

## Policy/Regulation Best Management Practices



Innovative site designs that reduce imperviousness and smaller-scale low impact development practices dispersed throughout a site are excellent ways to achieve the goals of reducing flows and improving water quality. Policy/Regulation BMPs encourage planning to reduce water quality impacts prior to the start of a project.

Some of the Policy/Regulation BMPs that may be beneficial for this watershed are:

- Conservation Easement
- Low Impact Development (LID)
- Road Salt Application and Storage
- Water Quality Ordinance

Load reduction calculations were not available for the Policy/Regulation BMPs since they are implemented on the planning end and direct impacts are not easily determined. The following pages give a brief description of each BMP.

Where are they commonly used?

- Typically used to preserve agricultural lands and natural areas threatened by development
- To preserve open space in urban areas

How do they help?

- Indirectly contribute to water quality protection through land use protection
- Specific pollutant removal efficiency depends on how much land is conserved and the specific nature of the easement
- Preserve open space and wildlife habitat

Maintenance Requirements

- Ensure that the easements language is clear and enforceable
- Monitor the use of the land on a regular basis
- Enforce restrictions if necessary



Voluntary agreements that allow individuals or groups to limit the type or amount of development on their property. A conservation easement can cover all or just a portion of a property, and it can either be permanent or temporary



Rather than moving stormwater offsite through a conveyance system, the goal of LID is to restore the natural, pre-developed ability of an urban site to absorb stormwater by employing a range of economical devices that control runoff at the source

Where is it commonly used?

- New developments and redevelopments

How does it help?

- Reduces peak runoff by allowing stormwater to infiltrate or collect in storage areas for other uses
- Captures first flush before stormwater is diverted into traditional conveyance systems
- Hydrology more closely resembles pre-development conditions

Other Green Design Strategies

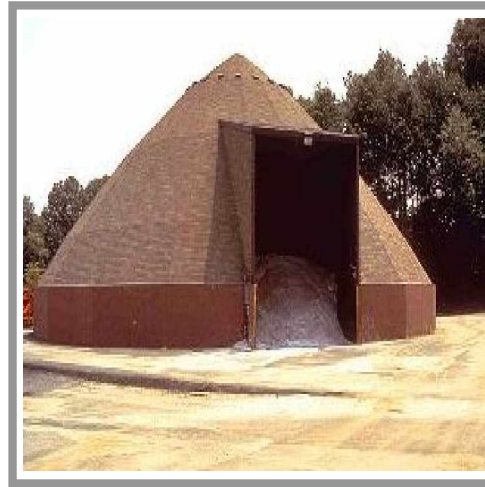
- Conservation Development
- Development Districts
- Smart Growth
- Holistic Planning

Where is it commonly used?

- Areas that receive snowfall in winter months

How does it help?

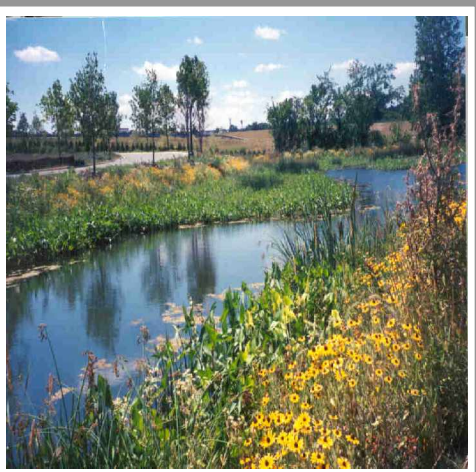
- Properly storing road salts prevents the salt from lumping together making it easier to load and apply
- Covering storage piles reduces salt loss and potential contamination in stormwater
- Amount of salt applied is varied to reflect site-specific characteristics
- Alternate materials are used in especially sensitive areas



Road Salt Application and Storage

The application and storage of deicing materials (most commonly salts) in a way to prevent water quality problems for surrounding areas

## Water Quality Ordinance



Establish stormwater management requirements and controls to protect and safeguard the general health, safety, and welfare of the public residing in watersheds within a jurisdiction through the reduction of water runoff pollutant loadings

Where are they commonly used?

- Major municipal areas
- Typically apply to developments greater than 5,000 sq ft

How do they help?

- Indirectly contribute to water quality protection through land development regulations
- Minimize increases in stormwater runoff from any development to reduce flooding, siltation and streambank erosion
- Minimize increases in water quality degrading stormwater pollution caused by runoff from a development