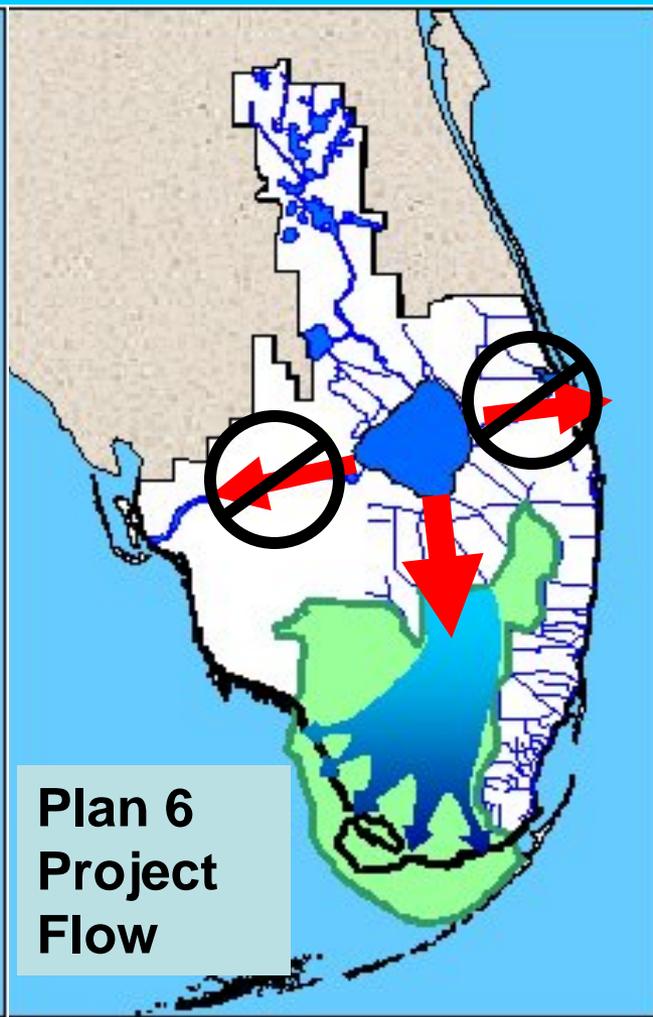
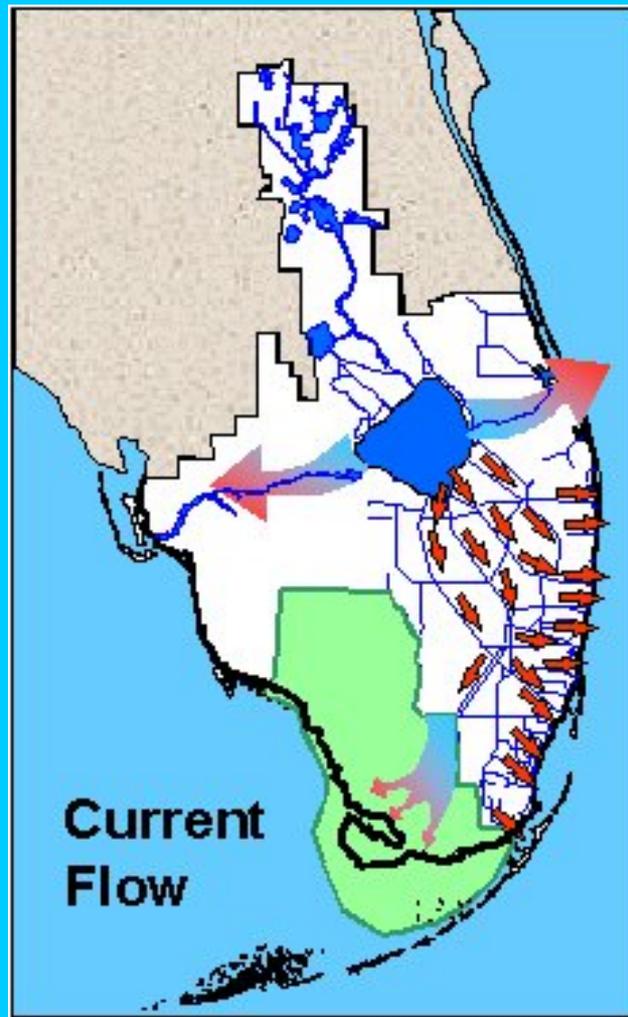


Plan 6 Project

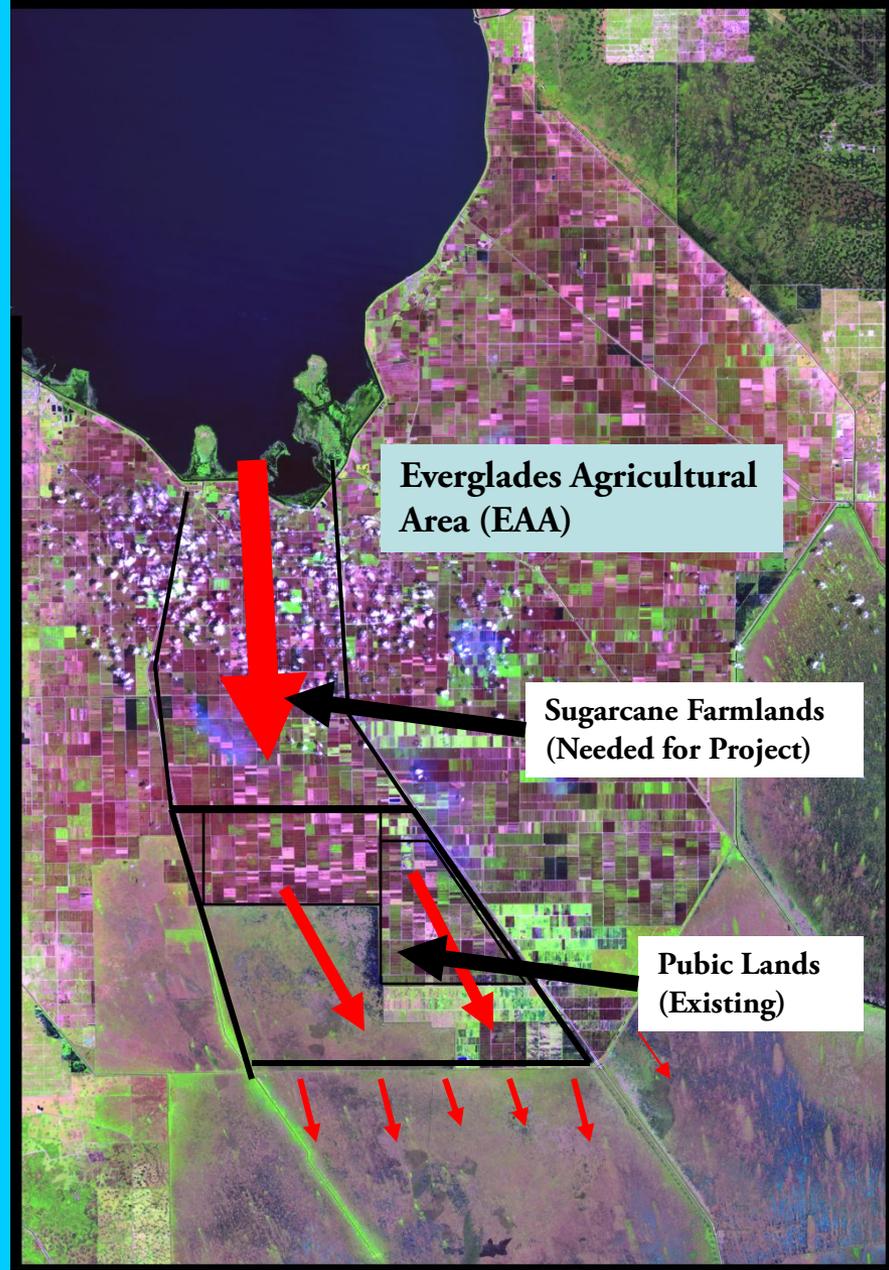
**Stop the destructive
discharges to the
Northern Estuaries and
Restore the River of Grass**



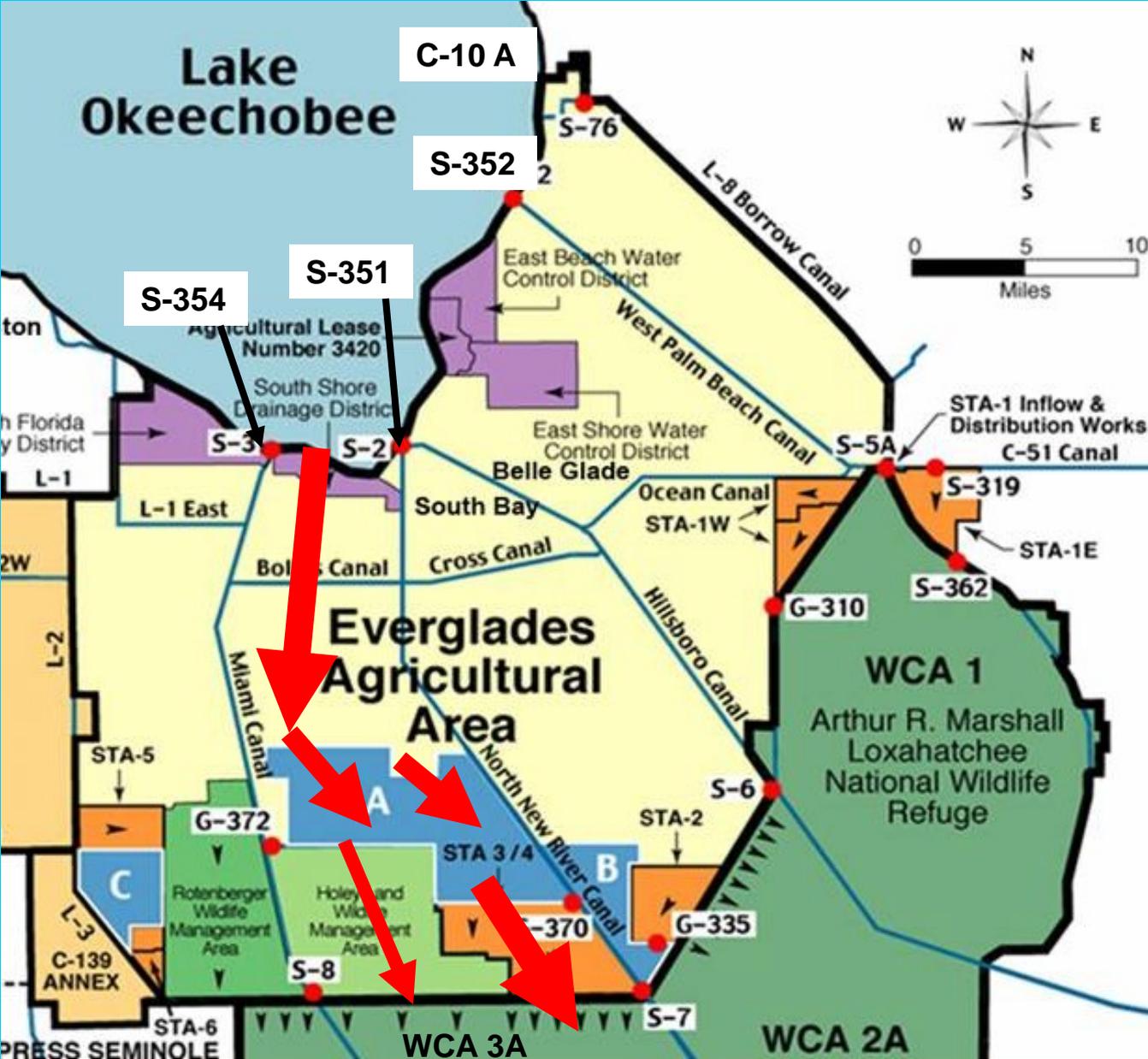


Historic, Current & Plan 6 Project Flows

Plan 6 Project – Stop destructive discharges to the Northern Estuaries and Restore the River of Grass



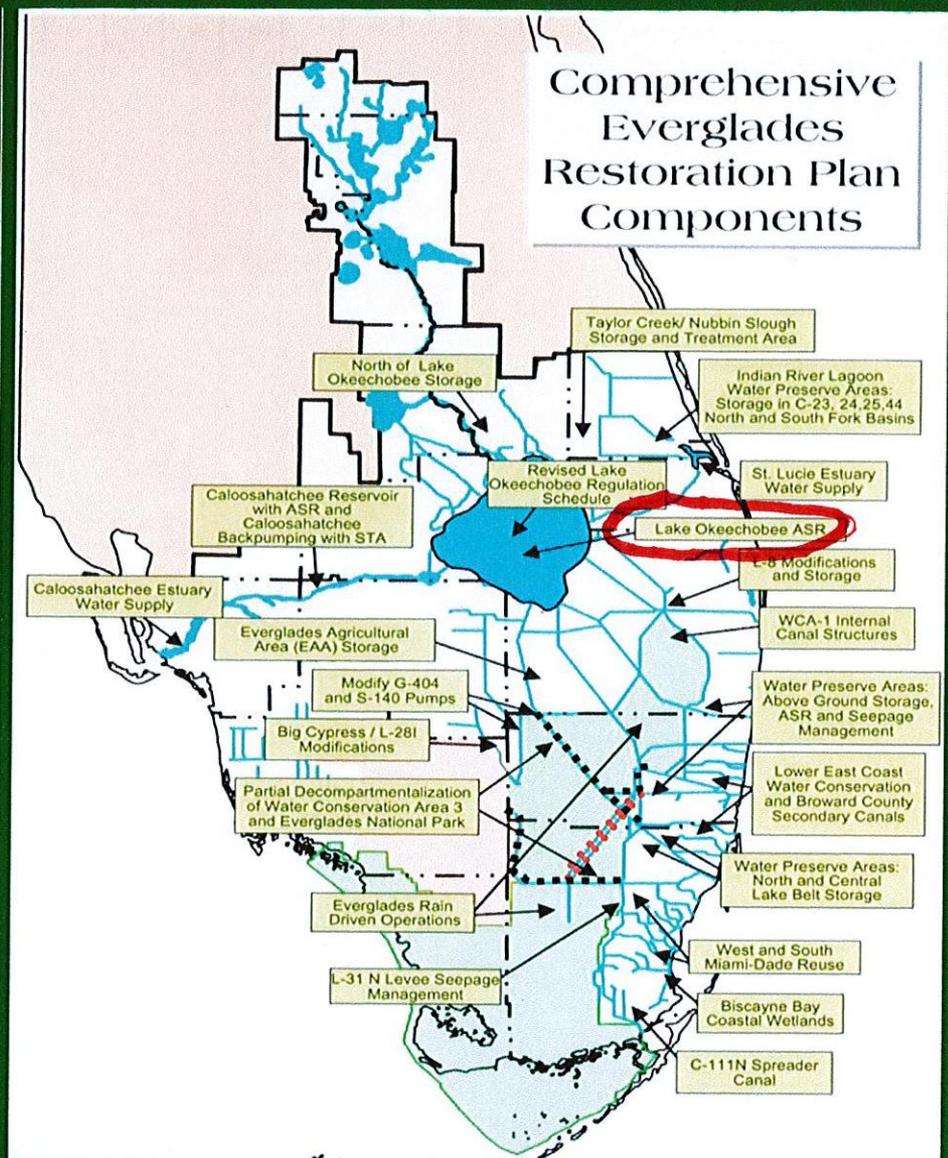
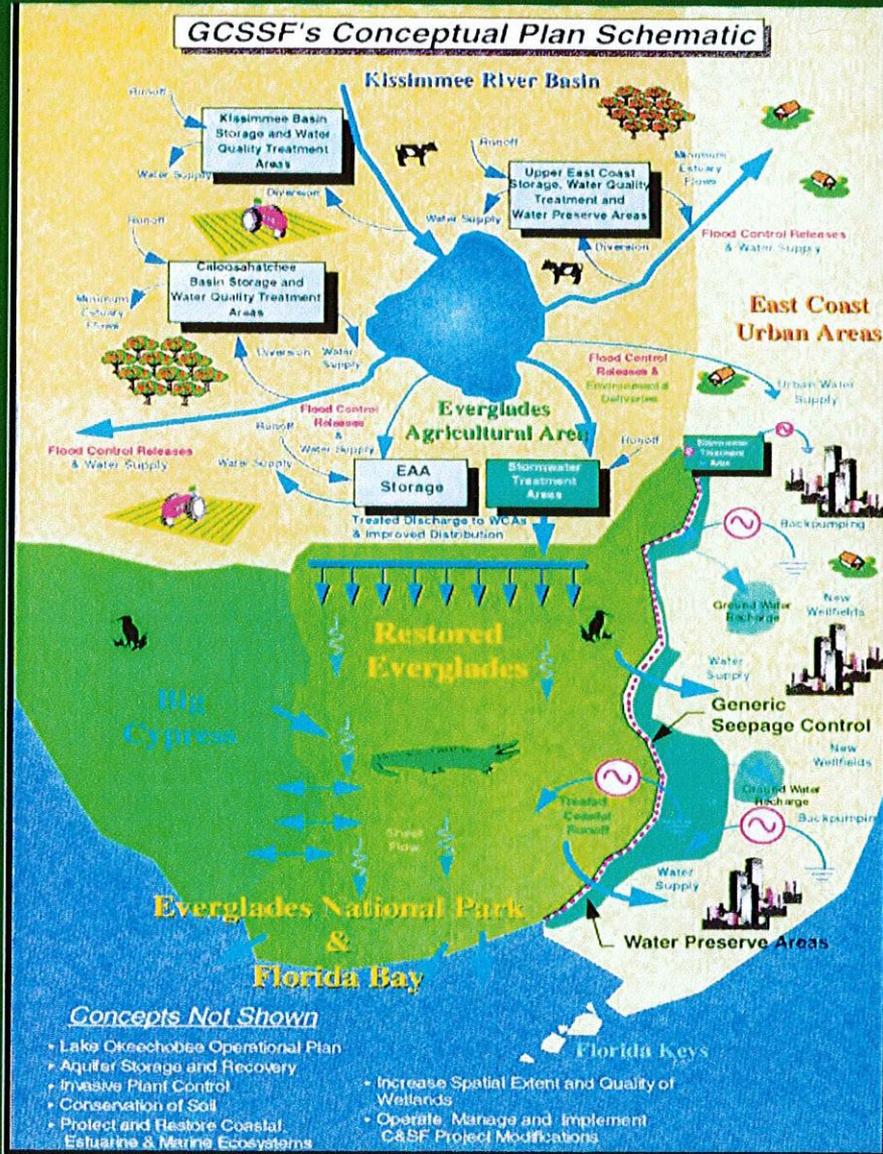
Plan 6 Project – Stop destructive discharges to the Northern Estuaries and Restore the River of Grass



1. Becomes THE primary outflow for water from Lake Okeechobee
2. Stops destructive discharge releases from Lake Okeechobee to the Northern Estuaries
3. Replaces the Lake Okeechobee ASR Project of CERP with a project of greater flow & capacity
4. Restores water flows south from the Lake to the Everglades
5. Provides for healthy water levels in Lake Okeechobee
6. Maintains Water Quantity, Quality, Timing and Distribution for Everglades Restoration

Plan 6 Project – Stop destructive discharges to the Northern Estuaries and Restore the River of Grass

Early Conceptual Plans - Everglades Restoration



Lake Okeechobee ASR Project-
200 wells – Proposed CERP

Current Average Annual
Discharge Volumes
Current Maximum Flood
Discharge Rates

1548 cfs

S-308
7300 cfs

St Lucie Estuary
20 %

Lake
Okeechobee
2.21 M AF per Year

C-10 A
900 cfs

442 K AF per Year

S-77
9300 cfs

S-352
900 cfs

To the Everglades
13 %

Caloosahatchee Estuary
44 %

S-351
1500 cfs

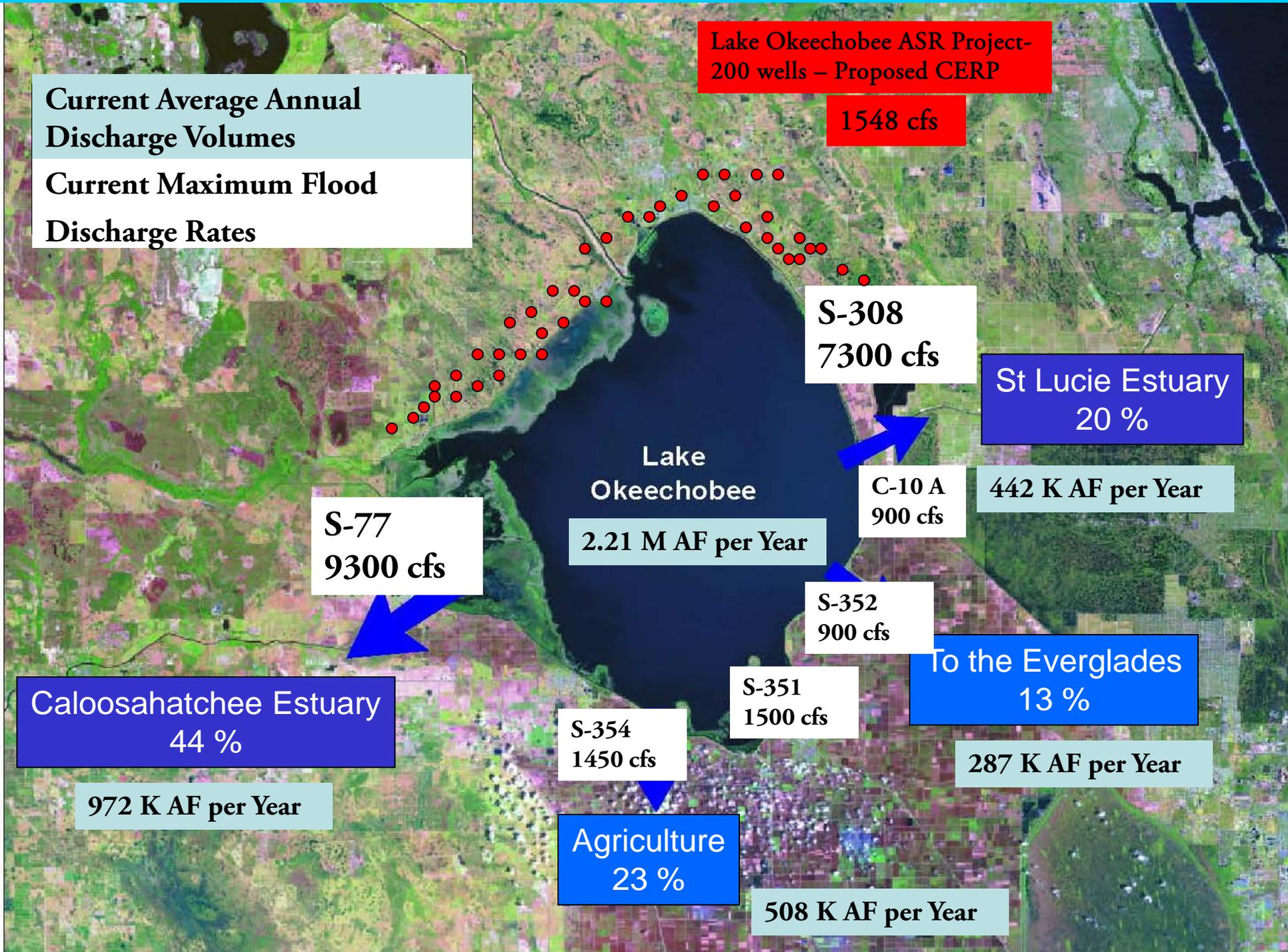
972 K AF per Year

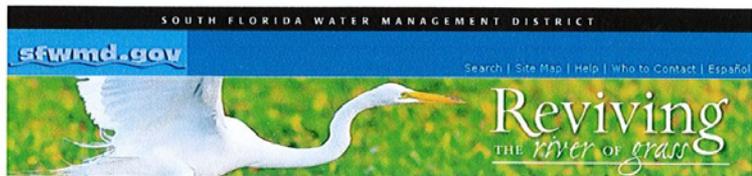
S-354
1450 cfs

287 K AF per Year

Agriculture
23 %

508 K AF per Year





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- Emergency Management
- Weather
- Water Conditions
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- Site Info

DISTRICT ACQUIRES 26,800 ACRES TO REVIVE THE RIVER OF GRASS

Background

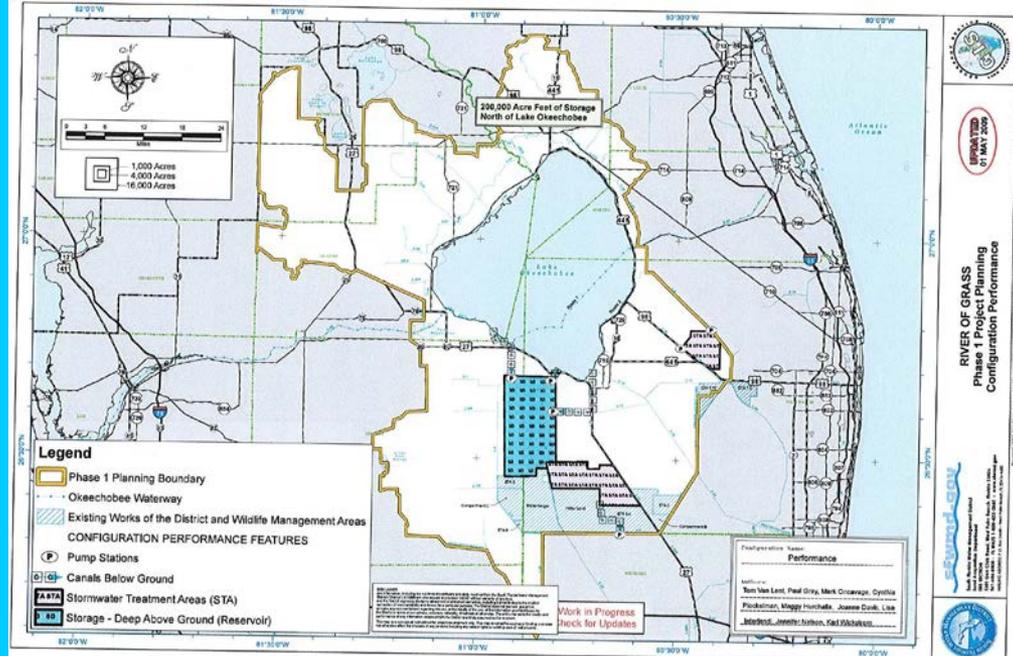
June 2008: Governor Charlie Crist announced that the South Florida Water Management District would begin negotiating an agreement to acquire as much as 187,000 acres of agricultural land owned by the United States Sugar Corporation for Everglades restoration. Acquiring the enormous expanse of real estate offers water managers the opportunity and flexibility to store and clean water on a scale never before contemplated to protect Florida's coastal estuaries and to better revive, restore and preserve the fabled River of Grass.

December 2008: Following extensive negotiations, due diligence and public deliberation, the South Florida Water Management District's Governing Board voted to accept the negotiated proposal to acquire more than 180,000 of agricultural land for \$1.34 billion, contingent upon financing and affordability.

May 2009: After gathering key input from the public, legislators and South Florida's communities and recognizing the nation's current economic climate, the South Florida Water Management District and U.S. Sugar Corporation amended the agreement providing for an initial purchase of close to 73,000 acres for \$536 million, with options to purchase the remaining 107,000 acres during the next ten years when economic and financial conditions improve.

August 2010: In light of continued economic impacts, a decline in District revenues and the need to address recent federal court orders related to Everglades restoration, the Governing Board approved on August 12, 2010, a second amended and restated agreement for purchase and sale of land from the U.S. Sugar Corporation. Under the modified purchase, the District will utilize \$197 million in cash on-hand to take ownership of 26,800 acres of strategically located land with high restoration potential while preserving the option to acquire 153,200 acres of additional lands, if future economic conditions allow.

- ☒ Kissimmee
- ☒ Lake Okeechobee
- ☒ Everglades
- ☒ Coastal Areas



RECONNECTED BY MAY 2009

RIVER OF GRASS
Phase 1 Project Planning
Configuration Performance

Map of the River of Grass Project Area
Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile
North Arrow

Department of the Interior - DOI
Everglades Restoration Initiatives

A Conceptual Discussion to Integrate Water Flow and Water Quality in Everglades Restoration

Shannon Estenoz and Robert Johnson
NRC/CISRERP IV Meeting,
August 23, 2011

Early Conceptual Plans - Everglades Restoration

Science Sub-Group Report, Minimum Plan, 1993. C&SF Restudy Recon. Report, Plan 6, 1994.

Reconnect Lake Okeechobee to the Everglades-River of Grass- Move Water South

Florida Oceanographic Society

Plan 6 Project – Stopping the Destructive Discharges to the Northern Estuaries and Restoring the River of Grass

The Plan 6 Project is based on the Everglades Restoration plans put forward by the Science Sub-Group Report, Minimum Plan in 1993 and the C&SF Restudy Recon Report, Plan 6, in 1994 during the formulation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Restudy by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The resulting CERP adopted in December 2000 has 68 project components but does not include the original Plan 6. The original Plan 6 called for moving water south out of Lake Okeechobee between Miami Canal and North New River Canal in a “flowway” through the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) connecting the Lake to the Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) which are the north end of the Everglades River of Grass. In 2008 there was anticipation of the State purchasing agricultural land south of Lake Okeechobee and creating the “missing link” connection between the Lake and the Everglades. The River of Grass Planning effort by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) known as “Reviving the River of Grass” was initiated and assembling and modeling 9 concept plans produced by stakeholder meetings and SFWMD staff in 2008-2010. This effort began to review the original Plan 6 project but as the State purchase of lands in the EAA was diminished, plans were again put aside. In August 2011 consideration of Plan 6 was again revived in the *Department of Interior (DOI) Everglades Restoration Initiatives, “A Conceptual Discussion to Integrate Water Flow and Water Quality in Everglades Restoration”*. Now a Plan 6 Project is being proposed to become the long term solution to stop the damaging discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the Northern Estuaries (St. Lucie River/Indian River Lagoon and the Caloosahatchee River) and restore the flows to the Everglades River of Grass.

The new proposed Plan 6 Project would build the capacity to provide enough storage, conveyance and water quality treatment to prevent the damaging discharges to the Northern Estuaries and restore the River of Grass flows to the Everglades. The Project would provide water to the natural systems in the Everglades while continuing to meet existing water supply demands and the current water quality requirements for outflows to the Everglades Protection Area. Revisions to the current Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule would identify Plan 6 as the primary outlet of water moving south from Lake Okeechobee instead of currently east and west to the Northern Estuaries.

The Plan 6 Project is considered as a replacement project for the Lake Okeechobee ASR Project, the main component of Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), which was proposed “to ensure waters for the Everglades, improve conditions in Lake Okeechobee and prevent damaging releases of freshwater to the Northern Estuaries”. The Lake Okeechobee ASR Project will not fulfill these purposes with the design capacity of 200 ASR wells across the top of Lake Okeechobee at 5 million gallons per day each, only 8% of the current capacity to the Estuaries. The Plan 6 Project however will have the necessary flow capacity and will provide the quantity, quality, timing and distribution of water to move water south from Lake Okeechobee while preventing the destructive discharges to the Northern Estuaries. It is also anticipated that the Plan 6 Project can be considered as the follow-up to the Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) now being proposed which may begin to move water south from the Lake.

The Plan 6 Project requires acquisition of approximately 50,000 acres of sugar cane farmlands north of the existing 76,000 acres of public lands between Miami Canal and North New River Canal. Dynamic water storage, conveyance and treatment of water from the Lake Okeechobee will be provided in these areas as water moves south from the Lake to the Everglades. The Plan 6 Project may require modification of existing structures from the Lake Okeechobee at Miami and North New River Canals or building new structures to handle the necessary flow capacity to move water out of the Lake south. The Project may also require modification of the canals and may include additional features in the areas going south through WCAs 3A, 3B, Tamiami Trail and Everglades National Park to Florida Bay.

The Plan 6 Project must have the capacity for conveyance, storage and water quality treatment for water to move south from Lake Okeechobee to the Everglades so that there will be no destructive releases of water from Lake Okeechobee to the Northern Estuaries; St. Lucie River/Indian River Lagoon and the Caloosahatchee River.