



## **Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Plan**

Jeremy Reiman

June 24, 2025 - Nutrient Forum

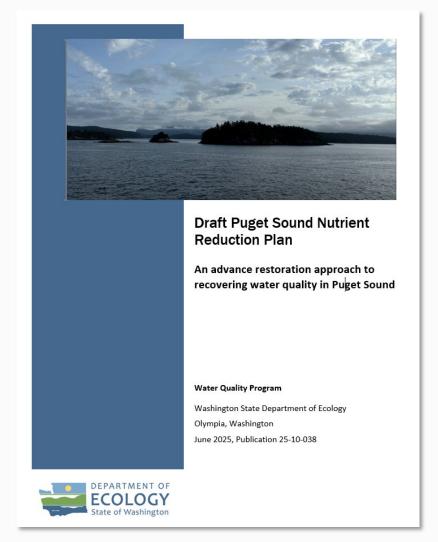
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## **Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Plan**

- Our approach to reduce nutrient pollution → restore low DO levels by 2050
- Key Components
  - Targets for nutrient sources
  - Implementation tools
  - Accountability measures
- Advance Restoration Plan (ARP)





# **TMDL vs. ARP Comparison**

Total Maximum
Daily Load
(TMDL)

Statutory required elements

Category 4A

EPA approves

Meet Water

Quality Standards Elements for consideration with *flexibility* 

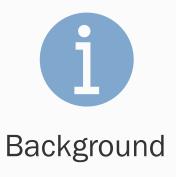
EPA accepts

Category 5\*

Advance Restoration Plan (ARP)



## What's in the plan?

















Financial Assistance

Schedule & Milestones

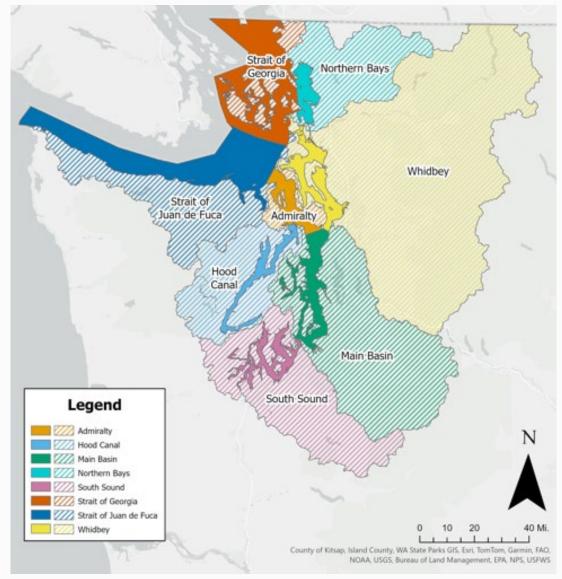
Monitoring

Adaptive Management



## Scope of Plan

- Addresses all DO 303(d) (Cat 5) impairments in Puget Sound
- 8 basins
- Sets nutrient targets for:
  - Marine Point Sources
  - Watersheds
- No targets assigned to Canadian or open ocean sources





## Two groups of targets

## **Marine Point Sources**

- Municipal, Private, Federal, Tribal WWTPs
- Industrial Facilities

### Watersheds

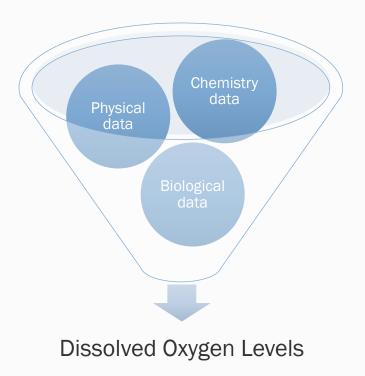
- Rivers/streams
  - Point and nonpoint sources
  - Shoreline stormwater point sources
  - Diffuse shoreline pollution (example: septic systems)

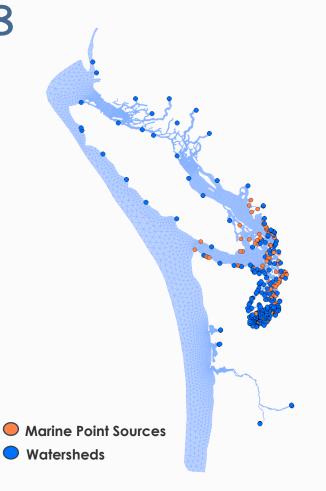


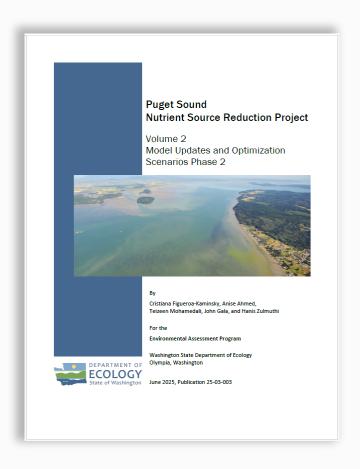
## **Model Scenario as Basis for Targets**

Selected scenario: Opt2\_8

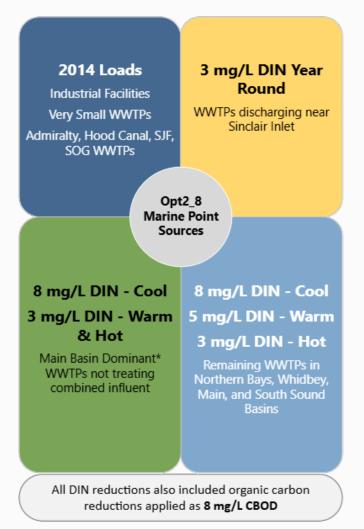
Model Year: 2014

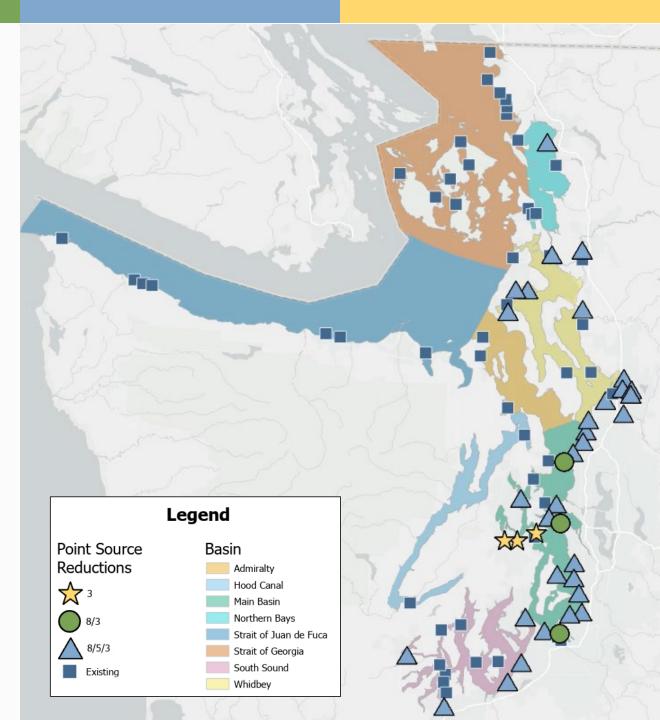






# Marine Point Source Framework





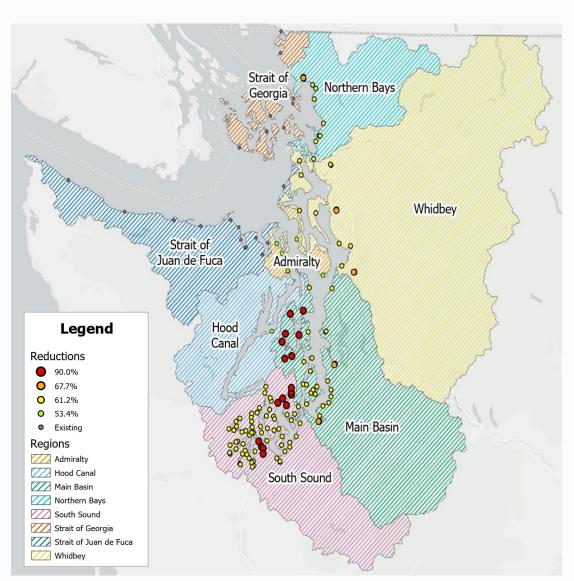


## **Watershed Framework**

- Applied to total nitrogen (TN) and total organic carbon (TOC)
- Anthropogenic loads

Basin(s)	Reduction in Anthropogenic TN and TOC Loads	
Northern Bays &	67.7% in large watersheds*	
Whidbey	61.2% in all other watersheds	
Main Basin	90% in watersheds draining to Sinclair & Dyes Inlet and Liberty Bay	
	67.7% in large watersheds*	
	61.2% in all other watersheds	
South Sound	90% in watersheds draining to Carr, Case, and Henderson Inlets	
	67.7% in large watersheds*	
	61.2% in all other	
Hood Canal	90% in watersheds draining to Lynch Cove	
	53.4% in all other watersheds	
Admiralty	53.4% in all watersheds	
Strait of Juan de Fuca &	No reductions	
Strait of Georgia		

<sup>\*</sup>Large watershed: >1000 kg TN/day





# TN Targets (pg. 30)

# Opt 2\_8 model inputs → Targets Total Nitrogen - Basin level - Annual

#### Marine Point Source Targets (lbs. TN/yr) (Table 5)

Basin	Total Annual Target	Reduction Anthro TN*
Northern Bays	449,000	58%
Whidbey	1,130,000	63%
Main	6,300,000	72%
South Sound	898,000	66%
Hood Canal	823	0%
Admiralty	54,400	0%
Strait of Juan de Fuca	233,000	0%
Strait of Georgia	563,000	0%

<sup>\*</sup>Relative to 2014 loads

#### Watershed Targets (lbs. TN/yr) (Table 6)

Basin	Total Annual Target	Reduction Anthro TN*
Northern Bays	3,390,000	66%
Whidbey	11,900,000	67%
Main	4,330,000	68%
South Sound	2,940,000	63%
Hood Canal	1,030,000	66%
Admiralty	50,100	53%
Strait of Juan de Fuca	929,000	0%
Strait of Georgia	1,070,000	0%

<sup>\*</sup>Relative to 2014 loads

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## **Targets: Additional Details**

- Assumption: achieving TN targets
   achieving OC model inputs
- Marine targets include 3 facilities no longer discharging
- Watershed targets do not address upstream freshwater DO impairments
- Targets consistent with Budd Inlet TMDL bubble allocation



# Implementation (pg. 40)

How will we achieve our targets?





## Implementation Strategy Overview

### **Marine Point Sources**

Establish numeric Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs)

- Tools for achieving permit limits
  - Compliance schedules
  - Nutrient credit trading
  - Reclaimed water

### Watersheds

Develop, and implement watershed prioritization strategies

- Water clean-up plans (TMDLs/STIs/ARPs)
- Addressing watershed point sources
- Nonpoint pollution control



## Implementation - Marine Point Sources

- Targets will be used to inform numeric WQBELs
  - WWTPs and Industrial facilities
  - See Appendix H
- Technical Advisory Committee to support WQBEL development
  - William Weaver,
     William.weaver@ecy.wa.gov
- No new WWTP or industrial discharge into Puget Sound will be permitted unless targets can be met

#### Marine Point Source Targets (lbs. TN/yr) (Table 5)

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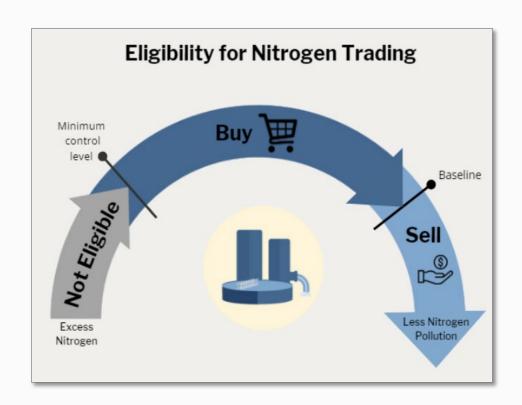
## Compliance schedules

- "shortest reasonable amount of time necessary to achieve compliance"\*
- Interim limits
- Step-wise progress



## **Nutrient Credit Trading (Water Quality Trading)**

- A market-based approach to meeting water quality goals
- Assigns pollution reduction activities a "credit", which can be traded on a local market
- Goal: cost-effective alternative to meeting water quality goals
- Objective: facilitate exchanges of credits which can more quickly reduce pollution and clean-up waters



# 2023 Nutrient Credit Trading Legislative Report

## Recommendations



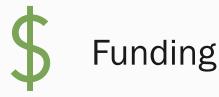
Program Structure

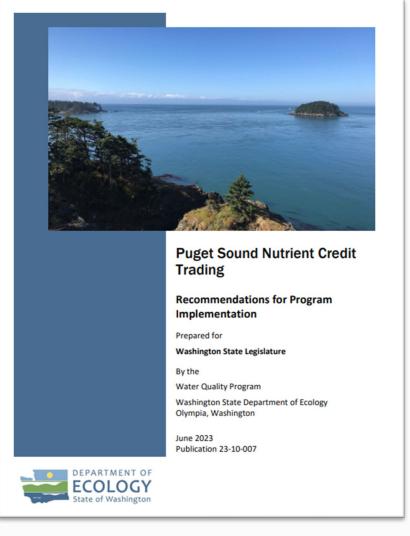


Statutory and Regulatory



Tribal and external party engagement





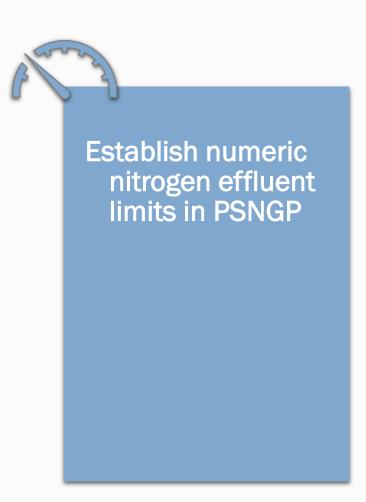
https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/ 2310007.pdf

## 2023 Legislative Report Next Steps



# Request legislature funding

- Market feasibility analysis
- Develop formal outreach plans
- Technical research







## **Reclaimed Water**

- Wastewater treated for safe re-use
  - Examples: Irrigation, industry
- Regulated by Ecology and WA Dept. of Health
- Reduce direct nitrogen loading
  - Effluent reduction (volume)
  - Nitrogen concentration reductions





## **Watershed Implementation**

- Ecology regional offices will be drafting watershed prioritization strategies
  - Identify and prioritize water cleanup plans – target dates
  - Roadmap to achieve necessary permitted point source reductions
  - Nonpoint pollution control priority watersheds
- Adaptively managed ~ 25 years

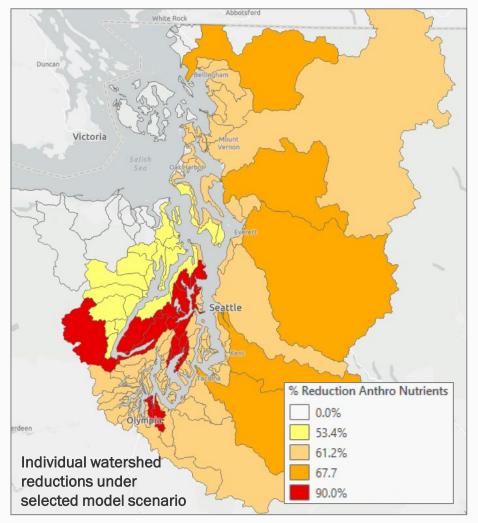
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## Water clean-up plans for watersheds

- Primary approach for achieving watershed targets
  - TMDL, ARP, Straight to Implementation (STI)
- Consistency with targets = meeting marine DO standards
- Regional offices prioritize cleanup plans annually
  - Policy 1-11
- Additional nutrient controls?





## Permits in the Watersheds

- Future watershed clean-up plans will address permitted sources in watersheds
  - Nutrient allocations/targets → Permit limits (WQBELs)
  - Additional best management practices (BMPs)
- Additional monitoring may be necessary
- Permit action does not preclude clean-up plan development









Stormwater GP:

Municipal
Industrial
Construction







## Nonpoint Pollution Control

- "The Nonpoint Plan"
- Voluntary Clean Water Guidance for Agriculture
  - Managing Nutrients
  - Transport and Treatment
- Future watershed prioritization strategies will describe nonpoint prioritization efforts



# Financial Assistance (pg. 53)



- Grants and loans available to marine point source and watershed implementation
  - Wastewater planning, optimization, and upgrades
  - Nonpoint best management plan (BMP) implementation
  - Restoration
  - Conservation

# Ecology's Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Grants Program

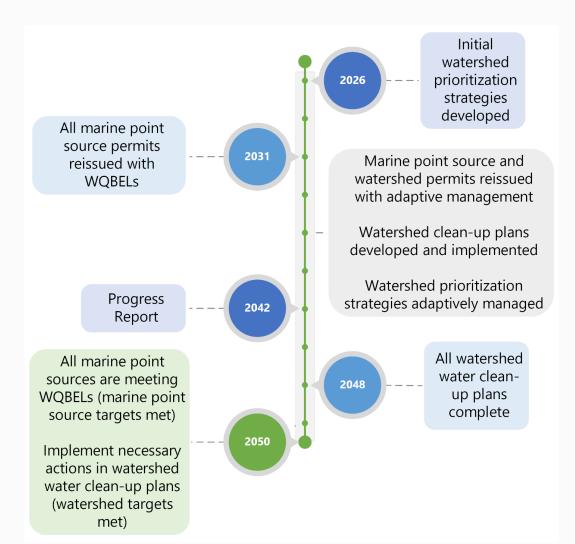
- Project scope: Planning, monitoring, and operational efficiencies to meet requirements of Puget Sound Nutrient General Permit
- Eligible entities: PSNGP permittees
- \$10 million for SFY 2025-2027

# Ecology's Water Quality Combined Funding Program

- Grants and loan funding from 7 state/federal sources
- Project types: wastewater, stormwater, nonpoint BMPs, restoration, protection, monitoring, onsite sewage systems
- Eligible entities: local governments, Tribes, sewer districts
- Ranges from \$100-200 million

# Schedule & Milestones (pg. 57)





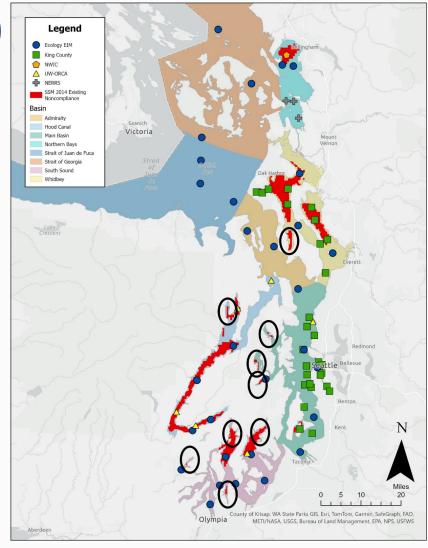
- Measurable Milestones (Table 9)
  - Permits
  - Water clean-up plans
  - Progress reports 2042 & 2055
- Reoccurring Milestones (Table 10)
  - Permit coordination, review, updates
  - Nonpoint field staff work
  - Adaptive management



## Effectiveness Monitoring (pg. 63)

- Evaluates existing efforts
- Recommendations for future efforts
- How we will use these data

- Primary types of monitoring
  - Marine point source nitrogen loads
  - Watershed nitrogen loads
  - Puget Sound dissolved oxygen
    - Inputs to Salish Sea Model
  - Implementation tracking



Examples of potential DO monitoring gaps in Puget Sound (Figure 12)

## Other Monitoring Considerations



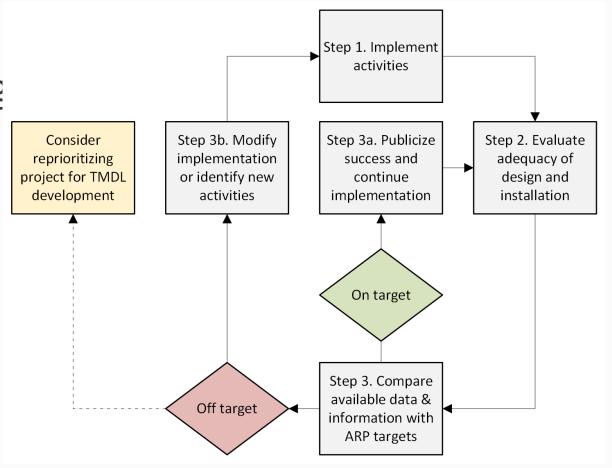
- Additional monitoring needed in some watersheds
- Collecting implementation data, before additional monitoring efforts
- Future Salish Sea Model runs to evaluate DO will need a variety of data
  - Progress reports in 2042 and 2055
- Other types of data helpful for understanding broader recovery
  - Algae blooms, sediment, benthic macroinvertebrates, biological



# Adaptive Management (pg. 72)



- Strategic "trial and error"
- Is our implementation working
  - If not, what will we do about it?





## How to comment

Comments are due by 11:59 p.m. August 27, 2025



## Comment online or by mail

- Comment online at: https://wq.ecology.commentinput.com/?id=9ruD7M5ie
- Send comments by mail to:

Jeremy Reiman Department of Ecology Water Quality Program PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504-7600

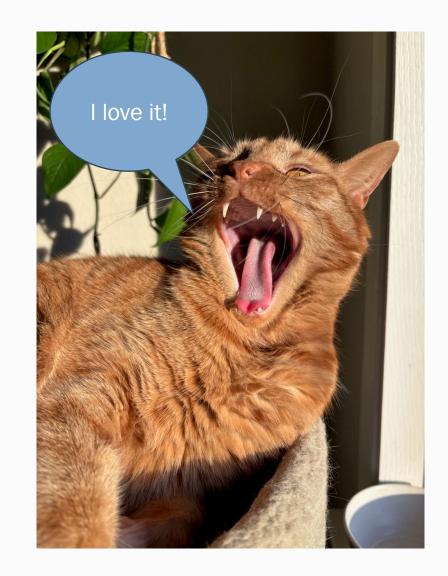
• Due: August 27<sup>th</sup>, 2025





## Helpful feedback

- Clear & specific
- Are there other reduction scenarios that may meet state water quality goals?
- Do you have ideas for setting WQBELs? (Appendix H)
- Are there other creative implementation tools we should consider?
- Are refined or additional milestones needed?





## **Next Steps**

### Next 25 years

Continue implementation of the plan!

### **July 2025**

In-person Nutrient Forums

#### August 27, 2025

End of plan comment period

#### Fall 2025

Review comments and update plan

# December 2025\* anticipated

Transmit plan to EPA and publish response to comments



## **Next Steps**

Next 25 years

Continue

## Working with partners, interested parties, and Tribes



In-person Nutrient Forums

August 27, 2025

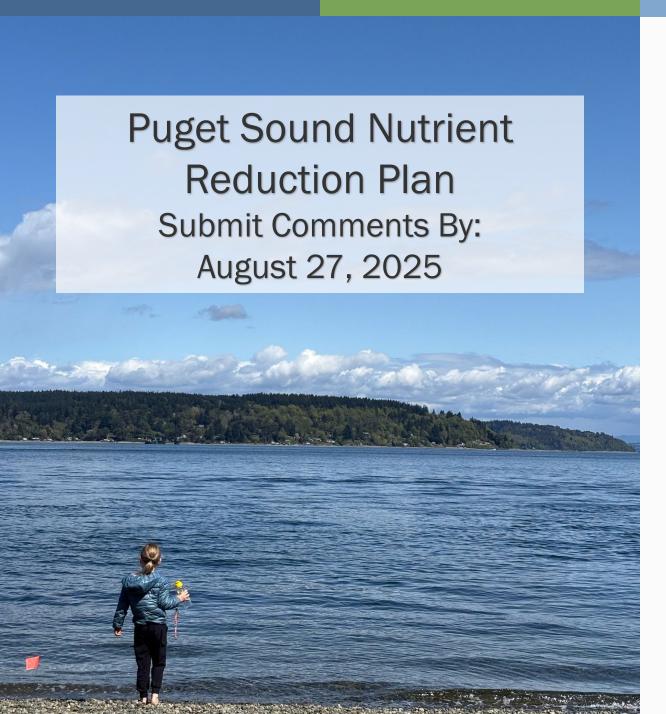
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# Thank you

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360-819-0197

Reducing Nutrients webpage