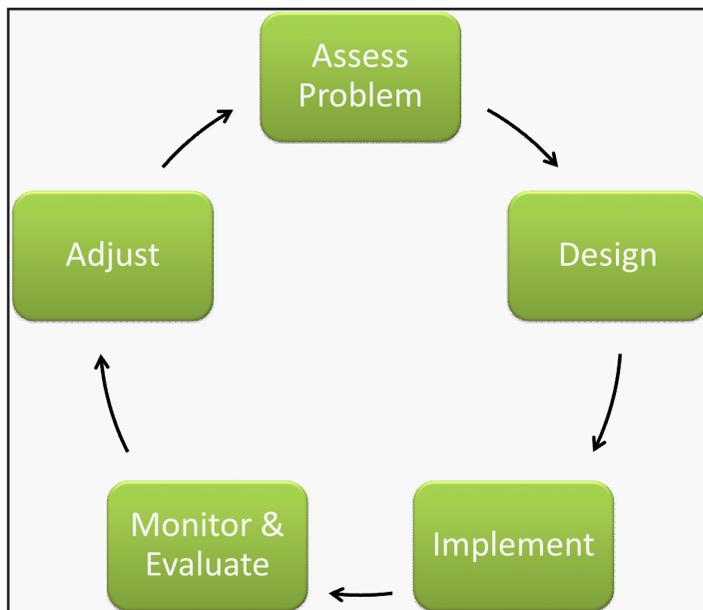


# Nutrient Strategy

## How Does Utah Plan to Address Nitrogen and Phosphorus Pollution?

### Adaptive Management



### How was the Plan Developed?

- A “Core Team” of Stakeholders was Convened to Discuss Goals, Concerns and Options for Program Implementation
- Additional Support was Provided by a Subset of Technical Workgroups

### What is Adaptive Management?

- A “Learn by Doing” Framework Adopted by the Core Team for Several Program Elements
- Allows Immediate Action While Remaining Uncertainty is Resolved

### What are the Adaptive Elements of the Nutrient Reduction Strategy?

#### Water Quality Standards

- Start with Numeric N & P Criteria for Headwater Streams
- Develop Site-specific Criteria for Downstream Waters
- For Habitat Limited Waters, Reconsider Uses
- Provides Flexibility While Remaining Scientific Uncertainty is Addressed

#### Monitoring and Assessment

- Develop M&A Methods for Water Quality Indicators that are Linked to Excess Nutrients
- Informs Site-specific Criteria
- Provides Data to Calibrate Waste Load Models
- Prioritizes Sites for Follow-up Investigations

#### Address Important N & P Sources

##### Point Sources

- Implement Technology-Based Limits:
  - Start with P
    - Less Expensive to Remove
    - Lasts Longer in the Environment
  - Interim N Reductions Later
    - Specific Concentration or Treatment Optimization
- Develop Variance Policy to Accommodate Economic Hardship

##### Non-Point Sources

- Encourage Proactive Reductions through ACES Environmental Stewardship

##### Stormwater

- Develop and Implement BMPs
- Incorporate into Stormwater Management Plans

#### Great Salt Lake

- A Unique Waterbody with Unique Needs
- Develop and Implement a Research Strategy to Determine Appropriate Limits
- Helps Ensure that Nutrient Limits will not Harm the Gilbert Bay Ecosystem

#### Additional Information

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