FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT for LOT 1 BLOCK 1, JOHNSON VACATION

Falcon, Colorado

January 26, 2023

PCD File No: PPR-21-067

Prepared for:

HESED, LLC

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Prepared by:

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FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT

for

LOT 1 BLOCK 1, JOHNSON VACATION

1.0 CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

Engineer's Statement

The attached drainage plan and report were prepared under my direction and supervision and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said drainage report has been prepared according to the criteria established by the city/county for drainage reports and said report is in conformity with the 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.

SIGNATURE (Affix Seal):

For and on behalf of Drexel, Barrell & Co. Tim D. McConnell, P.E. #33797

Date

Date

Developer's Statement

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

Authorized Signature David Caban HESED, LLC

El Paso County

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

Joshua Palmer, P.E. **County Engineer**

Date

Conditions:

FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT

for LOT 1 BLOCK 1, JOHNSON VACATION

2.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Final Drainage Report for Lot 1 Block 1 Johnson Vacation is to identify the existing and proposed runoff patterns and drainage facilities required to safely route developed runoff to historic downstream facilities.

3.0 GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

<u>Location</u>

Lot 1 Block 1, Johnson Vacation is located in Falcon, El Paso County, Colorado, within the Southeast Quarter of Section 1, Township 13 South, Range 65 West of the 6th P.M. The property is bounded by Old Meridian Road to the southwest, Chicago Avenue to the northwest, and Lot 1 High Prairie Branch Library to the southeast. This property lies within the Falcon Drainage Basin.

A topographical field survey was completed by Drexel, Barrell & Co., dated September 8, 2021 and is used as the basis of design for the drainage improvements.

Proposed Development

The proposed development of Lot 1 is the construction of a karate studio and warehouse, with associated parking and landscaping. The property area consists of 0.80 acres. As the development is less than one-acre neither detention nor water-quality treatment is required. Cobble-lined swales will direct stormwater runoff from the parking lot and buildings towards the existing storm sewer.

<u>Soils</u>

Revise this statement because this reasoning is only true for WQ treatment. Detention is still required if you increase the flows without there being downstream capacity or if the flows will cause downstream damage. And WQ is always included with detention per FSD req's (just FYI).

According to the Soil Survey of El Paso County Area, Colorado, prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, the site is underlain by the Blakeland loamy sand (Soil No. 9) and the Columbine gravelly sandy loam (Soil No. 19), both hydrologic type A soils. See appendix for Soils map.

<u>Climate</u>

This area of El Paso County can be described as the foothills, with total precipitation amounts typical of a semi-arid region. Winters are generally cold and dry, and summers relatively warm and dry. Precipitation ranges from 12 to 14 inches per year, with the majority of this moisture occurring in the spring and summer in the form of rainfall. Thunderstorms are common during the summer months.

Floodplain Statement

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 08041CO561G (December 7, 2018), no portion of the site lies within a floodplain.

4.0 DRAINAGE CRITERIA

The drainage analysis has been prepared in accordance with the current El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual. Calculations were performed to determine runoff quantities during the 5-year and 100-year frequency storms for existing and developed conditions using the Rational Method as required for basins containing less than 100 acres.

5.0 EXISTING CONDITION

The site appears to have been overlot graded and generally slopes from northeast to southwest between 2%-4%. Sparse grasses and gravel cover the site. See existing conditions map in the appendix.

Improvements to Old Meridian Road, adjacent to the property have recently been completed. As part of these improvements, a Type D grated inlet was installed at the south corner of the Lot 1 property. This inlet captures onsite flows and directs them to the south and west, ultimately draining into the roadside ditch along Highway 24. In addition, the Chicago Avenue intersection with Old Meridian Road was completed and the storm sewer system installed. A 5' Type R inlet was installed on the north side of Chicago Avenue, and a 15' Type R inlet on the south side.

BASIN & DESIGN POINT SUMMARY								
BASIN (S) DP AREA (AC) Q5 Q100								
OS1		0.86	1.9	3.8				
OS2		0.15	0.6	0.02				
E1		0.73	1.9	3.7				
	DP1	1.75	4.0	7.8				
E2		0.09	0.2	0.4				

See below for basin/design point table and description:

Basin OS1 covers an offsite area to the north of Lot 1. In the existing condition flows from this basin travel overland across the Lot 1 site property to the existing inlets at the Chicago Ave intersection with Old Meridian Road.

Basin OS2 covers 0.15 acres to the north of the site. Flows from this basin travel onto the site towards to the existing Type D inlet at the south corner.

Basin E1 covers the majority of the Lot 1 site. Flows generated by this basin combine with those from offsite basin OS2, ultimately reaching the existing Type D inlet (Existing Design Point DP1) at the southwest corner alongside Old Meridian Road. Flows of Q_5 =4.0cfs and Q_{100} =7.8cfs reach the existing Type D inlet in the current condition.

Discuss if any flows from the proposed disturbed areas will be conveyed to the other 3 nearby inlets or not that are shown on the drainage map.

Basin E2 covers a small portion of the site that currently drains into the parking lot of the adjacent property to the southeast.

6.0 DEVELOPED CONDITION

clairfy that you mean the inlet at DP3, since there are 4 inlets around the perimeter of the site.

See comment on pdf page 4 above regarding these statements.

The proposed development consists of two commercial buildings, and associated parking and landscaping. The site is under an acre and as such, detention and water quality are neither required nor provided. Runoff will be channel towards the existing Type D inlet around the side and rear of the buildings, via cobble lined swale. These swales, by their nature, may function as a water quality treatment devices, but as the site is under 1-acre will not be considered regulatory (Reference El Paso County ECM Appendix 1.7.1.C.1). Flows are intended to reach the swale, by curb cut from the parking lot and downspout discharge. Erosion protection at the outfalls into the swale will be provided by buried riprap. Flows will ultimately be captured by the existing Type D area inlet and discharge via the existing public storm sewer in Old Meridian Road.

Sheet C7 of CDs shows riprap, not buried riprap. Revise to remove discrepancy. Runoff generated by the offsite basin discussed in the existing conditions section of this report will be captured by the proposed improvements to Chicago Avenue. As part of the Old Meridian Road improvements, curb inlets at the intersection were installed and curb and gutter was partially installed, and is to be extended beyond the entrance to this property with this development. The County accounted for this basin in their design, and so it has not been included in this analysis for the developed condition – see map in the appendix. Extension of the 30" RCP storm sewer system, from the stub at the intersection with Old Meridian Rd, will be installed northeast to the limits of the Chicago Avenue improvements provided with this project, in order to provide for drainage connection for potential development to the east of this property. Hydraulic calculations have not been completed as part of this project, as the storm sewer will handle no flow at this time.

	RUNOF											
BASIN (S)	DP	AREA (AC)	Q5	Q100	Discuss the proposed work within OS1, which appears to just be within Chicago							
OS1	DPO1	0.86	2.0	4.0	Ave. List the area of disturbance and							
OS2		0.15	0.6	1.1	discuss if any impervious surfaces we added and how that would affect the							
A1		0.14	0.6	1.0	need for detention and/or WQ treatment,							
	DP1	0.29	1.2	2.1	or reference an existing drainage report or a statement that says "storm sewer							
A2		0.26	0.9	1.8	system installed by County. Per							
A3	DP2	0.12	0.5	0.9	discussion with County staff (since no drainage report can be found for EPC							
A4		0.26	0.9	1.6	piping), the piping was sized to account							
	DP3	0.93	3.0	5.5	for the development of this site."							
A5		0.02	0.0	0.1								

See below for basin/design point table and description:

Basin OS1/DPO1, as in the existing condition covers an offsite area to the north of Lot 1. In the developed condition flows from this basin travel overland until reaching Chicago

Unresolved previous comment (revised with additional details from this review): Per ECM Chap 3.2.8.B, "The proposed project or developed land use shall not change historical runoff values, cause downstream damage, or adversely impact adjacent properties." Increases from the historical flowrates are allowable (with or without full spectrum detention) if it is shown (via text and/or calcs) that the flow increase can be accommodated downstream (i.e., show that there is a suitable outfall, per ECM Chap 3.2.4). Add a discuss in regards to this criteria and how this site meets these req's. And if applicable, reference the downstream facilities in a DBPS or MDDP or a previous drainage report.

piping	I 4 of these basins, describe where flows go after leaving the site (swales, , etc). The text from the paragraphs on the previous page describing overall rainage can be used to provide more detail for each specific basin here.
	Avenue, where flows are captured by the proposed curb and gutter and directed towards the existing 15' Type R inlet at the intersection with Old Meridian Road.
	Basin OS2, as in the existing condition covers an offsite area to the north of Lot 1. Flows from this basin will continue to travel overland into the proposed parking lot of this site.
	Basins 1 & 3 cover the parking lot to the northeast of the proposed buildings. Flows will travel as curb and gutter flow and exit into the open swale by curb cut and sidewalk chase. Iabel this curb cut on the drainage map (pdf pg 31) to clearly show path of flows.
Ň	Basins 2 & 4 cover the buildings and the swale around the sides and rear. This swale is proposed as a 2-ft deep, 2-ft wide trapezoidal cobble lined swale, allowing for 1-ft of freeboard for the larger storm flows. Reference the appendix for swale design calculations.
	Design Point 3 represents all flows reaching the existing Type D inlet in the developed condition. These developed flows (Q_5 =3.0cfs and Q_{100} =5.5cfs) are less than those captured by the inlet in its current condition (Q_5 =4.0cfs and Q_{100} =7.8cfs).
	Basin 5 covers a small portion of the site that will discharge offsite to the east. This area is less than 20% of the development, and as such per ECM Appendix 1.7.1.C.1. is permitted to drain offsite. This basin will be landscaped and no impact downstream is anticipated.
State the exact	7.0 FOUR STEP PROCESS Include a similar paragraph for DP's 1 and 2 that shows flows of existing vs proposed conditions. This provide the properties of the
percent	This project conforms to the El Paso County Four Step Process. The process for this site focuses on reducing runoff volumes, treating the water quality capture volume (WQCV), stabilizing drainage ways, and implementing long-term source controls.
	1. Employ Runoff Reduction Practices: Proposed impervious areas on this site (roofs, asphalt/sidewalk) will sheet flow across landscaped ground as much as possible to slow runoff and increase time of concentration prior to being conveyed to the

2. Implement BMP's that provide a Water Quality Capture Volume with slow release: Runoff from this project will be routed through an open cobble-lined swale along the south and western boundaries of the project site. This open swale may function as a water quality device before discharging into the storm system, but as the site development is under one acre, specific water quality treatment is not required.

This will minimize directly

proposed public streets and storm sewer system.

connected impervious areas within the project site.

- 3. **Stabilize Drainage Ways:** No drainage ways will be impacted by the development of this property.
- 4. **Implement Site Specific and Other Source Control BMP's:** Standard commercial source control will be utilized in order to minimize potential pollutants entering the storm system. Example source control measures consist of: indoor storage of household chemicals; and trash receptacles in common areas.

Drainage ditch along HWY 24 will be used to convey flows to outfall area per attached map below. State the ditch is in acceptable condition and able to convey flow

8.0 DRAINAGE & BRIDGE FEES

Drainage and bridge fees are not required as the site has been previously platted.

9.0 SUMMARY

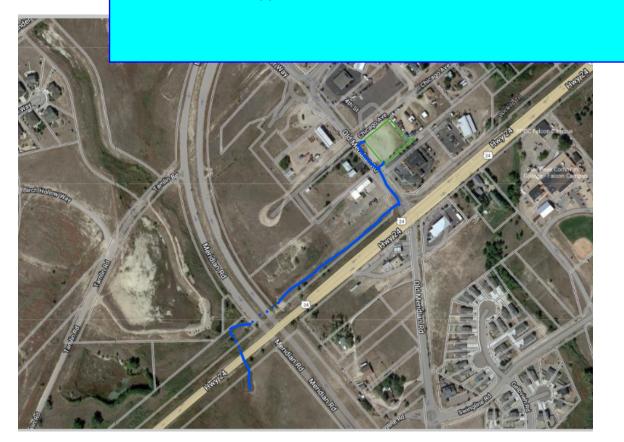
Development of Lot 1, Block 1 Johnson's Vacation will not adversely affect surrounding or downstream developments. The developed flows (Q_5 =3.0cfs and Q_{100} =5.5cfs) reaching the existing Type D inlet at the south corner of the site, are less than those captured by the inlet in its current condition (Q_5 =4.0cfs and Q_{100} =7.8cfs) due to the introduction of open space, landscaping and cobble-lined swales.

10.0 REFERENCES

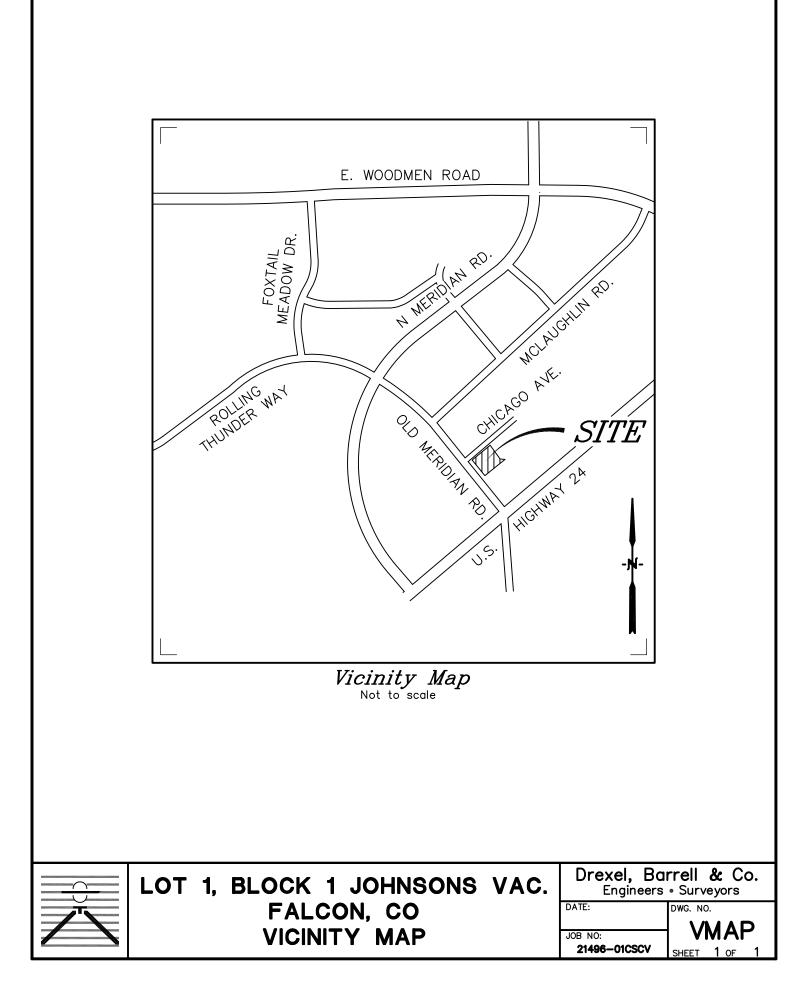
The sources of information used in the development of this study are listed below:

- 1. El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual, 10-31-2018.
- 2. Falcon Highlands Master Development Drainage Plan & Preliminary Drainage Report & Final Drainage Report for Filing No. 1 (URS, Revised January 2005)
- 3. Falcon Drainage Basin Planning Study (Matrix Design Group, September 2015).

Include a map in the appendix that depicts the flow from the site to its final downstream outfall area and explain this routing in the narrative. Provide statement that the HWY 24 drainage ditch is in suitable condition and that no negative downstream effects are expected based on flows from the site. Pond WU over detains flows from the north and west of New Meridian thus allowing flows from Old Meridian and Chicago Ave area basins to be supported in this manner



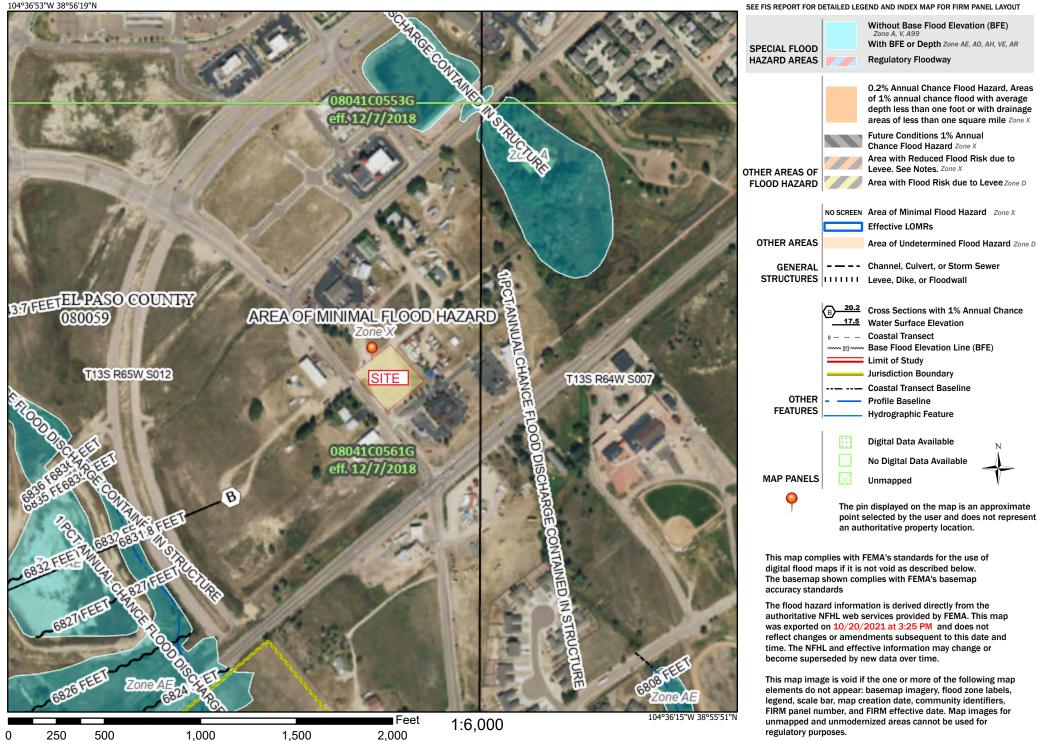
Appendix



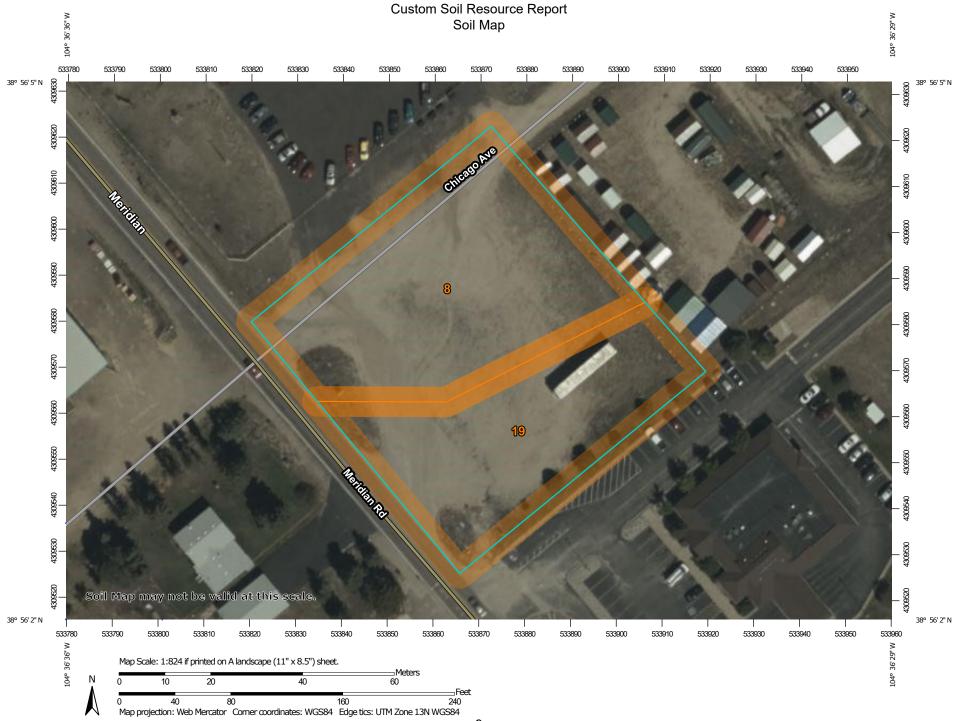
National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend



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



	MAP L	EGEND		MAP INFORMATION			
Area of Int	terest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)	8	Spoil Area Stony Spot	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.			
Soils	Soil Map Unit Polygons	00 V	Very Stony Spot Wet Spot	Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.			
ĩ	Soil Map Unit Lines Soil Map Unit Points	۵ •	Other Special Line Features	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			
ల	Point Features Blowout Borrow Pit	Water Fea		contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.			
×	Clay Spot	Transporta	ation Rails	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.			
◇ ¥	Closed Depression Gravel Pit Gravelly Spot	~	Interstate Highways US Routes	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)			
 Ø	Landfill Lava Flow	~	Major Roads Local Roads	Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts			
2 2 2	Marsh or swamp Mine or Quarry	Backgrou	na Aerial Photography	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.			
0	Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water			This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.			
~ +	Rock Outcrop Saline Spot			Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado Survey Area Data: Version 19, Aug 31, 2021			
· ·: •	Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot			Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.			
◇ ≫	Sinkhole Slide or Slip			Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 2018			
ø	Sodic Spot			The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.			

Map Unit Legend

		-	
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	0.7	57.6%
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.5	42.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		1.2	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

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

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

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

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

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

8-Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369v Elevation: 4,600 to 5,800 feet Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Blakeland and similar soils: 98 percent Minor components: 2 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Blakeland

Setting

Landform: Hills, flats Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, talf Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock and/or eolian deposits derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: loamy sand AC - 11 to 27 inches: loamy sand C - 27 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: R049XB210CO - Sandy Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

19—Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 367p Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Columbine and similar soils: 97 percent Minor components: 3 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Columbine

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, fan terraces, fans *Down-slope shape:* Linear *Across-slope shape:* Linear *Parent material:* Alluvium

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam *C - 14 to 60 inches:* very gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: R049XY214CO - Gravelly Foothill Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Swales Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent *Hydric soil rating:* No

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

PROJECT: PROJECT NO: DESIGN BY: REV. BY: AGENCY: REPORT TYPE: DATE: Falcon Kenshin 21496-01 KGV TDM El Paso County Final 1/27/2023



	C2*	C5*	C10*	C100*	% IMPERV
Open Space		0.30		0.45	0
Roof		0.90		0.95	90
Parking/Drives		0.90		0.95	100
Streets: Gravel		0.80		0.85	80

*C-Values and Basin Imperviousness based on Table 5-1, El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual

SUB-BASIN	SURFACE DESIGNATION	AREA	COMPOSITE	E RUNOFF CO	RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS			
		ACRE	C2	C5	C10	C100	% IMPERV	
OS1	Open Space	0.42		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Parking/Drives	0.00		0.90		0.95	100	
	Streets: Gravel	0.44		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.56		0.66	41%	
TOTAL OS1		0.86						
OS2	Open Space	0.00		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Parking/Drives	0.00		0.90		0.95	100	
	Streets: Gravel	0.15		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.80		0.85	80%	
TOTAL OS2		0.15						
E1	Open Space	0.25		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Parking/Drives	0.00		0.90		0.95	100	
	Streets: Gravel	0.47		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.63		0.71	52%	
TOTAL E1		0.73						
E2	Open Space	0.06		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90	1	0.95	90	
	Parking/Drives	0.00		0.90		0.95	100	
	Streets: Gravel	0.03		0.80	1	0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.46		0.58	26%	
TOTAL E2		0.09						

PROJECT:Falcon KenshinPROJECT NO:21496-01DESIGN BY:KGVREV. BY:TDMAGENCY:El Paso CountyREPORT TYPE:FinalDATE:1/27/2023

RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF

EXISTING TIME OF CONCENTRATION

	SUB-BASIN				INITIAL/OVERLAND		TRAVEL TIME			TIME OF CONCENTRATION				
		DATA			TIME (t _i)			(t _t)				t _c		
BASIN	DESIGN PT:	C ₅	C ₁₀₀	AREA	LENGTH	SLOPE	ti	LENGTH	SLOPE	VEL.	t _t	COMP.		MINIMUM
				Ac	Ft	%	Min	Ft	%	FPS	Min	t _c		t _c
OS1		0.56	0.66	0.86	100	1.0	10.0	235	1.0	5.20	0.8	10.7		5
OS2		0.80	0.85	0.15	100	1.0	5.5	25	1.0	5.20	0.1	5.6		5
E1		0.63	0.71	0.73	100	1.0	8.7	135	1.0	5.20	0.4	9.1		5
OS2+E1	DP1	0.54	0.62	1.75		From E1						9.1		5
E2		0.46	0.58	0.09	76	1.0	10.2					10.2		5



PROJECT:	Falcon Kenshin
PROJECT NO:	21496-01
DESIGN BY:	KGV
REV. BY:	TDM
AGENCY:	El Paso County
REPORT TYPE:	Final
DATE:	1/27/2023



RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF

EXISTING	RUNOFF	OFF 5 YR		STORM		P1=	1.50		
	DIRECT RUNOFF								
BASIN (S)	DESIGN POINT	AREA (AC)	RUNOFF COEFF	t _c (MIN)	C * A	I (IN/HR)	Q (CFS)		
OS1		0.86	0.56	10.7	0.48	4.03	1.9		
OS2		0.15	0.80	5.6	0.12	5.00	0.6		
E1		0.73	0.63	9.1	0.46	4.26	1.9		
OS2+E1	DP1	1.75	0.54	9.1	0.94	4.26	4.0		
E2		0.09	0.46	10.2	0.04	4.10	0.2		

PROJECT:	Falcon Kenshin
PROJECT NO:	21496-01
DESIGN BY:	KGV
REV. BY:	TDM
AGENCY:	El Paso County
REPORT TYPE:	Final
DATE:	1/27/2023



RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF

EXISTING	RUNOFF	100	YR	STORM		P1=	2.52
			DIRECT RUNC	OFF			
BASIN (S)	DESIGN POINT	AREA (AC)	RUNOFF COEFF	t _c (MIN)	C * A	I (IN/HR)	Q (CFS)
OS1		0.86	0.66	10.7	0.57	6.76	3.8
OS2		0.15	0.00	5.6	0.00	8.40	0.0
E1		0.73	0.71	9.1	0.52	7.16	3.7
OS2+E1	DP1	1.75	0.62	9.1	1.08	7.16	7.8
E2		0.09	0.58	10.2	0.05	6.88	0.4

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	C2*	C5*	C10*	C100*	% IMPERV
Open Space		0.30		0.45	0
Roof		0.90		0.95	90
Asphalt/Concrete		0.90		0.95	100
Gravel		0.80		0.85	80

*C-Values and Basin Imperviousness based on Table 5-1, El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual

DEVELOPED CONDITION

SUB-BASIN	SURFACE DESIGNATION	AREA		E RUNOFF CO	EFFICIENTS		% IMPERV	
		ACRE	C2	C5	C10	C100		
OS1	Open Space	0.42		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.18		0.90		0.95	100	
	Gravel	0.26		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.58		0.68	45%	
TOTAL OS1		0.86						
OS2	Open Space	0.00		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.00		0.90		0.95	100	
	Gravel	0.15		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.80		0.85	80%	
TOTAL OS2		0.15						
A1	Open Space	0.03		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.11		0.90		0.95	100	
	Gravel	0.00		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.78		0.85	80%	
TOTAL A1		0.14						
A2	Open Space	0.09		0.30		0.45	0	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.05		0.90		0.95	100	
	Gravel	0.00		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.69		0.78	61%	
TOTAL A2		0.26						
A3		0.01		0.30		0.45	0	
АЈ	Open Space						-	
	Roof	0.00		0.90		0.95	90	
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.11		0.90		0.95	100	
	Gravel	0.00		0.80		0.85	80	
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE			0.84		0.90	90%	

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	C2*	C5*	C10*	C100*	% IMPERV
Open Space		0.30		0.45	0
Roof		0.90		0.95	90
Asphalt/Concrete		0.90		0.95	100
Gravel		0.80		0.85	80

*C-Values and Basin Imperviousness based on Table 5-1, El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual

TOTAL A3		0.12			
A4	Open Space	0.09	0.30	0.45	0
	Roof	0.12	0.90	0.95	90
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.04	0.90	0.95	100
	Gravel	0.00	0.80	0.85	80
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE		0.69	0.77	60%
TOTAL A4		0.26			
A5	Open Space	0.02	0.30	0.45	0
	Roof	0.00	0.90	0.95	90
	Asphalt/Concrete	0.00	0.90	0.95	100
	Gravel	0.00	0.80	0.85	80
	WEIGHTED AVERAGE		0.30	0.45	0%
TOTAL A5		0.02			

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RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF

DEVELOPED TIME OF CONCENTRATION

	5	SUB-BASI	N		INITI	AL/OVERL	.AND		TRAVEL	TIME		TIME OF	CONCEN	TRATION	FINAL
		DATA				TIME (t _i)			(t _t)			t _c			t _c
BASIN	DESIGN PT:	C ₅	C ₁₀₀	AREA	LENGTH	SLOPE	t _i	LENGTH	SLOPE	VEL.	t _t	COMP.		MINIMUM	
				Ac	Ft	%	Min	Ft	%	FPS	Min	t _c		t _c	Min
OS1	DPO1	0.58	0.68	0.86	100	1.0	9.6	235	1.0	5.20	0.8	10.3		5	10.3
OS2		0.80	0.85	0.15	100	1.0	5.5	25	1.0	5.20	0.1	5.6		5	5.6
A1		0.78	0.85	0.14	10	2.0	1.5	85	1.0	2.50	0.6	2.1		5	5.0
OS2+A1	DP1	0.79	0.85	0.29		From OS2		85	1.0	2.50	0.6	5.6		5	5.6
A2		0.69	0.78	0.26	20	10.0	1.5	187	1.0	2.50	1.2	2.8		5	5.0
A3	DP2	0.84	0.90	0.12	20	0.5	2.7	110	1.6	3.00	0.6	3.3		5	5.0
A4		0.69	0.77	0.26	20	10.0	1.6	67	1.0	2.50	0.4	6.0		5	6.0
DP1+A2+DP2+D4	DP3	0.74	0.81	0.93		From DP1		260	1.0	1.50	2.9	8.5		5	8.5
A5		0.30	0.45	0.02	25	1.0	7.3	60	1.0	2.50	0.4	7.7		5	7.7

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RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF

DEVELOPED	RUNOFF	5	YR	STORM		P1=	1.50		
	DIRECT RUNOFF								
BASIN (S)	DESIGN POINT	AREA (AC)	RUNOFF COEFF	t _c (MIN)	C * A	I (IN/HR)	Q (CFS)		
OS1	DPO1	0.86	0.58	10.3	0.50	4.08	2.0		
OS2		0.15	0.80	5.6	0.12	5.00	0.6		
A1		0.14	0.78	5.0	0.11	5.17	0.6		
OS2+A1	DP1	0.29	0.79	5.6	0.23	5.01	1.2		
A2		0.26	0.69	5.0	0.18	5.17	0.9		
A3	DP2	0.12	0.84	5.0	0.10	5.17	0.5		
A4		0.26	0.69	6.0	0.18	4.89	0.9		
DP1+A2+DP2+D4	DP3	0.93	0.74	8.5	0.69	4.38	3.0		
A5		0.02	0.30	7.7	0.00	4.51	0.02		

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RATIONAL METHOD CALCULATIONS FOR STORM WATER RUNOFF

DEVELOPED	RUNOFF	100	YR	STORM		P1=	2.52		
	DIRECT RUNOFF								
BASIN (S)	DESIGN POINT	AREA (AC)	RUNOFF COEFF	t _c (MIN)	C * A	I (IN/HR)	Q (CFS)		
OS1	DPO1	0.86	0.68	10.3	0.58	6.85	4.0		
OS2		0.15	0.85	5.6	0.13	8.40	1.1		
A1		0.14	0.85	5.0	0.12	8.68	1.0		
OS2+A1	DP1	0.29	0.85	5.6	0.25	8.41	2.1		
A2		0.26	0.78	5.0	0.20	8.68	1.8		
A3	DP2	0.12	0.90	5.0	0.11	8.68	0.9		
A4		0.26	0.77	6.0	0.20	8.21	1.6		
DP1+A2+DP2+D4	DP3	0.93	0.81	8.5	0.75	7.36	5.5		
A5		0.02	0.45	7.7	0.01	7.58	0.1		

Worksheet Worksheet for Trapezoidal Channel

Project Description	
Worksheet	Trapezoidal Channe
Flow Element	Trapezoidal Channe
Method	Manning's Formula
Solve For	Channel Depth
Input Data	
Mannings Coeffic	0.035
Slope 0	15000 ft/ft
Left Side Slope	3.00 V:H
Right Side Slope	3.00 V:H
Bottom Width	2.00 ft
Discharge	5.00 cfs
Results	
Depth	0.72 ft
Flow Area	1.6 ft ²
Wetted Perime	3.52 ft
Top Width	2.48 ft
Critical Depth	0.56 ft
Critical Slope 0.03	32882 ft/ft
Velocity	3.09 ft/s
Velocity Head	0.15 ft
Specific Enerç	0.87 ft
Froude Numb	0.68
Flow Type Subo	ritical

2' DEEP CHANNEL. 0.72' FLOW DEPTH = MORE THAN 1' OF FREEBOARD AT 100-YR CONDITION

Cross Section Cross Section for Trapezoidal Channel

Project Descriptio	n
Worksheet	Trapezoidal Channe
Flow Element	Trapezoidal Channe
Method	Manning's Formula
Solve For	Channel Depth
Section Data	
Mannings Coeffic	0.035
Slope	015000 ft/ft
Depth	0.72 ft

Left Side Slope Right Side Slope

Bottom Width

Discharge

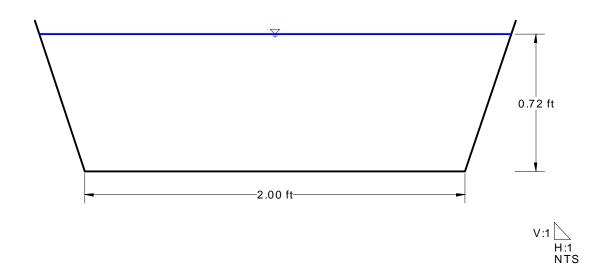
3.00 V:H

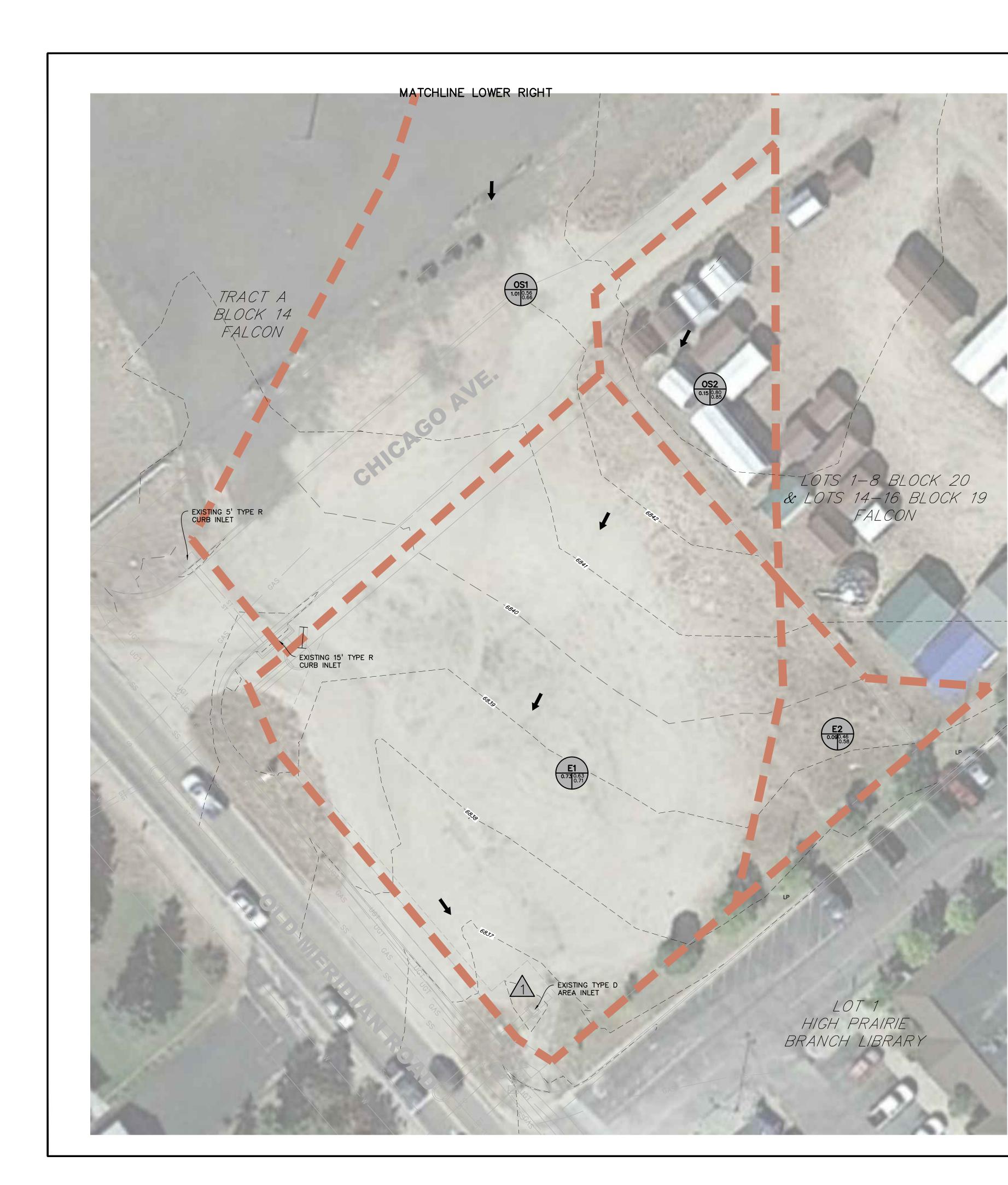
3.00 V:H

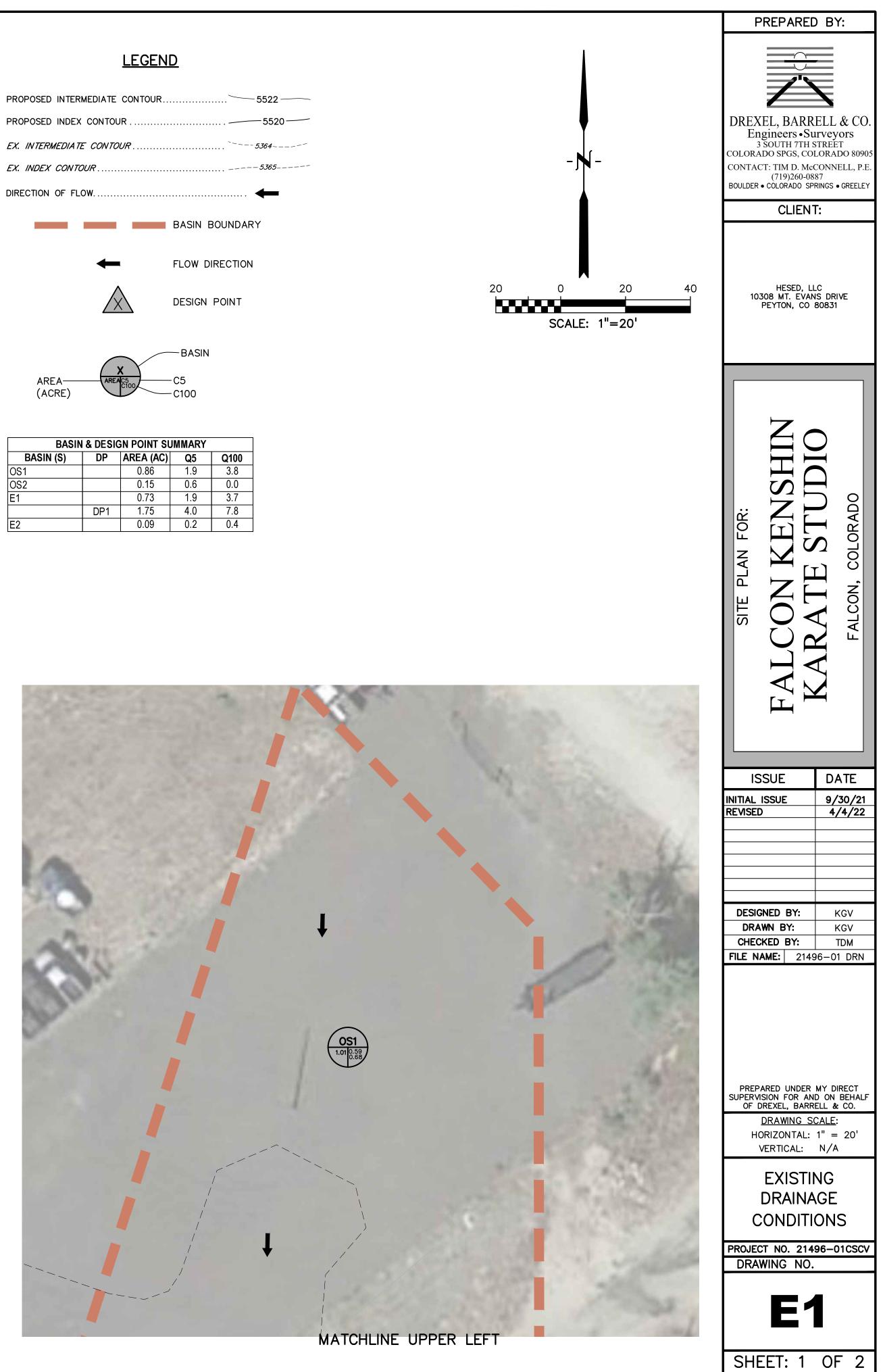
2.00 ft

5.00 cfs

2' DEEP CHANNEL. 0.72' FLOW DEPTH = MORE THAN 1' OF FREEBOARD AT 100-YR CONDITION







BASIN & DESIGN POINT SUMMARY				
BASIN (S)	DP	AREA (AC)	Q5	C
OS1		0.86	1.9	
OS2		0.15	0.6	(
E1		0.73	1.9	
	DP1	1.75	4.0	
E2		0.09	0.2	

