

**DRAINAGE LETTER FOR ACADEMY GATEWAY SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 1 –
LOT 1 – PROPOSED 7-ELEVEN**

DRAINAGE LETTER STATEMENT

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT:

The attached drainage plan and report were prepared under my direction and supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said drainage report has been prepared according to the criteria established by the El Paso County for drainage reports and said report is in conformity with the master plan of the drainage basin. I accept responsibility for any liability caused by any negligent acts, errors, or omissions on my part in preparing this report.



Sean P. McIntosh, Colorado P.E. #50038
Entitlement & Engineering Solutions, Inc.

02/23/2018

Date



DEVELOPER'S STATEMENT:

I, the developer, have read and will comply with all of the requirements specified in this drainage report and plan.

Business Name: 7-Eleven, Inc.

By: Jim Schultz.

Title: Development Project Manager

Address: 5600 S. Quebec Street, Suite 200C

Greenwood Village, CO 80111

EL PASO COUNTY ONLY:

Filed in accordance with the requirements of the Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1 and 2, El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual and Land Development Code as amended.

Jennifer Irvine, P.E.
County Engineer / ECM Administrator

Date

Conditions:

El Paso County Proj. # - PPR-17-058

February 23, 2018

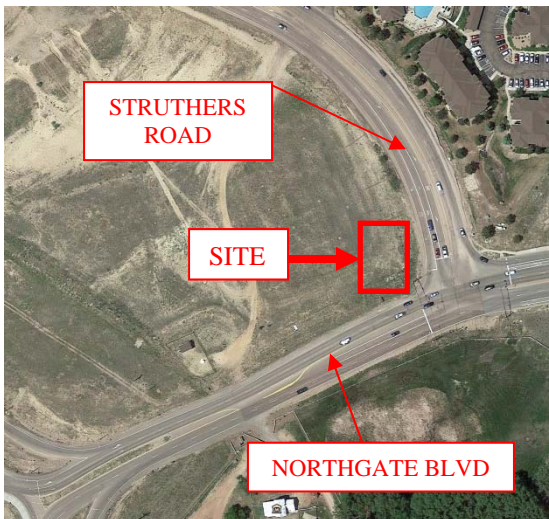
ATTN: El Paso County
Public Works Department
Jennifer Irvine, County Engineer
3275 Akers Drive
Colorado Springs, CO

**Re: Lot 1 – Academy Gateway Subdivision Filing No. 1
Drainage Compliance Letter**

Introduction

A. Location

EES is pleased to provide a drainage compliance letter for the proposed site layout for Lot 1 of the Academy Gateway Subdivision Filing No. 1. This commercial development is located at the northwest corner of Struthers Road and Northgate Boulevard that is in Section 1, Township 12 South, Range 67 West, and Section 6, Township 12 South, Range 66 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, State of Colorado. Lot 1 is bound by Struthers Road to the east, Northgate Boulevard to the south, proposed commercial development to the north (Lot 2), and a regional pond to the west (Tract C).



AERIAL



VICINITY MAP



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B. Proposed Development

Lot 1, which is being developed and described herein, is at the hard northwest corner of Struthers Road and Northgate Boulevard. The project includes a new convenience store retail building with 6 MPD fuel canopy, as well as associated drives, walks, landscaping and lighting. The main access drives, storm sewer infrastructure, and detention pond with water quality servicing the subdivision and Lot 1 are being designed by Classic Consulting and currently under review with the El Paso County. Detention and water quality improvements are not required for this site as they will be provided with the overall development design facilities per Classic Consulting. Lot 1 will utilize storm sewer stub connections provided to the Lot as provided by the overall development design plans. These are identified as pipe runs 1 & 5 per the Drainage Map provided by Classic Consulting. The overall storm design will be referenced herein and is detailed further in the Preliminary/Final Drainage Report for Academy Gateway Subdivision Filing No.1, completed by Classic Consulting dated March 2017, herein referred to as the Master Study. Additionally a supplemental document titled Drainage Letter Addendum for Academy Gateway Subdivision No. 1 dated August 11, 2017 further details the storm system required for Lots 1 and 2. The development of Lot 1 includes a 1.31 acre parcel and encompasses 0.85 acres of disturbed area. The proposed developed site layout is 56.5% impervious and generally follows the existing drainage patterns that were described and analyzed in the Master Study, where flows are directed in a southwesterly direction. The site known as Lot 1 as shown in the Drainage Map included in the supplemental Drainage Letter is predominately encompassed by Basin D, while site perimeter is included in Basins D2, D3, D4 and F. The proposed runoff from the overall site is less than the allowed runoff in the Master Study.

C. Variances

The redevelopment of Lot 1 does not require any variances associated with this project pertaining to drainage design.

Historic Drainage

A. Description of the Property

The project site is part of an overall commercial development. The Lot 1 development will include a new convenience store retail building with 6 MPD fuel canopy, as well as associated drives, walks, landscaping and lighting. The pervious area of the parcel will be equal or less than the allowable imperviousness design per the Master Study.

B. Overall Basin Description

Runoff from the site designed for the interim condition flows north to south to a proposed inlet in the shared drive aisle west of Lot 1. Per the Master Study, these flows are collected at multiple design points, and ultimately the majority of flows are directed to the detention facility west of the site, with the exception of the flows that fall within



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Master Study Basin F. These flows are directed southward and ultimately to an existing drainage channel southwest of the site. Refer to the Master Drainage Plan attached to this document.

This project does not accept any offsite runoff tributary to Lot 1.

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Community Panel Number 08041C0290F the project site is located in an “Area of Minimal Flood Hazard – Zone X.” This FIRM panel is included with this document for reference and was included in the Master Study.

According to the National Resource Council Service (NRCS) web soil survey, the onsite soil is Blendon Sandy Loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, which has Hydrologic Soil Group characteristics of B soils. A Geotechnical Evaluation Report date February 6, 2017 was completed by Vivid Engineering Group. Per their investigation it was determined that earth materials underlying the project site consist predominantly of poorly graded to silt and clayey soils. Existing fill comprised of poorly graded sand with silt and gravel, and silty sand was encountered within the upper 5 to 8-feet of all of the borings advanced during the investigation.

Drainage Design Criteria

A. References

Information and data was collected from the following reports of the current surrounding development:

1. Preliminary/Final Drainage Report For Academy Gateway Subdivision Filing No. 1, prepared by Classic Consulting Engineers and Surveyors, LLC, dated March 2017.
2. Drainage Letter Addendum For Academy Gateway Subdivision Filing No. 1, prepared by Classic Consulting Engineers and Surveyors, LLC, dated August 11, 2017.

This study has been prepared in conformance with the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1 and 2, El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual and Land Development Code and the Urban Drainage Flood Control District (UDFCD) Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual (USDCCM).

B. Hydrologic Criteria

Runoff was calculated per the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual. The rational method was used to calculate runoff from the proposed development, and the following formula was used to determine the runoff values:



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Q=CIA

Where:

- Q = Storm Runoff, cubic feet per second (CFS)
- C = Runoff coefficient
- I = Storm Intensity, inches per hour
- A = Drainage area, acres

C. Hydraulic Criteria

The pipe hydraulics will be sized for the major (100-year) storm .

There are no major drainageways passing through the site.

Drainage Plan

A. General Concept

Runoff from the proposed project generally will sheet flow southward to an existing 5' Type R Inlet located at the southwest corner of Lot 1 in the shared drive aisle. A portion of the northern and northeastern area of the proposed parking lot will drain in a northeasterly direction to a proposed 5' Type R inlet. Both basins and drainage patterns are consistent with the approved Master Study. Due to existing landscaped slopes per the Master Study and Overlot Design on the eastern and southern portion of Lot 1, some flows are directed off-site to adjacent roadway gutters and infrastructure. The southern flows are less than the Master Study and a corresponding basin, whereas the eastern flows are directed off-site in a manner that is consistent with the Master Study drainage patterns; however the flows are not explicitly addressed in the Master Study. All Basins will be discussed in greater detail below. As mentioned, water quality and detention will be addressed in the regional pond per the Master Study. The attached Drainage Map depicts these conditions and the location of the proposed Lot 1 storm infrastructure.

B. Basin Detail

The site consists of three on-site drainage basins, three off-site drainage basins that direct flows off-site and two basins within Lot 1 property limits that encompass the adjacent interior access roadways designed by others. The following is a description of the proposed onsite basins:

ON-SITE

Basin 1 – Basin 1 consists of 0.07 acres and is comprised of the convenience store roof drainage. Runoff will sheet flow towards Design Point 1 at a single roof drain location outletting a 6" PVC pipe on the northern face of the store. Basin 1 and has 10-year and



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100-year C-values of 0.90 and 0.95 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.37 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 0.56 CFS.

Basin 2 – Basin 2 consists of 0.14 acres and is primarily comprised of the northern parking area and drive aisle, a portion of landscaping islands, the trash corral and a portion of the sidewalk beside the convenience store. Runoff will sheet flow towards Design Point 2 containing a 5' Type R Inlet. Basin 2 is tributary to Design Point 2, and has 10-year and 100-year C-values of 0.85 and 0.90 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.70 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 1.07 CFS. This basin is comparable to Basin D-3 within the Master Study. In that Master Study Basin D-3 encompasses a larger basin area, 0.35 acres, and has a design flow of 3 CFS in the 100 year storm. As such, the proposed design provides less flow than accounted for in the Master Study design point and it will not adversely impact the existing infrastructure.

Basin 3 – Basin 3 consists of 0.45 acres and is primarily comprised of the majority of the parking area and drive aisles, portions of landscaping, the fuel canopy and a portion of the sidewalk in front convenience store. Runoff will sheet flow towards Design Point 3, which includes an existing 5' Type R Inlet in the interior access roadway proposed for the development designed and constructed by others. Basin 3 is tributary to Design Point 3, and has 10-year and 100-year C-values of 0.81 and 0.87 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 2.23 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 3.44 CFS. This basin is comparable to Basin D within the Master Study. In that Master Study Basin D encompasses a larger basin area, 0.77 acres, and has 6 CFS in the 100 year storm. As such, the proposed design provides less flow than accounted for in the Master Study. The remaining acreage in the Master Study Basin D is directed off-site per further detail below.

OFF-SITE

The three off-site drainage basins convey flows away from Lot 1 proposed storm infrastructure in a manner consistent with the Master Study. One of these basins directs flows to the overall development drive aisle where these flows were intended per the Master Study. The other basins will direct flows via landscaping towards North Gate Boulevard and Struthers Road right-of-way per existing perimeter slopes in accordance with the Master Study and design. The following is a description of the proposed off-site basins:

Basin OS-1 – Basin OS-1 is 0.22 acres and includes the eastern landscaped portion of the site surrounding the convenience store. These flows will be directed off-site towards Struthers Road flowline and then directed southward to existing infrastructure. Basin OS-1 is tributary to Design Point OS-1, and has 10- year and 100- year C-values of 0.31



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and 0.41 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.41 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 0.77 CFS.

Basin OS-2 – Basin OS-2 is 0.28 acres and includes the southern landscaped portion of the site. These proposed grades are consistent with and tie to the existing grades per the master design. This area is encompassed in Basin F of the Master Study. Per the Master Study, flows from Basin F were intended to by-pass the Pond and are intended to be directed off-site. Basin OS-2 is tributary to Design Point OS-2, and has 10-year and 100-year C-values of 0.26 and 0.36 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.45 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 0.88 CFS.

Basin OS-3 – Basin OS-3 is 0.03 acres and includes a portion of the northeastern landscaping and perimeter sidewalk. These flows will be directed easterly Design Point OS-3. These flow patterns are consistent with the Master Study and the proposed storm infrastructure. Basin OS-2 is tributary to Design Point OS-2, and has 10-year and 100-year C-values of 0.54 and 0.62 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.11 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 0.18 CFS. These flows will be tributary to Master Study Design Point DP-4A at the 5' Type R Inlet by others.

There exists two drainage basins within Lot 1 property limits that convey flows towards proposed storm infrastructure by others that are within the interior access drives north and west of Lot 1. These basins are consistent with the Master Study and are described below.

Basin RW-1 – Basin RW-1 is 0.07 acres and includes the southern half of the interior access drive north of Lot 1, within the property limits. This basin is generally consistent with Basin D2 of the Master Study. Basin RW-1 is tributary to Design Point RW-1, consistent with design point DP4A of the Master Study, and has 10-year and 100-year C-values of 0.90 and 0.95 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.37 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 0.57 CFS. The 100-yr flows per the Master Study for this Basin are 1 CFS, so the designed infrastructure by others will not be adversely impacted.

Basin RW-2 – Basin RW-2 is 0.05 acres and includes the eastern half of the interior access drive west of Lot 1, within the property limits. This basin is generally consistent with Basin D4 of the Master Study. Basin RW-2 is tributary to Design Point RW-2, consistent with design point DP4 of the Master Study, and has 10-year and 100-year C-values of 0.90 and 0.95 respectively; and anticipated 10-year runoff flows of 0.28 CFS and 100-year runoff flows of 0.42 CFS. The 100-yr flows per the Master Study for this Basin are 1 CFS, so the designed infrastructure by others will not be adversely impacted.

TABLE 1 - BASIN SUMMARY

PROPOSED BASIN	PROPOSED DESIGN POINT	CONTRIBUTING BASIN ACREAGE	10-YR C-VALUE	100-YR C-VALUE	10-YR RUNOFF (CFS)	100-YR RUNOFF (CFS)
1	1	0.07	0.90	0.95	0.37	0.56
2	2	0.14	0.85	0.90	0.70	1.07
3	3	0.45	0.81	0.87	2.23	3.44
OS-1	OS-1	0.22	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.77
OS-2	OS-2	0.28	0.26	0.36	0.45	0.88
OS-3	OS-3	0.03	0.54	0.62	0.11	0.18
RW-1	RW-1	0.07	0.90	0.95	0.37	0.57
RW-2	RW-2	0.05	0.90	0.95	0.28	0.42

Stormwater Quality Control Plan (SWQCP)

Permanent water quality will be provided by a subdivision pond designed by others.

El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual section I.7.2.A details the appropriate BMP selection based on a Four-Step Process.

Step 1: Employ Runoff Reduction Practices

The site layout was intentionally design to minimize hardscape, while still achieving site functionality. As such the limits of disturbance for earthwork are minimized and perimeter landscaping is maximized.

Step 2: Stabilized Drainageways

All stormwater control measures existing in hard-piped underground infrastructure due to site constraints and client preference. Therefore, there are not drainageways requiring stabilization measures

Step 3: Provide Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV)

Please refer to the Final Drainage Report and Addendum by Classic Consulting Engineers & Surveyors dated August 11,2017 previously approved by El Paso County for further discussion as to detailed information regarding how the subdivision pond provides water quality satisfying El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual section I.7.2.D. Permanent water quality and detention is provided in the full-spectrum detention pond in Tract C per the aforementioned Final Drainage Report. The pond was designed for detention and EURV.



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Step 4: Consider Need for Industrial and Commercial BMPs

Permanent water quality and detention is provided in the full-spectrum detention pond in Tract C per the aforementioned Final Drainage Report. The pond was designed for detention and EURV. The pond is an acceptable permanent BMP for this site per Appendix I of the Engineering Criteria Manual.

The construction document plan set submittal accompanying this letter will include a Grading and Erosion Control Plan, as required for the ESQCP permit. Therefore, erosion control details will accompany the construction plans specifying the necessary procedures and measures to ensure water quality during the construction phase.

Conclusions

The proposed development on Lot 1 is in compliance with the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1 and 2, El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual and Land Development Code. This drainage compliance letter shall be used in conjunction with the Master Study. No on-site detention or water quality is proposed as part of the Lot 1 improvements. It is requested that the County accept this drainage compliance letter and require that no additional changes be made to the Lot 1 – Academy Gateway Subdivision Filing No. 1 proposed storm drainage system.

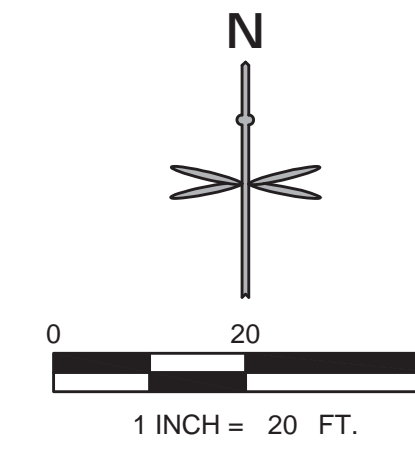
Respectfully submitted,
Entitlement & Engineering Solutions, Inc.

Sean McIntosh, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

MAJOR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

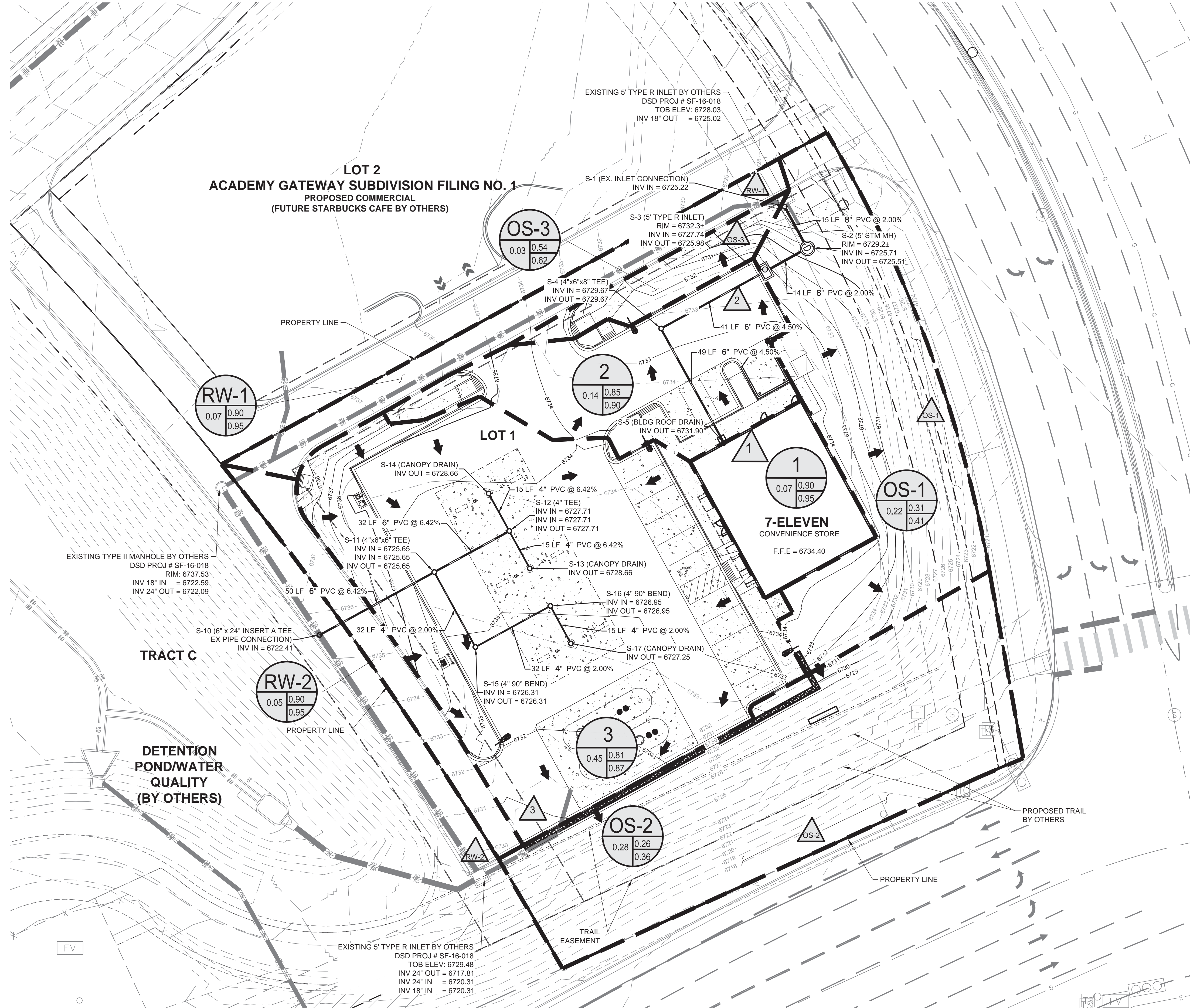
LOT 1 ACADEMY GATEWAY SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 1

A SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 1, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 67 AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 6, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 66, ALL WEST OF THE SIXTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, EL PASO COUNTY, STATE OF COLORADO



LEGEND

	PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
	EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
	EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
	MINOR CONTOUR
	MAJOR CONTOUR
	CURB AND GUTTER
	FLOW ARROW
	STORM INLET AND MANHOLE
	SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT
	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
	EXISTING SANITARY/STORM MANHOLE
	PROPOSED 1" WATER METER
	PROPOSED TELEPHONE
	PROPOSED GAS
	PROPOSED ELECTRIC
	PROPOSED SANITARY
	PROPOSED STORM PIPE
	BASIN PERIMETER
	DESIGN POINT
	BASIN DESIGNATION
	10-YEAR RUNOFF COEFFICIENT
	100-YEAR RUNOFF COEFFICIENT
	BASIN AREA IN ACRES



NOTES:

- ALL STORM SEWER IS PRIVATE AND IS SIZED FOR THE 100 YEAR EVENT, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

BASIN	DESIGN POINT	CONTRIBUTING BASIN ACREAGE	10-YR C-VALUE	100-YR C-VALUE	10-YR RUNOFF (CFS)	100-YR RUNOFF (CFS)
1	1	0.07	0.90	0.95	0.37	0.56
2	2	0.14	0.85	0.90	0.70	1.07
3	3	0.45	0.81	0.87	2.23	3.44
OS-1	OS-1	0.22	0.31	0.41	0.41	0.77
OS-2	OS-2	0.28	0.26	0.36	0.45	0.88
OS-3	OS-3	0.03	0.54	0.62	0.11	0.18
RW-1	RW-1	0.07	0.90	0.95	0.37	0.57
RW-2	RW-2	0.05	0.90	0.95	0.28	0.42

CALL UTILITY NOTIFICATION
CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987 or 811

CALL 3-BUSINESS DAYS (NOT INCLUDING INITIAL DAY OF CONTACT) IN ADVANCE BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND MEMBER UTILITIES.

Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

DATE	BY	REVISION
01/31/18	SPM	1 EL PASO COUNTY RESUBMITTAL
02/23/18	SPM	2 EL PASO COUNTY RESUBMITTAL-STAMPED SET



EES
ENTITLEMENT AND
ENGINEERING
SOLUTIONS, INC.

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN
7-ELEVEN
 LOT 1 ACADEMY GATEWAY SUBDIVISION FILING NO. 1
 DRAINAGE PLAN

PROJECT NO:	7EL024.01
DESIGNED BY:	SPM
DRAWN BY:	LER
DATE:	12/04/17
C2.2	
SHEET 5 OF 16	

Runoff Coefficients

Corridor / Design Package: 7-11 NORTHGATE AND STRUTHERS
 System Name: Developed Condition

Computed: SPM Date: 10/20/2017
 Checked: MK Date: 10/27/2017

Sub-Basin Data			Composite C			Sub Area (Pavement)				Sub Area (Roof)				Sub Area(Lawns B Group soils)			
Basin ID	Description	Total Area (ac)	C ₁₀	C ₁₀₀	i	C ₁₀	C ₁₀₀	i	Area (ac)	C ₁₀	C ₁₀₀	i	Area (ac)	C ₁₀	C ₁₀₀	i	Area (ac)
1	Convenience Store	0.068	0.90	0.95	90	0.90	0.95	100	0.00	0.90	0.95	90	0.07	0.25	0.35	0	0.000
2	Northern Parking	0.137	0.85	0.90	92	0.90	0.95	100	0.13	0.90	0.95	90	0.00	0.25	0.35	0	0.011
3	Majority of Parking and Fuel Canopy	0.454	0.81	0.87	85	0.90	0.95	100	0.32	0.90	0.95	90	0.07	0.25	0.35	0	0.060
OS-1	Off-site Existing Perimeter Slope East	0.218	0.31	0.41	10	0.90	0.95	100	0.02	0.90	0.95	90	0.00	0.25	0.35	0	0.197
OS-2	Off-site Existing Perimeter Slope South	0.280	0.26	0.36	2	0.90	0.95	100	0.01	0.90	0.95	90	0.00	0.25	0.35	0	0.274
OS-3	Off-site North	0.034	0.54	0.62	45	0.90	0.95	100	0.02	0.90	0.95	90	0.00	0.25	0.35	0	0.019
RW-1	Adjacent Roadway North	0.069	0.90	0.95	100	0.90	0.95	100	0.07	0.90	0.95	90	0.00	0.25	0.35	0	0.000
RW-2	Adjacent Roadway West	0.051	0.90	0.95	100	0.90	0.95	100	0.05	0.90	0.95	90	0.00	0.25	0.35	0	0.000
	Composite	1.310	0.62	0.69	56	0.90	0.95	100	0.61	0.90	0.95	90	0.14	0.25	0.35	0	0.560

Standard Form SF-2 . Storm Drainage System Design (Rational Method Procedure)

Corridor / Design Package: 7-11 NORTHGATE AND STRUTHERS
 System Name: Developed Condition

Computed: SPM Date: 10/20/2017
 Checked: MK Date: 10/27/2017

Design Storm: Proposed 10-yr P = 1.78 in

LOCATION	DESIGN POINT	DIRECT RUNOFF							TOTAL RUNOFF				STREET		PIPE			TRAVEL TIME		REMARKS	
		AREA DESIGN	AREA (AC)	RUNOFF COEFF	t _c (MIN)	C.A. (AC)	IIN / HR	Q (CFS)	t _c (MIN)	SUM (C-A)(AC)	IIN / HR	Q(CFS)	SLOPE(%)	STREETFLOW (C)	DESIGNFLOW (C)	SLOPE(%)	PIPE SIZE(in)	LENGTH(FT)	VELOCITY(FPS)		t _r (MIN)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Convenience Store	1	0.07	0.90	5.00	0.061	6.04	0.37					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	Northern Parking	2	0.14	0.85	5.00	0.116	6.04	0.70					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3	Majority of Parking and Fuel Canopy	3	0.45	0.81	5.00	0.370	6.04	2.23					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
OS-1	Off-site Existing Perimeter Slope East	OS-1	0.22	0.31	5.00	0.068	6.04	0.41					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
OS-2	Off-site Existing Perimeter Slope South	OS-2	0.28	0.26	5.00	0.074	6.04	0.45					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
OS-3	Off-site North	OS-3	0.03	0.54	5.00	0.019	6.04	0.11					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
RW-1	Adjacent Roadway North	RW-1	0.07	0.90	5.00	0.062	6.04	0.37					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
RW-2	Adjacent Roadway West	RW-2	0.05	0.90	5.00	0.046	6.04	0.28					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Design Storm: Proposed 100-yr P = 2.56 in

LOCATION	DESIGN POINT	DIRECT RUNOFF							TOTAL RUNOFF				STREET		PIPE			TRAVEL TIME		REMARKS	
		AREA DESIGN	AREA (AC)	RUNOFF COEFF	t _c (MIN)	C.A. (AC)	IIN / HR	Q (CFS)	t _c (MIN)	SUM (C-A)(AC)	IIN / HR	Q(CFS)	SLOPE(%)	STREETFLOW (C)	DESIGNFLOW (C)	SLOPE(%)	PIPE SIZE(in)	LENGTH(FT)	VELOCITY(FPS)		t _r (MIN)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	Convenience Store	1	0.07	0.95	5.00	0.06	8.68	0.56					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2	Northern Parking	2	0.14	0.90	5.00	0.12	8.68	1.07					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
3	Majority of Parking and Fuel Canopy	3	0.45	0.87	5.00	0.40	8.68	3.44					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
OS-1	Off-site Existing Perimeter Slope East	OS-1	0.22	0.41	5.00	0.09	8.68	0.77					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
OS-2	Off-site Existing Perimeter Slope South	OS-2	0.28	0.36	5.00	0.10	8.68	0.88					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
OS-3	Off-site North	OS-3	0.03	0.62	5.00	0.02	8.68	0.18					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
RW-1	Adjacent Roadway North	RW-1	0.07	0.95	5.00	0.07	8.68	0.57					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
RW-2	Adjacent Roadway West	RW-2	0.05	0.95	5.00	0.05	8.68	0.42					1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

- (1) Basin Description linked to C-Value Sheet
- (2) Basin Design Point
- (3) Enter the Basin Name from C Value Sheet
- (4) Basin Area linked to C-Value Sheet
- (5) Composite C linked to C-Value Sheet
- (6) Time of Concentration linked to C-Value Sheet

- (7) =Column 4 x Column 5
- (8) =28.5*P/(10+Column 6)*0.786
- (9) =Column 7 x Column 8
- (10) =Column 6 + Column 21
- (11) Add the Basin Areas (7) to get the combined basin AC
- (12) =28.5*P/(10+Column 10)*0.786

- (13) Sum of Qs
- (14) Additional Street Overland Flow
- (15) Additional Street Overland Flow
- (16) Design Pipe Flow
- (17) Pipe Slope
- (18) Pipe Size

- (19) Additional Flow Length
- (20) Velocity
- (21) =Column 19 / Column 20 / 60

Channel Report

6 INCH CANOPY DRAINAGE

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 0.50

Invert Elev (ft) = 6725.65

Slope (%) = 6.42

N-Value = 0.011

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 0.58

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.21

Q (cfs) = 0.580

Area (sqft) = 0.08

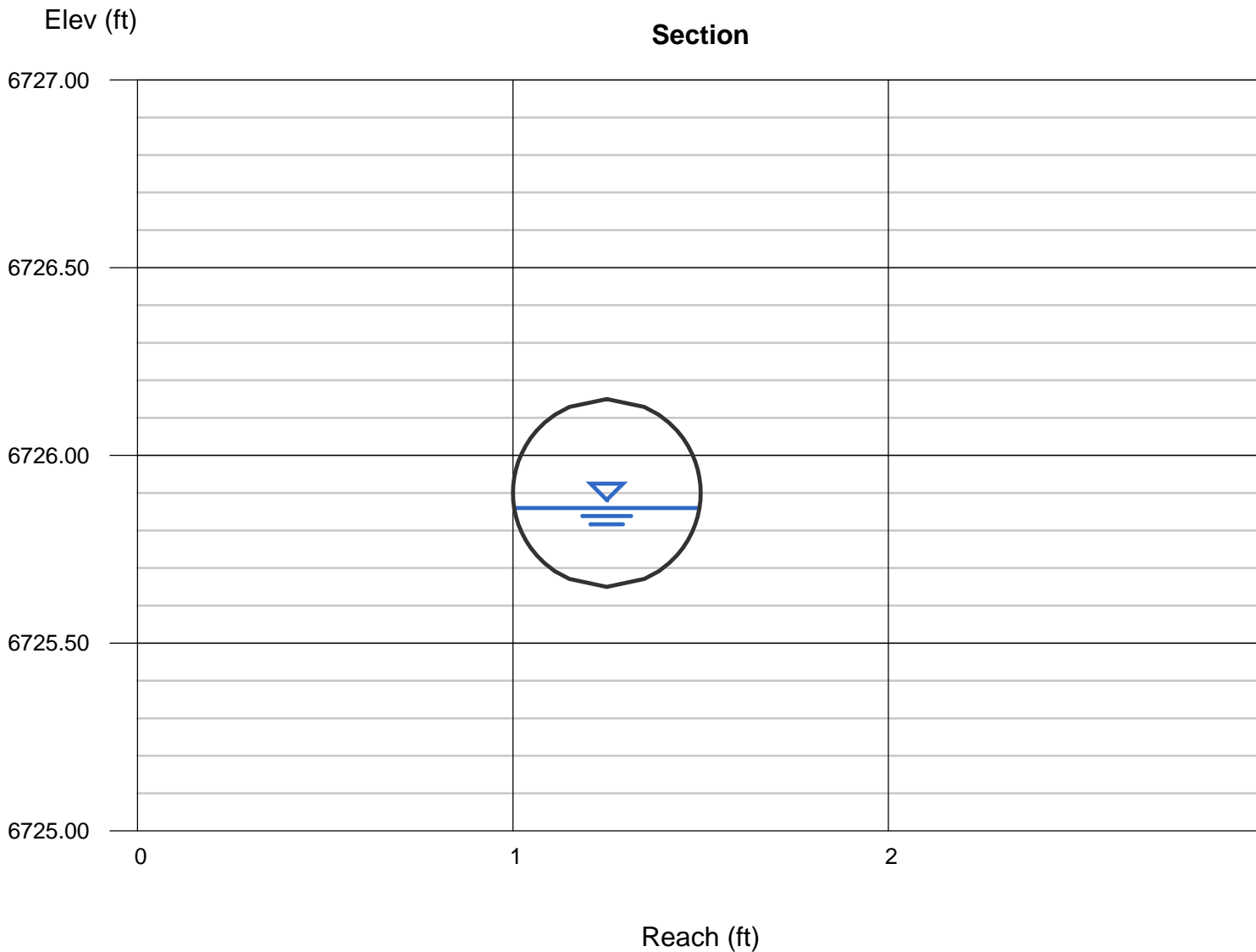
Velocity (ft/s) = 7.36

Wetted Perim (ft) = 0.71

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.39

Top Width (ft) = 0.49

EGL (ft) = 1.05



Channel Report

6 INCH ROOF DRAINAGE

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 0.50

Invert Elev (ft) = 6730.40

Slope (%) = 4.50

N-Value = 0.011

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 0.56

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.22

Q (cfs) = 0.560

Area (sqft) = 0.08

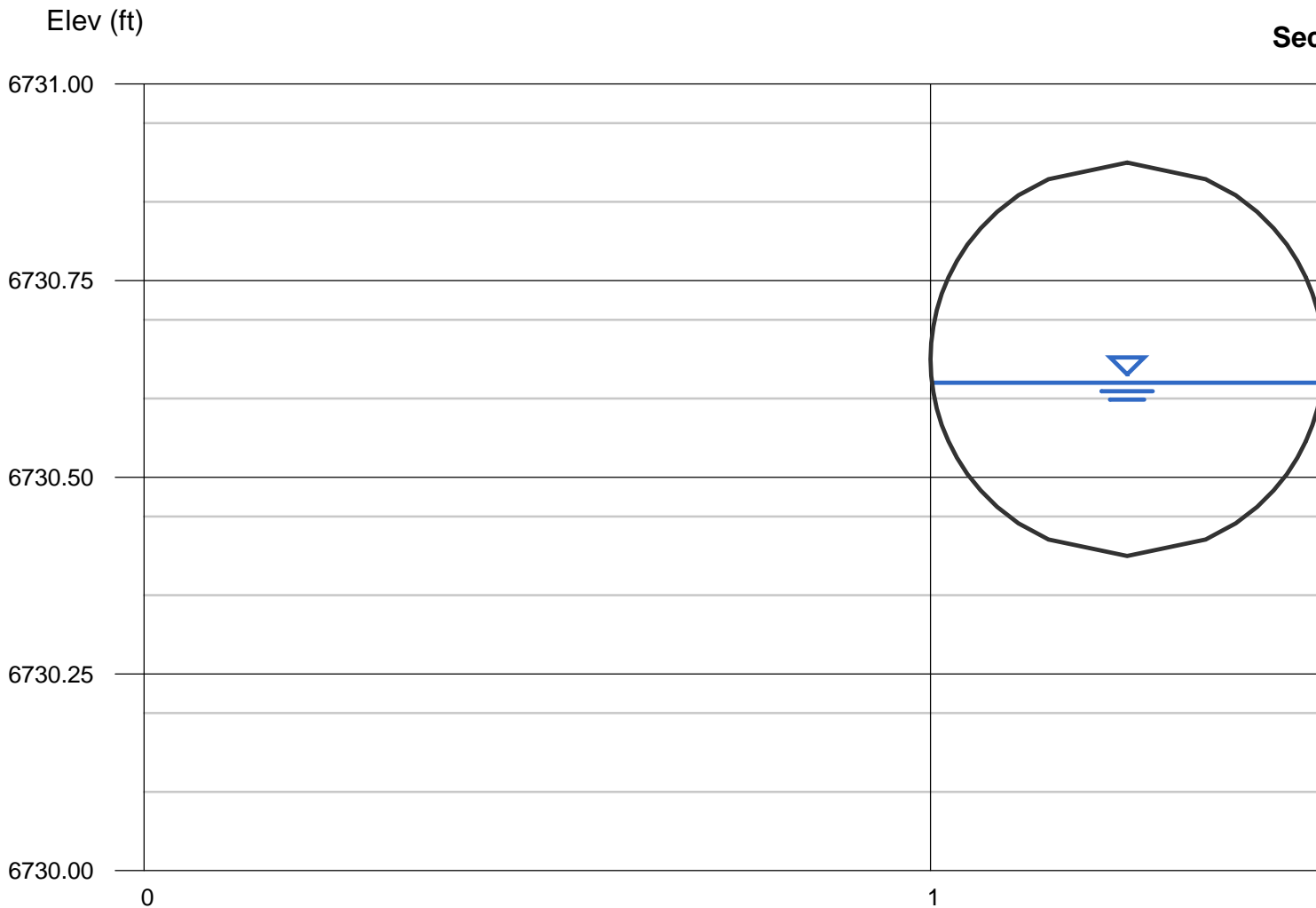
Velocity (ft/s) = 6.69

Wetted Perim (ft) = 0.73

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.39

Top Width (ft) = 0.50

EGL (ft) = 0.91



Channel Report

8 INCH DP2 DRAINAGE

Circular

Diameter (ft) = 0.67

Invert Elev (ft) = 6725.98

Slope (%) = 2.00

N-Value = 0.011

Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 1.63

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.46

Q (cfs) = 1.630

Area (sqft) = 0.26

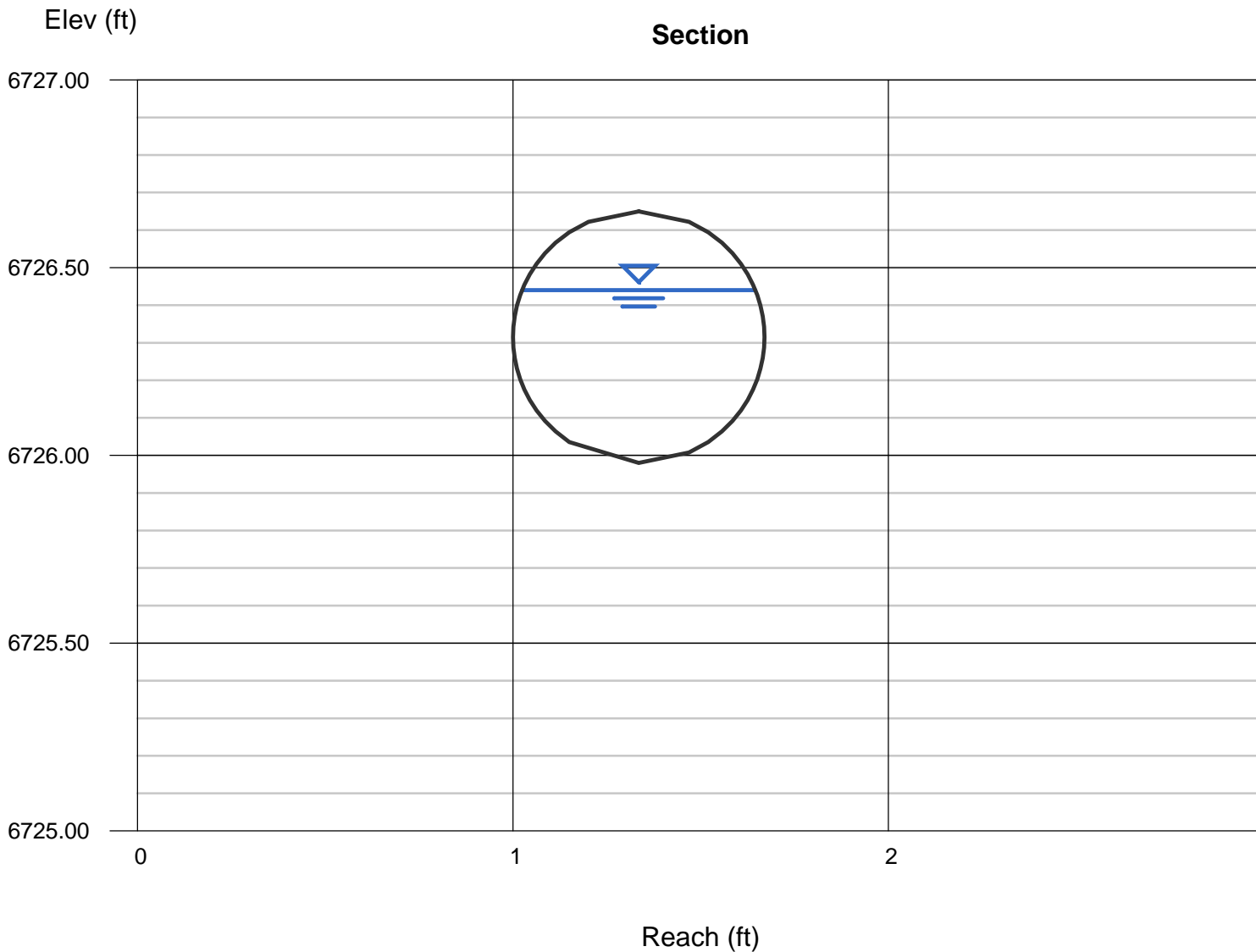
Velocity (ft/s) = 6.31

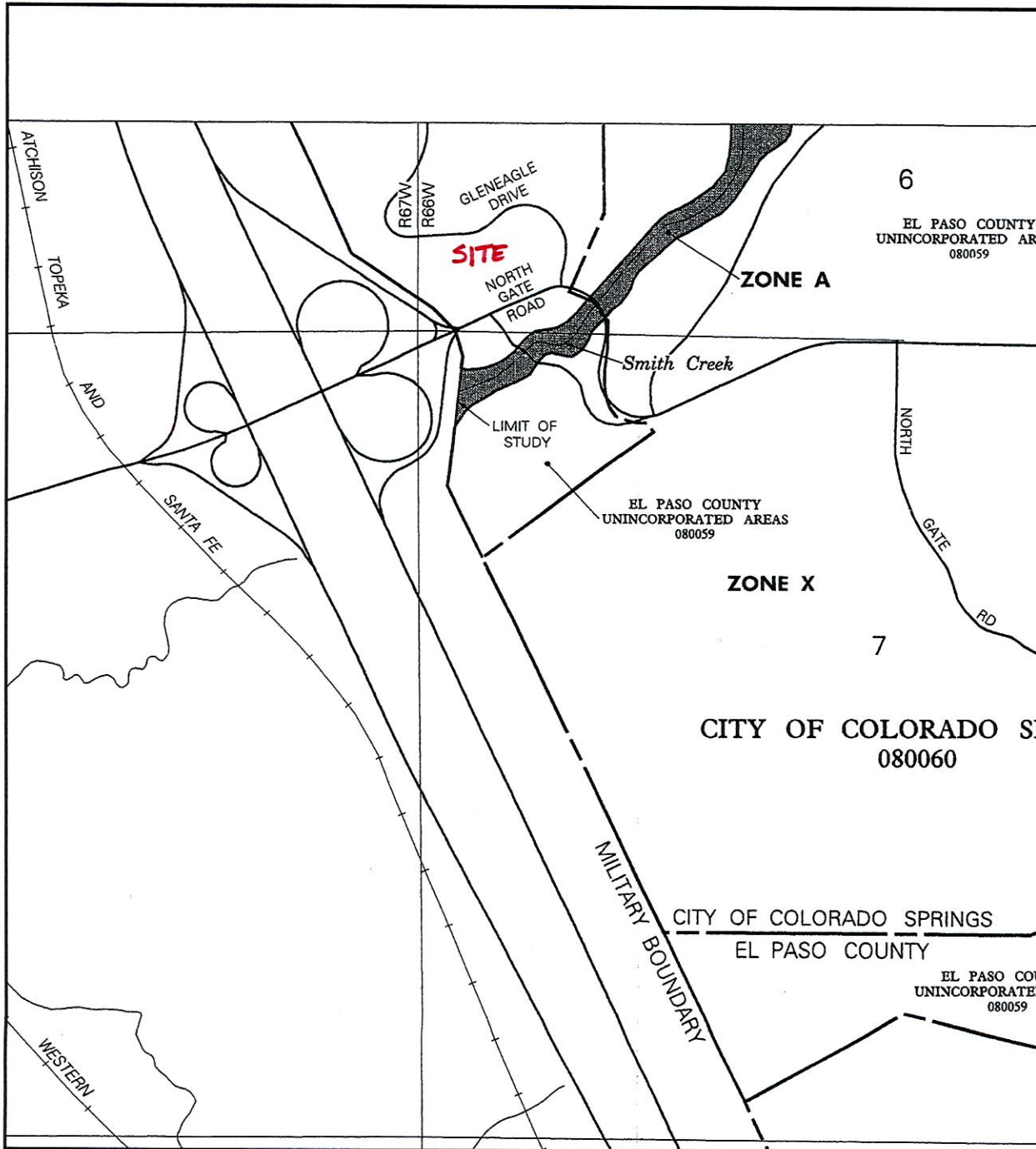
Wetted Perim (ft) = 1.31

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 0.60

Top Width (ft) = 0.62

EGL (ft) = 1.08





APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
 1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

**FIRM
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
 EL PASO COUNTY,
 COLORADO AND
 INCORPORATED AREAS**

PANEL 290 OF 1300
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

CONTAINS: COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
COLORADO SPRINGS, CITY OF	080060	0290	F
EL PASO COUNTY, UNINCORPORATED AREAS	080059	0290	F

**MAP NUMBER
 08041C0290 F**

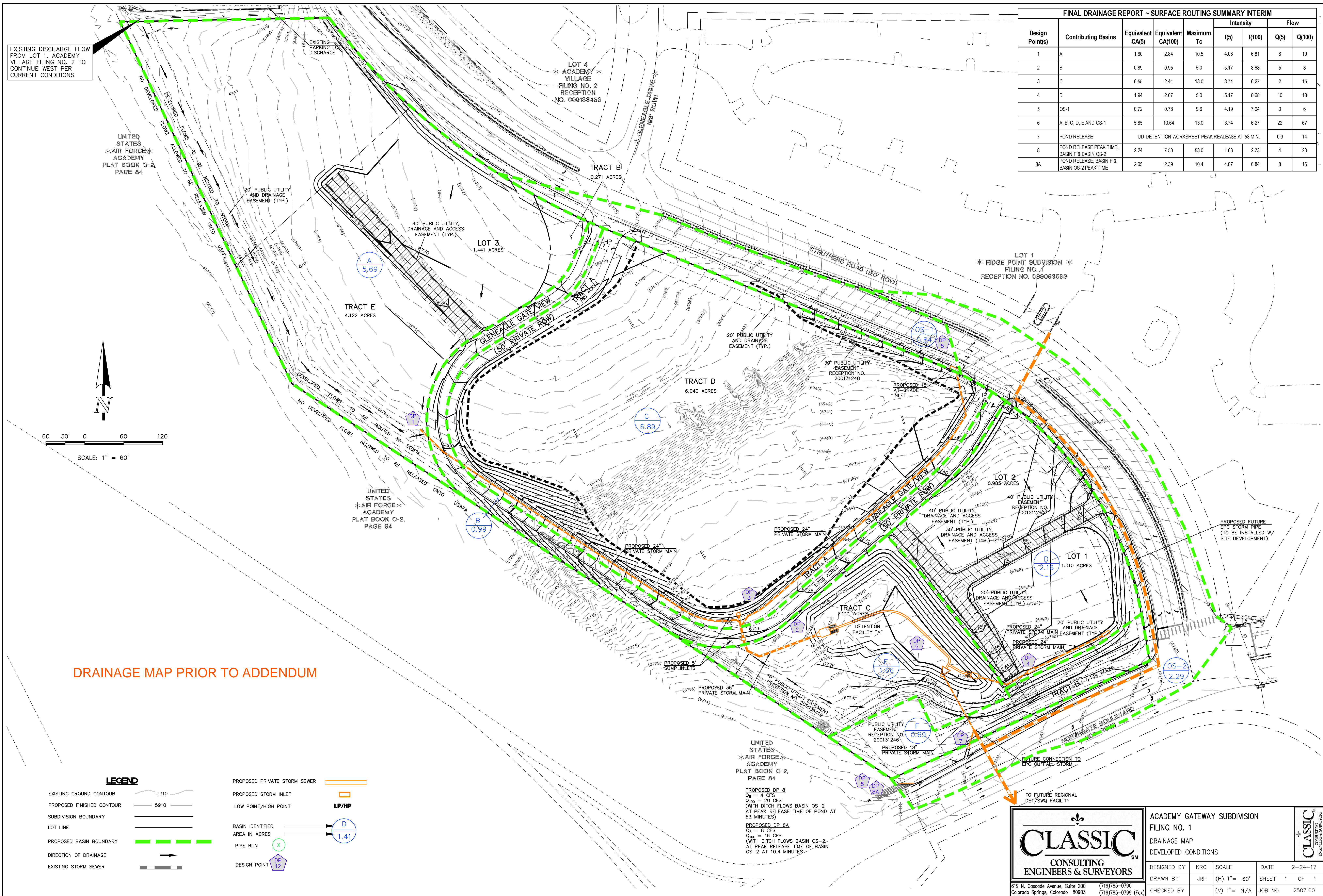
**EFFECTIVE DATE:
 MARCH 17, 1997**



Federal Emergency Management Agency

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT - SURFACE ROUTING SUMMARY INTERIM									
Design Point(s)	Contributing Basins	Equivalent CA(5)	Equivalent CA(100)	Maximum Tc	Intensity			Flow	
					I(5)	I(100)	Q(5)	Q(100)	
1	A	1.60	2.84	10.5	4.06	6.81	6	19	
2	B	0.89	0.95	5.0	5.17	8.68	5	8	
3	C	0.55	2.41	13.0	3.74	6.27	2	15	
4	D	1.94	2.07	5.0	5.17	8.68	10	18	
5	OS-1	0.72	0.78	9.6	4.19	7.04	3	6	
6	A, B, C, D, E AND OS-1	5.85	10.64	13.0	3.74	6.27	22	67	
7	POND RELEASE	UD-DETENTION WORKSHEET PEAK RELEASE AT 53 MIN.						0.3	14
8	POND RELEASE PEAK TIME, BASIN F & BASIN OS-2	2.24	7.50	53.0	1.63	2.73	4	20	
8A	POND RELEASE, BASIN F & BASIN OS-2 PEAK TIME	2.05	2.39	10.4	4.07	6.84	8	16	



DRAINAGE MAP PRIOR TO ADDENDUM

LEGEND

- EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR 5910
- PROPOSED FINISHED CONTOUR 5910
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- PROPOSED BASIN BOUNDARY
- DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED PRIVATE STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED STORM INLET
- LOW POINT/HIGH POINT
- BASIN IDENTIFIER
- AREA IN ACRES
- PIPE RUN
- DESIGN POINT

UNITED STATES
AIR FORCE
ACADEMY
PLAT BOOK O-2,
PAGE 84

PROPOSED DP 8
Q_s = 4 CFS
Q₁₀₀ = 20 CFS
(WITH DITCH FLOWS BASIN OS-2
AT PEAK RELEASE TIME OF POND AT
53 MINUTES)

PROPOSED DP 8A
Q_s = 8 CFS
Q₁₀₀ = 16 CFS
(WITH DITCH FLOWS BASIN OS-2,
AT PEAK RELEASE TIME OF BASIN
OS-2 AT 10.4 MINUTES)



ACADEMY GATEWAY SUBDIVISION
FILING NO. 1
DRAINAGE MAP
DEVELOPED CONDITIONS

DESIGNED BY	KRC	SCALE	DATE	2-24-17
DRAWN BY	JRH	(H) 1" = 60'	SHEET	1 OF 1
CHECKED BY	(V)	1" = N/A	JOB NO.	2507.00

619 N. Cascade Avenue, Suite 200 (719) 785-0790
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903 (719) 785-0799 (Fax)

N:\250700\DRAINING\DEVELOPMENT\250700-FDR-REVISED.dwg, 5/19/2017 7:21:38 AM, 1:1

JOB NAME: *Academy Gateway Subd. Fil. No. 1*
 JOB NUMBER: *2507.00*
 DATE: *08/11/17*
 CALC'D BY: *KRC*

FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT ~ BASIN RUNOFF SUMMARY - INTERIM

BASIN	WEIGHTED			OVERLAND				STREET / CHANNEL FLOW				Tc	INTENSITY			TOTAL FLOWS		
	CA(2)	CA(5)	CA(100)	C(5)	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Tc (min)	Length (ft)	Slope (%)	Velocity (fps)	Tc (min)	TOTAL (min)	I(2) (in/hr)	I(5) (in/hr)	I(100) (in/hr)	Q(2) (cfs)	Q(5) (cfs)	Q(100) (cfs)
B	0.88	0.90	0.98	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	4	5	9
D	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	3	4	6
D1	0.77	0.78	0.84	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	3	4	7
D2	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	0	0	1
D3	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	1	2	3
D4	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	0	0	1

JOB NAME: *Academy Gateway Subd. Fil. No. 1*
 JOB NUMBER: *2507.00*
 DATE: *08/11/17*
 CALC'D BY: *KRC*

FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT ~ BASIN RUNOFF SUMMARY - ULTIMATE

BASIN	WEIGHTED			OVERLAND				STREET / CHANNEL FLOW				Tc	INTENSITY			TOTAL FLOWS		
	CA(2)	CA(5)	CA(100)	C(5)	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Tc (min)	Length (ft)	Slope (%)	Velocity (fps)	Tc (min)	TOTAL (min)	I(2) (in/hr)	I(5) (in/hr)	I(100) (in/hr)	Q(2) (cfs)	Q(5) (cfs)	Q(100) (cfs)
B	0.88	0.89	0.95	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	4	5	8
D	0.69	0.69	0.74	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	3	4	6
D1	0.77	0.78	0.84	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	3	4	7
D2	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	0	0	1
D3	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	1	2	3
D4	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0	0	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0.0	5.0	4.12	5.17	8.68	0	0	1

Custom Soil Resource Report for El Paso County Area, Colorado



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:531 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















Soils







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
 Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 23, 2016

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 22, 2014—Mar 9, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10	Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

10—Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 3671
Elevation: 6,000 to 6,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blendon and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blendon

Setting

Landform: Alluvial fans, terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 10 to 36 inches: sandy loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 2 percent
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

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Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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LEGEND

- EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR 5910
- PROPOSED FINISHED CONTOUR 5910
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY
- LOT LINE
- PROPOSED BASIN BOUNDARY
- DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED PRIVATE STORM SEWER
- PROPOSED STORM INLET
- BASIN IDENTIFIER
- AREA IN ACRES
- PIPE RUN
- DESIGN POINT



PROPOSED FUTURE
EPC STORM PIPE
(TO BE INSTALLED W/
SITE DEVELOPMENT)

ACADEMY GATEWAY SUB. FIL 1
ADDENDUM
JOB NO. 2507.00
AUGUST 9, 2017
SHEET 1 OF 1

