

Geosyntec consultants What is NARP?

Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan

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Speaker:

Brian Valleskey, CFM, CLP Senior Professional

Geosyntec Consultants

(224) 634-0562 bvalleskey@Geosyntec.com

Certified Lake Professional Certified Floodplain Manager Project Manager

- North Branch Watershed Workgroup NARP Workplan
- Village of Huntley NARP Workplan
- Village of Huntley NARP
- Village of Hampshire NARP Workplan
- City of Decatur NARP

Project Involvement

- Rock River Watershed Partnership NARP Workplan
- Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup NARP
- Fox River Study Group FRIP







Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP)







Overview of NARP Framework

Overview

Nutrient Assessment Reduction Plan (NARP)

Who Needs a NARP?

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How to Get Started?

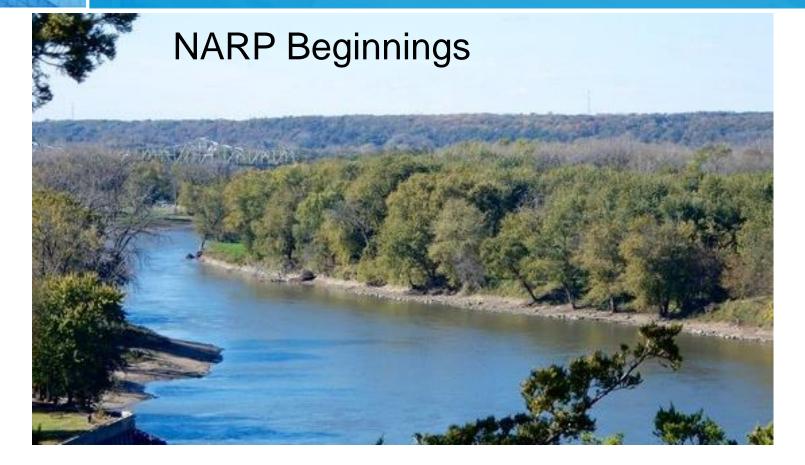


Which Nutrient Targets?









NARP was negotiated to avoid litigation over phosphorus limits in individual permits

IAWA

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- Non-Governmental Organizations
- Illinois EPA

ILINOIS LAKES MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION



NARP Objective(s)

- Address phosphorus causing
 - Excessive algae
 - Dissolved oxygen problems
 - pH problems

• Other contributing factors

- Hydraulic modifications (dams, channelization)
- Lack of riparian shading
- Excessive streambank erosion
- Loss of groundwater replenishment



Lower Des Plaines River. Photo by Cynthia Skrukrud.



New Special Conditions in NPDES Permits Require that NARP Include

- Targets to address the P-related impairments
 - Nutrient Science Advisory Committee recommendations, OR
 - Develop own watershed-specific target levels
- Controls required (or not)
 - Point source reductions
 - Nonpoint source reductions
 - Other measures
- Schedule for implementation of controls

Option to Join a Workgroup







Who Needs a NARP?





NARP Required If Discharging into an Impaired Water or at "Risk of Eutrophication"



PHOSPHORUS RELATED IMPAIRMENT

Listed on 303(d) list

- Dissolved oxygen
- Offensive condition (algae and/or aquatic plant growth)





RISK OF EUTROPHICATION

Information that plant, algal, or cyanobacterial growth is causing or will cause violations of water quality standards

- pH
- Dissolved oxygen
- Chlorophyll-a

OTHER

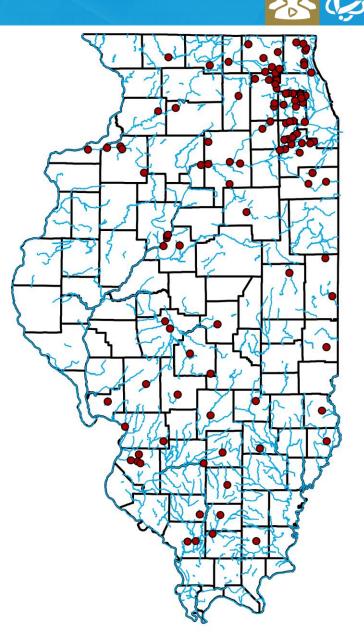
Permit can be re-opened if

- Phosphorus related impairment
- Risk of eutrophication

Impaired Status

270 POTWs Discharging to Impaired

- Caution!!! Make sure you understand underlying data for the impairment listing
 - Aesthetic issues (plants or algae)
 - When listed?
 - What data?
 - Where was data collected?
 - Data quality?



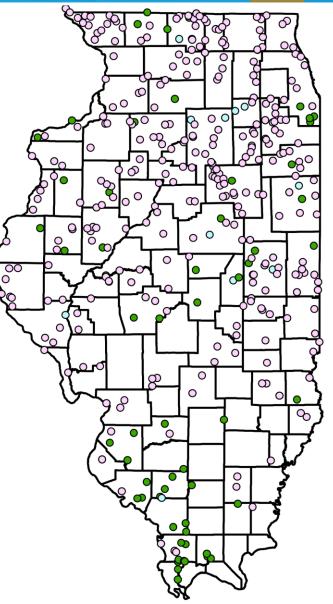
AKFS





Risk of Eutrophication (IEPA) 480 Stream Sites Met Criteria for Risk of Eutrophication

0	Criterion	Number of Stations
0	pH > 9.0	50
0	Median chlorophyll-a > 26 ug/L	83
	pH > 8.35 & DO sat > 110% for 2+ days	347
\sum	Total	480





New Data or NARP Can Change What Needs to

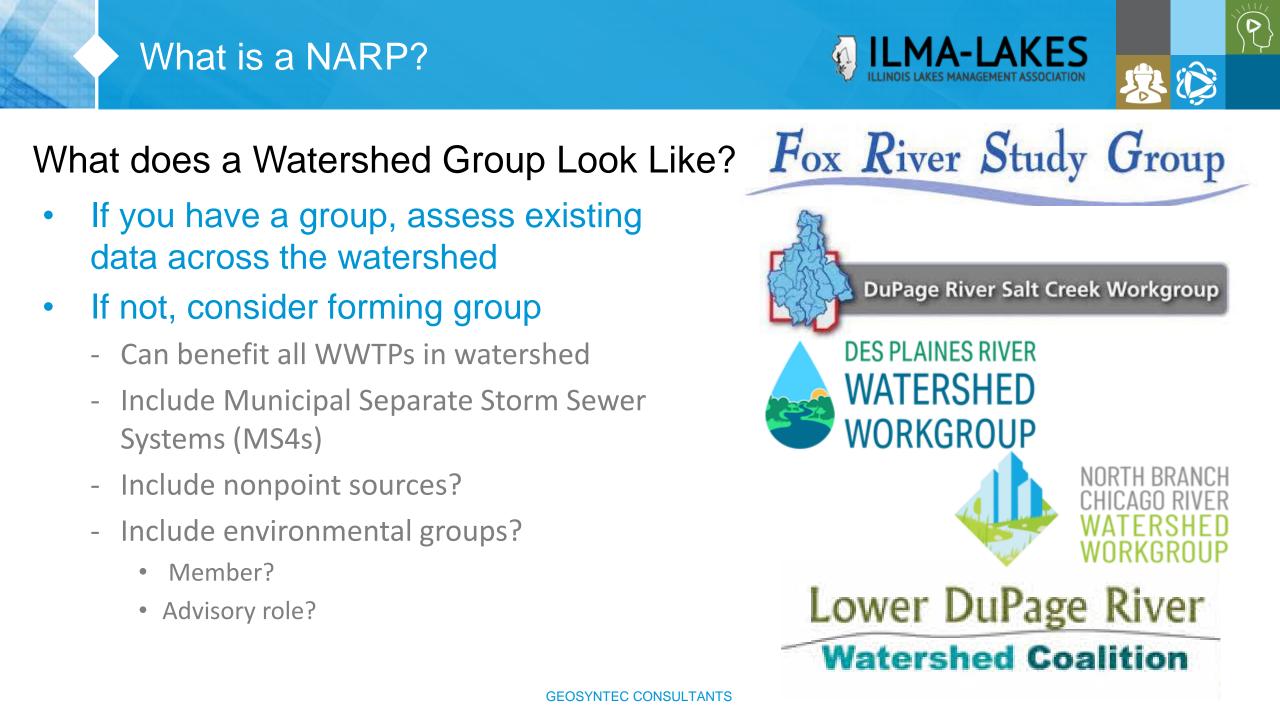
- Newly assessed data by Illinois EPA
 - Show waterbody is impaired or at risk of eutrophication
 - Illinois EPA may re-open and modify permit
- NARP concludes
 - No impairment related to P
 - Point source reductions in P not needed
 - Point source reductions in P needed
 - P-reductions needed from both point and nonpoint sources
 - P-reductions not needed but other measures needed







How to Get Started?







Objectives: Minimum and Preferred Establish Management Objectives

- Phosphorus only?
- Phosphorus & nitrogen?
- Other impairments?
 - Dams
 - Stream erosion / sedimentation
 - Flow-related impairments
 - Agricultural impacts
- Need to establish attainable restoration targets?









Journey may shape Objectives

Every watershed and waterway is unique

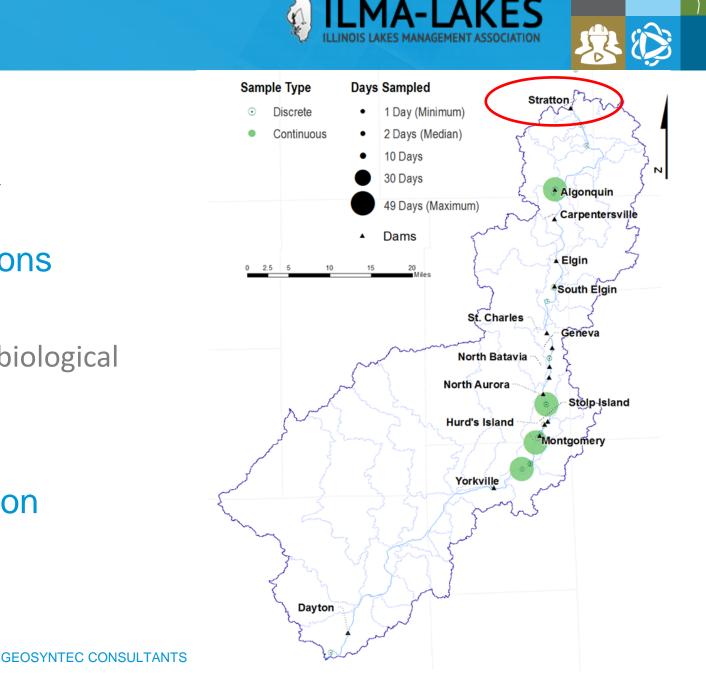
- This is not on size fits all
- Process takes time and assistance:
 - Legal
 - Planning
 - Monitoring & Biology
 - Modeling
 - Financial

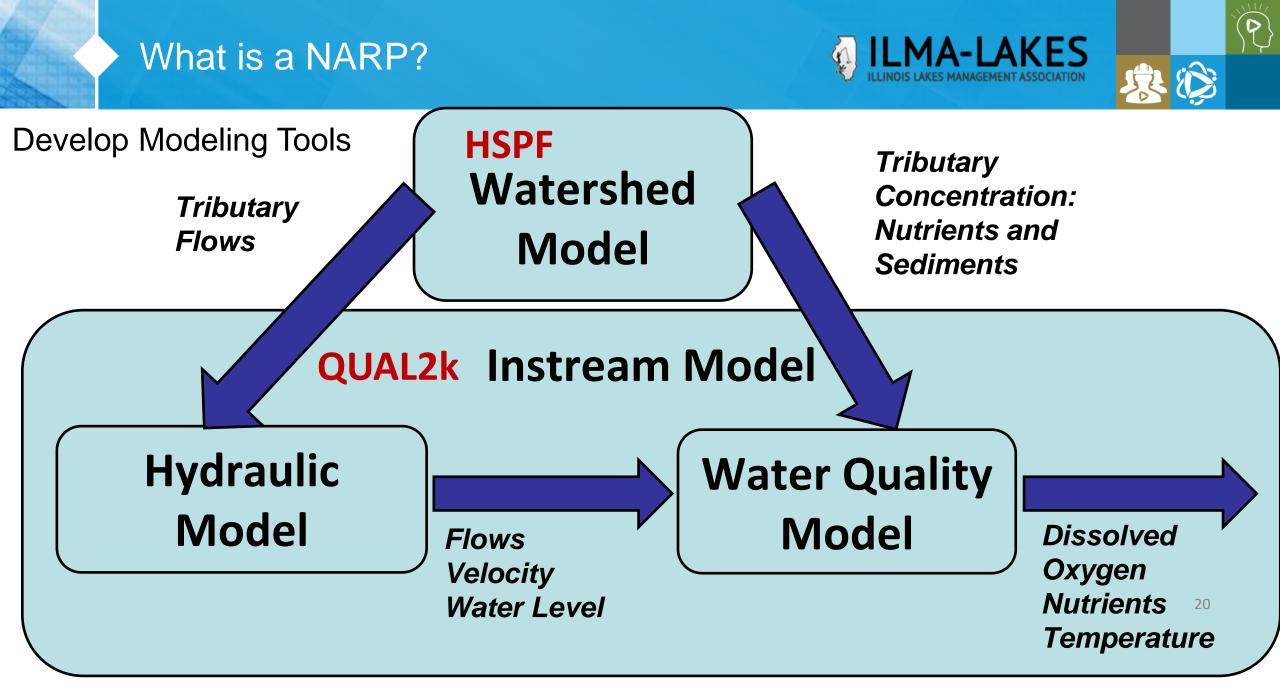




Data helps tell the Story

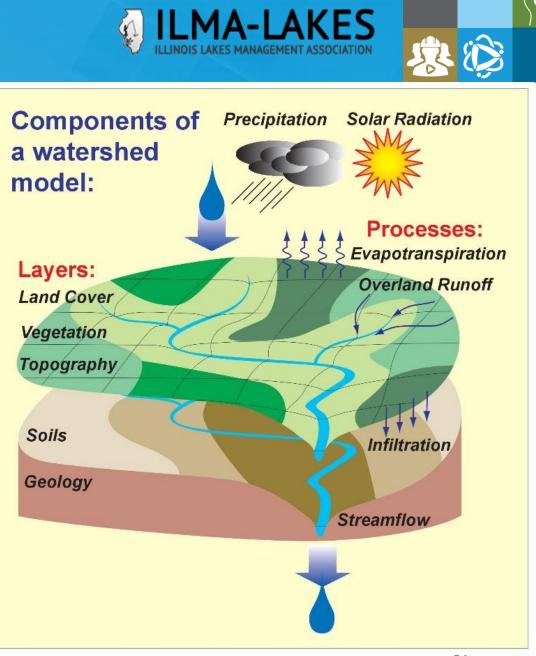
- Assess Monitoring Needed & Establish Program
 - Spatial distribution of stations
 - Type of data to collect
 - Instream physical/chemical/biological
 - Effluent physical/chemical
 - Frequency of collection
 - Depends on model selection





Hydrology Watershed Model

- <u>Uses</u>
- Establish baseline loads
- Evaluate potential reductions from control alternatives
- Assess effectiveness of placement of stormwater best management practices







Water Quality Model (Stream Model)

Hydraulic Model

- Flows
- Velocities
- Depth

Water Quality Model

- Temperature
- Dissolved oxygen
- Nutrients
- Chlorophyll-a (algae)

<u>Uses</u>

- Evaluate benefits of potential control alternatives
- Establish site-specific instream nutrient targets
- Reviews stream chemistry at low where impacts have greatest likelihood of occurrence



Image Courtesy of Fox River Study Group





Nutrient-related Impairments and Solutions can be complex

- Consider long-term monitoring and adaptive management
- Modeling will likely be useful throughout the process
 - Help develop NARP
 - Fills in gaps in monitoring data temporal and spatial
 - Help assess whether goals are being achieved
 - Explain unusual events
- The NARP recognizes that addressing impairments will take time
- If eliminating impairments is unattainable, use information to conduct a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA)

Site-Specific Targets

- Procedures not defined
- Many different approaches
- Most likely will rely on
 - Robust monitoring data
 - Water quality models
 - Technology and economic feasibility analyses
 - Management alternatives
 - Variances?
 - Use Attainability Analyses?
 - Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) alternatives?











What have we seen so far?

- People have varying opinions on what NARP is and how to address it
- Permittees
- \circ Consultants
- \circ Stakeholders
- o NFPs/NGOs
- Variable approaches to address NARP requirements







What is for certain?

- For now, there are no simple answers
- This is an investment in your community and surface waters where some answers are addressed nearby, and others are not
- Trying to skirt the issue or invent a better mousetrap costs money and resources most people do not have and can cost even more to course correct
- This is a project that is a process and will unfold over several years and must be flexible and adaptable

Why do I care?

- Many of our lakes are impoundments
- Many of our lakes are impaired
- Many of our lakes are in these same watersheds
- Unlike watershed planning, the NARP has regulatory drivers
- The result is meant to be measurable, i.e. result measurable water quality improvements
- Projects needed to get to the end result may be point and non-point
- Non-involvement can result in a missed opportunity.
- <u>https://illinois-</u> <u>epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4fe629ea1</u> <u>9a74af3bf71a1547196c75e</u>







QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU!





Contact Information:

Brian Valleskey, CFM, CLP

(224) 634-0562

bvalleskey@Geosyntec.com





