

Table 4 assigns all of the stormwater practices referenced in Bay State stormwater manuals into the ST or RR category, so that designers can quickly determine which curve they should use based on the primary treatment practice(s) employed at their site. In situations where a mix of ST and RR practices are used within the same development project, the designer should use the curve based on either the largest single practice used in the project or the one(s) that provide the majority of the runoff capture volume.

Table 4 Classification of BMPs based on Runoff reduction capability¹	
<i>Runoff Reduction (RR) Practices</i>	<i>Stormwater Treatment (ST) Practices ²</i>
<i>Non-Structural Practices</i>	
Landscape Restoration/Reforestation	Constructed Wetlands
Riparian Buffer Restoration	Filtering Practices (aka Constructed Filters, Sand Filters, Stormwater Filtering Systems)
Rooftop Disconnection (aka Simple Disconnection to Amended Soils, to a Conservation Area, to a Pervious Area, Non-Rooftop Disconnection)	Proprietary Practices (aka Manufactured BMPs)
Sheetflow to Filter/Open Space* (aka Sheetflow to Conservation Area, Vegetated Filter Strip)	Wet Ponds (aka Retention Basin)
Non-Structural BMPs, PA 2006 BMP Manual, Chapter 5	Wet Swale
<i>Practices</i>	
All ESD practices in MD 2007	
Bioretention or Rain Garden (Standard or Enhanced)	
Dry Swale	
Expanded Tree Pits	
Grass Channels (w/ Soil Amendments, aka Bioswale, Vegetated Swale)	
Green Roof (aka Vegetated Roof)	
Green Streets	
Infiltration (aka Infiltration Basin, Infiltration Bed, Infiltration Trench, Dry Well/Seepage Pit, Landscape Infiltration)	
Permeable Pavement (aka Porous Pavement)	
Rainwater Harvesting (aka Capture and Re-use)	
*May include a berm or a level spreader	
¹ Refer to DC, MD, PA, VA or WV State Stormwater Manuals for more information	
² Dry ED ponds have limited removal capability , their efficiency is calculated using rates in Table B-4, Appendix B	