

Project Table Instructions and Information for BMAP Stakeholders

Draft – December 1, 2017

1.1 Requirements

Projects added to a BMAP must fall within the BMAP project collection period specified in the adopted BMAP. Approved project types are also listed in the *BMP Efficiencies Handout*, and only projects included in the Handout should be credited in the tables. Other projects may be listed, but with N/A indicated in the credit column. For any qualifying projects, the information below should be completed, leaving no cells blank.

1.2 Definitions

Information should be entered following the definitions below for each of the table column headers.

1. **Estimated Completion Date:** The completion date is the year the project, activity, or task began reducing nutrient loading. For structural projects, this is usually the year construction was complete. In the case of ongoing activities, this is the year the project was first implemented (i.e., the year the activity/project began reducing nutrient loading to the watershed).
 - a. A completion date may not be available for older projects or known for newer/planned projects. If this is the case, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered. Projects completed prior to BMAP adoption should have a completion date listed. The date may either be the actual completion year (if known) or the BMAP adoption year with the note "prior to" (if the exact year is unknown). An example of the latter option, using a BMAP adoption date of 2016, is "Prior to 2016."
 - b. Estimated completion dates may be entered into the completion date column. The project status (i.e., planned, underway, completed, canceled) will identify whether the project completion date is final (i.e., completed), estimated (i.e., planned and underway), or non-applicable (canceled).



2. **Project Number:** As a part of the project identification system, every project is assigned a project number, which is a name (usually abbreviated) followed by a number with leading zeros. Identifying a project by number enables DEP to keep up with the number of projects in the database and also offers an easy sort feature in the table.
 - a. The project number typically begins with an abbreviated form of the lead entity name and is followed by sequential numbers (e.g., MC-001). To help with sorting and sequential ordering of numbers, leading zeros should be placed in front of numbers so that there are three digits in each number.
3. **Project Name:** Project names are generally provided by the lead entity. The names should be brief and entered in upper case. A project name should be modified if it is too long, or created (based on the project description) if one is not provided. If a project receives funding through DEP or water management sources, every effort should be made to match the project name on file with these funding sources.
4. **Project Description:** The project description may contain detailed information on the project. The information should be provided by the lead entity and should have sufficient details to determine the project type and whether it is structural, non-structural, or trade. The length of the description should be kept as short as possible (under 255 characters) to include the necessary information. Trade descriptions should include the name of the trading partner and their project number, for ease in tracking the other side of the trade.
 - a. For education and ordinance projects, all components (see 11b) of the credit should be listed within the description along with the total percentage being applied for credit.
5. **Project Type:** A comprehensive list of project types (**Table 2**) was created by DEP using the 2016 and early 2017 project tables. This list will be periodically updated to include new project types. A project type should be selected from this list and entered into the project table. While suggestions for new project types can be recommended to the BMAP Program, in the meantime a preliminary project type should be selected from the approved list, so that the project types are standardized in the database. If the exact project type is not listed, pick a project type that most closely represents the project.
6. **Project Status:** The information in the project status column is standardized into the six project status types: planned, underway, completed, cancelled, trade, and future (Future should only be used for projects listed in the table of future projects). A project status should be selected for each project. The status may be updated over time. A replacement



project should be provided and identified (in the project description) for each canceled project. Definitions for the five project statuses are:

- a. **Canceled Project:** Project or activity that was planned but will no longer take place. This includes cessation of ongoing activities.
 - b. **Completed Project:** Project, activity, or task that is finished. This includes fully implemented activities (i.e., ongoing activities) that must continue indefinitely to maintain assigned credits (such as street sweeping, BMP cleanout, catch basin cleanout, public education, fertilizer cessation/reduction, and vegetation harvesting).
 - c. **Planned Project:** Project or activity that is conceptual or proposed.
 - d. **Underway Project:** Project or activity that has commenced or initiated, but is not completed.
 - e. **Trade:** Water quality credit trading (referred to as "trade" in this document) is an innovative approach to achieve water quality goals more efficiently. Trading is based on the fact that sources in a watershed can face very different costs to control the same pollutant. Trading programs allow facilities facing higher pollution control costs to meet their regulatory obligations by purchasing environmentally equivalent (or superior) pollution reductions from another source at lower cost, thus achieving the same water quality improvement at lower overall cost.
7. **Acres Treated:** The acres treated by a project or activity should be provided by the lead entity. Sometimes this information can be obtained from an environmental resource permit. The acres treated should be entered into the project table using the number format and should be limited to one decimal place. Decimals beyond the tenths place should be hidden using the decrease decimal function. If the acres treated is not applicable or unknown, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered. For certain project types, the acres treated should be entered as non-applicable (N/A). These are project types that are jurisdiction-wide (education efforts, stormwater master plans, studies, etc.), and are usually non-structural.
8. **Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphorus (TP) Reduction:** Most of the project tables have TN reduction and TP reduction columns for two units (lbs/yr [pounds per year] and kg/yr [kilograms per year]). Multiple columns are provided to account for the various units used in the TMDLs and BMAPs.



The TN and TP reductions are often provided by the lead entity or the entity's contractor. The units provided may need to be converted to the unit commonly used in the TMDL and BMAP. The reductions for the nutrient(s) of concern should be entered into the applicable columns using the number format and any decimals should be hidden using the decrease decimal function. **Note:** *The reductions must be verified by DEP prior to being published in a report. This ensures that the reductions conform with the current project credit policies and BMAP calculation methods.*

- a. More details on calculating environmental education credits can be obtained from each BMAP Coordinator, but the components are listed below.
 - i. Florida Yards and Neighborhoods program: 3 %
 - ii. Local codes and ordinances (Landscaping, Irrigation, Fertilizer, Pet waste management): 0.5 % each
 - iii. Outreach (PSAs, websites, brochures, inspection program): 0.25 % each
- b. If the reductions are not available or have not been verified, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered.

9. **DEP Contract Agreement Number:** If a project was awarded any funding through DEP (TMDL, State Revolving Fund [SRF], §319(h), etc.) the alpha numeric identification of the contract through which the funding is being managed should be provided by the lead entity and entered into the project table. All projects that receive funding under a DEP contract must have the associated contract number listed. If no DEP funding was awarded for the project, N/A (not applicable) should be entered.

10. **Cost Estimate and Cost Annual Operation and Maintenance (O&M):** The total project cost (i.e., design and construction costs) and the ongoing annual operation and maintenance cost (e.g., monitoring, mowing, sediment removal) should be provided by the lead entity and entered into the appropriate column. The information entered into these columns should be a dollar amount (using the currency format) and not a range or narrative. If the costs are not available or unknown, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered.

- a. If the cost values provided are not straight-forward, a note can be added by adding a new comment in Excel.

11. **Funding Source:** The sources of monies that funded a project should be provided by the lead entity and entered into the project table. If the sources are not available or unknown, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered.



12. **Funding Amount:** The amount of monies from each Funding Source that funded a project. These amounts may be different than the total amount listed in the Cost Estimates column. If the amount is not available or unknown, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered.
13. **Partners:** Partners are entities that provide money, land, or contribute in other ways towards a project. This information should be provided by the lead entity and entered into the project table. If the information is not available or unknown, one of the terms listed in **Table 1** should be entered.



1.3 Usage of Terms

Table 1. List of Terms

Term	Definition	Usage
Not Provided	Information not provided	Denotes information was requested by DEP, but was not provided by the lead entity.
TBD	To be determined	Denotes information is available and will be provided by the stakeholder.
N/A	Not applicable	Denotes information is not relevant to that category.
0	Absence of a measurable quantity	Denotes the numeric value is zero.

1.4 Project Types and Definitions

Table 2. List of Project Types

Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
100% On-site Retention	Structural	"Retention" means a system designed to prevent the discharge of stormwater runoff into surface waters in the state by complete on-site storage. Examples are systems such as excavated or natural depression storage areas, borrow pits, or above ground storage areas.
Agricultural BMPs	Use Past Designation	Agricultural BMPs are practical, cost-effective actions that agricultural producers can implement to conserve water and reduce the amount of pesticides, fertilizers, animal waste and other pollutants entering our water resources. BMPs are designed to benefit water quality and water conservation while maintaining or even enhancing agricultural production.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Alum Injection Systems	Structural	Alum injection systems are chemical treatment systems that inject aluminum sulfate into stormwater pipes to cause coagulation of pollutants.
Aquatic Vegetation Harvesting	Non-structural	For purposes of project credit, aquatic vegetation is defined as freshwater plants that live in water or on the surface of water. Aquatic vegetation generally includes plant material that is typically herbaceous and predominately angiosperms (flowering plants) and algae. Mechanical removal or harvest of aquatic vegetation is treatment without herbicides or other control mechanisms
Baffle Boxes- First Generation (hydrodynamic separator)	Structural	Concrete or fiberglass structures containing a series of sediment settling chambers separated by baffles.
Baffle Boxes- Second Generation	Structural	The second generation (nutrient separating) baffle box includes a wire mesh box that captures vegetative debris, litter, and other materials from settling in the water in the bottom of the box, thereby preventing leaching of the nutrients.
Baffle Boxes- Second Generation with Media	Structural	A second-generation baffle box with the addition of a proprietary blend of sorption media.
Biological/Bacteria Treatment	Structural	Bacteria used to stimulate the breakdown of the floating organic matter in the pond water column to speed up the decomposition of nutrient-rich organic debris in the muck layer.
Biosorption Activated Media (BAM)	Structural	Engineered media for use in stormwater BMPs to increase the removal of pollutants, especially nutrients.
Bioswales	Structural	A bioswale or vegetated swale is a form of bioretention used to partially treat water quality, attenuate flooding potential, and convey stormwater away from critical infrastructure. These systems are linear, with length to width dimensions much greater than the more typical 2:1 applied to bioretention cells.
BMP Cleanout	Non-structural	Removal of material collected from basins, tanks, vaults, wet ponds, dry ponds, and hydrodynamic separators (such as second-generation baffle boxes).



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
BMP Treatment Train	Structural	A stormwater management system could be considered a BMP treatment train, in which the individual BMPs are the cars where the water flows from one BMP to another through engineered connections. Generally, the more BMPs that are incorporated into the system, the better the performance of the treatment train.
Catch Basin Inserts/Inlet Filter Cleanout	Non-structural	Devices installed in storm drain inlets that provide water quality treatment through filtration, settling, or adsorption. Catch basin inserts are commercially available products and are generally configured to remove one or more of the following contaminants: coarse sediment, oil and grease, and litter and debris. They may include oil absorbent bags that require regular changing.
Closed Basin	Non-structural	An area that does not discharge to a surface waterbody or an adjacent basin, and is therefore "closed" to exchanging flow with nearby surface waters.
Continuous Deflective Separation (CDS) Unit	Structural	Hydrodynamic separators are small, flow-through devices that remove sediment, trap debris, and separate floating oils from runoff. While their proprietary designs vary, they all primarily rely on swirl action and particle settling to remove pollutants. They appear to be most effective when used for pretreatment in areas where runoff is expected to contain sediment particles greater than 100 microns in diameter. Types of hydrodynamic separators include Stormceptor, Storm Treat, VortSentry, CDS and Aqua-Swirl.
Control Structure	Structural	Weirs, channel control structures, and other control structures are structural components of a stormwater system that detain stormwater and allow its controlled release. Weirs and other control structures are common components of most of the traditional structural controls. They also are found within conveyance systems, such as ditches or secondary/tertiary canals.
Creating/Enhancing Living Shoreline	Structural	Living shorelines provide shoreline stabilization using a combination of coastal native vegetation for sediment stabilization and, if needed, breakwaters constructed of oyster shells, limestone rock, or other structures conducive to the natural environment.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Creating/Enhancing Oyster Reefs	Structural	Oyster reefs are built primarily by the eastern oyster, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i> . Oyster reefs are built via the successive reproduction and settlement of larvae onto hard structures such as existing oyster reefs, pilings, rocks, downed trees and recycled oyster shell. Thus, with continued settlement and subsequent generational growth, oysters may form massive reef structures in estuarine systems.
Dairy Remediation	Structural	Waste lagoon remediation including soil excavation for crop fertilization, routing of stormwater to remediated pond to minimize discharge, and reuse of stormwater to reduce groundwater withdrawal.
Deep Injection Well	Structural	Class I wells are used to inject hazardous waste (new hazardous waste wells were banned in 1983), nonhazardous waste, or municipal waste below the lowermost underground sources of drinking water. There are more than 180 active Class I wells in Florida. The majority of the Class I injection facilities in Florida dispose of non-hazardous, secondary-treated effluent from domestic wastewater treatment plants.
Denitrification Walls	Structural	Denitrification walls are constructed by mixing a carbon source-such as sawdust-into soils through which groundwater passes. These systems can reduce nitrate inputs to receiving waters by enhancing denitrification.
Dispersed Water Management (DWM)	Structural	DWM programs encourage private property owners to retain water on their land rather than drain it, accept and detain regional runoff for storage, or do both. Landowners typically become involved in the program through cost-share cooperative projects, easements, or payment for environmental services.
Dry Detention Pond	Structural	Dry detention systems are typically utilized in high groundwater table areas where the normal groundwater level makes the use of a retention type facility less feasible. Dry detention systems are intended to be dry basins which are designed to hold a specific quantity of stormwater runoff (treatment volume). Recovery of the design treatment volume occurs as a result of water migration of the stormwater runoff through the pond bottom, discharge through an outfall orifice structure, or into an underdrain system or side bank filter constructed around the perimeter or bottom of the pond.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Enhanced Public Education	Non-structural	Public education efforts above and beyond the defined public education efforts.
Exfiltration Trench	Structural	An exfiltration trench is a subsurface retention system consisting of a conduit such as perforated pipe surrounded by natural or artificial aggregate which temporarily stores and infiltrates stormwater runoff.
Exotic Vegetation Removal	Non-structural	Removal of a plant species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida, including naturalized exotic species and invasive exotic species.
Fertilizer Cessation	Non-structural	Elimination of fertilizer application.
Fertilizer Reduction	Non-structural	Reduction of fertilizer application.
Filter Marsh	Structural	An artificial ecosystem consisting of a shallow basin established with hydrophytic vegetation that is constructed to intersect and treat the flow of a waste stream or contaminated runoff.
Floating Islands/ Managed Aquatic Plant Systems (MAPS)	Structural	MAPS are aquatic plant-based BMPs that remove nutrients through a variety of processes related to nutrient uptake, transformation, and microbial activities.
Floodplain Restoration	Structural	Converting back to a historic condition those wetlands, surface waters, or uplands that currently exist as one form that differs from the historic condition.
Grass swales with swale blocks or raised culverts	Structural	Swales are designed to infiltrate a defined quantity of runoff (the treatment volume) through the permeable soils of the swale floor and side slopes into the shallow ground water aquifer immediately following a storm event. A swale with swale blocks or raised driveway culverts essentially is a linear retention system in which the treatment volume is retained within the swale by designing periodic linear flow barriers (blocks and culverts) and the water is retained to promote percolation.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Grass swales without swale blocks or raised culverts	Structural	Swales are designed to infiltrate a defined quantity of runoff (the treatment volume) through the permeable soils of the swale floor and side slopes into the shallow ground water aquifer immediately following a storm event. Conveyance swales are designed and constructed to properly convey and infiltrate stormwater runoff as it travels through the swale.
Hybrid wetland treatment technology (HWTT)	Structural	The patented HWTT represents a combination of chemical and wetland treatment approaches, with the system comprised of vegetated zones (primarily with floating and/or submerged macrophytes), non-vegetated zones, internal floc recycling mechanisms, and the drying of floc material with subsequent re-introduction into the treatment train.
Hydrologic Restoration	Structural	Converting back to a historic condition those wetlands, surface waters, or uplands that currently exist as one form that differs from the historic condition.
Impoundment	Structural	"Retention" means a system designed to prevent the discharge of stormwater runoff into surface waters in the state by complete on-site storage. Examples are systems such as excavated or natural depression storage areas, borrow pits, or above ground storage areas.
Land Acquisition	Non-structural	Purchasing environmentally significant lands to protect those lands from imminent development or alteration, thereby ensuring present and future generations' access to important waterways, open spaces, and recreation and conservation lands
Land Preservation	Non-structural	Environmental preservation is the strict setting aside of natural resources to prevent the use or contact by humans or by human intervention. In terms of policy making this often means setting aside areas as nature reserves (otherwise known as wildlife reserves), parks, or other conservation areas.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Land Use Change	Non-structural	“Land use” is the term used to describe the human use of land; land use represents the economic and cultural activities (e.g., agricultural, residential, industrial, mining, and recreational uses) that are practiced at a place. "Land use change" is when the use transitions from one type to another.
LID- Green Roofs	Structural	A roof area built to specifications that includes vegetation, media, and a waterproof membrane. To receive water quality credit, it is specifically built with a cistern or water holding system from which irrigation is provided.
LID- Rain Gardens	Structural	Rain gardens are small retention basins that are integrated into a site's landscaping. They also are called bioretention systems. A rain garden is a shallow, constructed depression that is planted with deep-rooted Florida-Friendly or native plants.
LID- Tree Boxes/Tree Wells	Structural	Tree box filters typically are pre-cast concrete boxes filled with biofiltration media installed below grade at the curb line. They can be installed in open- or closed-bottomed chambers where infiltration is undesirable or not possible.
LID- Other	Structural	LID. A stormwater management approach that uses a suite of BMPs (structural and non-structural) distributed throughout the site and integrated as a BMP treatment train (i.e., in series) to replicate the natural hydrologic functioning of the landscape and to reduce the average annual stormwater pollutant loading discharged off-site.
Macroalgal Harvesting	Non-structural	Mechanical removal of algae from the water surface.
Monitoring/Data Collection	Non-structural	To measure the condition of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of water relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and/or to any human need or purpose.
Muck Removal/Restoration Dredging	Non-structural	"Dredging" means excavation by any means in surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in Section 373.421(1), F.S. Dredging also means the excavation, or creation, of a water body which is, or is to be, connected to surface waters or wetlands, as delineated in Section 373.421(1), F.S., directly or via an excavated water body or series of water bodies [Section 373 .403(13), F.S.]



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Natural Wetlands as Filters	Non-structural	Wetlands are filters for water coming off the land, reducing sediment and chemicals in run off before it gets into open water. These chemicals and sediment could kill fish and amphibian eggs, smother bottom feeding wildlife and plants, and clog waterways. In wetlands, water flow slows so suspended sediment drops out and settles to the wetland floor. Nutrients from manure, sewage systems, and other sources are absorbed for leaf and stem growth of plants. Others are trapped in the soil and used by microorganisms there.
Non-contributing Basin	Non-structural	An area that does not discharge to a surface waterbody or an adjacent basin, and is therefore "closed" to exchanging flow with nearby surface waters.
Off-line Retention BMPs	Structural	Offline BMPs divert the first flush of polluted stormwater (often called "treatment volume") and isolate it from the remaining stormwater, which is managed for flood control. A "retention basin" is a recessed area within the landscape that is designed to store and retain a defined quantity of runoff, allowing it to percolate through permeable soils into the shallow ground water aquifer.
On-line Retention BMPs	Structural	Online BMPs temporarily store runoff before they discharge to surface waters. A "retention basin" is a recessed area within the landscape that is designed to store and retain a defined quantity of runoff, allowing it to percolate through permeable soils into the shallow ground water aquifer.
Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal System (OSTDS) Enhancement	Structural	Enhancements to conventional septic systems, with nitrogen removal efficiencies expected to be above the 10 % - 50 % estimated for operational level 1 systems, while ensuring that the systems continue to function and provide their expected level of public health protection. This may include drainfield enhancements or the addition of advanced technologies to the tank such as those certified under NSF45 and NSF245.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Pervious Pavement	Structural	Pervious pavement systems include the subsoil, the sub-base, and the pervious pavement. They can include several types of materials or designed systems such as pervious concrete, pervious aggregate/binder products, pervious paver systems, and modular paver systems. Pervious pavement systems are retention systems. They should be used as part of a treatment train to reduce stormwater volume and pollutant load from parking lots, or similar types of areas.
Pervious Pavers	Structural	Pervious pavement systems include the subsoil, the sub-base, and the pervious pavement. They can include several types of materials or designed systems such as pervious concrete, pervious aggregate/binder products, pervious paver systems, and modular paver systems. Pervious pavement systems are retention systems. They should be used as part of a treatment train to reduce stormwater volume and pollutant load from parking lots, or similar types of areas.
Plugging Artesian Wells	Structural	An artesian well (also known as a "free-flowing well") is a well that has been drilled into an aquifer in a location where the underground pressure is great enough for the water to rise inside the well. In some cases, the water is under enough pressure to rise from the aquifer to the land's surface without using a pump. The process of permanently plugging an abandoned well involves installation of a temporary plug where possible, and permanent well abandonment by a licensed well driller.
Public Education Efforts	Non-structural	Public education efforts include the Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Program, landscaping local code/ordinance, irrigation local code/ordinance, fertilizer local code/ordinance, public service announcements, informational pamphlets, websites, and an inspection program with call-in number for illicit discharges.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Reclaimed Water	Structural	"Reclaimed water," except as specifically provided in Chapter 62-610, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), means water that has received at least secondary treatment and basic disinfection, and is reused after flowing out of a domestic wastewater treatment facility.
Regional Stormwater Treatment	Structural	A designed system constructed, operated, and maintained to collect convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use or reuse stormwater to prevent or reduce flooding, overdrainage, environmental degradation and water pollution or otherwise affect the quantity and quality of discharges from multiple parcels and projects within the drainage area served by the regional system, where the term 'drainage area' refers to the land or development that is served by or contributes stormwater to the regional system.
Regulations, Ordinances, and Guidelines	Non-structural	A rule or order issued by an executive authority or regulatory agency of a government and having the force of law.
Sanitary Sewer Inspections	Non-structural	Inspections of the sanitary sewer system.
Sanitary Sewer and Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) Maintenance	Structural	Ongoing maintenance associated with WWTFs and sanitary sewers.
Seagrass Planting	Structural	Planting of seagrasses (grass-like flowering plants that live completely submerged in marine and estuarine waters).
Septic Tank Phase Out	Structural	Phased approach of connecting properties to sanitary sewer in septic tank failure areas.
Shoreline Stabilization	Structural	Shoreline stabilization is usually constructed to protect upland property or a shoreline from erosion. Types include natural vegetation stabilization (salt marshes, mangroves, seagrasses, and other native plants) and hardened stabilizers (sea walls, riprap, groins and bulkheads).



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Stormceptor Units	Structural	Hydrodynamic separators are small, flow-through devices that remove sediment, trap debris, and separate floating oils from runoff. While their proprietary designs vary, they all primarily rely on swirl action and particle settling to remove pollutants. They appear to be most effective when used for pretreatment in areas where runoff is expected to contain sediment particles greater than 100 microns in diameter. Types of hydrodynamic separators include specific products such as Stormceptor, Storm Treat, VortSentry, CDS, and Aqua-Swirl.
Stormwater Aeration System	Structural	Fountain or subsurface aeration system that introduces air into stormwater pond to facilitate biological decomposition of pond muck, de-stratify thermal layers in the water and improve the ecological health of the system. In general, air promotes biological activity, which reduces the amount of available nutrients for algae.
Stormwater Reuse	Structural	"Reuse" means the deliberate application of reclaimed water, in compliance with DEP and District rules, for a beneficial purpose.
Stormwater System Rehabilitation	Structural	"Maintenance" or "Repair" means remedial work of a nature as may affect the safety of any dam, impoundment, reservoir, or appurtenant work or works, but excludes routine custodial maintenance. [Section 373.403(8), F.S.]
Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs)	Structural	Constructed wetlands to treat runoff. This is a term commonly used by SFWMD.
Street Sweeping	Non-structural	Pavement cleaning by sweeping, vacuum, or washing.
Study	Non-structural	A detailed investigation and analysis of a subject or situation.
Turbidity Reducing Polymers (e.g., Floc logs ®)	Non-structural	Polymer product that is used to treat turbid or nutrient-laden stormwater.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
Vegetated Buffers	Non-structural	Buffers and filter strips are areas of permanent vegetation located within and between agricultural fields, or other nonpoint sources, and the water courses to which they drain. These buffers are intended to intercept and slow runoff thereby providing water quality benefits. In addition, in many settings they are intended to intercept shallow groundwater moving through the root zone below the buffer.
Wastewater Service Area Expansion	Structural	Expansion of the collection/transmission systems including sewers, pipelines, conduits, manholes, pumping stations, force mains, and all other facilities used for collection and transmission of wastewater from individual service connection laterals to WWTFs intended for the purpose of providing treatment prior to release to the environment.
Wet Detention Pond	Structural	"Wet detention" means the collection and temporary storage of stormwater in a permanently wet impoundment in such a manner as to provide for treatment through physical, chemical, and biological processes with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater.
Wetland Restoration	Structural	The return of a wetland and its functions to a close approximation of its original condition as it existed prior to disturbance on a former or degraded wetland site.
Wetland Treatment	Structural	Constructed treatment wetlands are defined as engineered or constructed wetlands that utilize natural processes involving wetland vegetation, soils, and their associated microbial assemblages to assist, at least partially, in treating an effluent or other water source.
WWTF Disposal Site	Structural	Reuse of reclaimed water or the disposal of effluent on, above, or into the surface of the ground through spray irrigation, other irrigation techniques, rapid-rate systems, absorption fields, overland flow systems, or other methods.
WWTF Diversion to Reuse	Structural	Diversion of treated effluent for stormwater reuse. "Reuse" means the deliberate application of reclaimed water, in compliance with Department and District rules, for a beneficial purpose.



Project Type	Structural or Non-structural	Definition
WWTF Nutrient Reduction	Structural	WWTF upgrades that are specifically designed to achieve higher levels of nutrient removal.
WWTF Upgrade	Structural	Upgrades to WWTFs as well as the collection/transmission systems including sewers, pipelines, conduits, manholes, pumping stations, force mains, and all other facilities used for collection and transmission of wastewater from individual service connection laterals to WWTFs.

