



Update: Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Project

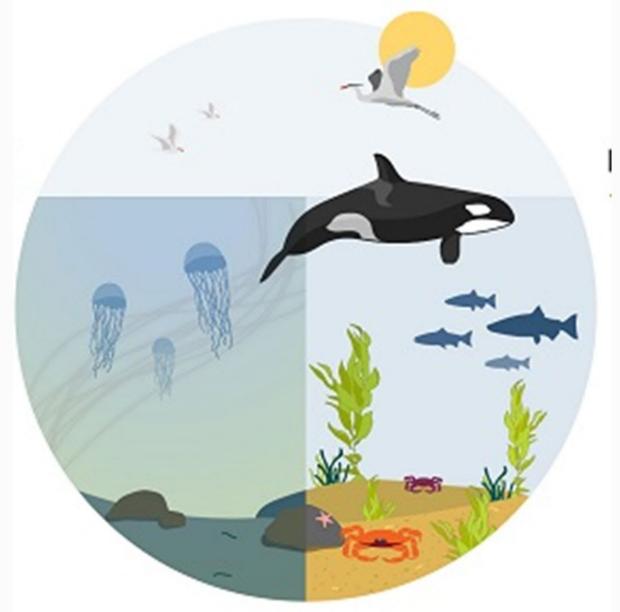
Ben Rau

Puget Sound Nutrient Forum – March 27, 2025

Dissolved Oxygen Listings in Puget Sound

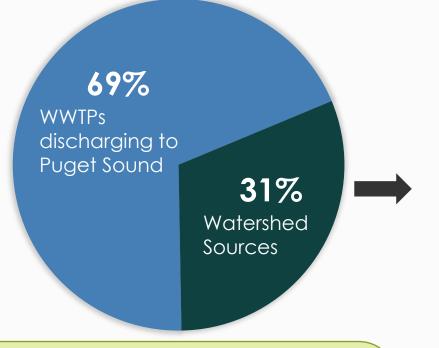
Nutrient pollution leads to low dissolved oxygen, meaning aquatic life doesn't have enough oxygen to thrive







Human Sources of Nitrogen to Puget Sound







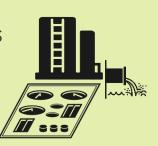




Watershed permitted point sources, Agricultural runoff, onsite septic systems, unmanaged stormwater

Puget Sound WWTP nutrient controls:

- NPDES permits
- Infrastructure investments



Reducing watershed sources:

- NPDES permits
- Nonpoint Source Plan
 - BMPs for landowners
 - Local Partnerships
 - Centennial Clean Water Grant Program
 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund Loans



Puget Sound Nutrient Source Reduction Project

Nutrient Forum

• Public advisory group to discuss, learn, and provide input

Salish Sea Modeling

Science helping to guide management actions

Puget Sound Nutrient General Permit/Individual Permits

Permitting tools to regulate nutrient discharges from WWTPs

Water Clean-Up Plans – Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Plan

Plan(s) outlining our strategy for reducing nutrients and restoring DO in Puget Sound



TMDL vs. ARP Comparison

Total Maximum
Daily Load
(TMDL)

Ecology submits

Ecology transmits

Advance Restoration Plan (ARP)

EPA approves

Statutory required elements

Category 4A

Meet Water Quality Standards EPA accepts

Elements for consideration with *flexibility*

Category 5*

*4b Implementation occurring and meet Policy 1-11 elements



Why an ARP for Puget Sound?

Total Maximum
Daily Load
(TMDL)

Individual WLAs

Daily Loads

Margin of Safety

Reasonable Assurance Flexibility

Meet Water

Quality

Standards

Lump allocations/ Reduction Targets

Allocation/ target expression options

Advance Restoration Plan (ARP)



Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Plan

- Detailed Outline to Forum in 2020
- Anticipate draft plan will be released in June 2025 along with the Modeling Report.
- June Forum
- Comment Period



Puget Sound Nutrient Reduction Plan

- Background and information on the problem
- Discussion of the project area and the impairments
- Nutrient reduction targets/loads for marine point sources and the watersheds (Basin targets)
- Implementation actions, Monitoring, and Financial Support



Phase Two Modeling

Goal: find the nutrient reduction scenario (or set of scenarios) that results in the highest predicted compliance with Dissolved Oxygen (DO) standards in the Washington waters of the Salish Sea

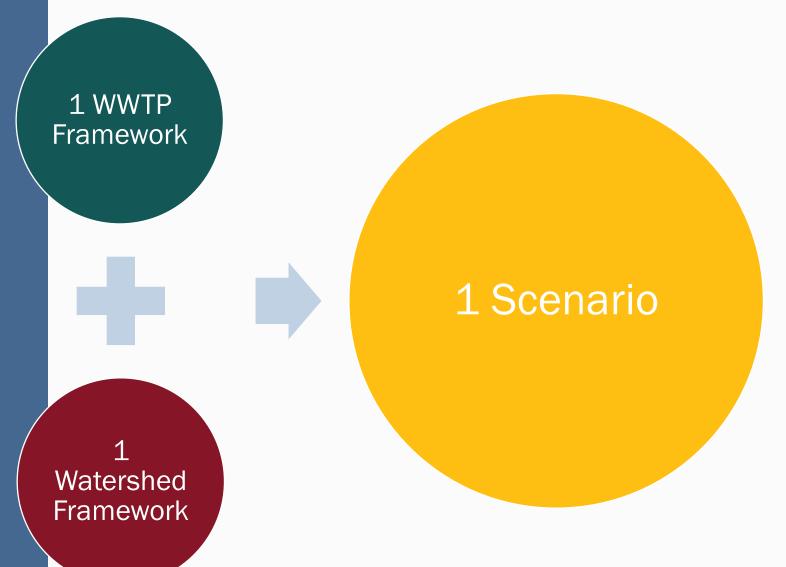


Key Terms:

- Scenario: refers to one model run that when evaluated with the Salish Sea model informs the answers to a specific nutrient management question
- Frameworks: Alternative ways to distribute nutrient loads to WWTPs and watershed inputs.



What is a Scenario?





Phase Two Modeling

- 1. Will DO compliance improve if we make bigger reductions near predicted-noncompliant areas?
- 2. How do smaller sources further away from noncompliant areas impact DO?
- 3. What are the DO improvements from different WWTP seasonal limits throughout the year?



Our approach for developing Phase 2 scenarios

- ➤ Identify the most optimal watershed framework
- ➤ Identify the most optimal WWTP framework
- Further adjust the selected watershed and WWTP frameworks to identify scenarios that meet water quality standards



Watershed Frameworks (16)

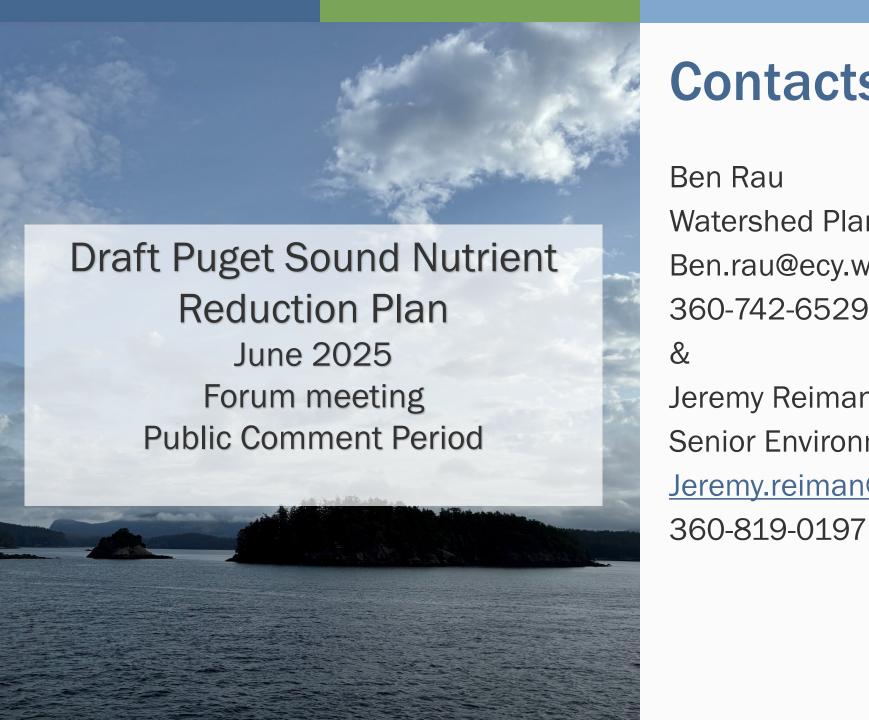
		Draft 2014 Watershed Annual Anthropogenic TN Loads (thousands kg/year)										
Basin	Basin #		Framework F			Framework G			Framework H			
		Existing	F1	F2	F3	G1	G2	G3	H1	H2	H1 Refined	
Northern Bays	1	1,330	610	650	650	450	470	470	450	450	450	
Whidbey	2	2,460	1,110	1,190	920	820	860	680	820	820	820	
Main	3	1,690	800	850	840	590	630	610	590	590	540	
South Sound	4	1,260	689	529	729	509	389	529	509	509	469	
Hood Canal	5	407	256	274	272	190	204	198	190	407	137	
Admiralty	6	37.3	23.5	25.2	24.9	17.4	23.4	22.7	17.4	37.3	17.4	
SJF-US	7	238	150	161	159	111	149	145	238	238	238	
SOG - US	8	419	263	282	280	195	262	254	419	419	419	
Regional WWTP	TN Load	7841.3	3901.5	3961.2	3874.9	2882.4	2987.4	2908.7	3233.4	3470.3	3090.4	
Total Percent R	eduction	-	50%	49%	51%	63%	62%	63%	59%	56%	61%	
Framework Variations		2014 existing anthropogenic watershed loads	basins with bigger impact (1-4) F2: start with F1, with extra			G3: start with G1, with extra			H1: Start with G1 for Basins 1-6, puts Basins 7-8 at existing H2: Start with G1 for Basins 1-4, puts Basins 5-8 at existing		Start with H1, extra reductions to sub- watersheds draining to recalcitrant bays/inlets	
What this tests		Existing load that must be reduced				Estimated maximum TN load reduction with spatial variation			DO sensitivity to loads in the Straits, Hood Canal, and Admiralty Inlet		DO response to reducing loads in recalcitrant bays/inlets	

Draft loads. Basin-level loads rounded to 3 significant figures.

WWTP Frameworks (17-19)

Dania	D	Draft 2014 Basin WWTP Anthropogenic Annual TN Loads (lbs/yr)									
Basin	Basin #	Existing	Framework A	Framework B	Framework C	Framework D	Framework E				
lorthern Bays	1	474	221	219	199	199	271				
Vhidbey	2	1,380	569	565	502	502	687				
lain	3	10,000	3,380	3,340	2,920	2,920	3,980				
outh Sound	4	1,180	442	432	396	396	405				
ood Canal	5	0.371	0.306	0.291	0.282	0.371	0.282				
dmiralty	6	24.1	20.8	21.1	20.5	24.1	20.5				
JF-US	7	105	66.4	67	62	105	75.8				
OG - US	8	251	186	185	180	251	192				
egional WWTP	TN Load	13414	4886	4829	4280	4397	5632				
otal Percent Reduction		-	64%	64%	68%	67%	58%				
Seasonal Biological Nitrogen Reduction levels tested		2014 loads from WWTP marine discharges	Cool = BNR8 Warm = BNR8 Hot = BNR5	Cool = Remainder Warm = BNR5 Hot = BNR3	Cool = BNR8 Warm = BNR5 Hot = BNR3	Basins 1-4 = Framework C Basins 5-8 = Existing	Framework C but combined systems at existing levels during cool months				
What this tests		Existing load that must be reduced	Estimated minimum TN reduction with treatment	Estimated minimum that allows more load during cool months	Estimated maximum nitrogen reduction	Improvement without WWTP reductions in basins 5-8	Existing impact from combined WWTPs				
Seasona	lity			Cool = Nov-	Mar Warm = A	\pr-Jun, Oct Hot = Jul-	Sep				

Draft loads. Basin-level loads rounded to 3 significant figures. Loads represent total loads from WWTPs and industrial point sources.



Contacts

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