

Karman Line Hydrologic Assessment

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April 3, 2023 HR Green Project No: 2202783

Prepared For:

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Karman Line Hydrologic Assessment Annexation Plan Project No.: 2202783



Hydrologic Assessment – Karman Line

I. Overview

a. General Project Description

Karman Line is in El Paso County and is proposing to be annexed into the City of Colorado Springs. The development is east of South Meridian Road, west of and bordering Curtis Road, north of and bordering Bradley Road and south of and bordering Barbwire Lane. The area contains approximately 1,595 acres, partially within Sections 32, 33 and 34, Township 14 South, Range 64 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, and partially within Sections 3, 4 and 5, Township 15 South, and Range 64 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian.

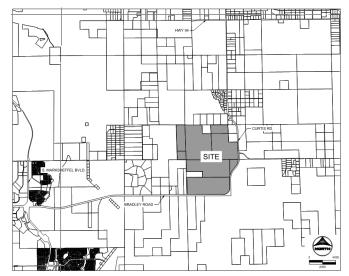


FIGURE 1: VICINITY MAP

b. Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this Hydrology Report is to describe the onsite and offsite drainage patterns, existing storm infrastructure, tributary areas and the Drainage Basin Planning Studies (DBPS) associated with the future Karman Line project. The items discussed in this report are conceptual in nature and final drainage calculations and design will be required as annexation and development proceeds.

c. Agency Jurisdictions

The following jurisdictions were referenced for this study:

- City of Colorado Springs
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The following data sources were referenced for this study:

- City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM)
- NOAA Atlas 14
- NRCS Soil Survey for El Paso County Area, Colorado
- FEMA FIRM 08041C0795G and FIRM 08041C0790G (eff. 12/7/2018)



II. Site Characteristics

d. Existing Subbasin Description

The site's flows start on the upper reaches of five of the six major drainage basins within the Arkansas River Basin, flowing southerly. The Upper East Tributary of Chico Creek enters the site near the northeast corner and generally flows south/southeast and is considered a Zone A mapped floodplain. Williams Creek is the next closest major drainageway mapped by FEMA that is located directly west of the site. Please see Appendix A for FEMA Firm Maps. Multiple smaller ephemeral drainages exist throughout the site with minor head-cutting erosion. General subbasin breakouts with the site topographic characteristics are shown in the figure below.

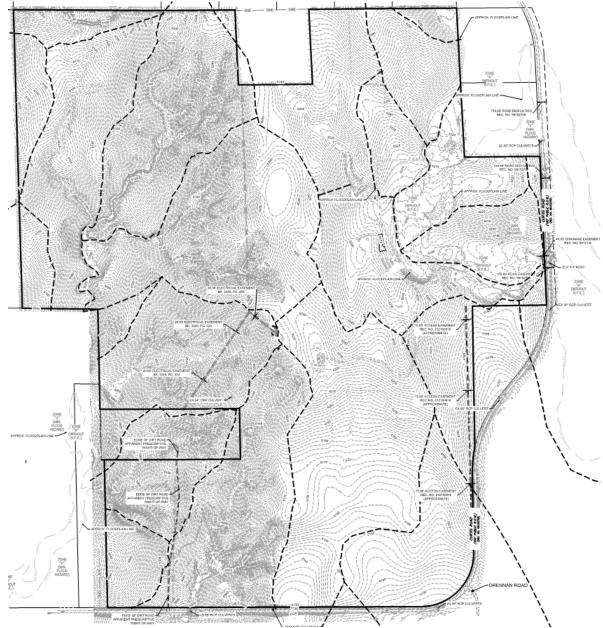


FIGURE 2: EXISTING DRAINAGE MAP



e. Site Characteristics

Per the NRCS web soil survey, the site is made up Type A, B and D soils. The site is divided into several major drainage basins that include the Jimmy Camp Creek, Upper East Chico, Upper Williams Creek, Upper Chico Creek, Upper Williams Tributary, and Middle East Chico. The portion of site that is within the Jimmy Camp Creek Drainage Basin, which is the northwestern corner of the site, is predominately Razor-Midway complex. This type of soil is Type D and has a very slow infiltration rate when wet. The remainder of the site is Type A and B soils that consist of sandy loams and have high infiltration rates when wet.

Current ground cover is predominantly short and tall grasses across the site. There are very few, if any, trees and a minimal number of shrubs due to the sandy soils. Please see the NRCS survey for the site in Appendix B.

f. Major Drainage Ways and Structures

Two major drainageway exists on the site (Upper East Tributary of Chico Creek and the upper tributary of Williams Creek); however, small tertiary tributaries are within the site currently and function to convey flows to unnamed tributaries east and west of the site.

Culverts that cross beneath Bradley and Curtis Road accept drainage from the easterly portion of the site and convey flows to downstream areas offsite. The impact that the existing and proposed runoff volumes have on the downstream property is to be assessed following annexation of the property. It is anticipated that the future developed flow will be detained to historic rates and upstream areas will be stabilized to equalize sediment transport consistent with the natural state of the tributaries and creeks.

g. DBPS Investigations

Karman Line is withing the Arkansas River Basin, spanning across six basins and is located near the upper watershed of each of these basins. Approximate areas are broken down as follows:

- Jimmy Camp Creek: 78 acres
- Upper East Chico: 397 acres
- Upper Williams Creek: 953 acres
- Upper Williams Tributary: 3 acres
- Upper Chico Creek: 88 acres
- Middle East Chico: 76 acres

Jimmy Camp Creek is the only basin of the six basins that has a DBPS. Please see Figure 3 on the next page for a map of these basins.



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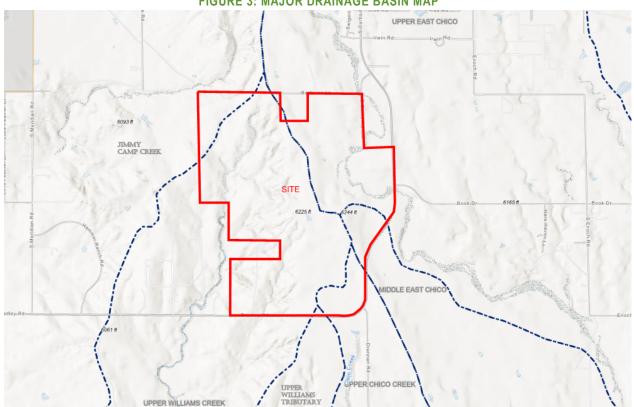


FIGURE 3: MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN MAP

The following is a breakdown of the requirements associated with each of the six basins:

Jimmy Camp Creek: The portion located within Jimmy Camp Creek will follow that DBPS and owe the corresponding drainage fees per the City's drainage, bridge and pond fees schedule. It appears that no channels exist on the property within this major basin (i.e., there should be no channel improvements required in Jimmy Camp Creek)

Upper East Chico: There are channels located within this major basin for which channel stabilization /improvements will be required; a hydrologic study of this basin will be required and will be submitted in the channel design report. No formal DBPS will be required for this basin. Drainage fees will be owed according to the Miscellaneous fee on the City's drainage fees schedule. The cost of channel improvements can be used to reduce / offset the drainage fees owed at the time of platting. No reimbursement will be available for costs exceeding the drainage fees.

Middle East Chico: No DBPS will be required. Miscellaneous drainage fees will be due at the time of platting. If there are any channels located within this major basin, then they would need to be improved. Improvements could be offset against drainage fees. No reimbursement will be available for costs exceeding the drainage fees.

Upper Chico Creek: No DBPS will be required. Miscellaneous drainage fees will be due at the time of platting. If there are any channels located within this major basin, then they would need to be improved. Improvements could be offset against drainage fees. No reimbursement will be available for costs exceeding the drainage fees.



Upper Williams Tributary: No DBPS will be required. Miscellaneous drainage fees will be due at the time of platting. If there are any channels located within this major basin, then they would need to be improved. Improvements could be offset against drainage fees. No reimbursement will be available for costs exceeding the drainage fees.

Upper Williams Creek: No DBPS will be required. Miscellaneous drainage fees will be due at the time of platting. If there are any channels located within this major basin, then they would need to be improved. Improvements could be offset against drainage fees. No reimbursement will be available for costs exceeding the drainage fees.

III. Summary

Karman Line is proposed to be a master planned community consisting of various densities of dwelling units to include single family homes, multifamily homes, parks, institutional sites, and commercial areas. Due to development, increased runoff volumes will occur, but peak flows will not exceed existing conditions. To mitigate downstream impacts, large full spectrum detention facilities will be built to reduce the runoff rate to near historic levels. These detention facilities will provide water quality enhancements to account for the increased urbanization of the upstream catchment areas. The upstream natural drainage tributaries will be stabilized as necessary to promote a naturalized stream environment characteristic of a green infrastructure/low impact development, to mitigate impacts to downstream channels.

Additional analysis will be required and completed to review the hydrology of the site and be included in future submittals. The proposed design, as described in this report, is not anticipated to cause any adverse impact to downstream properties however as noted previously due to the increased volume of water, downstream tributaries will see increases in the volume of flow. Assessment of the downstream tributaries will occur to determine potential impacts based on a visual inspection of the channel slope, sinuosity, and vegetation establishment. As downstream development occurs in the future, planning efforts within these areas should also consider similar green infrastructure/low impact development to promote a stabilized channel.



Karman Line Hydrologic Assessment Annexation Plan Project No.: 2202783

Appendix A: FEMA Firm Maps

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does tot necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage ources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for ossible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (IPEs) and/or floodways have been determined, uses are encouraged to consult the Flood Winth mE Flood Insurance Study (FIS) prot that accomparise the FIRM. Uses a strained to the flood of the flood of the flood of the flood of the devations. These BFEs are intended for flood evation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the TG regord baseling and environs.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of the FIRM should be aware that coastal code develotors are also provided in the Summary of Sithware Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdicton. Devations shown in the Summary of Sithware Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Rood Insurance Program. Roodway withs and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Rood Insurance Study report for this jurisdicture.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood centrol** structures. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mecator (UTM) zone 13. The horizontal datum was MADS, GR505 optionic production of FRMs for adjacent privations may require unit in slight positional differences in map features across justicition boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of the FRM.

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NGS Information Services NOAA, N/NGS12 National Geodetic Survey SSMC-3, #9202 1315 East-West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242 or visit its website at http://www.ngs.ncaa.gov/.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by EI Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2008.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date stream channel coeffigurations and floodplate definitiations that these shown on the previous FRM for this justicition. How been adjusted to contern to these wetware channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hightaid clash may reflect steem channel datances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines diputed and Floodway Data tables are used to the floodway Data tables are study the datances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines diputed baselines may deviate significantly from the rew base map channel representation and may appear costed on the floodway.

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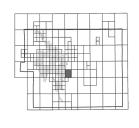
Please refer to the separately printed Map Index for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a using of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is costed.

Contact FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMW) 1547-335-2627 for information on available products associated with this Prod Insurance Stuty Report, and/or caling available of the map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1400-358-9620 and its website at http://www.mSc.tema.gov/.

If you have questions about this map or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, place call 1477-FEMA MAP (1-877-380-8627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov/business/nfp.



Panel Location Map



This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

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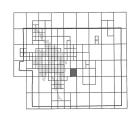
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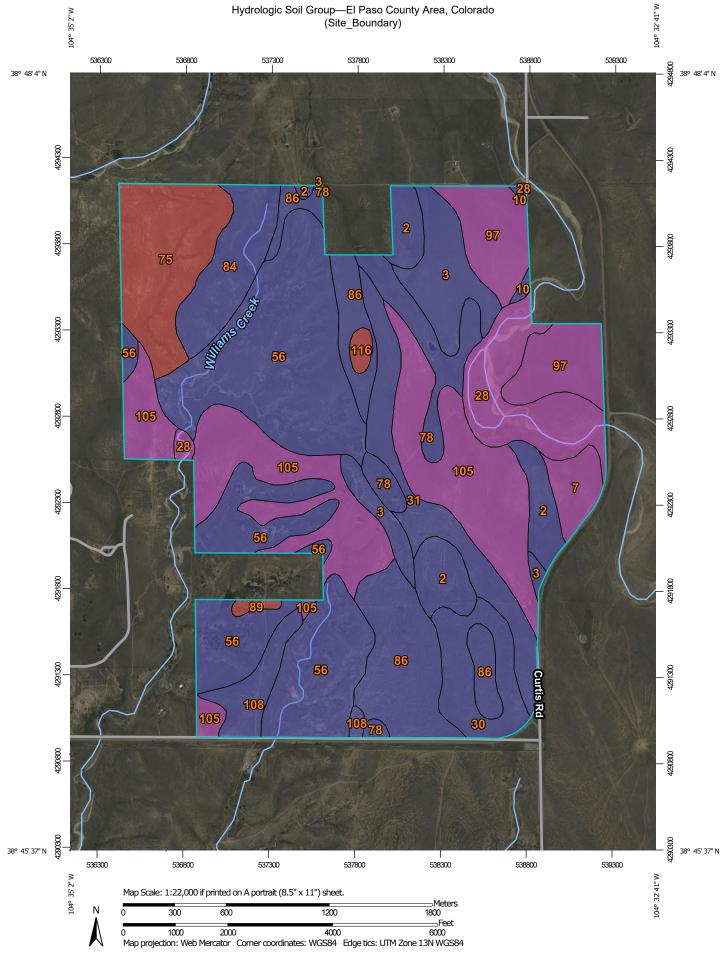
NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 64 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 15 SOUTH, RANGE 64 WEST.

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DECEMBER 7, 2018 Federal Emergency Management Agency



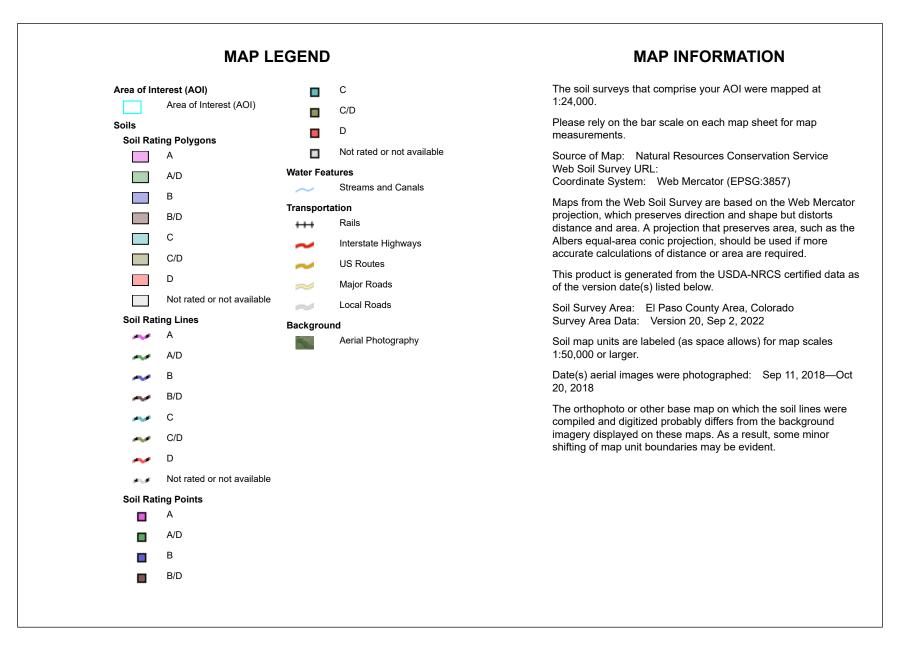
Appendix B: NRCS Soil Survey



Natural Resources Conservation Service

USDA

Web Soil Survey National Cooperative Soil Survey



Hydrologic Soil Group

| Map unit symbol | Map unit name | Rating | Acres in AOI | Percent of AOI |
|-----------------------------|--|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 2 | Ascalon sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes | В | 80.7 | 4.6% |
| 3 | Ascalon sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes | В | 89.4 | 5.0% |
| 7 | Bijou sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | A | 28.4 | 1.6% |
| 10 | Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | В | 3.9 | 0.2% |
| 28 | Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes | A | 100.1 | 5.7% |
| 30 | Fort Collins loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | В | 62.5 | 3.5% |
| 31 | Fort Collins loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | В | 91.7 | 5.2% |
| 56 | Nelson-Tassel fine sandy loams, 3 to 18 percent slopes | В | 434.7 | 24.5% |
| 75 | Razor-Midway complex | D | 120.2 | 6.8% |
| 78 | Sampson loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes | В | 64.3 | 3.6% |
| 84 | Stapleton sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes | В | 71.2 | 4.0% |
| 86 | Stoneham sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes | В | 157.8 | 8.9% |
| 89 | Tassel fine sandy loam, 3 to 18 percent slopes | D | 4.6 | 0.3% |
| 97 | Truckton sandy loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes | A | 109.0 | 6.2% |
| 105 | Vona sandy loam, warm, 3 to 6 percent slopes | A | 307.4 | 17.4% |
| 108 | Wiley silt loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes | В | 38.0 | 2.1% |
| 116 | Udic Haplusterts | D | 7.0 | 0.4% |
| Totals for Area of Interest | | | 1,770.8 | 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