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Final Drainage Report

**Jackson Ranch
Filing No. 4**

November 17, 2017

Project No. 61073

PCD Project No. SF-17-016

Final Drainage Report

for

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4

Project No. 61073

November 17, 2017

prepared for

Four Gates Land Development LLC

17435 Roller Coaster Road

Monument, CO 80132

719.488.9329

prepared by

MVE, Inc.

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Colorado Springs, CO 80909

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61073 Filing 4 Final Drainage Report.odt

Statements and Acknowledgments

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

Charles C. Crum, P.E.
For and on Behalf of MVE, Inc.

Colorado No. 13348

Date

Developer's Statement

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

Marlene J. Brown, Manager
Four Gates Land Development LLC
17435 Roller Coaster Road
Monument, CO 80132

Date

El Paso CountyEl Paso CountyEl Paso County

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

Revise to "Jennifer Irvine, P.E."

Unresolved

Jennifer Irvine, County Engineer / ECM Administrator Date
El Paso County

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Final Drainage Report

The purpose of this Final Drainage Report is to identify drainage patterns and quantities within and affecting the proposed Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 subdivision. The development project is a residential subdivision with 2.5 +/- and 5.0 +/- acre lots. The report will identify specific solutions to problems on-site and off-site resulting from the proposed project.¹ The report and included maps present results of hydrologic and drainage facilities analyses. The report will discuss the recommend drainage improvements to the site and identify drainage requirements relative to the proposed project. This report has been prepared and submitted in accordance with the requirements of the El Paso County Final Plat approval process. An Appendix is included with this report with pertinent calculations and graphs used in the facility design and drainage analyses.

1 General Location and Description

1.1 Location

The proposed Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 site is located to the north and adjacent to Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3 and is in the Northwest One-Quarter of Section 21, Township 11 South, Range 66 West of the 6th principal meridian in unincorporated El Paso County, Colorado. The site is situated to the north of Higby Road, and to the east of Roller Coaster Road. The property is currently unplatted. A **Vicinity Map** is included in the **Appendix**.

1.2 Description of Property

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 site contains 31.185 ± acres of undeveloped property. The acreage will remain zoned RR-2.5 (Residential Rural District). The proposed Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 includes 8 rural residential lots, Tract B open space and drainage area, and about 680 feet of paved roads. The road system to be constructed at this time include the remaining southern 680+/- linear feet of Jackson Ranch Court up to the end of said court.

The ground cover, which is in fair to good condition, consists of native grasses, sparse brush and areas of mature coniferous trees. The trees are concentrated on the site along a line from the center of the southern boundary of the site and along the ridge line traversing the site towards the northeast.

The existing topography on the eastern portion of the Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 site slopes to the northeast with grades that range from 5% to 6%. The existing topography on the western portion of Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 slopes from the east to the west at slopes of 5% to 7% into the existing channel which slopes to the northeast at a slope of about 2%. Off-site flows enter the property via ditch flow from Basin C2.2 combining with overland flow from Basin C2.3.

Soils on the site are generally conducive for land development. According to the National Resources Conservation Service, there are three (3) soil types in the immediate area of the Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 site. Kettle Complex (map unit 40), makes up a portion of the soils in the center of the sites watershed. The Kettle Complex is deep and well drained. Permeability is rapid, surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate. Kettle Complex is classified as being part of Hydrologic Soil Group B.

The second type is Tomah-Crowfoot Complex (map unit 93) which makes up a the portion of the soils in the east and west portion of the site watershed with slopes of 8% to 15%. The Tomah-

¹ DCM, 4-6.

Crowfoot Complex is typically deep and well drained. Permeability is moderately rapid, surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. Tomah-Crowfoot Complex is classified as being part of Hydrologic Soil Group B.

The last soil type is Ustic Torrfluvents Complex (map unit 101), makes up a very minor portion (0.1+/- acres) of the soils at the northwestern corner of the sites watershed. The Ustic Torrfluvents Complex is deep and well drained. Permeability is moderate, surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is moderate to high. Ustic Torrfluvents Complex is classified as being part of Hydrologic Soil Group B.

The soil has good potential for urban development, but is prone to water and wind erosion if protective vegetation is removed and not mitigated by proper erosion control practices.^{2 3} A portion of the **Soil Map** and data tables from the National Cooperative Soil Survey are included in the **Appendix**.

No significant utilities occupy the site. There are no irrigation facilities on the site.

2 Drainage Basins and Sub-Basins

2.1 Major Basin Descriptions

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 site is located in the West Cherry Creek Basin of the Cherry Creek Major Drainage Basin. The basin is an unstudied drainage basin with no Drainage or Bridge fees required.

The current Flood Insurance Study of the region includes Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), effective March 17, 1997.^{4 5} The project site is included in Community Panel Number 08041C0285 F of the FIRM for El Paso County, Colorado. No part of the site is shown to be included in a 100-year flood hazard area as determined by FEMA. The project site and surrounding property is Zone X, being "Areas determined to be outside 500-year floodplain". A portion of the current **FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps** is included in the **Appendix**.

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 development includes storm water detention as identified in the Jackson Ranch Filing No. 1 Preliminary and Final Drainage Report and in the Jackson Ranch Preliminary Drainage Report which mitigate increased storm flows that would otherwise be directed downstream through the existing drainage way.^{6 7} No new storm detention facilities are proposed.

2.2 Sub-Basin Description

2.2.1 Existing Drainage Patterns (On-Site)

The majority of the western portion of the existing site drains to the existing natural channel in Tract A which traverses the total Jackson Ranch site from the southwest corner to the northern boundary of said site. An existing dam interrupts the natural channel flow about 100' northerly of the southwest corner of the proposed Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3. The dam incorporates a 12" CSP standpipe and flows are released to downstream once the water surface level reaches the stand pipe end elevation. The eastern edge of the property drains overland and exits the eastern boundary. An **Existing Drainage Map** is included and shows existing basin delineations.

2.2.2 Off-Site Drainage Flow Patterns

There is no off-site inflow to the site except for some minor ditch flow from Basin C2.2 that flows into the site. These overland flows combine with Basin C2.3 at the eastern portion of the site adjacent to Jackson Court..

2 WSS El Paso County Area, Colorado.
3 OSD
4 FIS
5 FIRM, Map No. 08041C0285 F
6 JRF1
7 JR Prelim

3 Drainage Design Criteria

3.1 Development Criteria Reference

This *Final Drainage Report for Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4* has been prepared according to the report guidelines presented in the latest edition of *City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM)*⁸. This *Final Drainage Report* is consistent with the Preliminary Drainage Report for Jackson Ranch. The on-site (local) hydrologic analysis is based on a collection of data from the DCM, the NRCS Web Soil Survey⁹, a topographic survey of the site prepared by LWA Land Surveying, Inc., proposed residential site layout by Land Resource Associates (LRA), future land use according to RR-2.5 zoning and property boundary information provided by LWA Land Surveying, Inc.

3.2 Previous Drainage Studies

The West Cherry Creek Basin of the Cherry Creek Major Drainage Basin has not been studied.

Drainage reports for Jackson Ranch Filing No. 1¹⁰, Oldborough Subdivision¹¹, the Preliminary Drainage Report for Jackson Ranch¹², Jackson Ranch Filing No. 2¹³, and Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3¹⁴ were reviewed for the preparation of this Final Drainage Report.

3.3 Hydrologic Criteria

Flow rates at all design points in the subdivision with contributing areas greater than 100 acres are calculated using SCS hydrologic flow computation method in accordance with El Paso County criteria. Flow rates at all design points having contributing areas less than 100 acres are calculated using the Rational Method as described in the DCM. Flow rates were calculated for 5-year and 100-year rainfall recurrence intervals.

The Rational Method utilized 'Intensity Duration Frequency Curves' Figure 6-5 in the DCM to obtain the design rainfall values. The 'Overland Flow Equation' Page 6-18, and Manning's equation with estimated depths were used in time of concentration calculation. Table 6-6 'Runoff Coefficients for Rational Method' was utilized as a guide in estimating runoff coefficient values.

3.4 Hydraulic Criteria

The hydraulic design and analysis for the facilities in this *Final Drainage Report* have been prepared according to the provisions of the *City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual (DCM)* and El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual.^{15 16}

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 is a low density (rural) housing development with lot areas 2.5 acres in area and larger. Water quality treatment with Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV) is not required for such developments in accordance with ECM section I.7.1.B.

4 Drainage Facility Design

4.1 General Concept

The proposed *Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4* project will consist of 8 rural residential lots, Tract A and Tract B open space and drainage areas, and about 680 feet of paved roads. Runoff from the western portion of this Phase will drain into Tract A. Tracts A and B are owned and maintained by the Jackson Ranch Homeowners Association for open space/drainage.

8 DCM Section 4.3 and Section 4.4
 9 WSS
 10 JRF1
 11 Old
 12 JR Prelim
 13 JRF2
 14 JRF3
 15 DCM
 16 ECM

Revise. Construction plans show 836 ft (sta 16+75 to 25+11) from fil 3 to cul-de-sac bulb center.
Unresolved

The intent of the drainage concept presented in this report is to maintain existing drainage directions and patterns as much as practically allowable, while safely routing developed on-site storm flows through the property to the designated discharge points in accordance with El Paso County drainage criteria.

No drainage way encumbrances due to existing or proposed utilities are anticipated.

The existing drainage conditions and the proposed drainage concept are described in more detail below. Input data and results for all calculations are included in the **Appendix**. Drainage maps for the site hydrology are also included in the **Appendix**.

4.2 Specific Details

4.2.1 Existing Hydrologic Conditions

The Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 site includes all or part of 6 sub-basins delineated in the Jackson Ranch Preliminary Drainage Report. Portions of Sub-basins B3, C3, and C4 lie within the Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 developed area, as indicated on the attached **Existing Drainage Map**.

The **Existing Drainage Map** depicts the existing topographic mapping, drainage basin delineations, drainage patterns, adjacent roads with storm drain facilities/piping, the existing dam, and runoff quantities with a data table including drainage areas and storm water runoff flows along with storm water runoff flows.

4.2.2 Proposed Hydrologic Conditions

The Proposed Drainage basins within the Site basically mirror the Existing Basins as the proposed Roads were laid out along or near the common Drainage Basin lines. Five (5) sub-basins have been delineated in *Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4* project site for analysis and design of the developed drainage system composed of overland, road & ditch flows as indicated on the attached **Developed Drainage Map**.

Point of Interest No. 1 reflects developed off site flows from Basin B3.2b discharging from the existing swale and along a small portion of the northerly Lot 2 lot line. These storm water runoff flows combine with Basin B3.2c collect and flow in the existing swale through Lot 2, *Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4* which ultimately drains into said existing natural channel. These flows at Point of Interest No. 1 exit the western boundary and have a developed storm water flow of $Q_5 = 4.6$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 20.8$ cfs. A rock ditch check is proposed at the end of said swale within the proposed drainage easement.

Point of Interest No. 2 reflects developed storm water runoff flow rates from Basin B3.2.d and are $Q_5 = 4.0$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 20.5$ cfs. A small portion of this flow is contributed by the ditch along the western side of the Jackson Ranch Court and the ditch has been designed to accommodate the ditch flow. In general, the ditch will be a 2.5-foot deep V-channel, seeded and mulched to protect against erosion. In sections where the slope exceeds 6%, erosion control blankets will be used in conjunction with the seeding and mulching to provide further protection against erosion. A rock ditch check is proposed at the end of the road way ditch at the connection to the Tract A access leg. The combined storm water runoff flows from Basin B3.2d flow westerly and exit the subdivision along the westerly boundaries of Lots 2, 4, & 5 into the existing natural channel located within Tract A.

Point of Interest No. 3 storm water runoff flows overland in Basin C.4 and exits the subdivision along the northern boundary of Lot 5 with a developed flow of $Q_5 = 0.6$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 3.3$ cfs.

Point of Interest No. 4 reflects developed storm water runoff flow rates from Basins C2.1, C2.2, and C.3 with combined storm water runoff of $Q_5 = 6.0$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 26.4$ cfs. A small portion of this flow is contributed by the ditch along the eastern side of the Jackson Ranch Court with in Jackson Ranch Filing No.4. The ditch has been designed to accommodate the ditch flow. In general, the ditch will be a 2.5-foot deep V-channel, seeded and mulched to protect against erosion. In sections where the slope exceeds 6%, erosion control blankets will be used in conjunction with the seeding and mulching to provide further protection against erosion. A rock ditch check is proposed at the end of the road way ditch at the connection to the Tract B access leg. The combined storm water runoff

flows northeasterly via ditch and overland flow and exits the subdivision along the easterly boundaries of Lots 5, & 6 into the existing natural channel located within Tract B and drain northerly. The ultimate flow exiting the northern boundary of the subdivision is Point of Interest No. 4 and offsite flows combined for a value of $Q_5 = 60$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 299$ cfs as described in the approved Preliminary Drainage Report for Jackson Ranch at that reports Point of Interest No.7.

Point of Interest 5 is located along the eastern boundary of said subdivision No. 4. This point represents the overland storm water from Basin C3. This flow drains into said existing natural channel located within Tract B and drains northerly. The runoff at this point is $Q_5 = 2.8$ cfs and $Q_{100} = 13.8$ cfs.

For all lots within this Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 that require the driveway to cross a roadside drainage ditch, the minimum size for the culvert is 18" RCP. Other approved products with equivalent or greater capacity may be used in lieu of the 18" RCP.

4.2.3 Proposed Drainage Facilities

No new flows are being added to to the adjacent Higby Road and Roller Coaster Road. The proposed new subdivision Roads will have ditches. The proposed new subdivision Roads will have ditches with rip-rap lined ditch-outs to allow runoff to enter the existing natural drainage paths where the ditch daylight to existing grades.

Detention for the site is not required. The site contains existing ponding areas which are stable and functioning. These ponding areas will not be disturbed by the project. As a result of these ponding areas, the hydrologic analysis demonstrate that the flows at the downstream discharge points are essentially the same as the existing charges.

5 Opinion of Probable Cost for Drainage Facilities

There are no costs of new drainage facilities anticipated for the Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 development.

6 Drainage and Bridge Fees

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 Is located within the Cherry Creek Major Drainage Basin which is unstudied. There are no Drainage Fees or Bridge Fees adopted for this Basin. The property is being subdivided into a lots, tracts and road right-of-way.

Drainage Fee

(None Required)

Drainage Fees Due = \$0.00

Bridge Fee

(None Required)

Bridge Fee Due = \$0.00

7 Conclusion

This Final Drainage Report for the Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4 presents a drainage concept for this proposed subdivision. The subdivision development will function to route and convey storm runoff with the site grading and drainage facilities to be provided as part of the development. The proposed project with associated improvements will not, with respect to stormwater runoff, negatively impact the adjacent properties and downstream drainage facilities.

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).

Official Soil Series Descriptions. Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture ("Available online at <http://soils.usda.gov/technical/classification/osd/index.html>", accessed December 12, 2013).

Web Soil Survey. Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture ("Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>", accessed December 12, 2013).

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Preliminary Drainage Report, Jackson Ranch. M.V.E., Inc. (Colorado Springs, CO: , February 29, 2016).

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Final Drainage Report for Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3. M.V.E., Inc. (Colorado Springs, CO: , April 18, 2017).

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El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual. El Paso County (El Paso County, CO: , December 13, 2016).

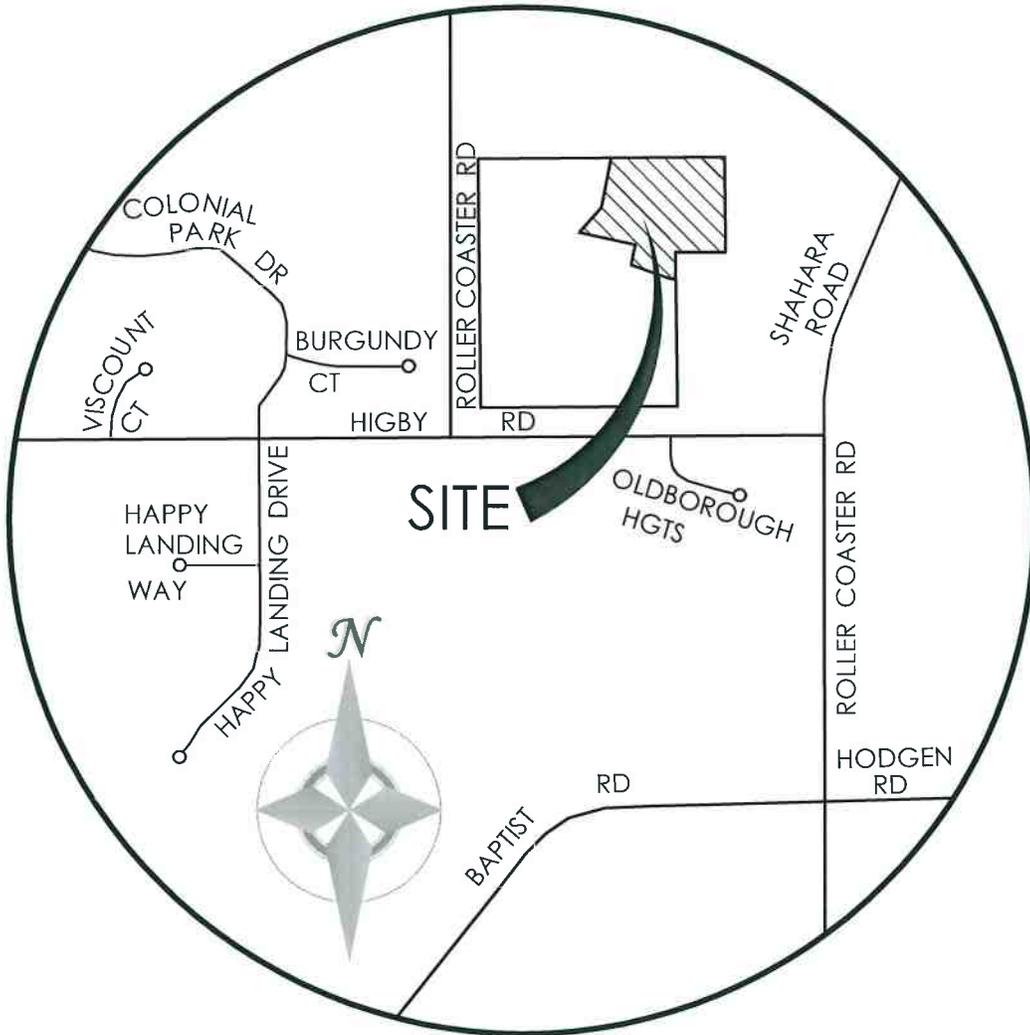
Appendices

General Maps and Supporting Data

Vicinity Map

Portions of Flood Insurance Rate Map and LOMR Maps

NRCS Soil Map and Data



VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE



APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
 1000 0 1000

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

**FIRM
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP**

**EL PASO COUNTY,
 COLORADO AND
 INCORPORATED AREAS**

PANEL 285 OF 1300
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

CONTAINS:
 COMMUNITY

EL PASO COUNTY,
 UNINCORPORATED AREAS

080059

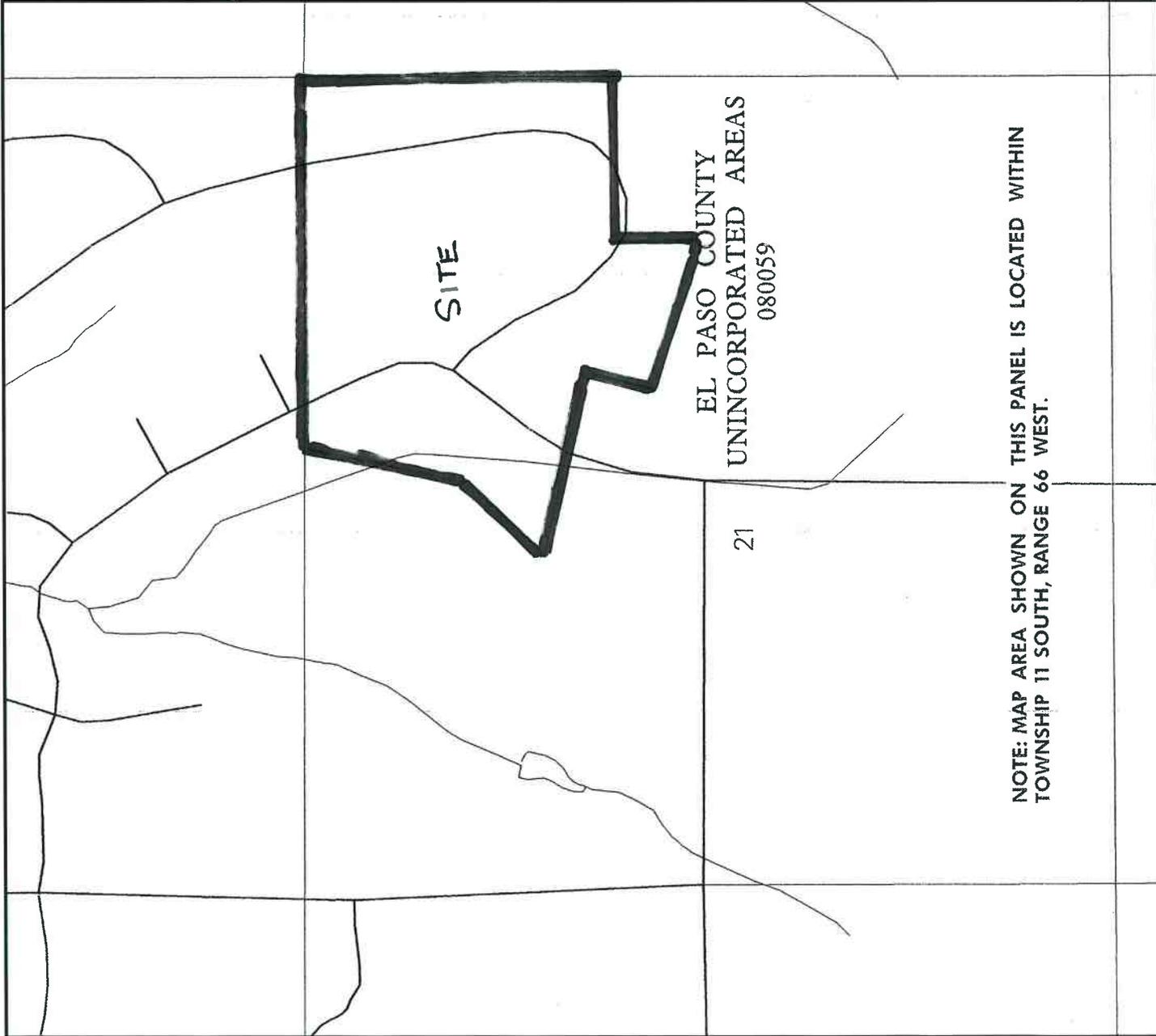
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MAP NUMBER
 08041C0285 F

EFFECTIVE DATE:
 MARCH 17, 1997



Federal Emergency Management Agency



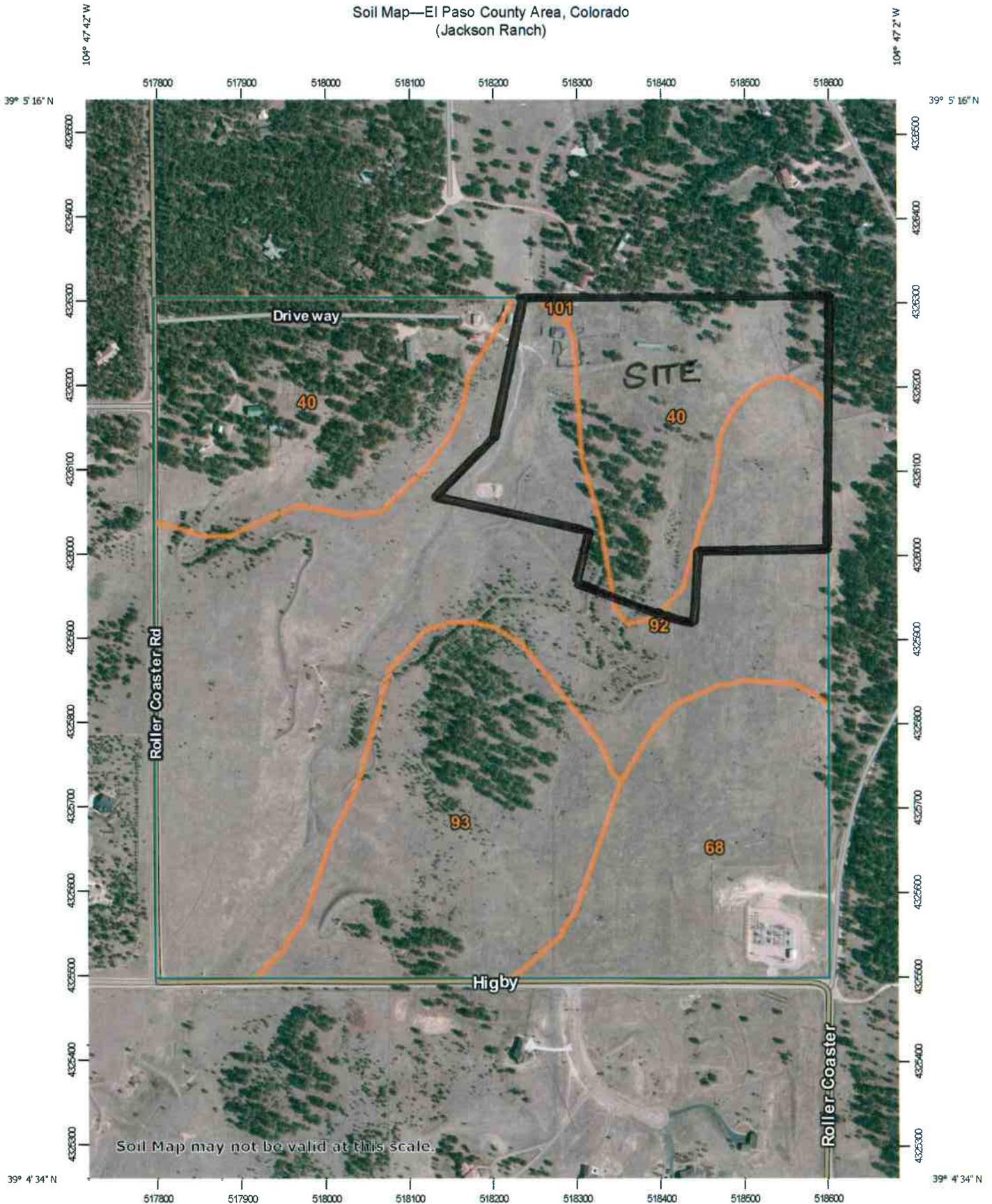
**EL PASO COUNTY
 UNINCORPORATED AREAS**
 080059

21

**NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN
 TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 66 WEST.**

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

Soil Map—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(Jackson Ranch)



Map Scale: 1:6,230 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

0 300 600 1200 1800 Feet

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



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
 Soils	 Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Very Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Wet Spot
 Soil Map Unit Points	 Other
 Special Point Features	 Special Line Features
 Blowout	 Water Features
 Borrow Pit	 Streams and Canals
 Clay Spot	 Transportation
 Closed Depression	 Rails
 Gravel Pit	 Interstate Highways
 Gravelly Spot	 US Routes
 Landfill	 Major Roads
 Lava Flow	 Local Roads
 Marsh or swamp	 Background
 Mine or Quarry	 Aerial Photography
 Miscellaneous Water	
 Perennial Water	
 Rock Outcrop	
 Saline Spot	
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	

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 14, Sep 23, 2016

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

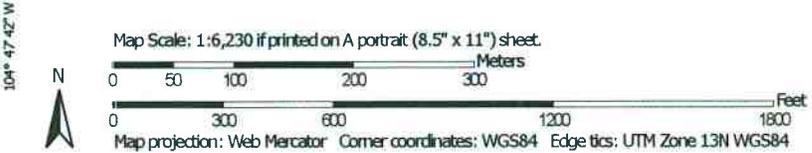
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 15, 2011—Sep 22, 2011

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

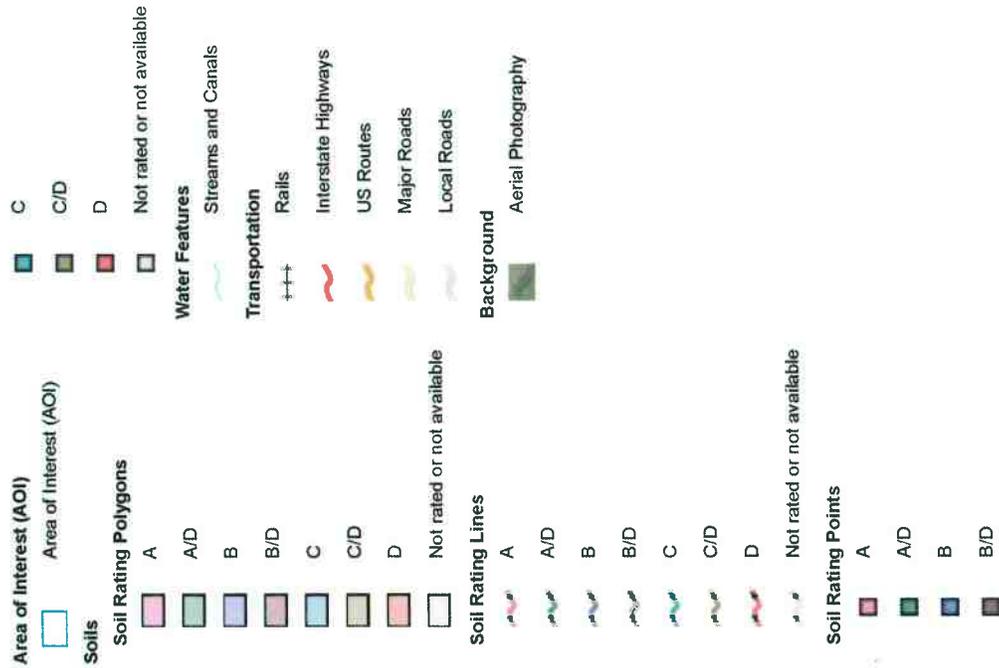
Map Unit Legend

El Paso County Area, Colorado (CO625)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
40	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	40.5	25.2%
68	Peyton-Pring complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	22.9	14.2%
92	Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	69.0	42.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	28.4	17.6%
101	Ustic Torrifuvents, loamy	0.2	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		161.0	100.0%

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado
(Jackson Ranch)



MAP LEGEND



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.

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 Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 23, 2016

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 15, 2011—Sep 22, 2011

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

Hydrologic Soil Group— Summary by Map Unit — El Paso County Area, Colorado (CO625)				
Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
40	Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	40.5	25.2%
68	Peyton-Pring complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	22.9	14.2%
92	Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	69.0	42.9%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	B	28.4	17.6%
101	Ustic Torrifluvents, loamy	B	0.2	0.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			161.0	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

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 are generally well suited to this soil. Summer fallow a year prior to planting and continued cultivation for weed control are needed to insure 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.

Depending on land use, this soil can produce habitat that is suitable for either rangeland wildlife, such as antelope, or for openland wildlife, such as pheasant, cottontail, and mourning dove. Availability of irrigation water largely determines the land use. Where no irrigation water is available, this soil is mainly used as rangeland, a use that favors rangeland wildlife. If this soil is used as rangeland, fences, livestock water developments, and proper livestock grazing use are practices that enhance habitat for rangeland wildlife. Production of crops such as wheat, corn, and alfalfa provides suitable habitat for openland wildlife, especially pheasant. Among the practices that increase openland wildlife populations are planting trees and shrubs and providing undisturbed nesting cover.

The main limitation of this soil for urban use is shrink-swell potential. Buildings and roads need to be designed to overcome this limitation. Roads need to be designed to minimize frost-heave damage. Capability subclasses IVe, nonirrigated, and IIe, irrigated.

40—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil formed in sandy arkosic deposits on uplands. Elevation ranges from 7,000 to 7,700 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 18 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 43 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 120 days.

Typically, the surface layer is gray gravelly loamy sand about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light gray gravelly loamy sand about 13 inches thick. The subsoil is very pale brown gravelly sandy loam about 24 inches thick. It consists of a matrix of loamy coarse sand that has thin bands of coarse sandy loam or sandy clay loam. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is light yellowish brown extremely gravelly loamy sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Alamosa loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes; Elbeth sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes; and a few rock outcrops.

Permeability of this Kettle soil is rapid. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is low to moderate. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is slight to moderate. A few gullies have formed in drainageways.

This soil is used for woodland, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and homesites.

This soil is suited to the production of ponderosa pine. It is capable of producing about 2,240 cubic feet or 4,900 board feet (International rule), of merchantable timber per acre from a fully stocked, even-aged stand of 80-year-old trees. The main limitation for the production or harvesting of timber is the low available water capacity. The low available water capacity also influences seedling survival, especially in areas where understory plants are plentiful. Erosion must be kept to a minimum when harvesting timber.

This soil has good potential for mule deer, tree squirrels, cottontail rabbit, and wild turkey. These animals obtain their food and shelter from pine trees, shrubs, and ground cover, which provide browse, forbs, fruit, and seeds. The presence of ponderosa pine and Gambel oak should encourage wild turkey populations; however, where water is not naturally present, wildlife watering facilities must be provided to attract and maintain wild turkey and other wildlife species. Livestock grazing management is vital on this soil if wildlife populations are to be maintained.

This soil has good potential for use as homesites. Plans for homesite development on this soil should provide for the preservation of as many trees as possible in order to maintain the esthetic value of the sites. During seasons of low precipitation, fire may become a hazard to homesites. This hazard can be minimized by installing firebreaks and reducing the amount of litter on the forest floor. Capability subclass VIe.

41—Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil formed in sandy arkosic deposits on uplands. Elevation ranges from 7,000 to 7,700 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 18 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 43 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 120 days.

Typically, the surface layer is gray gravelly loamy sand about 3 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light gray gravelly loamy sand about 13 inches thick. The subsoil is very pale brown gravelly sandy loam about 24 inches thick. It consists of a matrix of loamy coarse sand that has thin bands of coarse sandy loam or sandy clay loam. The substratum to a depth of 60 inches or more is light yellowish brown extremely gravelly loamy sand.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Elbeth sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Pring coarse sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 8 to 15 percent slopes; and a few rock outcrops.

Permeability of this Kettle soil is rapid. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is low to moderate. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. Some gullies have formed in drainageways.

The soil is used for woodland, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and homesites.

This soil is suited to the production of ponderosa pine. It is capable of producing 2,240 cubic feet, or 4,900 board

strength. Special designs for buildings and roads are required to offset these limitations. Methods of sewage disposal other than septic tank absorption fields are needed because of the limited depth to bedrock. Capability subclass VIe.

92—Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes. These gently sloping to moderately sloping soils are on alluvial fans, hills, and ridges in the uplands. Elevation ranges from about 7,300 to 7,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 42 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 120 days.

The Tomah soil makes up about 50 percent of the complex, the Crowfoot soil about 30 percent, and other soils about 20 percent.

Included with these soils in mapping are areas of Elbeth sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes; Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes; and Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

The Tomah soil is deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium or residuum derived from arkose beds. Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loamy sand about 10 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very pale brown coarse sand about 12 inches thick. The subsoil, about 26 inches thick, is a matrix of very pale brown coarse sand in which are embedded many thin bands and lamellae of pale brown coarse sandy clay loam. The substratum is very pale brown coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

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

The Crowfoot soil is deep and well drained. It formed in sediment weathered from arkosic sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown loamy sand about 12 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very pale brown sand about 11 inches thick. The subsoil is light yellowish brown sandy clay loam about 13 inches thick. The substratum is very pale brown coarse sand to a depth of about 68 inches.

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

This complex is used as rangeland, for wildlife habitat, and as homesites.

Native vegetation is mainly mountain muhly, bluestem, mountain brome, needleandthread, and blue grama. These soils are subject to invasion by Kentucky bluegrass and Gambel oak. Noticeable forbs are hairy goldenrod, geranium, milkvetch, low larkspur, fringed sage, and buckwheat.

Properly locating livestock watering facilities helps to control grazing. Timely deferment of grazing is needed to protect the plant cover.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings are fairly well suited to these soils. Blowing sand and moderate available water capacity are the principal limitations for the

establishment of trees and shrubs. The soils are 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.

These soils are best suited to habitat for openland wildlife such as pronghorn antelope and sharp-tailed grouse. Although sharp-tailed grouse are not plentiful, they could be encouraged on these soils, especially where brush species are interspersed with grasses and forbs. If these soils are used as rangeland, wildlife production can be increased by managing livestock grazing to preclude overuse of the more desirable grass species and depletion of the various brush species.

These soils have good potential for use as homesites. The main limitation of the Crowfoot soil is frost-action potential. Roads and streets need to be designed to minimize frost-heave damage. Maintaining the existing vegetation on building sites during construction helps to control erosion. Capability subclass IVe.

93—Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 8 to 15 percent slopes. These moderately sloping to strongly sloping soils are on alluvial fans, hills, and ridges in the uplands. Elevation ranges from about 7,300 to 7,600 feet. The average annual precipitation is about 17 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 42 degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 120 days.

The Tomah soil makes up about 50 percent of the complex, the Crowfoot soil about 30 percent, and other soils about 20 percent.

Included with these soils in mapping are areas of Elbeth sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes; Peyton-Pring complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes; and Kettle gravelly loamy sand, 8 to 40 percent slopes.

The Tomah soil is deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium or residuum derived from arkose beds. Typically, the surface layer is dark grayish brown loamy sand about 10 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very pale brown coarse sand about 12 inches thick. The subsoil, about 26 inches thick, consists of a matrix of very pale brown coarse sandy clay loam. The substratum is very pale brown coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Permeability of the Tomah soil is moderately rapid. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is moderate. Surface runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. Some gullies are present in some drainageways and along stock trails.

The Crowfoot soil is deep and well drained. It formed in sediment weathered from arkosic sandstone. Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown loamy sand about 12 inches thick. The subsurface layer is very pale brown sand about 11 inches thick. The subsoil is light yellowish brown sandy clay loam about 13 inches thick. The substratum is very pale brown coarse sand to a depth of about 68 inches.

rapid, and the hazard of erosion is high. Gullies 1 foot to 3 feet deep are common.

The Bresser soil is deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium and residuum derived from arkosic sedimentary rock. Typically, the grayish brown sandy loam surface layer is very thin or has been entirely removed by erosion. The subsoil is brown sandy clay loam about 31 inches thick. The substratum is light yellowish brown loamy coarse sand to a depth of 60 inches or more.

Permeability of the Bresser soil is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is moderate. Surface runoff is medium to rapid, and the hazard of erosion is high. Gullies 1 foot to 3 feet deep are common.

These soils are commonly used for grazing livestock and for wildlife habitat. Most areas of these soils are fields that were previously cropped but have either been abandoned or reseeded to grass.

These soils are suited to deep-rooted grasses. Native vegetation is dominantly western wheatgrass, side-oats grama, and needleandthread.

Proper range management is needed to prevent excessive removal of the plant cover from these soils. Interseeding improves the existing vegetation. Deferment of grazing in spring increases plant vigor and soil stability. Properly locating livestock watering facilities helps to control grazing.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings generally are suited to these soils. Soil blowing is the main limitation for establishing trees and shrubs. This limitation can be overcome by cultivating only in the tree rows and leaving a strip of vegetation between the rows. Supplemental irrigation may be needed when planting and during dry periods. 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, and Siberian peashrub.

These soils are suited to wildlife habitat. They are 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 limitation of these soils for homesites is frost-action potential, especially in areas of the Truckton soil. Special practices are needed to reduce the hazard of erosion in areas of construction where vegetation has been removed from the soils. Access roads must be designed to minimize frost-heave damage in areas of the Truckton soil. Capability subclass VIe.

101—Ustic Torrifluvents, loamy. These deep, well drained soils are on terraces and flood plains along the major drainageways. Some of the larger areas of these soils are in the Jimmy Creek Camp and Black Squirrel Creek drainageways and in the Ellicott area. Slope is 0 to 3 percent. The average annual precipitation is about 15 inches, the average annual air temperature is about 48

degrees F, and the average frost-free period is about 135 days.

Typically, the surface layer is grayish brown to very dark grayish brown gravelly sandy loam to clay loam 6 to 18 inches thick. The stratified underlying material, to a depth of 60 inches, ranges from heavy clay loam to sand.

Included with these soils in mapping are small areas of Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; Bresser sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; Nunn clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; and Sampson loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.

Permeability of Ustic Torrifluvents, loamy, is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is moderate to high. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is moderate to high. These soils are occasionally flooded. The hazard of soil blowing is moderate to high.

About half of the acreage of these soils is used for irrigated corn, bluegrass sod, and alfalfa and for dryfarmed wheat. The slow surface runoff reduces the need for intensive conservation measures. Most irrigated areas are in the Ellicott area and the Jimmy Camp Creek area. The rest of the acreage is used as rangeland.

These soils are suited to the production of native vegetation suitable for grazing. The soils favor tall grasses. The native vegetation is mainly big bluestem, switchgrass, junegrass, western wheatgrass, and blue grama.

To achieve needed grazing management, including periodic deferment, fences are generally arranged in such a way that access to these soils can be controlled. Reseeding on these soils is needed if the vegetation is depleted or destroyed by plowing. Water spreading is highly beneficial in suitable areas of these soils.

Windbreaks and environmental plantings generally are suited to these soils. Soil blowing is the main limitation for the establishment of trees and shrubs. This limitation can be overcome by cultivating only in the tree rows and leaving a strip of vegetation between the rows. Supplemental irrigation may be needed when planting and during dry periods. 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, and Siberian peashrub.

These soils are suited to wildlife habitat. They are best suited to habitat for openland and rangeland wildlife. In cropland areas, habitat favorable for ring-necked pheasant, mourning dove, and many nongame species can be developed by establishing areas for nesting and escape cover. For pheasant, undisturbed nesting cover is vital and should be provided for in plans for habitat development. This is especially true in areas of intensive farming. 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 limitation of these soils for urban use is the hazard of flooding. Buildings and roads should not be

built along drainageways and on flood plains. Access roads must be designed to minimize frost-heave damage. Capability subclasses IIIe, nonirrigated, and IIe, irrigated.

102—Valent sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes. This deep, nearly level to gently rolling, excessively drained soil formed in sandy eolian material on uplands. Elevation ranges from 5,100 to 5,600 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 light brownish gray sand about 6 inches thick. The next layer is brown sand about 6 inches thick. The substratum is 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, and Wigton loamy sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes.

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

This soil is used as rangeland and for wildlife habitat.

The native vegetation is mainly sand reedgrass, sand bluestem, blue grama, little bluestem, and needle-andthread. Sand sagebrush is in the stand, but it makes up only a small part of the total ground cover. Large amounts of yucca are present in some places.

Mechanical and chemical control of sagebrush may be needed in overgrazed areas of this soil. The soil is highly susceptible to soil blowing, and water erosion occurs when the plant cover is inadequate. Interseeding is a good practice 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 limitation of this soil for homesites is the sandy nature of the soil, which makes excavation difficult. Special erosion control practices are needed during construction. Because of the rapid permeability of this soil, there is a hazard of pollution if it is used for septic tank absorption fields. Capability subclass VIe.

103—Valent sand, 9 to 20 percent slopes. This deep, excessively drained, rolling to hilly soil formed in sandy eolian material on uplands. Elevation ranges from 5,100 to 5,600 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 light brownish gray sand about 6 inches thick. The next layer is brown sand about 6 inches thick. The underlying material is 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; Wigton loamy sand, 1 to 8 percent slopes; and Valent sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes.

Permeability of this Valent soil is rapid. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Available water capacity is low to moderate. Surface runoff is slow, and the hazard of erosion is high. Blowouts are common in all areas of this soil.

This soil is used as rangeland and for wildlife habitat.

The native vegetation is mainly prairie sandreed, sand bluestem, needleandthread, and sand dropseed.

Careful grazing management is essential on this soil to prevent overgrazing, because the hazard of soil blowing is high when the protective plant cover is destroyed. Livestock watering facilities should not be located on this soil, because they cause concentrations of animals that deplete the rangeland cover. No mechanical type of conservation treatment is practical on this soil.

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 the plant cover should 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.

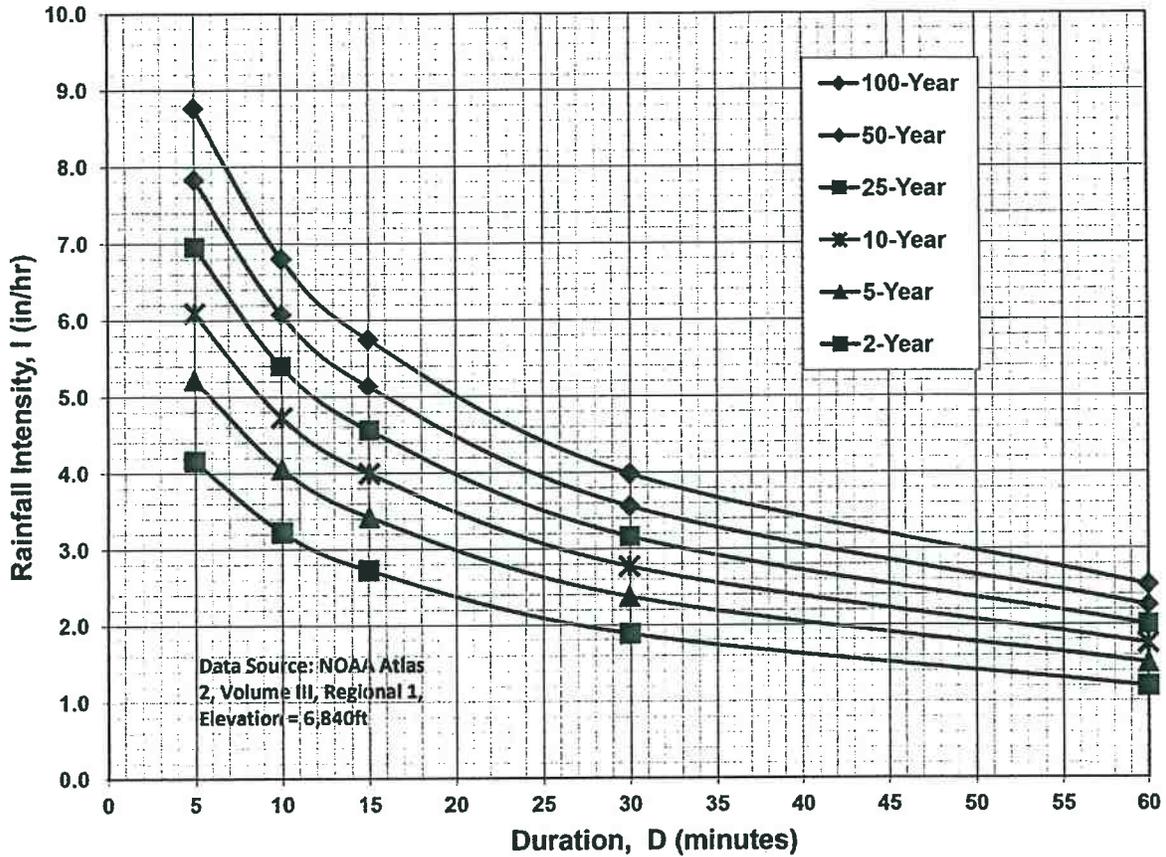
This soil is suited to wildlife habitat. It is best suited to habitat for openland and rangeland wildlife. Rangeland wildlife, such as pronghorn antelope, can be encouraged by developing livestock watering facilities, properly managing livestock grazing, and reseeding range where needed.

The main limitations of this soil for urban use are slope and the sandy texture of the soil. Special designs are needed for buildings and roads to overcome these limitations. The sandy texture of the soil causes excavation problems, mostly the caving in of cut banks. Practices are needed to control soil blowing. Because of the rapid permeability of this soil, there is a hazard of pollution if it is used for septic tank absorption fields. Capability subclass VIe.

104—Vona sandy loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes. This deep, well drained soil formed in sandy, calcareous eolian

Hydrologic Calculations

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.

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				

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

Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Data			Overland			Shallow Channel			Channelized			t _c Check					
	Area (Acres)	C ₅	C ₁₀₀ /CN	% Imp.	L ₀ (ft)	S ₀ (%)	t _i (min)	L _{0t} (ft)	S _{0t} (ft/ft)	V _{osc} (ft/s)	t _t (min)	L _{0c} (ft)	S _{0c} (ft/ft)	V _{oc} (ft/s)	t _c (min)	L (min)	t _{c,alt} (min)	t _c (min)
EX B3.1	2.75	0.20	0.44	15.4%	300	6%	15.8	340	0.068	1.8	3.1	175	0.011	3.1	0.9	815	N/A	19.9
EX B3.2a	6.54	0.12	0.38	5.0%	190	10%	11.5	700	0.070	1.9	6.3	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	890	N/A	17.8
EX B3.2b	9.99	0.14	0.40	8.1%	300	7%	15.5	640	0.047	1.5	7.0	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	940	N/A	22.6
EX B3.2c	1.40	0.09	0.36	2.0%	238	9%	13.5	288	0.042	1.4	3.4	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	526	N/A	16.9
EX B3.2d	11.63	0.09	0.36	2.0%	200	6%	14.3	780	0.064	1.8	7.3	400	0.020	2.2	3.0	1380	N/A	24.6
EX C2.1	1.21	0.20	0.44	15.9%	205	3%	15.4	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	205	N/A	15.4
EX C2.2	6.03	0.17	0.42	12.5%	300	5%	17.1	225	0.053	1.6	2.3	540	0.017	4.3	2.1	1065	N/A	21.5
EX C2.3	8.83	0.09	0.36	2.0%	260	4%	18.9	410	0.063	1.8	3.9	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	670	N/A	22.7
EX C3	7.95	0.09	0.36	2.0%	300	3%	21.2	605	0.063	1.8	5.7	265	0.026	2.4	1.9	1170	N/A	28.8
EX C4	1.73	0.09	0.36	2.0%	300	5%	18.2	65	0.062	1.7	0.6	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	365	N/A	18.8

Job No. **61073** Date: **4/21/17 12:17**
 Project: **Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4** Calcs By: **D. Gorman**
 Design Storm: **5-Year Storm (20% Probability)** Checked By:
 Jurisdiction: **UDFCD**

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

DP	Sub-Basin	Area (Acres)	C5	Direct Runoff			Combined Runoff			Streetflow			Pipe Flow			Travel Time		
				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)	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	D _{Pipe} (in)	Length (ft)
	EX B3.1	2.75	0.20	19.9	0.55	2.96	1.6											
	EX B3.2a	6.54	0.12	17.8	0.76	3.14	2.4											
	EX B3.2b	9.99	0.14	22.6	1.42	2.77	3.9											
	EX B3.2c	1.40	0.09	16.9	0.13	3.22	0.4											
	EX B3.2d	11.63	0.09	24.6	1.05	2.64	2.8											
	EX C2.1	1.21	0.20	15.4	0.25	3.36	0.8											
	EX C2.2	6.03	0.17	21.5	1.04	2.84	2.9											
	EX C2.3	8.83	0.09	22.7	0.79	2.76	2.2											
	EX C3	7.95	0.09	28.8	0.72	2.41	1.7											
	EX C4	1.73	0.09	18.8	0.16	3.05	0.5											
POI 1	B3.2b, B3.2c	11.39	0.14					23.5	1.54	2.71	4.2							
POI 2	B3.2d	11.63	0.09					24.6	1.05	2.64	2.8							
POI 3	C2.1, C2.2	7.24	0.18					21.0	1.28	2.88	3.7							
POI 4	C2.1, C2.2, C2.3	16.07	0.13					24.6	2.08	2.64	5.5							

Rainfall Intensity: $I = (28.5 * P1) / (10 + tc)^{0.786}$
 P1: 1.5

Job No. **61073**
 Project: **Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4**
 Design Storm: **100-Year Storm (1% Probability)**
 Jurisdiction: **UDFCD**

Date: **4/21/17 12:17**
 Calcs By: **D. Gorman**
 Checked By:

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

DP	Sub-Basin	Area (Acres)	C-100	Direct Runoff			Combined Runoff			Streetflow			Pipe Flow			Travel Time		
				t _c (min)	CA (Acres)	I100 (in/hr)	Q100 (cfs)	t _c (min)	CA (Acres)	I100 (in/hr)	Q (cfs)	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	Q (cfs)	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	D _{Pipe} (in)	Length (ft)
	EX B3.1	2.75	0.44	19.9	1.21	4.97	6.0											
	EX B3.2a	6.54	0.38	17.8	2.46	5.27	13.0											
	EX B3.2b	9.99	0.40	22.6	3.95	4.65	18.4											
	EX B3.2c	1.40	0.36	16.9	0.51	5.41	2.7											
	EX B3.2d	11.63	0.36	24.6	4.19	4.43	18.5											
	EX C2.1	1.21	0.44	15.4	0.53	5.64	3.0											
	EX C2.2	6.03	0.42	21.5	2.51	4.77	12.0											
	EX C2.3	8.83	0.36	22.7	3.18	4.63	14.7											
	EX C3	7.95	0.36	28.8	2.86	4.05	11.6											
	EX C4	1.73	0.36	18.8	0.62	5.12	3.2											
POI 1	B3.2b, B3.2c	11.39	0.39				20.3	23.5	4.46	4.55	4.43	18.5						
POI 2	B3.2d	11.63	0.36				14.7	24.6	4.19	4.43	18.5							
POI 3	C2.1, C2.2	7.24	0.42				14.7	21.0	3.04	4.84	14.7							
POI 4	C2.1, C2.2, C2.3	16.07	0.39				27.6	24.6	6.22	4.43	27.6							

Rainfall Intensity: $I = (28.5 * P^1) / (10 + tc)^0.786$
 P1: 2.52

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

Sub-Basin	Sub-Basin Data			Overland			Shallow Channel				Channelized				t _c Check			
	Area (Acres)	C ₅	C ₁₀₀ /CN	% Imp.	L ₀ (ft)	S ₀ (%)	t _i (min)	L _{ot} (ft)	S _{ot} (ft/ft)	V _{osc} (ft/s)	t _i (min)	L _{oc} (ft)	S _{oc} (ft/ft)	V _{oc} (ft/s)	t _c (min)	L (min)	t _{c,alt} (min)	t _c (min)
DV B3.1	2.75	0.20	0.44	15.4%	300	6%	15.8	340	0.068	1.8	3.1	175	0.011	3.1	0.9	815	N/A	19.9
DV B3.2a	6.54	0.12	0.38	5.0%	190	10%	11.5	700	0.070	1.9	6.3	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	890	N/A	17.8
DV B3.2b	9.99	0.16	0.40	9.7%	300	7%	15.3	640	0.047	1.5	7.0	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	940	N/A	22.3
DV B3.2c	1.40	0.11	0.37	3.6%	238	9%	13.3	288	0.042	1.4	3.4	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	526	N/A	16.6
DV B3.2d	11.07	0.13	0.38	6.1%	200	8%	12.5	640	0.072	1.9	5.7	400	0.020	2.3	2.9	1240	N/A	21.1
DV C2.1	1.21	0.20	0.44	15.9%	205	3%	15.4	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	205	N/A	15.4
DV C2.2	6.03	0.17	0.42	12.5%	300	5%	17.1	225	0.053	1.6	2.3	540	0.017	4.3	2.1	1065	N/A	21.5
DV C2.3	8.66	0.09	0.36	2.0%	260	4%	18.8	410	0.063	1.8	3.9	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	670	N/A	22.7
DV C3	8.68	0.13	0.39	6.7%	300	3%	20.4	605	0.063	1.8	5.7	265	0.026	2.3	1.9	1170	N/A	28.0
DV C4	1.73	0.11	0.37	4.2%	300	5%	17.8	65	0.062	1.7	0.6	0	0.000	0.0	0.0	365	N/A	18.4

Job No. 61073
 Project: Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4
 Design Storm: 5-Year Storm (20% Probability)
 Jurisdiction: UDFCD

Date: 4/30/17 16:52
 Calcs By: D. Gorman
 Checked By:

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

DP	Sub-Basin	Area (Acres)	C5	Direct Runoff			Combined Runoff			Streetflow			Pipe Flow			Travel Time			
				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)	n	Length (ft)	D _{pipe} (in)	Length (ft)	v _{osc} (ft/s)
	DV B3.1	2.75	0.20	19.9	0.55	2.96	1.6												
	DV B3.2a	6.54	0.12	17.8	0.76	3.14	2.4												
	DV B3.2b	9.99	0.16	22.3	1.55	2.78	4.3												
	DV B3.2c	1.40	0.11	16.6	0.15	3.24	0.5												
	DV B3.2d	11.07	0.13	21.1	1.41	2.87	4.0												
	DV C2.1	1.21	0.20	15.4	0.25	3.36	0.8												
	DV C2.2	6.03	0.17	21.5	1.04	2.84	2.9												
	DV C2.3	8.66	0.09	22.7	0.81	2.76	2.2												
	DV C3	8.68	0.13	28.0	1.14	2.45	2.8												
	DV C4	1.73	0.11	18.4	0.19	3.08	0.6												
POI 1	B3.2b, B3.2c	11.39	0.15					23.3	1.70	2.72	4.6								
POI 2	B3.2d	11.07	0.13					21.1	1.41	2.87	4.0								
POI 3	C4	1.73	0.11					18.4	0.19	3.08	0.6								
POI 4	C2.1, C2.2, C3	15.92	0.15					27.9	2.43	2.45	6.0								
POI 5	C3	8.68	0.13					28.0	1.14	2.45	2.8								

Rainfall Intensity: $I = (28.5 * P1) / (10 + t_c)^{0.786}$
 P1: 1.5

Job No. **61073** Date: **4/30/17 16:52**
 Project: **Jackson Ranch Filing No. 4** Calcs By: **D. Gorman**
 Design Storm: **100-Year Storm (1% Probability)** Checked By:
 Jurisdiction: **UDFCD**

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

DP	Sub-Basin	Area (Acres)	C100	Direct Runoff			Combined Runoff			Streetflow			Pipe Flow			Travel Time				
				t _c (min)	CA (Acres)	I100 (in/hr)	Q100 (cfs)	t _c (min)	CA (Acres)	I100 (in/hr)	Q (cfs)	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	Q (cfs)	n	Slope (%)	Length (ft)	D _{Pipe} (in)	Length (ft)	V _{osc} (ft/s)
	DV B3.1	2.75	0.44	19.9	1.21	4.97	6.0													
	DV B3.2a	6.54	0.38	17.8	2.46	5.27	13.0													
	DV B3.2b	9.99	0.40	22.3	4.04	4.67	18.9													
	DV B3.2c	1.40	0.37	16.6	0.52	5.44	2.8													
	DV B3.2d	11.07	0.38	21.1	4.26	4.82	20.5													
	DV C2.1	1.21	0.44	15.4	0.53	5.64	3.0													
	DV C2.2	6.03	0.42	21.5	2.51	4.77	12.0													
	DV C2.3	8.66	0.36	22.7	3.12	4.64	14.5													
	DV C3	8.68	0.39	28.0	3.36	4.12	13.8													
	DV C4	1.73	0.37	18.4	0.64	5.17	3.3													
POI 1	B3.2b, B3.2c	11.39	0.40					23.3	4.56	4.57	20.8									
POI 2	B3.2d	11.07	0.38					21.1	4.26	4.82	20.5									
POI 3	C4	1.73	0.37					18.4	0.64	5.17	3.3									
POI 4	C2.1, C2.2, C3	15.92	0.40					27.9	6.41	4.12	26.4									
POI 5	C3	8.68	0.39					28.0	3.36	4.12	13.8									

Rainfall Intensity: $I = (28.5 * P1) / (10 + tc)^{0.786}$
 P1: 2.52

Main Stream
NRCS Hydrology
with Existing Ponds

Jackson Ranch Fil. No. 3 & 4
Project No. 61044 / 61073

Existing

Basin	Area (AC)	Area (SM)
OSA	34.0	0.05313
OSB	170.0	0.26563
OSD	293.0	0.45781
A2	27.0	0.04219
B2	39.0	0.06094
B3	50.0	0.07813
C3	8.0	0.01250
Total	621.0	0.97031

Proposed

Basin	Area (AC)	Area (SM)
OSA	34.0	0.05313
OSB	170.0	0.26563
OSD	296.0	0.46250
A2	27.0	0.04219
B2	40.0	0.06250
B3	46.0	0.07188
C3	8.0	0.01250
Total	621.0	0.97031

Jackson Ranch Fil. No. 3 & 4
 Project No. 61044 / 61073

Composite Curve Numbers - Existing

Basin	Total Area (AC) =	Soil Group		
OSA	34	B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
2.5-Acre Residential	34	100%	64	64.0
Total	34	100%		
Composite CN				64.0

Basin	Total Area (AC) =	Soil Group		
OSB	170	B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	51.9	31%	62	18.9
Meadow	51.9	31%	58	17.7
2.5 Acre Residential	13.8	8%	64	5.2
5-Acre Residential	33.6	20%	62	12.3
Farmstead	9.2	5%	74	4.0
Woods	9.6	6%	60	3.4
Total	170	100%		
Composite CN				61.5

Basin	Total Area (AC) =	Soil Group		
OSD	293	B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	83.4	28%	62	17.6
Meadow	83.4	28%	58	16.5
5-Acre Residential	117.1	40%	62	24.8
Farmstead	2.3	1%	74	0.6
Industrial	3.0	1%	88	0.9
Woods	3.8	1%	60	0.8
Total	293	100%		
Composite CN				61.2

Basin A2	Total Area (AC) =	27	Soil Group B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted	
Herbaceous Rangeland	5.9	22%	62	13.5	
Meadow	5.9	22%	58	12.7	
Farmstead	1.8	7%	74	4.9	
Woods	13.4	50%	60	29.8	
Total	27	100%			
Composite CN					60.9

Basin B2	Total Area (AC) =	39	Soil Group B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted	
Herbaceous Rangeland	17.4	45%	62	27.7	
Meadow	17.4	45%	59	26.3	
Woods	4.2	11%	60	6.5	
Total	39	100%			
Composite CN					60.4

Basin B3	Total Area (AC) =	50	Soil Group B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted	
Herbaceous Rangeland	21.4	43%	62	26.5	
Meadow	21.4	43%	59	25.3	
Woods	7.2	14%	60	8.6	
Total	50	100%			
Composite CN					60.4

Basin C3	Total Area (AC) =	8	Soil Group B		
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted	
Herbaceous Rangeland	3.5	44%	62	27.1	
Meadow	3.5	44%	59	25.8	
Woods	0.9	11%	60	6.8	
Total	7.9	99%			
Composite CN					59.7

Jackson Ranch Fil. No. 3 & 4
 Project No. 61044 / 61073

Composite Curve Numbers - Proposed

Basin	Total Area (AC) =		Soil Group	
OSA		34	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
2.5-Acre Residential	34	100%	64	64.0
Total	34	100%		
Composite CN				64.0

Basin	Total Area (AC) =		Soil Group	
OSB		170	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	51.9	31%	62	18.9
Meadow	51.9	31%	58	17.7
2.5 Acre Residential	13.8	8%	64	5.2
5-Acre Residential	33.6	20%	62	12.3
Farmstead	9.2	5%	74	4.0
Woods	9.6	6%	60	3.4
Total	170	100%		
Composite CN				61.5

Basin	Total Area (AC) =		Soil Group	
OSD		296	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	75.9	26%	62	15.9
Meadow	75.9	26%	58	14.9
5-Acre Residential	121.1	41%	62	25.4
2.5-Acre Residential	14.0	5%	64	3.0
Farmstead	2.3	1%	74	0.6
Industrial	3.0	1%	88	0.9
Woods	3.8	1%	60	0.8
Total	296.0	100%		
Composite CN				61.4

Basin	Total	Soil Group		
A2	Area (AC) =	27	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	0.2	1%	62	0.5
Meadow	0.1	0%	58	0.2
5-Acre Residential	12.4	46%	62	28.5
2.5-Acre Residential	14.3	53%	64	33.9
Total	27	100%		
Composite CN				63.0

Basin	Total	Soil Group		
B2	Area (AC) =	40	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	3.6	9%	62	5.6
Meadow	3.6	9%	59	5.3
2.5-Acre Residential	32.8	82%	64	52.5
Total	40	100%		
Composite CN				63.4

Basin	Total	Soil Group		
B3	Area (AC) =	46	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	1.7	4%	62	2.3
Meadow	1.7	4%	59	2.2
5-Acre Residential	2.9	6%	62	3.9
2.5-Acre Residential	39.7	86%	64	55.2
Total	46	100%		
Composite CN				63.6

Basin	Total	Soil Group		
C3	Area (AC) =	8	B	
	Area	Percent	CN	Weighted
Herbaceous Rangeland	0.7	9%	62	5.4
Meadow	0.7	9%	59	5.2
5-Acre Residential	4.3	54%	62	33.3
2.5-Acre Residential	1.4	18%	64	11.2
Woods	0.9	11%	60	6.8
Total	8	100%		
Composite CN				61.9

Jackson Ranch Fil. No. 3 & 4
 Project No. 61044 / 61073

Tc, T lag & Ia

Existing Basin	(from SF-1) Tc (Min)	Tc (Hr)	Tlag (Hr)	CN	Ia
OSA	55.0	0.92	0.55	64.0	0.56
OSB	52.2	0.87	0.52	61.5	0.63
OSD	60.6	1.01	0.61	61.2	0.63
A2	42.1	0.70	0.42	60.9	0.64
B2	23.1	0.39	0.23	60.4	0.65
B3	36.7	0.61	0.37	60.4	0.65
C3	31.4	0.52	0.31	59.7	0.68

Proposed Basin	(from SF-1) Tc (Min)	Tc (Hr)	Tlag (Hr)	CN	Ia
OSA	55.0	0.92	0.55	64.0	0.56
OSB	52.2	0.87	0.52	61.5	0.63
OSD	60.6	1.01	0.61	61.4	0.63
A2	34.9	0.58	0.35	63.0	0.59
B2	22.6	0.38	0.23	63.4	0.58
B3	32.3	0.54	0.32	63.4	0.58
C3	31.1	0.52	0.31	61.9	0.62

Jackson Ranch Fil. No. 3 & 4
Project No. 61044 / 61073

Routing Elements

Rt OSA: Natural Channel
L = 1740
BW = 6'
SS=7.5
S=0.031

Rt OSB: Natural Channel
L = 1240
BW = 50'
SS=9.5
S=0.023

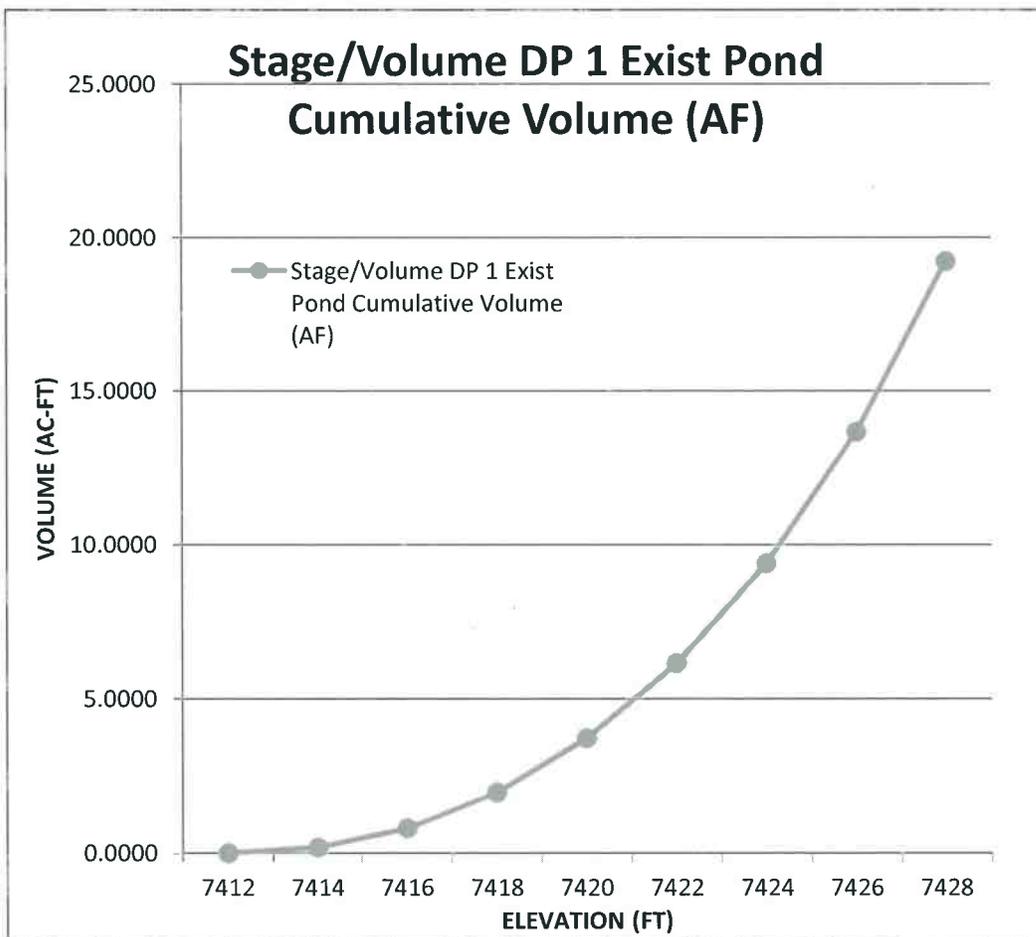
Rt B2: Natural Channel
L = 1590
BW = 8'
SS=9.5
S=0.016

Rt OSD: Natural Channel
L = 250
BW = 8'
SS=6
S=0.032

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3 and Filing No. 4
 Project No. 61044/61073

Stage/Volume DP 1 Exist Pond

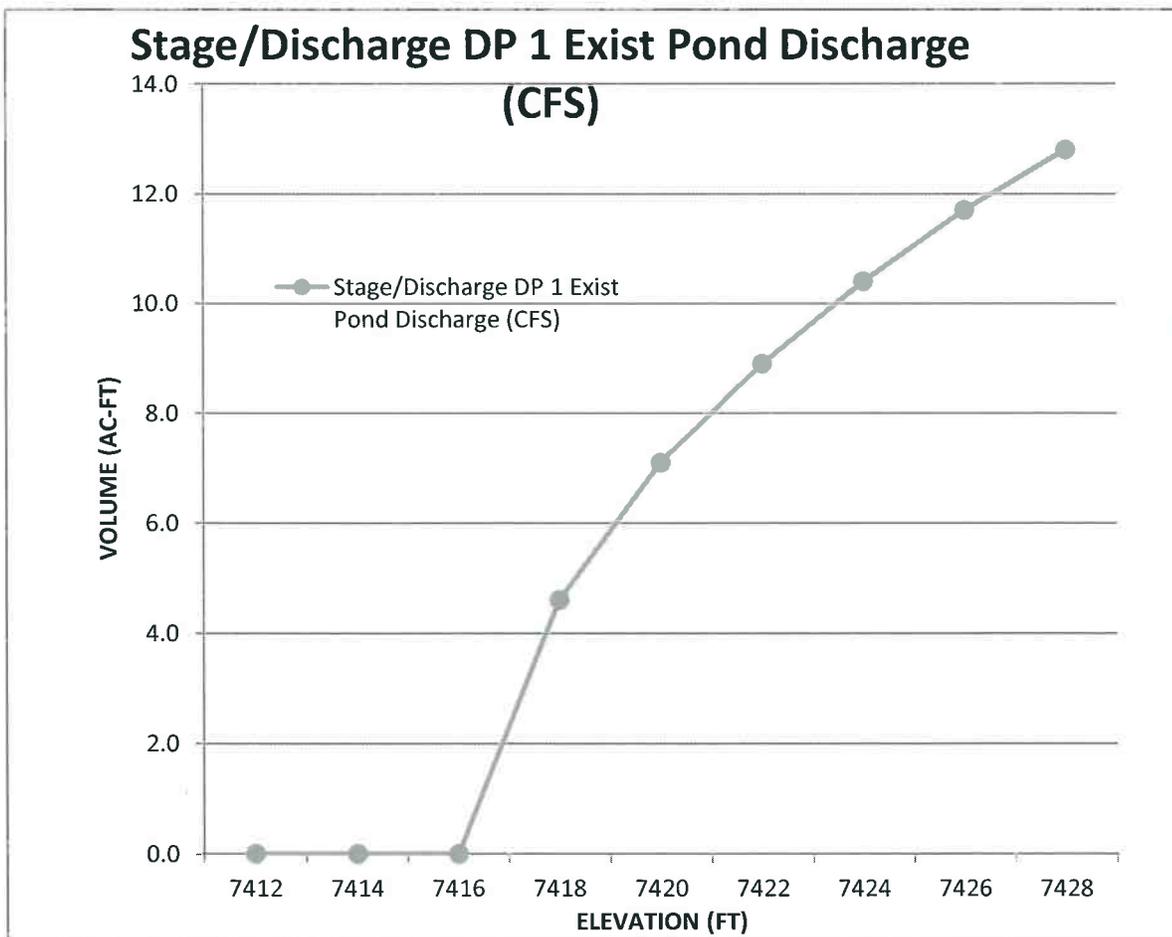
Stage	Elevation	Contour Area (SF)	Incremental Volume (CF)	Cumulative Volume (CF)	Cumulative Volume (AF)
0	7412	1,093	0	0	0.0000
2	7414	6,980	8,073	8,073	0.1853
4	7416	19,787	26,767	34,840	0.7998
6	7418	31,007	50,794	85,634	1.9659
8	7420	45,715	76,722	162,356	3.7272
10	7422	60,514	106,229	268,585	6.1659
12	7424	80,536	141,050	409,635	9.4039
14	7426	105,062	185,598	595,233	13.6647
16	7428	137,251	242,313	837,546	19.2274



Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3 and Filing No. 4
Project No. 61044/61073

Stage/Discharge DP 1 Exist Pond

Stage	Elevation	12" pipe	Discharge (CFS)
0	7412		0.0
2	7414		0.0
4	7416		0.0
6	7418		4.6
8	7420		7.1
10	7422		8.9
12	7424		10.4
14	7426		11.7
16	7428		12.8

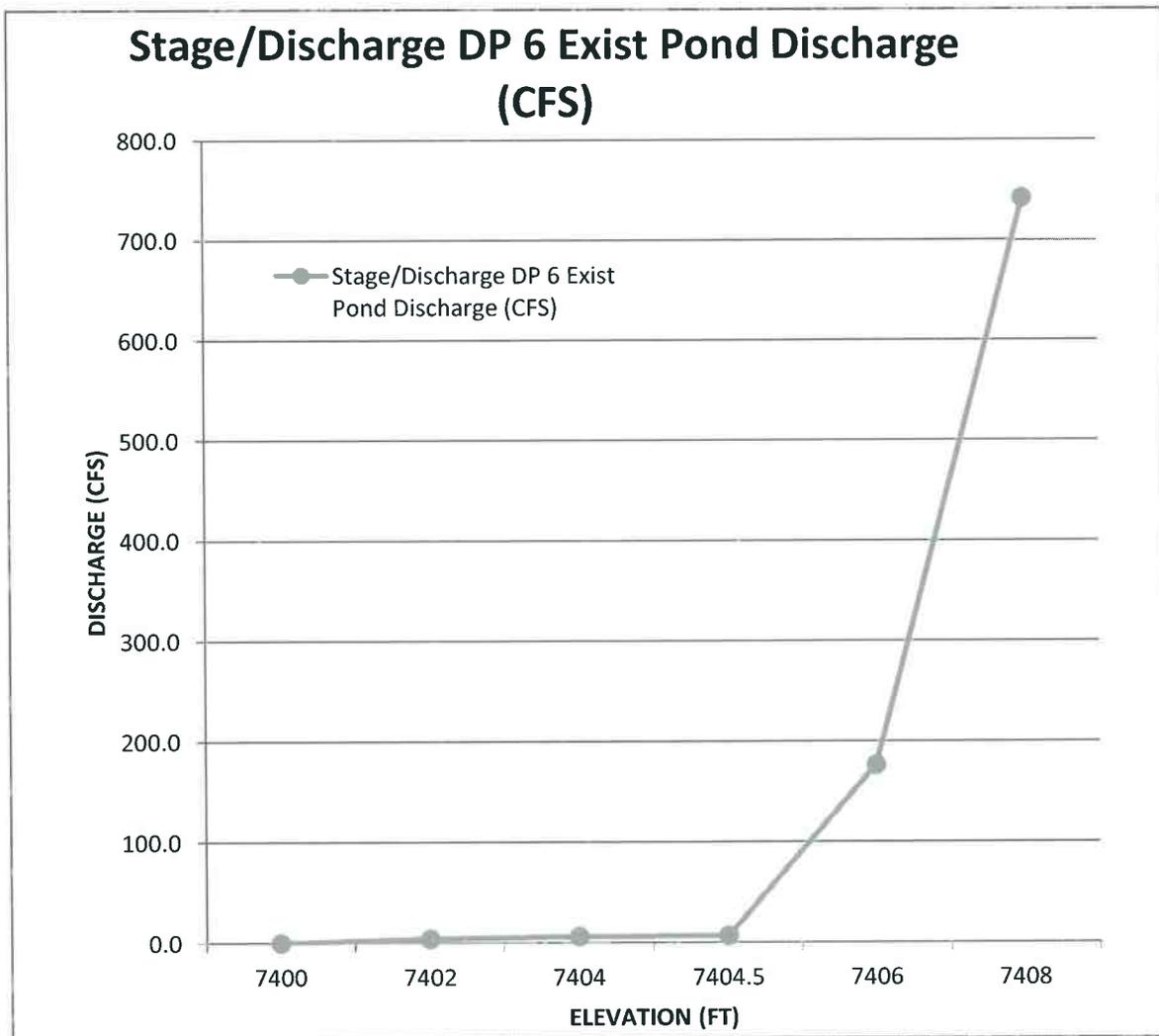


	Stage	Area	Volume	User Defined	2*Vol	Filtration Media Orifice	Orifice Plate	Vertical Orifice #1	Vertical Orifice #2
	[ft]	[ft^2]	[ft^3]	Discharge [cfs]	[ft^3]	[cfs]	[cfs]	[cfs]	[cfs]
7416	0.00	19787	0		0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7417	1.00	25397	23592		45,184	0.00	0.00	2.57	0.00
7418	2.00	31007	50794		101,588	0.00	0.00	4.63	0.00
7419	3.00	38361	85478		170,956	0.00	0.00	5.98	0.00
7420	4.00	45715	127516		255,032	0.00	0.00	7.07	0.00
7421	5.00	53114	176931		353,861	0.00	0.00	8.02	0.00
7422	6.00	60514	233745		467,490	0.00	0.00	8.87	0.00
7423	7.00	70525	299264		598,529	0.00	0.00	9.64	0.00
7424	8.00	80536	374795		749,590	0.00	0.00	10.36	0.00
7425	9.00	92799	461462		922,925	0.00	0.00	11.03	0.00
7426	10.00	105062	560393		1,120,786	0.00	0.00	11.66	0.00
7427	11.00	121156	673502		1,347,004	0.00	0.00	12.25	0.00
7428	12.00	137251	802706		1,605,412	0.00	0.00	12.82	0.00

Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3 and Filing No. 4
Project No. 61044/61073

Stage/Discharge DP 6 Exist Pond

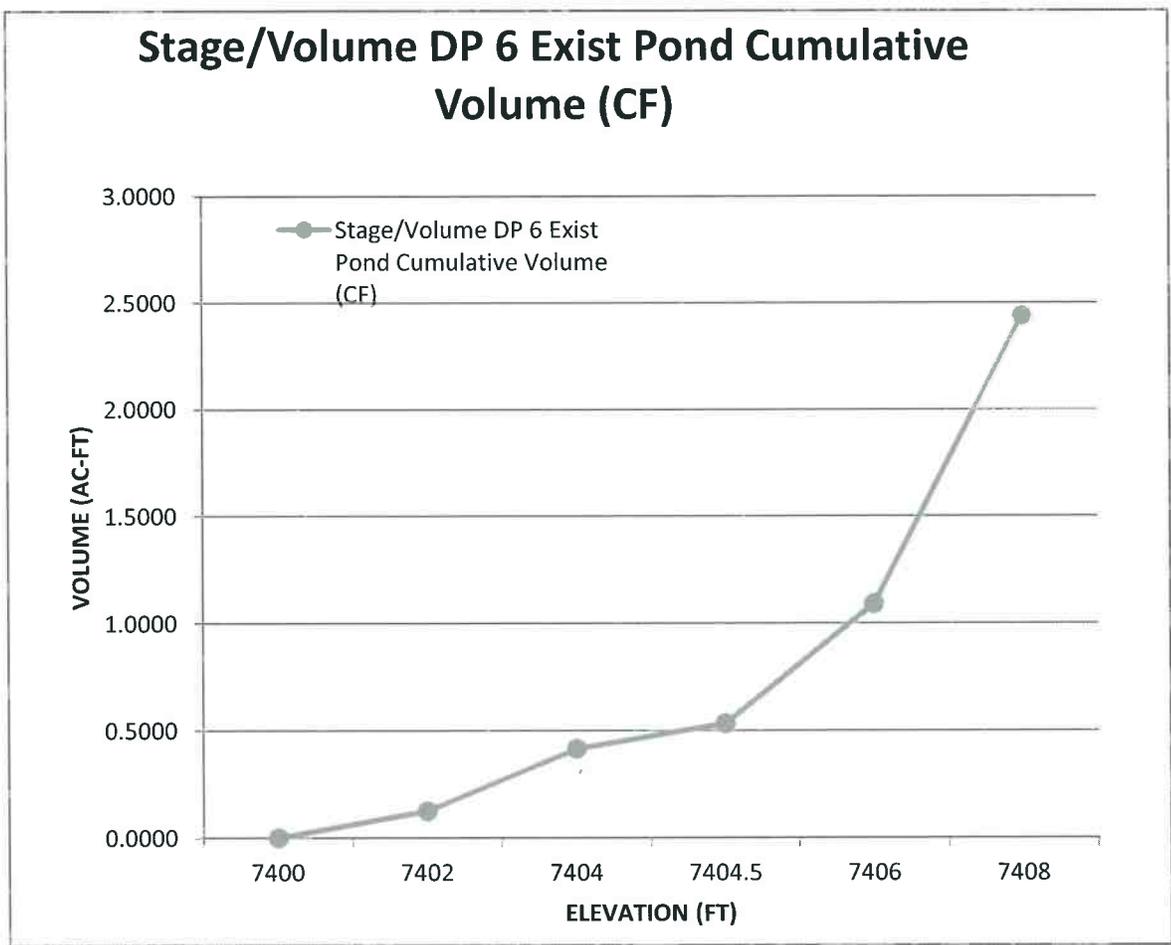
Stage	Elevation	12" pipe & outlet weir	Discharge (CFS)
0	7400		0.0
2	7402		4.0
4	7404		6.2
4.5	7404.5		6.7
6	7406		176.4
8	7408		741.5



Jackson Ranch Filing No. 3 and Filing No. 4
 Project No. 61044/61073

Stage/Volume DP 6 Exist Pond

Stage	Elevation	Contour Area (SF)	Incremental Volume (CF)	Cumulative Volume (CF)	Cumulative Volume (CF)
0	7400	1,176	0	0	0.0000
2	7402	4,253	5,429	5,429	0.1246
4	7404	8,396	12,649	18,078	0.4150
4.5	7404.5	12,130	5,132	23,210	0.5328
6	7406	20,312	24,332	47,541	1.0914
8	7408	38,334	58,646	106,187	2.4377



Culvert Report

EX 12 in culvert pond outlet

Invert Elev Dn (ft) = 7398.00
 Pipe Length (ft) = 140.00
 Slope (%) = 1.43
 Invert Elev Up (ft) = 7400.00
 Rise (in) = 12.0
 Shape = Circular
 Span (in) = 12.0
 No. Barrels = 1
 n-Value = 0.011
 Culvert Type = Circular Corrugate Metal Pipe
 Culvert Entrance = Projecting
 Coeff. K,M,c,Y,k = 0.034, 1.5, 0.0553, 0.54, 0.9

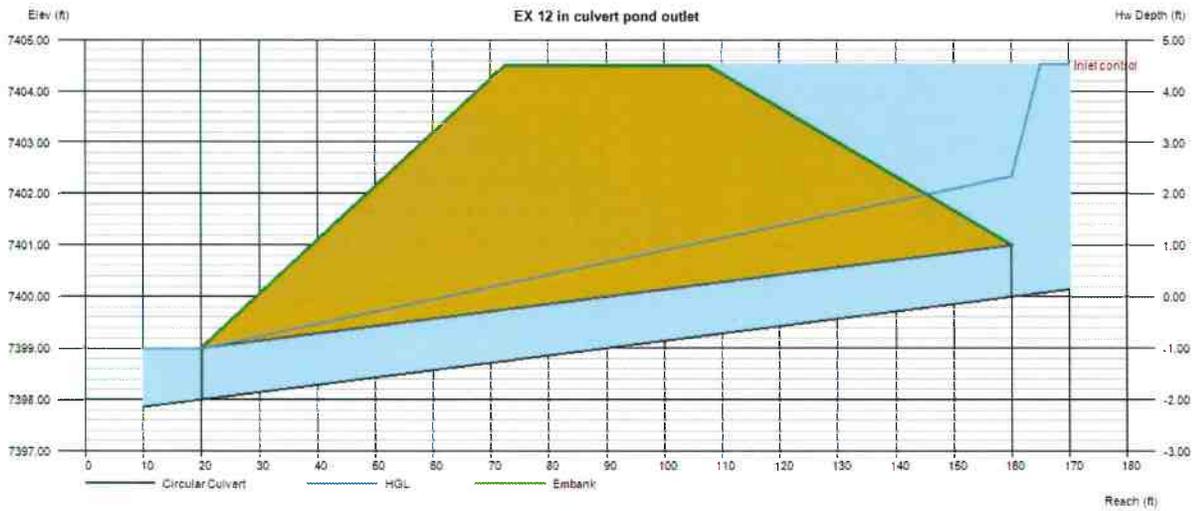
Embankment
 Top Elevation (ft) = 7404.50
 Top Width (ft) = 35.00
 Crest Width (ft) = 25.00

Calculations

Qmin (cfs) = 1.00
 Qmax (cfs) = 7.00
 Tailwater Elev (ft) = $(dc+D)/2$

Highlighted

Qtotal (cfs) = 7.00
 Qpipe (cfs) = 6.67
 Qovertop (cfs) = 0.33
 Veloc Dn (ft/s) = 8.52
 Veloc Up (ft/s) = 8.49
 HGL Dn (ft) = 7398.99
 HGL Up (ft) = 7402.34
 Hw Elev (ft) = 7404.52
 Hw/D (ft) = 4.52
 Flow Regime = Inlet Control



Q			Veloc		Depth	
Total	Pipe	Over	Dn	Up	Dn	Up
(cfs)	(cfs)	(cfs)	(ft/s)	(ft/s)	(in)	(in)
1.00	1.00	0.00	1.68	3.20	8.52	5.04
1.50	1.50	0.00	2.34	3.65	9.11	6.22
2.00	2.00	0.00	2.96	4.04	9.62	7.24
2.50	2.50	0.00	3.56	4.42	10.06	8.12
3.00	3.00	0.00	4.13	4.80	10.45	8.90
3.50	3.50	0.00	4.70	5.20	10.79	9.59
4.00	4.00	0.00	5.28	5.64	11.08	10.16
4.50	4.50	0.00	5.86	6.11	11.31	10.63
5.00	5.00	0.00	6.46	6.63	11.50	11.00
5.50	5.50	0.00	7.07	7.00	11.63	12.00
6.00	6.00	0.00	7.68	7.64	11.73	12.00
6.50	6.50	0.00	8.31	8.28	11.80	12.00
7.00	6.67	0.33	8.52	8.49	11.82	12.00

HGL			
Dn	Up	Hw	Hw/D
(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	
7398.71	7400.42	7400.62	0.62
7398.76	7400.52	7400.81	0.81
7398.80	7400.60	7400.99	0.99
7398.84	7400.68	7401.17	1.17
7398.87	7400.74	7401.35	1.35
7398.90	7400.80	7401.63	1.63
7398.92	7400.85	7401.97	1.97
7398.94	7400.89	7402.35	2.35
7398.96	7400.92	7402.77	2.77
7398.97	7401.23	7403.25	3.24
7398.98	7401.68	7403.76	3.76
7398.98	7402.17	7404.32	4.32
7398.99	7402.34	7404.52	4.52

Weir Report

DP6 EX Point Overflow Wier

Trapezoidal Weir

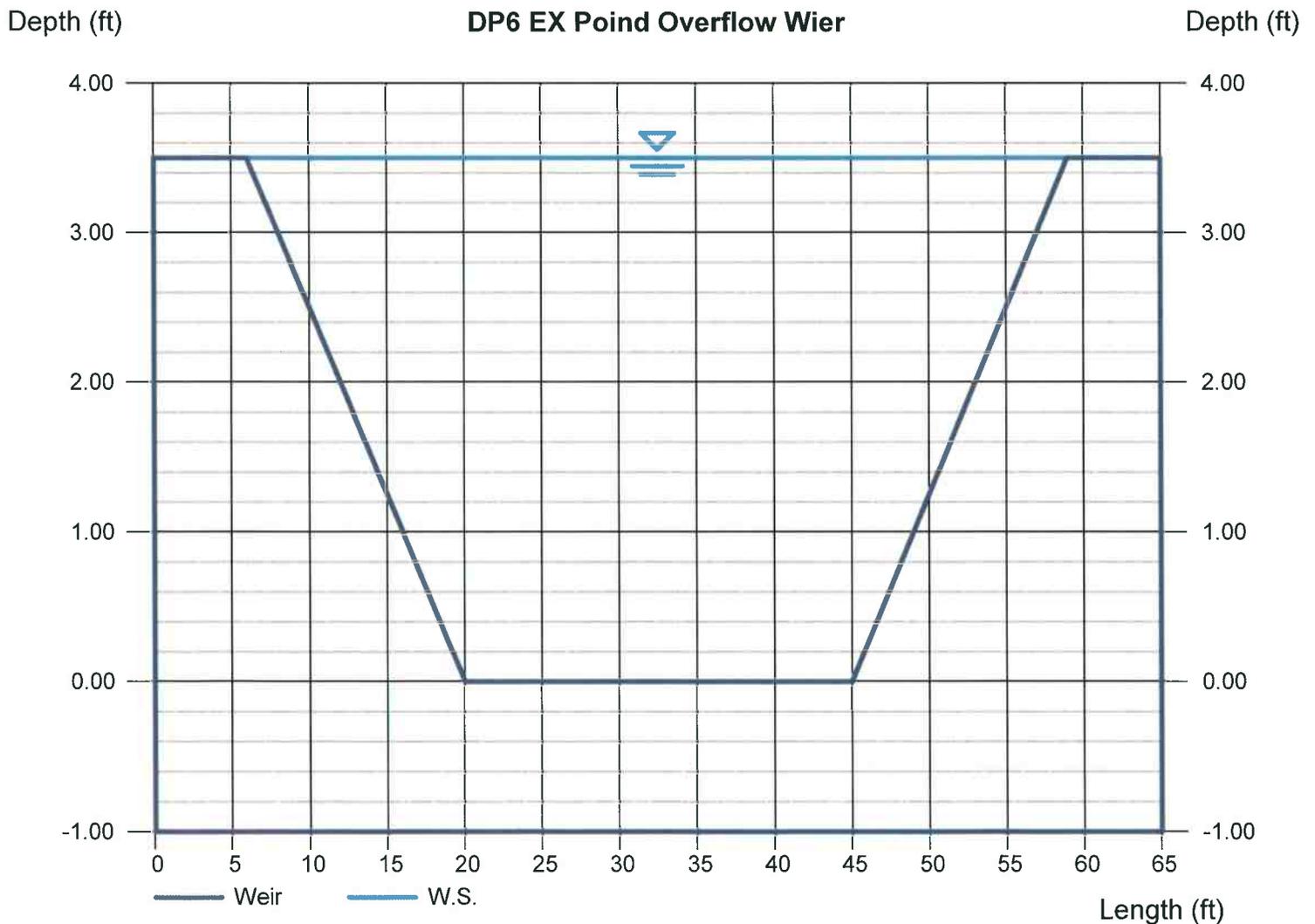
Crest = Sharp
Bottom Length (ft) = 25.00
Total Depth (ft) = 3.50
Side Slope (z:1) = 4.00

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 3.50
Q (cfs) = 734.81
Area (sqft) = 136.50
Velocity (ft/s) = 5.38
Top Width (ft) = 53.00

Calculations

Weir Coeff. Cw = 3.10
Compute by: Q vs Depth
No. Increments = 7



Depth	Q	Area
(ft)	(cfs)	(sqft)
(7405) 0.50	29.15	13.50
1.00	87.42	29.00
(7406) 1.50	169.71	46.50
2.00	275.32	66.00
(7407) 2.50	404.38	87.50
3.00	557.34	111.00
(7408) 3.50	734.81	136.50

Veloc	TopWidth	Energy
(ft/s)	(ft)	(ft)
2.16	29.00	0.57
3.01	33.00	1.14
3.65	37.00	1.71
4.17	41.00	2.27
4.62	45.00	2.83
5.02	49.00	3.39
5.38	53.00	3.95

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
* JUN 1998
* VERSION 4.1
*
* RUN DATE 18NOV17 TIME 23:17:02
*
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER
* 609 SECOND STREET
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616
* (916) 756-1104
*
*****

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X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X XXXX X
X X X X X XX
X XXXXXX XXXX X
X X X X XXXX X
X X X X X X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.

THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION

NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,

DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL. LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION

KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

HEC-1 INPUT

```

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
1 ID Stream through Jackson Ranch PN: 61044 & 61073
2 ID Jackson Ranch undeveloped and with current development upstream
3 ID Existing ponds in place
4 ID 5 yr and 100 Year, NRCS 24-hr Type II Storm, FN: jrexpnd.dat
*DIAGRAM
5 IT 5 0 0 300
6 IO 5 0
7 JR PREC .60 1.0
8 KK SB-OSB
9 KM RUNOFF - Sub-basin OSB
10 BA 0.266
11 IN 15
12 PB 4.4

```

13	PC	0.0000	0.0020	0.0050	0.0080	0.0110	0.0140	0.0170	0.0200	0.0230	0.0260
14	PC	0.0290	0.0320	0.0350	0.0380	0.0410	0.0440	0.0480	0.0520	0.0560	0.0600
15	PC	0.0604	0.0680	0.0720	0.0760	0.0800	0.0850	0.0900	0.0950	0.1000	0.1050
16	PC	0.1100	0.1150	0.1200	0.1260	0.1330	0.1400	0.1470	0.1550	0.1630	0.1720
17	PC	0.1810	0.1910	0.2030	0.2180	0.2360	0.2570	0.2830	0.3870	0.6630	0.7070
18	PC	0.7350	0.7580	0.7760	0.7910	0.8040	0.8150	0.8250	0.8340	0.8420	0.8490
19	PC	0.8560	0.8630	0.8690	0.8750	0.8810	0.8870	0.8930	0.8980	0.9030	0.9080
20	PC	0.9130	0.9180	0.9220	0.9260	0.9300	0.9340	0.9380	0.9420	0.9460	0.9500
21	PC	0.9530	0.9560	0.9590	0.9620	0.9650	0.9680	0.9710	0.9740	0.9770	0.9800
22	PC	0.9830	0.9860	0.9890	0.9920	0.9950	0.9980	1.0000			
23	LS	0.63	61.5								
24	UD	0.52									

25	KK	RT-OSB									
26	KM		ROUTE FLOW from sub-basin OSB to DP-1 POND								
27	RD	1240	0.023	.035	TRAP	50	9.5				

28	KK	SB-B2									
29	KM		RUNOFF - Sub-basin B2								
30	BA	0.061									
31	LS	0.65	60.4								
32	UD	0.23									

33	KK	DP-1									
34	KM		COMBINE FLOW from RT-OSB and SB-B2								
35	HC	2									
36	KK	DB-1									
37	KM		ROUTE INFLOW at DP-1 through EXISTING DP-1 POND								
38	RS	1	ELEV	7412							
39	SQ	0	0	0	0	4.6	7.1	8.9	10.4		
40	SE	7412	7414	7416	7418	7420	7422	7424	7426	7428	
41	SV	0	0.1853	0.7998	1.9659	3.7272	6.1659	9.4039	13.6647	19.2274	

42	KK	RT-1									
43	KM		ROUTE OUTFLOW from DB-1 to DP-5								
44	RD	1590	0.016	.035	TRAP	8	9.5				
					HEC-1 INPUT						

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10

45	KK	SB-B3									
46	KM		RUNOFF - Sub-basin B3								
47	BA	.078									
48	LS	0.65	60.4								
49	UD	0.37									
50	KK	CO-5									
51	KM		COMBINE FLOW from RT-1 and SB-B3								
52	HC	2									

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT LINE	(V) ROUTING	(--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW
NO.	(.) CONNECTOR	(<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW
8	SB-OSB V	
	V	
25	RT-OSB	
	.	
28	.	SB-B2
	.	.
33	DP-1.....	.
	V	
	V	
36	DB-1	
	V	
	V	
42	RT-1	
	.	
45	.	SB-B3
	.	.
	.	.
50	CO-5.....	
	.	
	.	
53	SB-OSA	
	V	
	V	
58	RT-OSA	
	.	
	.	SB-A2
61	.	.
	.	.
	.	.
66	DP-5.....	
	.	
	.	
69	.	DP-6
	V	
	V	
74	.	DB-6
	V	
	V	
80	.	RT-6
	.	.
	.	.
83	.	SB-C3

88

 DP-1.....

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```

*****
1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 18NOV17 TIME 23:17:02 *
*
*****
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* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*****

```

Stream through Jackson Ranch FN: 61044 & 61073
 Jackson Ranch undeveloped and with current development upstream
 Existing ponds in place
 5 yr and 100 Year, NRCS 24-hr Type II Storm, FN: jrexpnd.dat

```

6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
  IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
  IPLOT 0 PLOT CONTROL
  QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

```

```

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA
  NMIN 5 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
  IDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE
  ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
  NQ 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
  NDDATE 2 0 ENDING DATE
  NDTIME 0055 ENDING TIME
  ICENT 19 CENTURY MARK

```

```

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS
TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

```

```

ENGLISH UNITS
DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-FEET
SURFACE AREA ACRES
TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

```

```

JP MULTI-PLAN OPTION 1 NUMBER OF PLANS
  NPLAN

```

JR MULTI-RATIO OPTION
 RATIOS OF PRECIPITATION
 .60 1.00

1

PEAK FLOW AND STAGE (END-OF-PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND, AREA IN SQUARE MILES
 TIME TO PEAK IN HOURS

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIOS APPLIED TO PRECIPITATION	
				RATIO 1	RATIO 2
HYDROGRAPH AT	SB-OSB	.27	1	42.	134.
+				12.50	12.42
ROUTED TO	RT-OSB	.27	1	42.	133.
+				12.58	12.50
HYDROGRAPH AT	SB-B2	.06	1	15.	47.
+				12.17	12.17
2 COMBINED AT	DP-1	.33	1	47.	152.
+				12.50	12.42
ROUTED TO	DB-1	.33	1	4.	10.
+				18.75	18.42
** PEAK STAGES IN FEET **					
ROUTED TO	RT-1	.33	1	4.	10.
+				19.08	18.50
HYDROGRAPH AT	SB-B3	.08	1	14.	47.
+				12.33	12.25
2 COMBINED AT	CO-5	.41	1	14.	47.
+				12.33	12.25
HYDROGRAPH AT					

+	SB-OSA	.05	1	FLOW TIME	10.29.	12.50	12.50
	ROUTED TO						
+	RT-OSA	.05	1	FLOW TIME	10.29.	12.58	12.58
	HYDROGRAPH AT						
+	SB-A2	.04	1	FLOW TIME	7.24.	12.33	12.33
	3 COMBINED AT						
+	DP-5	.50	1	FLOW TIME	29.92.	12.42	12.33
	HYDROGRAPH AT						
+	DP-6	.46	1	FLOW TIME	64.206.	12.58	12.50
	ROUTED TO						
+	DB-6	.46	1	FLOW TIME	64.206.	12.58	12.58

** PEAK STAGES IN FEET **

1	STAGE	7405.01	7406.10
	TIME	12.58	12.58

+	RT-6	.46	1	FLOW TIME	64.205.	12.58	12.58
	HYDROGRAPH AT						
+	SB-C3	.01	1	FLOW TIME	3.8.	12.25	12.25
	2 COMBINED AT						
+	DP-1	.47	1	FLOW TIME	65.209.	12.58	12.58

SUMMARY OF KINEMATIC WAVE - MUSKINGUM-CUNGE ROUTING
(FLOW IS DIRECT RUNOFF WITHOUT BASE FLOW)

ISTAQ	ELEMENT	DT	PEAK TIME TO PEAK	(MIN)	(CFS)	(IN)	VOLUME	DT	(MIN)	(CFS)	(MIN)	(IN)	VOLUME	INTERPOLATED TO	
														COMPUTATION INTERVAL	PEAK TIME TO PEAK
RT-OSB	MANE	4.50	41.78	751.50	.49	5.00	41.59	755.00	.49						

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .6917E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .6907E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .2478E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.2

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-OSB MANE 4.24 133.45 750.76 1.41 5.00 133.23 750.00 1.41

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .2008E+02 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .2006E+02 BASIN STORAGE= .4228E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-1 MANE 5.00 3.65 1145.00 .17 5.00 3.65 1145.00 .17

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .3053E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .2990E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .6541E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-1 MANE 5.00 9.60 1115.00 .54 5.00 9.60 1115.00 .54

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .9600E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .9459E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .1455E+00 PERCENT ERROR= .0

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-OSA MANE 5.00 9.59 755.00 .56 5.00 9.59 755.00 .56

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .1585E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .1582E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .6040E-02 PERCENT ERROR= -.2

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-OSA MANE 5.00 28.53 755.00 1.55 5.00 28.53 755.00 1.55

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .4398E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .4393E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .1035E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-6 MANE .68 64.09 755.67 .48 5.00 63.84 755.00 .48

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .1171E+02 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .1171E+02 BASIN STORAGE= .6092E-02 PERCENT ERROR= .0

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-6 MANE .50 205.50 755.42 1.38 5.00 205.47 755.00 1.38

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .3381E+02 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .3380E+02 BASIN STORAGE= .1260E-01 PERCENT ERROR= .0

*** NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

 * U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
 * HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
 * 609 SECOND STREET *
 * DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
 * (916) 756-1104 *

 * FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
 * JUN 1998 *
 * VERSION 4.1 *
 * RUN DATE 18NOV17 TIME 23:17:48 *

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X X XXXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X XXXX X
X X X X X XX
XXXXXXXX XXXX X
X X X X XXXX X
X X X X X X
X X XXXXXXXX XXXX XXX

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 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

HEC-1 INPUT

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10

```

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2 ID Jackson Ranch developed and with current development upstream
3 ID Existing ponds in place
4 ID 5 yr and 100 Year, NRCS 24-hr Type II Storm, FN: jrppnd.dat
  *DIAGRAM
5 IT 5 0 0 300
6 IO 5 0
7 JR PREC .60 1.0
8 KK SB-OSB
9 KM RUNOFF - Sub-basin OSB
10 BA 0.266
11 IN 15
12 PB 4.4

```

13	PC	0.0000	0.0020	0.0050	0.0080	0.0110	0.0140	0.0170	0.0200	0.0230	0.0260
14	PC	0.0290	0.0320	0.0350	0.0380	0.0410	0.0440	0.0480	0.0520	0.0560	0.0600
15	PC	0.0604	0.0680	0.0720	0.0760	0.0800	0.0850	0.0900	0.0950	0.1000	0.1050
16	PC	0.1100	0.1150	0.1200	0.1260	0.1330	0.1400	0.1470	0.1550	0.1630	0.1720
17	PC	0.1810	0.1910	0.2030	0.2180	0.2360	0.2570	0.2830	0.3870	0.6630	0.7070
18	PC	0.7350	0.7580	0.7760	0.7910	0.8040	0.8150	0.8250	0.8340	0.8420	0.8490
19	PC	0.8560	0.8630	0.8690	0.8750	0.8810	0.8870	0.8930	0.8980	0.9030	0.9080
20	PC	0.9130	0.9180	0.9220	0.9260	0.9300	0.9340	0.9380	0.9420	0.9460	0.9500
21	PC	0.9530	0.9560	0.9590	0.9620	0.9650	0.9680	0.9710	0.9740	0.9770	0.9800
22	PC	0.9830	0.9860	0.9890	0.9920	0.9950	0.9980	1.0000			
23	LS	0.63	61.5								
24	UD	0.52									

25	KK RT-OSB											
26	KM	ROUTE FLOW from sub-basin OSB to DP-1 POND										
27	RD	1240	0.023	.035	TRAP	50	9.5					
28	KK	SB-B2										
29	KM	RUNOFF - Sub-basin B2										
30	BA	0.063										
31	LS	0.58 63.4										
32	UD	0.23										
33	KK	DP-1										
34	KM	COMBINE FLOW from RT-OSB and SB-B2										
35	HC	2										

36	KK	DB-1										
37	KM	ROUTE INFLOW at DP-1 through EXISTING DP-1 POND										
38	RS	1	ELEV	7412								
39	SQ	0	0	0	0	0	4.6	7.1	8.9	10.4		
40	SE	7412	7414	7416	7418	7420	7422	7424	7426	7428		
41	SV	0	0.1853	0.7998	1.9659	3.7272	6.1659	9.4039	13.6647	19.2274		

42	KK	RT-1										
43	KM	ROUTE OUTFLOW from DB-1 to DP-5										
44	RD	1590	0.016	.035	TRAP	8	9.5					
					HEC-1 INPUT							

LINE ID.....1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10

45	KK	SB-B3										
46	KM	RUNOFF - Sub-basin B3										
47	BA	.072										
48	LS	0.58 63.4										
49	UD	0.32										
50	KK	CO-5										
51	KM	COMBINE FLOW from RT-1 and SB-B3										
52	HC	2										

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT LINE	(V) ROUTING	(--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW
NO.	(.) CONNECTOR	(<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW
8	SB-OSB V	
	V	
25	RT-OSB	
	.	
28	.	SB-B2
	.	.
33	DP-1.....	.
	V	
	V	
36	DB-1	
	V	
	V	
42	RT-1	
	.	
45	.	SB-B3
	.	.
50	CO-5.....	.
	.	
53	.	SB-OSA
	V	
	V	
58	.	RT-OSA
	.	.
	.	.
61	.	SB-A2
	.	.
	.	.
66	DP-5.....	.
	.	
69	.	DP-6
	V	
	V	
74	.	DB-6
	V	
	V	
80	.	RT-6
	.	.
	.	.
83	.	SB-C3

88

 DP-1.....

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 18NOV17 TIME 23:17:48 *
*
*
*****
*
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616 *
* (916) 756-1104 *
*
*****

```

Stream through Jackson Ranch PN: 61044 & 61073
 Jackson Ranch developed and with current development upstream
 Existing ponds in place
 5 yr and 100 Year, NRCS 24-hr Type II Storm, FN: jrpppnd.dat

```

6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
IPLOT 0 PLOT CONTROL
QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

```

```

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA
NMIN 5 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
IDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE
ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
NQ 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
NDDATE 2 0 ENDING DATE
NDTIME 0055 ENDING TIME
ICENT 19 CENTURY MARK

```

```

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS
TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

```

```

ENGLISH UNITS
DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-FEET
SURFACE AREA ACRES
TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

```

```

JP MULTI-PLAN OPTION 1 NUMBER OF PLANS
NPLAN

```

JR MULTI-RATIO OPTION
 RATIOS OF PRECIPITATION
 .60 1.00

1

PEAK FLOW AND STAGE (END-OF-PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND, AREA IN SQUARE MILES
 TIME TO PEAK IN HOURS

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIOS APPLIED TO PRECIPITATION		FLOW TIME	TIME TO PEAK IN HOURS
				RATIO 1	RATIO 2		
HYDROGRAPH AT	SB-OSB	.27	1	.60	1.00	42.	134.
ROUTED TO	RT-OSB	.27	1	12.50	12.42	42.	133.
HYDROGRAPH AT	SB-B2	.06	1	12.58	12.50	18.	54.
2 COMBINED AT	DP-1	.33	1	12.17	12.17	49.	156.
ROUTED TO	DB-1	.33	1	12.50	12.42	4.	10.
ROUTED TO	RT-1	.33	1	18.58	18.42	4.	10.
HYDROGRAPH AT	SB-B3	.07	1	18.58	18.42	18.75	53.
2 COMBINED AT	CO-5	.40	1	18.25	12.25	18.	53.
HYDROGRAPH AT							

** PEAK STAGES IN FEET **
 1 STAGE 7421.70 7427.11

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .6917E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .6907E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .2478E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.2

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-OSB MANE 4.24 133.45 750.76 1.41 5.00 133.23 750.00 1.41

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .2008E+02 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .2006E+02 BASIN STORAGE= .4228E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-1 MANE 5.00 3.90 1130.00 .18 5.00 3.90 1130.00 .18

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .3294E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .3229E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .6753E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-1 MANE 5.00 9.74 1115.00 .55 5.00 9.74 1115.00 .55

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .9759E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .9617E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .1471E+00 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-OSA MANE 5.00 9.59 755.00 .56 5.00 9.59 755.00 .56

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .1585E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .1582E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .6040E-02 PERCENT ERROR= -.2

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-OSA MANE 5.00 28.53 755.00 1.55 5.00 28.53 755.00 1.55

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .4398E+01 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .4393E+01 BASIN STORAGE= .1035E-01 PERCENT ERROR= -.1

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-6 MANE .68 65.24 756.11 .48 5.00 64.98 755.00 .48

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .1192E+02 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .1191E+02 BASIN STORAGE= .6244E-02 PERCENT ERROR= .0

FOR PLAN = 1 RATIO= .00
RT-6 MANE .49 208.98 755.45 1.39 5.00 208.95 755.00 1.39

CONTINUITY SUMMARY (AC-FT) - INFLOW= .3436E+02 EXCESS= .0000E+00 OUTFLOW= .3435E+02 BASIN STORAGE= .1262E-01 PERCENT ERROR= .0

*** NORMAL END OF HEC-1 ***

Hydraulic Calculations

M.V.E., Inc.
 Date: 10/25/2017
 Project: 61073
 Jackson Ranch-F4

Ditch Velocities & Erosion Protection

Ditch Data:
 S. Slope H 4.0
 S. Slope H 3.0
 Manning's n 0.030

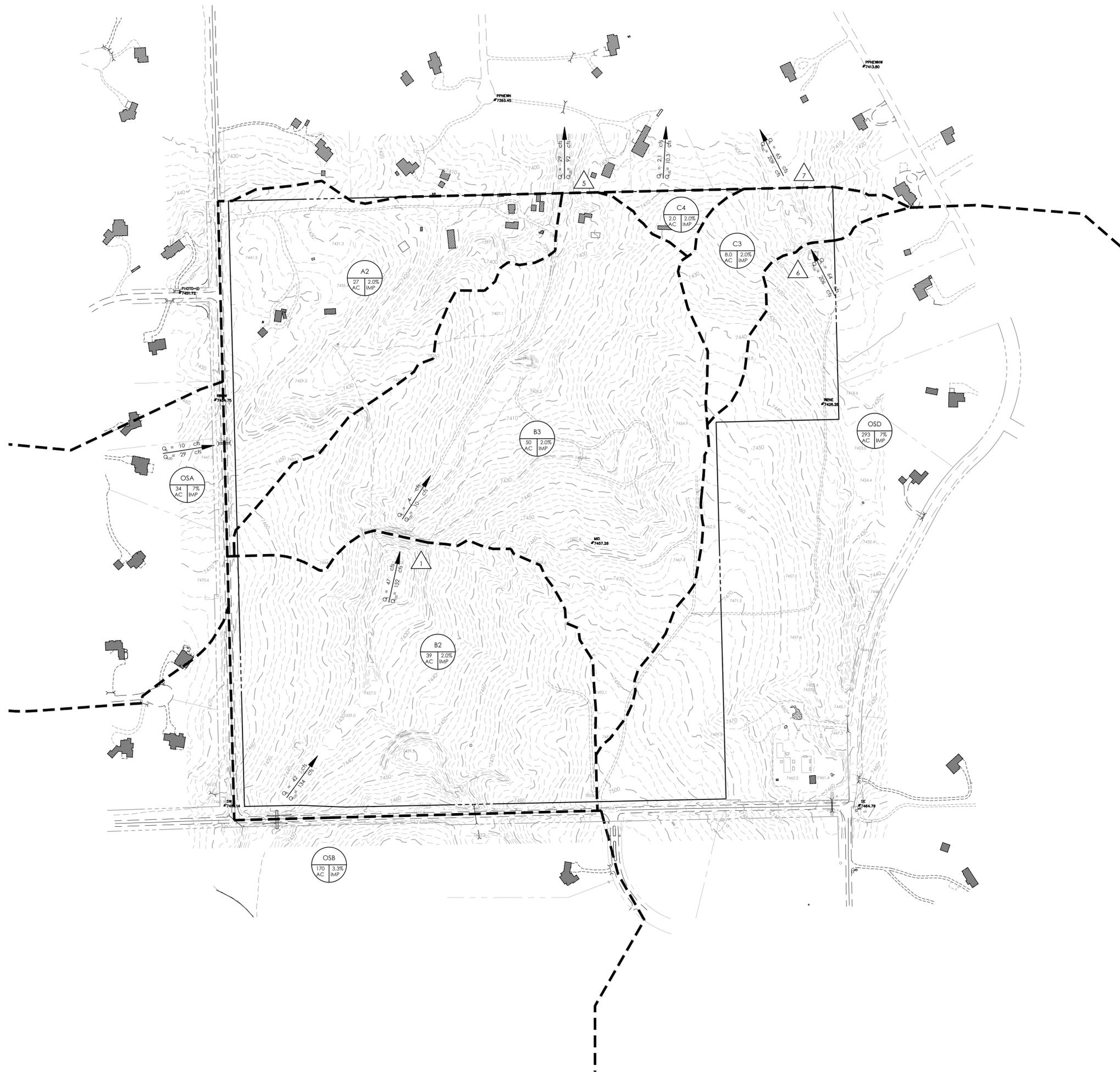
Permissible Velocities by Soil Type:
 40- Kettle gravelly loam
 92 - Tomah-Crowfoot

Permissible Velocities by Grass Linings:
 Grass-legume mixture (0-5%) 4.0 fps
 Grass-legume mixture (5-10%) 3.0 fps

Sub-basin Designation	Road Name	Stations	Full Sub-Basin Area (Ac)	Full Sub-Basin Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)	Partial Sub-Basin Area (Ac)	Ditch Flow Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)	Max. Longit. Ditch Slope in Reach (ft/ft)	Ditch Flow Depth (ft)	Ditch Flow Area (ft ²)	Ditch Flow Velocity (ft/sec)	Permissible Velocity (ft/sec)	Ditch Protection Required?
B3.2d	JR CT	14+00L - 25+11.85L	11.10	20.5	1.33	2.5	0.060	1.0	3.4	0.7	3.0	no
C3	JR CT	20+66.78R - 25+11.85R	8.70	13.8	0.52	0.8	0.060	0.7	1.5	0.5	3.0	no

Report Maps

Existing Drainage Map
Developed Drainage Map



LEGEND

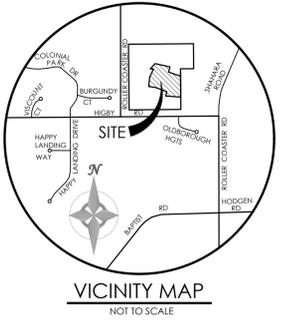
PROPERTY LINE
 EASEMENT LINE
 LOT LINE
 BUILDING SETBACK LINE

EXISTING

INDEX CONTOUR
 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
 BARBED WIRE FENCE
 TREE (EVERGREEN/DECID.)

PROPOSED

INDEX CONTOUR
 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
 BASIN BOUNDARY
 GENERAL FLOW/DIRECTION
 SLOPE DIRECTION AND GRADE
 BASIN LABEL
 AREA IN ACRES
 PERCENT IMPERVIOUS
 POINT OF INTEREST



BENCHMARK

1" = 200' 1:2400

MVE, INC.
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

1903 Library Street, Suite 200 Colorado Springs, CO 80909 719.635.5736

REVISIONS

DESIGNED BY _____
 DRAWN BY _____
 CHECKED BY _____
 AS-BUILT BY _____
 CHECKED BY _____

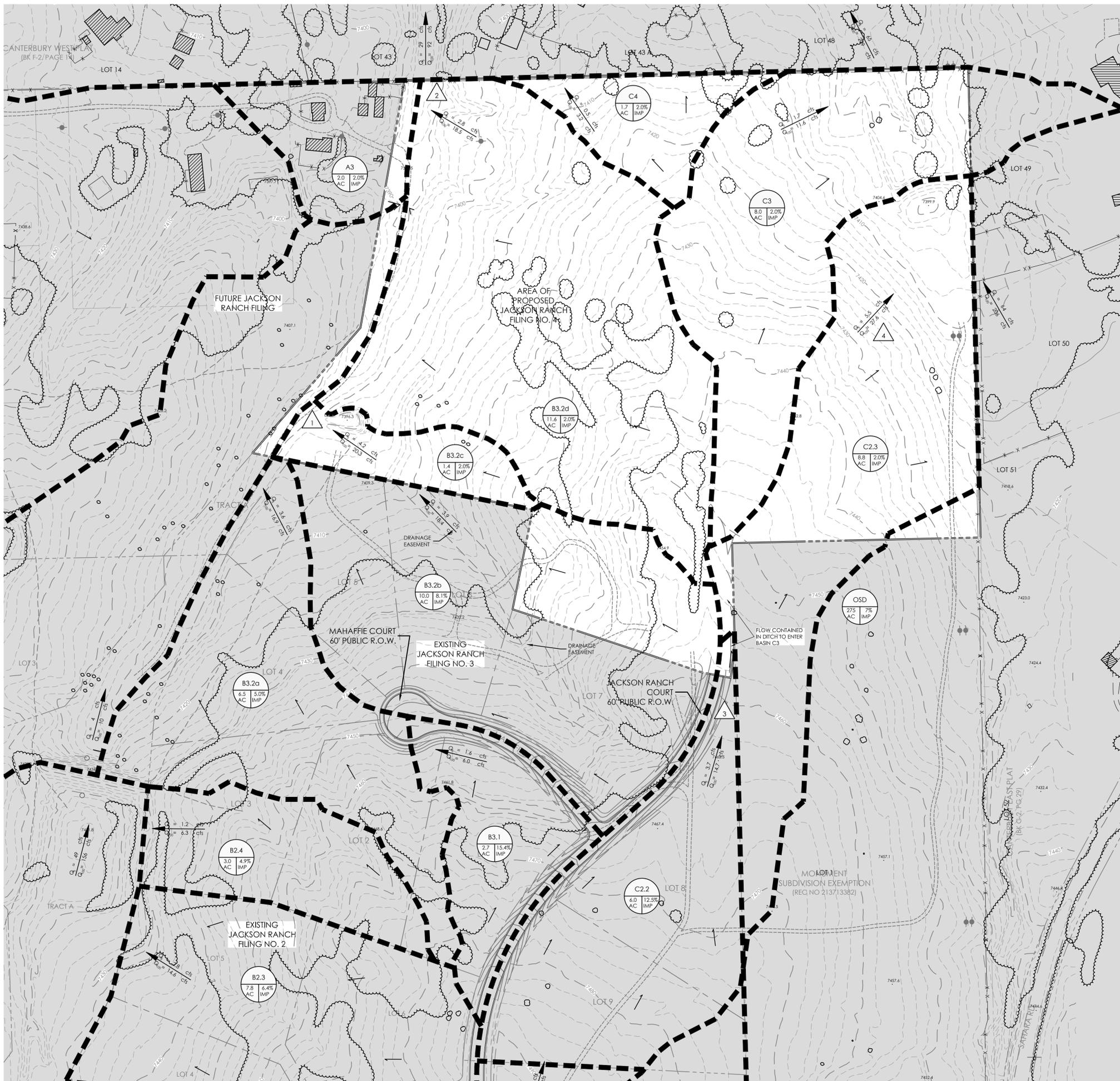
JACKSON RANCH
EXISTING

MAIN STREAM
NRCS HYDROLOGY

MVE PROJECT 61044
 MVE DRAWING EX-DR-Map-all

October 17, 2017
SHEET 1 OF 2

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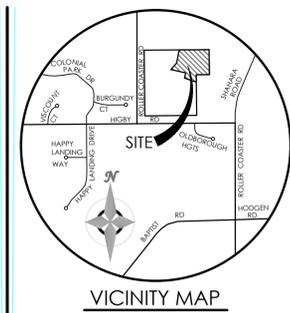
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 LOT LINE
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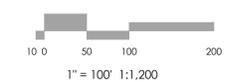
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 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
 BARBED WIRE FENCE
 TREE (EVERGREEN/DECID.)

PROPOSED

INDEX CONTOUR
 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
 BASIN BOUNDARY
 GENERAL FLOW/DIRECTION
 SLOPE DIRECTION AND GRADE
 BASIN LABEL
 AREA IN ACRES
 PERCENT IMPERVIOUS
 POINT OF INTEREST



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REVISIONS

EXISTING DRAINAGE SUMMARY TABLE					
POINT OF INTEREST/ BASIN(S)	AREA (AC)	Tc (MIN.)	RUNOFF		
			Q5 (CFS)	Q100 (CFS)	
B3.1	2.7	19.9	1.6	6.0	
B3.2a	6.5	17.8	2.4	13.0	
B3.1, B3.2a	9.3	22.9	3.6	16.9	
B3.2b	10.0	22.6	3.9	18.4	
B3.2c	1.4	16.9	0.4	2.7	
POI 1 B3.2b, B3.2c	11.4	23.5	4.2	20.3	
POI 2 B3.2d	11.6	24.6	2.8	18.5	
C2.1	1.2	15.4	0.8	3.0	
C2.2	6.0	21.5	2.9	12.0	
POI 3 C2.1, C2.2	7.2	21.0	3.7	14.7	
C2.3	8.8	22.7	2.2	14.7	
POI 4 C2.1, C2.2, C3	16.1	24.6	5.5	27.6	
C3	8.0	28.8	1.7	11.6	
C4	1.7	18.8	0.5	3.2	

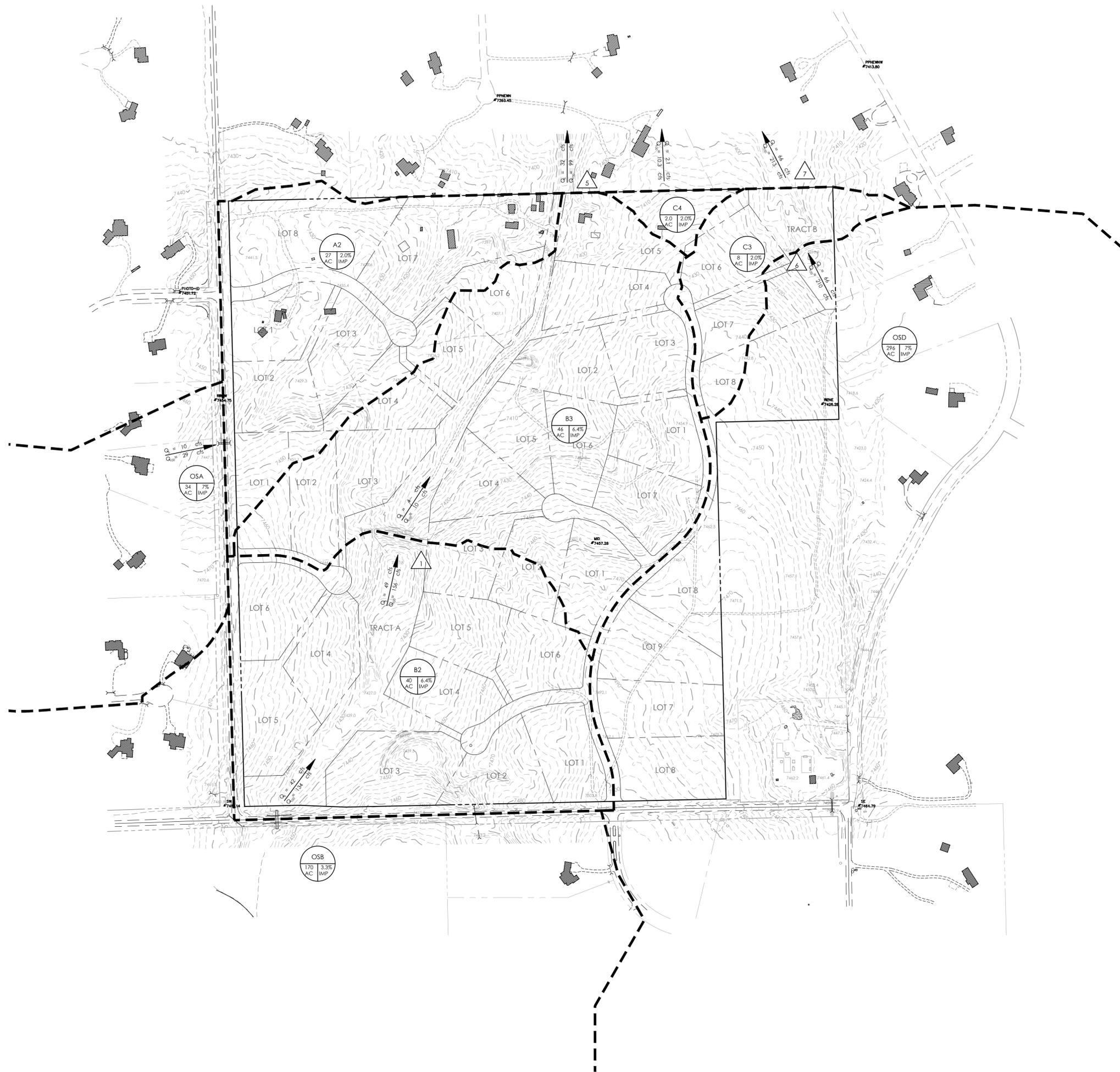
**JACKSON RANCH
 FILING NO. 4**

**EXISTING
 DRAINAGE MAP**

MVE PROJECT 61073
 MVE DRAWING EX-DR-MAP4

October 17, 2017
 SHEET 1 OF 2

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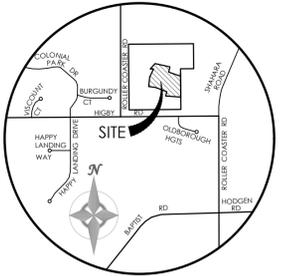
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 LOT LINE
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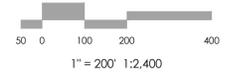
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 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
 BARBED WIRE FENCE
 TREE (EVERGREEN/DECID.)

PROPOSED

INDEX CONTOUR
 INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
 BASIN BOUNDARY
 GENERAL FLOW/DIRECTION
 SLOPE DIRECTION AND GRADE
 BASIN LABEL
 AREA IN ACRES
 PERCENT IMPERVIOUS
 POINT OF INTEREST



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REVISIONS

DESIGNED BY _____
 DRAWN BY _____
 CHECKED BY _____
 AS-BUILT BY _____
 CHECKED BY _____

JACKSON RANCH
 DEVELOPED

MAIN STREAM
 NRCS HYDROLOGY

MVE PROJECT 61044
 MVE DRAWING PP-DR-Map-all

October 17, 2017
SHEET 2 OF 2

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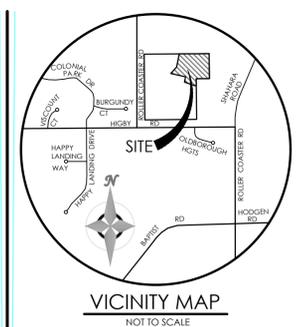
PROPERTY LINE
EASEMENT LINE
LOT LINE
BUILDING SETBACK LINE

EXISTING

INDEX CONTOUR
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
BARBED WIRE FENCE
TREE (EVERGREEN/DECID.)

PROPOSED

INDEX CONTOUR
INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
BASIN BOUNDARY
GENERAL FLOW/DIRECTION
SLOPE DIRECTION AND GRADE
BASIN LABEL AREA IN ACRES PERCENT IMPERVIOUS
POINT OF INTEREST



FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT:

A PORTION OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN FEMA DESIGNATED SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA) ZONE X (AREAS OF 500-YEAR FLOOD); AREAS OF 100-YEAR FLOOD WITH AVERAGE DEPTHS OF LESS THAN 1 FOOT OR WITH DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 1 SQUARE MILE; AND AREAS PROTECTED BY LEVEES FROM 100-YEAR FLOOD) AS INDICATED ON THE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM) FOR EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS - MAP NUMBER 08041C0741 F, EFFECTIVE MARCH 17, 1997. THE STRUCTURES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED MORE THAN 1.0 FEET ABOVE THE ADJACENT FEMA BASE FLOOD ELEVATION.

MAP NOTES:

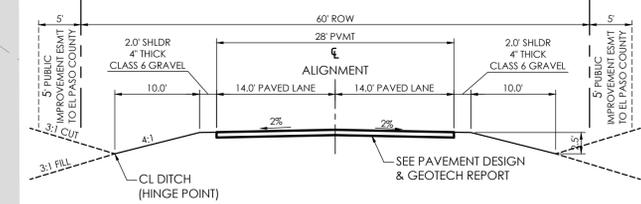
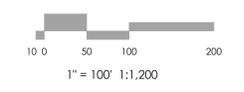
- ALL BEARINGS USED HEREIN ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED BEARING BETWEEN A NO. 4 REBAR WITH NO CAP AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER AND A NO. 5 REBAR WITH NO CAP AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY. THE ASSUMED BEARING BETWEEN THOSE MONUMENTS IS S 17° 11' 24" E, PER THE RECORDED PLAT OF AIR PRODUCTS SUBDIVISION.
- ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE RELATIVE TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY, MONUMENTED WITH AN ALUMINUM CAP HAVING ILLEGIBLE MARKINGS. ELEVATION = 5816.25 (ASSUMED DATUM).
- THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED BY ROCKY MOUNTAIN LAND SERVICES, INC. AND DATED AUGUST 14, 2014.
- ALL EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS MAP ARE FROM UTILITY MAIN RECORD MAPS, UTILITY SERVICE LOCATION MAPS OBTAINED FROM COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES AND SURFACE EVIDENCE AS SURVEYED IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATION OF UTILITIES AS SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE. ALL UTILITIES MAY NOT BE SHOWN OR MAY NOT HAVE BEEN LOCATED. BELOW GROUND UTILITY LOCATIONS WERE NOT PERFORMED.

EASEMENTS FOR DRAINAGE:

UNLESS SHOWN GREATER IN WIDTH, SIDE AND REAR LOT LINES ARE HEREBY PLATTED WITH A TEN (10) FOOT EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES ONLY. FRONT LOT LINES ARE HEREBY PLATTED WITH A FIFTEEN (15) FEET EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES ONLY. TRACTS A AND B ARE DRAINAGE AND PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT IN ITS ENTIRETY AND THE NORTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY IS HEREBY PLATTED WITH A THIRTY FOOT EASEMENT FOR DRAINAGE AND PUBLIC UTILITIES ONLY, WITH THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTENANCE BEING VESTED WITH THE PROPERTY OWNERS.

LOTS 1 AND 2 CONTAIN PLATTED DRAINAGE AND NO BUILD AREAS TO ACCOMMODATE OFFSITE AS WELL AS ONSITE DRAINAGE.

BENCHMARK



DEVELOPED DRAINAGE SUMMARY TABLE

POINT OF INTEREST/ BASIN(S)	AREA (AC)	Tc (MIN.)	RUNOFF		
			Q5 (CFS)	Q100 (CFS)	
B3.1	2.7	19.9	1.6	6.0	
B3.2a	6.5	17.8	2.4	13.0	
B3.1, B3.2a	9.3	22.9	3.6	16.9	
B3.2b	10.0	22.3	4.3	18.9	
B3.2c	1.4	16.6	0.5	2.8	
POI 1	B3.2b, B3.2c	11.4	23.3	4.6	20.8
POI 2	B3.2d	11.1	21.1	4.0	20.5
C2.1	1.2	15.4	0.8	3.0	
C2.2	6.0	21.5	2.9	12.0	
POI 3	C4	1.7	18.4	0.6	3.3
C2.3	8.7	22.7	2.2	14.5	
POI 4	C2.1, C2.2, C3	15.9	27.9	6.0	26.4
POI 5	C3	8.7	28	2.8	13.8

REVISIONS

DESIGNED BY
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY
AS-BUILT BY
CHECKED BY

**JACKSON RANCH
FILING NO. 4
DEVELOPED
DRAINAGE MAP**

MVE PROJECT 61073
MVE DRAWING PP-DR-MapF4

October 17, 2017
SHEET 2 OF 2



Markup Summary

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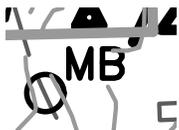
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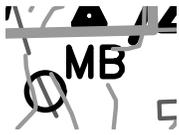
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HV



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7457.28



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7426.28



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Date: 12/11/2017 1:14:46 PM
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Revise to "Jennifer Irvine, P.E."
Unresolved



Subject: Cloud+
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Revise. Construction plans show 836 ft (sta 16+75 to 25+11) from fil 3 to cul-de-sac bulb center.
Unresolved