













Nutrient Reductions

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Problem Statement / Goal:



Introduction of excess nutrients into the estuaries and waters of the Gulf is one of the primary problems facing the Gulf States.

- 57% of estuaries impaired by excess nutrients
- 40% of total estuarine surface area in US exhibit degraded eutrophic conditions
- Hypoxia
- Habitat loss





- Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force
- Action Plan for Reducing, Mitigating and Controlling Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico (2001)
- A Science Strategy to Support Management of Decisions Related to Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico and Excess Nutrients in the Mississippi River Basin
- 2000 Farm Bill





- Texas
 - Extensive coastal WQ baseline data
 - Coordinated sampling system
- Alabama
 - Sub-watershed priority areas
 - Monthly coastal and upland sampling stations
 - NPS intensive watershed assessments
 - Volunteer monitoring network





- Louisiana
 - NPS program nutrient BMPs
 - 303(d) list used by State Technical committee for priority area selections
- Mississippi
 - Coordinated multiphase sampling approach
 - Established active "Basin Teams" in the three coastal watersheds





- Nutrient WQ criteria development
 - Texas
 - ✓ Issued draft "Nutrient Criteria Development Plan"
 - ✓ Plans for draft criteria proposal by end of 2005
 - ✓ Expects to implement by 2010
 - Alabama
 - ✓ Developing nutrient criteria for 24-40 reservoirs
 - ✓ Next will focus on (1) streams and rivers and (2) coastal and estuarine areas
 - Louisiana
 - ✓ Completed plan for developing nutrient criteria





Florida

- ✓ Developing nutrient criteria for lakes and streams
 - Identifying reference areas,
 - Collecting relevant historical data and assessing its quality
 - Developing a nutrient/DO monitoring study to fill data gaps

Mississippi

- ✓ Collecting data for nutrient criteria development
- ✓ Established a 15 member Task Force
- ✓ Using a ecoregion approach to development
- ✓ Have identified data gaps and approaches to fill



Barriers / Challenges:

- Difficult to differentiate cultural eutrophication from natural conditions
- Point Source, NPS, and atmospheric nutrient sources are highly variable
- Many sources are from upstream states
- Data
 - Insufficient to adequately characterize nutrient & biological conditions
 - Most monitoring is at local level
 - ✓ Creates potential for data incomparability
- STORET
 - Insufficient quality
 - Insufficient metadata





Nutrient Reductions

- NEED ASSESSMENT TOOLS
 - Bioassessment tools
 - Relationship between land use & nutrient problems in coastal waters.
- Farm Bill
 - Better utilize these resources
- Rapidly growing coastal population
 - Increase in nutrient loading
- Many state agencies monitoring
 - Data not in central location
- Lack of funding limits monitoring programs





- Resources
 - Monitoring nutrients and biological
 - Development of nutrient criteria & biological response criteria
 - Coordinate efforts to ensure consistency
 - ✓ Nutrient criteria workshops
 - Tools to understand land use relationship to nutrient issues





- Implement nutrient source reduction measures
 - 2000 Farm Bill
 - Ag nutrient reduction
 - WWTP upgrades
 - Urban stormwater management
- Collaboration between feds and states
 - Support Action Plan





- Fund environmental lands acquisition programs
 - Establish urban buffers
 - Build filter marshes
- Better standard practices for stormwater systems w/federal highway program
- Pair restoration priorities with WQ & wetland mitigation needs





- Comprehensive, coordinated effort to evaluate & prioritize nutrient issues
- Develop strategies/attain resources to reduce excess nutrients
- Funding for nutrient load abatement & monitoring
 - More & better WQ & habitat data





- Study downstream effects of nutrient loading
- Address shared waterbodies
- Improve WQ monitoring methodology
- Mesh WQ monitoring programs with biological monitoring programs
- Central repository for Gulf-wide nutrient related data





- Retain support from:
 - Gulf of Mexico Program
 - National Hypoxia Task Force
 - Lower Mississippi River Conservation Committee





