WAKE FOREST-FALCONHURST ENGINEERING STUDY WAKE FOREST, NORTH CAROLINA



Falconhurst Drive. February 14, 2023

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1 Background

The Town of Wake Forest has documented heavy sediment deposition within culverts crossing Falconhurst Drive that convey baseflow and stormwater runoff to Tom's Creek, a FEMA-regulated stream. The principal concern of this analysis was evaluating the potential sources of the sediment transport issues the site is experiencing. The principal culvert to be evaluated in this study is located on Falconhurst Drive, approximately 200 feet west of Hampton Chase Court. The tributary that conveys baseflow to the principal culvert with be referred to as Tributary A. Another culvert further east of the principal culvert will be evaluated, including its contributing drainage area and pipe system on the property located at 3205 Falconhurst Drive. The tributary conveying flow to the secondary culvert crossing will be referred to as Tributary B. Location map included in **Appendix A**.

Tom's Creek is located on the east side of the Neuse River and runs parallel to Falconhurst Drive in the project area. Tributary A and B run north to south crossing Falconhurst Drive and conveying flow to Tom's Creek. The 0.21 mi² watershed contributing to the two tributaries to Tom's Creek across Falconhurst Dive is zoned as GR-3 and GR-5 residential and is nearly built out. The watershed is bounded by Ligon Mill Road to the north and west, Reindeer Moss Drive to the east, and Falconhurst Drive to the south. The topography in the watershed consists of steep slopes to the south of Tom's Creek. To the north of Tom's Creek in the project area, the topography is flatter, with a slope in the range of 5-10%. The north side of Tom's Creek is zoned for GR-3 residential, and the south side is not zoned.

Tom's Creek is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regulated stream located on Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panel 1748, map number 3720174800K, dated July 19, 2022, and is designated as an AE zone with a regulated floodway and floodplain. Tom's Creek is the main source of flooding on Falconhurst Drive and the surrounding vicinity, but hydraulic models also predict the tributary to the principal culvert overtopping during the 50-year storm. The existing double pipe culvert under Falconhurst Drive conveying the tributary is experiencing heavy sediment deposition within the culverts contributing to decreased flow capacity, erosion around wingwalls, and potential overtopping.

Project goals included:

- Evaluation of existing conditions of the watershed
- Development of solutions to eliminate or reduce sediment deposition within culverts crossing Falconhurst Drive and project area in general
- Estimation of budgetary costs to for mitigation options

The objectives of the study included:

- Development of 1D and 2D hydrologic and hydraulic models to represent the existing and proposed conditions of the watershed
- Investigation of improvements to current stormwater infrastructure as well as stream/floodplain modifications to deter sedimentation
- Preparation of conceptual plan alternatives for pipe system improvements as well as stream/floodplain modifications
- Estimations of budgetary costs for conceptual plan alternatives



2 Approach

This study includes the analysis of the stream conveyance capacity of Tom's Creek as well as the tributaries conveying baseflow to Tom's Creek across Falconhurst Drive. The existing storm drainage infrastructure located at the principal crossing and the Hampton Chase Court were also analyzed. This analysis was done to understand the flooding nature, source, and extent in the area. Flooding and deposition issues within the watershed to be addressed were limited to the area along Tom's Creek. The area was extended to the west approximately 60' downstream of the culvert crossing located at the property at 3205 Falconhurst Drive. The project area extends to the east approximately 600' upstream of the principal culvert crossing on Falconhurst Drive. A hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of the existing conditions was completed using 1D and 2D HEC-RAS models to characterize the flooding extent as well as potential sources of deposition from Tom's Creek and the tributaries to Tom's Creek within the project area.

3 Data Collection

Data gathering was performed through a combination of desktop and field methods. Desktop data collection was done through review of topographic maps, satellite images and reference sources. Field data collection was accomplished through supplemental field surveys by Timmons Group, site visits to verify watershed characteristics, and a morphologic survey of Tom's Creek, Tributary A, and Tributary B.

3.1 Desktop Data

Available digital data was collected for hydro climatological information, GIS and mapping data, and topographic survey data. Data sources included the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the United States Geological Survey (USGS) soil survey, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) publications.

3.2 Morphological Data

Morphological Data was collected on Tom's Creek, Tributary A, and Tributary B. The morphological data collected for Tom's Creek was along an approximately 425' length of Tom's Creek from approximately 120' upstream of the principle crossing on Falconhurst Drive to approximately 125' downstream of the crossing on the property located at 3205 Falconhurst Drive. Morphological data along Tributary A to Tom's Creek was taken along an approximately 260' length of the tributary from downstream of the crossing at Falconhurst Drive to the upstream of the Hampton Chase Court crossing. Tributary B which crosses Falconhurst at the property located at 3205 Falconhurst Drive had an approximate 330' length of the tributary where morph data was collected. The morphological data was collected from the confluence at Tom's Creek to approximately 180' upstream of the Falconhurst Drive crossing. Cross section and longitudinal profile data was collected to identify bank full, stream slope, and functional cross section geometry to be used in the repair design. The extent of the first morphological survey can be seen below in **Figure 1** and in **Appendix A**.





Figure 1: Morphological Survey Map

Additional morphological data was collected on Tributary B at a later date to further aid in creating a cost estimate associated with stream improvements on this tributary. In the second morphological data collection, data was collected from upstream of the Falconhurst Drive crossing to approximately 440' upstream. In this survey cross section geometry was collected to identify functional cross section geometry to be used in a repair design and a cost estimate associated with the repair. The last cross section collected during this field visit was a stable channel used as the reference reach for this channel.

On February 14, 2023, Timmons walked Tom's Creek with a representative from the Town of Wake Forest. This was done to determine the condition on the stream bank and to identify sources of sediment deposition into the stream. Most stream banks along the reach were in good condition and stable. However, there were various locations along the stream where portions of the banks exhibited active erosion with banks lacking in vegetation and steep slopes. Additionally, a significant amount of erosion occurs adjacent to the bridge at Coach Lantern Avenue and is most likely the largest source of sediment entering the stream.

3.3 Survey and Mapping Information

Town of Wake Forest LiDAR topographic data was obtained in February 2023 which was utilized for the hydrologic and hydraulic models. The topography data was based on the NAD 1983 horizontal datum in feet and the NAVD (88) vertical datum.

Additional survey data was collected by Timmons Group surveyors in November 2022 in the Tom's Creek floodplain and the along the tributaries to Tom's Creek. The topographical survey



data was based on the NAD 1983 horizontal datum in feet and the NAVD (88) vertical datum. The extents collected were similar to the morphology survey discussed in Section 3.2. Refer to the **Appendix A** for the survey data. The survey data was combined with LiDAR data to create a digital elevation terrain model for use in the 1D and 2D HEC-RAS hydraulic modeling. There exists a potential utility conflict as an exposed sewer line crosses Tributary A approximately 30' downstream after the crossing at Falconhurst Drive.

4 Existing Conditions Hydrologic Analysis Summary

4.1 Effective/Base Models

A FEMA 1D HEC-RAS model was available for Tom's Creek (Basin 7, Stream 1). The effective FEMA model for Tom's Creek was used as the base for the existing conditions model in this study. The tributary to Tom's Creek at the principal crossing is not part of the 1D model beyond a flow change at the location of the crossing. The existing hydraulics and hydrology for this tributary was modeled separately.

A 2D HEC-RAS model developed by Freese and Nichols was made available to Timmons Group for this study. The 2D model was utilized as a secondary design tool to help quantify the flow direction and velocities in the existing and proposed conditions to aid in judging the performance of improvements. The 2D model received was updated with recent survey to represent existing conditions.

4.2 Tom's Creek 1D Model Hydrology

The effective FEMA model for Tom's Creek had a multiple profile and floodway run. The FEMA flows were unaltered and used for further modeling. There is a flow change at FEMA XS 5094 representing the combined inflow from both Tributary A and B across Falconhurst Drive. The FEMA model sees a change in flow of 200 cfs at this location in the 100-year storm, and this value was used to develop the hydrology for both of the tributary crossings at Falconhurst Drive.

4.3 Tributary A: Principal Culvert Crossing 1D Model Hydrology

The flow from Tributary A to the principal culvert crossing is not represented in the Effective 1D FEMA model beyond the flow change so a 1D model was developed for the Tributary. To develop the flows used in the model the flow change from the effective Tom's Creek model was compared to flow from Streamstats and the existing conditions 2D model. The crossings across Falconhurst Drive as depicted on Streamstats can be seen below in Figure 2. From the figure, Streamstats combined the flow from Tributary A and Tributary B across Falconhurst Drive. The 100-year storm flow for the area depicting both tributaries in Streamstats is 230 cfs, similar to the flow that is added in the Tom's Creek FEMA model. Streamstats information is included in Appendix B. After updating the Nichol and Freese 2D model to existing conditions, as summarized in section 4.1, the model was run and the flow across the 2-D connection representing the crossings at Falconhurst Drive was compared to the Streamstats and FEMA flows as well. In the existing 2D model, before being backed up by flooding from Tom's Creek, a maximum total of 160 cfs flowed through the crossings on Falconhurst Road. The three compared flows were similar and the hydrology for each tributary was developed using USGS Region 1 regression equations, the same method as the Streamstats flow calculations. The area for each tributary crossing Falconhurst Drive was delineated from the total area seen in Figure 2. For the impervious area % required in the regression calculations, the same value



used in Streamstats was utilized. The impervious area % in Streamstats was from a 2006 land use map. To validate these values, the area was visually compared in Google Earth Pro. The 2006 map in Google Earth Pro showed no noticeable difference in build out to the 2023 map, leading to the Streamstats impervious area % values to be utilized. Supporting calculations are included in **Appendix B**.



Figure 2: Streamstats: Tributary A and B combined before crossing Falconhurst Drive

4.4 Tributary B: Secondary Culvert Crossing Hydrology (3205 Falconhurst Drive)

Similar to the tributary to the principal culvert crossing, the crossing located at the property at 3205 Falconhurst Drive is not represented in the Tom's Creek FEMA 1D model beyond the flow change at XS 5094. While the hydrologic analysis for this stream was not used in a 1D HEC-RAS 6.3.1 model, the flows were used in cost estimates and design for proposed improvements to the tributary. The flows were calculated with the same method as Tributary 1, using USGS Region 1 regression equations after delineating the stream separately. Supporting calculations are included in in **Appendix B**.

4.5 Project Area 2D Model Hydrology

The 2D HEC-RAS modeled provided to Timmons Group and developed by Nichols and Freese modeled precipitation and flow using rain on grid. No changes were made to the hydrology of these model beyond adjusting the 2D outfall connections when reducing the scope of the model to the project area.

5 Existing Conditions Hydraulic Analysis

5.1 Tom's Creek 1D Effective Model

The Effective Model for Tom's Creek includes both multiple and floodway profiles for the stream(.p01). The project impacts are located along the stream between FEMA cross-sections 4802 and 5339. The project site is located on FIRM Panel 3720174800K, dated July 19, 2022. The published data and Effective FIRM panels for this site are included in **Appendix B** and a flood study work map is included in **Appendix C**.



5.2 Tom's Creek 1D Corrected Effective Model

The Effective Model for Tom's Creek was downloaded and ran using HEC-RAS 6.3.1 and no errors were found requiring correction. The effective and future model plan was copied and renamed TG-Existing (.p03).

5.3 Tom's Creek 1D Existing Conditions Model

Four (4) cross-sections were added to the effective model at proposed grade change locations inside the floodway and floodplain. One (1) FEMA cross section (XS 5094) was replaced due to conflict with a new stream centerline. The following modifications were made to the effective model in the creation of the Existing Conditions model:

- Stream centerline was adjusted based on provided topographical survey.
- Cross-section 5276: Added to model the start of potential floodplain changes due to proposed benches starting just downstream of this cross section. The geometry was created from LiDAR contours and provided topographic survey data. The downstream distance was set at 54.69 feet.
- Cross-section 5240: Added to evaluate changes due to the proposed bench grading. The geometry was created from LiDAR contours and topographic survey data. The downstream distance was set at 38.83 feet.
- Cross-section 5183: Replacing FEMA XS 5094 due to a conflict after updating the stream centerline based on provided topographical survey. This cross section similarly to the FEMA XS 5094 and was placed after the first proposed floodplain bench and before the second bench. Cross section also captures berms and grading from other improvements in the area. The geometry was created from LiDAR contours and topographic survey data. The downstream distance was set at 115.74 feet.
- Cross-section 5067: Added to model water surface changes due to the proposed grading. This cross section captures grading changes due to both the second and third proposed benches. The geometry was created from LiDAR contours and topographic survey data. The downstream distance was set at 182.53 feet.
- Cross-section 4884: Added to model at the end of topographical survey to better model Tom's Creek through the extent of the project area. The geometry was created from LiDAR contours and topographic survey data. The downstream distance was set to 82.53 feet.
- Effective Model Manning's n-values for the channel and overbank areas used in the bounding sections were used for the new sections.
 - o Channel n-value: 0.05
 - o Overbanks n-value: 0.09
 - Homes/lawns n-value: 0.06
 - Roadway n-value: 0.03
- Floodway stations were established for the additional cross-sections. Floodway limits were set to maintain a consistent width between the upstream and downstream FEMA sections and were adjusted to ensure no negative surcharge or surcharge over 1' would occur at each section. The floodway stations (left and right) for the added cross-sections are provided in **Table 1**.



 Table 1 – Added Sections FEMA and Community Floodway Encroachment (ENC) Stations

	FEMA			
Stream Station	ENC Left	ENC Right		
5276	4961	5039		
5240	4962	5039		
5183	4963	5038		
5067	4965	5036		
4884	4968	5033		

The model was run using HEC-RAS 6.3.1 and the water surface elevations compared to the Effective water surface elevations for the base flood and floodway (FW) as shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2 – Effective and Existing Conditions 100-year and Floodway Water SurfaceElevation (WSEL) Comparison – Base Flood

	Effective		Existing		Difference		
River Sta	W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev		
	100year	FW	100year	FW	100year	FW	
8511							
8475	221.57	221.93	221.57	221.93	0.00	0.00	
9335	220.61	221.03	220.61	221.03	0.00	0.00	
7907	219.46	219.87	219.46	219.87	0.00	0.00	
7281	215.71	216.61	215.71	216.61	0.00	0.00	
6721	214.55	215.25	214.55	215.24	0.00	-0.01	
6315	213.79	213.99	213.79	213.97	0.00	-0.02	
5808	209.12	209.71	209.12	209.85	0.00	0.14	
5339	207.81	208.05	207.89	208.7	0.08	0.65	
5276			Addeo	d XS			
5240			Addeo	d XS			
5183	Added XS						
5094	Replaced FEMA XS W/ 5183						
5067	Added XS						
4884	Added XS						
4802	206.89	207.19	206.89	207.19	0.00	0.00	
4516	205.12	205.23	205.12	205.23	0.00	0.00	
4030	202.49	202.49	202.49	202.49	0.00	0.00	
3923	201.98	201.98	201.98	201.98	0.00	0.00	
3864							



5.4 Tributary A: Principal Culvert Crossing 1D Existing Conditions Model

The 1D Existing Conditions model for Tributary A was created specifically for this study. The model follows from the tributary's confluence with Tom's Creek, upstream, through the culvert at Falconhurst Drive and terminates upstream of the Hampton Chase Court crossing. This is an approximately 600' stretch of the tributary. The development of the model is summarized below:

- Stream centerline established based on topographic survey
- Ten (10) cross sections drawn at an approximate 50' interval. Cross section geometry created from topographic survey. Downstream reach lengths assigned for each cross section. N-values assigned to cross sections based on values used in effective model.
 - Channel n-value: 0.05
 - o Overbanks n-value: 0.09
 - o Homes/lawns n-value: 0.06
 - Roadway n-value: 0.03
- Roadway crossings at Falconhurst Drive and Hampton Chase Court added based on topographic survey information. Existing culverts at each crossing added based on survey information.
- Hydrologic flows calculated using USGS Region I regression equations. Flow change added at cross-section 386 due to inflow from the north at the downstream of the Hampton Chase Court crossing.

The model was run using HEC-RAS 6.3.1. In the existing model developed for the primary tributary to Tom's Creek, overtopping was only seen in the 500-year storm. This model did not assume backwater from Tom's Creek slowing the flow across Falconhurst. This indicates the tributary is not the principal culprit in water standing around as it should comfortably pass most storm events without overtopping.

5.5 Existing Project Area 2D model Hydraulics

The 2D HEC-RAS modeled provided to Timmons Group and developed by Nichols and Freese was updated with existing conditions based on survey. Modifications made can be seen below.

- The model provided encompassed a much larger area than required for analysis and so it was truncated to the project area. The area was clipped the smallest watershed containing the project area, and the outlet conditions originally used in the model for this watershed were preserved.
- Culvert information provided to the model for Falconhurst Drive and Hampton Chase Court was updated based on survey information. Size, upstream, and downstream inverts, dimensions, and lengths were updated as appropriate.
- An existing surface was created for the topographic survey and pasted onto the surface that was already present in the Nichol and Freese model to provide better model definition in the project area.
- Internal cell spacing around the 2D connections for the crossings in the project area were refined to better represent the topography around the crossings.

The model was then run using HEC-RS 6.3.1 and the results were analyzed to determine potential sources of the sediment deposition. From the results of the 2D model it can be seen that Falconhurst Drive overtops from Tom's Creek from the 10-year storm and larger. The crossing at Falconhurst Drive acts as a low spot where water from Tom's Creek and eventually the tributaries pond. Tom's Creek begins overtopping at 12:30 hours into a 24-hour storm and the ponding



remains for approximately three hours. During this time, low velocity water around the principal Falconhurst Drive crossing has increased potential to deposit sediment. From the results of the 1 and 2D HEC-RAS models it was concluded that the sediment deposition that the site is currently experiencing is primarily due to the flooding from Tom's Creek rather than the tributaries themselves.

6 **Proposed Improvements**

6.1 Alternative 1

The first alternative prepared consists of downstream grading for the tributary to the principal crossing at Falconhurst Drive with a berm protecting its outlet from high water from Tom's Creek. From the 2D modeling done, the creation of a more defined channel combined with the berm protecting its flow allowed flow to continue during rainfall events that would normally back the culvert crossing up. The grading plan for alternative 1 can be seen below in **Figure 3**.





In this alternative it is recommended to adjust the geometry of the culverts crossing Falconhurst. Blocking the western culvert to a depth to match the natural stream profile and further blocking the eastern culvert to a depth to allow it to function as a floodplain culvert during high flows is recommended. The western culvert which will act as the channel culvert can be blocked to a depth of 0.8' to match the natural stream inverts used in the proposed replacement culverts in Alternative 2 Phase II. The western culvert can be blocked a further 0.5' to a total of 1.3' to act as a floodplain culvert. The existing configuration and water surface elevations (WSEL) are shown below in **Figure 4**, and the proposed blockage in the existing culverts is shown below in **Figure 5**.









Figure 5: US cross-section of principal Falconhurst Drive crossing with proposed blockage



Further blocking the culverts in this configuration does cause overtopping in the 100-year storm versus the existing configuration which only overtops in the 500-year storm. However, this configuration can direct and convey flow better towards Tom's Creek lessening sedimentation potential.

6.1.1 Regrading downstream to confluence with Tom's Creek

Due to the noted historical sediment deposition, the area downstream of the principal Falconhurst Drive crossing has been dug out several times. The proposed improvements along this stream include grading out a more naturally sloped stream geometry to improve velocities and sediment transport capacity. Station 205.76 from the morphological data on Tom's Creek was chosen as a tie-in elevation for the starting point to grade back to the inverts of the Falconhurst Crossing. The tie in point is the end of a riffle of Tom's Creek before a pool at the confluence. The elevation of this tie in was 197.17 and with the reference slope of the tributary determined to be approximately 2.6%, the bottom of the tributary was then run from the confluence to the invert of the culverts crossing Falconhurst Drive at this slope. The channel of the stream was then narrowed and graded to be similar in geometry to the upstream channel to better direct flow towards Tom's Creek. An existing 24" sewer line crosses Tributary A approximately 30 LF downstream of the culverts. This sewer line is still above proposed grade, however the invert out of the proposed culvert design is raised approximately 0.8' above the existing inverts, and 0.2' above the existing pipes with existing blockage, leading to a smaller pool forming due to the pipe. The sewer line will need to be protected during the regrading of the channel and signage will need to be provided calling out the location of the sewer line in the case of additional work being done in the future. In the proposed alternatives where the culverts crossing Falconhurst Drive are not upgraded, the plan includes grading for the existing road stormwater system approximately 20' west of the principal crossing.

6.1.2 Berm to protect flow from tributary to Tom's Creek

From the existing conditions modeling performed, increased water surface elevation from Tom's Creek is the primary culprit of sitting water in the project area. This is a concern even in smaller storm events where flow from Tom's Creek does not overtop Falconhurst Drive. Even in smaller storm events water ponds around the downstream outlet of the principle crossing on Falconhurst Drive. This sitting water not only has increased potential for sediment deposition, but backs water up the culvert, stopping flow. To combat this, a proposed berm was designed to protect the flow from the principal Falconhurst crossing from flows from Tom's Creek. This will allow the crossing to continue flowing longer in storm events. The berm was designed to elevation 204' because this was the highest elevation of the floodplain that a berm could be graded to on the downstream of the culvert crossing.

The berm was modeled in the Tom's Creek 1D HEC-RAS model to confirm a no-rise and a cross section from that model can be seen below in **Figure 6**. A no-rise was confirmed showing the berm did not create a rise in the WSEL of Tom's Creek. Cross-section 5183 was the only cross section with adjusted geometry from the berm.





Figure 6: XS 5183 from Tom's Creek 1D model

6.2 Alternative 2

Alternative 2 is broken into two phases, Phase I&II, and aims to protect the project area from sedimentation and provide a redesigned culvert configuration for better conveyance. Phase I is primarily grading around the principal culvert crossing to reduce sedimentation potential and in Phase II the culvert configuration crossing Falconhurst Drive is redesigned as well as re-routing the roadway drainage system.

6.3 Alternative 2 Phase I

Alternative 2 Phase I sees the same improvements from Alternative 1 but with benches along Tom's Creek and grading out the low spot around the bend of Tom's Creek. This reduces the sedimentation potential from standing water in the low spot and provides additional floodplain storage and direction to Tom's Creek. Work for this phase stays outside of the roadway. It is anticipated that no traffic impacts will be required. The grading plan for Alternative 2 Phase I is included below in **Figure 7**.



Figure 7: Alternative 2 Phase I grading plan



6.3.1 Tom's Creek floodplain storage

Proposed benches were explored to provide additional floodplain storage and as a method to better direct water downstream Tom's Creek. The proposed benches can be seen below in **Figure 8**. The benches were put into the 1D Tom's Creek model to confirm no-rise due to this change and the benches were put into a surface for use in the 2D model. The benches not only provide additional storage in high flow events, but in high flow events the benches widen the corridor flow can travel downstream within Tom's Creek.



Figure 8: Grading work for benches along Tom's Creek

6.3.2 Protecting flow from Falconhurst Drive Crossing from low spot inundation

There currently exists a low spot along the sewer line to the east of the principal culvert crossing. This low spot collects water in high flow events and as it fills, this inundation contributes to blocking flow from the principal crossing. Two options were investigated to lessen this inundation. In the first, a berm was erected along tom's creek as it flows south to north on its approach toward the principal culvert crossing. In the second, the low spot was graded out to provide positive drainage toward Tom's Creek. Both options were put into a surface and into the 2D model to determine how they performed. The secondary berm performed poorly, the results of which are included in **Appendix C** and was not included in any alternative. Grading out the low spot however did provide positive drainage, does not allow permanent ponding, and can be seen in the grading plan for Alternative 2 Phase I above.

6.4 Alternative 2 Phase II

Alternative 2 Phase II consists of replacing the culverts at the principal crossing at Falconhurst Drive. In this phase it is recommended to upgrade the culverts after making the previous improvements. In this phase of Alternative 2 the western culvert is replaced with a 5' concrete pipe culvert placed at the natural stream slope and buried 1'. The eastern culvert is replaced by a 4' floodplain concrete pipe culvert placed on a bench 1' above the main channel culvert. In the 1D model for the tributary this configuration passed all of the storms up to a 500-year storm without overtopping. Work for this phase will impact Falconhurst Drive. It is assumed that there will be temporary double lane closures while the culvert and roadway work occur. The grading plan with culverts replaced is included below in **Figure 9**.





Figure 9: Alternative 2 Phase II: Replacing culvert crossing and rerouting roadway system

6.4.1 Principal Crossing Culvert Improvements

The option to upgrade the size, configuration, and geometry of the culverts at the principal crossing was analyzed. The crossing overtops the north side of Falconhurst Drive in the 500-year storm and the current configuration and geometry is not conducive to conveying flow to Tom's Creek. The goal of the design was to match current overtopping to the 500-year storm or more and to provide a better conveyance from the culvert to the confluence with Tom's Creek. In the design a channel culvert was used to convey flow during normal flow with a floodplain culvert to provide relief during storm events. This narrows and directs normal flow from the crossing to Tom's Creek. The culverts slope was matched to the stream slope of approximately 2.6%. The channel culvert is a 5' concrete pipe culvert buried 1' and the floodplain culvert is a 4' concrete pipe culvert raised 1' higher than the channel culvert. This only overtops in the 500-year storm, and more closely matches the natural stream to facilitate flow from the tributary to Tom's Creek. The profile can be seen below in **Figure 10**, and the WSEL table comparison can be seen in **Table 3**.





Figure 10: US cross-section of culvert improvements for Tributary A

Table 3: Existing and Proposed Conditions 100-year and Floodway Water Surface Elevation (WSEL) Comparison – Base Flood

Cross Sections/Stream Station	100-year WSEL (Existing) (NAVD88)	100-year WSEL (Proposed) (NAVD88)	Difference (Proposed- Existing) (ft)		
608	208.65	208.65	0.00		
558	208.6	208.6	0.00		
511	208.58	208.58	0.00		
460	Hampton Chase Court				
414	204.66	204.66	0.00		
386	203.53	203.53	0.00		
326	203.66	203.59	-0.07		
243	203.39	203.34	-0.05		
170	203.32	203.2	-0.12		
113	Falconhurst Drive				
69	200.64	201.7	1.06		
28	200.4	201.39	0.99		



The proposed culverts reduced WSEL in the 100-year storm leading up to the culvert crossing. The increase in WSEL that can be seen after the crossing is due to the increase in DS invert elevation when reconnecting to the natural stream profile. The improvements were also modeled in the 2D HEC-RAS model and compared to existing conditions. The existing conditions 2D model at 12:30 during the 24-hour storm is included below in **Figure 11**. Figures from the 2D model are taken at 12:30 because shortly after, even in the 10-year storm, the increased flow from Tom's Creek overtops Falconhurst Drive. This inundates the project area, making judgement of the improvements not possible. Improvements were analyzed at this time stamp to characterize performance before overtopping and then at the end of the model run to characterize the improvement's potential to drain the ponded water following Tom's Creek overtopping Falconhurst Drive.



Figure 11: Existing Conditions 2D model velocities before overtopping

In the existing conditions the flow from the principal culvert has reduced velocities exiting even before Falconhurst overtopping, and the low spot stores water at a near zero velocity. The intention with the berm and grading out the low spot was to reduce the amount of time water sits in the low spot and to protect flow from the principal culvert. The 2D velocity map for the two-berm option can be seen in the appendices as the option was not implemented into any alternative. The 2D velocity map for the proposed conditions can be seen below in **Figure 12**.





Figure 12: Proposed 2D model velocities before overtopping

The berm on the downstream of the crossing performs well before overtopping by protecting the flow from the principal culvert crossing from the flow from Tom's Creek. The velocities in this area are increased from the existing conditions seen in the previous figure. In smaller storms where Falconhurst does not overtop this will allow flow from the tributary to continue for a longer length of time in storm events. The low spot still sees ponding however, the velocity in the area is non-zero with the proposed grading, and the ponding will drain after high flows from Tom's Creek end. This greatly reduces the potential for sedimentation in this area due to water no long staying after storm events.

6.4.2 Stream stabilization for crossing at 3205 Falconhurst Drive

Timmons Group traveled to the project area on Monday 6-5-2023 to take measurements on Tributary B which flows through the property at 3205 Falconhurst Drive. Measurements along the reach were taken along with field notes to prepare a preliminary cost estimate. There were three distinct locations that showed a bench forming and showed a stable channel configuration. The first cross section taken was right at the upstream end of the culvert, and the last was collected at the most upstream limit of the measured reach and these two cross sections were used as the limits of a functional uplift or channel relocation. Based off preliminary observations, the narrow valley geometry of the stream between existing homes and a steep terrace bank precluded the option of relocating the stream due to the amount of earthwork required.

The functional uplift of the channel in the existing alignment was investigated for the concept design. From the reference cross section and field data, a channel geometry capable of containing the 2-year storm was designed. Due to the close proximity with houses in the area, a floodplain bench was also designed to contain the 100-year storm. A preliminary cost estimate was created for this repair and included in **Appendix E**. The floodplain bench was placed on the side of the stream that would require the least cut/fill in the preliminary estimate. The cross-







Figure 13: Cross-section Geometry for functional uplift

7 Recommendations and Budgetary Estimates

7.1 Recommendations

Timmons Group would recommend moving forward into phased construction drawings for Alternative 2 Phase I&II. Through collaboration with the client, Alternative 2 Phase I seems the most desirable for a quick efficient solution to the sediment problem currently being experienced at the Falconhurst Drive crossings. Alternative 2 Phase II could then be a phased option to be constructed after for a more holistic solution.

Regarding the tributary that crosses Falconhurst Drive at the 3205 Falconhurst Drive property, Timmons Group would recommend a functional uplift along the existing alignment. The floodplain was placed on the side of the stream as to incur the lesser cut/fill requirements. In this case that meant the floodplain was on the eastern side of the stream and would go into Homeowner's property if placed on that side. This would necessitate the removal of the fence along the tributary and pool protection as needed for those properties. The cost estimate is included below as Tributary B Stabilization in **Table 4**.

Due to the possible sources of sediment noted on the February 14, 2023, site walk along Tom's Creek, Timmons Group would also recommend addressing sources of sediment entering Tom's Creek from upstream of the project area. Several locations are noted in the site walk that could be leading to increased sediment deposition into the stream that would then settle out in storm events where ponding occurs at the Falconhurst Drive crossing. Eliminating the source of this sediment would also lead to less deposition downstream at the project area.



7.2 Permitting

Tom's Creek is jurisdictional requiring USA COE 404, NC Water Qualification Certification 401, and buffer authorization permitting. Tom's Creek is also a FEMA regulated stream, requiring a no-rise certification for any proposed improvements.

For each of the alternatives that impacted the Tom's Creek 1D model a no-rise analysis was performed with the improvements to confirm that a no-rise could be achieved for this project. Supporting calculations can be found in **Appendix C**. Alternative 2 Phase II does not affect the cross-section geometry of the Tom's Creek 1D model so the no-rise was analyzed for the grading changes Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 Phase I proposed on the cross-section geometry of the model. A no-rise was achieved with both Alternatives. Supporting WSEL comparison tables can be seen in **Appendix C**.

7.3 Budgetary Estimates

Budgetary estimates were prepared for Alternative 2 Phase I&II. These budgets are preliminary based on the conceptual plans prepared in this study. Although the estimates provided are intended to be conservative, refinements during the design phase could impact the provided estimates as designs are further developed. The cost for Alternative 2 Phase II assumes that Alternative 2 Phase I has already been constructed. It has been assumed in this cost estimate that the two Alternative 2 phases will be in construction over separate funding cycles. Concept summary estimates are included in **Table 4**. Detailed cost estimate information is included in **Appendix E**.

Proposed Improvements	Estimate
Alternative 2 Phase I	\$289,000
Alternative 2 Phase II	\$290,500
Combined Alternative 2 Phase I&II	\$579,500
Tributary B Stabilization	\$197,500

Table 4: Proposed Budgetary Estimate Summary



8 Computer models

The following list of computer models have been included with the report:

Hydraulic HEC-RAS models

Tributary to Tom's Creek 1-D HEC-RAS Model

Existing Conditions: The existing conditions model includes the 10-, 25-, 50-, 100- and 500-year storm events.

Project: Tributary to Toms Creek Plan: TG Existing Geometry: TG_Existing Steady Flow: FEMA Flows

Alternative 1: Project: Tributary to Toms Creek Plan: TG-Proposed-Alternative 1 Geometry: TG Option1 Steady Flow: FEMA Flows

Alternative 2 Phase I: Project: Tributary to Toms Creek Plan: TG-Proposed-Alternative 2 P1 Geometry: TG Alternative 2 P1 Steady Flow: FEMA Flows

Alternative 2 Phase II: Project: Tributary to Toms Creek Plan: TG-Proposed-Alternative 2 P2 Geometry: TG_Alternative 2 P2 Steady Flow: FEMA Flows

Tom's Creek 1-D HEC-RAS Model

Effective Model:

The effective conditions model includes the 10-, 25-, 50-, 100- and 500-year storm events as well as a floodway profile. Project: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).prj Plan: DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1) DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1).p01 Geometry: DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1) DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1).g01 Steady Flow: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1).f01

Effective Model Future Flow: Project: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) Plan: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1)_Future Geometry: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) Steady Flow: DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1) Future TributarvtoTomsC.pri TributarytoTomsC.p01 TributarytoTomsC.g01 TributarytoTomsC.f01

TributarytoTomsC.prj TributarytoTomsC.p02 TributarytoTomsC.g02 TributarytoTomsC.f01

TributarytoTomsC.prj TributarytoTomsC.p03 TributarytoTomsC.g03 TributarytoTomsC.f01

TributarytoTomsC.prj TributarytoTomsC.p04 TributarytoTomsC.q04 TributarytoTomsC.f01

DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).prj DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).p02 DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1).g01 DTL Toms Crk(B7 Strm1).f02



<u>TG-Existing:</u> Project: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) Plan: TG_Existing Geometry: TG_Existing Steady Flow: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1)

<u>Alternative 1:</u> Project: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) Plan: TG_Proposed-Alternative 1 Geometry: TG_Alternative 1 Steady Flow: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1)

<u>Alternative 2:</u> Project: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1) Plan: TG_Proposed_Alternative 2 Geometry: TG_Alternative 2 Steady Flow: DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1)

Project Area 2-D HEC-RAS Model

Existing 100-year: Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: 100_YR_NewDev Geometry: Basin3_NewDev Unsteady Flow: 100_YR

Existing 50-year: Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: 50_YR_NewDev Geometry: Basin3_NewDev Unsteady Flow: 50_YR

Existing 25-year: Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: 25_YR_NewDev Geometry: Basin3_NewDev Unsteady Flow: 50_YR

Existing 10-year: Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: 10_YR_NewDev Geometry: Basin3_NewDev Unsteady Flow: 50_YR TG_Existing 100-year: Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: TG_Existing_100_YR Geometry: Basin3_NewDev Unsteady Flow: 100_YR DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).prj DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).p03 DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).g02 DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).f01

DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).prj DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).p04 DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).g03 DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).f01

DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).prj DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).p05 DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).g04 DTL_Toms_Crk(B7_Strm1).f01

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p06 WakeForest_Basin3.g01 WakeForest_Basin3.u04

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p08 WakeForest_Basin3.g01 WakeForest_Basin3.u03

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p09 WakeForest_Basin3.g01 WakeForest_Basin3.u02

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p10 WakeForest_Basin3.g01 WakeForest_Basin3.u01

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p21 WakeForest_Basin3.g01 WakeForest_Basin3.u04



<u>TG_Existing 10-year:</u> Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: TG_Existing_10_YR Geometry: Basin3_NewDev Unsteady Flow: 10_YR

<u>TG Proposed 100-year (Option with two berms):</u> Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: TG-Proposed_100_YR Geometry: Basin3_NewDev-Prop Unsteady Flow: 100_YR

<u>TG Proposed 10-year (Option with two berms):</u> Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: TG-Proposed_10_YR Geometry: Basin3_NewDev-Prop Unsteady Flow: 10_YR WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p25 WakeForest_Basin3.g01 WakeForest_Basin3.u01

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p22 WakeForest_Basin3.g05 WakeForest_Basin3.u04

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p24 WakeForest_Basin3.g05 WakeForest_Basin3.u01

<u>TG Proposed 10-year (Option with low spot graded):</u> Project: WakeForest_Basin3 Plan: TG-Proposed_100_YR_option2 Geometry: Basin3_NewDev-Prop2 Unsteady Flow: 10_YR

WakeForest_Basin3.prj WakeForest_Basin3.p01 WakeForest_Basin3.g07 WakeForest_Basin3.u01



Appendix A

Field Data Collection

Project Location Map



Morphological Survey Map



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Existing Topographical Survey





Longitudinal Profile-Tom's Creek

Tom's Creek Longitudinal Profile



Longitudinal Profile-Tributary A
Tributary located at the property at 3205 Falconhurst drive



Longitudinal Profile-Tributary B



Tributary to principal Falconhurst Drive Crossing Longitudinal Profile

Appendix B

Hydrology

Tom's Creek Flow Change



Streamstats-Tom's Creek

StreamStats Report

 Region ID:
 NC

 Workspace ID:
 NC20230627115520571000

 Clicked Point (Latitude, Longitude):
 35.91062, -78.52461

 Time:
 2023-06-27
 07:55:42
 -0400



Collapse All

> Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	3.07	square miles
LC06IMP	Percentage of impervious area determined from NLCD 2006 impervious dataset	4.94	percent
PCTREG1	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 1 - Piedmont / Ridge and Valley	100	percent
PCTREG2	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 2 - Blue Ridge	0	percent
PCTREG3	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 3 - Sandhills	0	percent
PCTREG4	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 4 - Coastal Plains	0	percent
PCTREG5	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 5 - Lower Tifton Uplands	0	percent

> Peak-Flow Statistics

Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [Peak Southeast US NC 2023 5006]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
PCTREG1	Percent Area in Region 1	100	percent	0	100
PCTREG2	Percent Area in Region 2	0	percent	0	100
PCTREG3	Percent Area in Region 3	0	percent	0	100
PCTREG5	Percent Area in Region 5	0	percent	0	100

StreamStats

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	3.07	square miles	0.08	8902
PCTREG4	Percent Area in Region 4	0	percent	0	100

Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Peak Southeast US NC 2023 5006]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, Plu: Prediction Interval-Upper, ASEp: Average Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PII	Plu	ASEp
50-percent AEP flood	308	ft^3/s	169	560	36.8
20-percent AEP flood	541	ft^3/s	305	958	35.8
10-percent AEP flood	727	ft^3/s	407	1300	36.3
4-percent AEP flood	979	ft^3/s	526	1820	38.4
2-percent AEP flood	1200	ft^3/s	639	2250	39.8
1-percent AEP flood	1420	ft^3/s	740	2720	41.3
0.5-percent AEP flood	1650	ft^3/s	841	3240	42.8
0.2-percent AEP flood	1940	ft^3/s	967	3890	44.4

Peak-Flow Statistics Citations

Feaster, T.D., Gotvald, A.J., Musser, J.W., Weaver, J.C, Kolb, K.R., Veilleux, A.G., and Wagner, D.M.2023, Magnitude and frequency of floods for rural streams in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, 2017–Results: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2023-5006, 75 p. (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sir20235006)

> Urban Peak-Flow Statistics

Urban Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [Region 1 Piedmont Urban over 3 sqmi 2014 5030]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	3.07	square miles	3	436
LC06IMP	Percent Impervious NLCD2006	4.94	percent	0	47.9

Urban Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Region 1 Piedmont Urban over 3 sqmi 2014 5030]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, Plu: Prediction Interval-Upper, ASEp: Average Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PH	Plu	ASEp
Urban 50-percent AEP flood	423	ft^3/s	220	815	34.4
Urban 20-Percent AEP flood	732	ft^3/s	399	1340	31.4
Urban 10-percent AEP flood	965	ft^3/s	535	1740	30.7
Urban 4-percent AEP flood	1280	ft^3/s	695	2360	31.4
Urban 2-percent AEP flood	1520	ft^3/s	810	2850	32.4
Urban 1-percent AEP flood	1780	ft^3/s	917	3450	34.2
Urban 0.5-percent AEP flood	2050	ft^3/s	1020	4110	35.8
Urban 0.2-percent AEP flood	2420	ft^3/s	1150	5080	38.7

Urban Peak-Flow Statistics Citations

Feaster, T.D., Gotvald, A.J., and Weaver, J.C.,2014, Methods for estimating the magnitude and frequency of floods for urban and small, rural streams in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, 2011 (ver. 1.1, March 2014): U.S.

StreamStats

Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2014-5030, 104 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5030/)

USGS Data Disclaimer: Unless otherwise stated, all data, metadata and related materials are considered to satisfy the quality standards relative to the purpose for which the data were collected. Although these data and associated metadata have been reviewed for accuracy and completeness and approved for release by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), no warranty expressed or implied is made regarding the display or utility of the data for other purposes, nor on all computer systems, nor shall the act of distribution constitute any such warranty.

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USGS Product Names Disclaimer: Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

Application Version: 4.15.0 StreamStats Services Version: 1.2.22 NSS Services Version: 2.2.1 Streamstats-Tributary A+B

StreamStats Report



Collapse All

> Basin Characteristics

Parameter Code	Parameter Description	Value	Unit
DRNAREA	Area that drains to a point on a stream	0.21	square miles
LC06IMP	Percentage of impervious area determined from NLCD 2006 impervious dataset	12.37	percent
PCTREG1	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 1 - Piedmont / Ridge and Valley	100	percent
PCTREG2	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 2 - Blue Ridge	0	percent
PCTREG3	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 3 - Sandhills	0	percent
PCTREG4	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 4 - Coastal Plains	0	percent
PCTREG5	Percentage of drainage area located in Region 5 - Lower Tifton Uplands	0	percent

StreamStats

> Peak-Flow Statistics

Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [Region 1 Piedmont rural under 1 sqmi 2014 5030]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.21	square miles	0.1	1
LC06IMP	Percent Impervious NLCD2006	12.37	percent	0	47.9

Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [Peak Southeast US NC 2023 5006]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
PCTREG1	Percent Area in Region 1	100	percent	0	100
PCTREG2	Percent Area in Region 2	0	percent	0	100
PCTREG3	Percent Area in Region 3	0	percent	0	100
PCTREG5	Percent Area in Region 5	0	percent	0	100
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.21	square miles	0.08	8902
PCTREG4	Percent Area in Region 4	0	percent	0	100

Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Region 1 Piedmont rural under 1 sqmi 2014 5030]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, ASEp: Average Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PII	Plu	ASEp
50-percent AEP flood	78.7	ft^3/s	42.3	147	31.9
20-percent AEP flood	119	ft^3/s	72	197	25.4
10-percent AEP flood	146	ft^3/s	90.1	236	25
4-percent AEP flood	180	ft^3/s	106	305	27
2-percent AEP flood	205	ft^3/s	116	363	29.3
1-percent AEP flood	230	ft^3/s	123	431	32.1
0.5-percent AEP flood	254	ft^3/s	129	502	35.1
0.2-percent AEP flood	292	ft^3/s	141	607	37.5

Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Peak Southeast US NC 2023 5006]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, ASEp: Average Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PII	Plu	ASEp
50-percent AEP flood	54.5	ft^3/s	29.8	99.5	36.8
20-percent AEP flood	99.6	ft^3/s	56	177	35.8
10-percent AEP flood	137	ft^3/s	76.5	245	36.3
4-percent AEP flood	188	ft^3/s	101	352	38.4
2-percent AEP flood	234	ft^3/s	124	442	39.8
1-percent AEP flood	281	ft^3/s	146	542	41.3
0.5-percent AEP flood	329	ft^3/s	167	649	42.8
0.2-percent AEP flood	392	ft^3/s	194	791	44.4

Peak-Flow Statistics Citations

Feaster, T.D., Gotvald, A.J., and Weaver, J.C.,2014, Methods for estimating the magnitude and frequency of floods for urban and small, rural streams in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, 2011 (ver. 1.1, March 2014): U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2014–5030, 104 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5030/) Feaster, T.D., Gotvald, A.J., Musser, J.W., Weaver, J.C, Kolb, K.R., Veilleux, A.G., and Wagner, D.M.2023, Magnitude and frequency of floods for rural streams in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, 2017—Results: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2023-5006, 75 p. (https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sir20235006)

> Urban Peak-Flow Statistics

Urban Peak-Flow Statistics Parameters [Region 1 Piedmont Urban under 3 sqmi 2014 5030]

Parameter Code	Parameter Name	Value	Units	Min Limit	Max Limit
DRNAREA	Drainage Area	0.21	square miles	0.1	3
LC06IMP	Percent Impervious NLCD2006	12.37	percent	0	47.9

Urban Peak-Flow Statistics Flow Report [Region 1 Piedmont Urban under 3 sqmi 2014 5030]

PII: Prediction Interval-Lower, PIu: Prediction Interval-Upper, ASEp: Average Standard Error of Prediction, SE: Standard Error (other -- see report)

Statistic	Value	Unit	PI	Plu	ASEp
Urban 50-percent AEP flood	78.7	ft^3/s	42.3	147	31.9
Urban 20-Percent AEP flood	119	ft^3/s	72	197	25.4
Urban 10-percent AEP flood	146	ft^3/s	90.1	236	25
Urban 4-percent AEP flood	180	ft^3/s	106	305	27
Urban 2-percent AEP flood	205	ft^3/s	116	363	29.3
Urban 1-percent AEP flood	230	ft^3/s	123	431	32.1
Urban 0.5-percent AEP flood	254	ft^3/s	129	502	35.1
Urban 0.2-percent AEP flood	292	ft^3/s	141	607	37.5

Urban Peak-Flow Statistics Citations

Feaster, T.D., Gotvald, A.J., and Weaver, J.C.,2014, Methods for estimating the magnitude and frequency of floods for urban and small, rural streams in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, 2011 (ver. 1.1, March 2014): U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2014–5030, 104 p. (http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2014/5030/)

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Rainfall data from HEC-RAS 2D Model 10-year Precipitation Hydrograph

Ordinate	Date/Time	Precipitation Hydrograph
1	31Dec2020 2400	0
2	01Jan2021 0006	0
3	01Jan2021 0012	0
4	01Jan2021 0018	0
5	01Jan2021 0024	0
6	01Jan2021 0030	0
7	01Jan2021 0036	0
8	01Jan2021 0042	0
9	01Jan2021 0048	0
10	01Jan2021 0054	0
11	01Jan2021 0100	0
12	01Jan2021 0106	0
13	01Jan2021 0112	0
14	01Jan2021 0118	0
15	01Jan2021 0124	0
16	01Jan2021 0130	0
17	01Jan2021 0136	0
18	01Jan2021 0142	0
19	01Jan2021 0148	0
20	01Jan2021 0154	0
21	01Jan2021 0200	0
22	01Jan2021 0206	0
23	01Jan2021 0212	0
24	01Jan2021 0218	0
25	01Jan2021 0224	0
26	01Jan2021 0230	0
27	01Jan2021 0236	0
28	01Jan2021 0242	0
29	01Jan2021 0248	0
30	01Jan2021 0254	0
31	01Jan2021 0300	0
32	01Jan2021 0306	0.01
33	01Jan2021 0312	0.01
34	01Jan2021 0318	0.01
35	01Jan2021 0324	0.01
36	01Jan2021 0330	0.01
37	01Jan2021 0336	0.01
38	01Jan2021 0342	0.01
39	01Jan2021 0348	0.01
40	01Jan2021 0354	0.01
41	01Jan2021 0400	0.01
42	01Jan2021 0406	0.01
43	01Jan2021 0412	0.01
44	01Jan2021 0418	0.01
45	01Jan2021 0424	0.01

46	01Jan2021 0430	0.01
47	01Jan2021 0436	0.01
48	01Jan2021 0442	0.01
49	01Jan2021 0448	0.01
50	01Jan2021 0454	0.01
51	01Jan2021 0500	0.01
52	01Jan2021 0506	0.01
53	01Jan2021 0512	0.01
54	01Jan2021 0518	0.01
55	01Jan2021 0524	0.01
56	01Jan2021 0530	0.01
57	01Jan2021 0536	0.01
58	01Jan2021 0542	0.01
59	01Jan2021 0548	0.01
60	01Jan2021 0554	0.01
61	01Jan2021 0600	0.01
62	01Jan2021 0606	0.01
63	01Jan2021 0612	0.01
64	01Jan2021 0618	0.01
65	01Jan2021 0624	0.01
66	01Jan2021 0630	0.01
67	01Jan2021 0636	0.01
68	01Jan2021 0642	0.01
69	01Jan2021 0648	0.01
70	01Jan2021 0654	0.01
71	01Jan2021 0700	0.01
72	01Jan2021 0706	0.01
73	01Jan2021 0712	0.01
74	01Jan2021 0718	0.01
75	01Jan2021 0724	0.01
76	01Jan2021 0730	0.01
77	01Jan2021 0736	0.01
78	01Jan2021 0742	0.01
79	01Jan2021 0748	0.01
80	01Jan2021 0754	0.01
81	01Jan2021 0800	0.01
82	01Jan2021 0806	0.01
83	01Jan2021 0812	0.01
84	01Jan2021 0818	0.01
85	01Jan2021 0824	0.01
86	01Jan2021 0830	0.01
87	01Jan2021 0836	0.01
88	01Jan2021 0842	0.01
89	01Jan2021 0848	0.01
90	01Jan2021 0854	0.01
91	01Jan2021 0900	0.01
92	01Jan2021 0906	0.01

r		1
93	01Jan2021 0912	0.01
94	01Jan2021 0918	0.02
95	01Jan2021 0924	0.02
96	01Jan2021 0930	0.02
97	01Jan2021 0936	0.02
98	01Jan2021 0942	0.02
99	01Jan2021 0948	0.02
100	01Jan2021 0954	0.02
101	01Jan2021 1000	0.02
102	01Jan2021 1006	0.02
103	01Jan2021 1012	0.02
104	01Jan2021 1018	0.02
105	01Jan2021 1024	0.02
106	01Jan2021 1030	0.02
107	01Jan2021 1036	0.03
108	01Jan2021 1042	0.03
109	01Jan2021 1048	0.03
110	01Jan2021 1054	0.04
111	01Jan2021 1100	0.04
112	01Jan2021 1106	0.05
113	01Jan2021 1112	0.05
114	01Jan2021 1118	0.06
115	01Jan2021 1124	0.06
116	01Jan2021 1130	0.07
117	01Jan2021 1136	0.11
118	01Jan2021 1142	0.12
119	01Jan2021 1148	0.16
120	01Jan2021 1154	0.22
121	01Jan2021 1200	0.39
122	01Jan2021 1206	0.66
123	01Jan2021 1212	0.22
124	01Jan2021 1218	0.16
125	01Jan2021 1224	0.12
126	01Jan2021 1230	0.11
127	01Jan2021 1236	0.07
128	01Jan2021 1242	0.06
129	01Jan2021 1248	0.06
130	01Jan2021 1254	0.05
131	01Jan2021 1300	0.05
132	01Jan2021 1306	0.04
133	01Jan2021 1312	0.04
134	01Jan2021 1318	0.03
135	01Jan2021 1324	0.03
136	01Jan2021 1330	0.03
137	01Jan2021 1336	0.02
138	01Jan2021 1342	0.02
139	01Jan2021 1348	0.02

140	01Jan2021 1354	0.02
141	01Jan2021 1400	0.02
142	01Jan2021 1406	0.02
143	01Jan2021 1412	0.02
144	01Jan2021 1418	0.02
145	01Jan2021 1424	0.02
146	01Jan2021 1430	0.02
147	01Jan2021 1436	0.02
148	01Jan2021 1442	0.02
149	01Jan2021 1448	0.02
150	01Jan2021 1454	0.01
151	01Jan2021 1500	0.01
152	01Jan2021 1506	0.01
153	01Jan2021 1512	0.01
154	01Jan2021 1518	0.01
155	01Jan2021 1524	0.01
156	01Jan2021 1530	0.01
157	01Jan2021 1536	0.01
158	01Jan2021 1542	0.01
159	01Jan2021 1548	0.01
160	01Jan2021 1554	0.01
161	01Jan2021 1600	0.01
162	01Jan2021 1606	0.01
163	01Jan2021 1612	0.01
164	01Jan2021 1618	0.01
165	01Jan2021 1624	0.01
166	01Jan2021 1630	0.01
167	01Jan2021 1636	0.01
168	01Jan2021 1642	0.01
169	01Jan2021 1648	0.01
170	01Jan2021 1654	0.01
171	01Jan2021 1700	0.01
172	01Jan2021 1706	0.01
173	01Jan2021 1712	0.01
1/4	01Jan20211/18	0.01
175	01Jan2021 1724	0.01
176	01Jan2021 1730	0.01
177	01Jan2021 1736	0.01
178	01Jan2021 1742	0.01
1/9	01Jan20211/48	0.01
180	01Jan20211/54	0.01
181	01Jan2021 1800	0.01
182	01Jan2021 1806	0.01
183	01Jan2021 1812	0.01
184	01Jan2021 1818	0.01
185	01Jan2021 1824	0.01
186	01Jan2021 1830	0.01

107		0.01
187	01Jan2021 1836	0.01
188	01Jan2021 1842	0.01
189	01Jan2021 1848	0.01
190	01Jan2021 1854	0.01
191	01Jan2021 1900	0.01
192	01Jan2021 1906	0.01
193	01Jan2021 1912	0.01
194	01Jan2021 1918	0.01
195	01Jan2021 1924	0.01
196	01Jan2021 1930	0.01
197	01Jan2021 1936	0.01
198	01Jan2021 1942	0.01
199	01Jan2021 1948	0.01
200	01Jan2021 1954	0.01
201	01Jan2021 2000	0.01
202	01Jan2021 2006	0.01
203	01Jan2021 2012	0.01
204	01Jan2021 2018	0.01
205	01Jan2021 2024	0.01
206	01Jan2021 2030	0.01
207	01Jan2021 2036	0.01
208	01Jan2021 2042	0.01
209	01Jan2021 2048	0.01
210	01Jan2021 2054	0.01
211	01Jan2021 2100	0.01
212	01Jan2021 2106	0
213	01Jan2021 2112	0
214	01Jan2021 2118	0
215	01Jan2021 2124	0
216	01Jan2021 2130	0
217	01Jan2021 2136	0
218	01Jan2021 2142	0
219	01Jan2021 2148	0
220	01Jan2021 2154	0
221	01Jan2021 2200	0
222	01Jan2021 2206	0
223	01Jan2021 2212	0
224	01Jan2021 2218	0
225	01Jan2021 2224	0
226	01Jan2021 2230	0
227	01Jan2021 2236	0
228	01Jan2021 2242	0
229	01Jan2021 2248	0
230	01Jan2021 2254	0
231	01Jan2021 2300	0
232	01Jan2021 2306	0
233	01Jan2021 2312	0

234	01Jan2021 2318	0
235	01Jan2021 2324	0
236	01Jan2021 2330	0
237	01Jan2021 2336	0
238	01Jan2021 2342	0
239	01Jan2021 2348	0
240	01Jan2021 2354	0
241	01Jan2021 2400	0

Rainfall Data from 2D HEC-RAS Model 100-year Precipitation Hydrograph

Ordinate	Date/Time	Precipitation Hydrograph
1	31Dec2020 2400	0
2	01Jan2021 0006	0.01
3	01Jan2021 0012	0.01
4	01Jan2021 0018	0.01
5	01Jan2021 0024	0.01
6	01Jan2021 0030	0.01
7	01Jan2021 0036	0.01
8	01Jan2021 0042	0.01
9	01Jan2021 0048	0.01
10	01Jan2021 0054	0.01
11	01Jan2021 0100	0.01
12	01Jan2021 0106	0.01
13	01Jan2021 0112	0.01
14	01Jan2021 0118	0.01
15	01Jan2021 0124	0.01
16	01Jan2021 0130	0.01
17	01Jan2021 0136	0.01
18	01Jan2021 0142	0.01
19	01Jan2021 0148	0.01
20	01Jan2021 0154	0.01
21	01Jan2021 0200	0.01
22	01Jan2021 0206	0.01
23	01Jan2021 0212	0.01
24	01Jan2021 0218	0.01
25	01Jan2021 0224	0.01
26	01Jan2021 0230	0.01
27	01Jan2021 0236	0.01
28	01Jan2021 0242	0.01
29	01Jan2021 0248	0.01
30	01Jan2021 0254	0.01
31	01Jan2021 0300	0.01
32	01Jan2021 0306	0.01
33	01Jan2021 0312	0.01
34	01Jan2021 0318	0.01
35	01Jan2021 0324	0.01
36	01Jan2021 0330	0.01
37	01Jan2021 0336	0.01
38	01Jan2021 0342	0.01
39	01Jan2021 0348	0.01
40	01Jan2021 0354	0.01
41	01Jan2021 0400	0.01
42	01Jan2021 0406	0.01
43	01Jan2021 0412	0.01
44	01Jan2021 0418	0.01
45	01Jan2021 0424	0.01

46	01Jan2021 0430	0.01
47	01Jan2021 0436	0.01
48	01Jan2021 0442	0.01
49	01Jan2021 0448	0.01
50	01Jan2021 0454	0.01
51	01Jan2021 0500	0.01
52	01Jan2021 0506	0.01
53	01Jan2021 0512	0.01
54	01Jan2021 0518	0.01
55	01Jan2021 0524	0.01
56	01Jan2021 0530	0.01
57	01Jan2021 0536	0.01
58	01Jan2021 0542	0.01
59	01Jan2021 0548	0.01
60	01Jan2021 0554	0.01
61	01Jan2021 0600	0.01
62	01Jan2021 0606	0.01
63	01Jan2021 0612	0.01
64	01Jan2021 0618	0.01
65	01Jan2021 0624	0.01
66	01Jan2021 0630	0.01
67	01Jan2021 0636	0.01
68	01Jan2021 0642	0.01
69	01Jan2021 0648	0.01
70	01Jan2021 0654	0.01
71	01Jan2021 0700	0.01
72	01Jan2021 0706	0.01
73	01Jan2021 0712	0.01
74	01Jan2021 0718	0.01
75	01Jan2021 0724	0.01
76	01Jan2021 0730	0.02
77	01Jan2021 0736	0.02
78	01Jan2021 0742	0.02
79	01Jan2021 0748	0.02
80	01Jan2021 0754	0.02
81	01Jan2021 0800	0.02
82	01Jan2021 0806	0.02
83	01Jan2021 0812	0.02
84	01Jan2021 0818	0.02
85	01Jan2021 0824	0.02
86	01Jan2021 0830	0.02
87	01Jan2021 0836	0.02
88	01Jan2021 0842	0.02
89	01Jan2021 0848	0.02
90	01Jan2021 0854	0.02
91	01Jan2021 0900	0.02
92	01Jan2021 0906	0.02

93	01Jan2021 0912	0.02
94	01Jan2021 0918	0.02
95	01Jan2021 0924	0.02
96	01Jan2021 0930	0.02
97	01Jan2021 0936	0.03
98	01Jan2021 0942	0.03
99	01Jan2021 0948	0.03
100	01Jan2021 0954	0.03
101	01Jan2021 1000	0.03
102	01Jan2021 1006	0.03
103	01Jan2021 1012	0.03
104	01Jan2021 1018	0.03
105	01Jan2021 1024	0.04
106	01Jan2021 1030	0.04
107	01Jan2021 1036	0.04
108	01Jan2021 1042	0.04
109	01Jan2021 1048	0.05
110	01Jan2021 1054	0.06
111	01Jan2021 1100	0.06
112	01Jan2021 1106	0.07
113	01Jan2021 1112	0.08
114	01Jan2021 1118	0.09
115	01Jan2021 1124	0.1
116	01Jan2021 1130	0.1
117	01Jan2021 1136	0.16
118	01Jan2021 1142	0.17
119	01Jan2021 1148	0.24
120	01Jan2021 1154	0.33
121	01Jan2021 1200	0.58
122	01Jan2021 1206	0.98
123	01Jan2021 1212	0.33
124	01Jan2021 1218	0.24
120	01Ja112021 1224	0.17
120	01Ja112021 1230	0.10
12/	01Jan2021 1230	0.1
120	01Jan2021 1242	0.1
127	01/an2021 1240	0.07
121	01Jan2021 1204	0.00
122	01Jan2021 1300	0.07
132	01/an2021 1300	0.00
133	01Jan2021 1312	0.00
135	01 Jan 2021 1310	0.03
136	01 Jan 2021 1324	0.04
137	01Jan2021 1336	0.04
138	01Jan2021 1342	0.04
139	01Jan2021 1348	0.03
,		

140	01Jan2021 1354	0.03
141	01Jan2021 1400	0.03
142	01Jan2021 1406	0.03
143	01Jan2021 1412	0.03
144	01Jan2021 1418	0.03
145	01Jan2021 1424	0.03
146	01Jan2021 1430	0.03
147	01Jan2021 1436	0.02
148	01Jan2021 1442	0.02
149	01Jan2021 1448	0.02
150	01Jan2021 1454	0.02
151	01Jan2021 1500	0.02
152	01Jan2021 1506	0.02
153	01Jan2021 1512	0.02
154	01Jan2021 1518	0.02
155	01Jan2021 1524	0.02
156	01Jan2021 1530	0.02
157	01Jan2021 1536	0.02
158	01Jan2021 1542	0.02
159	01Jan2021 1548	0.02
160	01Jan2021 1554	0.02
161	01Jan2021 1600	0.02
162	01Jan2021 1606	0.02
163	01Jan2021 1612	0.02
164	01Jan2021 1618	0.02
165	01Jan2021 1624	0.02
166	01Jan2021 1630	0.02
167	01Jan2021 1636	0.02
168	01Jan2021 1642	0.01
169	01Jan2021 1648	0.01
1/0	01Jan2021 1654	0.01
1/1	011an2021 1700	0.01
1/2	01Jan2021 1706	0.01
1/3	UIJan2021 1712	0.01
1/4	01Jan2021 1718	0.01
1/5	01Jan2021 1724	0.01
1/6	01/cm2021 1730	0.01
1//	01/cm2021 1740	0.01
1/8 170		0.01
1/9	01Jan2021 1754	0.01
10U	01Jan2021 1/54	0.01
101 100	01Jan2021 1800	0.01
102	01Jan2021 1000	0.01
103	01Ja112021 1012	0.01
104 105	01Ja112021 1010 01Jan2021 1021	0.01
100	01Jan2021 1024	0.01
100	01Jd112021 1030	0.01

187	01Jan2021 1836	0.01
188	01Jan2021 1842	0.01
189	01Jan2021 1848	0.01
190	01Jan2021 1854	0.01
191	01Jan2021 1900	0.01
192	01Jan2021 1906	0.01
193	01Jan2021 1912	0.01
194	01Jan2021 1918	0.01
195	01Jan2021 1924	0.01
196	01Jan2021 1930	0.01
197	01Jan2021 1936	0.01
198	01Jan2021 1942	0.01
199	01Jan2021 1948	0.01
200	01Jan2021 1954	0.01
201	01Jan2021 2000	0.01
202	01Jan2021 2006	0.01
203	01Jan2021 2012	0.01
204	01Jan2021 2018	0.01
205	01Jan2021 2024	0.01
206	01Jan2021 2030	0.01
207	01Jan2021 2036	0.01
208	01Jan2021 2042	0.01
209	01Jan2021 2048	0.01
210	01Jan2021 2054	0.01
211	01Jan2021 2100	0.01
212	01Jan2021 2106	0.01
213	01Jan2021 2112	0.01
214	01Jan2021 2118	0.01
215	01Jan2021 2124	0.01
216	01Jan2021 2130	0.01
217	01Jan2021 2136	0.01
218	01Jan2021 2142	0.01
219	01Jan2021 2148	0.01
220	01Jan2021 2154	0.01
221	01Jan2021 2200	0.01
222	01Jan2021 2206	0.01
223	01Jan2021 2212	0.01
224	01Jan2021 2218	0.01
225	01Jan2021 2224	0.01
226	01Jan2021 2230	0.01
227	01Jan2021 2236	0.01
228	01Jan2021 2242	0.01
229	01Jan2021 2248	0.01
230	01Jan2021 2254	0.01
231		0.01
232		0.01
233	01Jan20212312	0.01

234	01Jan2021 2318	0.01
235	01Jan2021 2324	0.01
236	01Jan2021 2330	0.01
237	01Jan2021 2336	0.01
238	01Jan2021 2342	0.01
239	01Jan2021 2348	0.01
240	01Jan2021 2354	0.01
241	01Jan2021 2400	0.01

Region 1 Regression Method-Tributary A

This spreadsheet computes the 50-, 20-, 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, 0.5-, and 0.2-percent chance exceedance flows for an ungaged urban stream or small, rural stream in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and that has a drainage area within hydrologic region 1. The spreasheet also includes the 95-percent prediction intervals, the minus and plus standard error of prediction intervals, and the average standard error of prediction. To use the spreadsheet, enter requested information in the yellow cells below.

Enter a site- description name:	Wake Forest-Tributary A					
Enter the explanatory variables:						
Drainage area, in						
square miles	0.134	Applicable range o				
Percentage of						
impervious area, in						
percent	12.37	Applicable range o				

plicable range of draingage area is 0.10 to 436 square miles.

Applicable range of percentage of impervious area is 0.0 to 47.9 percent.



Region 1 Regression Method-Tributary B

This spreadsheet computes the 50-, 20-, 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, 0.5-, and 0.2-percent chance exceedance flows for an ungaged urban stream or small, rural stream in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, and that has a drainage area within hydrologic region 1. The spreasheet also includes the 95-percent prediction intervals, the minus and plus standard error of prediction intervals, and the average standard error of prediction. To use the spreadsheet, enter requested information in the yellow cells below.

Wak	e Forest-Tributary B	
variables:		
0.076	Applicable rang	e of draingage
14.78	Applicable rang	e of percentag
	Wak	Wake Forest-Tributary B variables: 0.076 Applicable rang 14.78 Applicable rang

Applicable range of percentage of impervious area is 0.0 to 47.9 percent.

area is 0.10 to 436 square miles.



Appendix C

Hydraulics

Tom's Creek Effective Cross Sections






















Tom's Creek Existing Cross Sections



























Tom's Creek Proposed Cross Sections-Alternative 1


























Tom's Creek Proposed Cross Sections-Alternative 2



























Tom's Creek WSEL Comparison Table-Alternative 1

	Existing		Proposed		Difference		Surcharge					
River Sta	W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev					
	100year	FW	100year	FW	100year	FW	Existing	Proposed				
8511	Coach Lantern Ave											
8475	221.57	221.93	221.57	221.93	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36				
9335	220.61	221.03	220.61	221.03	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42				
7907	219.46	219.87	219.46	219.87	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41				
7281	215.71	216.61	215.71	216.61	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.90				
6721	214.55	215.24	214.55	215.24	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.69				
6315	213.79	213.96	213.79	213.97	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.18				
5808	209.12	209.89	209.12	209.87	0.00	-0.02	0.77	0.75				
5339	207.89	208.82	207.89	208.75	0.00	-0.07	0.93	0.86				
5276	207.78	208.66	207.78	208.61	0.00	-0.05	0.88	0.83				
5240	207.76	208.58	207.76	208.54	0.00	-0.04	0.82	0.78				
5183	207.74	208.46	207.74	208.42	0.00	-0.04	0.72	0.68				
5067	207.67	208.1	207.67	208.1	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43				
4884	207.45	207.66	207.45	207.66	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21				
4802	206.89	207.19	206.89	207.19	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30				
4516	205.12	205.23	205.12	205.23	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11				
4030	202.49	202.49	202.49	202.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3923	201.98	201.98	201.98	201.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3864	Ligon Mill Rd											
3799	199.25	199.93	199.25	199.93	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.68				
3559	196.57	197.31	196.57	197.31	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.74				
2596	193.19	193.46	193.19	193.46	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27				
1490	188.8	189.24	188.8	189.24	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44				
984	188.43	188.97	188.43	188.97	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54				
677	188.38	188.93	188.38	188.93	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55				
355	188.03	188.51	188.03	188.51	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48				

Tom's Creek WSEL Comparison Table-Alternative 2

	Existing		Proposed		Difference		Surcharge					
River Sta	W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev		W.S. Elev					
	100year	FW	100year	FW	100year	FW	Existing	Proposed				
8511	Coach Lantern Ave											
8475	221.57	221.93	221.57	221.93	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.36				
9335	220.61	221.03	220.61	221.03	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42				
7907	219.46	219.87	219.46	219.87	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.41				
7281	215.71	216.61	215.71	216.61	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.90				
6721	214.55	215.24	214.55	215.24	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.69				
6315	213.79	213.96	213.79	213.96	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.17				
5808	209.12	209.89	209.12	209.89	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.77				
5339	207.89	208.82	207.89	208.82	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93				
5276	207.78	208.66	207.78	208.66	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.88				
5240	207.76	208.58	207.76	208.58	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82				
5183	207.74	208.46	207.74	208.45	0.00	-0.01	0.72	0.71				
5067	207.67	208.1	207.67	208.1	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43				
4884	207.45	207.66	207.45	207.66	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21				
4802	206.89	207.19	206.89	207.19	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30				
4516	205.12	205.23	205.12	205.23	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11				
4030	202.49	202.49	202.49	202.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3923	201.98	201.98	201.98	201.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3864	Ligon Mill Rd											
3799	199.25	199.93	199.25	199.93	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.68				
3559	196.57	197.31	196.57	197.31	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.74				
2596	193.19	193.46	193.19	193.46	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27				
1490	188.8	189.24	188.8	189.24	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44				
984	188.43	188.97	188.43	188.97	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.54				
677	188.38	188.93	188.38	188.93	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.55				
355	188.03	188.51	188.03	188.51	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48				

Tom's Creek Floodplain Map



.:\209\52780.001-TWF-Falconhurst\DWG\Sheet\Exhibit\52780.001-209C-FPFL (TOM'S CREEK).dwg | Plotted on 9/1/2023 2:50 PM | by Zachary Gilstrap

Tributary A Existing Cross Sections













Tributary A Proposed Cross Sections-Alternative 1













Tributary A Proposed Cross Sections-Alternative 2 Phase I












Tributary A Proposed Cross Sections-Alternative 2 Phase II













Tributary A WSEL Comparison Table-Alternative 1

Cross Sections/Stream Station Alternative 1	100-year WSEL (Existing) (NAVD88)	100-year WSEL (Proposed) (NAVD88)	Difference (Proposed- Existing) (ft)	
608	208.65	208.65	0.00	
558	208.6	208.6	0.00	
511	208.58	208.58	0.00	
460	Hampton Chase Court			
414	204.66	204.55	-0.11	
386	203.53	204.41	0.88	
326	203.66	204.47	0.81	
243	203.39	204.43	1.04	
170	203.32	204.41	1.09	
113	Falconhurst Drive			
69	200.64	200.92	0.28	
28	200.4	200.68	0.28	

Tributary A WSEL Comparison Table-Alternative 2 Phase I

Cross Sections/Stream Station Alternative 2 Phase I	100-year WSEL (Existing) (NAVD88)	100-year WSEL (Proposed) (NAVD88)	Difference (Proposed- Existing) (ft)		
608	208.65	208.65	0.00		
558	208.6	208.6	0.00		
511	208.58	208.58 208.58			
460	Hampton Chase Court				
414	204.66	204.55	-0.11		
386	203.53	204.41	0.88		
326	203.66	204.47	0.81		
243	203.39	204.43	1.04		
170	203.32	204.41	1.09		
113	Falconhurst Drive				
69	200.64	200.92	0.28		
28	200.4	200.68	0.28		

Tributary A WSEL Comparison Table-Alternative 2 Phase II

Cross Sections/Stream Station Alternative 2 Phase II	100-year WSEL (Existing) (NAVD88)	100-year WSEL (Proposed) (NAVD88)	Difference (Proposed- Existing) (ft)	
608	208.65	208.65	0.00	
558	208.6	208.6	0.00	
511	208.58	0.00		
460	Hampton Chase Court			
414	204.66	204.66	0.00	
386	203.53	203.53	0.00	
326	203.66	203.61	-0.05	
243	203.39	203.39	0.00	
170	203.32	203.25	-0.07	
113	Falconhurst Drive			
69	200.64	201.7	1.06	
28	200.4	201.39	0.99	

Tributary A Floodplain Map



2D HEC-RAS Model Output 2D Velocity Map-Existing Conditions



2D HEC-RAS Model Output 2D Velocity Map-Proposed Conditions



2D HEC-RAS Model Output 2D Velocity Map-Berm Investigation



Appendix D

Conceptual Exhibits Proposed Improvements Exhibit A-Alternative 2 Phase I



Exhibit B-Alternative 2 Phase II



Appendix E

Budgetary Cost Estimates

Alternative 2 Phase I

City of Wake Forest, North Carolina

Stormwater Drainage Construction Contract

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost - Wake Forest-Falconhurst Drive Alternative 2 Phase I

Date: 09/01/2023

ltem	Item Description	Specification Section	Units	Scheduled Quantity	Unit Price (\$)	Total Amount
	Contract and Project Mobilization					
1	Contract Mobilization (maximum 5% of total base bid)	SGP	LS	1		\$11,467.14
	Site Preparation and Demolition					
2	Clearing and Grubbing	02100	SY	1553.327	\$15.00	\$23,299.91
3	Tree root and Branch Pruning (Certified Arborist)		HR	8	\$100.00	\$800.00
4	Furnish and Install Construction Fencing and/or Tree Protection Fencing	02110 / 02270	LF	368.49	\$6.00	\$2,210.94
5	Tree Removal (4"-6" in diameter)		EA	16	\$500.00	\$8,000.00
6	Tree Removal (6"-12" in diameter)		EA	35	\$750.00	\$26,250.00
7	Tree Removal (12"-24" in diameter)		EA	17	\$1,000.00	\$17,000.00
8	Tree Removal (24"+ in diameter)		EA	11	\$1,250.00	\$13,750.00
	Erosion and Sediment Control					
9	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance - NCDOT Class A Stone	02270 /02200	EA	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
10	Furnish Install , Maintain and Remove temporary Silt Fence	02270	LF	1067	\$6.00	\$6,402.00
11	Furnish Install, Maintain and Remove Temporary Silt Fence Outlet		EA	5	\$50.00	\$250.00
12	Furnish and Install Temporary Seeding		SY	9703	\$1.50	\$14,554.50
13	Furnish and Install Permanent Seeding (Lawn)	02270/02933	SY	9453	\$2.50	\$23,632.50
	Excavation Grading and Earthwork					
14	Excavate and Place as Fill (Total excavation - fill where needed)	2200	CY	506	\$50.00	\$25,300.00
15	Offsite Fill (Net Fill provided)	2200	CY	587	\$50.00	\$29,350.00
16	Rock Excavation Allowance	2211	LS	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Stream Stabilization / Stream Restoration					
17	Stream channel exavation/grading	02900	CY	120	\$50.00	\$6,000.00
18	Rooted Plant Plugs		EA	2697	\$5.00	\$13,485.00
19	Furnish and Install Riparian Seed Mix	02900	SY	250	\$5.00	\$1,250.00
20	Furnish and Install C-700 Erosion Control Fabric with notched wooden stakes for installation	02270	SY	312	\$9.00	\$2,808.00
	Sanitary Sewer					
21	Adjust Manhole		EA	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
22	Protect Sanitary Sewer		LS	1	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
	Miscellaneous					
23	Construction Project Staking and Surveying	SGP / 01050	LS	1	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Base Bid Estimate Total = \$240,809.99

20% Escalation & Estimating Contingency= \$48,162.00

Opinion of Probable Costs= \$289,000.00

Alternative 2 Phase II
City of Wake Forest, North Carolina

Stormwater Drainage Construction Contract

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost - Wake Forest-Falconhurst Drive Alternative 2 Phase II

Date: 09/01/2023

ltem	Item Description	Specification Section	Units	Scheduled Quantity	Unit Price (\$)	Total Amount
	Contract and Project Mobilization					
1	Contract Mobilization (maximum 5% of total base bid)	SGP	LS	1	\$11,528.00	\$11,528.00
	Site Preparation and Demolition					
2	Removal and Disposal of Existing Asphalt Pavement		SY	347	\$50.00	\$17,350.00
3	Pipe Removal and Disposal - 18-Inch Diameter		LF	44	\$80.00	\$3,520.00
4	Remove and Dispose of Pipe Culvert (concrete, masonry, other)		LF	188	\$150.00	\$28,200.00
5	Excavate, Remove and Dispose of Existing Catch Basin		EA	2	\$1,500.00	\$3,000.00
6	Removal and Disposal of Existing Concrete Curb and Gutter		LF	186	\$50.00	\$9,300.00
7	Removal and Disposal of Existing Concrete Sidewalk		SY	22	\$25.00	\$550.00
	Erosion and Sediment Control					
8	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance - NCDOT Class A Stone	02270 /02200	EA	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
9	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Curb Inlet Protection	02270	EA	2	\$100.00	\$200.00
10	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Silt Fence	02270	LF	411	\$6.00	\$2,466.00
11	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Silt Fence Outlet		EA	2	\$50.00	\$100.00
12	Furnish and Install Permanent Seeding (Lawn)	02270/02933	SY	200	\$2.50	\$500.00
	Storm Drainge					
13	Furnish and Install NCDOT Catch Basin		EA	1	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
14	Furnish and Replaced NCDOT Catch Basin		EA	2	\$8,000.00	\$16,000.00
15	Furnish and Install 18-inch-diameter RCP (Class III)		LF	20	\$125.00	\$2,500.00
16	Furnish and Replace 18-inch-diameter RCP (Class III)		LF	44	\$125.00	\$5,500.00
17	Furnish and Install Headwall/Endwall/Wingwall Upstream		LS	1	\$9,120.00	\$9,120.00
18	Furnish and Install Headwall/Endwall/Wingwall Downstream		LS	1	\$10,920.00	\$10,920.00
19	Concrete Pipe Culvert (Falconhurst Drive) 48"		LF	94	\$250.00	\$23,500.00
20	Concrete Pipe Culvert (Falconhurst Drive) 60"		LF	94	\$350.00	\$32,900.00
	Traffic Control					
21	Vehicular Traffic Control		LS	1	\$4,900.00	\$4,900.00
	Asphalt & Concrete					
22	Furnish and Install Asphalt Patch		SY	347	\$95.00	\$32,965.00
23	Funish and Install Concrete Curb and Gutter		LF	186	\$75.00	\$13,950.00
24	Furnish and Install Sidewalk		SY	22	\$50.00	\$1,100.00
	Miscellaneous					
25	Construction Project Staking and Surveying	SGP / 01050	LS	1	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Base Bid Estimate Total = \$242,069.00

20% Escalation & Estimating Contingency= \$48,413.80

Opinion of Probable Costs= \$2

\$290,500.00

Tributary B Stabilization

City of Wake Forest, North Carolina

Stormwater Drainage Construction Contract

Engineer's Opinion of Probable Cost - Wake Forest-Falconhurst Drive Tribtuary B Stablization

Date: 09/01/2023

ltem	Item Description	Specification Section	Units	Scheduled Quantity	Unit Price (\$)	Total Amount
	Contract and Project Mobilization					
1	Contract Mobilization (maximum 5% of total base bid)	SGP	LS	1		\$7,834.93
	Site Preparation and Demolition					
2	Clearing and Grubbing	31 10	SY	1367	\$15.00	\$20,505.00
3	Tree Removal (6"-12" in diameter)		EA	3	\$750.00	\$2,250.00
4	Tree Removal (12"-24" in diameter)		EA	2	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00
5	Tree Removal (24"+ in diameter)	02 41	EA	5	\$1,250.00	\$6,250.00
6	Debris Removal	02 41	LS	1	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
7	Fence Removal		LF	117	\$25.00	\$2,925.00
8	Pool Protection		LS	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
	Erosion and Sediment Control					
9	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Construction Entrance - NCDOT Class A Stone	31 25	EA	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
10	Furnish and Install Construction Fencing and/or Tree Protection Fencing	31 .25	LF	918	\$2.00	\$1,836.00
11	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Pump Around (6" pump or less)	31 25	DAY	14	\$400.00	\$5,600.00
12	Furnish, Install, Maintain, and Remove Temporary Check Dam	31 25	EA	1	\$450.00	\$450.00
13	Furnish and install Silt Fence	31 25	LF	43	\$6.00	\$258.00
14	Furnish and Install Temporary Seeding	31 25	SY	2734	\$1.50	\$4,101.00
15	Furnish and Install Permanent Seeding (Lawn)	31 25	SY	1855	\$2.50	\$4,637.50
16	Furnish and Install silt fence outlets	31 25	EA	2	\$50.00	\$100.00
17	Furnish and Install Straw Mulch	31 25	BALE	246	\$10.00	\$2,460.00
	Stream Stabilization /Stream Restoration					
18	Excavate and place as Fill (total excavatoin - fill where needed)	31 20	CY	398	\$50.00	\$19,900.00
19	Excess Fill Haul In	31 20	CY	15	\$50.00	\$750.00
20	Furnish and Install Constructed Riffle		SY	154	\$200.00	\$30,800.00
21	Funish and Install stream structures A-vanes		TN	11	\$200.00	\$2,200.00
22	Furnish and Install Rooted Plant Plugs	32 93	EA	2635	\$5.00	\$13,175.00
23	Furnish and Install Riparian Seed Mix		SY	879	\$5.00	\$4,395.00
24	Furnish and Install C-700 Erosion Control Fabric with notched wooden stakes for installation	31 25	SY	2734	\$9.00	\$24,606.00
	Miscellaneous					
25	Construction Project Staking and Surveying	SGP / 01050	LS	1	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Base Bid Estimate Total = \$164,533.43 \$32,906.69

20% Escalation & Estimating Contingency= Opinion of Probable Costs= \$197,500.00