

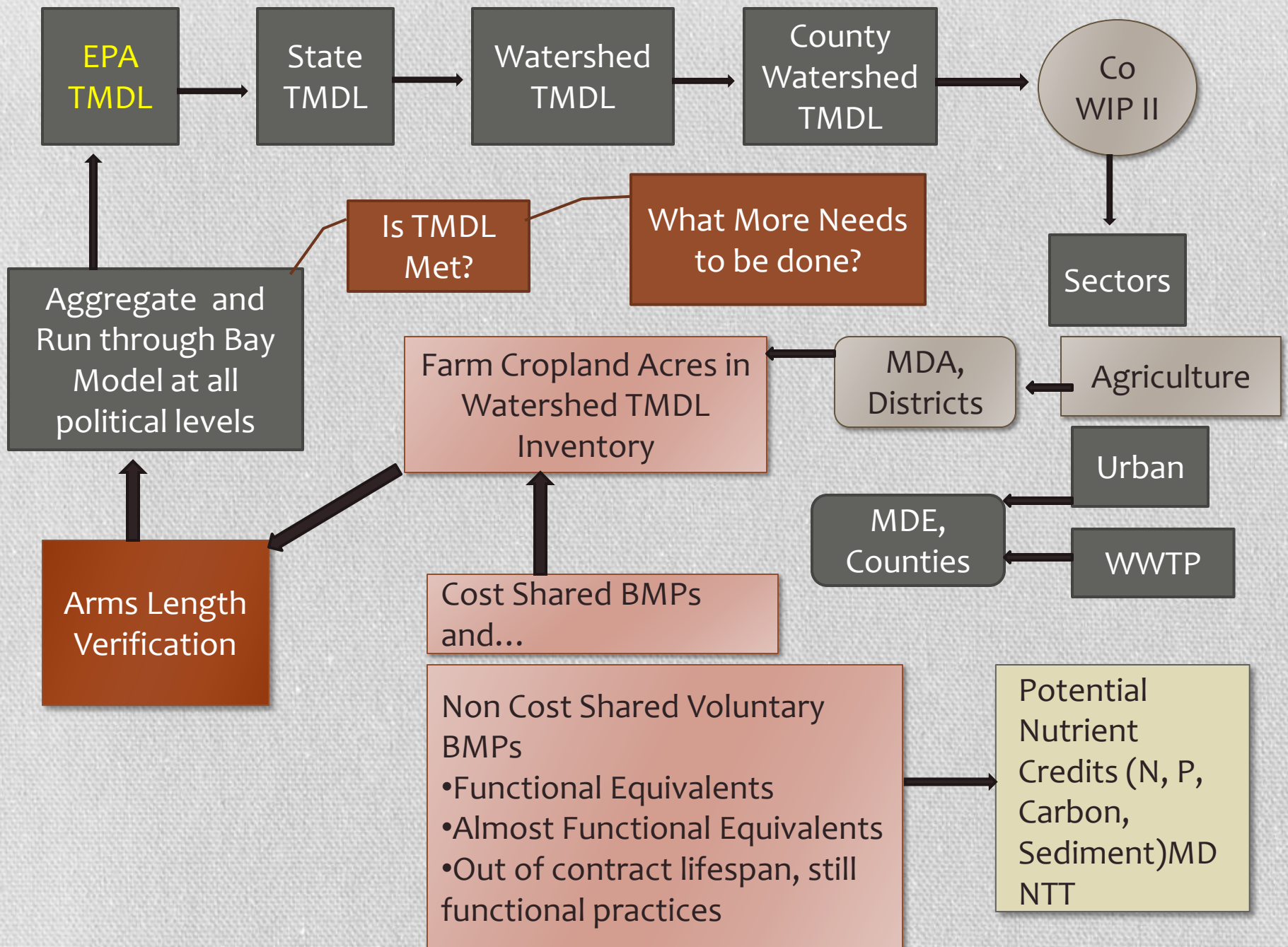
A stylized, light brown illustration of a plant with several leaves and small, round seed pods or fruits, positioned on the left side of the page.

# HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT - TMDL INVENTORY

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A stylized, dark brown illustration of a plant with several large, pointed leaves and a cluster of small, round fruits or berries on a thin stem, positioned on the left side of the slide.

## Essentials for Inclusion in Model

1. DO PRACTICES MEET SPECS, OR ARE THEY FUNCTIONAL EQUIVALENTS?
2. WHEN WERE THEY INSTALLED? PRIOR TO OR AFTER 2006?
3. WERE THEY COST SHARED OR NOT? ARE THEY IN A FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL OR NGO DATABASE?
4. CAN PRACTICES IDENTIFIED BE VERIFIED BY TRAINED PERSONNEL?

Verification Protocol Options			Practice information that might be determined					When Implemented	Issues	
Data Gathering System	Who	How	C/S Fed	C/S State	C/S Other	Non C/S Meeting NRCS Standards	Non C/S Adaptive, Performance functional equivalent	Installation date	Requirements, Remarks	Data Quality, Quantity, Ease of data gathering
1. Farm by farm inventory	Trained or Certified Personnel	Farm Visits	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Need a certification procedure, access to C/S records	High quantity and quality, time intensive and costly
2. Farmer Self Certification with onsite verification	Trained or Certified Personnel	self knowledge , farm visits	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Maybe, if known	Need a certification procedure, access to C/S records, training for farmers, spot check procedures	High quantity and quality, time intensive and costly
3. Farmer Self Certification	Farmer	self knowledge	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe, if known	Need training for farmers, penalty for false reporting, spot check procedures	Lower quantity and quality, less costly
4. Use of existing federal, state or district records	District personnel	review of in office plans and documents	Yes	Yes	Maybe	Maybe	No	Yes		Partial information on practices on the ground, time consuming for existing office staff
5. Transect of County or Watersheds	Trained or Certified Personnel	Point evaluations	No	No	No	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe, if known	C/S status will be unknown, have to cross reference other databases to eliminate double counting in NEIEN	Good quality, statistically valid if designed properly, low public acceptance
6. Farmer reported at USDA FSA Office	Farmer	self knowledge	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	No	No	No	Farmer knowledge is important, training may be needed, need to spot check	Lower quantity and quality, less costly
7. NASS Survey	NASS and Farmer	self knowledge	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe	No	No	Maybe, if known	Ground truthing needed	Could be lots of double counting with current methods of collecting data
8. Aerial Photography, remote sensing	Photo Interpreters	Photo interpretation	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	C/S status will be unknown, have to cross reference other databases to eliminate double counting in NEIEN, Management practices can not be determined.	Good quality, statistically valid if designed properly, low public acceptance
9. NRI Point or some other statistically selected sites	Trained or Certified Personnel	Field Spot Visits	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	Maybe, if known	C/S status will be unknown, have to cross reference other databases to eliminate double counting in NEIEN, Management practices can not be determined.	Good quality, statistically valid if designed properly, low public acceptance



# Objectives of the Howard SCD Project

- Three (3) separate and distinct objectives. Landowner can stop at any point.
1. To determine if the agricultural sector has practices already installed to meet Ag's TMDL goal (focus on farmer funded and functional equivalents).
  2. To determine if an individual farm meets the TMDL baseline, or what more needs to be done to meet the baseline.
  3. See if there are tradable credits for nitrogen and phosphorus over and above the baseline, or if there could be additional practices installed that will produce credits.



# Howard County Project Background

- Highly urbanizing eastern half of county, Columbia and Ellicott City
- High participation in agricultural land preservation programs in western half of county. 335 total farms, 230 in preservation program.
- County government realizes benefits of preserving good quality ag land including the environmental benefits, opportunities for trading between sectors.
- County under gun to meet TMDL goals for all sectors.
- Howard SCD proposed project to determine farmer funded BMP's on farms, how many ag pres farms meet TMDL using MD NTT and Bay watershed baseline numbers and determine opportunities for credits.
- County allocated \$80,000 for the first year of project for assessments.
- HSCD has leadership using trained private contractors.



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

1. **Project Introduction**
  - a) Meet with Project Sponsors and review project scope, project steps and funding needs.
  - b) Meet with Project Funders to go over project proposal and funding needs.
  - c) Determine if you need a Project Manager to manage project.



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 2. Project Scope

- a) Based on funding level, determine what farms will be inventoried (all farms, Ag preservation, etc.)
- b) Develop letter with project sponsor/funder and send to proposed farms included in the inventory.
- c) District Staff will follow up and call proposed landowner/operators to explain project, answer questions and tell them an Inventory Specialist will contact them to make an appointment.



# Key Points in Howard County Letter to Landowners

- Purely voluntary,
- Will determine if their farm meets the TMDL and if landowner might have tradable nutrient credits,
- No obligation once a determination is made,
- Will work with landowner and/or farmer as appropriate,
- Private contractors working for the HSCD, gather data and will make no judgments on landowner's operation,
- HSCD always available for questions and discussion,
- Letter jointly signed by the District and County Ag Preservation Program.



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 3. Development and Testing of Inventory Tools

- a) Develop inventory tools based on desired outcomes of project.
- b) Make inventory data collection as “fool proof” as possible. (Check off boxes, circle choices, etc. to simplify and keep varied responses to a minimum.)
- c) Test inventory tools on farm with landowner. Make revisions to tool and retest if necessary.







# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 4. Determine Staffing Needs

- a) Develop Job Description and contracts for contractors (project manager and inventory specialist).
- b) Advertise positions.
- c) Rate applications and select individuals to interview.
- d) Develop interview questions and obtain individuals to serve on interview panel (at least 3 people).
- e) Interview selected applicants and rate interviews.
- f) Select and offer position. Plan training sessions.
- g) Determine who will be assessors, inventory verifiers and data entry personnel. (3 distinct responsibilities)
- h) Have assessors, verifiers and data entry personnel sign contracts if necessary.



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 5. Training

- a) Develop Training Handbook/Picture Book, etc.
- b) Finalize contracts for contractors.
- c) Conduct office orientation, describe job and go over tools that will be used. If candidate decides to go forward with project, sign contract, code of conduct, explain pay sheets, etc.
- d) Conduct field training on farm with inventory tools. Check work by trainees. Conduct additional training as needed.
- e) Train verifiers and data entry personnel (Tracker and MDNTT). Check work and retrain if needed.



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 6. Field Inventory

- a) The data inventory specialist makes appointment with Landowner.
- b) Specialist's first visit is accompanied by the project manager to make sure they understand what they are doing and to serve as a resource person and to add to their first interview.
- c) After walking the farm, the inventory specialist fills out inventory and turns it into the Project manager, who will check work and discuss corrections needed. Project manager informs the inventory specialist if they are able to proceed on their own, or if they need to conduct an additional supervised farm visit.
- d) After the inventory is completed and turned into the Project Manager it will be assigned it to a verifier. The verifier will contact the farmer and set up a time to walk the farm. The landowner's presence is not needed unless they want to be present.
- e) The verifier notes changes or differences and goes over with the data inventory specialist if needed. Once in agreement, the verifier will return the original inventory to the Program Manager and it will be assigned to data entry personnel.



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 7. Data Entry

a) Data entry will be completed and final original copy with data entry result are returned to District Manager.

**MDNTT Howard County Results\***

Farm	Baseline Met?	N Red EOS	N Red to Bay	Bay N Credits Generated	P Red EOS	P Red Bay	P Credits Generated
Farmer 1	N Only	21.9	2.6	3	0	0	0
Farmer 2	Yes	42.6	35.8	36	7.5	5.4	5
Farmer 3	Yes	10.3	1.2	1	4.7	3.4	3
Farmer 4	Yes	48.1	5.8	6	10.3	7.4	7
Farmer 5	N Only	9.4	7.9	8	0	0	0
Farmer 6	Yes	443.1	367.8	368	16.4	15.6	16
Farmer 7	Yes	42.2	35.5	35	18.2	13.1	13
Farmer 8	N Only	76.3	9.2	9	0	0	0
Farmer 9	Yes	304.9	36.6	37	20.3	14.6	15
Farmer 10	Yes	217.1	26.1	26	2	1.4	1
Farmer 11	N Only	485	58.2	58	0	0	0
Farmer 12	Yes	173	20.8	21	7.5	5.4	5
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>1873.9</b>	<b>607.5</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>*Version 2 MDNTT</b>							



# Steps For Implementing County BMP Inventory Projects

## 8. Final Steps/Report

District Manager will maintain records of all activities and will:

- Follow up on landowner natural resources issues requiring District staff.
- Inform landowner of outcomes of the inventory and what the landowner would need to do if different outcomes are desired.
- Prepare a final report in aggregated format to distribute to sponsor, funders, participants, etc.



# Observations From Howard County Project

- Project Sponsorship/Costs
- Questions by Landowners/Operators
- Hiring
- Inventory Tool
- Project Management
- Data Collection Team
- Data Entry in Conservation Tracker and MDNTT
- From early Howard County results- most farms meet the TMDL and have credits to trade. Up to 50% of the practices on farms were “farmer installed and funded” (therefore never recorded in any database or the Chesapeake Bay Model.)
- Easily transferable to other Counties and States using methods and procedures developed by Howard County SCD.



# Questions?

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