STAC Workshop BMP Reference Table

Sector	BMP Name	BMP Short Description
Ag.	Alternative Crops	Accounts for those crops that are planted and managed as permanent, such as warm season grasses, to sequester carbon in the soil. Carbon sequestration refers to the conversion of crop to hay land.
Ag.	Animal Waste Management System	Practices designed for proper handling, storage, and utilization of wastes generated from confined animal operations. Reduced storage and handling loss is conserved in the manure and available for land application.
Ag.	Barnyard Runoff Control	Includes the installation of practices to control runoff from barnyard areas. This includes practices such as roof runoff control, diversion of clean water from entering the barnyard and control of runoff from barnyard areas.
Ag.	Biofilters	Ammonia emission reduction includes housing ventilation systems that pass air through a biofilter media with a layer of organic material that supports a microbial population. The ammonia emissions are reduced by oxidizing volatile organic compounds into carbon dioxide, water and inorganic salts.
Ag.	Cover Crop Commodity	A winter cereal crop planted for harvest in the spring that does not receive any fall nutrient applications. The crop is planted at least 2 weeks prior to the average frost date.
Ag.	Cover Crop Traditional with/without Fall Nutrients	A short-term crop grown after the main cropping season that reduces nutrient losses to ground and surface water by sequestering nutrients. Fall nutrients are not applied and the crop may not be harvested in the spring. May also use cropland where manure is applied following the harvest of a summer crop and prior to crop planting.
Ag.	Cropland Irrigation Management	Cropland under irrigation management is used to decrease climatic variability and maximize crop yields.
Ag.	Dairy Precision Feeding and/or Forage Management	Dairy Precision Feeding reduces the quantity of phosphorus and nitrogen fed to livestock by formulating diets within 110% of Nutritional Research Council recommended level in order to minimize the excretion of nutrients without negatively affecting milk production.
Ag.	Forest Buffer	Forest buffers are linear wooded areas that help filter nutrients, sediments and other pollutants from runoff and remove nutrients from groundwater. Recommended buffer width is 100 feet, with a 35 feet minimum width required.
Ag.	Grass Buffer - Narrow	Narrow grass buffers are 10 to 35 feet wide linear strips of grass or other non-woody vegetation maintained to help filter nutrients, sediment and other pollutants from runoff.
Ag.	Horse Pasture Management	Horse Pasture Management is defined as maintaining a 50% pasture cover with managed species (desirable, inherent) and managing high traffic areas.
Ag.	Irrigation Water Capture Reuse	In container nursery operations, runoff of irrigation water and leachate from plant containers grown on plastic or in greenhouses is routed to lined return ditches or piped to lined holding ponds. Ponds are designed to retain all excess irrigation water runoff or leachate and capture the first one-half to one-inch of stormwater runoff.
Ag.	Lagoon Covers	Permeable and impermeable covers of lagoons to prevent volatilization of ammonia. A cover can be, and is applied, to various species including swine and dairy.
Ag.	Land Retirement to Ag Open Space	Converts land area to hay without nutrients. Agricultural land retirement takes marginal and highly erosive cropland out of production by planting permanent vegetative cover such as shrubs, grasses, and/or trees.

Sector	BMP Name	BMP Short Description
Ag.	Land Retirement to Pasture	Converts land area to pasture. Agricultural land retirement takes marginal and highly erosive cropland out of production by planting permanent vegetative cover such as shrubs, grasses, and/or trees. Agricultural agencies have a program to assist farmers in land retirement procedures.
Ag.	Loafing Lot Management	The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by people, animals or vehicles by establishing vegetative cover, surfacing with suitable materials, and/or installing needed structures.
Ag.	Manure Compost	Manure is composted using mechanical ventilation, natural aeration or frequent turning.
Ag.	Manure Injection	Manure is incorporated into the soil immediately.
Ag.	Manure Transport	Transport of excess manure in or out of a county. Manure may be of any type—poultry, dairy, or any of the animal categories.
Ag.	Manure Treatment Combustion	Manure combusted to produce heat without generating gas or liquid.
Ag.	Mortality Composters	A physical structure and process for disposing of any type of dead animals. Composted material is land applied using nutrient management plan recommendations.
Ag.	Nutrient Management Core N	The nutrient management core nitrogen BMP includes 5 elements: 1) application rate modification; 2) manure analysis used in plan; 3) spreader must be calibrated within one year; 4) yield estimates used in plan; 5) legume residual N credits and manure mineralization are credited as part of plan.
Ag.	Nutrient Management Core P	The nutrient management core phosphorus BMP includes 6 elements: 1) application rate modification; 2) P soil test used in plan; 3) manure analysis used in plan; 4) spreader must be calibrated within one year; 5) yield estimates used in plan; 6) legume residual N credits and manure mineralization are credited as part of plan.
Ag.	Off Stream Watering Without Fencing	This BMP requires the use of alternative drinking water sources such as permanent or portable livestock water troughs placed away from the stream corridor. The source of water supplied to the facilities can be from any source including pipelines, spring developments, and ponds.
Ag.	Poultry Litter Amendments	Surface application of alum, an acidifier, to poultry litter to acidify poultry litter and maintain ammonia in the non-volatile ionized form (ammonium).
Ag.	Precision Intensive Rotational/Prescribed Grazing	This practice utilizes a range of pasture management and grazing techniques to improve the quality and quantity of the forages grown on pastures and reduce the impact of animal travel lanes, animal concentration areas or other degraded areas. Pastures under the PG systems are defined as having a vegetative cover of 60% or greater.
Ag.	Soil Conservation and Water Quality Plans	Farm conservation plans are a combination of agronomic, management and engineered practices that protect and improve soil productivity and water quality, and to prevent deterioration of natural resources on all or part of a farm.
Ag.	Sorbing Materials in Ag Ditches	Application of gypsum or other phosphorus-sorbing materials in channel engineered systems that sorb available dissolved phosphorus in cropland drainage systems for removal and reuse as an agricultural fertilizer.
Ag.	Water Control Structures	Installing and managing boarded gate systems in agricultural land that contains surface drainage ditches.
Ag.	Wetland Creation	Establish or create wetlands in a floodplain or headwater by manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics in an area where one did not previously exist.

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Ag.	Wetland Restoration	Re-establish wetlands in a floodplain or headwater by manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site to re-create a former wetland.
Dev.	Bioretention/ raingardens	An excavated pit backfilled with engineered media, topsoil, mulch, and vegetation. Planting areas are installed in shallow basins where storm water runoff is temporarily ponded and then treated by filtering through the bed components.
Dev.	Bioswale	A bioretention area where the load is reduced because, unlike other open channel designs, there is now infiltration into the soil.
Dev.	Dirt & Gravel Road Erosion & Sediment Control	The use of driving surface aggregates such as durable and erosion resistant road surface and raising road elevation to restore natural drainage patterns and reduce the amount of sediment runoff.
Dev.	Dry Detention Ponds and Hydrodynamic Structures	Dry Detention Ponds are depressions or basins created by excavation or berm construction that temporarily store runoff and release it slowly via surface flow or groundwater infiltration following storms.
Dev.	Erosion and Sediment Control	Includes ESC practices implemented under historical performance standards from approximately 2000 or before, which were typically 1,800 cubic feet/acre
Dev.	Filtering Practices	Practices that capture and temporarily store runoff and pass it through a filter bed of either sand or an organic media. There are various sand filter designs, such as above ground, below ground, perimeter, etc. These systems require annual inspection and maintenance to receive pollutant reduction credit.
Dev.	Floating Treatment Wetland	Rafts of wetland vegetation deployed in existing wet ponds with a drainage area of <400 acres.
Dev.	Forest Conservation	This BMP in Maryland is the implementation of the Maryland Forest Conservation Act that requires developers to maintain at least 20% of a development site in trees.
Dev.	Forest Planting	Urban forest planning includes any tree planting except those used to establish riparian forest buffers. Trees are planted on pervious areas.
Dev.	Grass Buffers	This BMP changes the land use from pervious urban to pervious urban. Therefore, there is no change and no reduction from using this BMP.
Dev.	Impervious Surface Disconnections	Reducing impervious surface and/or disconnecting existing impervious area runoff from stormwater drainage systems to pervious areas with amended soils.
Dev.	Infiltration Practices	A depression to form an infiltration basin where sediment is trapped and water infiltrates the soil. No underdrains are associated with infiltration basins and trenches.
Dev.	Nutrient Management Plan	An urban nutrient management plan addresses how major nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) are annually managed for the protection of water quality.
Dev.	Permeable Pavement	Pavement or pavers that reduce runoff volume and treat water quality through both infiltration and filtration mechanisms.
Dev.	Storm Drain Cleaning	Removal of sediment and organic matter from catch basins in a targeted manner that focuses on water quality improvements.

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Dev.	Stormwater Performance Standard	Total post-development runoff volume that is reduced through canopy interception, soil amendments, evaporation, rainfall harvesting, engineered infiltration, extended filtration or evapo-transpiration. Stormwater practices that achieve at least a 25% reduction of the annual runoff volume are classified as providing runoff reduction.
Dev.	Tree Planting	Urban tree planting is planting trees on urban pervious areas.
Dev.	Wet Ponds and Wetlands	A water impoundment structure that intercepts stormwater runoff then releases it to an open water system at a specified flow rate. These structures retain a permanent pool.
Natural	Algal Flow-way	Inclined race-ways in non-tidal waters that receive nutrient-laden water so Nat. algal assemblages can accumulate and then be harvested for an end use.
Natural	Forest Harvesting Practices	Forest harvesting practices are a suite of BMPs that minimize the environmental impacts of road building, log removal, site preparation and forest management.
Natural	Urban and Non-Urban Shoreline Erosion Control and Management	Urban or non-urban practices with or without a vegetated area along tidal shorelines that prevent and/or reduces tidal sediments to the Bay. Shoreline practices can include living shorelines, revetments and/or breakwater systems and bulkheads and seawalls.
Natural	Urban and Non-Urban Stream Restoration	Stream restoration is a change to the stream corridor that improves the stream ecosystem by restoring the natural hydrology and landscape of a stream, and helps improve habitat and water quality conditions in degraded streams.
Natural	Oyster Aquaculture	Private oyster aquaculture that is on- or off-bottom using hatchery-produced oysters or on-bottom using substrate addition.
Natural	Wetland Enhancement	Enhance wetlands by manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of intensifying or improving functions of a wetland.
Natural	Wetland Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate wetlands by manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site to return natural/historic functions to a degraded wetland.
Septic	Septic Connection	Convert septic systems to public sewer to reduce the number of systems.
Septic	Septic Denitrification	The septic system should employ a 50% denitrification unit for pre-treatment of waste within the soil treatment unit.
Septic	Septic Effluent - Enhanced	The septic system should employ an enhanced in situ treatment system within the soil treatment unit with no secondary treatment or enhanced denitrification technology.
Septic	Septic Pumping	Septic systems achieve nutrient reductions through several types of management practices, including frequent maintenance and pumping, which can prevent system failure.
Septic	Septic Secondary Treatment	The septic system should employ a technology for pre-treatment of waste within the soil treatment unit.