

**DRAINAGE STUDY
FOR
SANTEE SCHOOLYARD**

Preliminary Engineering

Job Number 19644

July 29, 2022

Revised: December 16, 2022

Revised: April 21, 2023

RICK
RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY
ENGINEERING COMPANY
RICK ENGINEERING CO

**DRAINAGE STUDY
FOR
SANTEE SCHOOLYARD**

Preliminary Engineering

Job Number 19644

Shavger Rekani, PE
PE #90893, Exp. 03/24

Prepared For:
The Schoolyard, LLC
10580 Prospect Avenue, Suite 200
Santee, California 92071

Prepared By:
Rick Engineering Company
Water Resources Department
5620 Friars Road
San Diego, California 92110-2596
(619) 291-0707

July 29, 2022
Revised: December 16, 2022
Revised: April 21, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Revision Page Dated April 21, 2023.....	i
1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 Hydrology.....	4
3.0 Hydraulics.....	7
4.0 Detention Analysis.....	9
5.0 Conclusion.....	11

Figures:

Figure 1: Vicinity Map.....	3
-----------------------------	---

Tables:

Table 1: Subarea Hydrologic Processes (Codes).....	4
Table 2.1: Summary of Hydrologic Conditions.....	6
Table 4.1: Detention Analysis Summary for POC 1.....	10

Appendices:

Appendix A: Modified Rational Method Output [Pre-project]

Appendix B: Modified Rational Method Output [Post-project]

Appendix C: Backup for Weighted Runoff Coefficients

Appendix D: Inlet Sizing

Appendix E: Storm Drain Sizing Calculations

Appendix F: Detention Analysis

Map Pockets:

Map Pocket 1: Drainage Study Map for Santee Schoolyard [Pre-Project]

Map Pocket 2: Drainage Study Map for Santee Schoolyard [Post-Project]

**DRAINAGE STUDY
FOR
SANTEE SCHOOLYARD**

Revision Page

April 21, 2023

This Priority Development Project Storm Water Quality Management Plan (PDP SWQMP) presents a revision to the December 16, 2022 report pursuant to the City of San Diego's plan check comments received December 16, 2022. The following text identifies the plan check comments along with the responses in bold.

City of Santee Comments

3. Provide two copies of a preliminary drainage study prepared by a registered Civil Engineer, with demonstrated expertise in drainage analysis and experience in fluvial geomorphology and water resources management. Storm drainage shall be designed to adequately convey storm water runoff without damage or flooding of surrounding properties or degradation of water quality.

Two copies of a preliminary drainage study have been provided alongside the PDP SWQMP.

- 4.a The drainage study shall identify and calculate storm water runoff quantities expected from the site and upstream of the site and verify the adequacy of all on-site or off-site facilities necessary to discharge this runoff. The drainage system design shall be capable of collecting and conveying all surface water originating within the site, and surface water that may flow onto the site from upstream lands and shall be in accordance with the latest adopted Master Drainage Plan, the requirements of the City of Santee Public Works Standards, including analysis of the 10-year, 50-year and 100- year frequency storms, and be based on full development of upstream areas.

Current design is based on 100-year storm event. 10-year and 50-year frequency storms will be provided in final engineering. Peak flows will be detained and are anticipated to be less than pre-project flows. The reduction of post-project flows to below pre-project flows is not expected to contribute to a worsening of downstream drainage conditions.

- 4.b The drainage study shall compute rainfall runoff characteristics from the project area including, at a minimum, peak flow rate, flow velocity, runoff volume, time of concentration, and retention volume. These characteristics shall be developed for the 10-year, 50-year and 100-year frequency six-hour storm during critical hydrologic conditions

for soil and vegetative cover. Storm events shall be developed using isopluvial maps and in accordance with the San Diego County Hydrology Manual.

Detailed hydraulics will be provided in final engineering. 10-year and 50-year storm event analysis will be provided in final engineering.

Volume detained in the pore space of the biofiltration basin can be found in the PDPSWQMP, Attachment 1E. Detention storage and stage-discharge curves can be found in the PDPSWQMP, Attachment 2D.

- 4.c. The existing downstream drainage system is identified as both needing rehabilitation and deficient. Demonstrate the proposed improvements to the drainage system to a suitable outfall.

The 100-year post-project peak flow rate will be detained to below pre-project levels. The proposed project is not expected to contribute to a worsening of the downstream drainage conditions.

- 4.d. Include in the study an analysis of the existing downstream facilities, specifically the inlet opening located at the NW corner of the site and how the widening of Cottonwood Avenue and increase in impermeable area will affect the required opening length.

A hydraulic analysis of the curb inlet along Cottonwood Ave. has been provided in Appendix D of the Drainage study.

- 4.e. Demonstrate the effects that the current deficient downstream facilities will have on the proposed development, including if one travel lane of major or collector streets would be obstructed by storm water based on a 10-year storm.

Peak flows will be detained and are anticipated to be less than pre-project flows. The reduction of post-project flows to below pre-project flows is not expected to contribute to a worsening of downstream drainage conditions. A hydraulic analysis of the runoff spread on Cottonwood Avenue has been included in Appendix D of the drainage study alongside the hydraulic analysis of the curb inlet.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

This drainage study presents hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the proposed Santee Schoolyard Project (herein referred to as the “project”). The project is located within the City of Santee, just southeast of the intersection between Mission Gorge Road and Cottonwood Ave. (See Figure 1, Vicinity Map). The proposed project is a redevelopment project that proposes to grade the site and construct auto dealerships that include auto dealership and auto repair buildings, roadways, water quality features, and parking. The site is approximately thirteen (13) acres and currently consists of concrete pads and open pervious area that was associated with a previously existing school that has been demolished.

1.2 Drainage Characteristics

Pre-Project Condition

The pre-project site drains generally northwest to a single point of compliance (POC). The POC consists of a curb inlet located along the eastern edge of Cottonwood Ave., just south of the intersection of Cottonwood Ave. and Mission Gorge Rd. Runoff from the southern part of Basin 100 flows from the eastern boundary of the site to the west along Happy Ln. before it rounds the corner at Cottonwood Ave. and flows north along the street where it is collected by the curb inlet. Runoff from the northern part of Basin 100 flows north to Mission Gorge Rd. then concentrates and flows west along the street until it rounds the corner and travels south at Cottonwood Ave. where it is collected by the curb inlet. After entering the curb inlet, runoff from the project site drains to the San Diego River which flows approximately west and ultimately to the Pacific Ocean.

Post-Project Condition

Drainage patterns for the proposed condition will remain similar to drainage patterns in the pre-project condition. In the post-project condition, the project area is divided into three lots which each drain drains to a separate underground storage vault and proprietary compact biofiltration system. It is anticipated that peak flows from a 100-year, 6-hour storm event on the post-project site will remain lower than peak flows from the pre-project site. After exiting the vaults and compact biofiltration system, the stormwater is conveyed via a private storm drain to a connection with the public storm drain system located at the curb inlet which is on the southeast corner of the intersection of Cottonwood Ave. and Mission Gorge Rd. After connecting to the public storm drain system, flows from the site are conveyed to the San Diego River.

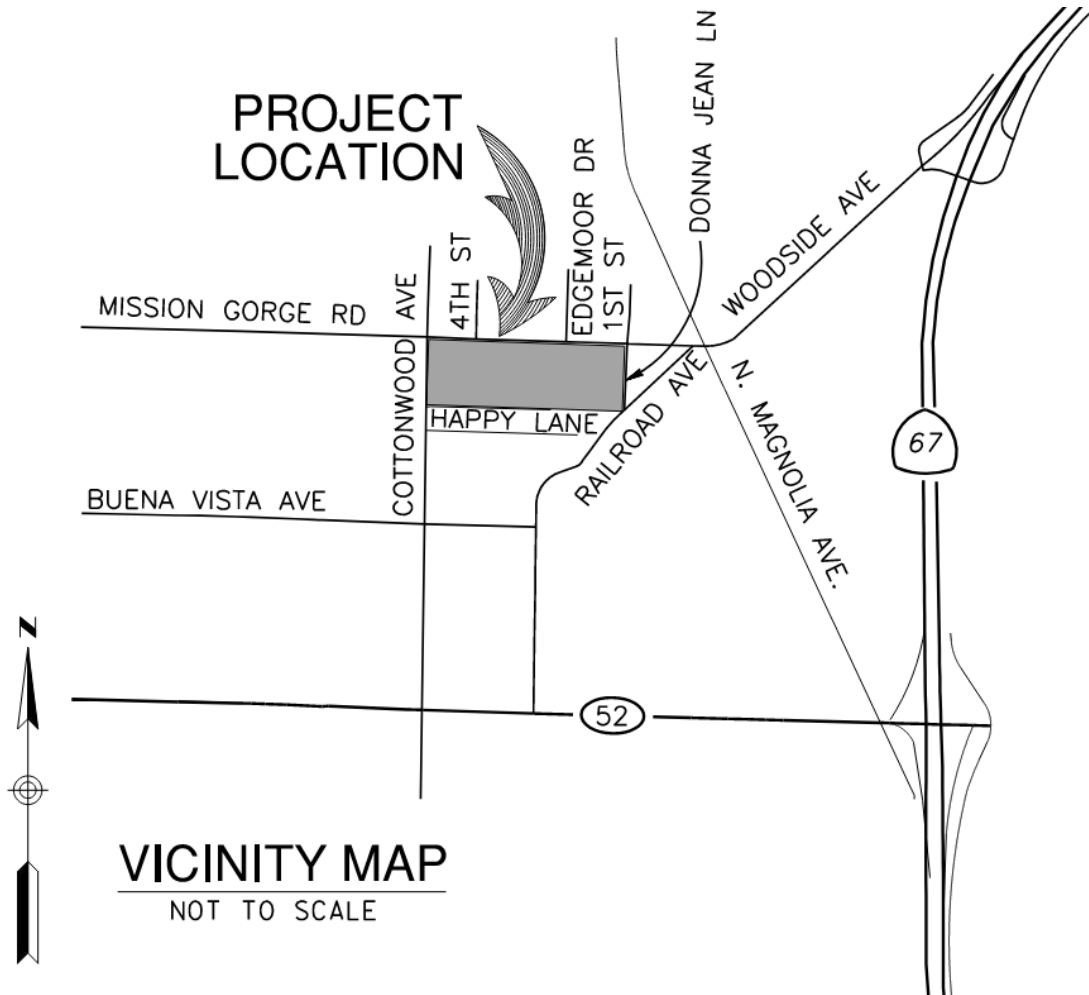
1.3 Hydrology, Hydraulics, and Detention

Hydrology, hydraulics, and detention are discussed in Sections 2.0, 3.0, and 4.0 respectively of this report.

1.4 Water Quality

Post-project storm water runoff will be managed via underground storage vaults and proprietary compact biofiltration BMPs, designed pursuant to the guidelines from the City of Santee BMP Design Manual, dated February 2016. The PDP SWQMP specific to the Santee Schoolyard project is dated December 16th, 2022 (or any revision made thereafter) and prepared by Rick Engineering Company.

Figure 1: Vicinity Map



2.0 HYDROLOGY

The hydrologic conditions were analyzed in accordance with the June 2003 San Diego County *Hydrology Manual*.

2.1 Methodology

To determine the peak flows at the point of compliance (POC) identified on the provided drainage study exhibits, Advance Engineering Software (AES) 2014 Rational Method computer software version 21.0 was used. The hydrologic model was developed by first dividing each major drainage basin into several subareas. The delineation of each subarea was determined so that area within each subarea is comprised of similar hydrologic features, including topography, land use, and storm drain conveyance system (e.g., urban open channel, pipe, natural open channel, etc.). Nodes were identified at the upstream and downstream extents of each subarea, and subarea hydrologic data was determined, such as the land use(s) and drainage facility geometry, elevations, and lengths. Hydrologic backup information is included in Appendix C and AES output is provided in Appendix A and B for pre and post-project conditions respectively.

Next, the hydrologic data describing each subarea were incorporated into the AES software in order to create a node-link model for each watershed. For each subarea the AES software performs calculations for the specific hydrologic process occurring in the subarea. There are 15 different hydrologic processes programmed into the software, and each process is assigned a code number that is presented on the model results. The AES Rational Method computer software hydrologic processes code numbers are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Subarea Hydrologic Processes (Codes)

Code	Subarea Type
Code 1	Confluence analysis at a node
Code 2	Initial subarea analysis
Code 3	Pipe flow travel time (computer-estimated pipe sizes)
Code 4	Pipe flow travel time (user-specified pipe size)
Code 5	Trapezoidal channel travel time
Code 6	Street flow analysis through a subarea
Code 7	User-specified information at a node

Table 1: Subarea Hydrologic Processes (Codes)

Code	Subarea Type
Code 8	Addition of the subarea runoff to mainline
Code 9	V-Gutter flow through subarea
Code 10	Copy mainstream data onto a memory bank
Code 11	Confluence a memory bank with the mainstream memory
Code 12	Clear a memory bank
Code 13	Clear the mainstream memory
Code 14	Copy a memory bank onto the mainstream memory
Code 15	Hydrologic data bank storage functions

The hydrologic conditions were analyzed in accordance with the County of San Diego’s design criteria as follows:

San Diego County Hydrology Manual, June 2003:

Design Storm:	100-year, 6-hour (for storm drain systems)
Runoff Coefficients:	Weighted Runoff Coefficients ⁽¹⁾
0% Impervious Areas	C=0.30 for Type-C soils C=0.35 for Type-D soils
100% Impervious Areas	C=0.9
Soil Type (Conservatively Applied)	“D”
Design Storm Precipitation ²	100-year, 6-hour, P=2.4 inches
Rainfall Intensity:	Based on time-intensity criteria per Section 3.0 of the County Hydrology Manual (San Diego County, 2003)

⁽¹⁾ Utilized to calculate composite ‘C’ values based on percent impervious.

⁽²⁾ Isopluvial map provided in Appendix C.

2.2 Hydrologic Results

Rational Method Results

The 100-year peak flow rates for the Pre- and Post-Project conditions are summarized in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: Summary of Hydrologic Conditions

Drainage Basin ID	POC	Project Condition	Tributary Area (ac)	Time of Concentration (minutes)	Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)
100	1	Pre-Project	17.4	17.6	23.1
		Post-Project	17.4	9.2	41.7

Based on the Rational Method result and a comparison of the pre-and post-project POC, it can be observed that the peak discharge rate and tributary areas to POC 1 has increased. This is due to the increase in impervious area to this POC. Detention will be provided with three proposed underground storage vaults located under the proposed parking area and as discussed in Section 4.0 of this report. Ultimately, the existing and the proposed condition flows from the site drain in northwesterly direction where they are connected to an existing storm drain system at the corner of Mission Gorge Road and Cottonwood Ave. These flows are then conveyed north and discharged into the San Diego River. Refer to Appendix A and Appendix B of this report for pre- and post-project Rational Method calculations respectively and Appendix C for backup documentation.

The location of the POC, drainage boundaries, flow patterns, and pervious/impervious areas can be found on the work maps titled, “Pre-project Drainage Study Map for Santee Schoolyard” located in Map Pocket 1 and “Post-project Drainage Study Map for Santee Schoolyard,” located in Map Pocket 2.

3.0 HYDRAULICS

3.1 Hydraulic Methodology and Criteria

The 100-year post-project peak flow rates determined using the Modified Rational Method was used to size the on-site storm drain system. In addition, hydraulic analyses regarding inlet sizing calculations are included in Appendix D.

3.1.1 Storm Drain Sizing

Storm drain pipe sizes were determined based on a normal depth calculation to verify storm drain capacity based on Manning's equation.

$$Q = (1.486/n) A R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

Where:

Q = Discharge (cfs)

n = Manning's roughness coefficient

A = Cross-sectional Area of flow (sq. ft.)

R = Hydraulic radius (ft.) (where hydraulic radius is defined as the cross-section area of flow divided by the wetted perimeter, $R = A/P$)

S = Slope of pipe (ft./ft.)

The Manning's roughness coefficient "n" of 0.013 was used for the hydraulic calculations. This value is typically used for reinforced concrete pipe (RCP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and high-density polyethylene pipe (HDPE). The pipe sizes were evaluated based on the Rational Method flow rates with a 30% "bump up" sizing factor to account for hydraulic losses within the system.

Please refer to Appendix E for the storm drain sizes. The AES rational method results for the post-project condition are located in Appendix B of this report may be referenced for further information concerning pipe flow.

3.1.2 Inlet Design

Inlet design calculations were completed using a computer program based on the following equations for inlets on a grade and inlets in a sump:

Type B Inlets on a Grade

$$Q = 0.7 L (a + y)^{3/2}$$

Where: y = depth of flow approaching the curb inlet, in feet (ft)
 a = depth of depression of curb at inlet, in feet (ft)
 L = length of clear opening of inlet for total interception, in feet (ft)
 Q = interception capacity of the curb inlet, in cubic feet per second (cfs)

Type B Inlets in a Sump

$$Q/L = 1.5 \text{ cfs/ft}$$

Where: Q = inlet capacity, in cubic feet per second (cfs)
 L = length of clear opening of inlet for total interception, in feet (ft)

Inlet Results

Inlet locations have been identified for all of the basins within this project. Inlets will be sized for the 100-year, 6-hour storm event. Each inlet will be sized to provide 100% capture of the flow draining to the inlet. The inlet design calculations along with back up information will be presented in Appendix D during a final engineering. Refer to the drainage study map provided in Map Pocket 2 for the location of each inlet.

4.0 DETENTION ANALYSES

For the design of detention facilities, the modified rational method hydrologic analysis was performed to determine the 100-year flow rates for both the pre-project condition and the post-project condition. Detention was determined to be required for POC 1. Pre-project and post-project rational method output for the project is provided in Appendices A and B of this report.

4.1 Hydrograph Development

The sizing of a detention facility requires an inflow hydrograph to obtain the necessary storage volume. The modified rational method only yields a peak discharge and time of concentration and does not yield a hydrograph. In order to convert the peak discharge and time of concentration into a hydrograph, Rick Engineering's program, RatHydro was used. RatHydro generates a hydrograph from the following inputs: Time of concentration, 6-Hour Precipitation depth, basin area, rational method runoff coefficient, and peak discharge rate. The generated hydrograph can then be used as the inflow hydrograph for basin sizing within HEC-1.

4.3 HEC-1 Methodology and Criteria

100-year hydrographs and elevation-storage-outflow rating curves were used in the HEC-1 hydrologic model to perform routing calculations for the detention basin, and to determine the 100-year detention volumes required for the basin to reduce the post-project peak discharge rate back to the pre-project peak discharge rate. Actual storage and rating curves will be provided during final engineering along with detailed outlet-works designs for each BMP.

4.4 Detention Results

The 100-year, 6-hour post-project peak discharge rates were routed using the HEC-1 hydrologic model to determine the detention volume required for the vaults to reduce post-project peak discharge rates back to the pre-project peak discharge rates for select storm events. The HEC-1 detention analyses computer output is located in Appendix F of this report.

The proposed detention vaults are designed to include volume to comply with water quality volume. Water quality treatment will be provided by the downstream biofiltration basin. Detention volume sizing is provided within the proposed vault. The vaults are designed to route the post-project peak discharge rate back to pre-project conditions at POC 1. Post-Project mitigated hydrologic analysis that reflects detention occurring upstream from the project's POC is included in Appendix B following the un-detained analysis. Refer to Map Pocket 2 of this report for an exhibit of the vault and the POC locations. Table 4.1 provides a summary of the detention analysis.

Table 4.1 Detention Analysis Summary for POC 1

POC 1	Pre-Project	Post-Project (Un-Mitigated)	Post-Project (Mitigated)
Area (ac)	17.4	17.4	17.4
Time of Concentration (min)	17.6	9.2	> 17.6
Q ₁₀₀ (cfs)	23.1	41.7	< 23.1

Refer to Appendix F for results from the HEC-1 detention analyses. It should be noted that the peak discharge rate from POC 1 with mitigation is less than the pre-project peak discharge rate; therefore, the 100-year detention requirements have been met.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This drainage study presents the hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the Santee Schoolyard project. The project is a redevelopment project located in the City of Santee. The post-project condition peak discharge rates were determined using the Rational Method based on the hydrologic methodology and criteria described in the County of San Diego Hydrology Manual, dated June 2003.

Post-project flows will be treated per the City of Santee's BMP Design Manual, dated February 2016. For more information on water quality sizing, please refer to the separate report titled, "Priority Development Project Storm Water Quality Management Plan (PDP SWQMP) for Santee Schoolyard," dated December 16th, 2022 or any revisions thereafter, and prepared by Rick Engineering Company.

Based on the Rational Method result and a comparison of the pre- and post-project POC, it can be observed that the post-project peak discharge rate and tributary area to POC 1 has increased. Detention sizing for Basin 100 is provided for the 100-year, 6-hour storm event so that post-project peak discharge rates are routed back to pre-project conditions at POC 1 using the HEC-1 hydrologic model. Therefore, it is anticipated that there will be no adverse effects to downstream drainage characteristics/systems as a result of the project.

APPENDIX A

Modified Rational Method Output [Pre-project]

RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY COMPUTER PROGRAM PACKAGE
Reference: SAN DIEGO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
2003,1985,1981 HYDROLOGY MANUAL

(c) Copyright 1982-2014 Advanced Engineering Software (aes)
Ver. 21.0 Release Date: 06/01/2014 License ID 1261

Analysis prepared by:

RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY
5620 Friars Road
San Diego, California 92110
619-291-0707 Fax 619-291-4165

***** DESCRIPTION OF STUDY *****

- * SANTEE SCHOOLYARD *
- * RATIONAL METHOD FOR PRE-PROJECT 100 YEAR 6 HOUR STORM *
- * J-19644 *

FILE NAME: SS00E00.RAT
TIME/DATE OF STUDY: 16:25 04/19/2023

USER SPECIFIED HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC MODEL INFORMATION:

USER SPECIFIED STORM EVENT(YEAR) = 100.00
SPECIFIED MINIMUM PIPE SIZE(INCH) = 18.00
SPECIFIED PERCENT OF GRADIENTS(DECIMAL) TO USE FOR FRICTION SLOPE = 0.90
RAINFALL-INTENSITY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR = 1.000

*USER SPECIFIED:

NUMBER OF [TIME,INTENSITY] DATA PAIRS = 9

- 1) 5.000; 4.400
- 2) 10.000; 3.450
- 3) 15.000; 2.900
- 4) 20.000; 2.500
- 5) 25.000; 2.200
- 6) 30.000; 2.000
- 7) 40.000; 1.700
- 8) 50.000; 1.500
- 9) 60.000; 1.300

SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGY MANUAL "C"-VALUES USED FOR RATIONAL METHOD

NOTE: ONLY PEAK CONFLUENCE VALUES CONSIDERED

USER-DEFINED STREET-SECTIONS FOR COUPLED PIPEFLOW AND STREETFLOW MODEL

NO.	HALF-	CROWN TO	STREET-CROSSFALL:		CURB HEIGHT (FT)	GUTTER-GEOMETRIES:			MANNING FACTOR (n)
	WIDTH (FT)	CROSSFALL (FT)	IN- SIDE	OUT-/ SIDE/ WAY		WIDTH (FT)	LIP (FT)	HIKE (FT)	
1	30.0	20.0	0.018/0.018/0.020		0.67	2.00	0.0313	0.167	0.0150

2 20.0 15.0 0.020/0.020/0.020 0.50 1.50 0.0100 0.125 0.0180

GLOBAL STREET FLOW-DEPTH CONSTRAINTS:

1. Relative Flow-Depth = 0.50 FEET
as (Maximum Allowable Street Flow Depth) - (Top-of-Curb)
2. (Depth)*(Velocity) Constraint = 6.0 (FT*FT/S)

*SIZE PIPE WITH A FLOW CAPACITY GREATER THAN
OR EQUAL TO THE UPSTREAM TRIBUTARY PIPE.*

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 102.00 IS CODE = 21

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):

URBAN NEWLY GRADED AREAS RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .3500

S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0

INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW-LENGTH(FEET) = 52.00

UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 376.00

DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 371.00

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE(FEET) = 5.00

URBAN SUBAREA OVERLAND TIME OF FLOW(MIN.) = 4.578

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.400

NOTE: RAINFALL INTENSITY IS BASED ON Tc = 5-MINUTE.

SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.15

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.15

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 102.00 TO NODE 105.00 IS CODE = 51

>>>>COMPUTE TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL FLOW<<<<<

>>>>TRAVELTIME THRU SUBAREA (EXISTING ELEMENT)<<<<<

=====

ELEVATION DATA: UPSTREAM(FEET) = 371.00 DOWNSTREAM(FEET) = 359.00

CHANNEL LENGTH THRU SUBAREA(FEET) = 638.00 CHANNEL SLOPE = 0.0188

CHANNEL BASE(FEET) = 8.00 "Z" FACTOR = 5.000

MANNING'S FACTOR = 0.030 MAXIMUM DEPTH(FEET) = 5.00

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.567

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):

RESIDENTIAL (2. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4300

S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0

TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 4.22

TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA BASED ON VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.21

AVERAGE FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.21 TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 4.81

Tc(MIN.) = 9.38

SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 5.30 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 8.13

AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.429

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 5.4 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 8.25

END OF SUBAREA CHANNEL FLOW HYDRAULICS:

DEPTH(FEET) = 0.31 FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.81
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 105.00 = 690.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 105.00 TO NODE 107.00 IS CODE = 62

>>>>>COMPUTE STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<<
>>>>>(STREET TABLE SECTION # 2 USED)<<<<<<

=====

UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 359.00 DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 349.80
STREET LENGTH(FEET) = 695.00 CURB HEIGHT(INCHES) = 6.0
STREET HALFWIDTH(FEET) = 20.00

DISTANCE FROM CROWN TO CROSSFALL GRADEBREAK(FEET) = 15.00
INSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020
OUTSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HALFSTREETS CARRYING RUNOFF = 1
STREET PARKWAY CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020
Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Streetflow Section(curbs-to-curbs) = 0.0180
Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Back-of-Walk Flow Section = 0.0200

**TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 10.18
STREETFLOW MODEL RESULTS USING ESTIMATED FLOW:
STREET FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.47
HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 18.10
AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 3.03
PRODUCT OF DEPTH&VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 1.41
STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 3.83 Tc(MIN.) = 13.21
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.097

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):

RESIDENTIAL (2. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .5400
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0
AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.462
SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 2.30 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 3.85
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 7.7 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 11.01

END OF SUBAREA STREET FLOW HYDRAULICS:

DEPTH(FEET) = 0.48 HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 18.62
FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 3.10 DEPTH*VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 1.48
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 107.00 = 1385.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 107.00 TO NODE 150.00 IS CODE = 62

>>>>>COMPUTE STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<<
>>>>>(STREET TABLE SECTION # 2 USED)<<<<<<

=====

UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 349.80 DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 349.20
STREET LENGTH(FEET) = 333.00 CURB HEIGHT(INCHES) = 6.0

STREET HALFWIDTH(FEET) = 20.00

DISTANCE FROM CROWN TO CROSSFALL GRADEBREAK(FEET) = 15.00

INSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

OUTSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HALFSTREETS CARRYING RUNOFF = 1

STREET PARKWAY CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Streetflow Section(curbs-to-curbs) = 0.0180

Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Back-of-Walk Flow Section = 0.0200

**TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 11.29

STREET FLOWING FULL

STREETFLOW MODEL RESULTS USING ESTIMATED FLOW:

STREET FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.52

HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 21.20

AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 1.26

PRODUCT OF DEPTH&VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.66

STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 4.40 Tc(MIN.) = 17.61

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 2.691

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):

RESIDENTIAL (14.5 DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .6800

S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0

AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.470

SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 0.30 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.55

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 8.0 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 11.01

END OF SUBAREA STREET FLOW HYDRAULICS:

DEPTH(FEET) = 0.52 HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 21.01

FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 1.25 DEPTH*VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.65

LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 150.00 = 1718.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 150.00 TO NODE 150.00 IS CODE = 81

>>>>ADDITION OF SUBAREA TO MAINLINE PEAK FLOW<<<<<

=====

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 2.691

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):

RESIDENTIAL (2. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4600

S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0

AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.4652

SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 7.30 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 9.04

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 15.3 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 19.15

TC(MIN.) = 17.61

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 150.00 TO NODE 150.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<

=====

TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 1 ARE:
TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 17.61
RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 2.69
TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 15.30
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 19.15

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 110.00 TO NODE 112.00 IS CODE = 22

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):
RESIDENTIAL (1. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .3500
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0
USER SPECIFIED Tc(MIN.) = 5.000
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.400
SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.15
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.15

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 112.00 TO NODE 115.00 IS CODE = 51

>>>>COMPUTE TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL FLOW<<<<<
>>>>TRAVELTIME THRU SUBAREA (EXISTING ELEMENT)<<<<<

=====

ELEVATION DATA: UPSTREAM(FEET) = 371.00 DOWNSTREAM(FEET) = 364.00
CHANNEL LENGTH THRU SUBAREA(FEET) = 155.00 CHANNEL SLOPE = 0.0452
CHANNEL BASE(FEET) = 8.00 "Z" FACTOR = 5.000
MANNING'S FACTOR = 0.030 MAXIMUM DEPTH(FEET) = 5.00
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.103

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):
RESIDENTIAL (2. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4600
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0
TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 0.91
TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA BASED ON VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 1.65
AVERAGE FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.07 TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 1.56
Tc(MIN.) = 6.56
SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 0.80 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 1.51
AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.448
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.9 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 1.65

END OF SUBAREA CHANNEL FLOW HYDRAULICS:
DEPTH(FEET) = 0.09 FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.07
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 110.00 TO NODE 115.00 = 488.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 115.00 TO NODE 150.00 IS CODE = 62

>>>>>COMPUTE STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<<
>>>>>(STREET TABLE SECTION # 1 USED)<<<<<<

=====

UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 364.00 DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 349.20
STREET LENGTH(FEET) = 1264.00 CURB HEIGHT(INCHES) = 8.0
STREET HALFWIDTH(FEET) = 30.00

DISTANCE FROM CROWN TO CROSSFALL GRADEBREAK(FEET) = 20.00
INSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.018
OUTSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.018

SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HALFSTREETS CARRYING RUNOFF = 1
STREET PARKWAY CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020
Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Streetflow Section(curbs-to-curbs) = 0.0150
Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Back-of-Walk Flow Section = 0.0200

**TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 3.16
STREETFLOW MODEL RESULTS USING ESTIMATED FLOW:
STREET FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.36
HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 10.98
AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.49
PRODUCT OF DEPTH&VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.89
STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 8.47 Tc(MIN.) = 15.03
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 2.897

*USER SPECIFIED(SUBAREA):
STREETS & ROADS (CURBS/STORM DRAINS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8700
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 0
AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.689
SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 1.20 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 3.02
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 2.1 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 4.19

END OF SUBAREA STREET FLOW HYDRAULICS:
DEPTH(FEET) = 0.39 HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 12.46
FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.65 DEPTH*VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 1.02
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 110.00 TO NODE 150.00 = 1752.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 150.00 TO NODE 150.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<<
>>>>>AND COMPUTE VARIOUS CONFLUENCED STREAM VALUES<<<<<<

=====

TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 2 ARE:
TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 15.03
RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 2.90
TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 2.10
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 4.19

** CONFLUENCE DATA **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)	AREA (ACRE)
1	19.15	17.61	2.691	15.30
2	4.19	15.03	2.897	2.10

RAINFALL INTENSITY AND TIME OF CONCENTRATION RATIO
CONFLUENCE FORMULA USED FOR 2 STREAMS.

** PEAK FLOW RATE TABLE **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)
1	20.54	15.03	2.897
2	23.05	17.61	2.691

COMPUTED CONFLUENCE ESTIMATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 23.05 Tc(MIN.) = 17.61

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 17.4

LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 110.00 TO NODE 150.00 = 1752.00 FEET.

=====

END OF STUDY SUMMARY:

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 17.4 TC(MIN.) = 17.61

PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 23.05

=====

END OF RATIONAL METHOD ANALYSIS



APPENDIX B

Modified Rational Method Output [Post-project Un-detained]

RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY COMPUTER PROGRAM PACKAGE
Reference: SAN DIEGO COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
2003,1985,1981 HYDROLOGY MANUAL

(c) Copyright 1982-2014 Advanced Engineering Software (aes)
Ver. 21.0 Release Date: 06/01/2014 License ID 1261

Analysis prepared by:

RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY
5620 Friars Road
San Diego, California 92110
619-291-0707 Fax 619-291-4165

***** DESCRIPTION OF STUDY *****

- * SANTEE SCHOOLYARD *
- * RATIONAL METHOD FOR POST-PROJECT 100 YEAR 6 HOUR STORM *
- * J-19644 *

FILE NAME: SS00P00.RAT
TIME/DATE OF STUDY: 16:25 04/19/2023

USER SPECIFIED HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC MODEL INFORMATION:

USER SPECIFIED STORM EVENT(YEAR) = 100.00
SPECIFIED MINIMUM PIPE SIZE(INCH) = 18.00
SPECIFIED PERCENT OF GRADIENTS(DECIMAL) TO USE FOR FRICTION SLOPE = 0.90
RAINFALL-INTENSITY ADJUSTMENT FACTOR = 1.000

*USER SPECIFIED:

NUMBER OF [TIME,INTENSITY] DATA PAIRS = 9

- 1) 5.000; 4.400
- 2) 10.000; 3.450
- 3) 15.000; 2.900
- 4) 20.000; 2.500
- 5) 25.000; 2.200
- 6) 30.000; 2.000
- 7) 40.000; 1.700
- 8) 50.000; 1.500
- 9) 60.000; 1.300

SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGY MANUAL "C"-VALUES USED FOR RATIONAL METHOD

NOTE: ONLY PEAK CONFLUENCE VALUES CONSIDERED

USER-DEFINED STREET-SECTIONS FOR COUPLED PIPEFLOW AND STREETFLOW MODEL

NO.	HALF-WIDTH (FT)	CROWN TO CROSSFALL (FT)	STREET-CROSSFALL: IN- / SIDE / SIDE/ WAY	STREET-CROSSFALL: OUT- / PARK- WAY	CURB HEIGHT (FT)	GUTTER-GEOMETRIES: WIDTH (FT)	LIP HIKE (FT)	MANNING FACTOR (n)	
1	30.0	20.0	0.018/0.018/0.020		0.67	2.00	0.0313	0.167	0.0150

2 20.0 15.0 0.020/0.020/0.020 0.50 1.50 0.0100 0.125 0.0180

GLOBAL STREET FLOW-DEPTH CONSTRAINTS:

1. Relative Flow-Depth = 0.50 FEET
as (Maximum Allowable Street Flow Depth) - (Top-of-Curb)
2. (Depth)*(Velocity) Constraint = 6.0 (FT*FT/S)

*SIZE PIPE WITH A FLOW CAPACITY GREATER THAN
OR EQUAL TO THE UPSTREAM TRIBUTARY PIPE.*

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 102.00 IS CODE = 21

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====

RESIDENTIAL (1. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4100
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 82
INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW-LENGTH(FEET) = 100.00
UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 375.00
DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 370.00
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE(FEET) = 5.00
URBAN SUBAREA OVERLAND TIME OF FLOW(MIN.) = 7.264
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.970
SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.16
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.16

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 102.00 TO NODE 104.00 IS CODE = 51

>>>>COMPUTE TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL FLOW<<<<<
>>>>TRAVELTIME THRU SUBAREA (EXISTING ELEMENT)<<<<<

=====

CHANNEL LENGTH THRU SUBAREA(FEET) = 380.00
REPRESENTATIVE CHANNEL SLOPE = 0.0210
CHANNEL BASE(FEET) = 10.00 "Z" FACTOR = 8.000
MANNING'S FACTOR = 0.030 MAXIMUM DEPTH(FEET) = 5.00
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.079
RESIDENTIAL (1. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4100
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 82
TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 0.61
TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA BASED ON VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 1.04
AVERAGE FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.06 TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 6.11
Tc(MIN.) = 13.37
SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 0.70 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.88
AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.410
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.8 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 1.01

END OF SUBAREA CHANNEL FLOW HYDRAULICS:

DEPTH(FEET) = 0.08 FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 1.20

LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 104.00 = 480.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 104.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 62

>>>>COMPUTE STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<

>>>>(STREET TABLE SECTION # 2 USED)<<<<<

=====

REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0110

STREET LENGTH(FEET) = 1145.00 CURB HEIGHT(INCHES) = 6.0

STREET HALFWIDTH(FEET) = 20.00

DISTANCE FROM CROWN TO CROSSFALL GRADEBREAK(FEET) = 15.00

INSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

OUTSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HALFSTREETS CARRYING RUNOFF = 1

STREET PARKWAY CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020

Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Streetflow Section(curbs-to-curbs) = 0.0180

Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Back-of-Walk Flow Section = 0.0200

**TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 2.14

STREETFLOW MODEL RESULTS USING ESTIMATED FLOW:

STREET FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.31

HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 10.07

AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 1.95

PRODUCT OF DEPTH&VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.60

STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 9.79 Tc(MIN.) = 23.17

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 2.310

RESIDENTIAL (2.9 DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4900

SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"

S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 85

AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.467

SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 2.00 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 2.26

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 2.8 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 3.02

END OF SUBAREA STREET FLOW HYDRAULICS:

DEPTH(FEET) = 0.34 HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 11.59

FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.11 DEPTH*VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.71

LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 199.00 = 1625.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 199.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<

=====

TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2

CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 1 ARE:

TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 23.17

RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 2.31

TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 2.80
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 3.02

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 500.00 TO NODE 502.00 IS CODE = 21

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====

RESIDENTIAL (1. DU/AC OR LESS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .4100
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 82
INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW-LENGTH(FEET) = 110.00
UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 368.00
DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 364.00
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE(FEET) = 4.00
URBAN SUBAREA OVERLAND TIME OF FLOW(MIN.) = 8.077
WARNING: INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW PATH LENGTH IS GREATER THAN
THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH = 100.00
(Reference: Table 3-1B of Hydrology Manual)
THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH IS USED IN Tc CALCULATION!
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.815
SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.16
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.16

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 502.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 62

>>>>COMPUTE STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<

>>>>(STREET TABLE SECTION # 1 USED)<<<<<

=====

REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0110
STREET LENGTH(FEET) = 1291.00 CURB HEIGHT(INCHES) = 8.0
STREET HALFWIDTH(FEET) = 30.00

DISTANCE FROM CROWN TO CROSSFALL GRADEBREAK(FEET) = 20.00
INSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.018
OUTSIDE STREET CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.018

SPECIFIED NUMBER OF HALFSTREETS CARRYING RUNOFF = 1
STREET PARKWAY CROSSFALL(DECIMAL) = 0.020
Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Streetflow Section(curbs-to-curbs) = 0.0150
Manning's FRICTION FACTOR for Back-of-Walk Flow Section = 0.0200

**TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 1.62
STREETFLOW MODEL RESULTS USING ESTIMATED FLOW:
STREET FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.31
HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 8.03
AVERAGE FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.11
PRODUCT OF DEPTH&VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.64
STREET FLOW TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 10.22 Tc(MIN.) = 18.30

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 2.636
 STREETS & ROADS (CURBS/STORM DRAINS) RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8700
 SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
 S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 98
 AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.837
 SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 1.30 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 2.98
 TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 1.4 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 3.09

END OF SUBAREA STREET FLOW HYDRAULICS:
 DEPTH(FEET) = 0.36 HALFSTREET FLOOD WIDTH(FEET) = 11.05
 FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.40 DEPTH*VELOCITY(FT*FT/SEC.) = 0.87
 LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 500.00 TO NODE 199.00 = 1401.00 FEET.

 FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 199.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<<
 >>>>AND COMPUTE VARIOUS CONFLUENCED STREAM VALUES<<<<<<

=====
 TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
 CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 2 ARE:
 TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 18.30
 RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 2.64
 TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 1.40
 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 3.09

** CONFLUENCE DATA **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)	AREA (ACRE)
1	3.02	23.17	2.310	2.80
2	3.09	18.30	2.636	1.40

RAINFALL INTENSITY AND TIME OF CONCENTRATION RATIO
 CONFLUENCE FORMULA USED FOR 2 STREAMS.

** PEAK FLOW RATE TABLE **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)
1	5.48	18.30	2.636
2	5.73	23.17	2.310

COMPUTED CONFLUENCE ESTIMATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 5.73 Tc(MIN.) = 23.17
 TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 4.2
 LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 199.00 = 1625.00 FEET.

 FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 199.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 10

>>>>MAIN-STREAM MEMORY COPIED ONTO MEMORY BANK # 1 <<<<<<

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 202.00 IS CODE = 21

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====

GENERAL COMMERCIAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8200
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 95
INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW-LENGTH(FEET) = 100.00
UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 372.00
DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 371.00
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE(FEET) = 1.00
URBAN SUBAREA OVERLAND TIME OF FLOW(MIN.) = 3.904
WARNING: INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW PATH LENGTH IS GREATER THAN
THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH = 60.00
(Reference: Table 3-1B of Hydrology Manual)
THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH IS USED IN Tc CALCULATION!
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.400
NOTE: RAINFALL INTENSITY IS BASED ON Tc = 5-MINUTE.
SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.36
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.36

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 202.00 TO NODE 204.00 IS CODE = 51

>>>>COMPUTE TRAPEZOIDAL CHANNEL FLOW<<<<<
>>>>TRAVELTIME THRU SUBAREA (EXISTING ELEMENT)<<<<<

=====

CHANNEL LENGTH THRU SUBAREA(FEET) = 320.00
REPRESENTATIVE CHANNEL SLOPE = 0.0100
CHANNEL BASE(FEET) = 10.00 "Z" FACTOR = 8.000
MANNING'S FACTOR = 0.016 MAXIMUM DEPTH(FEET) = 5.00
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.238
GENERAL COMMERCIAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8200
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 95
TRAVEL TIME COMPUTED USING ESTIMATED FLOW(CFS) = 5.58
TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA BASED ON VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.74
AVERAGE FLOW DEPTH(FEET) = 0.18 TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 1.95
Tc(MIN.) = 5.85
SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 3.00 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 10.43
AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.820
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 3.1 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 10.77

END OF SUBAREA CHANNEL FLOW HYDRAULICS:
DEPTH(FEET) = 0.26 FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 3.40
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 204.00 = 420.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 204.00 TO NODE 399.00 IS CODE = 31

>>>>COMPUTE PIPE-FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<
>>>>USING COMPUTER-ESTIMATED PIPESIZE (NON-PRESSURE FLOW)<<<<<

=====
REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0070
FLOW LENGTH(FEET) = 780.00 MANNING'S N = 0.013
DEPTH OF FLOW IN 21.0 INCH PIPE IS 15.0 INCHES
PIPE-FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 5.88
ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) = 21.00 NUMBER OF PIPES = 1
PIPE-FLOW(CFS) = 10.77
PIPE TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 2.21 Tc(MIN.) = 8.06
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 399.00 = 1200.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 399.00 TO NODE 399.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<

=====
TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 1 ARE:
TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 8.06
RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 3.82
TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 3.10
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 10.77

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 300.00 TO NODE 302.00 IS CODE = 21

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====
GENERAL COMMERCIAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8200
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 95
INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW-LENGTH(FEET) = 100.00
UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 365.00
DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 364.00
ELEVATION DIFFERENCE(FEET) = 1.00
URBAN SUBAREA OVERLAND TIME OF FLOW(MIN.) = 3.904
WARNING: INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW PATH LENGTH IS GREATER THAN
THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH = 60.00
(Reference: Table 3-1B of Hydrology Manual)
THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH IS USED IN Tc CALCULATION!
100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.400
NOTE: RAINFALL INTENSITY IS BASED ON Tc = 5-MINUTE.
SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.36
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.36

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 302.00 TO NODE 399.00 IS CODE = 31

>>>>COMPUTE PIPE-FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<
>>>>USING COMPUTER-ESTIMATED PIPESIZE (NON-PRESSURE FLOW)<<<<<

REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0070
FLOW LENGTH(FEET) = 740.00 MANNING'S N = 0.013
ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) INCREASED TO 18.000
DEPTH OF FLOW IN 18.0 INCH PIPE IS 2.5 INCHES
PIPE-FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.38
ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) = 18.00 NUMBER OF PIPES = 1
PIPE-FLOW(CFS) = 0.36
PIPE TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 5.19 Tc(MIN.) = 9.09
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 300.00 TO NODE 399.00 = 840.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 399.00 TO NODE 399.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<
>>>>AND COMPUTE VARIOUS CONFLUENCED STREAM VALUES<<<<<

TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 2 ARE:
TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 9.09
RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 3.62
TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 0.10
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 0.36

** CONFLUENCE DATA **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)	AREA (ACRE)
1	10.77	8.06	3.818	3.10
2	0.36	9.09	3.623	0.10

RAINFALL INTENSITY AND TIME OF CONCENTRATION RATIO
CONFLUENCE FORMULA USED FOR 2 STREAMS.

** PEAK FLOW RATE TABLE **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)
1	11.09	8.06	3.818
2	10.58	9.09	3.623

COMPUTED CONFLUENCE ESTIMATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 11.09 Tc(MIN.) = 8.06
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 3.2
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 399.00 = 1200.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 399.00 TO NODE 399.00 IS CODE = 81

>>>>ADDITION OF SUBAREA TO MAINLINE PEAK FLOW<<<<<

=====

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.818
GENERAL COMMERCIAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8200
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 95
AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.8200
SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 4.10 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 12.84
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 7.3 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 22.85
TC(MIN.) = 8.06

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 399.00 TO NODE 499.00 IS CODE = 31

>>>>COMPUTE PIPE-FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<
>>>>USING COMPUTER-ESTIMATED PIPESIZE (NON-PRESSURE FLOW)<<<<<

=====

REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0100
FLOW LENGTH(FEET) = 450.00 MANNING'S N = 0.013
DEPTH OF FLOW IN 27.0 INCH PIPE IS 17.9 INCHES
PIPE-FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 8.17
ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) = 27.00 NUMBER OF PIPES = 1
PIPE-FLOW(CFS) = 22.85
PIPE TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 0.92 Tc(MIN.) = 8.98
LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 499.00 = 1650.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 499.00 TO NODE 499.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<

=====

TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 1 ARE:
TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 8.98
RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 3.64
TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 7.30
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 22.85

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 400.00 TO NODE 402.00 IS CODE = 21

>>>>RATIONAL METHOD INITIAL SUBAREA ANALYSIS<<<<<

=====

GENERAL COMMERCIAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8200
SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 95
INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW-LENGTH(FEET) = 100.00
UPSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 359.00
DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION(FEET) = 358.00

ELEVATION DIFFERENCE(FEET) = 1.00
 URBAN SUBAREA OVERLAND TIME OF FLOW(MIN.) = 3.904
 WARNING: INITIAL SUBAREA FLOW PATH LENGTH IS GREATER THAN
 THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH = 60.00
 (Reference: Table 3-1B of Hydrology Manual)
 THE MAXIMUM OVERLAND FLOW LENGTH IS USED IN Tc CALCULATION!
 100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 4.400
 NOTE: RAINFALL INTENSITY IS BASED ON Tc = 5-MINUTE.
 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.36
 TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 0.10 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 0.36

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 402.00 TO NODE 499.00 IS CODE = 31

>>>>COMPUTE PIPE-FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<
 >>>>USING COMPUTER-ESTIMATED PIPESIZE (NON-PRESSURE FLOW)<<<<<

REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0070
 FLOW LENGTH(FEET) = 850.00 MANNING'S N = 0.013
 ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) INCREASED TO 18.000
 DEPTH OF FLOW IN 18.0 INCH PIPE IS 2.5 INCHES
 PIPE-FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 2.38
 ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) = 18.00 NUMBER OF PIPES = 1
 PIPE-FLOW(CFS) = 0.36
 PIPE TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 5.96 Tc(MIN.) = 9.86
 LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 400.00 TO NODE 499.00 = 950.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 499.00 TO NODE 499.00 IS CODE = 1

>>>>DESIGNATE INDEPENDENT STREAM FOR CONFLUENCE<<<<<
 >>>>AND COMPUTE VARIOUS CONFLUENCED STREAM VALUES<<<<<

TOTAL NUMBER OF STREAMS = 2
 CONFLUENCE VALUES USED FOR INDEPENDENT STREAM 2 ARE:
 TIME OF CONCENTRATION(MIN.) = 9.86
 RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HR) = 3.48
 TOTAL STREAM AREA(ACRES) = 0.10
 PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) AT CONFLUENCE = 0.36

** CONFLUENCE DATA **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)	AREA (ACRE)
1	22.85	8.98	3.644	7.30
2	0.36	9.86	3.476	0.10

RAINFALL INTENSITY AND TIME OF CONCENTRATION RATIO
 CONFLUENCE FORMULA USED FOR 2 STREAMS.

** PEAK FLOW RATE TABLE **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)
1	23.18	8.98	3.644
2	22.17	9.86	3.476

COMPUTED CONFLUENCE ESTIMATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 23.18 Tc(MIN.) = 8.98
 TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 7.4
 LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 499.00 = 1650.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 499.00 TO NODE 499.00 IS CODE = 81

>>>>ADDITION OF SUBAREA TO MAINLINE PEAK FLOW<<<<<

=====

100 YEAR RAINFALL INTENSITY(INCH/HOUR) = 3.644
 GENERAL COMMERCIAL RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = .8200
 SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS "D"
 S.C.S. CURVE NUMBER (AMC II) = 95
 AREA-AVERAGE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT = 0.8200
 SUBAREA AREA(ACRES) = 5.80 SUBAREA RUNOFF(CFS) = 17.33
 TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 13.2 TOTAL RUNOFF(CFS) = 39.44
 TC(MIN.) = 8.98

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 499.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 31

>>>>COMPUTE PIPE-FLOW TRAVEL TIME THRU SUBAREA<<<<<
 >>>>USING COMPUTER-ESTIMATED PIPESIZE (NON-PRESSURE FLOW)<<<<<

=====

REPRESENTATIVE SLOPE = 0.0070
 FLOW LENGTH(FEET) = 80.00 MANNING'S N = 0.013
 DEPTH OF FLOW IN 33.0 INCH PIPE IS 25.4 INCHES
 PIPE-FLOW VELOCITY(FEET/SEC.) = 8.03
 ESTIMATED PIPE DIAMETER(INCH) = 33.00 NUMBER OF PIPES = 1
 PIPE-FLOW(CFS) = 39.44
 PIPE TRAVEL TIME(MIN.) = 0.17 Tc(MIN.) = 9.15
 LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 199.00 = 1730.00 FEET.

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 199.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 11

>>>>CONFLUENCE MEMORY BANK # 1 WITH THE MAIN-STREAM MEMORY<<<<<

=====

** MAIN STREAM CONFLUENCE DATA **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)	AREA (ACRE)
1	39.44	9.15	3.612	13.20

LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 200.00 TO NODE 199.00 = 1730.00 FEET.

** MEMORY BANK # 1 CONFLUENCE DATA **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)	AREA (ACRE)
1	5.73	23.17	2.310	4.20

LONGEST FLOWPATH FROM NODE 100.00 TO NODE 199.00 = 1625.00 FEET.

** PEAK FLOW RATE TABLE **

STREAM NUMBER	RUNOFF (CFS)	Tc (MIN.)	INTENSITY (INCH/HOUR)
1	41.70	9.15	3.612
2	30.95	23.17	2.310

COMPUTED CONFLUENCE ESTIMATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 41.70 Tc(MIN.) = 9.15
TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 17.4

FLOW PROCESS FROM NODE 199.00 TO NODE 199.00 IS CODE = 12

>>>>>CLEAR MEMORY BANK # 1 <<<<<

=====

END OF STUDY SUMMARY:

TOTAL AREA(ACRES) = 17.4 TC(MIN.) = 9.15
PEAK FLOW RATE(CFS) = 41.70

=====

END OF RATIONAL METHOD ANALYSIS



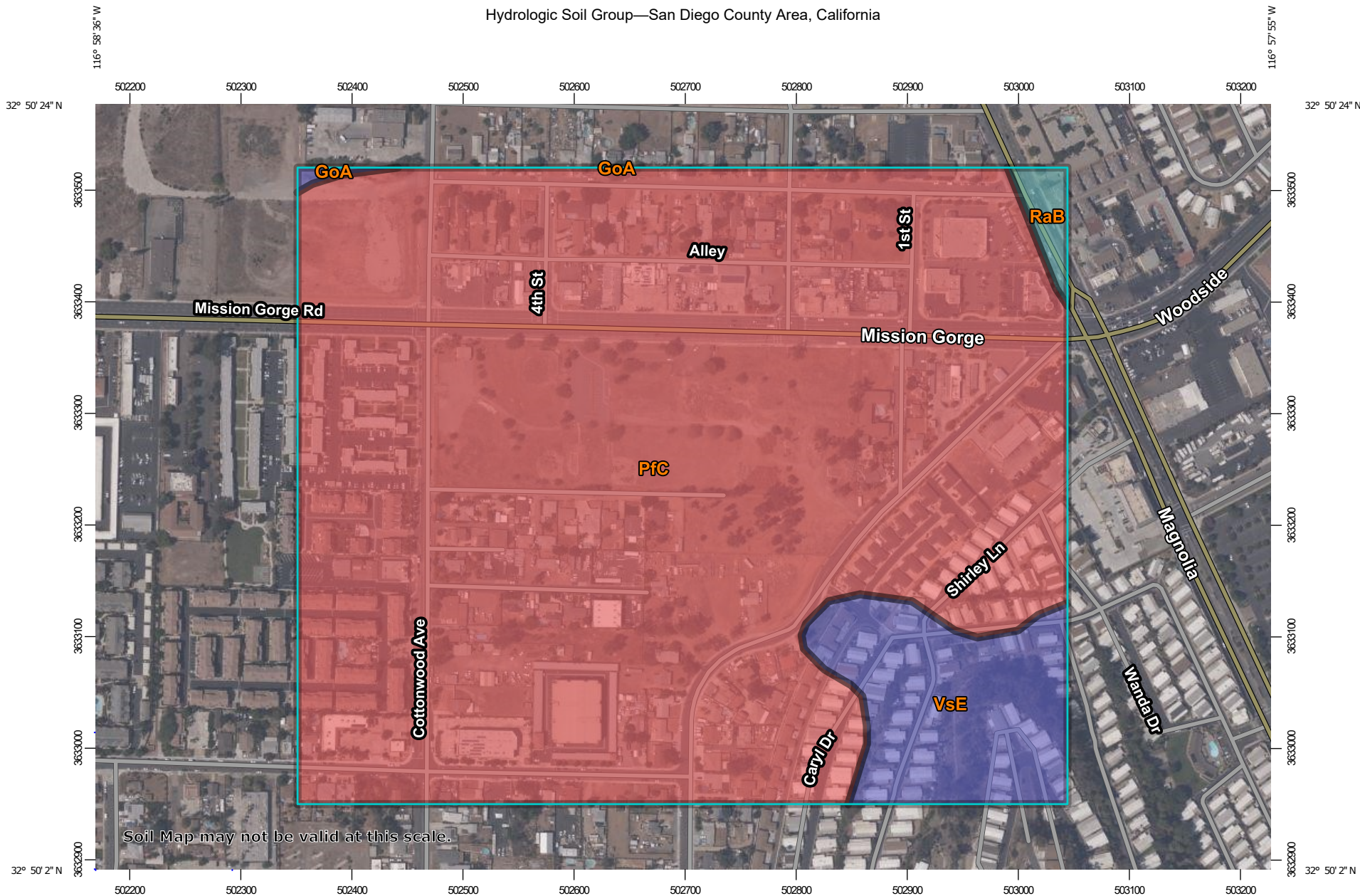
**Modified Rational Method Output
[Post-project Mitigated]**

TO BE PROVIDED IN FINAL ENGINEERING

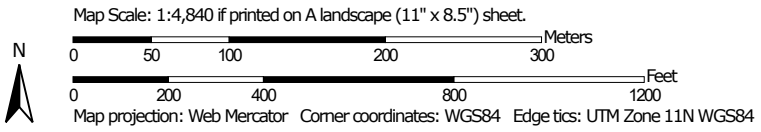
APPENDIX C

Backup for Weighted Runoff Coefficients

Hydrologic Soil Group—San Diego County Area, California



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: San Diego County Area, California
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 13, 2021

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 18, 2018—Aug 22, 2018

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

Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
GoA	Grangeville fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	B	0.2	0.2%
PfC	Placentia sandy loam, thick surface, 2 to 9 percent slopes	D	88.5	90.2%
RaB	Ramona sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	C	0.9	0.9%
VsE	Vista coarse sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, MLRA 20	B	8.5	8.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			98.1	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

APPENDIX D

Inlet Sizing Calculations

Will be provided during Final Engineering.

Santee Schoolyard
19644
12/16/2022

Overflow Weir Sizing - BMP A1

Weir coefficient, C_w	3.0
Available head, h (feet)	1.00
Weir Length (ft)	8.00

Inlet type	Capacity Based on Weir Equation^{1,2}, Qcap (CFS³)
Weir (20' * 0.5')	24.00

1. A reduction factor of 50% assumed for clogging.

2. Weir equation, $Q = C_w L_e (h)^{3/2}$; Orifice equation, $Q = C_o A_o (2gh)^{1/2}$

Grate Inlet Sizing (Weir vs. Orifice) - BMP B1

Weir coefficient, C_w

3.0

Orifice coefficient, C_o

0.60

Available head, h (feet)

0.85

Inlet Type	Capacity based on Weir Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Capacity based on Orifice Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Governing Equation
1212 Series - 12"x12" Catch Basin ¹	5.01	2.48	Orifice
1218 Series - 12"x18" Catch Basin ¹	5.80	3.31	Orifice
1818 Series - 18"x18" Catch Basin ¹	6.57	4.20	Orifice
2424 Series - 24"x24" Catch Basin ¹	8.49	7.03	Orifice
3636 Series - 36"x36" Catch Basin ¹	12.38	14.68	Weir
Type 'I' Catch Basin ²	10.85	10.78	Orifice

Note:

1. Based on Brooks Products, Inc. - H 20-44 Traffic, Steel Grate, not Parkway, Cast-iron grate
2. Based on Drawing Number D-13 & D-15 in the City of San Diego Regional Standard Drawings, dated April 2003
3. A reduction factor of 50% assumed for clogging.
4. Weir equation, $Q = C_w L_e (h)^{3/2}$; Orifice equation, $Q = C_o A_o (2gh)^{1/2}$
5. "cfs" = cubic feet per second

Grate Inlet Sizing (Weir vs. Orifice) - BMP B2

Weir coefficient, C_w

3.0

Orifice coefficient, C_o

0.60

Available head, h (feet)

0.33

Inlet Type	Capacity based on Weir Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Capacity based on Orifice Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Governing Equation
1212 Series - 12"x12" Catch Basin ¹	1.21	1.54	Weir
1218 Series - 12"x18" Catch Basin ¹	1.40	2.06	Weir
1818 Series - 18"x18" Catch Basin ¹	1.59	2.62	Weir
2424 Series - 24"x24" Catch Basin ¹	2.05	4.38	Weir
3636 Series - 36"x36" Catch Basin ¹	2.99	9.15	Weir
Type 'I' Catch Basin ²	2.62	6.72	Weir

Note:

1. Based on Brooks Products, Inc. - H 20-44 Traffic, Steel Grate, not Parkway, Cast-iron grate
2. Based on Drawing Number D-13 & D-15 in the City of San Diego Regional Standard Drawings, dated April 2003
3. A reduction factor of 50% assumed for clogging.
4. Weir equation, $Q = C_w L_e (h)^{3/2}$; Orifice equation, $Q = C_o A_o (2gh)^{1/2}$

Grate Inlet Sizing (Weir vs. Orifice) - BMP C1

Weir coefficient, C_w

3.0

Orifice coefficient, C_o

0.60

Available head, h (feet)

0.35

Inlet Type	Capacity based on Weir Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Capacity based on Orifice Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Governing Equation
1212 Series - 12"x12" Catch Basin ¹	1.32	1.59	Weir
1218 Series - 12"x18" Catch Basin ¹	1.53	2.12	Weir
1818 Series - 18"x18" Catch Basin ¹	1.74	2.70	Weir
2424 Series - 24"x24" Catch Basin ¹	2.24	4.51	Weir
3636 Series - 36"x36" Catch Basin ¹	3.27	9.42	Weir
Type 'I' Catch Basin ²	2.87	6.92	Weir

Note:

1. Based on Brooks Products, Inc. - H 20-44 Traffic, Steel Grate, not Parkway, Cast-iron grate
2. Based on Drawing Number D-13 & D-15 in the City of San Diego Regional Standard Drawings, dated April 2003
3. A reduction factor of 50% assumed for clogging.
4. Weir equation, $Q = C_w L_e (h)^{3/2}$; Orifice equation, $Q = C_o A_o (2gh)^{1/2}$
5. "cfs" = cubic feet per second

Grate Inlet Sizing (Weir vs. Orifice) - BMP C2

Weir coefficient, C_w

3.0

Orifice coefficient, C_o

0.60

Available head, h (feet)

0.70

Inlet Type	Capacity based on Weir Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Capacity based on Orifice Equation ^{3, 4} , Q_{cap} (cfs ⁵)	Governing Equation
1212 Series - 12"x12" Catch Basin ¹	3.75	2.25	Orifice
1218 Series - 12"x18" Catch Basin ¹	4.33	3.00	Orifice
1818 Series - 18"x18" Catch Basin ¹	4.91	3.82	Orifice
2424 Series - 24"x24" Catch Basin ¹	6.35	6.38	Weir
3636 Series - 36"x36" Catch Basin ¹	9.25	13.32	Weir
Type 'I' Catch Basin ²	8.11	9.79	Weir

Note:

1. Based on Brooks Products, Inc. - H 20-44 Traffic, Steel Grate, not Parkway, Cast-iron grate
2. Based on Drawing Number D-13 & D-15 in the City of San Diego Regional Standard Drawings, dated April 2003
3. A reduction factor of 50% assumed for clogging.
4. Weir equation, $Q = C_w L_e (h)^{3/2}$; Orifice equation, $Q = C_o A_o (2gh)^{1/2}$
5. "cfs" = cubic feet per second

COTTONWOOD AVE. INLET SIZING

Hydraulic Analysis Report

Project Data

Project Title:

Designer:

Project Date: Wednesday, April 19, 2023

Project Units: U.S. Customary Units

Notes:

Curb and Gutter Analysis: Curb and Gutter Analysis

Notes:

Gutter Input Parameters

Longitudinal Slope of Road: 0.0020 ft/ft

Cross-Slope of Pavement: 0.0200 ft/ft

Uniform Gutter Geometry

Manning's n: 0.0130

Gutter Width: 2.0000 ft

Design Flow: 5.7000 cfs

Gutter Result Parameters

Width of Spread: 17.3191 ft

Gutter Depression: 0.0000 in

Area of Flow: 2.9995 ft²

E_o (Gutter Flow to Total Flow): 0.2794

Gutter Depth at Curb: 4.1566 in

Inlet Input Parameters

Inlet Location: Inlet in Sag

Percent Clogging: 0.0000 %

Inlet Type: Curb Opening

Length of Inlet: 5.0000 ft

Curb opening height: 6.0000 in

Local Depression: 4.0000 in

Inlet Result Parameters

Perimeter: 8.6000 ft

Effective Perimeter: 8.6000 ft

Area: 4.1667 ft²

Effective Area: 4.1667 ft²

Depth at curb face (upstream of local depression): 0.4363 ft

Computed Width of Spread at Sag: 21.8140 ft

Flow type: Weir Flow

Efficiency: 1.0000

APPENDIX E

Storm Drain Sizing Calculations

Preliminary Storm Drain Size

The purpose of this table is to provide an estimated pipe size to convey the 100-year flow rates with a sizing factor.

Manning's n: 0.013

Sizing Factor (%): 30

Slope at:		0.5%		1.0%	
Q_{100} (cfs ¹)	Q_{100} with Sizing Factor (cfs ¹)	Minimum Pipe Size ² (feet)	Recommended Pipe Size (inches)	Minimum Pipe Size ² (feet)	Recommended Pipe Size (inches)
1.0	1.3	0.78	10"	0.68	10"
2.0	2.6	1.01	12"	0.89	12"
5.0	6.5	1.43	18"	1.25	18"
10.0	13.0	1.85	24"	1.62	24"
15.0	19.5	2.15	30"	1.89	24"
20.0	26.0	2.40	30"	2.11	30"
25.0	32.5	2.61	36"	2.29	30"
30.0	39.0	2.79	36"	2.45	30"
35.0	45.5	2.96	36"	2.60	36"
40.0	52.0	3.11	42"	2.73	36"

Note:

1. "cfs" = cubic feet per second.
2. Minimum pipe sizes are calculated using the Manning's equation and are based on the flow rates with 30% factor.

APPENDIX F

Detention Analysis

```

1*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
* RUN DATE 20JUL22 TIME 08:23:29 *
*
*****

```

```

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

```

```

X X XXXXXXX XXXXX X
X X X X X XX
X X X X X
XXXXXX XXXX X XXXXX X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X XXXXXXX 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

1 HEC-1 INPUT PAGE 1

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

*** FREE ***

```

*DIAGRAM
1 ID SANTEE SCHOOLYARD - POC 1
2 ID 100-YEAR DETENTION ANALYSIS
3 ID JULY, 2022 - FILE NAME: SSDETPR1.HC1
4 IT 1 01JAN90 1200 500
5 IO 5 0
*
6 KKPOC1.hc1
7 KM RUN DATE 7/19/2022
8 KM RATIONAL METHOD HYDROGRAPH PROGRAM
9 KM COPYRIGHT 1992, 2014, RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY
10 KM 6HR RAINFALL IS 2.5 INCHES
11 KM RATIONAL METHOD RUNOFF COEFFICIENT IS 0.85
12 KM RATIONAL METHOD TIME OF CONCENTRATION IS 9 MIN.
13 KM FOR THIS DATA TO RUN PROPERLY THIS IT CARD MUST BE ADDED TO YOUR HEC-1
14 KM IT 2 01JAN90 1200 200
15 BA 0.0202
16 IN 9 01JAN90 1153
17 QI 0 0 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.9 2 2
18 QI 2.1 2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.8 2.9 3.1 3.3
19 QI 3.6 3.9 4.4 4.8 5.9 6.7 9.8 26.1 37.1 7.9
20 QI 5.3 4.1 3.4 3 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.1 1.9 1.8
21 QI 1.7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
22 QI 0 0
*
23 KK DET2
24 KO 2 2 0 0 21
25 KM DETENTION FOR POC-1
26 RS 1 ELEV 101
27 SV 0 0.617 1.13 1.37
28 SQ 0 2.24 10.3 17.1
29 SE 100 101 102 103
*
30 ZZ

```

1 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT LINE (V) ROUTING (--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW
 NO. (.) CONNECTOR (<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW

6 POC1.hc1
 V

11532	213.	0 . I	S
11533	214.	0 . I	S
11534	215.	0 . I	S
11535	216.	0 . I	S
11536	217.	0 . I	S
11537	218.	0 . I	S
11538	219.	0 . I	S
11539	220.	0 . I	S
11540	221.	. . . . 0 . . I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11541	222.	0 . I	S
11542	223.	0 . I	S
11543	224.	0 . I	S
11544	225.	0 . I	S
11545	226.	0 . I	S
11546	227.	0 . I	S
11547	228.	0 . I	S
11548	229.	0 . I	S
11549	230.	0 . I	S
11550	231.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11551	232.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11552	233.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11553	234.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11554	235.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11555	236.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11556	237.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11557	238.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11558	239.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11559	240.	. 0 I . . . . .	. S
11600	241.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11601	242.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11602	243.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11603	244.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11604	245.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11605	246.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11606	247.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11607	248.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11608	249.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11609	250.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11610	251.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11611	252.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11612	253.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11613	254.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11614	255.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11615	256.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11616	257.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11617	258.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11618	259.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11619	260.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11620	261.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11621	262.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11622	263.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11623	264.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11624	265.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11625	266.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11626	267.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11627	268.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11628	269.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11629	270.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11630	271.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11631	272.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11632	273.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11633	274.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11634	275.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11635	276.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11636	277.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11637	278.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11638	279.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11639	280.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11640	281.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11641	282.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11642	283.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11643	284.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11644	285.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11645	286.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11646	287.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11647	288.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11648	289.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11649	290.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11650	291.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11651	292.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11652	293.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11653	294.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11654	295.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S
11655	296.	. . . . 0 I . . . . .	. . . . . S


```

11944 465I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11945 466I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11946 467I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11947 468I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11948 469I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11949 470I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11950 471I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11951 472I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11952 473I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11953 474I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11954 475I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11955 476I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11956 477I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11957 478I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11958 479I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
11959 480I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12000 481I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12001 482I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12002 483I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12003 484I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12004 485I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12005 486I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12006 487I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12007 488I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12008 489I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12009 490I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12010 491I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12011 492I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12012 493I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12013 494I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12014 495I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12015 496I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12016 497I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12017 498I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12018 499I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .
12019 500I 0 . . . . . S . . . . .

```

1
1

RUNOFF SUMMARY
FLOW IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
TIME IN HOURS, AREA IN SQUARE MILES

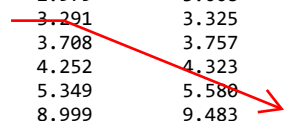
OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
				6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+									
+	HYDROGRAPH AT								
	POC1.hc1	37.	4.08	5.	3.	3.	.02		
+	ROUTED TO								
	DET2	16.	4.20	4.	4.	4.	.02	102.78	4.20
+									

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

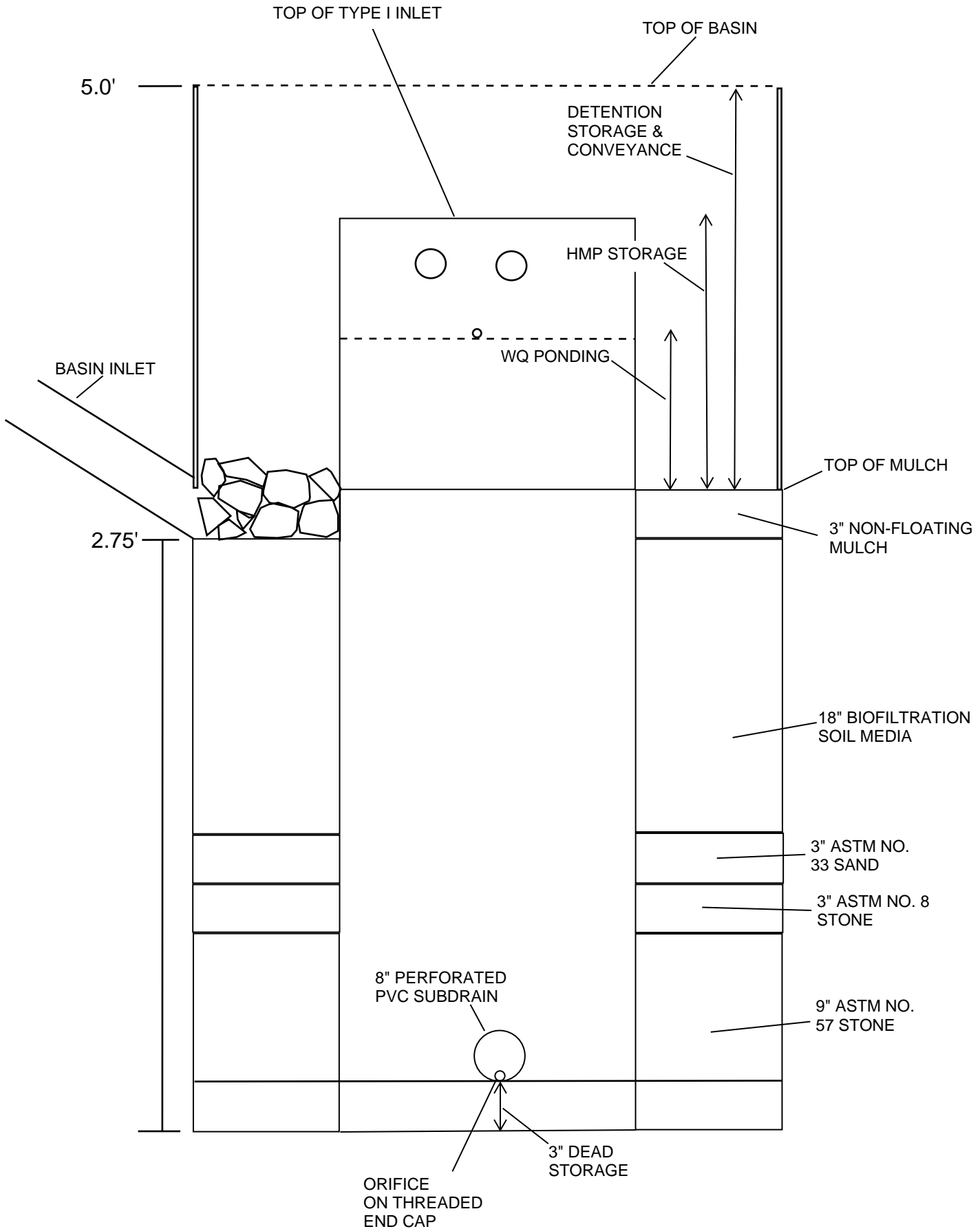
Lag Time = 4.20hr - 4.08hr =
0.12hr*(60min/1hr) = 7.2min

DET2	11200	1JAN90	0	1	1	500	.020					
2.240	2.229	2.218	2.207	2.198	2.189	2.181	2.175	2.169	2.164			
2.161	2.158	2.156	2.153	2.151	2.149	2.146	2.144	2.142	2.140			
2.138	2.135	2.133	2.131	2.129	2.128	2.126	2.124	2.122	2.121			
2.119	2.117	2.116	2.114	2.113	2.111	2.110	2.108	2.106	2.105			
2.104	2.102	2.101	2.100	2.098	2.097	2.096	2.095	2.094	2.093			
2.092	2.091	2.090	2.089	2.089	2.088	2.087	2.086	2.085	2.084			
2.083	2.083	2.082	2.082	2.081	2.081	2.080	2.080	2.079	2.079			
2.079	2.078	2.078	2.077	2.077	2.077	2.076	2.076	2.076	2.076			
2.076	2.076	2.076	2.076	2.076	2.076	2.077	2.077	2.077	2.078			
2.078	2.079	2.079	2.080	2.081	2.081	2.082	2.083	2.084	2.085			
2.086	2.087	2.088	2.089	2.090	2.091	2.093	2.094	2.095	2.097			
2.098	2.100	2.101	2.103	2.105	2.106	2.108	2.110	2.112	2.114			
2.116	2.118	2.120	2.122	2.124	2.126	2.128	2.131	2.133	2.135			
2.138	2.140	2.143	2.146	2.149	2.152	2.155	2.158	2.161	2.165			
2.168	2.171	2.175	2.178	2.181	2.185	2.188	2.192	2.196	2.200			
2.203	2.207	2.211	2.216	2.220	2.224	2.229	2.233	2.238	2.251			
2.271	2.291	2.312	2.332	2.353	2.373	2.394	2.415	2.437	2.458			
2.480	2.503	2.525	2.548	2.571	2.594	2.617	2.641	2.664	2.688			
2.712	2.737	2.761	2.786	2.812	2.838	2.865	2.893	2.921	2.949			
2.979	3.008	3.039	3.069	3.100	3.131	3.163	3.195	3.227	3.259			
3.291	3.325	3.360	3.398	3.437	3.478	3.521	3.565	3.611	3.659			
3.708	3.757	3.808	3.860	3.912	3.965	4.019	4.073	4.128	4.187			
4.252	4.323	4.400	4.482	4.570	4.664	4.763	4.867	4.992	5.153			
5.349	5.580	5.845	6.143	6.473	6.835	7.228	7.646	8.080	8.531			
8.999	9.483	9.982	10.653	11.595	12.548	13.426	14.146	14.714	15.136			
15.418	15.565	15.582	15.475	15.247	14.960	14.673	14.386	14.099	13.812			
13.525	13.238	12.950	12.663	12.379	12.100	11.827	11.559	11.297	11.039			
10.786	10.538	10.297	10.163	10.031	9.900	9.770	9.641	9.513	9.386			
9.261	9.136	9.013	8.891	8.771	8.653	8.536	8.421	8.307	8.195			
8.084	7.975	7.868	7.762	7.657	7.554	7.453	7.353	7.254	7.157			
7.061	6.967	6.874	6.782	6.691	6.602	6.514	6.427	6.341	6.256			
6.173	6.091	6.010	5.931	5.853	5.776	5.700	5.625	5.552	5.480			
5.409	5.339	5.271	5.204	5.138	5.073	5.010	4.947	4.886	4.825			
4.765	4.706	4.647	4.590	4.533	4.477	4.421	4.367	4.314	4.261			
4.209	4.159	4.109	4.060	4.011	3.964	3.917	3.871	3.826	3.782			
3.738	3.695	3.653	3.611	3.568	3.522	3.473	3.421	3.366	3.308			
3.247	3.184	3.117	3.051	2.985	2.921	2.859	2.798	2.738	2.679			
2.622	2.566	2.511	2.457	2.404	2.353	2.303	2.253	2.232	2.221			
2.210	2.199	2.188	2.177	2.166	2.155	2.144	2.134	2.123	2.112			
2.102	2.091	2.081	2.071	2.060	2.050	2.040	2.030	2.019	2.009			
1.999	1.989	1.979	1.970	1.960	1.950	1.940	1.931	1.921	1.911			
1.902	1.892	1.883	1.874	1.864	1.855	1.846	1.836	1.827	1.818			
1.809	1.800	1.791	1.782	1.773	1.764	1.756	1.747	1.738	1.729			
1.721	1.712	1.704	1.695	1.687	1.678	1.670	1.662	1.653	1.645			
1.637	1.629	1.621	1.613	1.604	1.596	1.588	1.581	1.573	1.565			
1.557	1.549	1.542	1.534	1.526	1.519	1.511	1.503	1.496	1.489			
1.481	1.474	1.466	1.459	1.452	1.445	1.437	1.430	1.423	1.416			
1.409	1.402	1.395	1.388	1.381	1.374	1.367	1.360	1.354	1.347			
1.340	1.333	1.327	1.320	1.314	1.307	1.301	1.294	1.288	1.281			
1.275	1.268	1.262	1.256	1.250	1.243	1.237	1.231	1.225	1.219			

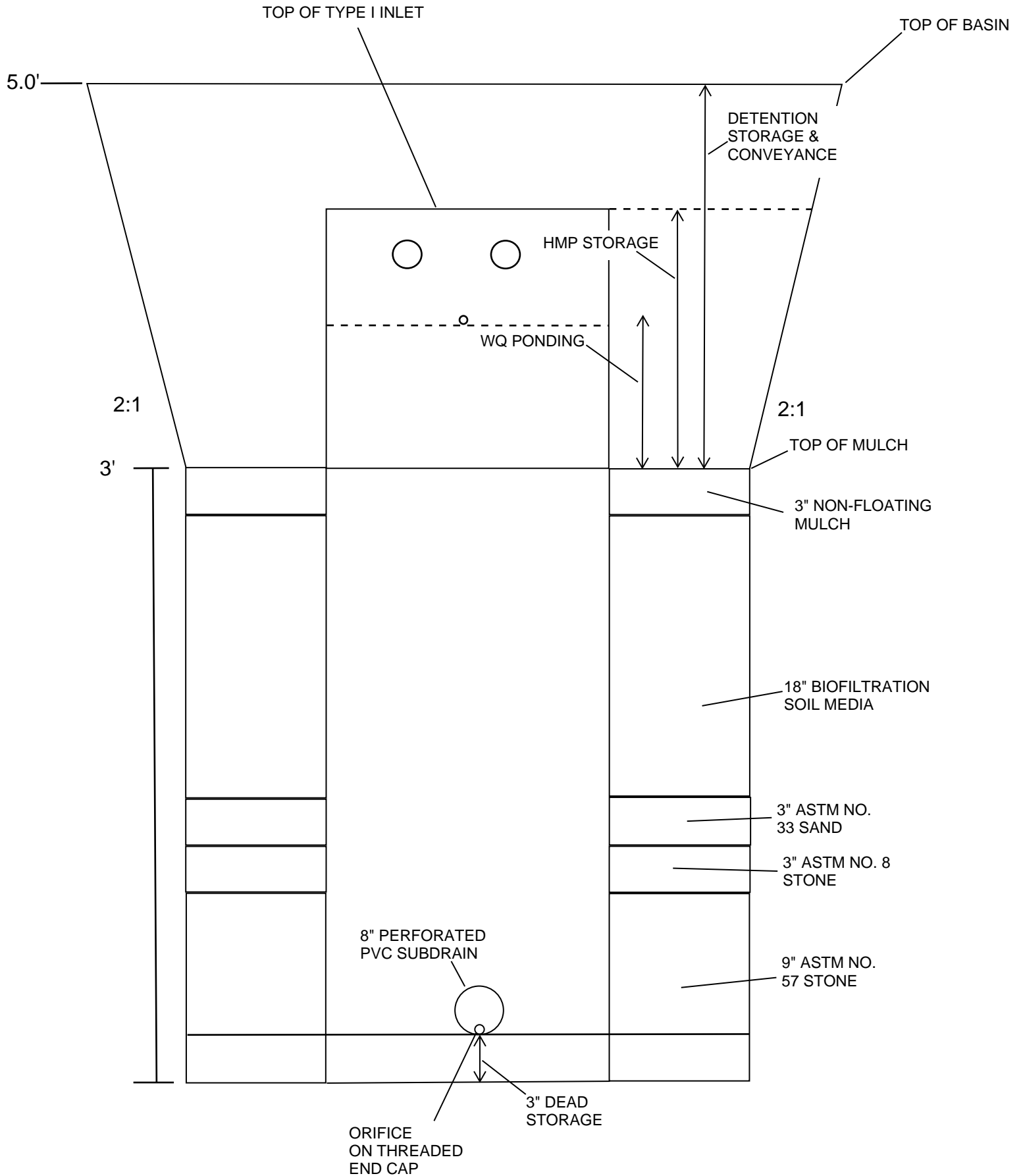
Q100 Mitigated



BMP-A CROSS SECTION



BMP-B, C1, C2 CROSS SECTION



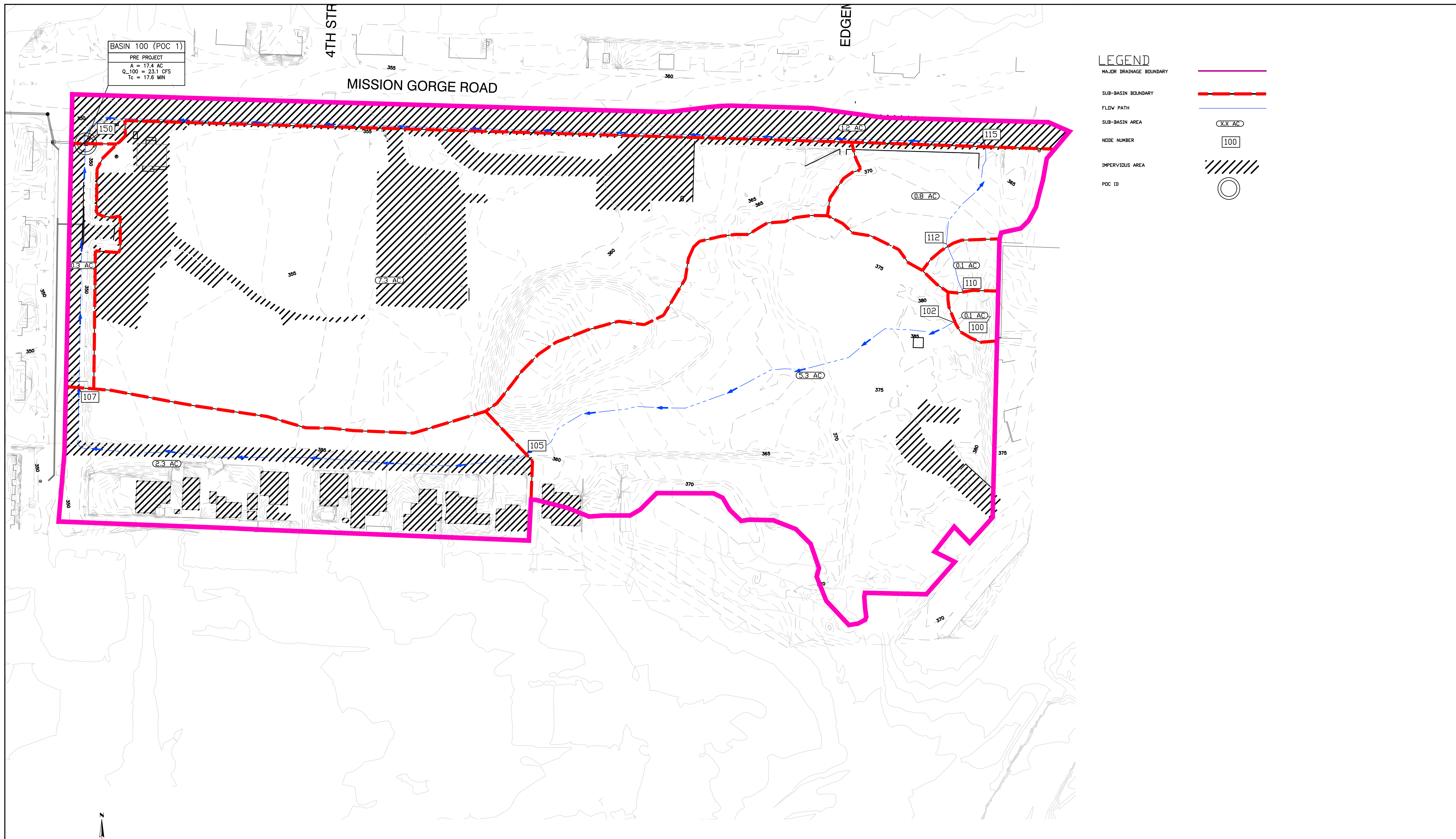
MAP POCKET 1

Drainage Study Map

for

Santee Schoolyard

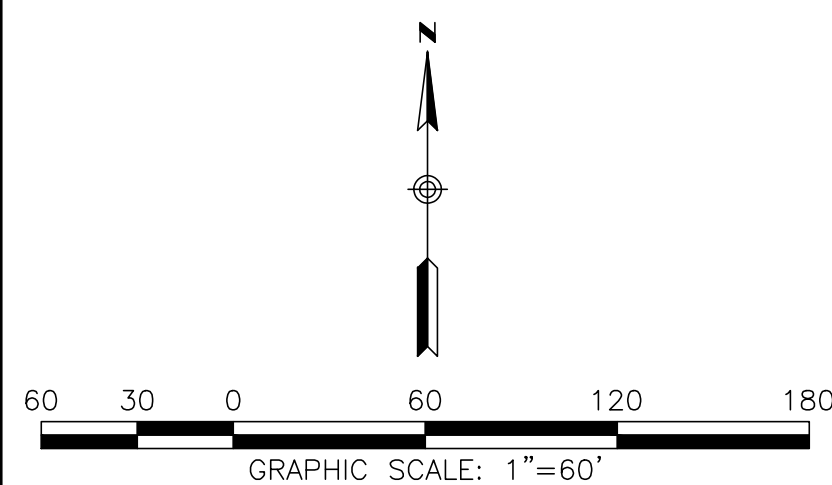
[Pre-Project]



BASIN 100 (POC 1)
 PRE PROJECT
 A = 17.4 AC
 Q₁₀₀ = 23.1 CFS
 T_c = 17.6 MIN

LEGEND

- MAJOR DRAINAGE BOUNDARY —
- SUB-BASIN BOUNDARY - - -
- FLOW PATH —
- SUB-BASIN AREA XX AC
- NODE NUMBER 100
- IMPERVIOUS AREA
- POC ID



RICK
 ENGINEERING COMPANY
 5620 FRIARS ROAD
 SAN DIEGO, CA 92110
 619.291.0707
 (FAX) 619.291.4165
 rickengineering.com
 San Diego Riverside - Orange - San Luis Obispo - Denver - Sacramento - Phoenix - Tucson

**PRE-PROJECT DRAINAGE EXHIBIT
 FOR
 SANTEE SCHOOLYARD**

DATE: APRIL 21, 2023
 JN-19644

MAP POCKET 2

Drainage Study Map

for

Santee Schoolyard

[Post-Project]

