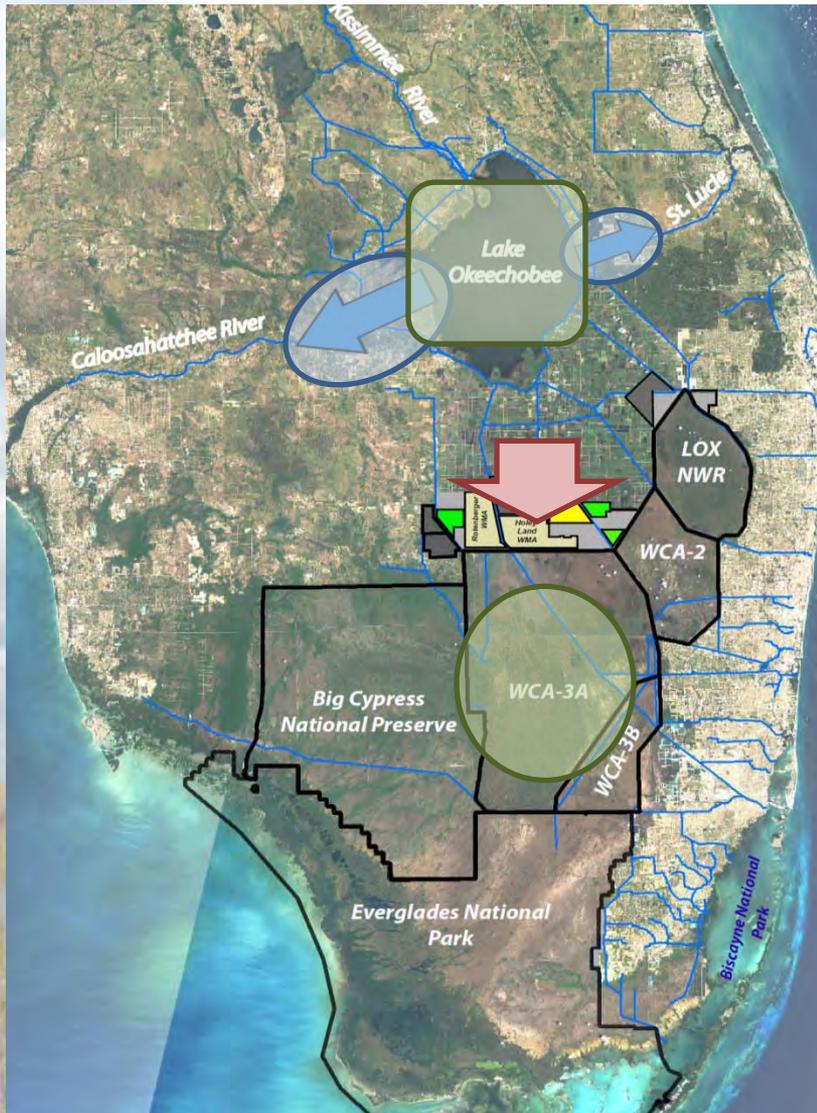


The background of the slide is a landscape photograph. It shows a wide expanse of water in the foreground, with tall reeds or grasses growing along the shoreline. The sky is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds, and the overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day. The text is centered horizontally and vertically over this background.

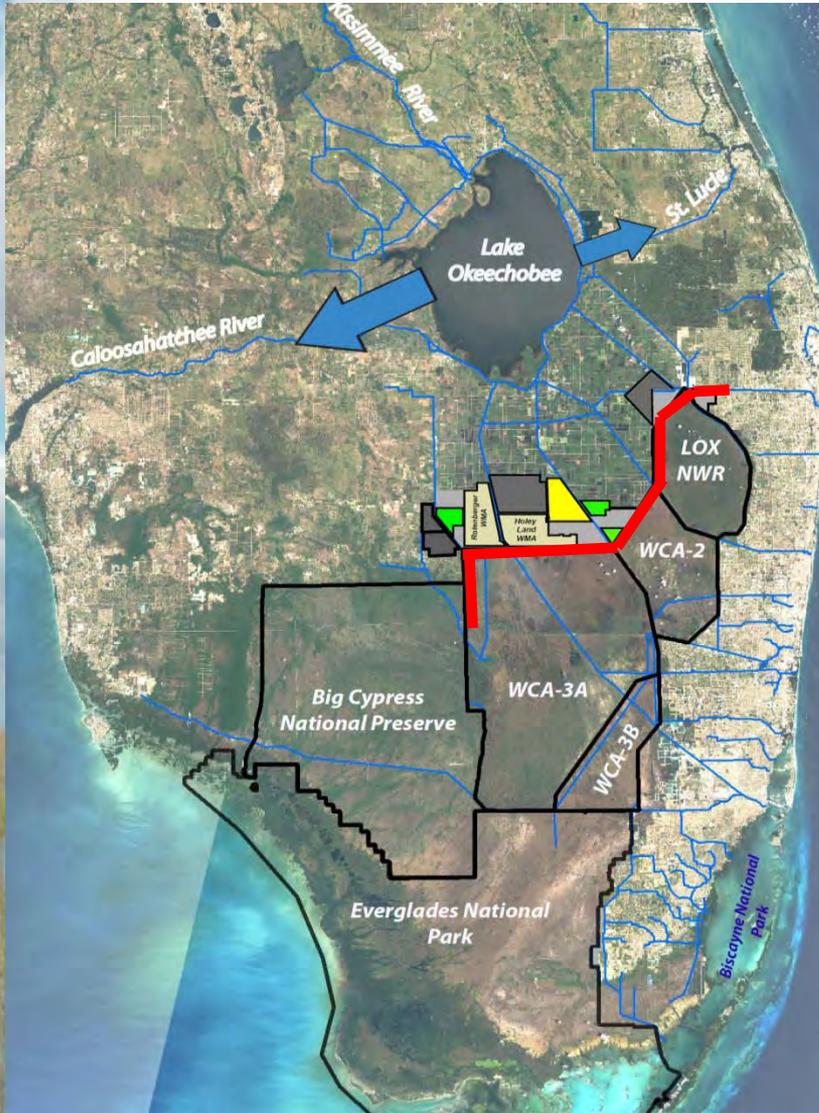
REGIONAL SYSTEM PERSPECTIVES

Regional System Perspectives

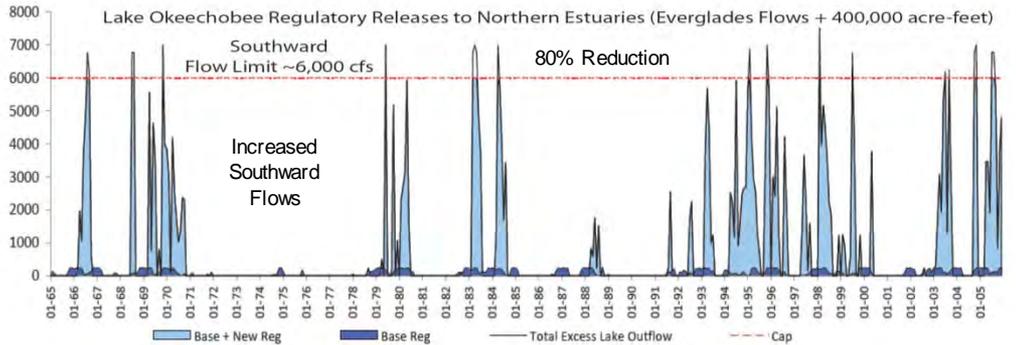
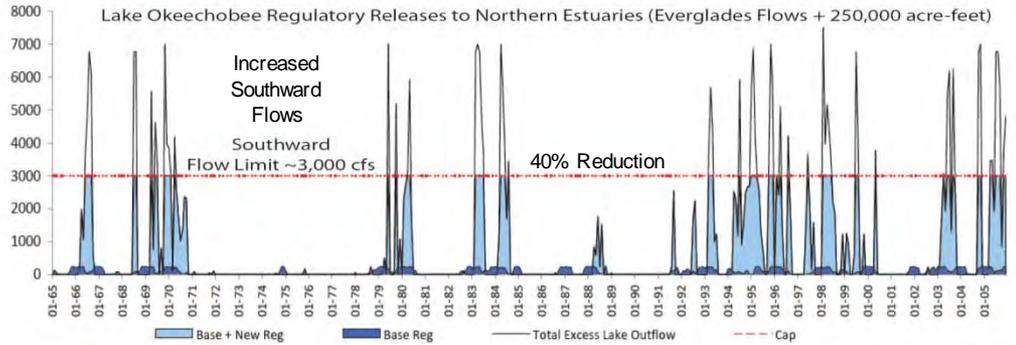
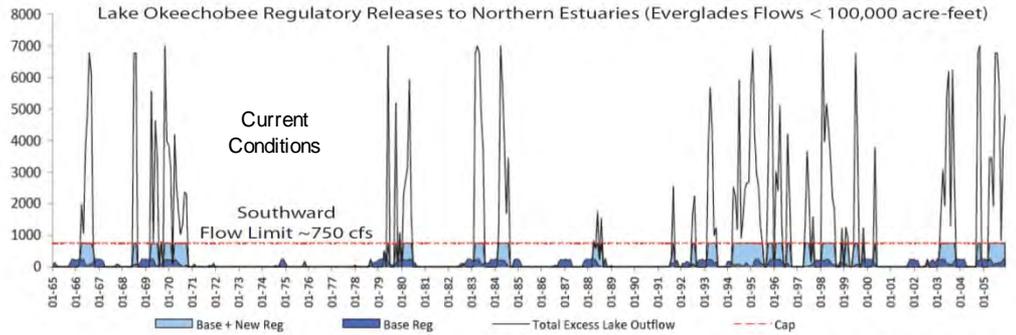


- Regulatory release in excess of 500 kac-ft on average made from Lake Okeechobee toward Northern Estuaries
- Opportunity exists in CEPP to potentially capture and send portions of that flow into the Everglades
- Additional storage and conveyance throughout the system provided by CEPP allow for better stage management of Lake Okeechobee, WCA-3A and the overall system.

Benefits of Redirecting Northern Estuary Regulatory Releases



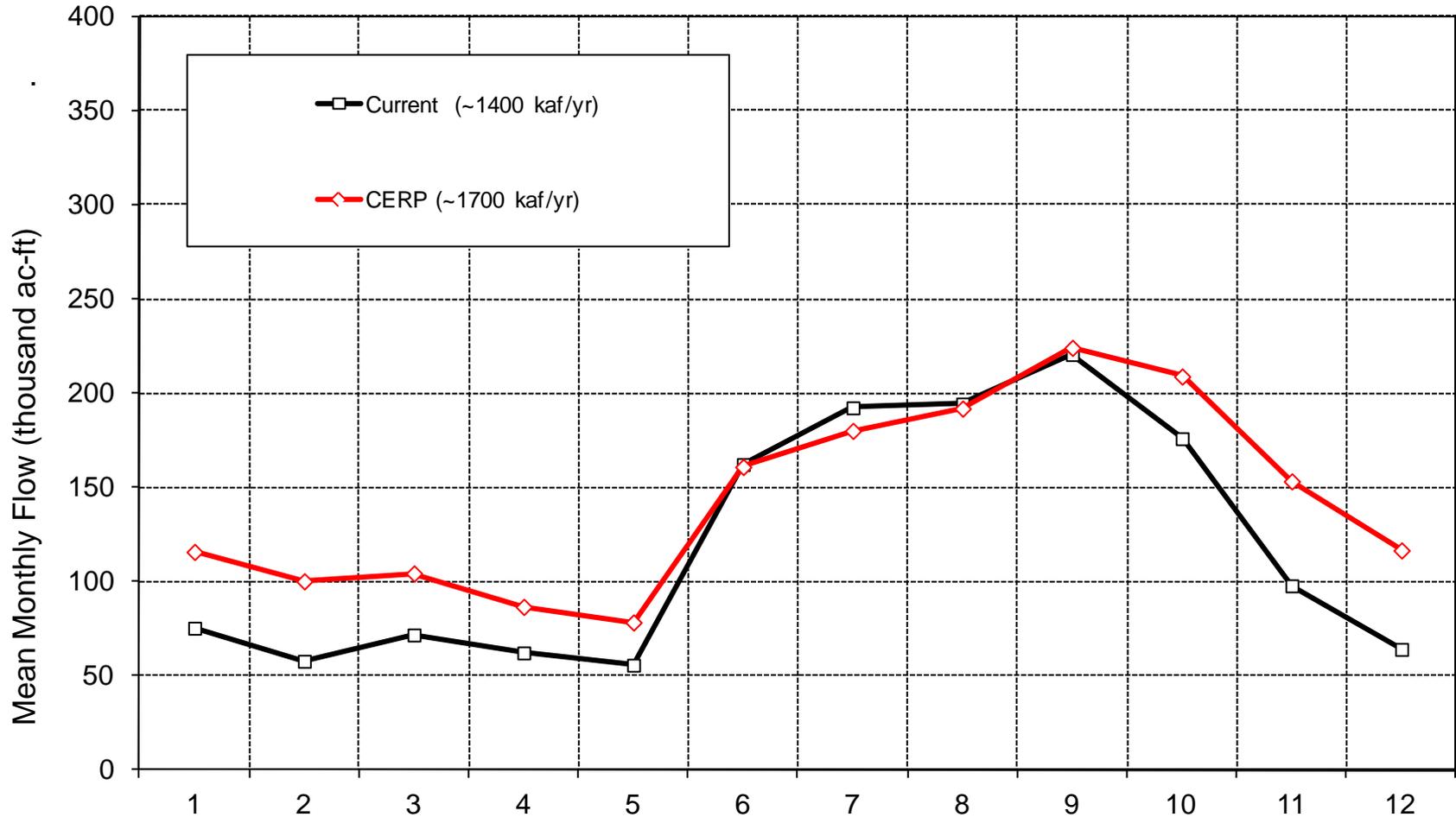
Increased Everglades Inflows = Reduced Estuarine Harm



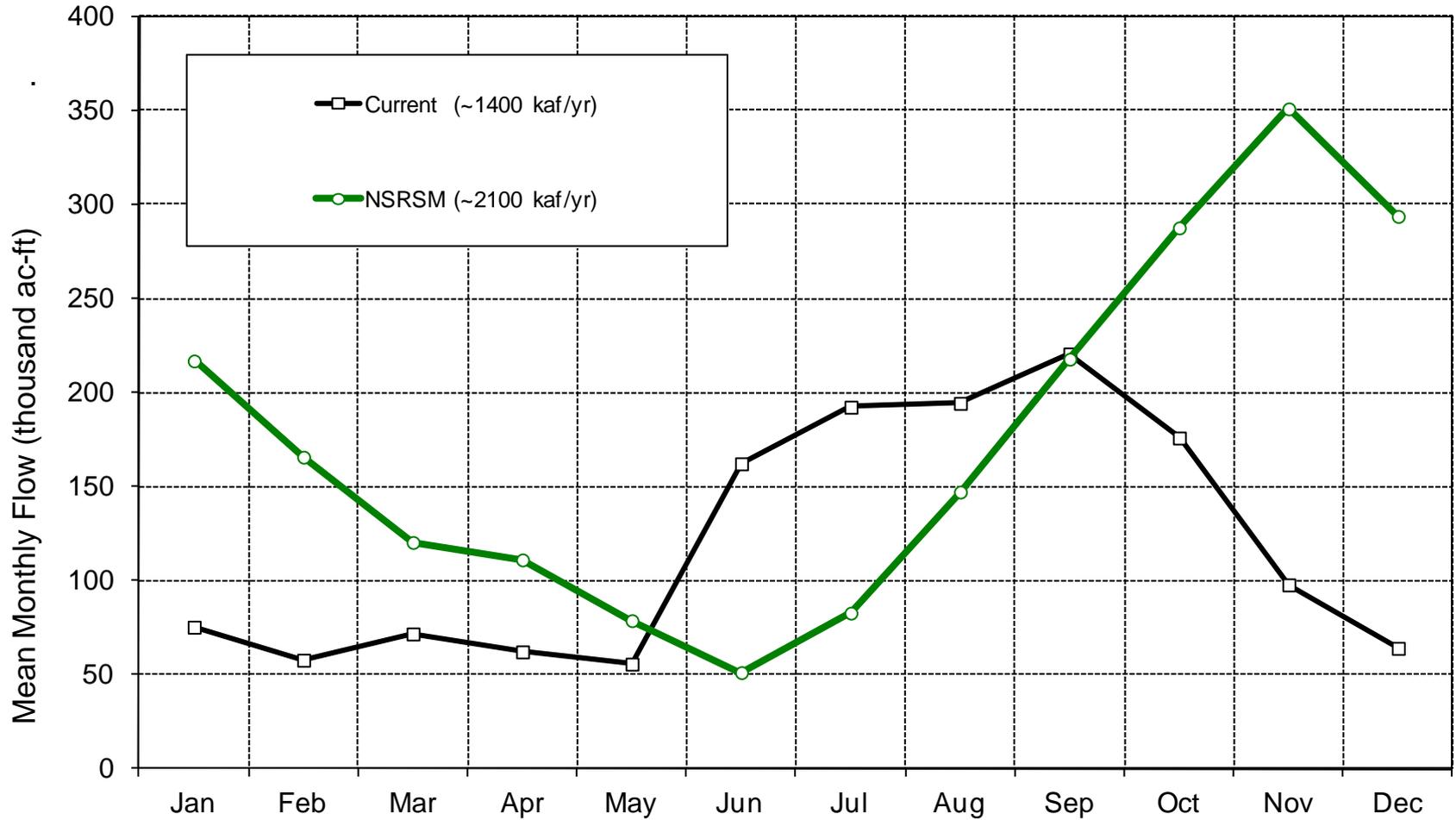
Preliminary findings requiring more detailed analyses.

Meanwhile at the Red Line...

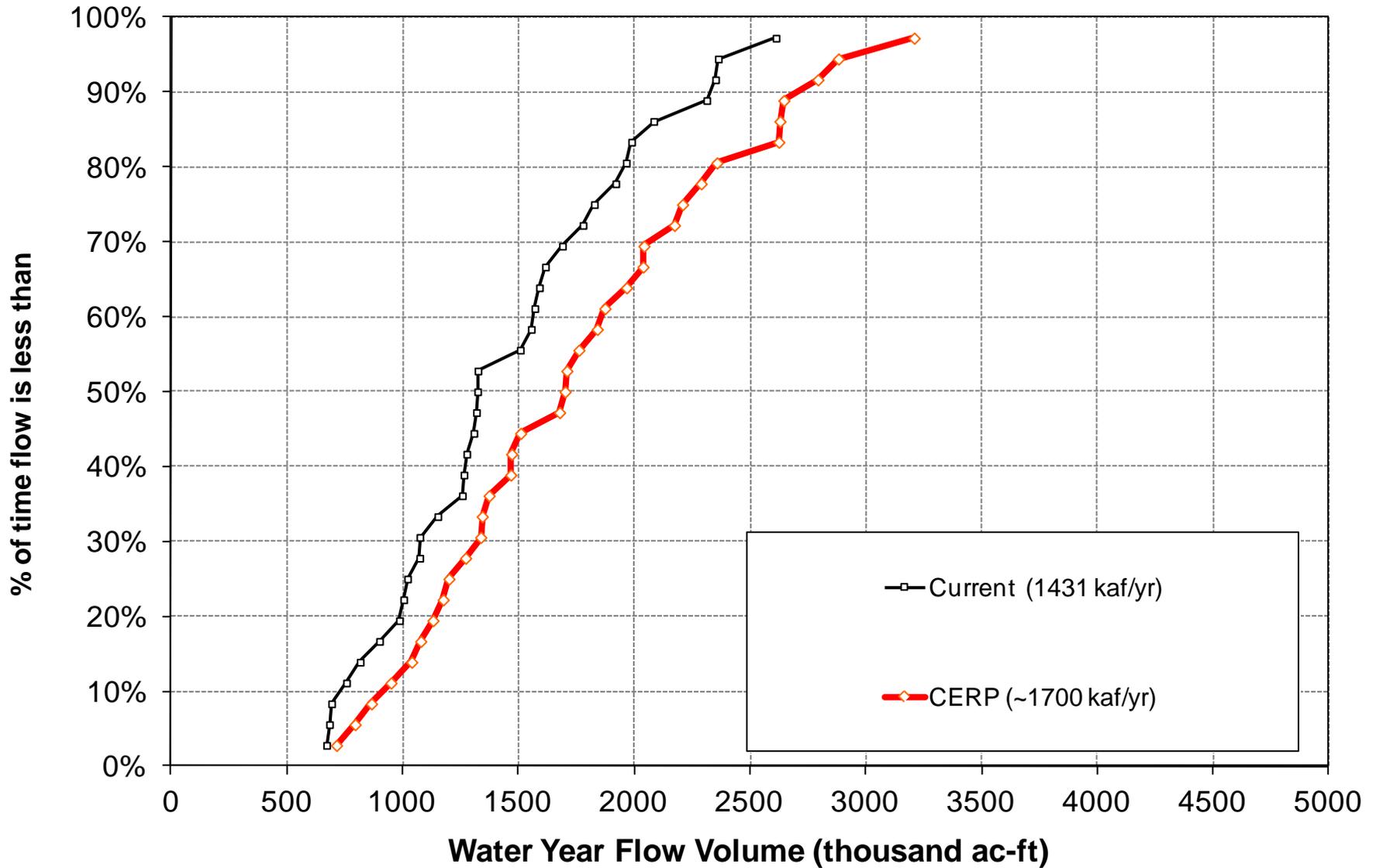
Average Everglades Protection Area Monthly Inflow Distribution



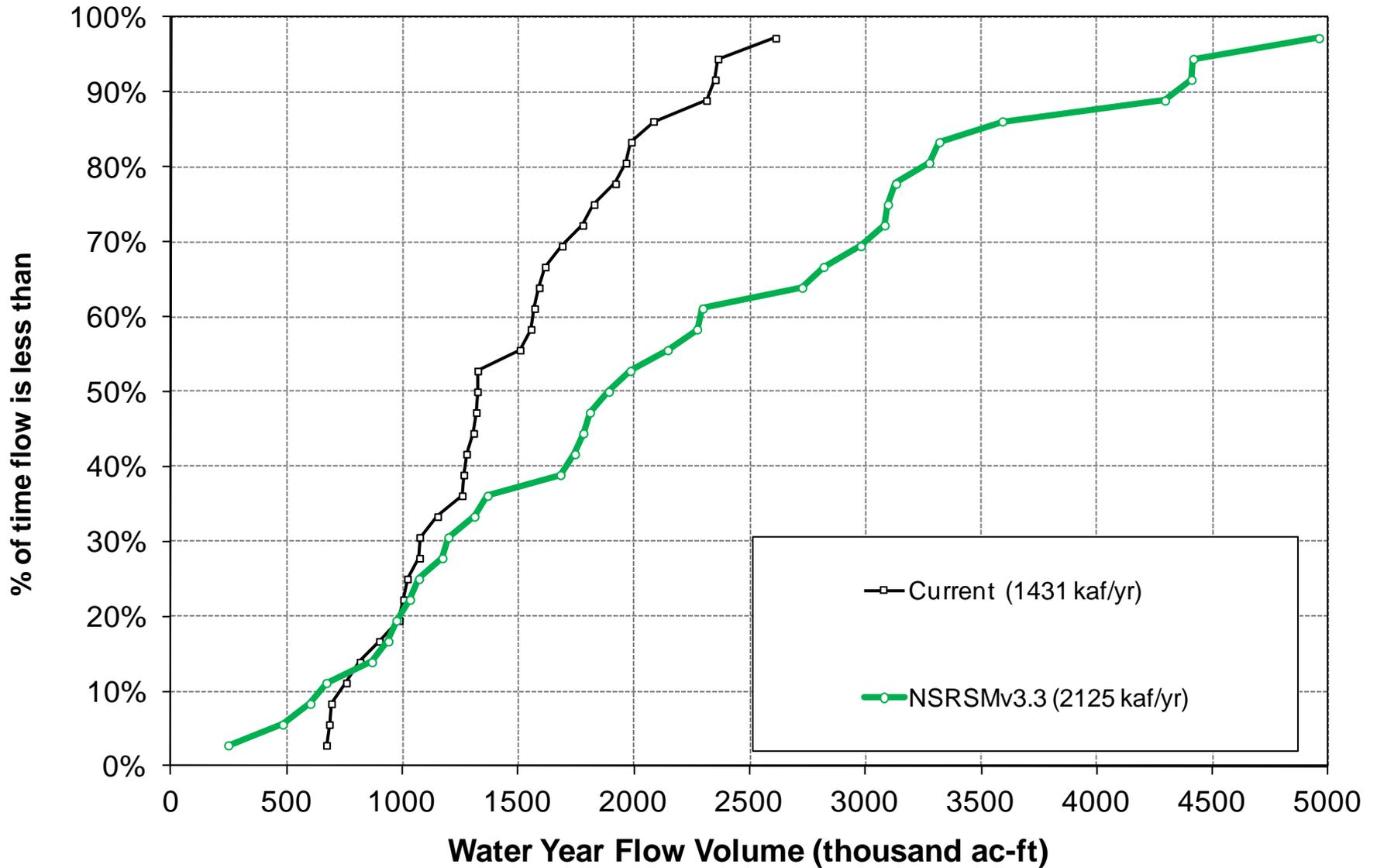
Average Everglades Protection Area Monthly Inflow Distribution



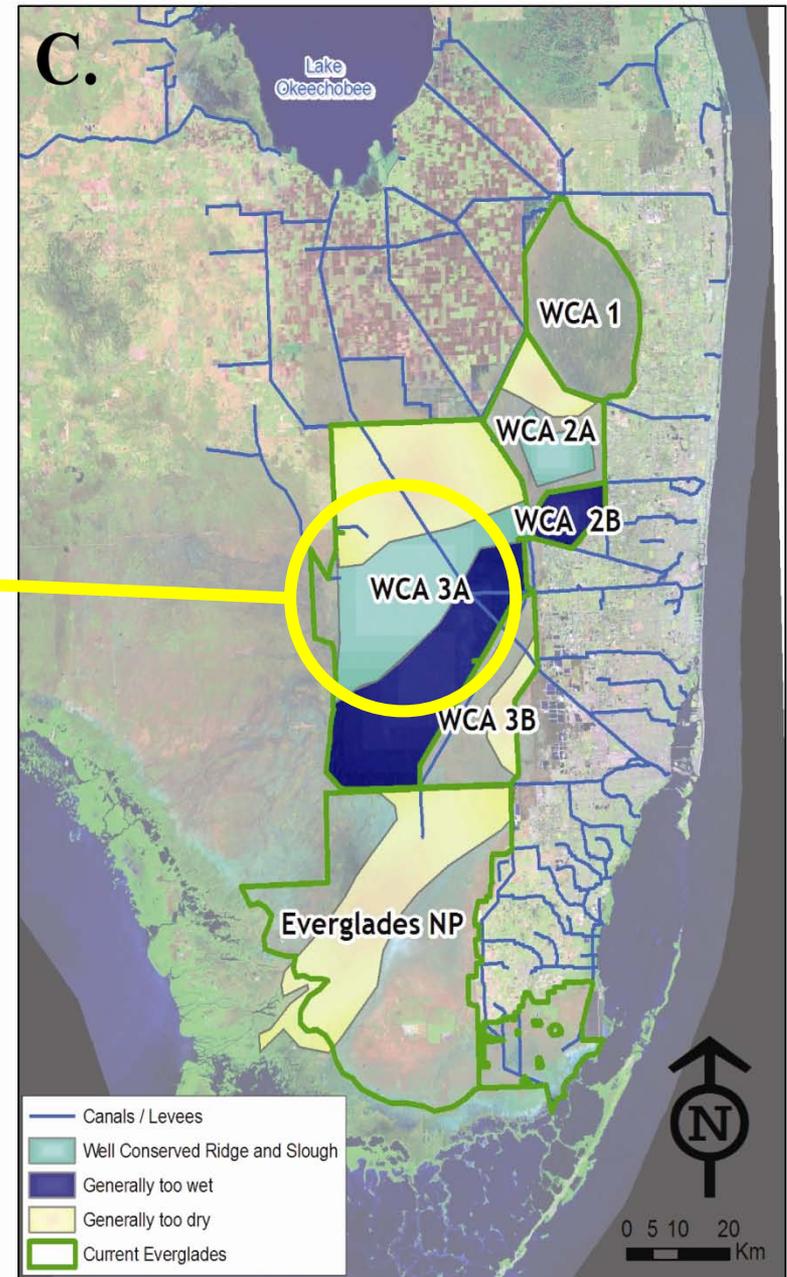
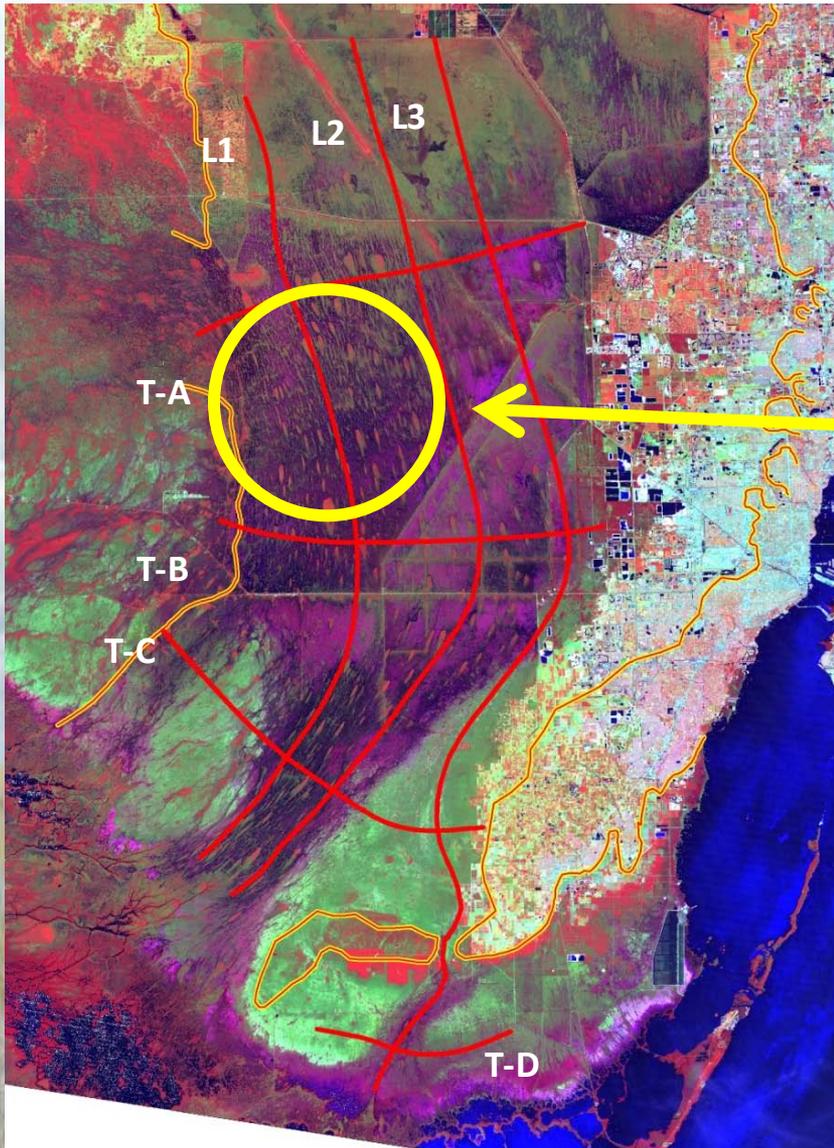
Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Annual Everglades Flow



Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Annual Everglades Flow



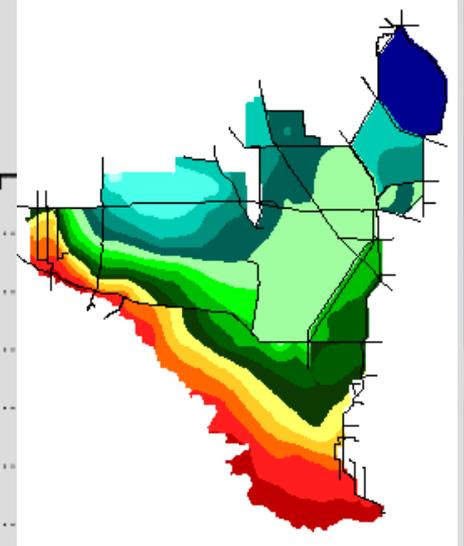
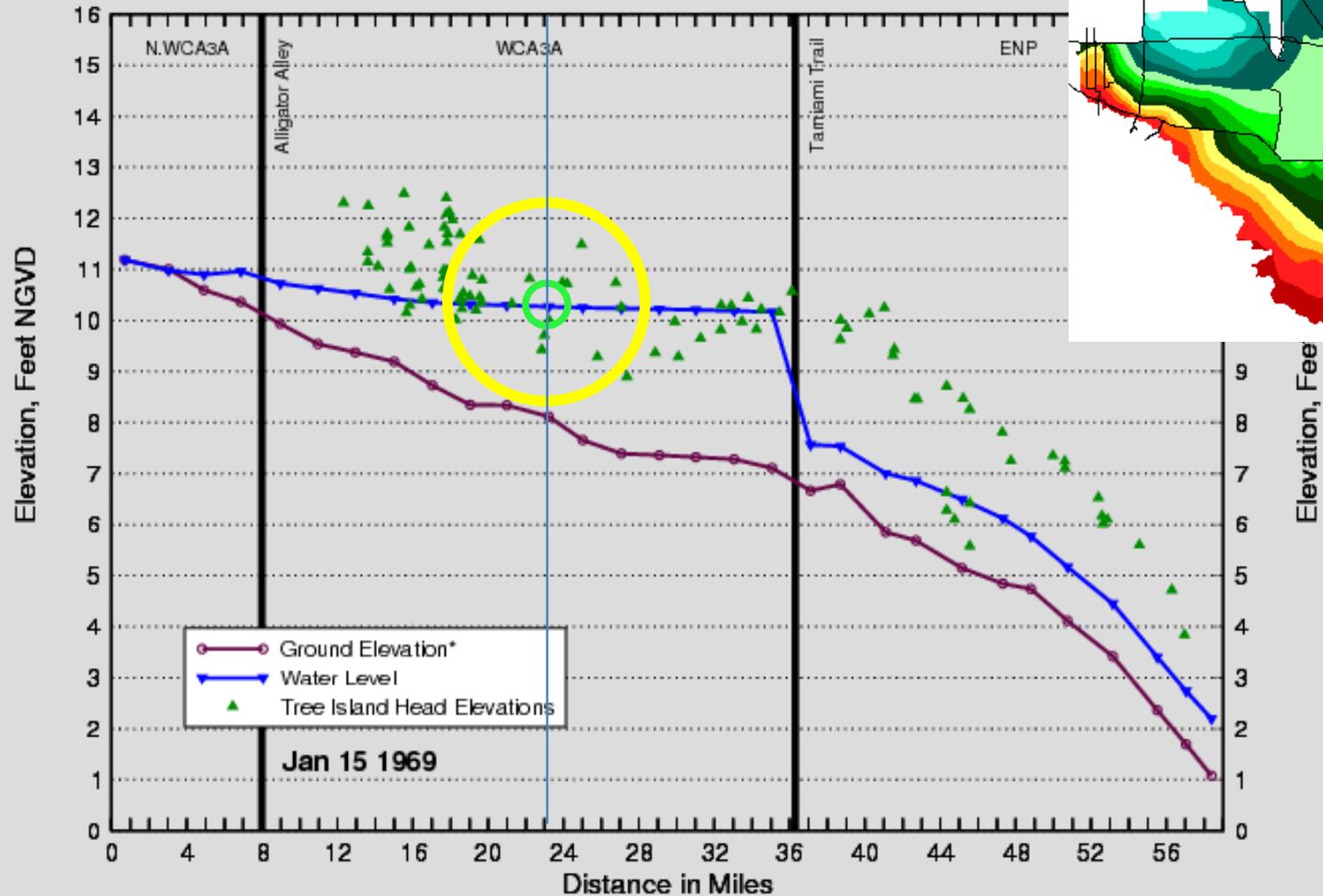
Everglades Viewing Windows



Current L1 Transect

Water Depth Viewing Window

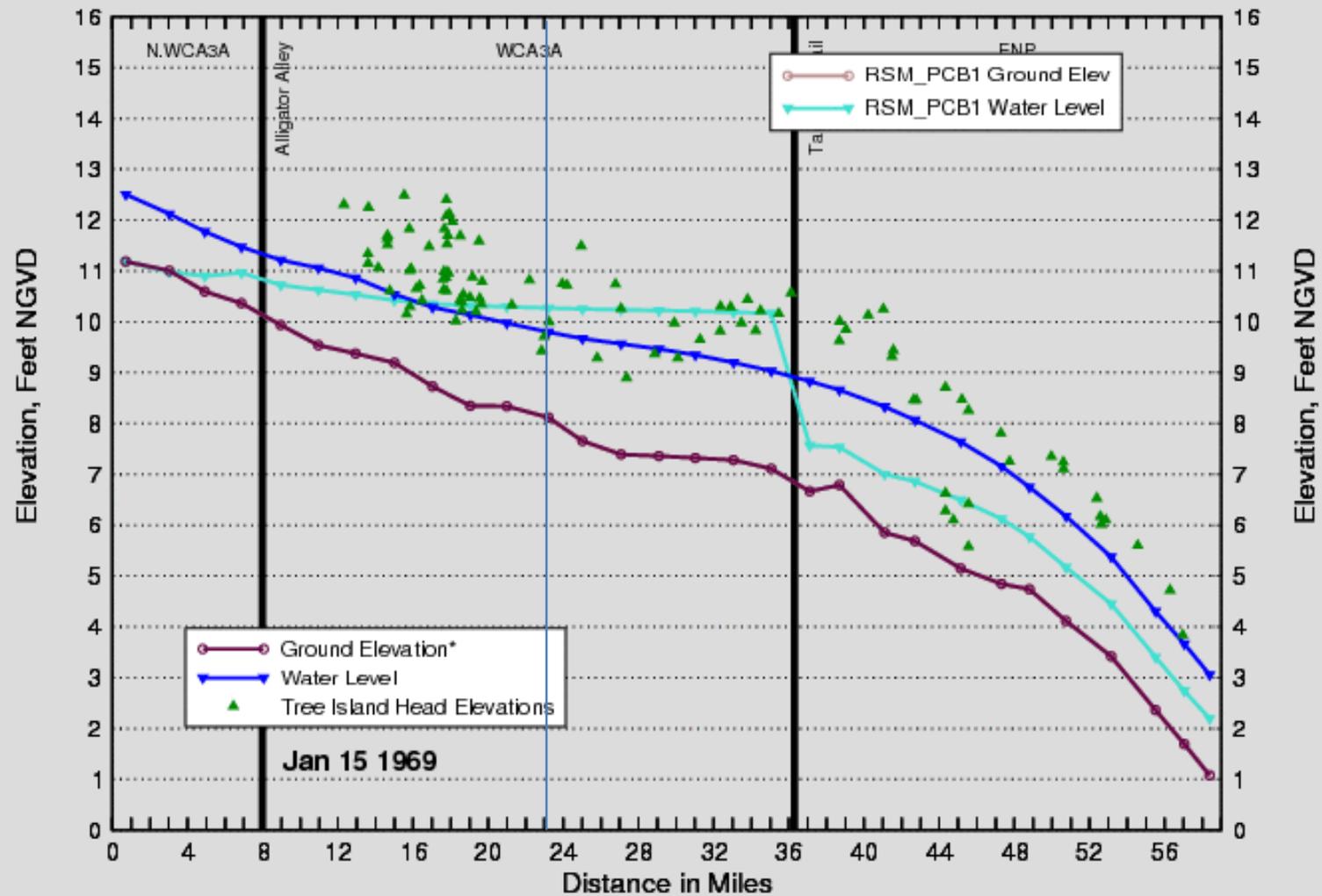
Transect L1 for Scenario RSM_PCB1_GLD_rev_4848



* Within the ridge & slough landscape, ground elevation = slough bottom.
For other landscapes, ground elevation = average model ground surface.

Water Depth Viewing Window

Transect L1 for Scenario Deco_nsrsm_60_40_ANIM

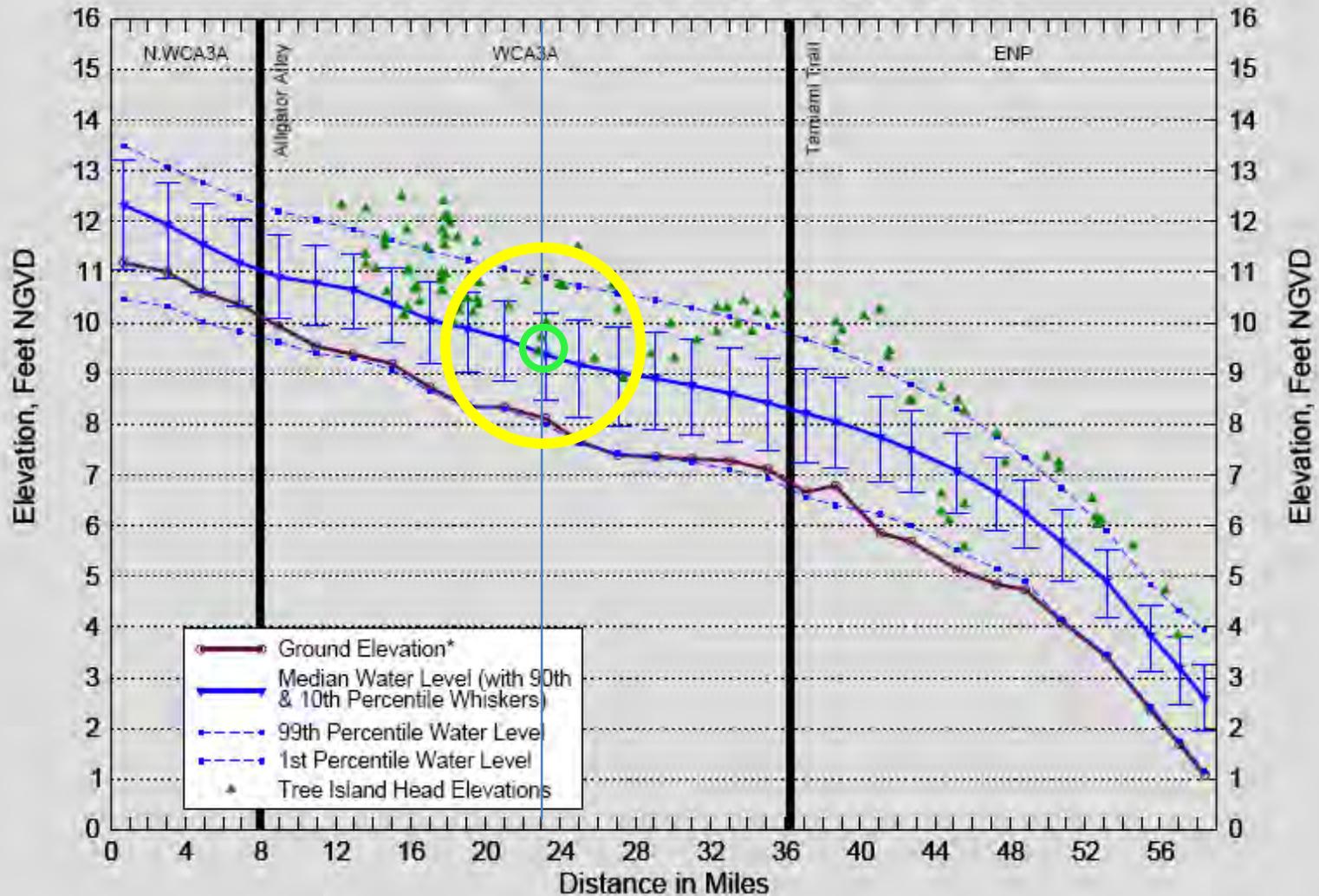


* Within the ridge & slough landscapes, ground elevation = slough bottom.
For other landscapes, ground elevation = average model ground surface.

Potential Restoration L1 Transect

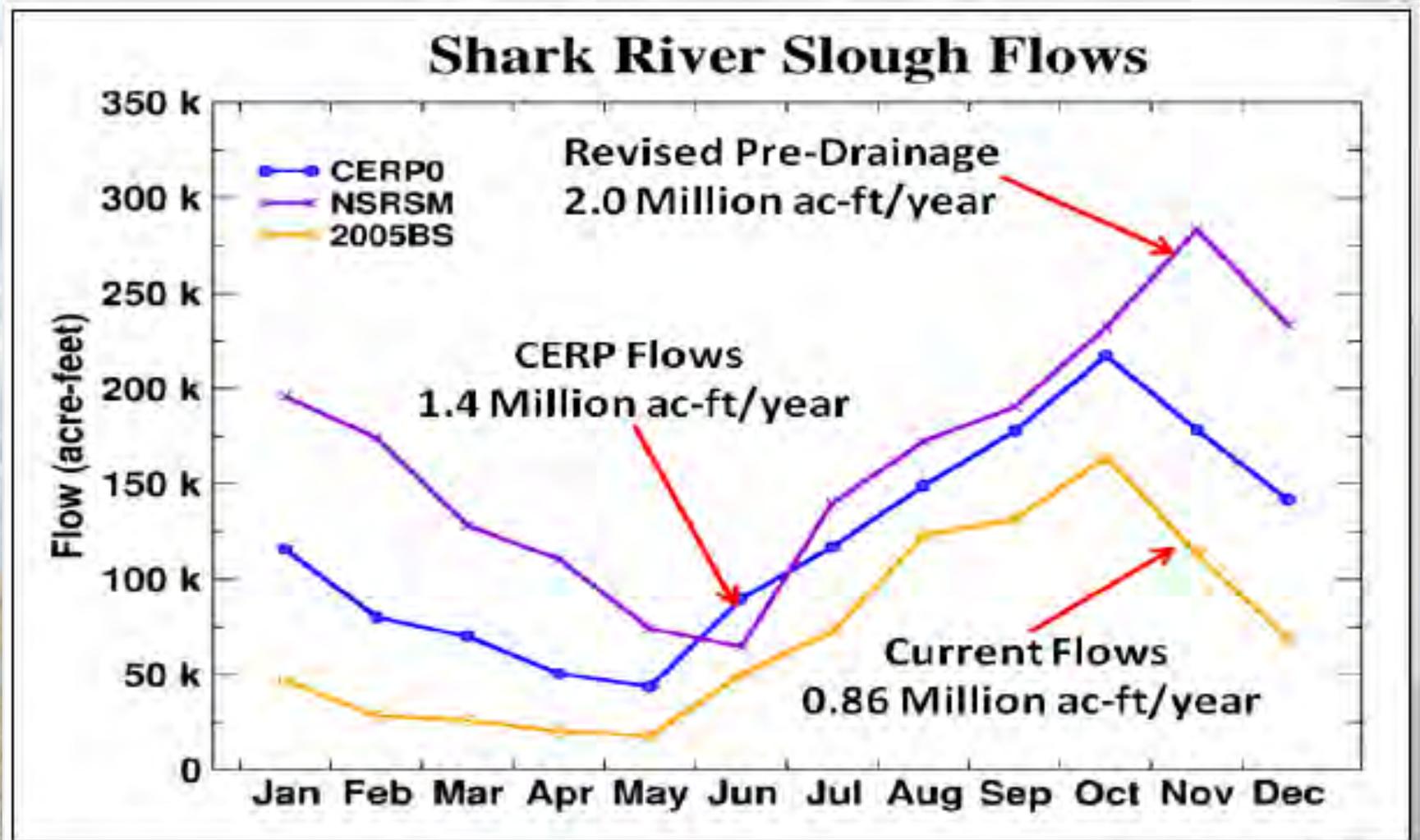
Water Depth Viewing Window

Transect L1 for Scenario RSM_deco_nsrsm_60_40_SA2B



* Within the ridge & slough landscape, ground elevation = slough bottom.
For other landscapes, ground elevation = average model ground surface

Further South, Flows in Shark River Slough...





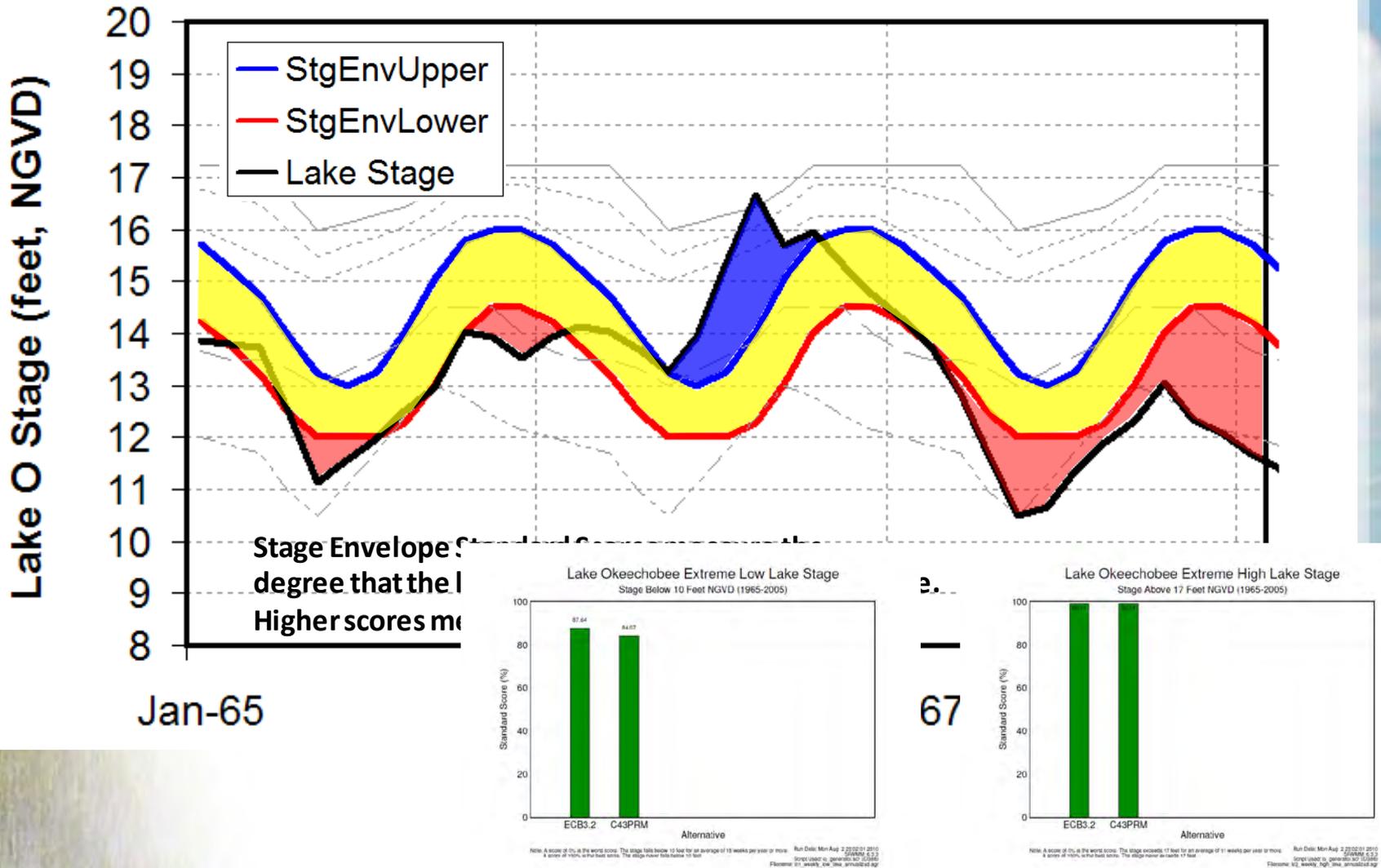
CEPP EVALUATION TOOLS

CEPP Performance Measures (PMs)

Planning Region	Performance Measure	Description
Lake Okeechobee	Lake Stage	Measure of optimum stages for Lake Okeechobee littoral zone health (stage envelope and high and low stage)
Northern Estuaries	Salinity Envelopes	Measure of suitability for oyster and sea grass habitat based on frequency of flows from S-79 and S-80
Greater Everglades	Hydrologic Surrogate for Soil Oxidation	Measure of cumulative drought intensity to reduce exposure of peat to oxidation
	Inundation Pattern in Greater Everglades Wetlands	Measure of the number and duration of inundation events used to calculate the percent period of record of inundation
	Number and Duration of Dry Events in Shark River Slough	Measure of the number of times and mean duration in weeks that water drops below ground
	Sheet flow in the Everglades Ridge and Slough Landscape	Measure of the timing, distribution and continuity of sheet flow across the landscape
	Slough Vegetation Suitability	Measure to evaluate the hydrologic suitability for slough vegetation (hydroperiod, dry-down, dry and wet season depths)

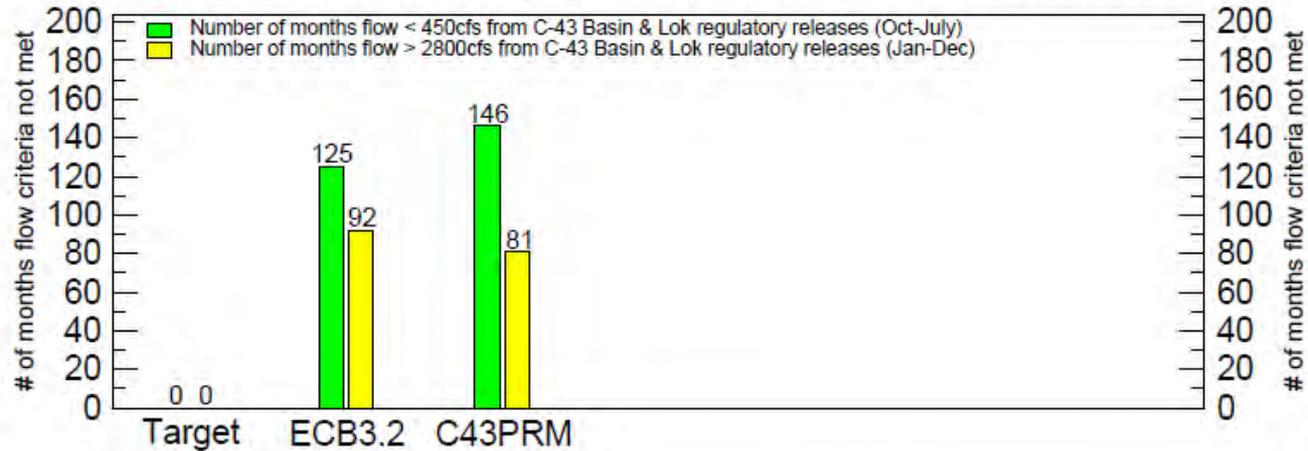
Lake Okeechobee PMs (Examples)

Lake Okeechobee Stage Hydrograph and Envelope

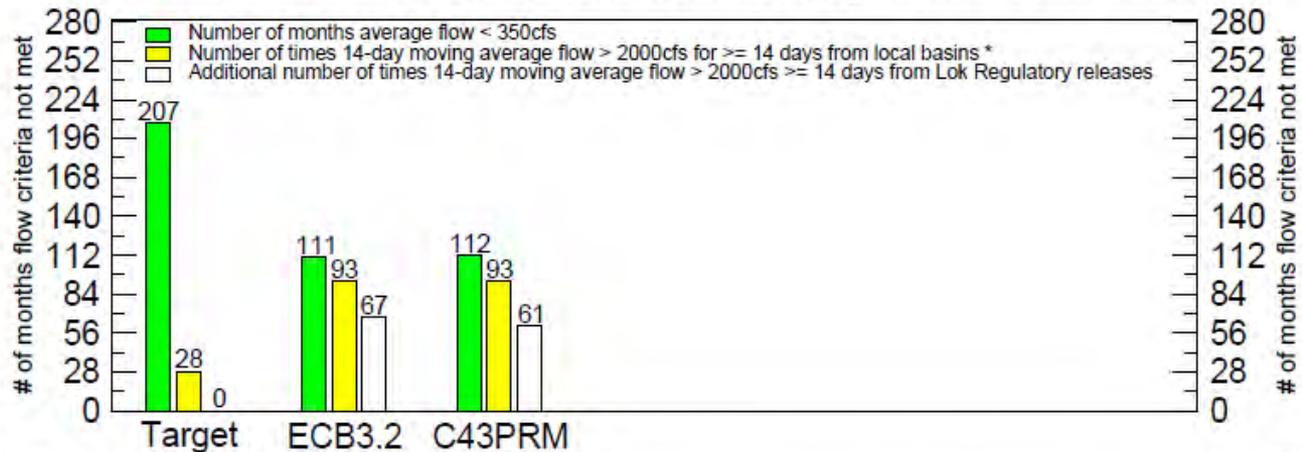


Northern Estuary PMs (Examples)

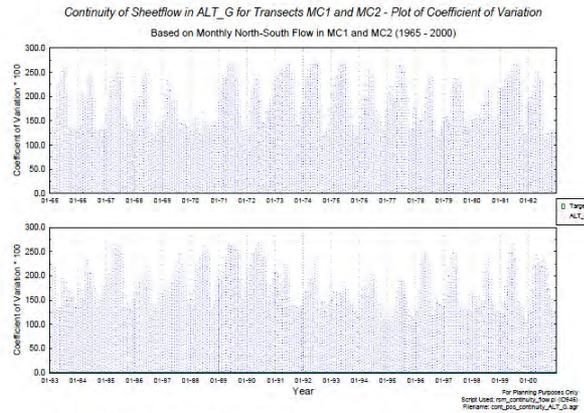
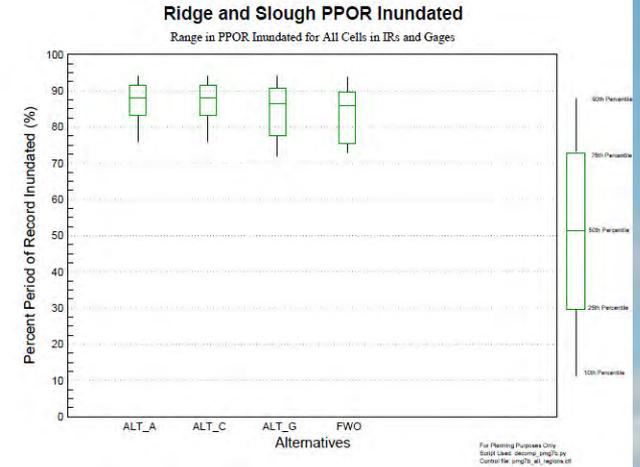
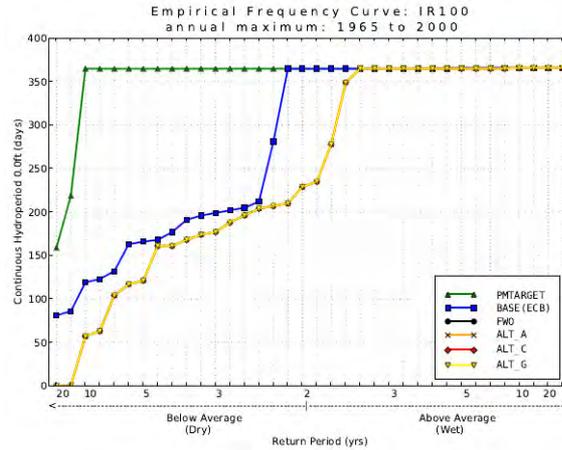
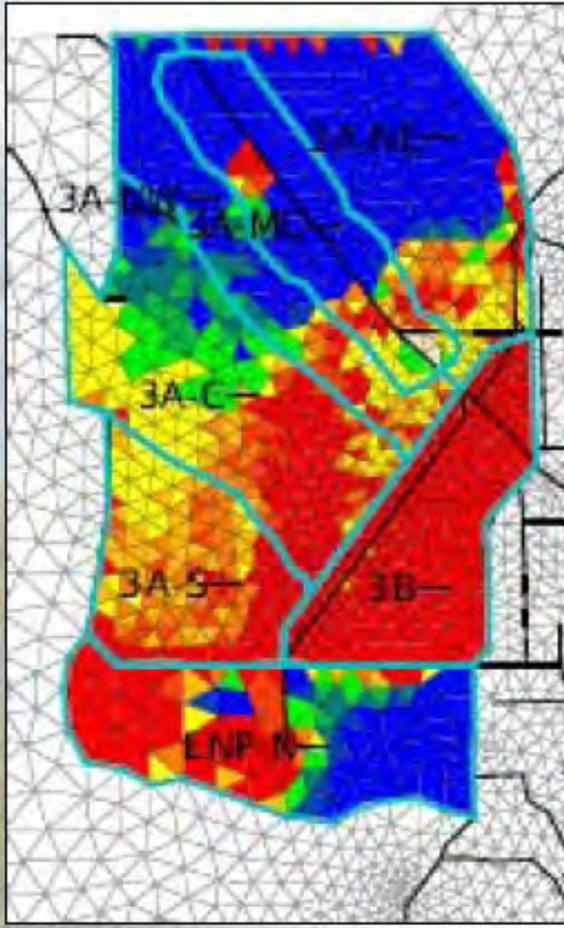
Number of times Salinity Envelope Criteria NOT Met for the Caloosatchee Estuary (mean monthly flows 1965 - 2005)



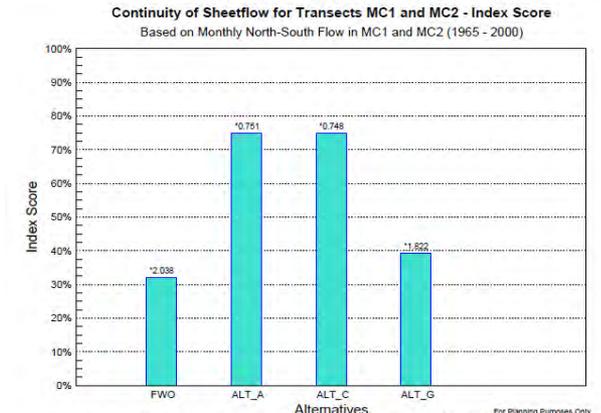
Number of times Salinity Envelope Criteria NOT Met for the St. Lucie Estuary (mean monthly flows 1965 - 2005)



Greater Everglades PMs (Examples)



Note 1: Flow is assumed positive in the south direction and negative in the north direction
Note 2: Months with a coefficient of variation greater than 3.0 are set to 3.0.

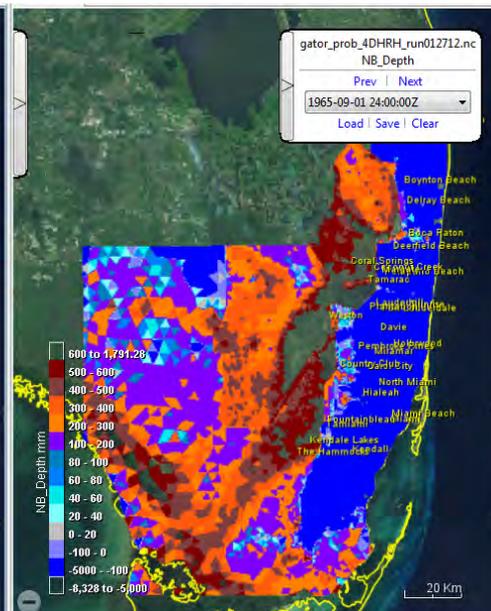
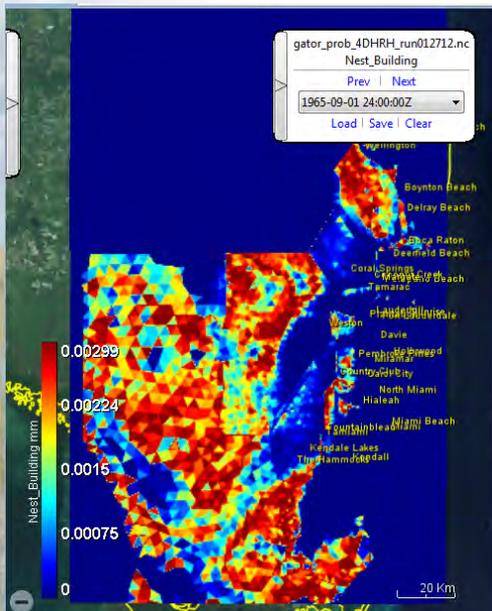
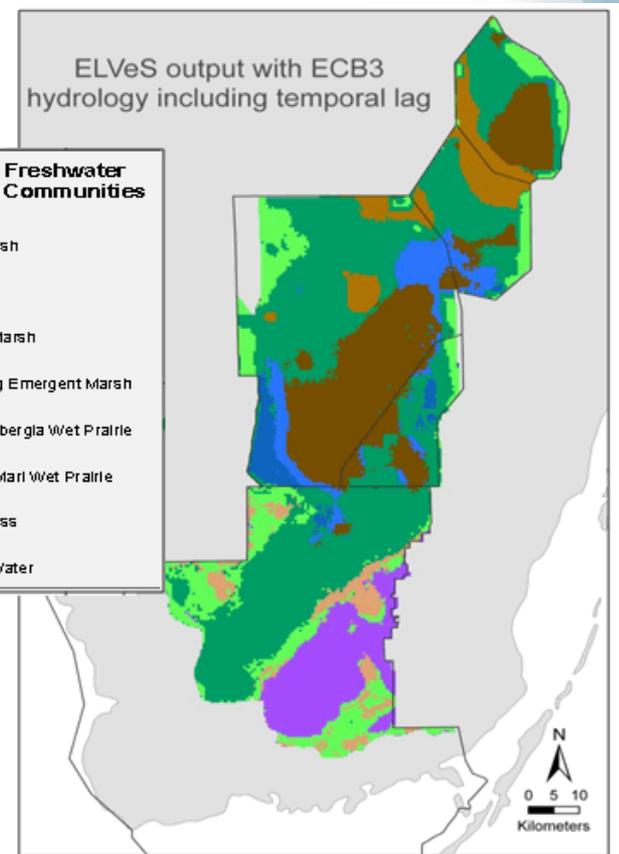
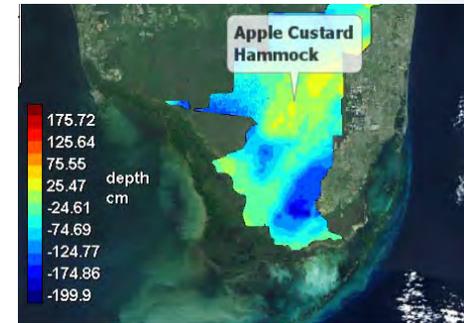
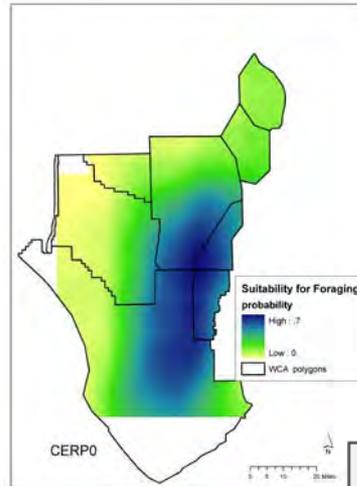
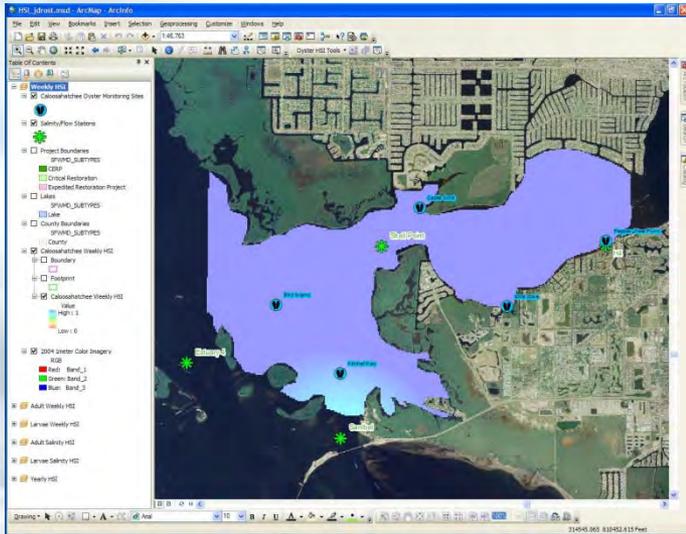


Note: An index score of 100% represents 0 deviation. An index score of 0% represents a deviation of 3.0. Months with a coefficient of variation greater than 3.0 are set to 3.0.
*Identifies the average deviation for that alternative

Potential Ecological Tools for CEPP

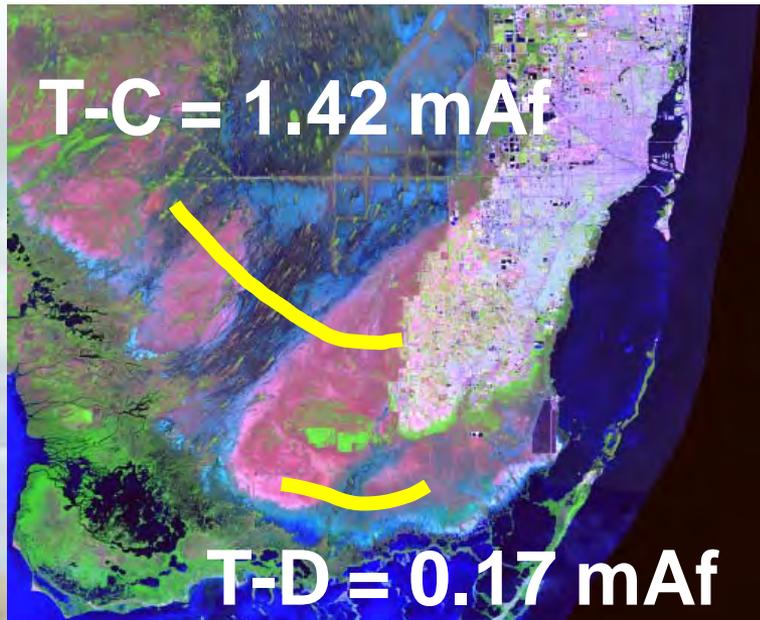
- Prey-based freshwater fish density
- Everglades Landscape Vegetation Succession Model (ELVeS)
- Wood stork foraging probability
- Cape Sable seaside sparrow nesting
- Apple snail population
- Amphibian species richness
- Alligator production index
- Alligator population and condition
- Oyster habitat suitability index for Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries

Potential Ecological Tools for CEPP

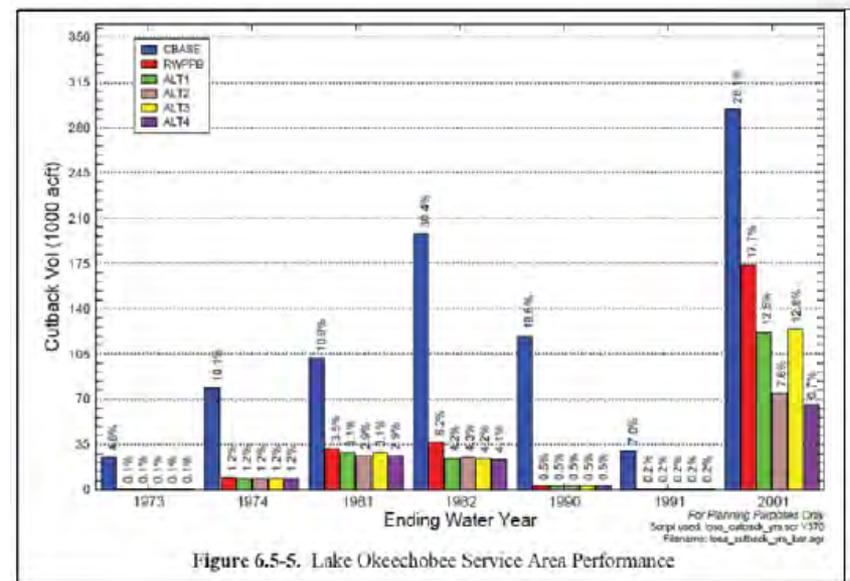


Additional Evaluations (Examples)

Florida Bay



Water Supply



Many more possible....
Flood Protection, Seepage Volumes,
Biscayne Bay Structure Inflows, etc....