

DRAFT 3

Glossary of Stormwater BMP Structure Types (Table 1a), Non-structural Practices (Table 1b) and Policy Decisions (Table 1c) That are Typically Reported to MDE

Table 1a Structural BMPs			
Structure Type	Code	Structure Function	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
1a) Artificial Wetlands (See Shallow Marsh/SM)	SM	A structure with a permanent shallow pool planted with wetland vegetation often designed to provide extended detention.	A. Wet Pond & Wetlands
2a) Attenuation swale or dry swale (Only Anne Arundel County uses this designation)	SW	Open drainage channel designed to detain and promote the filtration of stormwater runoff through underlying fabricated soil media (see Grassed Swale or SW).	E. Filtering Practice
3a) Bio-retention	BIO or BR	Landscape designed such that stormwater runoff collects in shallow depressions before filtering through fabricated planting soil media .	E. Filtering Practice
4a) Check Dam	CD	A small dam constructed in a gully or other small waterway to decrease flow velocity (by reducing the channel gradient), minimize scour, & promote deposition of sediment.	E. Filtering Practice
5a) Detention Structure (Dry Pond)	DP	Designed to store runoff without a permanent pool.	B. Dry Detention Pond & Hydrodynamic Structure
6a) Dry Well	DW	An infiltration trench variant designed to exclusively accommodate rooftop runoff.	D. Infiltration Practice
7a) Extended Detention Structure (Two types): 1) Extended Detention Structure, Dry 2) Extended Detention Structure, Wet	ED EDSD EDSW	Designed to temporarily detain a portion of runoff for 24 hrs after a storm using a fixed orifice to regulate outflow at a specific rate, allowing solids & associated time to settle out. Designed for the temporary storage of runoff associated with at least a 24 hr 1-year storm without creating a permanent pool of water. Designed for the storage of runoff associated with at least a 24 hr 1-year storm. The detained water drains partially & the remaining portion creates a permanent pool .	C. Dry Extended Detention Pond C. Dry Extended Detention Pond Depending upon the structure design, this could be classified as a C. Dry Extended Detention Pond or A. Wet Pond & Wetlands

Table 1a Structural BMPs

Structure Type	Code	Structure Function	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
8a) Filter Strip	FS	Vegetated land designed to intercept sheet flow from upstream development.	E. Filtering Practice
9a) Flow Splitter (Only Montgomery County reports this practice)	FISp	Hydraulic structure designed either to divert a portion of stream flow to a BMP located away from a channel, direct stormwater to a parallel pipe system or bypass a portion of base flow around a pond .	X. Not a WQ BMP
10a) Flood Management Area	FLOOD	10 year storm overbank flood protection	X. Not a WQ BMP
11a) Forebay	FOREBAY	Storage structure adjoining a SWM BMP inlet designed to trap coarse sediments and thereby lessen their accumulation in the main treatment area .	B. Dry Detention Pond & Hydrodynamic Structure
12a) Gabion	GABION	A large rectangular box made of heavy gauge wire mesh which holds cobbles and boulders for changing stream flow patterns, bank stabilization, and erosion control.	E. Filtering Practice
13a) Grass Swale	SW	Open vegetated channel used to convey runoff and provide treatment by filtering pollutants and sediment.	E. Filtering Practice
14a) Hydrodynamic Structure aka: 1) Oil_grit separator 2) Bay Saver© 3) Stormceptor©	OGS BS SC	An engineered structure used to separate sediments and oils from stormwater runoff using gravitational separation and/or hydraulic flow.	B. Dry Detention Pond & Hydrodynamic Structure
15a) Infiltration Basin	IB	Designed to allow stormwater to infiltrate into permeable soils. It differs from a retention structure in that it may include a back-up underdrain pipe to ensure eventual removal of standing water.	D. Infiltration Practice

Table 1a Structural BMPs			
Structure Type	Code	Structure Function	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
16a) Infiltration Trench (Three types):	IT	An excavated trench that has been backfilled with exposed or unexposed stones to form an underground reservoir (Also see Dry Well).	D. Infiltration Practice
1) Complete Exfiltration	ITCE	Runoff can only exit the trench by exfiltrating through the stone reservoir into the underlying soil	
2) Partial Exfiltration	ITPE	Runoff exits the trench by exfiltrating a) through the stone reservoir into the underlying soil, and b) via a perforated underdrain at the bottom of the trench that diverts runoff to a central outlet.	
3) Water Quality Exfiltration	ITWQE	Storage volume is set to receive only the first $\frac{1}{2}$ " of runoff (first flush) from an impervious area of the watershed.	
17a) Landscape	LANDSCAPE	Impervious area reduction (Thus far, only Prince Georges County has submitted reports of this practice).	E. Filtering Practice
18a) Level Spreader	LS	A device for distributing stormwater uniformly over the ground surface as sheet flow to prevent concentrated, erosive flow and promote infiltration.	D. Infiltration Practice
19a) Micropool (Reported by various jurisdictions before the standardization of codes. See Wet Pond/WP))	WP	A smaller permanent pool used in a stormwater pond to mitigate the thermal impacts of a larger pond, impacts on existing wetlands, or compensate for lack of topographic relief.	A. Wet Pond & Wetlands
20a) Observation well	OBS_WELL	A test well installed in an infiltration trench to monitor draining time after installation.	X. Not a SWM BMP - Observation Well
21a) Other	OTH	A stormwater facility that is known to have been implemented but whose type cannot definitively be identified at the time of submitting a Notice of Construction Completion report to MDE.	Defaults to B. Dry Detention Pond & Hydrodynamic Structure that is evaluated as the least efficient SWM BMP classification in removing TSS, TN, and TP from stormwater runoff.

Table 1a Structural BMPs

Structure Place	Code	Structure Function	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
22a) Porous Pavement	PP	A porous asphalt surface designed to have bearing strength similar to conventional asphalt but provides a rapid conduit for runoff to reach a subsurface stone reservoir.	D. Infiltration Practice
23a) Retention Pond (See Wet Pond/WP)	WP	A structure with a permanent pool of water for treating incoming storm runoff.	A. Wet Pond & Wetlands
24a) Sand Filter	SF	A bed of sand to which the first flush of runoff is diverted. Water leaving the filter is collected in underground pipes & returned to a waterway. A layer of peat, limestone, and/topsoil may be added to improve removal efficiency.	E. Filtering Practice
25a) Shallow Marsh	SM	A structure with a permanent shallow pool planted with wetland vegetation often designed to provide extended detention.	A. Wet Pond & Wetlands
26a) Stream Restoration	STRE (suggested - to be discussed)	Awaiting Steve Stewart's report	Ditto
27a) Underground Storage	UGS	Vault like structure designed for the temporary storage of storm flow.	B. Dry Detention Pond & Hydrodynamic Structure
28a) Vegetated Buffer	VB	A vegetated protective zone of variable width located along both sides of a waterway.	E. Filtering Practice
29a) Water Quality Inlet	OGS	See Hydrodynamic Structure-Oil_Grit Separator.	B. Dry Detention Pond & Hydrodynamic Structure
30a) Wet Pond	WP	A structure with a permanent pool of water for treating incoming storm runoff.	A. Wet Pond & Wetlands

Table 1b Non-Structural Practices

Practice Type	Code	Function	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
1b) Environmentally Sensitive Designs	ESD	Techniques applied to low density developments and thereby eliminate the need for structural practices to treat both recharge volume (Re_v) and water quality volume (WQ_v).	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
2b) Natural Area Conservation Conservation	NAC	Natural areas that help maintain predevelopment hydrology. Examples: Forest retention or <i>Tree Save Areas</i> , non-tidal wetlands and buffers and stream systems.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock

Table 1b Non-Structural Practices			
Practice Type	Code	Function	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
3b) Non-Rooftop Disconnection	NRTD	Runoff from surface impervious areas is disconnected and then directed to a pervious area where it either infiltrates or is filtered. Examples: Overland sheetflow, permeable pavers, rain gardens and small scale filters.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
4b) Open Grass Channels	OPGC	Include open section roads used to reduce storm volume and pollutants, and meet groundwater recharge requirements.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
5b) Other Site Planning Techniques	OSPT	Include practices that lessen the amount of impervious surfaces and thereby reduce runoff from a site.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
6b) Redevelopment	RED	A construction, modification or improvement that exceeds 5,000 sq ft of land disturbance at a site whose existing land use is commercial, industrial, institutional or multifamily residential.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
7b) Rooftop Disconnection	RTD	Rooftop runoff is disconnected and then directed to a pervious area where it either infiltrates or is filtered. Examples: Rain gardens and green roofs.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
8b) Sheetflow to Buffers	SFTB	Runoff is discharged to a buffer area (eg stream buffers, forest buffers) or filter strips through overland flow.	M. TBD - Pending consultation with Ken Pensyl, Brian Clevenger or Stewart Comstock
Table 1e Policy Decision			
Policy	Code	Description	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
1c) Exemption	EXEMPT	Land development activities that are not subject to the stormwater management requirements.	X. Not a SWM BMP
2c) Variance	VARIANCE	A modification of the minimum stormwater management requirement if site conditions are such that strict adherence to the Guidelines would impose unnecessary hardship on the applicant without fulfilling the intent of the Guidelines.	X. Not a SWM BMP
3c) Waiver	WAIVER	Exemption from stormwater management requirements granted to an applicant for a specific project based a review by MDE.	X. Not a SWM BMP

Table 1d Practices Slated for Inclusion in Future NOCC Reports			
Policy	Code	Description	CBP Urban Stormwater Workgroup (USWG) Classification
1d) Operations and Maintenance:		Awaiting Steve Stewart's report	Ditto
i) Inlet Cleaning	INCL		
ii) Street Sweeping	STSWP (Suggested codes -To be dicussed)		
2d) Public Outreach /Education	POR_EDU (Suggested code -To be dicussed)	Some of elements that will be incorporated in a coherent description: Include pet waste, lawn care, composting, waste disposal and recycling + Steve Stewart's list	