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| **Store and treat water north of the lake so we don’t need to buy more land south in the EAA** | ✓ North storage provides dry season benefit; water for Lk O & Caloosahatchee  
✓ Only 6% reduction in high discharges because water ultimately flows into Lake O  
✓ Plan includes only 1/3 of ASR wells due to pressure limits  
✓ DIW permanently throws away water never to be recovered & not available to meet dry season supply needs  
✓ DIW: Don't know the impact of that much polluted water pumped 4000 ft underground  
  o No assurance it would work  
  o Don't know if capacity exists  
  o Mixed with treated sewage and brine |
| **Deep Injection Well (DIW) and Aquifer Storage & Recovery (ASR) are cheaper and require less land** | ✓ Current Lk Regulation Schedule 12.5’-15.5’ supports marsh  
✓ Marsh provides lake habitat for fish, cleans water to west  
✓ Raising water levels would drown/kill marsh, increase nutrient pollution and increase water releases & duration to Caloosahatchee and St Lucie |
| **Restore Herbert Hoover Dike to store more water in Lake Okeechobee so don’t need more land south** | ✓ Both north and south storage are part of the CERP plan  
✓ North storage does not meet direction of Legacy FL bill to prioritize reduction in harmful estuary flows  
✓ Delaying will mean 2 decades of status quo  
✓ Corps has agreed to accelerate the planning south  
✓ The IDS is a working document not a hard schedule |
| **Finish projects we have started first; storage north, then CEP then see if we need EAA storage** | ✓ Caloosahatchee historically year round freshwater flow from spring and groundwater  
✓ Dredging in 1950-60 to 25 ft deep  
✓ Caloosahatchee watershed needs +450,000 AF of storage/retention to reduce watershed discharges  
✓ C43 reservoir only significant storage in the watershed  
✓ Will provide <1/3 of needed storage  
✓ Prevention and Recovery strategy for water shortage  
✓ SFWMD began construction in Dec, 2015 pushed back completion by 2 years to 2022 |
<p>| <strong>Hold to the Integrated Delivery Schedule (IDS)</strong> | |
| <strong>Moving water south will solve all the Caloosahatchee’s problems</strong> | |</p>
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| **The water quality problem comes from north not south**         | ✓ Today majority loading from North inadequate water quality treatment at sources through BMPs  
|                                                                  | ✓ Need significant treatment capacity  
|                                                                  | ✓ South of Lake water quality treatment in STA, FEB, & $880m Restoration Strategies 80% loading from the EAA  
|                                                                  | ✓ 25% reduction required of EAA farms did not assure 10ppb                                                                          |
| **Estuary water quality problem is from septic tanks**           | ✓ SFWMD Watershed Protection Plan identifies 60% of N loading to Cal from Lake O, and highest loading of N & P from upstream of s79  
|                                                                  | ✓ 2016 toxic blue-green bloom started in Lake O                                                                                  |
| **Coastal residents and Everglades advocates want to eliminate agriculture, take ag land, jobs and flood communities** | ✓ Land needed south is 60,000 acres out of 700,000 acres EAA = 10%  
|                                                                  | ✓ Not a new plan, Ag folks involved in the Restudy, CERP and US Sugar 7 years ago agreed to sell 187,000 acres                   |
| **Glades communities have “given up” over 100,000 acres of land** | ✓ All land that has been converted from Ag to water quality was purchased at fair market rates from willing sellers  
|                                                                  | ✓ Water quality treatment areas needed to clean up Ag runoff  
|                                                                  | ✓ Ag not required to store and treat their own stormwater like urban                                                             |
| **Single Species management is the problem ie Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow is keeping water from flowing south** | ✓ This is about Ev Restoration and S-12A & B gates deliver water too far west  
|                                                                  | ✓ Capacity of 2 gates would not change the backup like deconstructing levees and canals further east (DECOMP)  
|                                                                  | ✓ Must continue to raise Tamiami Trail next 2.6 miles started                                                                       |
| **The SFWMD has a plan to restore FL Bay a rainfall driven/dependant system** | ✓ CERP plan flow needed to Shark River Slough and Taylor Slough/Panhandle 3 elements C-111SC, CEP, EAA Reservoir  
|                                                                  | ✓ Operating the C-111 Spreader Canal Western Project increase flow by 52% on average  
|                                                                  | ✓ CEP will increase flow south  
|                                                                  | ✓ EAA Reservoir source of water                                                                                       |