

The Urban BMP Review Panel Queue, as of 7/7/2014

Completed

- Stormwater retrofits (includes Regenerative conveyance systems)
- Stream restoration
- LID and runoff reduction under new state performance standards for new and redevelopment
- Urban nutrient management
- Enhanced erosion and sediment controls
- Urban Filter Strips (CWP)
- Urban Tree Canopy (Forestry Work Group)

In process (2014)

- Shoreline management control (CWP)
- Illicit Discharge Elimination
- Floating treatment wetlands
- Street Sweeping/Bulk sediments (includes catch-basin cleaning)

BMPs still on the queue

1. Impervious disconnection: The practice of managing runoff generated by impervious surfaces close to their source by intercepting, infiltrating, filtering, treating or reusing the runoff as it moves to the drainage system; differential loading rates of impervious areas in urban and rural environments. ***Should this be reported as an urban BMP or modeled as a land use change?***
2. Outfall Stabilization: This expert panel would review the pollutant reduction impacts associated with stabilizing eroded condition below storm drain outfalls. To include but not be limited to: plunge pools, energy dissipaters, erosion stabilization at the end of pipes etc.
3. New bioretention designs with enhanced nutrient reduction features. To include adaptations for geographic specific needs/limitations (i.e., use in the coastal plain) ***Does this include other practices as well?***
4. MS4 minimum management measures: This potential urban BMP expert panel would review those minimum management measures that are not currently covered by another expert panel. This includes: public education and outreach, public participation and involvement and pollution prevention and good housekeeping. ***Is there enough data to support an expert panel on education and outreach? If not a panel, then at least provide guidance to localities on best practices for education and outreach.***

Non-prioritized topics (in no particular order):

- Coastal Buffer Zones: The review of the nutrient and sediment reduction capabilities of land area adjacent to a shoreline (coastal) feature that is, or will be, vegetated with native shoreline species and which acts as a natural transition zone between the coast and adjacent upland development.
- Coastal Wetland Restoration (possibly including major invasive vegetative species removal): The evaluation of wetland restoration as it applies in coastal situations.
- Trash reduction programs: Programs that municipalities implement to reduce the amount of trash that gets into local streams and the nutrient reductions associated with it.
- No discharge zones (for boats): designated areas in bodies of water that prohibits the discharge of treated and untreated boat sewage.
- Self-converted dry detention ponds: dry detention ponds that have converted naturally to a constructed wetland or some other higher performing practice.
- Alternative native pervious covers: alternatives to turf in the pervious areas of the watershed.
- Soil amendments/sub-soiling: the process of improving disturbed soils and low organic soils by restoring soil porosity and/or adding a soil amendment, such as compost, for the purpose of reestablishing the soil's long-term capacity for infiltration and pollution removal.
- Industrial Pollution Prevention Practices