

LOSOM LAKE SCHEDULE FORMULATION TOOL

AGENCY NAME: Friends of the Everglades	POINT OF CONTACT'S NAME: Eve Samples
PHONE NUMBER: 772-485-8164	EMAIL: eve.samples@everglades.org

Please provide feedback concentrating on the desired outcome and suggested mechanism to achieve it for the new lake regulation schedule. Each PDT agency or non-PDT group should provide one consolidated submittal. Six fully developed examples based on NEPA scoping and the Round 1 sensitivity runs are provided for reference. Some additional examples of desired outcomes heard during the LOSOM effort are: Same performance as WSE; Obtain optimal Health for St. Lucie Estuary; Send more water south to Everglades and Florida Bay; Need less water in the Northern Estuaries in the Summer months and need more water in the winter months; Desire a healthy fish habitat; Periodically hold Lake O lower than 11 ft. to improve marsh health; Caloosahatchee flows should range between 800-1000 cfs; Reduce HABs in Lake Okeechobee; Reduce HABs in St. Lucie Estuary; Reduce HABs in Caloosahatchee Estuary. All input is welcomed and should not be limited to these examples. Please address any questions related to this tool to Tim Gysan (earl.t.gysan@usace.army.mil), Savannah Lacy (Savannah.H.Lacy@usace.army.mil), or any of the LOSOM sub-team leads.

What OBJECTIVE is being targeted?	What is the DESIRED OUTCOME?	What is the proposed MECHANISM to accomplish the desired outcomes?	What WATER MANAGEMENT TOOLS can be used to implement mechanism?
Manage risk to public health and safety	Zero discharges to St. Lucie Estuary	Do not use S-308 for management of Lake Okeechobee	Do not include S-308 in regulation schedule as a tool for lake releases to St. Lucie River.
Manage risk to public health and safety	Prevent transfer of harmful algal blooms from Lake Okeechobee to St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee estuaries	Lower lake level during dry season with the goal of achieving 11 feet or lower lake elevation by June 1	Maximize flows south through EAA to WCAs and maintain minimum flows east via S-79 to Caloosahatchee Estuary during dry season.
Manage risk to public health and safety	Protect integrity of Herbert Hoover Dike to ensure safety of Glades communities south of Lake Okeechobee	Lower lake level during dry season with the goal of achieving 11 feet or lower lake elevation by June 1	Maximize flows south through EAA to WCAs and maintain minimum flows east via S-79 to Caloosahatchee Estuary during dry season.
Manage risk to public health and safety	Prevent all back-pumping and "back flow" into Lake Okeechobee	Do not use canals and water-control structures to send water into Lake Okeechobee from EAA	Do not use canals and water-control structures to send water into Lake Okeechobee from EAA
Protect economy of coastal communities	Prevent transfer of harmful algal blooms from Lake Okeechobee to St. Lucie and Caloosahatchee estuaries	Monitor algae on the lake and prohibit discharges if HABs are detected.	Prohibit lake releases through S-308 and S-79 if HABs are detected.
Protect water quality across system	Ensure that lake releases don't exceed the TMDL for total nitrogen or total phosphorous	Limit inflows of polluted water into Lake Okeechobee	Enforce TMDLs north of Lake Okeechobee
Protect ecological health of Everglades National Park and Florida Bay	Send maximum flows south during dry season.	Lower lake level during dry season with the goal of achieving 11 feet or lower lake elevation by June 1	Maximize flows south through EAA to WCAs
Protect municipal water supply	Ensure that drinking water and other municipal uses are protected during times of scarcity	Prioritize residential use before industrial use, including agricultural use	Make system's full water supply available firstly for public use