



2025-2030 STRATEGIC PLAN

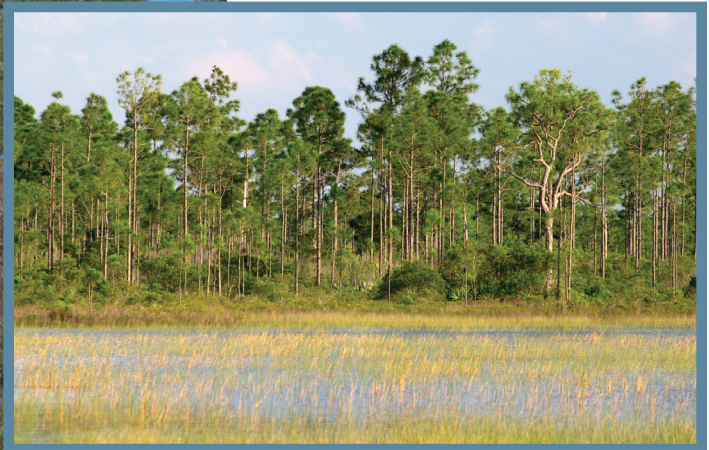
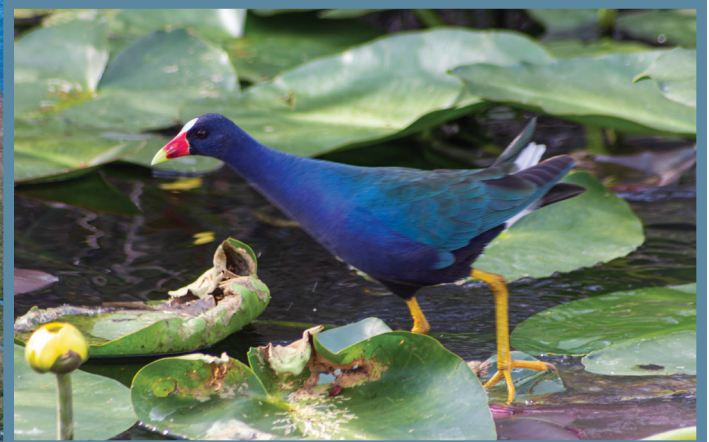
CORE MISSIONS

Restoration of Water
Resources and Ecosystems

Flood Protection

Water Supply

Public Engagement
and Administration



INTRODUCTION

This document provides the South Florida Water Management District and the public it serves with a blueprint to successfully achieve balanced regional water resource management for the next five years and beyond.

District resources are focused on the District’s core mission to safeguard and restore South Florida’s water resources and ecosystems while protecting communities from flooding and meeting the region’s present and future water supply needs.

The commitments and strategies in this document will be put into action in order to make a positive and meaningful difference in South Florida.

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District Overview

Headquartered in West Palm Beach, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD or the District) is a regional governmental agency that oversees the water resources in 16 counties from Orlando to the Florida Keys. With a population of more than 9 million, this region covers 17,930 square miles (31% of the entire state) and includes vast areas of urban development, agricultural lands and conservation areas.

Operating for over 70 years, the SFWMD is the oldest and largest of the state’s five water management districts. State legislation further divides the District into two taxing basins: the Big Cypress Basin includes all of Collier County and a portion of mainland Monroe County; the larger Okeechobee Basin comprises the remaining area within SFWMD boundaries.

A nine-member Governing Board sets the mission and provides overall direction for the entire District. Board members are appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Florida Senate and generally serve four-year terms. The annual budget is funded by a combination of property taxes and other sources such as federal, state and local revenue, licenses, permit fees, grants, agricultural taxes, investment income and reserve balances.

The SFWMD is charged with safeguarding the region’s water resources today and for the future. This includes protecting water supplies and supporting water quality improvements in close collaboration with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The District also operates and maintains the Central and Southern Florida Project, one of the world’s largest water management systems. The District is made up of an extensive network of canals, levees, water storage areas, pump stations and other water control structures. This highly engineered system was built through one of the most diverse ecosystems in the world: the interconnected Greater Everglades Ecosystem, which the SFWMD is helping protect and restore.

South Florida itself encompasses a mosaic of diversity from landscapes and habitats to people and cultures. The District strives to ensure that the public is informed and engaged, and that both local and regional perspectives are considered and incorporated into decisions and actions.

In addition to the headquarters complex in West Palm Beach, three Regulatory Service Centers and eight Field Stations provide assistance and operational support on water management related issues. The Big Cypress Basin office in Naples provides intergovernmental and project support in the region.

OUR MISSION

To SAFEGUARD and RESTORE South Florida’s water resources and ecosystems, protect our communities from flooding, and meet the region’s water needs while connecting with the public and stakeholders.



SFWMD LOCATIONS



District Headquarters, West Palm Beach



HEADQUARTERS

- ▶ 3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

SERVICE CENTERS

- ▶ **Big Cypress Basin (Naples)**
2660 N. Horseshoe Dr., Ste. 101A
- ▶ **Fort Myers**
2301 McGregor Blvd.
- ▶ **Okeechobee**
316 Northwest 5th St.
- ▶ **Orlando**
1707 Orlando Central Pky., Ste. 200

FIELD STATIONS

- ▶ **Big Cypress Basin (Naples)**
3875 City Gate Blvd. N.
- ▶ **Clewiston**
2425 Hookers Point Rd.
- ▶ **Fort Lauderdale**
2535 Davie Rd.
- ▶ **Homestead**
2195 NE 8th S.
- ▶ **Miami**
9001 NW 58th St.
- ▶ **Okeechobee**
1000 NE 40th Ave.
- ▶ **St. Cloud**
3800 Old Canoe Creek Rd.
- ▶ **West Palm Beach**
801 Sansburys Way

CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Safeguarding and Restoring South Florida's Delicate Ecosystem

South Florida is characterized by its unique, diverse ecosystems including: the Northern Everglades covering the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, Caloosahatchee River and St. Lucie River watersheds; and the Southern Everglades encompassing the watersheds south of Lake Okeechobee to the Florida Keys.

A comprehensive effort is underway to protect and restore America's Everglades and make our water resources more resilient - now and for future generations. New data demonstrates the success of restoration and resilience projects across our region - proving recent investments and momentum are working. On January 10, 2023, Governor Ron DeSantis signed Executive Order 23-06 (Achieving *Even More Now* for Florida's Environment) to enhance ongoing efforts to expedite restoration projects and further advance the protection of Florida's natural resources. Executive Order 23-06 was issued exactly four years to the day after he signed Executive Order 19-12 (Achieving *More Now* For Florida's Environment) that resulted in record environmental funding, expedited Everglades projects, and water quality improvements. We have celebrated more than 60 ribbon cuttings, groundbreakings and major milestones on Everglades projects since January 2019.

Together with our partners at the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers – Jacksonville District, the State of Florida will continue our significant efforts implementing Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) projects to improve the quantity, quality, timing and distribution with the Greater Everglades Ecosystem. Unprecedented State funding and momentum are making a real difference to protect Florida's precious natural resources, support our economy and restore America's Everglades.

The scheduling and sequence for implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), Foundation, and Operational Modification projects are in the Integrated Delivery Schedule (IDS). The IDS provides the sequencing strategy for planning, designing, and constructing projects based on ecosystem needs, benefits and available funding. The IDS is a living document that reflects federal and state program and project priorities.



Completion of the Construction Phase of Restoration Strategies Ribbon Cutting Celebration



Gov. DeSantis at the Old Tamiami Trail Roadbed Removal Groundbreaking Ceremony

Key Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) Projects

- ◆ Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir Project
- ◆ Caloosahatchee Reservoir
- ◆ C-44 Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Area
- ◆ Lake Okeechobee Watershed Restoration Project
- ◆ Central Everglades Planning Projects – North, South and New Water
- ◆ Indian River Lagoon - South Components
- ◆ Picayune Strand Restoration Project
- ◆ Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands
- ◆ Broward County Water Preserve Area
- ◆ Western Everglades Restoration Plan
- ◆ Biscayne Bay Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem Restoration

Foundation & Other Restoration Projects

- ◆ Everglades National Park (ENP)/South Dade Hydrologic Improvement (C-111 Detention Areas)
- ◆ Kissimmee River Restoration
- ◆ Improve Water Deliveries to ENP - Phase II: Tamiami Trail Road Raising
- ◆ C-139 Annex Wetland Restoration - Phase II
- ◆ South Dade Seepage Barrier
- ◆ Picayune Watershed Water Quality Project

Operational Modifications

- ◆ Herbert Hoover Dike Rehabilitation and Repair
- ◆ Lake Okeechobee System Operation Manual (LOSOM)
- ◆ Upper Kissimmee Chain of Lakes Regulation Schedule

Restoration Strategies and Clean Water for America's Everglades

- ◆ Bolles Canal Hydrologic Improvement
- ◆ Stormwater Treatment Area 1-West Expansion #2
- ◆ C-139 Flow Equalization Basin

Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP)

- ◆ Brighton Valley Dispersed Water Management Project
- ◆ Bluefield Grove Water Farm
- ◆ Scott Water Farm
- ◆ Caulkins Water Farm
- ◆ Lake Hicpochee Restoration
- ◆ BOMA Flow Equalization Basin
- ◆ Caloosahatchee Reservoir Water Quality Component Study



Mangroves along Biscayne Bay

CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Federal, State and Local Partnerships

In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the District is implementing Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) to improve the quantity, quality, timing, and distribution of water delivered to freshwater and coastal systems in South Florida. Taxpayers have invested \$3.7 billion toward the acquisition of more than 255,000 acres required for CERP implementation, project construction and science-based research and monitoring.

The Kissimmee River and floodplain construction is complete. This project was completed in partnership with the USACE and produced a functioning mosaic of wetland plant communities. The District acquired 100,000 acres for the restoration effort and conducts on-going scientific evaluations of the ecosystem response. Backfilling the C-38 canal was completed in three phases by the USACE. Continuous water flow re-established 24 miles of the river's original course.

Governor Ron DeSantis directed the District to expedite the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) Reservoir Project. Construction began ahead of schedule on the Stormwater Treatment Area (STA), the state's portion of the EAA Reservoir Project, in April 2020 and will be complete by FY2024. The project will provide a significant increase in southern storage to reduce high-volume discharges from Lake Okeechobee to the northern estuaries and deliver increased clean freshwater south. Much of the District's efforts in the Northern and Southern Everglades are guided by state law in the Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program (NEEPP) [Chapter 373.4595, Florida Statutes \(F.S.\)](#) and the Everglades Forever Act, [Chapter 373.4592, Florida Statutes \(F.S.\)](#), respectively. These efforts consist of projects, programs, and cooperative initiatives.

An extensive monitoring network is used to measure restoration progress and ensures that SFWMD science staff provides consistent environmental data to decision makers. The District recently expanded the existing monitoring network to transparently provide data on South Florida's waterways to support projects, programs, and efforts.

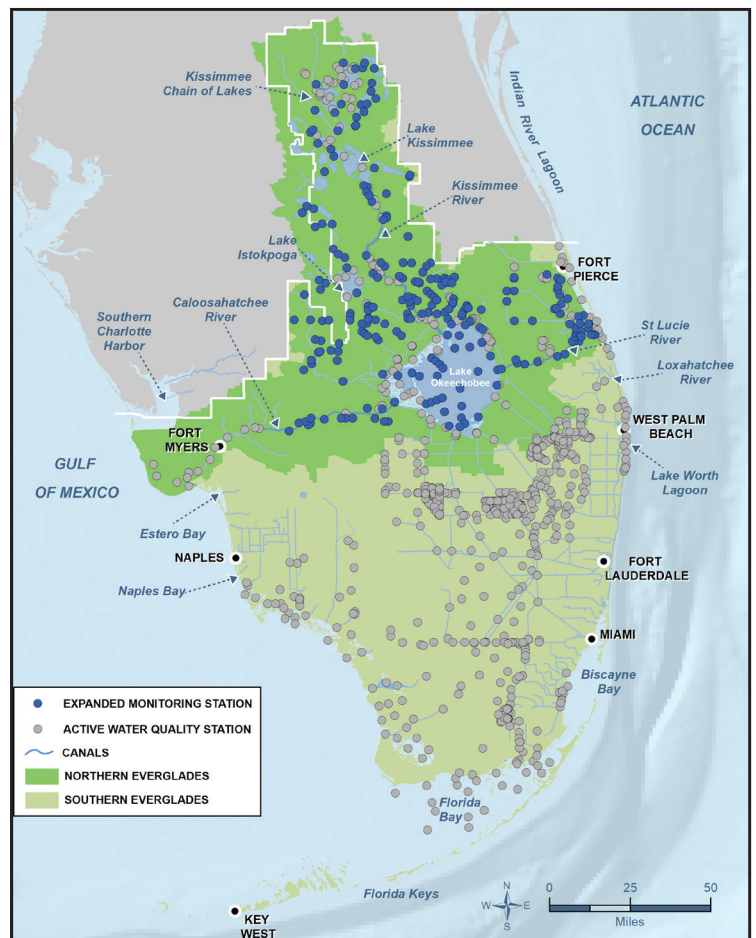
In the Northern Everglades, state law directs the coordinating agencies, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) and the SFWMD, to restore the health of Lake Okeechobee, its watershed, and the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River watersheds and estuaries, while continuing to balance flood protection, water supply, navigation and recreational needs. The District supports the coordinating agencies in implementing research, water quality monitoring, and providing technical support in hydrological and ecological evaluation and assessment methods needed to understand how the NEEPP is progressing. The District's three Watershed Protection Plans provide a comprehensive road map of activities the District will undertake to fulfill its role in the Northern Everglades program areas. Strategies involving one or more of the three coordinating agencies include construction projects; alternative treatment technologies; local water quality projects; public-private partnerships; habitat restoration; and agricultural and urban harmful nutrient reduction programs.

In the Southern Everglades, to achieve compliance with the long-term phosphorus water quality standards established for the Everglades Protection Area, a combination of approaches including STAs and programs like agricultural best management practices (BMPs) are in place. In the EAA and C-139 Basins, existing programs for implementing BMPs are a part of the overall strategy. As for the STAs, more than 57,000 acres of constructed marshes and 105,000 acre-feet of storage are now successfully at work improving Everglades water quality.

The State of Florida and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reached consensus on supplemental strategies to further improve water quality. This program is referred to as the Restoration Strategies program. The District is implementing a technical plan to complete several projects that will create more than 6,500 acres of new STAs and approximately 120,000 acre-feet of additional water storage through construction of flow equalization basins (FEBs). The strategies also identify funding for additional sub-regional projects to further reduce phosphorus in areas where phosphorus levels are elevated.

Restoration Strategies includes a science plan that targets research and monitoring necessary to improve and optimize the performance of water quality treatment within the facilities. Additional projects south of Lake Okeechobee intended to further assist in managing flow and improving water quality continue to be implemented along with other sub-regional programs and habitat restoration. The USACE signed the Lake Okeechobee System Operating Manual (LOSUM) Record of Decision on August 12, 2024. This process took five years to complete. The South Florida Water Management District worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to ensure LOSOM was implemented in a manner that reduces harmful discharges into our estuaries, sends more water south to benefit the environment and meets the needs of our communities.

The District participates in several interagency working groups that seek to achieve ecosystem restoration and stormwater and flood protection improvements. Examples of these groups include the Charlotte Harbor Flatwoods Initiative, Loxahatchee River Preservation Initiative and Lehigh Headwaters Initiative. Projects developed by interagency working groups often complement restoration programs such as CERP and NEEPP.



CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

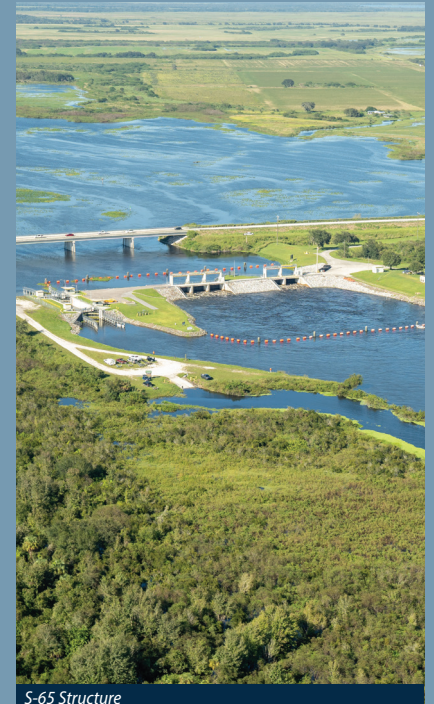
Expanding Storage Opportunities, Improving Habitats and Cleaning Water

Improved water storage, habitat restoration and water quality treatment in both the northern and southern reaches of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem are key to a healthy environment and strong economy. The natural environment will experience significant benefits as restoration projects come online and begin operating and delivering their desired results.

The District is committed to identifying and implementing cost-effective and sustainable solutions to meet the region's water quality and ecosystem restoration challenges. Specifically, the District will work collaboratively with DEP and Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) over the next five years to develop a road map to meet the storage and treatment goals described in the Basin Management Action Plans. The District provides natural resource protection and management while allowing compatible, multiple uses on select public lands in accordance with state law. The District primarily uses the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan's Integrated Delivery Schedule, Northern Everglades and Estuaries Protection Program, and funding opportunities to identify further restoration projects.

Resiliency and Ecosystem Restoration

Ecosystem restoration supports the District's efforts to increase resiliency in the face of warmer temperatures, sea level rise and other climate change impacts. In particular, the restoration of beneficial freshwater flows, as the main Everglades restoration goal, slows down saltwater intrusion, promoting more sustainable aquifer recharge rates, healthier freshwater habitats, estuaries and bays, enhanced water quality, more stable coastlines, reduced marsh dry-outs, and greater coastal resiliency. Ecosystem restoration also results in increased freshwater flows to and within the Everglades, higher flexibility and storage options to address water management seasonal needs, increased wetland acreage, and increased connectivity to coastal ecosystems.



S-65 Structure

Restoration of Water Resources and Ecosystems: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Expediting Restoration Results in the Everglades

PRIORITY – Advancing the projects identified by Governor DeSantis

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Complete project milestones to advance Key Everglades Restoration Projects identified by Governor DeSantis

PRIORITY – Implementing solutions to improve water quality treatment, reduce nutrient loads and reduce the potential for harmful algal blooms in the Northern Everglades

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Identify storage needs by watershed (WPP goals) to meet environmental goals established to help restore Lake Okeechobee, its watershed, and the St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee River watersheds and estuaries
- ◆ Establish and track a series of SFWMD milestones to meet the storage goals for the Northern Everglades watersheds
- ◆ Measure SFWMD progress towards achieving nutrient reduction milestones for Northern Everglades projects
- ◆ Reduced intensity and frequency of harmful algal blooms in Lake Okeechobee
- ◆ Reduced watershed nutrient loading to receiving waterbodies
- ◆ Continue progress toward meeting Lake Okeechobee TMDL; maintain Chlorophyll a concentrations below 40 micrograms/liter

PRIORITY – Implementing water quality treatment solutions to reduce nutrient loading in the Southern Everglades.

- ◆ Meet established Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA Basin) and C-139 Basin total phosphorus reduction requirements annually

PRIORITY – Utilizing regulatory permitting and compliance authority

- ◆ Encourage pre-application meetings for environmental permit applications to facilitate submission of complete applications incorporating implementation of statutorily mandated water quality, water quantity and environmental resource conditions of issuance

PRIORITY – Restoring native habitats through invasive species management and prescribed fire

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Annually protect 250,000 acres of native habitat from invasive plant impacts through integrated pest management strategies
- ◆ Investigate and implement efficient invasive plant control methods. Reduce herbicide use (lbs active ingredient/acre swept) by a total of 20% between 2020 and the end of 2025
- ◆ Remove 1,200 Burmese pythons from Everglade Region annually. Expand adaptive management program to improve python detection and removal rates
- ◆ Ensure 80% of the fire-maintained plant communities on District conservation lands are within the appropriate burn rotation

PRIORITY – Increasing access and recreational opportunities on public lands when it does not conflict with ecosystem restoration goals

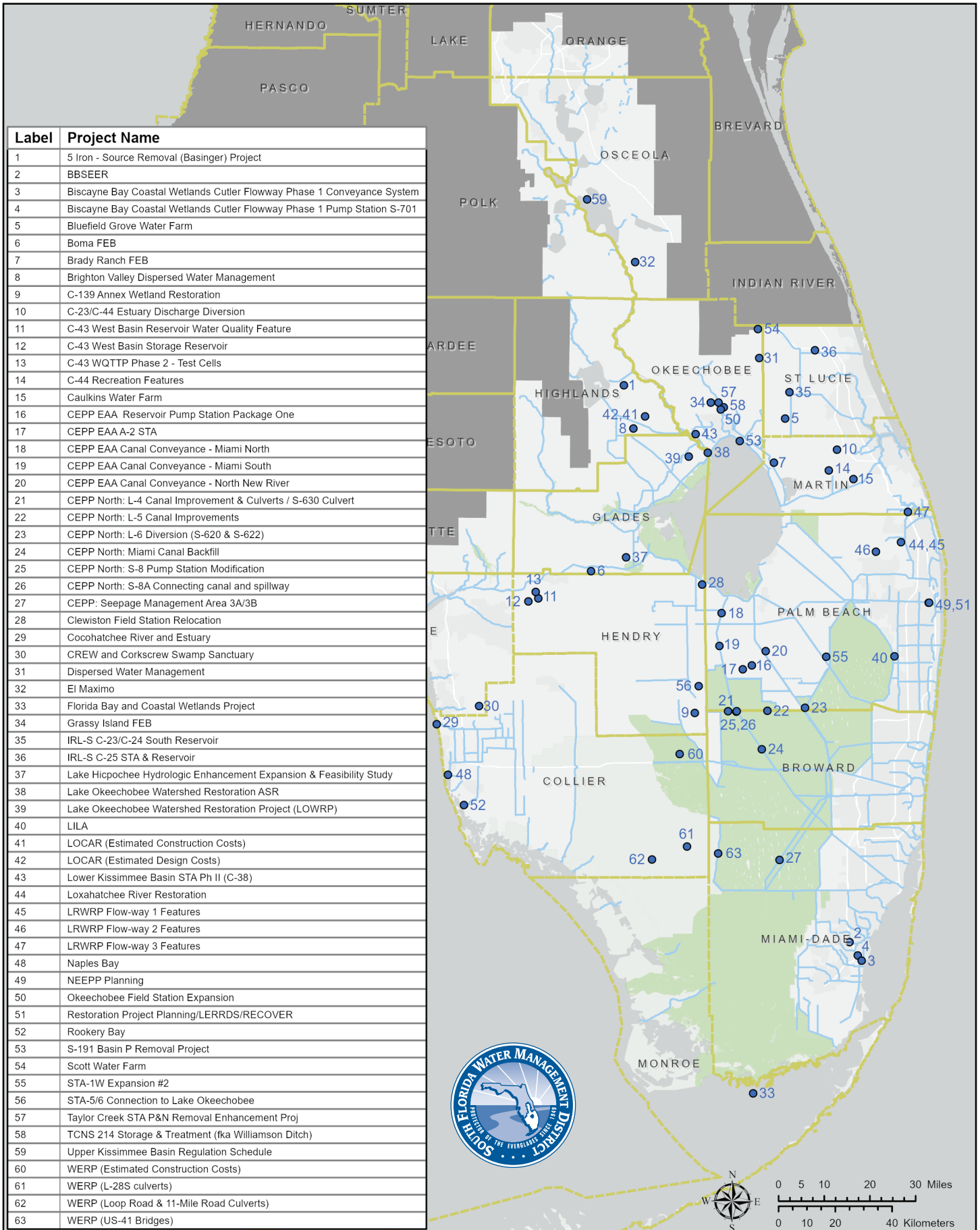
Success Indicators:

- ◆ Provide public recreational opportunities on lands acquired by the District in accordance with state law, maintain a minimum of 80% of all fee-owned lands open for public recreation and provide hunting opportunities where such use is consistent with restoration goals

CORE MISSION

RESTORATION OF WATER RESOURCES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Strategic Projects for Safeguarding and Restoring South Florida's Delicate Ecosystem



CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION

Protecting South Florida's Communities from Flooding, Ensuring & Managing Water Flow

Tempering South Florida's weather extremes of flood and drought was the impetus for the creation of the District in 1949. That principal directive continues today through effective operation, maintenance and management of the primary canals, water control structures, pump stations and District-owned public lands. In addition, proper coordination with local governments, water control districts, homeowners and private landowners assists with the continual operation of secondary and tertiary systems.

South Florida receives 52 inches of rainfall per year on average, and approximately 75% of the region's annual rainfall typically falls in the six-month period from May through October, when intense rainfall is common. Flood protection is a critical responsibility. Rainfall fluctuates annually and conditions move quickly between flooding and drought, and the region is extremely vulnerable to hurricanes and tropical storms. These weather extremes add to the challenges of water resource management. Highly variable rainfall coupled with flat topography necessitates flood protection for more than 9 million residents in the region. When the regional Central and Southern Florida Project was designed in the late 1940s, its primary function was flood protection.

Since the USACE's construction of the public works project from the 1950s to 1970s, the District's responsibilities as local sponsor of the flood

protection system expanded to emphasize various aspects of water resource management and address changing conditions. These include land development, extreme rainfall, sea level rise, and other climate change impacts.

Today, the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) operates and maintains more than 2,175 miles of canals, 2,130 miles of levees/berms, 915 water control structures, 620 project culverts and 89 pump stations. The system is continuously expanding as new restoration projects such as stormwater treatment areas and resiliency projects such as coastal structure enhancements are completed or expanded.

Major flood protection responsibilities include operations, maintenance and refurbishment of system-wide infrastructure, vegetation management, along with hydrological data collection, flow determination and hydrological basin management.

Improvements and upgrades to the District's flood protection system include automation, pump station repair and refurbishment and new pump installations, gravity structure repair and enhancements, levee inspections and repair, and canal conveyance improvement. Project design efforts continuously consider the integration of green infrastructure into District capital projects.



C-139 Flow Equalization Basin in Hendry County

CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION

District's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan

The SFWMD is strongly committed to addressing the impacts of climate change, including rising sea levels and changing rainfall patterns. Current SFWMD resiliency efforts focus on assessing how sea level rise and extreme events happen under current and future climate conditions and how they affect water resource management. The SFWMD's resiliency efforts also focus on understanding the impacts of future climate conditions on communities, ecosystems and restoration efforts. The SFWMD is making infrastructure adaptation investments that are needed to implement its mission of safeguarding and restoring water resources and ecosystems, protecting communities from flooding, and ensuring an adequate water supply for people and the environment with special attention to natural and green infrastructure solutions.

Resiliency efforts are in collaboration with the State of Florida through the Resilient Florida Program under:

- ◆ Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- ◆ Statewide Office of Resilience and the Hazard Mitigation Programs under the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM)
- ◆ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
- ◆ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- ◆ U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- ◆ Partners in Local Governments

The SFWMD's goal is to ensure flood protection needs into the future. The SFWMD is assessing the flood management risks from compounding drivers (rainfall, high tides, groundwater and surge) and exacerbating factors such as land development, and a changing climate. The results of these assessments support decision-making on prioritizing investments and implementing adaptation solutions which will provide long-term resiliency and ensure flood protection needs are met into the future.

The SFWMD accounts for sea level rise according to available projections advanced by federal agencies, including National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and USACE and the upcoming Statewide Sea Level Rise Projections being developed by the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Sciences and Innovation. Beyond sea level rise, the SFWMD is also estimating future extreme rainfall conditions and other future climate scenarios, based on the evaluation of existing climate model results in contrast to historic observation data. These observed datasets are being integrated into a set of water and climate resiliency metrics to document and communicate trends and shifts in relevant water and climate data, informing the District's resiliency efforts.

A key piece of the SFWMD's resiliency efforts is the Flood Protection Level of Service Program (FPLOS). Under this program, the SFWMD studies the canals, structures and pump stations it operates. This ensures that they can provide the level of flood protection they were designed to under future conditions with consideration for sea level rise and other climate impacts. Where the studies identify canals and/or structures throughout the entire District boundary that will no longer adequately provide flood protection, improvements are recommended to ensure adequate flood protection. These improvements are being integrated into the SFWMD's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan for implementation, along with post-storm event project recommendations, Capital Improvement Plan project integration and other innovative strategies.

The SFWMD's Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan sets a priority list for implementation of projects with the goal to reduce the risks of flooding, sea level rise, and other climate impacts on water resources and increasing community and ecosystem resiliency in South Florida. The plan is updated annually by September 1 and is available at: sfwmd.gov/our-work/sea-level-rise-and-flood-resiliency-plan.



Structure Maintenance



Levee Maintenance



Canal Maintenance

CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION

Flood Protection: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Refurbishing, Replacing, Improving, and Managing the Components of Our Water Management System

PRIORITY – Implementing flood protection infrastructure refurbishment projects

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Complete flood control strategic projects per established milestone

PRIORITY – Assessing and operating the water management system to meet flood protection and water supply needs considering sea level rise and the impacts of a changing climate

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Maintain operating water levels within established target ranges to the extent that weather and climatological conditions allow

PRIORITY – Coordinating with the USACE on infrastructure inspections and results

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Achieve passing rating for annual inspection of District infrastructure and provide results to USACE

PRIORITY – Coordinating with state/federal partners and assisting local governments to ensure operational readiness for optimal level of flood control by optimizing infrastructure maintenance, adhering to, or exceeding, industry standards and best management practices

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Reduce the average risk rating of District infrastructure through structure inspections and improvements
- ◆ Ensure that 90% of field station repairs are completed within one year of inspection reports
- ◆ Improve communication and coordination with adjacent landowners, including 298 Districts, by developing a process for reducing sources of litter to District-managed canals and other waterbodies
- ◆ Resolve Right of Way unpermitted encroachments
- ◆ Perform at least 80% of all field maintenance work activities as planned work; no more than 20% as unplanned
- ◆ Expend no more than 20% of field maintenance funds for unplanned work

PRIORITY – Assessing sea level rise and changing weather patterns to determine impacts of future conditions on the District’s mission

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Establish key water and climate resilience metrics to document and communicate observed trends and shifts in relevant water and climate data, informing the District’s resiliency efforts and modernizing design standards
- ◆ Estimate future extreme rainfall conditions and other future climate scenarios, based on the evaluation of climate downsizing datasets in contrast to historic observation data

PRIORITY – Advancing adaption strategies and infrastructure investments, in coordination with local, regional, state and federal partners, to continue to increase resiliency of its flood protection system and other mission critical services

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Complete FPLOS Flood Vulnerability (Phase I) and Adaptation Planning (Phase II) Studies on time and on budget and in close coordination with local governments and stakeholders
- ◆ Complete the annual update of the District’s Sea Level Rise and Flood Resiliency Plan and submit a list of projects to DEP for consideration into the Statewide Flood and Sea Level Resiliency Plan, and submit to the Governor, Legislators and DEP by Oct. 1
- ◆ Complete District resiliency strategic project milestones, along with the identification and pursuit of funding alternatives to support full implementation of the recommended adaptation projects, including enhancement of coastal structures, levees, canals, and other critical flood protection infrastructure
- ◆ Plan and implement a curtain wall in South Miami-Dade County, to mitigate flooding and support Everglades restoration goals
- ◆ Partner with USACE in advancing the C&SF Flood Resiliency Study to revisit the C&SF Project, with the goal of addressing changed conditions and future climate impacts
- ◆ Coordinate restoration, flood protection and water supply efforts to incorporate actions to address climate related impacts and promote resilience adaptation strategies, based on consistent scenario planning and regional modeling approaches

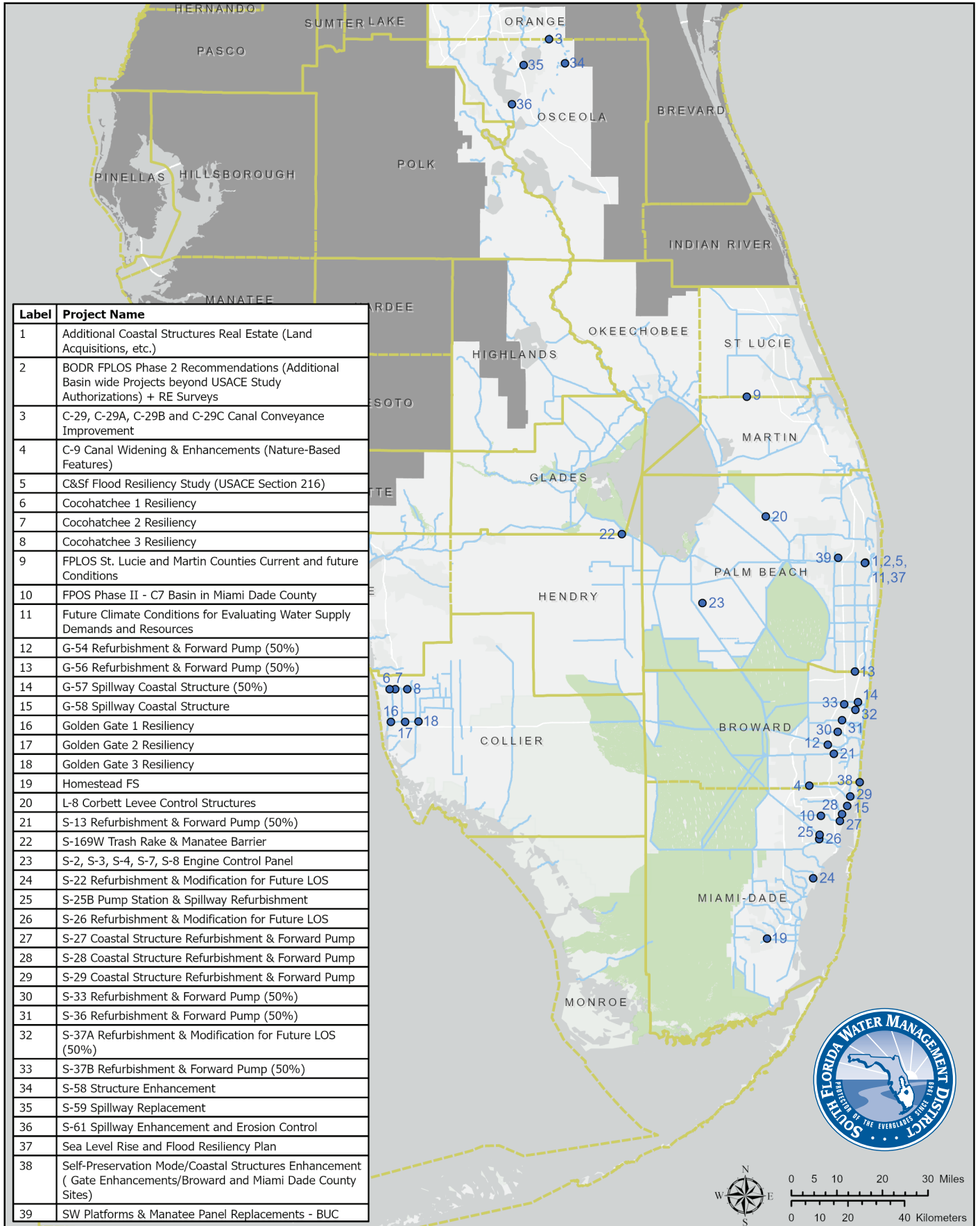


STA 1 West Structure

CORE MISSION

FLOOD CONTROL – DISTRICT RESILIENCY STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Infrastructure Projects to Address Climate Change and Sea Level Rise



CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION CORE MISSION STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Protecting South Florida's Communities from Flooding, Ensuring and Managing Water Flow

Label	Project Name
1	Arc Flash C&SF (G775, G6A, B134, S9A, S191A, S650, S401, G539, S5A, G780, G781, G782)
2	Arc Flash STA (G335, G310, G370, G372, G775, G434, G436, G435, S319, S362)
3	Automation Upgrade: Picayune Command & Control Center
4	Automation Upgrades C&FS: G-420, C-4 Impoundment
5	Automation Upgrades C&FS: S-127 N Shore PS
6	C-1 Connector Canal Control Gate
7	C-100A Tree Removal & Bank Stabilization
8	C-139: G-136, G-150, G-151
9	Canals Evaluations and Improvements (C-16, G-16, C-14, C-41, C-1W, C-1N, C-15, L-65)
10	Corkscrew Canal Headwater Improvements
11	East Coast Protective Levee Improvements
12	Emergency & Field Support Facility
13	Faka Union Tower Replacement
14	Fall Protection Retrofits (S60, S65E, S140, S49, S21, S135, S22, S148, S18C, S33, S2, S68, G334, S127, S131, S39, S236, S59, S62, S63, S335, S26, G57, S20, S76, S29, S40, S20G, S123, G338, S70, S21A, S79, S25B, S190, G58, S177, S155A, S333, S153, S118, S7154 - Through 2030)
15	FEMA: C-29B
16	FEMA: G-103
17	FEMA: S-58 & C-32C
18	FEMA: S-60 & C-33
19	FEMA: S-65 Navigation Lock
20	FTL Field Station Building Expansion
21	G-114 Weir Replacement
22	G-251 Dewatering Provision
23	G-310 Trash Rake Refurb/Replace
24	G-335 Trash Rake Refurb/Replace
25	G-370/G-372 Concrete Refurbishment
26	G-370/G-372 Pump Overhaul
27	G-409 Pump Station Replacement
28	G-539 PS - Pump Replacement
29	G-57 Wingwall Replacement & G16
30	G-6A Pump Station
31	WPB FS Sandblast, Air Compressor Facilities
32	G-6A/S-6 Access Bridge
33	G-93 Control Building Relocation
34	Generator Replacement (B325, S167, G58, G308, G309, G332, G334, G339, S62, S165, S179, S20, S166, S338, S18C, B210, B127, S129, S133, S68, B361, S21A, S199, S200, S650, S21, S199, S200, S650, B424, S700, G78, G79, G81, S20G, S150, G332D, S61, S63A, S123, S31, B487, S176, S20F, S197, S21, S149, S177)
35	Golden Gate Canal Weir #5 Replacement
36	Henderson Creek HC1
37	Henderson Creek HC1A
38	Hillsboro Package 3
39	Hoist Conversion Project (S-176/S-179/S-333/S-335/S-62/S-153)
40	HQ Fueling Station & Parking Refurbishment
41	I75 Canal Weir #2 Replacement
42	I75 W1 Removal
43	L-8 Boil Repair/Dupuis Canal Backfill
44	Large Project Culvert Replacements
45	Levee Improvements (L28, L14, L20, L63SW, L8E, STA 1W ENR, L62, L8, C51, L29, L30, L31E, L63S, L1E, L12, L48, L31E, L35)
46	Manatee Mitigation Feature Maintenance - Picayune Strand
47	Miami Field Station Building Replacements
48	Miami SCADA Stilling Well Platforms
49	North Shore Pump Stations Staff Facilities
50	NRCS: L-15
51	NRCS: S-63
52	NRCS: S-63A
53	NRCS: S-65A
54	PC Replacements ~ STCL FS PC to Bridge conversion
55	PC Replacements ~ WPB FS Area, 6 Sites on L-15
56	PS Automation Cybersecurity Upgrades Master Plan (C&SF)

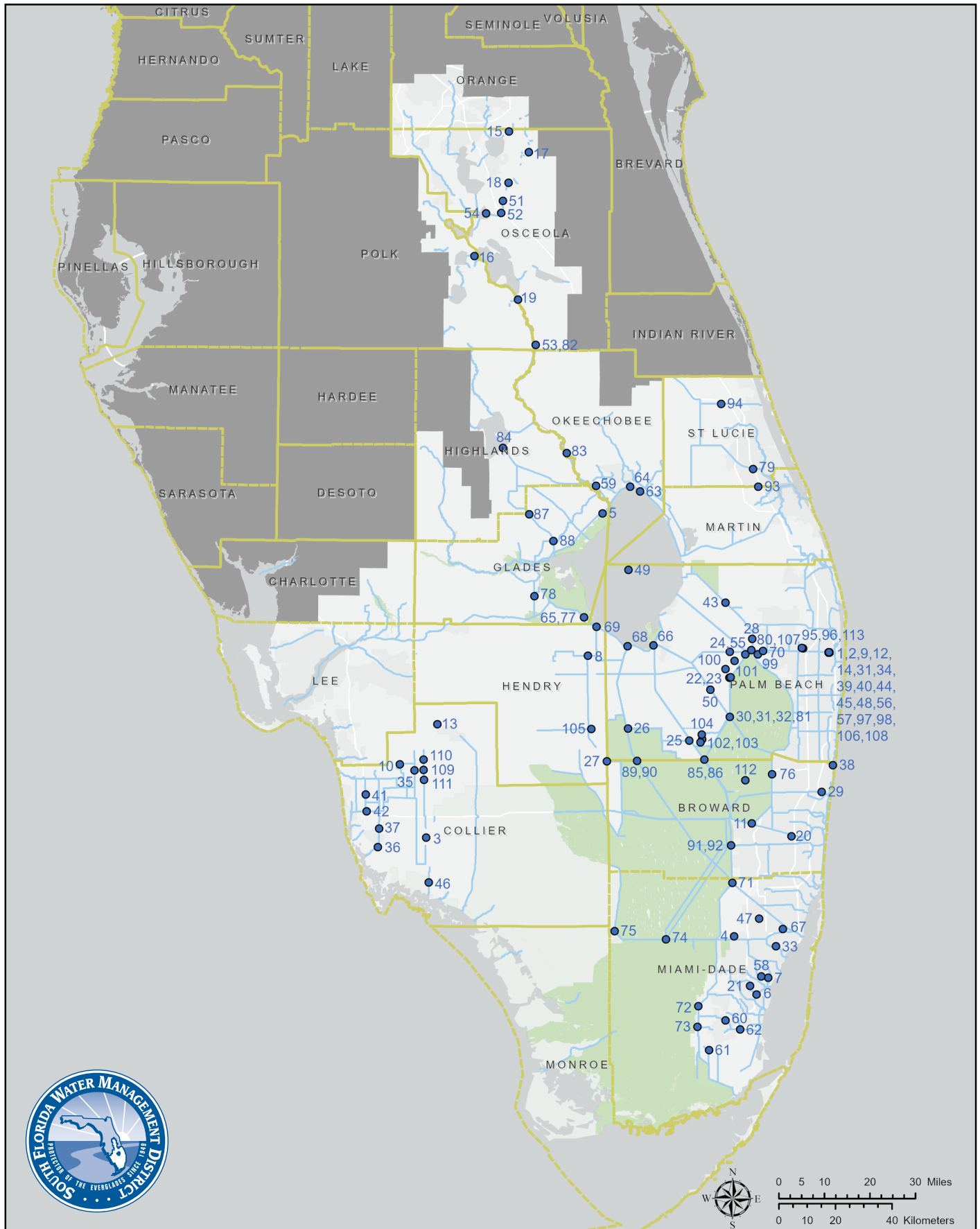
Label	Project Name
57	Remote Monitoring & Communications
58	S-119 Spillway Replacement
59	S-154C & S-154 Culvert Replacements
60	S-167 Spillway Replacement
61	S-178 Culvert Replacement
62	S-179 Spillway Wingwall Replacement
63	S-191 Spillway Replacement
64	S-193 NL Lakeside Gate Replacement
65	S-2 & S-4 Pump Station Concrete & Structural
66	S-2 PS Pump & Generator Overhauls
67	S-25B & S-26 Generator & Pumps Resiliency
68	S-3 PS Pump & Generator Overhauls
69	S-310 Navigational Lock Refurbishment
70	S-319/S-362 Pump Overhaul
71	S-32/S-32A Culvert Replacements
72	S-332B Pump Station Replacement
73	S-332D Trash Rake Replacement
74	S-333 Refurbishment (Wingwalls & Concrete)
75	S-343A & S-343B Culvert Replacements & Automation
76	S-38B Culvert Gate & Platform Replacement
77	S-4 PS Pump & Generator Overhauls
78	S-47B Culvert Relocation (from under SCXF railway)
79	S-49 Replacement
80	S-5A Tower Replacement
81	S-6 Pump Station Refurbishment
82	S-65A Spillway & S-65AX Complex
83	S-65D Spillway Replacement
84	S-68 Spillway Replacement
85	S-7 Pump Refurbishment (P1: Crane)
86	S-7 Pump Refurbishment (P2: PS)
87	S-70 Replacement
88	S-71 Replacement & Navigation Lock
89	S-8 Pump Station Refurbishment Phase 1: Crane
90	S-8 Pump Station Refurbishment Phase 2
91	S-9 Engine & Pump
92	S-9/S-9A Trash Rakes & Refurb
93	S-97 Spillway Replacement
94	S-99 Spillway Refurbishment
95	SCADA C&SF Stilling Well/Platform Refurbishments (EAA2, S13, S145, S148, S178, S18C, S197, S2, S20, S200, S20F, S20G, S21, S21A, S22, S25B, S2BP, S26, S26P, S27, S28, S29, S3, S30, S33, S334A/B, S363A, S366D, G402A/B/C, G404, G420, G422, G56, G57, G58, G700 & more)
96	SCADA STA Stilling Well/Platform Refurbishments (G304B/F/I, G305G/N, G306C/E/G/J, G308, G309, G330A/D, G332, G334, G342A/B/C/D/G/H/I/M, S343C/K/N/O, G344C/F/G/K, G349B/C, G305B, G352B, G354C & more)
97	SIP (C&SF)
98	SIP (STA)
99	STA-1E Cell 3 & 4 North
100	STA-1W EXP1 Generator
101	STA-1W Refurbishment (G-253/G-304/G-306 Series)
102	STA-2 Cell 1 Spreader
103	STA-2 Cell 8
104	STA-2 Culvert Replacements (G-367 series & G-368)
105	STA-5/6 Stilling Well Platforms
106	Tower Repair (ACME, WPB FS, STC FS, SA-N, SA-S, L28, G434, G436, Highland S65D, Brighton S70, Allapattah, C18, B66 - HQ, S47B, S129, C44, S135, S362, S319, S361, S3, S2, Miami S)
107	Underground Storage Tanks (S5A, WPB, Miami)
108	Underground Storage Tanks, Generator, Circuit Breaker (HQ)
109	Upper Faka Union Replacement (FU6)
110	Upper Faka Union Replacement (FU7)
111	Upper Faka Union Replacement (FUS)
112	WCA2 SCADA Stilling Wells
113	WPB Field Station Modifications (B-198 Vehicle/B-131 Bldg. Repl.)

Note: Supports multiple areas of responsibility including Restoration.
Clewiston Field Station Replacement #55 & Okeechobee Field Station Replacement #46

CORE MISSION

FLOOD PROTECTION CORE MISSION STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Protecting South Florida's Communities from Flooding, Ensuring and Managing Water Flow



CORE MISSION

WATER SUPPLY

Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities

Water in the State of Florida is a public resource. The District utilizes a variety of tools and technologies to help ensure a reliable and sustainable supply of water for South Florida's environment, citizens, and communities.



Water supply needs are continually evaluated by the District and appropriate programs are developed to achieve sustainable water resources and related natural systems. Data, computer modeling and analysis are used to evaluate water source conditions for current and projected uses. Increasing development and population have resulted in higher demands for water supply over time and are projected to continue to increase into the future.

Planning for a growing water demand must be balanced while ensuring water remains available for natural systems. Changing climate patterns, such as increased rainfall variability, sea level rise, increased evapotranspiration, and warmer air temperatures, may affect water supply demands and sources. This needs to be taken into consideration in water supply plans and future water supply vulnerability analyses. Freshwater aquifers in coastal counties remain vulnerable to saltwater intrusion. Therefore, coordinated efforts with local governments and other partner agencies are necessary to ensure sustainable water supplies.



Aquifer Storage and Recovery Wells C-385 Cluster Site

To meet Florida's future water demands, the state's water management districts are working with water users to best use the state's traditional water sources while also promoting the development and use of alternative sources. Water supply management strategies include sound planning and permitting; demand reduction through water conservation; development of alternative water sources such as new surface water storage, reclaimed water and desalination of brackish and saline water; and Everglades restoration.

Data collection to monitor conditions and increase our knowledge of water resources is integral to the sustainability of these resources. The District conducts groundwater monitoring, and aquifer system research through installation and testing of new wells.

Resiliency and Water Supply

To support water supply plans, the District has several groundwater models that simulate current and future groundwater withdrawals and identify potential impacts on water resources, both for traditional fresh groundwater aquifer systems as well as the brackish Floridan Aquifer System (FAS). The SFWMD is currently developing the East Coast Surficial Model (ECSM), which is a density-dependent groundwater model. The ECSM will be able to explicitly simulate the effects of sea level rise and potential movement of the saltwater interface and climate change on the surficial groundwater system. The ECSM includes most of the Lower East Coast (LEC) planning region and the entire Upper East Coast (UEC) planning region and will be completed in 2024.

For assessing longer-term evolving conditions, Water Supply Vulnerability Assessments will utilize the existing surface water model and the enhanced groundwater ECSM model. These models will be used to evaluate the effects of sea level rise and climate change on water supplies. The outputs of the model runs will identify potential impacts on water resources and areas the District needs to focus on. The identification of strategies and projects can increase water supply resiliency. The Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment was initiated in 2023, with data preparation tasks, and has a two-year estimated duration to complete. The Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment will look beyond the traditional water supply planning efforts and 20-year planning horizon. It will also incorporate additional climate scenarios and a longer planning horizon. This more detailed evaluation of the vulnerability of water supply sources can help inform the development of new projects. These new projects will enhance South Florida's water supply resiliency. This is part of an overall effort to help the District understand and plan around the complexities that factor into the current and future resilience of water supplies.



S-340 on Miami Canal, Structure Gate C-123

CORE MISSION

WATER SUPPLY

Planning, Regulation and Conservation

Water supply plans are updated every five years in collaboration with stakeholders in accordance with the statutory direction provided in Chapter 373, Florida Statutes. The FY2025 Five-Year Water Resources Development Program includes an estimated \$4.65 billion of projected expenditures for Fiscal Years 2025-2029 for water resource development activities and projects. This Work Program is included as Chapter 5A in the 2023 South Florida Environmental Report, Volume II.

Based on at least a 20-year outlook, water supply plans include water demand estimates and projections; an evaluation of regional water resources; identification of water supply-related issues and options; water resource and water supply development components, including funding; and recommendations for meeting projected demands while sustaining water resources and related natural systems.

Alternative water supplies, regional solutions and water conservation are encouraged through strategies that include public outreach/education, policy, voluntary efforts, and financial incentives.

The District regulates and manages the consumptive use of water through consumptive use permits. These permits ensure that proposed uses are reasonable and beneficial, will not interfere with any current

existing legal users and are consistent with the public interest. Rules protect water for Florida's natural systems and wetlands to preclude harm that could result from water supply over-pumping. In addition, the state's water reservations authority allows water to be set aside in an ecosystem for the protection of fish and wildlife. Minimum flows and minimum levels are established at specific water resource locations to protect the water resource and/or ecology of those areas from significant harm due to further withdrawals. Associated recovery or prevention strategies are also developed for all minimum flows and levels.

Effective planning and permitting, along with source diversification and water conservation, are key to ensuring that communities are less susceptible to water supply shortages. South Florida's primary water supply challenges include the need for storage, saltwater intrusion, changing climatic conditions and a growing demand coupled with competing uses.

Finding and implementing cost-effective solutions to resource protection and water supply availability issues require a collaborative approach. Water supply development projects that support the reuse of treated wastewater are included in regional water supply plans, and its beneficial use is encouraged with consideration to improve regional water quality.

Water Supply: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Meeting the Water Needs of the Environment and Preparing for Current and Future Demands of Water Users

PRIORITY – Developing and implementing regional water supply plans in coordination with local governments, utilities, stakeholders and the public

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Approval of five-year water supply plan updates on schedule
- ◆ SFWMD water supply plans will identify sufficient water supply sources and future projects to meet existing and future reasonable-beneficial uses during 1-in-10 year drought conditions through 2045 while sustaining water resources and natural systems

PRIORITY – Planning for the region's water resource needs with consideration of climate change and sea level rise challenges

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Ensure cumulative percentage of the 2015-2040 increase in public water supply demand is met by planning region
- ◆ Incorporate sea level rise and other climate impacts as a part of advanced integrated water supply planning, with consideration of projected water demands and availability under future conditions
- ◆ Maintain and enhance saltwater interface groundwater monitoring network where appropriate; and expand variable density groundwater models to predict the extent and rate of inland movement of the saltwater interface
- ◆ Develop a range of sea level rise and other climate scenarios including Everglades Restoration efforts to evaluate strategies to slow saltwater intrusion
- ◆ Advance the Water Supply Vulnerability Assessment, utilizing the enhanced ECSM model for the Lower East Coast Region

PRIORITY – Encouraging development of alternative water supply projects to diversify water supply

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Provide financial support of AWS and water conservation projects through the Cooperative Funding Program

PRIORITY – Promoting water conservation measures

Success Indicators:

- ◆ District-wide average annual uniform gross per capita water use public water supply is less than 135 gallons per capita daily

PRIORITY – Utilizing regulatory permitting and compliance authority

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Encourage pre-application meetings for water use permit applications to facilitate submission of complete applications incorporating implementation of statutorily mandated water quality, water quantity and environmental resource conditions of issuance.

PRIORITY – Using water reservation and minimum flow and minimum level authority to protect water for natural systems

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Provide Priority Waterbody List and Schedule for the establishment of Minimum Flows and Levels and Water Reservations annually by November 1
- ◆ Complete reservations, minimum flow and minimum water levels analyses on schedule

CORE MISSION

WATER RESOURCE AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities



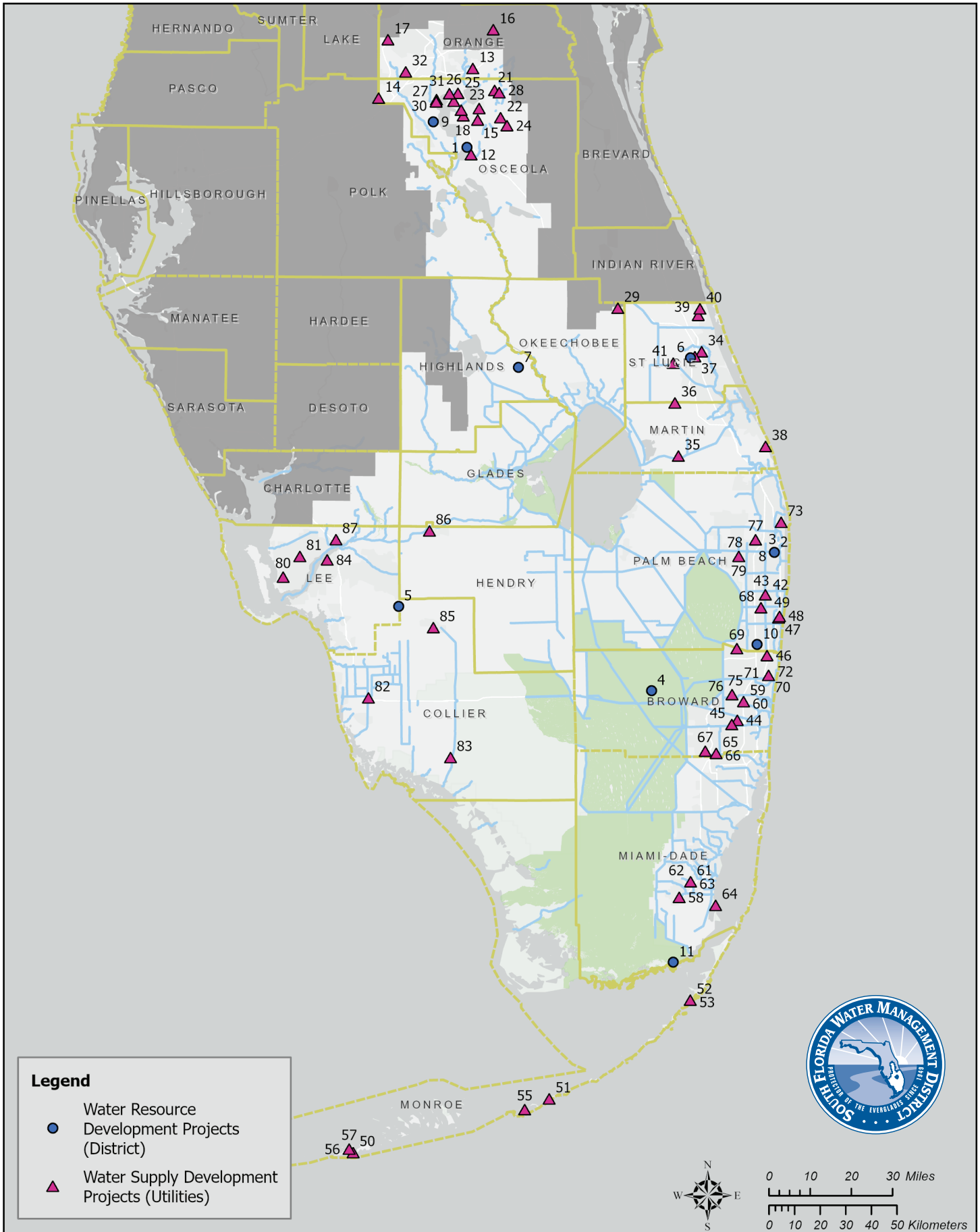
Drill Rig at SFWMD ASR Well Site.

Label	Project Name
1	Boynton Beach 3.30 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution System Extension
2	Boynton Beach 8.0 mgd RO Facility and 3 FAS Wells
3	Cape Coral 1.00 mgd ASR Wells for Irrigation Supply Storage
4	Cape Coral 5.00 mgd Southwest WRF Expansion
5	CFTOD 0.35 mgd Epcot Reclaimed Water Irrigation Conversion
6	Collier County 3.50 mgd Golden Gate City WWTP Expansion
7	Davie 0.30 mgd Broward College Reclaimed Distribution Line Expansion
8	Davie 1.00 mgd SW 92 Ave Reclaimed Distribution Line Expansion
9	Deerfield Beach 1.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Line
10	Delray Beach 0.15 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Expansion Area 15
11	Delray Beach 0.20 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Expansion Area 9
12	Delray Beach 0.42 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution System Extension Areas 2, 3, 5
13	Everglades City 0.10 mgd Reclaimed Water Rapid Infiltration Basins
14	FKAA New 4.00 mgd Crawl Key Seawater RO WTP
15	FKAA New 4.00 mgd Stock Island Seawater RO WTP
16	Fort Myers 6.0 mgd Central WRF Expansion
17	FPUA 8.00 mgd Mainland Water Reclamation Facility
18	Grove Land Utilities 100.00 mgd Reservoir and Stormwater Treatment Areas
19	Homestead 4.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Treatment Expansion
20	Immokalee 3.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Treatment Facility
21	Indiantown 1.20 mgd RO WTP and FAS Well
22	Key Largo WWTD and FKAA - 0.50 mgd Direct Potable Reuse Demonstration Project
23	Key Largo WWTD and FKAA - 3.45 mgd Direct Potable Reuse Demonstration Project Expansion
24	Key West Resort Utilities - 0.85 mgd Reuse Distribution Mains and Irrigation Systems
25	Key West Resort Utilities and FKAA - 0.50 mgd Direct Potable Reuse Distribution Line
26	LaBelle 0.50 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Main to Golf Course
27	Lauderhill 1.00 mgd RO WTP and FAS Wells Phase 1
28	Lauderhill 2.00 mgd Expansion of RO WTP Phase 2
29	Lee County 5.00 mgd North Lee County WTP and Wellfield Expansion
30	Marathon and FKAA - 1.40 mgd Potable Reuse with ASR and RO
31	Miami-Dade 12.45 mgd South Miami Heights RO WTP and FAS Wells Phase 1
32	Miami-Dade 15.00 mgd South District Reclaimed Water Distribution Extension to FPL Turkey Point
33	Miami-Dade 2.55 mgd South Miami Heights SAS WTP
34	Miami-Dade 5.00 mgd South Miami Heights RO facility Expansion
35	Miramar 2.50 mgd RO Train No. 2 (West WTP) for Standby
36	Miramar 2.50 mgd RO Train No. 3 (West WTP) for Standby and FAS Wells 4 and 5
37	Miramar 3.50 Reclaimed Water System Distribution Extension West of I-75
38	Orange County 5.00 mgd Hamlin Phase II WRF Expansion
39	Orlando Eastern 3.00 mg Reclaimed Water Storage
40	OUC 10.00 mgd Southeast Brackish Wellfield and WTP
41	PBC - Broward Interconnect Phase 1B 10.51 mgd South Reclaimed Water Distribution Extension
42	PBC 2.00 mgd Green Cay Wetlands Indirect Potable Reuse Project - WTP, Distribution Mains, and SAS Wells
43	Pompano Beach -Broward Interconnect 10.00 mgd Reclaimed Water Distribution Extension
44	Pompano Beach 3.50 mg Reclaimed Water Storage Tank with Booster Station
45	Pompano Beach 6.90 mgd Multiphase Reuse Distribution Expansion
46	PSL 2.66 mgd James E Anderson WTP Expansion Phase 3
47	PSL McCarty Ranch Reservoir, Water Quality Storage Areas, and ASR - 10.00 mgd Storage
48	Riviera Beach 16.00 mgd RO and Membrane Softening WTP and 9 FAS Wells
49	SLC 0.30 mgd North County/Holiday Pines WRF Expansion
50	SLC 2.0 mgd Central County RO WTP Phase 1
51	SLC 2.0 mgd Taylor Dairy FAS Wells and RO WTP
52	SMRU 0.2 mgd WRF Expansion
53	Sunrise 0.20 mgd Springtree RO Conversion to Membrane Softening Phase 1
54	Sunrise 1.70 mgd Springtree RO Conversion to Membrane Softening Phase 2
55	TWA 2.00 mgd South Bermuda WRF Expansion
56	TWA 5.00 mgd Jack Brack Road Reuse Main Extension
57	TWA 6.00 mgd Cross-Prairie Parkway Reuse Distribution Main
58	TWA 0.60 mgd Harmony WRF Expansion Phase 2
59	TWA 1.00 mgd Parkway WRF Expansion Phase 1
60	TWA 1.50 mgd Parkway WRF Expansion Phase 2
61	TWA 2.50 mgd Harmony West Reclaimed Water Storage and Repump Facility
62	TWA 2.50 mgd Sunbridge WRF Expansion
63	TWA 3.00 mgd Old Hickory Tree/10th Street Reuse Distribution Main Extension
64	TWA 3.20 mgd 160-Acre Recharge Site and WTP
65	TWA 30.00 mgd Cypress Lake Wellfield and WTP
66	TWA 36.00 mg Southside Reclaimed Water Reservoir Expansion
67	TWA 5.00 mg Edgewater Reclaimed Water Storage and Repump Facility
68	TWA 6.00 mgd Toho Reservoir Reclaimed Water Augmentation Project
69	TWA 6.00 mgd Toho Stormwater Reservoir and Reuse Distribution Main
70	TWA Shingle Creek Potable Water Supply Project - 6.00 mgd Storage
71	Wellington 0.20 mgd WRF Expansion - Phase 2
72	Wellington 0.70 mgd Membrane Softening Expansion and Decommissioning of Lime Softening WTP
73	West Palm Beach 3.00 mgd Grassy Waters Preserve Storage Improvements

CORE MISSION

WATER RESOURCE AND WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

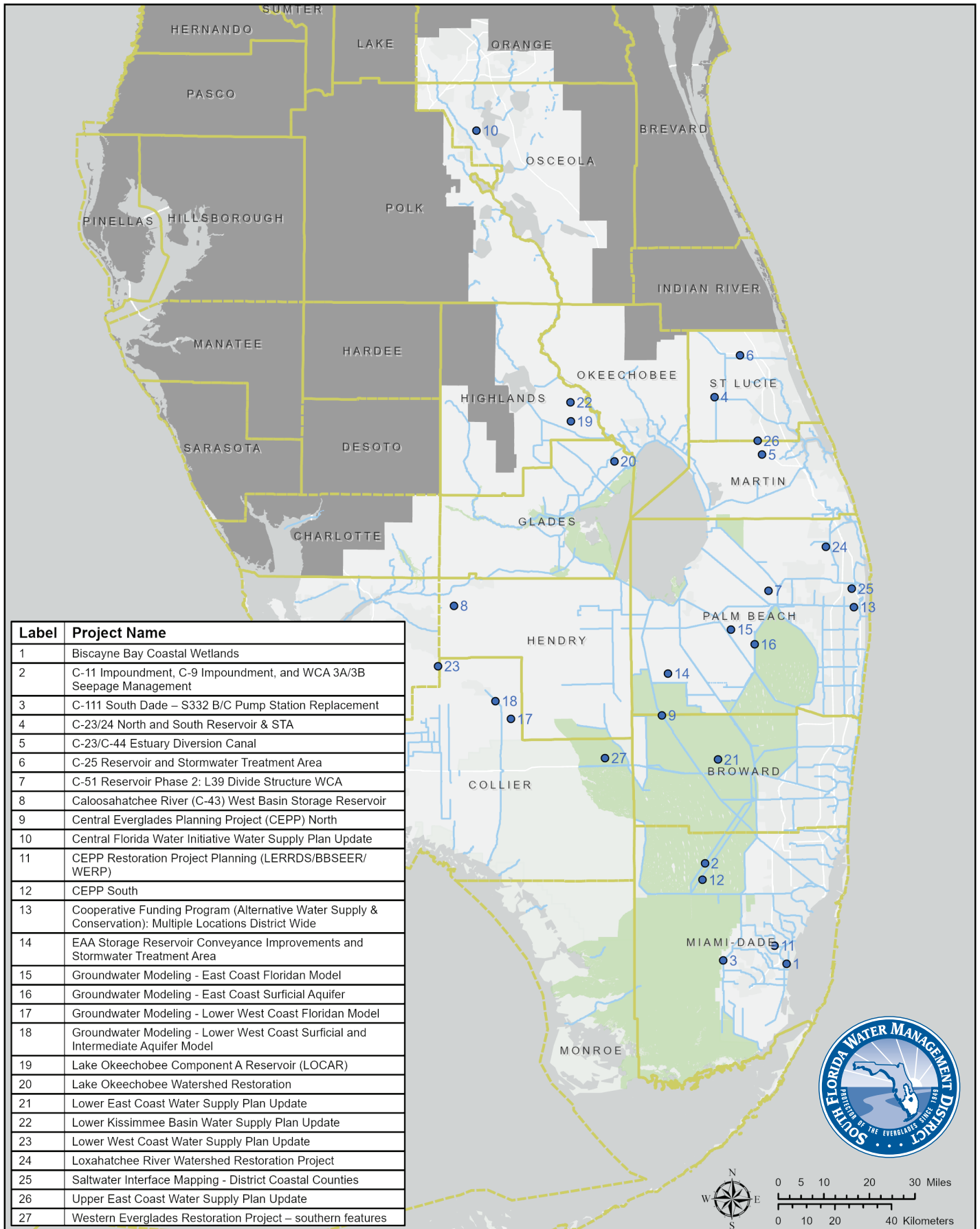
Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities



CORE MISSION

WATER SUPPLY STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Strategic Projects for Ensuring Water for South Florida's Communities



SUPPORT MISSION

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Delivering Efficient and Cost-Effective Services on Behalf of South Florida Citizens

The District constantly looks for opportunities to implement strategies to improve operations, enhance fiscal efficiency, ensure public access and engagement, create more accountability and, most importantly, deliver the services and results that the public expects. Project and operational progress, along with overall organizational efficiency and effectiveness, are continuously measured and reported. Monthly financial statements are publicly presented at Governing Board meetings and posted online to clearly demonstrate how the District utilizes taxpayer dollars. By routinely collaborating with the public, state and federal agencies, local governments, non-governmental organizations, community organizations and the business community, the District works to further leverage public dollars by identifying additional cost-saving strategies.

Public Engagement & Administration: Strategic Priorities and Success Indicators

Mission – Ensuring South Florida Taxpayers Receive Efficient and Effective Customer Service

PRIORITY – Focusing resources on core functions, minimizing administrative costs, and measuring performance

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Process and pay 95% of all vendor invoices within 30 days.
- ◆ Post monthly financial statements to the District's publicly available website within 24 hours after each Governing Board meeting
- ◆ Procurement Negotiated Cost Savings/Avoidance
- ◆ Submit annual audit to the Florida Department of Financial Services and Auditor General within 45 days after Governing Board acceptance but not later than nine months after the end of the prior fiscal year
- ◆ Complete required distribution of annual audit within 10 days after Governing Board acceptance and ensure posting on the District's publicly available website within 10 days of acceptance

PRIORITY – Ensuring accountability, transparency, and public involvement in District decisions

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Document, assign and respond to 90% of public records requests within 14 days
- ◆ Small Business Enterprise Program Outreach

PRIORITY – Employing and developing a high-quality, workforce

Success Indicators:

- ◆ Maintain workforce turnover rate at less than 6%
- ◆ Foster a culture of safety awareness and preparedness across the District to enhance workplace safety and ensure compliance by providing comprehensive safety training and educational programs to employees
- ◆ Ensure more than 90% of new hires are retained after the six-month probation period
- ◆ Complete quarterly training events via e-learning, classroom and/or virtually that further develop employee and supervisor skills such as Respect in the Workplace, new supervisor training, and team building
- ◆ Promote a healthier, more engaged workforce by offering a range of wellness programs, health screening, and fitness activities aimed to support employees' physical and mental well-being, improve overall health outcomes and enhance workplace productivity



Resiliency Coordination Forum Meeting, February 2024



SFWMD Staff, Contract Inspector



SFWMD Staff, Administrative Assistant



SFWMD Staff at Small Business Enterprise Procurement Meeting

DISTRICT BUSINESS CYCLE

PUTTING THE PLAN INTO ACTION



C-44 Construction

The Strategic Plan...

The Strategic Plan is a key component of the South Florida Water Management District's integrated business cycle. It establishes the overall policy direction and strategic priorities set by the Governing Board to carry out the District's core mission responsibilities. Serving as the agency blueprint for long-term planning and implementation, the Strategic Plan provides overarching guidance in development of the annual budget and work plan and the success indicators used for measuring progress.

Implementing the priorities identified in this Strategic Plan will result in:

- ◆ Restoration of South Florida's ecosystem, including improvements of water flows and restored habitats
- ◆ Regional flood protection provided by a refurbished water management system
- ◆ Achievement of water quality standards
- ◆ Affordable and reliable water supplies
- ◆ Public and private partnerships that help stretch limited resources
- ◆ Efficient and effective customer service for the District's taxpayers
- ◆ Transparency to the public on the District's priorities

GROUND BREAKING SINCE 2019

✓ Indicates these projects have been completed.

#	PROJECT	GROUND BREAKING	COMPLETION DATE (EST.)
1	El Maximo Ranch Northern Everglades Water Quality Project	2022	✓
2	C-139 Wetland Restoration – Phase II	2021	2027
3	C-139 Water Storage Basin (FEB)	2021	2024
4	EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland	2020	2024
5	EAA Reservoir Project Conveyance Improvements	2024	2027
6	STA 2 Refurbishments	2020	2023
7	STA 1W – Expansion No. 2	2020	2024
8	Raising Tamiami Trail (FDOT)	2021	2026
9	Lake O Watershed – Aquifer Storage & Recovery Wells	2021	2030
10	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir – Final Phase of Construction	2019	2025
11	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands - L-31E Flow-way	2020	2026
12	C-23/C-24 Treatment Wetland	2022	2025
13	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – CEPP New Water	2022	✓
14	Bolles Canal Improvements – Segment 4	2019	✓
15	Bolles Canal Improvements – Final Segment	2022	✓
16	C-23/C-44 Canal to Divert Harmful Discharges to St. Lucie River	2022	2025
17	Old Tamiami Trail Roadbed Removal	2020	✓
18	Bluefield Grove Water Storage Farm	2020	✓
19	Scott Water Storage Farm	2020	✓
20	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – Phase I (8.5 SMA)	2021	✓
21	Taylor Slough Hydrologic Improvements	2023	✓
22	EAA Reservoir	2023	2034
23	ALJO Four Corners Rapid Infiltration Project	2023	✓
24	Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands – Cutler Wetlands	2023	2025
25	Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) North	2023	2032
26	Central Everglades Planning Project (CEPP) South	2020	2033
27	Western Everglades Restoration-South Features	2024	2028



Gov. DeSantis at the EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland Ribbon Cutting



Ribbon Cutting Ceremony for the EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland

MAJOR MILESTONE SINCE 2019

#	PROJECT	RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENT	COMPLETION DATE
28	Biscayne Bay and Southeastern Everglades Ecosystem (BBSEER)	Began Planning Efforts	TBD
29	Boma Water Storage Basin (FEB)	Started Design	2027
30	C-23/C-24 Interim Water Storage	Started Design	TBD
31	C-23/C-24 North Reservoir	Completed Final Design	2028
32	C-23/C-24 South Reservoir	Started Design	2030
33	C-25 Reservoir and Treatment Wetland	Completed Land Acquisition, Started Design	2028
34	Lake Hicpochee Restoration – Phase II	Started Design	2026
35	Loxahatchee River Watershed Restoration	Authorized by Congress, Started Design	TBD
36	S-332B Pump Station Replacement	Started Design	2028
37	Western Everglades Restoration-Remaining Features	Finished Planning	2024
38	Lake O Watershed – Wetland Restoration	Began Real Estate Acquisition	TBD
39	Lower Kissimmee Treatment Wetland	Began Initial Planning and Design	TBD
40	EAA Reservoir Project Partnership Agreement Signed	Agreement Executed	2030
41	Faka Union Pump Station/Canal Plugging – Picayune Strand Wetland Restoration	Began Partial Rehydration of Drained Wetlands	2025
42	C-11 Water Storage Impoundment	Began Final Design	2028
43	Lake Okeechobee Component A Reservoir (LOCAR)	Finished Planning	2024

COMPLETED SINCE 2019

#	PROJECT	YEAR
44	Taylor Slough Hydrologic Improvements	2023
45	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – Phase I (8.5 SMA)	2022
46	Allapattah Flats Wetland Restoration	2021
47	Bluefield Grove Water Storage Farm	2021
48	Bolles Canal Improvements – Segment 3	2020
49	Bolles Canal Improvements – Segment 4	2022
50	Bolles Canal Improvements – Final Segment	2023
51	Brighton Valley Dispersed Water Storage and Management	2020
52	C-44 Reservoir and Treatment Wetland	2021
53	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir Water Quality Improvements Study	2021
54	Improved Water Deliveries for ENP (COP) and C-111 South Dade Project	2020
55	Kissimmee River Restoration	2021
56	Lake Hicpochee Restoration – Phase I	2020
57	Lakeside Ranch Treatment Wetland	2019
58	Old Tamiami Trail Roadbed Removal	2021
59	S-191A Pump Station	2021
60	S-333N Structure for Everglades Nat'l Park Water Deliveries	2020
61	Scott Water Storage Farm	2021
62	STA 1W – Expansion No. 1	2020
63	STA 1E Improvements	2022
64	STA 5/6 Improvements	2020
65	Bridging Tamiami Trail (FDOT)	2019
66	C-139 Wetland Restoration – Phase I	2019
67	ALJO Four Corners Rapid Infiltration Project	2023
68	Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir S-470 Pump Station	2023
69	EAA Reservoir Project's Treatment Wetland	2024
70	Everglades Nat'l Park Seepage Containment Wall – CEPP New Water	2024
71	S-191 Basin Surface Runoff Phosphorus Removal Project	2024
72	Partin Family Ranch Dispersed Water Storage and Management	2024
73	Clewiston Field Station Groundbreaking	2024
74	C-139 Water Storage Basin (FEB)	2024
75	El Maximo Ranch Northern Everglades Water Quality Project	2024



S-191 Basin Surface Runoff Phosphorus Removal Project Ribbon Cutting Ceremony



Caloosahatchee (C-43) Reservoir S-470 Pump Station Ribbon Cutting Ceremony

Additional accomplishments and performance metrics may be found within the South Florida Environmental Report Volume II, Chapter 2.

List of critical wetlands to be acquired using funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund

In 2022, the Legislature enacted new legislation (i.e., Senate Bill 882) that requires the District's strategic plan to include a list of critical wetlands to be acquired using funds from the Land Acquisition Trust Fund, in accordance with sections 373.036(2)(e) and 373.036(2)(f)5., Florida Statutes (F.S.). This Strategic Plan includes the District's list of critical wetlands, which was adopted by the Governing Board on March 9, 2023. The list of critical wetlands is available on the District's website at: [SFWMD.gov/CriticalWetlands](https://www.sfwmd.gov/CriticalWetlands).



Miami Skyline



Water Sampling at C-44



Egret at Everglades National Park



Blacknecked Stilt at C-139

Ron DeSantis, Governor

SFWMD Governing Board

Chauncey Goss, Chairman
 Scott Wagner, Vice Chairman
 Ron Bergeron Sr.
 Ben Butler
 Charlie E. Martinez
 Cheryl Meads
 Charlette Roman
 Jay Steinle

SFWMD Executive Management

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 John Mitnik, Asst. Executive Director & Chief Engineer
 Jennifer Smith, Chief of Staff
 Jill Creech, Regulation Director
 Lucine Dadrian, Engineering, Construction & Modeling Director
 Maricruz Fincher, General Counsel
 Lawrence Glenn, Water Resources Director
 Candida Heater, Administrative Services Director
 Lisa Koehler, Big Cypress Basin Administrator
 Vacant, Chief Communications & Public Policy Officer
 Dr. Carolina Maran, Chief of District Resiliency
 Akin Owosina, Chief Information Officer
 Jennifer Reynolds, Ecosystem Restoration Director
 Rich Virgil, Field Operations Director

Alexis A. Lambert, Secretary
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 Environmental Protection

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