

**APPENDIX A – EMERGENCY AND PLANNED TEMPORARY DEVIATION
OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

This page intentionally left blank



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION
60 FORSYTH STREET SW, ROOM 10M15
ATLANTA, GA 30303-8801

CESAD-DE

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDER, JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT

SUBJECT: Approval of a Planned Temporary Deviation to delay closure of the S-12A and S-12B structures and to open the S-343A, S-343B, and S-344 structures in the Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA-3A)

1. Reference memorandum, CESAJ-OD-MW, 04 October 2017, subject as above.
2. The subject request for a planned temporary deviation to delay closure of the S-12A and S-12B structures and to open the S-343A, S-344B, and S-344 in the WCA-3A has been reviewed. The request is supported by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documentation and concludes that the action may affect Cape Sable seaside sparrow. Formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the Endangered Species Act will also be initiated. Additionally, Resource Agencies and Tribes have been consulted with. The planned temporary deviation as described in the request is approved. This planned temporary deviation would remain in effect until the WCA-3A, 3-gage average drops below the Increment 1 Action Line, or at the latest 1 January 2018.
3. This memorandum also delegates authority to the Jacksonville District Commander to sign the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) associated with this action.
4. If it becomes necessary to generate a supplemental Environmental Assessment (EA) to discuss and disclose any additional effects to the human environment that may not have been addressed within this EA, then a copy of any supplemental documents should be provided to the South Atlantic Division (SAD) office as soon as completed. Additionally, SAJ should keep SAD fully informed of the outcomes of the SAJ emergency consultation under the Endangered Species Act with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
5. If you have any questions regarding this action, please contact Mr. Trent Ferguson, CESAD-RBT, (404) 562-5128.

DIANA M. HOLLAND
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

**APPENDIX A – EMERGENCY AND PLANNED TEMPORARY DEVIATION
OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

This page intentionally left blank

As of September 28th, the WCA 3A 3-gage average is approximately 12.16 ft. NGVD which is more than two feet above the bottom of Zone A of the regulation schedule and less than a foot from the threshold established by SAJ for elevated levee safety risk of 12.7 ft. NGVD. The WCA 3A 3-gage average stage of 12.7 ft. NGVD corresponds to approximately 12.0 ft. NGVD at the 3-65 gage location (3A-28), which initiates semi-weekly high water inspections by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) along the L-28 and L-29 levee segments which border southern WCA 3A. The WCA 3A 3-gage average stage of 12.7 ft. NGVD also coincides with the period-of-record (1962-2017) high water stage in WCA 3A. Exceedance of this elevation will encroach into the required 2.5 ft. of levee freeboard at the low point (el. 14.3 ft. NGVD) of the L-29 Levee along southern WCA 3A (L-29 Section 2). Water levels in WCA 3A are not expected to lower quickly, as illustrated in dynamic positional analysis provided on September 18th, by the SFWMD in Figure 2.

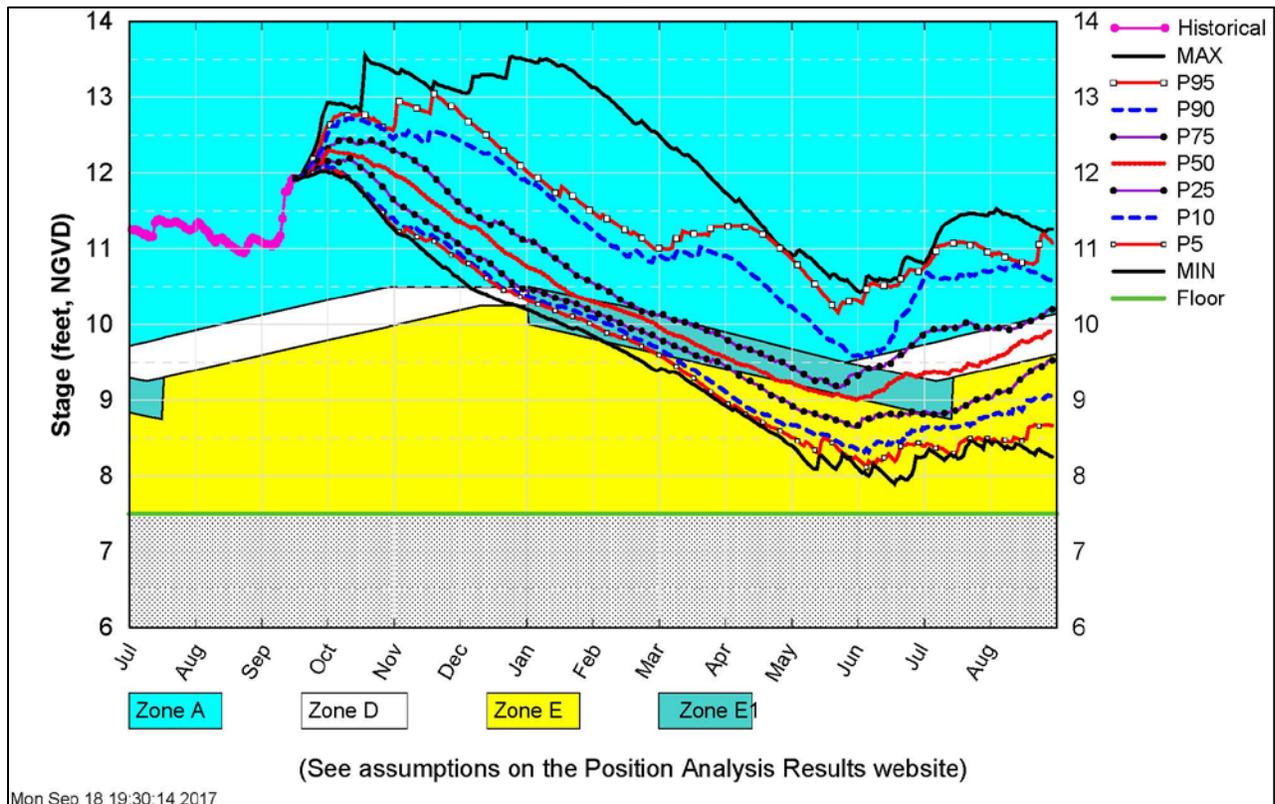


Figure 2 SFWMD Mid-Month Dynamic Positional Analysis of WCA 3A

As of September 28th, WCA-2A is 0.63 feet above the raised Regulation Schedule criteria established under the July 2017 Planned Temporary Deviation, and continued maximum discharges from the S-11s are expected until the WCA-2A stages recede below 14.0 ft. NGVD (the maximum stage for the deviation schedule). The rainfall associated with Hurricane Irma has also produced high inflow rates to WCA 3A from pump stations which provide flood risk management for the Everglades Agricultural Area (EAA) and the L-28 Western Basins, in addition to surface water inflows to WCA 3A from the Big Cypress National Preserve (BCNP). Figure 3 illustrates inflows into WCA 3A from the day of Irma’s impact to September 28th. The average flow for this period was 9,800 cfs and the peak flow was 11,700 cfs. The inflows began decreasing two days post-event, but remain significant and will continue to cause a rise in the WCA 3A level. Even at the current inflow rate of around 7,500 cfs, the stage of WCA 3A would rise by approximately 0.21 ft in one week.

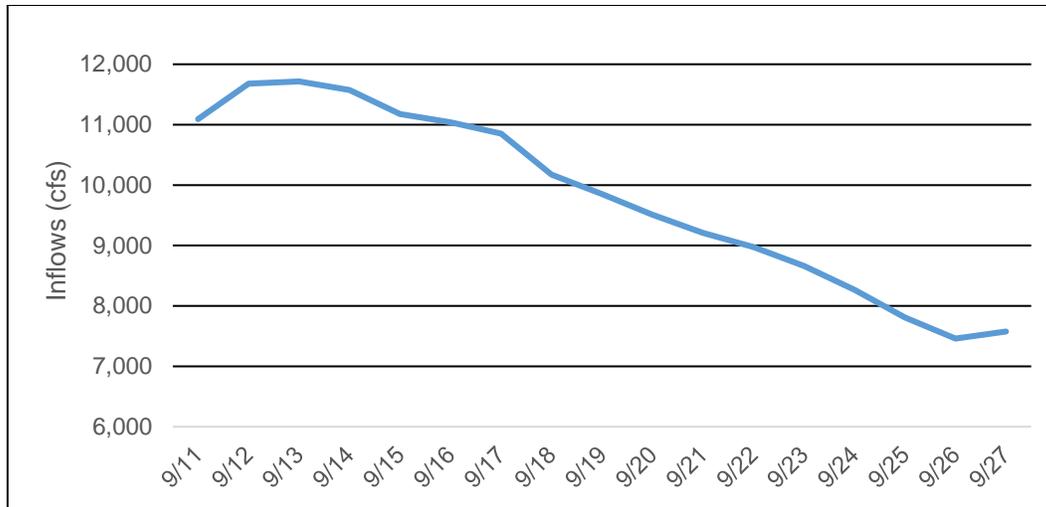


Figure 3: WCA 3A Inflows from 10 September to 28 September

The post-Irma C&SF stages and approved deviation operations were incorporated in the September Mid-Month SFWMD dynamic position analysis, and the resulting positional analysis results show a 50% chance of WCA 3A water levels remaining above the bottom of Zone A of regulation schedule until mid-January 2018, while assuming the L-29 canal is approximately 8.5 feet. Operations at S-356 to manage stages in the L-31N Canal began on September 11th and ceased on September 18th. During the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Irma, the Corps had to raise the L-29 maximum operating limit to allow S-356 operation and aid flood control for Miami-Dade along the L-31N Canal. The raised L-29 maximum operating limit will continue to be required to maximize WCA 3A releases through S-333, which will help lower the high water levels in WCA 3A. As a result, on September 15th SAD approved the raising of the L-29 canal maximum limit to 8.5 feet, NGVD. Anticipated WCA-3A stage reductions due to raising L-29 are difficult to estimate due to uncertain flows through S-333 and duration for which the canal is raised.

SAJ is also seeking approval to relax the closure dates of the S-343A, S-343B, S-344, S-12A, and S-12B structures past their closure dates in October, November, and December so that maximum discharges out of WCA 3A can be continued until WCA 3A stages are lowered below the Increment 1 Action Line (refer to Figure 1) or January 1, 2018, whichever occurs first. Since these closure dates are requirements of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) from the July 2016 Biological Opinion, these additional recommended actions are currently being coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Extending the time these structures remain open will allow more water to be released out of WCA 3A during the deferred closure period from October 1 through approximately January 1, 2018. If the Corps closes these structures on the scheduled closure dates, approximately 155,000 ac-ft could be removed from WCA 3A between now and January 1, which is equivalent to around 0.3 feet on the area. If the Corps kept these structures open until January 1 (the anticipated time that WCA 3A water levels will drop below the Increment 1 Action Line – as shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3), approximately 347,000 ac-ft could be removed from WCA 3A, which is equivalent to 0.7 feet on the area. This equates to an additional 192,000 ac-ft, or 0.4 feet out of WCA 3A if this deviation is approved and implemented. A more thorough evaluation of these calculations based on a range of deferred closure periods and the flows out of each structure can be seen in Table 1 and Table 2. It should be noted that the positional analysis (Figure 2) includes the mandated BO closure dates for all WCA 3A outlet structures; if the closures are waived or extended, stages may lower sooner if the structures remain open.

Table 1: WCA 3A discharge structures and their volumes if the scheduled closure dates were observed

Closure Date	Days Until Close	Structures	Flow (cfs/day) ²	Volume (acre-ft/day)	Total Volume (ac-ft)
1 Nov	34	S-12A	950	1,884	64,051
1 Dec	64	S-12B	450	892	57,110
1 Oct	3	S-343A	300	595	1,785
1 Oct	3	S-343B	400	793	2,380
1 Oct	3	S-344	230	456	1,368
		Totals	2,330	4,620	126,694
				Total feet WCA 3A	0.26

Table 2: WCA 3A discharge structures and their volumes if closure dates are extended

Structures	Flow (cfs/day) ²	Volume (acre-ft/day)	30 days Volume (ac-ft)	60 days Volume (ac-ft)	Oct1-Jan1 (ac-ft)	120 days Volume (ac-ft) ²
S-12A	600	1,190	35,703	71,406	109,489	142,812
S-12B	560	1,111	33,323	66,646	102,190	133,291
S-343A	225	446	13,389	26,777	41,058	53,555
S-343B	315	625	18,744	37,488	57,482	74,976
S-344	200	397	11,901	23,802	36,496	47,604
Totals	1900	3,769	113,060	226,119	346,716	452,238
Total feet WCA 3A		0.01	0.23	0.46	0.70	0.92

WCA 3A has been experiencing high water levels since the June 2017 rainfall event, which triggered two temporary deviations. These water levels allow for limited additional storage in the area to absorb additional significant rainfall this wet season. With over 30 days remaining in the 2017 hurricane season, the Corps needs to make as much storage available as possible, as quickly as possible so that the system can absorb any significant rainfall and/or tropical event. Flood protection and safety is the top priority of the Corps; as such, this deviation is a way by which the Corps can work to reduce stages in WCA 3A, thereby reducing risk.

A number of deviations were requested by SAJ before, during, and after Hurricane Irma in an effort to control flooding and high stages as a result of the storm. Deviations which have already received written approval from SAD are as follows: utilizing all available pumps at S-357, maximum practicable operation of S-333 and raising L-29 to 8.5 ft. NGVD, removal of the S-360 weir, utilization of S-332BN, utilization of S-332BW and S-332C, use of S-356, lowering the operational limit of S-357 to 2.5 ft. NGVD, and opening S-339 and S-340. While these deviations have already been approved, they are still documented in this operational strategy.

² Flows were calculated by determining the projected WCA 3A stage at time of structure closure and then going back in history to taking the average flow at each structure when WCA 3A was previously at the stage at the aforementioned closure times and averaging it with today's mean flow to produce a midpoint average. For Table 2, closures were assumed to be January first, with a WCA 3A stage of 10.75 ft. NGVD.

New deviation requests include the relaxation of the closure dates for S-344, S-343A, S-343B, S-12A, and S-12B as well as changing the S-331 headwater lower limit to 3.0 ft. NGVD. The deviations approved in June, July and the emergency actions taken during and immediately after the storms, and this proposed deviation represent all actions that SAJ can take to alleviate high water in WCA 3A. This proposed deviation is the final avenue, there are no more options available to water managers at this time. Understanding that the need for deviations exists now and that everything must be done to alleviate the high water, it is also understood and intended that if conditions improve in WCA 3A flows could be reduced out of these structures to continue to accomplish the goal of the deviation, but also to reduce impacts on downstream wildlife.

A summary description of the structures and the proposed operational deviations are included below.

Corps' Structure Deviation Summary

SAJ received approval from SAD on September 9th to use all available pumps at S-357 to maintain a canal operating range from 3.0 to 5.0 ft. NGVD to provide flood mitigation to 8.5 SMA due to excessive seepage from high water levels in North East Shark River Slough (NESRS) as a direct result of L-29 canal stage increase above the constraint level of 7.5 ft. NGVD. This operational change is anticipated to be in effect until flooding subsides, the rainfall-response hydroperiods and recession rate targets of 0.4 inches per day are met for 8.5 SMA, and L-29 canal level drops below 7.5 ft. NGVD. SAJ sought an additional deviation from the Increment 1.1/1.2 Operational Strategy to allow the operating level of the S-357 pump station to be lowered to 2.5 ft. NGVD. The request was approved by SAD on September 27th under the following conditions: the stage at LPG2 will be closely monitored and if a recession at LPG2 is not obtained within two weeks, SAJ will consult with SAD to discuss additional possibilities for mitigation. The stage and recession rate of 8.5 SMA gages will be reviewed throughout the deviation duration, and, if the S-357 operation ranges are consistently providing drainage that exceeds the authorized flood mitigation, the ranges will be raised by increments of up to 0.5 feet.

On September 11th, SAD approved utilization of all available pumps at S-356 in order to provide flood relief along the L-31N canal. We are not currently requesting the use of S-356 to move water out of WCA-3A. Four days later, on September 15th, SAD approved a deviation to raise the L-29 canal maximum operating limit from 7.5 to 8.5 ft. NGVD until the WCA 3A 3-gage average falls below Zone A of its regulation schedule. Operation of S-333 to maintain the higher canal level up to 8.5 ft. NGVD was also included in this deviation. Operational details for maintaining L-29 Canal levels up to 8.5 ft. NGVD are listed in Table 3. The canal will be operated to ensure the stability and safety of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) Highway between S-333 and S-334. SAJ is currently working with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) to expedite implementation of a groundwater monitoring program along the Tamiami Trail Highway between S-333 and S-334 to provide further information regarding the effects of raising the L-29 Canal maximum operating limit to 8.5 ft. NGVD. Prior to Hurricane Irma and the resulting Emergency Deviation actions, this monitoring plan was planned to support SAJ implementation of the MWD Increment 2 field test in February 2018.

On September 16th, 2017 the South Florida Operations Office (SFOO) began the removal of a section of the L-359 Levee (approximately 70-foot length adjacent to the S-360W weir) ahead of the C-111 South Dade construction contract schedule to allow S-357 discharges to flow into the North Detention Area (NDA). SFOO completed partial degradation of the L-359 Levee section on September 17th, 2017, and the remaining segment (combined total L-359 removal length of 140 feet) was completed by the C-111 South Dade Contract 8A contractor on September 23rd, 2017. This action was needed to move water out of the 8.5 SMA Detention Cell, minimize return seepage north into the 8.5 SMA interior, and allow a

more efficient open channel flow from the S-357 pump station to the NDA. Prior to this requested Emergency Deviation, completion of this direct hydraulic connection between the 8.5 SMA S-357 pump station and the C-111 South Dade NDA was an established prerequisite for raising the L-29 Canal maximum operating limit above 7.8 ft. NGVD. The NDA is functional but not 100% complete. Termination for Convenience was issued to the Contract 8 contractor for the NDA and became effective on September 20, 2017. SAJ is currently investigating alternate means to complete the remaining portions of the Contract 8 NDA construction following subsidence of the current Emergency Deviation conditions.

SAD provided approval on September 15th to utilize S-332BN pump station up to its design maximum capacity of 250 cfs to alleviate flooding along L-31N canal and high water conditions in WCA 3A. S-332BN discharges surface waters from the L-31N canal into the NDA. The July 2017 Temporary Planned Deviation enables continued utilization of Column 2 operations to direct WCA 3A regulatory discharges to the South Dade Conveyance System using S-333 and S-334 outside of the designated S-12A and S-12B seasonal closure periods. This operational change is anticipated to be in effect until flooding on the L-31N canal subsides and WCA 3A 3-gage average falls below Zone A of the regulation schedule.

SAD provided approval on September 15th to utilize S-332BW and S-332C pump stations up to their design maximum capacities of 325 and 575 cfs, respectively to alleviate flooding along L-31N canal and high water conditions in WCA 3A. Both S-332BW and S-332C discharges surface waters from the L-31N canal into the Southern Detention Area (SDA). The July 2017 Temporary Planned Deviation enables continued utilization of Column 2 operations to direct WCA 3A regulatory discharges to the South Dade Conveyance System using S-333 and S-334 outside of the designated S-12A and S-12B seasonal closure periods. The SDA is an existing detention area; however Contract 8A construction of the L-321N north interior berms (north of S-332C) was significantly completed approximately four days prior to the arrival of Hurricane Irma but these features were not accepted by SAJ Construction Division and will require rehabilitation following the effects from Hurricane Irma and the Emergency Deviation operations. The SDA is functional, but not all Contract 8A features in the SDA are 100% complete. Contract 8A construction of the L-321S south interior berms (south of S-332C) was not significantly underway prior to Hurricane Irma. This operational change is anticipated to be in effect until flooding on the L-31N canal subsides and WCA 3A 3-gage average falls below Zone A of the regulation schedule, or an SAJ determination that conditions support re-initiation of the Contract 8A construction. The Contract 8A contractor was suspended for a minimum of 60 days, following completion of the L-359 degrade on September 23rd, 2017.

SAJ sought a deviation to open S-339 and S-340 after receiving a request from the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida to open the structures due to the high water in WCA 3A and flooding on tribal lands after Hurricane Irma. This deviation also waived the seven days in Zone A requirement at Site 62 for S-340. This deviation was approved on September 13th by SAD. This operational change will continue until flooding subsides on tribal lands and WCA 3A stage falls below the trigger elevation of 12.25 ft. NGVD at Site 62.

S-344 discharges are currently maximized in order to move water out of WCA 3A into BCNP. The 2016 USFWS Biological Opinion and the Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy prescribes a hard closure of this structure beginning October 1st and lasting until July 15th in order to protect the nesting area of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow (CSSS) Subpopulation A. SAJ requests a deviation to relax the hard closure date of October 1st such that S-344 will remain open until the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line or until January 1st, whichever comes first. This deviation will help to continue to move water from WCA-3 helping to alleviate prolonged high water levels in WCA 3A, providing for removal of an additional 36,496 acre-feet (equivalent stage reduction 0.07 feet) from WCA 3A from

October 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018. In the event that the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line after October 1st, these flows will be shut off until July 15th. After July 15th S-344 operations will resume under Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy or will follow the new Increment 2 Operational Strategy.

S-343A discharges are currently maximized in order to move water out of WCA 3A into BCNP. The 2016 USFWS Biological Opinion and the Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy prescribes a hard closure of this structure beginning October 1st and lasting until July 15th in order to protect the nesting area of the CSSS Subpopulation A. SAJ requests a deviation to relax the hard closure date of October 1st such that S-343A will remain open until the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line or until January 1st, whichever comes first. This deviation will help to continue to move water from WCA-3 helping to alleviate prolonged high water levels in WCA 3A, providing for removal of an additional 41,058 acre-feet (equivalent stage reduction 0.08 feet) from WCA 3A from October 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018. In the event that the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line after October 1st, these flows will be shut off until July 15th. After July 15th S-343A operations will resume under Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy or will follow the new Increment 2 Operational Strategy.

S-343B discharges are currently maximized in order to move water out of WCA 3A into BCNP. The 2016 USFWS Biological Opinion and the Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy prescribes a hard closure of this structure beginning October 1st and lasting until July 15th in order to protect the nesting area of the CSSS Subpopulation A. SAJ requests a deviation to relax the hard closure date of October 1st such that S-343B will remain open until the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line or until January 1st, whichever comes first. This deviation will help to continue to move water from WCA-3 helping to alleviate prolonged high water levels in WCA 3A, providing for removal of an additional 57,482 acre-feet (equivalent stage reduction 0.12 feet) from WCA 3A from October 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018. In the event that the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line after October 1st, these flows will be shut off until July 15th. After July 15th S-343B operations will resume under Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy or will follow the new Increment 2 Operational Strategy.

S-12A discharges are currently maximized in order to move water out of WCA 3A into ENP. The 2016 USFWS Biological Opinion and the Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy prescribes a hard closure of this structure beginning November 1st and lasting until July 15th in order to protect the nesting area of the CSSS Subpopulation A; conditional closure dates in the Biological Opinion, as early as October 1, are dependent on WCA 3A being outside of prescribed high water levels. SAJ requests a deviation to relax the hard closure date of November 1st such that S-12A will remain open until the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line or until January 1st, whichever comes first. This deviation will help to continue to move water from WCA-3 helping to alleviate prolonged high water levels in WCA 3A, providing for removal of an additional 109,489 acre-feet (equivalent stage reduction 0.22 feet) from WCA 3A from October 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018. In the event that the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line after November 1st, these flows will be shut off until July 15th. After July 15th S-12A operations will resume under Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy or will follow the new Increment 2 Operational Strategy.

S-12B discharges are currently maximized in order to move water out of WCA 3A into ENP. The 2016 USFWS Biological Opinion and the Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy prescribes a hard closure

of this structure beginning December 1st and lasting until July 15th in order to protect the nesting area of the CSSS Subpopulation A; conditional closure dates in the Biological Opinion, as early as October 1, are dependent on WCA 3A being outside of prescribed high water levels. SAJ requests a deviation to relax the hard closure date of December 1st such that S-344 will remain open until the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line or until January 1st, whichever comes first. This deviation will help to continue to move water from WCA-3 helping to alleviate prolonged high water levels in WCA 3A, providing for removal of an additional 102,190 acre-feet (equivalent stage reduction 0.21 feet) from WCA 3A from October 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018. In the event that the WCA 3A three-gage average falls below the Increment 1 Action Line after December 1st, these flows will be shut off until July 15th. After July 15th S-12B operations will resume under Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy or will follow the new Increment 2 Operational Strategy.

SAJ requests a deviation from the Increment 1.1/1.2 Operational Strategy to utilize all available pumps at S-331 to maintain a headwater range between 3.0 and 5.0 ft. NGVD. This allows additional operational flexibility to help improve flood mitigation efforts and reduce impacts to 8.5 Square Mile Area residents. This deviation will be in effect until LPG2 is below 6.5 ft. NGVD.

The above deviations represent all efforts to reduce flooding from Hurricane Irma and its effects as well as to reduce high stages in WCA-3A. Due to the breadth and complexity of so many operational changes, once triggers are met to end the deviation, a transition period of up to 60 days is projected. During this time, operations will incrementally return to normal operations under each approved water control plan for each structure.

Operational Flexibility

To address uncertainties and present or future system conditions, the following actions may be taken for any duration throughout the effect of the emergency deviation:

- adjustment of gate openings, pump rates, and/or flows as needed to maximize and/or optimize conditions consistent with the purpose in addition to operational flexibility already prescribed in Increment 1.1 and 1.2 Operational Strategy; and
- re-evaluation of, extension to, or termination of any or all of the requested deviations, as needed.

Table 3: L-29 Operational Criteria

Operational Component	Description								
L-29 Borrow Canal	<p>The L-29 Canal will be operated to ensure the stability and safety of the Tamiami Trail (U.S. 41) Highway between S-333 and S-334, in accordance with the September 25, 2008 Tamiami Trail Modifications Contract between the Government and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and any subsequent amendments executed to support of the Increment 2 field test and other new information.</p> <p>Once the stage in the L-29 Canal reaches a stage of 8.5 feet, NGVD, input from all structures that discharge into the canal (S-333, S-355A/B, and S-356) shall be stopped until the level in the L-29 Canal recedes beneath 8.5 feet, NGVD. If direct rainfall causes the L-29 Canal to exceed 8.5 feet, NGVD, inflow structures will be operated with the intention of limiting event durations with L-29 Canal stages above 8.5 feet, NGVD to a target maximum duration of 72 hours. For each water year (May through April), the L-29 Canal inflow structures will be managed to limit the duration of L-29 Canal stages near 8.5 feet to a maximum period of 90 consecutive days*, and the conditions of the Tamiami Trail roadway sub-base and roadway will be continuously monitored as detailed in the Increment 2 Monitoring Plan. Continued L-29 structure inflows which result in consecutive durations with L-29 Canal stages at 8.5 feet for longer than 90 days will require written approval from the FDOT, given joint evaluation of the monitoring data by the Corps and FDOT. L-29 canal elevation in regard this criteria will be measured at the higher of the S-333 Tailwater (S-333 TW) or the S-334 Headwater (S-334 HW).</p> <p>L-29 Event Driven Criteria**: For example the below Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts (QPF) ranges may be used to maintain L-29 below 8.5 feet, NGVD.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">8.4</td> <td>If the 5-day QPF is for 2 to 3 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.4 feet, NGVD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.3</td> <td>If the 5-day QPF is for 3 to 4 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.3 feet, NGVD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.2</td> <td>If the 5-day QPF is for 4 to 5 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.2 feet, NGVD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8.1</td> <td>If the 5-day QPF is for 5 to 6 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.1 feet, NGVD</td> </tr> </table> <p>* The number of consecutive days in each period will be measured when L-29 stages exceed 8.3 feet, NGVD. This does not exclude short-term operations to address the L-29 Event Driven Criteria. There will be one period per water year, subject to revision via FDOT approval.</p> <p>**Stopping flows shall occur in the order prescribed by S-356 and S-333 criteria specified in Conditions 1 and 2 (S-356 is secured in Conditions 3 and 4) with the intent to achieve the required stage reduction within 72 hours.</p> <p>S-334 may be used until the L-29 Canal stage is below 8.3 feet, NGVD. These S-334 discharge will be subject to the downstream constraints below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) When the daily average stage in L-31N using the HW of S-332B, S-332C, and S-332D can be maintained below 4.4 feet, NGVD then there is no limit on the S-334 discharge as long as the other L-31N canal reaches are maintained within their respective ranges. ii) When the average stage in L-31N at the HW of S-332B, S-332C, and S-332D cannot be maintained below 4.4 feet, NGVD then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) When daily combined pumping at S-332B, S-332C, and S-332D is less than 1,125 cfs, S-334 may be utilized up to a maximum flow rate of 250 cfs. b) When daily combined pumping at S-332B, S-332C, and S-332D is less than 1,000 cfs (increased storage capacity may be available within the SDCS), S-334 may be utilized up to 400 cfs. 	8.4	If the 5-day QPF is for 2 to 3 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.4 feet, NGVD	8.3	If the 5-day QPF is for 3 to 4 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.3 feet, NGVD	8.2	If the 5-day QPF is for 4 to 5 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.2 feet, NGVD	8.1	If the 5-day QPF is for 5 to 6 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.1 feet, NGVD
8.4	If the 5-day QPF is for 2 to 3 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.4 feet, NGVD								
8.3	If the 5-day QPF is for 3 to 4 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.3 feet, NGVD								
8.2	If the 5-day QPF is for 4 to 5 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.2 feet, NGVD								
8.1	If the 5-day QPF is for 5 to 6 inches inflows shall be reduced until the stage is below 8.1 feet, NGVD								