

FACT SHEET
CENTRAL and SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT
Construction General (C)

Congressional Districts: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

1. DESCRIPTION

The project was authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1948 and subsequent authorizations through the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996. The C&SF project is a multi-purpose project that provides flood control; water supply for municipal, industrial, and agricultural uses; prevention of saltwater intrusion; a water supply for the Everglades National Park (ENP); and protection of fish and wildlife resources. The C&SF project involves an area of about 18,000 square miles, which includes all or part of 18 counties in central and southern Florida. The project is being implemented through a series of separable elements. The major separable elements are as follows: Upper St Johns River Basin, West Palm Beach Canal (stormwater treatment area [STA]-1E/C-51), South Dade County (C-111), Manatee Protection, and the C&SF Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). Other related projects that are appropriated separately are the Kissimmee River Restoration and Modified Water Deliveries to Everglades National Park projects, and the Everglades and South Florida Ecosystem Restoration (critical) projects.

The WRDAs of 1992 and 1996 provided the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) with the authority to re-evaluate the performance and impacts of the C&SF project and to recommend improvements and or modifications to the project for the purpose of restoring, preserving, and protecting the South Florida Ecosystem. The resulting CERP was designed to capture, store and redistribute fresh water previously lost to tide and to regulate the quality, quantity, timing and distribution of water flows. The WRDA of 2000 approved the plan as an implementation framework, established a programmatic authorization, and required individual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) for authorization. The CERP includes approximately 60 components combined into multiple projects and will take more than 30 years to construct.

The WRDA of 2007 authorized the following CERP projects: Indian River Lagoon South, Picayune Strand, and Site 1 Impoundment. In addition, new authorized project costs were provided for the Hillsboro and Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) and the Caloosahatchee ASR pilot projects, and a provision was included establishing Section 902 limits for the Programmatic Authority projects.

2. FUNDING

Estimated Total Authorized Cost	\$8,864,740,000
Estimated Total Federal Cost	4,822,527,000
DOI Other Federal Agency	51,801,000
Allocation thru FY13	1,736,324,000
Carry In for FY14	3,644,000
Allocation for FY14	47,132,000
President's Budget FY15	65,551,000

3. SPONSOR

South Florida Water Management District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

4. STATUS

The USACE is continuing construction of the West Palm Beach Canal C-51/STA 1 East project. The C-111 South Dade project is on hold until the cost share agreement is amended. Planning and design efforts are underway on many of the 55 projects included in the CERP. Most of the effort is with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), and design is proceeding according to the Design Agreement executed in May 2000 including approximately 37 of the projects included in the CERP. The design agreement was amended in August 2009 to incorporate changes per the Master Agreement. The Master Agreement was executed between the USACE and the SFWMD in August 2009, paving the way forward for Everglades Restoration. The Master Agreement provides the cost share and provisions for constructing and operating CERP projects.

FY 2013 was another monumental year for the CERP. Progress continued on the first of three contracts for the construction of the C-44 Reservoir and STA (RSTA) component of the Indian River Lagoon South project. The third construction contract was awarded for the Picayune Strand Restoration project to construct the Miller pump station. In FY 2014 the USACE is continuing planning and design efforts on CERP projects, including preparation of Project Management Plans (PMPs), PIRs and Technical Data Reports on the Pilot Projects. Currently the main effort is focused on the Central Everglades Planning Project. A civil works review board is scheduled for April 2014. The final PIRs for C-111 Spreader Canal, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, Broward County Water Preserve Areas, and Caloosahatchee (C-43) West Basin Reservoir projects are awaiting authorization by Congress. The fiscal year (FY) 2014 funding will be used to continue design efforts, continue construction, and fund the system-wide monitoring program.

Upper St Johns River: This project's system of canals, levees, and water control structures are designed and operated to provide flood damage reduction, recreational benefits improve and restore the environmental health and function of the basin's

watershed through the use of water management and water conservation areas; and to enhance fish and wildlife habitat through the re-establishment of marshes.

The project is 98% complete with 24 of 27 construction contracts awarded. The Three Forks Marsh Construction Contract was modified to terminate a component of work due to Cultural Resource issues; this will require mitigation prior to completing construction which is scheduled for FY 2014. With completion of Three Forks and the construction of 1,000' tie-in section of L-74N flood wall, scheduled for completion in FY 2013, the Upper Basin Project construction phase will be completed. Other projects close out activities such as the Western Boundary Model, Water Control Plan, Operational Land Certification, O&M Manual, deficiencies assessment and repairs report are currently underway. Project Close Out and Transfer are scheduled to start in FY 2014.

West Palm Beach Canal (C-51): The authorized project will provide 30-year flood protection to the urbanized eastern basin and 10-year flood protection to the western basin. All eastern basin features have been completed. During mediation of the Everglades water quality litigation, a technical plan was developed for resolution of the litigation. The technical plan included a substantially modified C-51 project. The modified plan expands the original 1,600-acre floodwater detention area into a 6,500-acre stormwater detention area. STA 1 East and C-51 improvements were completed and transferred to the sponsor in October 2005. Approval of a plan from HQ USACE to repair 41 additional culverts and 2 trash rake systems at pump station S-362 and was provided in July 2011. Seven construction contracts have been awarded for repair of the project culverts. The final contract will be awarded in FY15. Repairs to the trash rake system at S-362 are complete, and repairs to the trash rake system at S-319 are underway.

Alleged deficiencies related to the cell 5 and cell 7 depths were addressed in a letter report. The analysis determined that the project is functioning adequately and no further modifications are warranted to address the cell 5 and cell 7 depths. The District discontinued the design and testing of a water quality treatment technology for Everglades restoration, a periphyton (algae)-based Stormwater Treatment Area (PSTA) in one of the STA flow ways, in December 2011. The PSTA technology will be removed from the eastern flow way and the cell returned to nearly the pre-PSTA condition in FY14.

South Dade County (C-111): The C-111 Project General Reevaluation Report (GRR) with integrated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was approved in 1994, and the Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in 1995. The C-111 GRR authorized modifications to the original project as authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1962 and 1968. The Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996 authorized 50/50 federal/sponsor cost sharing for the total project cost, which allows the sponsor to receive credit for lands needed for the project. An amendment to the 1995 PCA, to address the WRDA 96 cost share change, is necessary prior to moving forward with any additional construction contracts. All work on the project is currently suspended due to the requirement to modify the cost share agreement. Modification of the cost share

agreement to a 50/50 cost share will likely require the Sponsor to contribute significantly more cash than under the original cost share requirements. Therefore, the Sponsor may seek a legislative change to modify the cost share back to the original 80/20 agreement.

Construction efforts were divided into 9 contracts. Contracts 1-7 are complete and under Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Rehabilitation, and Replacement (OMRR&R) by the non-Federal Sponsor. The completed contracts built the following features of the 1994 GRR recommended plan: Pump Stations 332B, 332C, 332D, the retention/detention area, C-111 Spoil Mound Removal, Taylor Slough Bridge, and the S-331 Command and Control Facility.

The remaining features to be constructed include the North Detention Area, which will connect this project with the Modified Water Delivers 8.5 Square Mile Area Detention Area (MWD 8.5 SMA STA, and plugging of the L-31W Canal. Plans and specifications (P&S) are complete for the North Detention Area. The sponsor has acquired all of the land required for the project, approximately 8 acres (out of more than 11,000) remain to be certified to the Corps for construction. A Post Authorization Change (PAC) Report and Engineering Documentation Report to supplement the C-111 GRR will be prepared to address water quality concerns, threatened and endangered species concerns, and to update the total project cost estimate.