

The Urban BMP Crediting Queue as of December 2019

Completed

- Stormwater retrofits
- Stream restoration
- Stormwater performance standards
- Urban nutrient management
- Enhanced erosion and sediment controls
- Elimination of Nutrient Discharges from Gray Infrastructure
- 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

BMPs in the Queue (As identified in April 2017)

1. PEDs for BMPs: Performance enhancing devices that boost the nutrient and/or sediment removal performance of BMPs. These may include internal water storage devices, soil amendments such as biochar, or enhanced vegetation management.
 2. Roadside Ditch Management Practices: Includes four potential BMPs, including ditch retrofits, ditch stabilization, ditch elimination and ditch treatment.
 3. 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 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.
- Self-converted dry detention ponds: dry detention ponds that have converted naturally to a constructed wetland or some other higher performing practice.
- 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