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1

Final Drainage Letter

Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR

Project No. 61245

September 25, 2026

EDARP File No.: CDR265

Final Drainage Letter

for

Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR

Project No. 61245

September 25, 2026

prepared for

South 750 LLC
204 Randall Street
Greer, SC 29651
828.312.6172

prepared by

MVE, Inc.
1903 Lelaray Street, Suite 200
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
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Statements and Acknowledgments

Engineer's Statement

The attached drainage plan and letter were prepared under my direction and supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said drainage letter has been prepared according to the criteria established by El Paso County for drainage letters, and said letter 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 letter.

David R. Gorman, P.E.
Colorado No. 31672
For and on Behalf of MVE, Inc.

Developer's Statement

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

_____ _____

Joe Garone, Chief Operating Officer — Date
South 750 LLC
204 Randall Street
Greer, SC 29651

El Paso County

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

_____ _____

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

Conditions:

Contents

Statements and Acknowledgments iii

Contents v

Final Drainage Letter 1

1 General Location and Description 1

1.1 Location 1

1.2 Description of Property 1

2 Drainage Basins and Sub-Basins 1

2.1 Major Basin Descriptions 1

3 Drainage Design Criteria 2

3.1 Development Criteria Reference 2

3.2 Hydrologic Criteria 2

4 Drainage Facility Design 2

4.1 General Concept 2

4.2 Existing / Developed Hydrologic Conditions 2

4.3 Erosion Control 3

4.4 Four Step Process 3

5 Drainage and Bridge Fees 3

6 Conclusion 4

References 5

Appendices 7

1 General Maps and Supporting Data 7

2 Hydrologic Calculations 8

3 Letter Maps 41

Final Drainage Letter

This Final Drainage Letter for Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR, has been prepared in accordance with the Drainage Letter format of the Drainage Criteria Manual for the City of Colorado Springs & El Paso County, Colorado. Said letter is in support of the grading activities on Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR which is in El Paso County, Colorado. The site consist of open prairie with large swaths of overhead electric lines. The parcel is unplatted with El Paso County Tax ID Number of 5700000010. The parcel with easements of record make up a total site area of 640± acres.

1 General Location and Description

1.1 Location

The subject site is in unincorporated El Paso County. The parcel is accessed by Boca Raton Heights to the north.

The property to the south and west is, part of the Front Range-Midway Solar Project. To the east is undeveloped Rural Residential property extending to Interstate 25 less than one quarter mile away.

The letter and included maps present results of hydrologic analyses of the area disturbed by the current and proposed grading operations. This letter has been prepared and submitted in accordance with the requirements of the El Paso County construction plan approval process.

The site is included in the Midway Ranch Drainage Basin. The Midway Ranch Drainage Basin outfalls to Fountain Creek. The Midway Ranch Drainage Basin is unstudied. There are no Drainage Fees for the Basin.

The Vicinity Map is included in the **Appendix**.

1.2 Description of Property

The parcel generally slopes from the northwest to the southeast.

A floodplain runs through the parcel from the north central side of the parcel running southerly and out approximately the south east corner. The majority of the 640 acre parcel drains towards this central floodplain. The only improvements on the property are a series of overhead power lines and supporting infrastructure along with unimproved dirt trails.

A portion of this parcel was used as a fill site for the placement of excess off-site unspecified natural excavated material and additional fill of the same material is proposed. No placement of asphalt millings or other man-made materials is proposed. No construction activities shall occur for the purpose of bank stabilization or ongoing erosion protection. Approximately 19 acres has undergone or is expected to be disturbed during the placement of this off-site fill material.

2 Drainage Basins and Sub-Basins

2.1 Major Basin Descriptions

The site, Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR contains approximately 640 acres and is located within the Midway Ranches Drainage Basin (FOFO0800).

The current Flood Insurance Study of the region includes the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), effective December 7, 2018. The project site is included in Map Number 08041C1160G of the FIRM for El Paso County, Colorado. According to the FIRM, portions of the subject site are located in Zone A, a FEMA designated Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). A portion of the current FIRM (Flood Insurance Rate Map) with the site delineated is included in the **Appendix**.

According to the Soil Survey of El Paso County Area, Colorado by the United States Natural Resource Conservation Service, the soil of the site is primarily Wilid silt loam, map unit (107), which is part of hydrologic soil group C. The Wilid silt loam has a high water capacity, slow surface runoff and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate. The hazard of soil blowing is high. Soil Survey Map is included with this letter in the **Appendix**.

3 Drainage Design Criteria

3.1 Development Criteria Reference

This Final Drainage Letter for Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR has been prepared according to the letter guidelines presented in the latest edition of *El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual* (DCM)[1]. The County has also adopted portions of the City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual Volumes 1 and 2, especially concerning the calculation of rainfall runoff flow rates.[2] [3] The hydrologic analysis is based on a collection of data from the DCM, the NRCS Web Soil Survey[4], and existing topographic data.

3.2 Hydrologic Criteria

For this Final Drainage Letter, the Rational Method as described in the D*rainage Criteria Manual* has been used for all Storm Runoff calculations, as the development and all sub-basins are less than 130 acres in area. “Colorado Springs Rainfall Intensity Duration Frequency” curves, Figure 6-5 in the DCM, was used to obtain the design rainfall values; a copy is included in the **Appendix**. The “Overland (Initial) Flow Equation” (Eq. 6-8) in the DCM, and Manning's equation with estimated depths were used in time of concentration calculations. “Runoff Coefficients for Rational Method”, Table 6-6 in the DCM, was utilized as a guide in estimating runoff coefficient and Percent Impervious values; a copy is included in the **Appendix**. Peak runoff discharges were calculated for each drainage sub-basin for both the 5-year storm event and the 100-year storm event with the Rational Method formula, (Eq. 6-5) in the DCM.[5]

4 Drainage Facility Design

4.1 General Concept

As mentioned above, the parcel has undergone disturbance for the placement of off site excavation material only. No construction activities shall occur for the purpose of bank stabilization or ongoing erosion protection. Additional material is planned to be deposited and a grading plan has been prepared. There is only one basin that will be discussed in this letter that contains the limits of existing and proposed disturbance.

1 DCM Section 4.3 and Section 4.4
2 CS DCM Vol 1
3 CS DCM Vol 2
4 WSS
5 DCM

4.2 Existing / Developed Hydrologic Conditions

As mentioned above, the site has undergone disturbance and a construction plan review is in process under PCD CDR265.

Onsite Basin A, situated within Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR, having an area of 35.29 acres and 0.0% imperviousness, drains to the west as overland and shallow channel and channelized flow into the adjacent channel. Runoff discharges for Basin A for the existing conditions are Q_5 = 6.0 cfs and Q_{100} = 44.2 cfs. The proposed grading will not change the imperviousness of the basin and will not change the drainage patterns from the historic.

The Existing Conditions Drainage Map depicts the predisturbance topographic mapping, drainage basin delineations, drainage patterns, and runoff quantities with a data table including drainage areas and flow rates which is attached for readers reference.

The Proposed Conditions Drainage Map shows the current disturbance and proposed additional grading.

Existing and Proposed drainage maps are included in the **Appendix.**

4.3 Erosion Control

The site has recently undergone grading as explained above. Silt fence will be installed along the downstream side of the disturbance and vehicle tracking control will be installed at the entrance to the site at Boca Raton Heights. This will inhibit sediment from entering the adjacent floodplain during construction. Silf fence shall remain in place until the construction is completed and vegetation has been reestablished per the approved Storm Water Management Plan. CCM's will be utilized as deemed necessary by the contractor, engineer, owner, or County inspector and are not limited to the measures described above. Final stabilization will occur once the vegetation has been reestablished over the disturbed area.

4.4 Four Step Process

The El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (Appendix I, Section I.7.2) requires the consideration of 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”. The Four Step Process is incorporated in this project and the elements are discussed below.

The entire site consists of previously developed area. There is no public roadway being dedicated or constructed as part of this project. The site has met the Post Construction Stormwater Treatment requirements in the previous development.

Step 1: Employ Runoff Reduction Practices: Runoff Reduction Practices are employed in this project. There are no proposed impervious surfaces. Minimized Directly Connected Impervious Areas (MDCIA) is employed on the project because runoff passes through an open space meadow area before leaving the site.

Step 2: Stabilize Drainageways: The adjacent floodplain is stable and shows no signs of erosion. No additional flows are being generated and there is no change to the existing drainage way.

Step 3: Provide Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV): This project is excluded from Water Quality Treatment since the proposed disturbance to the existing undeveloped land shall remain undeveloped and returned to its historic condition after the project is completed.

Step 4: Consider Need for Industrial and Commercial CMs: No site specific or other source control CMs are required.

5 Drainage and Bridge Fees

The Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR contains approximately 640 acres and is located within the Midway Ranch Drainage Basin, El Paso Basin Number FOFO0800, which is an unstudied basin with no drainage or bridge fees. No Drainage or Bridge Fees are due.

6 Conclusion

This Final Drainage Letter presents existing and proposed drainage conditions for the proposed Section 16, Township 17 South, Range 65 West, PPIR project. Site runoff is unchanged and will not adversely affect the downstream and surrounding developments.

References

City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual. City of Colorado Springs, Department of Public Works, Engineering Division; HDR Infrastructure, Inc.; El Paso County, Department of Public Works, Engineering Division (Colorado Springs: City of Colorado Springs, Revised November 1991).

NCSS Web Soil Survey. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service ("http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx", accessed May, 2017).

Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 2, Stormwater Quality Policies, Procedures and Best Management Practices (BMPs). City of Colorado Spring Engineering Division (Colorado Springs: , May 2014).

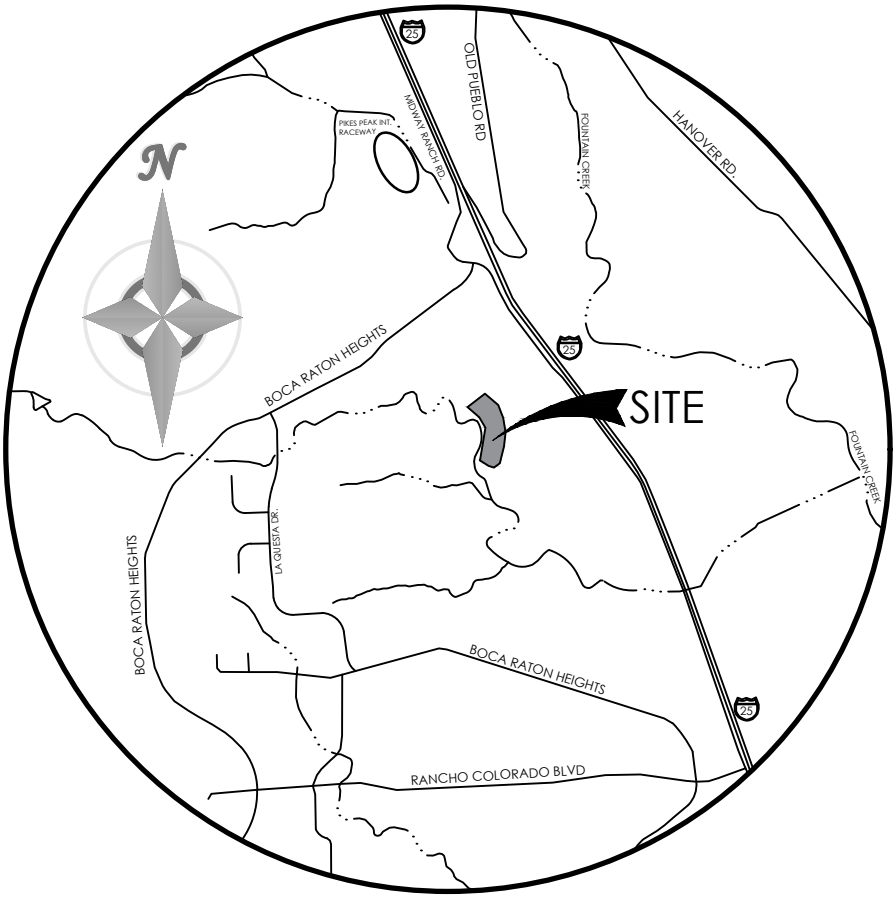
City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criterial Manual, Volume 1. City of Colorado Springs Engineering Division Staff, Matrix Desgin Group/Wright Water Engineers (Colorado Springs: , May 2014).

City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 1. City of Colorado Springs Engineering Division with Matrix Design Group and Wright Water Engineers (Colorado Springs, Colorado: , May 2014).

Appendices

1 General Maps and Supporting Data

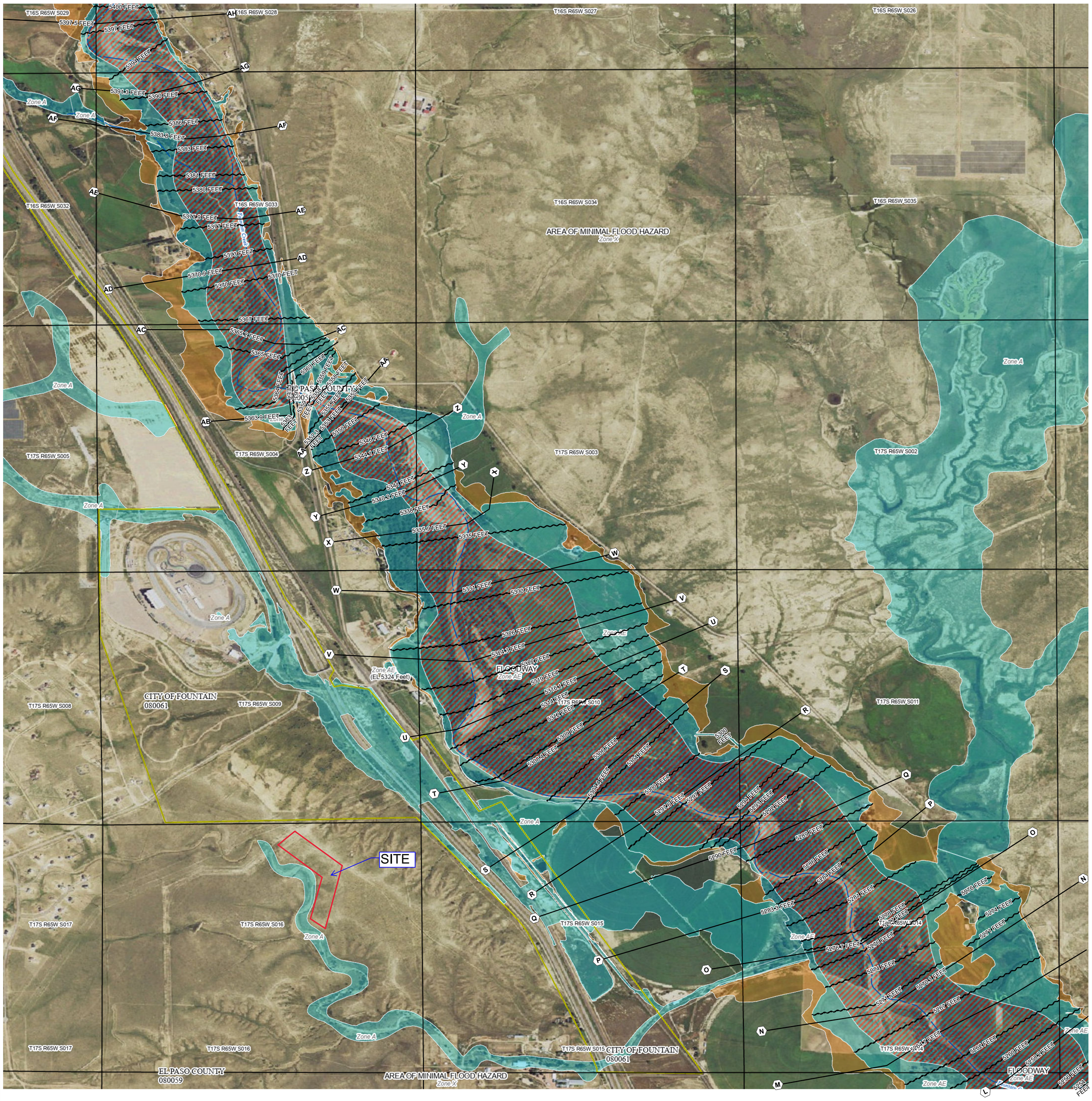
Vicinity Map
Portions of Flood Insurance Rate Map
NRCS Soil Map and Tables
SCS Soil Type Descriptions
Hydrologic Soil Group Map and Tables



VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

104°41'15.89"W 38°37'43.2"N



104°37'29.18"W 38°33'31.85"N

FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION

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

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee See Notes *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature
- 513 Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary

NOTES TO USERS

For information and questions about this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available products associated with this FIRM, including historic versions, the current map date for each FIRM panel, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at https://msc.fema.gov. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number listed above.

For community and countywide map dates, refer to the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

Basemap information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA). This information was derived from NAIP, dated April 11, 2018.

This map was exported from FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) on **4/20/2026 8:25 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. For additional information, please see the Flood Hazard Mapping Updates Overview Fact Sheet at https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418

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. 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.

SCALE

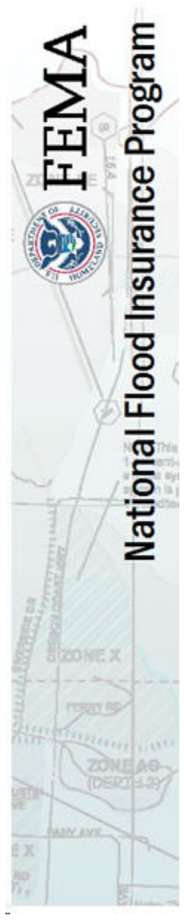
Map Projection:
GCS, Geodetic Reference System 1980;
Vertical Datum: NAVD88
For information about the specific vertical datum for elevation features, datum conversions, or vertical monuments used to create this map, please see the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report for your community at https://msc.fema.gov

N

1 inch = 1,000 feet 1:12,000

0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 Feet

0 105 210 420 630 840 Meters



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PANEL **1160** OF **1275**

Panel Contains:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL
CITY OF FOUNTAIN	080061	1160
EL PASO COUNTY	080059	1160

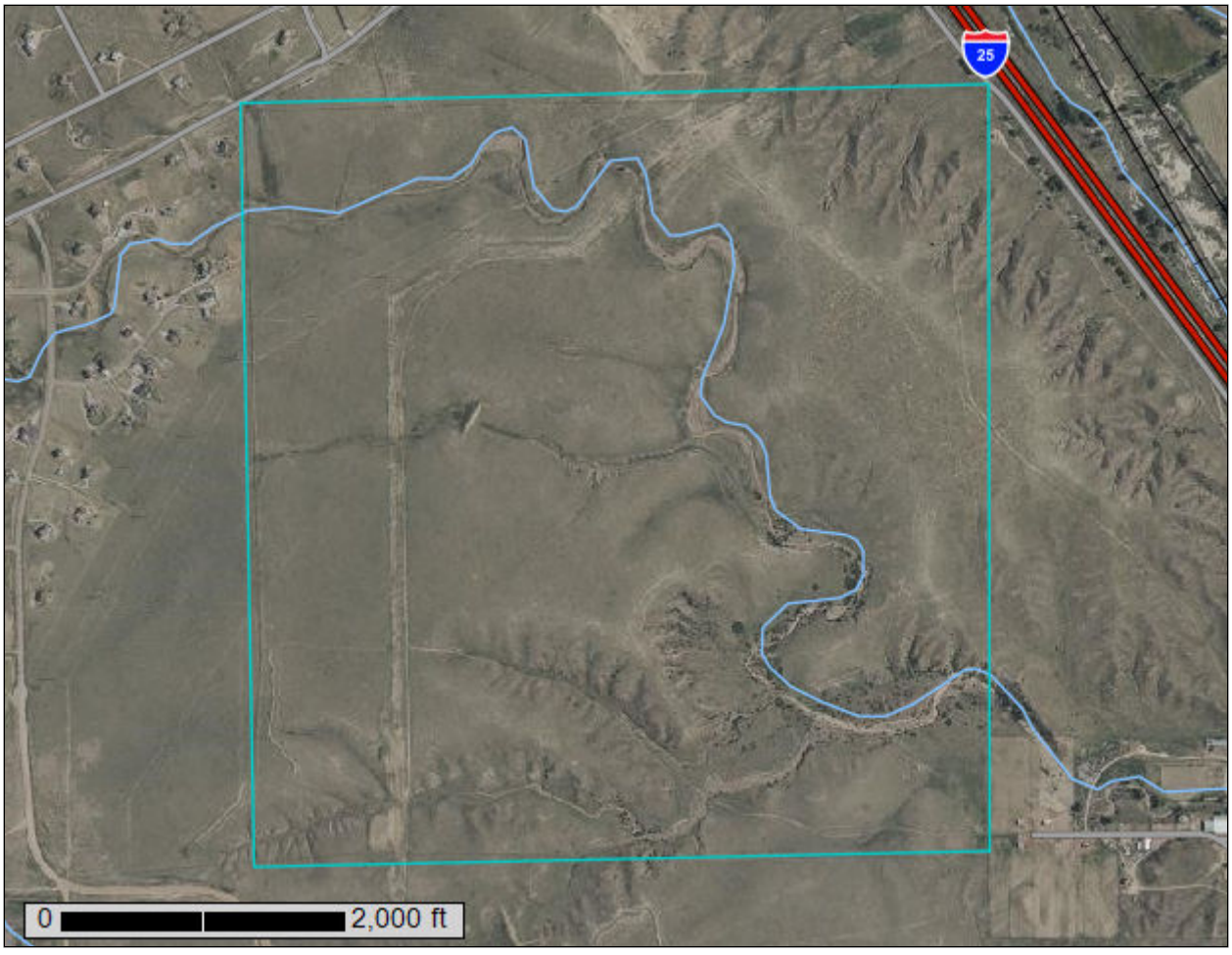
MAP NUMBER
08041C1160G
EFFECTIVE DATE
December 07, 2018

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



April 20, 2026

Preface

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Contents

Preface.....2
How Soil Surveys Are Made.....5
Soil Map.....8
Soil Map.....9
Legend.....10
Map Unit Legend.....11
Map Unit Descriptions.....11
El Paso County Area, Colorado.....13
18—Chaseville-Midway complex.....13
43—Kimera loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes.....14
82—Schamber-Razor complex, 8 to 50 percent slopes.....17
107—Wilid silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.....19
119—Fort sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes, cool.....21
References.....23

How Soil Surveys Are Made

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

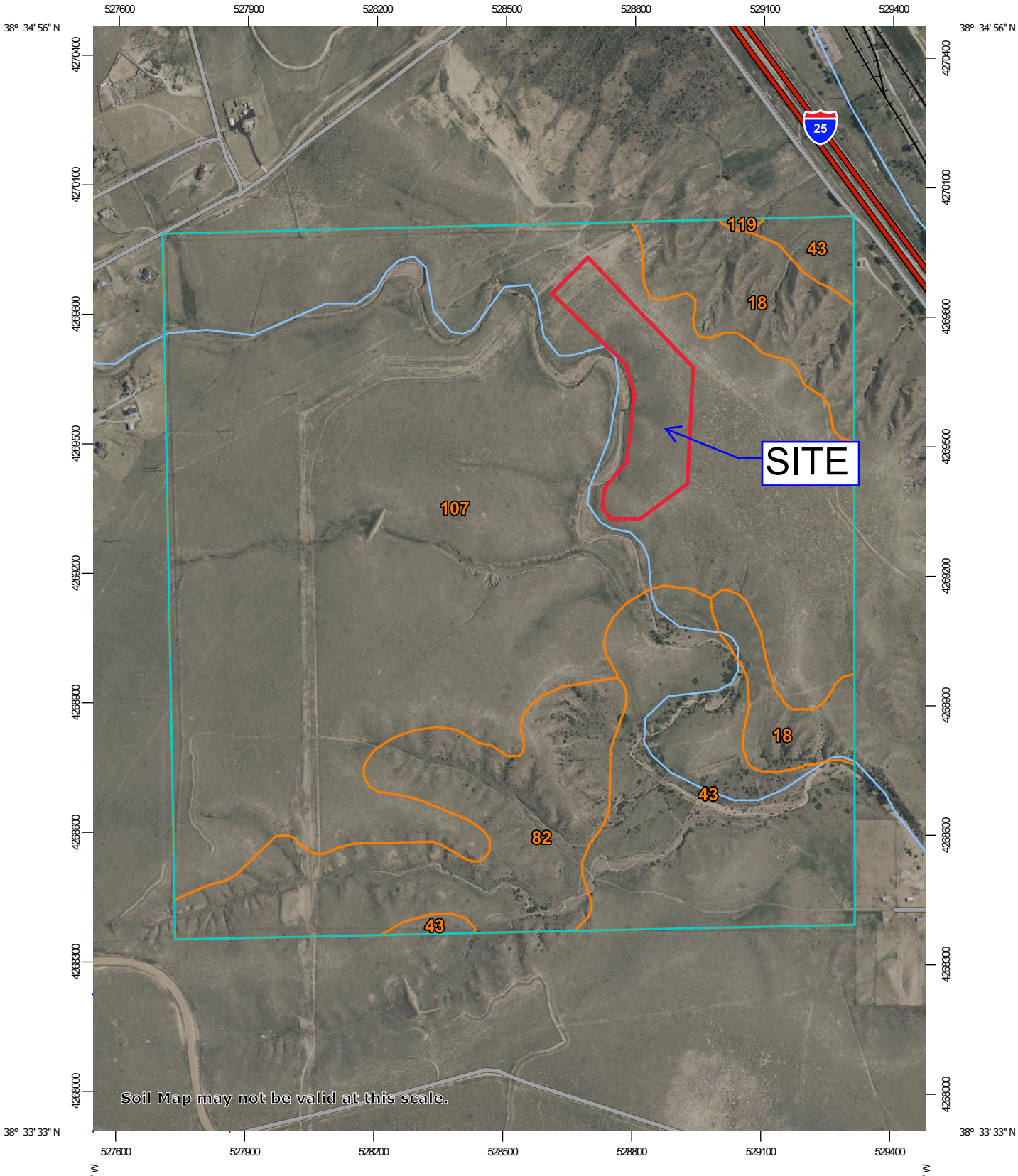
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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

Soil Map

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

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:12,500 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 150 300 600 900

Feet
0 500 1000 2000 3000

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

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

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

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 23, Aug 29, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 27, 2024—Jul 28, 2024

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
18	Chaseville-Midway complex	44.5	6.9%
43	Kimera loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	92.4	14.3%
82	Schamber-Razor complex, 8 to 50 percent slopes	77.5	12.0%
107	Wilid silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	432.8	66.8%
119	Fort sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes, cool	0.5	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**647.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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.

107—Wilid silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qnmq
Landscape: Plains
Elevation: 4,000 to 6,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 14 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 175 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Wilid

Setting

Landscape: Plains
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loess and/or eolian deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
Bt - 6 to 10 inches: silty clay loam
Btk - 10 to 30 inches: silty clay loam
Bk1 - 30 to 44 inches: silty clay loam
Bk2 - 44 to 79 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 40 percent
Gypsum, maximum content: 2 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to slightly saline (0.5 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R069XY006CO - Loamy Plains
Forage suitability group: Loamy (G069XW017CO)
Other vegetative classification: Loamy (G069XW017CO), Loamy Plains #6 (069XY006CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Minnequa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Ridges, Pediments
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R069XY006CO - Loamy Plains
Other vegetative classification: Loamy (G069XW017CO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Almagre

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R069XY006CO - Loamy Plains
Other vegetative classification: Loamy (G069XW017CO), Loamy Plains #6 (069XY006CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

Manzanola

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Plains
Landform: Depressions, Drainageways
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: R069XY006CO - Loamy Plains
Other vegetative classification: Clayey (G069XW001CO), Loamy Plains #6 (069XY006CO_2)
Hydric soil rating: No

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managing livestock grazing, and reseeding range where needed.

This soil has good potential for use as homesites. The main limitations of this soil for roads and streets are limited ability to support a load and frost action potential. Roads must be designed to overcome these limitations. This soil should be stabilized after site preparation, and as much of the existing vegetation as possible should be left on the soil. During site preparation, only small areas of this soil should be disturbed at a time. Capability subclass VIe.

106—Wigton loamy sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes. This deep, excessively drained soil formed in noncalcareous, sandy eolian material on dunelike uplands. Elevation ranges from 5,300 to 6,000 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 13 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 49 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 145 days.

Typically, the surface layer is brown loamy sand about 8 inches thick. The next layer is brown loamy sand about 11 inches thick. The underlying material is very pale brown sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Bijou loamy sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes; Bijou sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes; Bijou sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; and Valent sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes.

Permeability of this Wigton soil is rapid. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is low to moderate. Surface runoff is low, the hazard of erosion is moderate to high, and the hazard of soil blowing is high.

This soil is used mostly as rangeland.

If sprinkler irrigation is used, this soil is suited to limited use as cropland and pasture if crop residue is maintained on the surface. Only a very small acreage of this soil is cultivated, and it is used for alfalfa and grasses that are harvested for hay or are grazed by livestock. Nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer is required for satisfactory yields. The soil is unsuited to nonirrigated crops.

Rangeland vegetation on this soil is mainly sand reedgrass, and bluestem, and needleandthread. Sand sagebrush is present in the stand, but it makes up only a small part of the total ground cover.

Mechanical and chemical methods of sagebrush control may be needed in overgrazed areas. This soil is highly susceptible to soil blowing, and it is subject to water erosion when the plant cover is inadequate. Interseeding is needed in overgrazed areas. Properly locating livestock watering facilities helps to control grazing.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings are fairly well suited to this soil. Blowing sand and low available water capacity are the main limitations for the establishment of trees and shrubs. The soil is so loose that trees need to be planted in shallow furrows and plant cover needs to be maintained between the rows. Supplemental irrigation may be needed to insure survival. Trees that are best suited and have good survival are Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine, and Siberian elm. Shrubs that are best suited are skunkbush sumac, lilac, and Siberian peashrub.

This soil is suited to wildlife habitat. It is best suited to habitat for openland and rangeland wildlife. Rangeland wildlife, such as pronghorn antelope, can be encouraged by developing livestock watering facilities, properly managing livestock grazing, and reseeding range where needed.

The main limitations of this soil for homesites are unstable cut banks during excavation and the hazard of soil blowing. Trenches for pipelines and shallow excavations must be made in such a way that cut banks remain stable, thus providing proper protection for workmen. Special practices must be used to control soil blowing. Only small areas of this soil should be disturbed at a time during construction in order to leave as much vegetation on the surface as possible. Capability subclasses VIe, nonirrigated, and IVe, irrigated.

107—Wiley silt loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil formed in calcareous, silty eolian material. Elevation ranges from 5,200 to 6,200 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 13 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 49 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 145 days.

Typically, the surface layer is pale brown silt loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is very pale brown heavy silt loam about 18 inches thick. The substratum is very pale brown silt loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. Visible soft masses of lime are in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Fort Collins loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; Keith silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; and Satanta loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.

Permeability of this Wiley soil is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is slow, the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate, and the hazard of soil blowing is high.

Most areas of this soil are used as rangeland, but a few small areas are dryfarmed.

This soil is well suited to the production of native vegetation suitable for grazing. The native vegetation is mainly blue grama, western wheatgrass, sand dropseed, and galleta.

Fencing and properly locating livestock watering facilities help to control grazing. Deferment of grazing may be necessary to maintain a needed balance between livestock use and forage production. In areas where the plant cover has been depleted, pitting can be used to help the native vegetation recover. Chemical control practices may be needed in disturbed areas where dense stands of pricklypear occur. Ample amounts of litter and forage should be left on the soil because of the high hazard of soil blowing.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings generally are well suited to this soil. Summer fallow a year prior to

planting and continued cultivation for weed control are needed to insure the establishment and survival of plantings. Trees that are best suited and have good survival are Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine, Siberian elm, Russian-olive, and hackberry. Shrubs that are best suited are skunkbush sumac, lilac, Siberian peashrub, and American plum.

This soil is best suited to habitat for openland wildlife, such as pheasant, mourning dove, and cottontail. Development of wildlife habitat, including tree, shrub, and grass plantings to serve as nesting areas, should be successful without irrigation during most years. Under irrigation, excellent wildlife habitat could be developed that would benefit many kinds of openland wildlife.

The main limitations of this soil for urban uses are potential frost action and limited ability to support a load. Dwellings or roads can be designed to offset these limitations. Capability subclass IVe.

108—Wiley silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil formed in calcareous, silty eolian material. Elevation ranges from 5,200 to 6,200 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 13 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 49 degrees F, and the average frost free period is about 145 days.

Typically, the surface layer is pale brown silt loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil is very pale brown heavy silt loam about 18 inches thick. The substratum is very pale brown silt loam to a depth of 60 inches. Visible soft masses of lime are in the lower part of the subsoil and in the substratum.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Fort Collins loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; Stoneham sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; Keith silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; and Satanta loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes.

Permeability of this Wiley soil is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is high. Surface runoff is medium, the hazard of erosion is moderate, and the hazard of soil blowing is high.

Almost all areas of this soil are used as rangeland and for wildlife habitat.

This soil is well suited to the production of native vegetation suitable for grazing. Native vegetation is mainly blue grama, western wheatgrass, sand dropseed, and galleta.

Fencing and properly locating livestock watering facilities help to control grazing. Deferment of grazing may be necessary to maintain a needed balance between livestock use and forage production. In areas where the plant cover has been depleted, pitting can be used to help the natural vegetation recover. Chemical control practices may be needed in disturbed areas where dense stands of pricklypear occur. Ample amounts of litter and forage should be left on the soil because of the high hazard of soil blowing.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings generally are well suited to this soil. Summer fallow a year prior to planting and continued cultivation for weed control are needed to insure the establishment and survival of plantings. Trees that are best suited and have good survival are Rocky Mountain juniper, eastern redcedar, ponderosa pine, Siberian elm, Russian-olive, and hackberry. Shrubs that are best suited are skunkbush sumac, lilac, Siberian peashrub, and American plum.

This soil is best suited to habitat for openland wildlife, such as pheasant, mourning dove, and cottontail. Wildlife habitat development, including tree and shrub plantings as well as grass plantings to serve as nesting areas, should be successful without irrigation during most years. If this soil is irrigated, excellent habitat that would benefit many kinds of openland wildlife could be established.

The main limitations of this soil for urban uses are potential frost action and limited ability to support a load. Dwellings and roads can be designed to offset these limitations. Access roads must have adequate cut-slope grade and be provided with drains to control surface runoff and thus keep soil losses to a minimum. Capability subclass VIe.

109—Yoder gravelly sandy loam, 1 to 8 percent slopes. This deep, well drained, gravelly soil formed in noncalcareous alluvium derived from arkosic deposits on uplands. Elevation ranges from 6,200 to 6,900 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 15 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 47 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 135 days.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown gravelly sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The subsoil is brown gravelly sandy clay loam about 6 inches thick. The substratum is very gravelly loamy coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Bresser sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; Bresser sandy loam, 3 to 5 percent slopes; Louviers silty clay loam, 3 to 18 percent slopes; and Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes.

Permeability of this Yoder soil is moderately rapid. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is low to moderate. Surface runoff is slow to medium, and the hazard of erosion is slight.

Most areas of this soil are used for rangeland and wildlife habitat, but a few small areas where slopes are less than 3 percent are cultivated.

The native vegetation is mainly western wheatgrass, side-oats grama, needleandthread, and little bluestem. The most prominent shrub on this soil is true mountain-mahogany.

Properly locating livestock watering facilities helps to control grazing of livestock.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings are suited to this soil. Low available water capacity is the main limitation for the establishment of tree and shrub plantings. Summer fallow a year in advance and continued cultivation for weed control are needed to insure the establishment and survival of plantings. Supplemental irrigation may also be needed to insure survival. Trees that are best

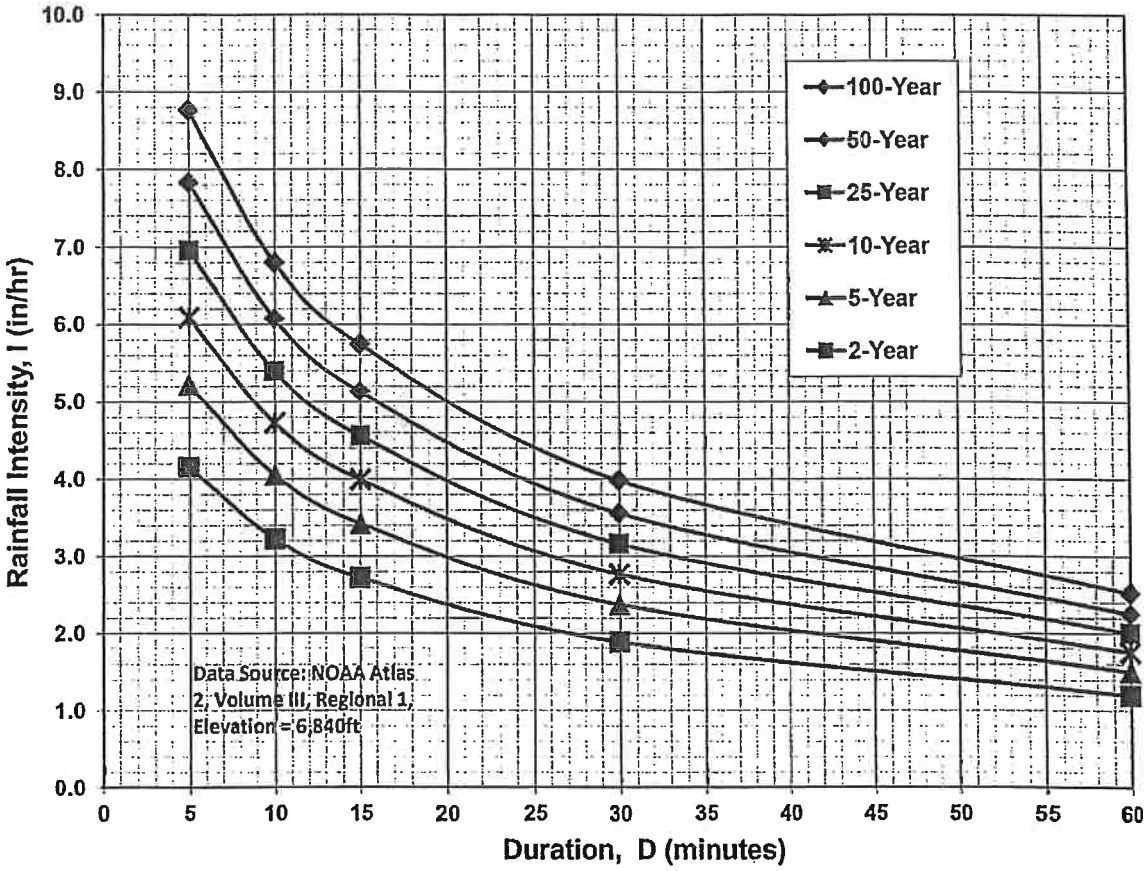
2 Hydrologic Calculations

Runoff Coefficients and Percent Imperviousness Table 6-6
Colorado Springs Rainfall Intensity Duration Frequency Table 6-5
Hydrologic Calculations Summary Form SF-1 for Existing & Developed Conditions
Hydrologic Calculations Summary 5-yr Form SF-2 for Existing & Developed Conditions
Hydrologic Calculations Summary 100-yr Form SF-2 for Existing & Developed Conditions

Table 6-6. Runoff Coefficients for Rational Method
(Source: UDFCD 2001)

Land Use or Surface Characteristics	Percent Impervious	Runoff Coefficients											
		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	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.25	0.37	0.30	0.44	0.35	0.50

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.

Job No.: **61245**
Project: **PPIR**

Date: **6/25/2026 9:04**
Calcs By: **TJW**
Checked By:

Time of Concentration (Modified from Standard Form SF-1)

Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Data				Overland			Shallow Channel				Channelized				t_c Check		t_c
	Area (Acres)	C_5	C_{100}/CN	% Imp.	L_0 (ft)	S_0 (%)	t_i (min)	L_{0t} (ft)	S_{0t} (ft/ft)	v_{0sc} (ft/s)	t_t (min)	L_{0c} (ft)	S_{0c} (ft/ft)	v_{0c} (ft/s)	t_c (min)	L (min)	$t_{c,alt}$ (min)	(min)
A	35.29	0.08	0.35	0%	100	4%	11.7	456	0.066	1.8	4.2	3222	0.007	2.4	22.0	3778	N/A	37.9

Job No.: **61245**
Project: **PPIR**
Design Storm: **5-Year Storm** *(20% Probability)*
Jurisdiction: **DCM**

Date: **6/25/2026 9:04**
Calcs By: **TJW**
Checked By:

Sub-Basin and Combined Flows (Modified from Standard Form SF-2)

				Direct Runoff				Combined Runoff				Streetflow			Pipe Flow					Travel Time		
DP	Sub-Basin	Area (Acres)	C5	t_c (min)	CA (Acres)	I5 (in/hr)	Q5 (cfs)	t_c (min)	CA (Acres)	I5 (in/hr)	Q5 (cfs)	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	Q (cfs)	Q (cfs)	Slope (%)	Mnngs n	Length (ft)	D_{Pipe} (in)	Length (ft)	v_{0sc} (ft/s)	t_t (min)
DP1	A	35.29	0.08	37.9	2.82	2.13	6.02															

DCM: I = C1 * ln (tc) + C2
C1: 1.5
C1: 7.583

Job No.: **61245**
Project: **PPIR**
Design Storm: **100-Year Storm** *(1% Probability)*
Jurisdiction: **DCM**

Date: **6/25/2026 9:04**
Calcs By: **TJW**
Checked By:

Sub-Basin and Combined Flows (Modified from Standard Form SF-2)

				Direct Runoff				Combined Runoff				Streetflow			Pipe Flow					Travel Time		
DP	Sub-Basin	Area (Acres)	C100	t_c (min)	CA (Acres)	I100 (in/hr)	Q100 (cfs)	t_c (min)	CA (Acres)	I100 (in/hr)	Q100 (cfs)	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	Q (cfs)	Q (cfs)	Slope (%)	Mnngs n	Length (ft)	D_{Pipe} (in)	Length (ft)	v_{0sc} (ft/s)	t_t (min)
DP1	A	35.29	0.35	37.9	12.35	3.58	44.17															

DCM: I = C1 * ln (tc) + C2
C1: 2.52
C1: 12.735

Sub-Basin A Runoff Calculations (DP1)

Job No.:	**61245**	Date:	**6/25/2026 9:04**
Project:	**PPIR**	Calcs by:	**TJW**
		Checked by:	
Jurisdiction	**DCM**	Soil Type	**B**
Runoff Coefficient	**Surface Type**	Urbanization	**Non-Urban**

Basin Land Use Characteristics

	Area		Runoff Coefficient						%
Surface	**(SF)**	**(Acres)**	**C2**	**C5**	**C10**	**C25**	**C50**	**C100**	**Imperv.**
Pasture/Meadow	1,537,091	35.29	0.02	0.08	0.15	0.25	0.3	0.35	0%
Combined	**1,537,091**	**35.29**	**0.02**	**0.08**	**0.15**	**0.25**	**0.30**	**0.35**	**0.0%**
	1537091								

Basin Travel Time

Shallow Channel Ground Cover: Short Pasture/Lawns

$L_{max,Overland}$ 100 ft C_v 7

	L (ft)	ΔZ_0 (ft)	S_0 (ft/ft)	v (ft/s)	t (min)	t_{Alt} (min)	
Total	3,778	56	-	-	-	-	
Initial Time	100	4	0.040	-	11.7	N/A	DCM Eq. 6-8
Shallow Channel	456	30	0.066	1.8	4.2	-	DCM Eq. 6-9
Channelized	3,222	22	0.007	2.4	22.0	-	V-Ditch
				t_c	**37.9 min.**		

Rainfall Intensity & Runoff

	2-Yr	5-Yr	10-Yr	25-Yr	50-Yr	100-Yr
Intensity (in/hr)	1.71	2.13	2.49	2.84	3.20	3.58
Runoff (cfs)	1.2	**6.0**	13.2	25.1	33.9	**44.2**
Release Rates (cfs/ac)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowed Release (cfs)	1.2	**6.0**	13.2	25.1	33.9	**44.2**

DCM: I = C1 * ln (tc) + C2

C1	1.19	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	2.52
C2	6.035	7.583	8.847	10.111	11.375	12.735

Notes



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- LOT LINE

EXISTING

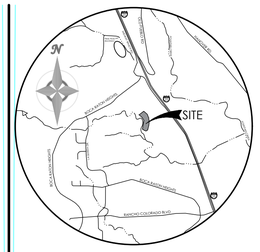
- 5985 INDEX CONTOUR
- 84 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR

PROPOSED

- 5985 INDEX CONTOUR
- 84 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- CURB INLET
- BASIN BOUNDARY
- Q_5 = 6.4 cfs, Q_{100} = 21.3 cfs — GENERAL FLOW DIRECTION
- 1.50% — SLOPE DIRECTION AND GRADE
- A1 / 1.0 AC / 50% IMP — BASIN LABEL: AREA IN ACRES, PERCENT IMPERVIOUS
- 1 — DESIGN POINT
- TIME OF CONCENTRATION LINE
- EXISTING CONDITIONS FLOW ARROW

DRAINAGE SUMMARY TABLE

DESIGN POINT	INCLUDED BASIN(S)	AREA (AC)	Tc (MIN.)	RUNOFF Q5 (CFS)	RUNOFF Q100 (CFS)
DP-1	A	35.29	37.9	6.0	44.2



VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE

BENCHMARK



50 0 75 150 300

SCALE: 1"=150' 1:1800

MVE, INC. ENGINEERS / SURVEYORS
1903 lelaray street, suite 200 colorado springs co. 80909 719.635.5736

REVISIONS

DESIGNED BY
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY ____ _____
AS-BUILTS BY
CHECKED BY ____ _____

PIKES PEAK INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY

DRAINAGE MAP

EXISTING CONDITIONS

MVE PROJECT 61245
MVE DRAWING DRAIN-EX

JUNE 18, 2026

SHEET 1 OF 1



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT LINE
- LOT LINE

EXISTING

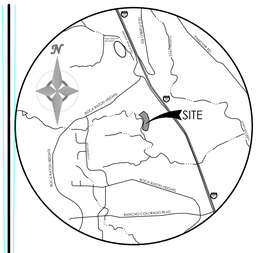
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VICINITY MAP

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PIKES PEAK INTERNATIONAL RACEWAY

DRAINAGE MAP

PROPOSED CONDITIONS

MVE PROJECT 61245
MVE DRAWING DRAIN-PP

JUNE 18, 2026

SHEET 1 OF 1