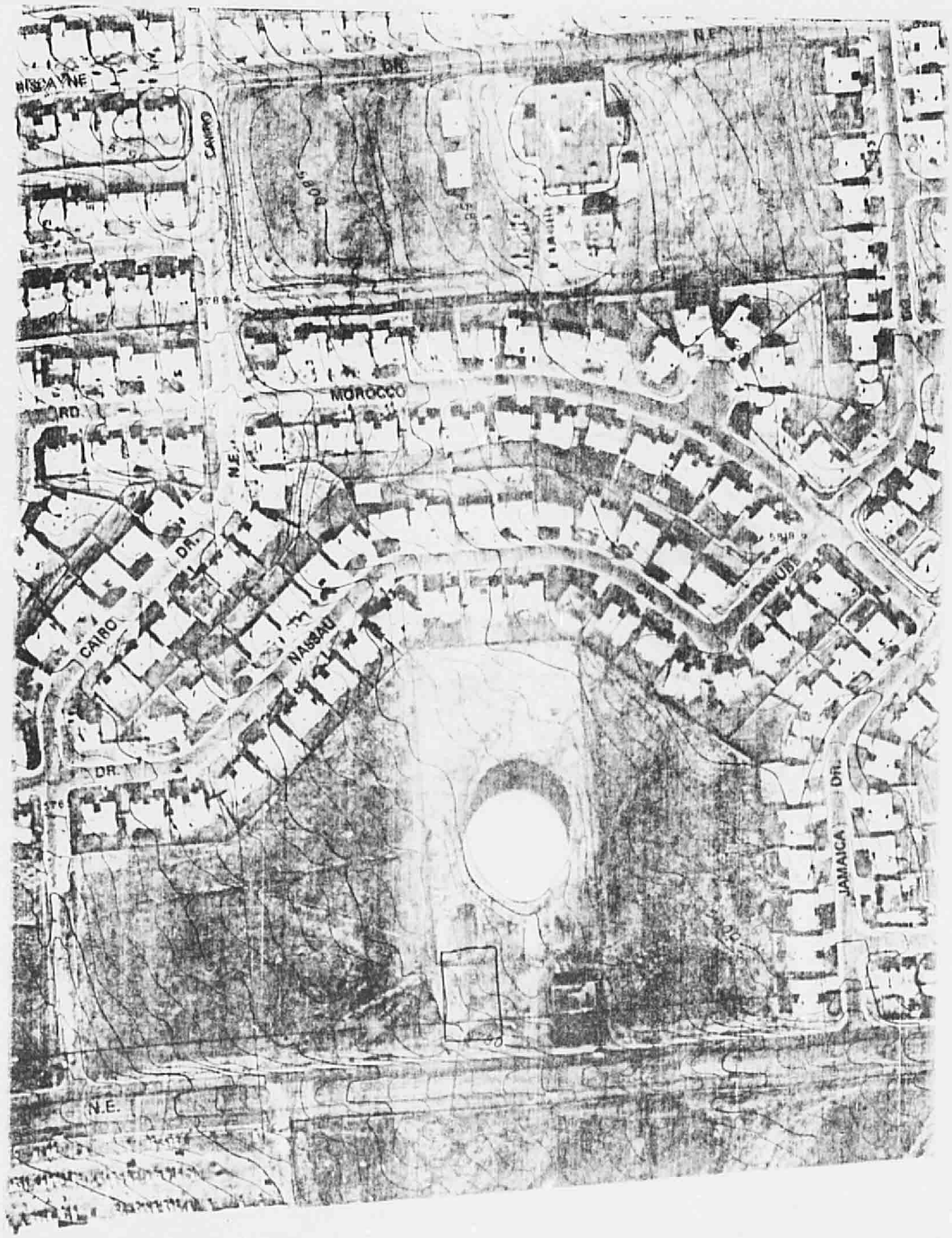
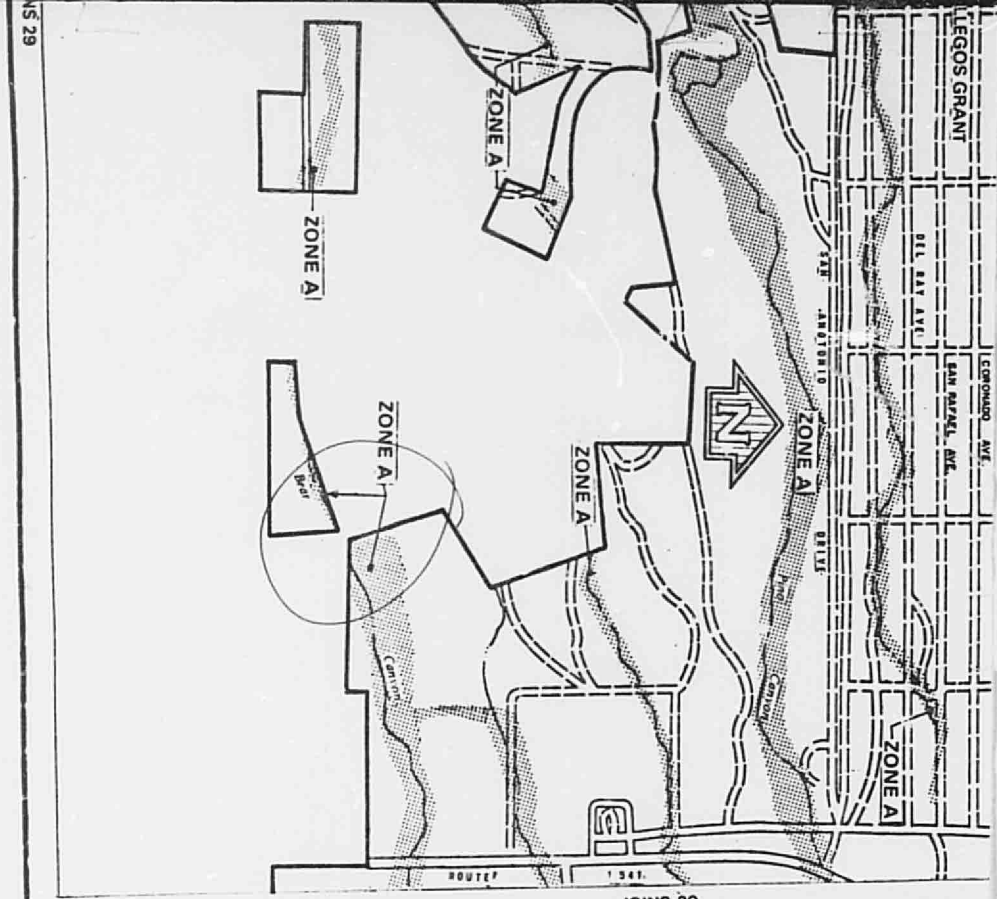
F22/D27

1 PLAN


N.E.
DR.
CAIRO
MOROCCO
NASSAU
DANUB
JAMAICA
DR.
N.E.



19

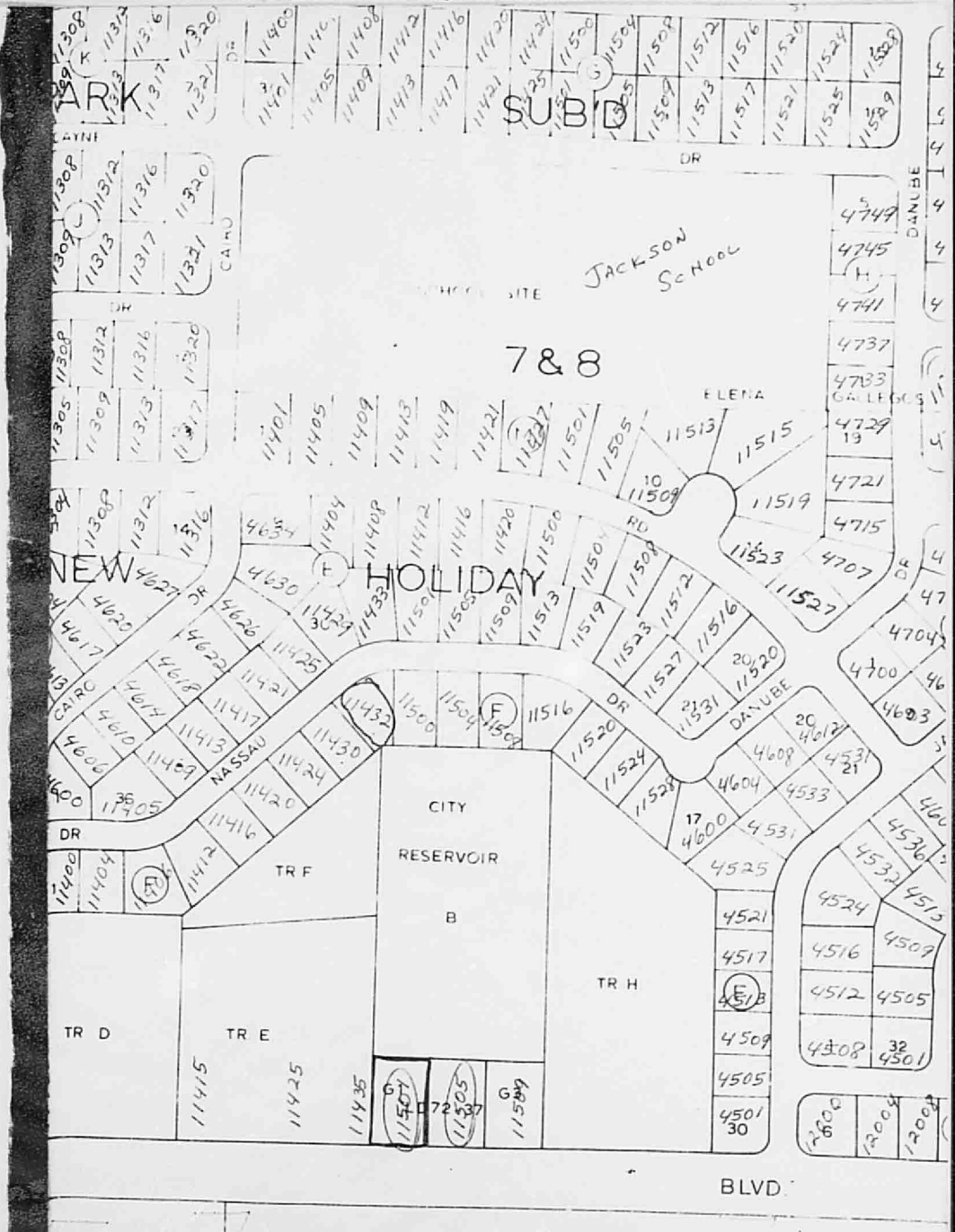
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Federal Insurance Administration

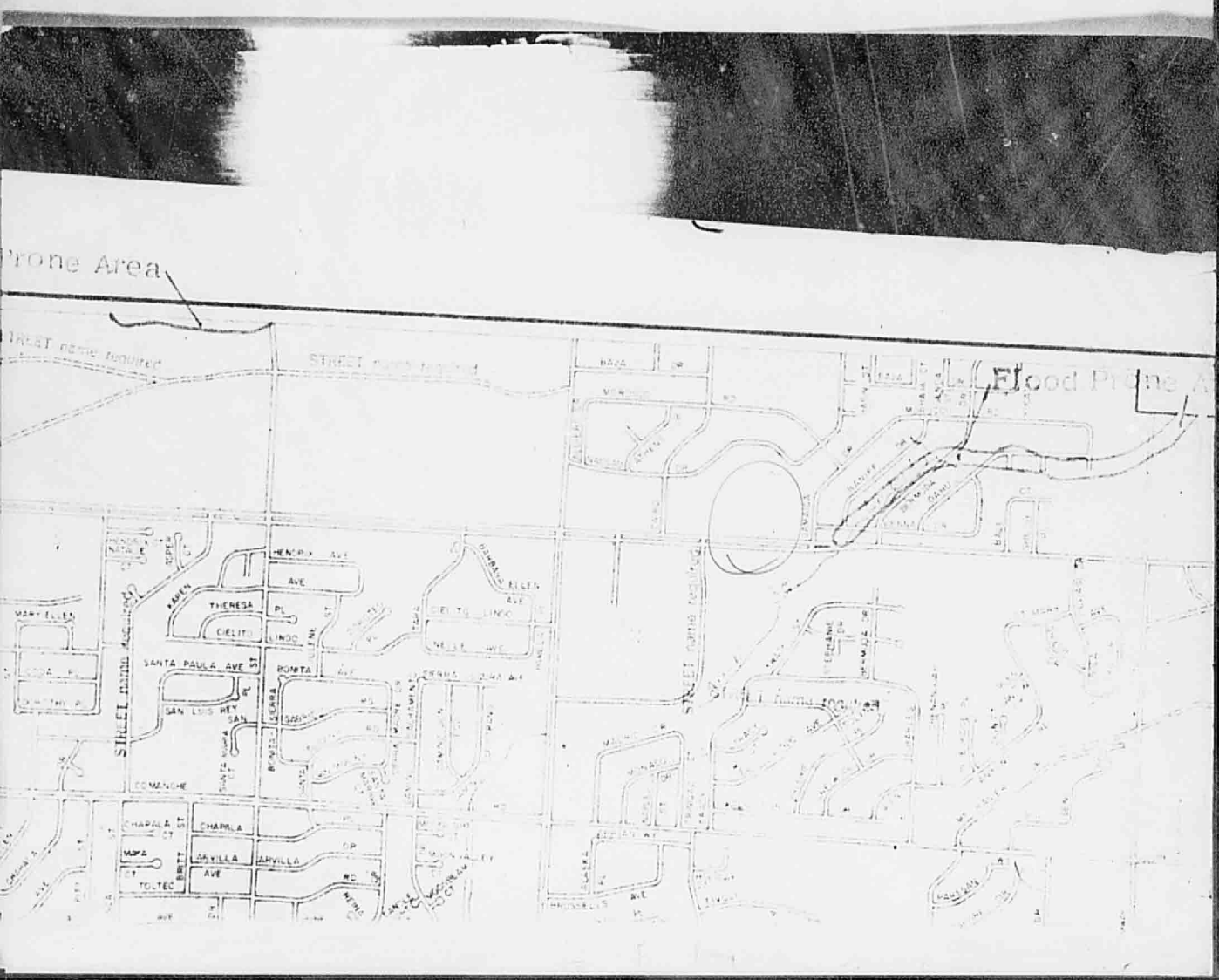
BERNALILLO CO., NM
(UNINC. AREA)

APPROXIMATE SCALE
2000 0 2000

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY M

ZONE A
ZONE A
ZONE A
ZONE A
ZONE A
MONTGOMERY BLVD
BLACKSTONE
VIENNA DR
MOROCCO RD
BAJA CT
YUCATAN DR
KASHMIR CT
MANITOBA MONTE
SEN. A.
BASIN ST
DANUBE DR
BANFF DR
BERMUDA DR
OAHU DR
ACAPULCO DR
BALI CT
SHILOH PL
LARCHMONT DR
HILLTOP PL
CEDARBROOK CT
HUNTINGTON DR
WINNETKA
PINEHU
LANDAU ST
ST MARY
ST MARY'S DR
DORADO PL
VILLAGE DR
AVE
SHILOH DR
CIBOLA
LARA DR
GLENWOOD HILLS CT
GLEN CANYON CT
BLUE RIDGE PL
ZION CT
GLEN CANYON
CHARLES SHENANDOAH PL
FULMER
EL SOLINDO CT
SOLINDO AVE
VALERIE
CHELWOOD
GLEN CANYON
DURO DR
LA
MT RAINIER DR
BEND RD
TRAMWAY
GRAY HILLS RD
BIG SKY
TEWA DR
TEWA CT
COMANCHE
DESERT FLOW
CHELWOOD BLVD
PARISAN CIR
SINGAPORE
YELLOWSTONE AVE
YELLOWSTONE RD
DCATILLO CT
EVEREST AVE
GOLDEN GATE CT
GATE
HOLIDAY ST
BLACK HILLS PL
TAHOE ST
YOSEMITE AVE
PALM SPRINGS
PALM SPRINGS LI
MONTREAL AVE
LUCERNE ST
RIVIERA
BAHAMA ST
CASA DEL NORTE
CASA BONITA DR
CASA DEL NORTE
EL MARTA
MATADOR DR
CANDELARIA RD
HUGHES AVE


ARK
SUBD
DR
JACKSON
SCHOOL
7 & 8
ELENA
NEW
HOLIDAY
CAIRO
NASSAU
DANUBE
RD
CITY
RESERVOIR
B
TR F
TR D
TR E
TR H
BLVD


Prone Area
Flood Prone A
STREET name required
STREET name required
HENDRIX AVE
THERESA PL
CIELITO LINDO
SANTA PAULA AVE
PONTA
SAN LUIS REY
ECOMACHE
CHAPALA
ARVILLA AVE
TOLTEC
STREET name required
STREET name required

STANDARD REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAINAGE PLANS

PURPOSE: The increasing volume of drainage plans submitted to this office makes it mandatory that such plans be standardized as much as possible in order to expedite reviews. This standardization is as much to the advantage of the developer and engineer as it is to the Hydrology Section which enforces the AMAFCA RES. 72-2. For parcels of land less than 20,000 sq. ft. in surface area no formal drainage report is required; the construction plans need only to include the standard form attached herein and the site drainage plan. Developers for larger parcels of land will have to submit a formal drainage report as specified in the Resolution.

RUNOFF PONDING: In most instances on site ponding is mandatory, with dispersal in the ground of the excess runoff arising from newly created impervious surfaces. The only exception allowed, is for those properties adjacent to a diversion channel which was designed for higher standard than 100 years frequency storm (existing conditions). For detailed computations of the runoff before and after development the assumed runoff coefficient recommended are C = 0.4 for undeveloped, landscaped or similar open areas and C = 0.9 for all other impervious surfaces, including areas in southwestern type landscaping with underlying polyethylene film and gravel covered parking areas where vehicular traffic will compact the soil and render it impervious. Due to the inadequacy of the existing drainage facilities in the valley area and to the limited capabilities of the City for providing relief, ponding requirements in the valley are higher than elsewhere.

COMPUTATION OF VOLUME OF RETENTION:

Valley Area = $1.0 \times \frac{2.2"}{12"} \times \text{Area (ft.)} = 0.18 \times A$

East and West Mesa = $(0.9 - 0.4) \times \frac{2.4"}{12"} \times \text{Area (ft.)} = 0.1 \times A$

In order to facilitate the design of drainage facilities, a checklist that will be followed in the review process is listed below:

CHECK LIST

1 - Flooding potential - adjacent water courses

Is property located in the flood plain?

If so, is the finished floor above the 100 yrs. flood level?

Is property adjacent to a natural or artificial water course?

If so, what are the specific AMAFCA or City requirements?

Are drainage R.O.W or easements shown on, or in the proximity of property? If so, are there drainage problems?

2 - Relation of property to surroundings

Per topo map, does property intercept other drainage upstream?

If so, how is runoff conveyed across property?

May there be erosion associated with offsite runoff conveyance?

May erosion or siltation result from proposed construction activities?

Does development block drainage from adjacent property?

3 - Site grading

Does site plan show contours before development (extending a minimum of 25 ft. beyond property lines)?

Does site plan show proposed grading with adequate swale definition to convey water to ponds?

Is all runoff conveyed to ponding areas before it overflows to public facilities?

Does the proposed grading plan indicate that under cutting or back-filling adjacent to property lines may require retention walls?

Is there continuity between proposed new contours and old contours offsite?

Is elevation of property line at least 0.3 ft. above top of curb?

4 - Storm water retention

Is ponding volume adequate (supply detailed computation)?

Are ponds balanced with areas they drain (can area draining to each pond be easily identified and will actually water flow there)? The plot plan must outline each drainage area.

Can pond volume be computed and verified?

Are ponds practical, can they be built as shown?

5 - Safety

Do the drainage provisions constitute an attractive nuisance, or safety hazard?

If the pond depth is greater than 18",are safety provisions supplied? (Minimum 3.0 ft. high chain link fence or similar physical barrier of ponding areas are adjacent to public R.O.W.?)

In general, ponds of depth greater than 18" will not be accepted for both safety consideration and for long term effectiveness of the facilities. In those cases where limited space is available for ponding, the use of gravel pits under the parking areas is suggested. It must be pointed out that mainstream and effectiveness of these facilities is necessary and is the responsibility of the owner. Existing or planned City facilities (streets, channels, storm sewers) can accommodate the natural runoff volumes. Greater discharges would cause flooding downstream and need to be limited at the source.