# DRAINAGE LETTER REPORT

for

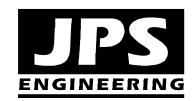
# SHOPS AT MERIDIAN RANCH CONVENIENCE STORE 11810 STAPLETON DRIVE LOT 2, THE SHOPS FILING NO. 1A AT MERIDIAN RANCH

## Prepared for:

Hunjan Gas Stations LLC 12599 Mt. Lindsey Drive Peyton, CO 80831

May 5, 2023 Revised September 18, 2023 Revised January 8, 2024

## Prepared by:



19 E. Willamette Ave. Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (719)-477-9429 www.jpsengr.com

JPS Project No. 092202 PCD Filing No. PPR2322 and VR2314

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#### DRAINAGE 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 County for drainage reports and said report is in conformity with the master plan of the drainage basin. I accept responsibility for liability caused by negligent acts, errors or omissions on my part in preparing this report.

John P. Schwab, P.E. #29891

#### Developer's Statement:

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

By:

Date

Hunjan Gas Stations LLC 12599 Mt. Lindsey Drive, Peyton, CO 80831

### El Paso County's Statement

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

Joshua Palmer, P.E. County Engineer / ECM Administrator Date

Conditions:

#### I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Property Location and Description

Hunjan Gas Stations LLC (Owner) is planning to construct a new Convenience Store on the vacant 1.46-acre property in the Shops at Meridian Ranch commercial area northeast of Stapleton Drive and Meridian Road in the Falcon area of El Paso County, Colorado. The property is currently described as part of Lot 2, The Shops Filing No. 1 at Meridian Ranch (El Paso County Assessor's Parcel Number 42303-19-056).

The project consists of a new 12,000 square-foot, single-story Convenience Store and Gas Station with associated parking and site improvements. The property adjoins Stapleton Drive on the south side, which is a fully improved, asphalt-paved arterial public street. The property is bounded by an existing shared private driveway along the north and east sides. The west boundary of the site adjoins a vacant 1.0-acre commercial tract currently described as the balance of Lot 2, The Shops Filing No. 1 at Meridian Ranch (El Paso County Assessor's Parcel Number 42303-19-055).

The total anticipated land disturbance associated with the project is approximately 1.3 acres.

The property is zoned Commercial Regional District (CR), and the proposed site development is fully consistent with the existing zoning of the site. Access to the site will be provided by new connections to the existing shared private driveways adjoining the north and east boundaries of the site.

The site is located in the Bennett Ranch Drainage Basin, and surface drainage from this site sheet flows southeasterly to an existing private storm sewer system draining easterly across the property, ultimately flowing to the existing Bennett Regional Detention Pond. While the County "Drainage Basin Map" identifies the area at the northeast corner of Meridian Road and Stapleton Road as lying with the "Falcon Drainage Basin," all of the developed area along the north side of Stapleton Road east of Meridian Road drains easterly to the Bennett Detention Pond, and this area is included within the Bennett Ranch Drainage Basin according to all of the previously approved subdivision drainage reports for this area.

This report is intended to meet the requirements of a site-specific "Letter Type" drainage report in accordance with El Paso County subdivision drainage criteria.

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#### B. Drainage Analysis Methods and Criteria

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE
Design Storm (initial/major)	5-year/100-year	CS/EPC DCM
Storm Runoff	Rational Method (Area<100acres)	CS/EPC DCM
Major Drainage Basin	Bennett Ranch	
Floodplain Impacts	Parcel is located outside any delineated	FIRM
	FEMA floodplains	
Existing Downstream	Existing storm sewer system flowing to	
Facilities	Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond	

CS/EPC DCM = City of Colorado Springs & El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual

#### C. References

Olsson Associates, "Drainage Letter – Lot 3, The Shops at Meridian Ranch Filing 4B," May 7, 2015 (approved by El Paso County 8/20/15).

Tech Contractors, "Preliminary / Final Drainage Report for Meridian Ranch Filing 4B, The Shops at Meridian Ranch Filing 1," April 2014 (approved by El Paso County 9/9/14; EPC Project No. SF147).

Tech Contractors Engineering Group, "Drainage Conformance Letter, Building E, Lot 4, the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch," April 1, 2022 (approved by El Paso County 4/7/22).

Tech Contractors Engineering Group, "Drainage Conformance Letter, Lot 4, the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch," May 3, 2019 (approved by El Paso County 6/5/19; EPC Project No. PPR1833).

URS, "Final Drainage & Erosion Control Report for Woodmen Hills Subdivision Filing 10," April 3, 2001 (approved by El Paso County 4/24/01; EPC Project No. SF0030).

#### II. EXISTING / PROPOSED DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

The site slopes downward to the southeast, with average grades of 1-4 percent. Soils within the proposed Convenience Store site are classified by SCS as type 19, "Columbine gravelly sandy loam" soils. These soils have high infiltration rates, rapid permeability, and low runoff potential. The soils are classified as hydrologic soils group A.

#### **Subdivision Drainage Reports**

Drainage planning for this site was previously studied in several approved drainage reports for the Meridian Ranch Subdivision (see excerpts in Appendix A), the most relevant of which is the "Drainage Conformance Letter, Lot 4, the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch" by Tech Contractors Engineering Group, dated May 3, 2019 (EPC's EDARP File No. PPR1833).

Developed drainage from this commercial site will sheet flow southeasterly to the existing storm sewer system which flows east across The Shops at Meridian Ranch commercial area, ultimately flowing to the existing downstream Bennett Regional Detention Pond.

The existing detention pond and downstream drainage piping / facilities were sized to account for fully developed flows from this commercial area. As detailed in the previously approved subdivision drainage reports for this area, both stormwater detention and water quality treatment is provided in the existing Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond. According to the April, 2001 "Final Drainage & Erosion Control Report for Woodmen Hills Subdivision Filing 10," by URS, "Within the Regional Detention Pond, a Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) will be provided."

The Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond provides water quality treatment for this commercial subdivision in accordance with "Design Base Standard E" of the El Paso County MS4 Permit. As detailed in the "Drainage Conformance Letter, Lot 4, the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch" by Tech Contractors Engineering Group dated May 3, 2019:

"Additional water quality is provided by applying the "Applicable Development Site Draining to a Regional WQCV Facility" rule (20%/10% Rule) found in Part 4.a.IV.A.1 Control Measure Requirements of the El Paso County MS4 Program. The regional WQCV facility is designed to accept drainage from the applicable development site. Stormwater from the site may discharge to a water of the state before being discharged to the regional WQCV facility. Before discharging to a water of the state, 20 percent of the total impervious surface of the applicable development site must first drain to a control measure covering an area equal to 10 percent of the total impervious surface of the applicable development site. The control measure must be designed in accordance with a design manual identified by the permittee. In addition, the stream channel between the discharge point of the applicable development site and the regional WQCV must be stabilized."

In a similar manner as previously provided and approved for Lot 4, Filing 1, this project site (Filing No. 1A) meets the requirements listed above by providing a pervious landscaped area along the south side of the Lot 2 parking lot (see additional discussion in Section V).

As shown on the enclosed Drainage Plan from the "Drainage Letter – Lot 3, The Shops at Meridian Ranch Filing 4B" by Olsson Associates (OA), dated May 7, 2015, the proposed Convenience Store site lies entirely within Basin C as delineated in the previously approved drainage plans. The previously approved drainage reports for The Shops at Meridian Ranch assumed full commercial development for this basin, which is consistent with the proposed site development.

The previously approved subdivision drainage planning assumed full commercial development within all of Basin C1, with runoff coefficients of  $C_5 = 0.78$  and  $C_{100} = 0.89$  (equivalent to impervious areas of approximately 90 percent). According to the Rational Method calculations in the original subdivision drainage report, developed peak flows from Basin C (Design Point #3) were calculated as  $Q_5 = 8.2$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 15.5$  cfs.

#### **Developed Drainage Plan**

Developed drainage flows have been calculated based on the impervious areas associated with the proposed building and parking improvements. Surface drainage swales and a private storm sewer system will convey flows to the existing private storm sewer system that has been designed to convey developed flows from this site to the existing downstream Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond. As detailed in the previously approved subdivision drainage reports for this commercial subdivision, the Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond provides stormwater detention and water quality treatment for this site.

Site grades will slope to storm inlets and curb openings at selected locations, collecting surface drainage and conveying stormwater to the existing storm sewer system. The proposed building pad will be graded with protective slopes to provide positive drainage away from the building, and the curb, gutter, drainage swales, and private storm sewer improvements will convey developed flows to the existing storm sewer system at the southeast corner of the site.

For consistency with the previously approved subdivision drainage report, the site drainage basins have been delineated as Basins C1.1-C1.3. The proposed Convenience Store site on Lot 2 has been delineated as Basin C1.2, which drains by sheet flow and curb and gutter to the proposed Storm Inlet C1.2 (Private Type C Inlet) at the southeast corner of the property. Runoff reduction will be provided by routing a majority of developed flows from the site through the proposed landscaped Swale C1.2 along the south edge of the property. Developed peak flows from Basin C1.2 are calculated as  $Q_5$  = 4.3 cfs and  $Q_{100}$  = 8.0 cfs. Storm Inlet C1.2 has been sized to accept the full developed flow from Basina C1.2 in addition to the carryover flow from the upstream Inlet C1.1 at the west boundary of Lot 2. In the event of clogging, overflows from Inlet C1.2 would sheet flow easterly into the existing 20' Type R "Inlet #CB-3" located immediately downstream to the east.

Private Storm Sewer C1.2 (15" HDPE) will convey the flow from Inlet C1.2 into the back side of the existing private Storm Inlet #3 at the northwest corner of Stapleton Drive and the shared private access drive along the east side of Lot 2.

The future commercial site development lot to the west of this site has been delineated as Basin C1.1, which will drain southeasterly, contributing to DP-C1. Assuming developed runoff coefficients consistent with the previous subdivision drainage reports, developed peak flows from Basin C1.1 are calculated as  $Q_5 = 3.7$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 6.7$  cfs.

Development of the proposed Lot 2 Convenience Store will include construction of the shared access drive between Lots 1 and 2, and the proposed private Storm Inlet C1.1 (10' Type R) will be installed along the east side of Basin C1.1 to accept future developed flows. Proposed Private Storm Sewer SD-C1.1 (12" RCP) will convey the flow from Inlet C1.1 into the existing Storm Manhole (MH-3), connecting to the existing 30" RCP private storm sewer flowing easterly across the site.

Depending on the future site grading scheme for Lot 1, additional private storm sewer improvements may be constructed within Basin C1.1 if necessary.

Developed flows from Basins C1.1 and C1.2 combine at Design Point #C1, with peak flows calculated as  $Q_5 = 7.3$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 13.6$  cfs. Proposed Inlet C1.2 and Storm Sewer C1.2 have been sized to accept the full developed flow from Design Point #C1 (combined Basins C1.1 and C1.2).

The existing shared private access drive along the north and east sides of the site has been delineated as Basin C1.3, which drains by curb and gutter to the existing Private Storm Inlet #3 at the northwest corner of Stapleton Drive and the shared driveway. Developed peak flows from Basin C1.3 are calculated as  $Q_5 = 1.3$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 2.3$  cfs.

Developed flows from Basins C1.1-C1.3 combine at Design Point #3, with peak flows calculated as  $Q_5 = 8.5$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 15.8$  cfs. The calculated flows in this report are fully consistent with the previously approved drainage report by Olsson Associates ( $Q_5 = 8.2$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 15.5$  cfs at DP #3). The OA report identifies the combined flow at DP #3 being conveyed easterly through "PIPE-10" (24" RCP) and continuing downstream in the existing 24"-42" RCP storm sewer system flowing to the Bennett Regional Detention Pond.

Storm sewer calculations are provided in Appendix C2, demonstrating acceptable hydraulic grade line conditions for the proposed storm sewer improvements.

The landscaped area along the south boundary of the site has been delineated as Basin OS-1.1, consistent with the previously approved subdivision drainage report. Basin OS-1.1 sheet flows southeasterly into the existing curb and gutter along the north side of Stapleton Drive, flowing to existing downstream storm sewer facilities. Developed peak flows from Basin OS-1.1 are calculated as  $Q_5 = 0.06$  cfs and  $Q_{100} = 0.4$  cfs.

Stormwater detention and water quality treatment for this site is provided in the existing downstream Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond.

Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations for the site are detailed in the appendices (Appendix B and C), and peak flows are identified on Figure D1 (Appendix D).

#### III. DRAINAGE PLANNING FOUR STEP PROCESS

El Paso County Drainage Criteria require drainage planning to include a Four Step Process for receiving water protection that focuses on reducing runoff volumes, treating the water quality capture volume (WQCV), stabilizing drainageways, and implementing long-term source controls.

As stated in ECM Appendix I.7., the Four Step Process is applicable to all new and redevelopment projects with construction activities that disturb 1 acre or greater or that disturb less than 1 acre but are part of a larger common plan of development. The Four Step Process has been implemented as follows in the planning of this project:

## Step 1: Employ Runoff Reduction Practices

- Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas (MDCIA): A landscaped drainage swale has been designed along the downstream edge of the parking area, providing for disconnection of the impervious area of the south parking lot from the downstream storm sewer system.
- Landscaped Swale: A pervious landscaped swale has been designed along the south edge of the parking lot to help reduce runoff from the site.

#### Step 2: Stabilize Drainageways

- There are no drainageways directly adjacent to this project site. The on-site private drainage improvements will convey developed flows to the existing downstream storm sewer system and regional detention basin, which has been designed to minimize downstream drainage impacts.
- Drainage basin fees were previously paid during recording of the subdivision plat, and these fees provided the applicable cost contribution towards regional drainage improvements.

#### Step 3: Provide Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV)

• Water quality treatment for this site is provided in the existing downstream Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond.

#### Step 4: Consider Need for Industrial and Commercial BMPs

- No industrial uses are proposed for this site.
- The commercial property owner will implement a Stormwater Management Plan including proper housekeeping practices and spill containment procedures.

#### IV. FLOODPLAIN IMPACTS

According to the FEMA floodplain map for this area, El Paso County FIRM Panel No. 08041C0551G, dated December 7, 2018, the site is located beyond the limits of any delineated 100-year floodplains.

### V. STORMWATER DETENTION AND WATER QUALITY

Stormwater detention and Water Quality for this site is provided in the existing Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond. According to the previously approved OA drainage report, the "Bennett Regional Pond has been adequately sized such that 100 YR developed flows .... will be detained and released at (or below) the pre-developed flow rate."

As detailed in Appendix B, the calculated runoff coefficients for this site ( $C_{100} = 0.89$  at DP3) are fully consistent with the impervious area assumptions in the previously approved subdivision drainage reports.

An on-site landscaped swale will be constructed along the south edge of the parking area to help reduce runoff from this site. In the same manner as other previously approved drainage letter reports for this subdivision, the landscaped swale will meet the requirements of the "20%/10% Rule" described in Section I.7.1.C.5. of the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual for "Applicable Development Site Draining to a Regional WQCV Facility." This rule specifies that "at least 20 percent of the applicable development site must be disconnected from the storm drainage system and drain through a receiving pervious area control measure comprising a footprint of at least 10 percent of the upstream disconnected impervious area."

The drainage design for Basin C1.2 meets or exceeds the requirements listed above by routing the south and west parking areas through the landscaped drainage swale along the south edge of the site. The "Unconnected Impervious Area" (UIA) of the parking lots is 25,847 square feet, which is 66.0 percent of the total basin impervious area. The total landscaped swale area along the south edge of the site is 3,700 square feet, which is 15.4 percent of the disconnected impervious area of the project site.

As discussed in the previously approved drainage reports for this commercial subdivision, an existing downstream "SNOUT" water quality system provides additional stormwater quality enhancement for Meridian Ranch Filing 4B, which includes this commercial area.

#### VI. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS / DRAINAGE BASIN FEES

No public drainage improvements are required or proposed for this project.

The site lies completely within the Bennett Ranch Drainage Basin. Applicable drainage basin fees were paid at the time of original platting, so no drainage basin fees or bridge fees are applicable at this time.

#### VII. SUMMARY

The developed drainage patterns for the proposed Convenience Store site development on Lot 2, The Shops Filing No. 1 at Meridian Ranch will remain consistent with the established drainage plan for this subdivision. The grading and drainage plan for the proposed convenience store development fully conforms to the approved drainage plan for this subdivision.

Developed flows from the site will drain through a private storm sewer system at the southeast corner of the property, connecting to the existing downstream public drainage system. Stormwater detention and water quality is provided by the existing Bennett Regional Detention Pond, which was designed to accept fully developed flows from the commercial area encompassing this site (including all of The Shops Filing No. 1 at Meridian Ranch Subdivision). The existing downstream Bennett Regional Detention Pond and drainage facilities are functioning as intended.

Construction and proper maintenance of the on-site drainage facilities, in conjunction with proper erosion control practices, will ensure that this developed site has no significant adverse drainage impact on downstream or surrounding areas.

# APPENDIX A EXCERPTS FROM SUBDIVISION DRAINAGE REPORTS

FINAL DRAINAGE & EROSION CONTROL REPORT FOR WOODMEN HILLS SUBDIVISION FILING 10, EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

April 3, 2001

#### PREPARED FOR:

FALCON PROPERTIES AND INVESTMENTS
P.O. Box 62039
11720 Woodmen Hills Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80962

## PREPARED BY:

URS 8415 Explorer Drive, Suite 110 Colorado Springs, CO 80920

URS PROJECT NO. 67-00042446

#### Rational Method Criteria

The Rational Method was used to estimate stormwater runoff facilities for the 5-year and 100-year design storm. The Rational Method coefficients "C" were selected from Table 5-1 in the Drainage Criteria Manual. Times of concentration were also calculated per Drainage Criteria Manual requirements. Rainfall intensities for each basin were calculated from Figure 5-1 of the Drainage Criteria Manual and based upon the basin's calculated time of concentration. The resulting runoffs were used to size storm systems and pipe sizes. Please see Appendix D: Rational Method Analysis for calculations.

### Detention Storage Criteria

Ponds 3 and 4 of Woodmen Hills have been sized with a portion of Filing 10 flows included. Please see Filing 8 FDR and Filing 9 FDR for details. The Bennett Ranch pond was sized within the Bennett Ranch MDDP. Preliminary detention storage requirements for ponds 3 and 4 were estimated graphically using the SCS method for single stage structure routing. The relationship between allowable outflow (Q<sub>0</sub>) and inflow (Q<sub>i</sub>) from the pond is directly correlated to the volume of direct runoff (V<sub>r</sub>) and volume of storage (V<sub>s</sub>) to obtain a graphic solution. These estimates were then refined using the HEC-1 model. In continued cooperation with the Bennett Ranch development to the north, the Bennett Ranch Basin pond has been designed to discharge at 80% of historical rates for the 5-year and 100-year storms at release points located on Eastonville Road, along the easterly boundary of both developments. The Regional Detention Pond also has been sized to control the 2-year and 10-year storm to give added control. The downstream areas are prone to flooding and the reduced historical release rates will minimize the impacts of future large storm events.

Water Quality Capture Volumes (WQCV) are added to the above calculated detention volumes for two reasons. First, the purpose of these volumes is for water quality; sediment is allowed to settle out and accumulate over time to improve water quality and to maintain full volume for detention during the life of the facility for a maj or storm event. Second, the additional detention volumes will be made available from the WQCV in the chance of back to back storm events.

The WQCVs were calculated based on the equations found in Volume 3, Section B of the Urban Drainage Criteria Manual (UDCM) of Denver per proposed El Paso County criteria. Detention of the WQCVs will be used to meet proposed El Paso County criteria for a Regional Pond. The release rates from the WQCVs are generally very small which help minimize downstream impacts. Detaining the WQCVs will also serve to cleanse the "first flush" of runoff from the higher initial concentration of sediment and pollutants by allowing for sedimentation. This greatly improves the quality of runoff leaving the facilities and reduces the potential for erosion. The positive impact on water quality is expected to be significant, particularly during construction.



May 3, 2019

Len Kendall
El Paso County Planning and Community Development
2880 International Cir
Colorado Springs, CO 80910

RE:

Drainage Conformance Letter

Lot 4, the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch

PCD File No. PPR-18-033

Dear Mr. Kendall

The attached short form drainage report is to serve as a statement of compliance for the development of Lot 4 of the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch commercial property with the *Preliminary/Final Drainage Report for Meridian Ranch Filing 4B, The Shops at Meridian Ranch* (the REPORT) prepared by Tech Contractors, dated April 2014, and approved on September 9, 2014. The REPORT provides hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for the development located at the northeast corner of Meridian Road and Stapleton Drive in El Paso County, Colorado.

Sincerely

Thomas A. Kerby, PE

**Tech Contractors** 

11886 Stapleton Drive

Falcon, CO 80831

719.495.7444

PCD File No. PPR-18-033

#### Introduction

This short report was prepared for the commercial Lot 4 of the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch. The report shows the drainage for developed lot is in substantial conformance with the original calculations established with the *Preliminary/Final Drainage Report for Meridian Ranch Filing 4B, The Shops at Meridian Ranch* (the REPORT) prepared by Tech Contractors, dated April 2014, and approved on September 9, 2014. The REPORT provides hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for the development located at the northeast corner of Meridian Road and Stapleton Drive in El Paso County, Colorado.

## **Background**

Lot 4 approximately 3.4 acres in size and is located near the southeast corner of Tourmaline Dr. and Meridian Rd. The lot was originally graded with development of Meridian Ranch Filing 4B in 2014 and slopes generally in a southeasterly direction toward Fleece Flower Way and the main roadway for the Shops development.

The first phase of commercial construction occurred within Lot 3, which included the utility and private storm drain system and the construction of the main roadway through the commercial center and the development of Lot 3 of The Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch. A drainage letter showing Lot 3's compliance with the REPORT was approved by the County on August 20, 2015.

The REPORT anticipated runoff from the commercial areas, collectively referred to as The Shops (Lots 1-4, The Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch), to be discharged to the storm drain system constructed as a part of Meridian Ranch Filing 4B. Said storm sewer system will ultimately discharge developed flows from Filing 4B, including The Shops, to the main stem of the Bennett Ranch Channel then convey the flow downstream to the Bennett Regional Detention Pond. The Bennett Regional Detention Pond was designed and constructed as a regional facility providing detention and water quality for all areas within the Bennett Ranch Drainage Basin within the Woodmen Hills Filings 10 & 11 and Meridian Ranch including the flows from The Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch. The Bennett Pond has been adequately sized such that 100 YR developed will be detained and released at (or below) the predeveloped flow rate for the same event.

# **Water Quality**

When regional water quality capture volume facilities are present, BMPs are still required onsite to address water quality and channel stability for the reach of the drainageway upstream of the regional facility. In accordance with MS4 permits and regulations, BMPs must be implemented prior to discharges to a State Water from areas of "New Development and Significant Redevelopment." Therefore, if a regional BMP is utilized downstream of a discharge from a development into a State Water, additional BMPs are required to protect the State Water between the development site and the regional facility. However, these BMPs may not have to be as extensive as would normally be required, as long as they are adequate to protect the State Water upstream of the regional BMP.

Additional water quality is provided by applying the 'Applicable Development Site Draining to a Regional WQCV Facility' rule (20%/10% Rule) found in Part 4.a.IV.A.1 Control Measure Requirements of the El Paso County MS4 Program. The regional WQCV facility is designed to accept drainage from the applicable development site. Stormwater from the site may discharge to a water of the state before being discharged to the regional WQCV facility. Before discharging to a water of the state, 20 percent of the total impervious surface of the applicable development site must first drain to a control measure covering an area equal to 10 percent of the total impervious surface of the applicable development site. The control measure must be designed in accordance with a design manual identified by the permittee. In addition, the stream channel between the discharge point of the applicable development site and the regional WQCV facility must be stabilized.

The project site meets or exceeds the requirements listed above in that the roof top areas discharge to grass lined swales prior to entering into the storm drain system. The storm drainage system is then routed through Meridian Ranch Filing 4b and passes through the SNOUT then is discharged into a stabilized stream channel prior to entering the downstream WQCV facility located within the Bennett Ranch Regional Detention Pond.

The total roof top area of the proposed buildings is 34,120 SQ. FT or 25.3% of the total impervious surface area of the project site. The two buildings discharge the storm runoff to grass lined swales via the roof drains. The total grass lined swale area is 16,735 SQ. FT. or 12.4% of the total impervious surface area of the project site. Please see the Water Quality Exhibit A for a graphic representation of the site.

The BMP SNOUT stormwater quality system was installed with the construction of the storm drain system for Meridian Ranch Filing 4b to meet the initial water quality protection prior to releasing the flow to the State Water in the Bennett Channel. The SNOUT reduces gross pollutants such as floatables and trash as well as free oils and sediments. The SNOUT meets or exceeds the requirement to the Maximum Extent Practicable to prevent "pollution of the receiving waters in excess of the pollution permitted by an applicable water quality standard or applicable antidegradation requirement." The SNOUT is an approved BMP by the EPA. The SNOUT is owned and maintained by the Meridian Service Metropolitan District.

By applying the 20%/10% Rule for regional WQCV facilities and with the addition of the BMP SNOUT stormwater quality system, this project meets or exceeds the requirements for water quality.

# **Drainage Analysis**

The anticipated developed flows from The Shops were accounted for in two basins within the REPORT; basin 4 and basin 9. The flows from basin 4 originate from the Shops on-site flows and were expected to discharge directly into the previously- constructed Filing 4B storm drain system via pipe (Design Point X01). The off-site flows are from basin 9 were expected to be captured by an existing 15' Type R inlet located near the intersection of Meridian Ranch Blvd & Stapleton Dr.

The analysis completed for the initial phase of the Shops, Lot 3 along with portions of the adjacent roadways, showed 35 cfs during the 5 YR event and 68 cfs for the 100 YR event for the on-site flows discharged to the pipe connection at design point X01.

The storm drainage analysis for this phase of the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch yields a 5 YR event flow of 29 cfs and 58 cfs for the 100 YR at the pipe connection at design point X01 entering Meridian Ranch Filing 4B. A comparison of the different flow rates from the various drainage studies can be found in the table below.

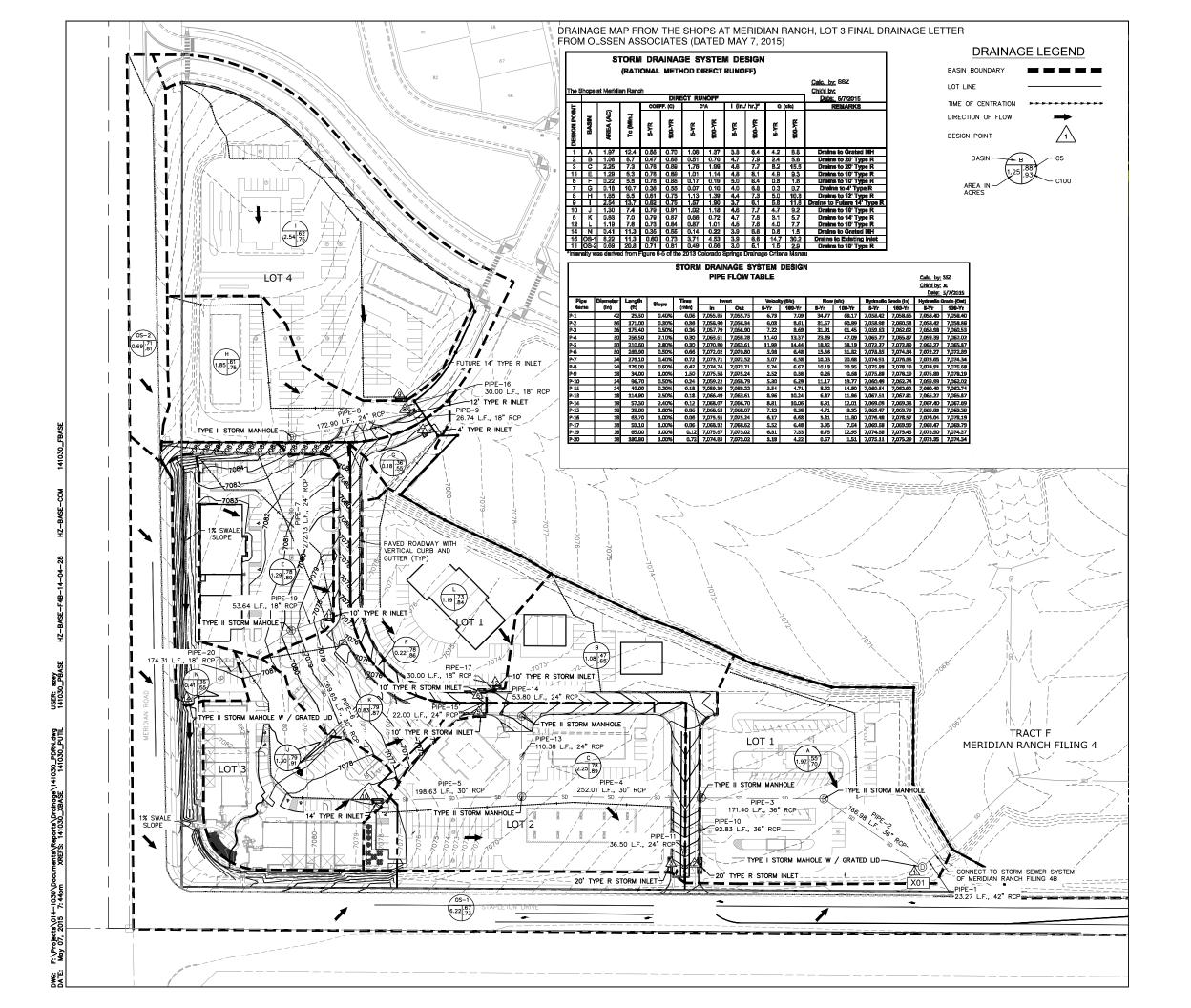
**Table 1 Design Flow Rates for Design Point X01** 

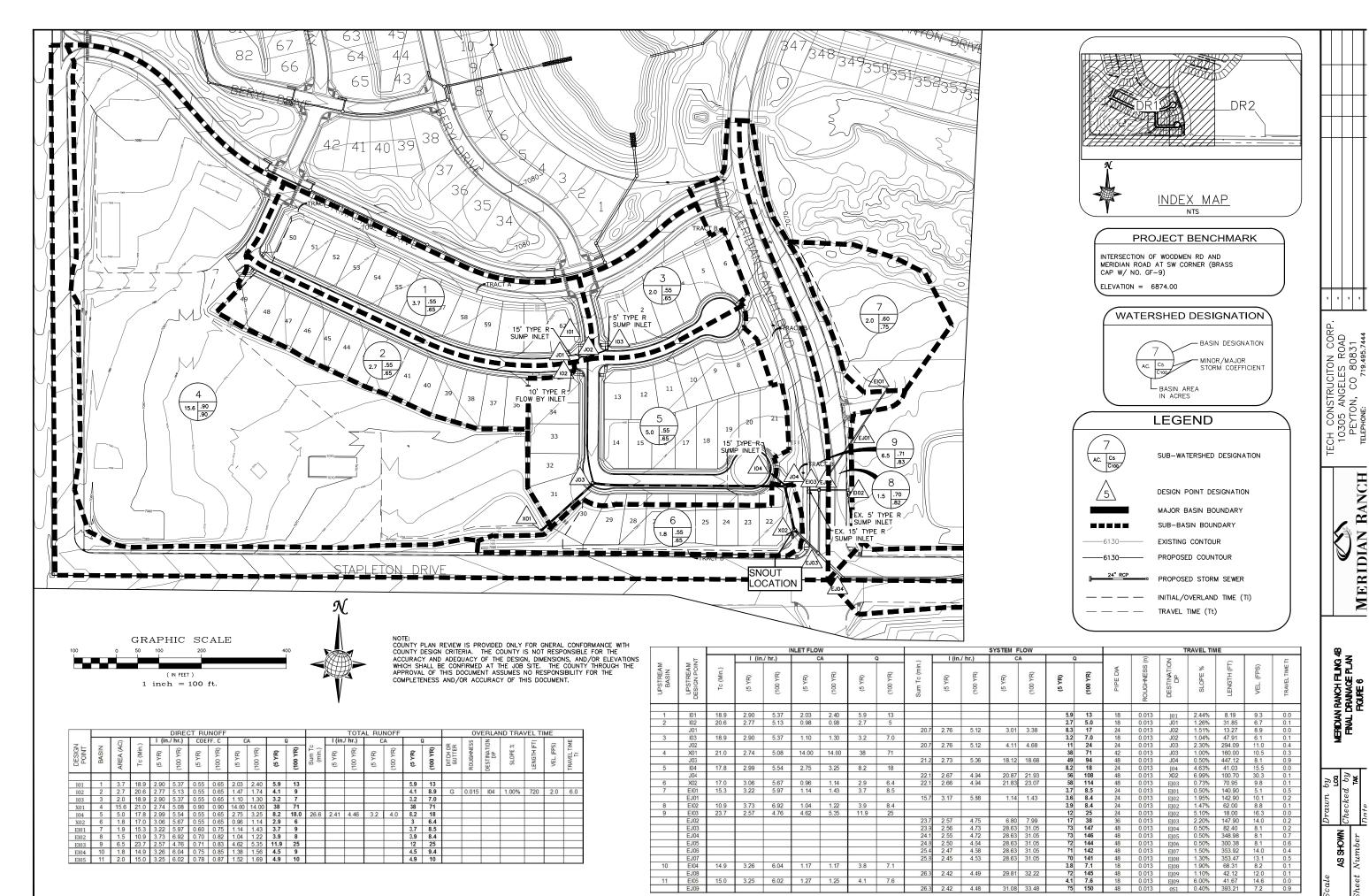
	Minor Storm (5-yr/10-yr)	Major Storm (100-yr)
Filing 4B/The Shops - FDR, 2014	38	70
The Shops, Lot 3 - Drainage Letter, 2015	35	68
The Shops, Lot 4 - Drainage Letter, 2018	29	58

This letter shows the development of Lot 4 of the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch is in substantial conformance with the original Final Drainage Report for the Shops Filing 1 and will not adversely impact downstream facilities, as those facilities were designed to convey developed flows from all areas within The Shops. Upon full build-out of The Shops (according to the planned layout of Lot 4, the existing layout of Lot 3 & the conceptual layout of Lots 1 & 2) as presented in the attached Developed Drainage Basin map), the resulting developed flows will be less than the REPORT's expected flows at Design Point X01.

# **Drainage and Bridge Fees**

There are no Drainage and Bridge Fees with this project as the fees were paid at the time of the recordation of the Shops Filing 1 at Meridian Ranch on August 12, 2015.



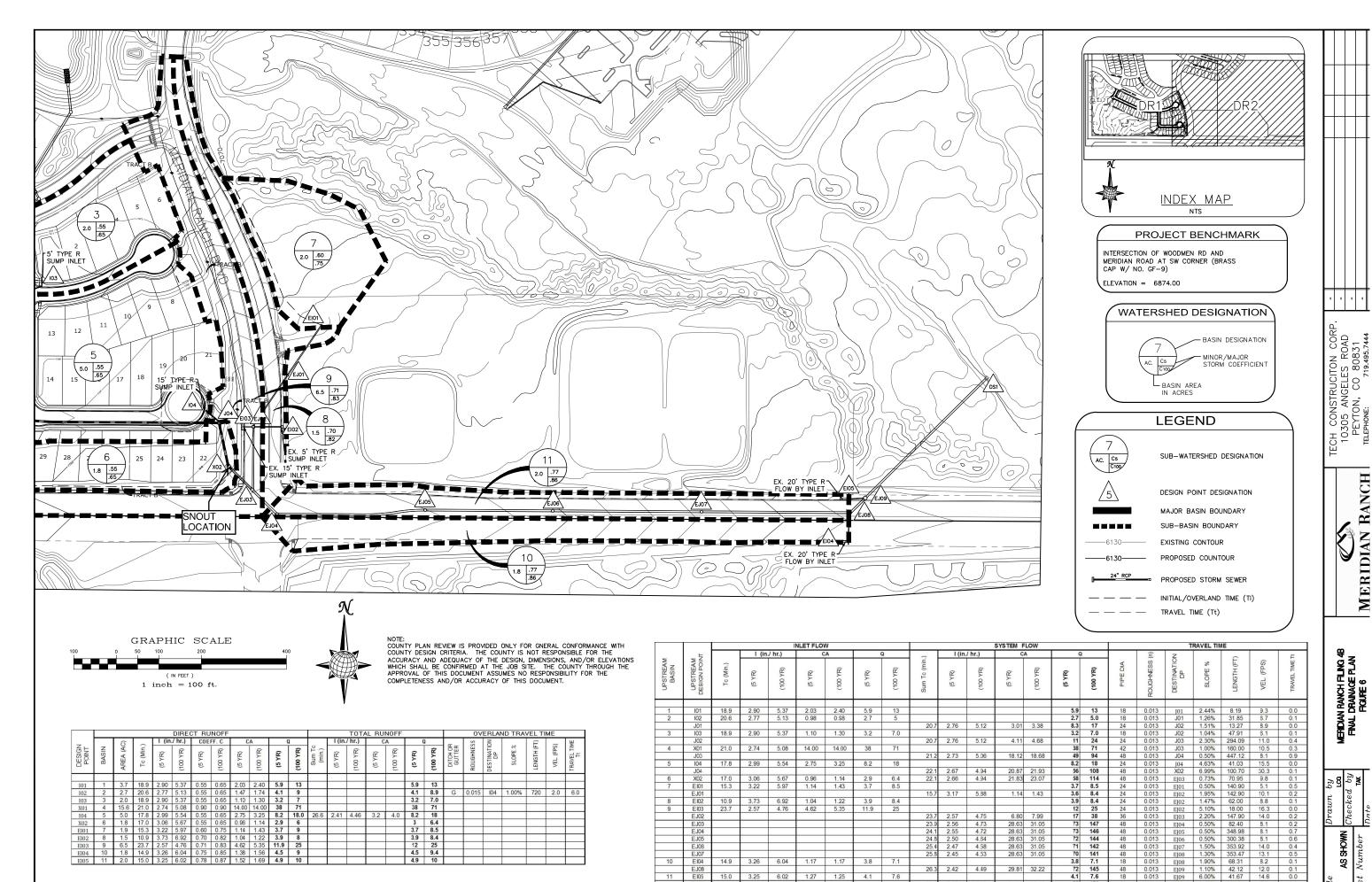


MERDIAN RANCH FILING 48 FINAL DRAINAGE PLAN FIGURE 6

MERIDIAN RANCH

AS SHOWN

48 0.013 Ej09 1.10% 42.12 18 0.013 Ej09 6.00% 41.67



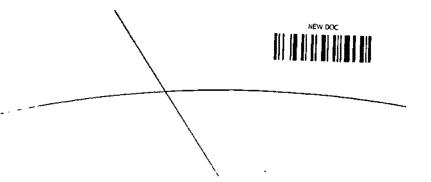
1.27 1.25 4.1 7.6

AS SHOWN

MERDIAN RANCH FILNG 48 FINAL DRANAGE PLAN FIGURE 6

MERIDIAN RANCH





May 7, 2015

Brandy Williams El Paso County 2880 International Circle Colorado Springs, CO 80910

RE: Drainage Letter – Lot 3, The Shops at Meridian Ranch Filing 4B

Ms. Williams:

This letter is to serve as a statement of compliance with the *Preliminary/Final Drainage Report for Meridian Ranch Filing 4B, The Shops at Meridian Ranch* (the REPORT) prepared by Tech Contractors, dated April 2014, and approved on September 9, 2014. The REPORT provides hydrologic and hydraulic analysis for the development located at the northeast corner of Meridian Road and Stapleton Drive in El Paso County, Colorado.

The first phase of commercial construction within Filing 4B will occur within Lot 3, which will include construction of the main roadway through the commercial portion of Filing 4B. While this letter proposes to demonstrate Lot 3's compliance with the REPORT, we are also including conceptual layout/development of Lots 1, 2 & 4 Filing 4B in this analysis for posterity. Development of Lots 1, 2 or 4 Filing 4B must be preceded by a separate drainage letter demonstrating compliance with the REPORT.

The REPORT anticipated runoff from the commercial areas, collectively referred to as The Shops (Lots 1-4, Filing 4B), to be discharged to the previously-constructed storm sewer system within Tract F, Filing 4. Said storm sewer system will ultimately discharge developed flows from Filing 4B, including The Shops, to the Bennett Regional Pond. The Bennett Regional Pond has been adequately sized such that 100 YR developed flows from Filing 4B will be detained and released at (or below) the predeveloped flow rate for the same event.

Anticipated developed flows from The Shops were accounted for in two basins within the REPORT; basin 4 and basin 9. The flows from basin 4 were expected to discharge directly into the previously-constructed Filing 4 storm sewer system via pipe (Design Point X01). The flows from basin 9 were expected to be discharged into the Filing 4 storm sewer system via a 15' Type R inlet located near the intersection of Meridian Ranch Boulevard & Stapleton Drive (Inlet El03). Anticipated developed flows from the REPORT are summarized in Table 1. Drainage basin maps from the REPORT have also been included with this letter for reference.

Table 1: Anticipated Developed Flows from the REPORT

<b>Basin Description</b>	5 YR Flow (cfs)	100 YR Flow (cfs)
Basin 4 (X01)	38.4	71.0
Basin 9 (El03)	11.9	25.4

Based upon a detailed analysis of The Shops along with portions of the adjacent roadways, we have determined that 34.7 cfs during the 5 YR event and 68.1 cfs during the 100 YR event will be discharged to the pipe connection at design point X01, while 11.4 cfs during the 5 YR event and 25.4 cfs during the 100 YR event will be conveyed to the inlet at design point El03. The flows to be collected at design point El03 are comprised of the direct runoff from Basin OS-1 as well as flows bypassing inlets in the proposed commercial subdivision. The calculated developed flows are summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2: Calculated Developed Flows** 

DP Description	5 YR Flow (cfs)	100 YR Flow (cfs)					
Storm Sewer (X01)	34.7	68.1					
Inlet (El03)	11.4	25.4					

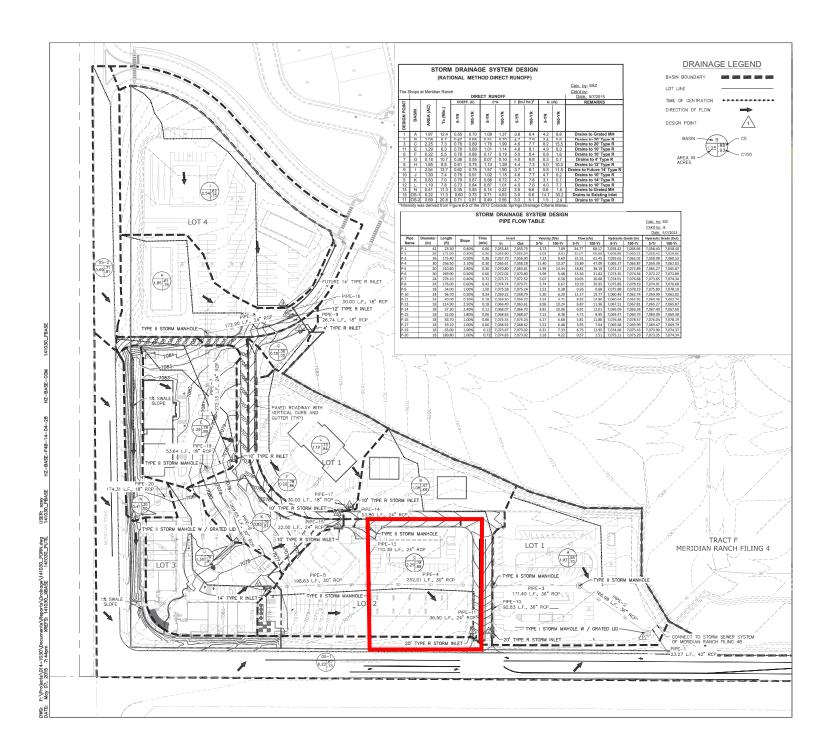
The Shops proposes inlets whose bypass flows will result in additional flow to Stapleton Drive. The routed flows from this bypass are 0.00 cfs during the minor event and 3.76 cfs during the major event. This results in a cumulative expected street flow of approximately 7.2 cfs during the minor event and 18.5 cfs during the major event on Stapleton Drive. Based upon Figure 7-3 of the 2013 Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual the minor storm street capacity for an arterial road is 16 cfs during the minor event and 36 cfs during major event. In both the minor and major event the expected flows are less than the road capacity.

Development of Lot 3 will not adversely impact downstream facilities, as those facilities were designed to convey developed flows from all areas within The Shops. Upon full build-out of The Shops (according to the planned layout of Lot 3 & the conceptual layout of Lots 1, 2 & 4 as presented in the attached Developed Drainage Basin map), the resulting developed flows will be less than the REPORT's expected flows at Design Point X01 and inlet El03.

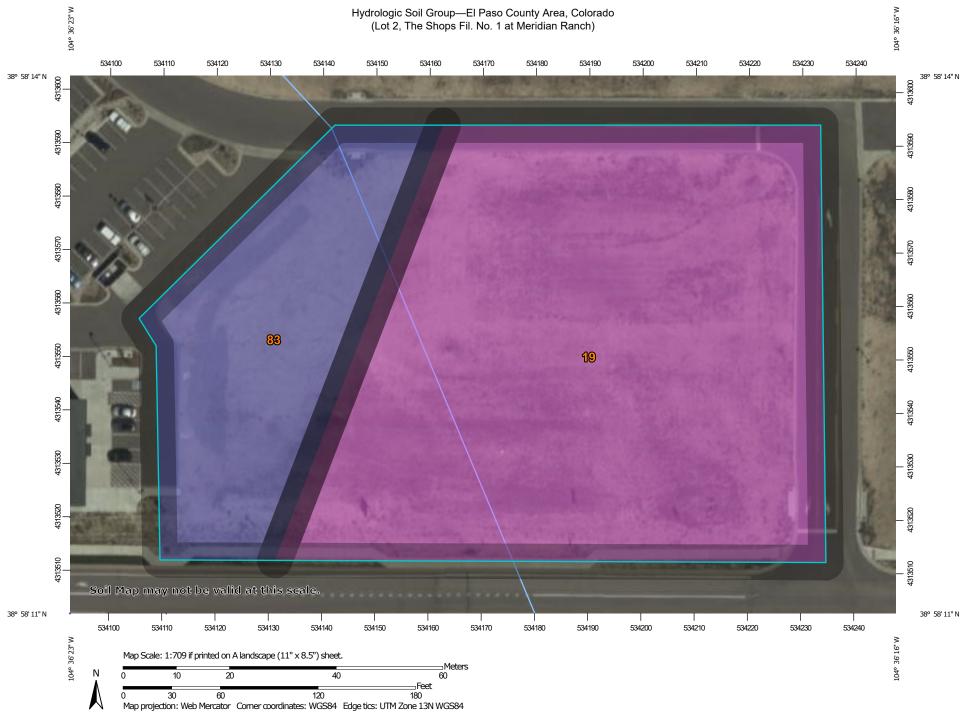
#### **Drainage and Bridge Fees:**

The 4.11± acre site is the Bennett Drainage Basin. Drainage & Bridge Fees for this basin will be paid to the County at the time of platting. Based on the County's drainage basin maps, the 2015 Drainage & Bridge fees are as follows:

Bennett Drainage Basin Drainage Fee: 4.11 ac\*\$9,447/Ac\* .867 Imp Area = \$33,663.16 Bennett Drainage Basin Bridge Fee: 4.11 ac\*\$3,624/Ac\* 0.867 Imp Area = \$12,913.65



# APPENDIX B HYDROLOGIC CALCULATIONS



#### MAP LEGEND MAP INFORMATION The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at Area of Interest (AOI) С 1:24.000. Area of Interest (AOI) C/D Soils Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale. D Soil Rating Polygons Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause Not rated or not available Α misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil **Water Features** line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of A/D Streams and Canals contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed В Transportation B/D Rails ---Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements. Interstate Highways C/D Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service **US Routes** Web Soil Survey URL: D Major Roads Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857) Not rated or not available -Local Roads Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts Soil Rating Lines Background distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Aerial Photography 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. B/D Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 2, 2022 Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger. Not rated or not available Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20. 2018 **Soil Rating Points** The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background A/D imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident. B/D

# **Hydrologic Soil Group**

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	1.8	73.7%
83	Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	В	0.6	26.3%
Totals for Area of Intere	est	2.4	100.0%	

# **Description**

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

# **Rating Options**

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition
Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Chapter 6 Hydrology

Table 6-6. Runoff Coefficients for Rational Method

(Source: UDFCD 2001)

Land Harris Confess	B	Runoff Coefficients												
Land Use or Surface Characteristics	Percent Impervious	2-year		5-year		10-year		25-year		50-year		100-year		
		HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	HSG A&B	HSG C&D	
Business														
Commercial Areas	95	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.89	
Neighborhood Areas	70	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.60	0.65	0.62	0.68	
Residential														
1/8 Acre or less	65	0.41	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.59	0.57	0.62	0.59	0.65	
1/4 Acre	40	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.58	
1/3 Acre	30	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.32	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.43	0.52	0.47	0.57	
1/2 Acre	25	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.28	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.46	0.41	0.51	0.46	0.56	
1 Acre	20	0.12	0.17	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.34	0.35	0.44	0.40	0.50	0.44	0.55	
Industrial														
Light Areas	80	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.63	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.74	
Heavy Areas	90	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.83	
Parks and Cemeteries	7	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.40	0.34	0.46	0.39	0.52	
Playgrounds	13	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.37	0.48	0.41	0.54	
Railroad Yard Areas	40	0.23	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.42	0.50	0.46	0.54	0.50	0.58	
Undeveloped Areas														
Historic Flow Analysis Greenbelts, Agriculture	2	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.26	0.26	0.38	0.31	0.45	0.36	0.51	
Pasture/Meadow	0	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.35	0.50	
Forest	0	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.35	0.50	
Exposed Rock	100	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	
Offsite Flow Analysis (when landuse is undefined)	45	0.26	0.31	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.51	0.48	0.55	0.51	0.59	
Streets														
Paved	100	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	
Gravel	80	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.63	0.63	0.66	0.66	0.70	0.68	0.72	0.70	0.74	
Drive and Walks	100	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.95	0.96	0.96	
Roofs	90	0.71	0.73	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.81	0.83	
Lawns	0	0.71	0.73	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.82	0.35	0.50	

#### 3.2 Time of Concentration

One of the basic assumptions underlying the Rational Method is that runoff is a function of the average rainfall rate during the time required for water to flow from the hydraulically most remote part of the drainage area under consideration to the design point. However, in practice, the time of concentration can be an empirical value that results in reasonable and acceptable peak flow calculations.

For urban areas, the time of concentration  $(t_c)$  consists of an initial time or overland flow time  $(t_i)$  plus the travel time  $(t_t)$  in the storm sewer, paved gutter, roadside drainage ditch, or drainage channel. For non-urban areas, the time of concentration consists of an overland flow time  $(t_i)$  plus the time of travel in a concentrated form, such as a swale or drainageway. The travel portion  $(t_i)$  of the time of concentration can be estimated from the hydraulic properties of the storm sewer, gutter, swale, ditch, or drainageway. Initial time, on the other hand, will vary with surface slope, depression storage, surface cover, antecedent rainfall, and infiltration capacity of the soil, as well as distance of surface flow. The time of concentration is represented by Equation 6-7 for both urban and non-urban areas.

Hydrology Chapter 6

$$t_c = t_i + t_t \tag{Eq. 6-7}$$

Where:

 $t_c$  = time of concentration (min)

 $t_i$  = overland (initial) flow time (min)

 $t_t$  = travel time in the ditch, channel, gutter, storm sewer, etc. (min)

#### 3.2.1 Overland (Initial) Flow Time

The overland flow time,  $t_i$ , may be calculated using Equation 6-8.

$$t_i = \frac{0.395(1.1 - C_5)\sqrt{L}}{S^{0.33}}$$
 (Eq. 6-8)

Where:

 $t_i$  = overland (initial) flow time (min)

 $C_5$  = runoff coefficient for 5-year frequency (see Table 6-6)

L = length of overland flow (300 ft <u>maximum</u> for non-urban land uses, 100 ft <u>maximum</u> for urban land uses)

S = average basin slope (ft/ft)

Note that in some urban watersheds, the overland flow time may be very small because flows quickly concentrate and channelize.

#### 3.2.2 Travel Time

For catchments with overland and channelized flow, the time of concentration needs to be considered in combination with the travel time,  $t_t$ , which is calculated using the hydraulic properties of the swale, ditch, or channel. For preliminary work, the overland travel time,  $t_t$ , can be estimated with the help of Figure 6-25 or Equation 6-9 (Guo 1999).

$$V = C_v S_w^{-0.5}$$
 (Eq. 6-9)

Where:

V = velocity (ft/s)

 $C_v$  = conveyance coefficient (from Table 6-7)

 $S_w$  = watercourse slope (ft/ft)

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Type of Land Surface	$C_{v}$
Heavy meadow	2.5
Tillage/field	5
Riprap (not buried)*	6.5
Short pasture and lawns	7
Nearly bare ground	10
Grassed waterway	15
Paved areas and shallow paved swales	20

Table 6-7. Conveyance Coefficient,  $C_{\nu}$ 

The travel time is calculated by dividing the flow distance (in feet) by the velocity calculated using Equation 6-9 and converting units to minutes.

The time of concentration  $(t_c)$  is then the sum of the overland flow time  $(t_i)$  and the travel time  $(t_t)$  per Equation 6-7.

#### 3.2.3 First Design Point Time of Concentration in Urban Catchments

Using this procedure, the time of concentration at the first design point (typically the first inlet in the system) in an urbanized catchment should not exceed the time of concentration calculated using Equation 6-10. The first design point is defined as the point where runoff first enters the storm sewer system.

$$t_c = \frac{L}{180} + 10 \tag{Eq. 6-10}$$

Where:

 $t_c$  = maximum time of concentration at the first design point in an urban watershed (min)

L = waterway length (ft)

Equation 6-10 was developed using the rainfall-runoff data collected in the Denver region and, in essence, represents regional "calibration" of the Rational Method. Normally, Equation 6-10 will result in a lesser time of concentration at the first design point and will govern in an urbanized watershed. For subsequent design points, the time of concentration is calculated by accumulating the travel times in downstream drainageway reaches.

#### 3.2.4 Minimum Time of Concentration

If the calculations result in a  $t_c$  of less than 10 minutes for undeveloped conditions, it is recommended that a minimum value of 10 minutes be used. The minimum  $t_c$  for urbanized areas is 5 minutes.

#### 3.2.5 Post-Development Time of Concentration

As Equation 6-8 indicates, the time of concentration is a function of the 5-year runoff coefficient for a drainage basin. Typically, higher levels of imperviousness (higher 5-year runoff coefficients) correspond to shorter times of concentration, and lower levels of imperviousness correspond to longer times of

<sup>\*</sup>For buried riprap, select C<sub>v</sub> value based on type of vegetative cover.

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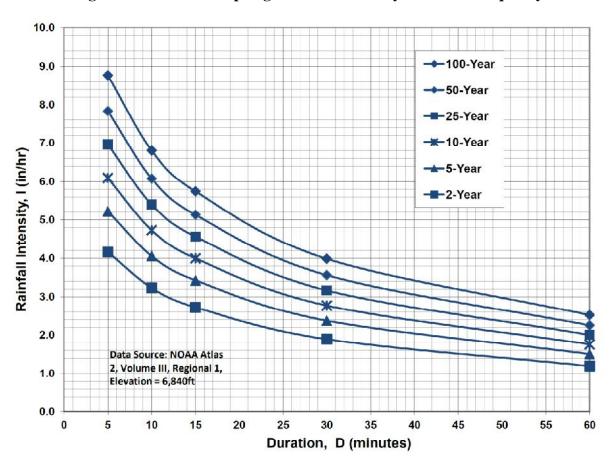


Figure 6-5. Colorado Springs Rainfall Intensity Duration Frequency

## **IDF Equations**

$$I_{100} = -2.52 \ln(D) + 12.735$$

$$I_{50} = -2.25 \ln(D) + 11.375$$

$$I_{25} = -2.00 \ln(D) + 10.111$$

$$I_{10} = -1.75 \ln(D) + 8.847$$

$$I_5 = -1.50 \ln(D) + 7.583$$

$$I_2 = -1.19 \ln(D) + 6.035$$

Note: Values calculated by equations may not precisely duplicate values read from figure.

# SHOPS AT MERIDIAN RANCH CONVENIENCE STORE COMPOSITE RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS

DEVELOPED CO	NDITIONS										
5-YEAR C VALUE	TOTAL AREA		SUB-AREA 1 DEVELOPMENT/		AREA	SUB-AREA 2 DEVELOPMENT/			SUB-AREA 3 DEVELOPMENT/		WEIGHTE
BASIN	(AC)	(AC)	COVER	С	(AC)	COVER	С	(AC)	COVER	С	C VALUE
C1.1	0.86	0.80	PAVED/IMPERVIOUS	0.9	0.06	LANDSCAPED	0.08				0.843
C1.2	1.08	0.90	PAVED/IMPERVIOUS	0.9	0.18	LANDSCAPED	0.08				0.763
C1.1,C1.2	1.94										0.799
C1.3	0.28	0.28	PAVED/IMPERVIOUS	0.9							0.900
C1.1-C1.3	2.22				-			_			0.811
OS-1.1	0.15	0.15	MEADOW	0.08							0.080
100-YEAR C VAL											
	TOTAL AREA		SUB-AREA 1 DEVELOPMENT/		AREA	SUB-AREA 2 DEVELOPMENT/			SUB-AREA 3 DEVELOPMENT/		WEIGHTED
BASIN	(AC)	(AC)	COVER	С	(AC)	COVER	С	(AC)	COVER	С	C VALUE
C1.1	0.86	0.80	PAVED/IMPERVIOUS	0.96	0.06	LANDSCAPED	0.35				0.917
C1.2	1.08	0.90	PAVED/IMPERVIOUS	0.96	0.18	LANDSCAPED	0.35				0.858
C1.1,C1.2	1.94										0.885
C1.3	0.28	0.28	PAVED/IMPERVIOUS	0.96							0.960
C1.1-C1.3	2.22										0.894
OS-1.1	0.15	0.15	MEADOW	0.35					<del>                                     </del>		0.350

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# SHOPS AT MERIDIAN RANCH CONVENIENCE STORE RATIONAL METHOD

#### **DEVELOPED CONDITIONS**

	Overland Flo					w	Channel flow											
				С			CHANN		CHANNEL CONVEYANCE		SCS (2)		TOTAL	TOTAL	INTEN	SITY (5)	PEAK F	LOW
BASIN	DESIGN POINT	AREA (AC)	5-YEAR	100-YEAR	LENGTH (FT)	SLOPE (FT/FT)	Tco <sup>(1)</sup> (MIN)	LENGTH (FT)	COEFFICIENT C	SLOPE (FT/FT)	VELOCITY (FT/S)	Tt <sup>(3)</sup> (MIN)	Tc <sup>(4)</sup> (MIN)	Tc <sup>(4)</sup> (MIN)	5-YR (IN/HR)	100-YR (IN/HR)	Q5 <sup>(6)</sup> (CFS)	Q100 <sup>(6)</sup> (CFS)
																		1
C1.1	C1.1	0.86	0.843	0.917	100	0.020	3.7	275	20	0.018	2.68	1.7	5.4	5.4	5.04	8.47	3.65	6.68
C1.2	C1.2	1.08	0.763	0.858	70	0.036	3.4	285	20	0.030	3.46	1.4	4.7	5.0	5.17	8.68	4.26	8.04
Tt C1.1-C1.2								260	20	0.029	3.41	1.3						
C1.1,C1.2	C1	1.94	0.799	0.885									6.7	6.7	4.73	7.94	7.33	13.63
C1.3	C1.3	0.28	0.900	0.960	45	0.020	1.9	415	20	0.019	2.76	2.5	4.5	5.0	5.17	8.68	1.30	2.33
C1.1-C1.3	3	2.22	0.811	0.894	10	0.020	1.0	110	20	0.010	2.70	2.0	6.7	6.7	4.73	7.94	8.51	15.75
OS-1.1	OS-1.1	0.15	0.080	0.350	40	0.160	4.7	350	20	0.02	2.83	2.1	6.8	6.8	4.72	7.92	0.06	0.42
														·				

- 1) OVERLAND FLOW Tco = (0.395\*(1.1-RUNOFF COEFFICIENT)\*(OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH\*(0.5)/(SLOPE\*(0.333))
- 2) SCS VELOCITY = C \* ((SLOPE(FT/FT)^0.5)
  - C = 2.5 FOR HEAVY MEADOW
  - C = 5 FOR TILLAGE/FIELD
  - C = 7 FOR SHORT PASTURE AND LAWNS
  - C = 10 FOR NEARLY BARE GROUND
  - C = 15 FOR GRASSED WATERWAY
  - C = 20 FOR PAVED AREAS AND SHALLOW PAVED SWALES
- 3) MANNING'S CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME = L/V (WHEN CHANNEL VELOCITY IS KNOWN)
- 4) Tc = Tco + Tt
- \*\*\* IF TOTAL TIME OF CONCENTRATION IS LESS THAN 5 MINUTES, THEN 5 MINUTES IS USED
- 5) INTENSITY BASED ON I-D-F EQUATIONS IN CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL

 $I_5 = -1.5 * ln(Tc) + 7.583$ 

 $I_{100} = -2.52 * In(Tc) + 12.735$ 

6) Q = CiA

RATL.SHOPS-0923

# APPENDIX C1 HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

#### LOT 2, THE SHOPS FIL. NO. 1A AT MERIDIAN RANCH **CHANNEL CALCULATION SUMMARY - SITE DRAINAGE SWALES**

PROPOSED CHANNEL / SWALE	MAX. SLOPE (%)	MIN. SIDE SLOPE (Z)	MIN. BOT. WIDTH (FT)	MIN. CHANNEL DEPTH (FT)	FRICTION FACTOR (n)	BASIN	Q100 BASIN FLOW (CFS)	CHANNEL FLOW % OF BASIN	Q100 CHANNEL FLOW (CFS)	Q100 DEPTH (FT)	Q100 VELOCITY (FT/S)	TOP WIDTH (FT)	CHANNEL LINING
	, ,												
SWALE C1.2	1.0	4:1	4	1.0	0.030	C1.2	9.4	100	9.4	0.6	2.7	8.5	GRASS

#### ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1) Channel flow calculations based on Manning's Equation
  2) Channel depth includes 1' minimum freeboard
  3) n = 0.03 for grass-lined non-irrigated channels (minimum)
  4) n = 0.035 for riprap-lined channels

- 7) The 0.035 for Indipaparities channels
   5) Vmax = 5.0 fps for 100-year flows w/ grass-lined channels
   6) Vmax = 8.0 fps for 100-year flows w/ Erosion Control Blankets (Tensar Eronet SC150 or equal)
   7) Vmax = 10.0 fps for 100-year flows w/ Erosion Control Blankets (Tensar Eronet C125 or equal)

#### **Hydraulic Analysis Report**

#### **Project Data**

Project Title: Lot 2, The Shops Fil. No. 1A at Meridian Ranch

Designer: JPS

Project Date: Thursday, March 16, 2023 Project Units: U.S. Customary Units

Notes:

Channel Analysis: Channel Analysis-Swale C1.2

Notes:

#### **Input Parameters**

Channel Type: Trapezoidal Side Slope 1 (Z1): 4.0000 ft/ft Side Slope 2 (Z2): 4.0000 ft/ft Channel Width: 4.0000 ft

Longitudinal Slope: 0.0100 ft/ft

Manning's n: 0.0300 Flow: 9.4000 cfs

#### **Result Parameters**

Depth: 0.5575 ft

Area of Flow: 3.4730 ft<sup>2</sup> Wetted Perimeter: 8.5970 ft Hydraulic Radius: 0.4040 ft Average Velocity: 2.7066 ft/s

Top Width: 8.4598 ft
Froude Number: 0.7444
Critical Depth: 0.4712 ft
Critical Velocity: 3.3901 ft/s
Critical Slope: 0.0189 ft/ft
Critical Top Width: 7.77 ft

Calculated Max Shear Stress: 0.3479 lb/ft^2 Calculated Avg Shear Stress: 0.2521 lb/ft^2

#### SHOPS AT MERIDIAN RANCH CONVENIENCE STORE STORM INLET SIZING SUMMARY

	BASIN FLOW			INLET FLOW					
INLET	DP	Q5 FLOW (CFS)	Q100 FLOW (CFS)	INLET FLOW % OF BASIN	Q5 FLOW (CFS)	Q100 FLOW (CFS)	INLET CONDITION / TYPE	INLET SIZE (FT)	INLET CAPACITY (CFS)
C1.1	C1.1	3.7	6.7	100	3.7	6.7	TYPE R (GRADE)	10'	5.3
	C1.2	4.3	8.0	100	4.3	8.0			
C1.2	C1.1 * C1.2A				0.1 4.4	9.4	TYPE C (SUMP)	SGL	17.7

<sup>\*</sup> CARRYOVER FROM INLET C1.1

STORM-INLET-SHOPS-0923 9/14/2023

### MHFD-Inlet, Version 5.01 (April 2021) INLET MANAGEMENT

Worksheet Protected

INLET NAME	Inlet C1.1
Site Type (Urban or Rural)	URBAN
Inlet Application (Street or Area)	STREET
Hydraulic Condition	On Grade
Inlet Type	CDOT Type R Curb Opening

#### **USER-DEFINED INPUT**

Minor Q <sub>Known</sub> (cfs)	3.7
Major Q <sub>Known</sub> (cfs)	6.7

**Bypass (Carry-Over) Flow from Upstream** 

Receive Bypass Flow from:	No Bypass Flow Received			
Minor Bypass Flow Received, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	0.0			
Major Bypass Flow Received, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	0.0			

#### **Watershed Characteristics**

Subcatchment Area (acres)	
Percent Impervious	
NRCS Soil Type	

#### **Watershed Profile**

Overland Slope (ft/ft)	
Overland Length (ft)	
Channel Slope (ft/ft)	
Channel Length (ft)	

#### **Minor Storm Rainfall Input**

Design Storm Return Period, T <sub>r</sub> (years)	
One-Hour Precipitation, P <sub>1</sub> (inches)	

#### **Major Storm Rainfall Input**

Design Storm Return Period, T <sub>r</sub> (years)	
One-Hour Precipitation, P <sub>1</sub> (inches)	

#### CALCULATED OUTPUT

Minor Total Design Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	3.7
Major Total Design Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	6.7
Minor Flow Bypassed Downstream, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	0.1
Major Flow Bypassed Downstream, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	1.4

#### MHFD-Inlet, Version 5.01 (April 2021) **INLET MANAGEMENT**

Worksheet Protected

INLET NAME	Inlet C1.2
Site Type (Urban or Rural)	URBAN
Inlet Application (Street or Area)	AREA
Hydraulic Condition	Swale
Inlet Type	CDOT Type C (Depressed)

SER-DEFINED INPUT	
User-Defined Design Flows	
Minor Q <sub>Known</sub> (cfs)	4.3
Major Q <sub>Known</sub> (cfs)	8.0
Bypass (Carry-Over) Flow from Upstream	
Receive Bypass Flow from:	User-Defined
Minor Bypass Flow Received, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	0.1
Major Bypass Flow Received, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	1.4
Websel of Characteristics	
Watershed Characteristics Subcatchment Area (acres)	
Percent Impervious	-
NRCS Soil Type	
Watershed Profile Overland Slope (ft/ft)	
Overland Length (ft)	
Channel Slope (ft/ft)	
Channel Length (ft)	
Minor Storm Rainfall Input	
Design Storm Return Period, T <sub>r</sub> (years)	
One-Hour Precipitation, P <sub>1</sub> (inches)	
Major Storm Rainfall Input	
<b>Major Storm Rainfall Input</b> Design Storm Return Period, T <sub>r</sub> (years)	

#### **CALCULATED OUTPUT**

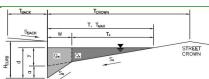
Minor Total Design Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	4.4
Major Total Design Peak Flow, Q (cfs)	9.4
Minor Flow Bypassed Downstream, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	0.0
Major Flow Bypassed Downstream, Q <sub>b</sub> (cfs)	0.0

#### MHFD-Inlet, Version 5.01 (April 2021)

#### ALLOWABLE CAPACITY FOR ONE-HALF OF STREET (Minor & Major Storm)

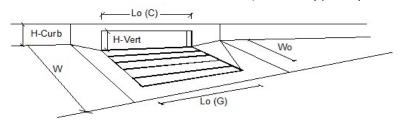
(Based on Regulated Criteria for Maximum Allowable Flow Depth and Spread)

Project: Shops at Meridian Ranch Convenience Store
Inlet ID: Inlet C1.1



Gutter Geometry: Maximum Allowable Width for Spread Behind Curb TRACK = 4.0 Side Slope Behind Curb (leave blank for no conveyance credit behind curb) 0.020 ft/ft S<sub>BACK</sub> : Manning's Roughness Behind Curb (typically between 0.012 and 0.020)  $n_{BACK}$ 0.020 Height of Curb at Gutter Flow Line H<sub>CURB</sub> = 6.00 linches Distance from Curb Face to Street Crown T<sub>CROWN</sub> = 30.0 2.00 0.011 Gutter Width Street Transverse Slope  $S_X =$ ft/ft Gutter Cross Slope (typically 2 inches over 24 inches or 0.083 ft/ft)
Street Longitudinal Slope - Enter 0 for sump condition
Manning's Roughness for Street Section (typically between 0.012 and 0.020) 0.083 ft/ft  $S_0 =$ 0.014 ft/ft n<sub>STREET</sub> = 0.016 Minor Storm Major Storm 30.0 Max. Allowable Spread for Minor & Major Storm Max. Allowable Depth at Gutter Flowline for Minor & Major Storm 30.0 6.0 inches Allow Flow Depth at Street Crown (check box for yes, leave blank for no) MINOR STORM Allowable Capacity is based on Spread Criterion MAJOR STORM Allowable Capacity is based on Spread Criterion Major Storm **20.9** Minor Storm cfs  $\boldsymbol{Q}_{\text{allow}}$ 20.9 Minor storm max. allowable capacity GOOD - greater than the design flow given on sheet 'Inlet Mana Major storm max. allowable capacity GOOD - greater than the design flow given on sheet 'Inlet Mana

#### INLET ON A CONTINUOUS GRADE MHFD-Inlet, Version 5.01 (April 2021)

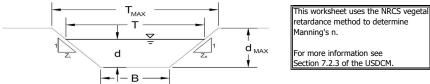


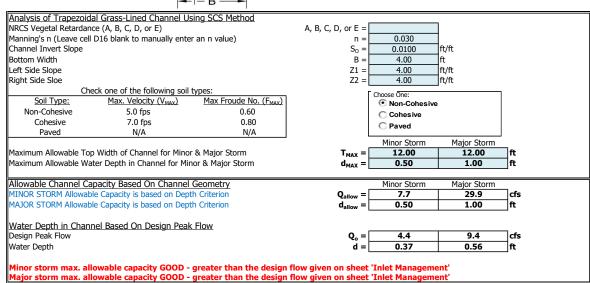
Design Information (Input) CDOT Type R Curb Opening		MINOR	MAJOR	
Type of Inlet	Type =	CDOT Type R	Curb Opening	
Local Depression (additional to continuous gutter depression 'a')	a <sub>LOCAL</sub> =	3.0	3.0	inches
Total Number of Units in the Inlet (Grate or Curb Opening)	No =	1	1	
Length of a Single Unit Inlet (Grate or Curb Opening)	L <sub>o</sub> =	10.00	10.00	ft
Width of a Unit Grate (cannot be greater than W, Gutter Width)	W <sub>o</sub> =	N/A	N/A	ft
Clogging Factor for a Single Unit Grate (typical min. value = 0.5)	$C_f$ - $G =$	N/A	N/A	
Clogging Factor for a Single Unit Curb Opening (typical min. value = 0.1)	$C_f$ - $C$ =	0.10	0.10	
Street Hydraulics: OK - Q < Allowable Street Capacity'		MINOR	MAJOR	
Total Inlet Interception Capacity	Q =	3.6	5.3	cfs
Total Inlet Carry-Over Flow (flow bypassing inlet)	$Q_b =$	0.1	1.4	cfs
Capture Percentage = Q <sub>a</sub> /Q <sub>o</sub> =	C% =	98	79	%

1

#### AREA INLET IN A SWALE

#### Shops at Meridian Ranch Convenience Store Inlet C1.2





#### MHFD-Inlet, Version 5.01 (April 2021) AREA INLET IN A SWALE

#### Shops at Meridian Ranch Convenience Store Inlet C1.2

Inlet Design Information (Input) Type of Inlet CDOT Type C (Depressed) -Inlet Type = CDOT Type C (Depressed) Angle of Inclined Grate (must be <= 30 degrees) 0.00 degrees Width of Grate W = 3.00 Length of Grate L= 3.00 Open Area Ratio 0.70 A<sub>RATIO</sub> = H<sub>B</sub> = Height of Inclined Grate 0.00 Clogging Factor 0.50 Grate Discharge Coefficient  $C_d =$ 0.84 Orifice Coefficient 0.56 Weir Coefficient 1.81 MINOR MAJOR Water Depth at Inlet (for depressed inlets, 1 foot is added for depression) 1.37 1.56 **17.7** Total Inlet Interception Capacity (assumes clogged condition)  $Q_a =$ 16.7 cfs Bypassed Flow cfs  $Q_b =$ 0.0 0.0 C% = % Capture Percentage = Qa/Qo 100 100

Warning 04: Froude No. exceeds USDCM Volume I recommendation.

**ROCK CHECK DAMS PROVIDED FOR CHANNEL STABILITY** 

# APPENDIX C2 HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS – STORM SEWER

#### **JPS ENGINEERING**

#### SHOPS AT MERIDIAN RANCH CONVENIENCE STORE STORM SEWER SIZING SUMMARY

	PIPE FLOW			PIPE CAPACIT	Υ	
PIPE	DESIGN POINT	Q5 FLOW (CFS)	Q100 FLOW (CFS)	PIPE SIZE	MIN. PIPE SLOPE	PIPE CAPACITY (CFS)
C1.1	C1.1	3.7	6.7	12	3.6%	6.8
C1.2	C1.2	4.4	9.4	15	2.2%	9.6

#### ASSUMPTIONS:

1. STORM DRAIN PIPE ASSUMED TO BE RCP OR HDPE

STORM-INLET-SHOPS-0923 9/15/2023

#### **Hydraulic Analysis Report**

#### **Project Data**

Project Title: Project - Shops at Meridian Ranch C-Store

Designer: JPS

Project Date: Tuesday, February 7, 2023 Project Units: U.S. Customary Units

Notes:

Channel Analysis: SD-C1.1

Notes:

#### **Input Parameters**

Channel Type: Circular Pipe Diameter: 1.0000 ft

Longitudinal Slope: 0.0360 ft/ft

Manning's n: 0.0130

Depth: 1.0000 ft

#### **Result Parameters**

Flow: 6.7599 cfs

Area of Flow: 0.7854 ft^2 Wetted Perimeter: 3.1416 ft Hydraulic Radius: 0.2500 ft Average Velocity: 8.6070 ft/s

Top Width: 0.0000 ft

Froude Number: 0.0000
Critical Depth: 0.9714 ft
Critical Velocity: 8.6775 ft/s
Critical Slope: 0.0318 ft/ft
Critical Top Width: 0.33 ft

Calculated Max Shear Stress: 2.2464 lb/ft^2 Calculated Avg Shear Stress: 0.5616 lb/ft^2

#### **Channel Analysis: SD-C1.2**

Notes:

#### **Input Parameters**

Channel Type: Circular Pipe Diameter: 1.2500 ft

Longitudinal Slope: 0.0220 ft/ft

Manning's n: 0.0130

Depth: 1.2500 ft

#### **Result Parameters**

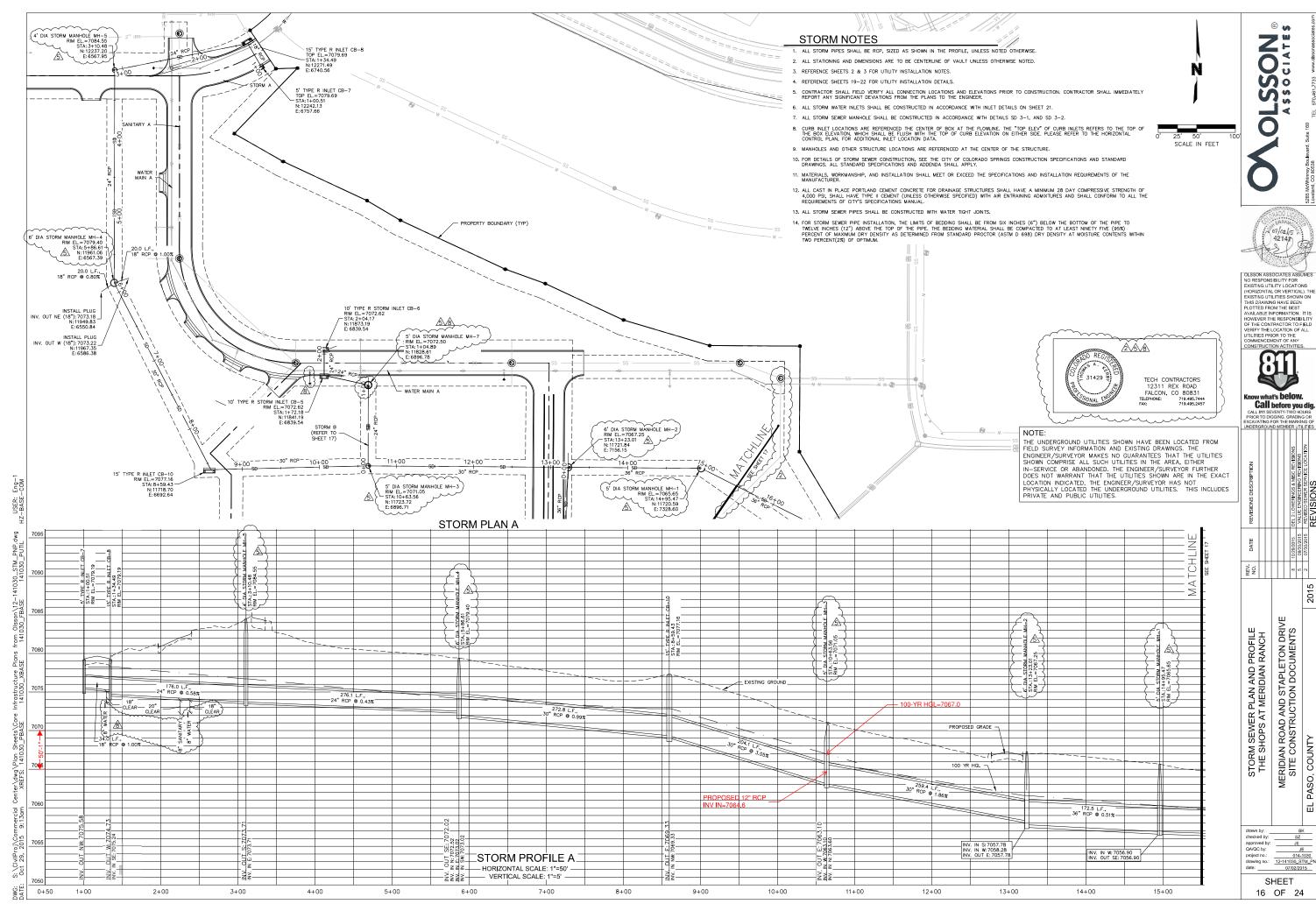
Flow: 9.5814 cfs

Area of Flow: 1.2272 ft^2 Wetted Perimeter: 3.9270 ft Hydraulic Radius: 0.3125 ft Average Velocity: 7.8076 ft/s

Top Width: 0.0000 ft

Froude Number: 0.0000 Critical Depth: 1.1731 ft Critical Velocity: 8.0113 ft/s Critical Slope: 0.0190 ft/ft Critical Top Width: 0.60 ft

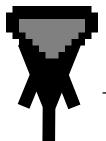
Calculated Max Shear Stress: 1.7160 lb/ft^2 Calculated Avg Shear Stress: 0.4290 lb/ft^2



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# EXISTING STORM

# PIPE SD-C1.1



#### **UDSewer Results Summary – SD-C1.1 – 100-Year Analysis**

**Project Title:** New UDSEWER System Module

**Project Description:** Default system

#### **Table of Contents**

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**System Input** 

Manhole Input

Manhole Output

Sewer Input

Sewer Flow

Sewer Sizing

EGL/HGL Summary

**Excavation Estimate** 



#### **System Input Summary**

#### **Rainfall Parameters**

**Rainfall Return Period: 100** 

Rainfall Calculation Method: Formula

One Hour Depth (in): 2.52 Rainfall Constant "A": 28.5 Rainfall Constant "B": 10 Rainfall Constant "C": 0.786

#### **Rational Method Constraints**

Minimum Urban Runoff Coeff.: 0.20 Maximum Rural Overland Len. (ft): 500 Maximum Urban Overland Len. (ft): 300

**Used UDFCD Tc. Maximum:** Yes

#### **Sizer Constraints**

Minimum Sewer Size (in): 12.00 Maximum Depth to Rise Ratio: 0.90 Maximum Flow Velocity (fps): 18.0 Minimum Flow Velocity (fps): 2.0

#### **Backwater Calculations:**

Tailwater Elevation (ft): 7067.00

#### **Manhole Input Summary:**

		Giv	en Flow	Sub Basin Information								
Element Name	Ground Elevation (ft)	Total Known Flow (cfs)	Local Contribution (cfs)	Drainage Area (Ac.)	Kunom	5yr Coefficient	Overland Length (ft)	Overland Slope (%)		Gutter Velocity (fps)		
EXISTING STORM MH-3	7071.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
PIPE SD-C1.1	7070.80	6.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

#### **Manhole Output Summary:**

		Loca	al Contrib	ution		Total Design Flow				
Element Name	Overland Time (min)	Gutter Time (min)	Basin Tc (min)	Intensity (in/hr)	Local Contrib (cfs)	Coeff. Area	Intensity (in/hr)	Manhole Tc (min)	Peak Flow (cfs)	Comment
EXISTING STORM MH-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57	11.70	0.06	6.70	
PIPE SD-C1.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.70	

#### **Sewer Input Summary:**

		Ele	evation		Loss C	Loss Coefficients Given Dimensions				
Element Name	Sewer Length (ft)	Downstream Invert (ft)	Slope (%)	Upstream Invert (ft)	Mannings n	Bend Loss	Lateral Loss	Cross Section	Rise (ft or in)	Span (ft or in)
PIPE SD-C1.1	30.00	7064.59	9.7	7067.50	0.013	0.13	0.00	CIRCULAR	12.00 in	12.00 in

#### **Sewer Flow Summary:**

	Full Flo	w Capacity	Critic	cal Flow		Noi	rmal Flow				
Element Name	Flow (cfs)	Velocity (fps)	Depth (in)	Velocity (fps)	Depth (in)	Velocity (fps)	Froude Number	Flow Condition	Flow (cfs)	Surcharged Length (ft)	Comment
PIPE SD-C1.1	11.13	14.17	11.65	8.60	6.71	14.82	3.87	Supercritical Jump	6.70	22.81	

- A Froude number of 0 indicates that pressured flow occurs (adverse slope or undersized pipe).
- If the sewer is not pressurized, full flow represents the maximum gravity flow in the sewer.
- If the sewer is pressurized, full flow represents the pressurized flow conditions.

#### **Sewer Sizing Summary:**

			Exis	sting	Calcu	lated		Used		
Element Name	Peak Flow (cfs)	Cross Section	Rise	Span	Rise	Span	Rise	Span	Area (ft^2)	Comment
PIPE SD-C1.1	6.70	CIRCULAR	12.00 in	0.79						

- Calculated diameter was determined by sewer hydraulic capacity rounded up to the nearest commercially available size.
- Sewer sizes should not decrease downstream.
- All hydraulics where calculated using the 'Used' parameters.

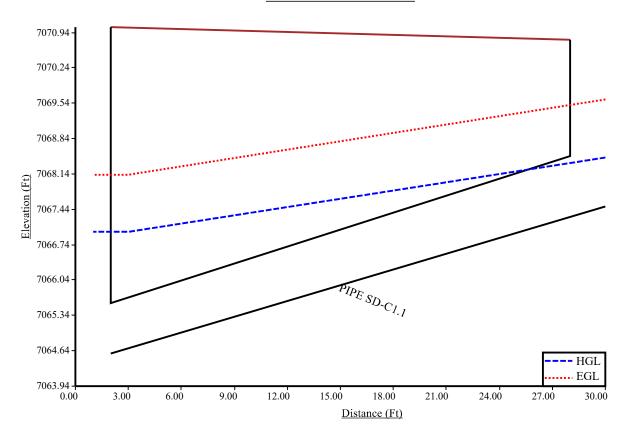
#### **Grade Line Summary:**

Tailwater Elevation (ft): 7067.00

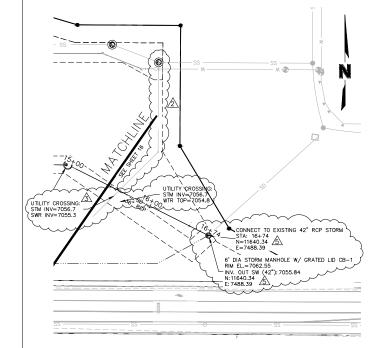
	Invert 1	Elev.	_	eam Manhole osses	HG	L		EGL	
Element Name	Downstream (ft)	Upstream (ft)	Bend Loss (ft)	Lateral Loss (ft)	Downstream (ft)	Upstream (ft)	Downstream (ft)	Friction Loss (ft)	Upstream (ft)
PIPE SD-C1.1	7064.59	7067.50	0.00	0.00	7067.00	7068.47	7068.13	1.49	7069.62

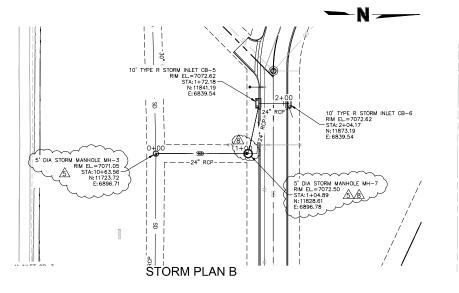
- Bend and Lateral losses only apply when there is an outgoing sewer. The system outfall, sewer #0, is not considered a sewer.
- Bend loss = Bend K \* V fi  $^2/(2*g)$
- Lateral loss =  $V_{fo} ^2/(2*g)$  Junction Loss K \*  $V_{fi} ^2/(2*g)$ .
- Friction loss is always Upstream EGL Downstream EGL.

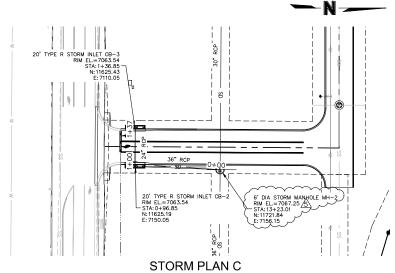
#### SD-C1.1-100-Year

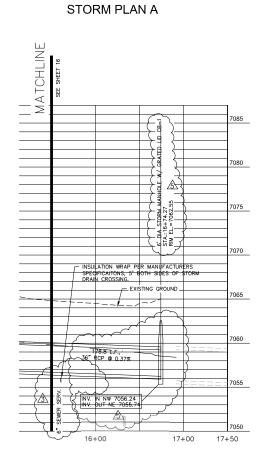




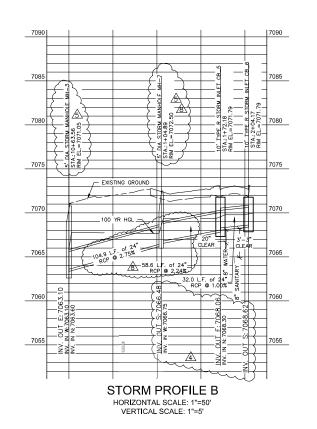


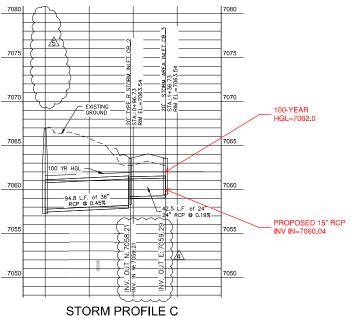












HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1"=50' VERTICAL SCALE: 1"=5'



#### NOTE:

THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HAVE BEEN LOCATED FROM FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND EXISTING DRAWINGS. THE ENGINEER/SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEES THAT THE UTILITIES SHOWN COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES IN THE AREA, EITHER IN—SERVICE OR ABANDONED. THE ENGINEER/SURVEYOR FURTHER DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE UTILITIES SHOWN ARE IN THE EXACT LOCATION INDICATED, THE ENGINEER/SURVEYOR HAS NOT PHYSICALLY LOCATED THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. THIS INCLUDES PRIVATE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

OLSSON



OLSSON ASSOCIATES ASSUMES OLSSON ASSOCIATES ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS (HORIZONTAL). THE EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS THIS DRAWING HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION. IT IS HOWEVER THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO FILL UTILITIES PROP TO HE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.



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	NO.	DATE	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	UNDER
				GK
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	80	10/29/2015	DEL 2 LOWERINGS & MISC REVISIONS	MEI
	10	09/30/15	VALUE ENGINEERING REVISIONS	MR
	4	09/10/15	ADDED STORM INVERTS	:K
	3	07/30/15	ADDED UTILITY CROSSING AT STM DRAIN	UII
1,00	2	07/30/15	REVISED SEWER SERVICE LOCATION	ш
2015			REVISIONS	ES

		Г		2015
STORM SEWER PLAN AND PROFILE	THE SHOPS AT MERIDIAN RANCH	MERIDIAN BOAD AND STAPI ETON DRIVE	SITE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS	SO, COUNTY

drawn by:	BK
checked by:	SZ
approved by:	JE
QA/QC by:	JE
project no.:	014-1030
drawing no.:	12-141030_STM_PI
data	07/00/0046

SHEET 17 OF 24

USER: Eng-1 HZ-BASE-COM

S.\CivilPro}\Commercial Center\dwg\Plan Sheets\Core Infrastructure Plans from Olsson\12-141030\_STM\_PNP.dwg Oct 29, 2015 9:18am XREFS: 141030\_PBASE 141030\_XBASE 141030\_RBASE 141030\_PUTL

# PIPE SD-C1.2

#### **UDSewer Results Summary – SD-C1.2 – 100-Year Analysis**

**Project Title:** New UDSEWER System Module

**Project Description:** Default system

#### **Table of Contents**

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**System Input** 

Manhole Input

Manhole Output

Sewer Input

Sewer Flow

Sewer Sizing

EGL/HGL Summary

**Excavation Estimate** 



#### **System Input Summary**

#### **Rainfall Parameters**

**Rainfall Return Period: 100** 

Rainfall Calculation Method: Formula

One Hour Depth (in): 2.52 Rainfall Constant "A": 28.5 Rainfall Constant "B": 10 Rainfall Constant "C": 0.786

#### **Rational Method Constraints**

Minimum Urban Runoff Coeff.: 0.20 Maximum Rural Overland Len. (ft): 500 Maximum Urban Overland Len. (ft): 300

**Used UDFCD Tc. Maximum:** Yes

#### **Sizer Constraints**

Minimum Sewer Size (in): 12.00 Maximum Depth to Rise Ratio: 0.90 Maximum Flow Velocity (fps): 18.0 Minimum Flow Velocity (fps): 2.0

#### **Backwater Calculations:**

Tailwater Elevation (ft): 7062.00

#### **Manhole Input Summary:**

Given Flow					Sub Basin Information									
Element Name	Ground Elevation (ft)	Total Known Flow (cfs)	Local Contribution (cfs)	Drainage Area (Ac.)	Runoff Coefficient	5yr	Overland Length (ft)	Overland Slope (%)		Gutter Velocity (fps)				
EXISTING STORM INLET CB-3	7063.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
PIPE SD-C1.2	7063.50	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

#### **Manhole Output Summary:**

		Local Contribution						<b>Total Design Flow</b>				
Element Name	Overland Time (min)	Gutter Time (min)	Basin Tc (min)	Intensity (in/hr)	Local Contrib (cfs)	Coeff. Area	Intensity (in/hr)	Manhole Tc (min)	Peak Flow (cfs)	Comment		
EXISTING STORM INLET CB-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	11.69	0.07	9.40			
PIPE SD-C1.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.40			

#### **Sewer Input Summary:**

		Ele	Loss C	Coefficie	ents	Given Dimensions				
Element Name	Sewer Length (ft)	Downstream Invert (ft)	Slope (%)	Upstream Invert (ft)	Mannings n	Bend Loss	Lateral Loss	Cross Section	Rise (ft or in)	Span (ft or in)
PIPE SD-C1.2	32.00	7060.04	2.2	7060.74	0.013	0.13	0.00	CIRCULAR	15.00 in	15.00 in

#### **Sewer Flow Summary:**

	Full Flo	ow Capacity	Critic	cal Flow		Nor	mal Flow				
Element Name	Flow (cfs)	Velocity (fps)	Depth (in)	Velocity (fps)	Depth (in)	Velocity (fps)	Froude Number	Flow Condition	Flow (cfs)	Surcharged Length (ft)	Comment
PIPE SD-C1.2	9.58	7.81	14.02	7.88	12.05	8.90	1.52	Pressurized	9.40	32.00	

- A Froude number of 0 indicates that pressured flow occurs (adverse slope or undersized pipe).
- If the sewer is not pressurized, full flow represents the maximum gravity flow in the sewer.
- If the sewer is pressurized, full flow represents the pressurized flow conditions.

#### **Sewer Sizing Summary:**

			Existing		Calcu	lated				
Element Name	Peak Flow (cfs)	Cross Section	Rise	Span	Rise	Span	Rise	Span	Area (ft^2)	Comment
PIPE SD-C1.2	9.40	CIRCULAR	15.00 in	1.23						

- Calculated diameter was determined by sewer hydraulic capacity rounded up to the nearest commercially available size.
- Sewer sizes should not decrease downstream.
- All hydraulics where calculated using the 'Used' parameters.

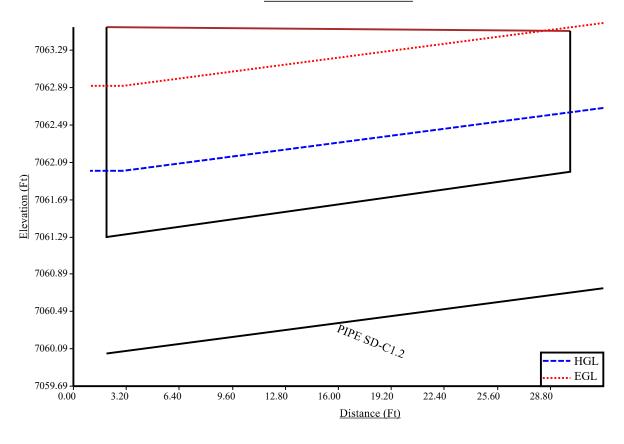
#### **Grade Line Summary:**

Tailwater Elevation (ft): 7062.00

	Invert Elev.		Downstream Manhole Losses		HGI	L	EGL		
Element Name	Downstream (ft)	Upstream (ft)	Bend Loss (ft)	Lateral Loss (ft)	Downstream (ft)	Upstream (ft)	Downstream (ft)	Friction Loss (ft)	Upstream (ft)
PIPE SD-C1.2	7060.04	7060.74	0.00	0.00	7062.00	7062.67	7062.91	0.67	7063.59

- Bend and Lateral losses only apply when there is an outgoing sewer. The system outfall, sewer #0, is not considered a sewer.
- Bend loss = Bend K \* V fi  $^2/(2*g)$
- Lateral loss =  $V_{fo} ^2/(2*g)$  Junction Loss K \*  $V_{fi} ^2/(2*g)$ .
- Friction loss is always Upstream EGL Downstream EGL.

#### SD-C1.2-100-Year



## APPENDIX D FIGURES

#### National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

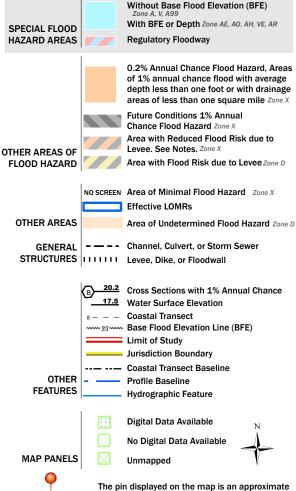


Basemap: USGS National Map: Orthoimagery: Data refreshed October, 2020



#### Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT



This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

point selected by the user and does not represent

an authoritative property location.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 2/7/2023 at 1:51 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

