National Biological Assessment and Criteria Workshop

Advancing State and Tribal Programs



Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 31 March – 4 April, 2003

PLENARY SESSION

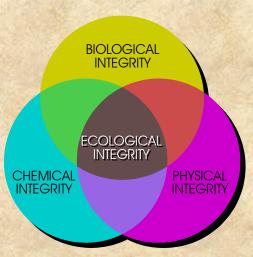
USING BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS TO REFINE DESIGNATED AQUATIC LIFE USES: EPA/STATE WORKGROUP

Susan Jackson, US EPA

Clean Water Act

• Objective: "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters"

• Interim goal: "water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife ... wherever attainable."



Using Biological Assessments to Refine Designated Aquatic Life Uses

Long Term EPA Goal:

All States & Tribes have refined aquatic life uses and biological criteria in their water quality standards

Program Priority:

Guidance on Use of Biological Assessments and Criteria to Refine Aquatic Life Uses in WQ Standards

Using Biological Assessments to Refine Designated Aquatic Life Uses

Why?

Direct and More Accurate Description of CWA Goal for Aquatic Life

- prioritize & target resources
- appropriate level of protection
- communication to public

Using Biological Assessments to Refine Designated Aquatic Life Uses

How? Build on what works in existing State and Tribal programs

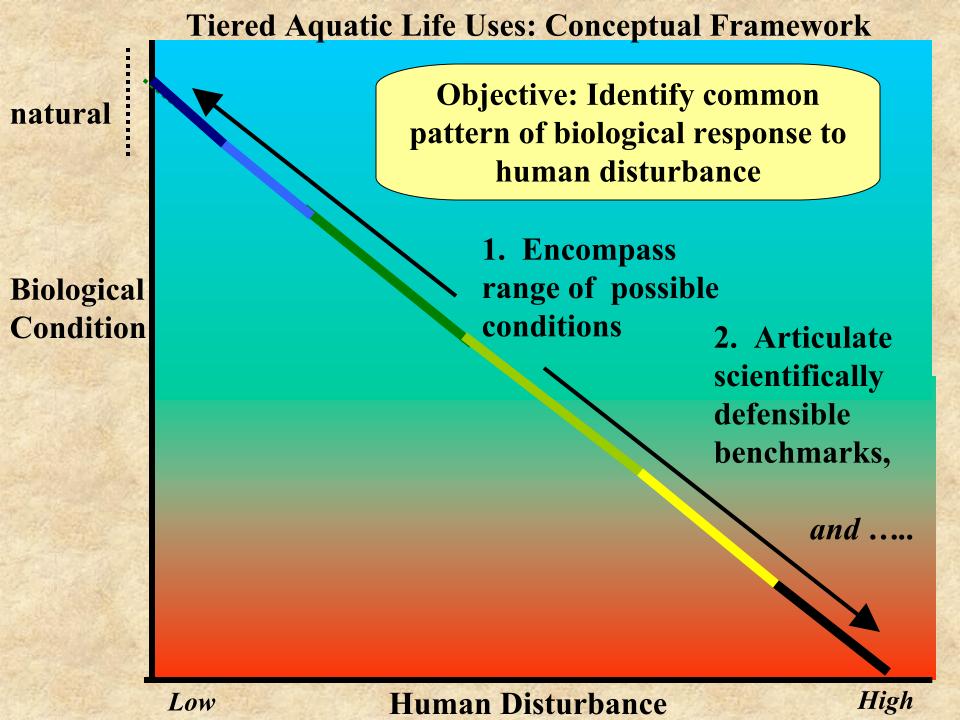
EPA/State Workgroup: Objectives

- Develop national framework for use of biological assessments and criteria to refine designated aquatic life uses (quality gradient);
- Propose how to apply to existing State & Tribal WQS programs;
- Identify pitfalls and barriers to implementation;
- Problem solve and propose solutions.

EPA/State Workgroup: Objectives

First Task:

- Develop national framework for use of biological assessments and criteria to refine designated aquatic life uses (quality gradient);
- Propose how to apply to existing State & Tribal WQS programs;
- **♦** Identify pitfalls and barriers to implementation;
- Problem solve and propose solutions.



Tiered Aquatic Life Uses: Conceptual Framework

natural

CWA Integrity Objective

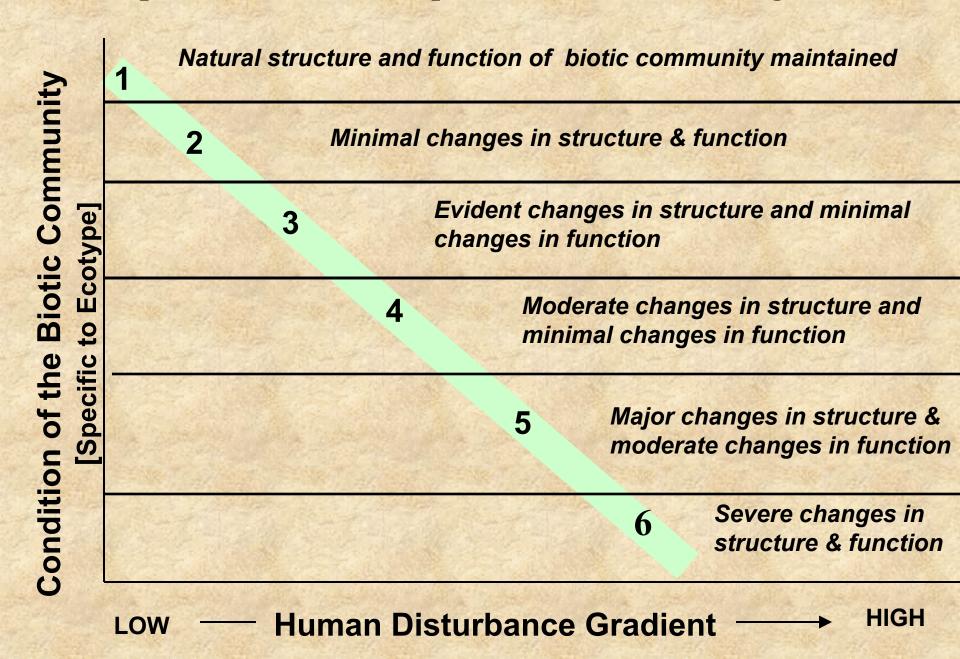
Objective: Identify common pattern of biological response to human disturbance

Biological Condition

CWA 101(a) Uses: Aquatic Life Protection and Propagation Goals 3. ID commonalities in interpretation of CWA objectives

Not meeting CWA 101(a) uses for protection & propagation of aquatic life

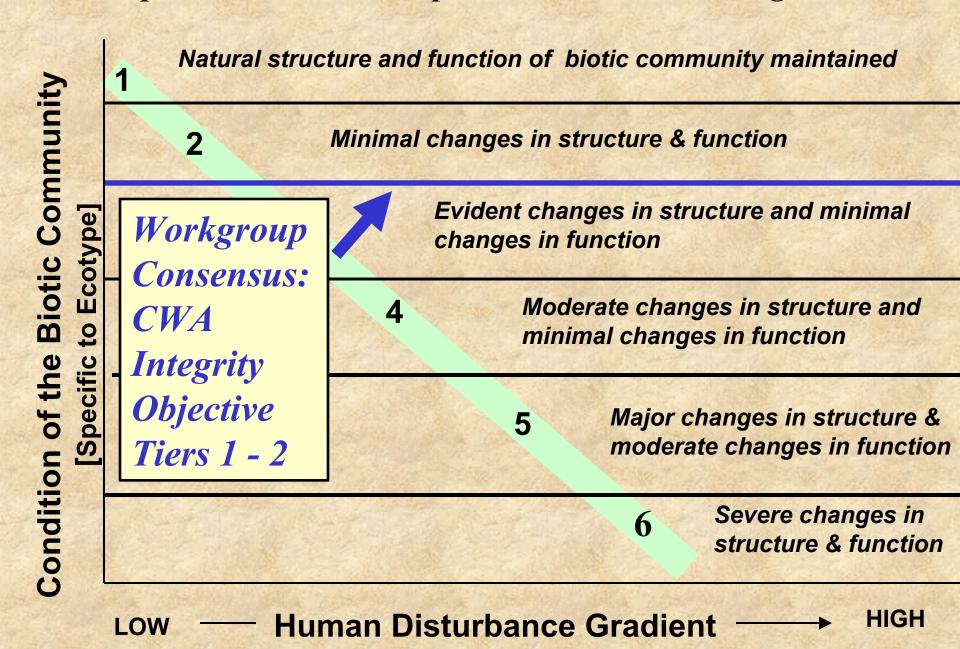
Tiered Aquatic Life Use Conceptual Model: Draft Biological Tiers -1



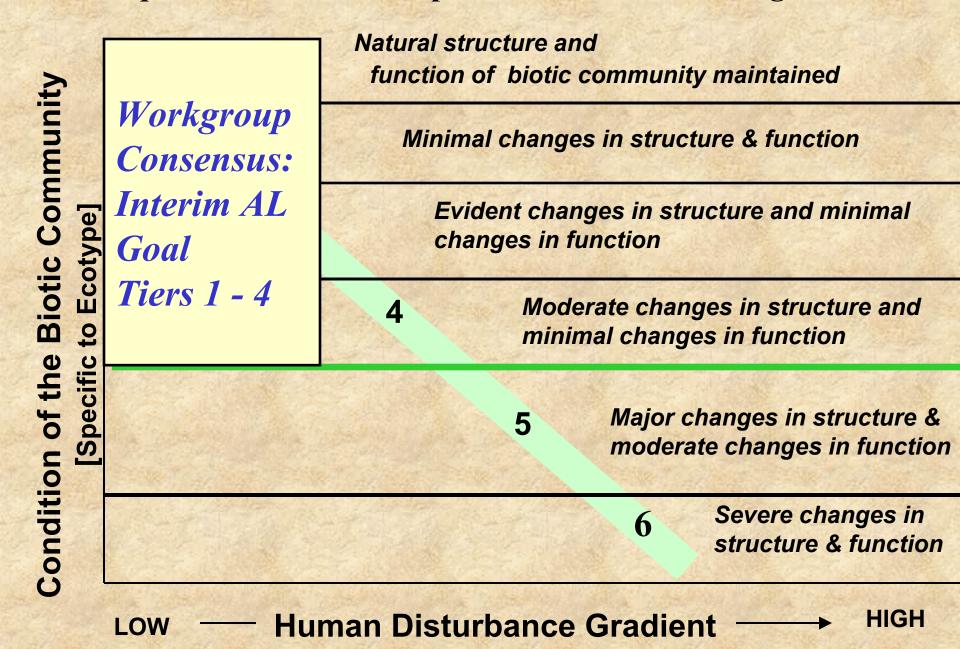
Tiered Aquatic Life Use Conceptual Model: Draft Biological Tiers -2

of the Biotic		Structure and function similar to natural community with some additional taxa & biomass; no or incidental anomalies; sensitive non-native taxa may be present; ecosystem level functions are fully maintained
	otype]	Evident changes in structure due to loss of some rare native taxa; shifts in relative abundance; ecosystem level functions fully maintained through redundant attributes of the system.
	fic to Ecoty	Moderate changes in structure due to replacement of sensitive ubiquitous taxa by more tolerant taxa; overall balanced distribution of all expected taxa; ecosystem functions largely maintained.
	[Specific	Sensitive taxa markedly diminished; conspicuously unbalanced distribution of major groups from that expected; organism
		Extreme changes in structure; wholesale changes in taxonomic composition; extreme alterations from ecosystem functions are normal densities; organism condition is often poor; extremely altered.

Tiered Aquatic Life Use Conceptual Model: Draft Biological Tiers -1



Tiered Aquatic Life Use Conceptual Model: Draft Biological Tiers -1



EPA/State Workgroup: Objectives

Develop national framework for use of biological assessments and criteria to refine designated aquatic life uses (quality gradient);

Current Tasks:

- Propose how to apply to existing State & Tribal WQS programs;
- **♦** Identify pitfalls and barriers to implementation;
- Problem solve and propose solutions.

Purpose of Framework

Nationally consistent approach for:

- scientifically defensible benchmarks
- common framework for communication & evaluation public, stakeholders, across political boundaries
- protection for excellent quality waters
- achievable goals for incremental restoration

Key Points to Emphasize:

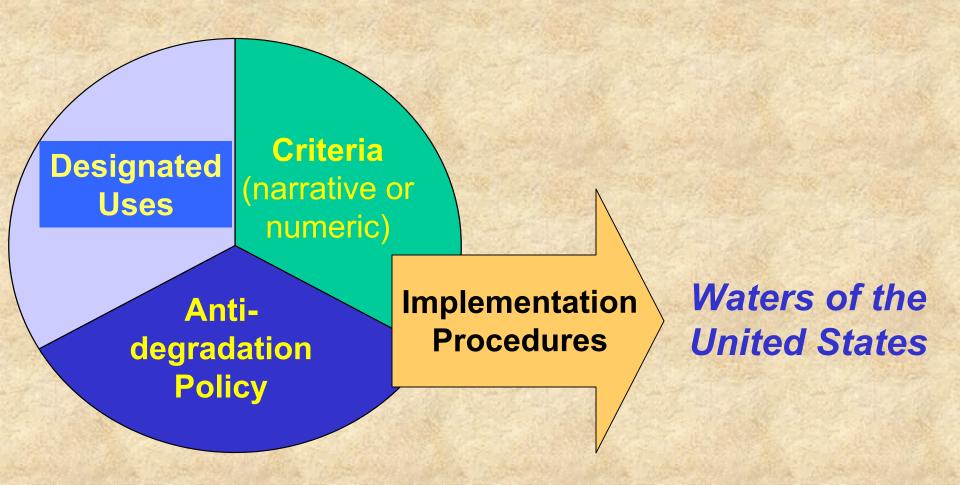
#1: The framework is conceptual

Number of tiers to be determined by State or Tribe

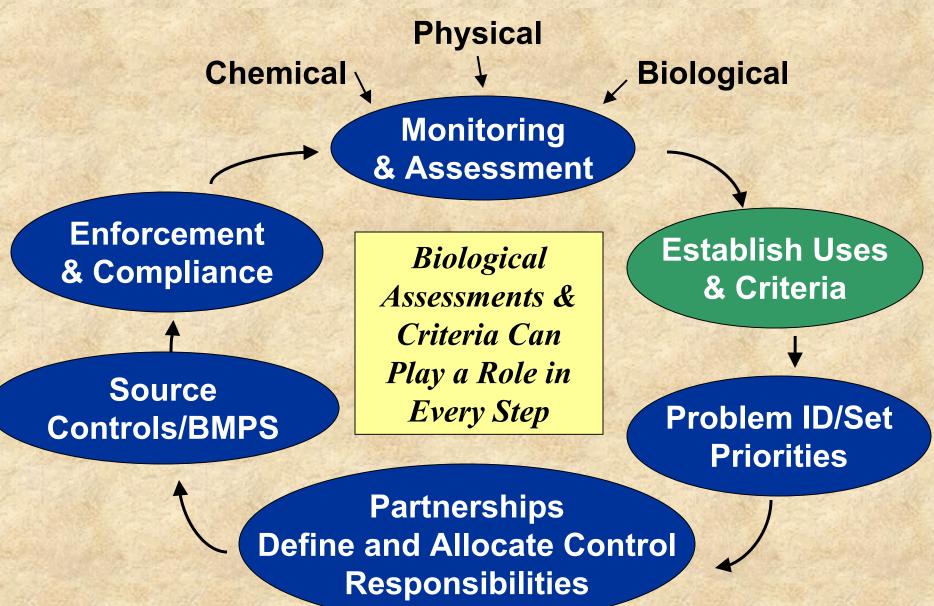
#3: "Best Fit" approach recommended

#4: The framework may be quantitatively defined by many possible methods

Water Quality Standards



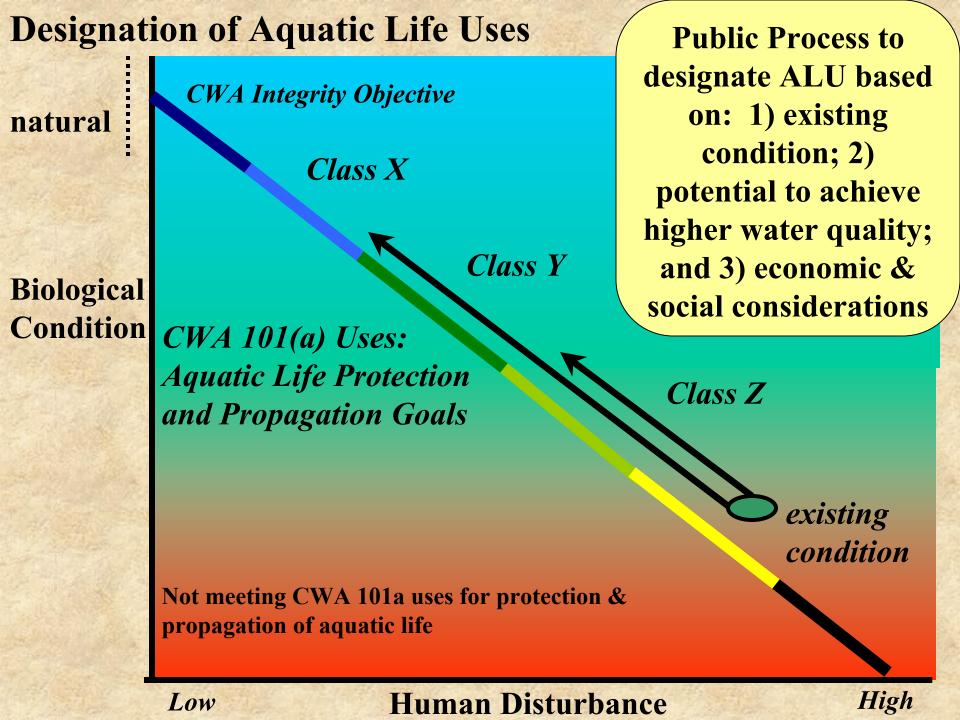
EPA's Water Program



Establishing Reference Conditions

Reference Undisturbed/ natural conditions for Minimally Disturbed properly classified waters represent the recovery potential for a site. Biological Least **Condition** Disturbed

High



Designated Aquatic Life Uses: Example Maine

natural

<u>Class AA/A</u>: Habitat Natural. Aquatic life as naturally occurs

<u>Class B</u>: Habitat unimpaired. Ambient water quality sufficient to support life stages of indigenous species. No detrimental change allowed.

<u>Class C</u>: Ambient WQ sufficient to support life stages of all indigenous fish species & maintain structure & function.

Not meeting CWA 101a uses for protection & propagation of aquatic life

Biological Condition

Low

Human Disturbance

High

Designated Aquatic Life Uses: Ohio/Streams & Rivers

natural

Biological Condition

Exceptional Warmwater Habitat: an unusual, balanced integrated community of organisms having a species composition, diversity and functional composition comparable to the 75% ile of statewide reference sites

Warmwater Habitat:

... comparable to the 25%ile of ecoregional reference sites

Modified Warm Water Habitat: ...irretrievable, human modifications of physical habitat ...

<u>Limited Resource Waters</u>: lack potential ... substantially degraded....irretrievable habitat modifications

High

Status of Workgroup Effort

Draft Biological Condition Gradient (TALU 101)

Draft Human Disturbance Gradient (TALU 201)

Implementation (TALU 202)

Status of Workgroup Effort

Case Scenarios – in process

Streams: Northern forested coldwater, Great Plains, Arid West, MW Headwaters

Rivers: Ohio and Upper Mississippi Rivers

Wetlands: depressional and riverine

Estuary: Narragansett Bay, RI

Workgroup Recommendations Going Forward to EPA This Spring:

- 1. Draft Conceptual Model (BCG and HDG)
- 2. Implementation Options
- 3. Technical Underpinnings:
 - relationship between BCG and WQC
 - critical elements of a biological assessment program
 - strengths of current model and areas of uncertainty
- 4. Case Examples: Different Places and Types of Waterbodies (streams, rivers, wetlands, estuaries)