

The Urban BMP Review Panel Queue, as of 6/13/2013

Completed

- Stormwater retrofits
- Stream restoration (includes Regenerative conveyance systems)
- LID and runoff reduction under new state performance standards for new and redevelopment
- Urban nutrient management

In process (2013)

- Enhanced erosion and sediment controls
- Illicit Discharge Elimination
- Urban Filter Strips/Upgraded Stream Buffers (CWP)
- Urban Tree Canopy (Forestry Work Group)
- Shoreline erosion control (CWP)

Scheduled Launch in 2013

- 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.
2. 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.
3. Outfall Stabilization: This expert panel would review the pollutant reduction impacts associated with of stabilizing eroded condition below storm drain outfalls
4. 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