

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Verification Quality Assurance Project Plan for Managing and Reporting BMP Data to the U.S. EPA - Chesapeake Bay Program Office

April 4, 2016 Submittal

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
629 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Group A – Project Management
A1 – Title and Approval Sheet

Plan Coverage: This *Verification Quality Assurance Project Plan for Managing and Reporting BMP Data to the U.S. EPA - Chesapeake Bay Program Office* in combination with the DEQ Quality Management Plan and other quality assurance documents referenced herein reflects the overall Quality Assurance Program framework, verification protocols and management systems necessary to assure that data generated, acquired, aggregated and submitted by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) are of acceptable quality to meet the needs of the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s Chesapeake Bay Program Office (EPA-CBPO) and are consistent with the Partnership’s approved Verification Principals.

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Questions or comments regarding this QAPP should be referred to James Davis-Martin.

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Virginia BMP Verification Program Checklist

| | BMP Verification Component | QAPP Section | |
|----------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | BMP's Collected | | |
| | Type (structural, management, annual, etc.) | Appendix 4, A6, D1 | |
| | BMP Funding/Cost shared (federal, state, NGO, non-cost shared) | | |
| | Distinct state standards/specifications | | |
| | Matching CBP BMP definition/efficiencies | | |
| | | | |
| 2 | Method/System of Verification/Assessment | | |
| | Description of methods/systems to be used | Appendix 3, D2 | |
| | Documentation of procedures used to verify BMPs | | |
| | Instruction manual for system users | | |
| 3 | Who will Complete the Verification | | |
| | Qualification requirements | Appendix 3, D2,A8 | |
| | Training requirements | | |
| | Certification requirements | | |
| | CEU follow-up training requirements in the future | | |
| 4 | Documentation of Verification Finding | | |
| | Date of installation | Appendix 3, A6, A7, A9, C1 and D2 | |
| | Location (lat/long if applicable) | | |
| | Level of reporting (watershed, HUC, county, site specific, etc.) | | |
| | Units (number, acres, length, etc.) needed for NEIEN | | |
| | Ownership (public, private) | | |
| | Documentation: | | |
| | Pictures | | |
| | Worksheets | | |
| | Electronic Tool | | |
| | Aerial Photos | | |
| | Maps | | |
| | Other | | |
| | Report Generator | | |
| 5 | How Often Reviewed (Cycle of review) | | |
| | 1-2 years | | Appendix 3, D2 |
| | 5 years | | |

Virginia BMP Verification Program Checklist

| BMP Verification Component | | QAPP Section |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| | 10 years | |
| | Other | |
| 6 | Independent Verification of Finding | |
| | Is this a requirement? | Appendix 3, D2 |
| | Internal Independent | |
| | External Independent | |
| BMP Data Validation | | |
| 7 | Quality Assurance/Spot Checking | |
| | Who-qualifications/training/certification | Appendix 3, A6, A7, B10.1, B10.2, B10.3, C1 and D2 |
| | Method to select BMP for follow-up check | |
| | Method to select the number of BMPs to review | |
| | Other | |
| 8 | Data Entry of BMP Implementation | |
| | What is the system? | Appendix 3, B10.1, B10.2, B10.3, C1 and D2 |
| | Who enters data (training/certification)? | |
| | Does the system connect to NEIEN? | |
| | System in place prevent double counting | |
| 9 | External Provided Data Validation Meeting CBP Partnership Guidance | |
| | Method to validate data | Appendix 3, B10.2, B10.3, C1 and D2 |
| | Who will validate data (training/certification)? | |
| 10 | Historic Data Verification | |
| | System to re-certify or remove | Appendix 3, B10.3, C1, D1 and D2 |
| | Who will verify historic data (training/certification)? | |
| | Documentation of action | |
| BMP Performance | | |
| 11 | Does state collect data to assess BMP Performance? | Appendix 3 and D2 |
| | System used to collect BMP performance data? | |
| | Who collects BMP performance data? | |
| | Who analyses collected data and report to CBP? | |

Source: Derived from Table 7 and Appendix Q in CBP 2014.

A3 – Distribution List

This document is being provided to the Verification Review panel for evaluation and comment and to the following personnel for review and approval.

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The final approved document will be posted to the DEQ [Chesapeake Bay](#) website.

A4 – Project / Task Organization

Pollution reduction tracking data is generated by a coordinated effort among DEQ and other agencies (see section [A6](#) for a complete list). The DEQ NPS Modeling Specialist is responsible for the receipt and preparation of the annual report through the National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN or EN) to EPA-CBPO and is the designated Project Manager. The DEQ Data Management Analyst assists the NPS Modeling Specialist in compiling and organizing the data by providing overall database expertise. The DEQ Chesapeake Bay Coordinator is the designated Project Quality Assurance Officer and will provide oversight and quality control during the data acquisition and reporting process. The

Chesapeake Bay Grants Administrator is responsible for ensuring all grant deliverables and requirements are met, including the requirement for this Quality Assurance Project Plan. The DEQ Quality Assurance Officer is in an independent unit from those generating the data. The Quality Assurance Officer is responsible for maintaining the official approved Quality Assurance Project Plan. Organization charts showing lines of authority and reporting responsibilities are provided in Appendix 1, [Tables 1](#) and [2](#).

A5 – Problem Definition and Background

In 2014, the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership approved the [Verification Framework](#) which defined verification as “the process through which agency partners ensure practices, treatments and technologies resulting in reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and/or sediment pollutant loads are implemented and operating correctly” and adopted five principles to guide partners’ efforts as they build on existing local, state and federal practice tracking and reporting systems and make enhancements to their verification program.

| Principle | Description |
|---------------------|---|
| Practice Reporting | Affirms that verification is required for practices, treatments and technologies reported for nitrogen, phosphorus and/or sediment pollutant load reduction credit through the Bay Program. This principle also outlines general expectations for BMP verification protocols. |
| Scientific Rigor | Asserts that BMP verification should assure effective implementation through scientifically rigorous and defensible, professionally established and accepted sampling, inspection and certification protocols. Recognizes that BMP verification shall allow for varying methods of data collection that balance scientific rigor with cost-effectiveness and the significance of or priority placed upon the practice in achieving pollution reduction. |
| Public Confidence | Calls for BMP verification protocols to incorporate transparency in both the processes of verification and tracking and reporting of the underlying data. Recognizes that levels of transparency will vary depending upon source sector, acknowledging existing legal limitations and the need to respect individual confidentiality to ensure access to non-cost shared practice data. |
| Adaptive Management | Recognizes that advancements in practice reporting and scientific rigor, as described above, are integral to assuring desired long-term outcomes while reducing the uncertainty found in natural systems and human behaviors. Calls for BMP verification protocols to recognize existing funding and allow for reasonable levels of |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| | flexibility in the allocation or targeting of funds. |
| Sector Equity | Calls for each jurisdiction’s BMP verification program to strive to achieve equity in the measurement of functionality and effectiveness of implemented BMPs among and across the source sectors. |

The Partnership agreed that the documentation of each jurisdiction’s BMP verification program would build directly upon their existing QAPP, a standing requirement for recipients of Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grants and Chesapeake Bay Regulatory and Accountability Grants. This document describes the various sources of data, the quality assurance measures taken to acquire and report that data, and the procedures DEQ uses to compile and assure data quality prior to submission to EPA-CBPO.

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for reporting annual nonpoint source (NPS) implementation activities, including a digital transfer of NPS Best Management Practice (BMP) information across all NPS sectors via the NEIEN. DEQ is also responsible for transmission of annual wastewater data directly to the EPA-CBPO. DEQ assumed responsibility for the NPS reporting in 2012. Prior to that, the responsibility was with the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR).

The EPA, in conjunction with other EN Partners, including the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership, has developed an NPS BMP eXtensible Markup Language (XML) schema that provides a standardized structure and format for the data reporting elements to be transmitted via the EN. An EN Node is in place at DEQ which enables a direct, digital transfer of the NPS information. The EPA-CBPO creates annual progress scenarios using the provided data. Scenario Builder and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Model (WSM) are then used to estimate the anticipated reductions in nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment loadings to Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries. The resulting information, model outputs, are used along with other lines of evidence to assess progress towards meeting the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load

(TMDL), as well as the goals outlined in Virginia's Watershed Implementation Plans and Two-year Milestones.

A6 – Project / Task Description

The project objectives are to fulfill EPA-CBPO's annual reporting requirements as outlined in the [Bay Grant Guidance](#) by supplying annual nutrient reduction implementation data for the period July 1 through June 30 of the reporting year. This data is provided to EPA-CBPO for inclusion in the annual watershed model progress evaluations on or before December 1 of each year or as otherwise stipulated in the grant documents. Until the Phase 6 version of the watershed model is available, DEQ reports annual BMP implementation only once, the year the practice is implemented. All non-annual BMPs are accumulated by EPA from data submitted in previous years for annual progress runs. When the [Verification Framework](#) is fully implemented, BMPs with no documented inspection, maintenance or spot checks to confirm continued function will be dropped from the BMP record at the end of their credit duration.

All reported BMPs are documented in the most recent version of the National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN) NPS BMP CBP Data Flow Appendix A (available at <http://webservices.chesapeakebay.net/schemas/>). DEQ will continue to work with EPA-CBPO to keep information in the Appendix up to date.

The following table lists potential sources of data that may be included in the data capture, aggregation, and reporting associated with this project along with a link to additional details on the programs that drive the implementation of those BMPs that may be reported by the source (see [Appendix 2](#) for a detailed data flow diagram).

| Data Source | BMPs Provided | POC |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Department of Environmental Quality | Urban Stormwater | Fred Cunningham |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Wastewater | Allan Brockenbrough |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Erosion & Sediment Control | Fred Cunningham |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Manure Transport | Neil Zahradka |
| Department of Environmental Quality | 319 Grant Projects | Nicole Sandberg |
| Department of Environmental Quality | SLAF/WQIF Grant Projects | Walter Gills |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Bay Grant Projects | Megan Sommers |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Agriculture | Darryl Glover |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Agriculture Nutrient Management | Tim Sexton |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Manure Transport | Tim Sexton |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Urban Nutrient Management | Tim Sexton |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Feed and Manure Additives | Tim Sexton |
| Virginia Department of Health | Septic | Angela Redwine |
| Department of Forestry | Forest Harvesting Practices | Greg Evans |
| Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy | Abandoned Mine Reclamation | Tom Bibb |
| Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy | Extractive Erosion & Sediment Control | Tom Bibb |
| Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services | Voluntary and Resource Improvement Agriculture | Darrell Marshall |
| Virginia Department of Transportation | Urban Stormwater | Roy Mills |
| Phase 1 MS4s (11 Local Governments) | Urban Stormwater | Jaime Bauer |
| Phase 2 MS4s (Regulated portions of Cities, Counties, Towns and Federal, State and Municipal Facilities) | Urban Stormwater | Jaime Bauer |
| Bay Act Localities (84 Cities, Counties and Towns) | Septic Pumpout, Erosion & Sediment Control, and Urban Stormwater | Joan Salvati |
| Local Governments (approximately 200 Cities, Counties and Towns) | Urban Stormwater | James Davis-Martin |
| Federal Facilities (approximately 200) | Any | James Davis-Martin |
| NRCS | Agriculture | Olivia Devereux |
| FSA | Agriculture | Olivia Devereux |
| Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay | Urban Stormwater (residential scale) | Nissa Dean |
| National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | Any | Jake Reilly |

BMPs reported through this project have been determined to meet the Chesapeake Bay Program BMP definitions. The complete list of Bay Program BMPs, their definitions and information about how they are simulated in the WSM are available online in the documentation of the [Chesapeake Assessment and Scenario Tool](#). The subset of these BMPs that are commonly reported in Virginia can be found in [Appendix 4](#).

Further information regarding the quality assurance, quality control, and management of these datasets can be found in sections [A.7](#), [B.9](#), [B.10](#), and [D](#) of this document.

A7 – Quality Objectives and Criteria

DEQ seeks to provide EPA-CBPO with the highest quality data possible and to ensure practices, treatments and technologies resulting in reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and/or sediment pollutant loads are implemented and operating as intended through time. The intent of this section is to establish the expected minimum standards for data quality and verification for each class of BMPs. Because this project involves the aggregation of data from many diverse sources, DEQ does not have direct involvement or control over much of the original data collection and reporting. As such, data providers will need to document, and improve as necessary, their QA procedures. DEQ does anticipate many improvements to quality assurance actions during the BMP verification program development process and acknowledges that this document will experience many iterative changes in the coming years. In the interim, DEQ will work towards implementing a three-tiered data reporting system that will indicate the level of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) associated with a given data source. The first and lowest tier will be comprised of sources that have not provided any documentation to DEQ regarding QA/QC procedures. The second tier will include data sources that have some documented QA/QC procedures but not an approved QAPP/SOP; this tier may include, for example, regulatory programs that have established protocols for data collection and reporting. The third and final

tier will contain sources that have complete and approved QAPP/SOPs. The intent is to move each reporting source through the tiers over time, striving to have all data providers at tier three by 2018.

When DEQ receives data from any source, there are certain qualitative accuracy and completeness objectives that are implemented. All data is reviewed for completeness (required information is present or not) and appropriate formatting that can be readily transferred or modified to allow posting to the EN. If data sets are missing required information or are received in an unusable format, attempts are made to contact the data provider and explain what issues exist in the provided data that prohibit its use in the annual progress data exchange. Required information includes: dates of installation that coincide with the annual reporting window of June 30 through July 1 of the reporting year, correct information for BMPs such as proper units, and location information indicating that the implementation occurred within Virginia's Chesapeake Bay drainage. More detailed location information consistent with the functional capabilities of the models, such as Hydrologic Unit, City/County or latitude/longitude, will be used as the data is available and allowable. Examination for anomalous data is performed through comparison to previous years' reported data. For example, if millions of acres of BMPs are reported instead of typically thousands of acres, or if nothing is reported from a significant data source, efforts will be made to contact the data provider and confirm or revise the data in question.

Every attempt is made to contact missing data providers before internal deadlines lapse. If data is received after established deadlines and it is complete and formatted appropriately, every effort is made to include that information. DEQ continues to work to develop and refine

these qualitative accuracy and completeness procedures; updates will be provided in future iterations of the QAPP.

A8 – Special Training Certifications

DEQ does not anticipate any specialized training and certifications requirements for Verification. Training and certification for DEQ internal data are inherent to the regulatory programs from which the data is generated. Information on the training and certification requirements for these programs are included in the sector specific sections of D2 and Additional details can be found by following the links in the table in [A6](#). Programmatic training and certification requirements for the external data providers described in [B10.2](#) are documented in their respective QAPP/SOPs and are summarized in the sector specific sections of [D2](#). Additional details can be accessed, where available, by following the links in the table in [D1](#).

To begin the public education process and communication of these verification expectations, DEQ will post this Verification Program Plan, once approved, conspicuously on their [Chesapeake Bay](#) website and provide a copy to all data providers. Additionally, EPA has committed to provide verification training (e.g., webinars, meetings) and support the development and distribution of outreach materials, in cooperation with other Bay Program partners.

A9 – Documentation of Records

Each data provider will need to maintain documentation of their own records. Because this project involves the aggregation of data from many diverse sources, DEQ does not have direct involvement or control over much of the original data collection, management, and reporting. When DEQ receives data from individual sources it reviews the data for completeness and format and ensures appropriate quality assurance and verification protocols are in place for

the data provider. Copies of all data sets are stored on the NPS Modeling Specialist's computer and backed up daily on external and network drives, creating a dual redundant backup of all reported information.

All processed data is sent to the DEQ Office of Information Services (OIS). OIS places all Excel files from the NPS Modeling Specialist and all XML instance files created from those Excel files onto a DEQ network drive. The Virginia Information Technology Agency (VITA) also backs up all network drives nightly on servers located at their secure facility in Chesterfield County. All data is retained in perpetuity.

DEQ anticipates developing a network database to store or link to all sources of data. This system will improve data accessibility, automate some quality assurance process, expedite conversion to XML and allow for management of BMP credit durations. The system would allow DEQ to notify data providers of BMPs approaching the end of their creditable life, and to solicit updates to those records demonstrating dates of any recent maintenance, inspections or spot checks.

Group B – Data Generation and Acquisition

B1 – Sampling Process Design (Experimental Design)

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B2 – Sampling Methods

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B3 – Sample Handling and Custody

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B4 – Analytical Methods

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B5 – Quality Control

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B6 – Instrument / Equipment Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B7 – Instrument / Equipment Calibration and Frequency

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B8 – Inspection / Acceptance of Supplies and Consumables

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

B9 – Non-direct Measurements

Current data submissions include three classes of BMPs derived from non-direct measurements, Feed and Manure Additives practices, Tillage practices and some Urban Nutrient Management.

The feed and manure additive BMPs include phytase for poultry and phytase for swine. These BMPs are collected and reported based on past cooperative agreements with integrators and the results of manure sampling indicating a change in phosphorus concentrations from a baseline.

Tillage practices, which include Conservation Tillage and High Residue, Minimum Soil Disturbance Tillage Management, are based on survey results from Conservation Technology Information Center (CTIC) historically and beginning in 2016 from a planned quinquennial, Virginia specific, transect tillage survey. The survey data is then supplemented with new implementation directly measured through implementation of cost-share practices. Row crop land in Virginia is being surveyed in 2015 and early 2016 to update existing rates of conservation

tillage practice, which were last determined in 2004 or 2007 on a county by county basis by the CTIC. The surveyors will be measuring the amount of residue they encounter and classifying it as <30% crop residue, 30-59%, or 60% and greater. These levels correspond with the Bay Program BMP definitions. It is believed that conservation tillage as a BMP has increased significantly since the 2004-2007 timeframe.

The surveys are being conducted in the manner in which the previous CTIC tillage surveys were, except that we are only recording 6 crop types being grown on the surveyed fields as opposed to the 23 or so crop types which CTIC recorded. Our statistical goal is to be 90% certain that our derived rates of conservation tillage per survey unit are within $\pm 5\%$ of what we is the actual on-the-ground rate. For our results to meet this statistical goal requires a minimum number of survey collection points, and that number is influenced by the estimate of the conservation tillage rate we expect to occur in each survey unit based on previous knowledge (the rate established from the 2004/2007 surveys). The surveys are planned to be updated every five years.

Urban nutrient management relies in part on non-directly measured information. DCR has for the past several years entered into cooperative agreements with urban lawn care companies where the company commits to following turf nutrient management standards on their contracted acreage without having to develop formal nutrient management plans for that land. These acres are reported as Urban Nutrient management just as if they had plans in place.

B10.1 – Data Management: DEQ Internal Data

DEQ internal program data is derived from regulatory requirements or grant programs. The regulatory programs include expectations of data quality assurance and the use of inspections and audits as a means for verifying them. The grant data is collected in accordance

with grant guidance and contractual agreements. These agreements currently include some quality assurance requirements. Moving forward, this language will be reevaluated to ensure the expectations for rigorous quality assurance and verification requirements are clear.

| DEQ Program | BMP Types |
|--|----------------------------|
| Urban Stormwater (MS4, VSMP, Bay Act, Industrial Stormwater) | Urban Stormwater |
| VPDES Wastewater | Discharge Data |
| Erosion & Sediment Control | Erosion & Sediment Control |
| Land Application | Manure Transport |
| 319 Grant Projects | Any |
| SLAF/WQIF Grant Projects | Urban Stormwater |
| Bay Grant Projects | Any |

The internal data is stored in DEQ Agency network databases and documents as it is received. These databases are secured and backed up backed up daily on external and network drives, creating a dual redundant backup of all reported information. These data handling and backup procedures follow state information technology standards. The internal DEQ data for annual BMP reporting is drawn from these sources during the annual progress data collection process. The data is selected based on the date implemented based on the progress year established in the Chesapeake Bay Program progress. Quality assurance checks are conducted to identify and correct any data inconsistencies or outliers. The internal data then proceeds to follow the process described in section [B10.3](#).

B10.2 – Data Management: External Data

The table below provides a list of all external data sources that may provide data to DEQ for reporting to EPA-CBPO through NEIEN. The source organization and sector BMPs are indicated.

| Data Source | BMPs Provided |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Agriculture |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Agriculture Nutrient Management |

| | |
|--|--|
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Manure Transport |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Urban Nutrient Management |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Feed and Manure Additives |
| Virginia Department of Health | Septic |
| Department of Forestry | Forest Harvesting Practices |
| Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy | Abandoned Mine Reclamation |
| Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy | Extractive Erosion & Sediment Control |
| Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services | Voluntary and Resource Improvement Agriculture |
| Virginia Department of Transportation | Urban Stormwater |
| Phase 1 MS4s (11 Local Governments) | Urban Stormwater |
| Phase 2 MS4s (Regulated portions of Cities, Counties, Towns and Federal, State and Municipal Facilities) | Urban Stormwater |
| Bay Act Localities (84 Cities, Counties and Towns) | Septic Pumpout, Erosion & Sediment Control, and Urban Stormwater |
| Local Governments (approximately 200 Cities, Counties and Towns) | Urban Stormwater |
| Federal Facilities (approximately 200) | Any |
| NRCS | Agriculture |
| FSA | Agriculture |
| Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay | Urban Stormwater (residential scale) |
| National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | Any |

When DEQ receives data from individual sources it reviews the data for completeness and format and ensures appropriate quality assurance and verification protocols are in place for the data provider. Copies of all data sets are stored on the NPS Modeling Specialist's computer and backed up daily on external and network drives, creating a dual redundant backup of all reported information.

DEQ has invested significant effort pursuing a 1619 Conservation Cooperator agreement with USDA. Unfortunately, the efforts have been unsuccessful to date. As a result, DEQ must rely on aggregated data provided through a USDA agreement with USGS. Absent detailed USDA data, the information cannot be examined for elimination of duplicate records with respect to DCR's Virginia Agricultural Cost-Share (VACS) BMP dataset. As such, the data

fails to meet the Partnership's verification standards and must be excluded from the data reporting. It is clear that USDA is a significant contributor to agricultural BMP implementation, that the exclusion of this data is not in the best interest of accurately simulating nutrient and sediment reductions to the Bay and the absence of historical USDA implementation data will adversely impact the calibration of the Phase 6 watershed model, but the Verification Framework is equally clear that unverified data should not be reported and is not eligible for credit.

There are several possible solutions that could resolve this issue.

1. If the Verification Review Panel and EPA could authorize an exception from the verification requirements for the USDA data. DEQ could then submit the aggregated data in our NEIEN submission.
2. USDA could engage a third party to identify and eliminate duplicate records, then aggregate the data and provide the clean dataset to DEQ. This alternative would require USDA, or their third party contractor, to clearly document the duplicate record identification and removal process, as well as their data validation, verification and management procedures and submit that to DEQ as assurance that the process satisfies the Bay Program Verification principals.
3. USDA could provide DEQ the limited 1619 authority and detailed data needed to identify and eliminate duplicates.

B10.3 – Data Management: Reporting to EPA-CBPO

All internal and external data sources are queried or examined, for a given reporting year (July 1 – June 30), for BMP installations reportable to CBPO. This process includes the identification and elimination of potentially duplicative reporting and when the Verification Framework is fully implemented, a process for eliminating practices beyond their credit duration.

While many of the BMP data sources have the potential for duplicative reporting, the largest risk for failing to identify such a duplicate record lies with agricultural BMPs that may be jointly cost-shared by the state program and USDA. Until such time that detailed USDA data can be shared with DEQ or another process is established to compare the state and USDA detailed records to account for duplicate reporting, DEQ will exclude all USDA data.

All processed data is sent to the DEQ Office of Information Services (OIS). The Excel files are combined with other tables in the DEQ Comprehensive Environmental Database System (CEDS) database to map BMP installations to the EN XML schema. The resulting XML file is transmitted to EPA via established protocols. The most recent guidance documents for EN data inputs are used for this work. The schemas, Appendix A, codes list and other guidance is available at <http://webservices.chesapeakebay.net/schemas/>.

OIS places all Excel files from the NPS Modeling Specialist and all XML instance files created from those Excel files onto a DEQ network drive. VITA backs up all network drives nightly on servers located at their secure facility in Chesterfield County. All data is retained in perpetuity.

DEQ is developing a network database to store or link to all sources of BMP data. This system will improve data accessibility, automate some quality assurance and data validation processes, expedite conversion to XML and allow for management of BMP credit durations. The system will allow DEQ to notify data providers of BMPs approaching the end of their creditable life, and to solicit updates to those records demonstrating dates of any recent maintenance, inspections or spot checks. The basic BMP upload, some initial QA/QC functions and an automated feedback procedure for data providers has been deployed for internal DEQ use. Additional functionality to translate BMP data for reporting through NEIEN will be

completed in early December 2015. Our intent is to use the system to report 2015 Progress replacing the procedures described in the preceding two paragraphs. Full deployment to all data providers for 2016 Progress is planned as are modifications to this QAPP to thoroughly document the new process.

Group C – Assessment and Oversight

C1 – Assessments and Response Actions

The quality objectives and criteria described in section [A7](#) and the data management procedures described in [B10](#), which collectively describe DEQ’s data validation procedures along with the verification procedures outlined in section [D](#) are used to evaluate the quality of internal and external data sets. If data sets are missing, incomplete, are received in an unusable format, or fail to meet the verification requirements for the appropriate BMP class, attempts are made to contact the data provider and explain what issues exist in the provided data that prohibit its use in the annual progress data exchange. Every attempt is made to resolve identified data issues before the reporting deadlines occur. In the event that data issues are not resolved, DEQ will exclude the data in question from the submitted dataset.

The historical record of BMPs will be evaluated annually to determine which BMPs are approaching the end of their credit duration. DEQ will notify data providers of BMPs approaching the end of their creditable life, and solicit updates to those records demonstrating dates of any recent maintenance, inspections or spot checks. When the Verification Framework is fully implemented, BMPs with no documented inspection, maintenance or spot check based, statistically derived BMP verification rate will be dropped from the BMP record at the end of their credit duration.

C2 – Reports to Management

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

Group D – Data Validation and Usability

D1 – Data Review, Verification, and Validation

The following table provides the list of potential internal and external providers of practices implemented within Virginia and which may be reported by DEQ for nutrient and sediment pollutant load reduction credit in accordance with the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership’s [Verification Principals](#). Because DEQ is an aggregator of data from many diverse sources, DEQ does not have direct involvement or control over much of the original data collection and reporting. Therefore, the table includes a link to the originating organization’s internal quality assurance procedures (where available). Over the coming years, DEQ will work with data providers to document, and improve as necessary, their QA procedures. The QA procedures of the data providers is supplemented by the quality objectives and criteria described in section [A7](#) and the data management procedures described in [B10](#), which collectively describe DEQ’s data validation procedures. Data verification standards are outlined in section [D2](#). Any dataset that fails to meet these standards for validation and verification will, upon full implementation of the Verification Framework, result in exclusion of that data from the DEQ reporting of practices, treatments and technologies resulting in reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and/or sediment pollutant loads in the Chesapeake Bay.

| Data Source | BMPs Provided | QA Documentation Link |
|--|--|--|
| Department of Environmental Quality | Urban Stormwater | DEQ QAPP |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Wastewater | DEQ QAPP and Regulations |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Erosion & Sediment Control | DEQ QAPP |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Manure Transport | DEQ QAPP |
| Department of Environmental Quality | 319 Grant Projects | DEQ QAPP |
| Department of Environmental Quality | SLAF/WQIF Grant Projects | DEQ QAPP |
| Department of Environmental Quality | Bay Grant Projects | DEQ QAPP |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Agriculture | DCR QAPP (Update Planned) |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Agriculture Nutrient Management | DCR QAPP (Update Planned) |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Manure Transport | DCR QAPP (Update Planned) |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Urban Nutrient Management | DCR QAPP (Update Planned) |
| Department of Conservation & Recreation | Feed and Manure Additives | DCR QAPP (Update Planned) |
| Virginia Department of Health | Septic | SOP , VDH QAPP (Planned) |
| Department of Forestry | Forest Harvesting Practices | DOF SOP |
| Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy | Abandoned Mine Reclamation | DMME SOP (Planned) |
| Department of Mines, Minerals & Energy | Extractive Erosion & Sediment Control | DMME SOP (Planned) |
| Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services | Voluntary and Resource Improvement Agriculture | VDACS SOP (Planned) |
| Virginia Department of Transportation | Urban Stormwater | VDOT SOP (Planned) |
| Phase 1 MS4s (11 Local Governments) | Regulated Urban Stormwater | Regulatory Guidance |
| Phase 2 MS4s (Regulated portions of Cities, Counties, Towns and Federal, State and Municipal Facilities) | Regulated Urban Stormwater | Regulatory Guidance |
| Bay Act Localities (84 Cities, Counties and Towns) | Septic Pumpout, Erosion & Sediment Control, and Urban Stormwater | Regulatory Guidance |
| Local Governments (approximately 200 Cities, Counties and Towns) | Urban Stormwater | SOPs (Planned) |
| Federal Facilities (approximately 200) | Any | SOPs (Planned) |
| NRCS | Agriculture | SOP (Planned) |
| FSA | Agriculture | SOP (Planned) |
| Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay | Urban Stormwater (residential scale) | SOP (Planned) |
| National Fish and Wildlife Foundation | Any | SOP (Planned) |

D2 – Verification and Validation Methods

The table in Appendix 3, based on the Jurisdictional Verification Protocol Design Table from the Verification Framework document, outlines DEQs verification expectations for all practices, treatments and technologies reported for nitrogen, phosphorus and/or sediment pollutant load reduction credit through the Bay Program. The verification program design includes scientifically rigorous and defensible, professionally established and accepted methods to assure reported BMPs are in place and functioning prior to reporting and that function remains intact through time. Varying methods are used for different BMP groups based on the specific traits of that group and to ensure the cost-effectiveness of the program. While different BMP groups have different verification procedures or frequencies, the overall framework strives to achieve equity in the measurement of functionality and effectiveness of implemented BMPs among and across the source sectors.

One approach to grouping and assessing BMPs for verification, identified in the guidance, uses estimates of the potential nutrient and sediment reductions associated with BMPs based on Watershed Implementation Plans to stratify or prioritize practices. The guidance also provides a default sampling rate of 10% for re-inspecting the practices. The default sampling rate was intended as a placeholder, pending the development of scientifically defensible, statistical sampling protocols. While both of these approaches are included in the guidance, they do not represent the only viable approaches to designing a Verification Protocol. The verification framework specifically allows for jurisdictional flexibility in designing their verification protocols, as long as the five Verification Principals remain sound. Virginia has elected to group BMPs by sector, delivery program and risk rather than the default breakout and prioritization used in the guidance. Furthermore, Virginia has taken the time to develop a

statistically valid sampling approach for a number of BMPs. This approach has been reviewed by the Statistical Design Review Team (SDRT), an independent team of experts in statistical sample design, appointed by the Verification Review Panel. The SDRT has confirmed that Virginia's statistical sampling approach is valid and when implemented will produce results that have a minimum of 90% confidence \pm a 5% margin of error. In other words, when we evaluate a sample of the population, we will know that there is a 90% chance that the results are within 5% of the correct answer for the entire population. This confidence interval exceeds the expectations established in the guidance of 80% and serves as a strong example for the expected confidence other model inputs (e.g. Land use) should strive for.

Additional details relating to the statistical sampling and Virginia's overall approach to Verification can be found throughout the narrative of this document and is summarized in [Appendix 3](#). Additional details and calculations associated with the statistical sampling approach can be found in [Appendix 5](#).

The development of Verification Protocols is intended to be an iterative and adaptive process. The Verification Framework and Bay Grant Guidance calls for the quality Assurance Plans to be reviewed and updated annually, as needed. As new BMPs are approved, or implementation programs evolve, the document will be updated to reflect those changes. The same is true of the statistical sampling approach. The sample findings will guide future adaptation of the sampling approach, including potential re-stratification. Should a few BMP types or geographic areas show higher failure rates, the sampling approach will be adaptively adjusted. Should the sample data reveal increasing trends in BMP failure rates, that may indicate the need to reconsider the broader Verification approach. The key is that this approach begins to build a robust data collection capability that can, with great confidence, ensure reported

BMPs are functioning as intended through time as well as empower science based decision making and adaptation in the future.

Agriculture

Verification procedures for BMPs in the agriculture sector are outlined in [Appendix 3, Table 1](#). The BMPs are subdivided into verification groups based primarily on the risk of failure as demonstrated by the spot check histories for each type of BMP, as well as program type (cost-share, voluntary, regulatory, cooperative), credit duration, and applicability to the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan. Details of this grouping can be found in [Appendix 4, Table 1](#). The result is nine verification groups, each with specific procedures for initial inspection, follow-up checks and lifespan/sunset provisions. Additionally, any agricultural BMPs required in CAFO/AFO permits are subject to compliance inspections associated with those programs. These regulatory compliance inspections are independent of and in addition to this verification protocol and will serve to add additional confidence in the BMPs installed on CAFO/AFO sites.

Onsite initial inspections for 100% of practices are the standard for all but three of the agricultural verification groups. These onsite inspections are performed by the implementing agencies, typically DCR, SWCDs and NRCS. Records of the initial onsite inspections are captured in the reporting agency's databases, along with the appropriate reportable measures for the installed practice. Information on data management by these agencies are, or will be, included in each reporting agency's QAPP or SOP. Links to these documents can be found in the table in section [D1](#).

The three practice groups that do not have 100% initial onsite inspections are tillage practices, manure transport and feed additives. Tillage practice reporting will be based on a

transect survey, described in section [B9](#) of this plan. The transect survey approach was reviewed by the SDRT and found to be sufficient for use in the Bay Program modeling system. Manure transport reporting will be based on weigh station tickets from manure haulers and transport records required in the Poultry General Permit ([9VAC630](#)). Finally, reports of feed additives will come from a combination of cooperative agreements with the integrators that dictate feed composition for their animals and manure samples from growers for each integrator. The manure samples are typically taken at time of clean-out, permit renewal and annually for permitted operations. The manure sample phosphorus concentrations are compared to historical data preceding the addition of phytase to the feed. These three classes of BMPs do not lend themselves to traditional onsite inspections to ensure implementation, but these alternate measures represent a reasonable approach to satisfying the Verification requirements.

Several alternative approaches are used for the follow-up inspections to ensure reported BMPs are still in place and functioning as intended through time. Annual practices typically do not have follow-up checks. Four of the nine verification groups; Cover Crops, Tillage Practices, Manure Transport and Feed Additives, fall into this category. However, cover crops will receive two inspections, once at planting, and a second time once established.

Nutrient Management Plans are reported as an annual BMP in the Bay model, but the plans typically have a 3 year life. Each year, plans that are within their active life are reported to the Bay Program for credit. More details on this procedure can be found in the [DCR QAPP](#). Follow-up inspections of Nutrient Management Plans are conducted by certified planners at the time of plan renewal. Farmer records of yields and nutrient applications are compared against the Nutrient Management Plan and standards for nutrient management as promulgated in [Standards and Criteria](#).

Stratified random sampling will be used to spot check the BMPs in three verification groups as part of the follow-up inspection process. The statistical sample size calculations can be found in [Appendix 5](#) and utilized the sampling calculator provided at <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>. The number of practices data in Appendix 5 originated from the DCR cost-share tracking database. It should be noted that these numbers represent only one of the potential data providers in the agricultural sector, and the numbers are not static; this data is a snapshot in time. More BMPs are installed every day and every day other BMPs drop out of the contractual period thereby changing their verification group. The purpose of Appendix 5 is to demonstrate how BMPs are grouped, give a sense for the numbers of practices in each data group and to establish the method for identifying the necessary sample size to achieve a 90% confidence interval with a $\pm 5\%$ margin of error.

The calculation of statistical sample size and confidence intervals requires some assumption or prior knowledge (data) of the size of the population and the anticipated pass/fail rate of the sample (response distribution). The existing Virginia Cost-Share Program has a strong database of all practices installed through the history of the program and documented results from past spot checks that have found an average 97% compliance rate for practices within the contractual period. This data is included in [Appendix 6](#). This past experience and information gathered regarding failure rates provided the basis for the pass/fail ratios used in the statistical sample calculation for the agricultural practices within the contractual period.

Practices that are installed under State or Federal Cost-Share programs and have contracts requiring maintenance are divided into three BMP Types for the purpose of verification. The three BMP Types in this group are Structural, Land Management and CREP. The BMPs that comprise each of these groups can be found in [Appendix 4, Table 1](#). The spot check data support

using a response distribution of 97/3 for the practices that are within the contractual period. It should be noted that failure to maintain BMPs during the contractual period also carries the potential for financial penalty to the producer. This requirement to repay cost-share funds if practices are not maintained serves as a significant deterrent to non-compliance. Additionally, cost-shared practices are designed and installed following strict standards and there is robust initial inspection (100% onsite initial verification) to ensure the practices, as built, meet those strict design standards. Even with the historical spot check data and these additional lines of evidence that reduce the probability of failure, to be conservative, the assumed response distribution used in calculating the confidence interval for the three verification groups under State or Federal Cost-Share In Contractual Period is 90/10. The resulting sampling rates and procedures for each of the BMP verification types in this group are documented in [Appendix 3, Table 1](#).

The next BMP Group includes those practices that were designed and installed in accordance with the strict standards of agricultural cost-share programs, but no longer have a contractual maintenance requirement. These could be practices that used State or Federal Cost-Share programs, but have fallen out of the contractual period, as well as voluntary practices installed in accordance with the program standards and specifications but without the financial assistance or contractual stipulations of the State or Federal Cost-Share programs. Practices in this group are split into two types, structural and Land Management. CREP is not included in this group because the practices in the CREP type are specific to participation in that Cost-Share program. The BMPs that comprise the types in this group can be found in [Appendix 4, Table 1](#). Based on the robustness of the design, construction and initial verification of the practices in this group, they are assumed to have a relatively low rate of failure, but higher than that of practices

within the contractual period. However, because this group does not have any history of spot checks, the statistical sample calculations in [Appendix 5](#) use a 50/50 response distribution, the most conservative assumption possible. The resulting sampling rates and procedures for each of the BMP verification types in this group are documented in [Appendix 3, Table 1](#).

The third verification BMP grouping in the agricultural sector that uses statistical sampling for follow-up inspections includes all practices that meet the Bay Program approved definitions of Resource Improvement Practices. In general, these are BMPs that are similar to a cost-shared BMP, but do not meet the same design and construction standards. Despite this fact, these BMPs have been determined during the initial onsite inspection to be functioning and producing a resource improvement. Typically, these practices have been voluntarily installed at the producers' full expense. These practices have shorter credit durations in the modeling system which will result in the removal of the practice from the models unless a re-inspection is conducted. The high level of producer initiative and investment in the practices in this group lends itself to a high likelihood that the practices will be continually maintained. However, because of the uncertainty in the design and lack of contractual maintenance, the statistical sample calculations in [Appendix 5](#) for this group assume a 50/50 response distribution. This group also separates out practices into Structural and Land Management types as described in [Appendix 4, Table 1](#). To date, Virginia has not reported any BMPs that would fall into this grouping. The resulting sampling rates and procedures for each of the BMP verification types in this group are documented in [Appendix 3, Table 1](#).

The final grouping in the agricultural sector is for practices that may be part of a Resource Management Plan. This agricultural certainty program includes a compliance

inspection every 3 years for all practices required for the RMP certificate. These inspections would be in addition to the other verification requirements described in this section.

The spot check failure rate calculations and the resulting sampling design will be reevaluated triennially, incorporating the results obtained from the previous samples. The goal of the verification program is to strive for a 90% confidence level with a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ for sample based follow-up inspections. This confidence interval exceeds the expectations established in the guidance of 80% and is in line with the expected confidence of other model inputs (e.g. Land use).

The Bay Program approved credit durations will be used as the basis for removing reported BMPs for all verification groups in the agricultural sector unless the practices are re-inspected to verify continued operation. DCR plans to conduct 100% re-inspections for all BMPs prior to the end of their credit duration. While this is encouraged for other providers of agricultural BMP data, it is not a requirement for satisfying the verification standard. For practices within their model credit duration, the information from the statistical sample based follow-up checks will be used to remove practices from the reporting record based on identified failure/abandonment rates in each BMP verification group and type. Each year all of the practices implemented in the Bay watershed are reported to DEQ and DEQ transforms data for NEIEN reporting. Additionally, DEQ will provide the Bay Program with the three year rolling average of failure/abandonment rates found for each BMP verification group and type based on the statistical sampling. Scenario Builder already has a process for taking NEIEN data and preparing it for simulation in the models. As part of the data processing to transform data from NEIEN through Scenario Builder, the Bay Program will apply the failure/abandonment rates to reduce the implementation levels of the applicable BMPs in each model land-river segment. This process produces a Credited vs. Submitted report that will provide the transparency

demanded of the verification system, showing the full extent of implementation reported as well as the amount excluded due to verification.

Additional details on the training and certification of the individuals conducting agricultural BMP initial inspections, verification spot checks or writing nutrient management plans can be found in the [DCR QAPP](#).

Forestry

Verification procedures for BMPs in the Forest sector are outlined in [Appendix 3, Table 3](#). The two BMPs included in this sector can be found in [Appendix 4, Table 3](#). The forest harvesting BMP is an annual practice in the Bay Program modeling systems. This practice requires operators to notify the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF) of the operation which then allows VDOF to conduct inspections in accordance with the Virginia silvicultural water quality law. Based on these inspections the Department of Forestry provides DEQ with data on the total acres of harvested forest in Virginia's Bay Watershed. The VDOF then randomly selects 240 sites to monitor BMPs that have been applied to the sites through a vigorous evaluation process and have forest harvesting practices in place and functioning. The percentage BMP scores are then applied to all harvested acres in the watershed and acres under BMPs are then reported to the Bay Model through the NEIEN. This practice is an annual BMP in the modeling system, so for the purpose of verification, the VDOF holds annual training sessions for its BMP auditors to ensure consistency in reporting as well as spot checks on the monitored sites by the Water Quality Program Manager. Sites that are monitored for BMPs are evaluated during the first six months, post-harvest, to verify that the BMPs are in-place. , Follow-up inspections are not required because the lifespan for the forest harvesting BMPs are one year, and new sites are

evaluated annually. Forest Harvesting BMPs are evaluated to a 95% confidence interval (CI) which more than meet the 80% CI required by the Bay Program.

Reporting of the Forest Conservation BMP requires documentation of appropriate local ordinances requiring the preservation of trees when parcels are developed and the acres of forest conserved as a result. The extent of forest conservation must meet the Bay Program definition in order for the practice to be reportable. These ordinances remain in effect until changed or removed and areas of forest conserved under such ordinances would likely remain in perpetuity even if the ordinance were rescinded. The Bay Program credit duration for this practice of one year is inappropriate and this BMP should be treated as a permanent practice.

There are BMPs included in the agricultural and urban sectors that involve trees, such as riparian forest buffers, but these practices will be verified in accordance with the protocols specific to those sectors. The proposed site inspections for these forest related practices include consideration of the common maintenance issues related to water quality for such practices (e.g. tree survival, channelization).

In addition to the verification protocols described in [Appendix 3](#), the VDOF has a Memorandum of Understanding with FSA, NRCS and DCR to provide technical assistance in support of Riparian Forest Buffer establishment projects. VDOF's role is to provide a planting plan to include species selection, planting density, and site preparation if needed (either mechanical, chemical, or both). During the planting operation or shortly thereafter, a VDOF forester will perform a planting quality check to insure that the trees were planted according to the plan and correctly planted, including species size and type, planting density, installation of tree shelters and mats (if required) and appropriate competition control. Two years post planting, a VDOF forester will again perform an inspection to check on planting survival, competition from planted seedlings and to determine any maintenance that may be required. This

information is provided to the landowner as well as the agency that is providing the cost-share funding for the project. Any planting failures would be required to be re-planted at that point. The agency that provided the cost-share (NRCS, FSA, DCR through SWCD's) would then be responsible to perform periodic (5 year) spot checks for continued maintenance of the project through the contract period. VDOF partners with those agencies to perform some of these spot checks as time allows. VDOF has also been involved through a technical service agreement to re-visit CRP/CREP Projects to insure adequate tree density for CREP Re-enrollment, this is likely to occur annually as projects come up for re-enrollment. In addition to the cost-share practices that fall under this agreement, planting quality inspection and survival inspection are identified as standard operating procedure for all DOF buffer planting projects as well as hardwood open field planting projects in the Commonwealth.

Analyses of Virginia localities' urban tree canopy (UTC) to determine where and what BMPs are needed was carried out at the request of VDOF in collaboration with the participating localities and funded by the Chesapeake Bay Program, the USDA Forest Service, the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program at the Department of Environmental Quality and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The analysis was performed by VDOF and the Virginia Geospatial Extension Program (VGEP) at Virginia Tech's Department of Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation in consultation with the Center for Environmental Applications and Remote Sensing (CEARS) and the Spatial Analysis Laboratory (SAL) of the University of Vermont.

The goal of the project was to apply the USDA Forest Service's UTC assessment protocols to the participating localities. These analyses were conducted based on year 2008 data. Under the program, localities first conduct an Urban Tree Canopy assessment to set a baseline

tree canopy from which they can establish an Urban Tree Canopy target, BMPs and timelines for implementation of that target. To-date, 19 communities have completed tree canopy assessments and several of those having set targets for canopy improvements along with favored BMPs to meet those targets. The Chesapeake Bay Forestry Workgroup is currently working on a Tree Canopy assessment tool that could be utilized by localities with VDOF assistance. This tool is expected to be available by 2017.

Lastly, VDOF currently provides urban forestry management related training through workshops and conferences. A future goal is to Train DOF employees to assist localities in assessing a community's tree composition and distribution and their associated ecosystem services.

Stream Restoration and Wetlands

Verification protocols for stream restoration and wetland practices are included in the appropriate source sector. Specifically, protocols for urban stream restoration and wet ponds/wetlands are included in the urban sector. Non-urban Stream Restoration, Stream Access Control (Stream Crossings) and agricultural wetland restoration are included in the agricultural sector protocols. In all cases, stream restoration and wetland practices will have an initial onsite inspection. Follow-up inspections will vary based on the specifics of the installation. Practices owned by MS4s would be inspected annually. Those in MS4 areas that are privately owned would be inspected quinquennially. Practices installed in an agricultural setting, would be subject to a statistical sampling based approach to account for practice failures as well as an inspection of every practices as it approaches the end of its credit duration.

Stream restoration practices are a highly regulated activity, typically requiring permit coverage from both state and federal agencies. The oversight provided by these permitting

programs is in addition to and strengthens the onsite verification protocols described in this document. Inspection checklists are commonly used as part of state regulatory inspections. Where appropriate, these tools will be adapted for use specifically for inspection of stream restoration projects to ensure follow-up inspections consider both the continued presence of the structures as well as their function to control nutrient and sediment loads.

Practices reported as wet ponds/wetlands in the urban sector are typically designed to address the storm water flows and loads originating from the drainage area to the facility. These designs may or may not include wetlands as part of the functional design of the system. Where wetlands are part of the practice functional design, storm flows and inundation durations are factored into the wetland siting, species selections, planting densities and other design characteristics. Agricultural wetland restoration projects can be designed for different purposes. Some designs may focus on waterfowl habitat while others have a more water quality focus. When implemented through the Virginia Agricultural Cost-Share Program, the practice design and construction standards are specified in the DCR Cost-Share manual. NRCS practice standards, [657 \(Wetland Restoration\)](#) and [658 \(Wetland Creation\)](#) may also apply.

Shoreline management practice incorporating living shoreline techniques could also be seen as restoring or protecting wetlands. These practices will also follow the protocols of the sector, agriculture or urban, where the practice is implemented and reported. Follow-up inspections of wetland related practices will consider both the continued presence of the systems as well as their function to control nutrient and sediment loads.

Virginia will develop specific procedures for maintenance and inspection of all BMPs by the end of 2017. The procedures for stream restoration and wetlands BMPs will be prioritized

for development early in the process. Once complete, these BMP specific procedures will be posted to the DEQ website and links to the documents added to this Verification Plan.

Urban

Verification procedures for BMPs in the urban sector are outlined in [Appendix 3, Table 2](#). The BMPs are subdivided into verification groups based on the type of practice (management, structural, annual, land conversion), program type (cost-share, voluntary, regulatory, cooperative), credit duration, and the risk for failure. Details of this grouping can be found in [Appendix 4, Table 2](#). The result is ten verification groups, each with specific procedures for initial inspection, follow-up checks and lifespan/sunset provisions.

Many of the BMPs implemented in the urban sector are required by permits or regulatory programs. These include practices implemented for compliance with MS4 permits, the construction general permit and the Virginia's Stormwater Management Program (VSMP). Each of these programs and permits include requirements for BMPs to be properly installed and maintained. For MS4s, the permit requires the development of an MS4 Program Plan (see [Section II.B.5.d.](#)) that describes the procedures for implementing the program. The program plans include the specific policies and procedures for ensuring practices are properly designed and installed and for conducting inspections. Each MS4 is required to post its current Program Plan on their website. (An appendix will be developed that provides links to each of these MS4 program plans by the end of 2016) The construction General Permit requires practices be installed and maintained in accordance with the [Virginia Erosion & Sediment Control Handbook](#) and the [Erosion and Sediment Control Law and Regulations](#). The VSMP has practice design standards and specifications described in the Virginia Stormwater Management BMP

Clearinghouse, with additional information on program requirements in the [Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook, Volumes I & II](#).

Onsite initial inspections are the standard for all but two of the urban verification groups. Street sweeping practice reporting will be based on weigh station reports indicating the date and weight of material collected or by vehicle logs documenting the area swept. The second practice without onsite initial inspection is the Urban Phosphorus Fertilizer Reduction practice. This credit is based on the established regulations prohibiting phosphorus in lawn maintenance fertilizer. Beginning with the progress data submission in December 2016, the preliminary default credit for this practice will be replaced with documented changes in non-agricultural fertilizer sales data for phosphorus. These two classes of BMPs do not lend themselves to traditional onsite inspections to ensure implementation, but these alternate measures represent a reasonable approach to satisfying the Verification requirements. Only BMPs satisfying the Bay Program BMP definitions will be reported, even though regulatory programs may accept additional implementation information to satisfy their permitting requirements.

Several alternative approaches are used for the follow-up inspections to ensure reported BMPs are still in place and functioning as intended. Annual practices typically do not have follow-up checks. BMPs installed under regulatory programs and permits include a requirement that a maintenance agreement be recorded with the parcel's land records. This requirement for long-term maintenance of permanent stormwater management facilities is specified in [9VAC25-870-112](#). Additionally, MS4s are required to inspect BMPs they own annually and all other practices that are privately owned every 5 years. These regulatory programs also include compliance and enforcement processes that ensure the regulatory requirements are being followed. When program compliance inspections reveal BMPs that are not properly maintained,

the permittees are typically given no more than 90 days to resolve the issues and provide documentation of such actions to the inspectors. Collectively, these procedures ensure the proper initial implementation and continued operation of the BMPs installed pursuant to these regulatory programs. As such, this class of BMPs is expected to be maintained in perpetuity. DEQ will continue its oversight of inspection and maintenance requirements for practices in urban regulated sector to ensure practices remain in place and functioning.

BMPs installed in areas with no regulatory requirement represent a unique challenge. In the non-regulated urban sector BMP reporting is voluntary, as is BMP inspection. For these practices, DEQ will utilize their BMP warehouse database to notify the BMP reporting source of the need for re-inspections as BMPs approach the end of their credit duration. The notification will recommend a re-inspection to verify continued performance and provide the procedures for reporting data documenting such re-inspections. Inspection updates provided by reporting sources will be used to update data records and extend credit life. If no updates are received, credit durations will require removal of the record from the reporting system.

Two new programs are expected to provide additional inroads to verification in the unregulated urban sector. The Virginia Conservation Assistance Program (VCAP) is a new program to provide cost-share and technical assistance to residential property owners for implementation of urban stormwater BMPs. The VCAP program is administered by the Virginia association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts and implemented by the local Soil and Water conservation Districts throughout the Bay watershed. The program includes homeowner consent that allow SWCD access to the property for the purpose of inspecting installed BMPs as well as funding for Districts to conduct follow-up inspections for Verification. This program is

eligible on both regulated and non-regulated urban lands. The projects installed in non-regulated areas would provide a mechanism to satisfy the verification re-inspections.

The Stormwater Local assistance Fund (SLAF) is another new program that provides cost-share assistance through grants to local governments for urban BMP implementation. SLAF target larger projects implemented by the local government recipients. To date, the vast majority of these projects have been by MS4 localities where verification is already a regulatory requirement. But, for those that are implemented in non-regulated areas, the program provides new inroads for verification. The SLAF grant agreements have a provision that requires the development of a “Responsibilities and Maintenance Plan” that includes maintenance and inspection schedules and responsible parties for the useful service life of the installed facility. Additionally, the grant agreements require Grantee’s rights of access for facilities on privately owned property as well as provisions requiring the maintenance plan be recorded in the land records for the property in accordance with [9VAC25-870-112](#). Statistical sampling will be used to spot check the Urban Nutrient Management Plan and Urban Nutrient Management Certified Applicator groups. The statistical sample size calculations can be found in [Appendix 5](#). The sample size will be reevaluated at least triennially, incorporating the results obtained from the previous samples. The goal of the verification program is to strive for a 90% confidence level with a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ for sample based follow-up inspections. In other words, when we evaluate a sample of the population, we will know that there is a 90% chance that the results are within 5% of the correct answer for the entire population. This confidence interval exceeds the expectations established in the guidance of 80% and serves as a strong example for the expected confidence other model inputs (e.g. Land use) should strive for.

With the exception of BMPs installed pursuant to regulatory requirements, the Bay Program approved credit durations will be used as the basis for removing reported BMPs for all verification groups in the urban sector unless the practices are re-inspected to verify continued operation. Information from the sample based follow-up checks and regulatory compliance programs will also be used to remove practices from the reporting record based on identified failure/abandonment. BMPs found to have problems that are not returned to functionality within 90 days will be excluded from the reporting record. Only when full function is restored will those practices be added back to the reporting record.

Training and certification of personnel involved in the design, installation, inspection and maintenance of urban practices is conducted through program specific training for [Virginia Stormwater Management Program authorities](#) and [Virginia's Erosion and Sediment Control Program](#). Additional information on the specific certifications offered through these programs can be found on the [DEQ Training and Certification Website](#).

Wastewater, CSO, Onsite, and Extractive

Verification procedures for BMPs in the Wastewater, Onsite, Forest and Extractive sectors are outlined in [Appendix 3, Table 3](#). The BMPs are subdivided into verification groups based on the sector, type of practice (management, structural, annual, land conversion), program type (cost-share, voluntary, regulatory, cooperative), credit duration, and the risk for failure. Details of this grouping can be found in [Appendix 4, Table 3](#). The wastewater and CSO sectors are included in this section of Verification Protocol Design Table as well, although they are not typically thought of or reported as BMPs. The result is seven verification groups, each with specific procedures for initial inspection, follow-up checks and lifespan/sunset provisions.

The first two verification groups are for the wastewater sector. Both the significant and non-significant wastewater groups are reported based on actual or estimated discharge data. Under the *General VPDES Watershed Permit Regulation for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Discharges and Nutrient Trading in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed* ([9VAC25-820](#)), waste load allocations for Significant Dischargers are expressed as annual mass load limits for total nitrogen and total phosphorus. Every covered discharger is required ([9VAC25-820-70.F.](#)) to report, annually on or before February 1, the mass loads of total nitrogen and the total phosphorus discharged by the permitted facility during the previous calendar year. monthly DMR requirements for Chesapeake Bay Significant Dischargers regarding nutrients are prescribed in the *General VPDES Watershed Permit Regulation for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Discharges and Nutrient Trading in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed* ([9VAC25-820](#)), particularly [Section 70](#) (General Permit). DMR data collected pursuant to these regulations is transferred to EPA via the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) data exchange. Provisions in the Watershed General Permit Regulation also require annual compliance plan updates, registration statements, and identification of nutrient credits generated or acquired for compliance. An annual load report is published by DEQ and made accessible on-line by April 1st each year, grouped by major Bay tributary. Nutrient credit exchanges and trades made for General Permit compliance are also published by DEQ and made accessible on-line by July 1st of each year.

The *Regulation for Nutrient Enriched Waters and Dischargers Within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed* ([9VAC25-40](#)), [Section 70](#) (*Strategy for Chesapeake Bay Watershed*) specifies that technology-based effluent concentration limits are to be placed in the individual permit for any non-significant discharger that installs nutrient control technology whether by new

construction, expansion or upgrade. The limits are based on the technology installed by the facility and expressed as annual average concentrations; the stringency of the limits depends on the size and location of the discharge (above or below the fall line). If the non-significant discharge is expanding, then registration under the *General VPDES Watershed Permit Regulation for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Discharges and Nutrient Trading in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed* ([9VAC25-820](#)) is also required and the annual load reporting provisions apply. Periodically, during routine reissuance, nutrient monitoring requirements are added to non-significant dischargers' VPDES permits. Data are used to confirm validity of assumed default concentrations used to generate Permitted Design Capacity calculations, which are the allowable "caps" on nutrient loads for non-significant dischargers, based on total design flow and nutrient concentrations typical of secondary treatment facilities. Eventually, as nutrient discharge data are uploaded to EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and EPA completes its Chesapeake Bay Point Source database project, the data will be used to update DEQ's annual progress reports.

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) are not a BMP, but data regarding the regulated area draining to CSOs along with the frequency and estimated volumes of overflow events are used in the modeling system. Implementation and verification of actions to reduce the impact of CSOs follows the CSO Control Plans and applicable regulations. DEQ reviews and approves plans and specifications that result from implementation of Long-Term Control Plans for CSO localities, in accordance with Virginia's *Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulation* ("SCAT"; [9VAC25-790](#)). Procedures and requirements to secure a Certificate to Construct (CTC) and Certificate to Operate (CTO) post-construction are described in [Section 50](#) of the SCAT Regulation. Maintenance is verified through periodic inspections and annual reports submitted in accordance

with VPDES Permit Regulation ([9VAC25- 31](#)) requirements. As CSO control projects are completed, the model data is updated through the Bay Program modeling team.

For the verification groups in the onsite septic sector, the annual practice of septic tank pump-out does not require any follow-up checks for the purpose of verification. Initial on-site inspections performed by licensed onsite sewage service providers are standard for the remaining two approved practices – connection to sewer and AOSS including all nitrogen reducing systems. The Virginia Onsite Sewage and Water Services program, through regulations, requires that onsite septic systems be installed and inspected by licensed installers and operators ([12VAC5-610](#)). State Environmental Health Specialists employed by VDH in local health districts perform on-site inspections for 10% of all newly installed onsite sewage systems and perform a file review of 100% of permitted onsite septic system construction and repair projects.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) inspections for all installed nitrogen reducing systems with a design flow of less than 1,000 GPD are required annually. Inspections are performed and reported by licensed operators and tracked by state officials using a statewide environmental health database. All systems with a design flow greater than 1,000 GPD require an inspection and effluent sampling frequency that is less than annual ([12VAC5-613](#)). Issues or critical malfunctions identified during the annual inspection are typically corrected immediately. An updated policy is currently under development to implement civil penalties for homeowners with nitrogen reducing systems who do not submit annual inspection reports. The civil penalties include notices of alleged regulatory violation, fines, and civil court proceedings if fines are left unpaid and the system remains uninspected. This updated policy is anticipated to be in effect by mid-2016. Nitrogen reducing systems that do not have an annual inspection report on file at the end of the BMP lifespan will be removed from the reporting record.

BMP data are collected by VDH staff in the local health districts and maintained in a statewide environmental health database. Data quality is reviewed by VDH data management staff on a district by district basis, and regular requests for data cleanup are coordinated with VDH district staff. An [Onsite Quality Assurance Policy](#) was developed by VDH staff in 2007 and guides local health departments in standard data collection, data entry into the statewide environmental health database, and requires quarterly reporting on metrics to improve data quality.

Duplication of reported nitrogen reduction BMPs is unlikely to occur, as VDH is the only agency which collects and tracks data for nitrogen reducing onsite septic systems. Currently, there are no standard procedures for processing and reviewing O&M inspection reports submitted by licensed service providers. VDH staff will work to develop SOPs for Environmental Health Specialists reviewing inspection reports to ensure reports contain accurate information, onsite sewage systems are functioning properly, and reports are correctly associated with existing permits in the statewide environmental health database.

Annual pump-out BMP data is collected by DEQ directly from localities within the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (CBPA) area, while VDH reports pump-outs that occur outside of the CBPA area. Septic tank pumping is regularly the first step in correcting a failing onsite sewage system, and VDH uses repair permits logged in the statewide environmental health database as a proxy for the number of septic tank pump-outs that occur outside of the CBPA area. An alternate possibility is to solicit this data directly from wastewater treatment facilities, which may track the amount of septage dumped at the facility by pump-out trucks. VDH will explore this option to determine if this method of tracking may provide a more accurate estimate of pump-outs occurring outside of the CBPA area.

Documentation of connection to public sewer service is logged in the statewide environmental health database when an onsite sewage system is abandoned. Additionally, localities and individual wastewater treatment facilities may report public sewer connections to VDH or DEQ. VDH will continue to work with DEQ and localities to improve the reporting process for public sewer connections to increase the accuracy of reporting in this BMP category. All onsite septic sector BMPs are reported annually to DEQ using a data template with approved NEIEN BMP names.

Certification and licensure for professionals in the onsite sewage sector is overseen by the Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation (DPOR). Designations include Alternative and Conventional Onsite Sewage System Installers, Operators, and Soil Evaluator ([18VAC160-20](#)). DPOR also provides oversight of Professional Engineers ([18VAC10-20](#)), which must design and approve most alternative onsite sewage systems (AOSS) (Regulations for Alternative Onsite Sewage Systems, [12VAC5-613-40](#)). Design requirements for onsite BMPs are found in policy ([GMP 2013-01](#)). Initial on-site inspection of installed onsite sewage systems is performed by state officials for 10% of new systems, while inspections by licensed installers and system designers ensures proper design and installation of the remaining 90%. Manufacturers, professional organizations, and Virginia Department of Health (VDH) routinely offer training to licensed service providers on the proper design, installation, and maintenance of onsite wastewater systems.

Annual operation and maintenance of nitrogen reducing systems comprises another aspect of BMP verification for the onsite septic sector. Regular trainings are offered to licensed service providers by multiple organizations across the state, including the Virginia Onsite Wastewater Recyclers Association (VOWRA), National Onsite Wastewaters Association

(NOWRA), State Onsite Regulators Alliance (SORA), and National Association of Wastewater Technicians (NAWT). VDH coordinates with Virginia Tech to offer training on operation and maintenance of nitrogen reducing onsite sewage systems to wastewater works operators working towards additional licensure as an alternative onsite sewage system operator.

Additionally, targeted trainings developed by VDH are offered to Environmental Health employees covering Chesapeake Bay TMDL requirements, nitrogen reduction from onsite sewage systems, and operation and maintenance regulations and reporting. A training policy is currently under development for all Environmental Health staff at VDH to standardize onsite septic practices statewide.

For the remaining verification groups, onsite initial inspections are the standard. Many of the verification groups in the onsite and extraction sectors are annual practices which do not need any follow-up checks for the purpose of verification. For the remainder, follow-up inspections to ensure reported BMPs are still in place and functioning as intended are driven by the [onsite](#) or [extractive](#) program regulations.

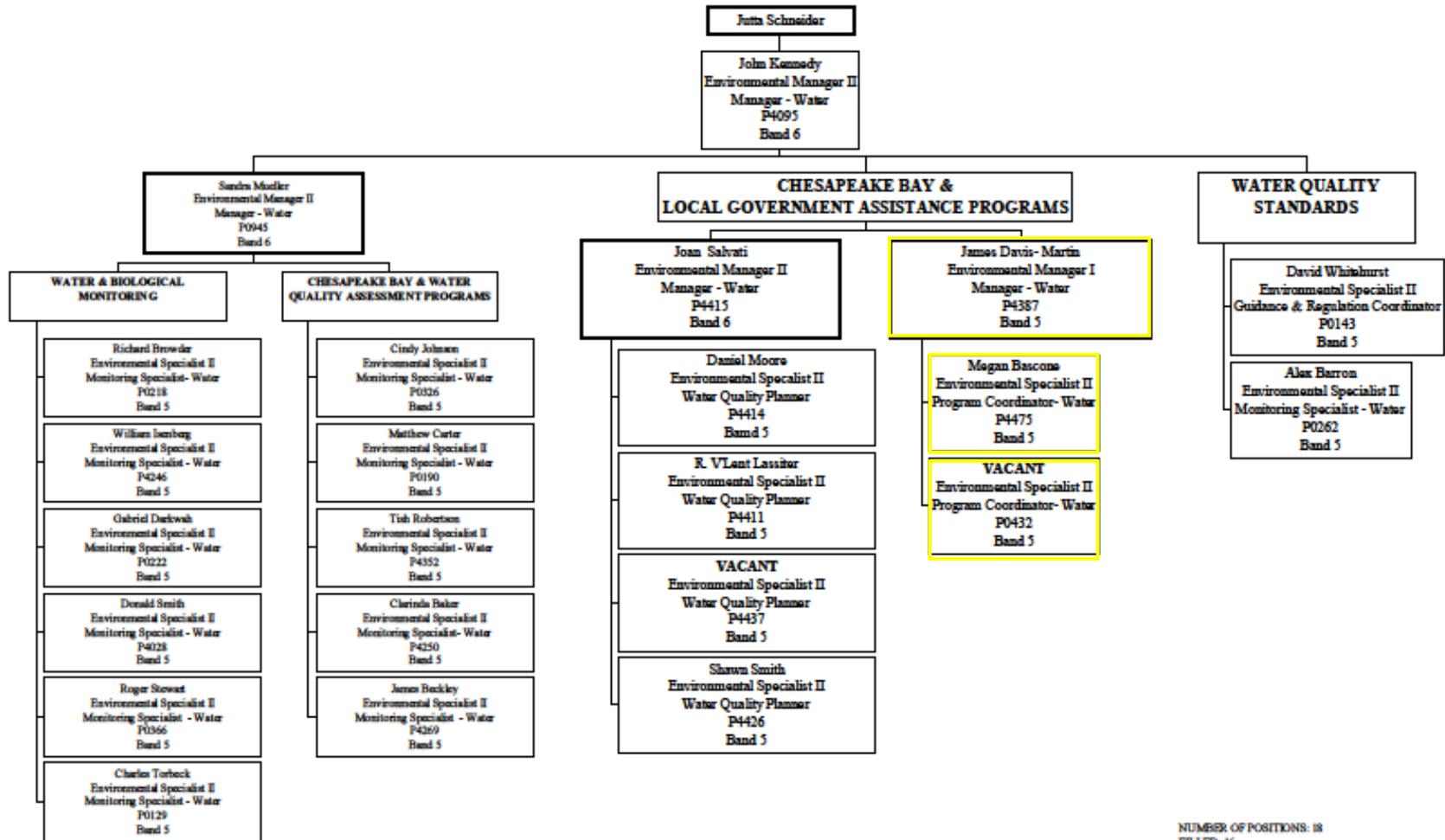
The Bay Program approved credit durations will be used as the basis for removing reported BMPs for most verification groups in the Wastewater, Onsite and Extractive sectors. However, the approved credit durations for the mine reclamation group is not appropriate. Mining sites that have been reclaimed have a very low probability of failure once established and verified through two growing seasons. As such this BMP should be treated as a permanent practice as opposed to the Bay Program credit duration of ten years. For the remaining verification groups, the Bay Program credit durations and information from the follow-up checks and regulatory compliance programs will be used to remove practices from the reporting record based on identified failure/abandonment.

D3 – Reconciliation with User Requirements

This section does not apply to this QAPP.

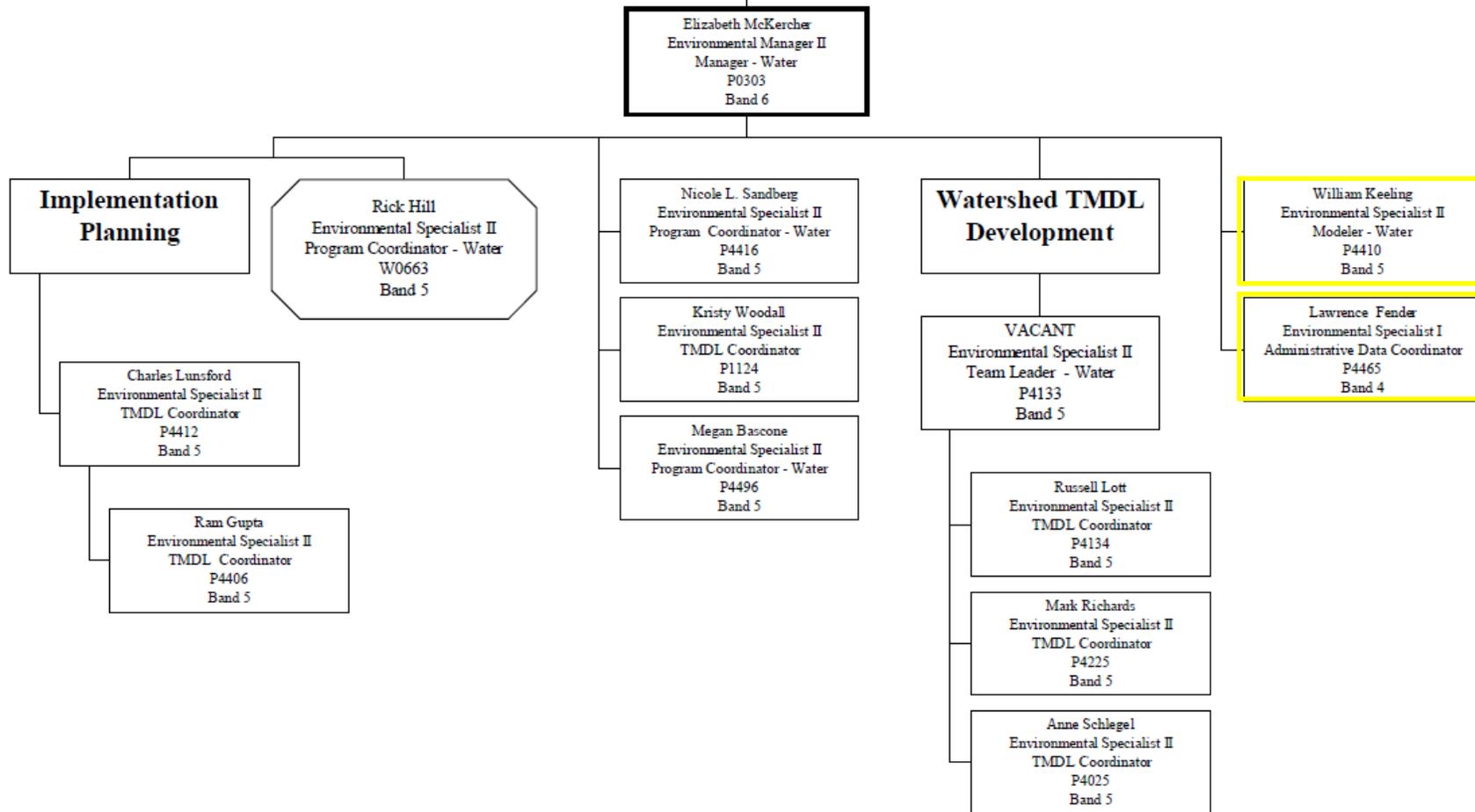
Appendix 1 - DEQ Organizational Chart
Table 1: Office of Ecology

OFFICE OF ECOLOGY
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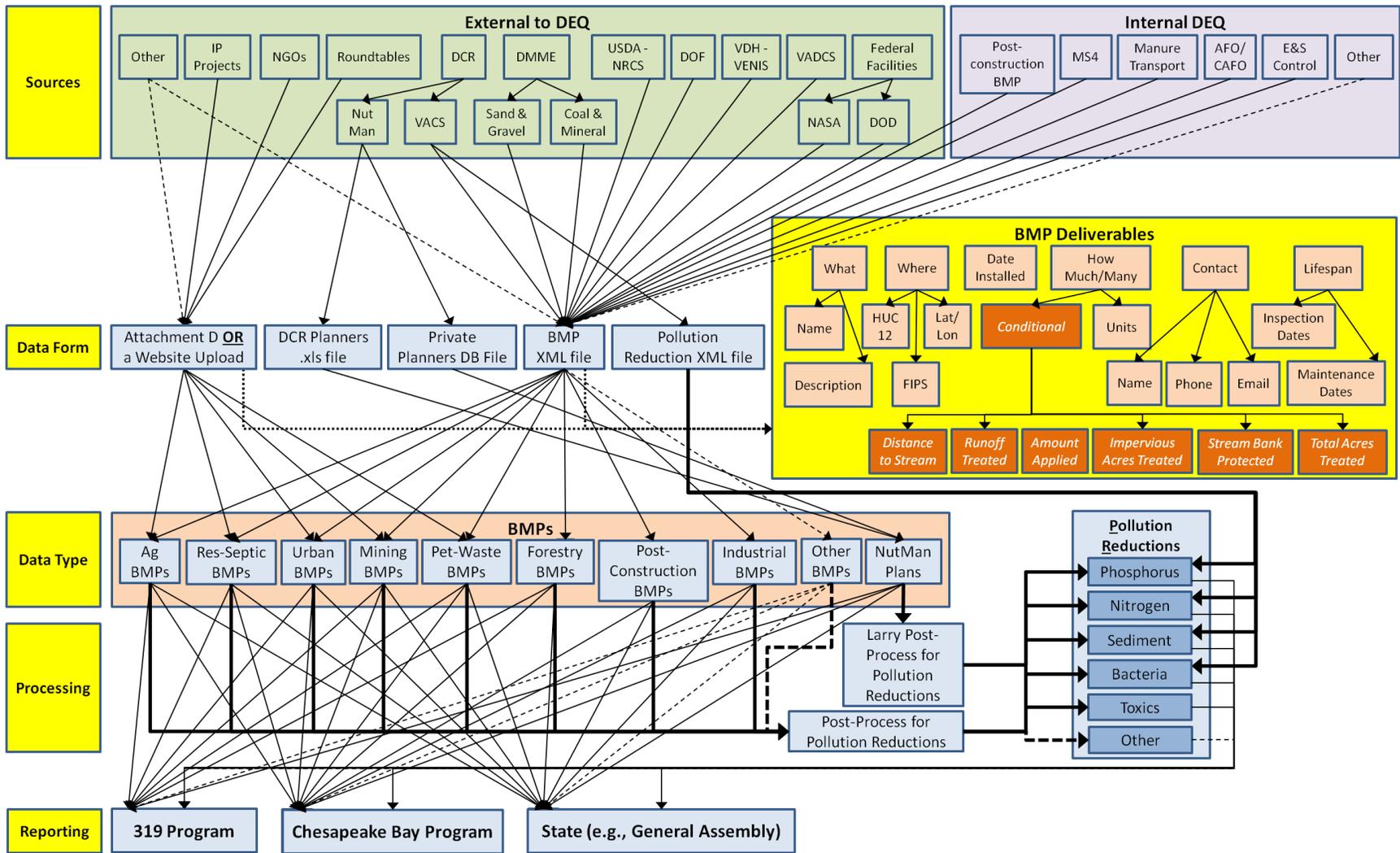


NUMBER OF POSITIONS: 18
 FILLED: 16
 VACANT: 2

**Appendix 1 - DEQ Organizational Chart
Table 2: Office of Water Quality Programs**



Appendix 2 - Internal and External Data Flow



Appendix 3 - Verification Protocol Design Table 1 – Agriculture

| A. Sector | B. Data Grouping | C. BMP Type | D. Initial Inspection <i>(Is the BMP there?)</i> | | | | E. Follow-up Check <i>(Is the BMP still there?)</i> | | | F. Lifespan/Sunset |
|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | Method | Frequency | Who inspects | Documentation | Follow-up Inspection | Statistical Sub-sample | Response if Problem | <i>(Is the BMP no longer there?)</i> |
| | | | State or Federal Cost-Share Cover Crops | Annual | Onsite | 100% at planting | DCR, SWCD, NRCS | VACS Database, NRCS | Onsite | 100% at establishment to ensure required cover is achieved |
| Tillage Practices | Annual | Transect Survey | Quinquennial | DCR, SWCD or Certified Planner | VACS Database | N/A | N/A | N/A | Annual | |
| State or Federal Cost-Share In Contractual Period | Structural | Onsite | 100% | DCR, SWCD, NRCS | VACS Database, NRCS | Onsite | Statistical sample of 2% per year 100% Re-inspection of practices one year prior to end of contract is encouraged. | Practices found not functioning as intended are issued a 60 day Corrective Action Agreement to restore BMP function. If CAA not completed, BMP is deemed failed in survey. Sample failure rate will be applied to type population to remove practices from the reporting record. | Per CBP approved Credit Duration Re-inspection regimen ensures practices are sampled during credit duration and encourages all practices be inspected prior to end of contractual period or Credit Duration to re-verify and extend. | |
| | Land Management | Onsite | 100% | DCR, SWCD, NRCS | VACS Database, NRCS | Onsite | Statistical sample of 5% per year 100% Re-inspection of practices one year prior to end of contract is encouraged. | | | |
| | CREP | Onsite | 100% Forestry verification during first 2 years | , NRCS, VDOF | NRCS | Onsite | Statistical sample of 5% per year (NRCS) 100% Re-inspection of practices one year prior to end of contract is encouraged. | | | |
| State or Federal Cost-Share Out of Contractual Period or Voluntary meets program design standards | Structural | Onsite | 100% | DCR, SWCD, NRCS or Certified Planner | VACS Database | Onsite | Statistical sample of 4% per year 100% Re-inspection of structural and land use change practices one year prior to end of credit duration is encouraged. | Practices components found not functioning as intended are deemed failed in the survey. Sample failure rate will be applied to group population to remove practices from the reporting record. | Per CBP approved Credit Duration Re-inspection regimen ensures practices are sampled during credit duration and encourages all practices be inspected prior to end of contractual period or Credit Duration to re-verify and extend. | |
| | Land Management | Onsite | 100% | DCR, SWCD, NRCS or Certified Planner | VACS Database | Onsite | Statistical sample of 7.5% per year 100% Re-inspection of structural and land use change practices one year prior to end of credit duration is encouraged. | | | |
| Voluntary Resource Improvement (Does not meet program design standards, but adequately provides the desired resource improvement) | Structural | Onsite Visual Indicators | 100% | DCR, SWCD or Certified Planner | VACS Database | Onsite | Statistical sample of 5% per year 100% Re-inspection of structural and land use change practices one year prior to end of credit duration is encouraged. | Practices found not meeting the visual indicators are deemed failed in the survey. Sample failure rate will be applied to group population to remove practices from the reporting record. | Per CBP approved Credit Duration Re-inspection regimen ensures practices are sampled during credit duration and encourages all practices be inspected prior to end of contractual period or Credit Duration to re-verify and extend. | |
| | Land Management | Onsite Visual Indicators | 100% | DCR, SWCD or Certified Planner | VACS Database | Onsite | Statistical sample of 10% per year 100% Re-inspection of structural and land use change practices one year prior to end of credit duration is encouraged. | | | |
| Manure Transport | Annual | Report with weight records | 100% | DCR, DEQ | DCR and DEQ databases | N/A | N/A | N/A | Annual | |
| Feed Additives | Annual | Cooperative Agreement | 100% | DCR | DCR databases | Manure/Litter Sampling required by permit and associated with Nutrient Management Plan development | Manure P concentrations are compared against pre-Phytase baseline data to calculate reductions. | Reported treatment levels are adjusted accordingly. | It is expected that this group of BMPs will be discontinued in the Phase 6 model. | |
| Nutrient Management Plans | Annual | Onsite Plan Development | 100% | Certified Planner | NutMan Database | Onsite, Farmer interview, yield and fertilizer/manure application records evaluation | 100% DCR and DCR Contractor Developed Plans at time of plan renewal or revision in 2016 to establish baseline data. Program design to be adjusted based on initial findings. | Frequency of sampled plan acres found to have not been implemented consistent with nutrient management planning standards will be used to discount implemented BMPs included in future reporting. | Currently, all practices within the plan effective dates are reported. Typical plan is effective for 3 years, but may be revised several times within that period. Reporting discount rate to be reassessed annually based on previous 3 years results | |
| Resource Management Plans (with RMP Certificate) | Group | Onsite Implementation Certification | 100% | Certified Planner, SWCD, DCR | VACS Database, RMP module | Triennial onsite compliance evaluation | 100% Triennial | Practices found not functioning as intended are issued a 90 day Corrective Action Agreement to restore BMP function. If CAA not completed, RMP Certificate is revoked and BMP(s) removed from the reporting record. | BMPs associated with RMPs are tracked, reported and verified as described above for each BMP Grouping. | |

Agriculture

Appendix 3-Verification Protocol Design Table 2 – Urban

| A. Sector | B. Data Grouping | C. BMP Type | D. Initial Inspection <i>(Is the BMP there?)</i> | | | | E. Follow-up Check <i>(Is the BMP still there?)</i> | | | F. Lifespan/Sunset <i>(Is the BMP no longer there?)</i> |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---|-----------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | | | Method | Frequency | Who inspects | Documentation | Follow-up Inspection | Statistical Sub-sample | Response if Problem | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| U r b a n | BMP installed pursuant to MS4 Permit requirement (does not include BMP installed to meet VSMP requirements under the Construction GP). | Group | Onsite | 100% | Locality or Facility | Locality or Facility database, MS4 Annual Report/Bay TMDL Action Plan | MS4 conducts onsite inspections and maintenance per VPDES MS4 permit requirements. Annual for MS4 owned. Quinquennial for privately owned within MS4. | DEQ MS4 program conducts inspections, audits and review of annual reports to ensure compliance is maintained. | CAA, NOV or Consent Order | BMPs implemented in MS4s must be maintained in accordance with permit conditions. Non-MS4 owned BMPs have maintenance agreements with the BMP owners recorded with land records. As such, this class of BMPs is expected to be maintained in perpetuity. Reported BMPs will be reduced to account for identified non-compliance with the above maintenance requirements. |
| | BMP installed pursuant to Bay Act requirement | Group | Onsite | 100% | Bay Act Locality | Bay Act Locality records (site plans, inspection reports, maintenance agreements), Bay Act Annual Report | Locality conducts or requires documentation of owner inspection quinquennially. | DEQ Bay Act program conducts locality program evaluations and review of annual reports to ensure compliance is maintained. | CAA, NOV or Consent Order | BMPs implemented in Bay Act Localities must be maintained in accordance with permit conditions. BMP maintenance agreements with the BMP owners are recorded with land records. As such, this class of BMPs is expected to be maintained in perpetuity. Reported BMPs will be reduced to account for identified non-compliance with the above maintenance requirements. |
| | BMP installed to meet VSMP requirements under the Construction GP | Group | Onsite | 100% | VSMP Authority (Locality and DEQ) | CGPS Database | Locality conducts quinquennial inspections. | DEQ Construction GP program conducts inspections, locality program evaluation to ensure compliance is maintained. | CAA, NOV or Consent Order | BMPs implemented per VSMP regulations must be maintained in accordance with permit conditions. BMP maintenance agreements with the BMP owners are recorded with land records. As such, this class of BMPs is expected to be maintained in perpetuity. Reported BMPs will be reduced to account for identified non-compliance with the above maintenance requirements. |
| | BMP installed with no regulatory requirement (e.g. more stringent local VSMP requirements, unregulated urbanized area choosing to install BMPs) | Low Risk of Failure | Onsite | 100% | Locality or Facility | Locality or Facility database | Reporting source will be notified of BMPs approaching the end of their credit duration recommending a reinspection to verify continued performance. | N/A | Inspection updates provided by reporting sources will be used to update data records and extend credit life. If no updates are received, credit durations will require removal of the record from the reporting system. | Per CBP approved Credit Duration. If system is not inspected, maintained or is otherwise abandoned, it will be removed from the reporting record. |
| | Homeowner BMPs | Group | Onsite | 100% | Locality, SWCD, PDC or NGO | SMART | | | | |
| | Street Sweeping conducted outside of MS4 Permit | Annual | Report with weight records | 100% | Locality, Facility, VDOT | Locality or Facility database | N/A | N/A | N/A | Annual |
| | Erosion and Sediment Control (during construction) | Annual | Onsite | 100% | Locality, DEQ, Standard and Specs Holder | Locality database, DEQ CGPS database (> 1 acre), Standard & Specs Holder | N/A | N/A | N/A | Annual |
| | Urban Nutrient Management Plan | Annual | Onsite Plan Development | 100% | Certified Planner, Certified Applicator | NutMan Database | Onsite compliance evaluation for acres under active plans | Statistical sample of 2% of acres with active plans each year conducted by certified plan developer. 50% of those will be joint evaluations by certified plan developer and DCR program staff. | Reduce reporting based on rates determined from sample. | Annual, plans typically written for 3-5 years |
| | Urban Nutrient Management Certified Applicator | Annual | Onsite Applicator | 100% | Certified Applicator | VDACS Certified Applicator database | Compliance evaluation for certified applicators, including fertilizer records check | Statistical sample of 50% of companies to evaluate reported acres under management and fertilizer records, conducted by certified planner, DCR or VDACS program staff. | Reduce reporting based on rates determined from sample. | Annual |
| | Urban Phosphorus Fertilizer Reduction | Annual | State Fertilizer Sales Data | 100% | State Regulatory Agency | VDACS Database | N/A | N/A | N/A | Annual |

Appendix 3 - Verification Protocol Design Table 3 - Wastewater, Onsite, Forest and Extractive

| A. Sector | B. Data Grouping | C. BMP Type | D. Initial Inspection <i>(Is the BMP there?)</i> | | | | E. Follow-up Check <i>(Is the BMP still there?)</i> | | | F. Lifespan/Sunset <i>(Is the BMP no longer there?)</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | Method | Frequency | Who inspects | Documentation | Follow-up Inspection | Statistical Sub-sample | Response if Problem | |
| | | | W S O & W O a n s e r t e | Significant Wastewater | Discharge Loads | VPDES significant facilities sample in accordance with the VPDES watershed general permit. All laboratory analysis are performed by laboratories certified under the Virginia Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (VELAP) administered by the Virginia Division of Consolidate Laboratory Services (DCLS), a National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) recognized accreditation body. DEQ VPDES Inspectors verify monitoring protocols as part of regular compliance inspections. | | | | |
| Non-Significant Wastewater | Discharge Load Estimates | Nutrient loads from nonsignificant facilities are estimates provided by DEQ using a percentage of the wasteload allocations included in the TMDL. Virginia is working on sampling protocols to help verify the reported nonsignificant loads. | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) | Discharge Load Estimates | Nutrient loads from CSOs are estimates. Improvements resulting from implementation of Long-Term Control Plans for CSO localities and associated maintenance is verified through periodic inspections and annual reports submitted in accordance with VPDES Permit Regulation (9 VAC 25- 31) requirements. | | | | | | | | |
| Onsite Pumpouts | Annual | Onsite Certified Entity | | 100% | Locality, Facility | Locality or Facility database | N/A | N/A | N/A | Annual |
| Onsite Connection to Sewer | Group | Onsite Certified Entity | | 100% | Locality, VDH, WWTP Operator | Multiple possible data sources | N/A | N/A | N/A | Per CBP approved Credit Duration. |
| AOSS including all nitrogen reducing onsite systems | Group | Onsite Certified Entity, VDH | | 100% | VDH | VDH VENIS Database | Onsite Certified Entity | Annual Maintenance Required per regulation | Issues identified during annual maintenance inspection are typically repaired immediately. Failure to repair would result in condemnation and discontinued use. | Per CBP approved Credit Duration. If system is not maintained or is otherwise abandoned, it will be removed from the reporting record. |
| E F O r e s t & i n v e | Forest Harvesting Practices | Annual | Onsite | 100% | DOF Foresters | DOF Database | N/A | N/A | N/A | Per CBP approved Credit Duration. Harvested forest acres discounted based on identified non-compliance rate. |
| | E&S on Extractive | Annual | Onsite Regulatory Compliance Monitoring | 100% | DMME | DMME Database | Onsite Regulatory Compliance Monitoring | Throughout active extractive period | NOV or Special Order or Notice of Non-compliance per 4-VAC 25.31 | Per CBP approved Credit Duration. Active extractive acres discounted based on identified non-compliance rate. |
| | Forest Conservation | Based on local requirements mandating forest conservation on new development sites | Onsite | 100% | Locality | Locality | N/A | N/A | N/A | Reporting of this BMP requires documentation of appropriate local ordinances requiring the preservation of trees when parcels are developed. Once established, the ordinance remain in effect until changed or removed and areas of forest conserved under the ordinance would likely remain in perpetuity. As such this BMP will be treated as a permanent practice. |
| | Mine Reclamation | Group | Onsite | 100% | DMME | DMME Database | Onsite | Reclaimed sites are monitored for two growing seasons to ensure successful establishment of vegetation and BMP function. | Permits remain in force and associated surety bonds are held until DMME determines the reclamation was successful. | Reclaimed sites have a very low probability of failure once established and verified through two growing seasons. As such this BMP will be treated as a permanent practice. |

**Appendix 4 Best Management Practices Verification Crosswalk
Table 1 - Agriculture**

| <i>Agriculture Practices</i> | <i>BMP Short Name</i> | <i>BMP Long Name</i> | <i>Credit Duration</i> | <i>BMP Type</i> | <i>Data Source(s)</i> | <i>Program Type(s)</i> | <i>Verification Group</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nutrient Application Management on Crop | EffNutMan | Tier 1 Crop Group Nutrient Application Management Efficiency Version | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | Agriculture Nutrient Management Plans |
| Decision Agriculture | EffNutManDecAg | Decision Agriculture Efficiency Version | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Enhanced Nutrient Application Management | EffNutManEnhance | Enhanced Nutrient Application Management Efficiency Version | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Nutrient Application Management on Pasture | EffNutMan (on pasture) | Tier 1 Crop Group Nutrient Application Management Efficiency Version | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Decision Agriculture Application on Pasture | EffNutManDecAg (on pasture) | Decision Agriculture Efficiency Version | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Enhanced Nutrient Application Management on Pasture | EffNutManEnhance (on pasture) | Enhanced Nutrient Application Management Efficiency Version | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Conservation-Till Specialty Crops | ConserveTillom | Conservation Till Without Nutrients | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Survey | Tillage Practices |

| Agriculture Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| High Residue Tillage | HRTill | Continuous, High Residue, Minimum Soil Disturbance Tillage Management | 1 | Annual Management | DCR | Survey/Cost Share | Tillage Practices |
| Conservation Tillage including High Residue Tillage | ConserveTillTotAcres | Conservation Tillage - Total Acres | 1 | Management | DCR | Survey/Cost Share | |
| | ConserveTillom | Conservation Till Without Nutrients | 1 | | | | |
| | HRTill | Continuous, High Residue, Minimum Soil Disturbance Tillage Management | 1 | | | | |
| Cover Crop | (All Traditional Cover Crops) | (All Traditional Cover Crops) | 1 | Annual | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | State or Federal Cost-Share Cover Crops |
| Commodity Cover Crop | (All Commodity Cover Crops) | (All Commodity Cover Crops) | 1 | Annual | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Manure Transport Outside CBWS | ManureTransport (Outside) | Manure Transport | 1 | Annual | DEQ/DCR DEQ/DCR | Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory Cost Share/Voluntary/Regulatory | Manure Transport Feed or Manure Additives |
| Manure Transport Within CBWS | ManureTransport (Inside) | Manure Transport | 1 | Annual | | | |
| Poultry Phytase | PoultryPhytase | Poultry Phytase | 1 | Annual | DCR | Cooperative | |
| Swine Phytase | SwinePhytase | Swine Phytase | 1 | Annual | DCR | Cooperative | |

| Agriculture Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---|
| Resource Improvement BMPs | (All RI Practices) | (All RI Practices) | 3-10 | Structural/ Management | DCR/VDACS | Voluntary | Voluntary Resource Improvement (Does not meet program design standards, but adequately provides the desired resource improvement) |
| CREP Agricultural Sinkhole Protection | PastFence | Stream Access Control with Fencing | 10 | CREP | USDA | Cost Share | State or Federal Cost-Share In Contractual Period |
| CREP Streambank protection | PastFence | Stream Access Control with Fencing | 10 | | | | |
| Streambank protection (fencing) | PastFence | Stream Access Control with Fencing | 10 | | | | |
| CREP Grazing land protection | PrecRotGrazing | Prescribed Grazing | 10 | | | | |
| Stream Exclusion With Grazing Land Management | PastFence | Stream Access Control with Fencing | 10 | | | | |
| | PrecRotGrazing | Prescribed Grazing | 10 | | | | |
| CREP Riparian Forest Buffer Planting | ForestBuffers | Forest Buffers | 10 or 15* | | | | |

| Agriculture Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|--|-----------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Woodland buffer filter area | ForestBuffers | Forest Buffers | 10 or 15* | Structural | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | State or Federal Cost-Share In Contractual Period or Voluntary (meets program design standards) or State or Federal Cost-Share Out of Contractual Period |
| CREP Grass filter strips | GrassBuffers | Grass Buffers | 10 | | | | |
| Grass filter strips | GrassBuffers | Grass Buffers | 10 | | | | |
| Stream Access Control with Fencing | PastFence | Stream Access Control with Fencing | 10 | | | | |
| | GrassBufferstrp | Streamside Grass Buffers | 10 | | | | |
| Grass Buffers on Fenced Pasture Corridor | GrassBufferstrp | Streamside Grass Buffers | 10 | | | | |
| Pasture Alternative Watering | OSWnoFence | Off Stream Watering Without Fencing | 10 | | | | |
| Water Control Structures | WaterContStruc | Water Control Structures | 10 | | | | |
| NonUrban Stream Restoration | NonUrbStrmRest | Non Urban Stream Restoration | 10 | | | | |
| NonUrban Shoreline Erosion Control | ShoreAg | Shoreline Erosion Control on Agriculture and Forest Lands | 10 | | | | |
| Livestock Waste Management Systems | AWMS (Livestock) | Animal Waste Management System | 15 | | | | |

| Agriculture Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|---|---------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Poultry Waste Management Systems | AWMS (Poultry) | Animal Waste Management System | 15 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Livestock Mortality Composting | MortalityComp (Livestock) | Mortality Composting | 15 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Poultry Mortality Composting | MortalityComp (Poultry) | Mortality Composting | 15 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Barnyard Runoff Control | BarnRunoffCont | Barnyard Runoff Control | 5 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Loafing Lot Management | LoafLot | Loafing Lot Management | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Forest Buffers on Fenced Pasture Corridor | ForestBuffersTrp | Streamside Forest Buffers | 10 or 15* | Land Management | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Prescribed Grazing | PrecRotGrazing | Prescribed Grazing | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| | UpPreclntRotGraze | Precision Intensive Rotational Grazing | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Horse Pasture Management | HorsePasMan | Horse Pasture Management | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Forest Buffers | ForestBuffers | Forest Buffers | 10 or 15* | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| | ForestBuffNarrow | Narrow Forest Buffer | 10 or 15* | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Wetland Restoration | WetlandRestore | Wetland Restoration | 15 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| | WetlandRestoreTrp | Streamside Wetland Restoration | 15 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Land Retirement | LandRetireHyo | Land Retirement to hay without nutrients (HEL) | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| | LandRetirePas | Land Retirement to pasture (HEL) | 10 | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | | |

| <i>Agriculture Practices</i> | <i>BMP Short Name</i> | <i>BMP Long Name</i> | <i>Credit Duration</i> | <i>BMP Type</i> | <i>Data Source(s)</i> | <i>Program Type(s)</i> | <i>Verification Group</i> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Grass Buffers | GrassBuffers | Grass Buffers | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| | GrassBuffNarrow | Narrow Grass Buffer | 10 | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Tree Planting | TreePlant | Tree Planting | 10 or 15* | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |
| Conservation Plans | ConPlan | Soil Conservation and Water Quality Plans | | | DCR/USDA | Cost Share/Voluntary | |

**Appendix 4 Best Management Practices Verification Crosswalk
Table 2 - Urban**

| Urban Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Wet Ponds & Wetlands | WetPondWetland | Wet Ponds and Wetlands | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | BMP installed pursuant to MS4 Permit requirement or BMP installed pursuant to Bay Act requirement or BMP installed to meet VSMP requirements under the Construction GP or BMP installed with no regulatory requirement |
| Dry Ponds | DryPonds | Dry Detention Ponds and Hydrodynamic Structures | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Extended Dry Ponds | ExtDryPonds | Dry Extended Detention Ponds | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Infiltration Practices | Infiltration | Urban Infiltration Practices w/o Sand, Veg. - A/B soils, no underdrain | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| | InfiltWithSV | Urban Infiltration Practices w/ Sand, Veg. - A/B soils, no underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| Filtering Practices | Filter | Urban Filtering Practices | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| BioRetention | BioRet | Bioretention - with underdrain with AB Soils | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| | BioRetNoUDAB | Bioretention/raingardens - A/B soils, no underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | BioRetUDAB | Bioretention/raingardens - A/B soils, underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | BioRetUDCD | Bioretention/raingardens - C/D soils, underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| BioSwale | BioSwale | Bioswale | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Permeable Pavement | PermPavNoSV | Permeable Pavement - no sandveg with underdrain with AB soils | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| | PermPavNoSVNoUDAB | Permeable Pavement w/o Sand, Veg. - A/B soils, no underdrain | 10 | | | | |

| Urban Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Permeable Pavement | PermPavNoSVUDAB | Permeable Pavement w/o Sand, Veg. - A/B soils, underdrain | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | BMP installed pursuant to MS4 Permit requirement or BMP installed pursuant to Bay Act requirement or BMP installed to meet VSMP requirements under the Construction GP |
| | PermPavNoSVUDCD | Permeable Pavement w/o Sand, Veg. - C/D soils, underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | PermPavSVNoUDAB | Permeable Pavement w/ Sand, Veg. - A/B soils, no underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | PermPavSVUDAB | Permeable Pavement w/ Sand, Veg. - A/B soils, underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | PermPavSVUDCD | Permeable Pavement w/ Sand, Veg. - C/D soils, underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | PermPavWSV | Permeable Pavement - with sandveg with underdrain with AB soils | 10 | | | | |
| Vegetated Open Channel | VegOpChan | Vegetated Open Channels - no underdrain with AB soils | 10 | Structural | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| | VegOpChanNoUDAB | Vegetated Open Channels - A/B soils, no underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| | VegOpChanNoUDCD | Vegetated Open Channels - C/D soils, no underdrain | 10 | | | | |
| Urban Stream Restoration | UrbStrmRest | Urban Stream Restoration | 10 | Structural | Locality | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | or |
| Urban Shoreline Erosion Control | ShoreUrb | Shoreline Erosion Control on Urban Land | 10 | Structural | Locality/DCR | Voluntary/Regulatory | BMP installed with no regulatory requirement |
| Impervious Surface & Urban Growth Reduction | ImpSurRed | Impervious Surface Reduction | 10 | Land Conversion | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Urban Forest Buffers | ForestBufUrban | Urban Forest Buffers | 10 | Land Conversion | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |
| Urban Tree Planting | UrbanTreePlant | Urban Tree Planting | 10 | Land Conversion | Locality/DEQ | Cost Share/ Voluntary/Regulatory | |

| Urban Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Street Sweeping | StreetSweepLbs | Street Sweeping Pounds | 1 | Annual | Locality | Voluntary/Regulatory | BMP installed pursuant to MS4 Permit requirement or Street Sweeping conducted outside of MS4 Permit |
| | StreetSweepLbs25x | Street Sweeping 25 times a year-lbs | 1 | | | | |
| | StreetSweep | Street Sweeping 25 times a year-acres (formerly called Street Sweeping Mechanical Monthly) | 1 | | | | |
| Erosion and Sediment Control | EandS1 | Erosion and Sediment Control Level 1 | 1 | Management | Locality/DEQ | Regulatory | Erosion and Sediment Control (during construction) |
| | EandS2 | Erosion and Sediment Control Level 2 | 1 | | | | |
| | EandS3 | Erosion and Sediment Control Level 3 | 1 | | | | |
| Urban Nutrient Management | UrbanNMPlan | Urban Nutrient Management Plan | 1 | Management | DCR | Cooperative/Regulatory/ Cost Share/Voluntary | Urban Nutrient Management Plan or Urban Nutrient Management Certified Applicator |
| | UrbanNMPlanHR | Urban Nutrient Management Plan High Risk Lawn | 1 | | | | |
| | UrbanNMPlanLR | Urban Nutrient Management Plan Low Risk Lawn | 1 | | | | |
| | UrbanNutMan | TBD | 1 | | | | |
| Urban Phosphorus Fertilizer Reduction | UrbanPLegislation | Urban Phosphorus Legislation | 1 | Annual | VDACS | Regulatory | Urban Phosphorus Fertilizer Reduction |
| Homeowner BMPs | (All Homeowner Practices) | (All Homeowner Practices) | 5/1 | Structural/ Management | Locality/ SWCD/ Alliance/ | Voluntary | Homeowner BMPs |

**Appendix 4 Best Management Practices Verification Crosswalk
Table 3 - Onsite, Forestry and Extractive**

| Onsite Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|---|-----------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Septic Connections | SepticConnect | Septic Connection | 100 | Structural | VDH | Voluntary/Regulatory | Connection to Sewer |
| Septic Denitrification | septicdecon | 50% Denitrification Units with Conventional In Situ | 10 | Structural | VDH | Voluntary/Regulatory | AOSS including all nitrogen reducing systems |
| | septicdeenhance | 50% Denitrification Units with Enhanced In Situ | 10 | | | | |
| | SepticDenitrify | Septic Denitrification | 10 | | | | |
| | septicseffenhance | Septic Effluent with Enhanced In Situ | 10 | | | | |
| | septicseccon | Secondary Treatment with Conventional InSitu | 10 | | | | |
| | septicsecenhance | Secondary Treatment with Enhanced In Situ | 10 | | | | |
| Septic Pumping | SepticPump | Septic Pumping | 1 | Annual | Locality/VDH | Voluntary/Regulatory | Pumpouts |
| Forest Harvesting Practices | ForHarvestBMP | Forest Harvesting Practices | 1 | Management | DOF | Regulatory | Forest Harvesting Practices |
| Forest Conservation Act | ForestCon | Forest Conservation | 1 | Management | Locality | Regulatory | Forest Conservation |
| Extractive Erosion and Sediment Control | EandSext | Erosion and Sediment Control on Extractive, excess applied to all other pervious urban | 1 | Annual | DMME | Regulatory | E&S on Extractive |

| Onsite Practices | BMP Short Name | BMP Long Name | Credit Duration | BMP Type | Data Source(s) | Program Type(s) | Verification Group |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Abandoned Mine Reclamation | AbanMineRec | Abandoned Mine Reclamation | 10 | Land Conversion | DMME | Regulatory | Mine Reclamation |

Appendix 5 - Stratified Random Sampling Calculations

| Sector | Data Grouping | BMP Type | Number of Practices | Response Distribution | Verification Sample | Resulting Confidence and Error | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----|
| A g r i c u l t u r e | State or Federal Cost-Share In Contractual Period | Structural | 6054 | Assumed 90/10 pass/fail | 2% = 121 | 90% ± 4.44 | | |
| | | Land Management | 3436 | Assumed 90/10 pass/fail | 5% = 172 | 90% ± 3.67 | | |
| | | CREP | 3232 | Assumed 90/10 pass/fail | 5% = 162 | 90% ± 3.78 | | |
| | State or Federal Cost-Share Out of Contractual Period or Voluntary meets program design standards | Structural | | | Assumed 50/50 pass/fail | 4% | TBD | |
| | | Land Management | | | Assumed 50/50 pass/fail | 7.5% | TBD | |
| | | Voluntary Resource Improvement (Does not meet program design standards, but adequately provides the desired resource improvement) | Structural | | | Assumed 60/40 pass/fail | 5% | TBD |
| | | | Land Management | | | Assumed 50/50 pass/fail | 10% | TBD |
| | U r b a n | Urban Nutrient Management Plan | Annual | 15,000 | Assumed 50/50 pass/fail | 2% = 300 | 90% ± 4.70 | |
| | | Urban Nutrient Management Certified Applicator | Annual | 300 | Assumed 50/50 pass/fail | 50% = 150 | 90% ± 4.76 | |

The sample size and confidence interval calculations in this table were developed using the following website:

<http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>

These calculations have been evaluated and confirmed to be accurate by the Statistical Design Review Team.

Appendix 6 – Historical BMP Failure Rates from DCR Spot Checks (1998-2015)

| Row Labels | Total Number of BMPs | Total Number of Spot Checks on Individual BMP | Number of Inactive/Destroyed BMPs | Failure Rate |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| Structural | 6054 | 1628 | 44 | 2.7% |
| AWMS | 784 | 259 | 4 | 1.5% |
| Animal Mortality Incinerator | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Animal waste control facilities | 760 | 258 | 4 | 1.6% |
| Voluntary Animal waste control facilities | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Barn Runoff Control | 95 | 31 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Loafing lot management system | 91 | 31 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Loafing lot management system | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Exclusion Fencing | 283 | 52 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Agricultural Sinkhole Protection | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Livestock Exclusion with Reduced Setback | 49 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Livestock Exclusion with Riparian Buffers for TMDL Imp. | 218 | 45 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Exclusion Narrow Buffer | 48 | 15 | 1 | 6.7% |
| Livestock Exclusion with Reduced Setback for TMDL Imp. | 48 | 15 | 1 | 6.7% |
| Exclusion with Buffer | 878 | 177 | 12 | 6.8% |
| Stream Exclusion - Maintenance Practice | 325 | 39 | 7 | 17.9% |
| Streambank protection (fencing) | 526 | 138 | 5 | 3.6% |
| Voluntary Streambank Protection | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Exclusion with Buffer and Prescribed Grazing | 3428 | 931 | 23 | 2.5% |
| Stream Exclusion With Grazing Land Management | 3304 | 931 | 23 | 2.5% |
| Voluntary Stream Exclusion With Grazing Land Management | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Exclusion with Buffer Continuation (new lifespan) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Maintenance of Stream Exclusion Fencing | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Mortality Composter | 272 | 101 | 3 | 3.0% |
| Composter Facilities | 272 | 101 | 3 | 3.0% |
| Non-urban Stream Restoration | 50 | 18 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Streambank Stabilization | 45 | 18 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Maintenance of Stream Exclusion Fencing | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Non-WIP Practice | 9 | 5 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stream Channel Stabilization | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stream Crossing & Hardened Access | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pasture Fence | 159 | 19 | 1 | 5.3% |
| Stream Exclusion with Grazing Land Management for TMDL Imp. | 113 | 8 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stream Protection - TMDL | 46 | 11 | 1 | 9.1% |
| Water Control Structure | 47 | 20 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Sediment retention, erosion or water control structures | 47 | 20 | 0 | 0.0% |

| Row Labels | Total Number of BMPs | Total Number of Spot Checks on Individual BMP | Number of Inactive/Destroyed BMPs | Failure Rate |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Land Management | 3436 | 758 | 28 | 3.7% |
| Forest Buffer | 119 | 40 | 2 | 5.0% |
| Woodland buffer filter area | 119 | 40 | 2 | 5.0% |
| Grass Buffer | 23 | 14 | 1 | 7.1% |
| Grass filter strips | 21 | 13 | 1 | 7.7% |
| Herbaceous Riparian Buffer - Maintenance Practice | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Horse Pasture Management | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Small Acreage Grazing System | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Small Acreage Grazing System (TMDL) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Land Retirement | 2758 | 543 | 21 | 3.9% |
| Fescue Conversion/Wildlife Option | 55 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Field Borders/Wildlife Option | 115 | 6 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Filter Strips/Wildlife Option | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Idle Land/Wildlife Option and Idle Tobacco Land | 60 | 5 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Long Term Vegetative Cover on Cropland | 2466 | 505 | 21 | 4.2% |
| Sod waterway | 52 | 23 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Permanent Vegetative Cover on Cropland | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Prescribed Grazing | 99 | 8 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Extension of CREP Watering Systems | 35 | 3 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Grazing Land Management | 29 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Pasture Management | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Support for Extension of CREP Watering Systems - TMDL | 15 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Grazing Land Management | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Tree Planting | 430 | 152 | 4 | 2.6% |
| Aforestation of erodible crop and pastureland | 422 | 152 | 4 | 2.6% |
| Forested Riparian Buffer - Maintenance Practice | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Reforestation of erodible crop and pastureland | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |

| Row Labels | Total Number of BMPs | Total Number of Spot Checks on Individual BMP | Number of Inactive/Destroyed BMPs | Failure Rate |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| CREP | 3232 | 141 | 6 | 4.3% |
| Exclusion Fencing | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| CREP Agricultural Sinkhole Protection | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Exclusion with Buffer | 170 | 15 | 1 | 6.7% |
| CREP Streambank protection | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Streambank protection (fencing) | 132 | 14 | 1 | 7.1% |
| Exclusion with Buffer and Prescribed Grazing | 1239 | 93 | 3 | 3.2% |
| CREP Grazing land protection | 301 | 11 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Stream Exclusion With Grazing Land Managemen | 938 | 82 | 3 | 3.7% |
| Forest Buffer | 1621 | 8 | 2 | 25.0% |
| CREP Riparian Forest Buffer Planting | 1618 | 8 | 2 | 25.0% |
| Woodland buffer filter area | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Grass Buffer | 201 | 25 | 0 | 0.0% |
| CREP Grass filter strips | 45 | 3 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Grass filter strips | 156 | 22 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Exclusion Not Meeting Spec | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Exclusion Narrow Buffer | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Voluntary Stream Exclusion | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% |

Appendix 7 - Sector Specific Questions from the Verification Program Plan Evaluation Form

Agriculture

Will agriculture BMPs be identified and verified according to the recommended verification categories (Visual Assessment-Single Year, Visual Assessment-Multi-Year, and Non-Visual Assessment)? **Generally, yes. Agricultural BMPs have been re-grouped and typed by their historical spot check failure rates. Appendix 3 and the narrative in D2 describe protocols for the initial inspection as well as the follow-on inspections.**

Will agriculture BMPs be identified and verified according to oversight categories (non-cost shared, cost-shared, regulatory, and permitted)? **Yes, BMPs are grouped and typed by the programs that drive their implementation and historical spot check failure rates.**

Does the program define the frequency of verification assessments for initial and subsequent years of implementation and reporting? (For priority BMPs, onsite visits are recommended for 10% of BMPs per year) **Yes. Appendix 3 and the narrative in D2 describe protocols for the initial inspection as well as the follow-on inspections.**

If an alternative strategy to sub-sampling is utilized than the strategy outlined in the sector guidance, is it properly identified and appropriately justified? **Yes. The sampling design is described in Appendix 3 and justified in the narrative of D2. Appendix 5 documents the sampling design calculations. The Statistical Design Review Team approved the calculations.**

Does the program identify a process where BMP assessment methods would change with a change in BMP oversight (i.e. cost-shared contractual BMP to non-contractual BMP)? **Yes. This is part of the BMP grouping breakout.**

Does the program identify the difference in sub-sampling for subsequent years for BMPs under a CAFO permit oversight? (I.e. 20% compared to 10/5%) **No. All permit driven inspection and compliance actions are in addition to the verification procedures established in the Agricultural sector.**

Are the assessment methods utilized to verify BMPs based on type and category of oversight clearly explained and consistent with the sector guidance? **For the most part, yes. Some additional work is needed to document the specific field inspections procedures for BMP verification. These procedures will be completed by the end of 2017.**

Does the program identify the level of verification effort in relation to TMDL sector nutrient and sediment reduction goals? **No. Virginia opted not to use the WIP based reductions by BMP to guide verification actions. Instead, Virginia has elected to group BMPs by sector, delivery program and risk. This is allowable under the Verification Framework guidance which gives jurisdictions flexibility in designing their Verification Programs.**

For on-site non-visual assessments of plans for Nutrient Management, does the program identify the assessment methods utilized to verify each component of the plans, the degree of compliance with the CBP-defined practice standards, and the ability to track and report data on compliance levels of each component or standard? **Yes. Farmer records of yields and nutrient applications are compared against the Nutrient Management Plan and standards for nutrient management to determine compliance with CBP definitions.**

Is the intensity of verification efforts prioritized in proportion to a practices contribution to the overall TMDL pollution reduction in the jurisdiction's WIP? **No. Virginia opted not to use the WIP based reductions by BMP**

to guide verification actions. Instead, Virginia has elected to group BMPs by sector, delivery program and risk. This is allowable under the Verification Framework guidance which gives jurisdictions flexibility in designing their Verification Programs.

Does the program make an effort to increase the transparency of its BMP verification programs? If so, what steps have been proposed? **Agricultural BMP verification data is accessible online to the extent allowable by law. This data service will be enhanced to make it more user friendly in the future.**

Forestry

Is the intensity of verification efforts prioritized in proportion to a practices contribution to the overall TMDL pollution reduction in the jurisdiction's WIP? **No. Virginia has elected to group BMPs by sector, delivery program and risk rather than the practices' reduction contribution in the WIP. This is allowable under the Verification Framework guidance which gives jurisdictions flexibility in designing their Verification Programs.**

Do verification methods for cost-shared agricultural riparian buffers utilize and build upon the existing verification programs for cost-shared contracts? **Yes.**

Are the frequency of site-checks consistent with the following recommendation from the sector guidance: Two visits within the first 4 years, spot-checked between years 5-10, and spot checked between years 10-15 to determine contract continuation? If not, are they sufficient to ensure scientific rigor? **Yes, though the procedures for CREP practices and those implemented through other programs vary somewhat.** Are CREP partners involved in the reenrollment process? **Yes, but this is not a Verification issue.**

Do proposed site inspection methods focus on common maintenance issues specifically related to water quality standards such as channelization or concentrated flows? **Yes, among others.**

Do statistical sampling methods document how they demonstrate a clear improvement over the current sampling rate? (The recommended rate is 80% confidence in reported practices) **While the approach may deviate from previous sampling rate, the 80% confidence is far exceeded. Our target is 90% ± 5% margin of error.**

Are the baseline acres for each practice tracked in order to ensure there is a net gain in acres across a county or watershed segment over time? **No. This is not a requirement for reporting existing BMPs in the Bay Model.**

Are tree canopy and riparian buffer acres re-assessed every 5 years to ensure net gain in tree canopy acres and riparian buffer acres over time? **Tree canopy is not a current BMP in the Bay Model and there is no requirement for net gain to report a riparian buffer. The loss of tree canopy is accounted for in the landuse change model.**

Does the program rely upon qualified local forestry partners for tracking, reporting, and maintenance for expanded tree canopy practices? **Tree canopy is not a current BMP in the Bay Model. Local forestry partners are engaged in implementation, tracking and reporting of forestry related BMPs.**

Do existing and planned forest harvesting inspection programs track total acres or rate of implementation of forest harvesting BMPs? **Both.** Do they require site-visits to ensure proper installation? **Yes.**

Stormwater

Is the existing MS4 permit inspection and maintenance framework the foundation of the jurisdiction's program? **Yes**

Is field performance verification scheduled for every other MS4 permit cycle? How often? **Every year for MS4 owned facilities and every 5 years for privately owned facilities.**

Does the program link the timing of visual inspections to the length of credit durations for urban stormwater practices? **Not directly, the permits were issued prior to the establishment of credit durations.**

Will MS4 communities be assessing their entire BMP populations within two permit cycles? **Yes, more frequently in fact.** If so, will they address pre-2000 BMPs prior to pre-1990 BMPs? **No.**

What is the defined amount of time a locality/federal facility has to take corrective maintenance or rehabilitation to bring a sub-standard BMP back into compliance? **Typically 90 days.**

Does the program address proper installation, whether or not the practice meets the design standards, and whether it functions in the hydrologic manner in which it was designed prior to submitting the BMP for credit? **Yes**

Is the program consistent with the Bay Program-approved reporting standards? **Yes, for the most part.** Do they allow appropriate flexibility for practices that don't lend themselves to the NEIEN geographic reporting requirements?

Are verification efforts prioritized according to a practice's contribution to the overall TMDL pollutant reduction in a state's urban source sector? **No. The practices are verified regardless of their pollution reduction significance.**

Will the jurisdiction provide spot checks on a subset of local and federal facility BMP project files to validate the reported BMP data? **A review of the maintenance and inspection procedures is part of the MS4 compliance monitoring strategy.**

Does the program address semi-regulated communities by following one of the three options provided in the sector guidance? **Yes. Our Construction GP and VSMP regulations require ongoing maintenance and that the requirement for such maintenance is recorded in the property records.**

Are the fastest-growing semi-regulated communities prioritized? **All are required to meet the same standard regardless of the growth rates.**

Stream Restoration

Is a professionally appropriate checklist or other tool used to assess the design of the project and whether the project was installed according to the design? **Yes, inspections always utilize the engineering plans as the basis for inspection.**

Does the verification program seek to identify the key features that relate to stream function? **Yes**

Is a professionally appropriate checklist or other tool used to assess post-construction performance? **This varies based on the party responsible for verification. We will be working to develop additional inspection tools and checklists for all BMPs.**

Is the frequency of field verification defined? **Yes**

Are inspections required two years after the initial construction and once every five years after that? **It depends on the circumstances of the installation. Practices owned by MS4s would exceed this expectation. Those in MS4 areas that are privately owned would be close to this standard. Practices installed in an agricultural setting, would use a statistical sampling based approach to account for practice failures.**

Does the program require a post-construction certificate to ensure that the project was installed properly, meets its functional restoration objectives, and is hydraulically and vegetatively stable? **Projects require a post-construction inspection to ensure it was installed properly and that inspection is always documented, but there is no standard for issuing a certificate to that effect.**

What is the defined amount of time a locality/federal facility has to take corrective maintenance or rehabilitation to bring a sub-standard BMP back into compliance? **Typically 90 days.**

Are separate procedures necessary, and if so, identified for verifying restoration projects built for the purpose of nutrient trading within a state or to offset new loads elsewhere in the watershed? **Additional procedures would be required for practices used in trading. These are in the trading certification regulations and include financial assurance, among others.**

Is the program consistent with the Bay Program-approved reporting standards as far as reporting units, geographic location, and removal rates? **Yes. In order to be reported for credit in the model, Bay Program-approved reporting standards would need to be followed.**

Wastewater

Does program require significant wastewater treatment facilities to monitor and report monthly flows and loads via DMRs? **There are numerous requirements to calculate and report permit limitations as monthly values in the *VPDES Permit Regulation (9 VAC 25-31)*. The most applicable monthly DMR requirements for Chesapeake Bay Significant Dischargers regarding nutrients are prescribed in the *General VPDES Watershed Permit Regulation for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Discharges and Nutrient Trading in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (9 VAC 25-820)*, particularly Section 70 (*General Permit*).**

Does program require significant facilities to submit annual loading reports where trading or general permit conditions apply to a facility and when annual WIP reporting applies? **Under the *General VPDES Watershed Permit Regulation for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Discharges and Nutrient Trading in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (9 VAC 25-820)*, waste load allocations for Significant Dischargers are expressed as annual mass load limits for total nitrogen and total phosphorus. Every covered discharger is required (9 VAC 25-820-70.F.) to report, annually on or before February 1, the mass loads of total nitrogen and the total phosphorus discharged by the permitted facility during the previous calendar year. Provisions in the *Watershed General Permit Regulation* also require annual compliance plan updates, registration statements, and identification of nutrient credits generated or acquired for compliance.**

An annual load report is published by DEQ and made accessible on-line by April 1st each year, grouped by major Bay tributary. Nutrient credit exchanges and trades made for General Permit compliance are also published by DEQ and made accessible on-line by July 1st of each year.

For non-significant wastewater treatment facilities, will NPDES DMR be used to report load reductions from BMPs (i.e. upgrades and offsets of new or expanding facilities)? **Under the *Regulation for Nutrient Enriched Waters and Dischargers Within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed (9 VAC 25-40)*, Section 70 (*Strategy for Chesapeake Bay Watershed*) specifies that technology-based effluent concentration limits are to be placed in the individual permit for any non-significant discharger that installs nutrient control technology whether by new construction, expansion or upgrade. The limits are based on the technology installed by the facility and**

expressed as annual average concentrations; the stringency of the limits depends on the size and location of the discharge (above or below the fall line). If the non-significant discharge is expanding, then registration under the *General VPDES Watershed Permit Regulation for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus Discharges and Nutrient Trading in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed* (9 VAC 25-820) is also required and the annual load reporting provisions apply.

Will non-significant facilities be tracked against aggregate waste-load allocations with loads reported annually via the mechanisms documented in the jurisdiction's WIPs? Periodically, during routine reissuance, nutrient monitoring requirements are added to non-significant dischargers' VPDES permits. Data are used to confirm validity of assumed default concentrations used to generate Permitted Design Capacity calculations, which are the allowable "caps" on nutrient loads for non-significant dischargers, based on total design flow and nutrient concentrations typical of secondary treatment facilities. Eventually, as nutrient discharge data are uploaded to EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and EPA completes its Chesapeake Bay Point Source database project, the data will be used to update DEQ's annual progress reports.

Will Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) undergo construction verification to ensure proper design, installation and maintenance? DEQ reviews and approves plans and specifications that result from implementation of Long-Term Control Plans for CSO localities, in accordance with Virginia's *Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulation* ("SCAT"; 9 VAC 25-790). Procedures and requirements to secure a Certificate to Construct (CTC) and Certificate to Operate (CTO) post-construction are described in Section 50 of the SCAT Regulation. Maintenance is verified through periodic inspections and annual reports submitted in accordance with *VPDES Permit Regulation* (9 VAC 25- 31) requirements.

Are plans in place to ensure that CSOs receive sufficient post-construction monitoring and inspection, and that they are being properly tracked and reported? These activities are covered under the annual report submitted by CSO localities in accordance with *VPDES Permit Regulation* (9 VAC 25- 31) requirements.

Are Onsite treatment system verification procedures based on existing state regulations or do they follow the set of minimum elements for verification based on existing state programs in Delaware (DE), Maryland (MD) and Virginia (VA)? Both. The maintenance/inspection of nitrogen reducing systems is in regulation. The data management and validation components are driven by policy.

Are proper checks in place to ensure the design and installation on-site BMP systems will be done and reported by certified service providers and verified in the permitting processes? Yes

Is the frequency of maintenance and inspection of onsite systems annual, or otherwise consistent with the recommendations from Table B-17 of the Onsite Wastewater Treatment Expert Panel report? Yes, for the nitrogen reducing systems. In Bay Act areas, conventional systems, which are not a BMP, also have quinquennial maintenance requirements.

Wetlands

Were a combination of site assessments and groundwater flow equations used to determine the changes in surface ponding? These issues are typically assessed as part of the design of a practice as well as the as the post-construction inspection.

Were remote sensing technologies used to determine the area of effect? Typically not. Usually site surveying techniques are used to determine size and location of practices.

For rehabilitation projects, were hydraulic models of stream flow used in combination with topographic data to determine the area of effect? Was validation completed through site visits during storm flow? **Rehabilitation projects are not a reportable BMP in the Bay Model.**

Were appropriate field indicators used to check for periodic soil saturation or inundation? **Yes, site assessments include evaluation of soils and vegetation to ensure saturation/inundation.** Does the program use the suggested checklist for field verification? **This depends on the reporting source. We will be working to develop additional inspection tools and checklists for all BMPs.**

Are post-construction site visits mentioned and do they check for the following: predominance of native wetland vegetation; was the project completed as designed; that the hydrology is as planned; and that structures are operating properly? **Yes**

Will the installing agency provide a post-construction certification? **Projects require a post-construction inspection to ensure it was installed properly and that inspection is always documented, but there is no standard for issuing a certificate to that effect.**

Does the verification program use the monitoring requirements for financial assistance programs? **When applicable. Which ones? Whichever financial assistance program was used to fund the project.**

Will a project file be maintained by the installing agency for each restoration project installed? **Yes**

Is onsite monitoring required within three years following construction? **It depends on the circumstances of the installation. Practices owned by MS4s would exceed this expectation with annual inspections throughout the lifespan. Those in MS4 areas that are privately owned would be close to this standard with inspections every 5 years at a minimum. Practices installed in an agricultural setting, would use a statistical sampling based approach to account for practice failures.**

Is aerial imagery used for remote observation of long-term monitoring of wetland BMPs? **Likely yes for some projects, but not as a standard for all projects**