Historic BMP Record

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A few common points

- Stormwater tracking tools could be essential for compiling a detailed stormwater record.
- GIS “snapshots” could be utilized to estimate records for some BMPs.
- Cooperation with conservation districts and MS4s is needed to complete these analyses.
- Many agricultural BMPs may be double-counted.
- “Cut-off” issues could be investigated for particular BMPs at particular geographic scales.

What was not mentioned

- How will state data analysts provide a complete record of BMP data for a source sector if records do not exist or analysis does not reveal adequate information?
- How will jurisdictions utilize the proposed agricultural and urban stormwater BMP verification protocols to verify or inventory BMPs?

DE

- Aerial photography could provide snapshots in time to determine installation dates of stormwater and agricultural BMPs.
- Inspection records from conservation districts and MS4 permittees could be analyzed.
- Historic septic and CSO connection data will be gathered through inspection/maintenance records.
- USGS data will be referenced to clean up agricultural record.
- Historic nutrient management data is sparse.

MD

- Local archives of BMPs will be developed using physical, GIS and on-the-ground surveys.
- This will require: establishing local, state and federal data contacts; developing guidelines for data collection and flow; creating an local, desktop BMP management tool and QA/QC data tools; continual outreach and communication with localities.

NY

- Existing AEM data collection methods will continue to be used to ensure proper data.
- Existing CAFO inspections, NYS Agricultural Non-point Source Abatement and Control Program data will provide methods for verifying cost shared practice data.

PA

- Updates to the QAPP will be made to accurately describe data sources.
- Analysis of BMPs receiving the most “cutoff” in the modeling tools will allow PA to concentrate on a subset of BMPs for this analysis.
- Analysis will include investigating geographic areas with the most cutoff and data sources that may have led to duplication of these BMPs.
- In many cases, data availability limits the amount of analysis that can be done.

VA

- Underwent substantial clean up of historical agricultural BMPs for Phase 5 model.
- Considerable work would be needed to divide out state cost shared BMPs with USDA NRCS BMPs that could have been double reported. This may not be possible.
- A database tool for Phase I MS4 reporting is already being developed and will aid in the historic clean up of stormwater BMPs.
- DOF will provide a complete history and forest harvesting and other practices.

WV

- All stormwater BMPs on sites greater than one acre completed after 2006 will be inventoried and reported.
- GIS shapefiles for sewer service areas will be updated.
- Will provide a complete history of forest harvesting practices.
- BMP definitions will be referenced to ensure that all BMPs are properly reported.
- Cooperation with NRCS staff will be needed to develop agricultural record.

What do the states need from the CBP?

- Contractor support
- A complete list of BMPs currently being used in the tools by year per specified geographic scale.
- ???

Next Steps

- Jurisdictions should reflect upon what they have heard, and come to the March meeting prepared to discuss and present a final workplan for cleaning up historic BMP data for each sector.
- The workplan should include specifics such as: techniques that will be used; resources needed to complete the work; timelines for completion; and products from CBP staff needed to complete the work.
- Matt and Alana will be presenting an update on the WTWG's progress towards historic BMP clean up at the February 21st Verification Committee meeting, and at subsequent Verification Committee and Panel meetings.