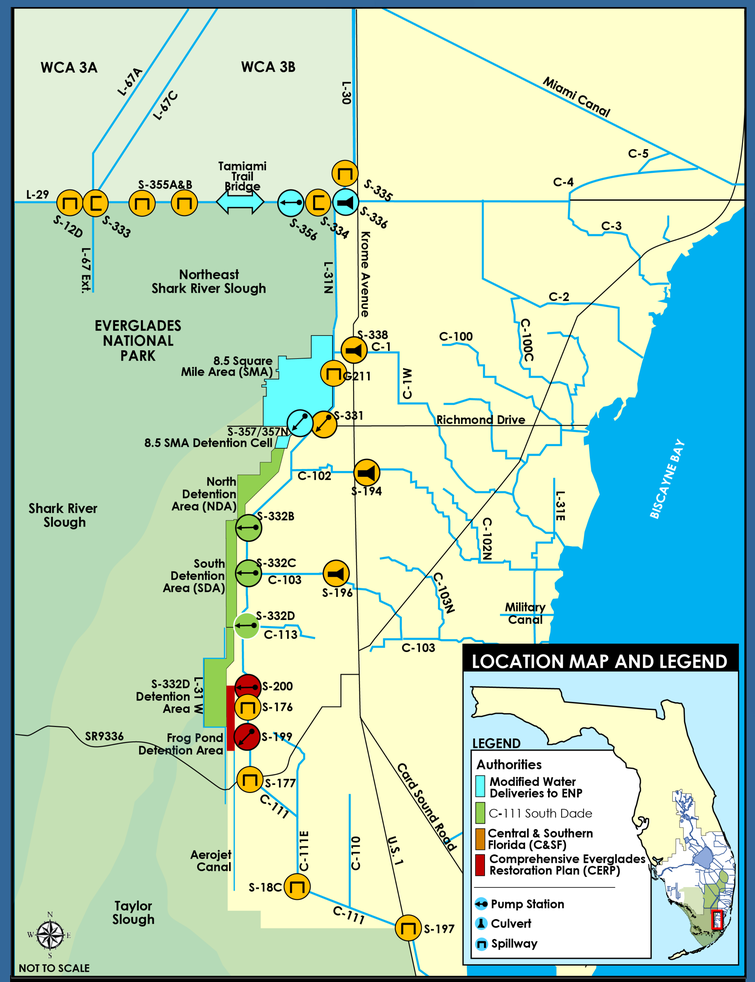
SOUTHERN EVERGLADES ECOSYSTEM

Restoring America's Everglades

SOUTHERN EVERGLADES OPERATING SYSTEMS



A Combined Operational Plan will enable additional water to flow south into Everglades National Park and provide optimal restoration and operational benefits for the southern Everglades ecosystem.

GETTING THE WATER RIGHT IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Every restoration effort within the Everglades ecosystem directly or indirectly affects each other. Due to the interdependencies of these projects, the ultimate success of restoration efforts are dependent on the completion of others.

In order for the southern portion of the Everglades ecosystem to be operated as effectively as possible, the necessary infrastructure needs to be in place, the necessary data to evaluate operational flexibility needs to be known and identified in the Adaptive Management Plan, and the resulting Combined Operational Plan needs to be developed and implemented.

The Combined Operational Plan is a comprehensive integrated water control plan for Water Conservation Area (WCA) - 3A, Everglades National Park (ENP), and the South Dade Conveyance System that includes the completed Modified Water Deliveries to ENP (MWD) and the C-111 South Dade projects. The plan will help to achieve optimal restoration and operational benefits for the southern Everglades ecosystem. It is on schedule for implementation in August 2020.

The MWD and C-111SD projects' contribution to the COP include:

TAMIAMI TRAIL ONE-MILE BRIDGE

8.5 SMA S-357 PUMP STATION

G-3273/S-356 FIELD TEST

C-111 South Dade: Works in concert with the MWD project infrastructure to create a hydraulic ridge that will reduce groundwater seepage out of eastern ENP, enabling additional water flow into ENP and Florida Bay.

Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park: Will redistribute existing water flow to the eastern portions of ENP.

- **Tamiami Trail Modifications:** Completed in 2013, this project removed a one-mile stretch of the Tamiami Trail roadway and constructed a one-mile long bridge in its place that will enable water to flow from the L-29 Canal into ENP. The project also included the modification of 9.7 miles of roadway in preparation for higher water elevations in the L-29 Canal when the Combined Operational Plan is finalized.
- **8.5 Square Mile Area (SMA):** Provides flood mitigation for the 8.5 SMA residential area in preparation for increased groundwater stages as a result of increased water flow into ENP via the Tamiami Trail one-mile bridge when the Combined Operational Plan is finalized.
- **G-3273/S-356 Pump Station Field Test:** This series of incremental field tests was used to evaluate how additional water will ultimately be sent south to ENP through the MWD and C-111 South Dade projects. The Combined Operational Plan was developed using modeling data and the data collected from the incremental field tests.

The completion of multiple Everglades restoration projects is needed to provide optimal restoration and operational benefits to the southern Everglades ecosystem.
(Image: S-332B Pump Station)

EVOLUTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE & OPERATIONS IN SOUTH FLORIDA

1947	1948	1950s	1962	1963	1973	1983 - 1988	1989	1984 - 1994	1994	1996
DEVASTATING FLOODS AND HURRICANES submerge 90% of southeastern Florida under water.	CENTRAL & SOUTHERN FLORIDA (C&SF) PROJECT AUTHORIZED IN FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1948 to prevent further loss of life and property damage from floods, and to conserve water for use during dry periods.	LOCAL INTERESTS IN SOUTHERN DADE COUNTY REQUEST MODIFICATIONS TO C&SF PROJECT to build canals for storm drainage and water control structures to prevent over-drainage of agricultural lands and saltwater intrusion into groundwater.	SOUTHERN DADE COUNTY PROJECT (FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1962) primary system consisted of 12 gravity-driven canals, including the C-111 Canal, and provided necessary outlets to serve a secondary system of canals constructed by local interests.	PLAN MODIFIED TO ADDRESS NEEDS OF EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK (ENP), LOCAL INTERESTS, AND DEVELOPERS to convey water to ENP through construction of the L-31N and L-31W levees and borrow canals, covering 21 miles.	ADDITIONAL MODIFICATIONS to enlarge existing canals, such as the C-111, for water supply from WCA-3A to south Dade and ENP.	ADDITIONAL STUDIES CONDUCTED TO COMPLETE AUTHORIZED PLAN with focus on preventing large discharges to Barnes Sound via S-197 & increasing flows to northeast Florida Bay via C-111 Canal.	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK PROTECTION & EXPANSION ACT directed the Secretary of the Army to take all feasible measures, consistent with C&SF project purposes, to protect natural values of ENP. Also authorized Modified Water Deliveries (MWD) to ENP project to provide structural modifications to the C&SF project to restore more natural water flow to Shark River Slough in ENP.	U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK AND U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE continue to work together to address plans that will protect the natural values of ENP while preserving other authorized project purposes.	ADDITIONAL MODIFICATIONS recommended to restore ecosystem in Taylor Slough and eastern panhandle of ENP, while maintaining flood damage reduction within the C-111 Basin.	C-111 SOUTH DADE PROJECT AUTHORIZED in the Water Resources Development Act of 1996.

For More Information: https://www.saj.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Ecosystem-Restoration/

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