#### Relating Management Practice Implementation and Modeled Load Reductions in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

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### Research Goal & Source Data

**Research Goal:** Describe changes in expected water quality with levels of management practice implementation. Assess the impact of other factors affecting water quality.

#### Source Data:

- Source Data
- Map Tools & Spatial Data
- Loads Per Unit Report
- <u>BMP Submitted vs. Credited Report</u>
- <u>Nutrients Applied Report</u>



## Why It Matters

- Land managers want to know:
  - Where, and what types, of management practices are expected to have the most impact
  - Location of water quality changes that are inconsistent with management practice implementation
- The Scientific Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) 2023 Comprehensive Evaluation of System Response (CESR) report found that "existing implementation actions to reduce nonpoint sources of nutrients are insufficient to achieve the TMDL."
- Goal is to create a product that highlights opportunities by sector and geography

### Methods

- All modeled data using CAST-23
- Total Nitrogen
- Change between 2009 and 2023

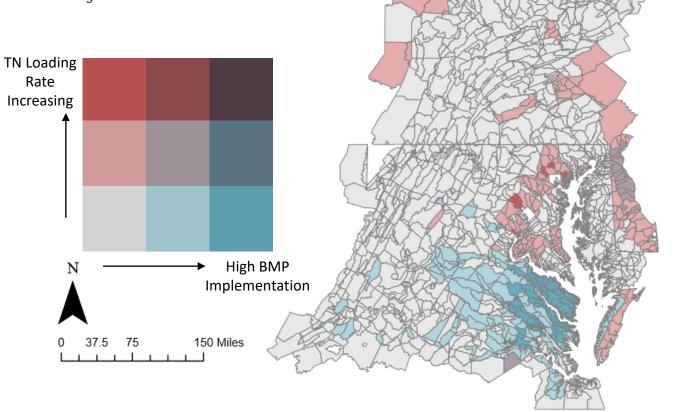
Grouped agricultural BMPs: High Effectiveness Low Effectiveness Animal	 Created CAST scenarios to isolate each group of practices for 2009 and 2023	>	Determined loading rate change over time in each scenario

Found the percent of available agricultural acres with BMPs implemented in 2023 for each scenario Spatially compared the loading rate change over time and % BMP implementation Identified locations where unexpected results occurred and evaluated other factors influencing water quality in those areas



Nitrogen Loading Rate Change Over Time Low: -100% - 20% Med: 20% - 140% High: 140% - 260%

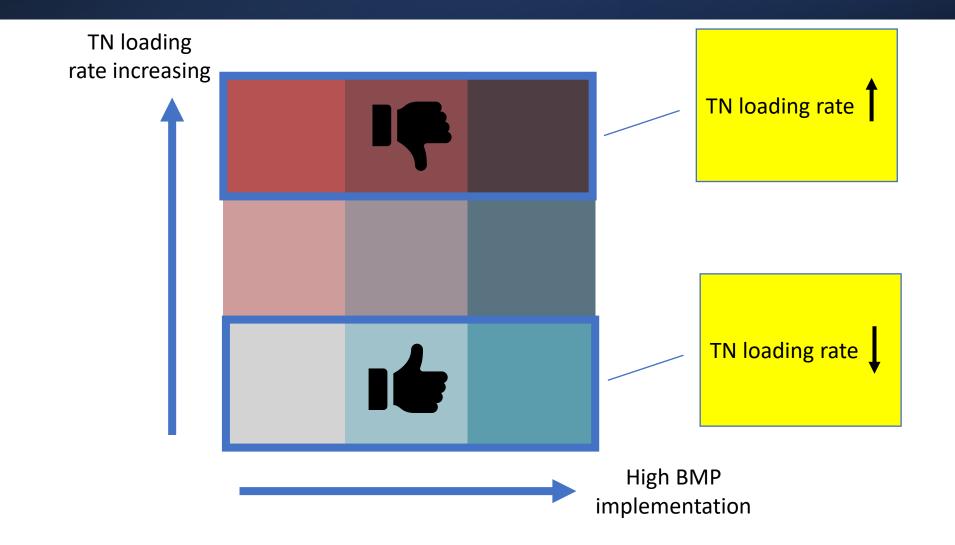
Ratio of BMP Acres to Total Available Acres Low: 0% - 54% Med: 54% - 108% High: 108% - 162%



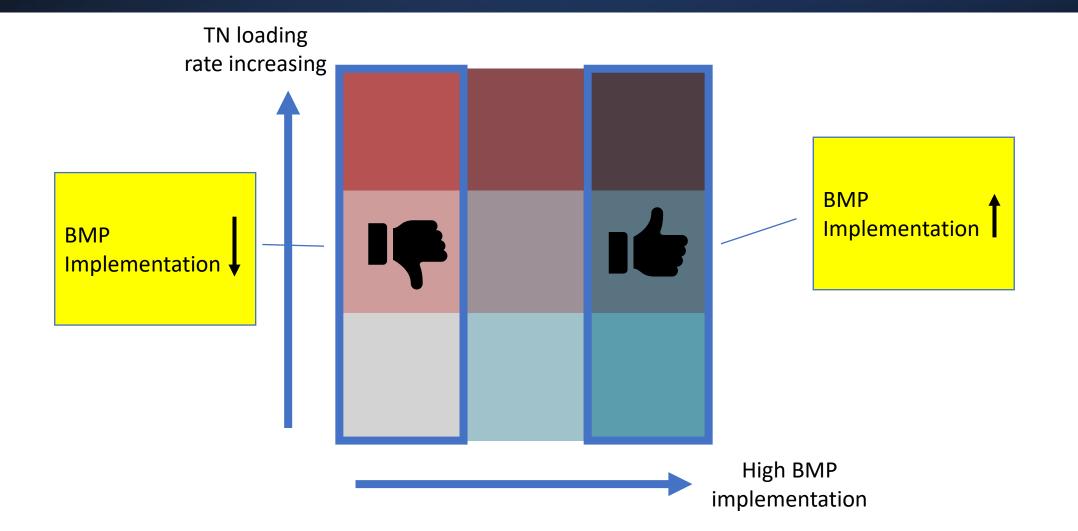
#### \*Preliminary Information – Subject to Revision

Source: CAST.ChesapeakeBay.net

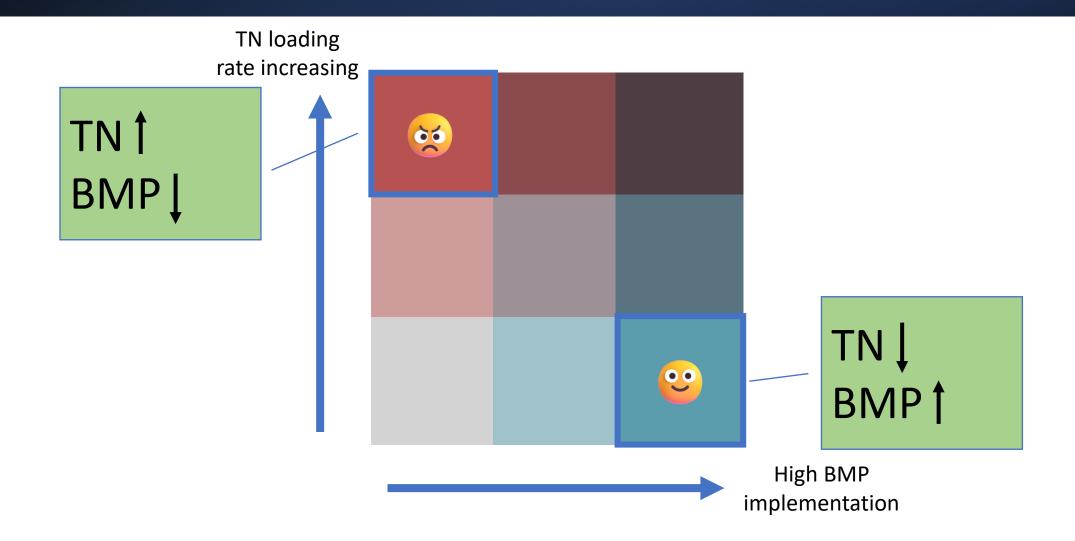
### **Bivariate Legend**



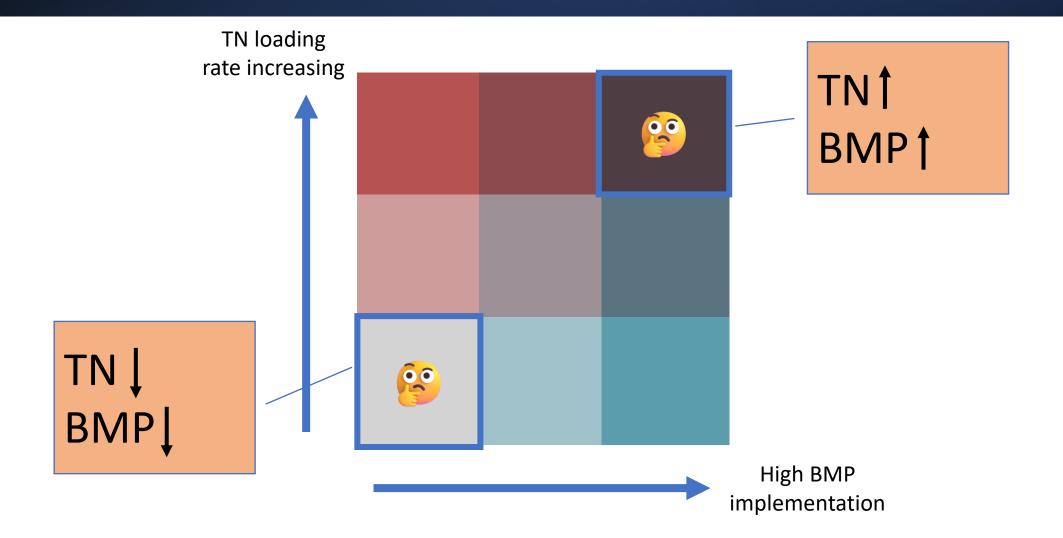
### **Bivariate Legend**



### Bivariate Legend – Expected Effects



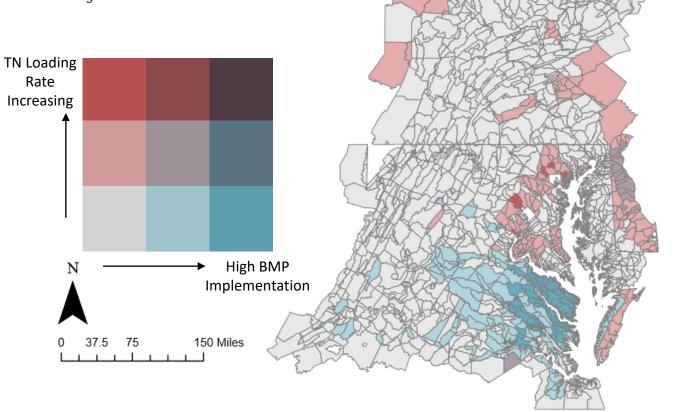
### Bivariate Legend – Unexpected Effects





Nitrogen Loading Rate Change Over Time Low: -100% - 20% Med: 20% - 140% High: 140% - 260%

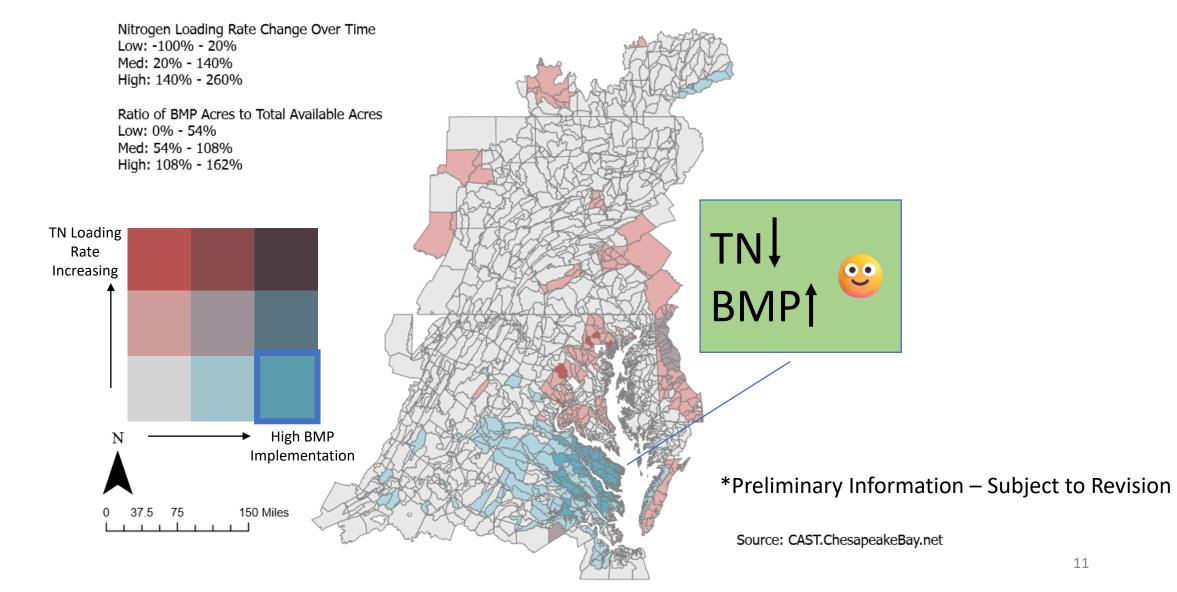
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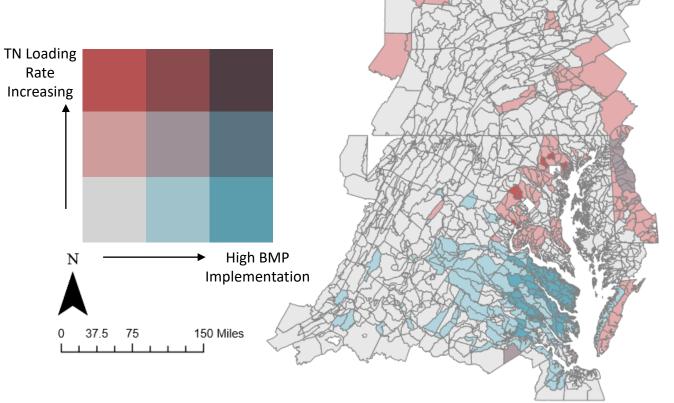


TN Nitrogen Loading Rate Change Over Time 00 Low: -100% - 20% Med: 20% - 140% BMP High: 140% - 260% Ratio of BMP Acres to Total Available Acres Low: 0% - 54% Med: 54% - 108% High: 108% - 162% **TN** Loading Rate Increasing **High BMP** Implementation \*Preliminary Information – Subject to Revision 37.5 75 150 Miles 0 Source: CAST.ChesapeakeBay.net



Nitrogen Loading Rate Change Over Time Low: -100% - 20% Med: 20% - 140% High: 140% - 260%

Ratio of BMP Acres to Total Available Acres Low: 0% - 54% Med: 54% - 108% High: 108% - 162%



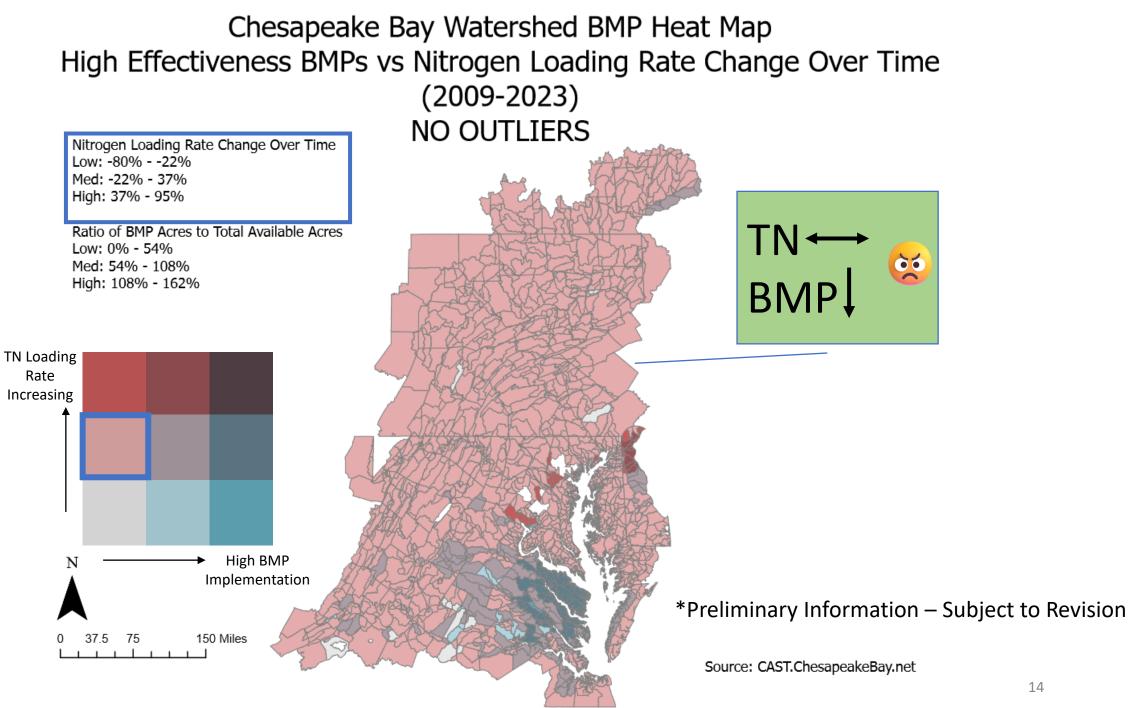
5 modeling segments' TN loading rates decreased 100%

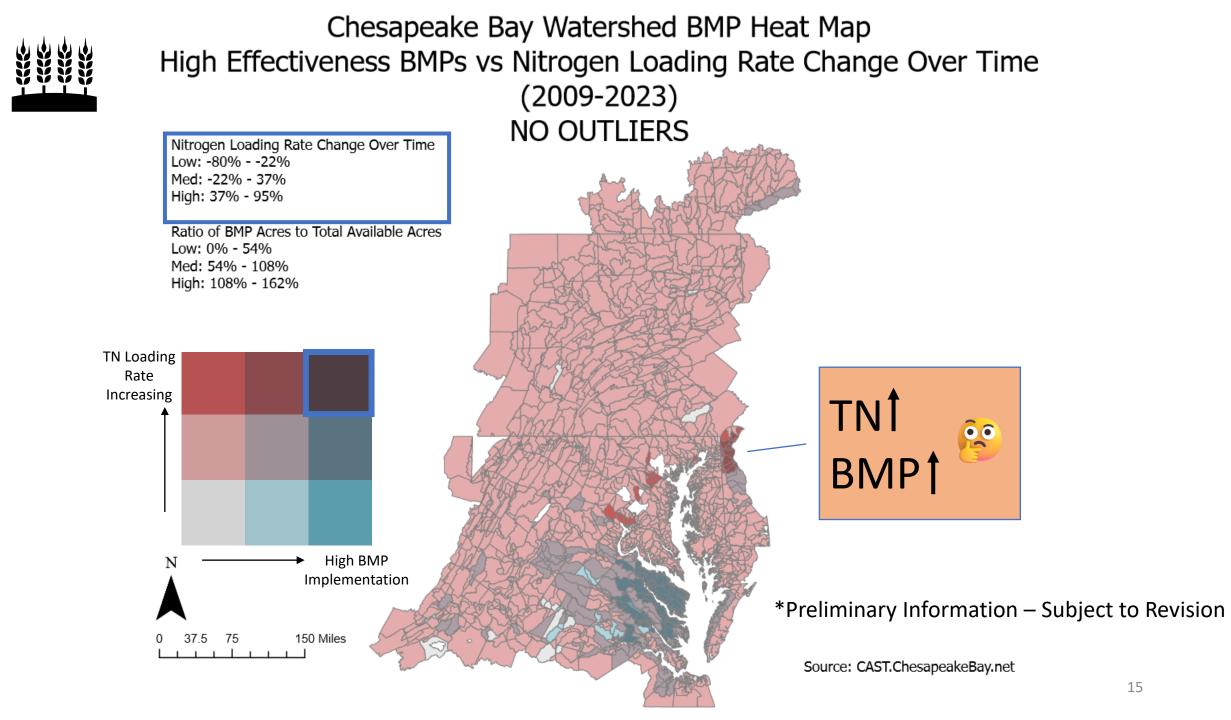
16 modeling segments TN loading rates increased over 100%

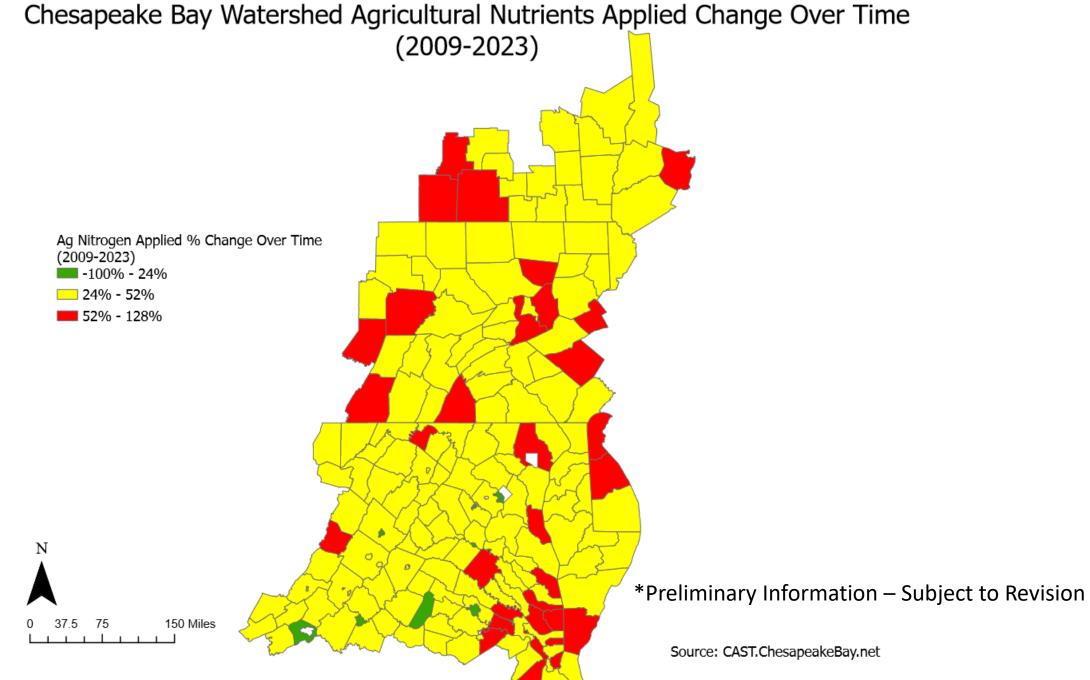
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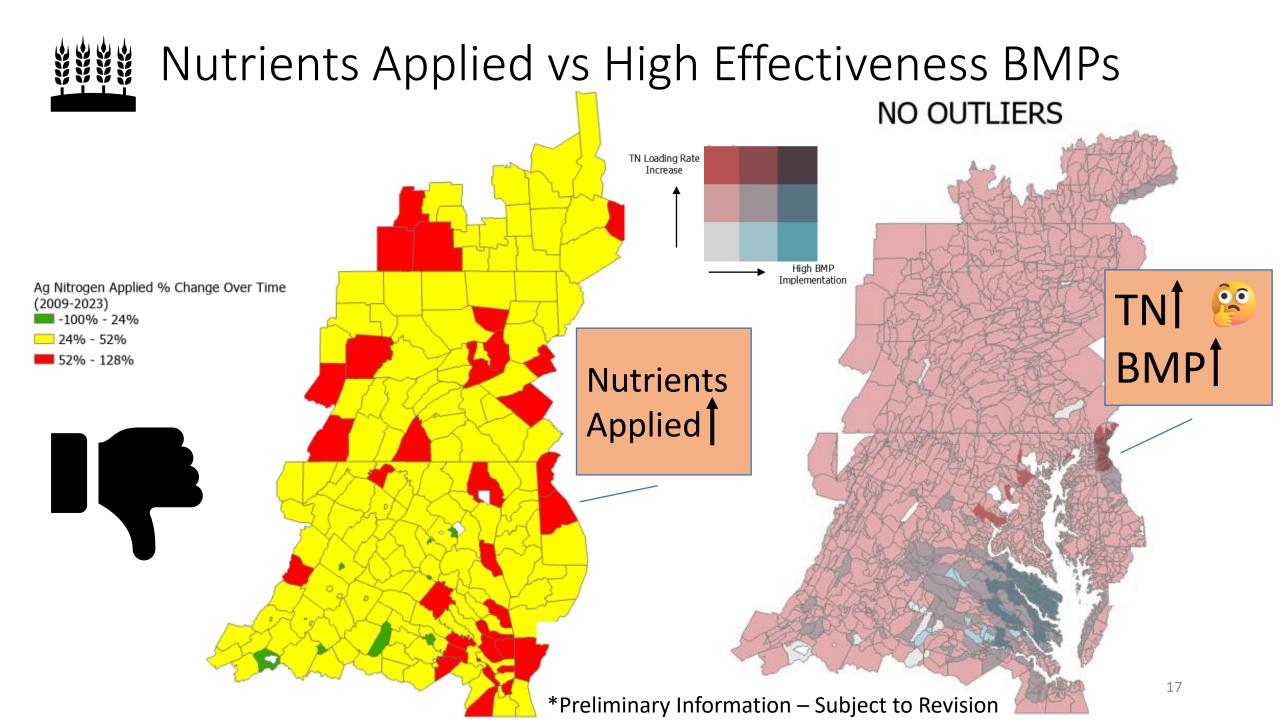
Source: CAST.ChesapeakeBay.net

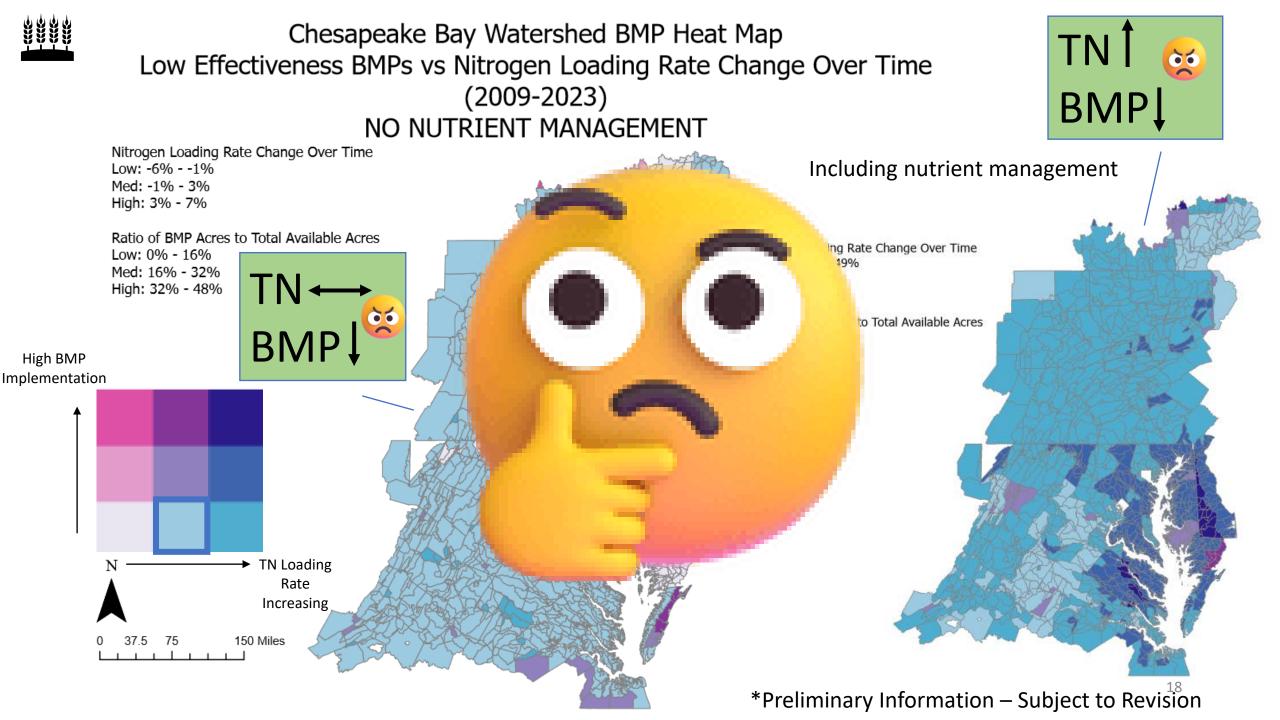












# Summary

- Using BMP implementation and TN change over time, we identify areas where practices are not having the expected effects
- Modeled nutrient applications may explain some unexpected results – despite high management practices implementation, loading rates are increasing
- Modeled nutrient management practice may explain some unexpected results—the modeled practice does not explain load changes
- Analysis can be repeated for phosphorus and in the urban sector



### Outliers

100% TN Loading Rate Decrease

- Arlington, VA
  - N51013PL7\_4911\_0000
  - N51013PL7\_4941\_0000
  - N51013PL7\_4962\_0000
  - N51013PL7\_4964\_0000
- Falls Church City, VA
  - N51610PL7\_4962\_0000

#### High TN Loading Rate Increase

- Baltimore, MD
  - N24005WM0\_3650\_0001
  - N24005WM0\_3741\_0000
  - N24005WM1\_3660\_3910
  - N24005WU0\_3670\_0001
  - N24005WU1\_3490\_3480
- Calvert, MD
  - N24009WL0\_4925\_0000
- Montgomery, MD
  - N24031PL1\_4540\_0001
  - N24031PM0\_4640\_4820
  - N24031PM1\_4252\_4250
  - N24031PM7\_4580\_4820

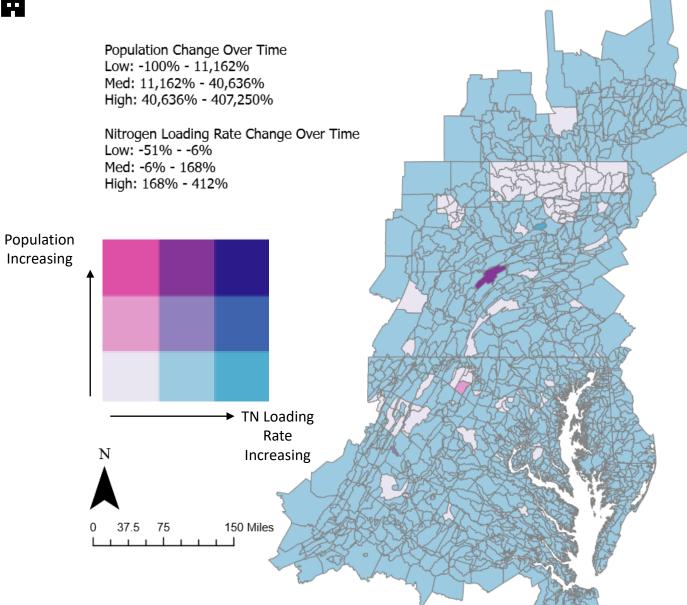
- Prince Georges, MD
  - N24033PL2\_4810\_0000
  - N24033PL2\_4811\_0000
- Somerset, MD
  - N24039EL0\_5765\_0000
- Fairfax, VA
  - N51059PL0\_5251\_0000
- Shenandoah, VA
  - N51171PS4\_5080\_4380
- Waynesboro City, VA
  - N24039EL0\_5765\_0000

### Explanation of Outliers

- The **100% TN decreases** were due to the small amount of agricultural land present in those LRsegs in 2009 dropping to 0 in 2022
- The **high TN increases** are difficult to explain:
  - Agricultural acres decreased in all LRsegs except the Calvert, MD LRseg (15 acres to 17 acres)
  - Animal units decreased in all counties except Somerset, MD (30% increase) and Shenandoah, VA (15% increase)
  - TN application per acre increased in some areas of the entire counties but also decreased in others



#### Chesapeake Bay Watershed Developed Loading Rate vs Population Change Over Time (2010-2017)



#### \*Preliminary Information – Subject to Revision

Source: CAST. ChesapeakeBay.net