



Introductions

Opening Remarks



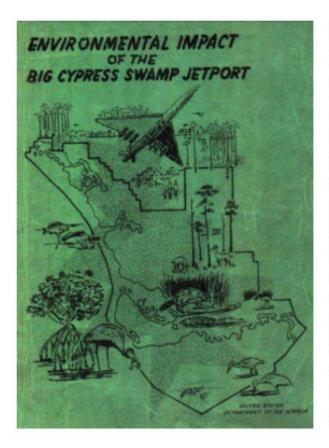
Water is a big part of ...



The beautiful scenery and public access of Big Cypress National Preserve

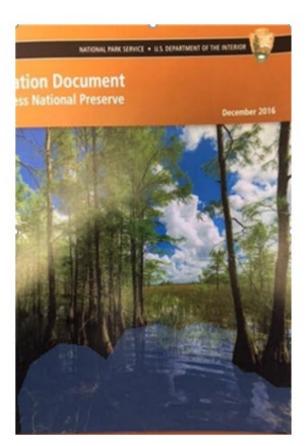


Water was a big part of establishing the Preserve



Enabling Legislation Public Law 93-440

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to assure the preservation, conservation, and protection of the natural, scenic, hydrologic, floral and faunal, and recreational values of the Big Cypress Watershed in the State of Florida and to provide for the enhancement and public enjoyment thereof, the Big Cypress National Preserve is hereby established.



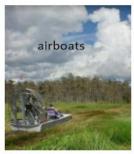
Jetport Report that led to recommendation to establish the Preserve

Enabling Legislation that established the Preserve

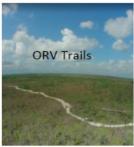
Preserve's **Foundation Document**



Water supports a multi-use Preserve



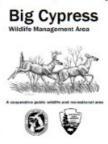






Motorized vehicles: including airboats, swamp buggies, UTVs/ATVs, and motor boats











Hunting and fishing

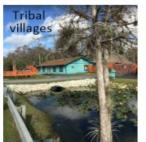
Usual and customary Tribal use and occupancy, and right of first refusal











Exploration for and extraction of oil and gas

Private property inholder rights

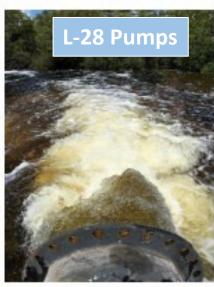


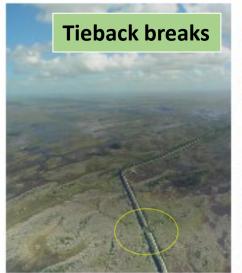
Big Cypress National Preserve, June 2021

The Preserve has a lot of water infrastructure





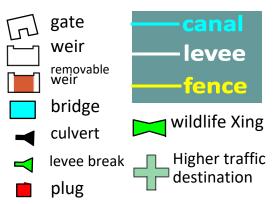








Overview of Water Infrastructure



- ~ 35 miles of water management canal and levee
- +100 miles of transportation canal and levee



That infrastructure affects this water





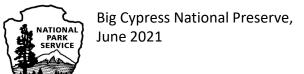


Just ask these animals





The fire regime knows it, too





And so do the estuaries



Main Point:

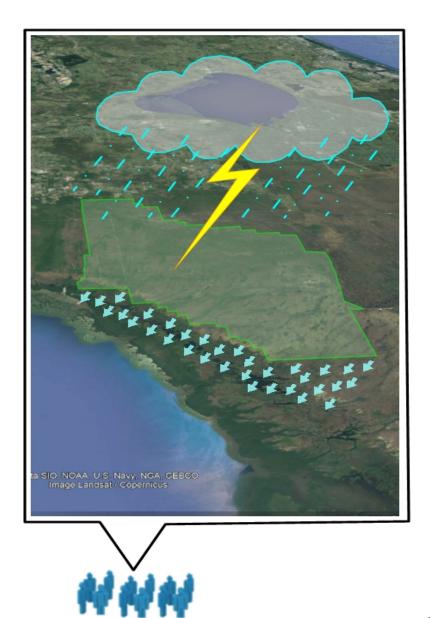


We cannot take the water for granted

Overview of Problem

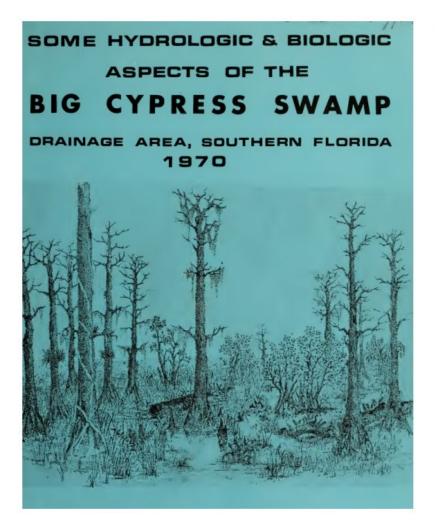
Historically, the Preserve was understood as a Rain-Driven and Self-Contained Watershed?

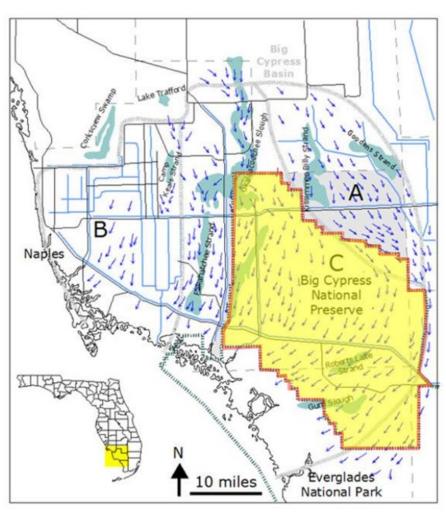
> Often said, But is it **true?**





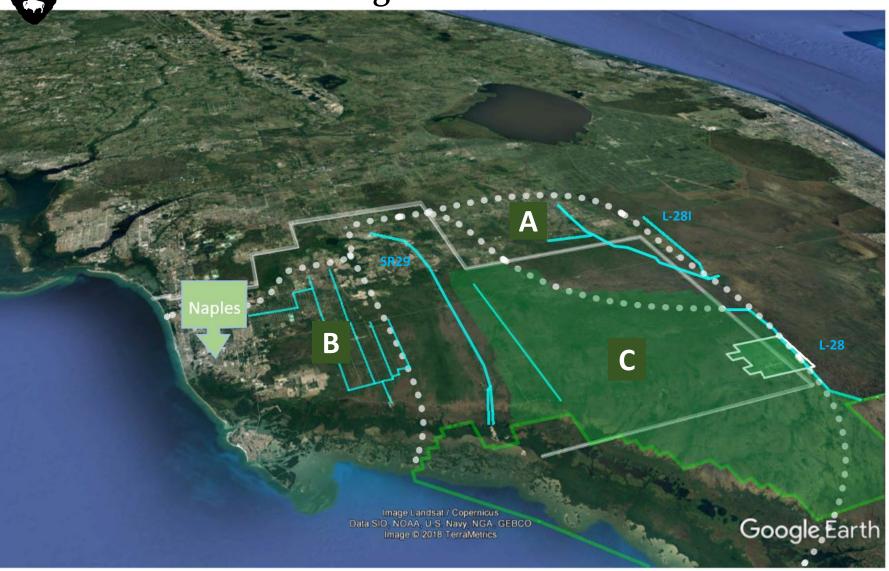
It Dates Back to the Preserve's Formation







Original Preserve

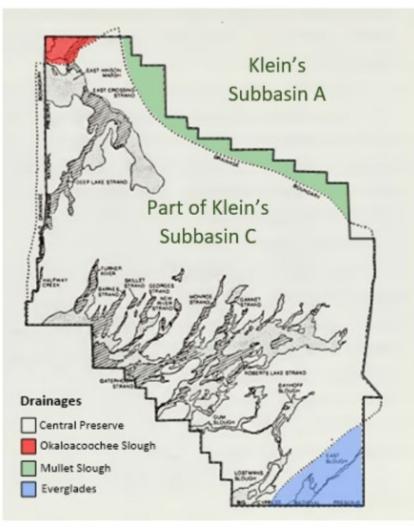


Modern-day Preserve

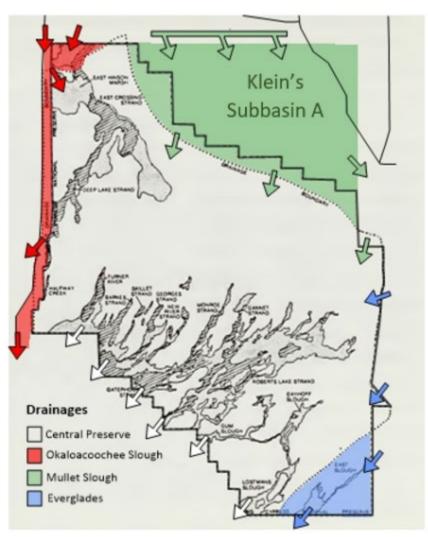




4 Major Watersheds



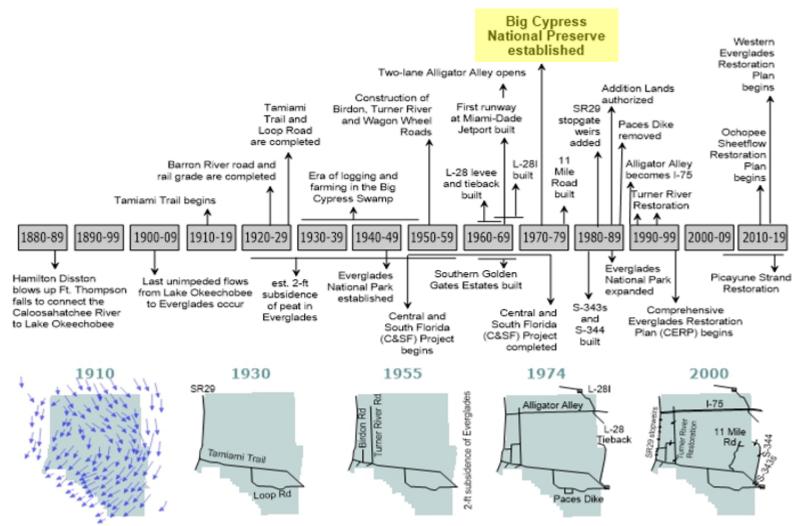
Original Preserve (1974)



Full Preserve (1988,1996)



Historic Water Management Timeline





Big Cypress National Preserve, June 2021

Canals and levees Surround and Bisect the Preserve





Big perimeter canal

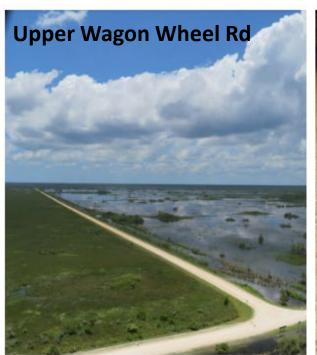
Small interior canal

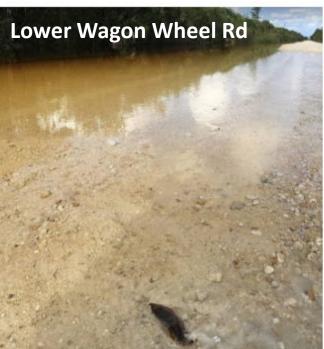


Canals Drain Water Out of the Swamp







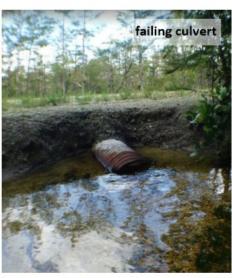




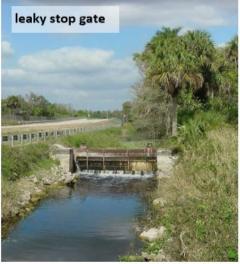
Levees **block** the water's natural flow and cause unnatural flooding



Infrastructure is Aging

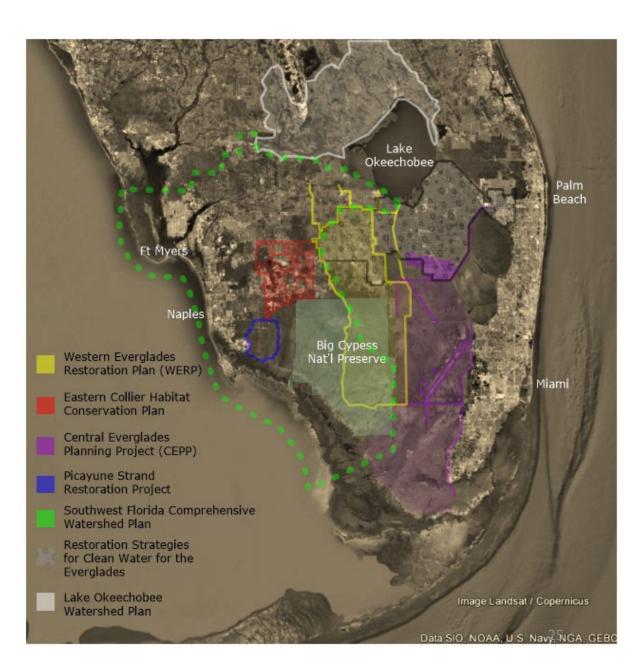








Despite being in the **center** of the regional water picture

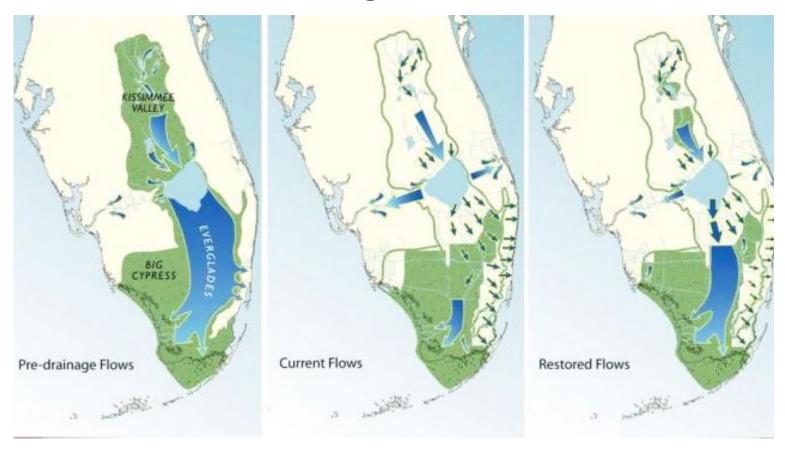


And Lots of Everglades Restoration Reports **around** the Preserve





And Everglades Restoration Moving **Ahead**





Big Cypress View is Outdated



The Preserve Needs Its Own Hydrologic Restoration Framework



Project Need

- Water is vital to the ecological function and public enjoyment of the Preserve
- The Preserve is a major watershed of the Greater Everglades Ecosystem
- Restoration of the Everglades Ecosystem depends on fixing hydrology on the Big Cypress half/side
- The Preserve currently lacks an overall restoration vision and strategy



Simply Stated

- Our understanding has changed
- The Preserve has changed
- Future change and challenges lie ahead
- We need to be ready and proactive



Project Purpose

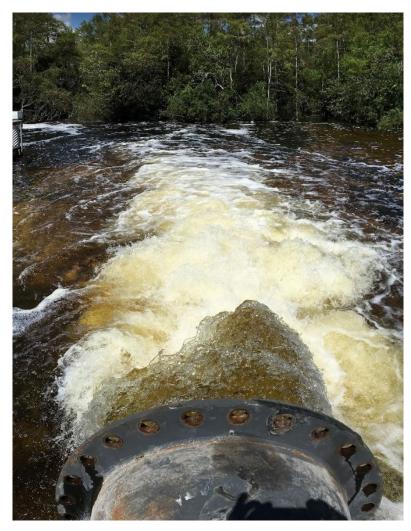
To create an overall framework for:

- Fix aging infrastructure
- Make infrastructure "sheet flow neutral"
- Foster healthy floral and faunal habitats
- Improve freshwater deliveries to Everglades National Park, Fakahatchee Strand and 10,000 Islands
- Reduce the severity of drought and wildfires,
- Decrease vulnerability to saltwater intrusion,
- Decrease susceptibility to invasive exotics
- Enhance recreational opportunities where possible
- Support Everglades Restoration initiatives

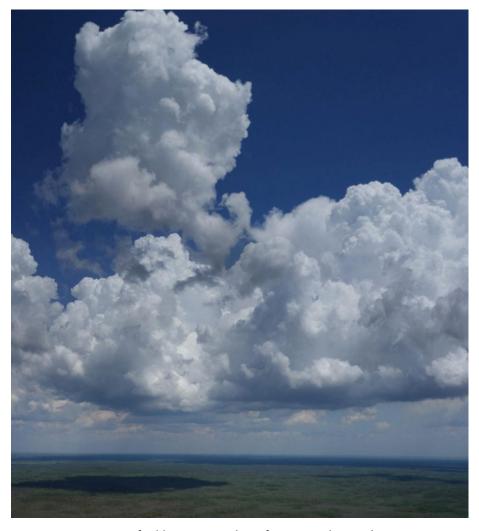
Background Information



Types of water



Adjacent Watersheds

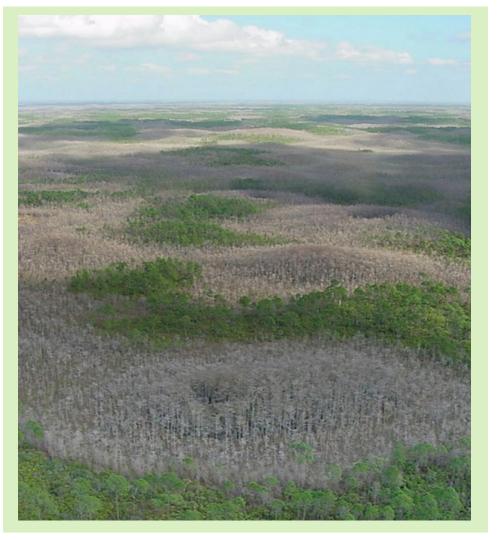


Rainfall straight from the sky



Types of habitats





Everglades

Big Cypress



Types of Hydrologic Disruptions







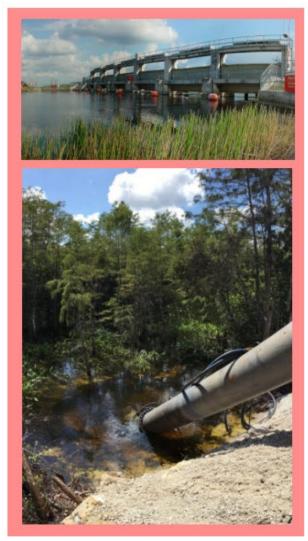
Land development

Transportation

Water Management



Types of Water Management





Active Passive 37

The Challenge







What we can take the **lead** on changing

What we must defer to the lead of **others**

The ability to know the difference



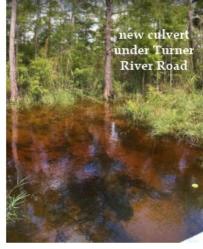
Three Tier Ranking System





Tier 1: Simplest





Tier 2: Little Less Simple



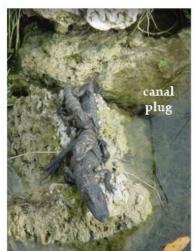


Tier 3: Complex



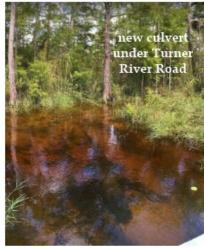
Three Tier Ranking System





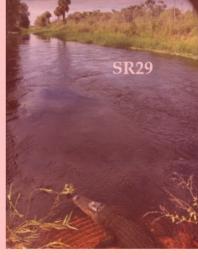
Tier 1: Simplest





Tier 2: Little Less Simple





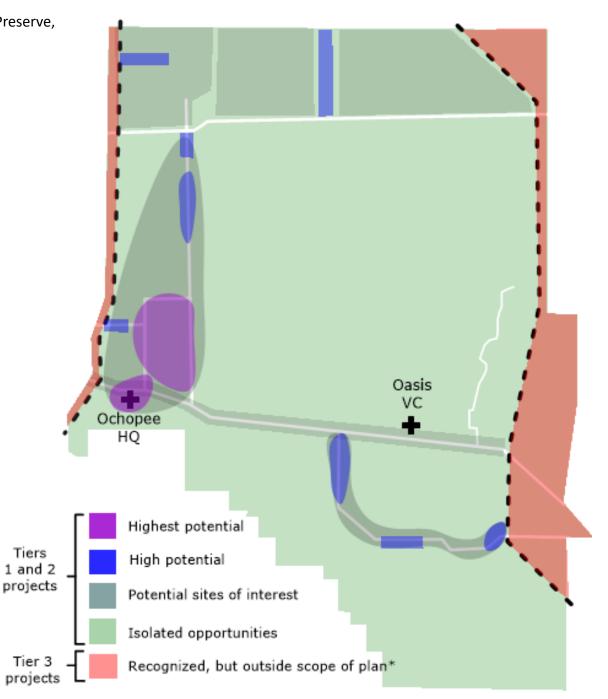
Tier 3: Complex

Table of Ranking System

Tier	Operational Status	Jurisdiction Authority	Water Quality Condition	Area of Impact	Feasibility Potential	Cost	Examples
1	passive	Preserve only	good	local	Highly feasible	\$10k's	Old farming berm
2	mostly passive	Preserve and right of way authority	good	minimal upstream or downstream considerations	Feasible	\$10k's to \$100k's	Turner River Road culverts and plugs
3	active	Many jurisdictions involved	Treatment required	significant upstream and downstream considerations	Not feasible	Multiple millions	WERP, SR29 Flow Way



Map of Ranking System





Strategic Scope





Goal:

To make the drainage infrastructure in the Preserve Sheet Flow Neutral



Sheet Flow Neutral

Definition:

"Allowing the natural lay of the land – not canals or levees – to dictate where water goes when it wants to go and stays when it wants to stay."

Preliminary Alternatives

No Action (Alternative A)

The Preserve would continue to manage water by maintaining existing infrastructure and modifying it on an ad hoc basis with opportunistic planning and management as funding permits.

Proposed Action (Alternative B)

Proposes to modify the existing canal and levee system using passive water management techniques with a more systematic and holistic approach. Includes two tiers of projects, Tier 1 and Tier 2.

Definitions

Tier 1 projects

Focus primarily on land-development centric disruptions associated with historic logging, farming, and residential and commercial developments. These projects are contained entirely within and managed by the Preserve, without assistance from outside state or Federal agencies.

Tier 2 projects

Focus primarily on transportation-centric disruptions, such as the more than one-hundred miles of paved and gravel (limestone) roads located within and adjacent to the Preserve. The projects would include water ways that may involve an additional jurisdiction but are not tied to regional and multi-use water management infrastructure and schemes that extend outside the Preserve.

Passive Water Management Techniques

Passive water management involves simple actions that, once installed, do not require additional inputs or operational control, and except for routine maintenance, they can operate by themselves.

Alternative C

All elements of Alternative B, plus additional Tier 2 Site Specific projects including limited strategic road removal and bridge addition at major flow-ways that are intersected by limerock roads.

Ideas Not Currently Included in the Alternatives

- Active management
- Maximizing removal of roads, canals and levees
- Tier 3 Projects
 - SR29 Barron River Flow-way Restoration
 - Western Everglades Restoration Plan

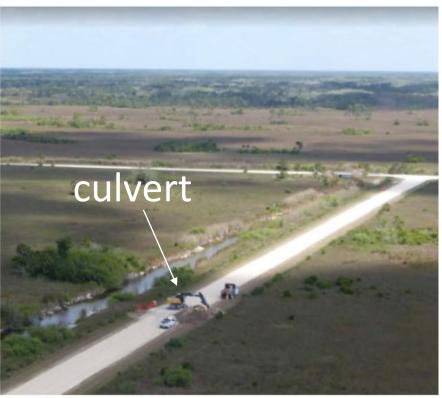
Not Abstract

We have a pilot project for everyone to look at



Ochopee Sheet Flow Restoration Project

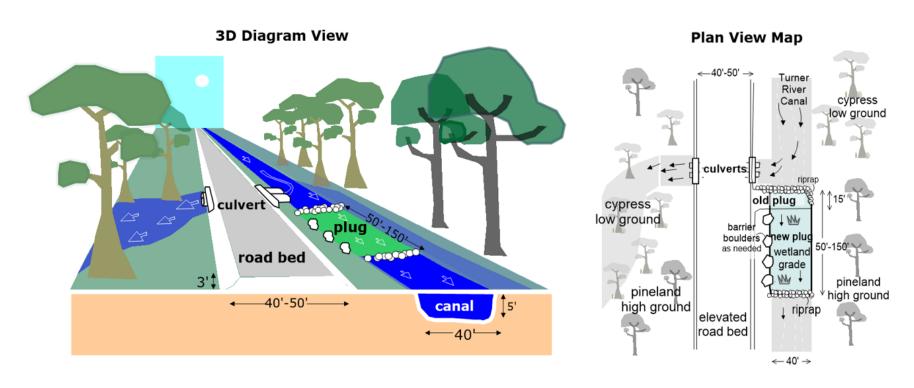




Pilot Project



Passive Engineering Example



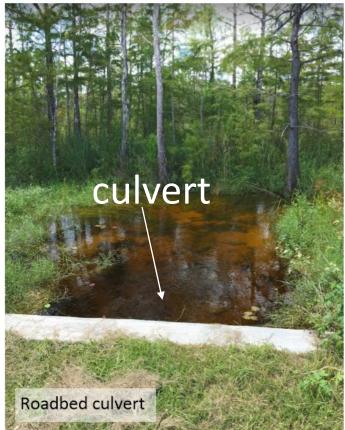
The "Culvert/Plug Pair" Concept



Photos of Culvert/Plug Pair

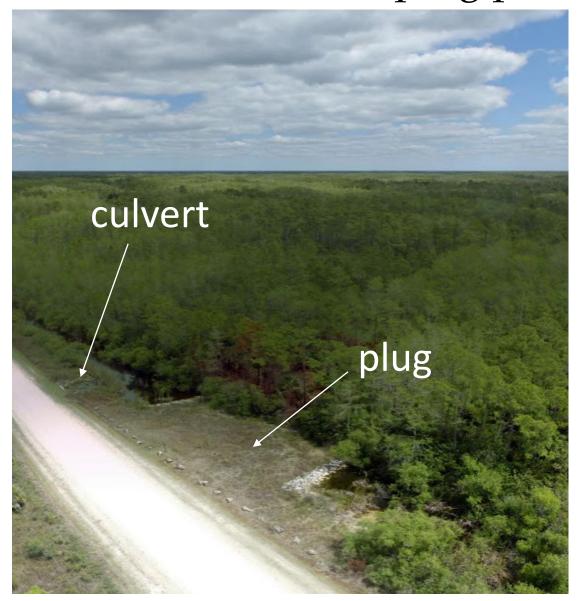








Aerial view culvert/plug pair



Along Turner River Road



Sequencing ideas

Allow flexibility to be nimble and react where appropriate

- Expedite fixes where infrastructure is failing
- Target areas that maximize ecosystem benefits
- Target areas where other internal work is occurring
- Targeting projects types that have funding
- Target areas where other external work is occurring
- Avoid areas covered by other projects

Getting the water right

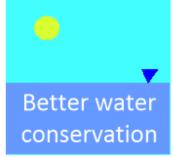
Lots of reasons and ways to get the water right







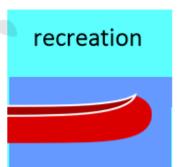














Next Steps

Schedule/Milestone	Public Input		
June 14-July 13 Public scoping	Review the purpose, need, preliminary alternatives and potential impacts and provide your comments at https://parkplanning.nps.gov/BICY_hydro		
Late Summer 2021 Analyze public comments and prepare the draft Big Cypress National Preserve Hydrologic Restoration Plan Environmental Assessment			
Fall 2021 Public review of the draft Big Cypress National Preserve Hydrologic Restoration Plan Environmental Assessment	Review the draft Big Cypress National Preserve Hydrologic Restoration Plan Environmental Assessment, attend public meetings, and provide your comments at https://parkplanning.nps.gov/BICY hydro		
Fall 2021 Prepare the final Big Cypress National Preserve Hydrologic Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment	Stay up-to-date on the planning process at https://parkplanning.nps.gov/BICY hydro		
Late Fall 2021 Prepare the Finding of No Significant Impact			



How To Comment:

- Public scoping: June 14 July 13. We want your comments on the scope of the plan, purpose and need, proposed action and preliminary alternatives.
- You may submit your comments electronically at the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website: https://parkplanning.nps.gov/BICY hydro. Once on the website, select "Open for Comment" to provide comments.
- Comments may also be submitted in writing to the following address:

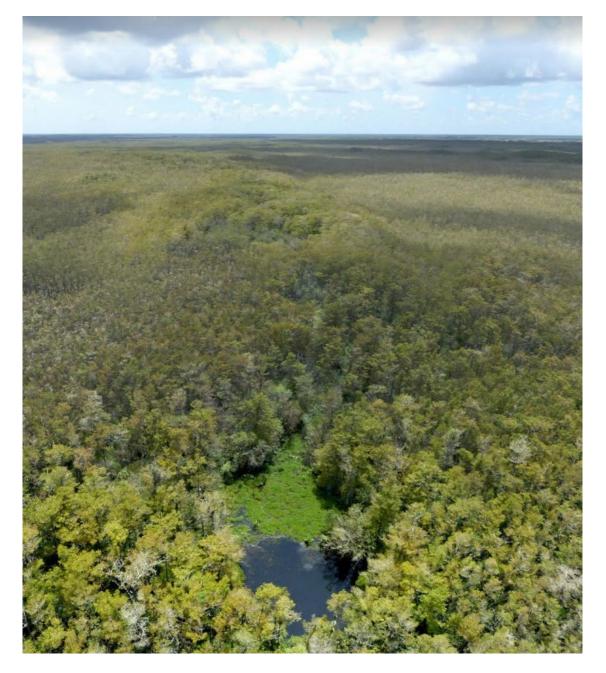
Superintendent Big Cypress National Preserve 33100 Tamiami Trail East Ochopee, Florida 34141-1000

• We anticipate that a plan and environmental assessment will be available for public review and comment later this summer or early fall.

Feedback and Questions

If you have questions after the meeting, please email to robert_sobczak@nps.gov

Note that public comments must still be submitted per previous slide





Thank you!



For more information

https://www.nps.gov/bicy