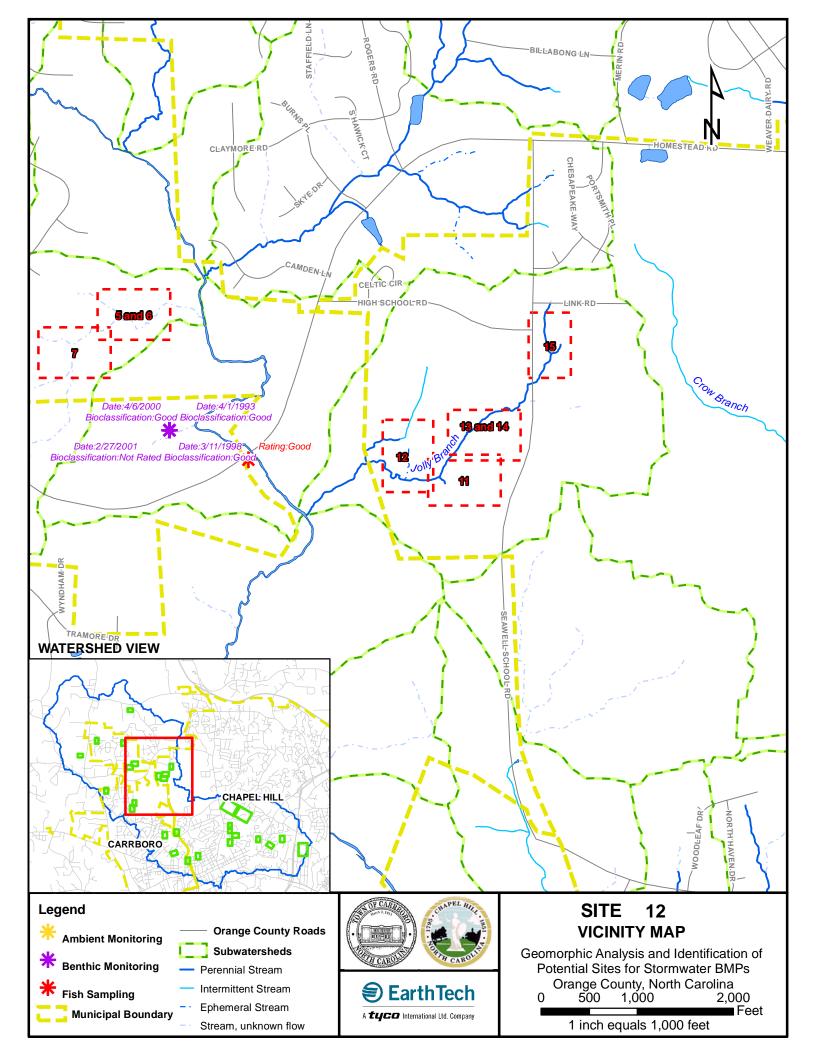
Bolin Creek Watershed Geomorphic Analysis and Potential Site Identification for Stormwater BMPs and Retrofits

SITE 12

Index Sheet No.: 16 Raw Data Name: IJ 24

Estimated Construction Cost: \$69,300



Project Description

	Drainage Area (acres)	Impervious Area (acres)	% Impervious
Site 12	10.8	4.1	38.0%

Location

Site 12 is located on the western side of the football stadium and track at Chapel Hill High School. Chapel Hill High School is located at the intersections of Seawell School Rd. and High School. Rd.

Problem Description

Site 12 consists of a corrugated metal pipe outlet and ditch draining part of the football stadium facility at Chapel Hill High School. The football field is likely fertilized on a regular basis. The ditch discharges the stormwater from this field into Jolly Branch, a perennial stream, without any water quality treatment. Several spots of geomorphic instability, in the form of eroding banks and scour lines in the floodplain, were noted in Jolly Branch where these stormwater inputs reach a confluence.

Sites 11 through 15 are in close proximity to each other, and could therefore be integrated amongst themselves as a single package. In addition, other similar opportunities for the work proposed here are present throughout the three surrounding campuses, as well as other parts of the Jolly Branch watershed.

Proposed Solution

Site 12 provides a good location for a bio-grade step (see Details). Constructing this BMP in this location would provide needed treatment of the stormwater produced by the contributing drainage area and reduce velocities of the flows reaching Jolly Branch. The bio-grade step allows for a linear shaped, grade-control BMP solution that will prevent future head cutting of the drainage ditch, while using minimum area.

The storage of some of the runoff volume will potentially augment baseflow to the stream and reduce the runoff volume that reaches the stream for the duration of the rain event. This attenuation of peak flows and chance to augment base flow is another tangible benefit of the linear bioretention.

Pollutant reduction rates as a result of stormwater treatment are shown in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12.1

	Pollutant Load (lbs)		
SITE 12	TN	TP	TSS
EXISTING CONDITION	7.35	0.82	190.56
BIORETENTION TREATMENT	27.000/	45.000/	05.000/
REMOVAL %	37.00%	45.00%	85.00%
NET REDUCTION	2.72	0.37	161.97
FUTURE CONDITION	4.63	0.45	28.58

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Constraints

The primary constraints at Site 12 are the existing trees, that would need to be removed to provide room for construction of the bio-grade step. However, the bio-grade step uses minimum surface area, and could probably be constructed with the least impact to the surrounding forest in comparison to other BMP options.

Alternatives

No alternatives are proposed for this site.

Cost-Estimate Breakdown

Tables 12.2 shows a conceptual itemized cost estimate for Site 12. These costs represent construction and maintenance costs only. The cost for the bio-grade step is derived from a cost per cubic foot treated for bioretention areas as reported by Schueler, et. al. (2007).

Table 12.2 CITE 12

Pay Item Description	Estimated Quantity	Unit	Unit Bid Price	Bid Amount
Biograde Step	4779.0	CF	12.62	\$60,311
			Total	\$60,311
Mobilization (5%)	1.0	LS		\$3,016
Contingencies (10%)	1.0	LS		\$6,031
	Total + Mob	oilization ar	nd Contingencies	\$69,358
Maintenance Costs Maintenance (5% of base construction cost)	1.0	Year		\$3,468

