

# Detention Requirements

Chapter 2 and Appendix H

# Quantity Control Requirements:

- 2-year storm: control peak discharge to pre-development conditions.
- 15-year storm: control peak discharge to pre-project conditions.

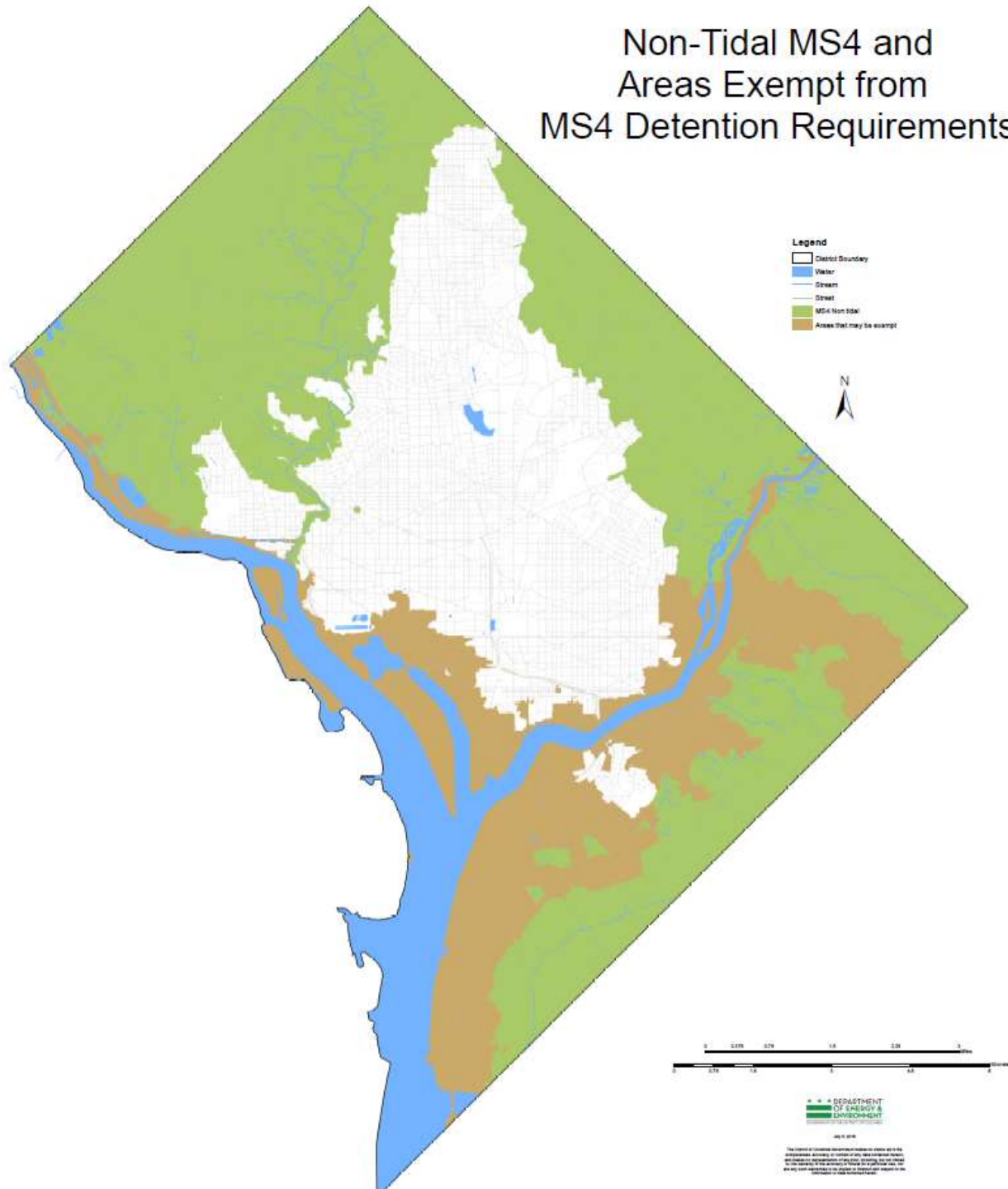
# How to meet Detention Requirements

- Underground storage
- Above ground storage
- Increasing size of BMPs

# Chapter 2 Note

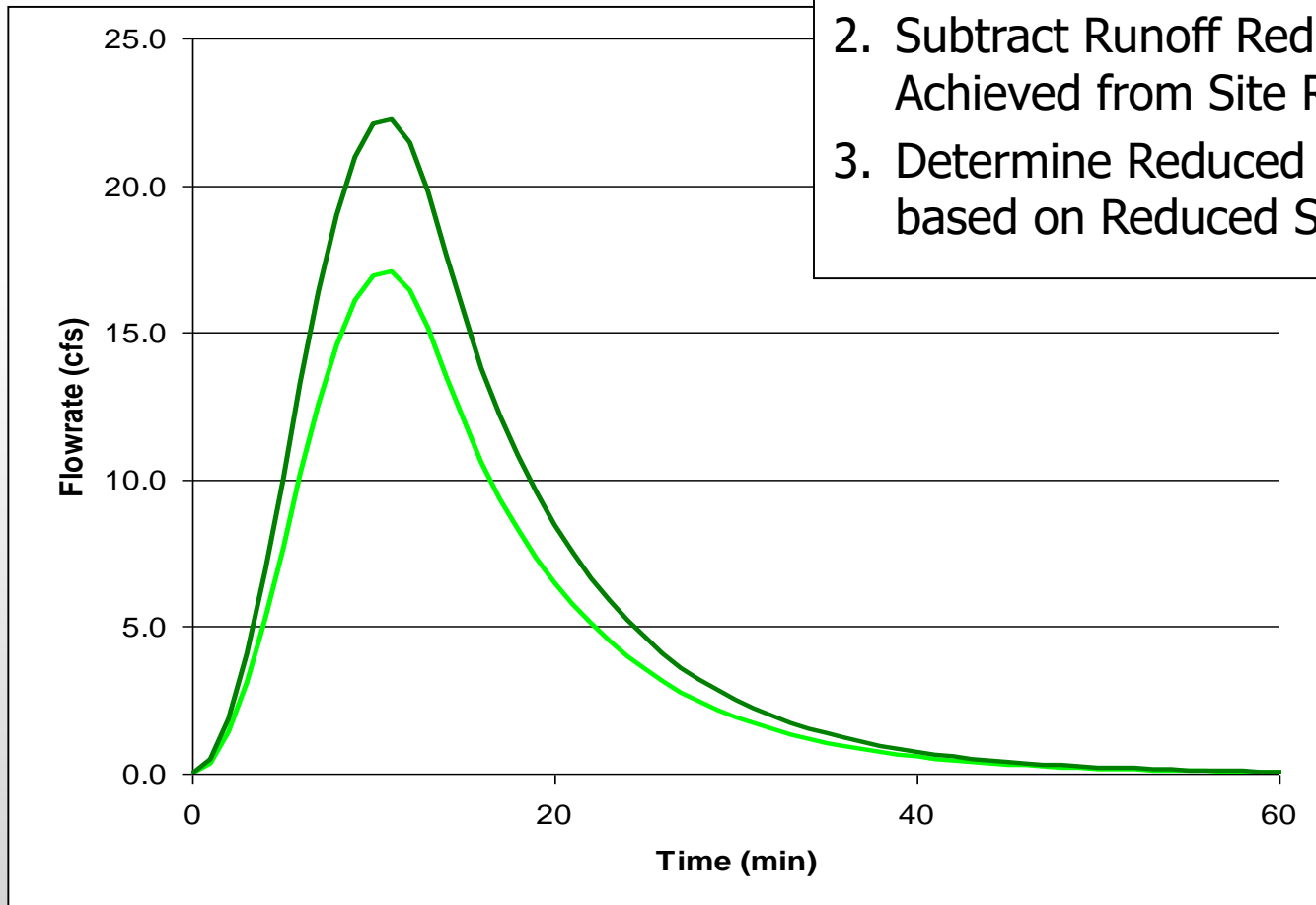
- Note: 2-year post-development peak discharge requirements do not apply to projects when three conditions can be established:
  - (1) site discharges flow directly to, or through the separate sewer system, into the main stem of the tidal Potomac or Anacostia Rivers, the Washington Channel, or the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal;
  - (2) site discharges do not flow into or through a tributary to those waterbodies that runs above ground or that the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) expects to be daylighted to run above ground; and
  - (3) site discharges will not cause erosion of land or transport of sediment.

# Non-Tidal MS4 and Areas Exempt from MS4 Detention Requirements



# Curve Number Reduction

1. Calculate Curve Number and Site Runoff Volume
2. Subtract Runoff Reduction Volume Achieved from Site Runoff Volume
3. Determine Reduced Curve Number based on Reduced Site Runoff Volume



# Pre-Development and Pre-Project Conditions

S.D.A. 1

Pre-Development CN = 70

Pre-Project:

Imp. Cover= 16,187 sf

CN = 98

Comp. Cover= 5,914 sf

CN = 74

Pre-Project CN: 92

S.D.A. 2

Pre-Development CN: 70

Pre-Project:

Imp. Cover= 15,593 sf

CN = 98

Comp. Cover= 12,125 sf

CN = 74

Pre-Project CN: 88

# Post-Project Conditions (No BMPs)

S.D.A. 1

Post-Project:

Imp. Cover= 17,835 sf

CN = 98

Comp. Cover= 4,896 sf

CN = 74

Post-Project CN: 93

S.D.A. 2

Post-Project:

Imp. Cover= 17,468 sf

CN = 98

Comp. Cover= 10,250 sf

CN = 74

Post-Project CN: 89



# Post-Project Conditions (With BMPs)

S.D.A. 1

Post-Project:

Imp. Cover= 17,835 sf

CN = 98

Comp. Cover= 4,896 sf

CN = 74

Post-Project CN: 93

BMP: 1,800 cf

Reduced Post-Project CN: 76 & 80

S.D.A. 2

Post-Project:

Imp. Cover= 17,468 sf

CN = 98

Comp. Cover= 10,250 sf

CN = 74

Post-Project CN: 89

BMP: 2,200 cf

Reduced Post-Project CN: 68 & 75

# Detention Calculations

	Area	2-Year Pre-Development Curve Number	2-Year Post-Development Reduced Curve Number	15-Year Pre-Project Curve Number	15-Year Post-Development Reduced Curve Number
<b>SDA 1</b>	22,731 sf	70	76	92	80
<b>SDA 2</b>	27,718 sf	70	68	88	75
<b>Total Site</b>	50,449 sf	<b>70</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Detention Required?</b>	Yes			No	

**Detention Required for 2-year storm only!**

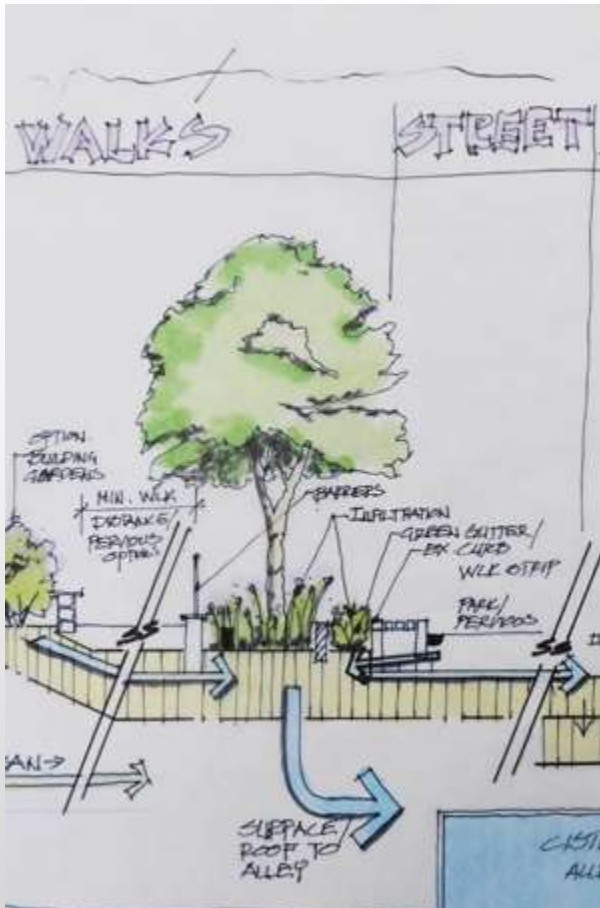
# Reconstruction of Existing Public Right-of-Way (PROW)

MEP tailored to the streetscape portion of a  
Major Regulated Project



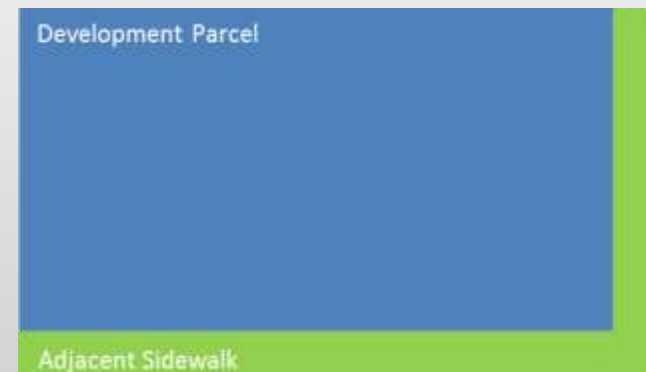
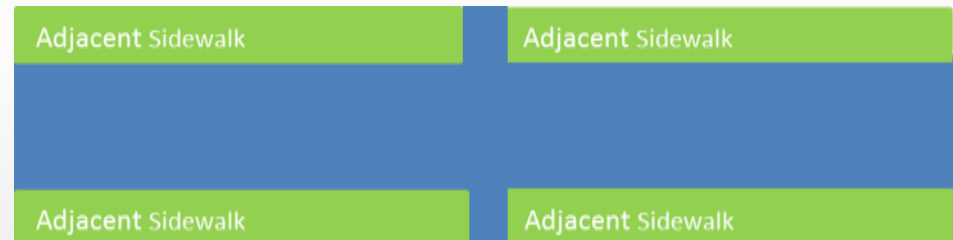


Rain gardens will reduce runoff from storms.



# When PROW MEP applies...

- Reconstruction of Existing Public right-of-way
- Type 1: Federal or municipal
  - roads, alleys, sidewalks, trails, etc.
- Type 2: Private development
  - adjacent sidewalks and alleys



# When PROW MEP does not apply...

- A major regulated project that does not disturb the adjacent public right-of-way
- Voluntary retrofits of existing PROW
- PROW disturbance that is limited to
  - Trenches
  - Driveways
  - Utilities
  - Aprons
  - Minor disturbance

# Principles of PROW MEP include...

- Maximize BMP placement
- Maximize BMP sizing
- Innovate--integrate “green” with “grey” infrastructure
- Minimize impervious widths
- Maximize land cover types with little stormwater runoff
- Maximize tree canopy
  - planting or preserving trees, amending soils, increasing soil volumes and connecting tree roots with stormwater runoff
- Use impervious surface disconnection strategies
  - e.g., draining sidewalk area to continuous tree planting strip
- Manage comingled stormwater runoff
  - prioritize the conveyance and control of roadway runoff
  - Over-control the roadway runoff beyond LOD to compensate for less retention elsewhere
- Use porous pavement or pavers for low traffic roadways, on-street parking, shoulders or sidewalks
- Integrate BMPs into traffic calming measures



# Parcel PROW MEP steps include...

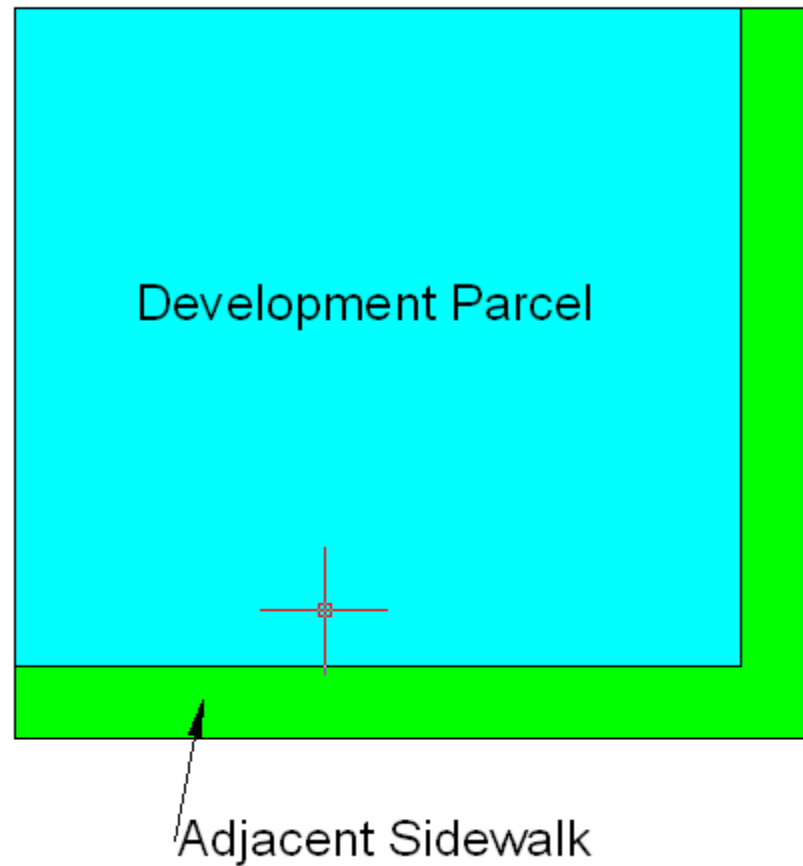
- Calculate SWRv
- Prioritize managing roadway runoff inside the curb line
- Place, size and design PROW BMPs to maximize retention
  - Stormwater Management Guidebook Chapter 3 BMP specifications
  - Stormwater Management Guidebook Appendix B BMP priorities and limitations
  - DDOT LID Standards and Specifications

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# Design Example: Scenario

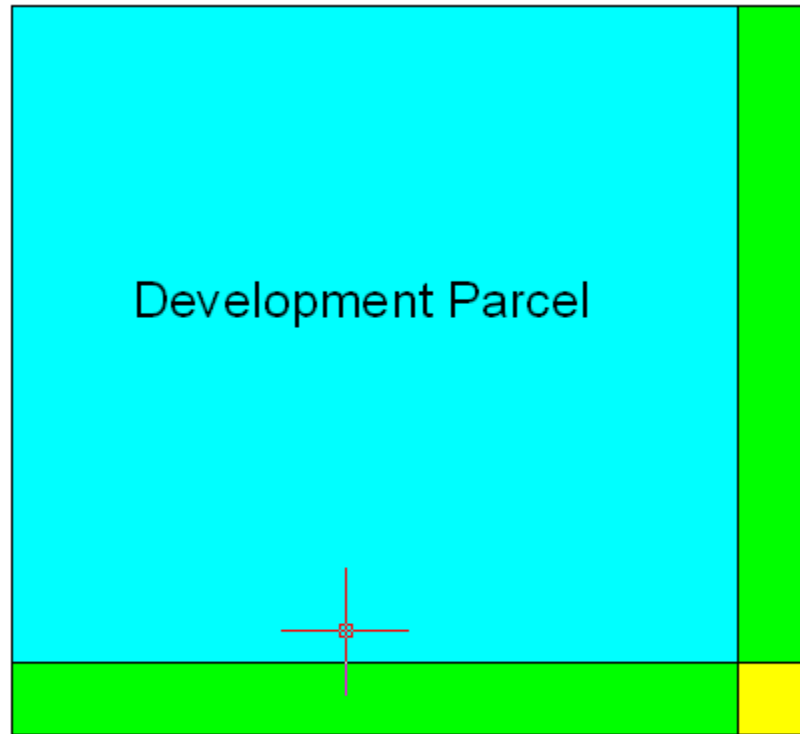
- Corner property includes 200 ft x 10 ft adjacent PROW disturbance (sidewalk)
- $SWR_v = 1.2 \text{ in} \times (0.95 \times 100\%) \times 2000 \text{ ft}^2 \times 7.48/12$
- $SWR_v = 1,421 \text{ gallons}$
  
- Poor infiltration rate on site
- Sufficient head available for underdrain connections.

# Design Example: Site Plan



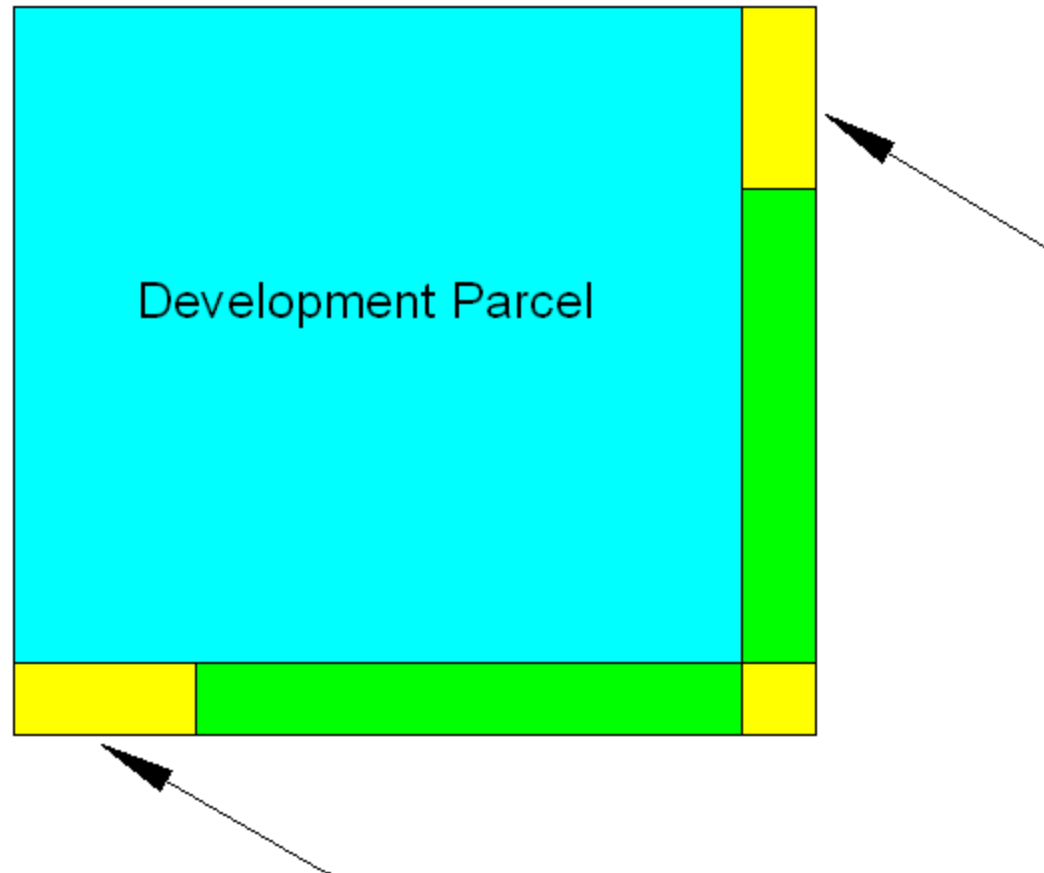
# Design Example: Limitations

- ADA Crossing Requirements



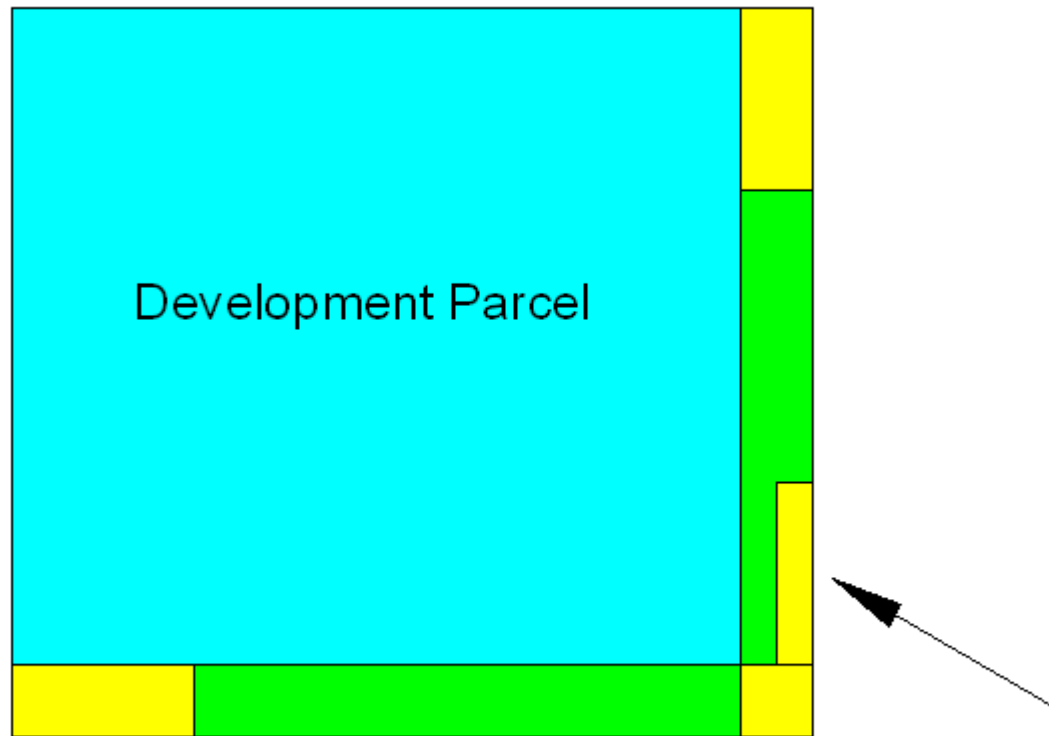
# Design Example: Limitations

- Driveways



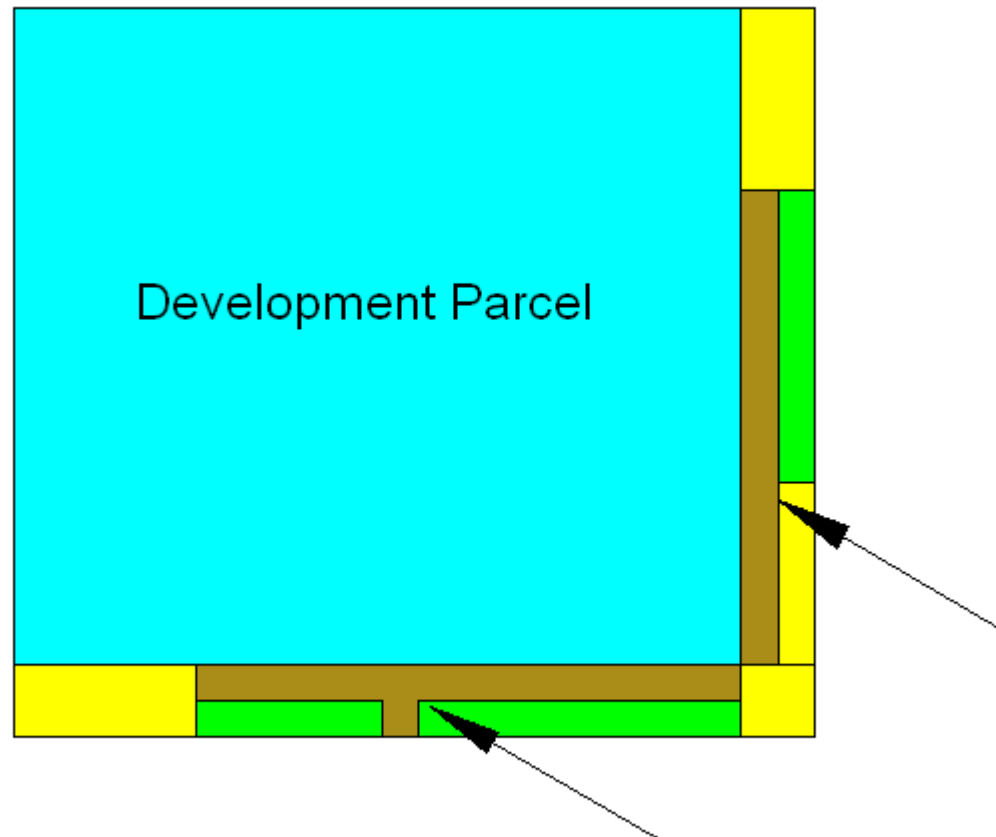
# Design Example: Limitations

- Bus Stop



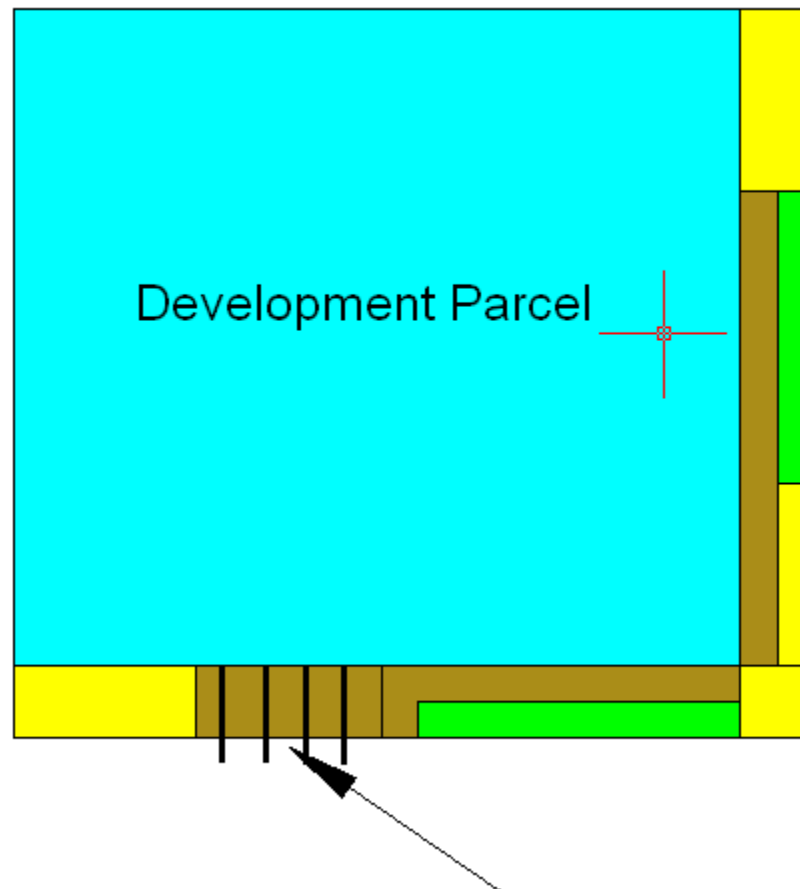
# Design Example: Limitations

- Building Exit and 5'-Wide Sidewalk



# Design Example: Limitations

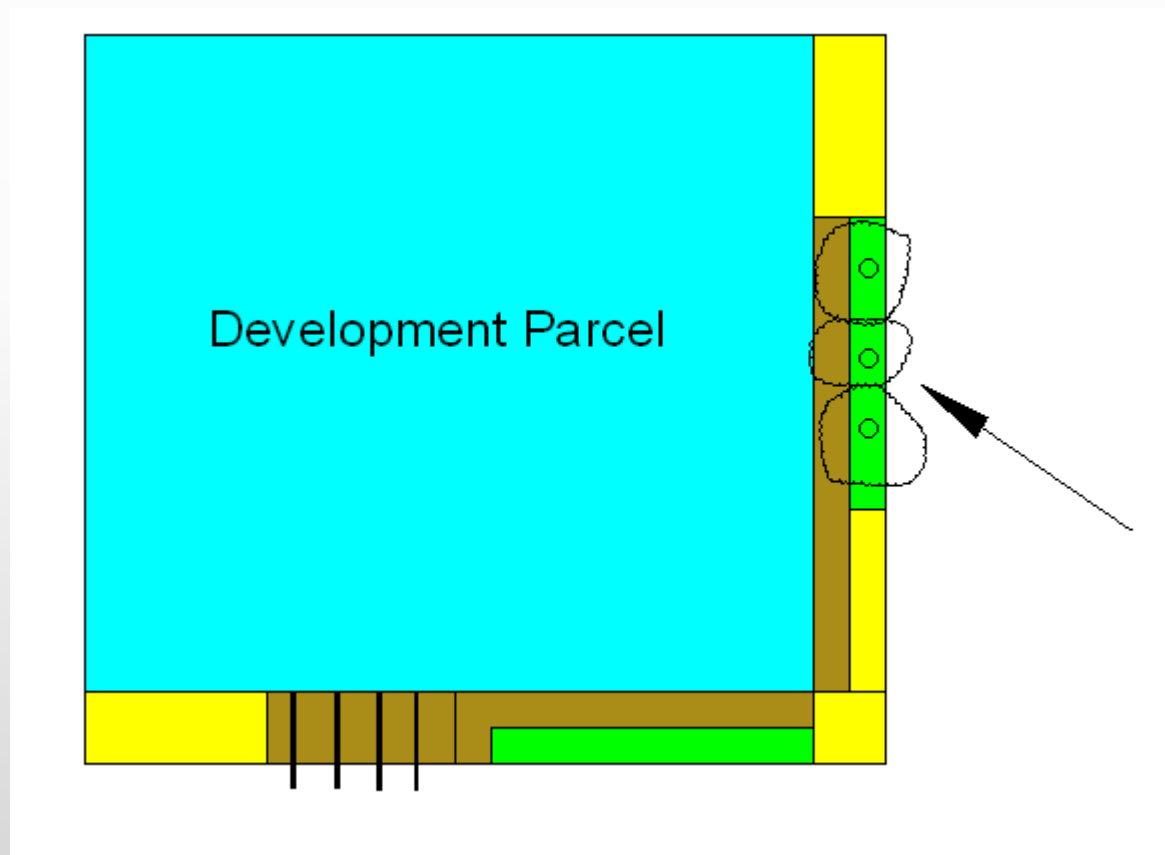
- Utilities





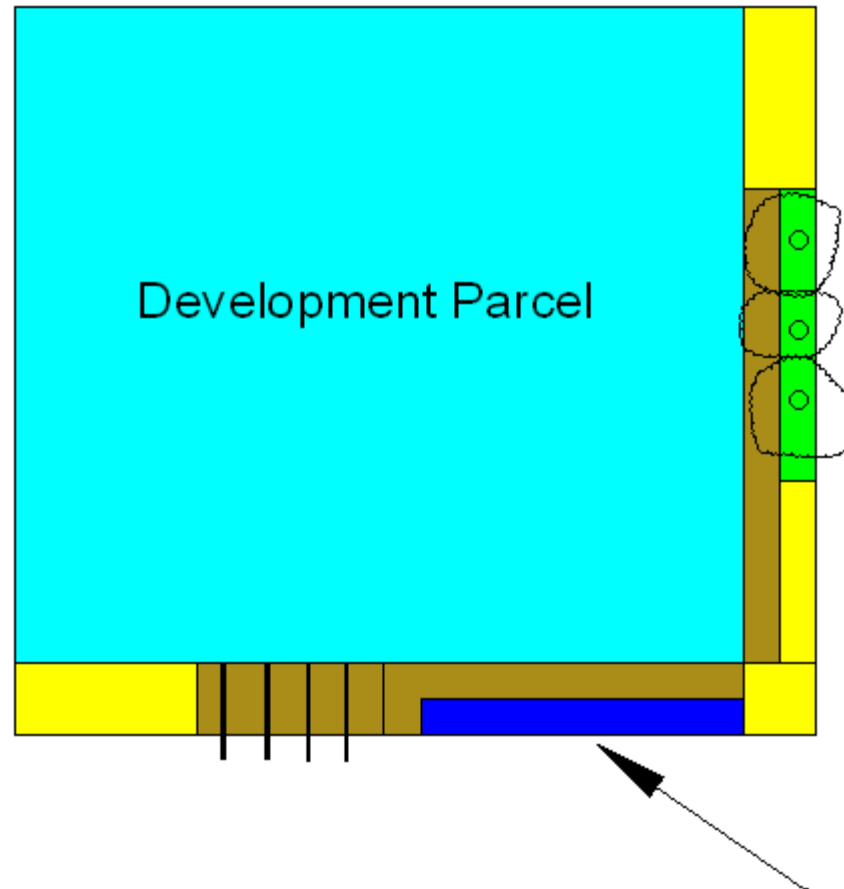
# Design Example: Limitations

- Existing Trees



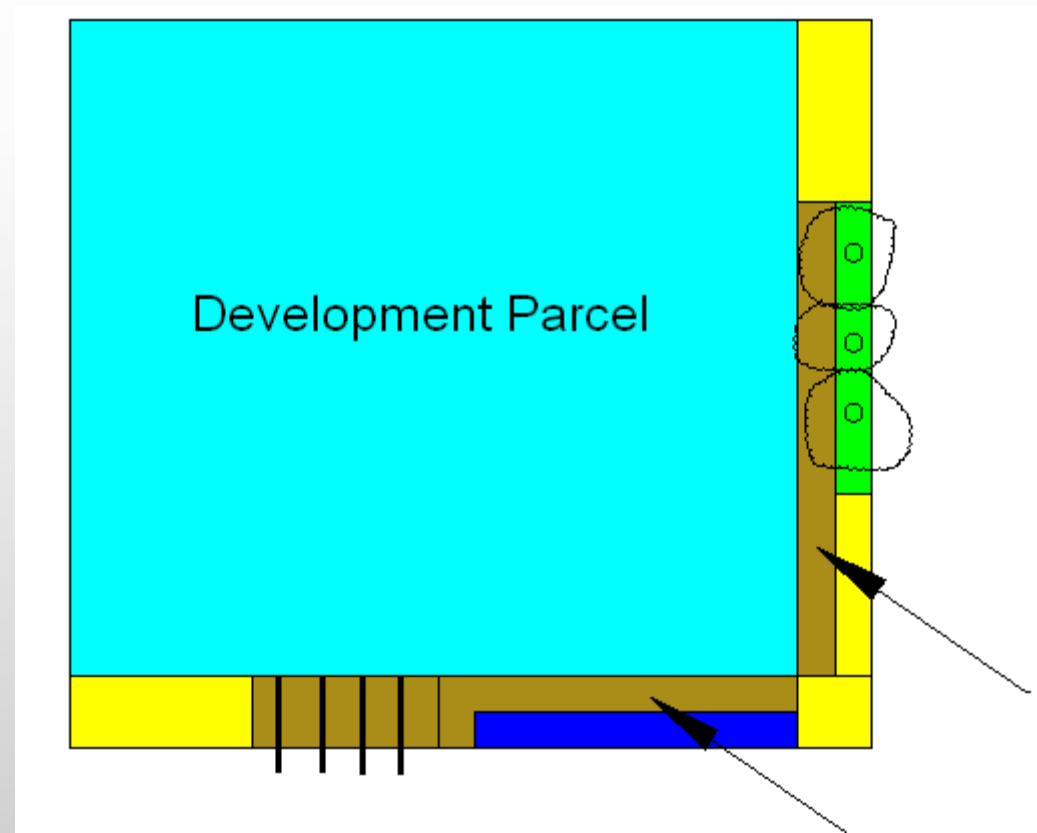
# Design Example: BMPs

- Bioretention



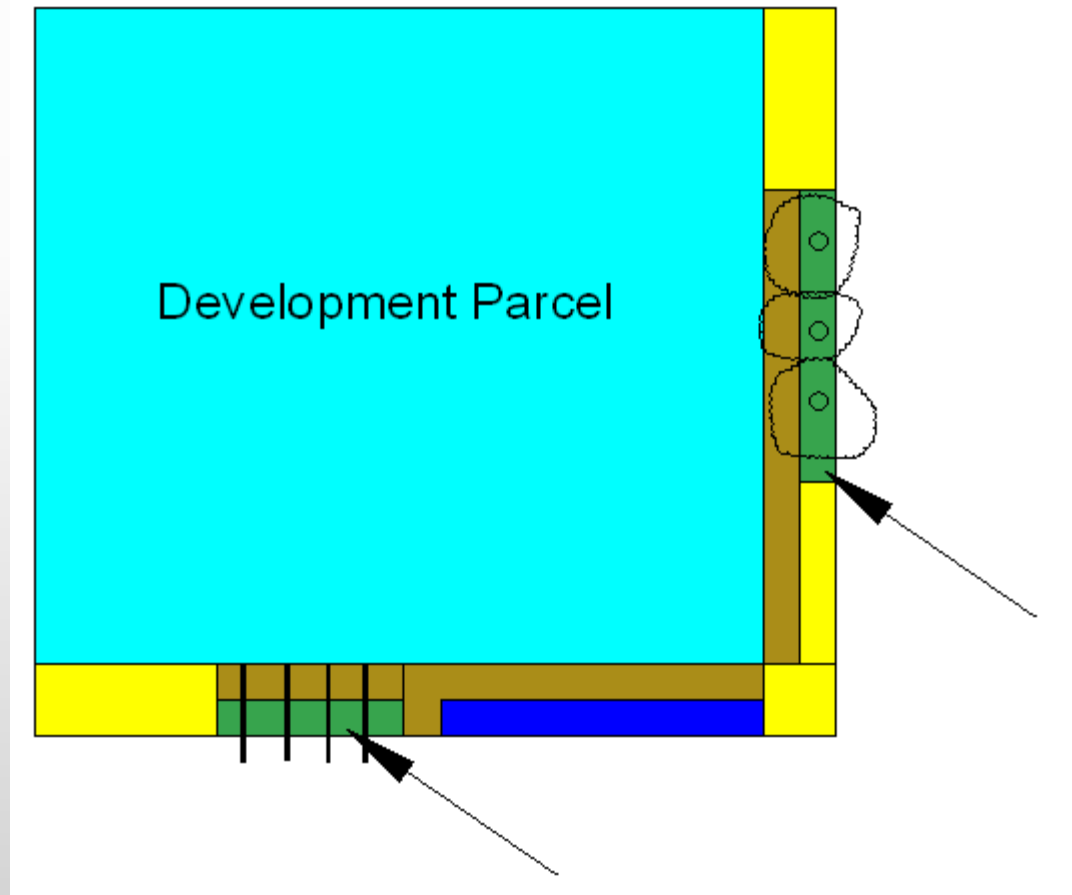
# Design Example: BMPs

- Permeable Pavement considered, but trees and utilities limit space available, and much of remaining sidewalk drains to bioretention area.



# Design Example: BMPs

- Reduce Impervious Cover



# Design Example: Results

- Recalculate SWR<sub>v</sub> for Reduced Impervious Cover:
- $SWR_v = 1.2 \text{ in} \times (0.95 \times 84\% + 0.25 \times 16\%) \times 2000 \text{ ft}^2 \times 7.48/12$
- $SWR_v = 1,254 \text{ gallons}$
- Poor infiltration rate on site
- Sufficient head available for underdrain connections.

# Design Example: Results

- SWRv Achieved:
- 3 existing trees x  $20 \text{ ft}^3 \times 7.48 = 449$  gallons
- 220  $\text{ft}^2$  bioretention area (with shallow ponding) provides 823 gallons of storage
  - 823 gallons x 0.6 = 494 gallons
- SWRv Achieved = 943 gallons
- Required SWRv not met, but MEP process followed.