

I SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SFER) PROJECTS, STUDIES, AND REGULATION SCHEDULES

- # NON-CERP (CURRENT)**
- 1) Seminole Big Cypress
 - 2) West Palm Beach Canal Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs)
 - 3) Modified Water Deliveries (MWD) to Everglades National Park (ENP)
 - 4) C-111 South Dade
 - 5) Kissimmee River Restoration (KRR)
 - 6) Herbert Hoover Dike (HHD)
 - 7) Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSOM)
 - 8) Shingle Creek & Kissimmee River Study

- # CERP (CURRENT)**
- 9) Site 1 Impoundment
 - 10) Picayune Strand Restoration Project (PSRP)
 - 11) Indian River Lagoon – South (IRL-S) C-44 Reservoir and STA
 - 12) C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project
 - 13) Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (BBCW) – Phase 1
 - 14) Caloosahatchee River C-43 Reservoir
 - 15) Broward County Water Preserve Areas (BCWPA)
 - 16) Melaleuca Eradication (system-wide)
 - 17) Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP)
 - 18) Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project (LOWRP)
 - 19) Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project (LOWRP)
 - 20) Western Everglades Restoration Project (WERP)
 - 21) Southern Everglades Restoration

LARGE STUDY OUTLINES (CURRENT AND FUTURE)

- WESTERN EVERGLADES RESTORATION PROJECT (WERP)
 - LAKE OKEECHOBEE WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECT (LOWRP)
 - BISCAYNE BAY AND SOUTHEASTERN EVERGLADES RESTORATION (BBSEER)
 - SOUTHWEST FLORIDA COMPREHENSIVE WATERSHED STUDY (SWFCWP)
- Does not authorize USACE action but includes recommendations for site-specific studies that can be implemented by others, as well as those that USACE may be uniquely suited to implement.

C&SF FLOOD RESILIENCY STUDIES

Studies purpose is to enhance existing C&SF coastal water control system functionality and capacity to improve flood risk management and resiliency which has been degraded by inland inundation and changed conditions within southern Palm Beach, Broward and Miami Dade Counties.

FUTURE COMPREHENSIVE C&SF STUDY

C&SF boundary within SFWMD and SJRWMD is the preliminary study area. Study purpose is to evaluate current water resource system needs in light of climate change, population growth and land use changes to recommend comprehensive solutions to increase long-term community resiliency.

Primary focus includes flood risk management, drainage and water control, prevention of saltwater intrusion, water supply, groundwater recharge, preservation of fish and wildlife, preservation of Everglades National Park, navigation, and recreation.

FUTURE SOUTHERN EVERGLADES STUDY

Preliminary study area based on current IDS components includes areas in and adjacent to northern WCA-3A and parts of WCA-3B.

II COASTAL NAVIGATION PROJECTS AND STUDIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH FLORIDA

- Authorized CSRM* Projects
 - New CSRM* Studies (+ Back Bay)
 - Authorized Navigation Projects (DEEP DRAFT)
- * CSRM: Coastal Storm Risk Management



IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT THIS PRODUCT:

THE PRODUCT DOES IS NOT INCLUSIVE OF ALL ONGOING PROJECTS AND STUDIES (DOES NOT ILLUSTRATE LOCATIONS OF SMALL AUTHORITY PROJECTS AND STUDIES, SHALLOW DRAFT HARBORS, OR IWW.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND INTEGRATION

In this context, the term "community" includes both the human and natural environments. A resilient community can recover faster after natural events such as storm-induced flooding, as well as manmade events – by acting in advance to identify and reduce vulnerabilities. These communities can also better resist the potential effects of sea level rise, climate variability, and other potential threats. Seeking opportunities through integration of actions at all levels of the public and private sectors can increase both resilience and overall efficiencies in fostering stronger communities.

FLOOD RESILIENCY AND THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Given the nature of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) mission as a water-resources engineering organization, we are uniquely suited to address resiliency across all our business lines. The graphic to the right illustrates how projects and studies can be integrated across programs to increase resiliency and sustainability. Tools of integration, such as Regional Sediment Management (RSM), can help find opportunities to address water resources problems and flooding more efficiently and effectively.

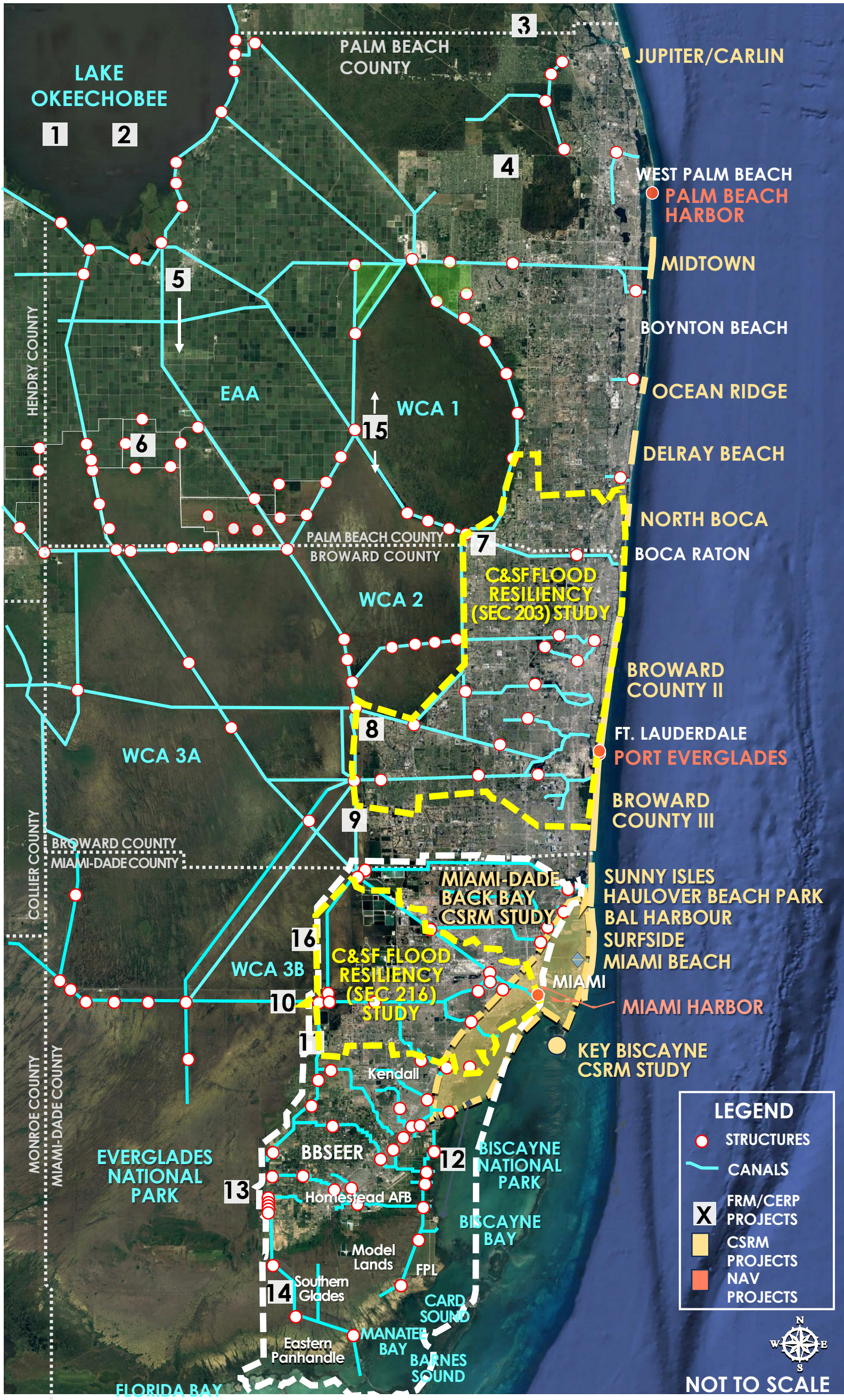
Source of Base Graphic: Miami-Dade County

RESILIENCE THROUGH PROJECT INTEGRATION | COORDINATING MULTIPLE LINES OF DEFENSE



PROJECT/STUDY INTEGRATION AND RESILIENCE





SOUTH FLORIDA ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION (SFER) AND RESILIENCE PLANNING PROJECTS, OPERATIONAL STUDIES, AND CONSTRUCTION

- 1) Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation
- 2) LOSOM
- 3) Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration Project
- 4) IRL-South
- 5) Central Everglades Planning Project
- 6) Everglades Agricultural Storage Reservoir
- 7) Site 1 Impoundment
- 8) Broward County WPAs
- 9) C&SF Flood Resiliency (Section 216) Study (FRM)
- 10) Tamiami Trail Next Steps – Phase 2
- 11) Biscayne Bay and Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem Restoration (BBSEER)
- 12) Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands (BBCW)
- 13) S-332 Pump Replacements
- 14) C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project
- 15) Melaleuca Eradication
- 16) Southern Everglades COASTAL NAVIGATION PROJECTS AND STUDIES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH FLORIDA

- Coastal Storm Risk Management (CSRM) + Back Bay CSRM
- Authorized Navigation Projects (DEEP DRAFT)

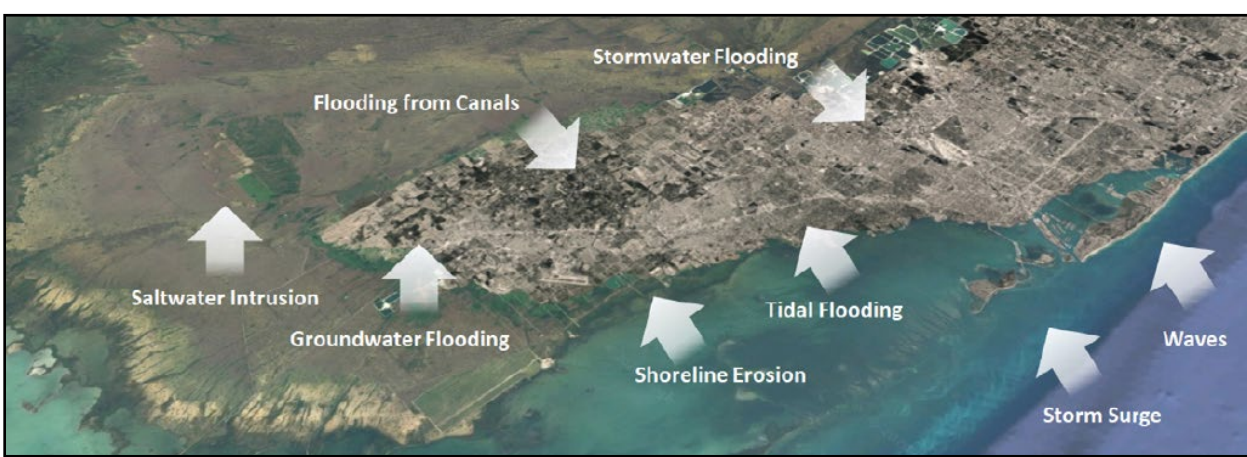


LEGEND

- STRUCTURES
- CANALS
- X FRM/CERP PROJECTS
- CSRM PROJECTS
- NAV PROJECTS



NOT TO SCALE



UNDERSTANDING FLOWS AND RELATIONSHIP TO COMPOUND FLOODING RISK

Source: Miami-Dade County Sea Level Rise Strategy (2021)