

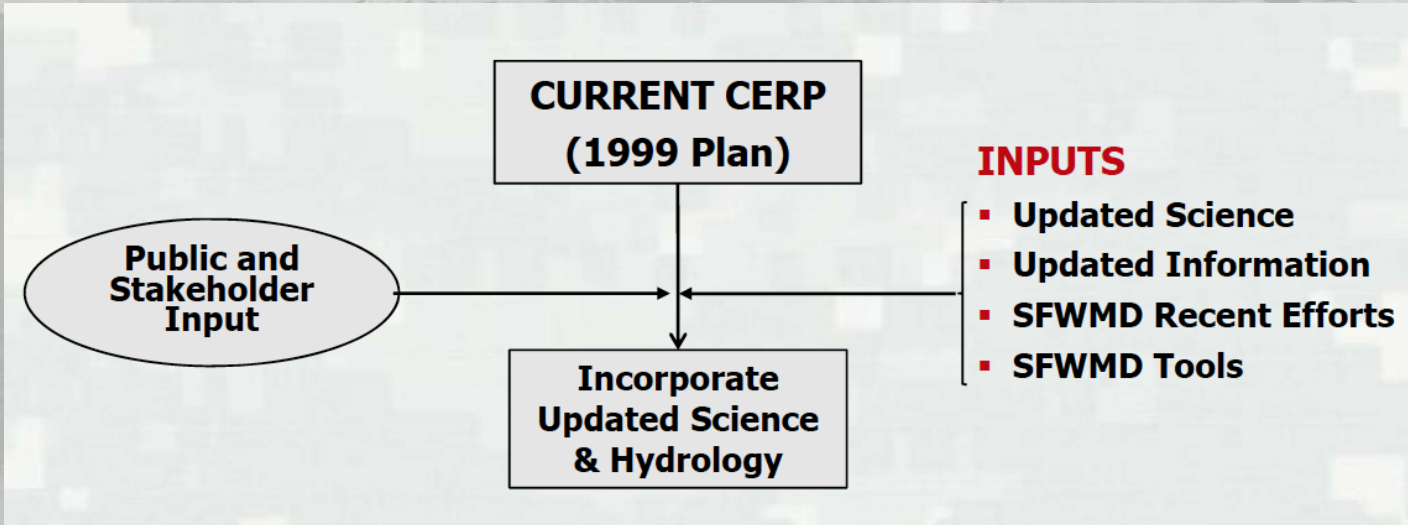
Integrating sound science and adaptive management into a truncated timeline for Central Everglades restoration

Stephen E. Davis III
Everglades Foundation

CERP: Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
CEPP: Central Everglades Planning Project



CEPP is CERP



A lot has happened since 2000

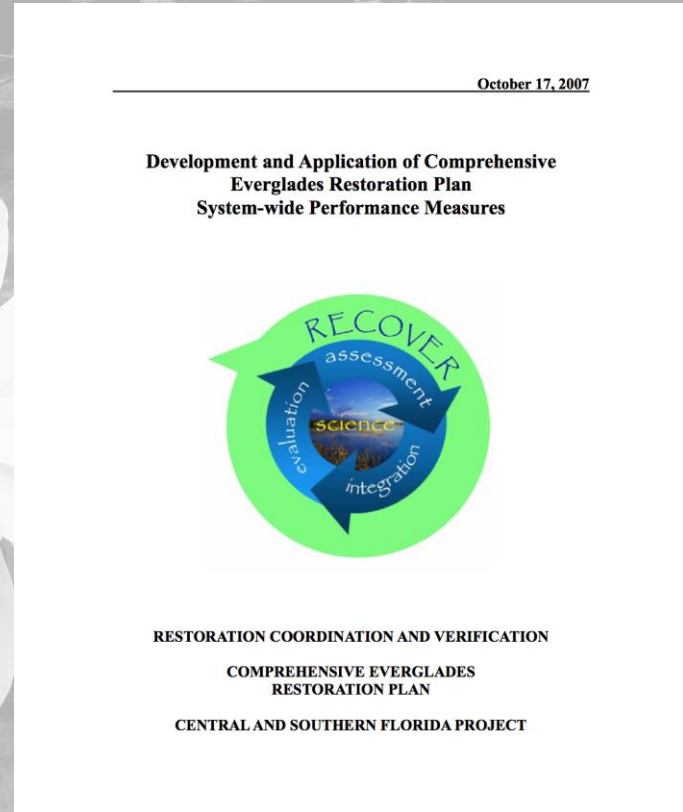
- iPod (2001), iPhone (2007) and iPad (2010)
- Pythons documented to be established
- Long-term WQ plan
- Hurricanes, Drought, Fire, Cold snap
- Changes in operations
- C-111 Spreader, Tamiami Trail, Picayune Strand
- Everglades Science: over 150 technical publications per year since 2000.

CEPP Goals

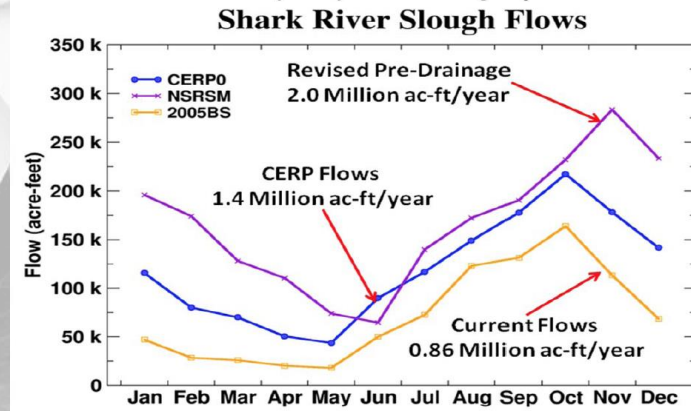
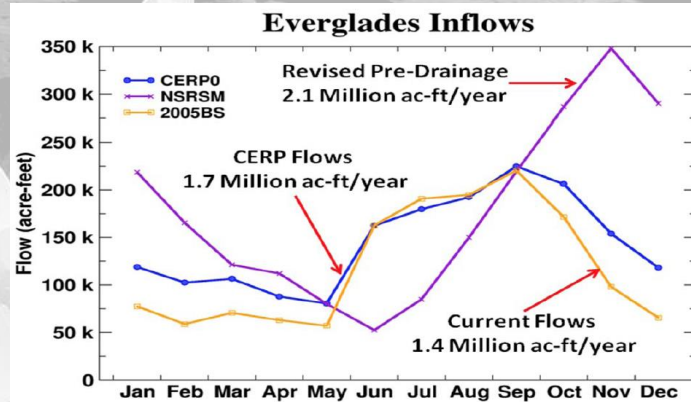
- Reducing harmful discharges to Northern estuaries (Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie)
- Delivering new, clean water to Central Everglades
- Restoring sheetflow and habitat

Since WRDA 2000

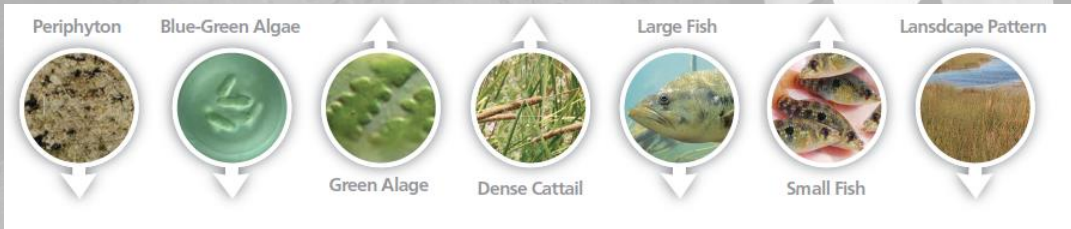
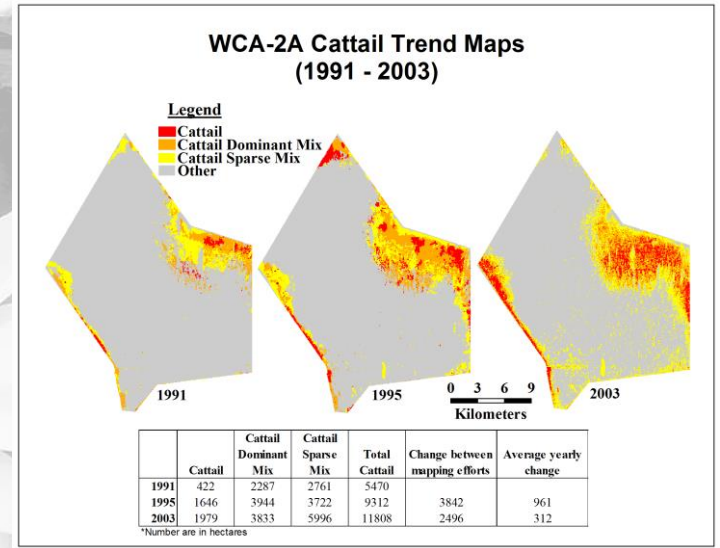
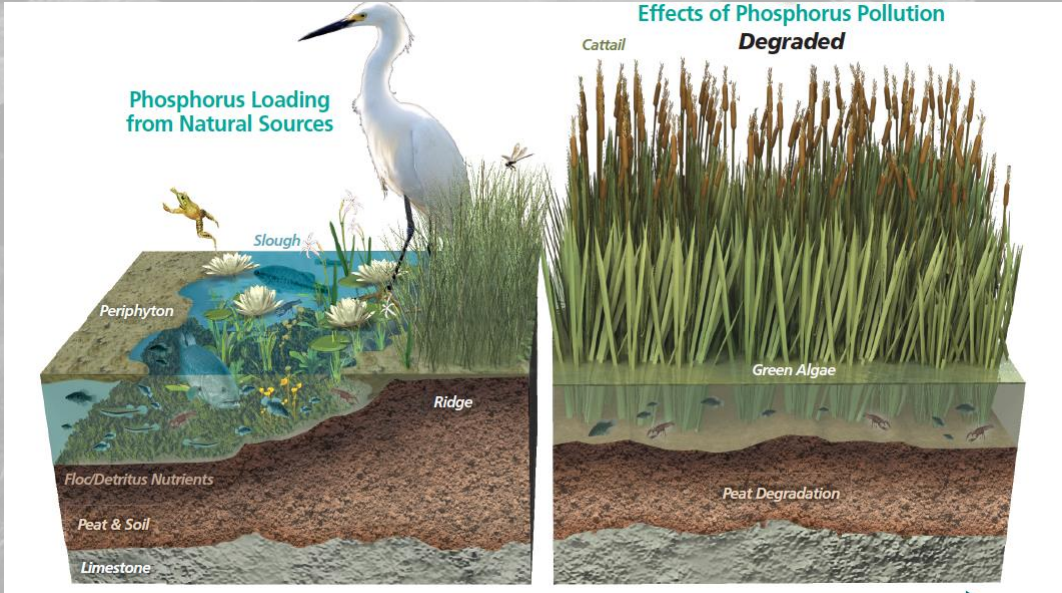
- System-wide performance measures
- Used to evaluate and assess
- Science-based indicators of attributes
- Targets as desired conditions
- Robust and feasible



Revised hydrologic target

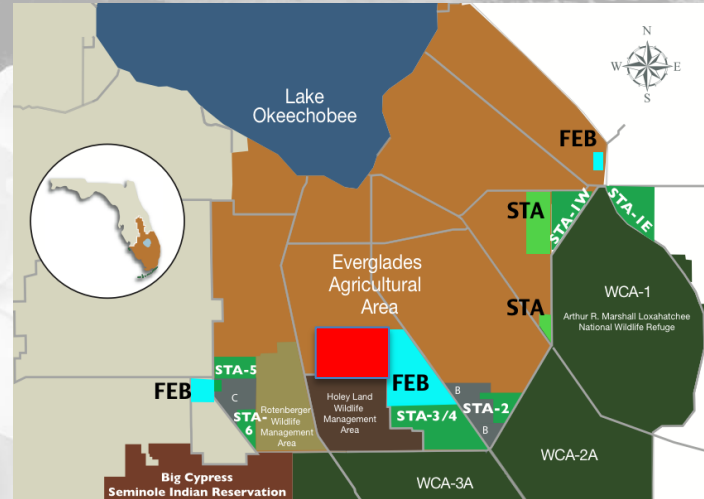


Water quality impacts



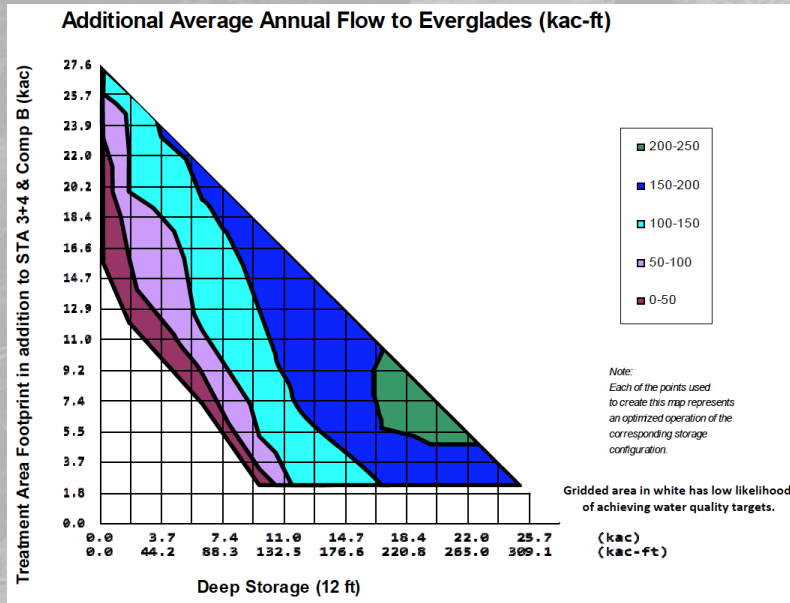
CEPP Water quality and quantity

- Existing lands and WQ
- FEB vs. deep reservoir
- Performance screened:
 - Additional flow volume
 - Dry standard score
 - Relief to N. Estuaries
- Cost!

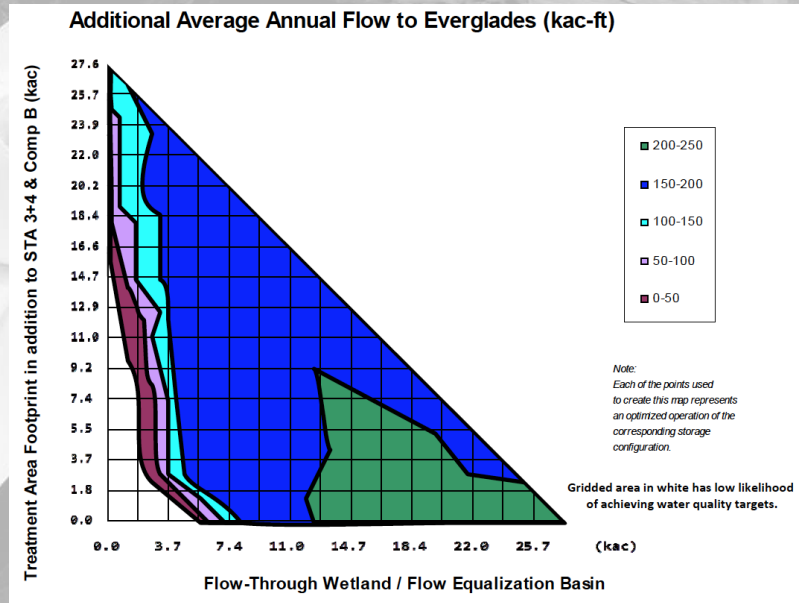


Screening: additional flow

DEEP RESERVOIR



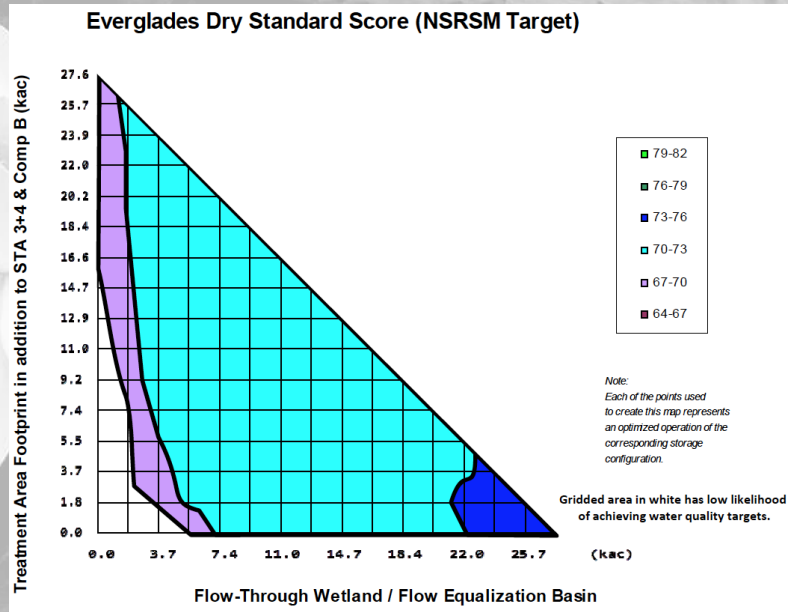
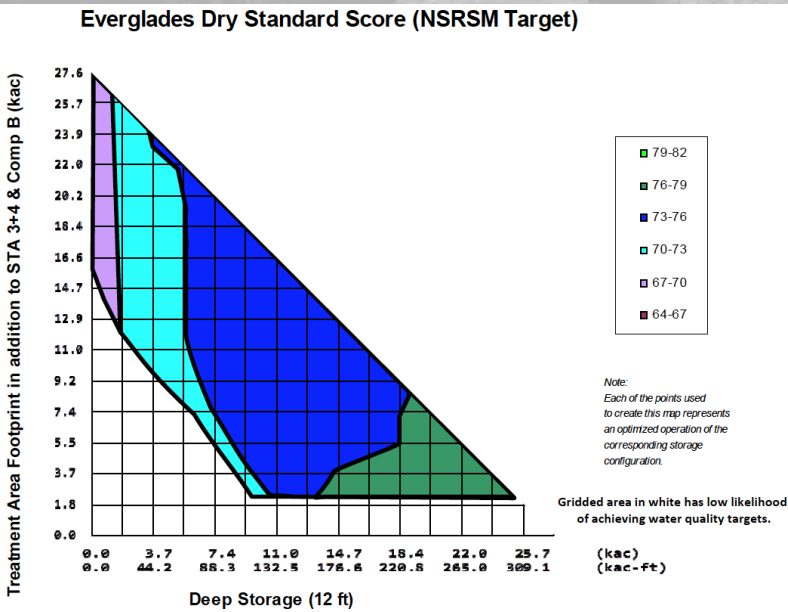
FLOW EQUALIZATION BASIN



Screening: dry standard score

DEEP RESERVOIR

FLOW EQUALIZATION BASIN



Ridge-Slough: habitat vs. hydrology



NOVEMBER

WET SEASON

JANUARY/FEBRUARY

BEGINNING OF DRY SEASON

MARCH

DRY SEASON

APRIL

DRYDOWN

MAY

RE-FLOODING

*Mostly
larger birds*



*Large and
medium-sized birds*



*Increased variety and
density of birds*



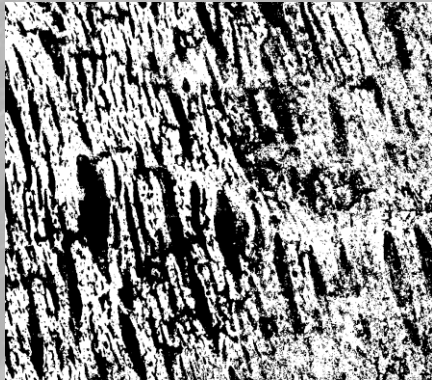
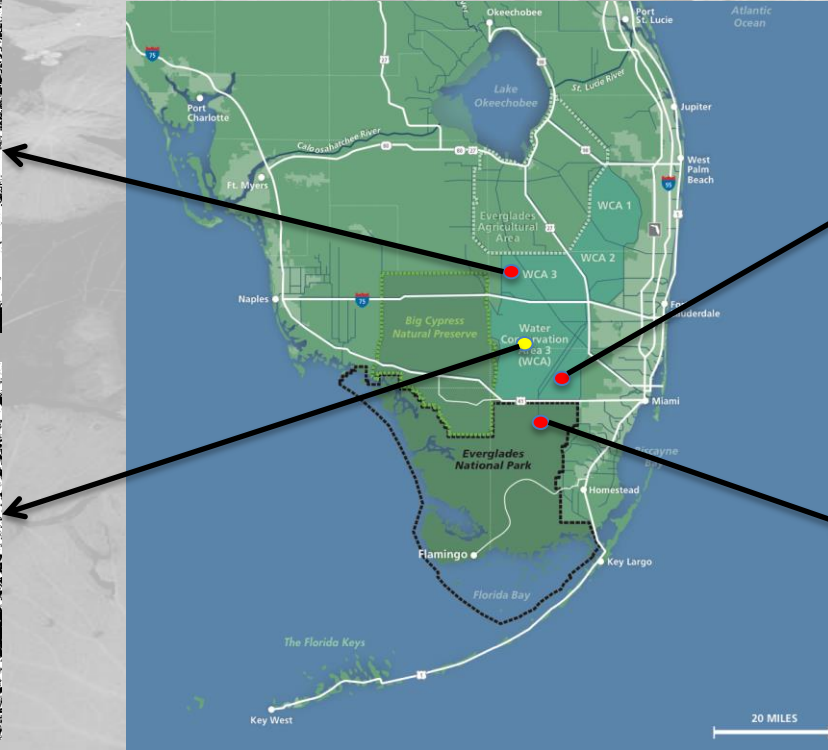
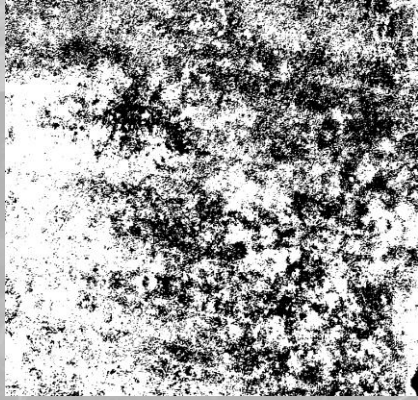
MOSTLY INACCESSIBLE

INCREASED DENSITY

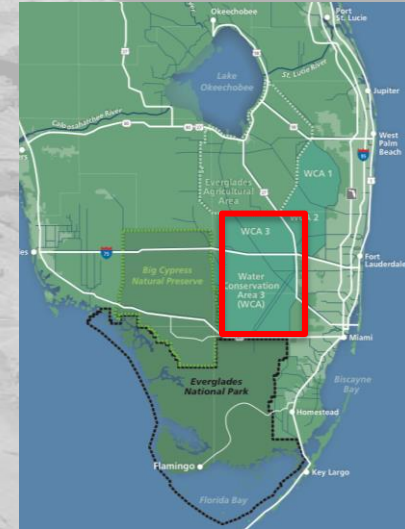
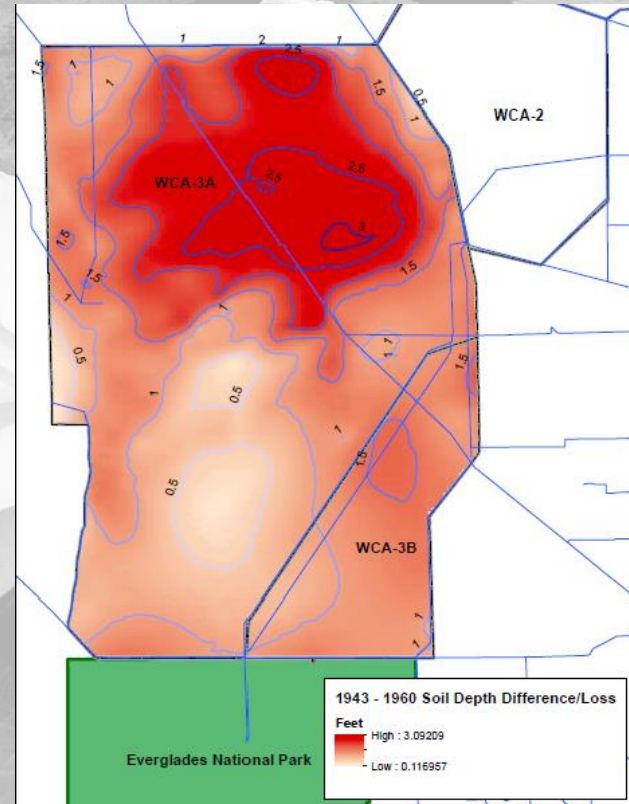
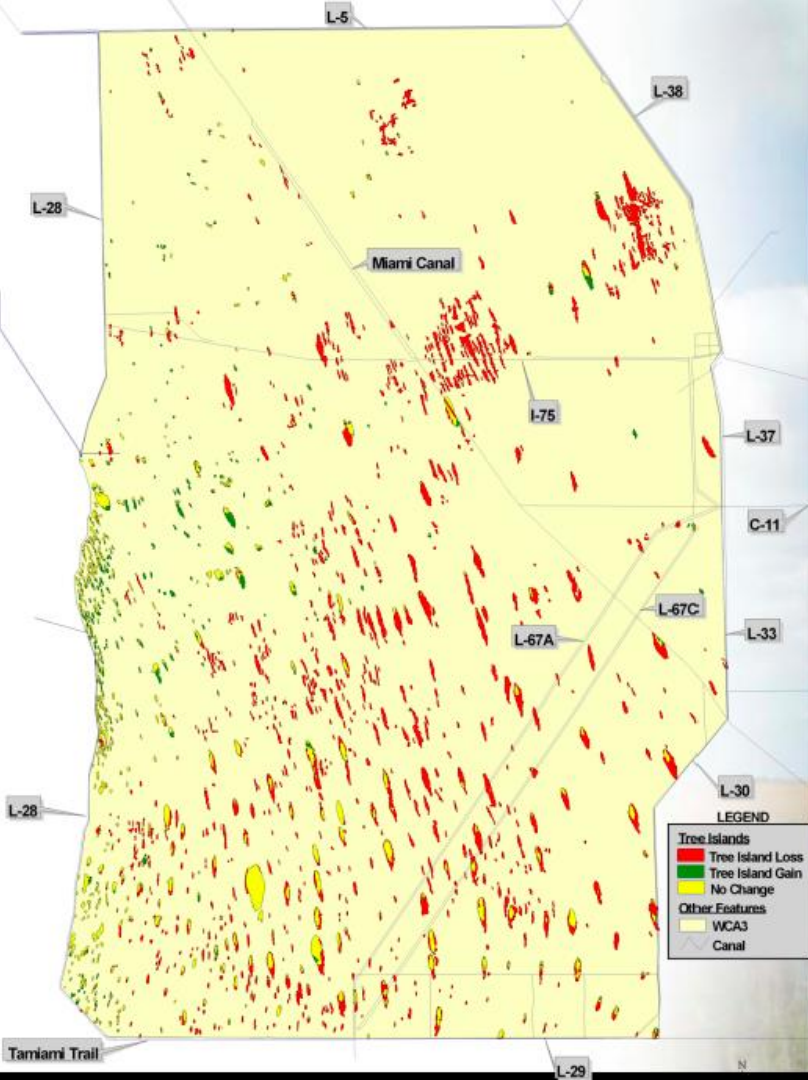
SPARSE

FISH AND CRAYFISH AVAILABILITY

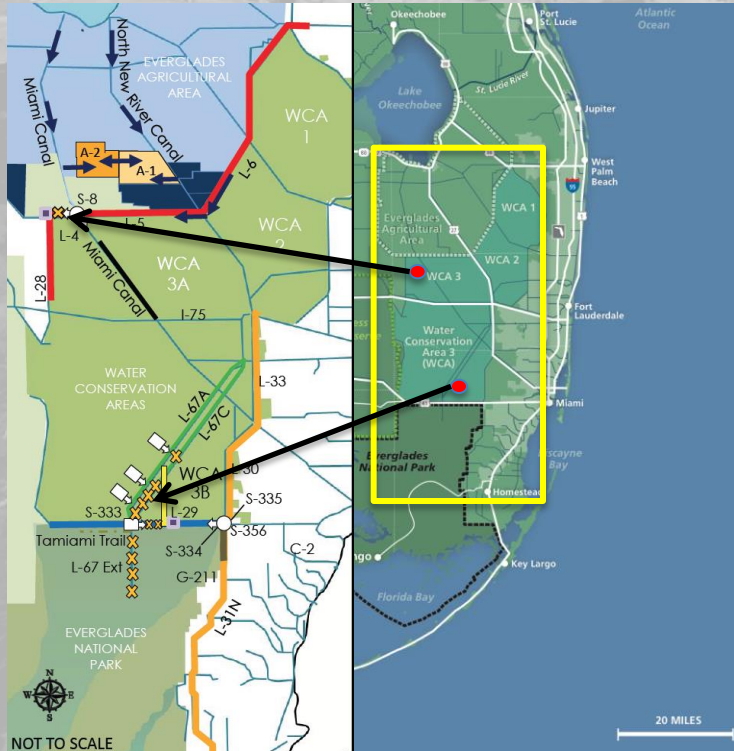
Losing landscape patterning



Tree islands and soil



Restoring flow to re-shape landscape



- Removing barriers to flow
 - Bridge Tamiami Trail
 - Degrade/gap levees
- More flow, pulsed?
- Along historic flow path
- Seasonal depth and flow targets

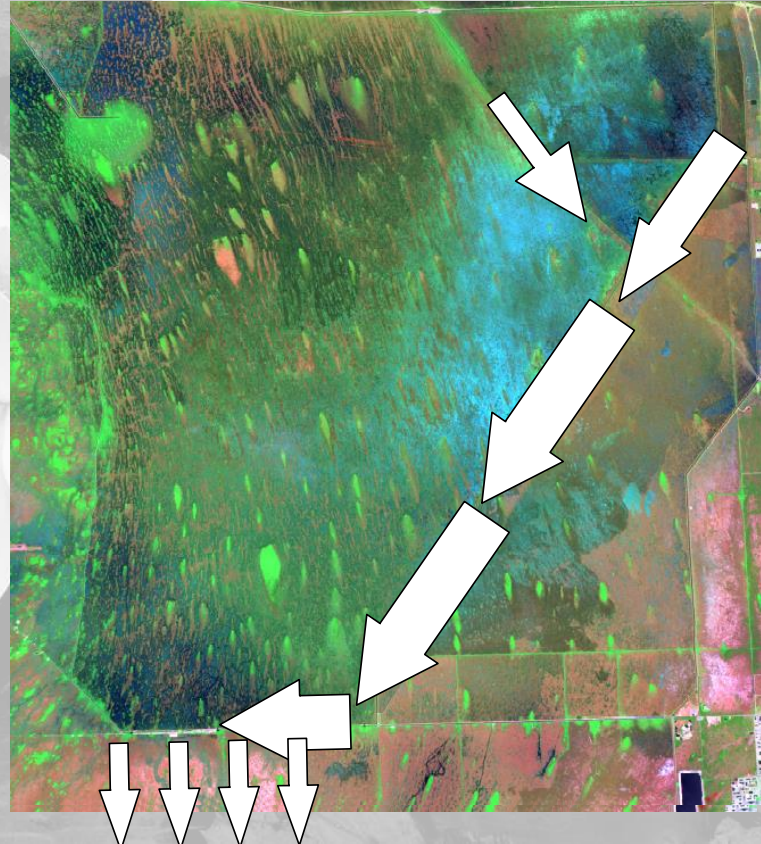
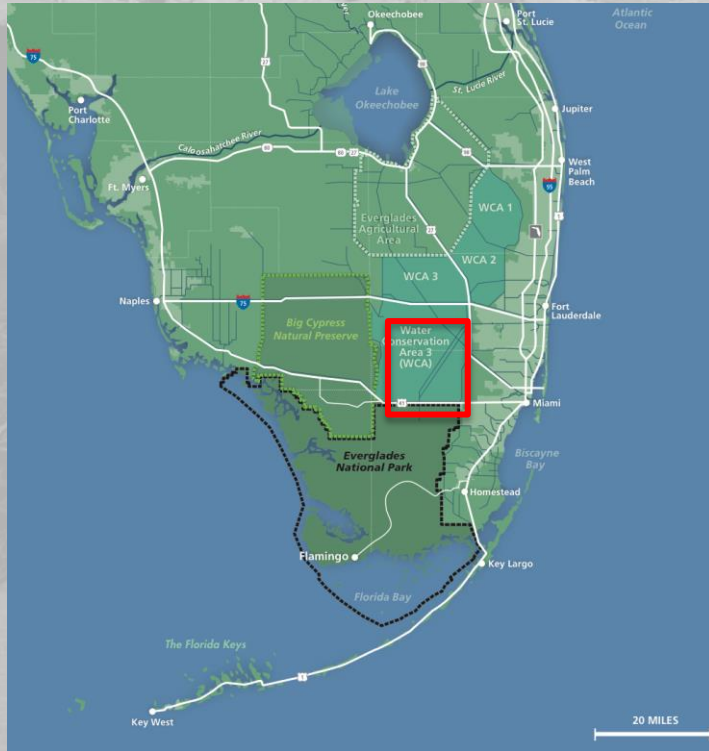
NW 3A: How much of a spreader?



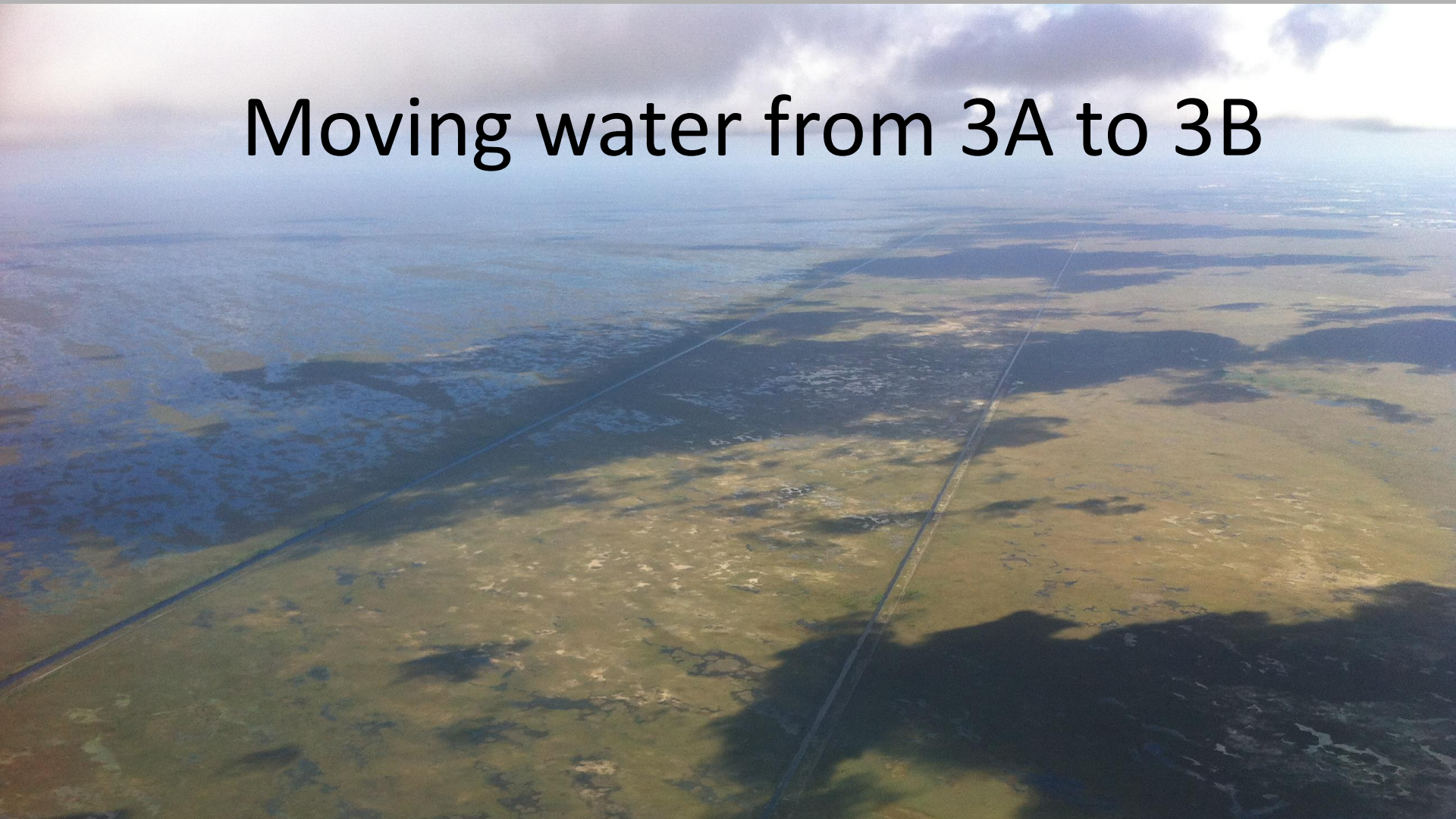
Partial (NW corner)

3 spreader features

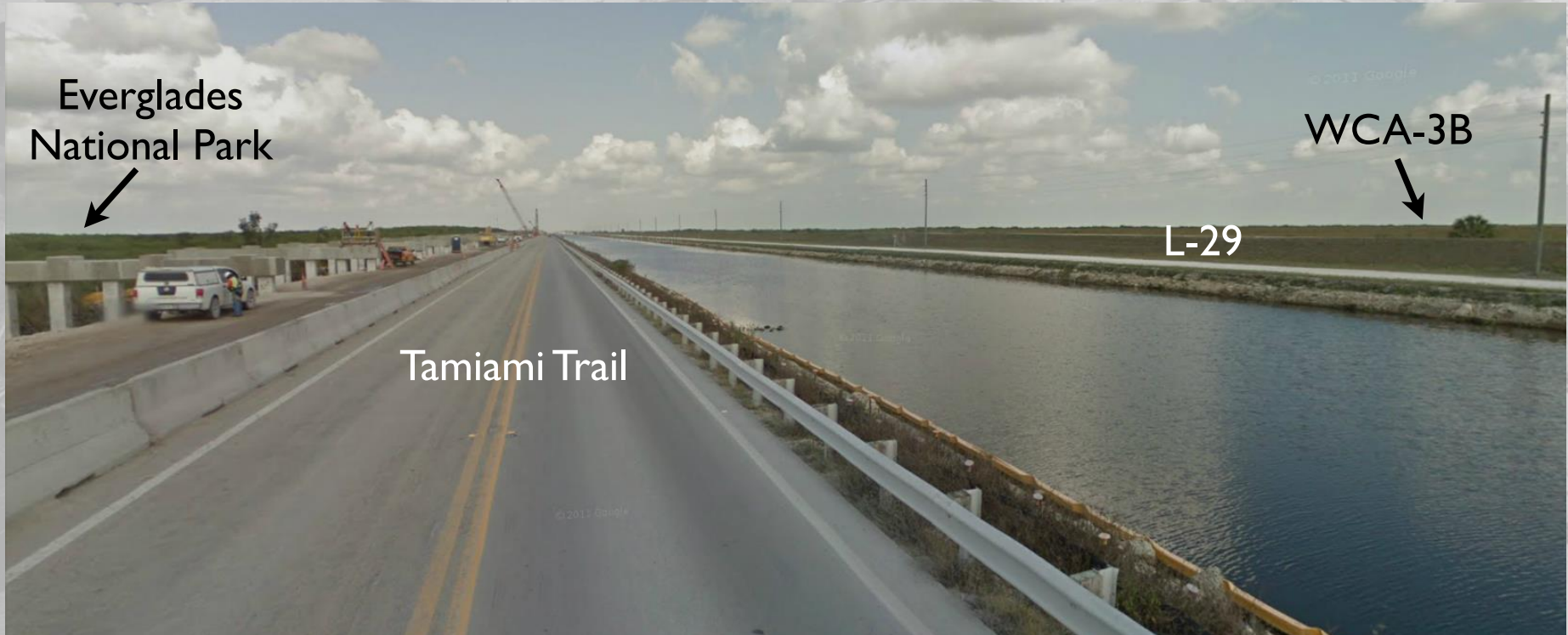
Decompartamentalizing the system



Moving water from 3A to 3B



Moving water from 3B to ENP



Everglades
National Park



WCA-3B



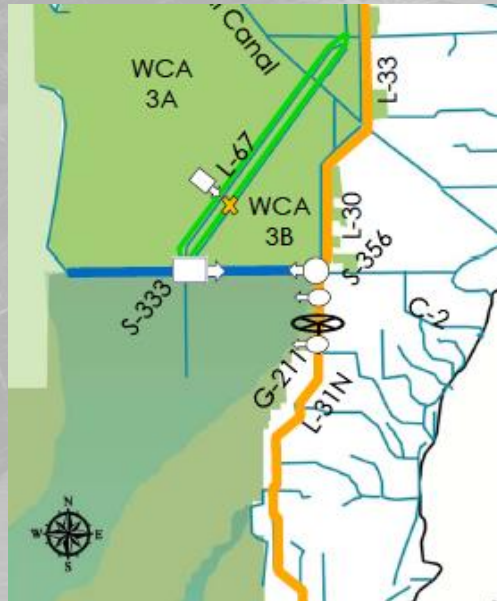
L-29

Tamiami Trail

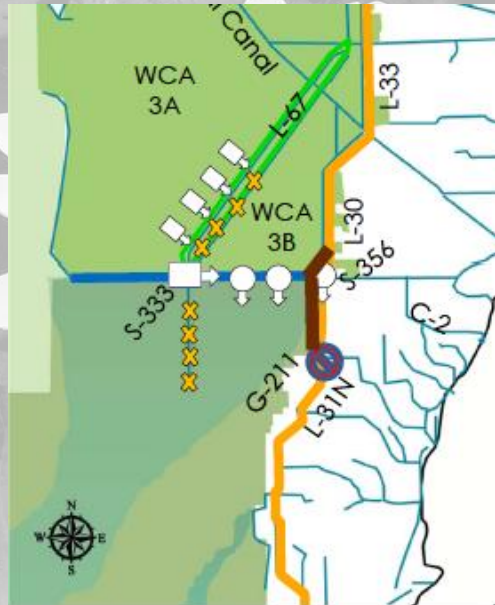
© 2013 Google

3A/3B/ENP: Flow it vs. pumping it

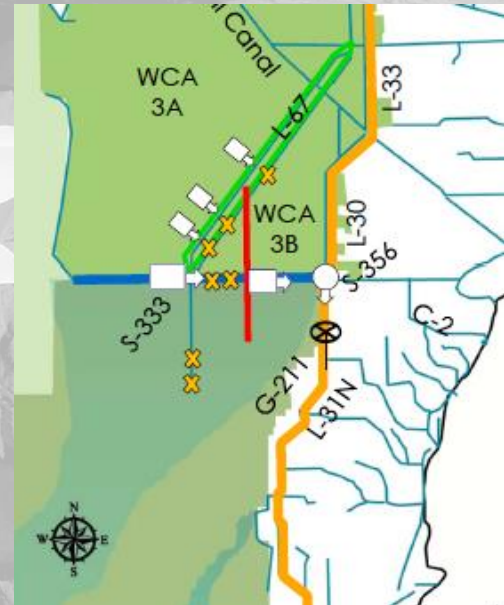
By-pass 3B



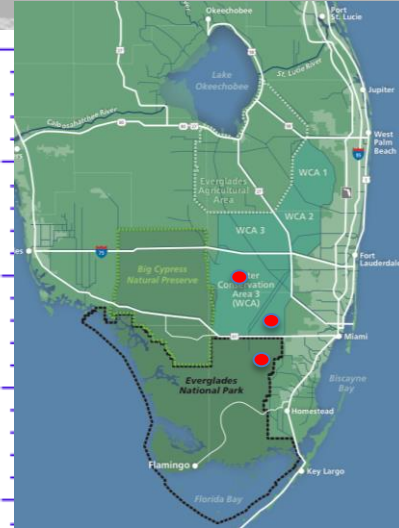
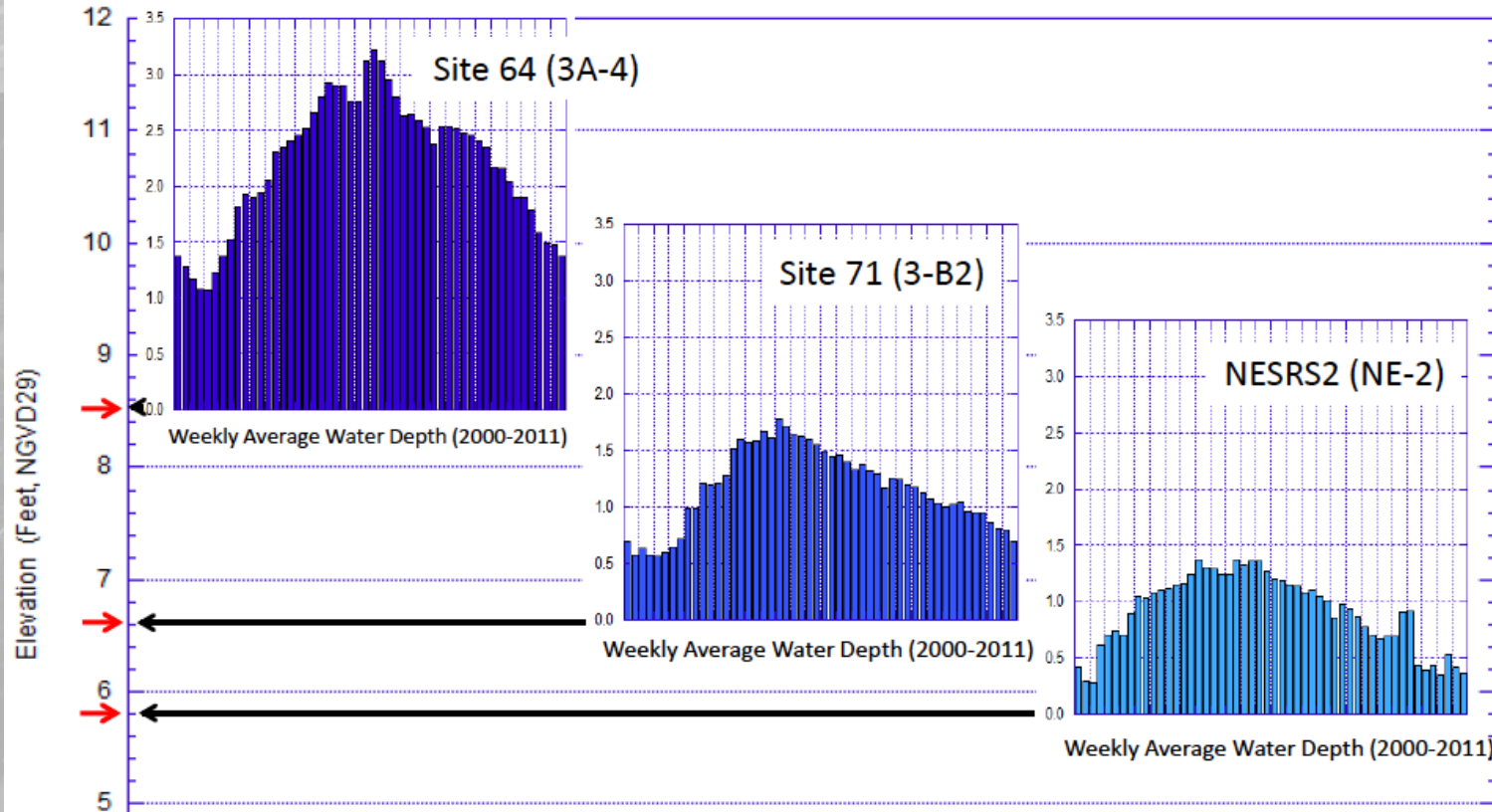
Pump from 3B



Flow through 3B

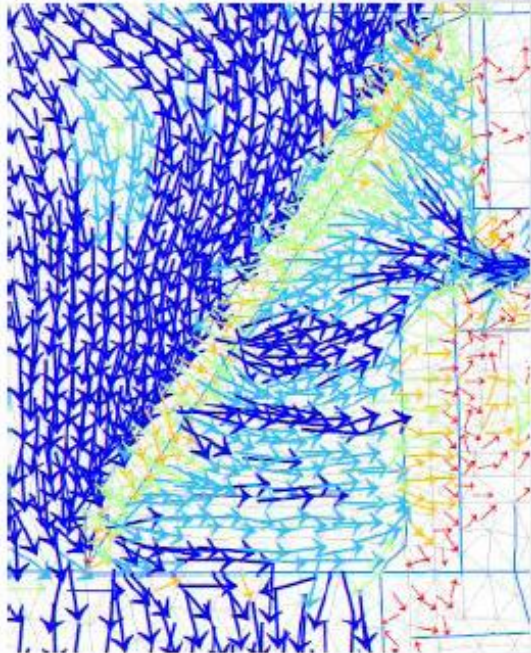


3A/3B/ENP: will it flow?

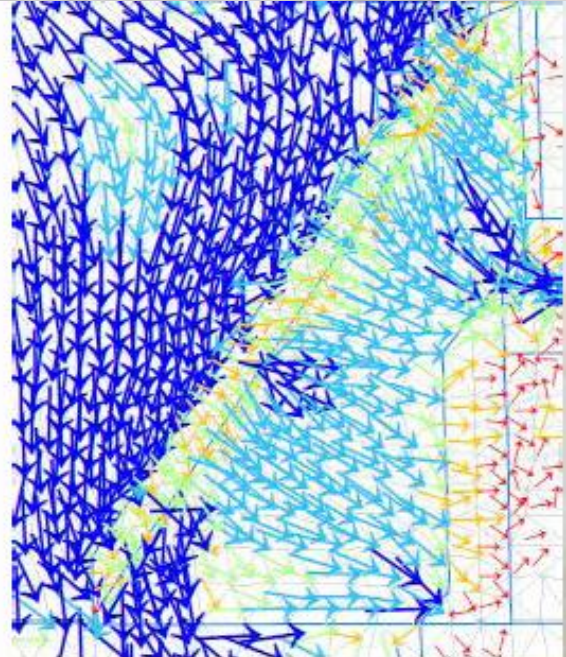


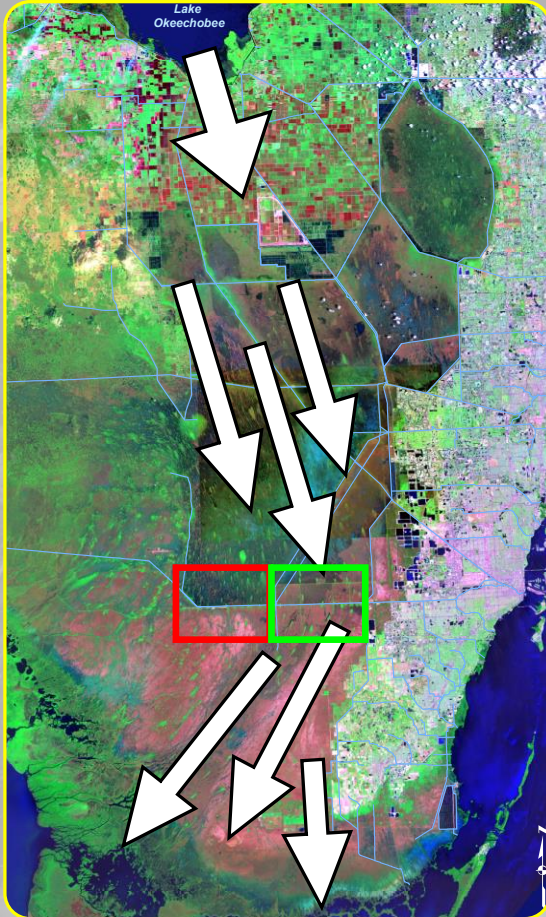
3A/3B/ENP: where will it flow?

ALT2



ALT4





Alt 4R: reaching a TSP

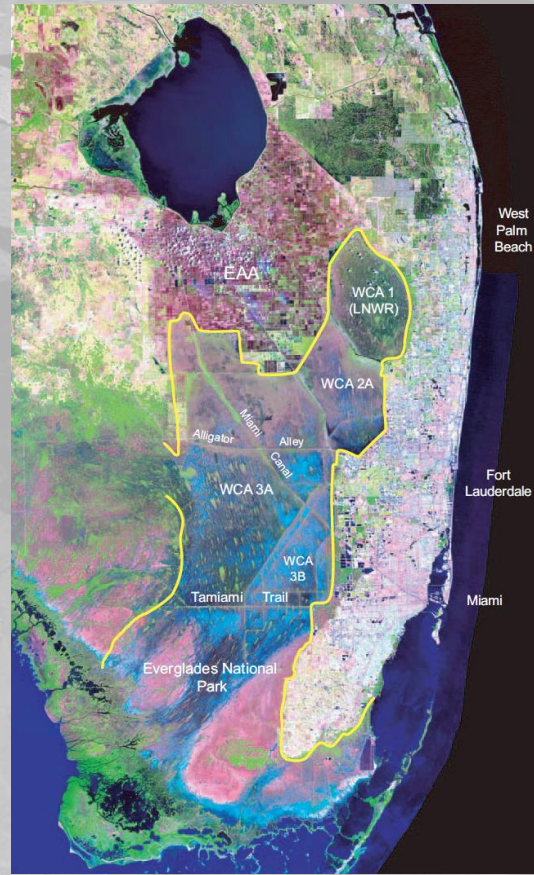
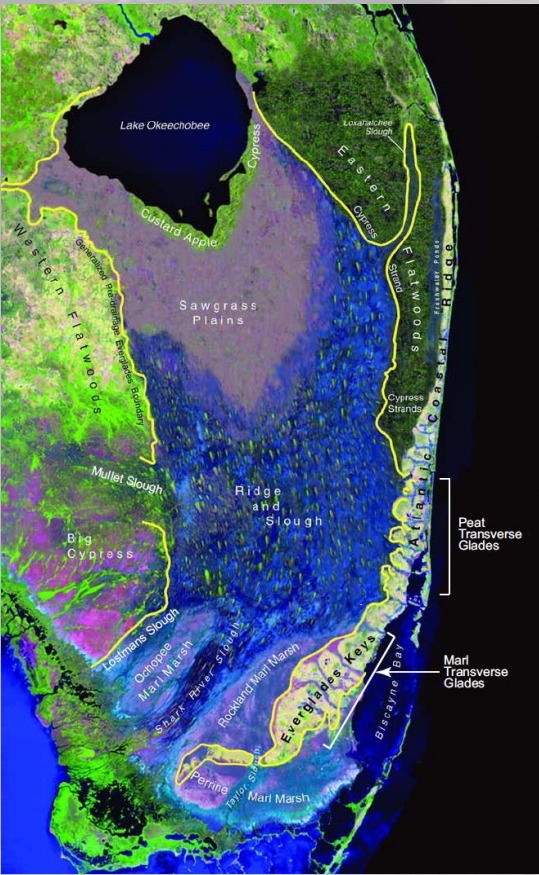
- New science facilitated screening process
- This is a first increment
- Benefits projected down to Florida Bay
- Cost-effective infrastructure
- Flood control and water supply
- We stand to learn a lot

Acknowledgments

- Walter Wilcox (SFWMD) and the CEPP Modeling Group
- Fred Sklar (SFWMD) and Eco sub-team
- CEPP PDT: Matt Morrison (SFWMD) and Kim Taplin (USACE)
- Shannon Estenoz, Bob Johnson (US DOI)
- Kelly Keefe, Kevin Whitman and many others from USACE

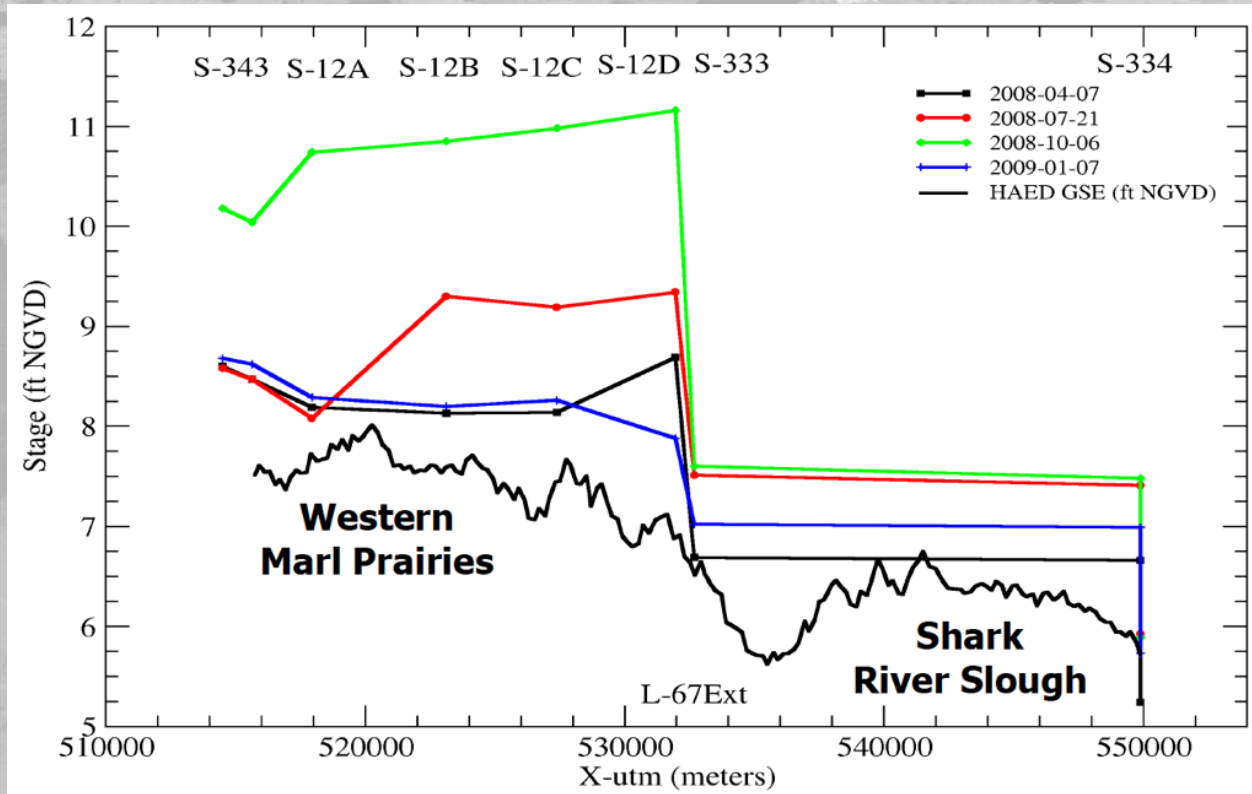


Everglades: then and now



- Central & South Florida Project
- Supports > 6 million
 - Water supply
 - Flood control
- Ecological collapse
- WRDA 2000: CERP

Decomartmentalizing the system

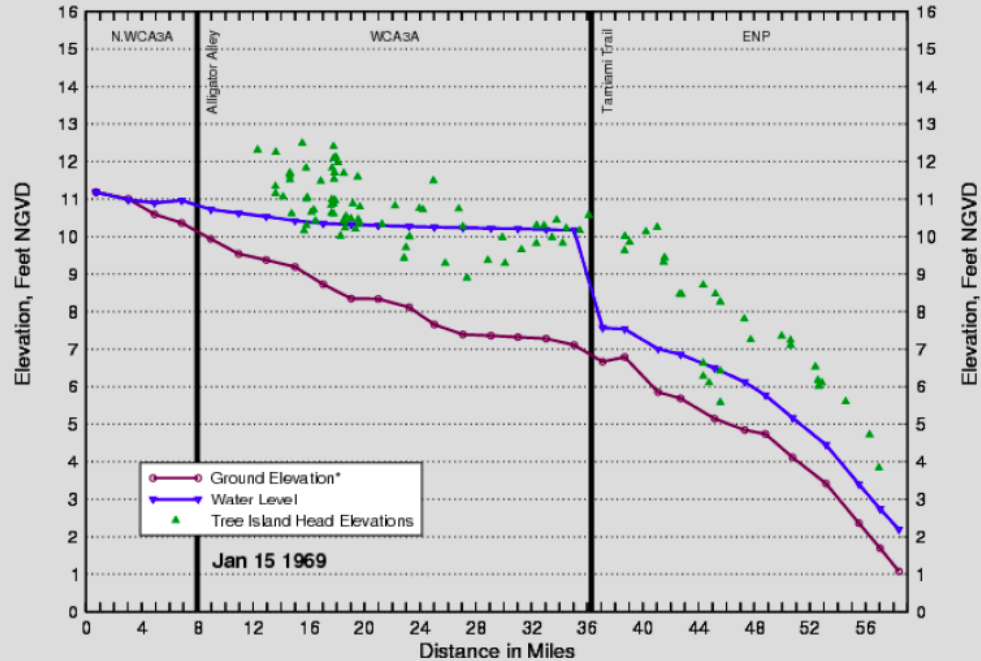


Revised hydrologic target

CURRENT
L1 Transect

Water Depth Viewing Window

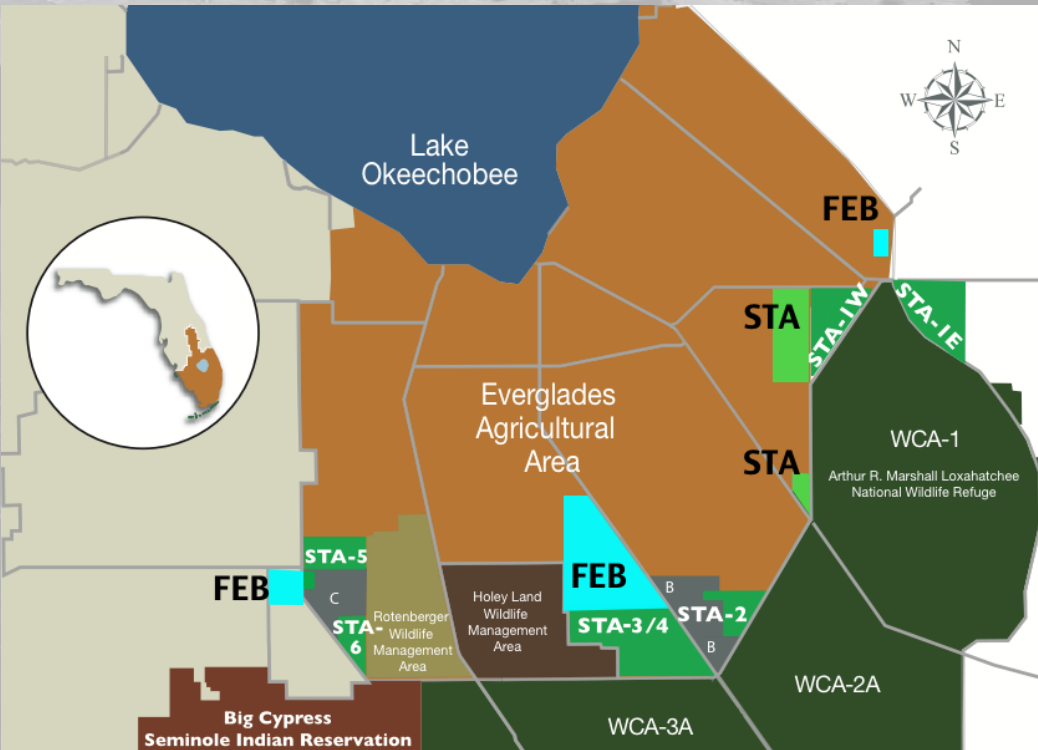
Transect L1 for Scenario RSM_PCB1_GLD_rev_4848



* Within the ridge & slough landscape, ground elevation = slough bottom.
For other landscapes, ground elevation = average model ground surface.

Restoration Strategies: 2012

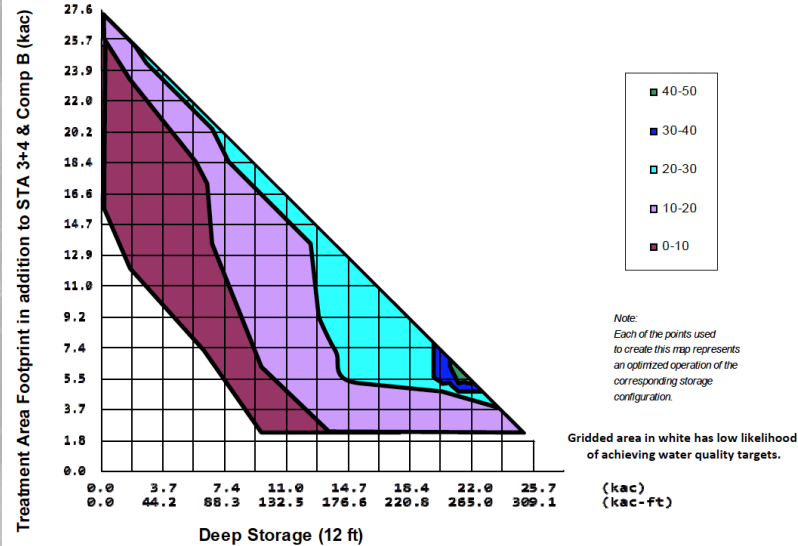
- WQBEL: 10 ppb P long-term geometric mean
- 6,500 acres new Stormwater Treatment Area (STA)
- 110,000 acre-ft of new storage as Flow Equalization Basins (FEB)
- 2025 completion at cost of \$800 million



Screening: reduction in harmful discharges

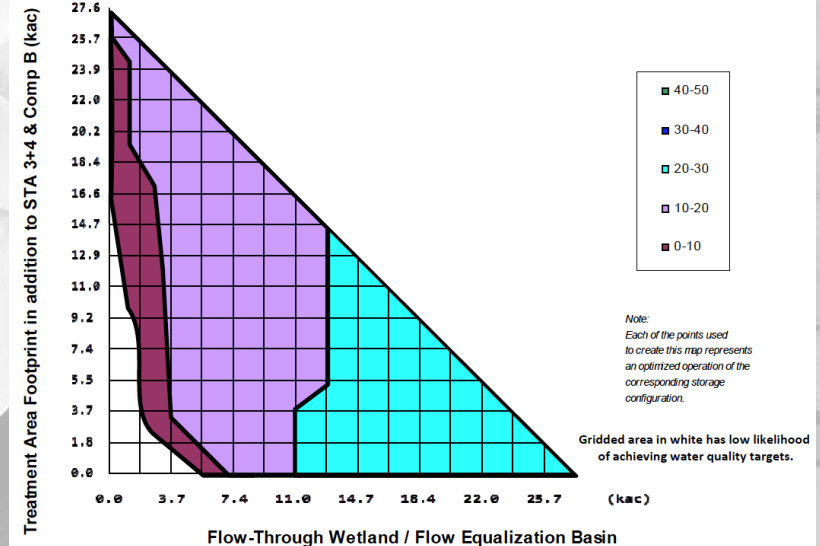
DEEP RESERVOIR

% Reduction in Lake-Triggered High Discharges to the Northern Estuaries



FLOW EQUALIZATION BASIN

% Reduction in Lake-Triggered High Discharges to the Northern Estuaries



NW 3A: Screening to maximize benefit

Metric	Performance Measure Metric (Zone 3A-NW)	ECB	FWO	ALT 4R
1.1	Inundation Duration	63	61	94
2.1	Sheetflow -- Timing	20	19	34
2.2	Sheetflow -- Continuity	4	4	62
2.3	Sheetflow -- Distribution	24	22	67
3.1	Drought Intensity Index	63	63	96
5.1	Slough Vegetation Suitability -- Hydroperiod	46	46	79
5.2	Slough Vegetation Suitability -- Drydown	51	48	85
5.3	Slough Vegetation Suitability -- Dry Season Depth	22	19	38
5.4	Slough Vegetation Suitability -- Wet Season Depth	22	20	46
	Habitat Suitability Index (0 to 1 Scale)	0.44	0.43	0.77

Challenges for Central Everglades restoration planning

- Shortened planning window: 2 years to plan
- Involving public throughout
- Dealing with uncertainty
- Constraints: available land, WQ, Herbert Hoover Dike, savings clause

CERP Goals and Objectives

Ecological Values

- Increase total spatial extent of natural areas
- Improve habitat and functional quality
- Improve native plants and animals

Economic Values and Social Well-being

- Increase availability of freshwater supplies
- Reduce flood damages
- Provide recreational and navigation opportunities
- Protect cultural and archaeological resources