Agricultural Stormwater Management Practices

AGRICULTURE WORKGROUP

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE WATER QUALITY GIT

MAY 14, 2018

Ag Stormwater EPEG

3 Conference Calls & E-mail Correspondence

Member	Affiliation
Tom Schueler	Chesapeake Stormwater Network
Paul Bredwell	U.S. Poultry & Egg Association
David Mister	Maryland Department of Agriculture
Robert Palmer	Beacon Engineering, LLC
Jill Whitcomb	Pennsylvania DEP- Bureau of Clean Water
EPEG Support Staff	
Loretta Collins	University of Maryland
Mark Dubin	University of Maryland
Lindsey Gordon	Chesapeake Research Consortium
Jeremy Hanson	Virginia Tech

EPEG Charge

- Determine if there is a need for an Agricultural Stormwater Management BMP Expert Panel (EP)
  - If an EP *is recommended*, then:
    - Identify priority tasks for the Phase 6.0 Agricultural Stormwater Management Expert Panel (EP),
    - Recommend areas of expertise that should be included on the Agricultural Stormwater Management EP, and
    - Draft the Agricultural Stormwater Management EP's charge for the review process
  - If an EP *is not recommended*, then:
    - Provide justification for not convening an EP
    - Provide an alternative recommendation to address agricultural stormwater management practices in lieu of an EP

Definitions

Agricultural stormwater (AS): runoff generated from structures and paved areas associated with confined animal production such as dairy facilities, poultry houses, hog raising facilities, and similar areas.

Agricultural stormwater practices (ASPs): management practices that are designed, constructed, and maintained to treat stormwater from these animal production facilities, such as ponds, constructed wetlands and grass swales, often configured in a treatment train. In most cases, ASPs are designed and constructed according to engineering criteria and specifications outlined in state urban stormwater design manuals.

- *For CBP purposes, ASPs do not include any practices that fall under existing barnyard BMPs nor any practices applied to cropland or pasture sources.*

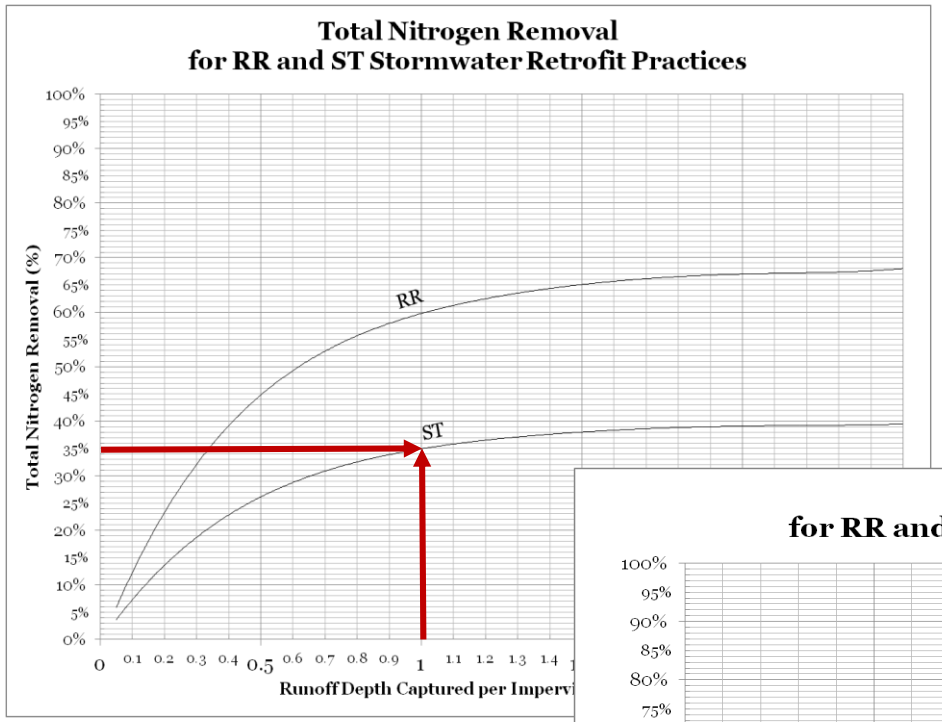
EPEG Does Not Recommend EP

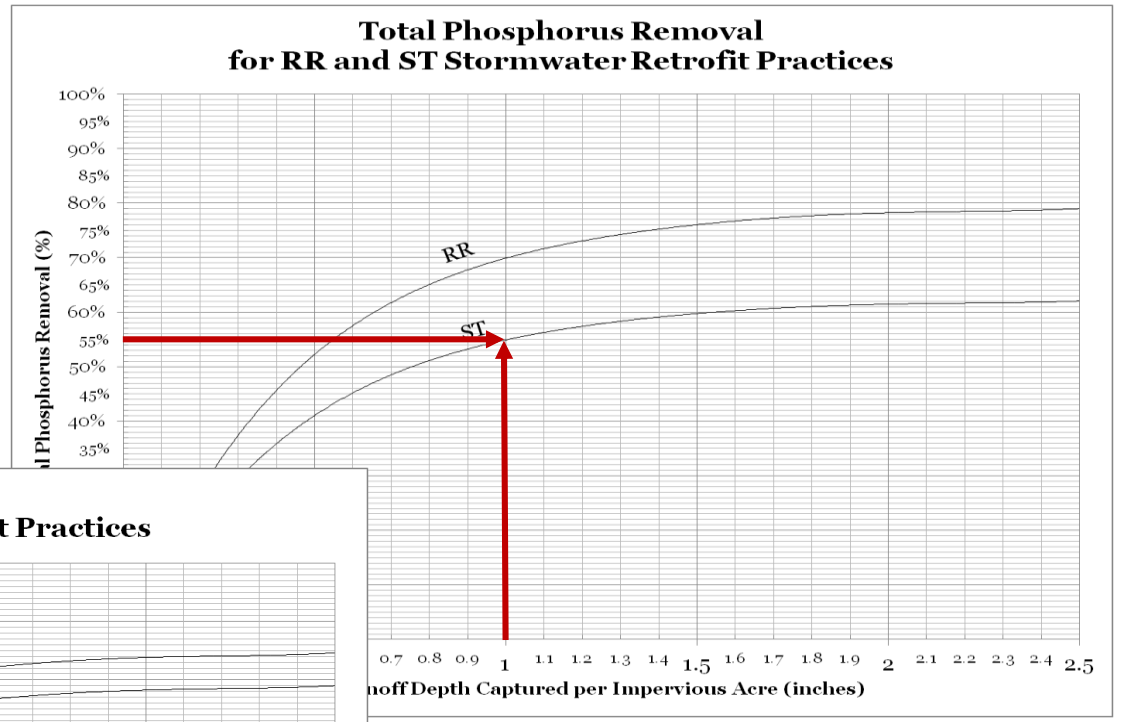
Justification: technical specs for ASPs are similar to urban stormwater management practices

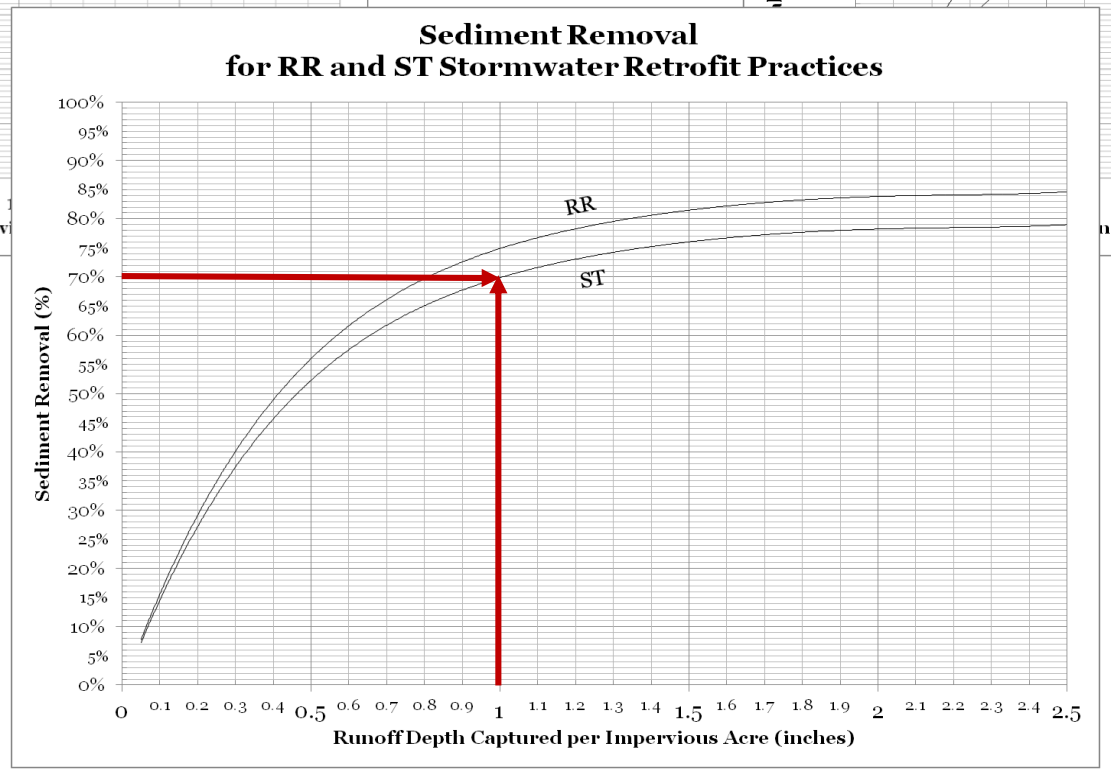
Alternative Recommendation: Use USWG-determined stormwater treatment adjustor curves for TN, TP, and TSS.

"When a GIT or source sector Workgroup determines a request is sufficiently similar to a previously approved practice, they will document the basis for their recommendation and route it through the Watershed Technical Workgroup (WTWG) to the WQGIT for approval. Once approved, a letter to the requestor describing the resolution of their request will be sent by the GIT or source sector Workgroup Chair. Should the recommendation fail to be approved by the WQGIT or GIT, the request will be returned to the appropriate source sector Workgroup for reconsideration of an Expert Panel."

- WQGIT Protocol for the Development, Review, and Approval of Loading and Effectiveness Estimates for Nutrient and Sediment Controls in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model, 13, Jul 2015, p. 2


Total Nitrogen Removal
for RR and ST Stormwater Retrofit Practices
Total Nitrogen Removal (%)
RR
ST
Runoff Depth Captured per Impervi


Total Phosphorus Removal
for RR and ST Stormwater Retrofit Practices
RR
ST
noff Depth Captured per Impervious Acre (inches)


Sediment Removal
for RR and ST Stormwater Retrofit Practices
Sediment Removal (%)
RR
ST
Runoff Depth Captured per Impervious Acre (inches)

Summary of Recommendations: Reporting and Verification

- 10-year credit duration for ASP BMPs (applied to feeding space acres)
- Verification by multi-year visual assessment, per approved AgWG BMP verification guidance
- Field inspections to be conducted at least every 5 years to maintain credit, with acknowledgement of individual state discretion regarding how inspections are implemented
- States may use urban stormwater regulatory agencies to determine appropriate reporting, tracking, and verification procedures for ASP BMPs