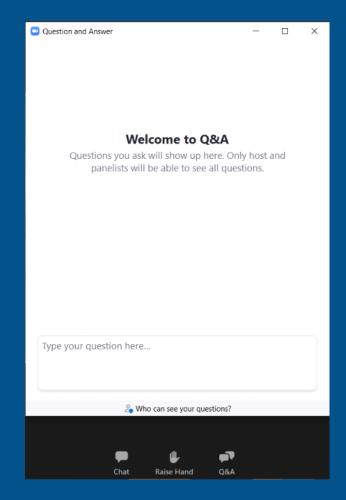




### Welcome!

- This meeting has been converted to a webinar
- NWG members will be panelists
- Members of the public can raise their hand or use the Q&A feature to ask questions during the public comment portion of the meeting
- \*9 raises your hand if you're on the phone
- State your name and affiliation before providing your comment















### Agenda

Meeting Goal: Discussion of updated draft Circular DEQ-15 and additional related topics

#### **Preliminaries**

Nutrient Work Group Roll Call

### **Updated Regulatory Framework and AMP Process and Related Topics**

- AMP-TMDL Relationship
- Updated Circular DEQ-15 Discussion
- EPA Action Letter

### **Public Comment & Close of Meeting**

- Public Comment
- Next Meetings



# Introductions Nutrient Work Group Members

Interest Group	Representative	Substitute
Point Source Discharger: Large Municipal Systems (>1 MGD)	Louis Engels	
Point Source Discharger: Middle-Sized Mechanical Systems (<1 MGD)	Shannon Holmes	
Point Source Discharger: Small Municipal Systems with Lagoons	Rika Lashley	
Point Source Discharger: Non-POTW	Alan Olson	
Municipalities	Kelly Lynch	
Mining	Tammy Johnson	
Farming-Oriented Agriculture	John Youngberg	
Livestock-Oriented Agriculture	Jay Bodner	
Conservation Organization - Local	Kristin Gardner	
Conservation Organization – Regional	Sarah Zuzulock	
Conservation Organization – Statewide	David Brooks	
Environmental Advocacy Organization	Guy Alsentzer	
Water or Fishing-Based Recreation	Wade Fellin	
Federal Land Management Agencies	Andy Efta	
Federal Regulatory Agencies	Tina Laidlaw	
State Land Management Agencies	Jeff Schmalenberg	
Water Quality Districts / County Planning Departments	Nick Banish	
Soil & Water Conservation Districts – West of the Continental Divide	Samantha Tappenbeck	
Soil & Water Conservation Districts – East of the Continental Divide	Dan Rostad	None
Wastewater Engineering Firms	Scott Buecker	
Timber Industry	Julia Altemus	



# AMP – TMDL Relationship



### TMDL Documents Containing Nutrient Wasteload Allocations Based on 12A

Document (Abbreviated)	Permits with Nutrient WLAs	Waterbody
Central Clark Fork Tribs	<ul> <li>Missoula MS4*</li> </ul>	Grant Creek
Upper Clark Fork Phase 2	<ul> <li>Butte-Silverbow WWTP</li> <li>Rocker WWTP</li> <li>Butte-Silverbow MS4*</li> <li>REC Advanced Silicon Materials, Inc.</li> <li>MT Resources, Inc.</li> </ul>	Silver Bow Creek
Flathead-Stillwater	<ul><li>Kalispell WWTP</li><li>Kalispell MS4*</li></ul>	Ashley Creek Spring Creek



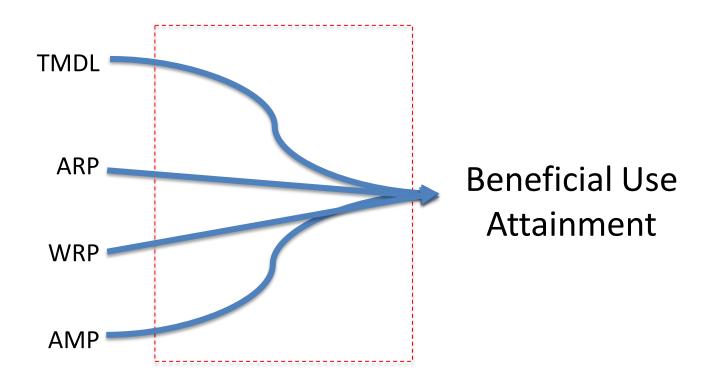
<sup>\*</sup> Nutrient wasteload allocations for MS4s in these TMDL documents do not affect permit limits

### Document Types

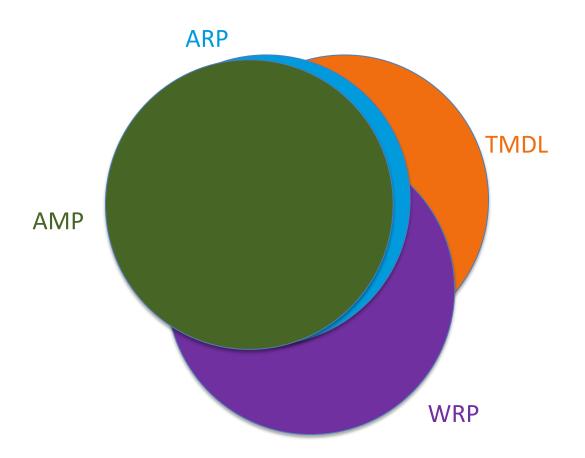
- Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL): Establishes allowable pollutant loading (WLA, LA, MOS) to meet beneficial uses
- Watershed Restoration Plan (WRP): Locally developed roadmap prioritizing NPS WQ improvement practices
- Alternative Restoration Plan (ARP): Locally driven restoration approach where sources are understood and project implementation is likely; may delay TMDL development
- Adaptive Management Plan (AMP): Watershedspecific tool developed under the adaptive management program to achieve narrative nutrient standards



### **Common Goal**



### Relative Plan Overlap



**Document Comparison** 

	TMDL	ARP	WRP	AMP (as proposed)
Document guidance/ review criteria	12 decision rationale, 40 CFR 130.7	8 Elements, 2013 Vision	9 Essential Elements, 2008 EPA handbook	SB 358, Proposed rule (9 imp. reqs.)
Key considerations	Source assessment, load & wasteload allocations, margin of safety, reasonable assurances	Sources & contribution estimates largely understood, funding sources ID'd, milestones	Similar to ARP, required for 319 fund eligibility, nonpoint source focus, often follows a TMDL	Similar to ARP, point source & nonpoint source
303(d) list impact	EPA-approved TMDLs change category	Could gain EPA measures credit, same category	Depends if a TMDL has been completed	Could gain EPA measures credit as ARP, same category
MPDES permit impact	Permit limits must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of WLA	No MT examples; EPA assumes ARPs could be used to inform permit limits	No direct impact	MPDES permit updated to reflect AMP effluent limits

### **Document Comparison**

Also present in:
*AMP, ARP, WRP
AMP, ARP, WRP
AMP, ARP, WRP
AMP, ARP, WRP
*AMP, ARP, WRP
AMP, ARP, WRP
AMP, ARP, WRP
AMP, ARP, WRP
*AMP, ARP

### Alternative Restoration Plans (ARPs)

- Waterbodies remain on 303(d) list after an ARP is completed
- TMDL or other regulatory action (i.e., variance) is still required <u>as long as the impairment remains</u>.
  - EPA reviews ARPs and recognizes them with measures credit if 8 elements are satisfied
    - EPA does not "approve"
  - Think of an ARP as activities done in advance of a TMDL, not activities done instead of a TMDL
    - Unless WQS/beneficial uses are demonstrated to be achieved after ARP is implemented and the waterbody is delisted
- In general, ARPs are appropriate in watersheds where:
  - Unique local circumstances are present
  - Impairment sources are known and can be linked to clear restoration mechanisms
  - Stakeholder and public support for the ARP approach is present to achieve timely implementation and capitalize on opportunities

### 8 ARP Elements – AMP Comparison

#	ARP	<b>Draft AMP Implementation Rule</b>
1	Identify the specific impaired waters, causes, and sources	2(c)(ii)(A) - wadeable streams/medium rivers 3(d)(i) - large rivers
2	Clearly identify the target(s), consistent with water quality standards (WQS), which will be used to demonstrate restoration. Provide an analysis that shows how planned implementation actions can meet that target(s).	2(c)(ii)(C) 3(d)(iii)
3	Provide an implementation plan to address all sources and a schedule with milestones and target dates	2(c)(ii)(A-I) 3(d)(i-ix)
4	Identify sources of available funding to implement the plan	2(c)(ii)(D) 3(d)(iv)

### 8 ARP Elements (cont.)

#	Description (2016 IRG)	Draft AMP Implementation Rule
5	Identify all parties committed to or assisting in implementation	2(c)(ii)(B) 3(d)(ii)
6	Provide an estimate or projection of time when WQS will be met	2(c)(ii)(C) 3(d)(iii)
7	Describe the plans for effectiveness monitoring to show restoration progress and identify corrective measures	2(c)(ii)(E) 3(d)(v)
8	Describe the plans to periodically evaluate the alternative plan to determine if it's on track to more immediately meet WQS, or if adjustments need to be made, or if impaired water should be assigned a higher priority for TMDL development.	2(c)(ii)(F-G) 3(d)(vi-vii)

### ARP Experience in R8



- R8 has accepted all 8 submitted ARPs following some back and forth (as of 5/5/22)
- Element #6 (project date of WQS attainment) is most challenging

State	North Dakota	Wyoming
# of EPA-Accepted ARPs	5	3
# Waterbodies Addressed	6	4
# of Impairment Causes Addressed	6	4
Document Links	Antelope Creek Watershed Alternative Plan (NDDEQ, 2018) Hailstone Creek & Sims Creek Alternative Plan (NDDEQ, 2018) Maple River-Buffalo Creek Watershed Alternative Plan (NDDEQ, 2017) Timber Coulee Watershed Alternative Plan (NDDEQ, 2017)	Little Powder River Watershed Restoration Plan (Campbell Cty CD, 2019)  Attachment A – TMDL Alternative Rationale (WDEQ, 2021)  Flat Creek Watershed Management Plan (Teton Cty CD, 2021)  Attachment A – TMDL Alternative Rationale (WDEQ, 2021)  Middle Fork Popo Agie Watershed Based Plan (Popo Agie CD, 2020)  Attachment A – TMDL Alternative Rationale (WDEQ, 2021)
Pollutants	E. coli	E. coli, fecal coliform, physical substrate habitat alteration
Pollutant Source Category	Nonpoint source	Nonpoint source
Underlying Plan	319 Project Implementation Plan	319 9-Element Plan
Underlying Plan Author	Conservation Districts	Conservation Districts
ARP Document Template	Appendix - Crosswalk to 2016 IRG Elements	Attachment A – TMDL Alternative Rationale
Level of Effort to Produce ARP	Less than a TMDL	Similar to or less than TMDL
Public Involvement	Next Integrated Report associated with 5 to 5-alt Category change; final ARP posted to state website	Next Integrated Report associated with 5 to 5-alt Category change

### AMP – ARP - TMDL Takeaways

- Proposed AMP could fit as an ARP in watersheds where a TMDL has not been completed
  - DEQ would approve AMP and submit to EPA as an ARP
- Recognized ARP would still need a TMDL in the future unless WQS/beneficial uses are achieved
  - Timeline for achievement is fluid, but progress should be re-evaluated regularly to determine if the TMDL priority should change
- A waterbody/pollutant combination with a recognized ARP would likely be ranked lower on DEQ's TMDL priority list due to on-the-ground efforts
  - To recognize on-the-ground activities
  - With consultation of Statewide TMDL Advisory Group (STAG)
  - This could change with new data, changing priorities, etc.
- Development of AMP/ARP would expand the reach of WQ improvement activities in MT





# Questions / Discussion





# Updated Circular DEQ-15 Discussion



Circular sequentially follows process in NEW RULE 1 of 4/29/2022

- 1. Introduction
  - Includes explanation of P-control first concept as initial stage of the adaptive management program
- 2. Identify Waterbody Size
  - Sends user to appropriate part of document (wadeable streams & medium rivers vs. large rivers)
- 3. Determining if P Prioritization is Appropriate
  - Work in progress; use of nutrient diffusing substrates discussed



- Ranges of Nutrient Concentrations Protective of Beneficial Uses.... (Wadeable Streams & Medium Rivers)
  - If P prioritization is appropriate, permit includes a TP limit from ecoregional range after translating the narrative nutrient standards
    - Also used for TN limits, when necessary
  - Year-round limits under certain conditions (e.g., discharge effects a downstream lake)
- 5. AMP Monitoring Plan: (Wadeable Streams & Medium Rivers)
  - Methods and requirements to monitor near field sites (where, when, what)
- 6. Pollutant Minimization Activities for Point Sources...
  - Requires as part of AMP; more to come on this section...



- 7. Evaluation of Near Field Response Variable Data to Determine if Beneficial Uses are Protected...(Wadeable Streams & Medium Rivers)
  - Basic question: Did P control work?
  - Option for one of three different evaluation methods
    - Includes consideration of "other credible data"
  - Table showing what different data results are telling us
- 8. AMP Implementation Plan Elements
  - Methods/requirements to establish a more comprehensive array of sites (far field, tributary, main stem, etc.)
  - Purpose is to determine loads and effects of watershedscale nutrient control activities (including nonpoint N controls)



- 9. Water Quality Models...
  - For large rivers, where feasible
    - Permittees may develop models on smaller waterbodies if they choose
  - How mechanistic models and associated data are used to derive permit limits and determine if waterbody is achieving beneficial uses/WQ standards
  - Allowance for conceptual water quality models
- 10. Integration of AMP with TMDL
  - Basics of the relationship are provided, more to come....



EPA found that several pieces of SB358 represented changes in water quality standards that must be reviewed and approved by EPA.

### Specifically:

- SB358 changed the nonsignificance criteria for nutrients.
- SB358 told DEQ to immediately revert to narrative nutrient standards for permitting purposes.
- SB358 directed DEQ to change our standards approach.

Under our primacy agreement, any water quality standards change must be submitted to and reviewed by EPA and must meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.



SB358 changed the nonsignificance criteria for nutrients.

EPA disapproved this change.

DEQ will use the existing narrative provision that EPA has approved for reviewing nonsignificance for nondegradation, upon transitioning to narrative standards.



SB358 told DEQ to immediately revert to narrative nutrient standards for permitting purposes.

### EPA disapproved this change.

- EPA finds that SB358 lacks specificity for implementation of narrative nutrient standards in permits
- EPA states that beneficial uses are not protected by this change

DEQ will continue to develop an implementation process that is protective of beneficial uses and continue to consider narrative reasonable potential analysis.



SB358 directed DEQ to change our standards approach.

EPA acknowledged Montana's authority to develop a modified approach to addressing nutrients.

 Montana can only repeal DEQ-12A if the state provides a suitable replacement that protects beneficial uses.

DEQ must use DEQ-12A in permits in the interim and will work to develop and adopt a variance procedure.

DEQ will continue to develop an adaptive management program, repeal of DEQ-12A, and details for implementing the narrative standards as directed in SB358.



### **Timing**

- DEQ will move forward with initiation of rulemaking to provide variance options under MCA 75-5-320 in June.
- In response to broad stakeholder feedback, DEQ is committed to continuing to work on the adaptive management process with the Nutrient Workgroup.
  - This will include the repeal of DEQ-12A and details for implementing narrative nutrient standards in a way that protects beneficial uses.
  - We will not attempt to meet the October 1 deadline.
  - The schedule is yet to be determined and we invite Nutrient Workgroup members to discuss the timeline.



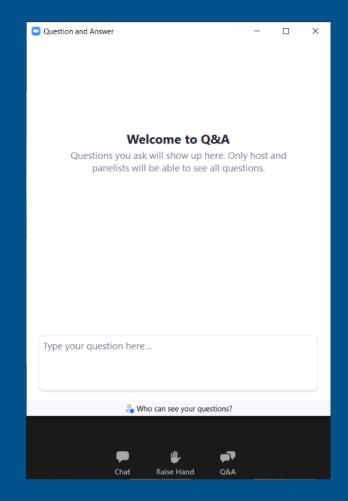


# PUBLIC COMMENT



### Questions/ Comments

- Raise hand (\*9 if on the phone) or type questions into the Q&A
- DEQ will unmute you if you wish to provide your comment orally
- If calling by phone, press\*6 to unmute
- State your name and affiliation before providing your comment















## Next Meetings

- May 24, 2022: 9-11 a.m.
   CANCELLED
- May 25, 2022: 9-11 a.m.

\* Drop-In Meetings Still Available for NWG Members





### Thanks for Joining Us

Contact:
Christina Staten
CStaten@mt.gov

To submit comments or questions



https://deq.mt.gov/water/Councils

