Resort Utilities and FKAA - 0.50 mgd Direct Potable Reuse Distribution Line
26	LaBelle 0.50 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Main to Golf Course
27	Lauderhill 1.00 mgd RO WTP and FAS Wells Phase 1
28	Lauderhill 2.00 mgd Expansion of RO WTP Phase 2
29	Lee County 5.00 mgd North Lee County WTP and Wellfield Expansion
30	Marathon and FKAA - 1.40 mgd Potable Reuse with ASR and RO
31	Miami-Dade 12.45 mgd South Miami Heights RO WTP and FAS Wells Phase 1
32	Miami-Dade 15.00 mgd South District Reclaimed Water Distribution Extension to FPL Turkey Point
33	Miami-Dade 2.55 mgd South Miami Heights SAS WTP
34	Miami-Dade 5.00 mgd South Miami Heights RO facility Expansion
35	Miramar 2.50 mgd RO Train No. 2 (West WTP) for Standby
36	Miramar 2.50 mgd RO Train No. 3 (West WTP) for Standby and FAS Wells 4 and 5
37	Miramar 3.50 Reclaimed Water System Distribution Extension West of I-75
38	Orange County 5.00 mgd Hamlin Phase II WRF Expansion
39	Orlando Eastern 3.00 mg Reclaimed Water Storage
40	OUC 10.00 mgd Southeast Brackish Wellfield and WTP
41	PBC - Broward Interconnect Phase 1B 10.51 mgd South Reclaimed Water Distribution Extension
42	PBC 2.00 mgd Green Cay Wetlands Indirect Potable Reuse Project - WTP, Distribution Mains, and SAS Wells
43	Pompano Beach -Broward Interconnect 10.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Extension
44	Pompano Beach 3.50 mg Reclaimed Water Storage Tank with Booster Station
45	Pompano Beach 6.90 mgd Multiphase Reuse Distribution Expansion
46	PSL 2.66 mgd James E Anderson WTP Expansion Phase 3
47	PSL McCarty Ranch Reservoir, Water Quality Storage Areas, and ASR - 10.00 mgd Storage
48	Riviera Beach 16.00 mgd RO and Membrane Softening WTP and 9 FAS Wells
49	SLC 0.30 mgd North County/Holiday Pines WRF Expansion
50	SLC 2.0 mgd Central County RO WTP Phase 1
51	SLC 2.0 mgd Taylor Dairy FAS Wells and RO WTP
52	SMRU 0.2 mgd WRF Expansion
53	Sunrise 0.20 mgd Springtree RO Conversion to Membrane Softening Phase 1
54	Sunrise 1.70 mgd Springtree RO Conversion to Membrane Softening Phase 2
55	TWA 2.00 mgd South Bermuda WRF Expansion
56	TWA 5.00 mgd Jack Brack Road Reuse Main Extension
57	TWA 6.00 mgd Cross-Prairie Parkway Reuse Distribution Main
58	TWA 0.60 mgd Harmony WRF Expansion Phase 2
59	TWA 1.00 mgd Parkway WRF Expansion Phase 1
60	TWA 1.50 mgd Parkway WRF Expansion Phase 2
61	TWA 2.50 mgd Harmony West Reclaimed Water Storage and Repump Facility
62	TWA 2.50 mgd Sunbridge WRF Expansion
63	TWA 3.00 mgd Old Hickory Tree/10th Street Reuse Distribution Main Extension
64	TWA 3.20 mgd 160-Acre Recharge Site and WTP
65	TWA 30.00 mgd Cypress Lake Wellfield and WTP
66	TWA 36.00 mg Southside Reclaimed Water Reservoir Expansion
67	TWA 5.00 mg Edgewater Reclaimed Water Storage and Repump Facility
68	TWA 6.00 mgd Toho Reservoir Reclaimed Water Augmentation Project
69	TWA 6.00 mgd Toho Stormwater Reservoir and Reuse Distribution Main
70	TWA Shingle Creek Potable Water Supply Project - 6.00 mgd Storage
71	Wellington 0.20 mgd WRF Expansion – Phase 2
72	Wellington 0.70 mgd Membrane Softening Expansion and Decommissioning of Lime Softening WTP
73	West Palm Beach 3.00 mgd Grassy Waters Preserve Storage Improvements

CORE MISSION

WATER RESOURCE AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities



WATER SUPPLY STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities

Note: When lists are finalized maps will be updated and included in the final document.

WATER SUPPLY STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities

List	Project Name
1	C-111 South Dade : S-332B Pump Station Replacement
2	C-51 Reservoir Phase 2: L39 Divide Structure WCA
3	Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) North
4	CEPP South
5	Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project (LRWRP)
6	CERP: IRL-S C-25 Reservoir & Stormwater Treatment Area
7	Lake Okeechobee Component A Reservoir (LOCAR)
8	Western Everglades Restoration Plan (WERP) Region 4: Loop, 11 mile and US-41 Conveyance
9	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (BBCW) Phase 1 & 2 Construction S-701 Pump Station and Cutler Wetlands
10	C-23/24 North and South Reservoir & STA
11	C-23 Estuary Discharge Diversion
12	CEPP EAA STA A-2 & G-372S
13	C-43 West Basin Reservoir & Water Quality Feature
14	Cooperative Funding Program (Alternative Water Supply & Conservation): Multiple Locations District Wide
15	2025 CFWI RWSP
16	CERP Biscayne Bay and Southeastern Eveglades Ecosystem Restoration (BBSEER) Study
17	Groundwater Modeling - East Coast Floridian Model
18	Groundwater Modeling - East Coast Surficial Aquifer
19	Groundwater Modeling - Lower West Coast Floridan Model
20	Groundwater Modeling - Lower West Coast Surficial and Intermediate Aquifer Model
21	Lower East Coast Water Supply Plan Update
22	Lower Kissimmee Basin Water Supply Plan Update
23	Lower West Coast Water Supply Plan Update
24	Saltwater Interface Mapping - District Coastal Counties
25	Upper East Coast Water Supply Plan Update
26	Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project (LOWRP)

SUPPORT MISSION

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Delivering Efficient and Cost-Effective Services on Behalf of South Florida Citizens

The District constantly looks for opportunities to implement strategies to improve operations, enhance fiscal efficiency, ensure public access and engagement, create more accountability and, most importantly, deliver the services and results that the public expects. Project and operational progress, along with overall organizational efficiency and effectiveness, are continuously measured and reported. Monthly financial statements are publicly presented at Governing Board meetings and posted online to clearly demonstrate how the District utilizes taxpayer dollars. By routinely collaborating with the public, state, and federal agencies, local governments, non-governmental organizations, community organizations and the business community, the District works to further leverage public dollars by identifying additional cost-saving strategies.

South Florida Environmental Report Open House, March 2025

NEEPP Public Workshop, November 2024

SFWMD Staff, Geographic Information System (GIS) Section Leader

Public Engagement & Administration: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Ensuring South Florida Taxpayers Receive Efficient and Effective Customer Service

PRIORITY – Focusing resources on core functions, minimizing administrative costs, and measuring performance

Success Indicators:

- Post monthly financial statements to the District's publicly available website within 24 hours after each Governing Board meeting
- Cost savings/avoidance realized through at least 35 competitive solicitations
- Submit annual audit to the Florida Department of Financial Services and Auditor General within 45 days after Governing Board acceptance but not later than nine months after the end of the prior fiscal year
- Complete required distribution of annual audit within 10 days after Governing Board acceptance and ensure posting on the District's publicly available website within 10 days of acceptance

PRIORITY – Ensuring accountability, transparency, and public involvement in District decisions

Success Indicators:

- Document, assign and respond to 90% of public records requests within 14 days
- Participated in a minimum of 3 outreach events to promote the District's mission, the Small Business Enterprise program, and how to do business with the District.

PRIORITY – Employing and developing a high-quality, workforce

Success Indicators:

- Maintain workforce turnover rate at less than 6%
- Foster a culture of safety awareness and preparedness across the District to enhance workplace safety and ensure compliance by providing comprehensive safety training and educational programs to employees
- Ensure more than 90% of new hires are retained after the six-month probation period
- Complete quarterly training events via e-learning, classroom and/or virtually that further develop employee and supervisor skills such as Respect in the Workplace, new supervisor training, and team building
- Promote a healthy and engaged workforce by offering a range of wellness programs, health screening, and fitness activities aimed to support employees' physical and mental well-being, improve overall health outcomes and enhance workplace productivity

PRIORITY –Strengthening Security Across Information and Operational Technology. Protect the District's technology environment by implementing proactive, comprehensive security measures for both information technology (IT) and operational technology (OT) systems. Safeguarding critical infrastructure, securing data, reducing legacy risks, and ensuring that all employees and system users are prepared to recognize and respond to threats.

Success Indicators:

- Provide ongoing cybersecurity awareness and training for every agency employee and all users of District technology, with campaigns delivered quarterly
- Achieve and maintain compliance with applicable federal, state, and industry cybersecurity standards
- Conduct an annual incident response exercise simulating both cyber and operational disruptions to validate and enhance agency readiness

GROUND BREAKING SINCE 2019

✔ Indicates these projects have been completed.

#	PROJECT	GROUND BREAKING	COMPLETION YEAR (EST.)
1	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir – Final Phase of Construction	2019	✔
2	Bolles Canal Improvements – Segment 4	2019	✔
3	EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland	2020	✔
4	STA 2 Refurbishments	2020	✔
5	STA 1W – Expansion No. 2	2020	✔
6	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands - L-31E Flow Way	2020	2026
7	Old Tamiami Trail Roadbed Removal	2020	✔
8	Bluefield Grove Water Storage Farm	2020	✔
9	Scott Water Storage Farm	2020	✔
10	Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) South	2020	2033
11	C-139 Wetland Restoration – Phase II	2021	2027
12	C-139 Water Storage Basin (FEB)	2021	✔
13	Raising Tamiami Trail (FDOT)	2021	2026
14	Lake O Watershed – Aquifer Storage & Recovery Wells	2021	2030
15	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – Phase I (8.5 SMA)	2021	✔
16	El Maximo Ranch Northern Everglades Water Quality Project	2022	✔
17	C-23/C-24 Treatment Wetland	2022	2025
18	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – CEPP New Water	2022	✔
19	Bolles Canal Improvements – Final Segment	2022	✔
20	C-23/C-44 Canal to Divert Harmful Discharges to St. Lucie River	2022	2026
21	Taylor Slough Hydrologic Improvements	2023	✔
22	EAA Reservoir	2023	2029
23	ALJO Four Corners Rapid Infiltration Project	2023	✔
24	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands – Cutler Wetlands	2023	2025
25	Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) North	2023	2032
26	EAA Reservoir Project Conveyance Improvements	2024	2027
27	Western Everglades Restoration-South Features	2024	2028
28	Clewiston Field Station	2024	2026

Gov. DeSantis at the Old Tamiami Trail Roadbed Removal Groundbreaking

Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for the EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland

MAJOR MILESTONE SINCE 2019

#	PROJECT	RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENT	COMPLETION YEAR (EST.)
29	Biscayne Bay and Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem (BBSEER)	Began Planning Efforts	TBD
30	Boma Water Storage Basin (FEB)	Started Design	2028
31	C-23/C-24 Interim Water Storage	Started Design	2026
32	C-23/C-24 North Reservoir	Completed Final Design	2033
33	C-23/C-24 South Reservoir	Completed Final Design and Began Construction	2030
34	C-25 Reservoir and Treatment Wetland	Completed Final Design and Began Construction	2029
35	Lake Hicpochee Restoration – Phase II	Started Design	2028
36	Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration	Authorized by Congress, Started Design	TBD
37	S-332B Pump Station Replacement	Started Design	2028
38	Western Everglades Restoration-Remaining Features	Authorized in WRDA	2024
39	Lake O Watershed – Wetland Restoration	Began Real Estate Acquisition	TBD
40	Lower Kissimmee Basin Treatment Wetland	Began Initial Planning and Design	2029
41	EAA Reservoir Project Partnership Agreement Signed	Agreement Executed	2021
42	Faka Union Pump Station/Canal Plugging – Picayune Strand Wetland Restoration	Began Partial Rehydration of Drained Wetlands	2025
43	C-11 Water Storage Impoundment	Began Final Design	2028
44	Lake Okeechobee Component A Reservoir (LOCAR) Final Feasibility Study and EIS	Authorized in WRDA	2024

COMPLETED SINCE 2019

#	PROJECT	YEAR
45	Lakeside Ranch Treatment Wetland	2019
46	Bridging Tamiami Trail (FDOT)	2019
47	C-139 Wetland Restoration – Phase I	2019
48	Bolles Canal Improvements – Segment 3	2020
49	Brighton Valley Dispersed Water Storage and Management	2020
50	Improved Water Deliveries for ENP (COP) and C-111 South Dade Project	2020
51	Lake Hicpochee Restoration – Phase I	2020
52	S-333N Structure for Everglades Nat'l Park Water Deliveries	2020
53	STA 1W – Expansion No. 1	2020
54	STA 5/6 Improvements	2020
55	Allapattah Flats Wetland Restoration	2021
56	Bluefield Grove Water Storage Farm	2021
57	C-44 Reservoir and Treatment Wetland	2021
58	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir Water Quality Improvements Study	2021
59	Kissimmee River Restoration	2021
60	Old Tamiami Trail Roadbed Removal	2021
61	S-191A Pump Station	2021
62	Scott Water Storage Farm	2021
63	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – Phase I (8.5 SMA)	2022
64	Bolles Canal Improvements – Segment 4	2022
65	STA 1E Improvements	2022
66	Taylor Slough Hydrologic Improvements	2023
67	Bolles Canal Improvements – Final Segment	2023
68	ALJO Four Corners Rapid Infiltration Project	2023
69	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir S-470 Pump Station	2023
70	EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland	2024
71	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – CEPP New Water	2024
72	S-191 Basin Surface Runoff Phosphorus Removal Project	2024
73	Partin Family Ranch Dispersed Water Storage and Management	2024
74	C-139 Water Storage Basin (FEB)	2024
75	El Maximo Ranch Northern Everglades Water Quality Project	2024
76	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir	2025
77	Governor DeSantis Signs Landmark Agreement to Accelerate Everglades Restoration	2025

CEPP New Water Seepage Containment Wall Groundbreaking Ceremony

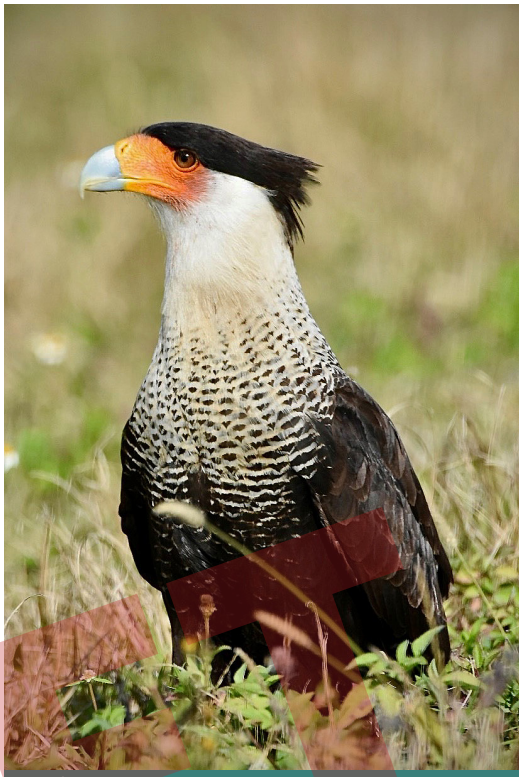
Governor DeSantis Signs Landmark Agreement to Accelerate Everglades Restoration

Additional accomplishments and performance metrics may be found within the South Florida Environmental Report Volume II, Chapter 2.

List of critical wetlands to be acquired using funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund

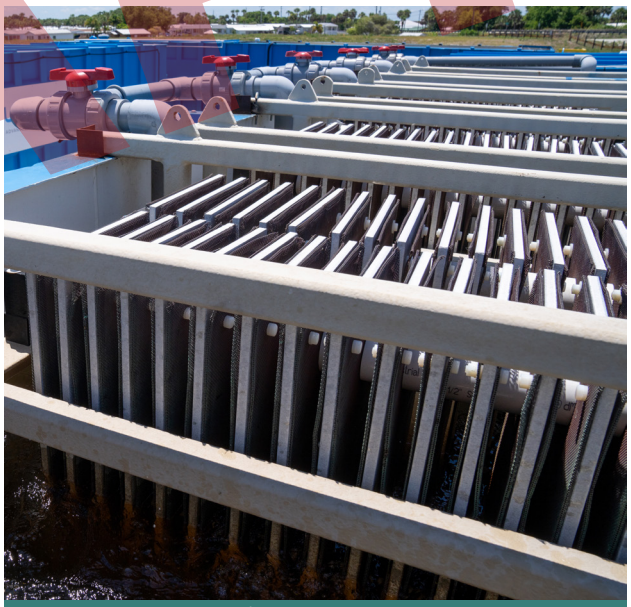
In 2022, the Legislature enacted new legislation (i.e., Senate Bill 882) that requires the District's strategic plan to include a list of critical wetlands to be acquired using funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, in accordance with sections 373.036(2)(e) and 373.036(2)(f)5., Florida Statutes (F.S.). This Strategic Plan includes the District's list of critical wetlands, which was adopted by the Governing Board on March 9, 2023. The list of critical wetlands is available on the District's website at: **SFWMD.gov/CriticalWetlands**.

Deering Estate Flow-way, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project



Crested Caracara at STA-5/6

Red Shouldered Hawk Nest at S-6 Pump Station



S-191 Basin Innovative Water Quality Project

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