

SPRINGS AT WATERVIEW
DRAINAGE LETTER
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

October 2020

PREPARED FOR:

SWV, LLC
31 N. Tejon, Suite 500
Colorado Springs, CO 80903

PREPARED BY:

Dakota Springs Engineering
31 N. Tejon Street, Suite 518
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
719.227.7388

PROJECT NO.16-01

PCD No. SP-16-005
PCD No. SF-16-017

CERTIFICATIONS

Design 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 County for drainage reports and said report is in conformity with the applicable 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.

Seal

Charles K. Cothern, P.E. #24997

Owner/Developer's Statement:

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

By (signature): _____

Date: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

El Paso County:

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

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

Date

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	4
PURPOSE	4
2.0 GENERAL LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	4
LOCATION	4
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	4
3.0 DRAINAGE BASINS AND SUB-BASINS	4
MAJOR BASIN DESCRIPTION.....	4
FLOODPLAINS.....	5
4.0 DRAINAGE BASINS.....	5
EXISTING DRAINAGE ANALYSIS.....	5
PROPOSED DRAINAGE ANALYSIS	5
PROPOSED STORM SYSTEM	5
5.0 DRAINAGE FEES, COST ESTIMATE & MAINTENANCE	6
6.0 REFERENCE MATERIALS	6

Appendix

- Figure 1: Vicinity Map
- Figure 2: Soils Data
- Figure 3: FIRM Map
- Figure 4: Existing Drainage Map
- Figure 5: Proposed Drainage Map

Appendix A
StormCAD Analysis

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report is an amendment to the Preliminary & Final Drainage report prepared by Dakota Springs Engineering and approved October 16, 2018.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present revisions to the preliminary and final drainage improvements associated with the construction of Springs at Waterview. Revisions are associated with previously proposed storm sewer, specifically reduction in pipe size on the western end of the main trunk line storm sewer that primarily conveys offsite flows through the property. And conveyance of the Bradley Road discharge will remain in the Grinnell Boulevard roadside ditch and then routed into the Springs at Waterview drainage easement for collection by a Type D inlet. No changes have been made concerning onsite or offsite hydrology or acceptance of offsite storm water through the site.

2.0 General Location and Description

Location

Springs at Waterview is a planned 85-unit single family residential development within the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 15 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, in El Paso County, Colorado. It is located south of Goldfield Drive, east of Grinnell Boulevard, north of Bradley Road and west of Painted Sky at Waterview Filing No. 1. This portion of the Waterview development is in the Windmill Gulch Drainage Basin. Refer to Vicinity map, Appendix A Figure 1.

Description of Property

The proposed site encompasses 15.68 acres. The topography of the site and surrounding area is typical of a high desert; short prairie grass and weeds with slopes generally ranging from 1% to 9%. The area generally drains to the west.

The site is comprised of several different soil types. From the Soil Survey of El Paso County, the site falls into the following soil types:

1. "3" Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes.
2. "8" Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes.
3. "97" Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes.

The Blakeland and Truckton soils are classified at Hydrological Group A and the Ascalon soil is classified as Hydrological Group B. Note: "#" indicates Soil Conservation Survey soil classification number. Hydrologic Soil Group B was used in the preparation of this report. See Appendix A Figure 2: Soils Data.

3.0 Drainage Basins and Sub-Basins

Major Basin Description

Springs at Waterview residential development is located within the Windmill Gulch Drainage Basin. This report complies with the Windmill Gulch Drainage Basin Planning Study (DBPS) by Wilson and

Company, the Master Development Drainage Plan for Waterview by Merrick and Company, the Preliminary Drainage Report for Waterview Phase II, also by Merrick and Company and Painted Sky at Waterview Filing 1 and 2 Final Drainage Report by Merrick and Company and the Approved Springs at Waterview PDR/FDR. All developed runoff will meet El Paso County standards for discharge rates.

Floodplains

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM No. 08041C0764-G dated 12/7/2018) indicates that there is no floodplain in the vicinity of the proposed site. See Appendix A Figure 3: FIRM Panel

4.0 DRAINAGE BASINS

Existing Drainage Analysis

Please refer to the Preliminary and Final Drainage Report for Springs at Waterview, Approved on October 16, 2018, for existing drainage analysis.

Proposed Drainage Analysis

Please refer to the Preliminary and Final Drainage Report for Springs at Waterview, Approved on October 16, 2018, for proposed drainage analysis.

Proposed Storm System

The proposed storm water conveyance system presented in the approved Preliminary and Final Drainage Report of Springs at Waterview remains unchanged except for the following exceptions:

1. The Main Trunk Line Storm Sewer has been downsized on the western end up to the 72-inch existing CMP under Grinnell Boulevard.
2. Bradley Road storm water discharge remains in the Grinnell Boulevard roadside ditch until a point about 115 ft. south of the 72-inch existing crossing where grading modifications allow the flow to enter the drainage easement and be collected by a Type D inlet for conveyance under Grinnell Boulevard. Existing shallow utilities do not allow this storm water to access the drainage easement any sooner.
3. Other minor changes are reflected on the eastern end of the main trunk line primarily related to final slopes and manhole locations.

The proposed revision to the Main Trunk Line (Storm Line B) storm sewer is a reduction in the last leg of the pipe to 48-inch just upstream of the connection with the existing 72-inch pipe under Grinnell Boulevard. In addition, the eastern end of the storm sewer was modified to eliminate disturbance of Escanaba Drive and an addition of a manhole and changes to related pipe slopes. Location of the additional manhole located just west of the western curb of Escanaba Drive was the result of discussion in the field with El Paso County field staff; the primary discussion point was eliminating the need to excavate a large portion of Escanaba Drive. Instead it was determined that use of the previously approved storm sewer stub to the east of Escanaba would be a better construction approach. The alternative was discussed with the design engineer and approved based on similar hydraulic

characteristics and agreement that the approach was better to reduce interference with the neighborhood. StormCAD analysis and hydraulic grade line calculations are in Appendix A of this letter.

The proposed revision to the Bradley Road discharge to remain in the Grinnell Boulevard roadside ditch is to leave conditions as they exist. Grading modifications have taken place near the low point in Grinnell Boulevard approximately 115 ft. south of the 72-inch crossing to allow storm water flows from the Grinnell Boulevard roadside ditch to drain to the drainage easement and be collected in a Type D inlet for conveyance under Grinnell Boulevard. This grading modification will help reduce the existing flooding conditions on Grinnell Boulevard as acknowledged and described in the approved FDR.

Hydraulic computations for the proposed storm sewers are contained in Appendix A of this letter.

Storm Sewer Surcharge

The storm sewer modifications in this letter do result in some minor hydraulic surcharging just upstream of the existing 72-inch pipe. When Grinnell Boulevard is improved including curb and gutter, inlets and storm sewer conveying Grinnell Boulevard flow to the west side there will be no surcharging during the 100-year event.

Current surcharging does not negatively affect any development and all ponding above the inlets stays within the drainage easement.

5.0 DRAINAGE FEES, COST ESTIMATE & MAINTENANCE

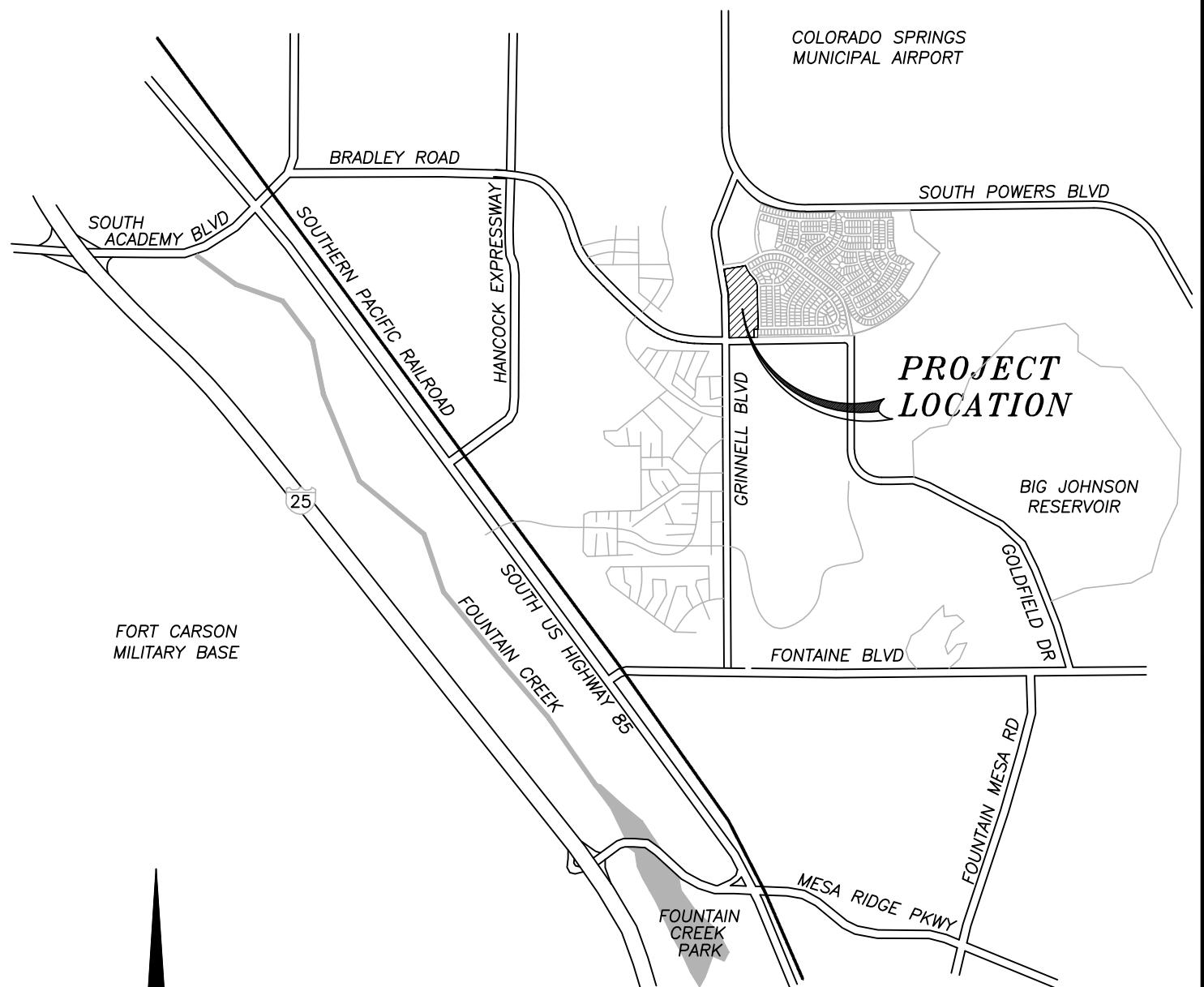
There are no additional fees required for this development as a result of the amendments to the approved Preliminary and Final Drainage Report for Springs at Waterview, presented in this Drainage Letter. Those portions of the approved drainage report that established fees for this development remain unchanged. The amendment only addresses changes in conveyance along Grinnell Blvd.

6.0 REFERENCE MATERIALS

1. "City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual" May 2014.
2. "Windmill Gulch Drainage Basin Planning Study", Wilson and Company, February 1992.
3. Master Development Drainage Plan for Waterview, May 2006. Prepared by Merrick & Co.
4. Preliminary Drainage Report for Waterview Phase II, January 2007. Prepared by Merrick & Co.
5. Final Drainage Report for Painted Sky at Waterview Filings 1 and 2, January 2007. Prepared by Merrick & Co.
6. Soils Survey of El Paso County Area, Natural Resources Conservation Services of Colorado.
7. Flood Insurance Rate Study for El Paso County, Colorado and Incorporated Areas. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Revised March 17, 1997.
8. "City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2: Stormwater Quality Policies, Procedures and Best Management Practices" May 2014.

9. Springs at Waterview Preliminary and Final Drainage Report, October 2018, Prepared by Dakota Springs Engineering.

Figure 1: Vicinity Map



THE SPRINGS AT WATERVIEW VICINITY MAP

DSE

Dakota Springs
Engineering

31 NORTH TEJON, SUITE 500
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
TEL: (719) 227-7388
FAX: (719) 227-7392

EXHIBIT

PROJECT NO. 0001-02-16-01

Figure 2: Soils Data



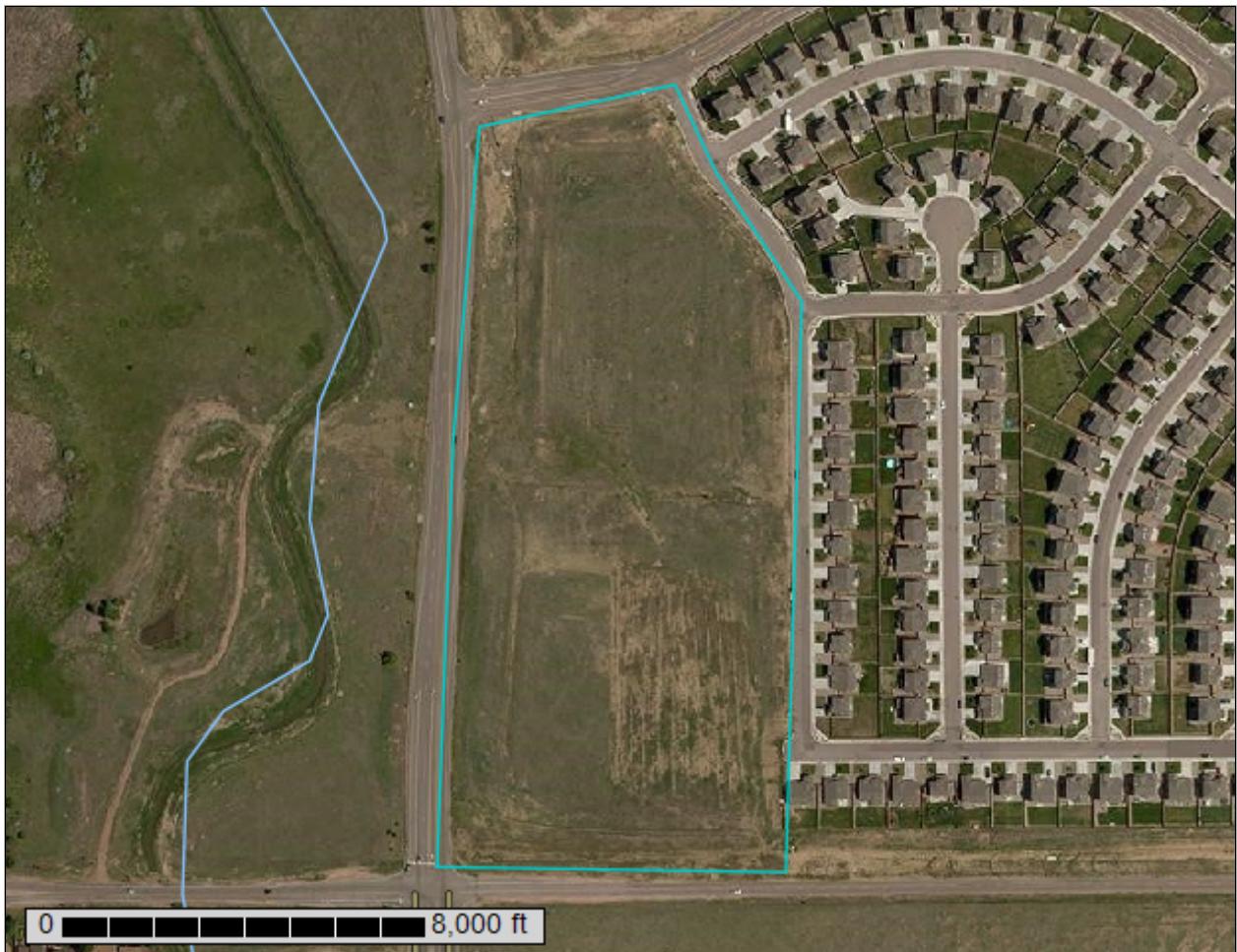
United States
Department of
Agriculture



Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

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 (<http://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.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means

for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

Preface.....	2
Soil Map.....	5
Soil Map.....	6
Legend.....	7
Map Unit Legend.....	8
Map Unit Descriptions.....	8
El Paso County Area, Colorado.....	10
3—Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes.....	10
8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes.....	11
97—Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes.....	12
References.....	14

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

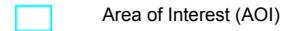
Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

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: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
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 13, Sep 22, 2015

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 3, 2014—Jun 17, 2014

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

El Paso County Area, Colorado (CO625)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	5.5	28.7%
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	4.7	24.8%
97	Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes	8.9	46.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		19.0	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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

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

3—Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tlny
Elevation: 3,870 to 5,960 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 95 to 155 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ascalon and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ascalon

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Wind-reworked alluvium and/or calcareous sandy eolian deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 6 to 12 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 12 to 19 inches: sandy clay loam
Bk1 - 19 to 35 inches: fine sandy loam
Bk2 - 35 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 5.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 10 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.1 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 1.0
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

Minor Components

Olnest

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

Vona

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Sandy Plains (R067BY024CO)

8—Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369v
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,800 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

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

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Flats, hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talus
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand
AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand
C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Depressions

97—Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 36bg

Elevation: 6,000 to 7,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Truckton and similar soils: 80 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Truckton

Setting

Landform: Hills

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or arkosic residuum weathered from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 24 inches: sandy loam
C - 24 to 60 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 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): High (1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Minor Components

Haplaquolls

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Marshes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions

References

- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.
- American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.
- Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.
- Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.
- Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.
- Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.
- National Research Council. 1995. Wetlands: Characteristics and boundaries.
- Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_054262
- Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053577
- Soil Survey Staff. 2010. Keys to soil taxonomy. 11th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053580
- Tiner, R.W., Jr. 1985. Wetlands of Delaware. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Wetlands Section.
- United States Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers wetlands delineation manual. Waterways Experiment Station Technical Report Y-87-1.
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2_053374
- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.
2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the
Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296.
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land
capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

Figure 1: FIRM Panel

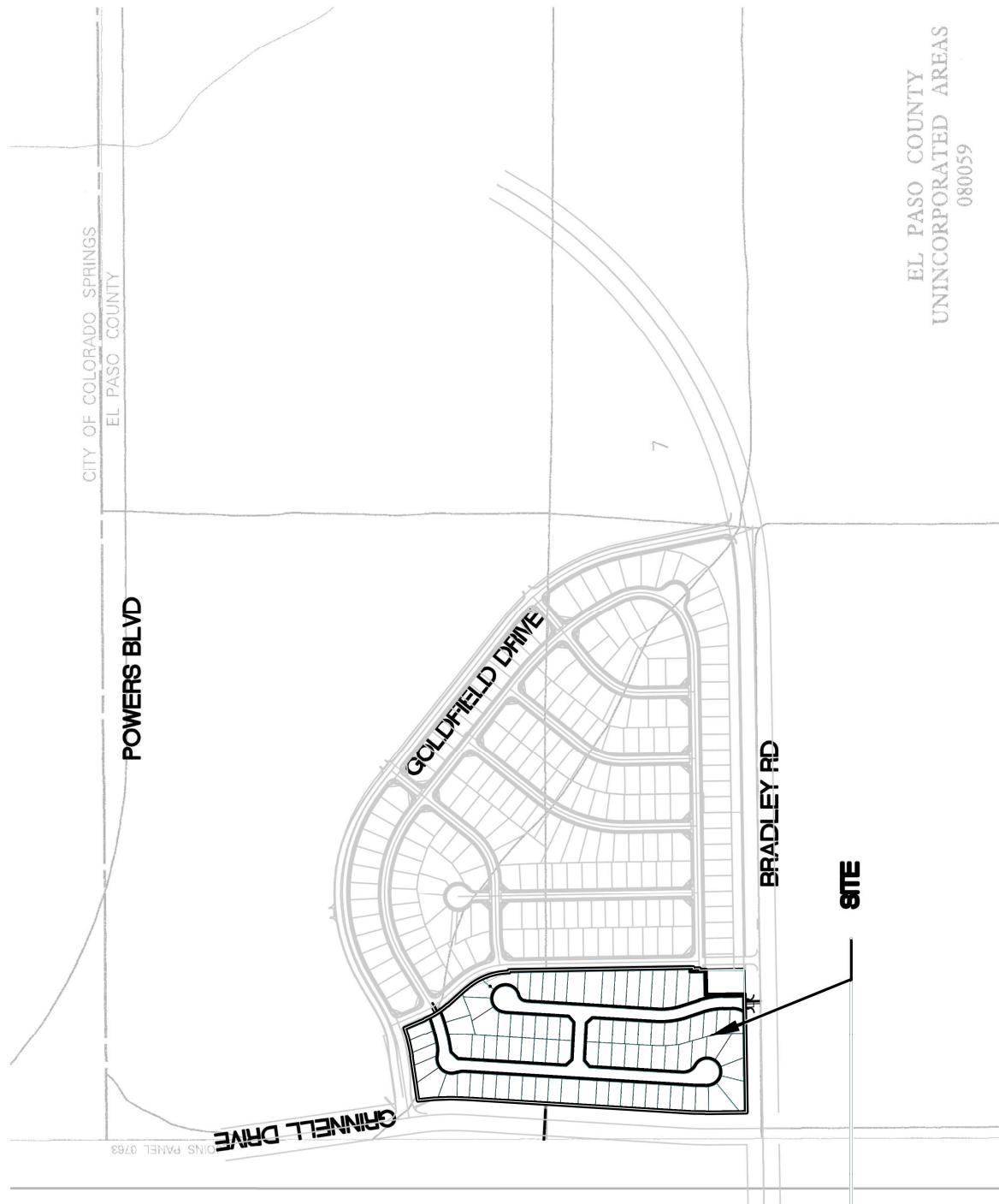


Figure 2: Existing Drainage Plan

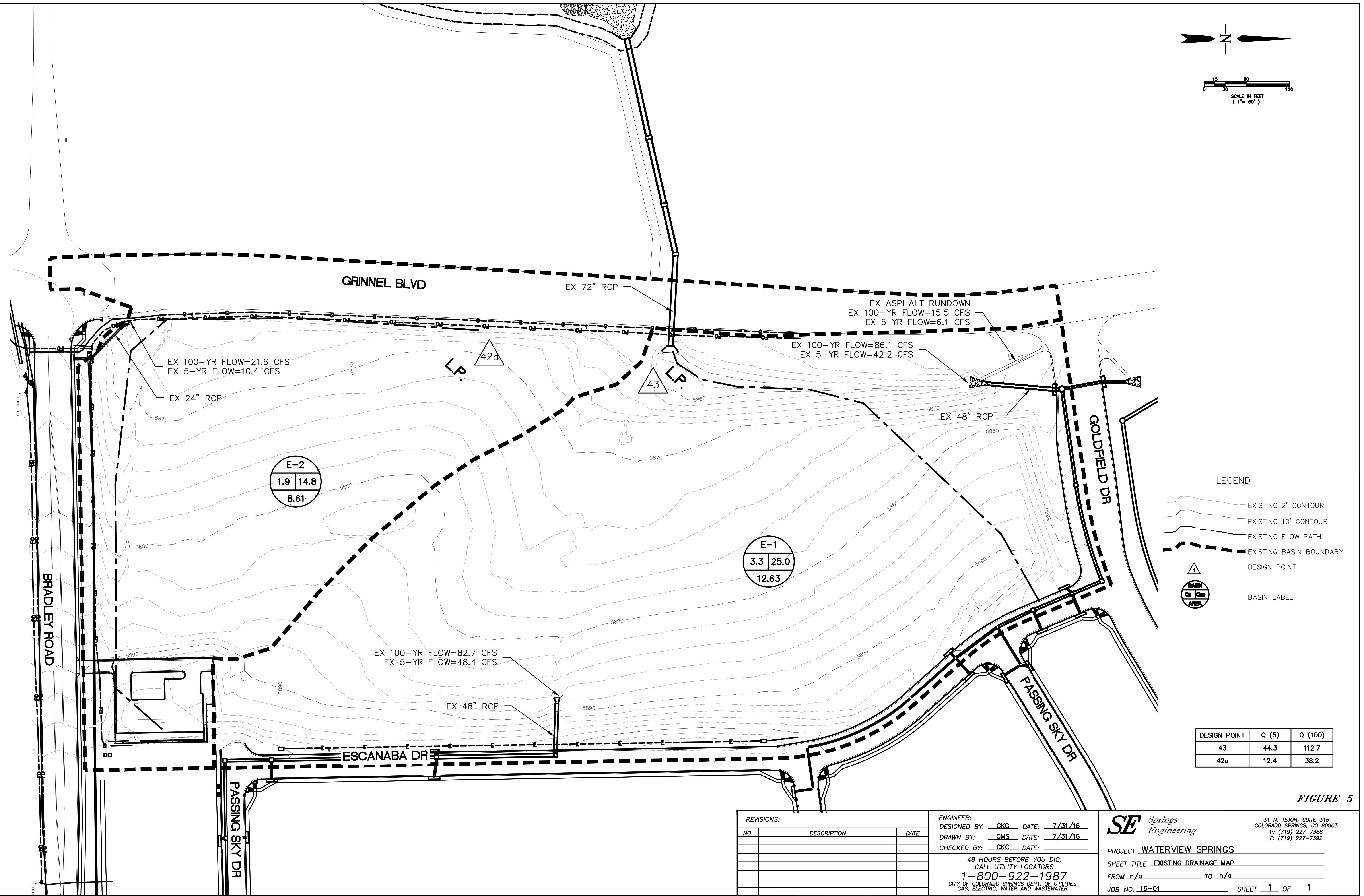
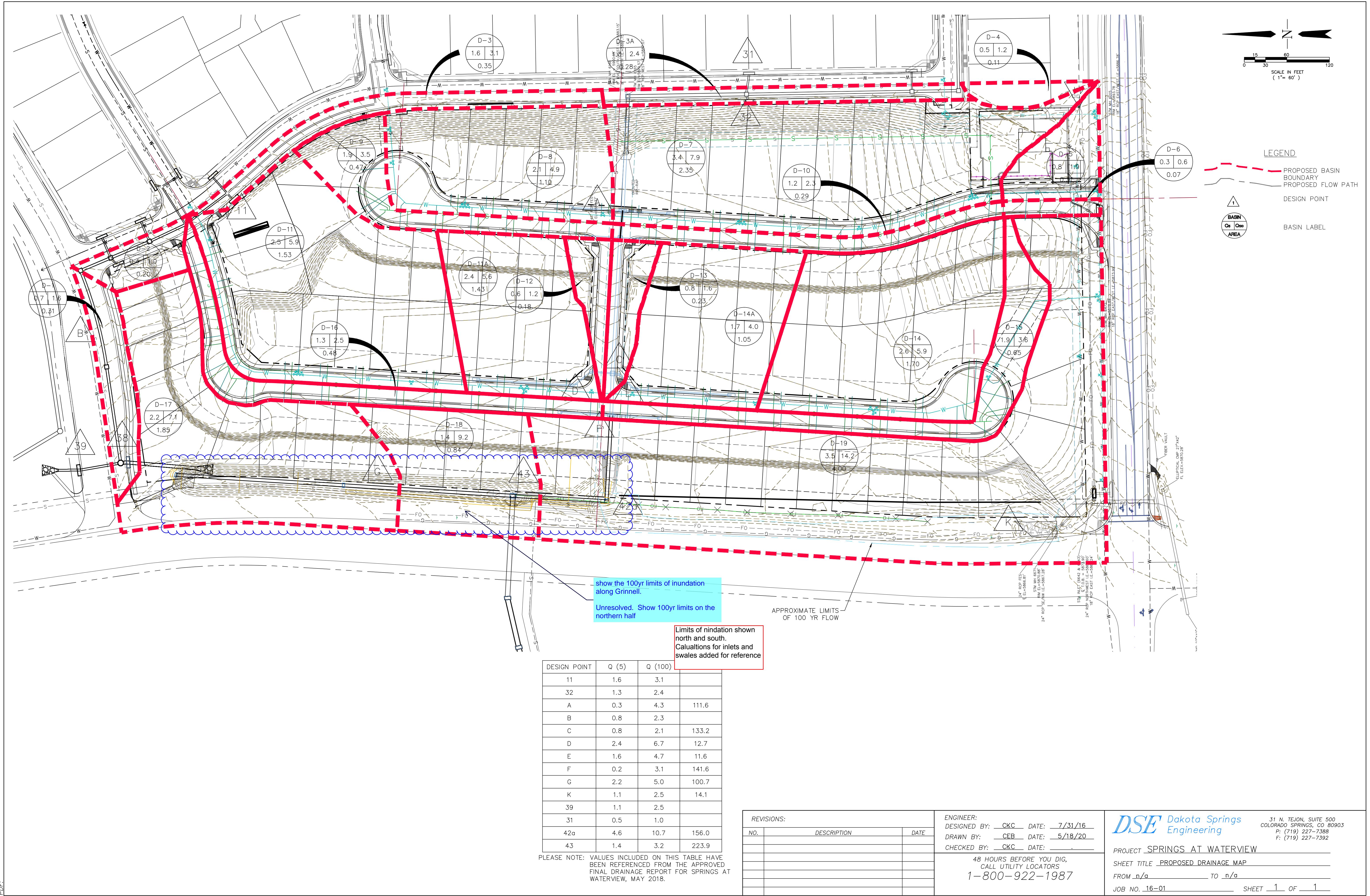
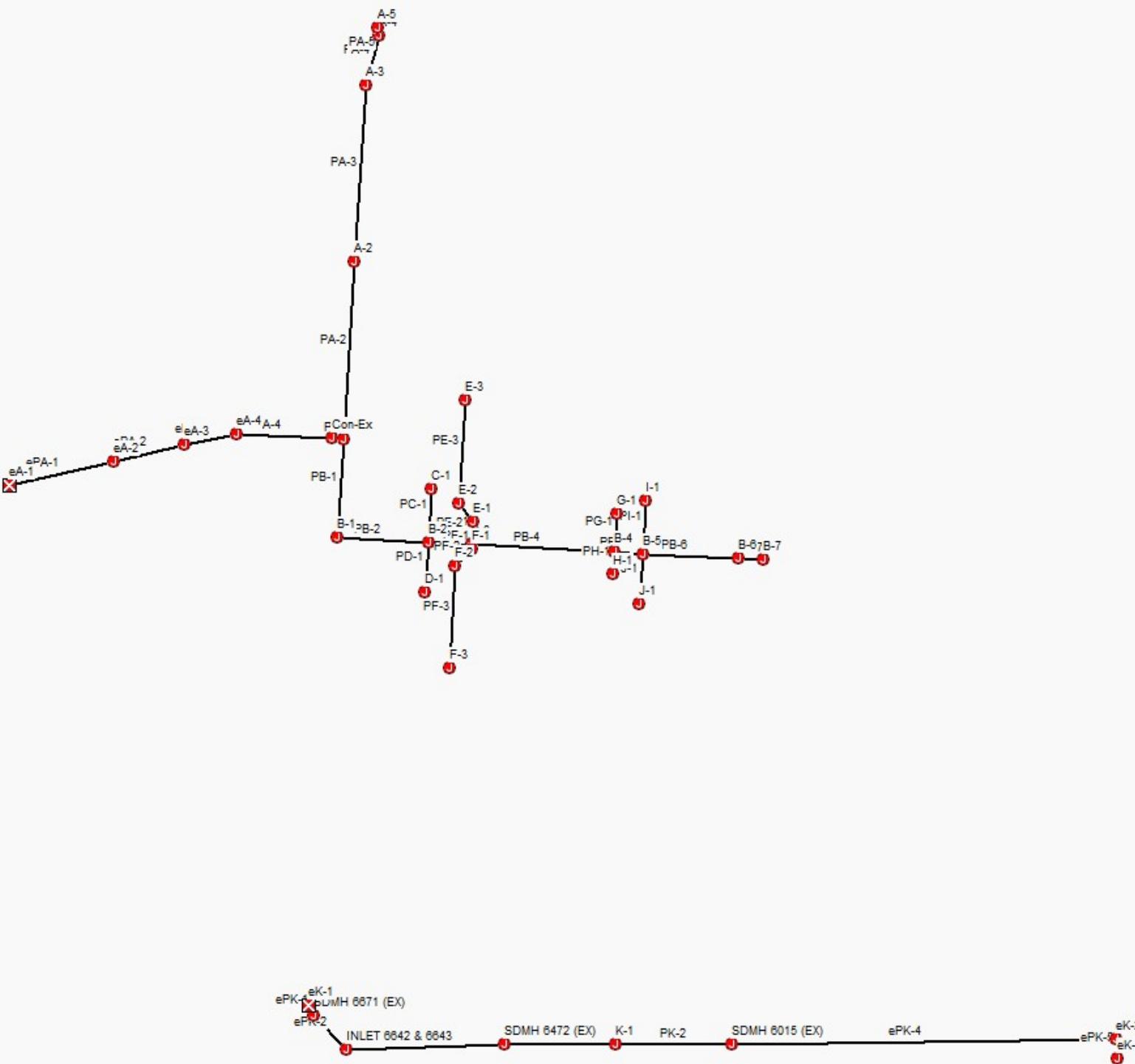
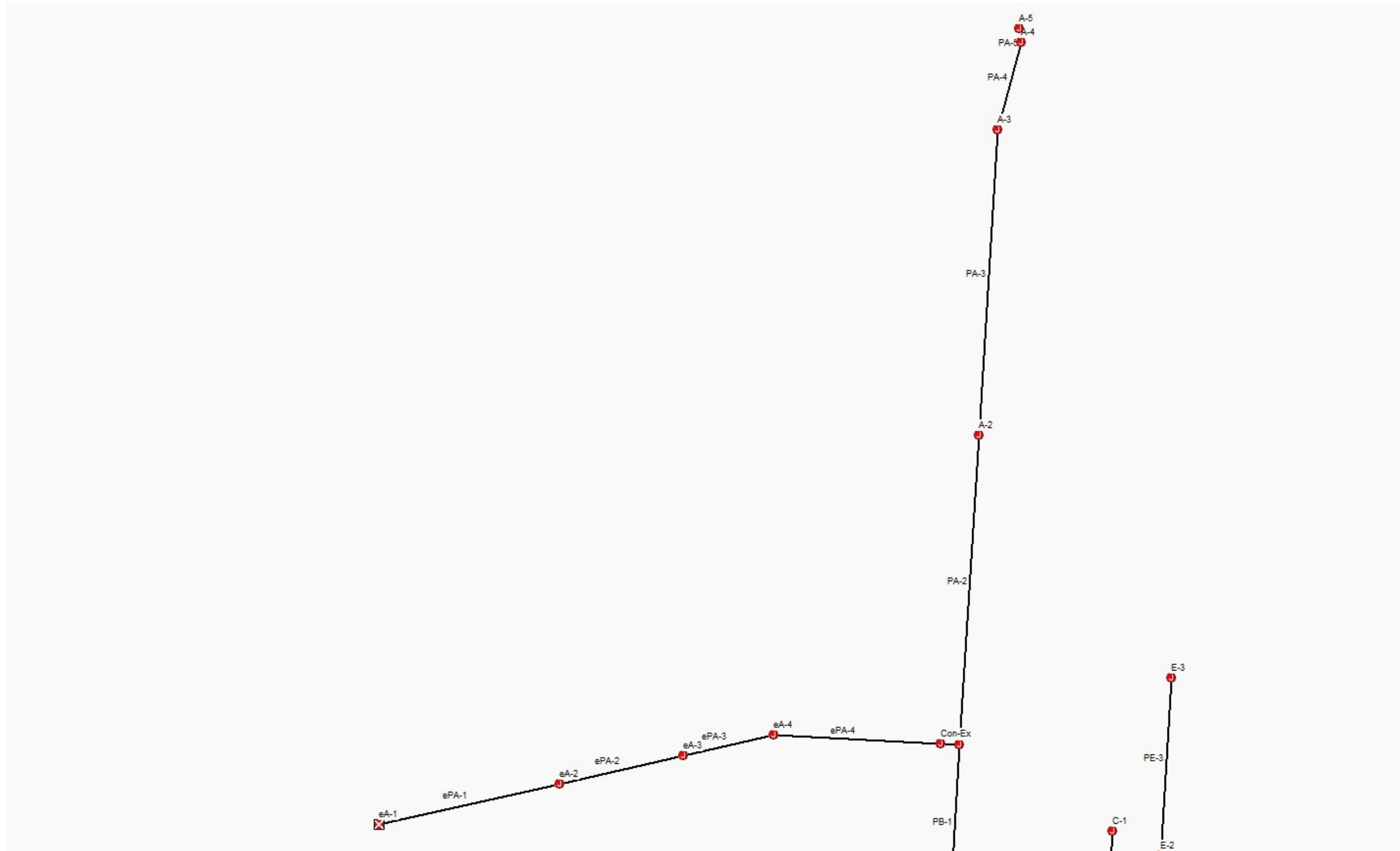


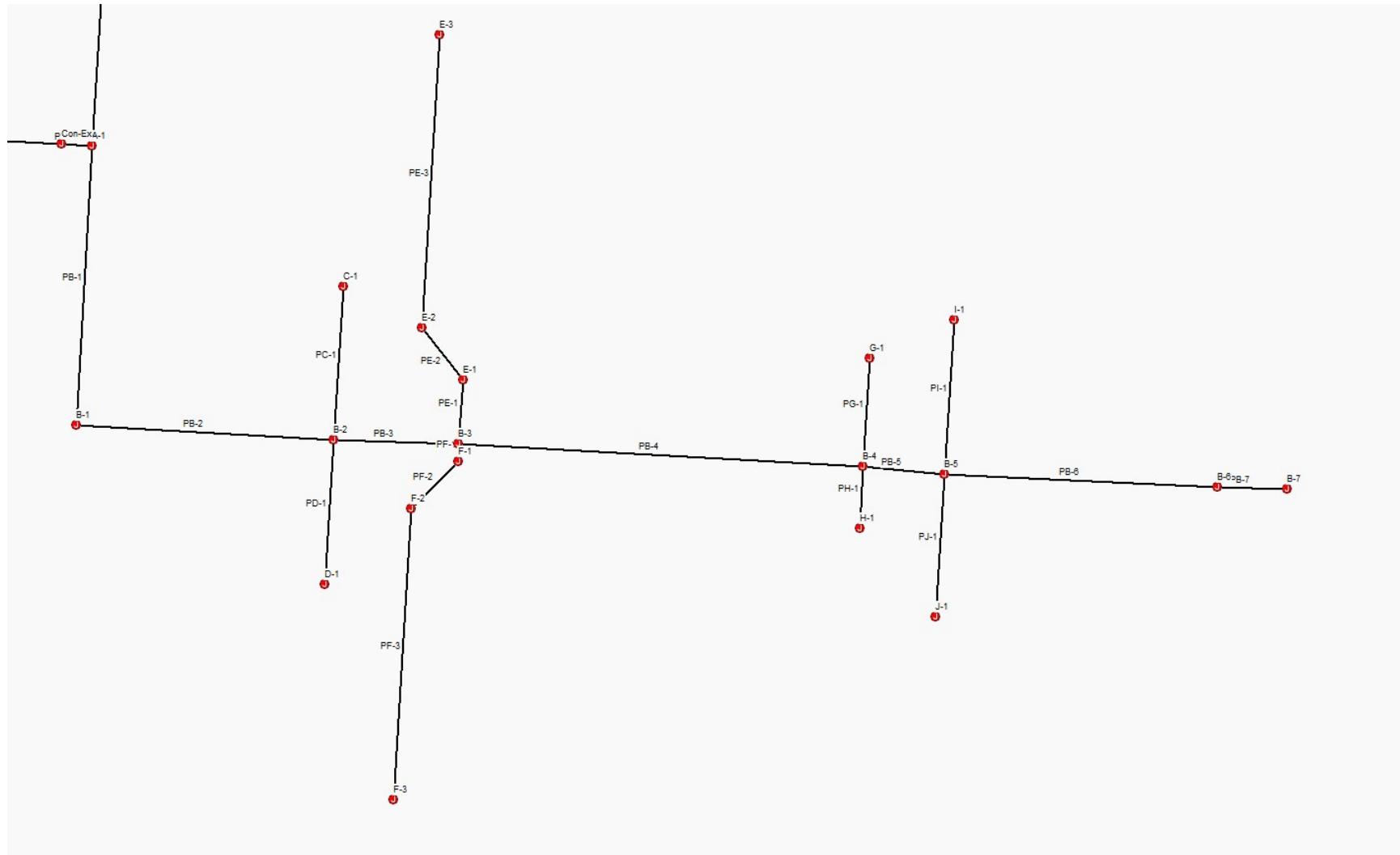
Figure 5: Proposed Drainage Map



Appendix A: StormCAD Analysis









Project Description

File Name 2020amend20200730full.SPF

Project Options

Flow Units	CFS
Elevation Type	Elevation
Hydrology Method	EPA SWMM
EPA SWMM Infiltration Method	Horton
Link Routing Method	Kinematic Wave
Enable Overflow Ponding at Nodes	YES
Skip Steady State Analysis Time Periods	NO

Analysis Options

Start Analysis On	Jul 30, 2020	00:00:00
End Analysis On	Jul 31, 2020	00:00:00
Start Reporting On	Jul 30, 2020	00:00:00
Antecedent Dry Days	0	days
Runoff (Dry Weather) Time Step	0 01:00:00	days hh:mm:ss
Runoff (Wet Weather) Time Step	0 00:05:00	days hh:mm:ss
Reporting Time Step	0 00:05:00	days hh:mm:ss
Routing Time Step	30	seconds

Number of Elements

	Qty
Rain Gages	0
Subbasins.....	0
Nodes.....	37
<i>Junctions</i>	35
<i>Outfalls</i>	2
<i>Flow Diversions</i>	0
<i>Inlets</i>	0
<i>Storage Nodes</i>	0
Links.....	35
<i>Channels</i>	0
<i>Pipes</i>	35
<i>Pumps</i>	0
<i>Orifices</i>	0
<i>Weirs</i>	0
<i>Outlets</i>	0
Pollutants	0
Land Uses	0

