Miccosukee Standards Development Grant: Developing Hydrologic Standards to Protect Designated Uses of the Miccosukee Federal Reservation

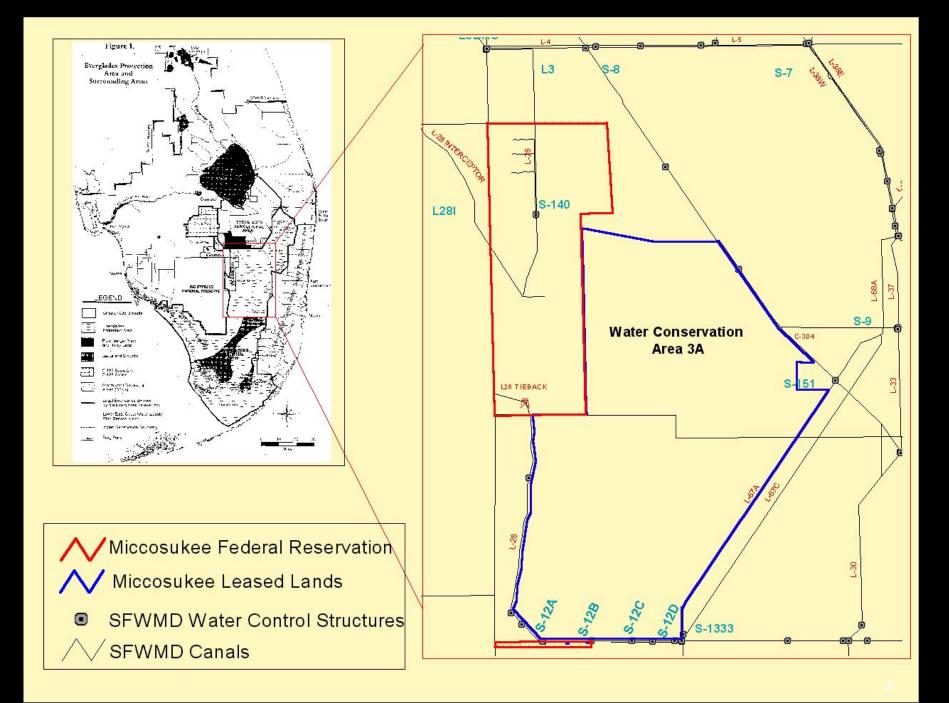


by:

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Miccosukee Environmental Protection Agency (MEPA)

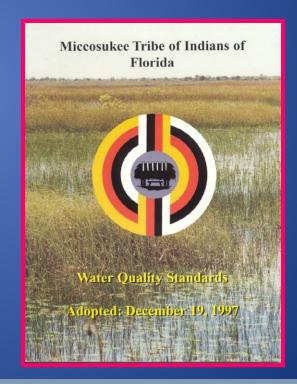
- Wildlife
- Real Estate Services
- Water Resource Management



Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

- January 11, 1962
 - Federally Recognized as an Indian Tribe
- December 20, 1994
 - TAS
- May 25, 1999
 - WQS





The Everglades

- Ridge and slough wetland
 - Tree island upland habitat
- The changes to Everglades hydrology has the potential to stress plant and animal communities and restrict Native American cultural uses





Hydrology

- Four facets of Everglades hydrology
 - Hydroperiod
 - Water Depth
 - Water Flow
 - Water Quality
 - Water quality has been established with WQS adopted in 1994



| Hydrologic Component | Duration/ intensity | Ecological Effect |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| eriod | Short | Soil Oxidation Soil nutrient increases Loss of open Slough |
| Hydrop | Long | No seed germination Fish population diffuse Wading bird nests decline |



| Hydrologic Component | Duration/ intensity | Ecological Effect |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Water Depth | Shallow | Muck fires Low fish populations Shrub encroachment |
| | Deep | Plant stress Tree island loss Loss of bird foraging sites |



| Hydrologic Component | Duration/ intensity | Ecological Effect |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| ow me & | Low | Loss of ridge & slough O ₂ depletion |
| Flov (volum veloci | High | High pollution load Vegetation changes Channel formation |



Water Management Polices

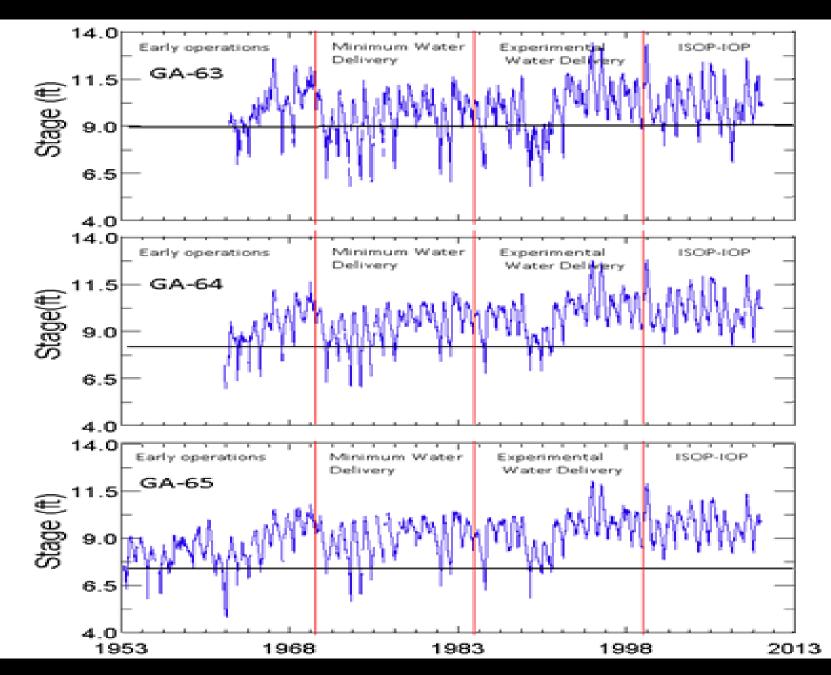
- Operational plans include performance measures to preserve/protect:
 - Drinking Water Supply
 - Human health & safety
 - Target species

















Historic Flow

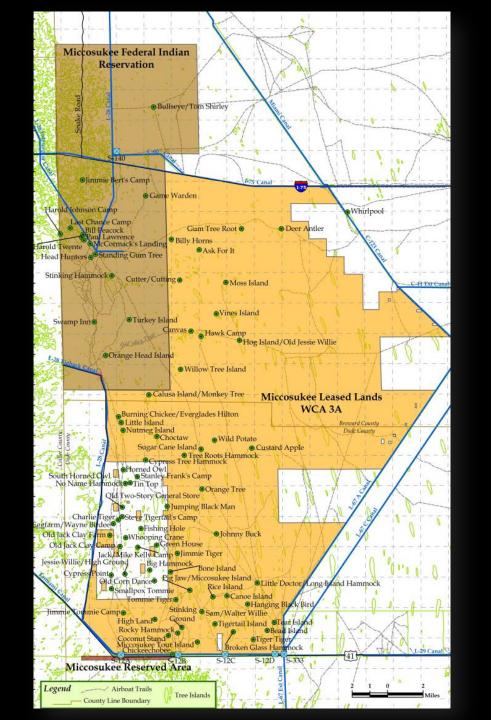
Current Flow

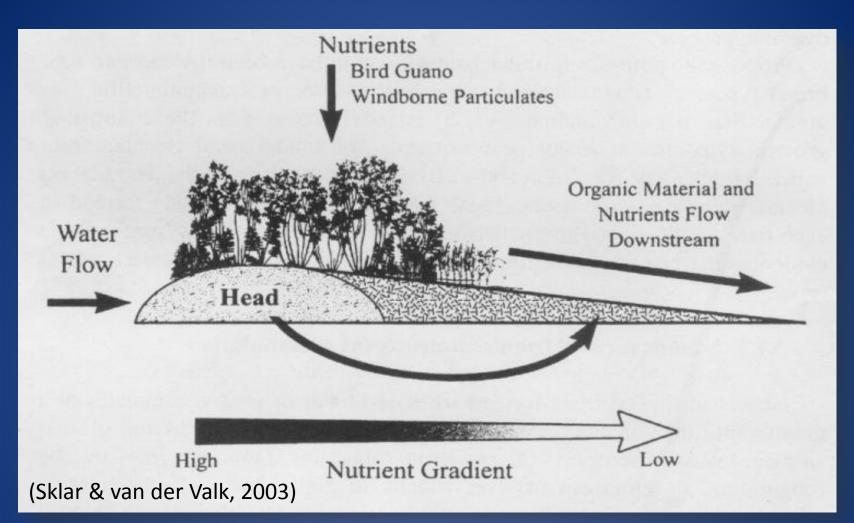
CERP Flow Plan

Everglades Restoration

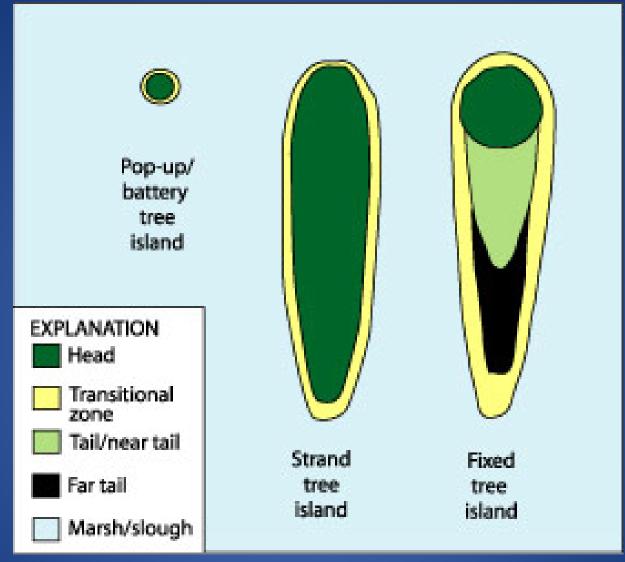
- "A partnership of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Florida Water Management District, and many other federal, state, local and tribal partners" (evergladesplan.org)
- The key component to Everglades Restoration is to restore natural flow













(Willard, 2003)







Miccosukee Standards Development

- Multi-year Grant
- Supported by the U.S. EPA CWA Section 106
- Long Term Outcome
 - Develop SCIENTIFICALLY DEFENSIBLE criteria
- Propose the standard to the Miccosukee Business Council during the 2013 triennial review

What We Want To Achieve

- Miccosukee Federal Reservation
 - Criteria for a wetland low water level
 - Criteria for a wetland high water level
 - Criteria for wetland flow characteristics



Why We Are Doing This

- Strengthen the Miccosukee Water Quality Standards
- Provide Protection for the defined designated uses
- Provide an antidegredation policy for the protection of tree islands



Designated Uses for Outstanding Miccosukee Waters

- Preservation of natural populations of Native plant and Animal Communities specific to the Everglades Ecosystem
- Propagation of Fish and Wildlife and aquatic life
- Hunting, Fishing, Frogging, and Airboating
 - Traditional Agriculture
 - Hunting camp leases





Yearly Commitments

- Year 1: Literature review
 - Collect Resources
 - Compile Resource Library



Research

- Millions of dollars have been invested in the Everglades
 - Restoration & Monitoring
- Multi-level research
 - Academic, Government, & NGO
- Using Secondary Data eliminates costs



Year 1

- Search Literature
 - University, Government, NGO
 - Restoration Meetings
- Build Library
 - Electronic
 - Hard copy
 - Citations
 - Draft Quality Assurance Project Plan



Secondary Data

 Data or information that you plan to use but that have not been newly generated by your project



Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)

- EPA QA/G-5
- The QAPP will be the methods to validate data so criteria are SCIENTIFICALLY DEFENSIBLE
- Qualitative vs. Quantitative data



Qualitative

Research used to support criteria



Quantitative

- Data used to evaluate criteria
- Methods must be evaluated and meet certain standards to be acceptable for use when evaluating criteria



Yearly Commitments

- Year 2: Data Analysis
 - Conduct a desktop analysis and develop a statistically accurate definition of hydration levels and flow characteristics that provide protection of designated uses in Outstanding Miccosukee Waters.



Year 2

- Develop numeric/narrative criterion for Outstanding Miccosukee Waters
 - Minimum water levels
 - Maximum water levels
 - Flow Characteristics (volume & velocity)

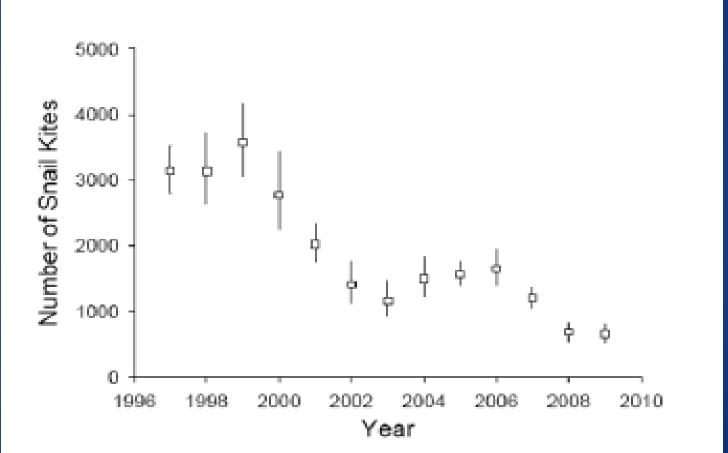


Preservation of natural populations of Native plant and Animal Communities specific to the Everglades Ecosystem

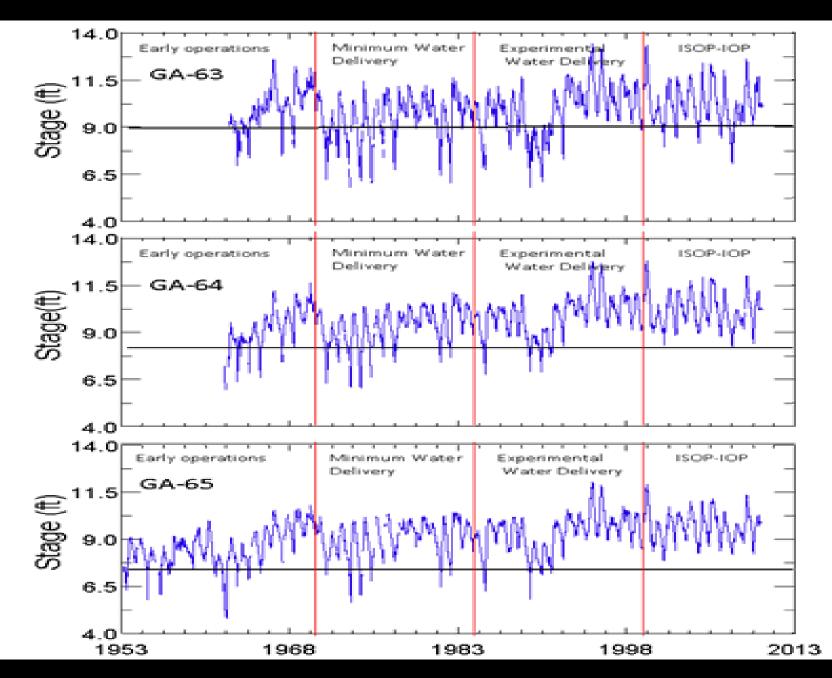
- Decline of the Endangered Snail Kite population
 - Water Conservation Area 3 is habitat for the Snail
 Kite



Snail Kite Population to 2009







Propagation of Fish and Wildlife and aquatic life

- Native Apple Snail
- Egg laying is suppressed in low water levels
- The native apple snail is prey for endangered snail kite











Hunting, Fishing, Frogging, and Airboating

- Deer
- High water levels can stress the deer population
 - Loss of foraging habitat
 - Restricted to tree islands
- Miccosukee have the ability to close deer hunting for conservation efforts



Traditional Agriculture

- The Average Tree Island is ~70cm (~2ft) above the surrounding slough
- The harvest can be destroyed when tree islands are inundated for extended periods of time







Hunting camp leases

Hunting camps are located on tree islands







Yearly Commitments

- Year 3: Criteria Authoring
 - Draft Criteria
 - Propose Criteria

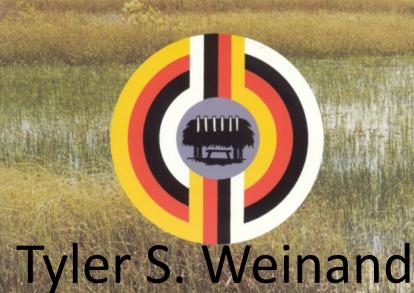


Year 3

- Draft criteria to be presented to the Tribal Business Council and to the EPA
 - Attorneys
- Propose the criteria to the Business Council during the triennial review
- Submit criteria to EPA







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