The Urban BMP Crediting Queue as of February 2024

Completed

- Stormwater retrofits
- Stream restoration (Updated in 2021)
- Stormwater performance standards
- Urban nutrient management
- Enhanced erosion and sediment controls
- Elimination of Nutrient Discharges from Gray Infrasructure
- Urban Filter Strips/Upgraded Stream Buffers
- Urban Tree Canopy
- Shoreline erosion control
- Floating treatment wetlands
- Street Sweeping and storm drain cleaning
- Impervious cover disconnection to amended soils
- "Smart" BMP retrofits (Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Control)
- Outfall and Gully Stabilization Practices
- Conservation Landscaping
- Clarifying Impervious Cover Removal
- Coagulant Enhanced Stormwater Ponds

BMPs in the Queue (As identified in April 2021)

1. Soil amendments: the process of improving disturbed soils and low organic soils by restoring soil porosity and/or adding a soil amendment, such as compost, biochar WWT Residuals, or iron filings for the purpose of reestablishing the soil's long-term capacity for infiltration and pollution removal.
2. 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.
3. Roadside Ditch Management Practices: Includes four potential BMPs, including ditch retrofits, ditch stabilization, ditch elimination and ditch treatment.

Other potential priorities listed in the past:

- Revisiting Urban Nutrient Management Expert Panel – A draft 2022 scope of work suggested that in 2023/24, the USWG revisit the UNM expert panel report to take a fresh look at urban nutrient sensitivities, how state fertilizer legislation is credited, how non-fertilized lands are tracked and credited, and how to streamline reporting and verification.
- Soil Health – a slight variation on soil amendments (potentially inclusive of soil amendments), to include practices intended to restore the natural hydrologic function of urban soils, including subsoiling and decompaction practices

- Revisiting Stormwater Retrofits – the intention would be to take a look at the RR and ST curves in the context of updated or future hydrology and consider the potential for new or modified specs to alter the pollutant removal performance of BMPs. This could include looks at resilient design adaptations such as updated sizing criteria, new media mixes, and internal water storage.
- MS4 minimum management measures (stormwater education/outreach/source controls, spill prevention and response): As part of Phase II of the NPDES program, communities are required to develop local programs to reduce and/or manage nonpoint source pollution discharges to their streams through the use of six minimum management measures: public education and outreach, public participation and involvement, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site runoff control, post-construction runoff control, and pollution prevention and good housekeeping. 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.
- 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.
- Self-converted dry detention ponds: dry detention ponds that have converted naturally to a constructed wetland or some other higher performing practice.
- Industrial Pollution Prevention Practices
- Floating Treatment Wetlands in coastal waters