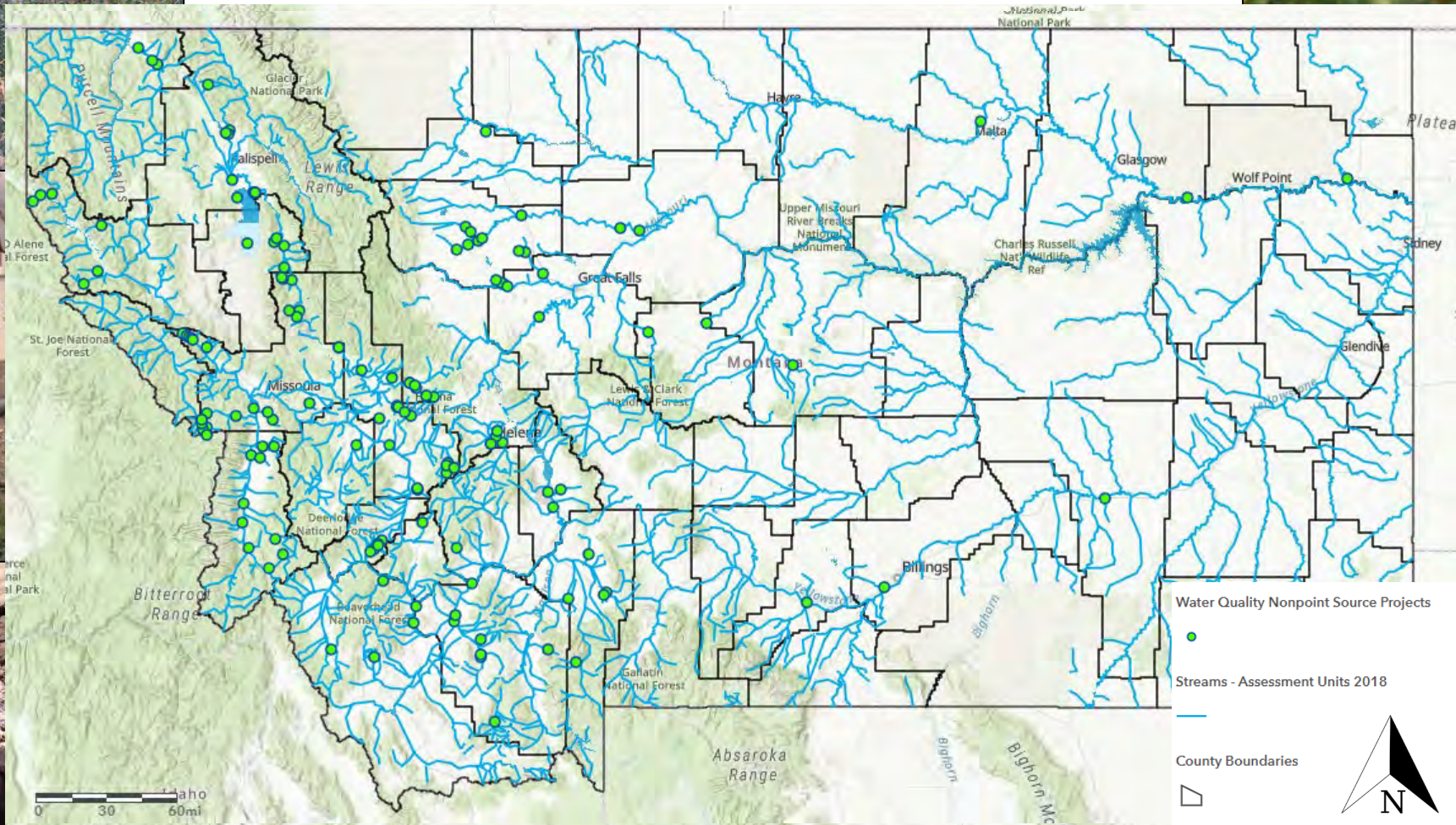


Welcome! Bitterroot Stakeholder Meeting

Monday February 28, 2022



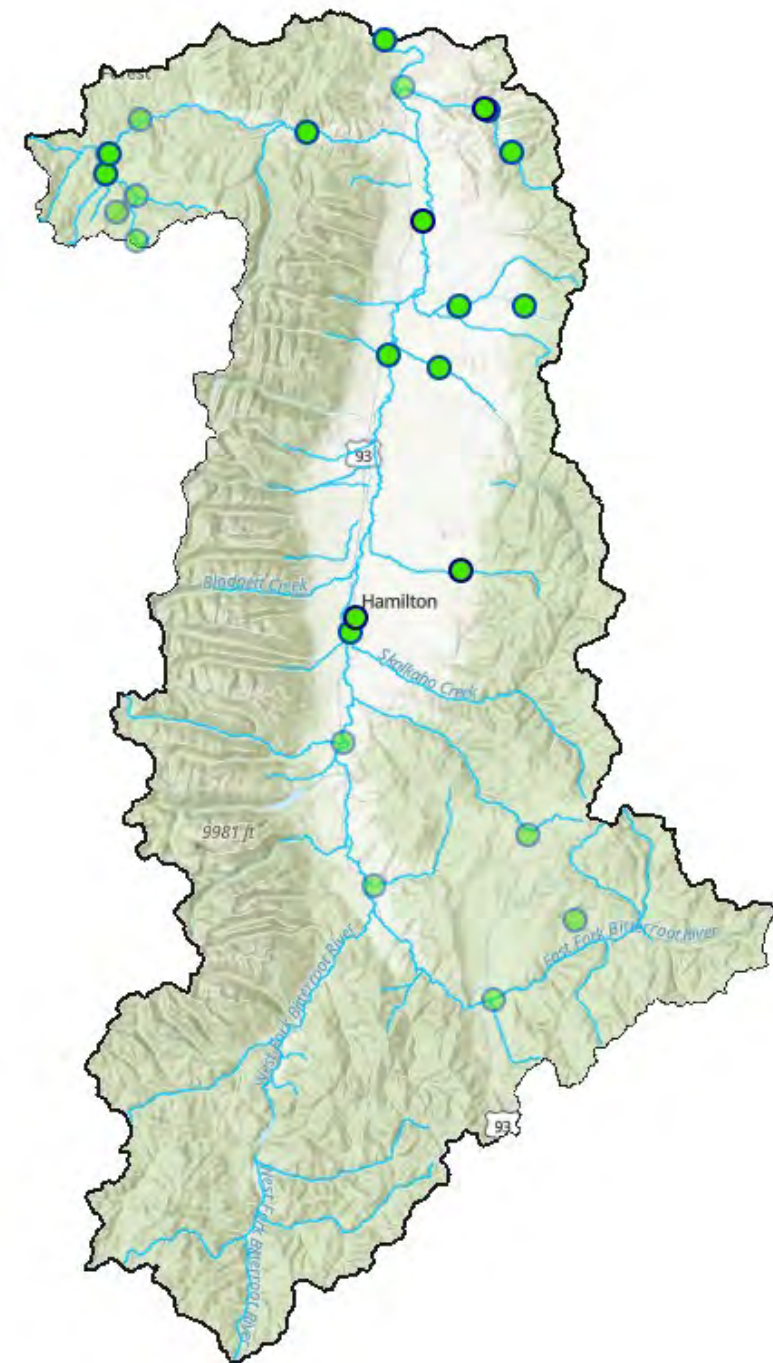


Bitterroot Focus Watershed approach began in 2019

GOAL: improve water quality, and demonstrate the success of our program, by generating momentum in the community and tracking interim indicators of success

- Technical resources and monitoring support
- Funding projects

During Focus Watershed (2019-2022):
\$1.5 million awarded to 6 different organizations, putting 15 projects on the ground.



Bitterroot Focus Watershed approach began in 2019
GOAL: improve water quality, and demonstrate the success of our program, by generating momentum in the community and tracking interim indicators of success

- Learning from past projects



2017



2002



2021



2018

“Doubled hay production because of the subirrigation provided by wetland cells”





NONPOINT SOURCE SUCCESS STORY

Missoulian

'Good, cold water:' Riparian restoration preserves trout sanctuary

PATRICK REILLY, February 13, 2020



Bitterroot Focus Watershed approach began in 2019

GOAL: improve water quality, and demonstrate the success of our program, by generating momentum in the community and tracking interim indicators of success

- Sharing success stories

RAVALLI REPUBLIC

RavalliRepublic.com

CORVALLIS DARBY FLORENCE HAMILTON STEVENSVILLE VICTOR

Friday, October 8, 2021 **SERVING THE BITTERROOT VALLEY SINCE 1889** \$1.50



Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' Cory Reinger was part of the crew who dug about 250 holes this past week that will be filled with native trees and shrubs at the new Fort Owen Fishing Access Site near Stevensville.

Work begins at new fishing access site in Stevensville

025 - Ravalli Republic bank they

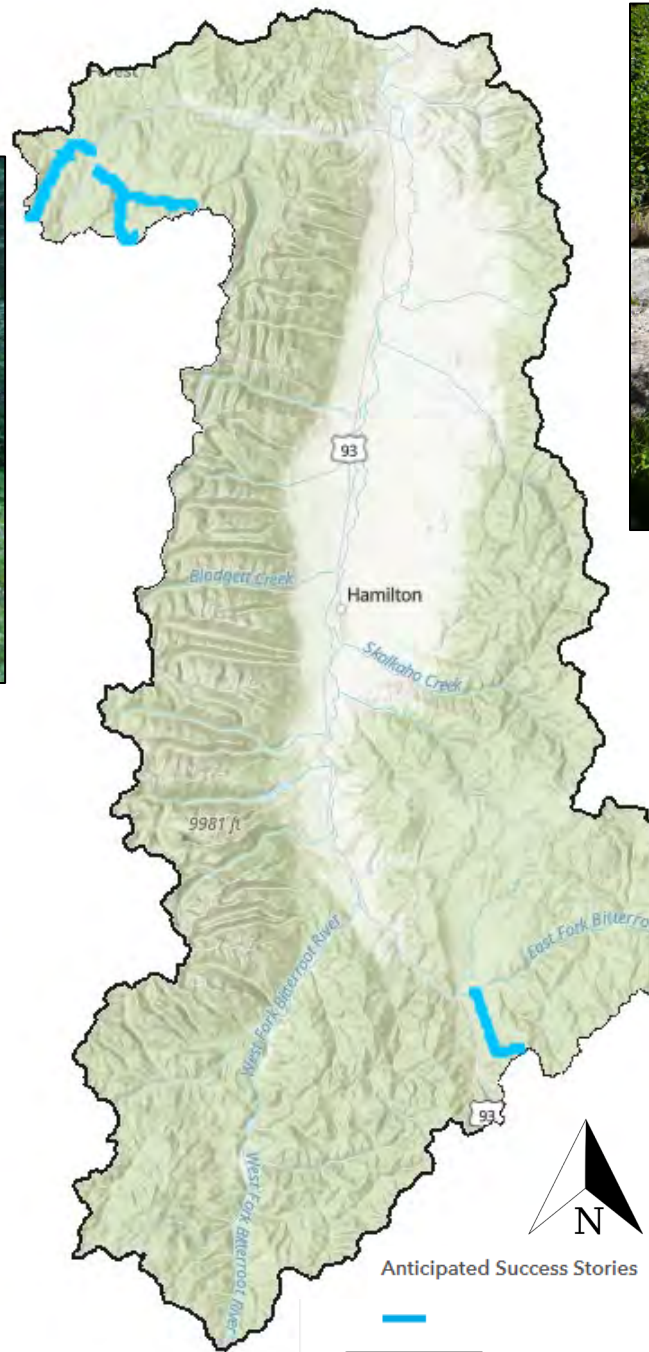
ir



025 - Ravalli Republic an enclosure year that nd aspen tree



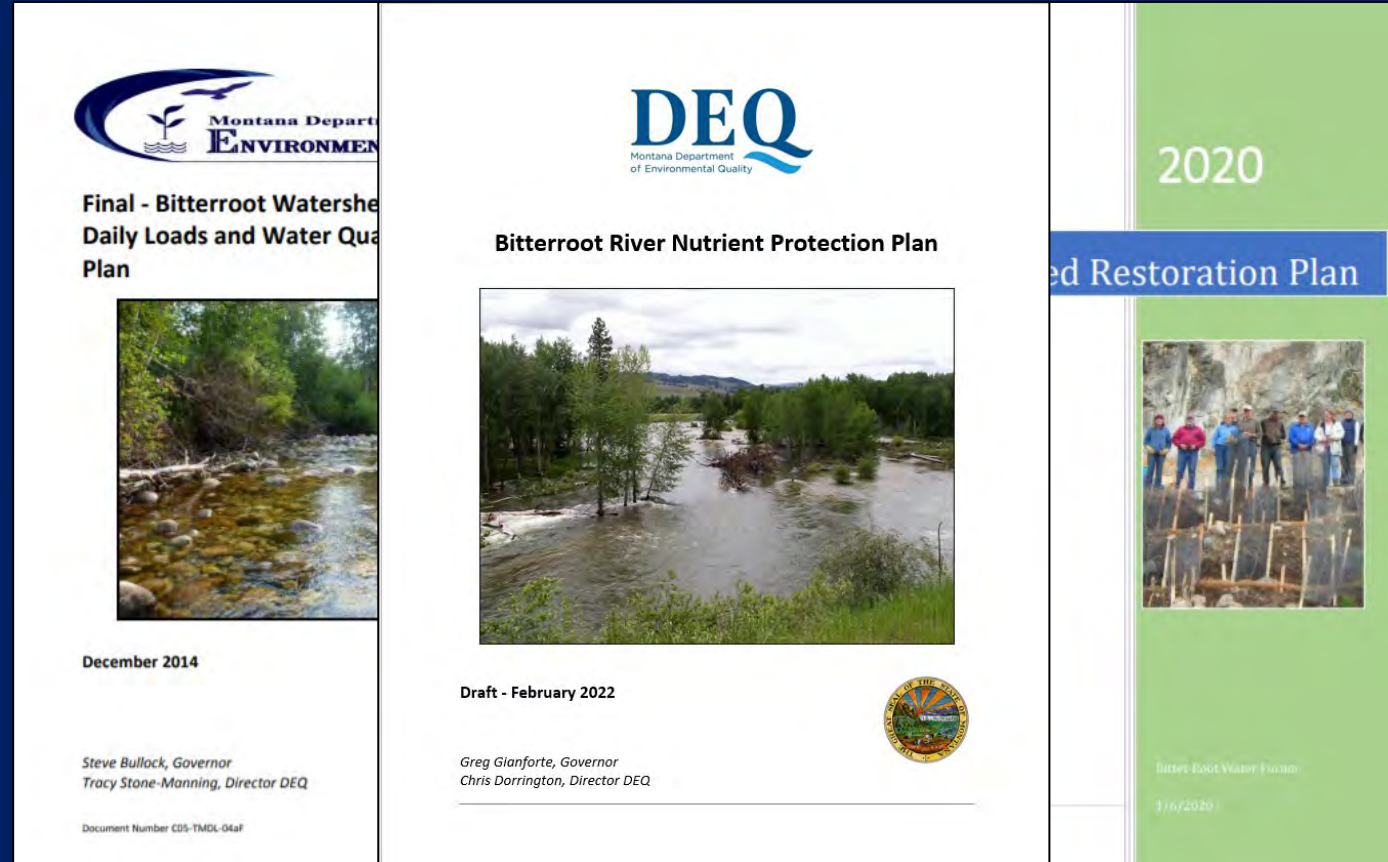
Sharing success stories



Questions?

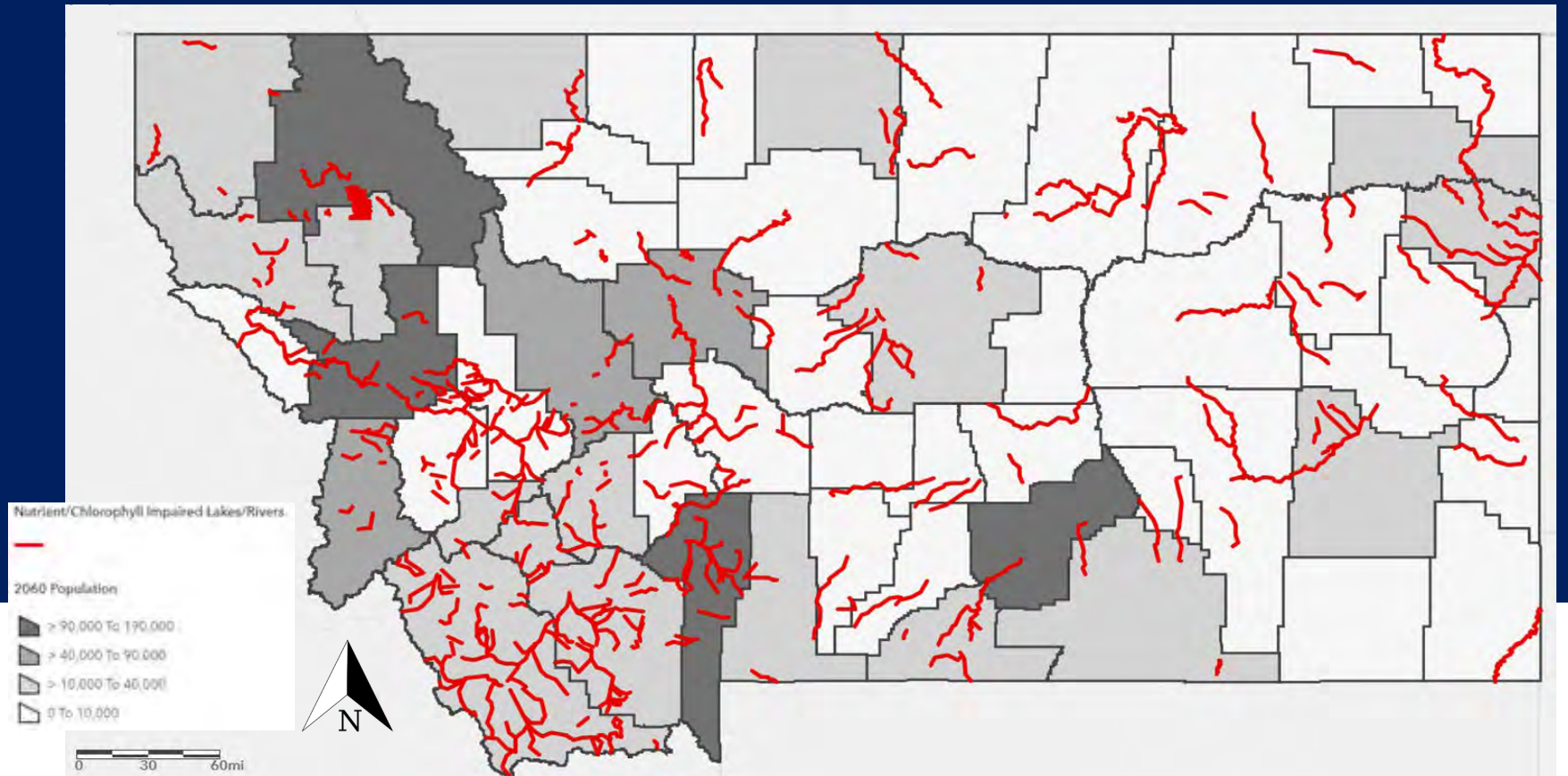
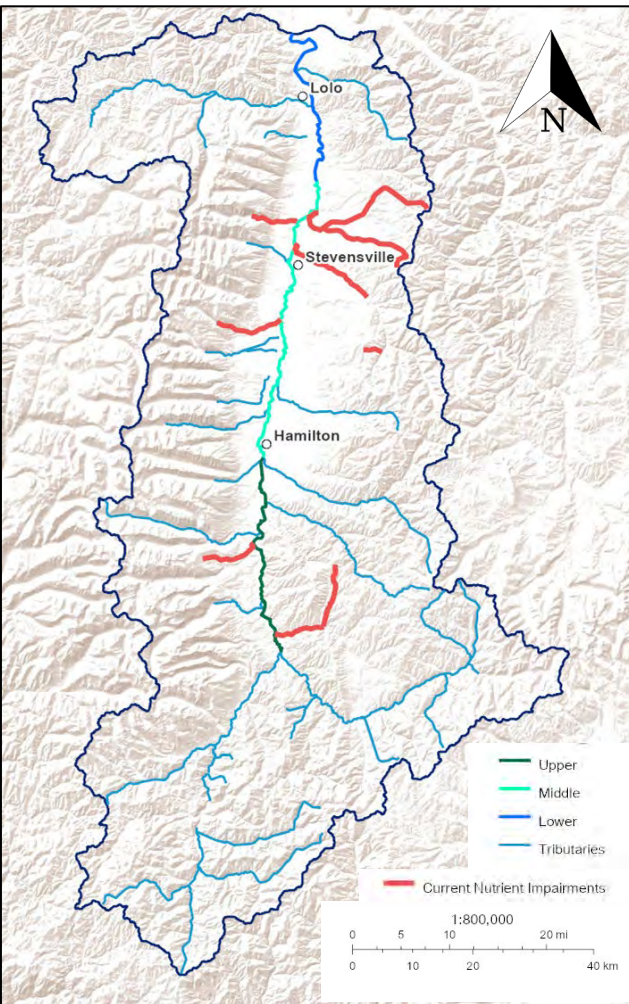
What is a protection plan?

- Montana Constitution: “The state and each person shall *maintain* and improve a clean and healthful environment”
- Goal: minimize or avoid water quality degradation from stressors that may threaten the current condition
- Nonregulatory
- Protection avoids costs of lost revenue, expanding restoration, regulation

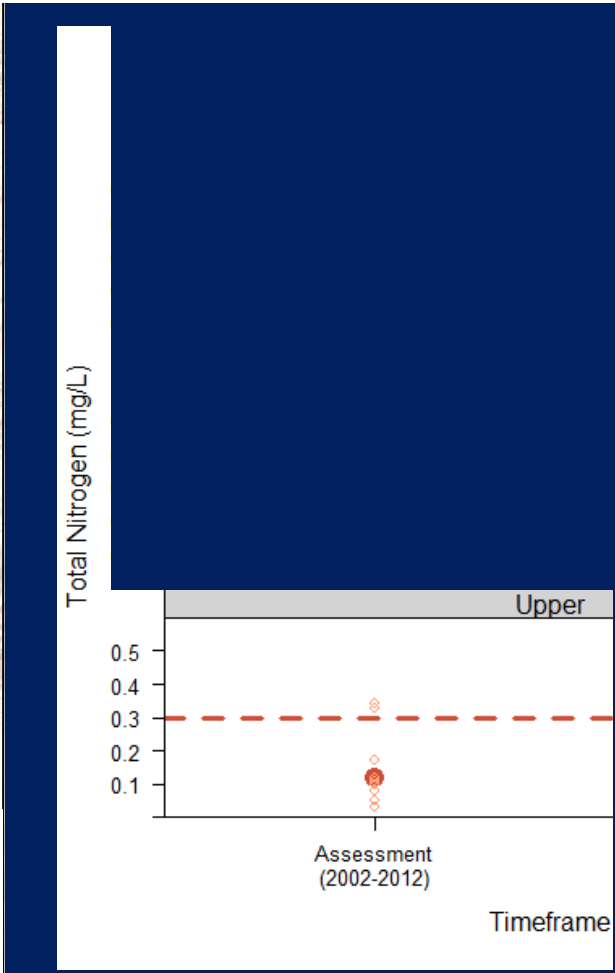
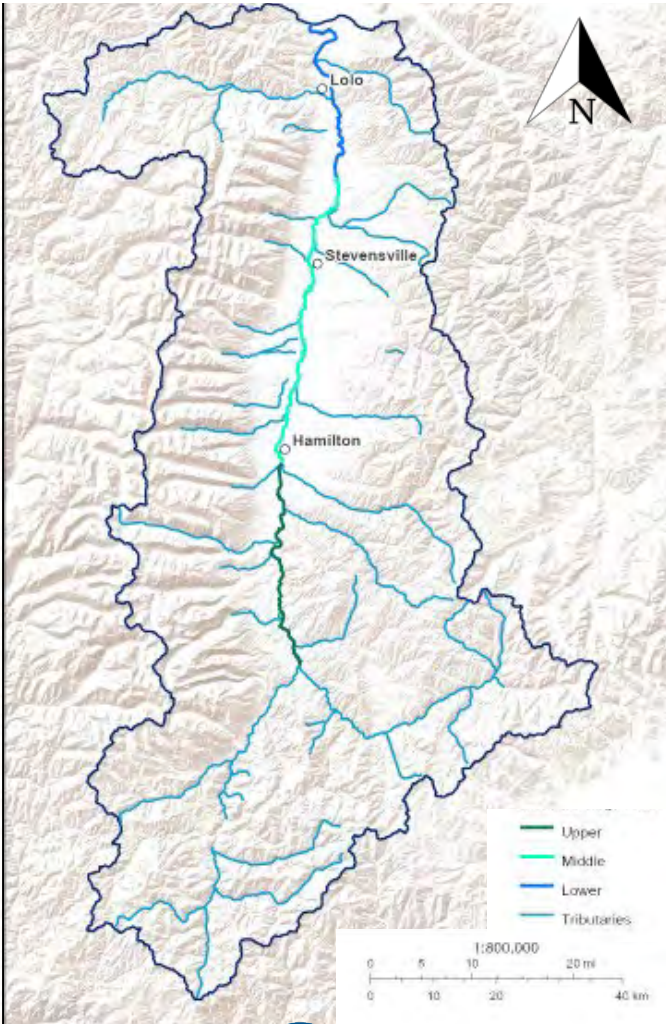


Why write one for the Bitterroot?

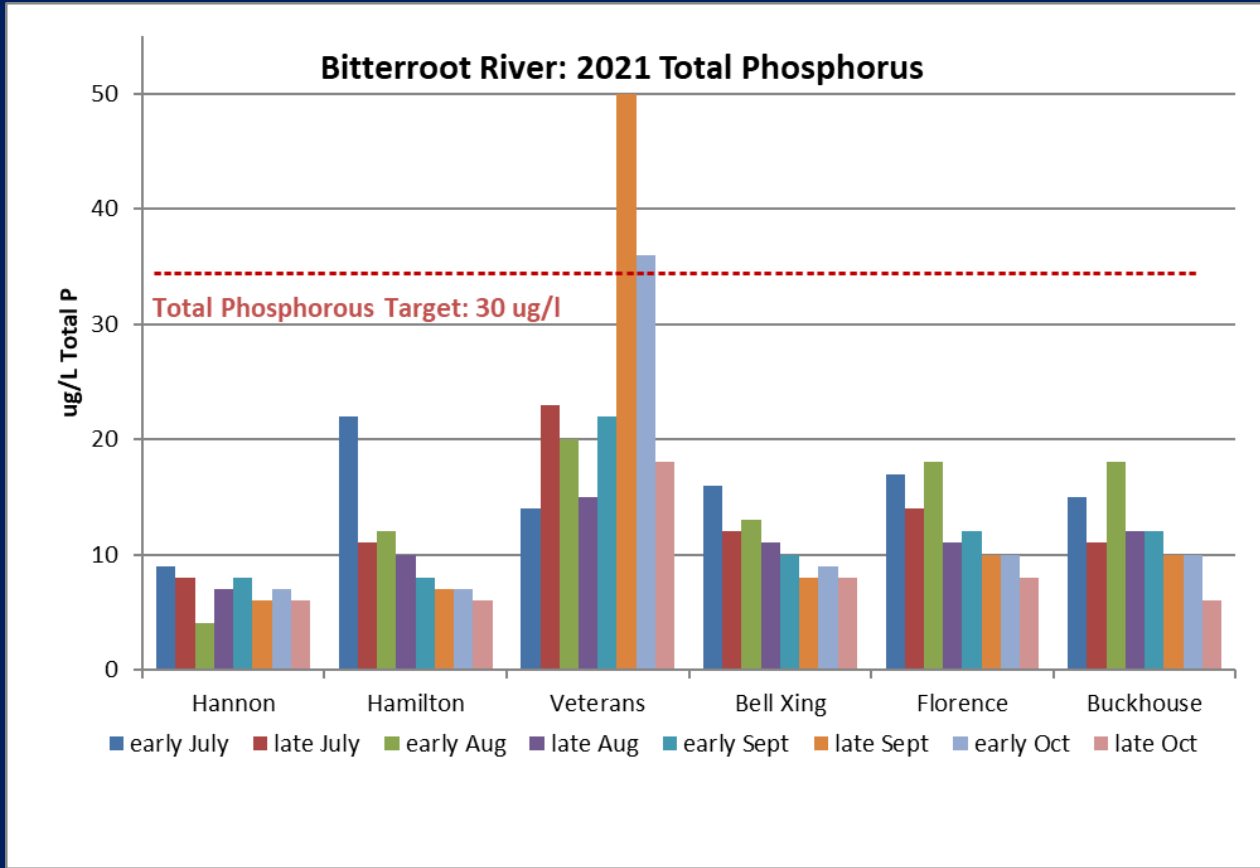
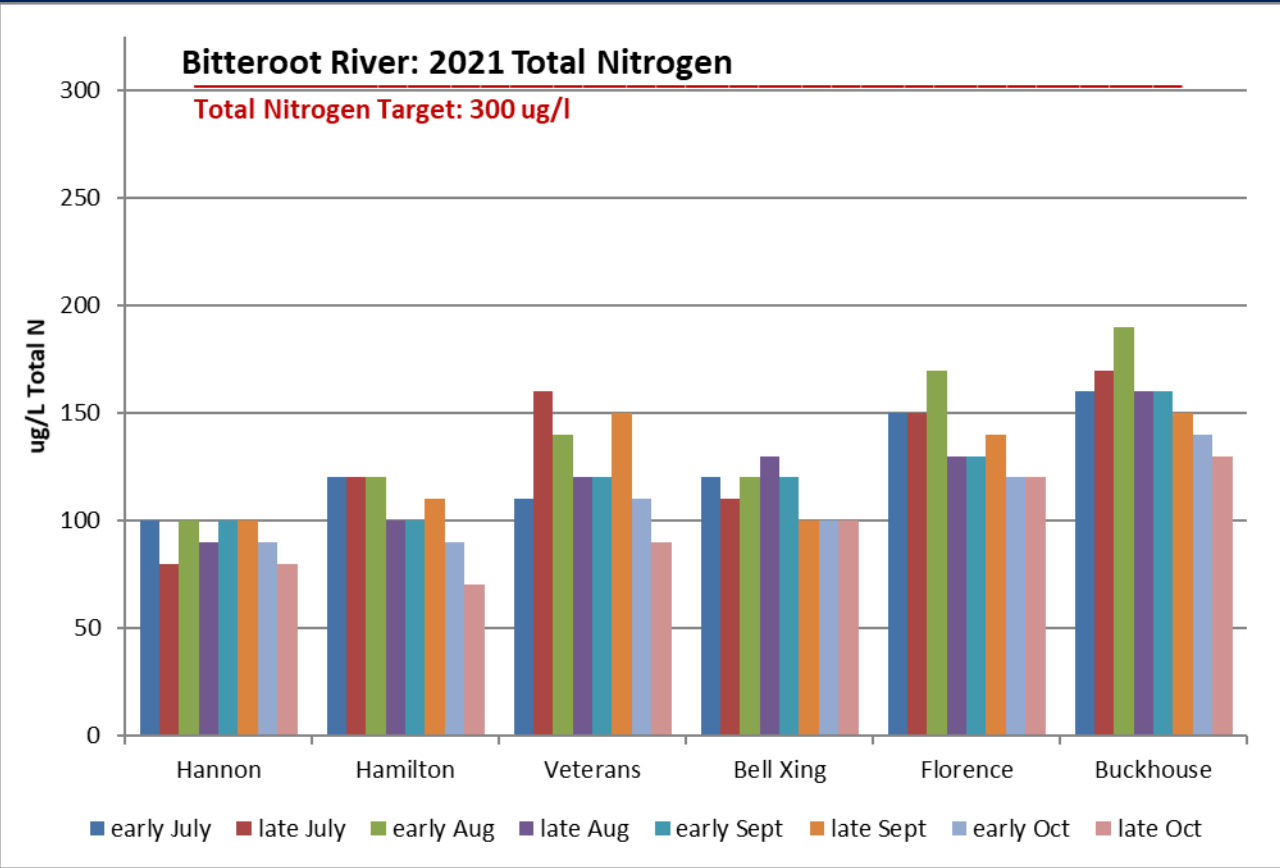
- One of the fastest growing populations in the state
- A number of **tributaries impaired by nutrients**
- The Bitterroot River is ***not*** yet impaired for nutrients



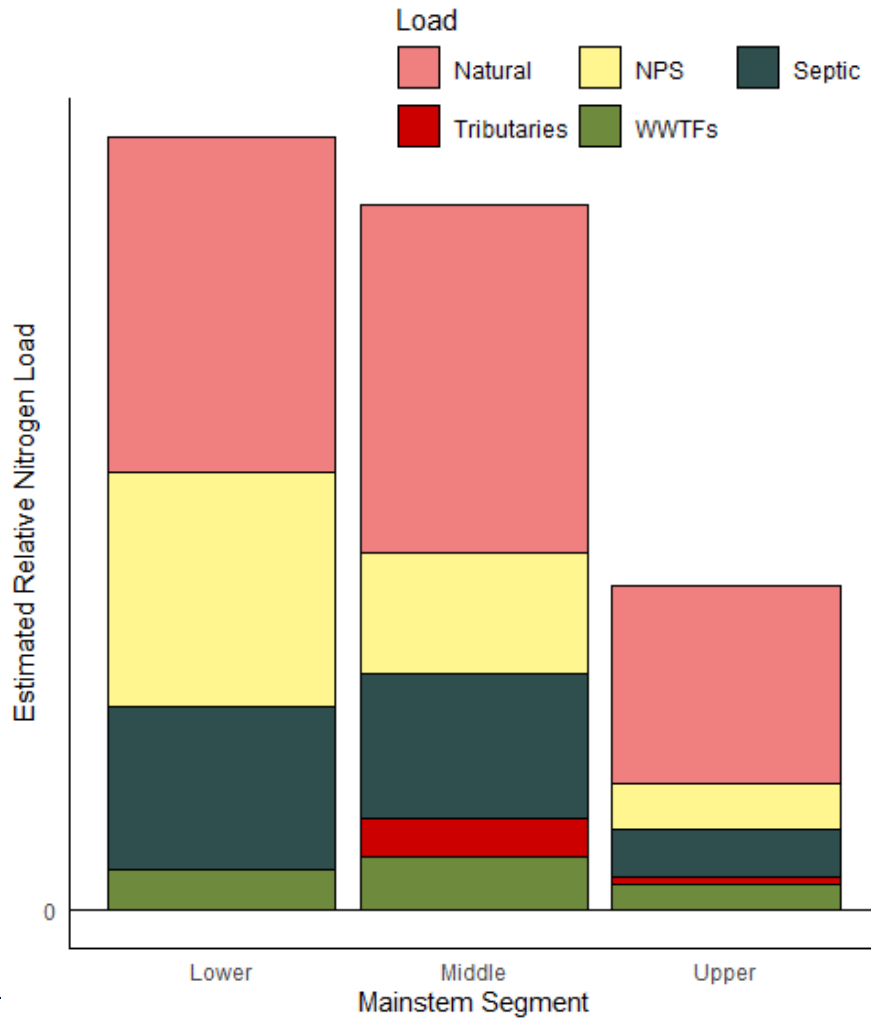
Why write one for the Bitterroot?



Why write one for the Bitterroot?



Nutrient Sources



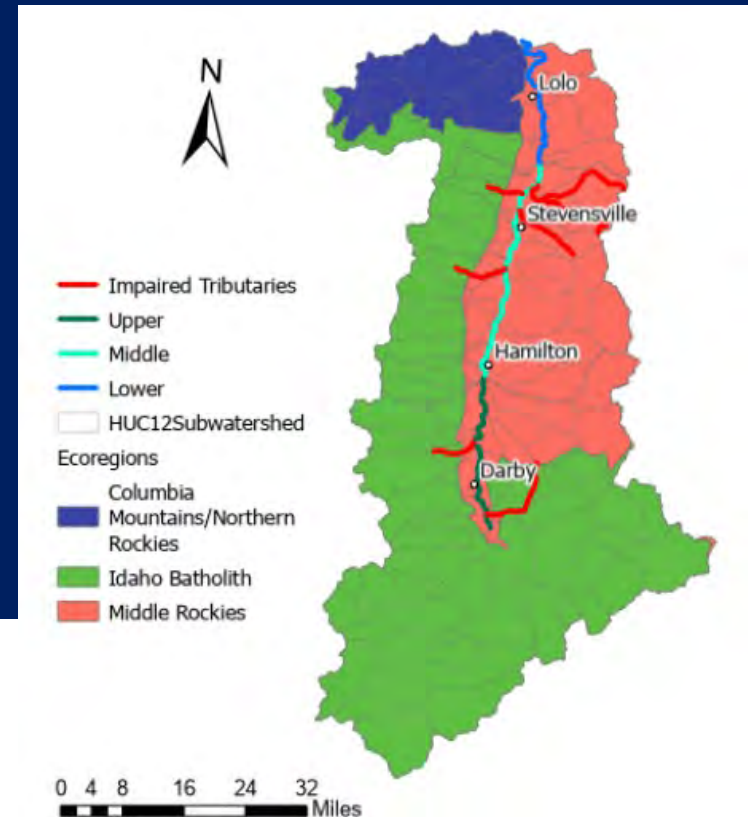
Natural Background Load = (X) (Y) (5.4)

Load from sources regardless of human influence, in units of lbs/day

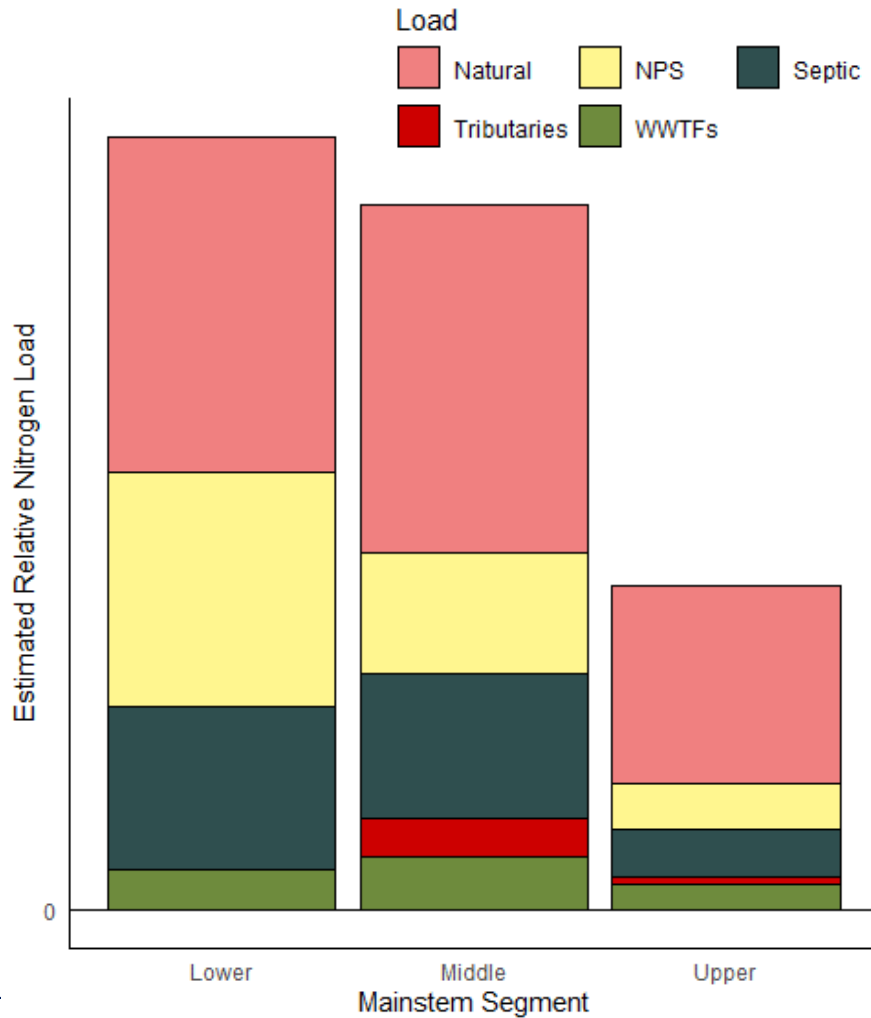
X = watershed area-based weighted average of 75th percentile ecoregional concentrations at reference sites

Y = example streamflow in cubic feet per second (cfs)

5.4 = conversion factor



Nutrient Sources



Impaired Tributary Load = (X - NB) (Y) (5.4)

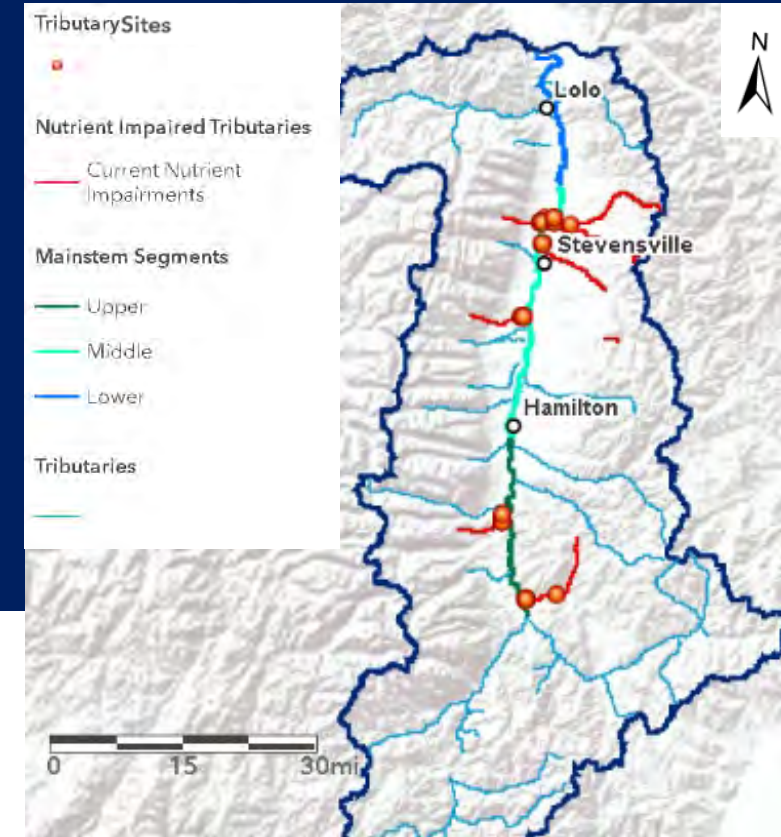
Human-caused load, in units of lbs/day, in the mainstem Bitterroot that is attributable to tributaries impaired by nutrients

X = 75th percentile concentration, in units of mg/L, measured near tributary confluence

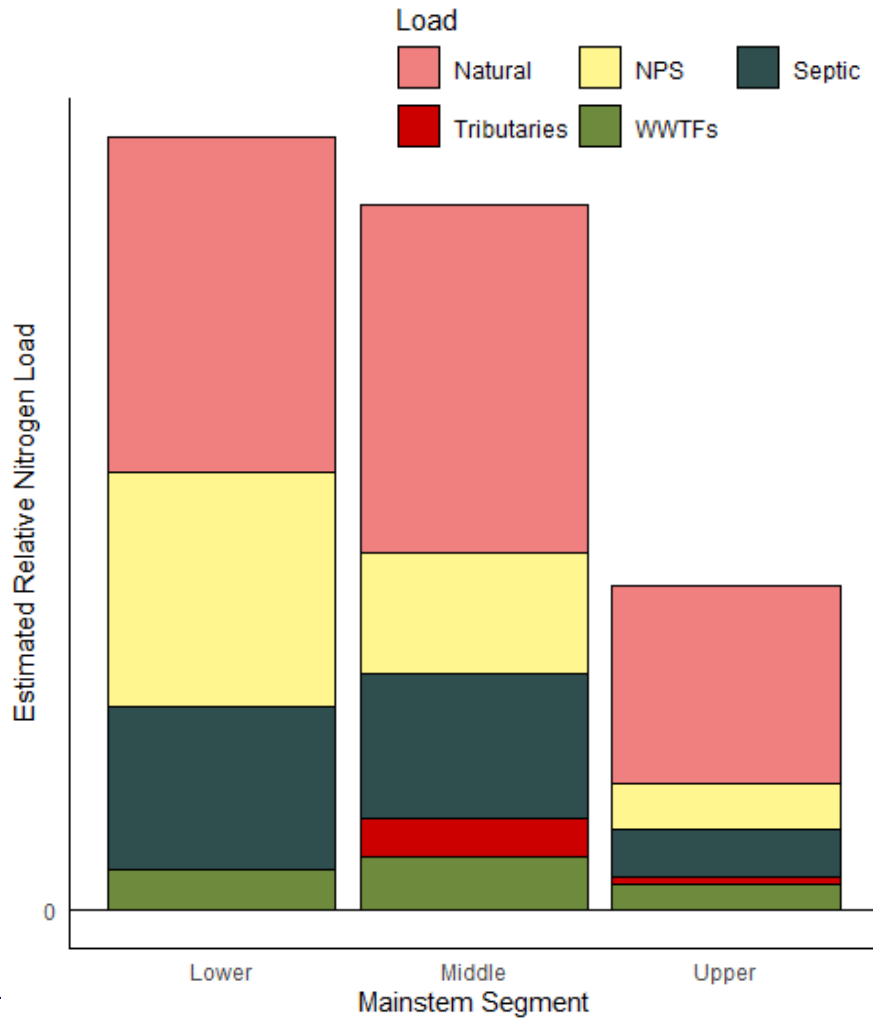
NB = Watershed area-based weighted average natural background ecoregional nutrient concentration

Y = streamflow in cubic feet per second (cfs)

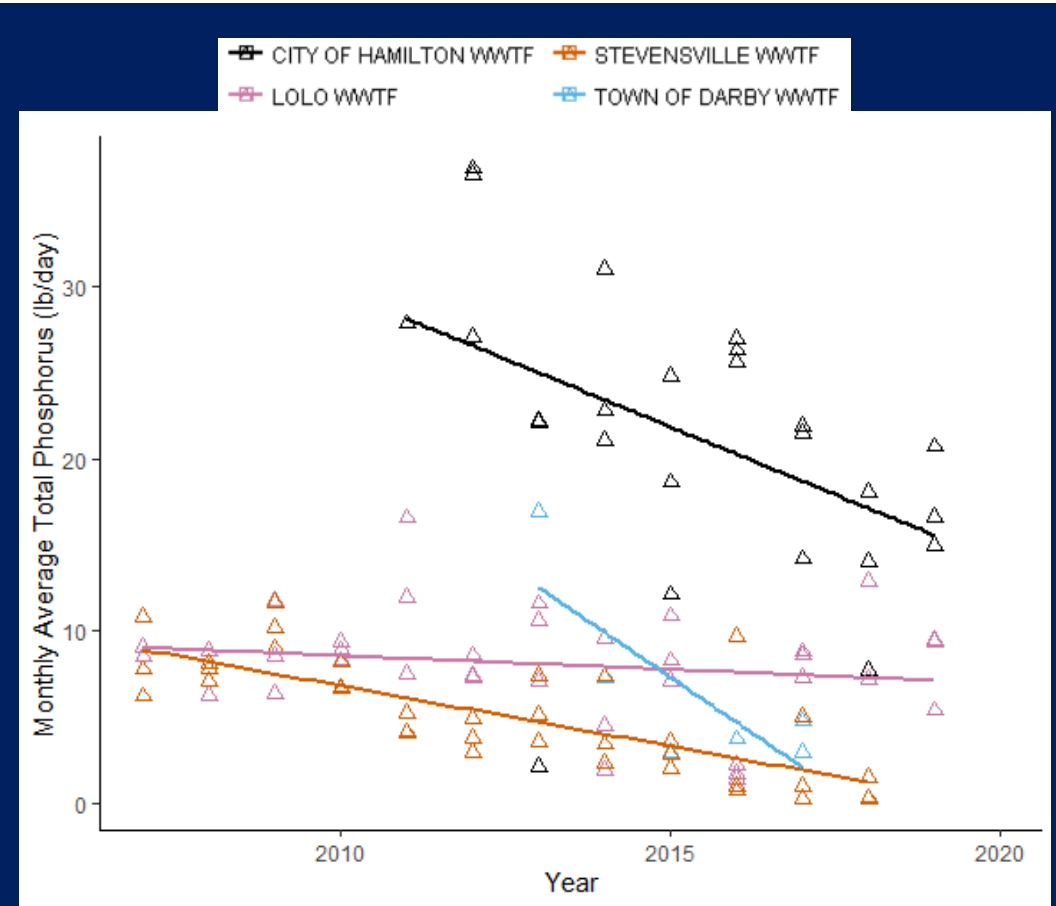
5.4 = conversion factor



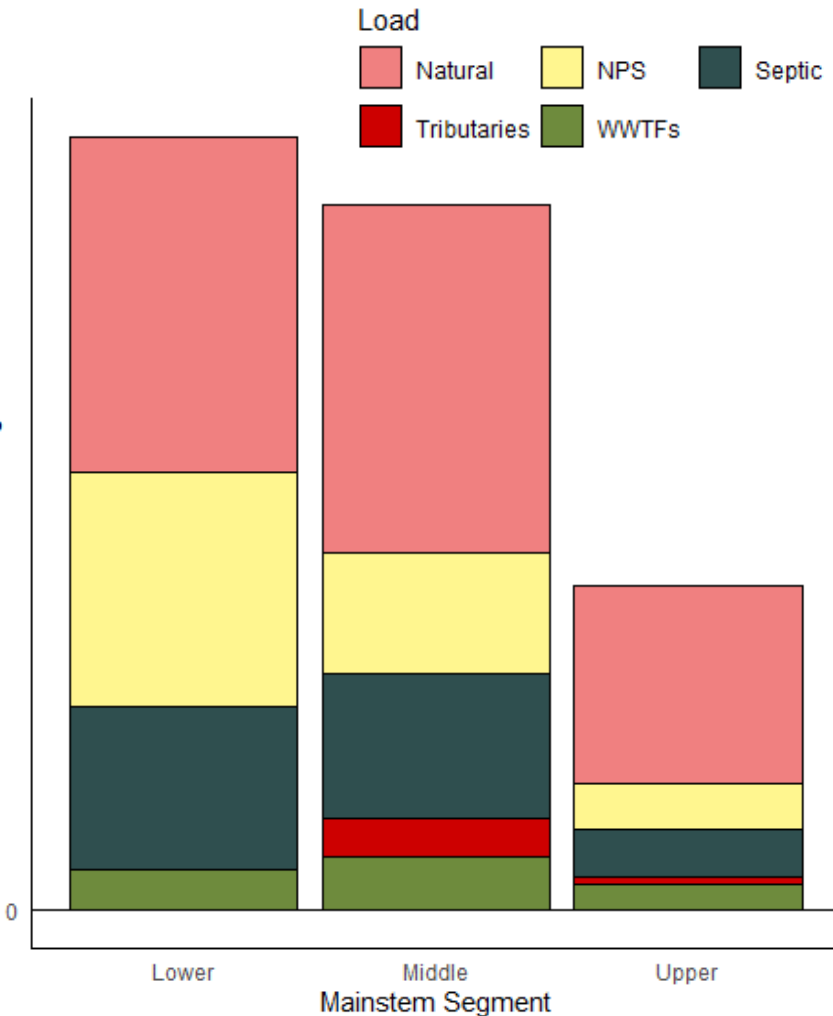
Nutrient Sources



WWTFs: discharge monitoring report data



Nutrient Sources

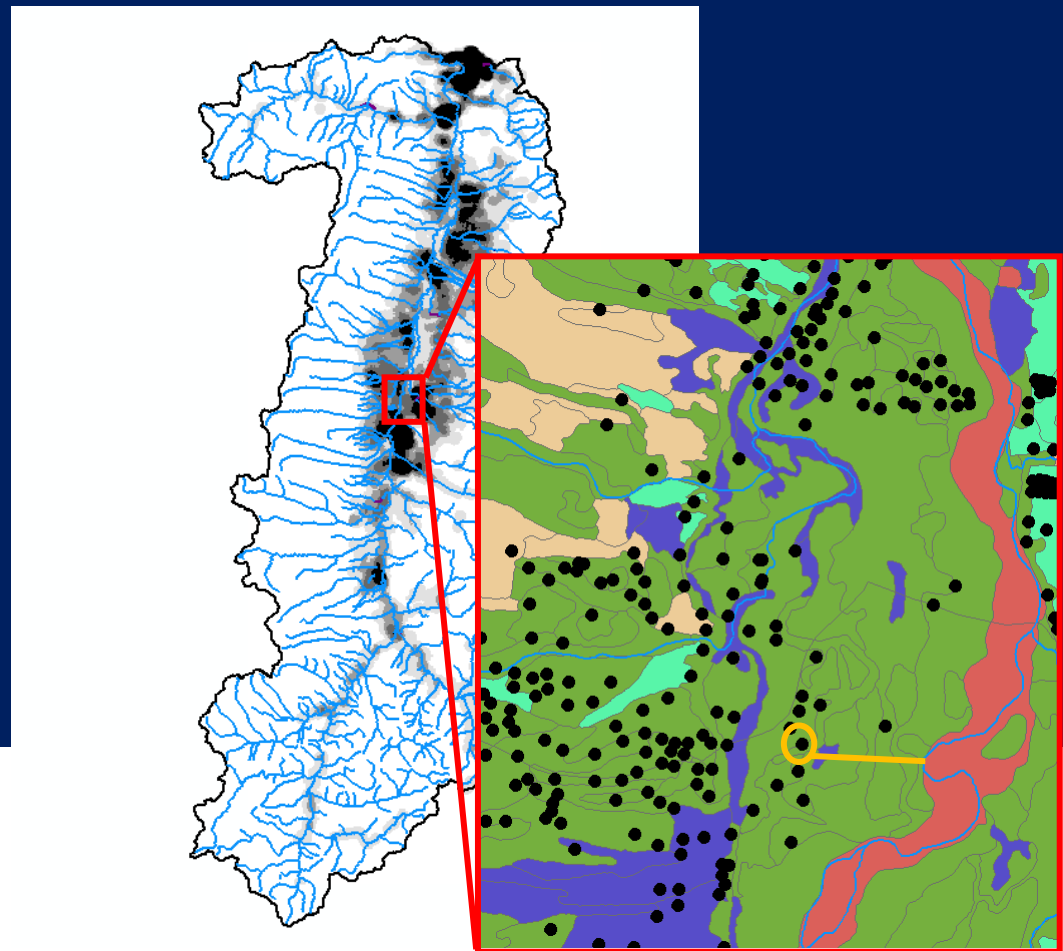


Septic Systems: MEANSS modeling

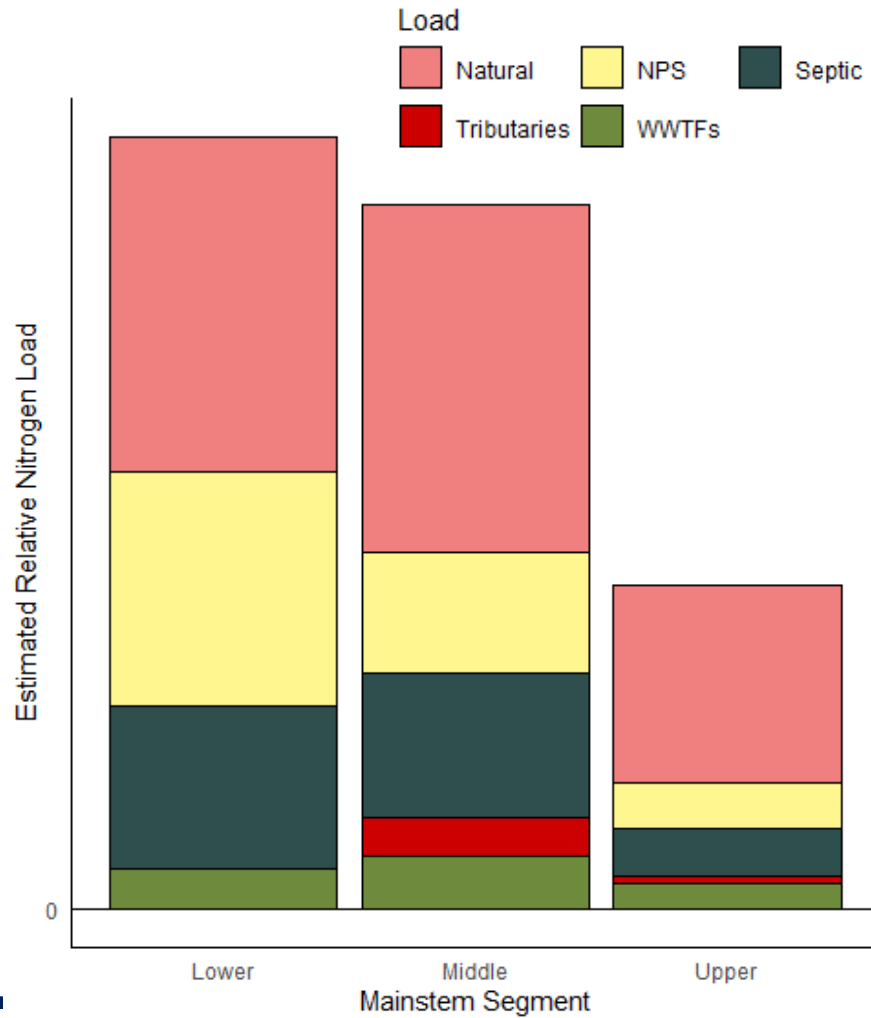
Septic systems release pollutants at the same rate

A portion never reaches surface water based on:

- Soil type
- Distance to surface water



Nutrient Sources



$$\text{NPS} = \text{Current} - \text{NB} - \text{WWTF} - (\text{Tributaries} - \text{NB}_{\text{Tributaries}}) - \text{Septic}$$

NPS Load = Nutrient load, in units of lbs/day, in the mainstem Bitterroot that is attributable to nonpoint sources of nutrients, excluding septic systems

Current = Current nutrient load

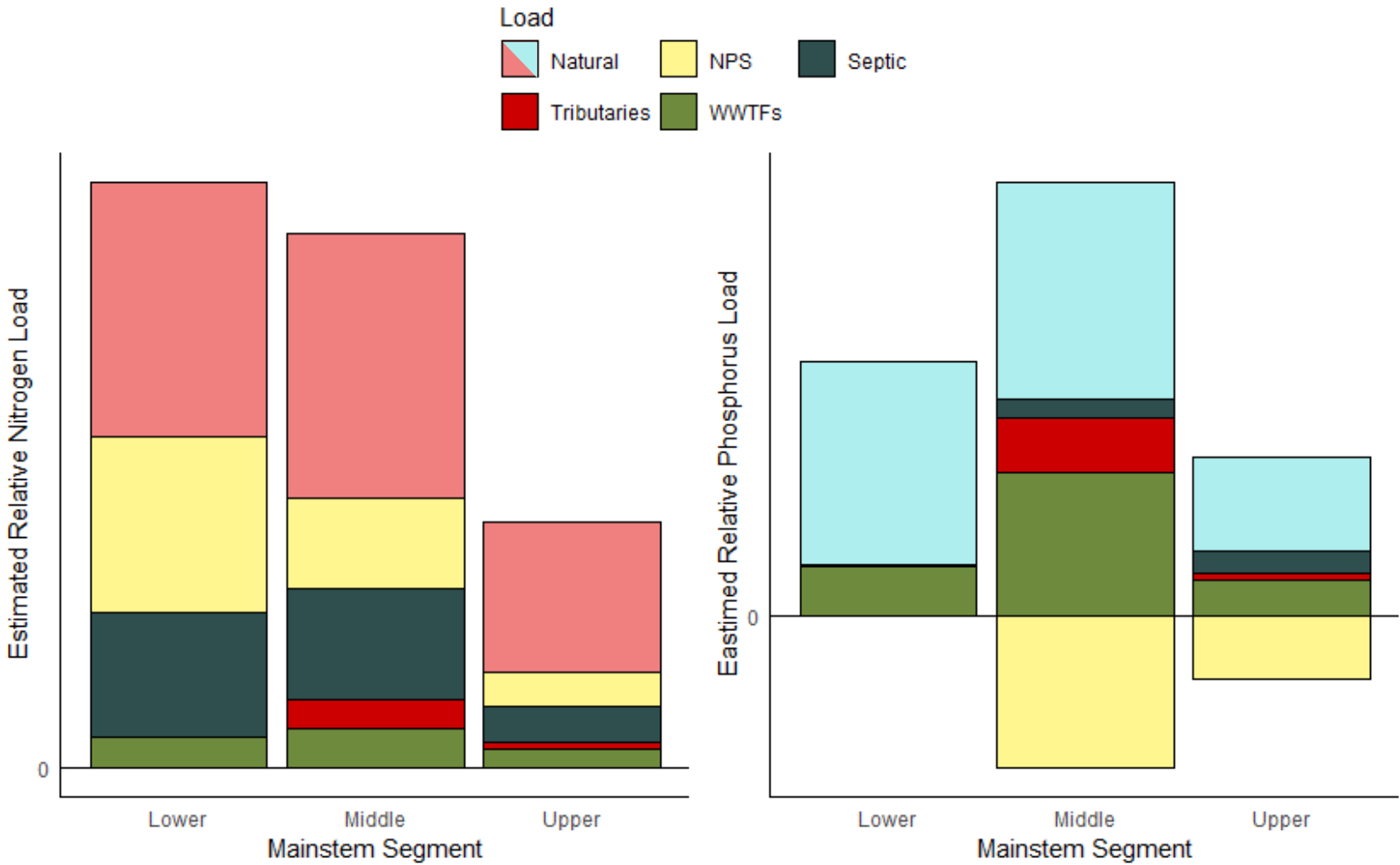
NB = Natural background nutrient load

WWTF = Wastewater treatment facility load

Tributaries = Human-caused nitrogen- and/or phosphorus-impaired tributary load

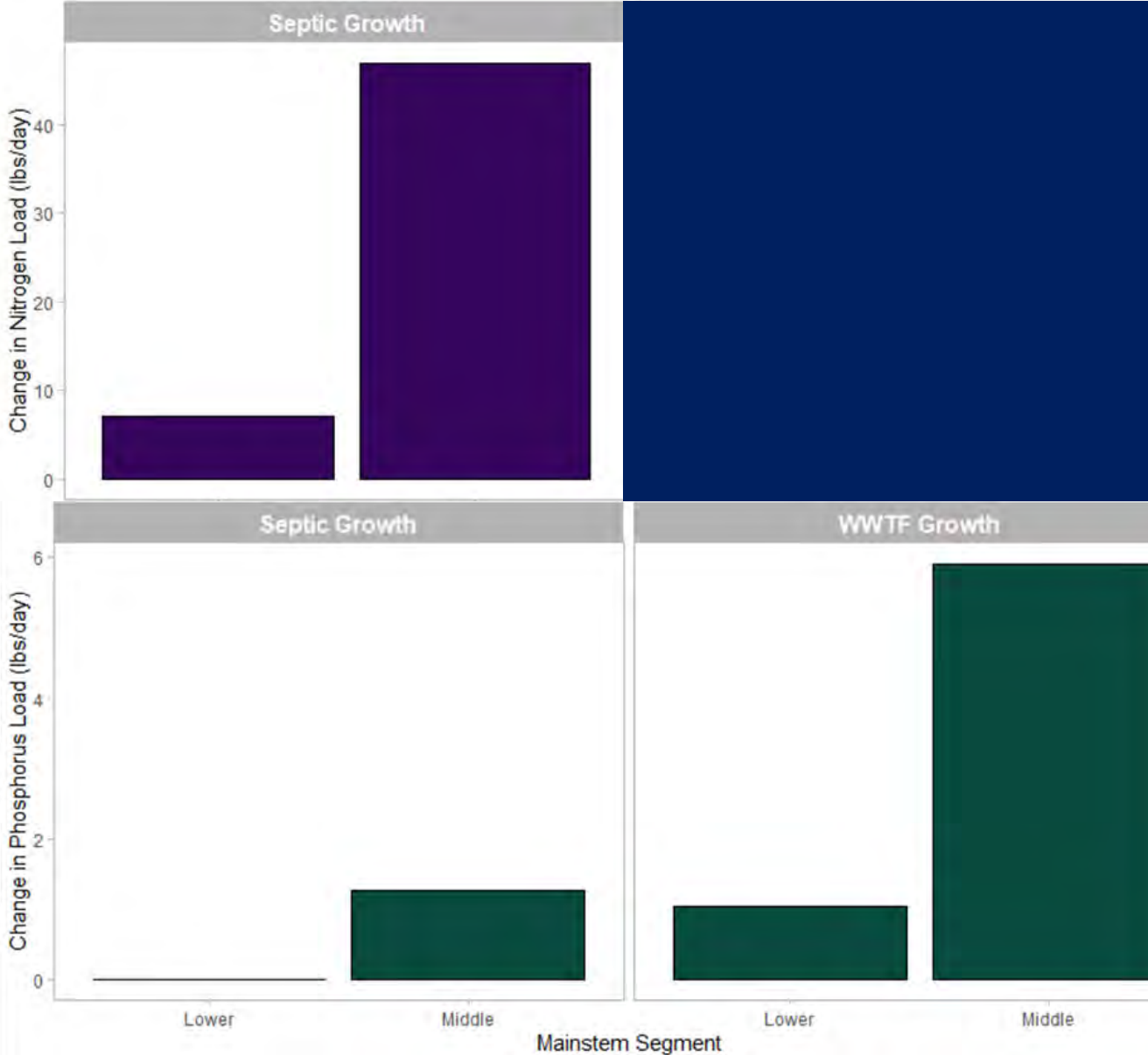
Septic Systems = Septic system load

Nutrient Sources



How long can we expect high quality condition?

- Primarily accomplished through long-term trend monitoring
- Population growth scenarios



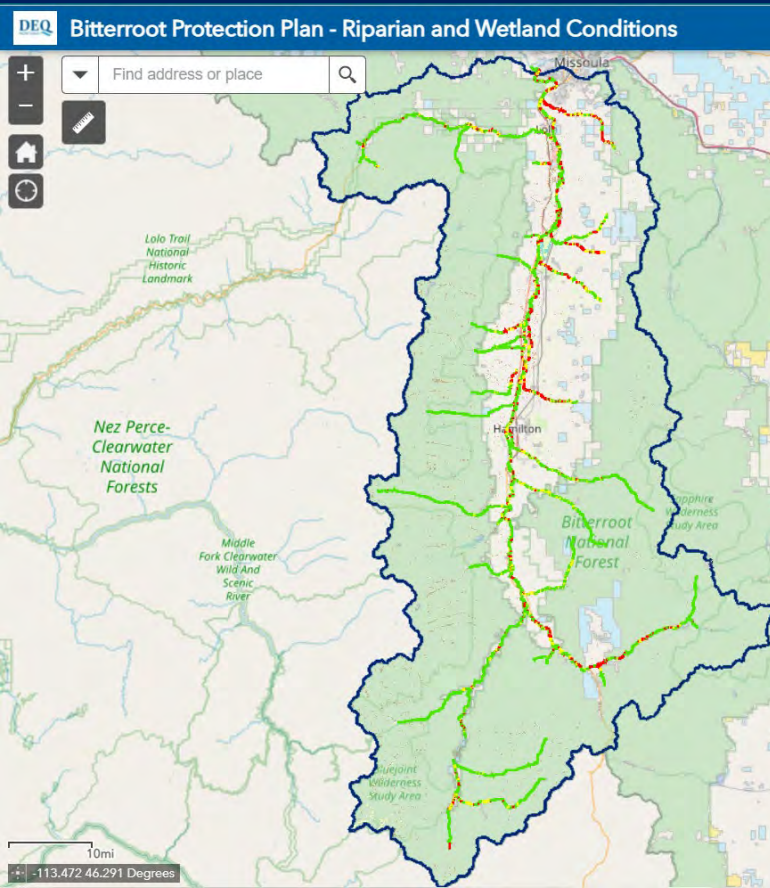
Recommended activities and measures of success

- Continue Implementing the Bitterroot Watershed Restoration Plan and Recommendations from the TMDLs
- Prioritize Riparian and Wetland Projects by Existing Condition

MEASURES OF SUCCESS

- Number of projects or best management practices implemented
- Acres of new conservation easements along streams and wetlands
- Miles of riparian fencing installed
- Number of septic systems upgraded or hooked into centralized wastewater treatment systems
- Miles of streambank with riparian vegetation restored

tinyurl.com/BitterrootProtectionPlan



Recommended activities and measures of success

- Consider Local Regulation and Education to Ensure Water Quality-Friendly Development
- Continue Developing Strategies to Address Water Shortages

MEASURES OF SUCCESS

- Number of distinct outreach campaigns
- Number of County, City, or Homeowner Association level ordinances for water quality friendly development

MEASURES OF SUCCESS

- Number of instream flow leases secured
- Number of irrigation improvement projects
- Number of stakeholder meetings to address voluntary drought management
- Reduction in the number of days hoot owl restrictions (i.e., temporary fishing closures due to high water temperatures) are placed on the Bitterroot River

Next steps....

- Submit public comment through March 28th, 2022
deq.mt.gov/public/publiccomment
- Incorporate substantive public comment and submit for EPA review
- Publish final draft

