DRAINAGE REPORT FOR WESTERN SHADOWS UNIT 2

SEPTEMBER 12, 2005

Prepared for:

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Date

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I. INTRODUCTION

This drainage study establishes a drainage management plan for the proposed development of Western Shadows Unit 2 on Tract 14, Ventana Ranch West located at the southeast corner of Del Oeste Drive and Ventana Ridge Road in northwest Albuquerque. This subdivision is approximately 19.2 acres of residential (zoned R-LT) land to be subdivided into 83 single family residential lots. As the proposed residence complies with the proposed zoning of the property, no additional entitlement or zoning effort is required prior to building on the property.

This report outlines the hydrological methods used, and summarizes the existing and proposed drainage conditions necessary to support the planned 83-unit development. More specifically, this report is submitted in conjunction with the preliminary plat application. Therefore, preliminary plat and grading plan approval is requested. Prior to final plat and building permit approvals of this project, the City of Albuquerque (COA) must approve final grading plans and work order construction plans. Calculations and supporting data are presented in the appendices. Drainage basin maps, a grading plan, and a copy of the preliminary plat are included at the end of this report.

II. METHODOLOGY

Existing and proposed site hydrological conditions were analyzed for the 100-year, 6-hour storm in accordance with the revised Section 22.2, Hydrology, of the Development Process Manual (DPM) for the City of Albuquerque, dated January 1993. The Arid-lands Hydrologic Model (AHYMO) was utilized to determine peak flow rates for design of the storm drainage improvements within the project. The 100-year, 6-hour storm is used as the design event. The results are included in Appendix A. Street capacities were analyzed using Manning's equation, consistent with the revised DPM Section 22.2. All data and calculations supporting this study are located in Appendix B.

The following previously approved documents were used in the preparation of this report:

- Ventana Ranch West Subdivision Drainage Management Plan, prepared by Bohannan Huston, Inc., dated October 10, 2003. This report allows for 61 cfs of developed runoff to discharge from the project site.
- Work Order Construction Plans for Ventana Ranch West, Public Improvement District/Additional Backbone Roadway and Storm Drain Improvements, Phase 2, C.O.A. Prj. No. 617685, prepared by Bohannan Huston, Inc., Engineer's stamp dated September 7, 2004. This plan dictates a capacity of 69 cfs which can discharge from the project site into the storm drain within Ventana Ridge Road.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

A. Topography

This site is currently undeveloped land with grades ranging from approximately 1% to 6%. Review of soils information in the area indicates that the soils consist primarily of fine to medium grained silty sands with traces of clayey sands, silts and slightly silty to poorly graded sands. Vegetation is light consisting mostly of native grasses and shrubs.

B. Existing Drainage Patterns

The site generally drains from west to east as sheet flows. Future development in the area will not alter the natural drainage pattern of the area.

C. FEMA Floodplain

As designated on Panel 100 of 825 (Map number 35001C0100E) of the National Flood Insurance Program, Flood Insurance Rate Maps published by FEMA for Bernalillo County, New Mexico, map revised November 19, 2003, there is no existing flood hazard zone (zone AO) within the proposed development. See the FEMA Floodplain exhibit provided at the end of the report text.

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IV. PROPOSED DEVELOPED CONDITIONS

Western Shadows Unit 2 subdivision is a proposed single-family residential development with 83 lots on 19.2 acres. Proposed street configurations are shown on the *Preliminary Plat*, **Exhibit 1.** The site will be accessible from Ventana Ridge Road NW.

A. Onsite Flows

The site was divided into seven onsite basins; 14A-F and DB-Park. Basin DB-Park, which is the future park site, drains into a proposed temporary retention pond to be built as part of Western Ridge Subdivision Unit 2. Basin 14C which is made up of Tuscarora Rd. also drains into Western Ridge Subdivision Unit 2. Basins 14A, 14B, 14D, 14E, and 14F discharge via surface flows to a sump area with proposed inlets within Yolanda Drive located within Basin 14D. Developed runoff is then conveyed by the proposed inlets into an existing 36" public storm drain in Ventana Ridge Road via a proposed storm drain within Yolanda Drive. A portion of the runoff generated by Basins 14A and 14B (approximately 14 cfs) is intercepted by proposed inlets located at the intersection of Jacob Avenue and Yolanda Drive and conveyed into the proposed storm drain within Yolanda Drive, with the bypass flows continuing to the sump area within Yolanda Drive mentioned above. Although an emergency overflow for the proposed sump area exists at the west end of Tuscarora Road, the proposed inlets within sump area within Yolanda Drive have been designed to accommodate twice the 100-year developed flowrate. A total of 61 cfs of developed runoff will discharge into the existing storm drain within Ventana Ridge Road, which is in conformance with the Ventana Ranch West Subdivision Drainage Management Plan as well as the storm drain capacity shown in the Work Order Construction Plans for Ventana Ranch West, Public Improvement District/Additional Backbone Roadway and Storm Drain Improvements, Phase 2.

The percent impervious land treatment for the proposed conditions is determined from Table A-5 of the DPM, Section 22.2. The land treatment values used in the AHYMO analysis are 20% treatment B, 20% treatment C, and 60% treatment D.

B. Offsite Flows

Existing Basin 501A as shown in the Ventana Ranch West Subdivision Drainage Management Plan is located directly west of the project site. This basin does not enter the project site due to an existing berm located just west of the project site. The berm grade was set as part of a master plan water line project that has been constructed in the future Del Oeste right-of-way. This berm directs undeveloped flows from Basin 501A toward the north where the runoff discharges into the West Branch of the Calabacillas Arroyo. The top of berm elevation is assumed to be the future road grade for Del Oeste Boulevard. The flow pattern for Basin 501A will not be altered as part of this project.

Offsite Basin 501B conveys minimal flow into Ventana Ridge Road. A small basin from the high point in Del Oeste Boulevard to the center-line of Ventana Ridge Road having a width equal to the east half of the right of way, produces 2.3 cfs that will flow into Ventana Ridge Road from the future Del Oeste Boulevard.

Please refer to Exhibits 5 and 6 for additional information on Del Oeste Boulevard and Basins 501A/501B.

V. CONCLUSION

This report provides a detailed study of the developed runoff and street capacities for the proposed Western Shadows Subdivision, Unit 2. Included is the preliminary plat, proposed conditions basin map, grading plan, infrastructure list, and all necessary hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. Erosion and dust control, consisting of erosion control berms, silt fencing and sedimentation basins, are proposed to prevent soil washing or blowing into paved streets, storm drains, and existing development areas. This drainage plan maintains the overall drainage pattern of the area and allows for the safe management of storm runoff in permanent as well as interim conditions, and is in conformance with the Ventana Ranch West Subdivision Drainage Management Plan.

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Kate Drive

Kate Drive is a short 28' face-face street at a high point so no specific analysis was needed. No inlets needed.

Carly Drive

Carly Drive is a 28' face-face street with 1.4 cfs draining through it. The street slope is 1.1% and has a capacity of 37.8 cfs. **No inlets needed.**

Shelline Avenue

Shelline Avenue is a 28' face-face street with a cul-de-sac to its west end. At its critical point the street flow is approximately 5.5 cfs. The street slope is 2.8% and has a capacity of 30 cfs. This 5.5 cfs is conveyed into Yolanda Drive for a short section and ultimately to the low point. **No inlets** needed.

Jacob Avenue

Jacob Avenue is a 28' face-face street with two analysis points. The first point is as the intersection of Carly Drive and Jacob Avenue. At this point, the street flow is approximately 18.2 cfs. The street slope is 2.1% and has a capacity of 32.5 cfs. **No inlets needed at this point.**

The second analysis point is at the intersection of Yolanda Drive and Jacob Avenue. At this point the street flow is approximately 26.6 cfs. The street slope is 2.5% and has a capacity of 30.6 cfs. **2 Type A inlets will be used at this point.** According to the Grating Capacities graph, a type A inlet with 0.44' of head will accept approximately 7.2 cfs. One inlet will be installed on each side of the street which will reduce subsequent flow to 12.2 cfs.

Skylar Avenue

Skylar Avenue is a 28' face-face street with two analysis points. The first point is as the intersection of Carly Drive and Skylar Avenue. At this point, the street flow is approximately 13.4 cfs. The street slope is 1.9% and has a capacity of 32.9 cfs. **No inlets needed at this point.**

The second analysis point is at the intersection of Yolanda Drive and Jacob Avenue. At this point the street flow is approximately 24.2 cfs. The street slope is 3.2% and has a capacity of 28.6 cfs. **No inlets needed at this point.**However, the flow is redirected at this point into Yolanda Drive. A weir analysis was performed due to slight ponding and loss of momentum. A weir with 0.67' of depth and a 32' width (no street crown) can convey 52.9 cfs.

Yolanda Drive

Yolanda Drive is a 32' face-face street that was analyzed at two separate points. The first point is at the intersection of Jacob Avenue and Yolanda Drive. At this point the street accepts 12.2 cfs from Jacob Avenue. This combines with 2 cfs from the northern section of Yolanda Dr. and travels toward the low point (sump condition). The street slope upstream of the low point is 3% and has a capacity of 31.8 cfs. So **no inlets are needed** before the low point.

To the south, Yolanda Drive accepts 24.2 cfs from Skylar Ave. The street slope is 0.9% and has a capacity of 44.6 cfs. **No inlets are needed** before the low point.

At the low point a sump condition occurs. According to the Grating Capacities graph, a double grate Type A inlet will accept 50 cfs. Incoming flows total approximately 47.8 cfs. 2 Type A Double Grate inlets will be used at this point.

Tuscarora Drive

Tuscarora Drive is a short 28' face-face street that drains less than 1 cfs offsite. No inlets needed.

