BMP Verification Program

Ad Hoc BMP Verification Meeting

November 12, 2020

Jason Keppler







BMP Verification Program

- In the fall of 2016, MDA formed the **BMP Verification Task Force** in response to the new requirement to strengthen the accountability and transparency of reported BMP practices.
- Currently consists of 8 individuals who work regionally throughout in all 23 counties in Maryland.
 - No verifiers work in an SCD in which they've written conservation plans.
- Qualifications NRCS Planner Certified, MDA Nutrient Management & CBNTT Certified
- Verifiers are mobile and work on 3-week rotations in each Soil Conservation District.
- Verifiers are equipped with Laptops, iPads, Parcel spreadsheets and Verification forms to prepare and perform duties.



The Daily Life of the Verifier.....

- A typical 3-week stint of a task force member flows as follows:
 - Headquarters provides the Verifier with a list of parcels to visit ranked by N-reduction potential.
 - Headquarters provides pre-populated verification forms with WIP-eligible BMP data pulled directly from *Conservation Tracker* that includes the following:
 - BMP-ID: A unique identification number
 - Practice code and type
 - Install amount and Install date
 - Cost-share data, both MACS or Federal
 - Cooperator contact information
 - Farm/Tract numbers and Maryland Property Account ID information





The Daily Life of the Verifier, cont....

- Typically, the first week of the verification period is spent reviewing conservation plans to identify BMP locations and to perform a QAQC of the data in Conservation Tracker.
 - If discrepancies in data are found between the conservation plan, cost-share contract data, and Conservation Tracker data, the BMP is assigned an "ADMIN" status which will be joined with the field-observed Verification Status during reporting to the SCD.
- As plans are reviewed, Verifiers map extents using ArcGIS.
 - ArcGIS app includes several years of imagery layers to confirm locations for BMPs that no longer exist.
 - If a practice cannot be mapped due to insufficient data, it can be mapped in the field using the ArcGIS Collector app on the iPad.





Farm-by-Farm Verification

- After confirming access, Verifiers spend the next 2 weeks of the verification period visiting each parcel in a manner to maximize efficiency and review the most reduction potential.
 - Properties managed by the same cooperator are grouped to limit contact.
 - Properties that have been visited by MDA for other purposes are culled from the list.
 - Bio-security measures are in place, including for poultry operations.
- Each BMP is measured by its model definition and NRCS standard. These general questions are also considered:
 - Are NRCS Standards and Specifications in place at the time of construction still being met or does the practice still meet RI visual indicators?
 - Is the BMP being utilized as intended and achieving its original purpose?
 - Are resource concerns being addressed?
 - Were any alterations made to the project that lessened the effectiveness?
 - Is any maintenance needed to bring the BMP to the minimum NRCS standard or to an RI level?





Determining a BMP Status

- Upon visual inspection of a BMP, the Verifier can make any one of the following Status Determinations:
 - Meets Standard
 - Does Not Meet Standard
 - No Longer Present
 - Administrative (can be joined with any of the above other statuses)
 - Meets Standard, No Animals (for those practices that Meet Standard, but are no longer providing the intended water quality benefit or for BMP types that are not WIP eligible, such as Poultry HUAs)
 - TYPO/Duplicate (for those practices found to be database entry errors or those that never existed)
- After verification forms are completed, they are delivered to Headquarters for database entry, whereupon reconciliation reports are created for SCD feedback.





Groundtruthing every BMP.....

- Since the fall of 2016, the task force has verified approximately 50% of all the WIPeligible practices installed in Maryland.
- 1,100 practices verified annually per verifier.
- At our current pace, we will complete the initial verification of all WIP-eligible practices before 2025.
- We have found that this process has produced co-benefits, to include:
 - Identifying new opportunities to install BMPs as we find resource concerns during site visits and deliver that information to the SCD for outreach.
 - The opportunity to identify and repair BMPs that do not meet standard
 - Improving the quality of our data and identifying gaps between agency data.
 - Identification of Resource Improvement practices eligible for reduction credit.
- Annual budget ~ \$100,000/ verifier \$90/practice



MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL WATERSHED IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM ON-FARM BMP VERIFICATION MAINTENANCE AND USE

Plan #:
arcel #:

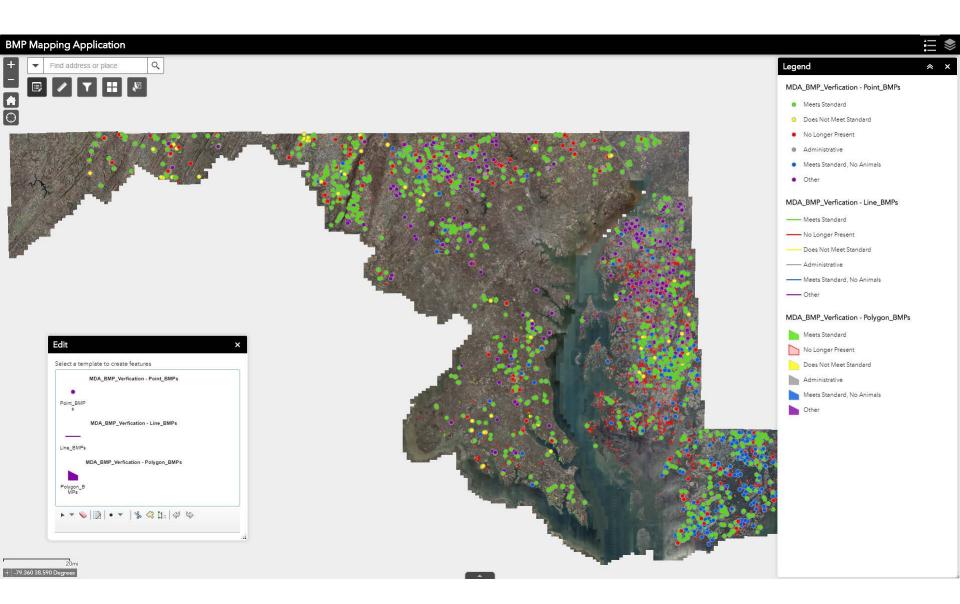
Cooperator Contact Information		SCD: Caroline Farm/Tract: MPV Acct ID:				1. Are NRCS Standards & Specs in place at time of construction still being met	2. Is the BMP being utilized as intended and achieving its original purpose?	3. Are resource concerns being addressed?	4. Were any alterations made to the project that lessened the effectiveness?	5. Is any maintenance needed to bring the BMP to the minimum NRCS	BMP Status	
		Install Date Verified Date	Install Amount Verified Amount	Unit	MACS FED CS	or does the practice still meet RI visual indicators?				standard or to an RI Level?*		Contrac
BMP ID	BMP Practice Code and Name											
1.	412 - Grassed Waterway	10/05/1999	1.00	AC		YEND	Y NO	YO NO	Y N	YO NO	MS- DNMS	
	112 Classed Valorway	3/3/19	1.00			N/A 🗆	N/A 🗌	N/A 🗌	N/A 🗌	N/A	DNE ADMIN	
1:	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover	04/10/1999	14.20	AC		Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	MS DNMS	9/30/5
		3/5/19	0			N/A 🖳	N/A	N/A	N/A 🖯	N/A 🗂	DNMS DNE ADMIN	10-10
4	200 Bissins Hadasses Court	09/30/2011	3.00	AC		YEND	YO NO	YIN	YO NO	Y N	MS DNMS	9/00/19
14	390 - Riparian Herbaceous Cover	3/5/19	3.00		CREP	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗌	DNE ADMIN	1.00
16	412 - Grassed Waterway	11/19/2013	0.10	AC		Y N	Y N	Y N	YO NO	Y N	MS	
		3/5/19	,10			N/A	N/A 🗌	N/A 🗌	N/A 🗌	N/A 🗆	DNE	
4.0	410 0	11/19/2013	0.40			YEND	YE NO	YPIND	YO NO	Y N	MS	
16	412 - Grassed Waterway	2/5/10	- AV	AC -		N/A []	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗆	N/A 🗆	DNE	

Poviower Name Po	sition and Signature	TAP	Date of Review	Status entered into Conservation Tracker	Initials
/ h. Ha	Da Tol	-0.5	2/1/10	For Admin Use Only:	

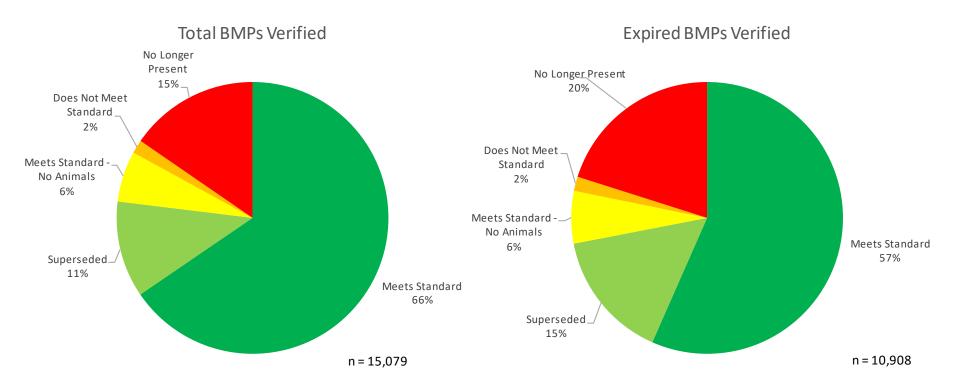
^{*} Forest and Grass Buffers should be evaluated for water quality functionality and not planting density or species mix. Observation of some noxious and/or invasive weeds should be noted but alone will not result in an unsatisfactory review. If checked "Y" briefly describe below 1) the maintenance work required, and 2) the follow-up discussion with SCD staff to address project deficiencies.



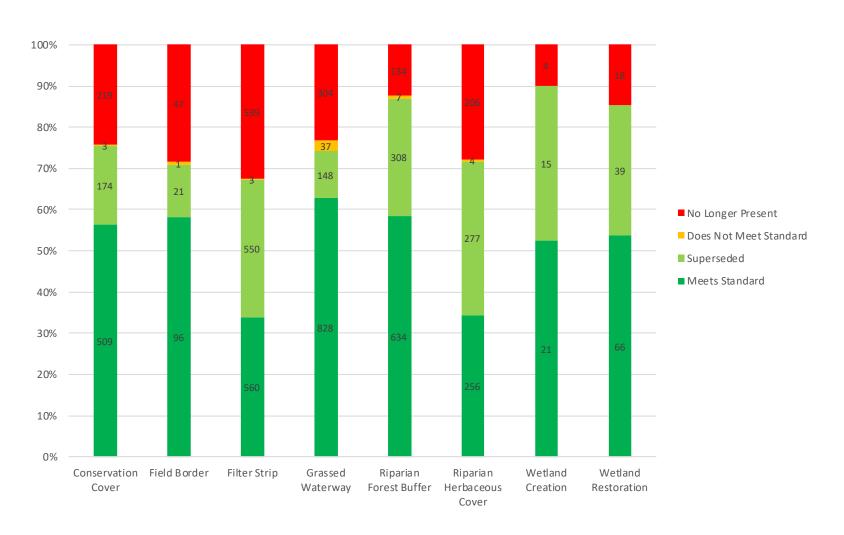




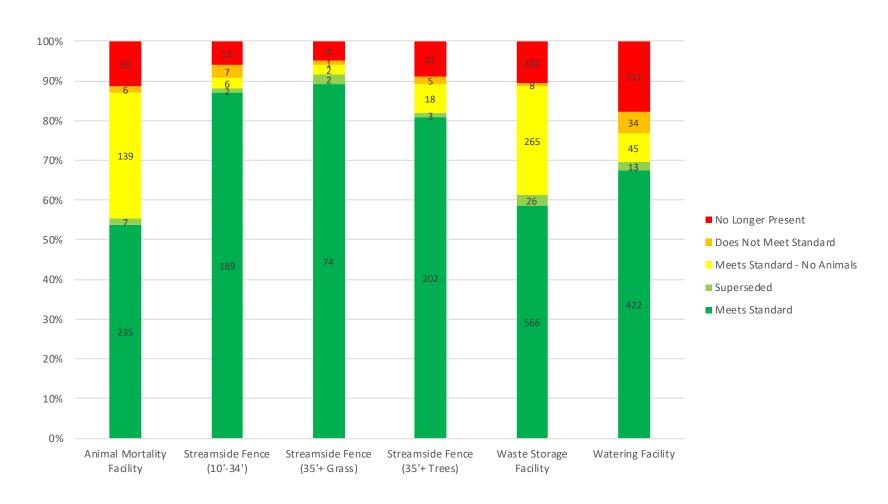




Expired Riparian Buffers & Land Retirement Practices



Expired Animal Waste & Exclusion Practices







Satellite remote sensing analysis of winter cover crop planting, performance, and termination on the Delmarva peninsula, 2018-2021

Summary slides for Jason Keppler

W. Dean Hively, Alex Soroka - USGS Feng Gao – USDA-ARS

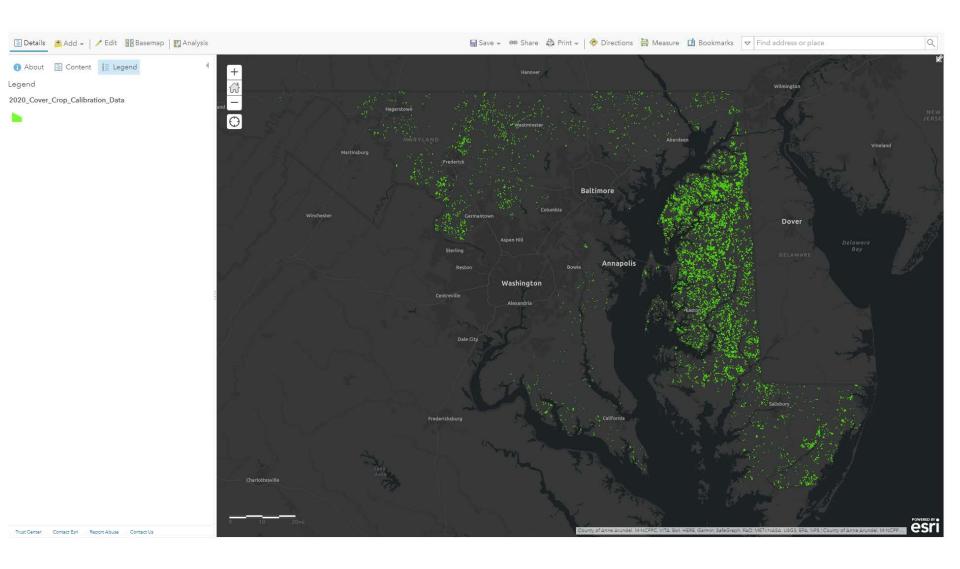








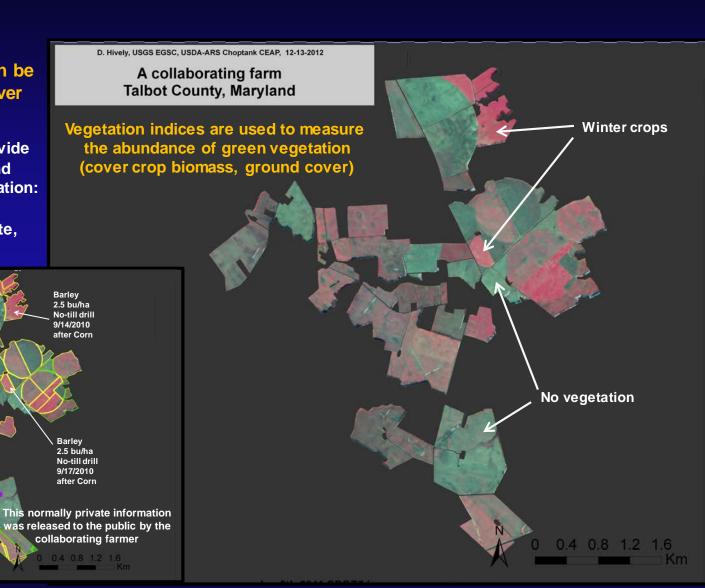
10/7/2020



Satellite reflectance data can be used to evaluate winter cover crop performance

Cover crop enrollment data provide digitized field boundaries and agronomic management information:

(Species, planting method, planting date, termination date, previous crop, etc...)





Cover Crop Species

Wheat

Barley Radish

Canola

Spring Oat

Rye

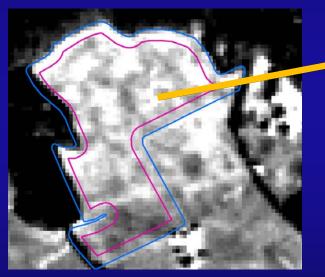
Satellite vegetation time series derived for each field

Data source

Harmonized Landsat and Sentinel (HLS) satellite imagery

Up to 4-day repeat frequency depending on clouds

Overlay cover crop field enrollment boundaries on satellite imagery time series data



Curve fitting approach to phenology identifies:

- Green-up date
- Green-up momentum
- Maximum wintertime and springtime NDVI and associated performance
- Termination date

Use calibrations with field data to translate vegetation indices into cover crop performance measures





Fall / Winter phenology analysis



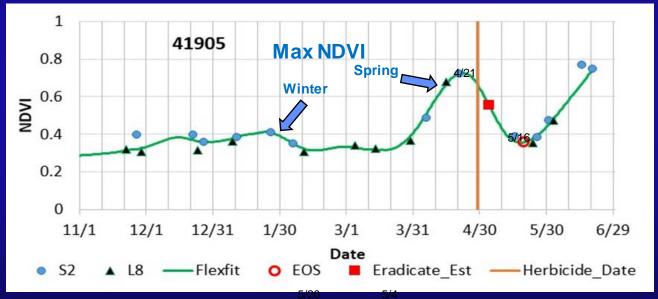


Springtime Termination analysis

Similar technique applied to the end of the growth curve

- Difference in Spring and Winter performance used to quantify environmental benefits of late termination
- Termination dates identified by vegetation index inflection points

There was a cloudy gap in imagery in the critical period in spring 2019: "terminated between 4/21 and 5/16"



Continued collaboration with USDA-ARS and USGS, with publication of results ongoing

Goal to better understand environmental benefits and management of cover crops



These data are preliminary and are subject to revision.

