

FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT

for

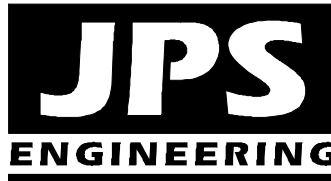
**NATIONAL MILL DOG RESCUE – BUILDING ADDITION
5335 JD JOHNSON ROAD, PEYTON, CO 80831**

Prepared for:

Hammers Construction, Inc.
1141 Woolsey Heights
Colorado Springs, CO 80915

July 30, 2019
Revised October 10, 2019

Prepared by:



**19 E. Willamette Ave.
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
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**JPS Project No. 071901
PCD File No. PPR1937**

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



11/18/19

Developer's Statement:

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

By:

11-27-19

Date

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.

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

Conditions:

Approved

By: Elizabeth Nijkamp

Date: 12/11/2019

El Paso County Planning & Community Development



Date

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Property Location and Description

National Mill Dog Rescue is planning to construct a 3,000 square-foot building addition to the existing canine rescue and veterinary clinic at 5325 J.D. Johnson Road in eastern El Paso County. The National Mill Dog Rescue property is an unplatted 160-acre parcel (El Paso County Assessor's Parcel No. 33000-00-172) located at the southeast corner of J.D. Johnson Road and Garrett Road. The property is described as the Northwest Quarter of Section 22, Township 13S, Range 63W of the 6th P.M., El Paso County, Colorado.

The site is zoned Agricultural (A-35). The site adjoins unplatted agricultural and rural residential properties on all sides, and the main channel of Black Squirrel Creek flows southeasterly across the north side of the property.

The proposed Site Development Plan consists of a new 3,000 square-foot addition on the northeast side of the existing clinic building, along with associated gravel parking and site improvements. Access will continue to be provided by the existing private access drive connection to J.D. Johnson Road along the west boundary of the site.

The total disturbed area associated with this project is approximately 0.7 acres, which includes both the currently proposed building addition and previous site disturbance during construction of building improvements in 2017.

Water quality facilities are not required as this site meets an exclusion listed in the revised ECM. Section I.7.1.B.5 of the ECM identifies agricultural lands as excluded sites under the following definition: "A single-family residential lot, or agricultural zoned lands, greater than or equal to 2.5 acres in size per dwelling and having a total lot impervious area of less than 10 percent." The National Mill Dog Rescue site is a 160-acre property zoned A-35, and the developed area in the northwest corner of the property comprises an impervious area of less than 2 percent of the property.

B. Scope

In support of the Site Development Plan submittal to El Paso County, this report is intended to meet the requirements of a Drainage Letter Report in accordance with El Paso County drainage criteria. This report will provide a summary of site drainage issues impacting the proposed development. The report is based on the guidelines and criteria presented in the City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County "Drainage Criteria Manual."

C. References

City of Colorado Springs & El Paso County "Drainage Criteria Manual, Volumes 1 and 2," revised May, 2014.

El Paso County “Engineering Criteria Manual,” December 13, 2016.

FEMA, Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Number 08041C0590G, December 7, 2018.

II. EXISTING AND PROPOSED DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

As shown on the enclosed Historic Drainage Plan (Sheet EX1), the site has been delineated as a single on-site drainage basin flowing southeasterly across the property. The existing site topography within Basin A generally slopes downward to the southeast with grades in the range of 1-2 percent.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey for this site, on-site soils in the developed part of the site are comprised of “Truckton sandy loam” soils, and these somewhat excessively drained soils are classified as hydrologic soils group “A” (high infiltration rate; see Appendix A). The soils along the Black Squirrel Creek channel are comprised of “Ellicott loamy coarse sand” soils, which are also classified as hydrologic soils group “A.”

Historic Basin A sheet flows southeasterly towards Design Point #1 at the southeast corner of the site, ultimately flowing southeasterly to the main channel of Black Squirrel Creek. Historic peak flows at Design Point #1 are calculated as $Q_5 = 16.7$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 122.6$ cfs.

As shown on the enclosed Drainage Plans (Figures EX1 and D1), the developed site is limited to a small area in the northwest part of the overall 160-acre property. The existing site development within Basin A consists of several building structures with gravel access drives and parking areas. With the existing site development and proposed building addition, developed peak flows at Design Point #1 are calculated as $Q_5 = 17.6$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 123.9$ cfs, representing a negligible developed drainage impact in comparison to the flow in the main channel of Black Squirrel Creek. The proposed site development will have a negligible drainage impact on adjacent properties.

Vegetated buffer strips will be maintained between the developed area of the site and the existing drainage channel, and the contractor will be required to implement standard best management practices for erosion control during construction. Runoff from developed areas of the site will flow over great amounts of pasture and open space areas that will encourage stormwater infiltration before reaching existing drainage channels or exiting the property.

Hydrologic calculations for the site are detailed in the attached spreadsheets (Appendix A), and peak flows are identified on Figure EX1 (Appendix A).

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. The Four Step Process has been implemented as follows in the planning of this project:

Step 1: Employ Runoff Reduction Practices

- **Minimize Impacts:** The proposed site development consists of a 3,000 square-foot building addition on a 160-acre property. The minimal increase in impervious area will have a negligible developed drainage impact.

Step 2: Stabilize Drainageways

- No direct impacts are proposed to the existing Black Squirrel Creek channel flowing across the north side of the property. Vegetated buffer strips will be maintained between the developed site area and the existing channel.

Step 3: Provide Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV)

- This site is excluded from the Water Quality BMP requirement based on being a 160-acre agricultural-zoned property with minimal impervious area.

Step 4: Consider Need for Industrial and Commercial BMPs

- The Owner shall maintain proper housekeeping practices and spill containment procedures.

IV. FLOODPLAIN IMPACTS

Floodplain limits in vicinity of this site are delineated in the applicable Flood Insurance Rate Map, FIRM Panel No. 08041C0590G dated December 7, 2018 (FIRM exhibit enclosed in Appendix A). While the 100-year floodplain along Black Squirrel Creek flows southeasterly across the north side of the property, the developed part of the site is not impacted by the delineated 100-year FEMA floodplain.

V. STORMWATER DETENTION AND WATER QUALITY

As previously discussed, this site is excluded from the Water Quality BMP requirement based on being a 160-acre agricultural-zoned property with minimal impervious area.

VI. DRAINAGE BASIN FEES

The site lies within the Hook and Line Ranch and Geick Ranch Drainage Basins. There is no subdivision platting proposed at this time, and according to the published table of "El Paso County Drainage Fees," these basins are not subject to drainage or bridge fees. As such, no drainage or bridge fees are required.

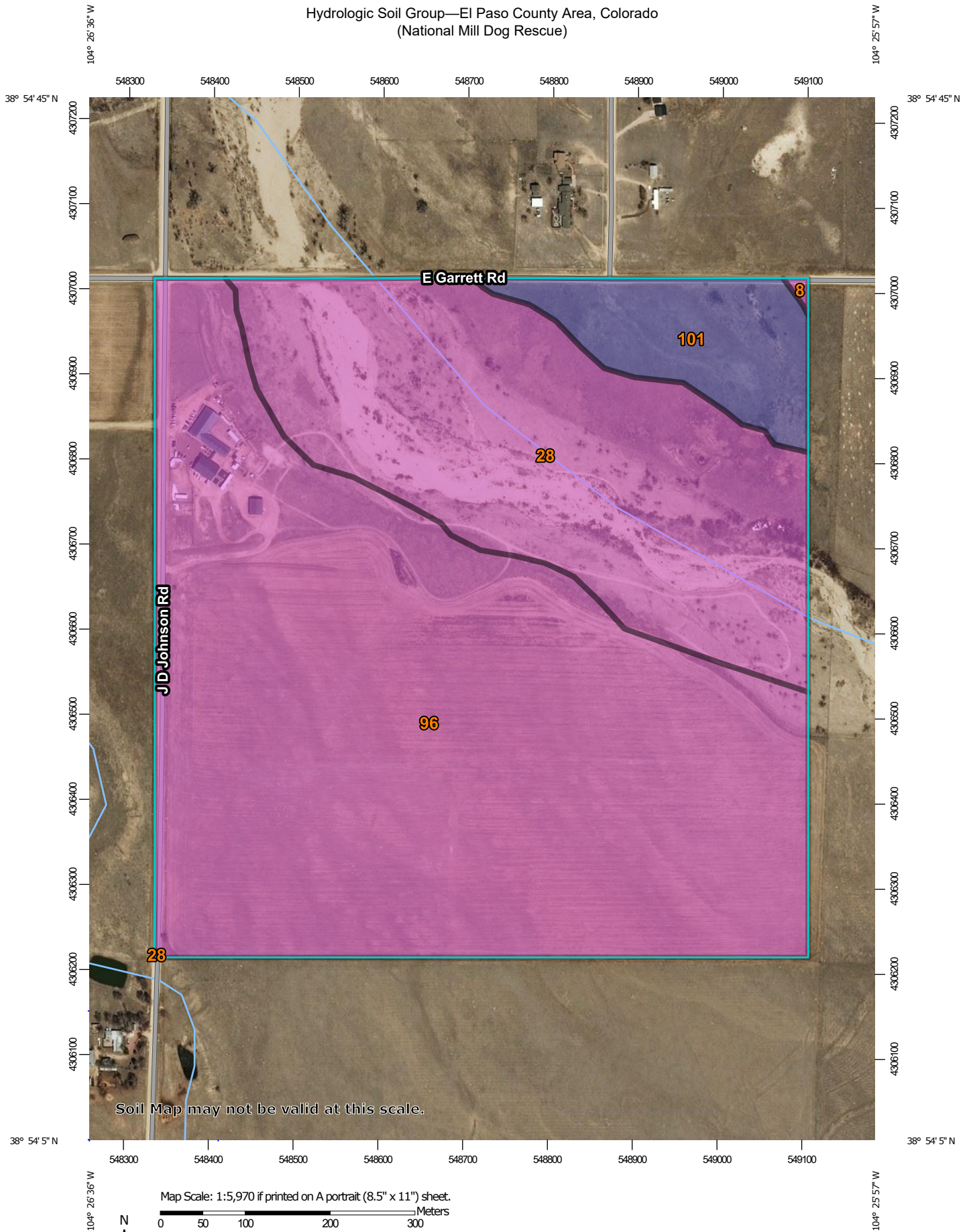
VII. SUMMARY

The developed drainage patterns associated with the proposed National Mill Dog Rescue Building Addition project at 5325 J.D. Johnson Road will remain generally consistent with historic conditions. There is no requirement for permanent stormwater quality measures as this site is excluded from the Water Quality BMP requirement based on being a 160-acre agricultural-zoned property with minimal impervious area. The proposed site development will have a negligible drainage impact on downstream and surrounding properties.

APPENDIX A

DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS & EXHIBITS

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado (National Mill Dog Rescue)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

A

A/D

B

B/D

C

C/D

D

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

Soil Rating Lines

A

A/D

B

B/D

C

C/D

D

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

A

A/D

B

B/D

C

C/D

D

Not rated or not available

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 16, Sep 10, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 8, 2018—May 26, 2019

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.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	A	0.2	0.1%
28	Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	A	44.6	29.2%
96	Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	97.3	63.8%
101	Ustic Torrifluvents, loamy	B	10.5	6.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			152.6	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

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

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_r) 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_r) 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.

$$t_c = t_i + t_t \quad (\text{Eq. 6-7})$$

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.

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

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 maximum for non-urban land uses, 100 ft maximum 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).

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

Where:

V = velocity (ft/s)

C_v = conveyance coefficient (from Table 6-7)

S_w = watercourse slope (ft/ft)

Table 6-7. Conveyance Coefficient, C_v

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

* For buried riprap, select C_v value based on type of vegetative cover.

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.

$$t_c = \frac{L}{180} + 10 \quad (\text{Eq. 6-10})$$

Where:

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

L = waterway length (ft)

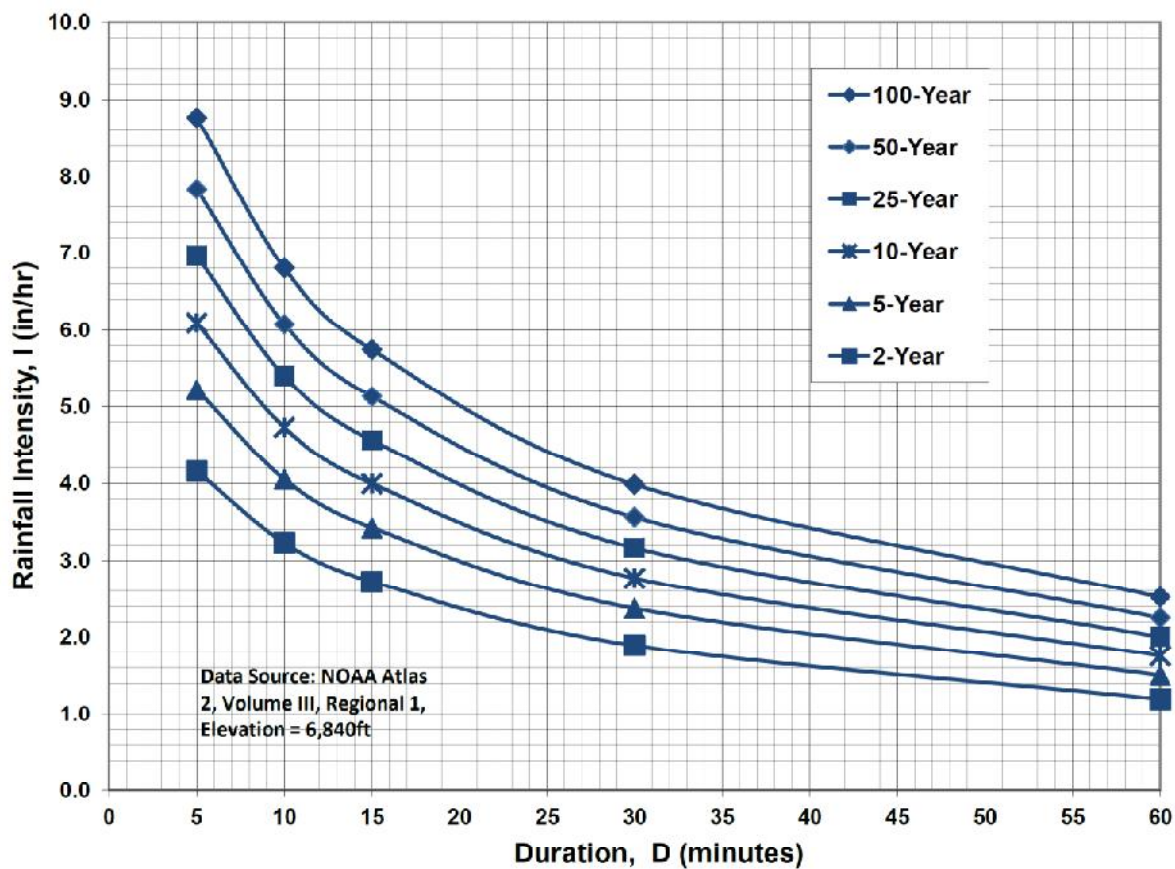
Equation 6-10 was developed using the rainfall-runoff data collected in the Denver region and, in essence, represents regional “calibration” of the Rational Method. Normally, Equation 6-10 will result in a lesser time of concentration at the first design point and will govern in an urbanized watershed. 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

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.

NATIONAL MILL DOG RESCUE
COMPOSITE RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS

DEVELOPED CONDITIONS										
5-YEAR C VALUES										
BASIN	TOTAL AREA (AC)	(AC)	SUB-AREA 1 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	C	AREA (AC)	SUB-AREA 2 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	C	(AC)	SUB-AREA 3 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	WEIGHTED C VALUE
A	160	0.5	BUILDING / ASPHALT	0.9	0.5	GRAVEL	0.59	159.0	MEADOW	0.084
100-YEAR C VALUES										
BASIN	TOTAL AREA (AC)	(AC)	SUB-AREA 1 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	C	AREA (AC)	SUB-AREA 2 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	C	(AC)	SUB-AREA 3 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	WEIGHTED C VALUE
A	160	0.5	BUILDING / ASPHALT	0.96	0.5	GRAVEL	0.7	159.0	MEADOW	0.353
IMPERVIOUS AREAS										
BASIN	TOTAL AREA (AC)	(AC)	SUB-AREA 1 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	PERCENT IMPERVIOUS	AREA (AC)	SUB-AREA 2 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	PERCENT IMPERVIOUS	(AC)	SUB-AREA 3 DEVELOPMENT/ COVER	WEIGHTED % IMP
A	160	0.5	BUILDING / ASPHALT	100	0.5	GRAVEL	80	159.0	MEADOW	0.563

NATIONAL MILL DOG RESCUE
RATIONAL METHOD

HISTORIC FLOWS

BASIN	DESIGN POINT	C		Overland Flow			Channel flow					TOTAL		INTENSITY ⁽⁵⁾		PEAK FLOW		
		AREA (AC)	5-YEAR ⁽⁷⁾	LENGTH (FT)	SLOPE (FT/FT)	T _{CO} ⁽¹⁾ (MIN)	CHANNEL LENGTH (FT)	CONVEYANCE COEFFICIENT C	SLOPE (FT/FT)	SCS ⁽²⁾ VELOCITY (FT/S)	T _t ⁽³⁾ (MIN)	T _c ⁽⁴⁾ (MIN)	T _c ⁽⁴⁾ (MIN)	5-YR (IN/HR)	100-YR (IN/HR)	Q5 ⁽⁶⁾ (CFS)	Q100 ⁽⁶⁾ (CFS)	
A	A	160.0	0.080	0.350	300	0.010	32.3	3000	15	0.01	1.50	33.3	65.7	65.7	1.31	2.19	16.72	122.61

DEVELOPED FLOWS

BASIN	DESIGN POINT	AREA (AC)	C		Overland Flow			Channel flow					TOTAL Tc ⁽⁴⁾ (MIN)	INTENSITY ⁽⁵⁾		PEAK FLOW	
			5-YEAR ⁽⁷⁾	100-YEAR ⁽⁷⁾	LENGTH (FT)	SLOPE (FT/FT)	Tco ⁽¹⁾ (MIN)	CHANNEL LENGTH (FT)	CONVEYANCE COEFFICIENT C	SLOPE (FT/FT)	SCS ⁽²⁾ VELOCITY (FT/S)	Tt ⁽³⁾ (MIN)		5-YR (IN/HR)	100-YR (IN/HR)	Q5 ⁽⁶⁾ (CFS)	Q100 ⁽⁶⁾ (CFS)
A	A	160.0	0.084	0.353	300	0.010	32.2	3000	15	0.01	1.50	33.3	65.5	1.31	2.19	17.59	123.94

1) OVERLAND FLOW T_{co} = (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 = LV (WHEN CHANNEL VELOCITY IS KNOWN)

4) T_c = T_{co} + T_t

*** 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

$$I_5 = -1.5 * \ln(T_c) + 7.583$$

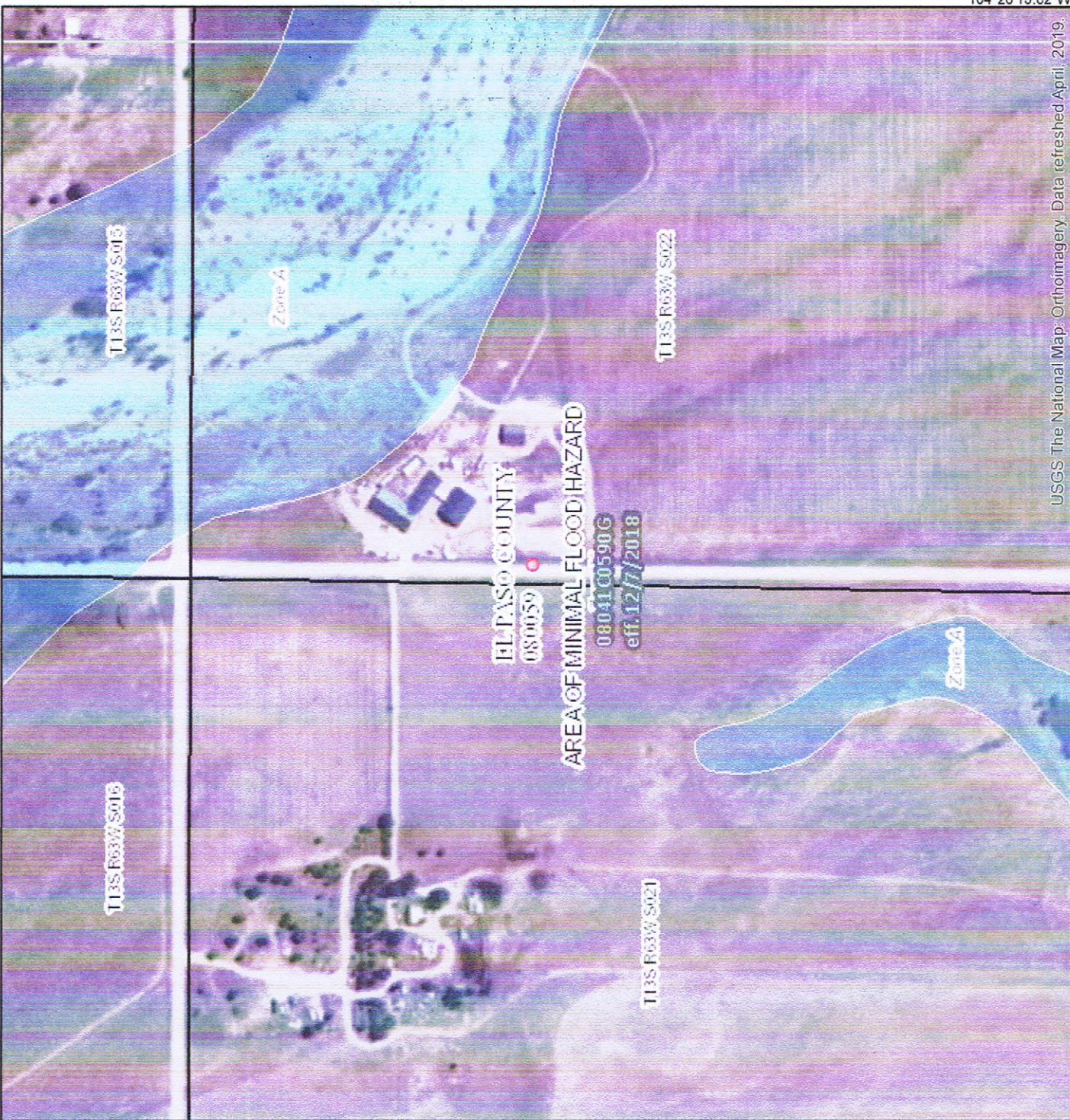
$$I_{100} = -2.52 * \ln(T_c) + 12.735$$

6) Q = CIA

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



38°54'43.19"N



USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed April, 2019.

38°54'15.20"N

1:6,000

Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000

Legend

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS | Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
<i>Zone AE, V, A33</i> |
| | With BFE or Depth
<i>Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR</i> |
| | Regulatory Floodway |
| | 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
<i>Zone X</i> |
| | Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
<i>Zone X</i> |
| | Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee
<i>Zone X</i> |
| | Area with Flood Risk due to Levee
<i>Zone D</i> |
| OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD | Area of Minimal Flood Hazard
<i>Zone X</i> |
| | Effective LOMRs |
| | Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard
<i>Zone X</i> |
| OTHER AREAS | Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
Levee, Dike, or Floodwall |
| GENERAL STRUCTURES | Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation |
| | Coastal Transect |
| | Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
<i>Zone X</i> |
| | Limit of Study |
| | Jurisdiction Boundary |
| OTHER FEATURES | Coastal Transect Baseline |
| | Profile Baseline |
| | Hydrographic Feature |
| MAP PANELS | Digital Data Available |
| | No Digital Data Available |
| | Unmapped |

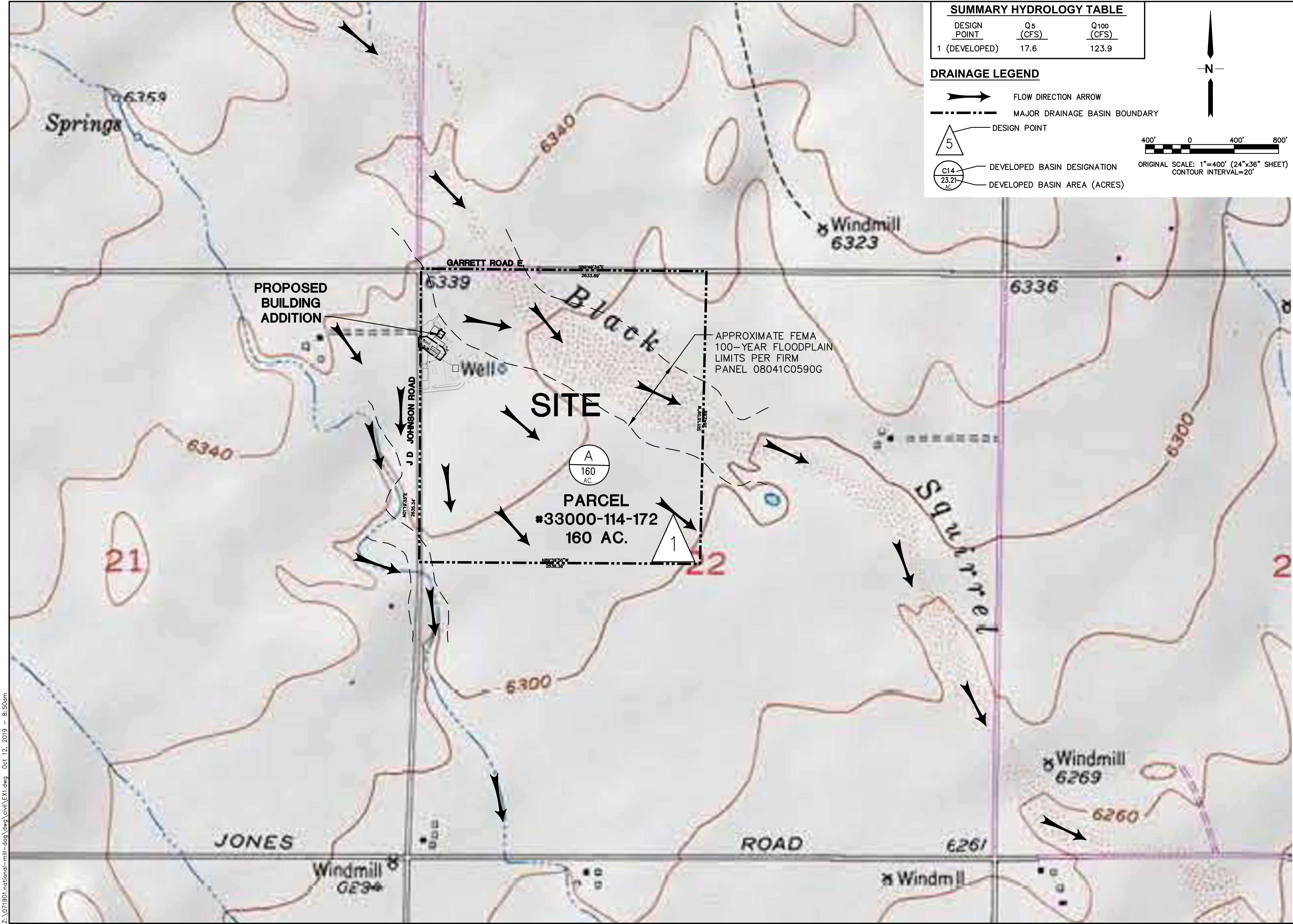


The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

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.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 7/25/2019 at 5:23:12 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.



JPS
ENGINEERING

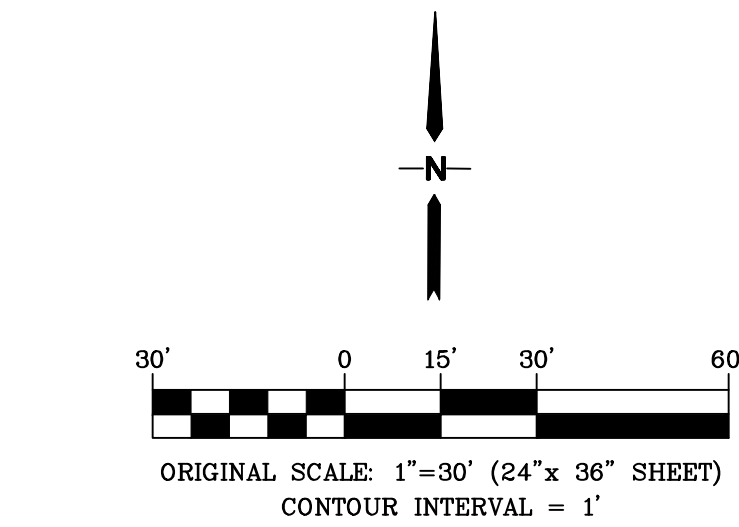
19 E. Willamette Ave.
Colorado Springs, CO 80903
PH: 719-477-9429
FAX: 719-471-0766

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

NATIONAL MILL DOG RESCUE
5335 JD JOHNSON ROAD, PEYTON, CO 80831

**MAJOR BASIN/
HISTORIC DRAINAGE PLAN**

HORZ. SCALE: 1"=400'	DRAWN: BJJ
VERT. SCALE: N/A	DESIGNED: JPS
SURVEYED:	CHECKED: JPS
CREATED: 7/26/19	LAST MODIFIED: 10/12/19
PROJECT NO: 071901	MODIFIED BY: BJJ
SHEET:	EX1



1. BUILDERS SHALL PROVIDE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM STRUCTURES AND ACCOUNT FOR POTENTIAL CROSS-LOT DRAINAGE IMPACTS WITHIN SITE.
2. BUILDERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS SHALL IMPLEMENT & MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROTECTION OF DOWNSTREAM PROPERTIES AND FACILITIES.

EXISTING 60' ROW

J.D. JOHNSON ROAD
(EXISTING GRAVEL COUNTY ROAD)

EXISTING
BUILDING

EXISTING
BUILDING

- NEW DISTURBED
AREA=0.08 AC.

VEGETABLE

BLACK SQUIRREL CREEK

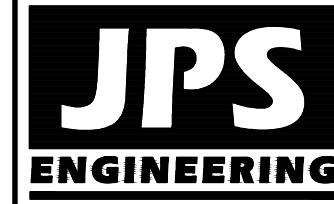
**PARCEL
#33000-00-172
160 AC.
ZONED A-35**

MAINTAIN EXISTING
VEGETATED
BUFFER STRIP

TOTAL DISTURBED
AREA=0.74 AC.

NATIONAL MILL DOG RESCUE
5335 JD JOHNSON ROAD, PEYTON, CO 80831

DEVELOPED DRAINAGE PLAN



19 E. Willamette Ave.
Colorado Springs, CO
80903

PH: 719-477-9429
FAX: 719-471-0766
www.jpsegr.com



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CENTER OF COLORADO
1-800-922-1987
CALL 2-BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE
BEFORE YOU DIG, GRADE, OR EXCAVATE
FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND
MEMBER UTILITIES.

[illegible]

HORIZ. SCALE:	1"=30'	DRAWN:	BJJ
VERT. SCALE:	N/A	DESIGNED:	JPS
SURVEYED:	-	CHECKED:	JPS
CREATED:	7/27/19	LAST MODIFIED:	10/14/19
PROJECT NO:	071901	MODIFIED BY:	BJJ

D1