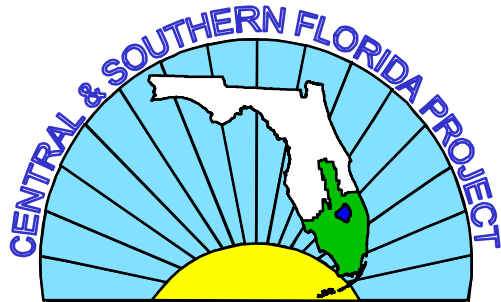


Final PMP

October 2003

**CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA
PROJECT**

**COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES
RESTORATION PLAN**



**COMPREHENSIVE EVERGLADES
RESTORATION PLAN**

PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Acme Basin B Discharge



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District**




**South Florida
Water Management District**

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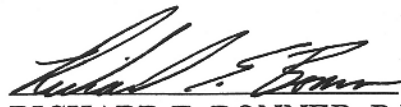

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1.2 List of Acronyms

AAT	Adaptive Assessment Team (Sub-team of RECOVER)
ACWP	Actual Cost of Work Performed
A/E	Architect/Engineer
AF	Acre Foot
AFB	Alternatives Formulation Briefing
ASR	Aquifer Storage and Recovery
BCOE	Biddability, Constructability, Operability, and Environmental
BCR	Benefit Cost Ratio
BMP	Best Management Practices
BO	Biological Opinion
C&SF	Central and Southern Florida
CAR	Coordination Act Report
CARL	Conservation and Recreation Lands
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERP	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan
CERPRA	Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan Regulation Act
cfs	Cubic Feet Per Second
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CWA	Clean Water Act
CZM	Coastal Zone Management
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DCA	Department of Consumer Affairs
DCT	Design Coordination Team
DM	Design Memorandum
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFA	Everglades Forever Act

EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENP	Everglades National Park
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOF	Florida Division of Forestry
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FRC	Feasibility Review Conference
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FWCA	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
H&H	Hydrology and Hydraulics
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
HQ	Headquarters (USACE)
ITR	Independent Technical Review
LERRD	Lands, Easements, Rights-of-way, Relocations, and Disposal
MCACES	Micro Computer Aided Cost Engineering System
MPMP	Master Program Management Plan
MSFCMA	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NGP	Noticed General Permit
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OBS	Organization Breakdown Structure
OMRR&R	Operation, Maintenance, Rehabilitation, Repair, and Replacement
P&S	Plans and Specifications
PAL	Planning Aid Letter

PAR	Planning Aid Report
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreement
PDT	Project Delivery Team
PED	Pre-construction, Engineering, and Design
PIM	Project Implementation Monitoring
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMP	Project Management Plan
PRB	Project Review Board
QCM	Quality Control Manager
QCP	Quality Control Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RE	Real Estate
RECOVER	Restoration, Coordination, and Verification
Refuge	Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (WCA 1)
Restudy	Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study, April 1999
ROD	Record of Decision
SAD	South Atlantic Division (USACE)
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOE	Save Our Everglades
SOW	Statement of Work
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TP	Total Phosphorus
TRC	Technical Review Conference
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VE	Value Engineering
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WCA	Water Conservation Area
WPA	Water Preserve Area
WQC	Water Quality Certification
WRAC	Water Resources Advisory Committee
WRAP	Wetlands Rapid Assessment Procedure
WRDA	Water Resources Development Act

1.3 List of Project Management Plan Preparers

Table 1 - Project Management Plan Preparers

Name	Agency	Phone
Collins, Ms. Kathleen	SFWMD	561-682-2534
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Tarr, Mr. Brad	USACE	(904) 232-3582
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White, Mr. Mark	USACE	(904) 232-2400

2.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Project Background

The Acme Basin B Discharge project is an Other Project Element (OPE) as indicated in the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project Comprehensive Review Study 1999 (Yellow Book) designed to meet regional water supply needs and treat runoff currently discharged to the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge). The Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (WRDA 96) provided specific authority for the US Army Corps of Engineers to participate in water quality treatment projects for protection of the Everglades. During the development of the Draft Water Preserve Areas (WPA) Feasibility Study 2001, it became evident that the most significant water supply benefit for Basin B would be derived from discharging all stormwater runoff into the Refuge for environmental water supply. Provided that the water could be adequately treated, delivery of all stormwater runoff (32,000 acre-feet on an average annual basis) would increase the environmental water supply delivery fourfold over the minimal 8,000 acre-feet envisioned by the Yellow Book project. Thus, the multi-purpose intent of the component became evident in that environmental water supply, flood protection for the basin and water quality treatment could all be sufficiently addressed provided appropriate alternative plans were developed and analyzed.

2.1.2 Project Site Description

Acme Basin B is one of two primary drainage basins within the Acme Improvement District (AID). The AID, a dependent district to the Village of Wellington, is located in central Palm Beach County, located in Township 43 South and 44 South, Range 41 East. Acme Basin B boundaries generally follow Pierson Road to the north, Flying Cow Road to the west, the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) to the southwest and south and Lake Worth Drainage District (LWDD) to the east. (See Maps in Appendix B)

Acme Basin B encompasses approximately 8,680 acres of low-density development with the primary land uses being rural residential lots and nurseries with a substantial presence of stables and horse ranches. Basin B of the AID discharges south to the Refuge, also known as Water Conservation Area 1 (WCA-1), at the L-40 Levee through the use of two pump stations. Pump Station 1 is located at AID's C-1 canal; Pump Station 2 is situated at

AID's C-4 canal. These two pumps have a total permitted discharge of 220,000 gallons per minute (gpm) or 491 cubic feet per second (cfs).

Six gravity structures are located along Pierson Road, which separates Basin B and Basin A, the other AID drainage basin located north of Basin B. These structures permit gravity discharges between the two basins. Under normal operating conditions, gravity flows through the structures may occur from Basin B to Basin A, particularly during dry periods for the transfer of supplemental water to Basin A. During some rainfall events, the boards are manually removed from these structures allowing gravity discharges from Basin A to Basin B in an effort to reduce flooding in the heavily developed Basin A.

2.2 Authority/Authorization

The Yellow Book was authorized by Section 309(l) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-580) which states:

"(1) CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA. -- The Chief of Engineers will review the report of the Chief of Engineers on central and southern Florida, published as House Document 643; 80th Congress, 2nd Session, and other pertinent reports, with a view to determining whether modifications to the existing project are advisable at the present time due to significantly changed physical, biological, demographic, or economic conditions, with particular reference to modifying the project or its operation for improving the quality of the environment, improving protection of the aquifer, and improving the integrity, capability, and conservation of urban water supplies affected by the project or its operation."

The Yellow Book was also authorized by two resolutions of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, United States House of Representatives, dated September 24, 1992. The first resolution states:

"Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Central and Southern Florida, published as House Document 643, Eightieth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present

time, in the interest of environmental quality, water supply and other purposes."

The second resolution states:

"Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, That the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers on Central and Southern Florida, published as House Document 643, Eightieth Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time, in the interest of environmental quality, water supply and other purposes for Florida Bay, including a comprehensive, coordinated ecosystem study with hydrodynamic modeling of Florida Bay and its connections to the Everglades, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Florida Keys Coral Reef ecosystem."

On December 11, 2000, the WRDA of 2000 was signed; it authorized a framework and guide for modifications to the C&SF Project to restore the south Florida ecosystem and to provide for the other water-related needs of the region. The Acme Basin B Discharge project is authorized under Section 601(c)(3) of WRDA 2000 (Additional Program Authority).

2.3 Related Projects

The Acme Basin B Discharge project is one of more than 68 components that make up CERP. Although each project is expected to have some benefits on its own account, it is the entire plan that will provide ecosystem restoration as defined in CERP. The following projects listed below should be given special consideration during formulation as they may induce changes at the local scale of this project. All other projects within CERP should be addressed at the system level.

2.3.1 Local Related CERP Projects

2.3.1.1 L-8 Basin Modifications

The L-8 Basin Modifications may impact the C-51 Canal. Acme Basin B Discharge project is adjacent to the C-51 Canal and bordered by the C-51 basins. Potential changes to the surrounding area need to be considered during the Acme Basin B Discharge project.

The L-8 Basin Modification project is a separable element under the CERP and is located in northern Palm Beach County. It is part of the North Palm Beach County Project which is in the Initial PMP phase. The project involves modifications to the L-8 Basin including a series of pumps, water control structures, and canal capacity improvements in the M canal.

The purpose of this project is to construct the required conveyance to make the C-51 and L-8 Reservoir (described below) functional and thereby increase water supply availability while maintaining or improving flood protection for northern Palm Beach County areas. This component will also provide conveyances necessary to deliver flows required to enhance hydro-periods in the Loxahatchee Slough, increase base flows to the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River, and reduce high discharges to the Lake Worth Lagoon.

2.3.1.2 C-51 and L-8 Reservoir

The C-51 and L-8 Reservoirs will transfer water from the C-51 Canal into the reservoir. Acme Basin B Discharge project is adjacent to the C-51 Canal and bordered by the C-51 basins. Changes to the surrounding area need to be considered while completing the Acme Basin B Discharge project.

The C-51 and L-8 Reservoir project is located in northern Palm Beach County and is a separable element under the CERP. It includes a reservoir with a total storage capacity of approximately 48,000 acre-feet located immediately west of the L-8 borrow canal and north of the C-51 Canal in Palm Beach County. The initial design for the reservoir assumed a 1,800-acre reservoir with 1,200 usable acres with the water level fluctuating from 10 feet above grade to 30 feet below grade. The final size, depth and configuration of this facility will be determined through more detailed planning and design.

The purpose of this project is to increase water supply availability and provide ancillary drainage benefits for northern Palm Beach County areas. It will also provide flows to enhance hydro-periods in the Loxahatchee Slough, increase base flows to the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River, and reduce high discharges to the Lake Worth Lagoon.

Water will be transferred into the reservoir from the C-51 Canal and Southern L-8 Borrow Canal during the wet season, or periods when excess water is available, and returned to the C-51 and L-8 during dry periods. Additional projects will also direct excess water into the West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area (also known as the Grassy Waters Preserve).

2.3.1.3 Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration

The Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration project may have impact on the C-51 Canal. The C-51 Canal is hydrologically connected to Acme Basin B. Changes to the surrounding area need to be considered while completing the Acme Basin B Discharge project.

The Lake Worth Lagoon Restoration project is a separable element under the CERP and is located in central Palm Beach County. It includes sediment removal and trapping in the C-51 Canal and sediment removal and/or trapping within a distance of 2.5 miles downstream of the confluence of the C-51 Canal and the Lake Worth Lagoon. A prototype project will be conducted to determine the feasibility and potential cost of trapping or removing sediments (with the associated disposal costs).

The purpose of this project is to improve water quality and allow for the reestablishment of sea grasses and benthic communities. The elimination of the organically enriched sediment from the C-51 Canal discharge will provide for long term improvements to the Lagoon and enable success for additional habitat restoration and enhancement projects planned by Palm Beach County.

As this project includes sediment removal within the C-51 Canal and sediment removal or trapping within a 2.5 mile area downstream of the confluence of the C-51 Canal and the Lake Worth Lagoon, dredge material disposal areas will have to be identified and real estate interests obtained. The amount of acreage required for disposal sites has not been determined.

2.3.1.4 C-51 Back-pumping and Treatment

The C-51 Back-pumping and Treatment project has direct interaction with the C-51 Canal. The C-51 Canal is hydrologically connected to Acme Basin B and Lake Worth Drainage District (LWDD). Any changes to the surrounding area need to be considered while completing the Acme Basin B Discharge project.

The C-51 Back-pumping and Treatment project located in central Palm Beach County is a separable element under the CERP. The project includes back-pumping facilities and a STA with a total storage capacity of approximately 2,400 acre-feet located in Palm Beach County. Approximately 710 acres of land located in Palm Beach County is required for this component. The design includes a STA covering 600 acres with the water level fluctuating up to 4 feet above grade. The final size, depth and

configuration of this facility will be determined through more detailed planning and design.

The purpose of this project is to increase water supplies to the West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area and Loxahatchee Slough by capturing and storing excess flows currently discharged to the Lake Worth Lagoon from the C-51 Canal.

The conceptual design allows excess C-51 Canal water to be back-pumped through existing and proposed water control structures and canals to the STA. The STA will provide water quality treatment prior to discharge into the West Palm Beach Water Catchment Area.

2.3.1.5 C-51 Regional Groundwater Aquifer Storage and Recovery

Acme Basin B Discharge project is adjacent to the C-51 Canal and bordered by the C-51 basins, as well as the Lake Worth Drainage District (LWDD). Changes to the surrounding area need to be considered while completing the Acme Basin B Discharge project. The C-51 Regional Groundwater Aquifer Storage and Recovery project will impact the C-51 Canal and possibly the LWDD canal system.

The C-51 Regional Groundwater Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) project is a separable element under the CERP. This project is located in central Palm Beach County and includes a series of ASR wells with a total capacity of 170 million gallons per day and associated pre- and post- water quality treatment to be constructed along the C-51 Canal and canals that can receive water from the C-51 Canal. The conceptual design assumes 34 well clusters, each with an individual capacity of 5 million gallons per day fed by a combination of vertical and horizontal wells located near existing canals. The conceptual design includes disinfection pre-treatment and post storage aeration. The level and extent of treatment and number of the ASR wells may be modified based on findings from a proposed ASR pilot project. The purpose of this project is to capture and store excess flows from the C-51 Canal, currently discharged to the Lake Worth Lagoon, for later use during dry periods.

The ASR facilities will be used to inject and store surficial aquifer ground water adjacent to the C-51 Canal into the upper Floridan Aquifer instead of discharging the canal water to tide. Water will be returned to the C-51 Canal to help maintain canal stages during the dry-season. If water is not available in the ASR system, existing rules for water delivery to this region will be applied.

2.3.1.6 Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir

The Palm Beach County Agricultural Reserve Reservoir should be considered in the formulation and evaluation for Acme Basin B Discharge project because changes in future discharges from nearby LWDD may change the amount of water that is discharged and withdrawn from the C-51 Canal.

The purpose of this project is to supplement water supply for central and southern Palm Beach County by capturing and storing water currently discharge to tide. These supplemental deliveries will reduce demands on Lake Okeechobee and the Refuge. This facility may also be designed to achieve water quality improvements in downstream receiving waters, depending upon pollutant loading conditions in the watershed.

2.3.2 Local Related Non- CERP Projects

2.3.2.1 Basin Specific Feasibility Study

The SFWMD has contracted a Basin Specific Feasibility Study designed to investigate alternatives that may be available to ensure that all waters discharged into the Everglades Protection Area (EPA) from six of the Everglades Stormwater Program basins(of which Acme Basin B is one) achieve water quality goals. Further information on the Basin Specific Feasibility Study, can be obtained at www.sfwmd.gov/org/erd/bsfboard/bsfsboard.htm

2.3.2.2 Stormwater Treatment Area 1 East and West

Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) 1 East (1E) and West (1W) located to the northwest and northeast of the Refuge and part of the Everglades Construction Project (ECP). The STAs have in-flow pumps located at the C-51 Canal. The purpose of STA 1E and STA 1W is to treat flows from the C-51 west basin and S5A basin prior to discharge to the Refuge. The USACE is the lead on STA1E which is currently under construction. SFWMD was the lead in the construction of STA1W which is in operation.

Acme Basin A is within the C-51 west basin. Acme Basin B is not part of this basin. Acme Basin A and B are hydrologically connected. Flows can be transferred from one basin to the other for water supply or flood attenuation.

2.3.2.3 The Reevaluation of the C-51 Basin Rule

The intent of the original C-51 Basin Rule, adopted in 1987, was to maintain the *prevailing conditions* with regard to the flood protection level of service until the federal flood damage reduction project for the western C-51 basin

was constructed and operational. The purpose of this study is to revise the Basin Rule to reflect enhanced flood protection within the C-51 Basin.

As previously stated, Acme Basin A is within the C51 west basin, and is hydrologically connected to Basin B. Any changes to the C51 Basin Rules are anticipated to be completed by October 2004. SFWMD is leading the C51 Basin Rule Making efforts.

3.0 PROJECT SCOPE

3.1 Project Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Acme Basin B project is to provide water to the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge (Water Conservation Area 1).

These goals and objectives were developed from the Restudy definition and the collaborative effort of the PDT members.

3.2 Description of CERP Component (s)

The Acme Basin B project may include the construction of a wetland or chemical treatment area and a storage reservoir adjacent to the Refuge located in Palm Beach County. The final size, depth and configuration of these facilities will be determined through more detailed planning and design.

3.3 Project Constraints and Assumptions

The project schedule is highly aggressive in timeline and dollars.

To meet this aggressive schedule everything must be in place and consistent throughout the project. For the PIR phase the following must occur to meet the fast paced schedule: program level guidance is complete and does not change, and modeling support must be available.

The following list contains items that will be considered during plan formulation. The project constraints and assumptions will be further developed during the PIR phase.

- Land availability and cost
- Funding
- Performance Specifications
- Existing water quality characteristics
- BMPs in place and providing improvement
- Timing and Schedule of Marsh Readiness Research
- Conductivity and Ionic strength of Basin Run off Water
- Basin -Specific Feasibility Data available

For planning purposes an estimate that four design related alternatives would be evaluated during the PIR phase. These alternatives are in addition to the standard alternatives required through the planning process.

4.0 SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table summarizes the work distribution by topic between the USACE and SFWMD, along with a brief description of the rationale for the distribution of workload. It also summarizes activities to be performed and products to be furnished by other resource agencies.

TABLE 2 - WORK DISTRIBUTION BY TOPIC

Work Topic	Responsible Agency	Comment/Rationale
NEPA	USACE	Federal Process
Water Quality	SFWMD	Local area knowledge and experience
H&H modeling	SFWMD	Local area knowledge and experience
Real Estate	SFWMD	Local area knowledge and experience
Plan Formulation	USACE	Federal Process

5.0 PROJECT CHANGES

5.1 List of PMP Updates and Revisions

The PMP is developed as a dynamic document that will require periodic updates to reflect progress, and revisions to denote major changes in the scope, schedule, costs and/or resource allocation of the project. During the project lifetime the PMP may be updated as needed at the end of each major project phase – Project Implementation Report, Design Documentation Report, Plans and Specifications, Construction, and during interim periods as needed following the Change Control Procedures described in CERP Guidance Memorandum No. 007.00.

Appendix K will provide a place to catalog all updates and revisions to the PMP.

5.2 Changes in Project Schedule and Cost

This section tracks changes in the project scope, schedule, and cost. The project schedule and cost each consist of four components: baseline, current approved, forecast, and actual.

A project schedule has been developed using the logic network, duration estimates, constraints and assumptions along with available resource information (time, money, manpower) as noted in the project dictionary. The schedule is included in Appendix D. The schedule corresponds to the levels of the Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and identifies milestones. Additional levels of the schedules shall be developed as required and shall be compatible with each other, the project summary schedule, and the WBS. The logic network (Gantt Chart) is included in Appendix D, Tab A.

A list of project activities that will be performed with a description of each activity and the initial duration estimate has been developed. The list of activities is the result of the analysis performed during the WBS development and was sequenced in a logical progression to identify and document the interdependency of activities. Duration estimates for each activity were calculated based on estimates of time required to successfully complete each activity. During the estimating process, project constraints and assumptions, resource requirements and capabilities, and available historical information were considered. Specific project task constraints and assumptions are included in Appendix C, Tab B.

5.2.1 Changes in Project Schedule

A detailed breakdown of the current approved project schedule is included in Appendix D, Tabs A and B. Following are the major project milestones:

Table 3 - Project Schedule

	Baseline (MIS 1.0)	Current Approved	Forecast	Actual
PMP Development	7/1/2002		10/6/2003	
PIR	N/A		4/18/2006	
Real Estate Acquisition	4/27/2005		10/3/2006	
Design Document Report	4/26/2004		7/26/2006	
Plans & Specification	4/25/2005		8/9/2007	
Construction	4/25/2007		9/8/2009	

5.2.2 Changes in Project Cost Estimates

More detailed cost tables for the Current Approved Cost Estimate are provided in Appendix E. Following are changes in cost estimates for major project products:

Table 4 - Changes in Project Cost Estimates

	Baseline	Current Approved	Forecast	Actual
PMP Development				
PIR				
Real Estate Acquisition				
Design Document Report				
Plans & Specification				
Construction				
Total Project Cost				

6.0 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

6.1 Project Cost Estimates

The total project cost summary and the fully funded cost estimate are provided as Tabs A and B, respectively, in Appendix E. It should be noted that Tab B of Appendix E will be developed near the end of the Project Implementation Report preparation period.

6.2 Projected Annual Budget

Project budgeting involves allocating the overall cost estimate to individual activities so that project cost performance may be measured. The project budget was developed using the cost estimates, WBS, and project schedule. The projected annual budget is included in Appendix E, TAB D. The Project Cash Flow Curve is included in Appendix E, TAB E. The Project Contingency Summary and Status is included in Appendix E, TAB F.

6.3 Cost Listing by Agency / Organizational Unit

An activity listing was developed with an estimated cost. Tasks for each activity identified to be performed by SFWMD staff and/or their contractor will be considered as in-kind services and other creditable activities/expenditures. Upon approval of the PMP by the Corps' Project Review Board, the District Engineer will send a letter to the SFWMD Executive Director requesting that the SFWMD perform the in-kind services as outlined in the PMP. This letter will serve as authorization for the SFWMD to proceed with this work and be credited toward the Non-Federal cost-share in accordance with WRDA 2000. The Cost Listing by Organization is included in Appendix E, Tab C.

7.0 FUNCTIONAL AREA PLANS

For each major functional area, a plan has been developed to provide initial product identification, explain the need for the products and sub-products that will be developed in the functional area, identify inter- and intra-project dependencies, define the rationale for providing these products, and provide written documentation of functional area product development. The detailed Functional Area Plans, which is a report listing activities by agency, organizational unit and resource, is included as Appendix F, Tab A.

If there is a common process and/or procedure to be followed by all PDTs for accomplishing an activity (e.g., Plan Formulation, Environmental and Economic Equity), this process is described in a separate reference such as the Master Program Management Plan (August 2001) or CERP Guidance Manual and is indicated herein. The PDT will complete the activity in accordance with the specified guidance. This section also includes discussion of any special circumstances or assumptions relevant to the project.

Following is a list of typical functional areas and specified guidance:

Permitting Requirements

The CERP Guidance Memorandum (CGM) No. 010.00: *Interim Permitting Requirements Language in PMP's* establishes standard interim language to be used in development of PMPs concerning permitting requirements. The following language is required by the CGM:

“Currently, the application and timing of permits and other authorizations that may be required from the State of Florida for permits for CERP are being negotiated and discussed between the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the South Florida Water Management District, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. When these issues are resolved, the permitting and other authorization requirements in this Project Management Plan will be modified to conform to those conclusions.”

Project Management

Engineer Regulation No. ER 5-1-11 “US Army Corps of Engineers Business Process” establishes philosophy, policy, and guidelines to accomplish all work performed by the USACE.

Planning

The USACE Planning Manual (November 1996) (IWR Report 96-R-21) provides the principles to ensure proper and consistent planning by Federal agencies in the formulation and evaluation of water and related land resources implementation studies.

Planning Guidance Notebook (ER 1105-2-100, 22 April 2000) addresses all Water Resource Programs and implementation guidance.

Other Functional Areas

Engineering and Design, Construction, Environmental, Socio-Economic and Environmental Justice, Real Estate, and other functional areas are described in the MPMP. Public Outreach and RECOVER are included in the MPMP, as well as the Public Outreach Management Plan (August 2001) and the RECOVER Project Management Plan (May 2001). The public outreach and involvement strategy for this project is outlined in Appendix I. The MPMP and CGM 014.00 provide guidance for the Independent Technical Review process.

8.0 UNIQUE FACTORS

During the development of the Draft WPA Feasibility Study, it became evident that the most significant water supply benefit from Acme Basin B Discharge project would be derived from discharging all stormwater runoff into the Refuge for environmental water supply. Provided that the water could be adequately treated, delivery of all stormwater runoff (32,000 acre-feet on an average annual basis) would increase the environmental water supply delivery fourfold over the minimal 8,000 acre-feet envisioned by the Yellow Book component. Thus, the multi-purpose intent of the component became evident in that environmental water supply, flood protection for the basin and water quality treatment could all be sufficiently addressed provided appropriate alternatives were developed and analyzed.