

## 4.1 Bioretention BMP Summary Fact Sheet



**Description:** Shallow storm water basin or landscaped area that utilizes engineered soils and vegetation to capture and treat runoff. Bioretention facilities are intended to provide water quality functions by filtering stormwater runoff and allowing vegetation uptake of nutrients. Treatment area consists of grass filter, sand bed, ponding area, organic/mulch layer, planting soil, and vegetation. The primary processes that this BMP uses for pollutant removal are filtration and biological uptake.

### IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

#### **DESIGN CRITERIA:**

- An underdrain system must be designed that limits the outflow less than the filter media and so that runoff exits the facility within 48 hours assuming 50 percent of the underdrain capacity is lost due to clogging.
- Soil media and mulch layer composition must be consistent with the specifications given in the details for these facilities.
- Diverse and native plant species designed for the hydric zone must be used.
- Pretreatment and energy dispersion must be provided.
- Provide sheet flow conditions into the facility (flow depth less than 1 inch and velocity less than 1 ft/s).
- Maximum contributing drainage area of 10 acres.
- Maximum contributing drainage of 5 acres per inflow point. Additional design effort to achieve sheet flow conditions for large inflows is necessary.
- Maximum ponding depth above the filter media is 12 inches.
- Facility must not receive base flow and must be allowed to drain and reaerate between rainfall events.

#### **ADVANTAGES/BENEFITS:**

- Applicable to small drainage areas.
- Good for highly impervious areas.
- Can be planned as an aesthetic feature.

#### **DISADVANTAGES/LIMITATIONS:**

- Bioretention facilities are prone to failure due to piping through the soil media or inability of inflows to be dispersed and non-erosive.
- Facilities cannot be used without engineered soil material with appropriate phosphorus levels.
- Facilities cannot be used for watersheds with base flow and must be allowed to drain and reaerate between rainfall events.
- Sediment regulation is critical to sustain bioretention.
- Large commitment to establish and maintain vegetation.

#### **MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS:**

- Inspect and repair/replace treatment area components.
- Adequate access must be provided for inspection/maintenance.

### STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUITABILITY

L = Low   M = Moderate   H = High

- H** 1-inch, 6-hr Water Quality (WQ<sub>v</sub>) Control
- M** 1-yr, 24-hr Channel Protection (CP<sub>v</sub>) Control
- L** Peak Attenuation Control for 10-yr, 6-hr Storm
- L** Peak Attenuation Control for 25-yr, 6-hr storm

Bioretention facilities are highly effective in controlling pollution removal for the 1-inch, 6-hr storm and can be designed to control pollution removal for the 1-yr, 24-hr storm and a portion of peak attenuation for larger storm events.

### IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

- L** Land Requirements
- M** Capital Cost
- M** Maintenance Cost
- M** Clogging Issues with Orifices

### PRIMARY POLLUTANT REMOVAL PROCESSES

- Filtration
- Biological

### POLLUTANT REMOVAL RATES

Effectiveness	Design Detention Time *	Media Depth	Pollutant Removal Rates
<b>Optimal Efficiency</b>	<b>1.3 days</b>	<b>4 feet</b>	<b>85% TSS 70% TP</b>
<b>Standard Efficiency</b>	<b>1.0 days</b>	<b>2 feet</b>	<b>85% TSS 60% TP</b>

\* measured from the midpoint of the design storm

---

## 4.1 Bioretention

### 4.1.1 General Description

Bioretention areas (also referred to as bioretention filters, bioretention cells, and rain gardens) are structural storm water controls that capture and are able to temporarily store the water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ) using solids and vegetation in landscaped areas to remove pollutants from storm water runoff. In addition, bioretention areas are able to temporarily store some or all of the channel protection volume ( $CP_v$ ) and provide limited storage for peak attenuation for larger storm events.

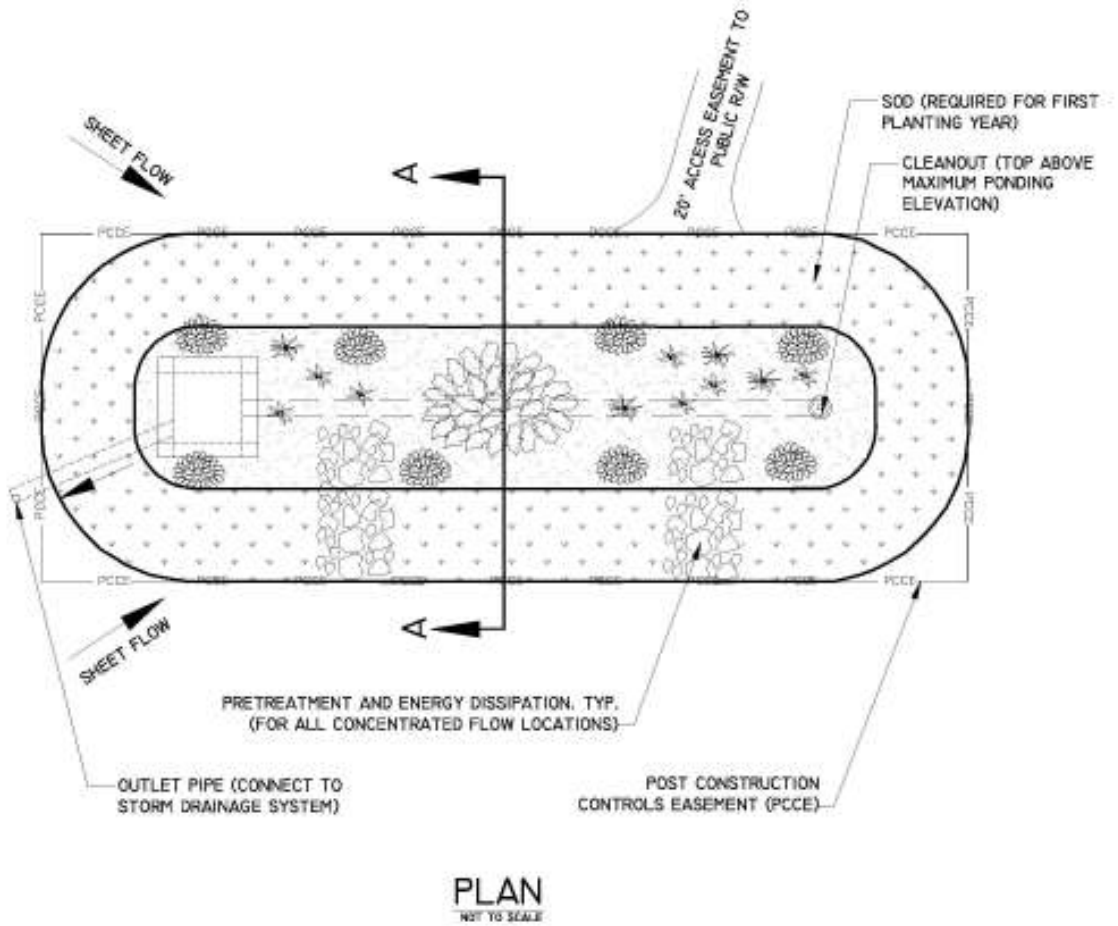
Bioretention areas are engineered facilities in which runoff is conveyed as sheet flow to the “treatment area” which consists of a grass buffer strip, ponding area, organic or mulch layer, planting soil, and vegetation. An optional sand bed can also be included in the design to provide aeration and drainage of the planting soil. The filtered runoff is collected and returned to the conveyance system through an underdrain system. Although some runoff will exfiltrate into the surrounding soil in areas with porous soils, the filter media and underdrain system must be designed assuming no exfiltration.

There are numerous design applications, both on- and off-line, for bioretention areas. On-line applications are where the entire contributing watershed flows through the facility and is typically applied to small watersheds such as single-family residential lots (rain gardens). Off-line applications are where a flow diversion structure intercepts a portion of the watershed flow into the facility and bypasses larger storm events. Typical off-line facilities are adjacent to parking lots, within larger pervious areas, and are landscaped islands. Figures 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3 illustrate a number of examples of bioretention areas in both photographs and drawings.





**Figure 4.1.1. Bioretention Area Examples**



**Figure 4.1.2 Plan View of a Typical Bioretention Area**



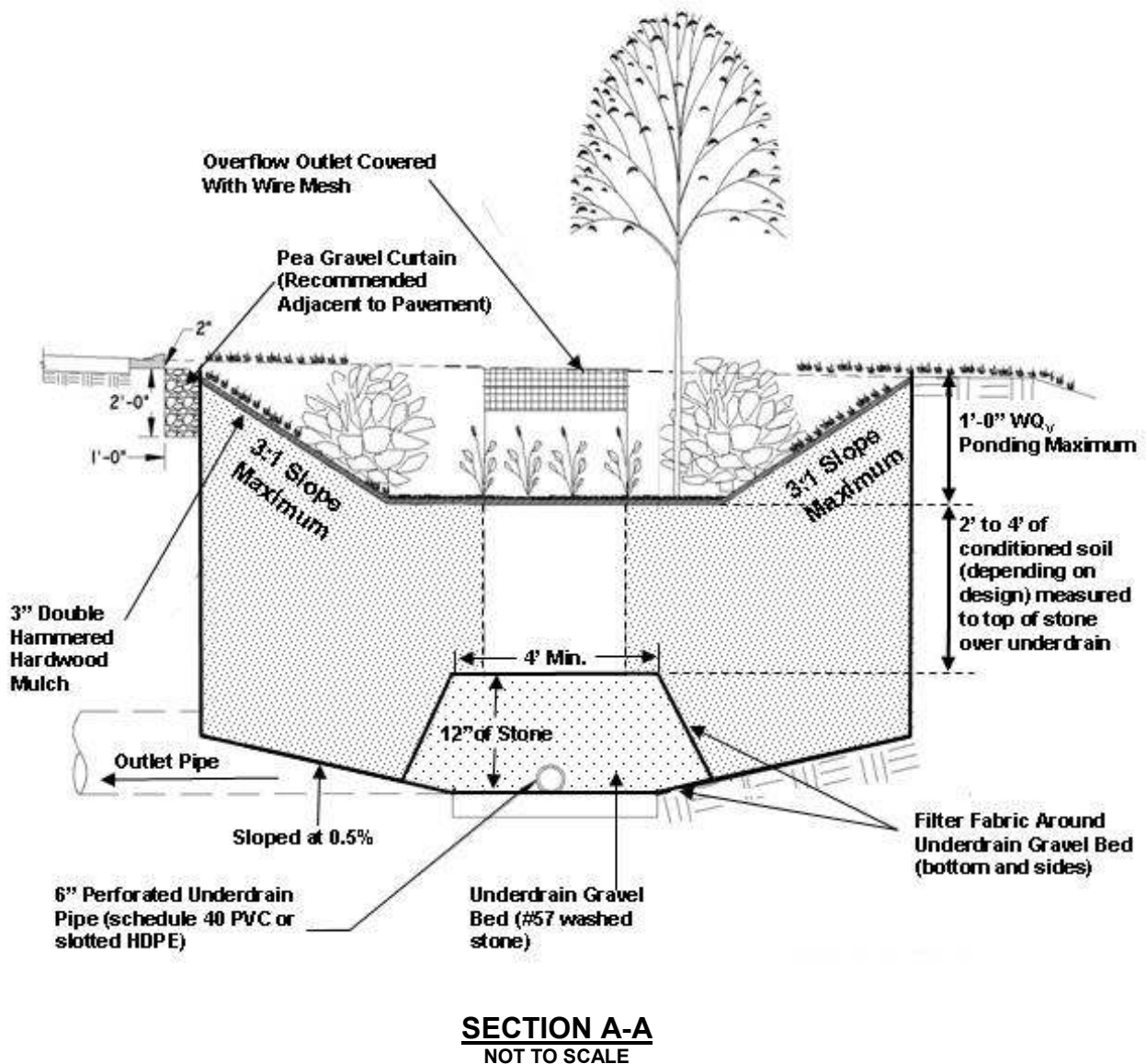


Figure 4.1.3 Cross-section of a Typical Bioretention Area

#### 4.1.2 Storm Water Management Suitability

Bioretention areas are designed primarily for storm water quality, i.e. the removal of pollutants from storm water runoff. Bioretention can also provide runoff quantity control (peak attenuation control), particularly for smaller storm events. These facilities may sometimes be used to partially or completely meet channel protection requirements on smaller sites. However, bioretention areas may need to be used in conjunction with another structural control(s) to provide channel protection and peak attenuation. It is important to ensure that a bioretention area is designed to safely bypass high flows by either preventing the high flows from entering the facility or by ensuring that the high flows do not create erosive conditions if they enter the facility.

---

### Water Quality Control (WQ<sub>v</sub>)

Bioretention is an excellent storm water treatment practice due to the variety of pollutant removal mechanisms. Each of the components of the bioretention area is designed to perform a specific function. Pretreatment devices such as grass filter strips or grass channels reduce incoming runoff velocity and filter some of the larger particulates from the runoff. The ponding area above the bioretention filter media provides for temporary storage of storm water runoff prior to its evaporation, infiltration, or uptake and provides additional settling capacity. The organic or mulch layer provides filtration as well as an environment conducive to the growth of microorganisms that degrade hydrocarbons and organic material. The planting soil in the bioretention area acts as a filtration system, and clay in the soil provides adsorption sites for hydrocarbons, heavy metals, nutrients, and other pollutants. Both woody and herbaceous plants in the ponding area provide vegetative uptake of runoff and pollutants and serve to stabilize the surrounding soils. A gravel/sand bed can be placed around the underdrain to ensure positive drainage, to ensure aerobic conditions in the planting soil, and to provide a final polishing treatment media.

### Channel Protection (CP<sub>v</sub>)

For smaller sites, a bioretention area may be designed to capture the entire channel protection volume (CP<sub>v</sub>) in either an off- or on-line configuration. Given that a bioretention area is typically designed to completely drain over 48 hours, the requirement of controlling the channel protection volume (1-year, 24-hour storm runoff volume) could be met. For larger sites where only the WQ<sub>v</sub> is diverted to the bioretention area, another structural control must be used to control the required channel protection volume (CP<sub>v</sub>).

### Peak Attenuation Control

If designed with sufficient volume and appropriate outlet structures, peak attenuation control for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storms may be provided by the bioretention area. The 50-year, 6-hour storm event must also be routed through the bioretention area during the design. A maximum ponding depth of 12 inches above the filter media is allowed when routing the 10-, 25-, and 50-year, 6-hour storm events.

## **4.1.3 Pollutant Removal Capabilities**

Two bioretention designs have been developed for application in the Mecklenburg County area. The *optimal efficiency design* has the capability to remove 85% of the total suspended solids and 70% of the total phosphorus load. The *standard efficiency design* has the capability to remove 85% of the total suspended solids and 60% of the total phosphorus load. Both of these designs assume urban post-development runoff conditions that has been observed in the Mecklenburg County area and that the facilities are sized, designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the appropriate recommended specifications contained in this manual. The design pollutant removal rates are derived from sampling data and computations completed for the development of this manual. In a situation where a removal rate is not deemed sufficient, additional controls may be put in place at the given site in a series or "treatment train" approach. Pollution removal rates are affected by the choice of design values. See Section 4.1.4 for a discussion of design values and appropriate pollution removal rates for specific designs.

## **4.1.4 Planning and Design Criteria**

The following criteria are to be considered minimum standards for the design of a bioretention area. Items listed in Section 4.1.4.A through 4.1.4.I. are requirements and must be addressed in the design. Items listed in Section 4.1.4.J. are recommendations and are optional.

## A: Design Requirements

Following is a list of design requirements that must be followed in the design of bioretention areas.

- Following are the design values that are required for the two bioretention area designs that are available for application in Mecklenburg County. The appropriate minimum design values and associated pollutant removal rates for each of the designs are given in Table 4.1.1.

**Table 4.1.1 Design Values and Pollution Removal Rates**

Threshold	Design Detention Time	Min. Media Depth	Pollution Removal Rate
Optimal Efficiency	1.3 days	4 feet	85% TSS 70% TP
Standard Efficiency	1.0 days	2 feet	85% TSS 60% TP

- Bioretention areas must have a contributing drainage area less than 10 acres.
- The maximum drainage area for each inflow location is 5 acres.
- Energy dispersion and pre-treatment is required for all major inflow locations, as defined in the following two bullets. Additional design effort may be required for inflows that receive large watershed areas because of the challenges associated with achieving sheet flow conditions for concentrated inflows for areas larger receiving more than 1 acre.
  - Energy dispersion devices dissipate the inflow energy so that the filter media is not damaged through erosion, displacement, etc. Energy dispersion devices must be provided for all concentrated flow locations such as pipes larger than 15 inches in diameter. Typical energy dispersion devices include level spreaders, riprap aprons, etc. that are designed so that sheet flow conditions are created. Sheet flow is defined as flow depths less than 1 inch with flow velocity less than 1 foot per second.
  - Pre-treatment devices treat inflow for large particulates prior to entering the filter media. Pre-treatment devices such as grass buffers, swales, or forebays must be provided if the bioretention area is the only BMP in the treatment train.
- There should be no woody vegetation at inflow locations.
- A gravel and perforated pipe underdrain system must be designed and installed to collect runoff that has filtered through the mulch and soil media. The underdrain system must not limit outflow more than the filter media. The underdrain system must be designed so that runoff exits the system within 48 hours. The underdrain system (pipe capacity and orifice capacity) must be designed assuming that 50 percent of the capacity is lost due to clogging. Clean outs must be provided for every 100 linear foot of underdrain, at all bends, and/or ends of the systems for maintenance purposes. The top of the clean outs shall be capped and extend above the maximum ponding elevation. The underdrain system must maintain a positive flow condition (minimum of 2.5 feet per second flow velocity for full flow conditions or 0.5% slope) to a storm drainage system.
- The underdrain collection system should be equipped with a 6-inch PVC pipe (AASHTO M 252) with ¼ to ½ inch perforations, 6 inches from center to center, along two or three longitudinal rows. Underdrain pipes must be placed in the bottom of a 12-inch gravel layer, 4 feet in width (minimum) with at least 4 inches of gravel above the tops of the pipes, which must be spaced at a maximum of 10 feet on center.

- A layer of filter fabric is placed between the amended soil and the gravel layer above the perforated pipe to limit piping of soil directly into the pipe. The gravel layer is fully enclosed with filter fabric on the top, bottom and sides.
- The planting soil bed must be a least 2 feet in depth and up to 4 feet if large trees are to be planted. Planting soils should meet the criteria as listed under Section H of this chapter.
- The mulch layer composition must be doubled-hammered and screened hardwood mulch or chips; at least 6 months old. The layer must be at least 3 inches deep. Mulch cannot contain soil or fine organics, which have a tendency to create a barrier to infiltration thus the importance of making sure the mulch is screened.
- A screen, wire mesh, or other suitable device must be installed to reduce the potential of the mulch layer being washed into the downstream storm drainage system and to reduce the potential for the outlet to be clogged.
- The storage area above the filter media must be sized to hold the water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ). The storage area above the filter media may be sized to hold the runoff volume for the channel protection volume ( $CP_v$ ),  $Q_{10}$ ,  $Q_{25}$ , and  $Q_{50}$  storms. The maximum ponding depth above the top of the filter media for all storm events including water quality, volume control, and peak attenuation including the 1-inch, 6-hour, 1-year, 24-hour; 10-year, 6-hour; 25-year, 6-hour; and 50-year, 6-hour storm events is 12 inches.
- The initial planting soil filter bed footprint may be sized using the following Darcy's Law equation with a filter bed drain time of 1.3 days for optimal efficiency design and 1.0 days for the standard efficiency design. Routing computations may be used to reduce the initial footprint size by showing that five (5) percent of the runoff volume remains within the facility after the design filter bed drain time. The potential footprint reduction is typically smaller for facilities that have been designed to accept storm events larger than the water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ). The potential footprint reduction is typically larger for facilities that have been designed to accept the water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ) with the larger storm events diverted around the facility. Note that these design durations are measured relative to the center of the rainfall event (3 hours for the  $WQ_v$ ), therefore, the value entered into the Darcy equation is either 1.425 days for the optimal efficiency design or 1.125 days for the standard efficiency design. A design coefficient of permeability ( $k$ ) of 0.5 ft/day must be used to size bioretention areas.

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f) / [(k)(h_f + d_f)(t_f)]$$

where:

$A_f$	= surface area of ponding area (ft <sup>2</sup> )
$WQ_v$	= water quality control volume (or total volume to be captured)
$d_f$	= filter bed depth (2.0 feet minimum)
$k$	= design coefficient of permeability of filter media (0.5 ft/day)
$h_f$	= average height of water above filter bed (ft)
$t_f$	= design filter bed drain time (days)

- A bioretention area should not be placed into operation until the contributing drainage area is completely stabilized.
- All embankments shall be designed per the North Carolina Dam Safety Law of 1967, if applicable, and designed according to the requirements in Section 4.0.6 of this manual.
- Bioretention areas are designed for intermittent flow and must be allowed to drain and re-aerate between rainfall events. They should not be used on sites with a continuous flow from groundwater, sump pumps, or other sources.

---

---

## **B. Pretreatment Inlets**

Adequate pretreatment and inlet protection for bioretention areas is provided when all of the following are provided: (a) grass filter strip below a level spreader, or grass channel, (b) pea gravel diaphragm and (c) an organic or mulch layer. Bioretention areas can be designed without pretreatment protection that meets design standards when site conditions preclude the use of pretreatment protection and based on a case-by-case review/approval by staff. Pretreatment is more important for bioretention facilities that have reduced the footprint sizes by routing computations to values less than given by the Darcy equation.

## **C. Liners**

Some general rules for the use of liners (impermeable) in the design of bioretention areas include the following.

- Liners are also used to a large extent in urban areas where soils have been compacted greatly and conflicts with utilities may arise.
- If the bioretention area is located in contaminated soils liners will be used to prevent water migration into the contaminated soils.
- Liners may be appropriate when sensitive groundwater resources may be impacted by infiltrated storm water.
- Liners may be used to control runoff from hotspot land uses.

## **D. Outlet Structures**

An outlet pipe must be provided from the underdrain system to the facility discharge.

## **E. Emergency Spillway**

An overflow structure and nonerosive overflow channel must be provided to safely pass flows from the bioretention area that exceeds the storage capacity to a stabilized downstream area or watercourse. The overflow should be set above the ponding limit for the  $WQ_v$  and other storm events (if any) that are meant to be treated by the bioretention area.

The high flow overflow system within the bioretention area can consist of a yard drain catch basin (Figure 4.1.2), though any number of conventional systems could be used. The throat of the catch basin inlet is normally placed above the mulch layer, the maximum  $WQ_v$  stage, so that the  $WQ_v$  filters through the media and does not flow through the overflow structure. It should be designed as a domed grate or a covered weir structure to avoid clogging with floatation mulch and debris, and should be located from inlets to avoid short circuiting of flow. It may also be placed into the side slope of the structure maintaining a neat contoured appearance.

## **F. Maintenance Access**

Adequate access must be provided into all bioretention areas for inspection, maintenance, and landscaping upkeep. Access must have a minimum stabilized width of 12 feet, maximum longitudinal grade of 15 percent, and maximum cross slope of 5 percent. A 20-foot wide maintenance access easement must be provided to ensure that the access remains in place.



## G. Vegetation

Choose plants based on factors such as whether native or not, resistance to drought and inundation, cost, aesthetics, maintenance, etc. Planting recommendations for bioretention areas are as follows:

- Native plant species should be specified over non-native species.
- Vegetation should be selected based on a specified zone of hydric tolerance.
- A selection of trees with an understory of shrubs and herbaceous materials should be provided.

There can be up to three zones within a bioretention area depending on location and size (zones 4 – 6). Figure 4.1.4 present the three zones. In these systems the lowest elevation supports plant species adapted to periodic or seasonal inundation. The middle elevation supports plants that like drier soil conditions, but can still tolerate irregular, occasional inundation by water. The outer edge is the highest elevation and generally supports plants adapted to dryer conditions. The objective is to have a system which resembles a random and natural plant layout, while maintaining optimal conditions for plant establishment and growth. For parking lots systems the bioretention area will most likely have a flat surface for storage, thus limiting the zones to one (Zone 4). In this case the plants are limited to those species adapted to periodic or seasonal inundation.

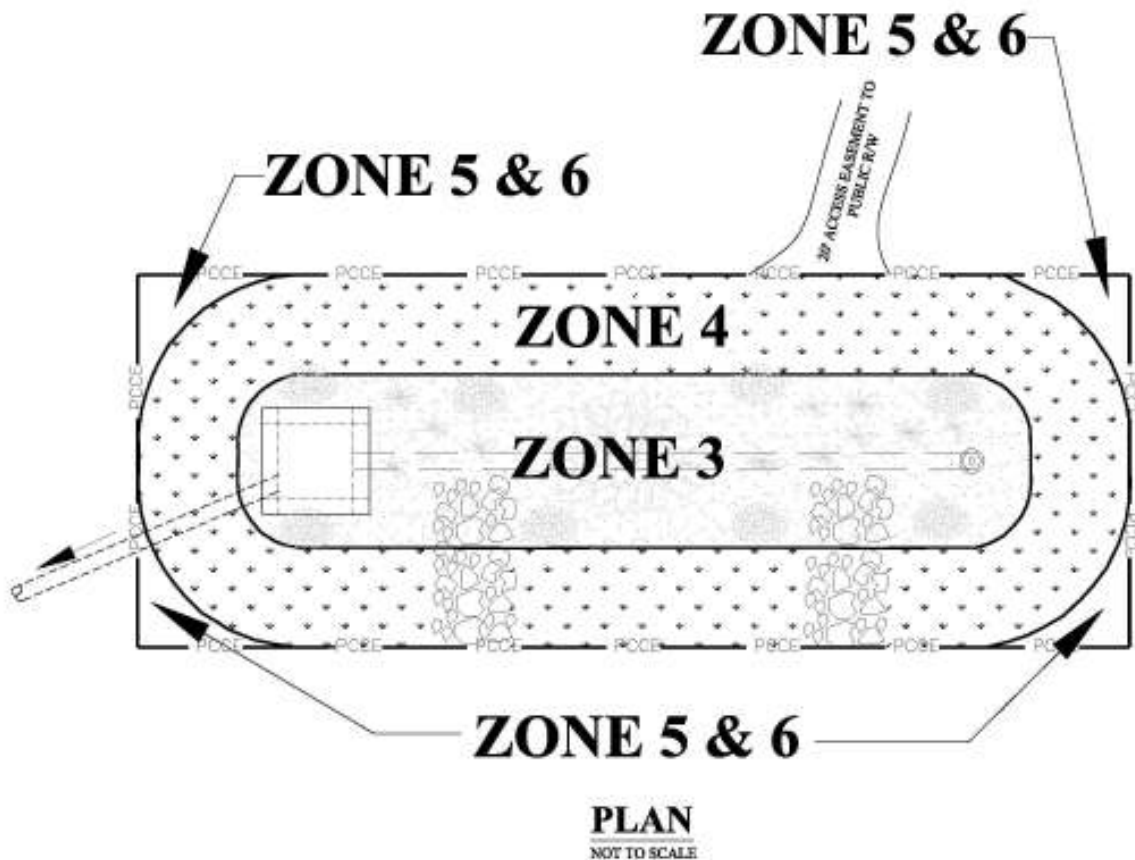


Figure 4.1.4 Bioretention Planting Zones

Plant material selection should include the factors discussed in Chapter 6 of this manual.

- Trees should be planted in the optimal bioretention design that has a four foot media thickness. Trees should not be planted in the standard bioretention design that has a two foot media thickness.
- Plant density and survival rate are very important for the proper functioning of bioretention areas. Thus diverse and native plant species designed for the hydric zone must be used. Minimum diameter for trees is 1 inch.
- A dense and vigorous vegetative cover must be established over the contributing pervious drainage areas and side slopes of the bioretention area before runoff can be accepted into the facility.
- The bioretention area should be vegetated to resemble a terrestrial forest ecosystem, with a mature tree canopy, subcanopy of understory trees, scrub layer, and herbaceous ground cover. Three species each of both trees and scrubs are recommended to be planted.
- The tree-to-shrub ratio should be a maximum of 10% trees. On average, the trees should be spaced to achieve a density of one tree per 1000 square feet. Plants should be placed at regular intervals to replicate a natural forest.
- After the trees and shrubs are established, the ground cover and mulch must be established.

#### **H. Materials**

Following are some detailed specifications/recommendations for materials that could be used in the construction of a bioretention facility.

No. 57 Aggregate	NCDOT Section 1005
No. 6 Aggregate (for pea gravel curtain)	NCDOT Section 1005
Underdrain Pipe, Polyethylene Plastic Pipe Schedule 40	NCDOT Section 1044
Mulch, 2x Shredded and Screened Hardwood Bark	NCDOT Section 1060
Geotextile	NCDOT Section 1056
Plant Materials	NCDOT Section 1670

### Bioretention Soil Mixture

Bioretention soil mix should be developed by amending the existing soil or removing the existing soil and replacing it with the new planting mix. The material must be uniform in composition throughout, be free of stones, lumps, live plants and their roots, weed seeds, sticks, and other extraneous material.

The bioretention soil mixture must meet the following criteria:

PARAMETER	ACCEPTABLE VALUES	TESTING REQUIRED *	TEST METHODS
Sand Content (ASTM C-144 recommended)	80%	No	-
Organic Material (compost, sandy loam, and loamy sand)	20%	No	TMECC 05.07-A
Clay Content	Less than 6%	No	-
Phosphorus Index (total Phosphorus)	10 to 30 (12 to 36 ppm on a dry basis)	<b>Yes</b>	Mehlich 3 Extraction, Mehlich 2 Extraction (Mehlich 1 Extraction is acceptable but result must be multiplied by 1.7 for comparison)
pH	5.5 to 7.0	No	TMECC 04.11-A
Permeability	1 to 4 in/hr	No	ASTM D2434 (compacted to 20%)
Particle Size Analysis	Acceptable % Passing by Weight		ASTM D422
	Lower	Upper	
Sieve 2 inch (50 mm)	100	100	
Sieve No. 4 (4.75 mm)	98	100	
Sieve No. 8 (2.36 mm)	95	100	
Sieve No. 10 (2.0 mm)	86	100	
Sieve No. 16 (1.18 mm)	70	100	
Sieve No. 30 (600 um)	40	75	
Sieve No. 50 (300 um)	10	35	
Sieve No. 100 (150 um)	2	15	
Sieve No. 200 (75 um)	0	10	

\* Even though testing is not required for all parameters, the inspector reserves the right to test suspect material and disapprove it for use if results show that parameters do not meet the acceptable values.

All bioretention areas must have a minimum of one test for soil mixture composition. A composite soil test is required to be performed on the soil planting media after it has been mixed and prior to its installation into the bioretention area to determine that the soil constituents meet the acceptable values in the table above. If the test results are outside of the acceptable limits, then the soil mixture must be removed and replaced with an acceptable soil mixture. Should the pH fall out of the acceptable range, it may be modified with lime or iron sulfate plus sulfur.

The bioretention soil mixture must be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances must be mixed or dumped within the bioretention area that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The soil must be free of noxious weeds such as Bermuda grass, Quackgrass, Johnson grass, Mugwort, Nutsedge, Poison Ivy, Canadian Thistle, and/or Teathumb. The soil, mulch, and sand must be uniformly mixed and graded.

### Mulch layer

The mulch layer composition must be doubled-hammered and screened hardwood mulch or chips. Mulch cannot contain soil or fine organics, which have a tendency to create a barrier to infiltration thus the importance of making sure the mulch is screened. The mulch layer should be well aged (stockpiled or stored for at least 6 months), uniform in color, and free of other materials, such as weed seeds, soil, roots, etc. Grass clippings or pine straw should not be used as a mulch material.

### Liner

Liner must be a composite liner consisting of a polypropylene geomembrane between two layers of 8-12-02 felt. The polypropylene geomembrane must have the following physical properties:

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	CERTIFIED VALUE	TYPICAL VALUE
Gauge, nominal	-	45 (1.14)	45 (1.14)
Plies, reinforcing	-	1	1
Overall Thickness, minimum mils(mm)	ASTM D-571 Optical Method	41 (1.04)	44 (1.12)
Breaking strength-fabric, Minimum lbf (kN)	ASTM D-751 Method A	225 (1.0)	300 (1.34)
Low temperature flexibility °F (°C)	ASTM D-2136 1.8-in. mandrel, 4 hour pass	-40 (-40)	-65 (-54)
Puncture resistance, minimum lbs (kN)	FTMS 101-C Method 2031	350 (1.56)	400 (1.78)
Tear strength, minimum lbf(kN)	ASTM D-5884	55 (0.24)	100 (0.45)
Dimensional stability % change, max.	ASTM D-1204 180°F/82°C 1 hour	1.0%	-0.5%
Hydrostatic resistance, minimum psi (MPa)	ASTM D-751 Method A, Procedure 1	350 (2.4)	400 (2.75)
Ply adhesion, minimum lbs/in (kN/m)	ASTM D-413 Machine Method, modified	20 (3.5)	30 (5.25)
Water absorption, maximum % weight change	ASTM D-471 30 days @ 70°F/21°C	<1.0%	<1.0%
UV resistance	ASTM G-26 Xenon Arc, 80°C/4000 hours	Pass	Pass
ESCR (Environmental Stress Crack Resistance), min. hours with no failure	ASTM D-1693 3000 hours	Not affected by ESC	Not affected by ESC
Bonded seam strength, Minimum lbf (kN)	ASTM D-751 Modified	200 (0.89)	200 (0.89)
Peel adhesion, minimum lbs/in (kN/m)	ASTM D-413 Modified	20 (3.5) or FTB	20 (3.5) or FTB

### I. Construction

The bioretention area must not be constructed until all contributing drainage area is stabilized. The bioretention area must not be used as a sediment control facility unless the sediment is excavated to natural soil prior to the installation of the bioretention area. Following are some recommendations related to the construction of bioretention areas.

#### Excavation

It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of the bioretention area and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation hoes to remove original soil. If the bioretention area is excavated using a loader, the contractor must use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-



pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design failure.

If desired, two to three inches of sand can be rototilled into the base of the bioretention area before backfilling with the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing (rototilling) base. When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoil to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder of the topsoil to the final grade.

Excavated material must be removed from the facility site. Facility walls and bottom must be free from protruding objects that could damage the liner. The bottom dimensions of the planting soil depth must be as shown on the Construction Drawings. The sidewalls of the facility must be roughened. The bottom of the facility must be graded flat.

### **Liner**

If required, the liner must be placed on the sides and bottom of the facility.

### **Underdrain**

Underdrain systems must be placed at a minimum slope of 0.5% on the bottom of the excavation. A watertight connection must be achieved where the underdrain pipe goes through the liner in accordance with polypropylene geomembrane manufacturer's specifications. Observation wells and cleanouts of 6" solid PVC pipe must be placed vertically as shown on the Construction Drawings in the bioretention area. The wells/cleanouts must be connected to the perforated underdrain with a tee connection. The top of the wells/cleanouts must extend 6" above the top elevation of the bioretention area and must be capped with a locking cap and must be vandal proof. The ends of underdrain pipes not terminating in an observation well/cleanout must be capped. The underdrain must be backfilled with No. 57 washed stone and the stone completely covered with filter fabric, on the top, bottom and sides.

### **Backfill**

The Bioretention Soil Mixture must be placed in lifts of 12 inches. No heavy equipment is allowed in the basin area. Grading should be performed with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks. The Bioretention Soil Mixture must be saturated after each lift until water flows from the underdrain. Any sediment-laden water discharged from the underdrain must be filtered or removed from the outlet structure. If the Bioretention Soil Mixture becomes contaminated during the construction of the facility, the contaminated material must be removed and replaced with uncontaminated material.

### **Plant Installation**

Mulch should be placed to a uniform thickness of 3 inches. Shredded and screened hardwood bark mulch is the only acceptable mulch. Mulch cannot contain soil or fine organics, which have a tendency to create a barrier to infiltration thus the importance of making sure the mulch is screened. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6-12 months) for acceptance.

Rootstock of all plant material must be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. For trees and shrubs, the plant root ball should be planted so 1/8<sup>th</sup> of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit must be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. For perennials and bulbs, the plant must be placed in planting holes at the appropriate depths for the particular plants, with the root-side down. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.

Trees must be braced using 2" by 2" stakes only as necessary and for the first growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.

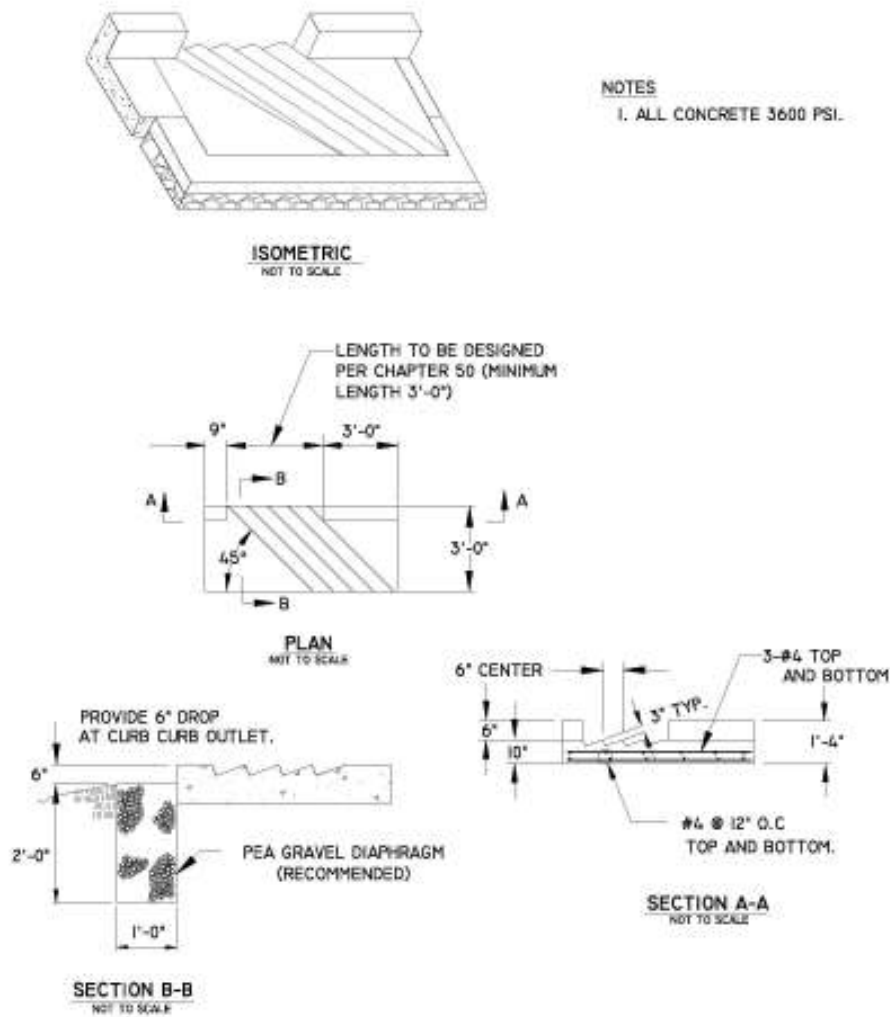
The planting soil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Do not add fertilizer.

## J. Design Recommendations

In addition to the design requirements and parameters, following are some design recommendations that should be considered for bioretention area design. See Figures 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 for an overview of the various components of a bioretention area.

- In addition to the design detention times of 1.3 days for optimal efficiency design and 1.0 days for standard efficiency design, a maximum detention time should be considered to reduce the potential for problems associated with stagnant water. A maximum detention time of 48 hours is preferred.
- A separation distance of 2 feet should be maintained between the bottom of the bioretention area and the elevation of the seasonally high water table.
- When used in an off-line configuration, the water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ) and possibly channel protection volume ( $CP_v$ ) is diverted to the bioretention area through the use of a flow splitter. Storm water flows for larger storms can be diverted to other facilities for channel protection control and peak attenuation controls (see Chapter 5 for more discussion of off-line systems and design guidance for diversion structures and flow splitters).
- Bioretention area locations should be integrated into the site planning process, and aesthetic considerations should be taken into account in their siting and design.
- A well-designed bioretention area should have a pretreatment facility such as a grass filter strip or grass channel that meets this Manual's design standards between the contributing drainage area and the ponding area.
- A bioretention area design can also include some of the following:
  - Optional sand filter layer below the filter media to spread flow, filter runoff, and aid in aeration and drainage of the planting soil.
  - Stone diaphragm to meet the energy dispersion requirement at the beginning of the grass filter strip to reduce runoff velocities and spread flow into the grass filter.
  - Inflow diversion or an overflow structure should be used consisting of one of the following five main methods:
    - Use a flow diversion structure to divert larger storm events from the bioretention area.
    - For curbed pavements in privately-maintained pavement areas use an inlet deflector (see Figure 4.1.4).
    - Use a slotted curb and design the privately-maintained parking lot grades to divert the  $WQ_v$  into the facility. Bypass additional runoff to a downstream catch basin inlet. Requires temporary ponding into the parking lot.
    - Use of a short deflector weir (maximum height 6 inches) designed to divert the maximum water quality peak flow ( $WQ_v$ ) from privately-maintained parking areas into the bioretention area.
    - An in-system overflow consisting of an overflow catch basin inlet and/or a pea gravel curtain drain overflow.
- Bioretention areas can be installed in lawns, parking lot islands, and unused lot areas.
- The minimum diameter of any outlet or overflow orifice is 4 inches unless a method is used to prevent clogging and is incorporated into the design.

- Recommended minimum dimensions of a bioretention area are 10 feet wide by 40 feet long. All designs except applications on single family residential lots should maintain a length to width ratio of at least 2:1.
- The sand bed (optional) should be 12 to 18 inches thick. Sand should be clean and have less than 6% silt or clay content.
- Pea gravel for the curtain should be ASTM d 448 size No. 6 (1/8" to 1/2").



**Figure 4.1.5 Schematic of a Typical Inlet Deflector**  
(Source: Claytor and Schueler, 1996)

#### 4.1.5 Design Procedure

Step 1 - Using the BMP Selection Matrix presented at the beginning of Chapter 4, determine if the development site and conditions are appropriate for the use of a bioretention area.

Step 2 - Consider any special site-specific design conditions and check to determine if there are any additional restrictions and/or surface water or watershed requirements that may apply.

Step 3 - Compute water quality volume ( $WQ_v$ ) using equations 3.2 and 3.3 –  $WQ_v = 1.0R_vA/12$ .

Step 4 - Compute site hydrologic parameters using the SCS procedures and/or computer models that use the SCS procedures.

Step 5 - Compute water quality peak flow ( $WQ_p$ ) using equation 3.4 for a modified curve number and the SCS hydrograph procedures with a 1-inch, 6-hr, balanced storm event. Estimate approximate storage for water quality volume using the Static method.

Step 6 - Compute protection volume ( $CP_v$ ) using the SCS method and a 1-yr, 24-hr storm event. Estimate approximate storage volume for channel system stability using the Static method.

Step 7 - Size flow diversion structure, if needed, to divert the water quality volume to the bioretention area.

Step 8 - Design energy dispersion and pretreatment system. Energy dispersion can include a level spreader, or riprap aprons. Pretreatment can include a grass filter strip (on-line configuration) or grass channel (off-line), and stone diaphragm.

Step 9 - Determine the initial footprint area of the bioretention ponding/filter area.

The initial planting soil filter bed area is computed using the following equation based on Darcy's Law):

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f) / [(k)(h_f + d_f)(t_f)]$$

where:

- $A_f$  = surface area of ponding area ( $ft^2$ )
- $WQ_v$  = water quality control volume (or total volume to be captured)
- $d_f$  = filter bed depth (2.0 feet minimum)
- $k$  = design coefficient of permeability of filter media (0.5 ft/day)
- $h_f$  = average height of water above filter bed (ft)
- $t_f$  = design filter bed drain time (days)

If the  $WQ_v$  is being directed to the bioretention facility and larger storm events are being directed around the bioretention facility through the use of a flow diverter, then the flow routing procedure presented in Step 12 will be effective in reducing the initial bioretention footprint size provided by the above equation.

Step 10 - Set design elevations and dimensions of facility.

Step 11 - Derive stage-discharge and stage-storage relations for the bioretention area. Assume that discharge occurs for headwater depths at the elevation of the top of the filter media and higher. A zero discharge should be assumed at the elevation at the top of filter media.

Step 12 - Route flows through bioretention area and adjust design of facility to meet all design criteria. Initial footprint area can be reduced to values less than the Darcy equation results if design detention times are achieved and maximum ponding depths are not exceeded. This step is most effective where a



flow diverter is included in the design to bypass storm events larger than the  $WQ_v$  around the bioretention facility.

Step 13 - Design conveyances to facility.

Step 14 - Size underdrain system.

Step 15 - Design emergency overflow. An overflow must be provided to bypass and/or convey larger flows to the downstream drainage system or stabilized watercourse. Nonerosive velocities need to be ensured at the outlet point.

Step 16 - Prepare vegetation and landscaping plan. A landscaping plan for the bioretention area should be prepared to indicate how it will be established with vegetation.

#### 4.1.6 Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

Specific maintenance inspections and requirements are contained in Chapter 7 of the Administrative Manual.

#### 4.1.7 Design Procedure Form

### Design Procedure Form: Bioretention Areas

<p><b>BIORETENTION FEASIBILITY</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is the use of a bioretention area appropriate?</li> <li>2. Confirm design criteria and applicability.</li> </ol> <p><b>PRELIMINARY HYDROLOGIC CALCULATIONS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Compute, <math>WQ_v</math> volume requirements              Compute Runoff Coefficient, <math>R_v</math>              Compute <math>WQ_v</math> Volume requirements</li> <li>4. Compute site hydrologic input parameters              Development Conditions              Area              CN              Adjusted CN              Time of concentration</li> <li>5. Compute <math>WQ_p</math> peak flow              Compute modified SCS curve number</li> <li>6. Compute <math>CP_v</math>              Compute S</li> <li>7. Size flow diversion structure</li> </ol> <p><b>BIORETENTION AREA DESIGN</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Pretreatment facility type and design parameters</li> </ol>	<p><b>NOTES:</b></p>  <p><math>R_v =</math> _____  <math>WQ_v =</math> _____ acre-ft</p> <p>Pre-developed    Post-developed          _____ acres    _____ acres          _____          _____          _____ hours    _____ hours</p> <p><math>WQ_p =</math> _____ cfs  <math>CN =</math> _____</p> <p>S = _____</p>  <p>_____</p>
--	--

9. Determine initial area of bioretention ponding/filter area.

10. Set design elevations and dimensions of facility

11. Develop stage-discharge and stage-storage

12. Route flows through bioretention area. Resize the footprint area, if desired. Step is most effective for facilities with flow diverters. Ensure detention time requirements and maximum ponding depth requirements are met.

13. Design conveyance to facility

14. Size underdrain system.

15. Design emergency overflow.

16. Prepare vegetation and landscaping plan.

$A_f = \text{_____ ft}^2$

Length = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Width = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Elevation top of facility = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Other elevations = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

= \_\_\_\_\_ ft

= \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Elev	Area. (ft <sup>2</sup> )	Volume. (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Acc. Vol. (ft <sup>3</sup> )	Q (cfs)

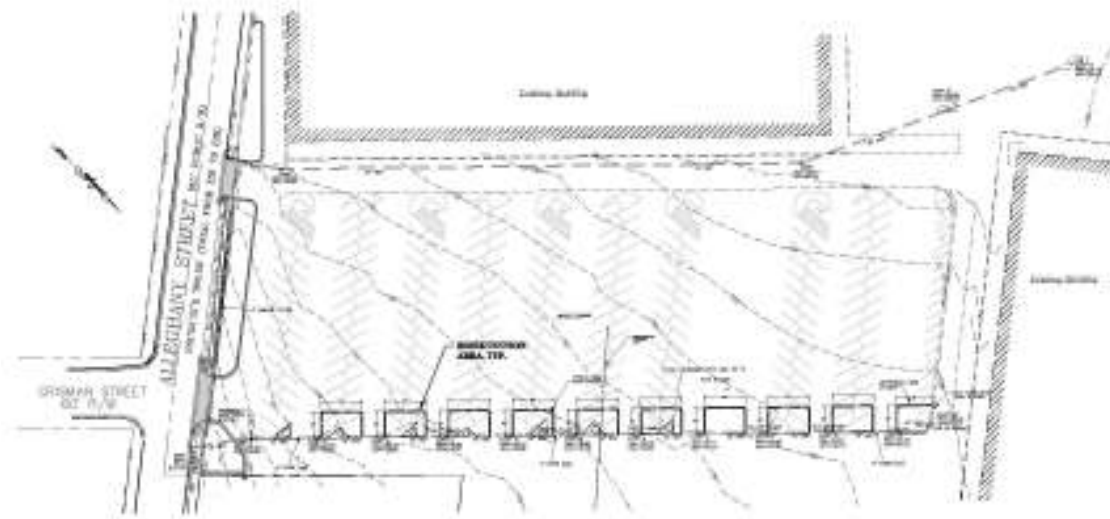
Length = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Length of Weir (if used) = \_\_\_\_\_ ft

Notes:

### 4.1.8 Bioretention Design Example #1

The following design example is for a bioretention area designed to control the 1-inch, 6-hour for water quality purposes, and pass the 1-year, 24-hour, 10-year and 25-year, 6-hour so that a downstream extended detention basin facility can provide channel protection and flood control following the design procedures given in section 4.1. Figure 4.1.6 shows the site plan for the development data that will be used in the design example.



**Figure 4.1.6 Example Site Plan for Bioretention Design**

The following steps illustrate how to use the design procedures given in section 4.1 to design a bioretention area that will be acceptable for the design criteria given in this manual.

#### **Step 1 BMP Feasibility**

For the purposes of this design example, assume that a bioretention area is feasible.

#### **Step 2 Confirm Design Criteria**

The design criteria contained in Section 4.1 of the manual apply to this design.

#### **Step 3 Compute Site Hydrologic Input Parameters**

The size of the site is one acre and the proposed percent built-upon area is 85 percent. Using SCS hydrologic procedures and/or HEC-1 computer model the following data can be determined for the example development site.

#### **Hydrologic Input Data**

Condition	Area (acres)	CN	CN (adjusted) for 1-inch storm	$t_c$ (hours)
Pre-developed	1.0	65	N/A	0.323
Post-developed	1.0	93.4	98.3	0.133



**Results of Preliminary Hydrologic Calculations  
(From Computer Model Results Using SCS Hydrologic Procedures)**

Condition	Q <sub>1-inch</sub>	Q <sub>1-year</sub>	Q <sub>10-year</sub>	Q <sub>25-year</sub>	Q <sub>50-year</sub>
Runoff	cfs	Cfs	cfs	cfs	cfs
Pre-developed	0.00	0.24	1.09	1.64	2.09
Post-developed	1.67	2.65	5.43	6.43	7.18

**Step 4 Compute Water Quality Volume (WQ<sub>v</sub>)**

- Compute Runoff Coefficient, R<sub>v</sub>, using (Schueler's Method) Equation 3.1

$$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(I) = 0.05 + (85.0)(0.009) = 0.82$$

- Compute Water Quality Volume, WQ<sub>v</sub>, using Equation 3.2

$$WQ_v = 1.0R_vA/12 = (1.0 \text{ inches})(0.82)(1.0 \text{ acre})(1\text{foot}/12 \text{ inches}) = 0.07 \text{ ac-ft}$$

- Convert Water Quality Volume, WQ<sub>v</sub> to inches of runoff using Equation 3.3

$$WQ_v = 1.0(R_v) = 1.0(0.82) = 0.82 \text{ inches}$$

**Step 5 Compute Water Quality Peak Flow (WQ<sub>p</sub>)**

- Compute modified SCS curve number, CN, using Equation 3.4

$$CN = 1000/[10 + 5P + 10WQ_v - 10(WQ_v^2 + 1.25 WQ_vP)^{0.5}]$$

$$CN = 1000/[10 + 5(1.0) + 10(0.82) - 10\{(0.82^2 + 1.25(0.82 \times 1.0))^{0.5}\}] = 98.3$$

- Compute WQ<sub>p</sub> using SCS the hydrograph procedure documented in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual and the HEC-1 model or similar hydrologic model as approved by the review engineer. A 1-inch, 6-hour balanced storm event is required.

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 12APR07 TIME 18:40:19 *
*****

*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.

THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,

DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

```

1
HEC-1 INPUT
PAGE 1

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID MECKLENBURG COUNTY BMP DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING

```





```

3      ID      DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
*
*      TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4      IT      1      0      0      365
*      DIAGRAM
*      TIME INTERVAL CARD
5      IN      5      0      0
*
*      OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6      IO      5      0      0
*
*
7      KK      PRE1
*
*      ***** 1-INCH, 6 HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*
8      PI      .000 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .004 .004 .004
9      PI      .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .005 .005 .005 .005 .006
10     PI      .007 .007 .007 .008 .008 .009 .009 .010 .011 .012
11     PI      .013 .019 .022 .025 .039 .050 .108 .188 .075 .043
12     PI      .028 .023 .020 .014 .012 .011 .010 .009 .009 .008
13     PI      .008 .007 .007 .007 .006 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005
14     PI      .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .003 .003
15     PI      .003 .003 .003 .000
*
*      ***** 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS *****
16     KM      1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17     KO      5      0      0      0      21
18     BA      .0016
19     LS      0      65.0      0
20     UD      0.194
*
21     KK      POST1
22     KM      1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
23     KO      1      0      0      0      21
24     BA      .0016
25     LS      0      98.3      0
26     UD      0.080
27     ZZ
*
*
1*****
*
*      FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
*      JUN 1998
*      VERSION 4.1
*
*      RUN DATE 12APR07 TIME 18:40:19
*
*
*
*      *****
*      U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
*      HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
*      609 SECOND STREET
*      DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
*      (916) 756-1104
*
*
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

```

6 IO      OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
          IPRNT      5      PRINT CONTROL
          IPLOT      0      PLOT CONTROL
          QSCAL      0.    HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE
*
IT      HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA
          NMIN      1      MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
          IDATE      1      0      STARTING DATE
          ITIME      0000   STARTING TIME
          NQ         365   NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
          NDDATE     1      0      ENDING DATE
          NDTIME     0604   ENDING TIME
          ICENT      19     CENTURY MARK
*
          COMPUTATION INTERVAL      .02 HOURS
          TOTAL TIME BASE      6.07 HOURS

```

```

*****
*
*
21 KK    *      POST1
*
*
*****

```

```

          SUBBASIN RUNOFF DATA
24 BA    SUBBASIN CHARACTERISTICS
          TAREA      .00   SUBBASIN AREA
*
          PRECIPITATION DATA
8 PB     STORM      1.00   BASIN TOTAL PRECIPITATION
25 LS    SCS LOSS RATE
          STRTL      .03   INITIAL ABSTRACTION
          CRVNR      98.30  CURVE NUMBER
          RTIMP      .00   PERCENT IMPERVIOUS AREA
26 UD    SCS DIMENSIONLESS UNITGRAPH
          TLAG      .08   LAG

```

```

*****
TOTAL RAINFALL = 1.00, TOTAL LOSS = .18, TOTAL EXCESS = .82
*
PEAK FLOW      TIME      MAXIMUM AVERAGE FLOW
+ (CFS)        (HR)      6-HR      24-HR      72-HR      6.07-HR
+ 2.           3.20      (CFS)
          (INCHES)      .812      .812      .812      .812
          (AC-FT)       0.         0.         0.         0.
*
          CUMULATIVE AREA = .00 SQ MI

```

1

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+		PRE1	0.	.00	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+		POST1	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00	

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

Note that the previous HEC-1 model output using the SCS method indicates that the runoff volume is 0.82 inches which matches the Schueler method runoff volume results using Equation 3-2.

### **Step 6a Compute Channel Protection Volume (CP<sub>v</sub>)**

- Compute maximum soil retention using SCS methods shown in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual. Note that the CN value used is the original site CN value, not the adjusted CN value used during the water quality runoff volume computation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 1000/\text{CN}-10 \\
 &= 1000/93.4 - 10 \\
 &= 0.71 \text{ inches}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compute total runoff for the 1-year, 24-hour storm event. Total rainfall depth is 2.58 inches.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_d &= (P-0.2S)^2/(P+0.8S) \\
 &= [2.58 - (0.2)(0.71)]^2/[2.58 + (0.8)(0.71)] \\
 &= 1.89 \text{ inches}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compute watershed runoff

$$\text{CP}_v = (1.89 \text{ inches})(1 \text{ acres})(1 \text{ foot}/12 \text{ inches}) = 0.16 \text{ acre-feet}$$

- **Estimate Approximate Storage Volume**

All storm events will be diverted into the bioretention area. The maximum ponding depth for all storm events must be less than 12 inches. In order to achieve the pollutant removal goals of the Post Construction Ordinance, the bioretention area must hold the Water Quality Volume (WQ<sub>v</sub>) for 1.3 days above and within the filter media. Note that the detention time is measured relative to the center of rainfall (the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event center of rainfall is 3 hours, therefore, the time of interest is 1.3 days plus 3 hours; 34.2 hours or 1.425 days). The design requirements to meet the Post Construction Ordinance goals of 85 percent TSS and 70 percent TP removal include a filter media thickness of 4 feet.

The Channel Protection Volume (CP<sub>v</sub>) is required to be held within the combination of bioretention and downstream extended detention basin for a minimum of 24 hours. The "Static Method" can be used as an initial estimate and set the storage volume equal to the runoff volume, assumes that the storage volume fills instantaneously and empties through the outlet structures including the filter media, orifices, and weirs. In the case of the bioretention area, the outlet structure for the Water Quality Volume (WQ<sub>v</sub>) is based on

the filter media. The outlet structures for the Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ) may be based on a combination of the bioretention filter media and an overflow weir and orifice structure of the bioretention area and the extended detention basin.

Using the Static Method, the bioretention area requires 0.07 acre-ft storage to hold the Water Quality Volume ( $WQ_v$ ). The bioretention area and extended detention basin requires 0.16 acre-feet storage to hold the total Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ). These values can be used as estimates to develop approximate storage volumes and grading plans, but routing computations must be performed to complete the design.

### **Step 6b Compute Approximate Release Rates for Water Quality Volume ( $WQ_v$ ) and Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ )**

The following outlet hydraulic computations are performed using the Static Method. Routing computations must be performed to refine the design. The detailed outlet hydrograph analysis must show that a minimum of 5 percent of the runoff volume is held within the storage volume after the design duration time.

- Compute the release rate for water quality control ( $WQ_v$ ).

The water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ) is to be released over a 1.3 day (31.2 hours) beyond the center of the design rainfall (3 hours) which results in a total control duration of 34.2 hours.

$$\text{Release rate} = (0.07 \text{ ac-ft} \times 43560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre}) / (34.2 \text{ hrs} \times 3,600 \text{ sec/hr}) = 0.025 \text{ cfs}$$

- Compute the release rate for channel protection volume control ( $CP_v$ ).

The channel protection volume ( $CP_v$ ) is to be released over a 24-hour period beyond the center of the design rainfall (12 hours) which results in a total control duration of 36 hours.

$$\text{Release rate} = (0.16 \text{ ac-ft} \times 43560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre}) / (36 \text{ hrs} \times 3,600 \text{ sec/hr}) = 0.054 \text{ cfs}$$

### **Step 7 Size Flow Diversion Structure**

This design example does not include a flow diversion structure (refer to Section 4.1.9 for example of flow diversion structure design).

### **Step 8 Compute Pretreatment System Requirements**

The pretreatment requirement for a bioretention area is that the flow enters in a dispersed condition, which is defined to be a depth of less than 1-inch with a velocity less than 1 foot per second. The inflow for the storm event that enters the bioretention varies from 1.5 cfs for the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event to 5.9 cfs for the 25-year, 6-hour storm event. The energy dispersion design methods discussed in section 5.6 can be referenced to ensure that the inflow velocity and depth requirements are met.

### **Step 9 Compute Bioretention Area and Volume to Treat Water Quality Volume**

- Size bioretention ponding area to contain Water Quality Volume

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_f &= WQ_v/h_f \\
 &= (0.07 \text{ acre-ft})(43560 \text{ sf/ac})/1\text{ft} \\
 &= 3,049 \text{ sq ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$WQ_v$  = Water Quality Volume

$h_f$  = Allow headwater depth for water quality volume in the bioretention area.

- Check the bioretention ponding/filter area based on Darcy's equation, use the greater surface area. A value of 0.25 inch/hour (0.5 foot/day) for the coefficient of permeability of the filter media is assumed.

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f)/[(k)(h_f+d_f)(t_f)]$$

where:

$A_f$  = surface area of filter bed (ft<sup>2</sup>)

$d_f$  = filter bed depth (ft)

$k$  = coefficient of permeability of filter media (ft/day)

$h_f$  = average height of water above filter bed (ft)

$t_f$  = design filter bed drain time (days)

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_f &= \frac{(0.07 \text{ acre-ft}) (43560 \text{ sf/ac})(4 \text{ ft})}{[(0.5 \text{ ft/day}) (0.5\text{ft}+4\text{ft}) (1.425 \text{ days})]} \\
 &= 3,690 \text{ sq ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

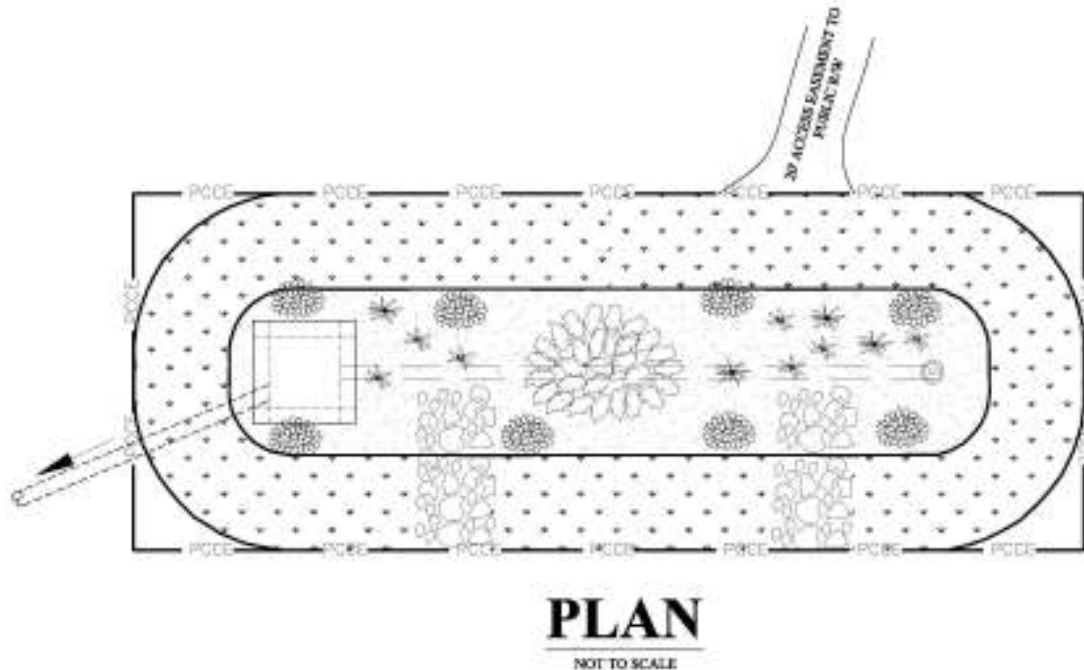
### **Step 10 Set Design Elevations and Dimensions of Facility**

This step is completed for site-specific conditions and is not shown as part of this example.

### **Step 11a Develop Bioretention Storage-Elevation Table and Curve**

Figure 4.1.6 shows the bioretention location on site, Figure 4.1.7 shows the plan view of the bioretention topography and Table 4.1.2 shows the storage-elevation data that was developed for this example.





**Figure 4.1.7 Plan View of Bioretention Topography (Not to Scale)**

**Table 4.1.2 Bioretention Storage-Elevation Data**

Elevation	Area (sf)	Area (ac)	Avg. Area (ac)	Height (ft)	Inc vol (ac-ft)	Acc vol (ac-ft)
700	3690	0.085				0.000
700.5	4058	0.093	0.089	0.5	0.044	0.044
701	4449	0.102	0.098	0.5	0.049	0.093
701.5	4858	0.112	0.107	0.5	0.053	0.147
702.0	5285	0.121	0.116	0.5	0.058	0.205
702.5	5730	0.132	0.126	0.5	0.063	0.268
703.0	6194	0.142	0.137	0.5	0.068	0.337

**Step 11b Develop Stage-Discharge for Bioretention Filter Media**

The 1-inch, 6-hour storm event and portions of the more severe storm events will flow through the filter media. The outflow conditions for the filter media must be assessed in order to derive the relation for the stage-discharge and in order to perform routing computations. The routing must be performed for the storage area above the filter media, and not the storage area within the filter media. Therefore, all of the computations are based on elevation above the top of the filter media. Outflow when runoff is at the top of the filter media is ignored and assumed to be zero.

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f)/[(k)(h_f+d_f)(t_f)]$$

$$WQ_v/t_f = Q_o = A_f(k)(h_f+d_f)/(d_f)(C_f)$$

where:

$A_f$  = surface area of filter bed (ft<sup>2</sup>)

$d_f$  = filter bed depth (ft)

$k$  = coefficient of permeability of filter media (ft/day)



$h_f$  = average height of water above filter bed (ft)

At elevation 701, top of water quality volume storage

$$Q_o = [(3,690 \text{ ft}^2) (0.5 \text{ ft/day}) (1\text{ft}+4\text{ft})]/(4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 2,767.5 \text{ cf/day}$$

$$= 0.027 \text{ cfs}$$

At elevation 700.5, the average water quality volume storage depth

$$Q_o = [(3,690 \text{ ft}^2) (0.5 \text{ ft/day}) (0.5\text{ft}+4\text{ft})]/(4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 2,075.6 \text{ cf/day}$$

$$= 0.024 \text{ cfs}$$

At elevation 700, top of filter media

$$Q_o = 0.00 \text{ cfs}$$

### Step 12 Route Runoff Hydrographs through Bioretention

Route all of the appropriate runoff hydrographs through the bioretention area with the following goals:

- 1-inch, 6-hour storm event through the filter media and ensure that 5 percent of the runoff volume remains in the facility after 1.3 days beyond the center of rainfall (1.425 days).
- 1-year, 24-hour; 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm event through the filter media and over flow structure with maximum 12 inches of ponding depth and ensure that the filter media is not damaged due to inflow velocity.
- Hold 5 percent of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event within the bioretention and extended detention basin storage volume 24 hours after the center of rainfall (12 hours). Total detention time is 36 hours.
- Attenuate the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events to pre-development levels.

The following HEC-1 file provides the results of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event routing. Note, an iterative design process to reduce the bioretention footprint area is not performed for this design example because the storm events larger than the  $WQ_v$  are being diverted into the facility and the storage volume is being used to assist with meeting attenuation goals. (refer to Section 4.1.9 for a design example showing the iterative design example that results in a smaller footprint). The peak water surface elevation is shown to be 700.69 with the entire 1-inch storm event flowing through the filter media. Export of the hydrograph to a spreadsheet indicates that 27.6 percent of the 1-inch, 6-hour runoff hydrograph remains in the bioretention storage volume at 34.2 hours. The peak flow is attenuated from 1.67 cfs to 0.03 cfs.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
* JUN 1998
* VERSION 4.1
*
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 18:16:33
*
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
* 609 SECOND STREET
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
* (916) 756-1104
*
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.  
 THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.  
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION  
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,  
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION  
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM



```

LINE      ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1         ID      CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2         ID      ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3         ID      DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
*
*   TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4         IT      2      0      0      1026
*   DIAGRAM
*   TIME INTERVAL CARD
5         IN      5      0      0
*
*   OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6         IO      5      0      0
*
7         KK      PRE1
*
* ***** 1-INCH, 6 HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*
8         PI      .000 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .004 .004 .004
9         PI      .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .005 .005 .005 .005 .006
10        PI      .007 .007 .007 .008 .008 .009 .009 .010 .011 .012
11        PI      .013 .019 .022 .025 .039 .050 .108 .188 .075 .043
12        PI      .028 .023 .020 .014 .012 .011 .010 .009 .009 .008
13        PI      .008 .007 .007 .007 .006 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005
14        PI      .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .003 .003
15        PI      .003 .003 .003 .000
*
16        KM      1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17        KO      5      0      0      0      21
18        BA      .0016
19        LS      0      65.0      0
20        UD      0.194
*
21        KK      POST1
22        KM      1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
23        KO      1      0      0      0      21
24        BA      .0016
25        LS      0      98.3      0
26        UD      0.080
*
27        KK      BIOROU
28        KO      5      0      0      0      21
29        KM      ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
30        KM      NO OVERFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
31        RS      1      ELEV      700
32        SA      .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
33        SE      700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
34        SQ      0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
35        SE      700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
36        ZZ

```

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 18:16:33 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

*****
21 KK * POST1 *
*****

```

```

TOTAL RAINFALL = 1.00, TOTAL LOSS = .18, TOTAL EXCESS = .82

RUNOFF SUMMARY
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

+ OPERATION STATION PEAK FLOW TIME OF PEAK AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD BASIN AREA MAXIMUM STAGE TIME OF MAX STAGE
+ HYDROGRAPH AT PRE1 0. .00 0. 0. 0. .00
+ HYDROGRAPH AT POST1 2. 3.20 0. 0. 0. .00
+ ROUTED TO BIOROU 0. 3.90 0. 0. 0. .00
+
+ 700.69 6.17

```

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

The following HEC-1 file provides the results of the first step of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event routing. The designer has the two options. The first option is to set a spillway overflow elevation at the peak stage of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event (700.69) and allow the additional runoff volume from the 1-year, 24-hour storm event to discharge through an overflow structure and control the majority of the CP<sub>v</sub> in the downstream extended detention basin. The second option is to set a spillway overflow elevation above the peak stage of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event and allow some or all of the additional runoff volume from the 1-year, 24-hour storm event to



discharge through the filter media. For this example, the first option was selected because we felt that minimal benefit could be provided by storing the 1-year, 24-hour storm event in the bioretention area without exceeding the maximum 12 inch ponding depth. In order to estimate the benefit of the bioretention facility in controlling the 1-year, 24-hour storm event, the first iteration includes only the bioretention facility, as designed to control the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event with a 3.5 foot by 3.5 foot overflow structure set at elevation 700.70. The outlet structure configuration is illustrated in Figure 4.1.9.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 19:58:19 *
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 6 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
8 FB 2.58
*****
* ***** 6 MINUTE TIME INCREMENT, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*****
9 PI .0000 .0010 .0010 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0011
10 PI .0011 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012
11 PI .0012 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013
12 PI .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0014 .0013 .0014 .0014 .0013 .0014
13 PI .0014 .0014 .0014 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0016
14 PI .0016 .0016 .0016 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0018
15 PI .0018 .0018 .0018 .0019 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0020 .0019 .0020
16 PI .0020 .0020 .0020 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0022
17 PI .0022 .0022 .0024 .0024 .0024 .0026 .0026 .0028 .0029 .0030
18 PI .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0033 .0034 .0036 .0038
19 PI .0039 .0041 .0044 .0046 .0048 .0051 .0054 .0058 .0062 .0066
20 PI .0070 .0077 .0086 .0096 .0106 .0115 .0238 .0476 .0764 .1371
21 PI .0951 .0190 .0166 .0144 .0122 .0098 .0084 .0080 .0074 .0068
22 PI .0064 .0060 .0056 .0054 .0052 .0048 .0046 .0044 .0042 .0040
23 PI .0038 .0037 .0036 .0035 .0034 .0034 .0033 .0033 .0032 .0031
24 PI .0030 .0030 .0029 .0028 .0027 .0027 .0026 .0026 .0025 .0024
25 PI .0023 .0023 .0022 .0023 .0022 .0022 .0022 .0021 .0021 .0021
26 PI .0021 .0020 .0020 .0020 .0019 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0018
27 PI .0018 .0018 .0017 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0017 .0016 .0016
28 PI .0015 .0016 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0014 .0014 .0014 .0013 .0014
29 PI .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013
30 PI .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0012
31 PI .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012
32 PI .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0011
33 PI .0011
34 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
35 KO 5 0 0 0 21
36 BA .0016
37 LS 0 65.0 0
38 UD 0.194
39 KK POST1
40 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - STANDARD SCS CURVE NUMBER
41 KO 5 0 0 0 21
42 BA .0016
43 LS 0 93.4 0
44 UD 0.080
45 KK BIOROU
46 KO 5 0 0 0 21
47 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
48 KM OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
49 RS 1 ELEV 700
50 SA .085 .093 .097 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
51 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
52 SQ 0.00 0.024 0.025 6.863 29.796 61.693 90.475 102.269

```

```

53      SE      700  700.5  700.70  701  701.5  702  702.5  703
54      ZZ
1-----*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 19:58:19 *
*-----*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*-----*

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

```

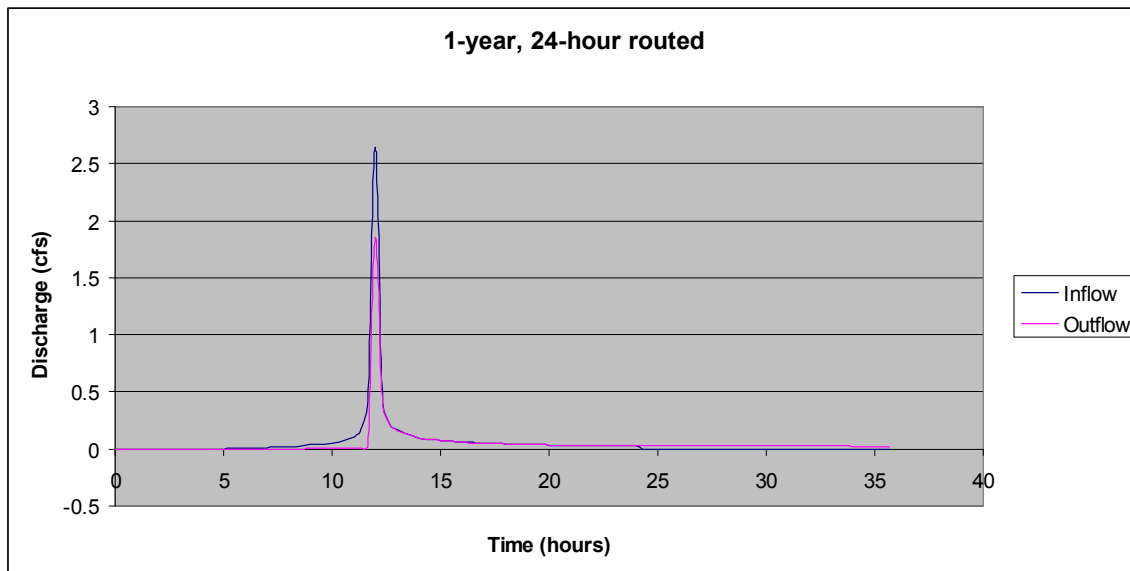
1
          RUNOFF SUMMARY
          FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
          TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

```

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	PRE1	0.	12.23	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	POST1	3.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	BIOROU	2.	12.17	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.78	12.17

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

The peak water surface elevation is shown to be 700.78 with a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event flowing through the filter media and a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event flow through the overflow structure. Detailed review of the TAPE 21 output indicates that the 1-year, 24-hour peak flow is 2.65 cfs which is attenuated to 1.85 cfs by routing through the bioretention filter media and overflow structure. Review of the outflow hydrograph indicates that 24.9 percent of the runoff volume has left the bioretention storage volume at 36 hours (24 hours after the center of rainfall). Figure 4.1.8 illustrates the inflow and outflow hydrographs. The goal of controlling the 1-year, 24-hour storm event for 24 hours has been met, without a downstream extended detention basin.



**Figure 4.1.8 Bioretention Inflow and Outflow Hydrograph**

### **Step 13 Design Conveyance System**

Conveyance system design is not included in this design example. Standards for conveyance system design are covered in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual.

### **Step 14a Size Bioretention Underdrain System**

The underdrain system must be designed to meet two design goals; the underdrain capacity must be greater than the filter media capacity, and the capacity must drain the runoff volume from the system within 48 hours. The design must assume that 50 percent of the underdrain system (perforations and pipe system capacity) is lost due to clogging.

Design specifications require the underdrain system to be a 6-inch perforated PVC pipe with 3/8-inch perforations spaced at 6-inch centers, with a minimum of 4 holes per row. Minimum underdrain slope is 0.5 percent.

The length, slope, number of pipes, spacing, etc. is configured per design requirements. Based upon the required area for the bioretention BMP (3,690 ft<sup>2</sup>) the approximate dimensions of the bioretention area is selected to be 37 feet wide by 100 feet in length (approximately 3,690 ft<sup>2</sup>).

The design process uses a trial and error process to determine the proper underdrain capacity. The capacity of the perforations and pipe (assuming 50 percent of the system is clogged) are computed. The computed underdrain capacity is checked relative to the filter media capacity to ensure that the filter media is the controlling outflow condition. The computed underdrain capacity if compared to the static outflow discharge that ensures the runoff within the system leaves within 48 hours.

#### Compute minimum drawdown discharge

$$\text{Water quality volume} = (0.07\text{ac-ft})(43,560\text{ft}^3/\text{ac ft}) = 3,049 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Drawdown} &= 3,049 \text{ ft}^3 / [(48 \text{ hours})(3,600\text{sec}/\text{hour})] \\ &= 0.018 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

#### Compute perforation capacity

Since the maximum underdrain spacing is 10 feet on center and the bioretention area is 37 feet wide by 100 feet in length, three parallel underdrain pipes (6-inch diameter PVC) 100 feet in length were selected. For the calculations below, the length of pipe containing holes was reduced by 1 foot to account for fittings at either end.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of perforations} &= (3 \text{ pipes})(2 \text{ rows}/\text{ft})(100-1 \text{ ft}/\text{pipe})(4 \text{ holes}/\text{row}) = 2,376 \text{ holes} \\ 50 \text{ percent of perforations} &= 1,188 \text{ holes} \\ \text{Capacity of one hole} &= CA(2gh)^{0.5} \\ &= (0.6)(3.1416)[(3/8\text{in})(1/24)]^2[(64.4)(4.5\text{ft})]^{0.5} \\ &= 0.0078 \text{ cfs}/\text{hole} \\ \text{Total capacity} &= (0.0078 \text{ cfs}/\text{hole})(1,188 \text{ holes}) = 9.27 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

The perforations capacity (9.27 cfs) is greater than the filter media capacity (0.024 cfs, computed in step 11b) and the minimum drawdown capacity requirement (0.018 cfs computed in this step). Therefore the design is acceptable.

Note that the headwater depth used to determine the filter media capacity is 0.5 feet, the average headwater depth above the filter media for the water quality storm event. The drawdown computation is also based on the water quality volume. The headwater depth for the perforations is also based on the same average headwater elevations, 0.5 feet above the filter media, or 4.5 feet above the perforations.





Compute underdrain pipe capacity

For 6-inch PVC underdrain pipe at 0.005 ft/ft slope

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Capacity of pipe} &= (1.49/n)(A)(A/P)^{0.67}(S)^{0.5} \\
 &= (1.49/0.013)(0.1963 \text{ ft}^2)(0.125 \text{ ft})^{0.67}(0.005)^{0.5} \\
 &= 0.40 \text{ cfs} \\
 \text{Capacity of pipe (50\% clogged)} &= 0.20 \text{ cfs}
 \end{aligned}$$

The perforations capacity (0.20 cfs) is greater than the filter media capacity at the average storage volume depth (0.024 cfs, computed in step 11b) and the minimum drawdown capacity requirement (0.018 cfs computed in this step). Therefore the design is acceptable.

**Step 14b Calculate Q<sub>10</sub> and Q<sub>25</sub> Release Rate(s) and Water Surface Elevation(s) for Bioretention and Detention Basin**

The next step of the design process is to design the bioretention facility and a detention basin to achieve the peak attenuation goals for the 10- and 25-year, 60-hour storm events (note that the previous step eliminated the need for an extended detention basin, therefore, the design process is now focused on designing a standard detention basin however, the benefits of the upstream bioretention facility are included in the design). This process is similar to previous examples in that the design is iterative. A stage-storage-discharge relation is developed assuming an outflow orifice and storage area. The appropriate storm events are routed through the storage volume, and the outflow peak discharge is compared to the pre-development peak discharge for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events; 1.10 and 1.64 cfs, respectively. In addition, the peak stage for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events must be less than 12 inches above the top of the filter media in the bioretention facility.

The following HEC-1 output files illustrate the results of the iterative process for the 10- and 25-year storm event. A 6.0 inch orifice that is installed at the base of the detention basin outlet structure (695.00) attenuates the post-developed to appropriate values for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events. The TAPE21 file indicates that the pre-developed peak discharge for the 10-year, 6-hour storm event is 1.10 cfs and the post-developed peak discharge is 1.10 cfs with a detention basin peak stage of 696.62. The pre-developed peak discharge for the 25-year, 6-hour storm event is 1.64 cfs and the post-developed peak discharge is 1.28 cfs with a detention basin peak stage of 697.10. Intermediate steps are not presented.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 20:20:23 *
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X
XXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.

THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

```

1
HEC-1 INPUT
PAGE 1
LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING

```



```

3      ID      DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*      *
*      *
*      TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4      IT      2      0      0      1080
*      *
*      DIAGRAM
*      *
*      TIME INTERVAL CARD
5      IN      5      0      0
*      *
*      *
*      OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6      IO      5      0      0
*      *
*      *
7      KK      PRE1
*      *
*      *****
*      ***** 10-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*      *****
8      PI      .000    .011    .011    .012    .012    .012    .012    .013    .013    .013
9      PI      .014    .014    .015    .015    .015    .016    .016    .017    .018    .018    .023
10     PI      .024    .025    .026    .027    .029    .036    .039    .042    .045    .049
11     PI      .054    .079    .089    .103    .161    .201    .395    .590    .275    .177
12     PI      .112    .095    .084    .057    .051    .047    .043    .040    .038    .030
13     PI      .028    .027    .025    .024    .023    .019    .018    .017    .017    .016
14     PI      .016    .015    .015    .014    .014    .013    .013    .013    .012    .012
15     PI      .012    .011    .011    .000
*      *
*      *****
16     KM      1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17     KO      5      0      0      0      21
18     BA      .0016
19     LS      0      65.0    0
20     UD      0.194
*      *
21     KK      POST1
22     KM      1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - STANDARD SCS CURVE NUMBER
23     KO      5      0      0      0      21
24     BA      .0016
25     LS      0      93.4    0
26     UD      0.080
*      *
27     KK      BIOROU
28     KO      5      0      0      0      21
29     KM      ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
30     KM      ROUTE THROUGH FILTER MEDIA UP TO 1-INCH STAGE
31     KM      OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
32     RS      1      ELEV 700
33     SA      .085    .093    .097    .102    .112    .121    .132    .142
34     SE      700    700.5    700.70    701    701.5    702    702.5    703
35     SQ      0.00    0.024    0.025    6.863    29.796    61.693    90.475    102.269
36     SE      700    700.5    700.70    701    701.5    702    702.5    703
37     KK      EDROU
38     KO      5      0      0      0      21
39     KM      ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
40     KM      6-INCH ORIFICE
41     RS      1      ELEV 695
42     SA      .048    .053    .057    .062    .068    .073    .079
43     SE      695    695.5    696    696.5    697    697.5    698
44     SQ      0.00    0.473    0.819    1.057    1.251    1.418    1.568
45     ZZ

```

```

1*****
*      *
*      FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*      JUN 1998 *
*      VERSION 4.1 *
*      *
*      RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 20:20:23 *
*      *
*****
*      *
*      U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
*      HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
*      609 SECOND STREET *
*      DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
*      (916) 756-1104 *
*      *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
 ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
 DATE: OCTOBER 2006

1

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
 FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
 TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+		PRE1	1. 3.40	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+		POST1	5. 3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+		BIOROU	5. 3.27	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.91	3.27
+	ROUTED TO								
+		EDROU	1. 3.63	0.	0.	0.	.00	696.62	3.67

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

```

1*****
*      *
*      FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*      JUN 1998 *
*      VERSION 4.1 *
*      *
*      RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 20:22:53 *
*      *
*****
*      *
*      U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
*      HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
*      609 SECOND STREET *
*      DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
*      (916) 756-1104 *
*      *
*****

```



```

X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
*****
***** 25-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*****
8 PI .000 .014 .014 .014 .015 .015 .015 .016 .016 .017
9 PI .017 .018 .018 .019 .019 .020 .021 .022 .023 .025
10 PI .027 .028 .029 .031 .033 .043 .046 .049 .053 .058
11 PI .064 .093 .104 .120 .189 .235 .466 .680 .324 .208
12 PI .131 .111 .098 .067 .061 .055 .051 .048 .045 .034
13 PI .032 .030 .029 .027 .026 .023 .022 .021 .021 .020
14 PI .019 .019 .018 .017 .017 .016 .016 .016 .015 .015
15 PI .014 .014 .014 .000
*****
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - STANDARD SCS CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 5 0 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 93.4 0
26 UD 0.080
27 KK BIOROU
28 KO 5 0 0 0 21
29 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
30 KM ROUTE THROUGH FILTER MEDIA UP TO 1-INCH STAGE
31 KM OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
32 RS 1 ELEV 700
33 SA .085 .093 .097 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
34 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
35 SQ 0.00 0.024 0.025 6.863 29.796 61.693 90.475 102.269
36 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
37 KK EDROU
38 KO 5 0 0 0 21
39 KM ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
40 KM 4-INCH ORIFICE
41 RS 1 ELEV 695
42 SA .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
43 SE 695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
44 SQ 0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
45 ZZ

```

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 20:22:53 *
* *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT PRE1	2.	3.37	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT POST1	6.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		



ROUTED TO	BIOROU	6.	3.27	1.	0.	0.	.00	700.95	3.27
ROUTED TO	EDROU	1.	3.63	1.	0.	0.	.00	697.10	3.67

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

The final step is to route the 50-year, 6-hour storm event through the bioretention area to ensure that the maximum 12 inches of headwater depth over the top of the filter media is exceeded and that the detention basin passes the 50-year storm event with 6 inches of freeboard. The 3.5 foot by 3.5 foot open inlet is set at an elevation of 700.70, above the peak stage of the 1-inch storm event for the bioretention basin and a 20-foot emergency spillway weir is set at an elevation of 697.10, above the peak state of the 25-year storm event for the detention basin. The following HEC-1 output file illustrates the results.

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 19:55:11 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
* ***** 50-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
* *****
8 PI .000 .016 .016 .016 .017 .017 .018 .018 .019 .019
9 PI .020 .020 .021 .022 .022 .023 .024 .025 .026 .031
10 PI .032 .033 .035 .037 .039 .049 .053 .056 .061 .066
11 PI .073 .103 .116 .133 .209 .260 .513 .749 .356 .231
12 PI .145 .124 .109 .077 .069 .063 .058 .054 .051 .040
13 PI .038 .036 .034 .033 .031 .026 .025 .024 .023 .023
14 PI .022 .021 .021 .020 .019 .019 .018 .018 .017 .017
15 PI .017 .016 .016 .000
* *****
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21
22 KK POST1
23 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - STANDARD SCS CURVE NUMBER
24 KO 5 0 0 0 21
25 BA .0016
26 LS 0 93.4 0
27 UD 0.080
28
29 KK BIOROU
30 KO 5 0 0 0 21
31 KM ROUTE THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
32 KM ROUTE THROUGH FILTER MEDIA UP TO 1-INCH STAGE
33 KM OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7

```

```

32      RS      1      ELEV      700
33      SA      .085      .093      .097      .102      .112      .121      .132      .142
34      SE      700      700.5      700.70      701      701.5      702      702.5      703
35      SQ      0.00      0.024      0.025      6.863      29.796      61.693      90.475      102.269
36      SE      700      700.5      700.70      701      701.5      702      702.5      703
37      KK      EDROU
38      KO      5      0      0      0      21
39      RM      ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
40      RM      6-INCH ORIFICE AT 695, 20-FOOT EMERGENCY SPILLWAY AT 697.10
41      RS      1      ELEV      695
42      SA      .048      .053      .057      .062      .068      .069      .073      .079
43      SE      695      695.5      696      696.5      697      697.1      697.5      698
44      SQ      0.00      0.473      0.819      1.057      1.251      1.286      14.573      45.966
45      ZZ

```

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
* JUN 1998
* VERSION 4.1
* RUN DATE 05APR08 TIME 19:55:11
*
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
* 609 SECOND STREET
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
* (916) 756-1104
*
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

1

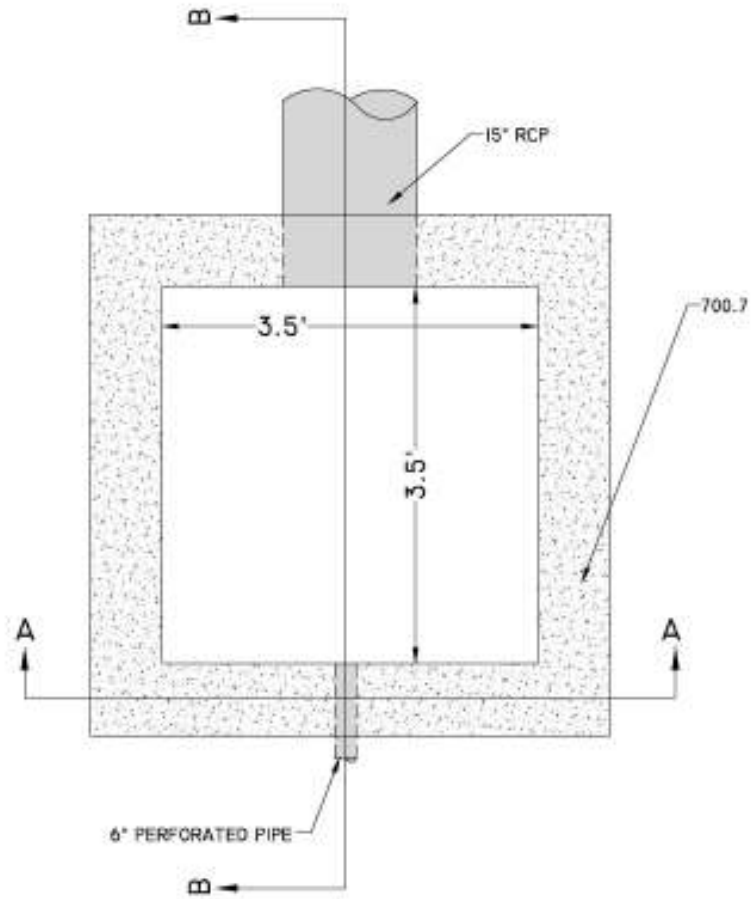
RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	PRE1	2.	3.37	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	POST1	7.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	BIOROU	6.	3.23	1.	0.	0.	.00	700.98	3.23
+	ROUTED TO								
+	EDROU	3.	3.43	1.	0.	0.	.00	697.16	3.43

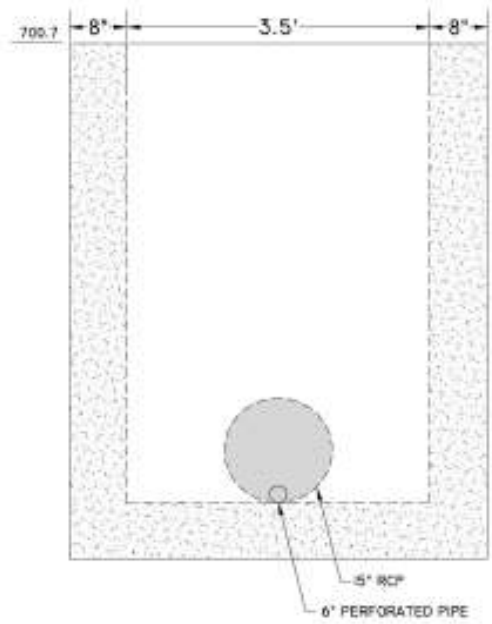
\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

**Table 4.1.3 Summary of Controls Provided**

Control Element	Type/Size of Control	Peak Elev. (MSL)	Remarks
Water Quality (WQ <sub>v</sub> )	Bioretention filter media at 700.0	700.69 (bio)	Entire 1-inch, 6-hour storm event is routed through bioretention filter media
Channel Protection (CP <sub>v</sub> )	Bioretention filter media at 700.0 and 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft overflow at 700.70	700.78 (bio)	A portion 1-year, 24-hour storm event is routed through the bioretention filter media
Flood Protection Q <sub>10</sub>	Detention basin 6.0-inch orifice at 695.0	700.91 (bio) 696.62 (det)	Same orifice control was designed for the 10- and 25-year storm events
Flood Protection Q <sub>25</sub>	Detention basin 6.0-inch orifice at 695.0	700.95 (bio) 697.10 (det)	Same orifice control was designed for the 10- and 25-year storm events
Extreme Flood Protection Q <sub>50</sub>	Bioretention – 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft overflow at 700.70 Detention basin – 20 foot weir at 697.10	700.98 (bio) 697.16 (det)	Peak stage in bioretention less than 12 inches for 50-year storm event

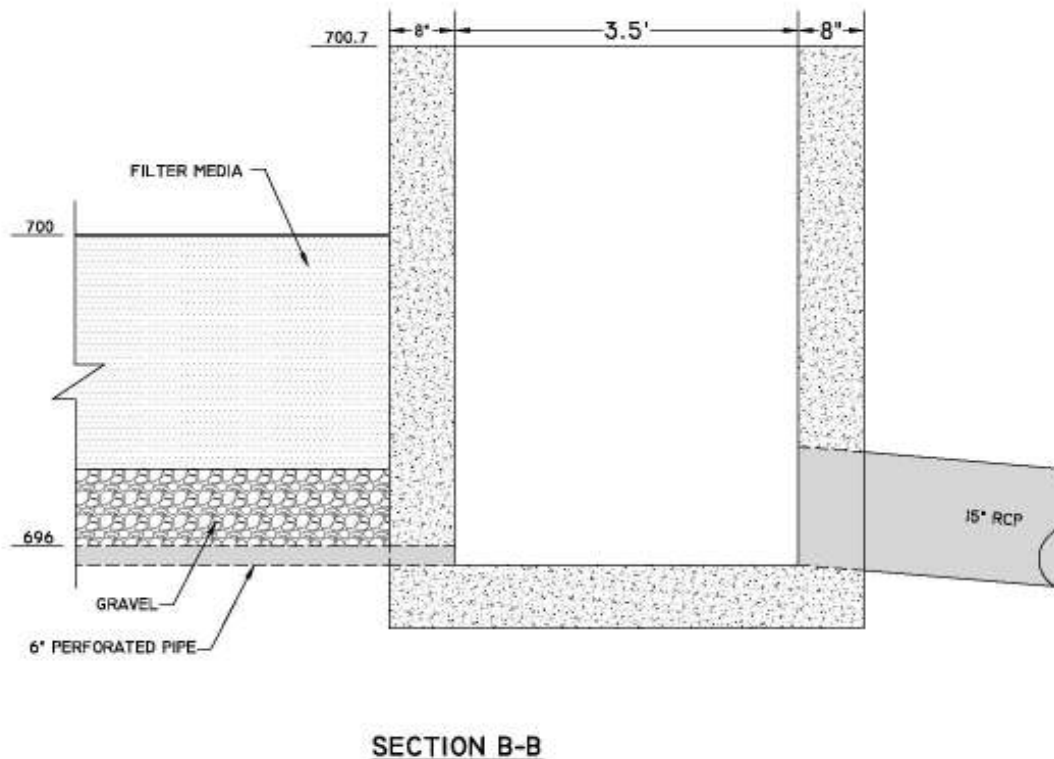


**PLAN VIEW**



**SECTION A-A**





**Figure 4.1.9 Schematic of Bioretention Outlet Structure**

**Step 15a Design Emergency Overflow**

An emergency overflow structure is not designed in this example. Please refer to design methods shown in Chapter 5 - Outlet Structures.

**Step 15b Assess Maintenance Access and Safety Features**

A 12-foot wide stable maintenance access route must be provided. The access route must be contained within a 20-foot wide maintenance access easement from the BMP facility to public right-of-way.

**Step 15c Investigate Potential Pond Hazard Classification**

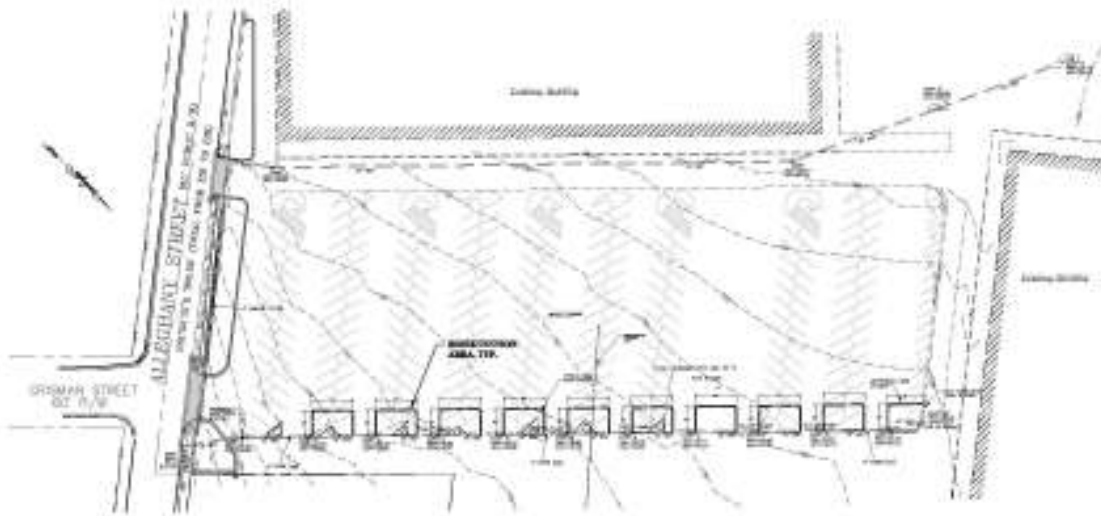
The bioretention area is constructed below the elevations of the surrounding topography, and therefore has no embankment and/or potential for embankment failure.

**Step 16 Prepare Vegetation and Landscaping Plan**

A landscaping plan for the bioretention area must be prepared to indicate how the bioretention area will be stabilized and established with vegetation. Diverse and native plant species designed for the hydric zone must be used. Plan must also include an invasive species prevention plan. Vegetation and landscaping plan must include plans for the first year of operation and full maturity (i.e. 3-year duration) as discussed in Chapter 6 – Vegetation and Landscaping.

### 4.1.9 Bioretention Design Example #2

The following design example is for a bioretention area designed to control the 1-inch storm event. The design also checks the partial benefit of routing a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour, 10-year, 6-hour, and 25-year, 6-hour through the bioretention facility by using a flow-splitter and following the design procedures given in section 4.1. An extended detention facility is designed to intercept the flow that bypasses the bioretention facility and the flow that is routed through the bioretention facility to meet the 1-year, 24-hour, and 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm event design goals. An optional step to reduce the bioretention footprint size to less than the value computed using the Darcy equation is also presented. Figure 4.1.10 shows the site plan for the development and base and hydrologic data that will be used in the design example.



**Figure 4.1.10 Example Site Plan for Bioretention Area Design**

The following steps illustrate how to use the design procedures given in section 4.1 to design a bioretention and extended detention basin that will be acceptable for the design criteria given in this manual.

#### **Step 1    BMP Feasibility**

For the purposes of this design example, assume that a bioretention area is feasible.

#### **Step 2    Confirm Design Criteria**

The design criteria contained in Section 4.1 of the manual apply to this design.

#### **Step 3    Compute Site Hydrologic Input Parameters**

Using SCS hydrologic procedures and/or HEC-1 computer model the following data can be determined for the example development site.

#### **Hydrologic Input Data**

Condition	Area (acres)	CN	CN (adjusted) for 1-inch storm	$t_c$ (hours)
Pre-developed	1.0	65	N/A	0.323
Post-developed	1.0	93.4	98.3	0.133



**Results of Preliminary Hydrologic Calculations  
(From Computer Model Results Using SCS Hydrologic Procedures)**

Condition	Q <sub>1-inch</sub>	Q <sub>1-year</sub>	Q <sub>10-year</sub>	Q <sub>25-year</sub>	Q <sub>50-year</sub>
Runoff	cfs	cfs	cfs	cfs	cfs
Pre-developed	0.00	0.24	1.09	1.64	2.09
Post-developed	1.67	2.65	5.43	6.43	7.18

**Step 4 Compute Water Quality Volume (WQ<sub>v</sub>)**

The size of the site is one acre and the proposed imperviousness is 85 percent.

- Compute Runoff Coefficient, R<sub>v</sub>, using (Schueler's Method) Equation 3.1

$$R_v = 0.05 + 0.009(I) = 0.05 + (85.0)(0.009) = 0.82$$

- Compute Water Quality Volume, WQ<sub>v</sub>, using Equation 3.2

$$WQ_v = 1.0R_vA/12 = (1.0 \text{ inches})(0.82)(1.0 \text{ acre})(1\text{foot}/12 \text{ inches}) = 0.07 \text{ ac-ft}$$

- Convert Water Quality Volume, WQ<sub>v</sub> to inches of runoff using Equation 3.3

$$WQ_v = 1.0(R_v) = 1.0(0.82) = 0.82 \text{ inches}$$

**Step 5 Compute Water Quality Peak Flow (WQ<sub>p</sub>)**

- Compute modified SCS curve number, CN, using Equation 3.4

$$CN = 1000/[10 + 5P + 10WQ_v - 10(WQ_v^2 + 1.25 WQ_vP)^{0.5}]$$

$$CN = 1000/[10 + 5(1.0) + 10(0.82) - 10\{(0.82^2 + 1.25(0.82 \times 1.0))^{0.5}\}] = 98.3$$

- Compute WQ<sub>p</sub> using SCS the hydrograph procedure documented in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual and the HEC-1 model. A 1-inch, 6-hour balanced storm event is required.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05OCT06 TIME 17:36:52 *
*
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

```

1
HEC-1 INPUT
PAGE 1
LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID MECKLENBURG COUNTY BMP DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
* *****
*

```

```

* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 4 0 0 1440
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
*****
***** 1-INCH, 6 HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*****
8 PI .000 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .004 .004 .004
9 PI .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .005 .005 .005 .005 .006
10 PI .007 .007 .007 .007 .008 .008 .009 .009 .010 .012
11 PI .013 .019 .022 .025 .039 .050 .108 .188 .075 .043
12 PI .028 .023 .020 .014 .012 .011 .010 .009 .009 .008
13 PI .008 .007 .007 .007 .006 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005
14 PI .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .003 .003
15 PI .003 .003 .003 .000
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 3 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 98.3 0
26 UD 0.080
27 ZZ
*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 05OCT06 TIME 17:36:52 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

MECKLENBURG COUNTY BMP DESIGN MANUAL
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

HYDROGRAPH AT STATION POST1
TOTAL RAINFALL = 1.00, TOTAL LOSS = .18, TOTAL EXCESS = .82

RUNOFF SUMMARY
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES
+ OPERATION STATION PEAK FLOW TIME OF PEAK AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD BASIN AREA MAXIMUM STAGE TIME OF MAX STAGE
+ HYDROGRAPH AT PRE1 0. .00 0. 0. 0. .00
+ HYDROGRAPH AT POST1 2. 3.20 0. 0. 0. .00

```

Note that the previous HEC-1 model output using the SCS method indicates that the runoff volume is 0.82 inches which matches the Schueler method runoff volume results using Equation 3-2.

**Step 6a Compute Channel Protection Volume (CP<sub>v</sub>)**

- Compute maximum soil retention using SCS methods shown in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual. Note that the CN value used is the original site CN value, not the adjusted CN value used during the water quality runoff volume computation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= 1000/\text{CN}-10 \\
 &= 1000/93.4 - 10 \\
 &= 0.71 \text{ inches}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compute total runoff for the 1-year, 24-hour storm event. Total rainfall depth is 2.58 inches.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_d &= (P-0.2S)^2/(P+0.8S) \\
 &= [2.58 - (0.2)(0.71)]^2/[2.58 + (0.8)(0.71)] \\
 &= 1.89 \text{ inches}
 \end{aligned}$$

Compute watershed runoff

$$CP_v = (1.89 \text{ inches})(1 \text{ acres})(1 \text{ foot}/12 \text{ inches}) = 0.16 \text{ acre-feet}$$

- **Estimate Approximate Storage Volume**

The entire Water Quality Volume ( $WQ_v$ ) will be diverted into the bioretention area. For downstream BMP design, the runoff treated by the bioretention can be considered to be returned after routing through the bioretention storage volume and filter media. In order to achieve the pollutant removal goals of the Post Construction Ordinance, the bioretention must hold the Water Quality Volume for 1.3 days beyond the center of the rainfall event (1.3 days plus 3 hours is 1.425 days) above and within the filter media. The design requirements to meet 85 percent TSS and 70 percent TP removal goals of the Post-Construction Ordinance include a filter media thickness of 4 feet.

The Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ) is required to be held within the combination of bioretention and extended detention dry storage volume for a minimum of 24 hours. The maximum ponding depth of the Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ) and other larger storm events above the bioretention facility filter media is 12 inches. The “Static Method” can be used as an initial estimate and sets the storage volume equal to the runoff volume, assumes that the storage volume fills instantaneously and empties through the outlet structures including the filter media, orifices, and weirs. In the case of the bioretention area, the outlet structure for the Water Quality Volume ( $WQ_v$ ) is based on the filter media. The outlet structure for the Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ) may be based on a combination of the filter media and an overflow weir and orifice structure.

Using the Static Method, the bioretention area requires 0.07 acre-ft storage to hold the Water Quality Volume. The extended detention facility requires approximately 0.09 acre-feet (0.16 – 0.07; total Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ) less the volume diverted to the bioretention area) to hold the Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ). These values can be used as estimates to develop approximate storage volumes and grading plans, but routing computations must be performed to complete the design. The following computations provide a more accurate estimate of the storage volume and outlet hydraulic requirements for the extended detention to meet the Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ ) control and holding requirements.

**Step 6b Compute Release Rates for Water Quality Control ( $WQ_v$ ) and Channel Protection Volume ( $CP_v$ )**

The following outlet hydraulic computations are performed using the Static Method. Routing computations must be performed to refine the design. The detailed outlet hydrograph analysis must show that a minimum of 5 percent of the runoff volume is held within the storage volume after the design duration time.

- Compute the release rate for water quality control.

The water quality control volume ( $WQ_v$ ) is to be released over a 1.3 day (31.2 hours) beyond the center of the design rainfall (3 hours) which results in a total control duration of 34.2 hours.

$$\text{Release rate} = (0.07 \text{ ac-ft} \times 43560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre}) / (34.2 \text{ hrs} \times 3,600 \text{ sec/hr}) = 0.025 \text{ cfs}$$

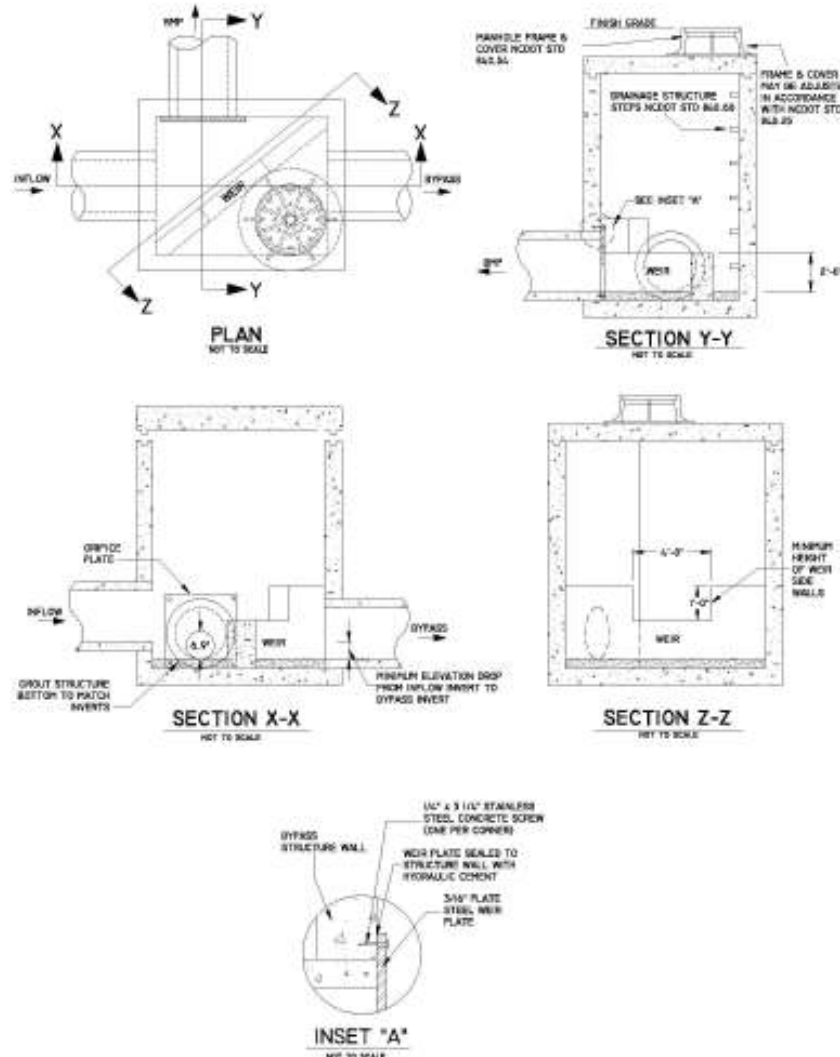
- Compute the release rate for channel protection volume. The channel protection volume (CP<sub>v</sub>) is to be released over a 24-hour period beyond the center of the design storm (12 hours).

$$\text{Release rate} = (0.09 \text{ ac-ft} \times 43560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre}) / (36 \text{ hrs} \times 3,600 \text{ sec/hr}) = 0.030 \text{ cfs}$$

### Step 7 Compute Diversion Structure Geometry

All flows up to the peak flow computed for the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event must be diverted into the bioretention area. Storm events more intense or larger than the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event should be directed away from the bioretention area into the extended detention basin. However, because of the hydraulic nature of the diversion structure, a portion of the larger storm events are diverted into the bioretention facility. The design must ensure that the portion of these larger events do not create a ponding depth greater than 12 inches above the bioretention filter media.

For this facility, the contributing watershed is almost entirely impervious and contains a closed pipe system. Therefore, the diversion facility will intercept the contributing watershed in a pipe system and divert the low flows into the bioretention through a low flow orifice which is controlled by a weir which overtops for more intense or larger storm events. Figure 4.1.11 illustrates the diversion structure geometry.



**Figure 4.1.11 Diversion Structure Geometry**



The first step is to assume a weir height of 2 feet and length of 4 feet and size a low flow orifice to pass the peak discharge for the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event with a headwater less than the weir height. Flow that overtops the weir will not enter the bioretention area and flow directly to the extended detention basin.

- Use orifice equation to compute cross-sectional area and diameter of orifice to divert flow to bioretention.
  - $Q = CA(2gh)^{0.5}$ , for  $Q = 1.67$  cfs,  $h = 2.0$  ft – ½ diameter of orifice, and  $C =$  discharge coefficient = 0.6
  - Try 6.9 inch orifice
  - Solve for A:  $A = 1.67 \text{ cfs} / [0.6((2)(32.2 \text{ ft/s}^2)(2.0 - (6.9/24)))^{0.5}] = 0.265 \text{ ft}^2$
  - With  $A = \pi d^2/4$ ,  $d = 0.58 \text{ ft} = 6.9$  inches
  - Use 6.9-inch orifice

Develop stage-discharge relations for a 6.9 inch orifice combined with a 2 foot high weir, 4 feet in length. Assumed invert of the 6.9 inch orifice is 700.

Elevation	Discharge into Bioretention (cfs)	Discharge into extended detention (cfs)	Total flow (cfs)
700.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
700.50	0.58	0.00	0.58
701.00	1.06	0.00	1.06
701.50	1.38	0.00	1.38
702.00	1.64	0.00	1.64
702.50	1.86	3.68	5.54
703.00	2.06	10.40	12.46
703.50	2.24	19.11	21.35
704.00	2.41	29.42	31.83
704.50	2.57	41.11	43.68
705.00	2.71	54.04	56.75

Check the design of the diversion structure with the HEC-1 model using the diversion computation process or by using level pool routings. An iterative process is typically necessary to ensure that all of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event is being diverted to the bioretention and that an appropriate amount of the 1-year, 24-hour; 10-, 25-, and 50-year, 6-hour storm events are being bypassed. The bioretention must provide a safe overflow system for larger storm events such as the 1-year, 24-hour and 10-, 25-, and 50-year, 6-hour storm events with a maximum ponding depth in the bioretention facility of 12 inches. The following table presents the results of the diversion design which were developed from a detailed HEC-1 output and TAPE21 files or DSS export files. The following HEC-1 output file presents the results of the analysis for the 1-year, 24-hour storm event.

Storm Event	Peak discharge (cfs)	Runoff volume (acre-feet)	Peak discharge into bioretention (cfs)	Runoff volume into bioretention (acre-feet)	Bypassed peak discharge (cfs)	Bypassed runoff volume (acre-feet)
1-inch, 6-hour	1.67	0.07	1.67	0.07	0.00	0.00
1-year, 24-hour	2.65	0.16	1.70	0.15	0.95	0.01
10-year, 6-hour	5.43	0.26	1.85	0.19	3.58	0.06
25-year, 6-hour	6.43	0.31	1.89	0.22	4.55	0.09
50-year, 6-hour	7.18	0.36	1.91	0.25	5.27	0.11



The diversion design was based on peak flow and ignored the benefit/impact of storage that could be associated with a diversion structure. A storage routing may be more appropriate, if significant storage is present within the diversion structure.

Note that the even though the larger peak flows are bypassing the bioretention area for the more severe storm events (10-, 25-, and 50-year, 6-hour), a high percentage of the runoff volume for those storm events is entering the bioretention area. The design of the bioretention area must account for the impact of these runoff volumes. The following HEC-1 illustrates the method by which the diversion structure is modeled and the method by which the portion of runoff from larger storm events is split and either routed through the bioretention facility or bypassed around the bioretention facility to the downstream extended detention basin.

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 20MAY07 TIME 19:11:53 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID MECKLENBURG COUNTY BMP DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 6 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
*
***** 1-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
***** 6 MINUTE TIME INCREMENT, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*
8 PB 2.58
9 PI .0000 .0010 .0010 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0011
10 PI .0011 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012
11 PI .0012 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013
12 PI .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0014 .0013 .0014 .0014 .0014 .0014
13 PI .0014 .0014 .0014 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0016
14 PI .0016 .0016 .0016 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0018
15 PI .0018 .0018 .0018 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0020
16 PI .0020 .0020 .0020 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0022
17 PI .0022 .0022 .0024 .0024 .0026 .0026 .0028 .0029 .0029 .0030
18 PI .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0033 .0034 .0036 .0038
19 PI .0039 .0041 .0044 .0046 .0048 .0051 .0054 .0058 .0062 .0066
20 PI .0070 .0077 .0086 .0096 .0106 .0115 .0238 .0476 .0764 .1371
21 PI .0951 .0190 .0166 .0144 .0122 .0098 .0084 .0080 .0074 .0068
22 PI .0064 .0060 .0056 .0054 .0052 .0048 .0046 .0044 .0042 .0040
23 PI .0038 .0037 .0036 .0035 .0034 .0034 .0033 .0033 .0032 .0031
24 PI .0030 .0030 .0029 .0028 .0027 .0027 .0026 .0026 .0025 .0024
25 PI .0023 .0023 .0022 .0023 .0022 .0022 .0022 .0021 .0021 .0021
26 PI .0021 .0020 .0020 .0020 .0019 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0018
27 PI .0018 .0018 .0017 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0017 .0016 .0016
28 PI .0015 .0016 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0014 .0014 .0014 .0013 .0014
29 PI .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013
30 PI .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0012
31 PI .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012
32 PI .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0011
33 PI .0011
*
***** 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS *****
34 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
35 KO 5 0 0 0 21
36 BA .0016
37 LS 0 65.0 0
38 UD 0.194

```



```

39      KK  POST1
40      KM  1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - SCS CURVE NUMBER
41      RO  5      0      0      0      21
42      BA  .0016
43      LS  0      93.4    0
44      UD  0.080

45      KK  DIV
46      RO  5      0      0      0      21
47      DT  BIO
48      DI  0.00  0.58  1.06  1.38  1.64  5.54  12.46  21.35  31.83  43.68
49      DQ  0.00  0.58  1.06  1.38  1.64  1.86  2.06  2.24  2.41  2.57

50      KK  BIO
51      KM  RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
52      RO  5      0      0      0      21
53      DR  BIO
54      ZZ

```

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 20MAY07 TIME 19:11:53 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

MECKLENBURG COUNTY BMP DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	PRE1	0.	12.23	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	POST1	3.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	DIVERSION TO								
+	BIO	2.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	DIV	1.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	BIO	2.	12.03	0.	0.	0.	.00		

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

### Step 8 Compute Pretreatment System Requirements

The pretreatment requirement for a bioretention area is that the flow enters in a dispersed condition, which is defined to be a depth of less than 1-inch with a velocity less than 1 foot per second. The inflow for the storm event that is diverted to the bioretention is 1.67 cfs for the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event. The energy dispersion design methods discussed in section 5.6 can be referenced to ensure that the inflow velocity and depth requirements are met.

The pretreatment requirement for an extended detention basin is a forebay that treats 0.2 inch/impervious area. (0.85 acres of impervious area)(0.2 inch)((1 foot/12 inches) = 0.014 ac-ft

Note: The forebay volume is included in the  $WQ_v$  and  $CP_v$  as part of the water quality and channel protection volume.

### Step 9 Compute Bioretention Area and Volume to Treat Water Quality Volume

- Size bioretention ponding area to contain Water Quality Volume

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_f &= WQ_v/h_f \\
 &= (0.07 \text{ acre-ft})(43560 \text{ sf/ac})/1\text{ft} \\
 &= 3,049 \text{ sq ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

where:

$WQ_v$  = Water Quality Volume

$h_f$  = Allow headwater depth for water quality volume in the bioretention area.

- Check the bioretention ponding/filter area based on Darcy's equation, use the greater surface area. A value of 0.25 inch/hour (0.5 ft/day) for the coefficient of permeability of the filter media is assumed.

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f)/[(k)(h_f+d_f)(t_f)]$$

where:

- $A_f$  = surface area of filter bed (ft<sup>2</sup>)
- $d_f$  = filter bed depth (ft)
- $k$  = coefficient of permeability of filter media (ft/day)
- $h_f$  = average height of water above filter bed (ft)
- $t_f$  = design filter bed drain time (days)

$$A_f = \frac{(0.07 \text{ acre-ft})(43560 \text{ sf/ac})(4 \text{ ft})}{[0.5 \text{ ft/day})(0.5\text{ft}+4\text{ft})(1.425 \text{ days})]}$$

$$= 3,690 \text{ sq ft}$$

Note that the following steps (Steps 10 through 14) assume that the designer does not desire to go through the iterative design process to reduce the bioretention footprint size. Optional steps 10 through 14 that assume the designer desires to reduce the footprint size are presented at the end of this example.

#### **Step 10 Set Design Elevations and Dimensions of Facility**

This step is completed for site-specific conditions and is not shown as part of this example.

#### **Step 11a Develop Bioretention Storage-Elevation Table and Curve**

Figure 4.1.10 shows the bioretention location on site, Figure 4.1.12 shows the plan view of the bioretention topography and Table 4.1.4 shows the storage-elevation data that was developed for this example.

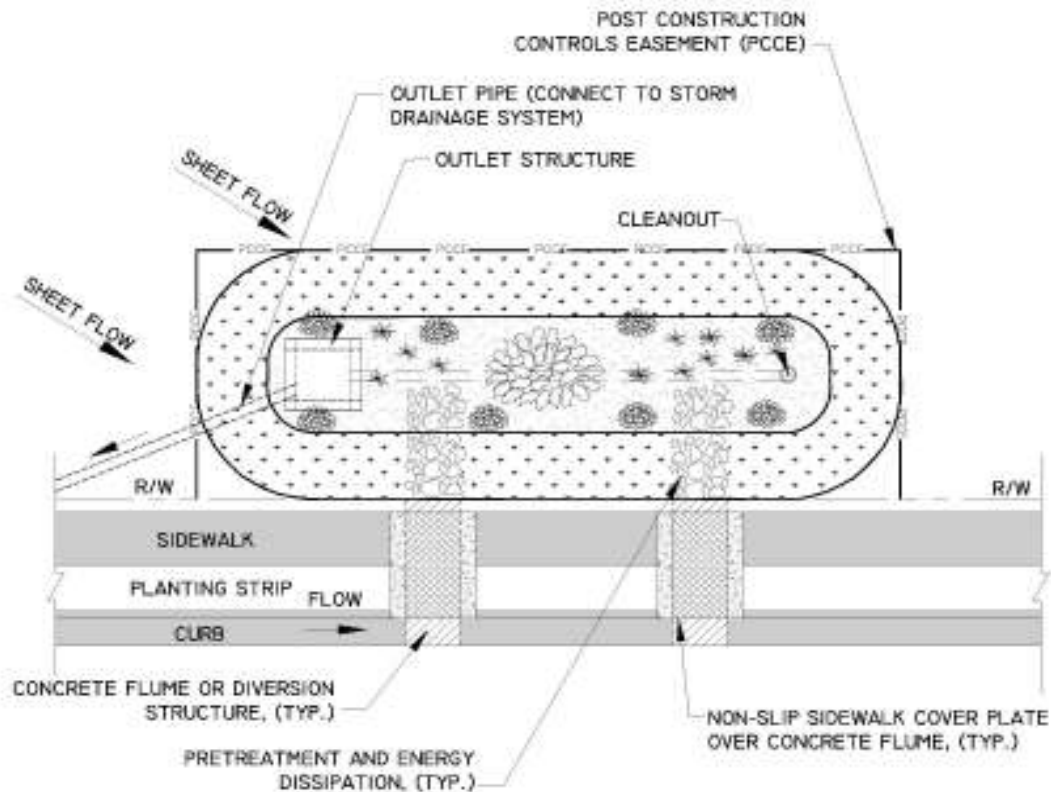


Figure 4.1.12 Plan View of Bioretention Topography (Not to Scale)

Table 4.1.4 Bioretention Storage-Elevation Data

Elevation	Area (sf)	Area (ac)	Avg. Area (ac)	Height (ft)	Inc. vol. (ac-ft)	Acc. vol. (ac-ft)
700	3690	0.085				0.000
700.5	4058	0.093	0.089	0.5	0.044	0.044
701	4449	0.102	0.098	0.5	0.049	0.093
701.5	4858	0.112	0.107	0.5	0.053	0.147
702.0	5285	0.121	0.116	0.5	0.058	0.205
702.5	5730	0.132	0.126	0.5	0.063	0.268
703.0	6194	0.142	0.137	0.5	0.068	0.337

**Step 11b Develop Stage-Discharge for Bioretention Filter Media**

The 1-inch, 6-hour storm event and portions of the more severe storm events will flow through the filter media. The outflow conditions for the filter media must be assessed in order to derive the relation for the stage-discharge and in order to perform routing computations. The routing must be performed for the storage area above the filter media, and not the area within the filter media. Therefore, all of the computations are based on elevation above the top of the filter media. Outflow when runoff is at the top of the filter media is ignored and assumed to be zero.

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f) / [(k)(h_f + d_f)(t_f)]$$

$$WQ_v / t_f = Q_o = A_f (k)(h_f + d_f) / (d_f)$$

where:

- $A_f$  = surface area of filter bed (ft<sup>2</sup>)
- $d_f$  = filter bed depth (ft)
- $k$  = coefficient of permeability of filter media (ft/day)
- $h_f$  = average height of water above filter bed (ft)

At elevation 701, top of water quality volume storage

$$Q_o = [(3,690 \text{ ft}^2)(0.5 \text{ ft/day})(1\text{ft}+4\text{ft})] / (4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 2,306 \text{ cf/day}$$

$$= 0.027 \text{ cfs}$$

At elevation 700.5, the average water quality volume storage depth

$$Q_o = [(3,690 \text{ ft}^2) (0.5 \text{ ft/day}) (0.5\text{ft}+4\text{ft})]/(4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 2,075.6 \text{ cf/day}$$

$$= 0.024 \text{ cfs}$$

At elevation 700, top of filter media

$$Q_o = 0.00 \text{ cfs}$$

### Step 12 Route Runoff Hydrographs through Bioretention

Route all of the appropriate runoff hydrographs through the bioretention area with the following goals:

- 1-inch, 6-hour storm event through the filter media and ensure that 5 percent of the runoff volume remains in the facility after 1.3 days beyond the center of rainfall (1.425 days).
- 1-year, 24-hour; 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm event through the filter media and over flow structure with maximum 12 inches of ponding depth.
- Hold 5 percent of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event within a combination of the bioretention storage volume or downstream extended detention storage volume 24 hours after the center of rainfall (12 hours). Total detention time is 36 hours.
- Attenuate the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events to pre-development levels.

The following HEC-1 file provides the results of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event routing. The peak water surface elevation is shown to be 700.69 with almost the entire 1-inch storm event flowing through the filter media. Export of the hydrograph to a spreadsheet indicates that 27.8 percent of the 1-inch, 6-hour runoff hydrograph remains in the bioretention storage volume at 34.2 hours. The peak flow is attenuated from 1.67 cfs to 0.03 cfs. Because the entire 1-inch, 6-hour storm event is diverted into the bioretention facility, the routing results are the same to the routing results produced in the previous example (Section 4.1.8) which does not use a flow diversion structure but also directs the entire 1-inch, 6-hour storm event into the bioretention facility.

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 06APR08 TIME 18:13:38 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.  
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION  
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,





DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION  
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: APRIL 2008
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1026
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
*****
***** 1-INCH, 6 HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*****
8 PI .000 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .004 .004 .004
9 PI .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .005 .005 .005 .006
10 PI .007 .007 .007 .008 .008 .009 .009 .010 .012
11 PI .013 .019 .022 .025 .039 .050 .108 .188 .075 .043
12 PI .028 .023 .020 .014 .012 .011 .010 .009 .009 .008
13 PI .008 .007 .007 .007 .006 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005
14 PI .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .003 .003
15 PI .003 .003 .003 .000
*****
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 5 0 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 98.3 0
26 UD 0.080
27 KK DIV
28 KO 5 0 0 0 21
29 DT BIO
30 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
31 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
32 KK BIO
33 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
34 KO 5 0 0 0 21
35 DR BIO
36 KK BIOROU
37 KO 5 0 0 0 21
38 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
39 KM NO OVERFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
40 RS 1 ELEV 700
41 SA .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
42 SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
43 SQ 0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
44 SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
45 KK COMBO
46 KO 5 0 0 0 21
47 HC 2
48 ZZ

```

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 06APR08 TIME 18:13:38 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
 ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
 DATE: APRIL 2008

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
 FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
 TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	PRE1	0.	.00	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	POST1	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	DIVERSION TO								
+	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	DIV	0.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	BIOROU	0.	3.83	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.69	6.13



```

+      2 COMBINED AT      COMBO      0.      3.20      0.      0.      0.      .00

```

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

The following HEC-1 file provides the results of the first step of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event routing. The designer has the two options. The first option is to set a spillway overflow elevation at the peak stage of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event (700.69) and allow the additional runoff volume from the split 1-year, 24-hour storm event (note that a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event was diverted with the flow splitter to an extended detention basin) to discharge through an overflow structure. The second option is to set a spillway overflow elevation above the peak stage of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event and allow the additional runoff volume from the 1-year, 24-hour storm event (again, note that the additional volume is not the entire 1-year, 24-hour volume due to the previous flow splitter operation) to discharge through the filter media. For this example, the first option and the same BMP hydraulic properties as the previous example (Section 4.1.8) were selected so that the relative benefits or impacts to the BMP designs due to the diversion can be compared with the design approach illustrated in Section 4.1.9.

The peak water surface elevation is shown to be 700.75 (previous example peak water surface elevation was 700.78) with a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event bypassing the bioretention facility, a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event flowing through the filter media and a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event flowing through the overflow structure. Detailed review of the TAPE 21 output indicates that the 1-year, 24-hour peak flow is 2.65 cfs which is split to 0.95 cfs bypassing the bioretention and 1.70 cfs is directed to the bioretention facility. The 1.70 cfs is attenuated to 1.19 cfs (Example in Section 4.1.8 attenuated the entire 2.65 cfs to 1.85 cfs) by routing through the bioretention filter media and overflow structure. Review of the outflow hydrograph indicates that 24.8 percent (Example in Section 4.1.8 held 25.2 percent) of the runoff volume has left the bioretention storage volume and project site at 36 hours (24 hours after the center of rainfall). Therefore, the goal of controlling the 1-year, 24-hour storm event for 24 hours has been met, without a downstream extended detention basin.

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 07APR08 TIME 13:39:00 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
* *****
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 6 0 0
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*

```



```

7      KK  PRE1
*****
***** 1-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
***** 6 MINUTE TIME INCREMENT, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*****
8      PB  2.58
9      PI  .0000
10     PI  .0011 .0010 .0010 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0011
11     PI  .0012 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013
12     PI  .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0014 .0013 .0014 .0014 .0013 .0014
13     PI  .0014 .0014 .0014 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0016
14     PI  .0016 .0016 .0016 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0018
15     PI  .0018 .0018 .0018 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0020
16     PI  .0020 .0020 .0020 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0022
17     PI  .0022 .0022 .0024 .0024 .0026 .0026 .0028 .0029 .0029 .0030
18     PI  .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0033 .0034 .0036 .0038
19     PI  .0039 .0041 .0044 .0046 .0048 .0051 .0054 .0058 .0062 .0066
20     PI  .0070 .0077 .0086 .0096 .0106 .0115 .0238 .0476 .0764 .1371
21     PI  .0951 .0190 .0166 .0144 .0122 .0098 .0084 .0080 .0074 .0068
22     PI  .0064 .0060 .0056 .0054 .0052 .0048 .0046 .0044 .0042 .0040
23     PI  .0038 .0037 .0036 .0035 .0034 .0034 .0033 .0033 .0032 .0031
24     PI  .0030 .0030 .0029 .0028 .0027 .0027 .0026 .0026 .0025 .0024
25     PI  .0023 .0023 .0022 .0023 .0022 .0022 .0022 .0021 .0021 .0021
26     PI  .0021 .0020 .0020 .0020 .0019 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0018
27     PI  .0019 .0018 .0017 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0016 .0016
28     PI  .0015 .0016 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0014 .0014 .0014 .0013 .0014
29     PI  .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013
30     PI  .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0012
31     PI  .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012
32     PI  .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0011
33     PI  .0011
*****
34     KM  1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
35     KO  5      0      0      0      21
36     BA  .0016
37     LS  0      65.0    0
38     UD  0.194
39     KK  POST1
40     KM  1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - SCS CURVE NUMBER
41     KO  5      0      0      0      21
42     BA  .0016
43     LS  0      93.4    0
44     UD  0.080
*****
45     KK  DIV
46     KO  5      0      0      0      21
47     DT  BIO
48     DI  0.00  0.58  1.06  1.38  1.64  5.54  12.46  21.35  31.83  43.68
49     DQ  0.00  0.58  1.06  1.38  1.64  1.86  2.06  2.24  2.41  2.57
*****
50     KK  BIO
51     KM  RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
52     KO  5      0      0      0      21
53     DR  BIO
*****
54     KK  BIOROU
55     KO  5      0      0      0      21
56     KM  ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
57     KM  OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
58     RS  1      ELEV  700
59     SA  .085  .093  .097  .102  .112  .121  .132  .142
60     SE  700  700.5  700.70  701  701.5  702  702.5  703
61     SQ  0.00  0.024  0.025  6.863  29.796  61.693  90.475  102.269
62     SE  700  700.5  700.70  701  701.5  702  702.5  703
*****
63     KK  COMBO
64     KO  5      0      0      0      21
65     HC  2
66     ZZ

```

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 07APR08 TIME 13:39:00 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

1

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	PRE1	0.	12.23	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	POST1	3.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	DIVERSION TO	BIO	2.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	DIV	1.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	BIO	2.	12.03	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	ROUTED TO	BIOROU	1.	12.20	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+								700.75	12.20

2 COMBINED AT COMBO 1. 12.20 0. 0. 0. .00

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

### **Step 13 Design Conveyance System**

Conveyance system design is not included in this design example. Standards for conveyance system design are covered in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual.

### **Step 14a Size Bioretention Underdrain System**

The underdrain system must be designed to meet two design goals; the underdrain capacity must be greater than the filter media capacity, and the capacity must drain the runoff volume from the system within 48 hours. The design must assume that 50 percent of the underdrain system (perforations and pipe system capacity) is lost due to clogging.

Design specifications require the underdrain system to be a 6-inch perforated PVC pipe with 3/8-inch perforations spaced at 6-inch centers, with a minimum of 4 holes per row. Minimum underdrain slope is 0.5 percent.

The length, slope, number of pipes, spacing, etc. is configured per design requirements. Based upon the required area for the bioretention BMP (3,690 ft<sup>2</sup>) the approximate dimensions of the bioretention area is selected to be 37 feet wide by 100 feet in length (approximately 3,690 ft<sup>2</sup>).

The design process uses a trial and error process to determine the proper underdrain capacity. The capacity of the perforations and pipe (assuming 50 percent of the system is clogged) are computed. The computed underdrain capacity is checked relative to the filter media capacity to ensure that the filter media is the controlling outflow condition. The computed underdrain capacity if compared to the static outflow discharge that ensures the runoff within the system leaves within 48 hours.

#### Compute minimum drawdown discharge

$$\text{Water quality volume} = (0.07\text{ac}\cdot\text{ft})(43,560\text{ft}^3/\text{ac}\cdot\text{ft}) = 3,049\text{ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Drawdown} &= 3,049\text{ft}^3 / [(48\text{hours})(3,600\text{sec}/\text{hour})] \\ &= 0.018\text{cfs} \end{aligned}$$

#### Compute perforation capacity

Since the maximum underdrain spacing is 10 feet on center and the bioretention area is 37 feet wide by 100 feet in length, three parallel underdrain pipes (6-inch diameter PVC) 100 feet in length were selected. For the calculations below, the length of pipe containing holes was reduced by 1 foot to account for fittings at either end.

$$\text{Number of perforations} = (3\text{pipes})(2\text{rows}/\text{ft})(100-1\text{ft}/\text{pipe})(4\text{holes}/\text{row}) = 2,376\text{holes}$$

$$50\text{percent of perforations} = 1,188\text{holes}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Capacity of one hole} &= CA(2gh)^{0.5} \\ &= (0.6)(3.1416)[(3/8\text{in})(1/24)]^2[(64.4)(4.5\text{ft})]^{0.5} \\ &= 0.0078\text{cfs}/\text{hole} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total capacity} = (0.0078\text{cfs}/\text{hole})(1,188\text{holes}) = 9.27\text{cfs}$$

The perforations capacity (9.27 cfs) is greater than the filter media capacity (0.024 cfs, computed in step 11b) and the minimum drawdown capacity requirement (0.018 cfs computed in this step). Therefore the design is acceptable.

Note that the headwater depth used to determine the filter media capacity is 0.5 feet, the average headwater depth above the filter media for the water quality storm event. The drawdown



computation is also based on the water quality volume. The headwater depth for the perforations is also based on the same average headwater elevations, 0.5 feet above the filter media, or 4.5 feet above the perforations.

Compute underdrain pipe capacity

For 6-inch PVC underdrain pipe at 0.005 ft/ft slope

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Capacity of pipe} &= (1.49/n)(A)(A/P)^{0.67}(S)^{0.5} \\ &= (1.49/0.013)(0.1963 \text{ ft}^2)(0.125 \text{ ft})^{0.67}(0.005)^{0.5} \\ &= 0.40 \text{ cfs} \\ \text{Capacity of pipe (50\% clogged)} &= 0.20 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

The underdrain pipe capacity (0.20 cfs) is greater than the filter media capacity (0.024 cfs, computed in step 11b) and the minimum drawdown capacity requirement (0.018 cfs computed in this step). Therefore the design is acceptable.

**Step 14b Calculate Q<sub>10</sub> and Q<sub>25</sub> (if required) Release Rate(s) and Water Surface Elevation(s)**

The next step of the design process is to design the bioretention facility and a detention basin to achieve the peak attenuation goals for the 10- and 25-year, 60-hour storm events (note that the previous step eliminated the need for an extended detention basin, therefore, the design process is now focused on designing a standard detention basin however, the benefits of the upstream bioretention facility are included in the design). This process is similar to previous examples in that the design is iterative.

For this example, the same stage-storage-discharge relationship that was developed in the Example illustrated in Section 4.1.8 is used so that benefits or impacts of the diversion structure can be assessed. The appropriate storm events are routed through the storage volume, and the outflow peak discharge is compared to the pre-development peak discharge for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events; 1.10 and 1.64 cfs, respectively. In addition, the peak stage for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events must be less than 12 inches above the top of the filter media in the bioretention facility.

The following HEC-1 output files illustrate the results of the iterative process for the 10- and 25-year storm event. A 6.0 inch orifice that is installed at the base of the detention basin outlet structure (695.00) attenuates the post-developed to appropriate values for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events. The TAPE21 file indicates that the peak discharge for the 10-year, 6-hour storm event is 1.08 cfs with a peak stage of 696.57 (Example illustrated in Section 4.1.8 results in 1.10 cfs with a peak stage of 696.62). The peak discharge for the 25-year, 6-hour storm event is 1.27 cfs with a peak stage of 697.06 (Example illustrated in Section 4.1.8 results in 1.28 cfs with a peak stage of 697.10). Intermediate steps are not presented.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
* JUN 1998
* VERSION 4.1
* RUN DATE 09APR08 TIME 13:33:14
*****

*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
* 609 SECOND STREET
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
* (916) 756-1104
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.  
 THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.  
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION  
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,



DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION  
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
*****
***** 10-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*****
8 PI .000 .011 .011 .012 .012 .012 .012 .013 .013 .013
9 PI .014 .014 .015 .015 .016 .016 .017 .018 .018 .023
10 PI .024 .025 .026 .027 .029 .036 .039 .042 .045 .049
11 PI .054 .079 .089 .103 .161 .201 .395 .590 .275 .177
12 PI .112 .095 .084 .057 .051 .047 .043 .040 .038 .030
13 PI .028 .027 .025 .024 .023 .019 .018 .017 .017 .016
14 PI .016 .015 .015 .014 .014 .013 .013 .013 .012 .012
15 PI .012 .011 .011 .000
*****
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - SCS CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 5 0 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 93.4 0
26 UD 0.080
27 KK DIV
28 KO 5 0 0 0 21
29 DT BIO
30 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
31 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
32 KK BIO
33 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
34 KO 5 0 0 0 21
35 DR BIO
36 KK BIOROU
37 KO 5 0 0 0 21
38 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
39 KM OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
40 RS 1 ELEV 700
41 SA .085 .093 .097 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
42 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
43 SQ 0.00 0.024 0.025 6.863 29.796 61.693 90.475 102.269
44 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
45 KK COMBO
46 KM COMBINE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW WITH FLOW THAT WAS DIVERTED
47 HC 2
48 KK EDROU
49 KO 5 0 0 0 21
50 KM ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
51 KM 6-INCH ORIFICE
52 RS 1 ELEV 695
53 SA .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
54 SE 695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
55 SQ 0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
56 ZZ

```

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 09APR08 TIME 13:33:14 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
 ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
 DATE: OCTOBER 2006

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
 FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
 TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+		PRE1	1.	3.40	0.	0.	0.	.00	
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+		POST1	5.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00	
+	DIVERSION TO								
+		BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00	



+	HYDROGRAPH AT	DIV	4.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO	BIOROU	2.	3.33	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.78	3.33
+	2 COMBINED AT	COMBO	5.	3.23	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO	EDROU	1.	3.63	0.	0.	0.	.00	696.57	3.67

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
* JUN 1998
* VERSION 4.1
* RUN DATE 09APR08 TIME 13:43:55
*
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
* 609 SECOND STREET
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
* (916) 756-1104
*
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
* *****
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PREL
* *****
* ***** 25-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
* *****
8 PI .000 .014 .014 .014 .015 .015 .015 .016 .016 .017
9 PI .017 .018 .018 .019 .019 .020 .021 .022 .023 .025
10 PI .027 .028 .029 .031 .033 .043 .046 .049 .053 .058
11 PI .064 .093 .104 .120 .189 .235 .466 .680 .324 .208
12 PI .131 .111 .098 .067 .061 .055 .051 .048 .045 .034
13 PI .032 .030 .029 .027 .026 .023 .022 .021 .021 .020
14 PI .019 .019 .018 .017 .017 .016 .016 .016 .015 .015
15 PI .014 .014 .014 .000
* *****
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - SCS CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 5 0 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 93.4 0
26 UD 0.080
27 KK DIV
28 KO 5 0 0 0 21
29 DT BIO
30 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
31 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
32 KK BIO
33 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
34 KO 5 0 0 0 21
35 DR BIO

```





```

36      KK BIOROU
37      KO 5      0      0      0      21
38      KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
39      KM OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
40      RS 1      ELEV 700
41      SA .085 .093 .097 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
42      SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
43      SQ 0.00 0.024 0.025 6.863 29.796 61.693 90.475 102.269
44      SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703

45      KK COMBO
46      KM COMBINE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW WITH FLOW THAT WAS DIVERTED
47      HC 2

48      KK EDROU
49      KO 5      0      0      0      21
50      KM ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
51      KM 6-INCH ORIFICE
52      RS 1      ELEV 695
53      SA .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
54      SE 695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
55      SQ 0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
56      ZZ

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 09APR08 TIME 13:43:55 *
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: OCTOBER 2006

```

1
          RUNOFF SUMMARY
          FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
          TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

```

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
HYDROGRAPH AT	PRE1	2.	3.37	0.	0.	0.	.00		
HYDROGRAPH AT	POST1	6.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
DIVERSION TO	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
HYDROGRAPH AT	DIV	5.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
HYDROGRAPH AT	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
ROUTED TO	BIOROU	2.	3.27	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.78 3.27	
2 COMBINED AT	COMBO	6.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
ROUTED TO	EDROU	1.	3.63	1.	0.	0.	.00	697.06 3.67	

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

The final step is to route the 50-year, 6-hour storm event through the bioretention area to ensure that the maximum 12 inches of headwater depth over the top of the filter media is exceeded and that the detention basin passes the 50-year storm event with 6 inches of freeboard. The 3.5 foot by 3.5 foot open inlet is set at an elevation of 700.70, above the peak stage of the 1-inch storm event for the bioretention basin and a 20-foot emergency spillway weir is set at an elevation of 697.10, above the peak state of the 25-year storm event for the detention basin. The following HEC-1 output file illustrates the results.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 09APR08 TIME 14:29:32 *
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

          X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  X
          X  X  X  X  X  X  XX
          X  X  X  X  X  X  X
          XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  X  XXXXX  X
          X  X  X  X  X  X  X

```



X X X X X X  
 X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.  
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION  
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,  
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION  
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: OCTOBER 2006
*
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
*
* ***** 50-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*
8 PI .000 .016 .016 .016 .017 .017 .018 .018 .019 .019
9 PI .020 .020 .021 .022 .022 .023 .024 .025 .026 .031
10 PI .032 .033 .035 .037 .039 .049 .053 .056 .061 .066
11 PI .073 .103 .116 .133 .209 .260 .513 .749 .356 .231
12 PI .145 .124 .109 .077 .069 .063 .058 .054 .051 .040
13 PI .038 .036 .034 .033 .031 .026 .025 .024 .023 .023
14 PI .022 .021 .021 .020 .019 .019 .018 .018 .017 .017
15 PI .017 .016 .016 .000
*
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21
22 KK POST1
23 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - SCS CURVE NUMBER
24 KO 5 0 0 0 21
25 BA .0016
26 LS 0 93.4 0
27 UD 0.080
28
29 KK DIV
30 KO 5 0 0 0 21
31 DT BIO
32 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
33 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
34
35 KK BIO
36 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
37 KO 5 0 0 0 21
38 DR BIO
39 KK BIOROU
40 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
41 KM OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SET AT ELEVATION 700.7
42 RS 1 ELEV 700
43 SA .085 .093 .097 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
44 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
45 SQ 0.00 0.024 0.025 6.863 29.796 61.693 90.475 102.269
46 SE 700 700.5 700.70 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
47
48 KK COMBO
49 KM COMBINE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW WITH FLOW THAT WAS DIVERTED
50 HC 2
51
52 KK EDROU
53 KO 5 0 0 0 21
54 KM ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
55 KM 6-INCH ORIFICE
56 RS 1 ELEV 695
57 SA .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
58 SE 695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
59 SQ 0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
60 ZZ

```

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) * U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* JUN 1998 * HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* VERSION 4.1 * 609 SECOND STREET *
* RUN DATE 09APR08 TIME 14:29:32 * DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* * (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
 ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
 DATE: OCTOBER 2006

1

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
 FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
 TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

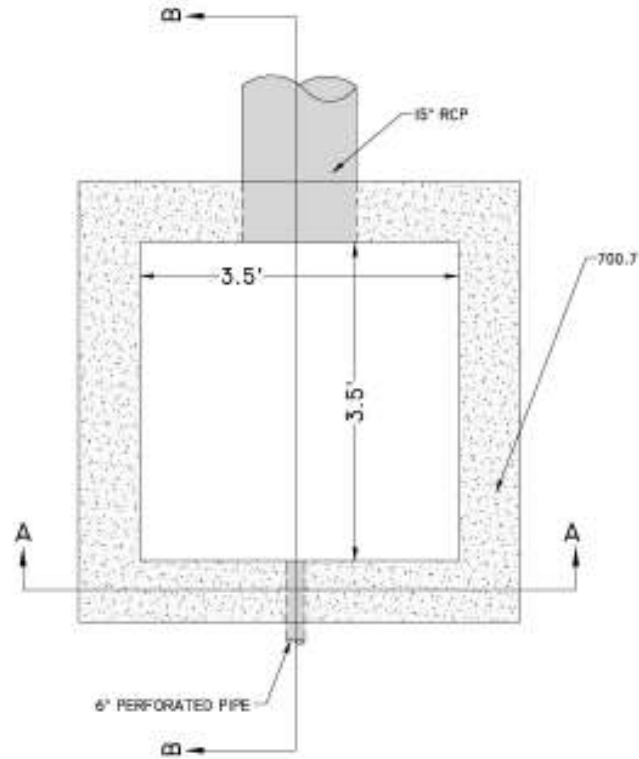
PEAK TIME OF AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD BASIN MAXIMUM TIME OF

	OPERATION	STATION	FLOW	PEAK	6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR	AREA	STAGE	MAX STAGE
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	PRE1	2.	3.37	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	POST1	7.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	DIVERSION TO	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	DIV	5.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO	BIOROU	2.	3.27	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.78	3.27
+	2 COMBINED AT	COMBO	7.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO	EDROU	1.	3.63	1.	0.	0.	.00	697.42	3.67

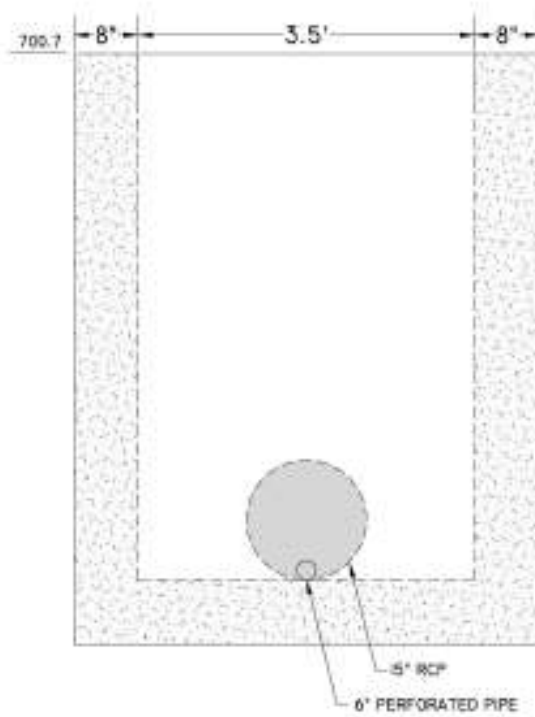
\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

**Table 4.1.5 Summary of Controls Provided**

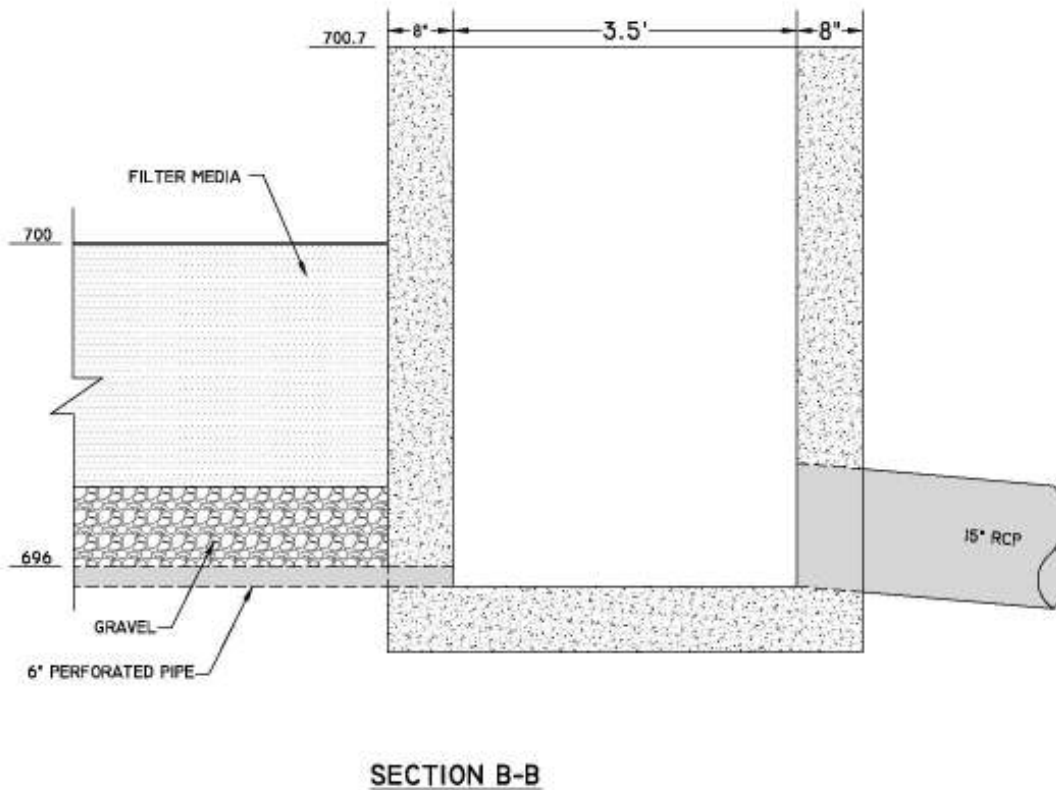
Control Element	Type/Size of Control	Peak Elev. (MSL)	Remarks
Diversion Structure	6.9-inch orifice with 4-foot weir, 2 feet tall	N/A	Diverts 1-inch storm event into bioretention
Water Quality (WQ <sub>v</sub> )	Bioretention filter media at 700.0	700.69 (bio)	Entire 1-inch, 6-hour storm event is routed through bioretention filter media
Channel Protection (CP <sub>v</sub> )	Bioretention filter media at 700.0 and 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft overflow at 700.70	700.75 (bio)	A portion 1-year, 24-hour storm event is routed through the bioretention filter media
Flood Protection Q <sub>10</sub>	Detention basin 6.0-inch orifice at 695.0	700.78 (bio) 696.57 (det)	Same orifice control was designed for the 10- and 25-year storm events
Flood Protection Q <sub>25</sub>	Detention basin 6.0-inch orifice at 695.0	700.78 (bio) 697.06 (det)	Same orifice control was designed for the 10- and 25-year storm events
Extreme Flood Protection Q <sub>50</sub>	Bioretention – 3.5 ft by 3.5 ft overflow at 700.70 Detention basin – 20 foot weir at 697.10	700.78 (bio) 697.42 (det)	Peak stage in bioretention less than 12 inches for 50-year storm event



**PLAN VIEW**



**SECTION A-A**



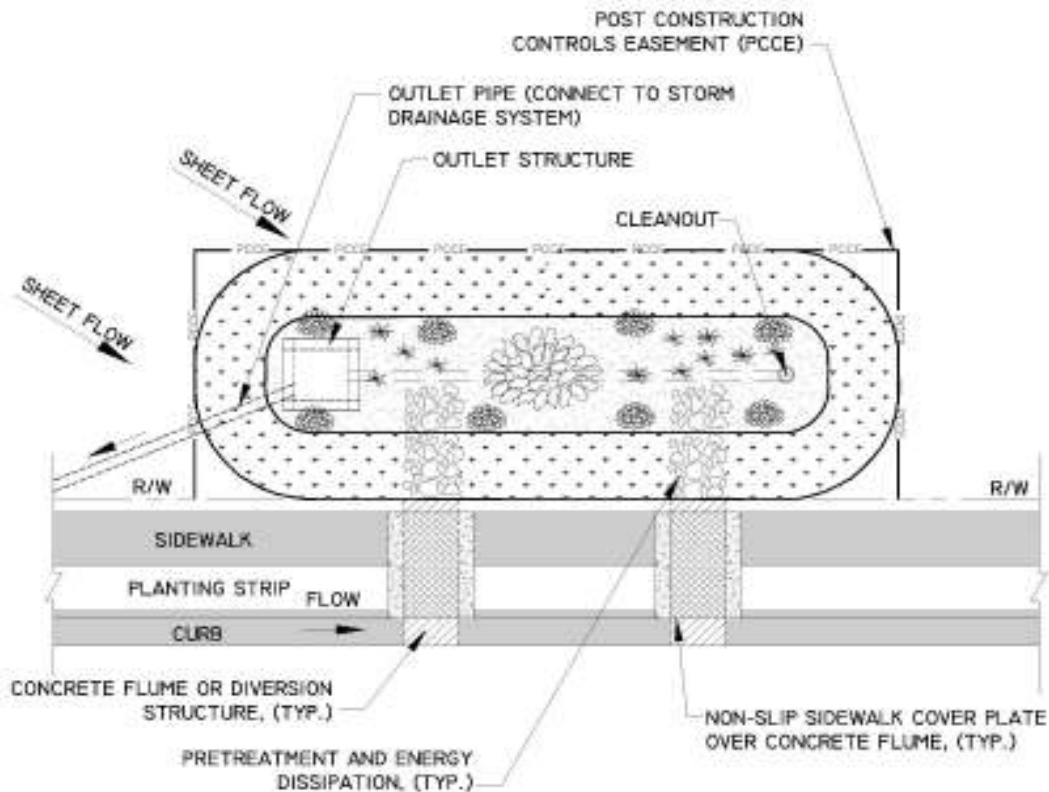
**Figure 4.1.13 Schematic of Riser Detail**

**Step 10(Optional) Set Design Elevations and Dimensions of Facility**

This step is completed for site-specific conditions and is not shown as part of this example. The design elevations and dimensions are adjusted through the iterative routing procedure, hydrologic/hydraulic computations and site conditions review.

**Step 11a(Optional) Develop Bioretention Storage-Elevation Table and Curve**

Figure 4.1.10 shows the bioretention location on site, Figure 4.1.14 shows the plan view of the bioretention topography and Table 4.1.6 shows the storage-elevation data that was developed for this example. Note that the stage-storage relations that is presented in the final stage-storage result from the iterative process. Intermediate trials and results are not presented.



**Figure 4.1.14 Plan View of Bioretention Topography (Not to Scale)**

**Table 4.1.6 Bioretention Storage-Elevation Data**

Elevation	Area (sf)	Area (ac)	Avg. Area (ac)	Height (ft)	Inc. vol. (ac-ft)	Acc. vol. (ac-ft)
700	2809	0.064				0.000
700.5	3136	0.072	0.068	0.5	0.034	0.034
701	3481	0.080	0.076	0.5	0.038	0.072
701.5	3844	0.088	0.084	0.5	0.042	0.114
702.0	4225	0.097	0.093	0.5	0.046	0.160
702.5	4624	0.106	0.102	0.5	0.051	0.211
703.0	5041	0.116	0.111	0.5	0.055	0.267

**Step 11b(Optional) Develop Stage-Discharge for Bioretention Filter Media**

The 1-inch, 6-hour storm event and portions of the more severe storm events will flow through the filter media. The outflow conditions for the filter media must be assessed in order to derive the relation for the stage-discharge and in order to perform routing computations. The routing must be performed for the storage area above the filter media, and not the area within the filter media. Therefore, all of the computations are based on elevation above the top of the filter media. Outflow when runoff is at the top of the filter media is ignored and assumed to be zero. Note that the stage-discharge relations that is presented in the final stage-discharge result from the iterative process.

$$A_f = (WQ_v)(d_f) / [(k)(h_f + d_f)(t_f)]$$

$$WQ_v / t_f = Q_o = A_f (k)(h_f + d_f) / (d_f)$$

where:

- $A_f$  = surface area of filter bed (ft<sup>2</sup>)
- $d_f$  = filter bed depth (ft)
- $k$  = coefficient of permeability of filter media (ft/day)
- $h_f$  = average height of water above filter bed (ft)

At elevation 701, top of water quality volume storage

$$Q_o = [(2,809 \text{ ft}^2)(0.5 \text{ ft/day})(1\text{ft}+4\text{ft})] / (4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 1,756 \text{ cf/day}$$

$$= 0.020 \text{ cfs}$$

At elevation 700.5, the average water quality volume storage depth

$$Q_o = [(2,809 \text{ ft}^2) (0.5 \text{ ft/day}) (0.5\text{ft}+4\text{ft})]/(4 \text{ ft})$$

$$= 1,580 \text{ cf/day}$$

$$= 0.018 \text{ cfs}$$

At elevation 700, top of filter media

$$Q_o = 0.00 \text{ cfs}$$

### Step 12(Optional) Route Runoff Hydrographs through Bioretention

Route all of the appropriate runoff hydrographs through the bioretention area with the following goals:

- 1-inch, 6-hour storm event through the filter media and ensure that 5 percent of the runoff volume remains in the facility after 1.3 days beyond the center of rainfall (1.425 days).
- 1-year, 24-hour; 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm event through the filter media and over flow structure with maximum 12 inches of ponding depth.
- Hold 5 percent of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event within a combination of the bioretention storage volume or downstream extended detention storage volume 24 hours after the center of rainfall (12 hours). Total detention time is 36 hours.
- Attenuate the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events to pre-development levels.

The following HEC-1 file provides the results of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event routing. The iterative process reduces the bioretention footprint from 3,690 square feet to 2,809 square feet. The peak water surface elevation is shown to be 700.90 with almost the entire 1-inch storm event flowing through the filter media. Export of the hydrograph to a spreadsheet indicates that 34.1 percent of the 1-inch, 6-hour runoff hydrograph remains in the bioretention storage volume at 1.425 days (34.2 hours). The peak flow is attenuated from 1.67 cfs to 0.02 cfs. Later routings show that larger storm events can pass through the bioretention facility without exceeding one foot of depth on top of the filter media.

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 24AUG08 TIME 21:53:54 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.  
 THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.  
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION  
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,





DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION
KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: APRIL 2008
\*
\* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1026
\* DIAGRAM
\* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
\*
\* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
\*
7 KK PRE1
\*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\* 1-INCH, 6 HOUR STORM EVENT \*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\*
8 PI .000 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .003 .004 .004 .004
9 PI .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .005 .005 .005 .005 .006
10 PI .007 .007 .007 .007 .008 .008 .009 .009 .010 .012
11 PI .013 .019 .022 .025 .039 .050 .108 .188 .075 .043
12 PI .028 .023 .020 .014 .012 .011 .010 .009 .009 .008
13 PI .008 .007 .007 .007 .006 .005 .005 .005 .005 .005
14 PI .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .004 .003 .003
15 PI .003 .003 .003 .000
\*\*\*\*\*
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 5 0 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 98.3 0
26 UD 0.080
27 KK DIV
28 KO 5 0 0 0 21
29 DT BIO
30 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
31 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
32 KK BIO
33 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
34 KO 5 0 0 0 21
35 DR BIO
36 KK BIOROU
37 KO 5 0 0 0 21
38 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
39 KM NO OVERTFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
40 RS 1 ELEV 700
\* SA .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* SQ 0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
\* SA .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122 .133
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* SQ 0.00 0.022 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.034
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
\* SA .057 .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* SQ 0.00 0.016 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.025
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
\* SA .069 .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* SQ 0.00 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028 0.031
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
\* SA .067 .075 .083 .091 .100 .109 .119
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
\* SQ 0.00 0.019 0.021 0.023 0.025 0.027 0.030
\* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
41 KM REDUCED SIZE
42 SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106 .116
43 SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
44 SQ 0.00 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028
45 SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
46 KK COMBO
47 KO 5 0 0 0 21
48 HC 2
49 ZZ

\*
\* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) \*
\* JUN 1998 \*
\* VERSION 4.1 \*
\* RUN DATE 24AUG08 TIME 21:53:54 \*
\*
\*\*\*\*\*
\* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS \*
\* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER \*
\* 609 SECOND STREET \*
\* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 \*
\* (916) 756-1104 \*
\*\*\*\*\*

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING



1

DATE: APRIL 2008

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
 FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
 TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
HYDROGRAPH AT	PRE1	0.	.00	0.	0.	0.	.00		
HYDROGRAPH AT	POST1	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
DIVERSION TO	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
HYDROGRAPH AT	DIV	0.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
HYDROGRAPH AT	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
ROUTED TO	BIOROU	0.	3.80	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.90	6.17
2 COMBINED AT	COMBO	0.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

The following HEC-1 file provides the results of the first step of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event routing. The designer has the two options. The first option is to set a spillway overflow elevation at the peak stage of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event (700.90) and allow the additional runoff volume from the split 1-year, 24-hour storm event (note that a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event was diverted with the flow splitter to an extended detention basin) to discharge through an overflow structure. The second option is to set a spillway overflow elevation above the peak stage of the 1-inch, 6-hour storm event and allow the additional runoff volume from the 1-year, 24-hour storm event (again, note that the additional volume is not the entire 1-year, 24-hour volume due to the previous flow splitter operation) to discharge through the filter media. For this example, the first option and the same BMP hydraulic properties as the previous example (Section 4.1.9) were selected so that the relative benefits or impacts to the BMP designs due reducing the bioretention footprint can be assessed. In addition, the designer desires to pass the larger storm events through the bioretention facility with less than a 12-inch ponding depth so hold any of the larger storm events with any additional attenuation and increase peak stage is not desirable. The stage-discharge, specifically related to the overflow discharge values are determined in later steps when routing the 10-, 25-, and 50-year storm events.

The peak water surface elevation is shown to be 700.96 (peak water surface elevation for the Darcy equation based approach was 700.75) with a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event bypassing the bioretention facility, a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event flowing through the filter media and a portion of the 1-year, 24-hour storm event flowing through the overflow structure. Detailed review of the TAPE 21 output indicates that the 1-year, 24-hour peak flow is 2.65 cfs which is split to 0.95 cfs bypassing the bioretention and 1.70 cfs is directed to the bioretention facility. The 1.70 cfs is attenuated to 1.29 cfs (the Darcy based design attenuates the 1.70 cfs to 1.19 cfs) by routing through the bioretention filter media and overflow structure. Review of the outflow hydrograph indicates that 28.1 percent (the Darcy based design held 24.8 percent) of the runoff volume has left the bioretention storage volume and project site at 36 hours (24 hours after the center of rainfall). Therefore, the goal of controlling the 1-year, 24-hour storm event for 24 hours has been met, without a downstream extended detention basin.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*   JUN 1998                      *
*   VERSION 4.1                    *
*
* RUN DATE 16SEP08 TIME 10:52:44 *
*
*****

```

```

*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET             *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616      *
* (916) 756-1104                *
*
*****

```



```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: APRIL 2008
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1080
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 6 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
* ***** 1-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
* ***** 6 MINUTE TIME INCREMENT, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
*
8 PB 2.58
9 PI .0000 .0010 .0010 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0010 .0011 .0011
10 PI .0011 .0011 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012
11 PI .0012 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013
12 PI .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0014 .0013 .0014 .0014 .0014 .0014
13 PI .0014 .0014 .0014 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0016
14 PI .0016 .0016 .0016 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0018
15 PI .0018 .0018 .0018 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0020
16 PI .0020 .0020 .0020 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0022
17 PI .0022 .0022 .0024 .0024 .0026 .0026 .0028 .0029 .0029 .0030
18 PI .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0032 .0033 .0034 .0036 .0038
19 PI .0039 .0041 .0044 .0046 .0048 .0051 .0054 .0058 .0062 .0066
20 PI .0070 .0077 .0086 .0096 .0106 .0115 .0238 .0476 .0764 .1371
21 PI .0951 .0190 .0166 .0144 .0122 .0098 .0084 .0080 .0074 .0068
22 PI .0064 .0060 .0056 .0054 .0052 .0048 .0046 .0044 .0042 .0040
23 PI .0038 .0037 .0036 .0035 .0034 .0034 .0033 .0033 .0032 .0031
24 PI .0030 .0030 .0029 .0028 .0027 .0027 .0026 .0026 .0025 .0024
25 PI .0023 .0023 .0022 .0022 .0022 .0022 .0021 .0021 .0021 .0021
26 PI .0021 .0020 .0020 .0020 .0019 .0020 .0019 .0019 .0018 .0018
27 PI .0018 .0018 .0017 .0018 .0017 .0017 .0016 .0017 .0016 .0016
28 PI .0015 .0016 .0015 .0015 .0015 .0014 .0014 .0014 .0013 .0014
29 PI .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0013 .0012 .0013
30 PI .0012 .0013 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0013 .0012 .0012 .0012
31 PI .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0012 .0011 .0012
32 PI .0011 .0012 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0012 .0011 .0011 .0011
33 PI .0011
* *****
34 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
35 KO 5 0 0 0 21
36 BA .0016
37 LS 0 65.0 0
38 UD 0.194
39 KK POST1
40 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
41 KO 5 0 0 0 21
42 BA .0016
43 LS 0 93.4 0
44 UD 0.080
45 KK DIV
46 KO 5 0 0 0 21
47 DT BIO
48 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
49 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
50 KK BIO
51 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
52 KO 5 0 0 0 21
53 DR BIO
54 KK BIOROU
55 KO 5 0 0 0 21
56 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
57 KM NO OVERFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
58 RS 1 ELEV 700
* SA .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122 .133
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.022 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.034
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .057 .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.016 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.025
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .069 .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122

```



```

* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028 0.031
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .067 .075 .083 .091 .100 .109 .119
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.019 0.021 0.023 0.025 0.027 0.030
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106 .116
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
59 KM REDUCED SIZE
60 KM ADD 7 BY 7 OVERFLOW STRUCTURE AT 700.90
61 SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097
62 SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702
63 SQ 0.00 0.018 0.0199 2.322 33.85
64 SE 700 700.5 700.9 701 701.5

65 KK COMBO
66 KO 5 0 0 0 21
67 HC 2

68 KK EDROU
69 KO 5 0 0 0 21
70 KM ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
71 KM 6-INCH ORIFICE
72 RS 1 ELEV 695
73 SA .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
74 SE 695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
75 SQ 0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
76 ZZ

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 16SEP08 TIME 10:52:44 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: APRIL 2008

1

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	PRE1	0.	12.23	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	POST1	3.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	DIVERSION TO								
+	BIO	2.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	DIV	1.	12.07	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
+	BIO	2.	12.03	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	BIOROU	1.	12.20	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.96	12.20
+	2 COMBINED AT								
+	COMBO	1.	12.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	EDROU	0.	12.43	0.	0.	0.	.00	695.46	12.43

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

### Step 13(Optional) Design Conveyance System

Conveyance system design is not included in this design example. Standards for conveyance system design are covered in the *Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Design Manual*.

### Step 14a(Optional) Size Bioretention Underdrain System

The underdrain system must be designed to meet two design goals; the underdrain capacity must be greater than the filter media capacity, and the capacity must drain the runoff volume from the system within 48 hours. The design must assume that 50 percent of the underdrain system (perforations and pipe system capacity) is lost due to clogging.

Design specifications require the underdrain system to be a 6-inch perforated PVC pipe with 3/8-inch perforations spaced at 6-inch centers, with a minimum of 4 holes per row. Minimum underdrain slope is 0.5 percent.

The length, slope, number of pipes, spacing, etc. is configured per design requirements. Based upon the required area for the bioretention BMP (2,809 ft<sup>2</sup>) the approximate dimensions of the bioretention area is selected to be 30 feet wide by 100 feet in length (approximately 2,809 ft<sup>2</sup>).

The design process uses a trial and error process to determine the proper underdrain capacity. The capacity of the perforations and pipe (assuming 50 percent of the system is clogged) are computed. The computed underdrain capacity is checked relative to the filter media capacity to ensure that the filter media is the controlling outflow condition. The computed underdrain capacity if compared to the static outflow discharge that ensures the runoff within the system leaves within 48 hours.

Compute minimum drawdown discharge

$$\text{Water quality volume} = (0.07\text{ac-ft})(43,560\text{ft}^3/\text{ac ft}) = 3,049 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Drawdown} &= 3,049 \text{ ft}^3 / [(48 \text{ hours})(3,600\text{sec}/\text{hour})] \\ &= 0.018 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

Compute perforation capacity

Since the maximum underdrain spacing is 10 feet on center and the bioretention area is 30 feet wide by 100 feet in length, two parallel underdrain pipes (6-inch diameter PVC) 100 feet in length were selected. For the calculations below, the length of pipe containing holes was reduced by 1 foot to account for fittings at either end.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of perforations} &= (2 \text{ pipes})(2 \text{ rows}/\text{ft})(100-1 \text{ ft}/\text{pipe})(4 \text{ holes}/\text{row}) = 1,584 \text{ holes} \\ 50 \text{ percent of perforations} &= 792 \text{ holes} \\ \text{Capacity of one hole} &= CA(2gh)^{0.5} \\ &= (0.6)(3.1416)[(3/8\text{in})(1/24)]^2[(64.4)(4.5\text{ft})]^{0.5} \\ &= 0.0078 \text{ cfs}/\text{hole} \\ \text{Total capacity} &= (0.0078 \text{ cfs}/\text{hole})(792 \text{ holes}) = 6.18 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

The perforations capacity (6.18 cfs) is greater than the filter media capacity (0.020 cfs, computed in step 11b) and the minimum drawdown capacity requirement (0.018 cfs computed in this step). Therefore the design is acceptable.

Note that the headwater depth used to determine the filter media capacity is 0.5 feet, the average headwater depth above the filter media for the water quality storm event. The drawdown computation is also based on the water quality volume. The headwater depth for the perforations is also based on the same average headwater elevations, 0.5 feet above the filter media, or 4.5 feet above the perforations.

Compute underdrain pipe capacity

For 6-inch PVC underdrain pipe at 0.005 ft/ft slope

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Capacity of pipe} &= (1.49/n)(A)(A/P)^{0.67}(S)^{0.5} \\ &= (1.49/0.013)(0.1963 \text{ ft}^2)(0.125 \text{ ft})^{0.67}(0.005)^{0.5} \\ &= 0.40 \text{ cfs} \\ \text{Capacity of pipe (50\% clogged)} &= 0.20 \text{ cfs} \end{aligned}$$

The underdrain pipe capacity (0.20 cfs) is greater than the filter media capacity (0.020 cfs, computed in step 11b) and the minimum drawdown capacity requirement (0.018 cfs computed in this step). Therefore the design is acceptable.



**Step 14b(Optional) Calculate  $Q_{10}$  and  $Q_{25}$  (if required) Release Rate(s) and Water Surface Elevation(s)**

The next step of the design process is to design the bioretention facility and a detention basin to achieve the peak attenuation goals for the 10- and 25-year, 60-hour storm events (note that the previous step eliminated the need for an extended detention basin, therefore, the design process is now focused on designing a standard detention basin however, the benefits of the upstream bioretention facility are included in the design). This process is similar to previous examples in that the design is iterative.

For this example, the same stage-storage-discharge relationship for the detention basin that was developed in the portion of this example using the Darcy equation to set the bioretention footprint sizes is used. This approach is taken so that benefits or impacts of the routing and subsequent bioretention footprint reduction can be assessed with regards to the detention basin size. The appropriate storm events are routed through the storage volume, and the outflow peak discharge is compared to the pre-development peak discharge for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events; 1.10 and 1.64 cfs, respectively. In addition, the peak stage for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events must be less than 12 inches above the top of the filter media in the bioretention facility. The bioretention overflow structure must be larger and allow more outflow with less headwater depth so that the maximum one foot ponding depth limitation is not exceeded.

The following HEC-1 output files illustrate the results of the iterative process for the 10- and 25-year storm event. A 6.0 inch orifice that is installed at the base of the detention basin outlet structure (695.00) attenuates the post-developed to appropriate values for the 10- and 25-year, 6-hour storm events. The TAPE21 file indicates that the peak discharge for the 10-year, 6-hour storm event is 1.09 cfs with a peak stage of 696.58 (results based on Darcy equation were 1.08 cfs with a peak stage of 696.57). The peak stage in the bioretention facility is 700.98. The peak discharge for the 25-year, 6-hour storm event is 1.27 cfs with a peak stage of 697.06 (results based on Darcy equation without footprint reduction using routing are the same; 1.27 cfs with a peak stage of 697.06). Intermediate steps are not presented.

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 24SEP08 TIME 17:12:10 *
*
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X XX
X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.

THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

```

1
HEC-1 INPUT
PAGE 1
LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: APRIL 2008
*
*
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1026
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
*
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*

```



```

7      KK  PRE1
      *
      * ***** 10-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
      *
8      PI  .000 .011 .011 .012 .012 .012 .012 .013 .013 .013
9      PI  .014 .014 .015 .015 .016 .016 .017 .018 .018 .023
10     PI  .024 .025 .026 .027 .029 .036 .039 .042 .045 .049
11     PI  .054 .079 .089 .103 .161 .201 .395 .590 .275 .177
12     PI  .112 .095 .084 .057 .051 .047 .043 .040 .038 .030
13     PI  .028 .027 .025 .024 .023 .019 .018 .017 .017 .016
14     PI  .016 .015 .015 .014 .014 .013 .013 .013 .012 .012
15     PI  .012 .011 .011 .000
      *
16     KM  1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17     KO  5 0 0 0 21
18     BA  .0016
19     LS  0 65.0 0
20     UD  0.194
21
22     KK  POST1
23     KM  1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
24     KO  5 0 0 0 21
25     BA  .0016
26     LS  0 93.4 0
27     UD  0.080
28
29     KK  DIV
30     KO  5 0 0 0 21
31     DT  BIO
32     DI  0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
33     DQ  0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
34
35     KK  BIO
36     KM  RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
37     KO  5 0 0 0 21
38     DR  BIO
39     KK  BIOROU
40     KO  5 0 0 0 21
41     KM  ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
42     KM  NO OVERFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
43     RS  1 ELEV 700
44     * SA .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
45     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
46     * SQ 0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
47     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
48     * KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
49     * SA .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122 .133
50     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
51     * SQ 0.00 0.022 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.034
52     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
53     * KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
54     * SA .057 .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106
55     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
56     * SQ 0.00 0.016 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.025
57     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
58     * KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
59     * SA .069 .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122
60     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
61     * SQ 0.00 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028 0.031
62     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
63     * KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
64     * SA .067 .075 .083 .091 .100 .109 .119
65     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
66     * SQ 0.00 0.019 0.021 0.023 0.025 0.027 0.030
67     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
68     * KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
69     * SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106 .116
70     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
71     * SQ 0.00 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028
72     * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
73
74     KM  REDUCED SIZE
75     KM  ADD 7 BY 7 OVERFLOW STRUCTURE AT 700.90
76     SA  .064 .072 .080 .088 .097
77     SE  700 700.5 701 701.5 702
78     SQ  0.00 0.018 0.0199 2.322 33.85
79     SE  700 700.5 700.9 701 701.5
80
81     KK  COMBO
82     KO  5 0 0 0 21
83     HC  2
84
85     KK  EDROU
86     KO  5 0 0 0 21
87     KM  ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
88     KM  6-INCH ORIFICE
89     RS  1 ELEV 695
90     SA  .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
91     SE  695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
92     SQ  0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
93     ZZ
94
95 *****
96 * FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
97 * JUN 1998 *
98 * VERSION 4.1 *
99 * RUN DATE 24SEP08 TIME 17:12:10 *
100 *****
101
102 *****
103 * U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
104 * HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
105 * 609 SECOND STREET *
106 * DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
107 * (916) 756-1104 *
108 *****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: APRIL 2008

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+									





+	HYDROGRAPH AT	PRE1	1.	3.40	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	POST1	5.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	DIVERSION TO	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	DIV	4.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO	BIOROU	2.	3.30	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.98	3.30
+	2 COMBINED AT	COMBO	5.	3.23	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO	EDROU	1.	3.63	0.	0.	0.	.00	696.58	3.63

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*

```

1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 24SEP08 TIME 17:24:12 *
* *****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
* *****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

LINE	ID	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ID	CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL									
2	ID	ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING									
3	ID	DATE: APRIL 2008									
4	IT	2	0	0	1026						
5	IN	5	0	0							
6	IO	5	0	0							
7	KK	PRE1	***** 25-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****								
8	PI	.000	.014	.014	.014	.015	.015	.015	.016	.016	.017
9	PI	.017	.018	.018	.019	.019	.020	.021	.022	.023	.025
10	PI	.027	.028	.029	.031	.033	.043	.046	.049	.053	.058
11	PI	.064	.093	.104	.120	.189	.235	.466	.680	.324	.208
12	PI	.131	.111	.098	.067	.061	.055	.051	.048	.045	.034
13	PI	.032	.030	.029	.027	.026	.023	.022	.021	.021	.020
14	PI	.019	.019	.018	.017	.017	.016	.016	.016	.015	.015
15	PI	.014	.014	.014	.000						
16	KM	1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS									
17	KO	5	0	0	0	21					
18	BA	.0016									
19	LS	0	65.0	0							
20	UD	0.194									
21	KK	POST1	***** 25-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****								
22	KM	1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER									
23	KO	5	0	0	0	21					
24	BA	.0016									
25	LS	0	93.4	0							
26	UD	0.080									
27	KK	DIV	***** 25-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****								
28	KO	5	0	0	0	21					



```

29      DT      BIO
30      DI      0.00  0.58  1.06  1.38  1.64  5.54  12.46  21.35  31.83  43.68
31      DQ      0.00  0.58  1.06  1.38  1.64  1.86  2.06  2.24  2.41  2.57

32      KK      BIO
33      KM      RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
34      KO      5      0      0      0      21
35      DR      BIO
36      KK      BIOROU
37      KO      5      0      0      0      21
38      KM      ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
39      KM      NO OVERFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
40      RS      1      ELEV 700
      * SA .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * SQ 0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * KM REDUCED SIZE
      * SA .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122 .133
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * SQ 0.00 0.022 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.034
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * KM REDUCED SIZE
      * SA .057 .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * SQ 0.00 0.016 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.025
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * KM REDUCED SIZE
      * SA .069 .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * SQ 0.00 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028 0.031
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * KM REDUCED SIZE
      * SA .067 .075 .083 .091 .100 .109 .119
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * SQ 0.00 0.019 0.021 0.023 0.025 0.027 0.030
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * KM REDUCED SIZE
      * SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106 .116
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
      * SQ 0.00 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028
      * SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
41      KM      REDUCED SIZE
42      KM      ADD 7 BY 7 OVERFLOW STRUCTURE AT 700.90
43      SA      .064 .072 .080 .088 .097
44      SE      700 700.5 701 701.5 702
45      SQ      0.00 0.018 0.0199 2.322 33.85
46      SE      700 700.5 700.9 701 701.5

47      KK      COMBO
48      KO      5      0      0      0      21
49      HC      2

50      KK      EDROU
51      KO      5      0      0      0      21
52      KM      ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
53      KM      6-INCH ORIFICE
54      RS      1      ELEV 695
55      SA      .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
56      SE      695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
57      SQ      0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
58      ZZ

```

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 24SEP08 TIME 17:24:12 *
*
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*
*****

```

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL  
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING  
DATE: APRIL 2008

RUNOFF SUMMARY  
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND  
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
	PRE1	2.	3.37	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
	POST1	6.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	DIVERSION TO								
	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
	DIV	5.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
	BIO	2.	3.20	0.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	BIOROU	2.	3.27	0.	0.	0.	.00	700.98	3.27
+	2 COMBINED AT								
	COMBO	6.	3.20	1.	0.	0.	.00		
+	ROUTED TO								
+	EDROU	1.	3.63	1.	0.	0.	.00	697.06	3.63

\*\*\* NORMAL END OF HEC-1 \*\*\*



The final step is to route the 50-year, 6-hour storm event through the bioretention area to ensure that the maximum 12 inches of headwater depth over the top of the filter media is exceeded and that the detention basin passes the 50-year storm event with 6 inches of freeboard. The 7 foot by 7 foot open inlet is set at an elevation of 700.90, above the peak stage of the 1-inch storm event for the bioretention basin and a 20-foot emergency spillway weir is set at an elevation of 697.10, above the peak state of the 25-year storm event for the detention basin. The following HEC-1 output file illustrates the results.

```

*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 15SEP08 TIME 18:38:27 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X X
XXXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE. THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE, SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY, DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
2 ID ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
3 ID DATE: APRIL 2008
* *****
* TIME SPECIFICATION CARD
4 IT 2 0 0 1026
* DIAGRAM
* TIME INTERVAL CARD
5 IN 5 0 0
* OUTPUT CONTROL CARD
6 IO 5 0 0
*
7 KK PRE1
* *****
* ***** 50-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM EVENT *****
* *****
8 PI .000 .016 .016 .016 .017 .017 .018 .018 .019 .019
9 PI .020 .020 .021 .022 .022 .023 .024 .025 .026 .031
10 PI .032 .033 .035 .037 .039 .049 .053 .056 .061 .066
11 PI .073 .103 .116 .133 .209 .260 .513 .749 .356 .231
12 PI .145 .124 .109 .077 .069 .063 .058 .054 .051 .040
13 PI .038 .036 .034 .033 .031 .026 .025 .024 .023 .023
14 PI .022 .021 .021 .020 .019 .019 .018 .018 .017 .017
15 PI .017 .016 .016 .000
* *****
16 KM 1-ACRE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS
17 KO 5 0 0 0 21
18 BA .0016
19 LS 0 65.0 0
20 UD 0.194
21 KK POST1
22 KM 1-ACRE POST-DEVELOPED CONDITIONS - ADJUSTED CURVE NUMBER
23 KO 5 0 0 0 21
24 BA .0016
25 LS 0 93.4 0
26 UD 0.080
27 KK DIV
28 KO 5 0 0 0 21
29 DT BIO
30 DI 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 5.54 12.46 21.35 31.83 43.68
31 DQ 0.00 0.58 1.06 1.38 1.64 1.86 2.06 2.24 2.41 2.57
32 KK BIO
33 KM RECALL HYDROGRAPH THAT WAS DIVERTED TO BIORETENTION
34 KO 5 0 0 0 21
35 DR BIO
36 KK BIOROU
37 KO 5 0 0 0 21
38 KM ROUTE DIVERTED HYDROGRAPH THROUGH THE BIORETENTION FACILITY
39 KM NO OVERFLOW STRUCTURE INCLUDED IN STAGE-DISCHARGE; ALL FLOW THROUGH FILTER ME
40 RS 1 ELEV 700
* SA .085 .093 .102 .112 .121 .132 .142
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.035 0.037
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122 .133
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.022 0.024 0.027 0.029 0.032 0.034
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703

```



```

* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .057 .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.016 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.025
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .069 .077 .085 .094 .103 .112 .122
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028 0.031
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .067 .075 .083 .091 .100 .109 .119
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.019 0.021 0.023 0.025 0.027 0.030
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* KM TRIAL REDUCED SIZE
* SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097 .106 .116
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
* SQ 0.00 0.018 0.020 0.022 0.024 0.026 0.028
* SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702 702.5 703
41 KM REDUCED SIZE
42 KM ADD 7 BY 7 OVERFLOW STRUCTURE AT 700.90
43 SA .064 .072 .080 .088 .097
44 SE 700 700.5 701 701.5 702
45 SQ 0.00 0.018 0.0199 2.322 33.85
46 SE 700 700.5 700.9 701 701.5
47 KK COMBO
48 KO 5 0 0 0 21
49 HC 2
50 KK EDROU
51 KO 5 0 0 0 21
52 KM ROUTE BIORETENTION OUTFLOW AND BYPASSED DISCHARGE THROUGH DETENTION BASIN
53 KM 6-INCH ORIFICE
54 RS 1 ELEV 695
55 SA .048 .053 .057 .062 .068 .073 .079
56 SE 695 695.5 696 696.5 697 697.5 698
57 SQ 0.00 0.473 0.819 1.057 1.251 1.418 1.568
58 ZZ
1*****
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 15SEP08 TIME 18:38:27 *
*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POST CONSTRUCTION DESIGN MANUAL
ANALYZED BY ABC ENGINEERING
DATE: APRIL 2008

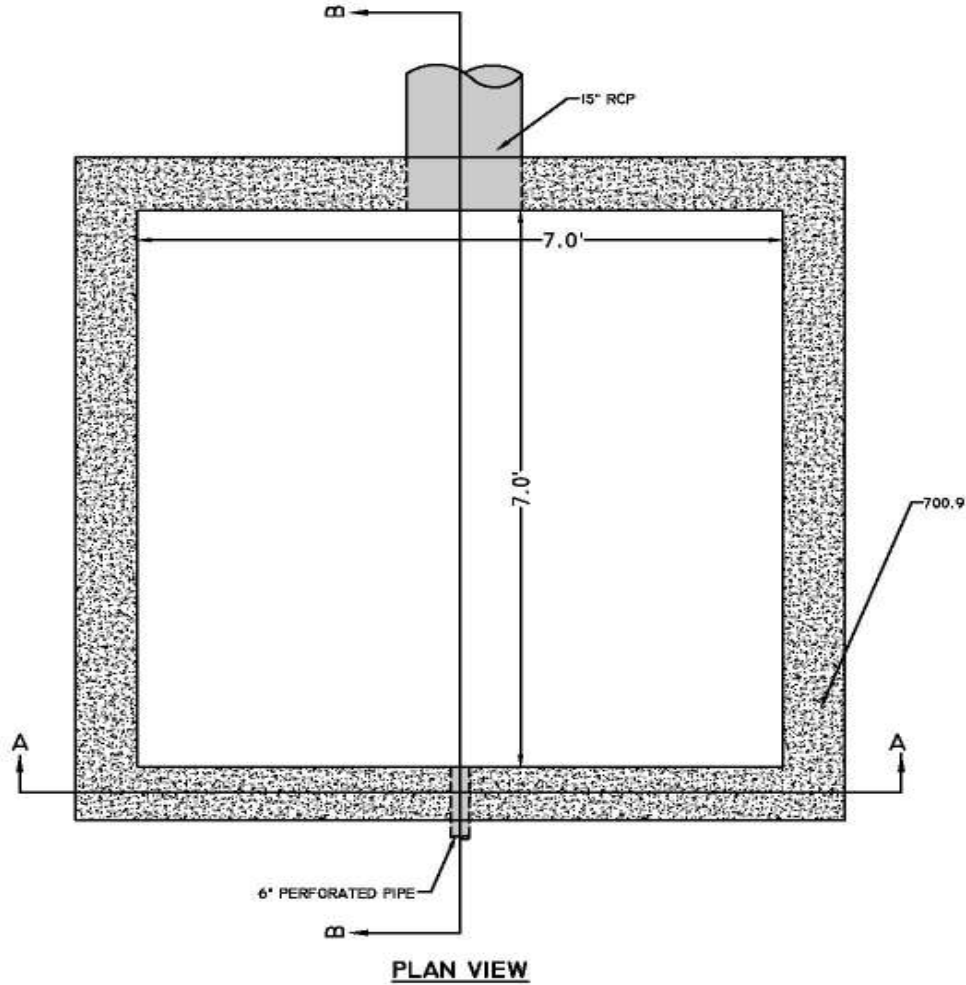
RUNOFF SUMMARY
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES
+ OPERATION STATION PEAK FLOW TIME OF PEAK AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD BASIN MAXIMUM TIME OF
+ HYDROGRAPH AT PRE1 2. 3.37 0. 0. 0. .00
+ HYDROGRAPH AT POST1 7. 3.20 1. 0. 0. .00
+ DIVERSION TO BIO 2. 3.20 0. 0. 0. .00
+ HYDROGRAPH AT DIV 5. 3.20 0. 0. 0. .00
+ HYDROGRAPH AT BIO 2. 3.20 0. 0. 0. .00
+ ROUTED TO BIOROU 2. 3.23 0. 0. 0. .00
+ 700.98 3.23
+ 2 COMBINED AT COMBO 7. 3.20 1. 0. 0. .00
+ ROUTED TO EDROU 1. 3.63 1. 0. 0. .00
+ 697.43 3.67
*** NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

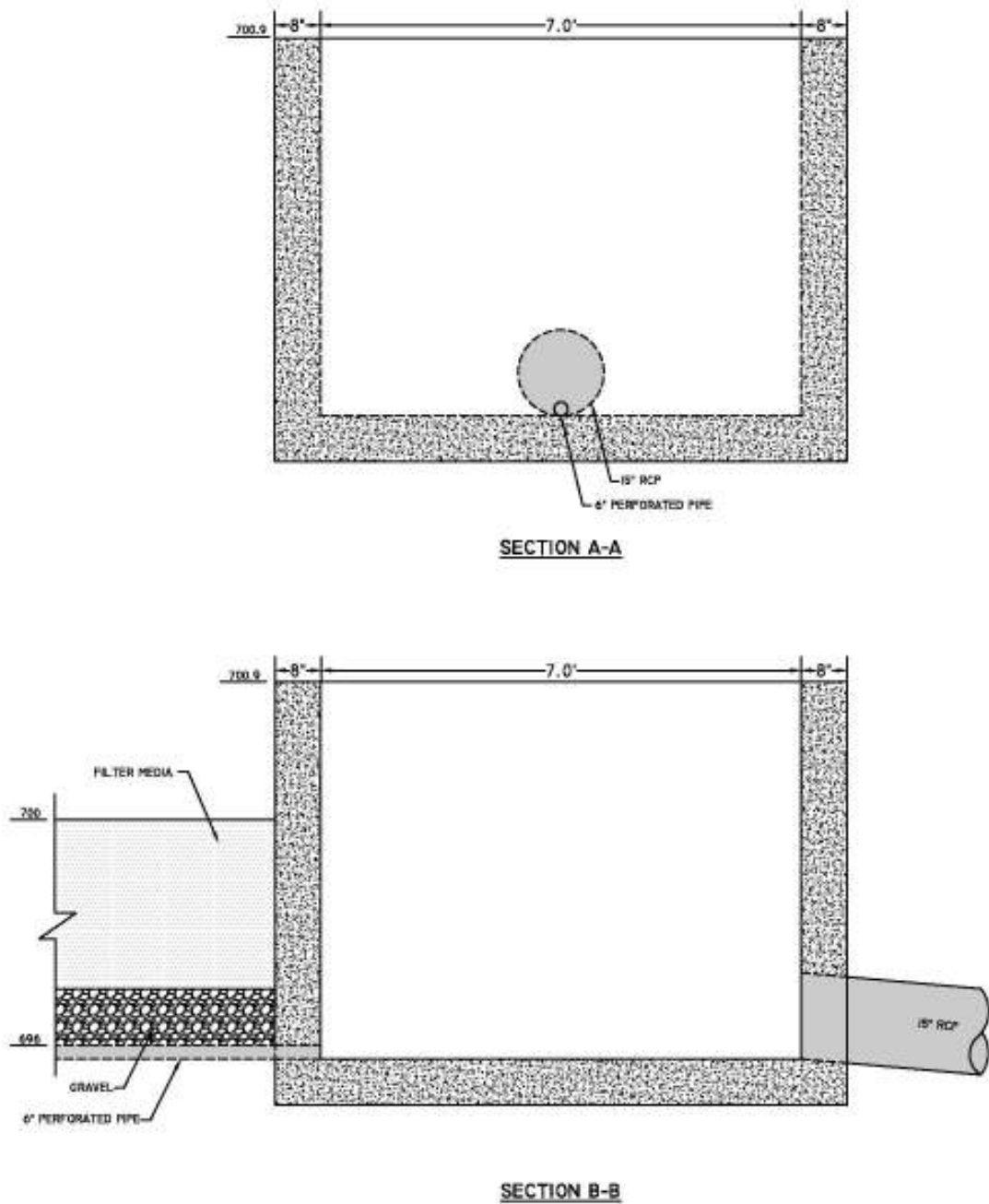
```

**Table 4.1.7 Summary of Controls Provided**

Control Element	Type/Size of Control	Peak Elev. (MSL)	Remarks
Diversion Structure	6.9-inch orifice with 4-foot weir, 2 feet tall	N/A	Diverts 1-inch storm event into bioretention
Water Quality (WQ <sub>v</sub> )	Bioretention filter media at 700.0	700.90 (bio)	Entire 1-inch, 6-hour storm event is routed through bioretention filter media
Channel Protection (CP <sub>v</sub> )	Bioretention filter media at 700.0 and 7.0 ft by 7.0 ft overflow at	700.96 (bio)	A portion 1-year, 24-hour storm event is routed through the

	700.90		bioretention filter media
Flood Protection Q <sub>10</sub>	Detention basin 6.0-inch orifice at 695.0	700.98 (bio) 696.58 (det)	Same orifice control was designed for the 10- and 25-year storm events
Flood Protection Q <sub>25</sub>	Detention basin 6.0-inch orifice at 695.0	700.98 (bio) 697.06 (det)	Same orifice control was designed for the 10- and 25-year storm events
Extreme Flood Protection Q <sub>50</sub>	Bioretention – 7.0 ft by 7.0 ft overflow at 700.90 Detention basin – 20 foot weir at 697.10	700.98 (bio) 697.43(det)	Peak stage in bioretention less than 12 inches for 50-year storm event





**Figure 4.1.16 Schematic of Riser Detail**

**Step 15a Design Emergency Overflow**

An emergency overflow structure is not designed in this example. Please refer to design methods shown in Chapter 5 - Outlet Structures.

**Step 15b Assess Maintenance Access and Safety Features**

A 12-foot wide stable maintenance access route must be provided. The access route must be contained within a 20-foot wide maintenance access easement from the BMP facility to public right-of-way.

**Step 15c Investigate Potential Pond Hazard Classification for the Dry Detention Basin**

The following table is copied from the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) to assist the design with determining the potential hazard classification. The total height of proposed embankment is about three (3) feet (698.1 – 695.0). The receiving stream system is relative undeveloped with buildings with first floor elevations above the potential breach height, therefore potential for downstream development is minimal. Therefore, the designer feels that the embankment should be classified in a low hazard classification. Additional discussion with the appropriate NCDENR office may be necessary.

Hazard Classification	Description	Quantitative Guidelines
<b>Low</b>	Interruption of road service, low volume roads	Less than 25 vehicles per day
	Economic damage	Less than \$30,000
<b>Intermediate</b>	Damage to highways, Interruption of service	25 to less than 250 vehicles per day
	Economic damage	\$30,000 to less than \$200,000
<b>High</b>	Loss of human life*	Probable loss of 1 or more human lives
	Economic damage	More than \$200,000
	*Probable loss of human life due to breached roadway or bridge on or below the dam.	250 Vehicles per day at 1000 feet visibility 100 Vehicles per day at 500 feet visibility 25 Vehicles per day at 200 feet visibility

**Step 16 Prepare Vegetation and Landscaping Plan**

A landscaping plan for the bioretention area must be prepared to indicate how the bioretention area will be stabilized and established with vegetation. Diverse and native plant species designed for the hydric zone must be used. Plan must also include an invasive species prevention plan. Vegetation and landscaping plan must include plans for the first year of operation and full maturity (i.e. 3-year duration) as discussed in Chapter 6 – Vegetation and Landscaping.