# CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

Planning Department Alan Varela, Director



Mayor Timothy M. Keller

April 9, 2024

Sheila K. Johnson, P.E. WHPacific, Inc. 6501 Americas Parkway NE, Suite 400 Albuquerque, NM 87110

#### RE: 12<sup>th</sup> Street Road Diet (CPN 718780) Preliminary Drainage Report Engineer's Stamp Date: No Date Hydrology File: H13D120

Dear Ms. Johnson:

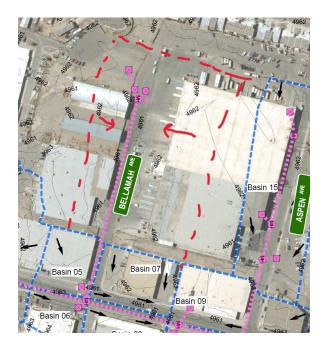
PO Box 1293 Based upon the information provided in your submittal received 03/12/2024, the Final Drainage Report **is not** approved for Work Order. The following comments need to be addressed for approval of the above referenced project:

Albuquerque

- 1. Please provide an engineer's stamp with a signature and date.
- 2. It appears that the drainage area for Bellahah Ave is missing in both the existing conditions and proposed conditions drainage maps.

NM 87103

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3. At the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> St and Sawmill, an existing Type A inlet is being replaced with a Type D grate inlet. Whenever this happens, a double Type D grate inlet always in needed. Please check the calculations, a single grate inlet will always only allow about half of the flow that typical inlet allows.

4. This report uses Autodesk Storm and Sanitary Analysis. Please note that this program is not accepted by Hydrology. Hydraulic calculations must be performed along the Energy Grade Line using the Bernoulli Equation, per the DPM. The calculations presented in HEC-22, 3rd Edition agree with the DPM but the earlier editions (1st and 2nd) do not use Bernoulli's correctly. The City of Albuquerque- Hydrology Section accepts the manhole loss methodology presented in HEC-22, 3rd Edition, section 7.1.6.7 and rejects the two methods prescribed in HEC-22, 1st Edition and 2nd Edition. Programs proven to correctly apply HEC-22, 3rd Edition losses, manhole losses, contraction losses, expansion losses, and bend losses per the DPM include, WSPGW - Water Surface Pressure Gradient by CivilDesign, HydroCAD, and Stormwater Studio by Hydrology Studio. StormCAD v8i SELECTseries5 (build 08.11.05.58) and later, by Bentley, is acceptable provided that the calculations are performed using HEC-22, 3rd Edition and the user selects the "Energy Grade" option for losses. Other software programs may also be used if shown to correctly apply these losses.

Albuquerque As a reminder, if the project total area of disturbance (including the staging area and any work within the adjacent Right-of-Way) is 1 acre or more, then an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan and Owner's certified Notice of Intent (NOI) is required to be submitted to the Stormwater Quality Engineer (Dough Hughes, PE, <u>jhughes@cabq.gov</u>, 924-3420) 14 days prior to any earth disturbance.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 924-3995 or <u>rbrissette@cabq.gov</u>.

www.cabq.gov

PO Box 1293

Renée C. Brissette

Renée C. Brissette, P.E. CFM Senior Engineer, Hydrology Planning Department

Sincerely,



# **City of Albuquerque**

Planning Department Development & Building Services Division

#### DRAINAGE AND TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION SHEET (DTIS)

Project Title:	Hydrology File #
Legal Description:	
City Address, UPC, OR Parcel:	
Applicant/Agent:	Contact:
	Phone:
Email:	
Applicant/Owner:	Contact:
Address:	
Email:	
(Please note that a DFT SITE is one that needs	Site Plan Approval & ADMIN SITE is one that does not need it.)
TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: PLAT (	(#of lots) RESIDENCE
DFT SI	, , , ,
RE-SUBMITTAL: YES NO	Roadway/Drainage
	Inprovements
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b> TRANSPORTAT	ION HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE
Check all that apply under Both the Type of	f Submittal and the Type of Approval Sought:
TYPE OF SUBMITTAL:	<b>TYPE OF APPROVAL SOUGHT:</b>
ENGINEER/ARCHITECT CERTIFICATI	ON BUILDING PERMIT APPROVAL
PAD CERTIFICATION	CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
CONCEPTUAL G&D PLAN	CONCEPTUAL TCL DFT APPROVAL
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN	PRELIMINARY PLAT APPROVAL
DRAINAGE REPORT Preliminary	FINAL PLAT APPROVAL
DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN	SITE PLAN FOR BLDG PERMIT DFT
CLOMR/LOMR	APPROVAL
TRAFFIC CIRCULATION LAYOUT (TO	CL) SIA/RELEASE OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEE
ADMINISTRATIVE	FOUNDATION PERMIT APPROVAL
TRAFFIC CIRCULATION LAYOUT FO	R DFT GRADING PERMIT APPROVAL
TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY (TIS)	SO-19 APPROVAL
STREET LIGHT LAYOUT	PAVING PERMIT APPROVAL
OTHER (SPECIFY)	GRADING PAD CERTIFICATION
OTHER (SI ECH I)	WORK ORDER APPROVAL
	CLOMR/LOMR
	OTHER (SPECIFY)

DATE SUBMITTED: \_\_\_\_

## 12TH STREET ROAD DIET FROM SAWMILL ROAD TO RAILROAD SPUR City Project No. 718780 PRELIMINARY DRAINAGE REPORT



Prepared for City of Albuquerque Department of Municipal Development March 26, 2024



6501 Americas Parkway NE, Suite 400 Albuquerque, NM 87110 T 505.247.0294

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### SIGNATURE PAGE

### 12TH STREET ROAD DIET FROM SAWMILL ROAD TO RAILROAD SPUR

## Preliminary Drainage Report

I, Sheila K. Johnson, hereby certify that I am a Registered Professional Engineer, registered in the state of New Mexico, and that the following report was prepared by me or under my direction and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sheila K. Johnson, PE

NMPE No. 19758





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Existing Condition Hydrology and Hydraulics

Proposed Condition Hydraulics

Storm Drain Construction Plan Sheets - 60%





#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This project is located within the historic Sawmill Area in the northwest quadrant of the City of Albuquerque (City), New Mexico as shown in Figure 1. The project begins approximately 50-feet south of the intersection of 12<sup>th</sup> Street and Sawmill Road, extending north approximately 0.27 miles to a Railroad Spur. Within the project, 12<sup>th</sup> Street is classified as a Minor Arterial by the Mid-Region Council of Governments (2021), and it crosses local connector streets Bellamah Avenue and Aspen Road. The site layout is shown in Figure 2. The roadway currently provides access to businesses and is a link from I-40 to the residential area south of Sawmill Road.

The City Department of Municipal Development (DMD) has identified this project as an opportunity to meet the City's Complete Streets Ordinance and mitigate speed conflicts, as well as provide an option for safe transportation choices for commuter and daily travel needs within the area. The drainage analysis is in support of the roadway project. The intent is to improve roadway drainage, and to the extent possible considering the limitations of the existing area wide storm drain system, bring the local drainage system into compliance with the City Drainage Requirements.



#### Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map

12<sup>th</sup> and Sawmill Road Diet COA Project 718780 Design Analysis Report





#### Figure 2: Local Vicinity Map



#### 2.0 DRAINAGE CRITERIA

Drainage analysis for this project follows the procedures outlined in Chapter 6 of the City of Albuquerque, Development Process Manual, June 8, 2020 (DPM). Existing and proposed drainage conditions for the site were evaluated for the 10-year and 100-year storm events.

The local storm drain system consists of many small diameter lines and drop inlets that do not match the current DPM criteria. This is true of both the project system and the downstream outfall system so meeting City requirements for hydraulic grade line (HGL), spread, and depth is challenging or impossible in many locations.

Bringing the downstream system to the current city standards is well beyond the scope of this project. Based on agreement with the City Project Manager, due to the limitations of the existing system outfall and in compliance with the way drainage for new developments in the area is being accomplished, it was decided this project will connect to the existing storm drain system using City standard drop inlets, but HGL, depth, and spread are dependent on the downstream system and may not always strictly meet all the requirements of the City drainage criteria.

Any new drop inlets will meet current design criteria. 12<sup>th</sup> Street is heavily used and the City wishes to have minimal traffic disruption with the project – both in construction time and construction traffic control closures. To meet this project need, lateral lines will not be fully replaced. Instead of replacing the line from the new, relocated inlet to the existing manhole, a junction box will be placed on the existing lateral to tie the new inlet to the existing manhole. In





this way, trenching can be kept within the driving lane adjacent to the curb. The existing storm drain is located in the center of 12<sup>th</sup> Street which would entail much more restrictive traffic control.

#### 3.0 EXISTING DRAINAGE ANALYSIS

#### 3.1.EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The terrain in and around the 12<sup>th</sup> Street corridor is extremely flat and stormwater tends to pond in any available low area. Drainage is accomplished via the existing storm drain that drains south to Sawmill Road then turns eastward within Sawmill Road. Adjacent properties also drain to the 12<sup>th</sup> Street storm drain. The Sawmill Road storm drain is the outfall for this project. Figure 3 is an Existing Conditions Drainage Map showing drainage basins and the location of the existing storm drain, manholes, and drop inlets.

The project is within an older part of Albuquerque and record drawings, drainage reports, or drainage analyses are not available for the original components of the system. The only drainage reports or record drawings available are for recent developments that connect to the system. Existing storm drain information is primarily based on the project field survey and data gleaned from the 2002 City Facilities Maps. These maps indicated that many of the lines and drop inlets were built in the late 1960's or possibly earlier (noted as "no record" in City Facility Maps).

As noted in the project survey, the existing storm drain lines are a variety of sizes and materials. The trunk line pipe sizes vary from 12-inch, 14-inch, 18-inch and 24-inch pipes. Materials such as reinforced concrete pipe (RCP), asbestos cement pipe (AC), ductile iron pipe (DI), wrapped steel, or other unknown pipe materials are found throughout the project area. Drop inlets in the project vary in size and type depending on the era in which they were constructed. Most are not City standard inlets and many are quite small and clogged with sediment.

Referring to Figure 3, Basins 11 and 13 drain to drop inlets located just north of the railroad spur and from there to the drainage ditch parallel to the railroad and draining eastward.

The remaining basins, 03-10 and basin 15, all drain to the 12<sup>th</sup> Street storm drain as shown in Figure 3. The Bellamah Avenue storm drain has been redesigned in support of a roadway improvement project City Project 7703.72.

A site visit was held on April 27, 2021 with City Staff and WHPacific staff to review and confirm existing conditions. At this meeting, it was acknowledged that it is unlikely the downstream system has the capacity to pass the design storms and does not meet the City's standard drainage criteria.

#### HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS

12<sup>th</sup> and Sawmill Road Diet COA Project 718780 Design Analysis Report





Drainage basins are shown on Figure 3. All basins are less than 40-acres and the Procedure for Small Basins as shown in the DPM was used to determine peak flow rates. The basins consist nearly entirely of impervious area and 100% land treatment D has been used throughout. All of the basins are within Zone 2 and a minimum time of concentration of 12 minutes was used. The proposed condition is the same as existing; some inlets are adjusted to match the low point, adjusted away from a handicap ramp, or an additional inlet added. However, the high points and basin limits are identical in the existing and proposed conditions and both are fully land treatment D, so a separate hydrologic analysis for the proposed condition was not done. Table 1 below shows the basin areas and peak flow rates. Detailed information is provided in the Appendix.

		-	
Basin ID	Area (acres)	10-year Peak Discharge (cfs)	100-year Peak Discharge (cfs)
1	0.50	1.34	2.15
2	0.58	1.57	2.51
3	2.75	7.46	11.95
4	0.61	1.65	2.65
5	0.89	2.41	3.86
6	0.66	1.79	2.87
7	1.69	4.57	7.32
8	1.90	5.16	8.26
9	1.86	5.03	8.06
10	2.19	5.92	9.49
11	1.14	3.10	4.96
12	Not Used		
13	3.36	9.12	14.60
14	3.27	8.87	14.21
15	3.25	8.79	14.08

#### Table 1: Existing / Proposed Condition Peak Runoff

#### **HYDRAULICS**

A hydraulic analysis of the existing storm drain line was performed using the Storm and Sanitary Analysis (SSA) program that works within AutoCAD/Civil3D. In addition to the non-standard pipe sizes, the inlets within the project are small with small grates typical of inlets installed in older sections of Albuquerque prior to the use of City standard inlets.

Inlet capacity was evaluated, based on the surveyed size, within the SSA model and included a 15% clogging factor. Pipe sizes shown in the survey file were modeled. The SSA software

12<sup>th</sup> and Sawmill Road Diet COA Project 718780 Design Analysis Report





calculated the hydraulic grade line, depth of water and spread. Downstream conditions are unknown for the existing storm drain line in 12<sup>th</sup> Street and the downstream starting point for the model was set at the top of pipe in 12<sup>th</sup> Street.

The results of the analysis indicate the existing system is significantly undersized for a 10-year storm and severely undersized for the 100-year storm. Existing inlets do not have capacity for the 10- or 100-year design storms and stormwater ponds on the streets until it can eventually drain. Within the gutter flowline water is intercepted by intermediate inlets and the remaining stormwater ponds at the inlets located in sags. The storm drain pipes cannot convey the design storm flowrate. As a result, the time to drain and depth of ponding at these locations is controlled by the downstream capacity of the storm drain system and runoff slowly drains out of the system as the downstream pipes drain. Anecdotal information from an area resident noted that stormwater that ponds at the drop inlets can last 24-hours or longer.

As seen in the model results, the computed HGL is much higher than the inlet grates, thus much of the stormwater will not be intercepted by the inlets and will drain on the surface during the design storm. Some runoff will pond in the sag areas until the downstream systems drains.

Hydraulic results are shown in the Appendix – including the profile and a table with depth, spread, and velocity.

#### 4.0 PROPOSED DRAINAGE ANALYSIS

The proposed roadway improvements will include narrowing of the roadway width while providing driving lanes and bicycle lanes in each direction. The proposed drainage system is very similar to the existing system. Drop inlets are proposed at the low points and on grade as needed generally replacing an existing inlet. Existing drop inlets were replaced with current City standard structures to match the new roadway width and configuration and, in some cases, a revised elevation. Typically elevations remained essentially the same or were changed only minimally. In general, the flow line elevations needed to remain as existing in order to properly tie to the existing development. A Proposed Condition Drainage Map is shown on Figure 4 indicating new drop inlets and line extensions schematically. 60% construction plans are shown in the Appendix. The drainage basins are the same as in the Existing Condition.

The current storm drain main line is shallow (manhole depth varying from approximately 3-feet to 4.8 feet) and the resulting pipe cover is very shallow. This makes it impossible in some locations to achieve a minimum cover of 1-foot if using City minimum pipe size of 24-inch.

In a previous project (Bellamah Avenue Extension City Project No. 7703.72) The shallow cover available for a gravity storm drain was discussed with the City Maintenance Supervisor. WHPacific explained that the cover requirement could not be met using the City minimum pipe size of 24-inch diameter, and what was maintenance's opinion on using arch pipe versus smaller capacity round pipe.

He noted that while the many varied pipe sizes and materials that exist in this older part of town can occasionally be a challenge, the City maintenance crews are able to maintain and clean the





storm drain. He recommended that we select the best option for the project and maintenance crews would work with it, however, round pipes are less costly and easier to obtain for both pipe and fittings and preferred over arch pipes.

Pipe class calculations were made and as a result all new lateral pipes will be round, Class IV Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) and match the size of the downstream connector pipe.

The lateral lines are configured to connect to the existing lateral line using a short length of pipe, connecting to the lateral line using a prefabricated junction box. This was done for two reasons:

- to avoid many of the utility conflicts and required relocations that would arise from placing a new lateral line from a new, relocated drop inlet to the existing manhole in the center of the street. There are numerous existing utilities throughout the area.
- to avoid the complications for traffic during construction due a trench extending to the center of the street. Several of the existing manholes are not only in the center of 12<sup>th</sup> Street, but also at the center intersections, thereby impacting either Sawmill Road, Bellamah Avenue, or Aspen Road. The construction time frame would also be lengthened.

The storm drain performance was modeled using SSA as with the existing system. Due to the unknown conditions in the outfall system, the hydraulic grade line was set at the top of pipe at the connecting existing manhole in 12<sup>th</sup> Street for the downstream control. Street velocity and depth, and spread was calculated using the proposed street section.

Results from the SSA model indicate the 10-year and the 100-year storm runoff will pond at the inlets but will be contained within the 8-inch curb with the exception of an existing inlet CDI-10 north of Bellamah Avenue in which the ponding depth exceeds the curb height in the 100-year storm event. See the 10-year and 100-year profiles and inlet tables in the Appendix. Depth and spread are shown in the Inlet tables and HGL and main line pipe characteristics are shown in the SSA profiles.





#### 5.0 CONCLUSION

The drainage system planned for construction in the project area will update the current non standard drop inlets to current City standard and place them in standard locations to match the newly narrower road.

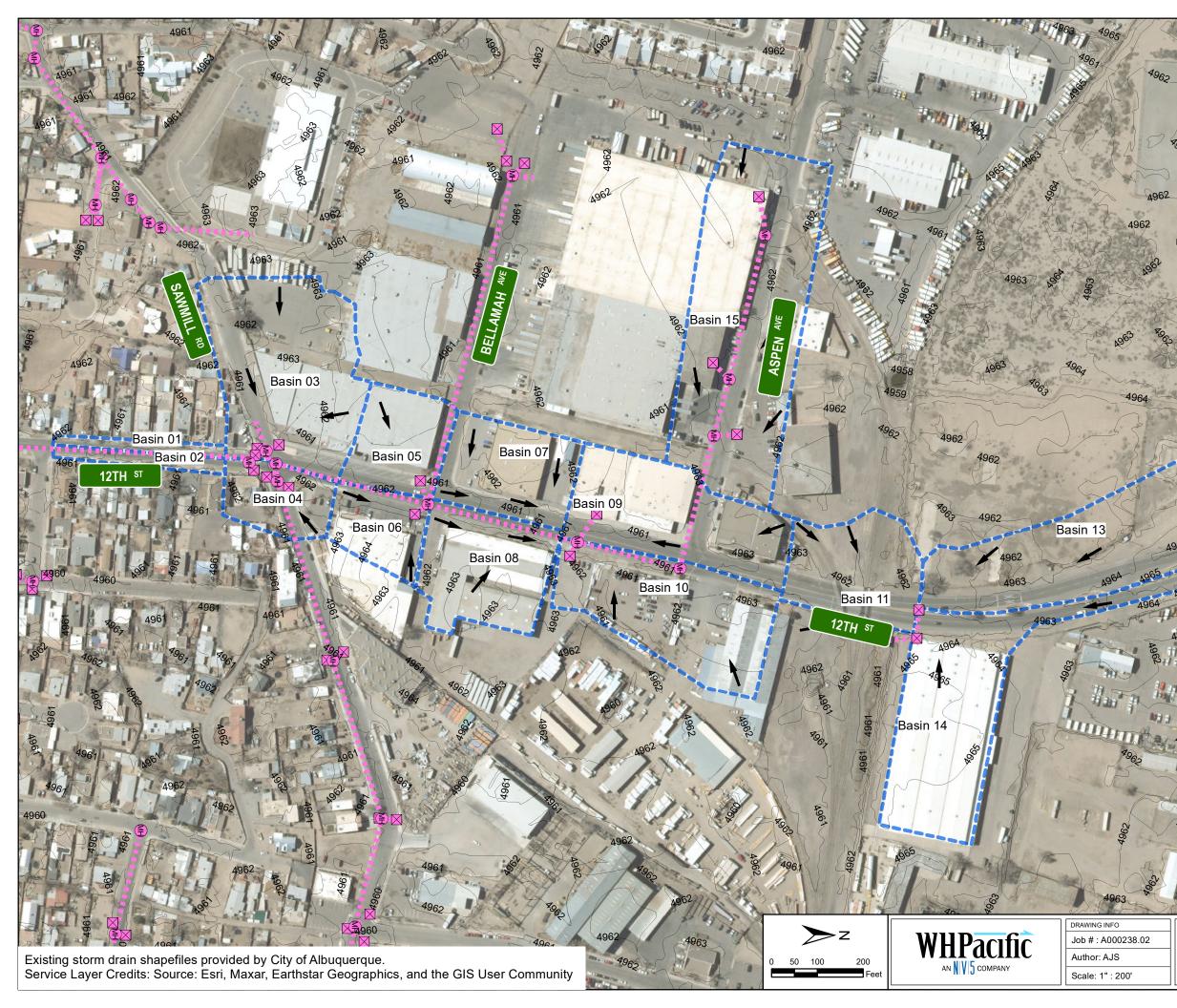
The outfall for the system is the storm drain line in Sawmill Road draining eastward. This line does not have capacity for the design flow rates reaching it. The new system will allow the storm runoff to pond and drain out as the downstream system allows.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

 CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE, DEVELOPMENT PROCESS MANUAL (DPM), JUNE 8, 2020



# FIGURES



# Legend

- Flow Arrows
- Existing Storm Manholes

4961

- Existing Drop Inlets
- •••••• Storm Drain Pipes
  - Contours

40

4983

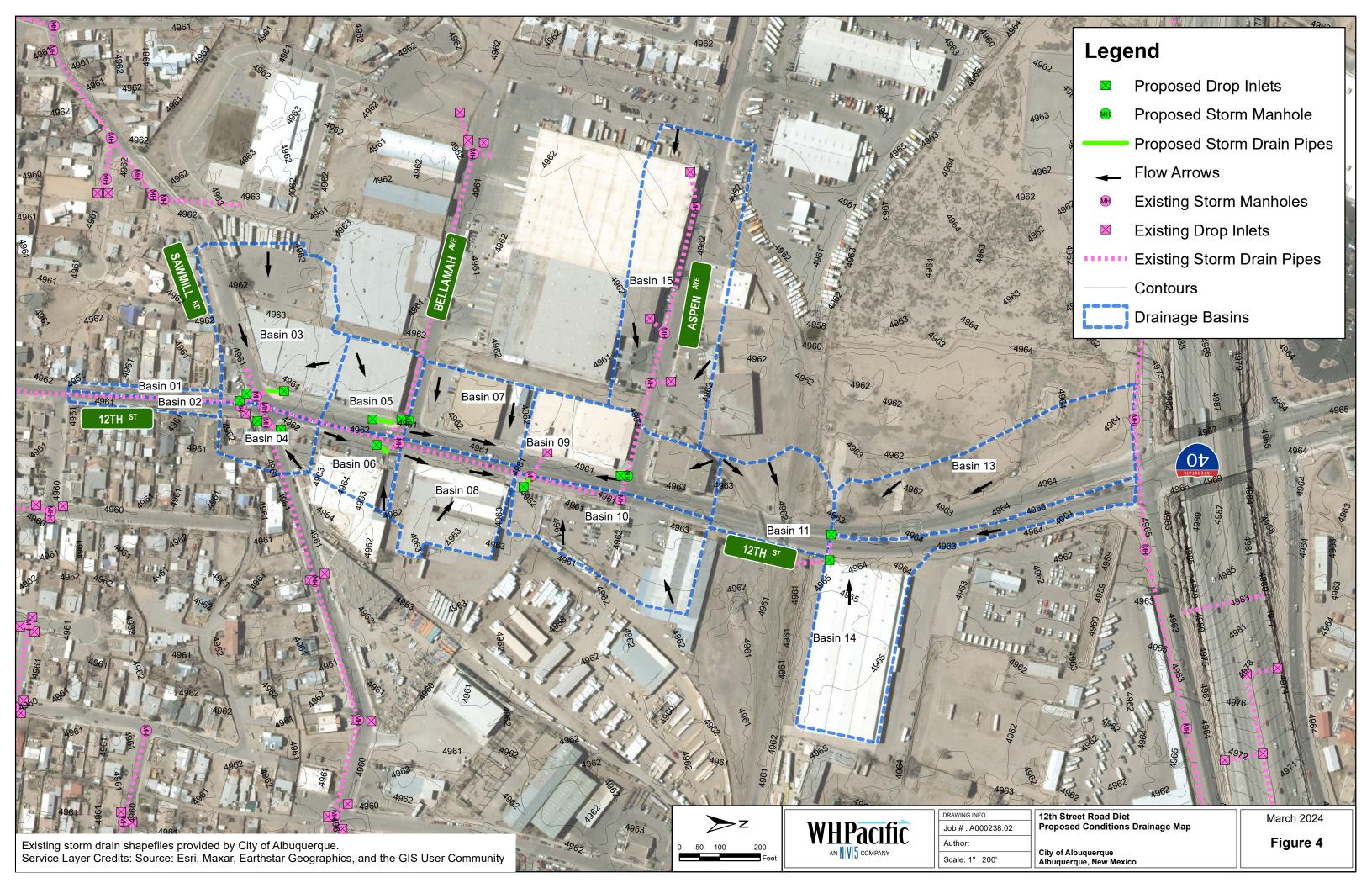
Existing Drainage Basins

12th Street Road Diet Existing Conditions Drainage Map

March 2024

1963

City of Albuquerque Albuquerque, New Mexico Figure 3



# APPENDIX

### Land Treatment information from DPM 2020

Project Name:12th andWHP Project No:229022-ACity Project No:7150-593Site Location:Albuquer

12th and Sawmill 229022-A000238.02 7150-593 Albuquerque, NM Analysis: Hydrology

#### The following table is from DPM 2020

#### Section 6-2(A)(2) Land Treatments

All land areas are described by one of four basic land treatments or by a combination of the four land treatments. Land treatments are provided in <u>TABLE 6.2.9</u>.

Treatment	Land Condition		
A (CN=77)	Soil uncompacted by human activity with 0 to 10% slopes. Native grasses, weeds, and shrubs in typical densities with minimal disturbance to grading, ground cover, and infiltration capacity.		
B (CN=79)	Native grasses, weeds and	golf courses with 0 to 10% slopes. I shrubs, and soil uncompacted by s greater than 10% and less than 20%.	
C (CN=86)	parking, roads, trails. Mos landscaping). Irrigated law 10%. Native grasses, weed human activity with slope and shrub areas with clay	n activity. Minimal vegetation. Unpaved t vacant lots. Gravel or rock (desert ins and parks with slopes greater than is and shrubs, and soil uncompacted by s at 20% or greater. Native grass, weed or clay loam soils, and other soils of ver fied by SCS Hydrologic Soil Group D.	
D		ent, and roofs. Ponds, channels, and	
(CN=98) Most watershe measure respe may be used in	wetlands, even if seasonal ds contain a mix of land treatme crive subareas. For large develope rstead of specific measurement fo	l <b>y dry.</b> nts. To determine proportional treatments, d basins, the areal percentages in <u>TABLE 6.2.10</u> or treatment D.	
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Most watershe measure respe- may be used in TABLE 6.2.1 Land Use Commercial Single Family N=units/act Multiple Uni Detached* Attached* Industrial Light*	ds contain a mix of land treatme crive subareas. For large develops restead of specific measurement for 0 Percent Treatment D * y Residential re, $N \leq 6$ it Residential	nts. To determine proportional treatments d basins, the areal percentages in <u>TABLE 6.2.11</u> (Impervious) (Impervious) 90 7*[(N <sup>2</sup> ) + (5N)] <sup>ps</sup> 60 70 70	
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Most watershe may be used in TABLE 6.2.1 Land Use Commercial Single Family N=units/act Multiple Uni Detached* Attached* Industrial Light* Heavy* Parks, Ceme	ds contain a mix of land treatme crive subareas. For large develope ristead of specific measurement fo 0 Percent Treatment D * y Residential re, N≤6 it Residential teries	nts. To determine proportional treatments d basins, the areal percentages in <u>TABLE 6.2.14</u> (Impervious) (Impervious) Percent 90 7*[(N <sup>2</sup> ) + (5N)] <sup>ps</sup> 60 70 70 80 70	

<u>TABLE 6.2.10</u> does not provide areal percentages for land treatments A, B, and C. Use of <u>TABLE 6.2.10</u> will require additional analysis to determine the appropriate areal percentages of these land treatments.

### 10 & 100-Year Discharge for Small Watersheds

Project Name: 12th and Sawmill

WHP Project No:	229022-A000238.02
City Project No:	7150-593
Site Location:	Albuquerque, NM

Analysis: Hydrology

#### Existing Conditions Zone2, 10 YR - USES A TIME OF CONCENTRATION OF 12 MINUTES

Basin ID	Land	q(cfs/acre)	A (sq ft)	Area	Q Peak
Basin iD	Treatment	q(cis/acie)	A (SY II)	(acres)	(cfs)
1	D	2.71	21572	0.50	1.34
2	D	2.71	25181	0.58	1.57
3	D	2.71	119972	2.75	7.46
4	D	2.71	26580	0.61	1.65
5	D	2.71	38741	0.89	2.41
6	D	2.71	28806	0.66	1.79
7	D	2.71	73520	1.69	4.57
8	D	2.71	82902	1.90	5.16
9	D	2.71	80883	1.86	5.03
10	D	2.71	95209	2.19	5.92
11	D	2.71	49829	1.14	3.10
12	D	2.71	64162	1.47	3.99
13	D	2.71	146530	3.36	9.12
14	D	2.71	142637	3.27	8.87
15 (offsite)	D	2.71	141356	3.25	8.79

#### Existing Conditions Zone2, 100 YR - USES A TIME OF CONCENTRATION OF 12 MINUTES

Basin ID	Land Treatment	q(cfs/acre)	A (sq ft)	Area (acres)	Q Peak (cfs)
1	D	4.34	21572	0.50	2.15
2	D	4.34	25181	0.58	2.51
3	D	4.34	119972	2.75	11.95
4	D	4.34	26580	0.61	2.65
5	D	4.34	38741	0.89	3.86
6	D	4.34	28806	0.66	2.87
7	D	4.34	73520	1.69	7.32
8	D	4.34	82902	1.90	8.26
9	D	4.34	80883	1.86	8.06
10	D	4.34	95209	2.19	9.49
11	D	4.34	49829	1.14	4.96
12	D	4.34	64162	1.47	6.39
13	D	4.34	146530	3.36	14.60
14	D	4.34	142637	3.27	14.21
15 (offsite)	D	4.34	141356	3.25	14.08

### 10 & 100-Year Discharge for Small Watersheds

Project Name: 12th and Sawmill

WHP Project No: 229022-A000238.02 Analysis: Hydrology **City Project No:** 7150-593 Site Location: Albuquerque, NM

#### Section 6-2(A)(5) Peak Discharge Rate for Small Watersheds

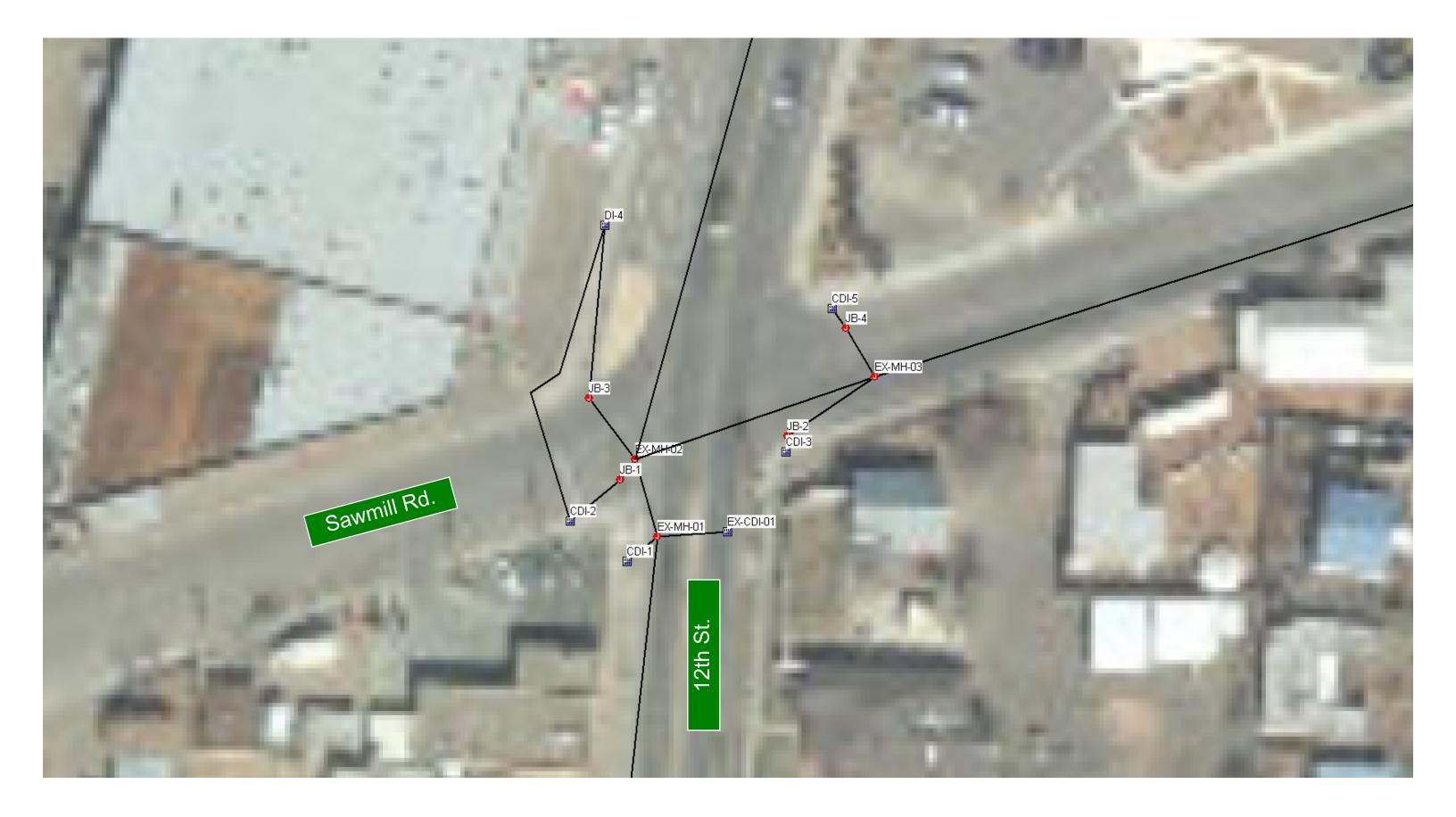
The peak discharge rate is given in <u>TABLE 6.2.14</u> for small watersheds, less than or equal to 40 acres, where the time of concentration is assumed to be 12 minutes.

		Lond Tes		
Zone		Land Tre		
	A	В	С	D
100-YEA	R PEAK DISCHA	RGE (CSF/ACRE)		
1	1.54	2.16	2.87	4.12
2	1.71	2.36	3.05	4.34
3	1.84	2.49	3.17	4.49
4	2.09	2.73	3.41	4.78
2-YEAR	PEAK DISCHARG	E (CSF/ACRE)		
1	0.00	0.02	0.50	1.56
2	0.00	0.08	0.61	1.66
3	0.00	0.15	0.71	1.73
4	0.00	0.28	0.87	1.88
10-YEAR	PEAK DISCHAR	GE (CSF/ACRE)		
1	0.30	0.81	1.46	2.57
2	0.41	0.95	1.59	2.71
3	0.51	1.07	1.69	2.81
4	0.70	1.28	1.89	3.04

To determine the peak rate of discharge,

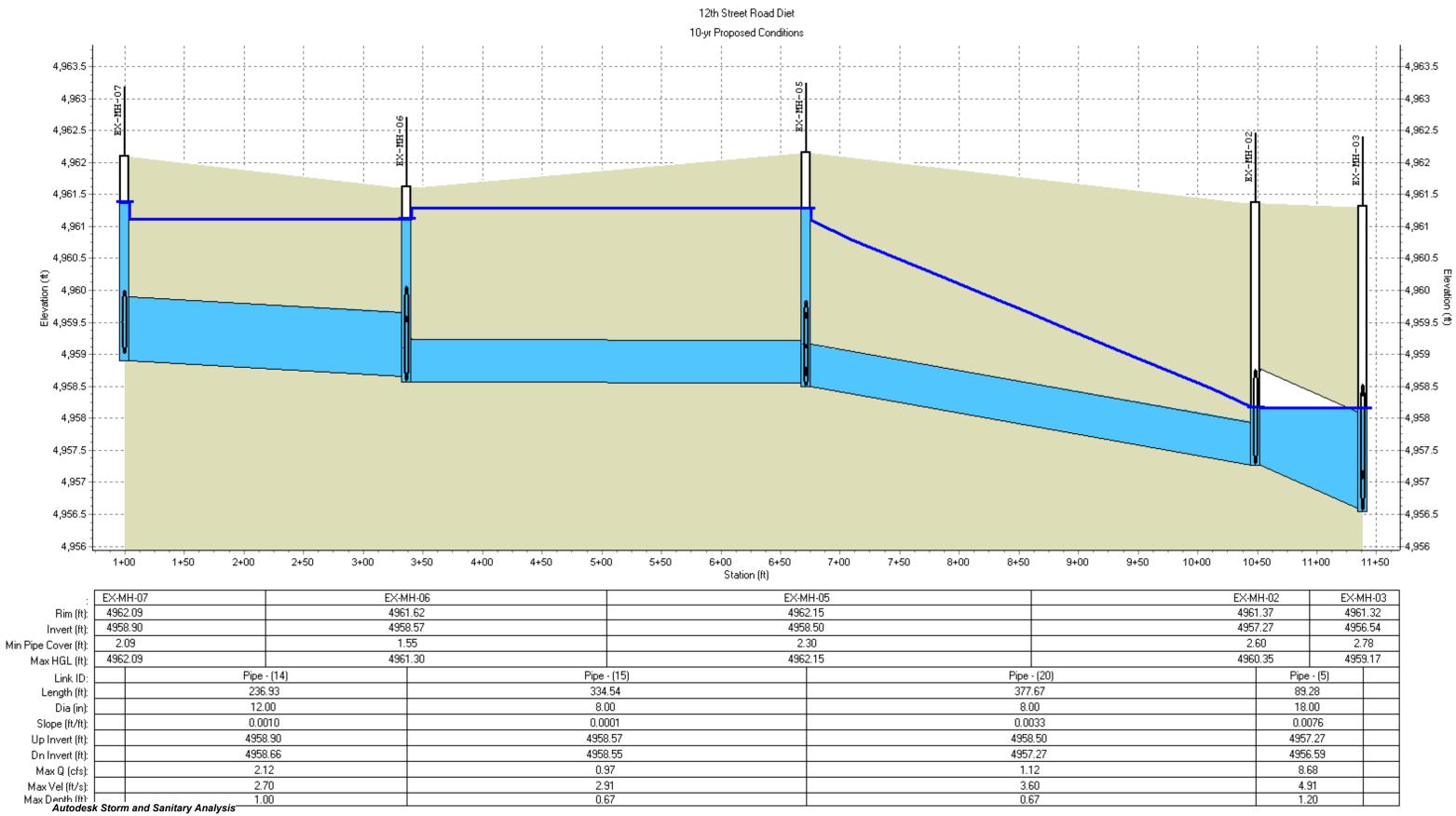
 Determine the area in each treatment, A<sub>A</sub>, A<sub>B</sub>, A<sub>C</sub>, A<sub>D</sub>
 Multiply the peak rate for each treatment by the respective areas and sum to compute the total Q.

EQUATION 6.6 Total  $Q_p = Q_{pA}A_A + Q_{pB}A_B + Q_{pC}A_C + Q_{pD}A_D$ 

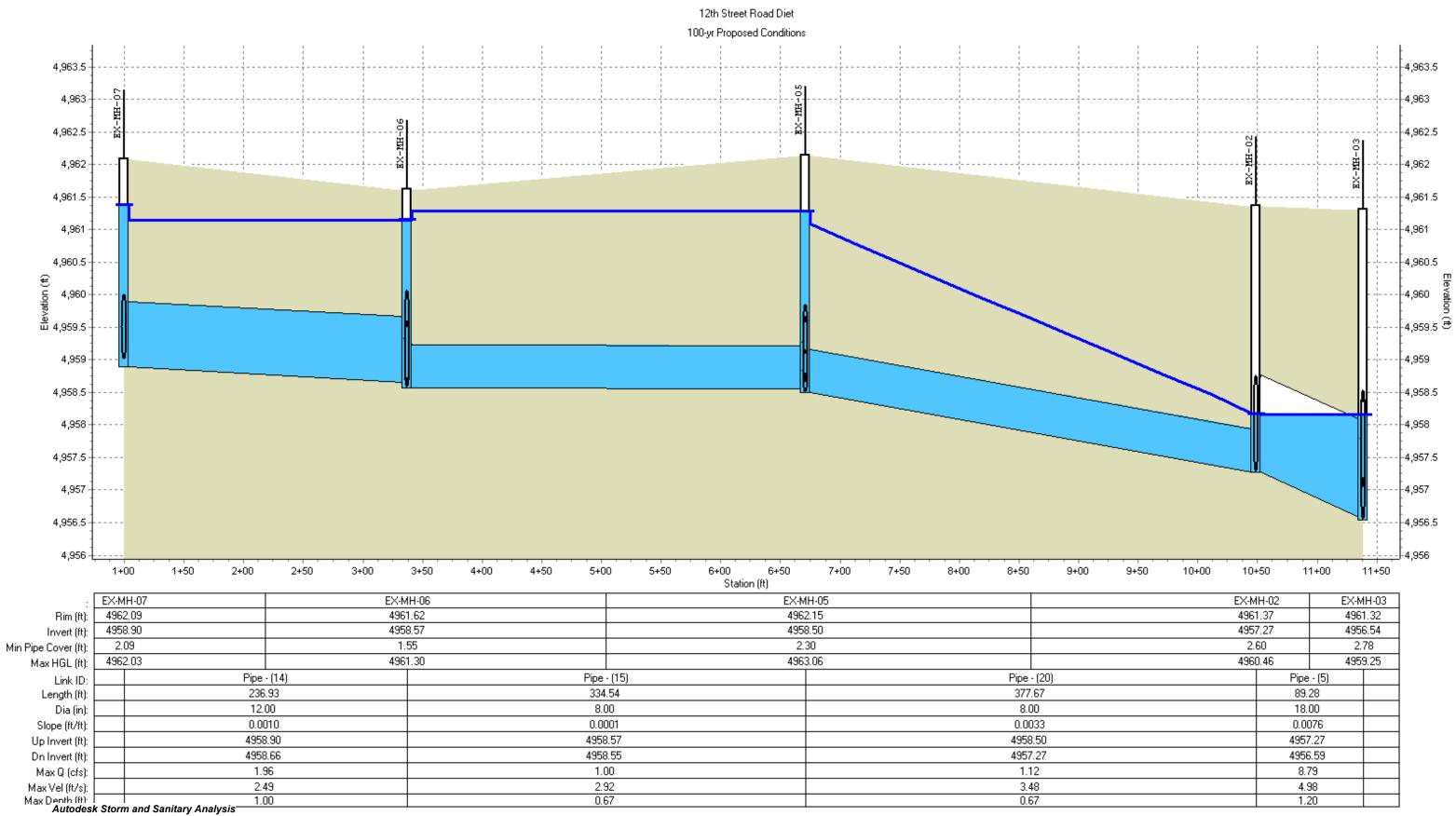








EX-MH-02		IH-03	
4961.37		1.32	
7.27	4956	6.54	
60	2.78		
0.35	495	9.17	
Pipe - (5)			
89.28			
18.00			
0.0076			
4957.27			
4956.59			
8.68			
4.91			
1.2	20		
	1.37 7.27 60 0.35 Pipe 89.3 18.1 0.00 4957 4956 8.6 8.6 4.5	1.37         496'           7.27         495'           60         2.           0.35         495'           Pipe - (5)         89.28           18.00         0.0076           4957.27         4956.59           8.68         8.68	



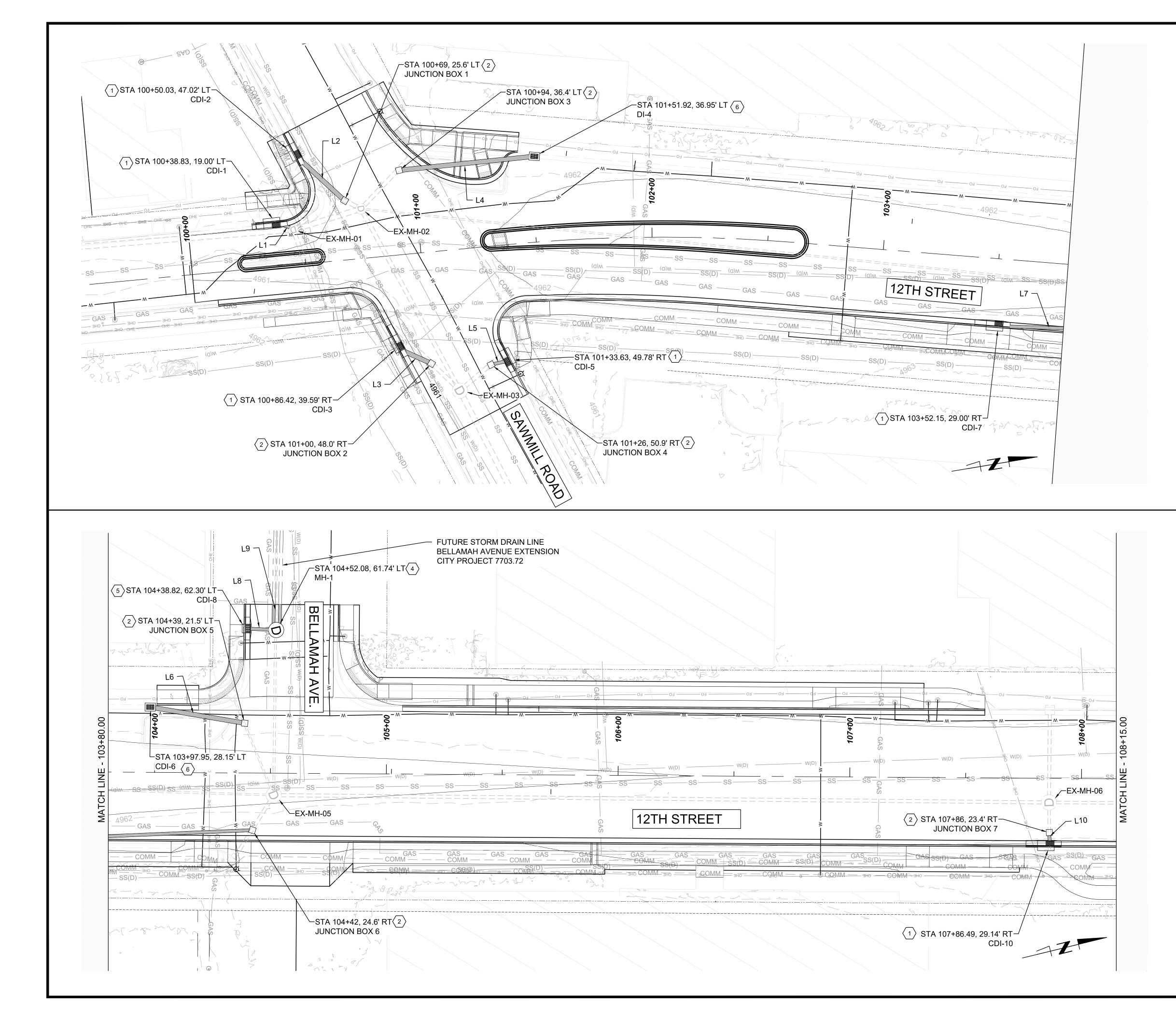
EX-MH-02		IH-03	
4961.37		1.32	
7.27	495	6.54	
60	2.	2.78	
0.46	495:	9.25	
Pipe	- (5)		
89.28			
18.00			
0.0076			
4957.27			
4956.59			
8.79			
4.98			
1.2	20		
	1.37 7.27 60 0.46 Pipe 89. 18. 18. 0.00 4957 4956 8.7 4.95	1.37         496           7.27         4950           60         2.           0.46         4950           Pipe - (5)         89.28           18.00         0.0076           4957.27         4956.59           8.79         8.79	

SN	Element	Description	Inlet	Peak	Peak	Max Gutter	Max Gutter	Max Gutter
	ID		Location	Flow	Lateral	Spread	Water Elev.	Water Depth
					Inflow	during	during	during
						Peak Flow	Peak Flow	Peak Flow
				(cfs)	(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)
1	CDI-1	Basin1	On Sag	0.57	0.57	5.35	4961.01	0.21
2	CDI-10	Basin10+8	On Sag	11.16	11.08	16.64	4961.20	0.31
3	CDI-11	Basin 15	On Grade	2.20	2.20	8.94	4961.73	0.26
		(partial)						
4	CDI-12	Basin13	On Sag	9.12	9.12	16.20	4963.45	0.43
5	CDI-13	Basin14	On Sag	8.87	8.87	9.47	4963.06	0.29
6	CDI-2	Basin3A	On Sag	3.87	1.05	16.58	4961.12	0.44
7	CDI-3	Basin4A	On Sag	0.78	0.78	6.09	4960.58	0.10
8	CDI-5	Basin4B	On Sag	0.87	0.87	6.47	4961.77	0.23
9	CDI-6	Basin5	On Grade	1.21	1.21	11.02	4961.58	0.22
10	CDI-7	Basin6	On Grade	1.80	1.80	12.83	4961.99	0.26
11	CDI-8	Bellamah	On Sag	1.42	1.21	6.50	4961.49	0.24
12	DI-4	Basin3B	On Grade	6.41	6.41	18.14	4961.78	0.36
13	EX-CDI-01	Basin2	On Sag	0.71	0.71	4.79	4960.87	0.20
14	EX-CDI-10	Basin7+9	On Sag	9.85	9.60	20.32	4961.80	0.51

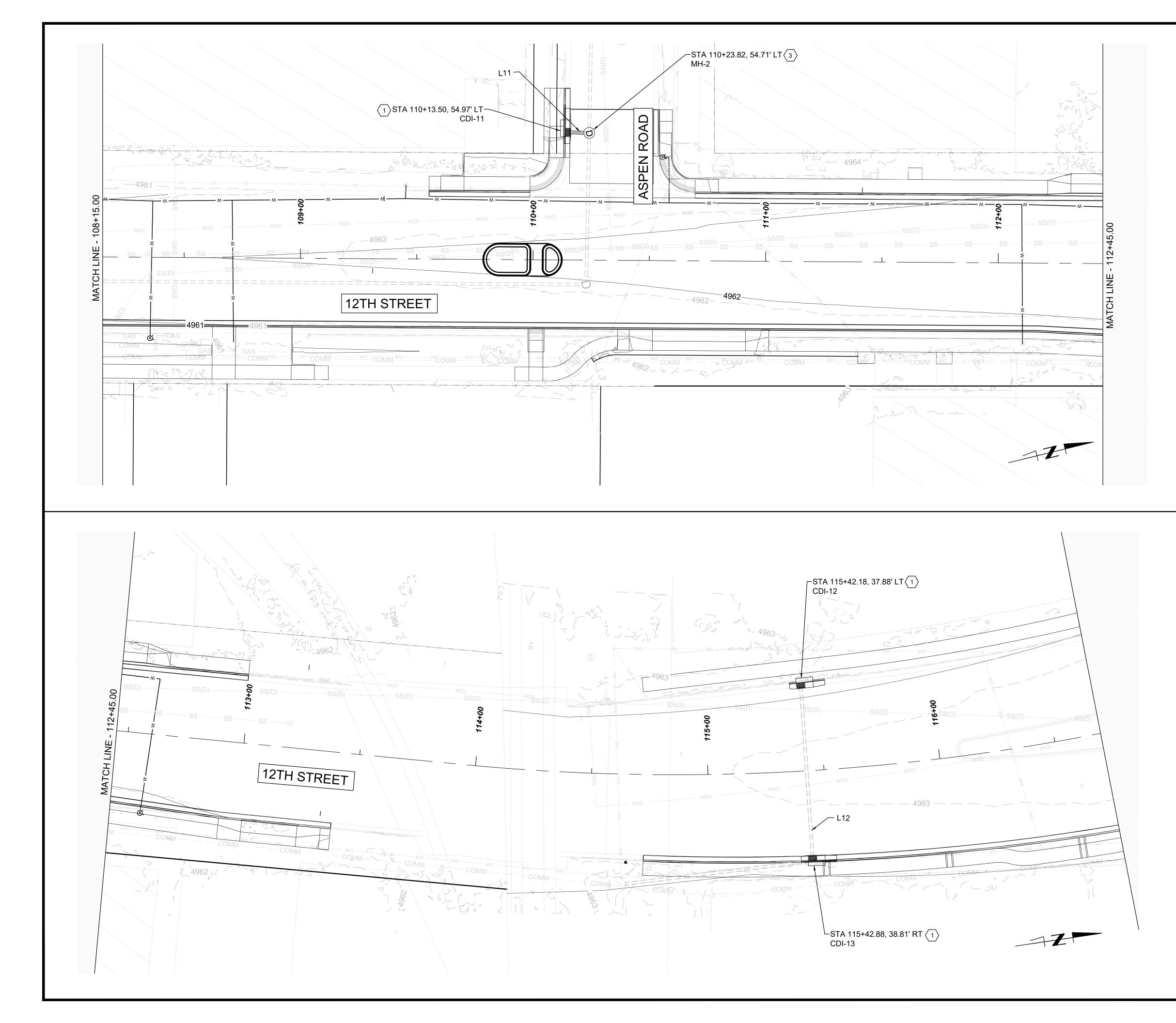
#### 10-YR Proposed Storm Drain Inlet Table

SN	Element	Description	Inlet	Peak	Peak	Max Gutter	Max Gutter	Max Gutter
	ID		Location	Flow	Lateral	Spread	Water Elev.	Water Depth
					Inflow	during	during	during
						Peak Flow	Peak Flow	Peak Flow
				(cfs)	(cfs)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)
1	CDI-1	Basin1	On Sag	0.91	0.91	6.94	4961.04	0.24
2	CDI-10	Basin10+8	On Sag	18.07	17.80	18.43	4961.24	0.35
3	CDI-11	Basin 15 (partial)	On Grade	3.52	3.52	10.96	4961.77	0.30
4	CDI-12	Basin13	On Sag	14.60	14.60	19.17	4963.51	0.49
5	CDI-13	Basin14	On Sag	14.20	14.20	11.70	4963.11	0.34
6	CDI-2	Basin3A	On Sag	6.87	1.70	23.86	4961.27	0.58
7	CDI-3	Basin4A	On Sag	1.30	1.30	8.15	4960.62	0.14
8	CDI-5	Basin4B	On Sag	1.40	1.40	8.51	4961.81	0.28
9	CDI-6	Basin5	On Grade	1.95	1.95	13.23	4961.62	0.26
10	CDI-7	Basin6	On Grade	2.90	2.90	15.35	4962.04	0.31
11	CDI-8	Bellamah	On Sag	2.40	1.95	9.65	4961.55	0.30
12	DI-4	Basin3B	On Grade	10.30	10.30	21.69	4961.85	0.43
13	EX-CDI-01	Basin2	On Sag	1.13	1.13	1.28	4960.80	0.13
14	EX-CDI-10	Basin7+9	On Sag	16.01	15.40	55.41	4962.50	1.21

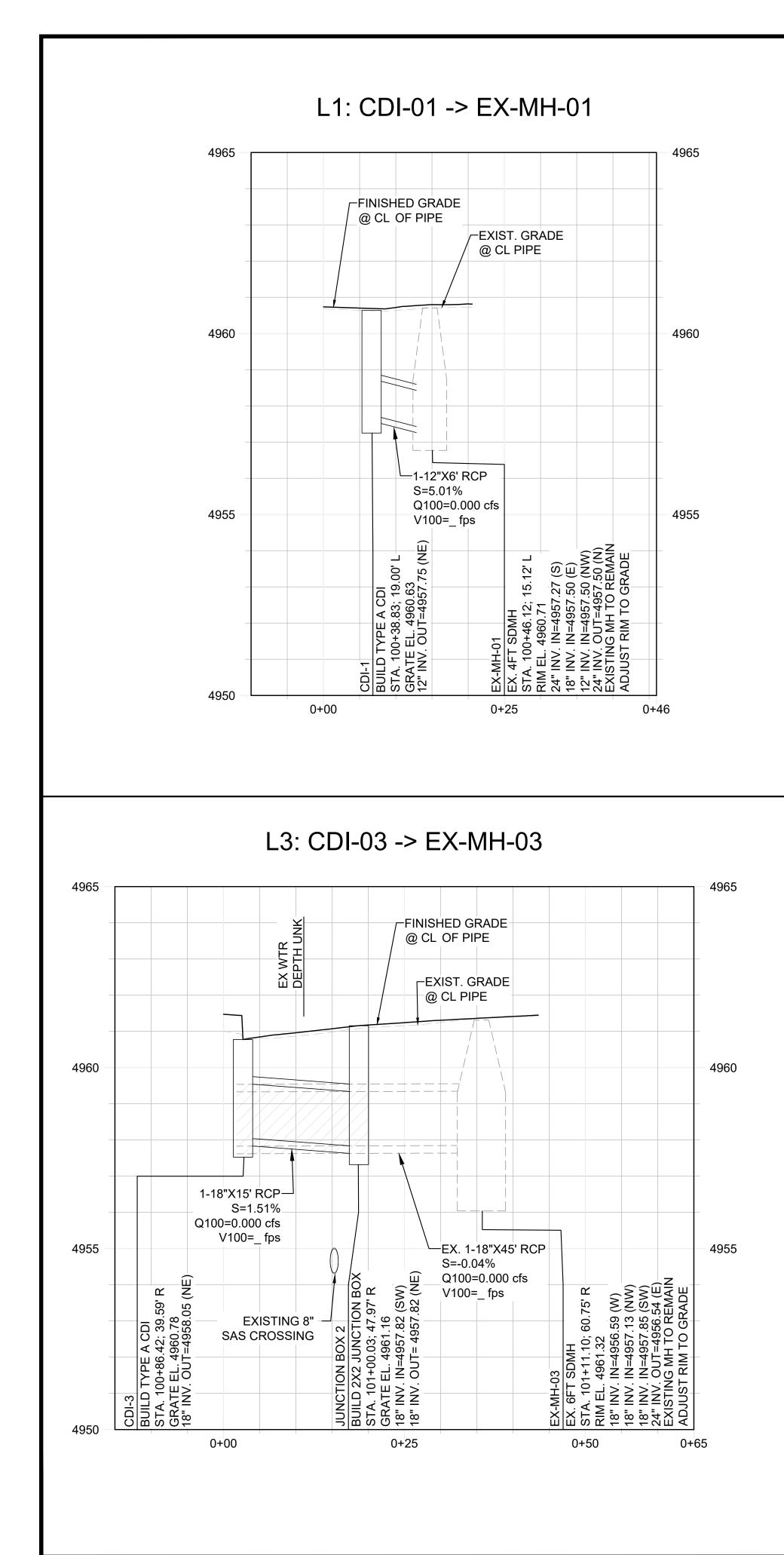
#### 100-YR Proposed Storm Drain Inlet Table

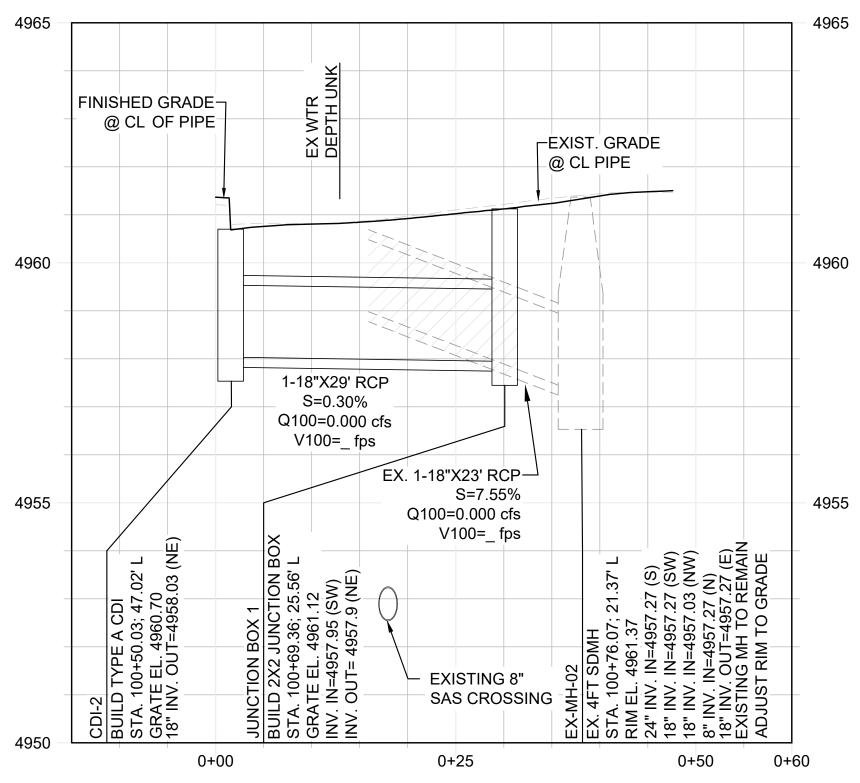


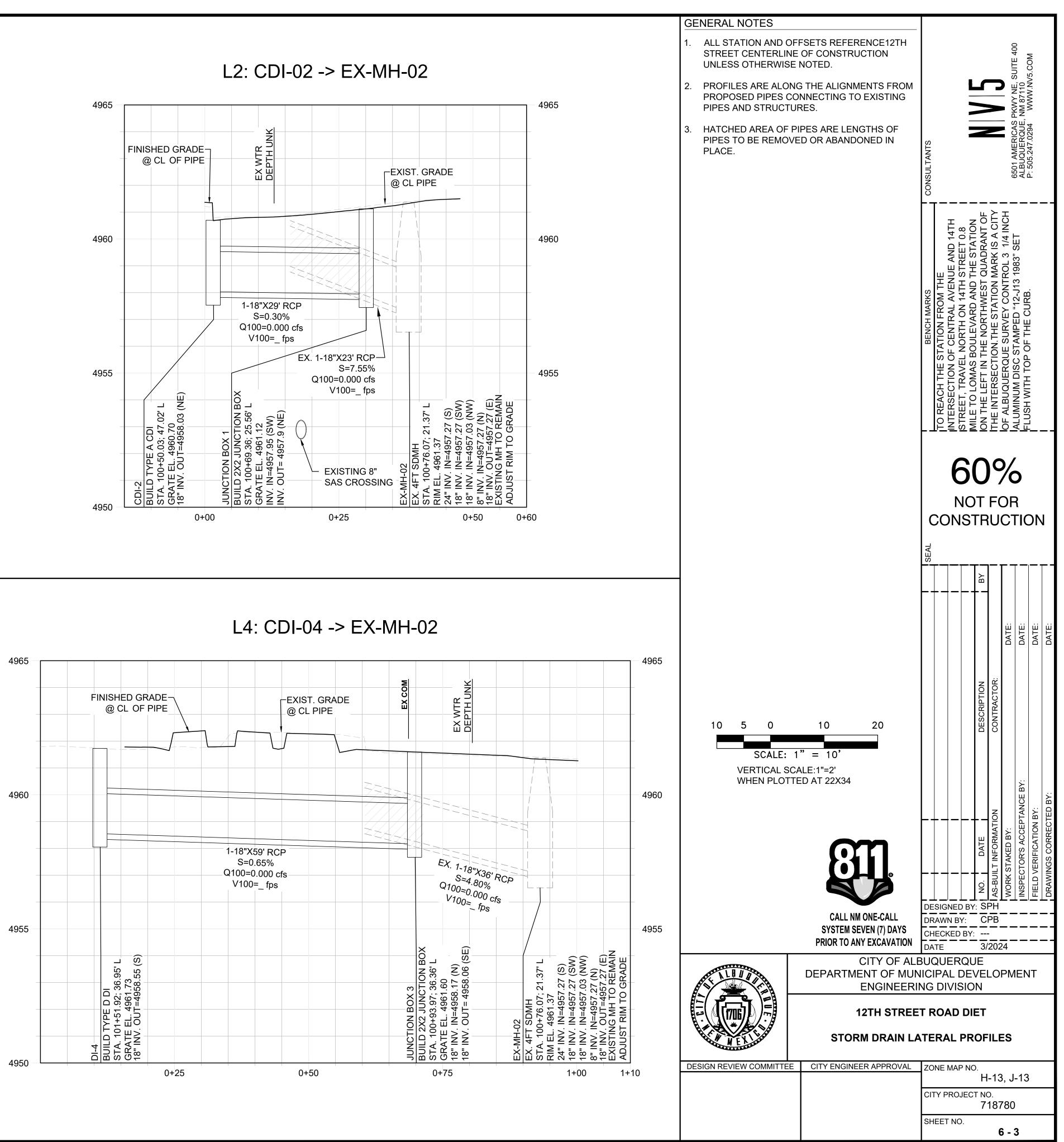
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4. BUILD 6' D	DIA MH PEF	R COA STD DWG 2101.	Γ	т	Z	Z OF	ΞŢ	ICH			
5. BUILD CO. 2205.	A TYPE C (	CURB DROP INLET STD DWG		D 14T	ET 0.8	RANT	IS A C				
6. BUILD CO	A TYPE D I	DROP INLET STD DWG 2206.	S	1 THE VENUE AN	4TH STREE	EST QUADI	ON MARK	DNTROL 3	-J13 1903	'n	
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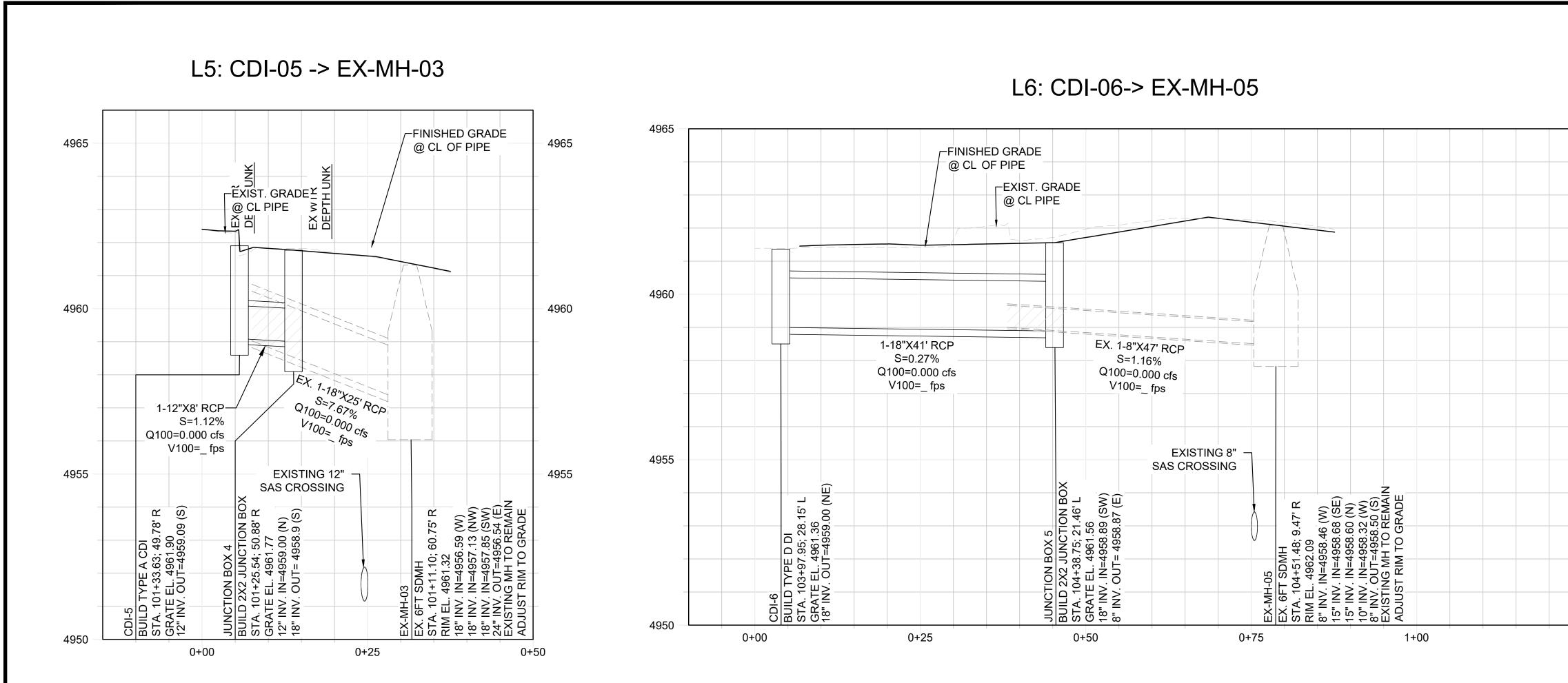


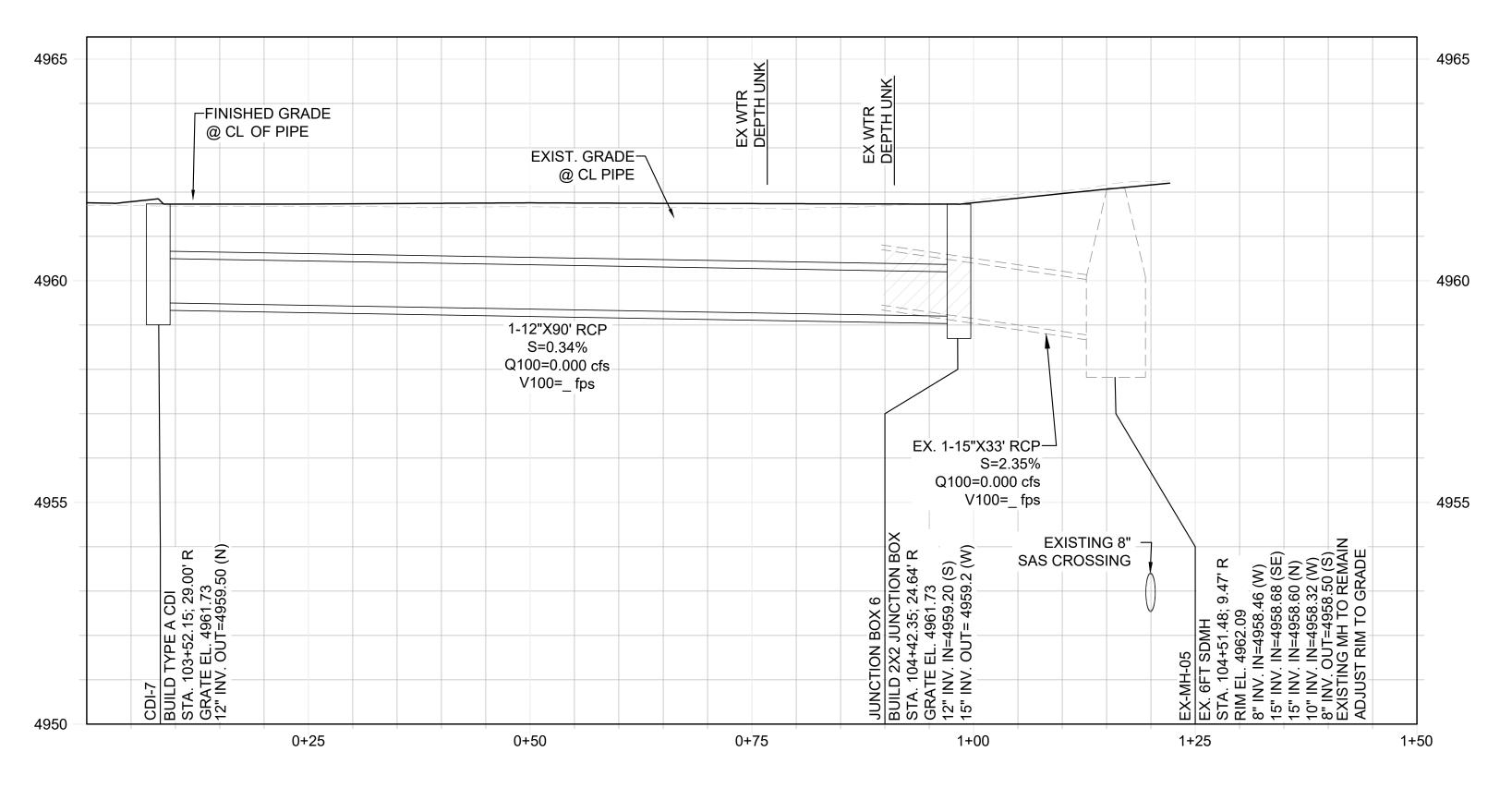
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1. BUILD COA TYPE A CU 2201.	JRB DROP INLET STD DWG							Z Ш	94		
JUNCTION BOX, ABQ	2. INSTALL PREFABRICATED CONCRETE JUNCTION BOX, ABQ VAULT 2X2XVB OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE DETAIL ON SHEET 6-6.							ALBUQUERQ			
3. BUILD 4' DIA MH PER (	<ol> <li>INSTALL PREFABRICATED CONCRETE JUNCTION BOX, ABQ VAULT 2X2XVB OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE DETAIL ON SHEET 6-6.</li> <li>BUILD 4' DIA MH PER COA STD DWG 2101.</li> </ol>						ŭ		F		
4. BUILD 6' DIA MH PER (	COA STD DWG 2101.				ш	≻					
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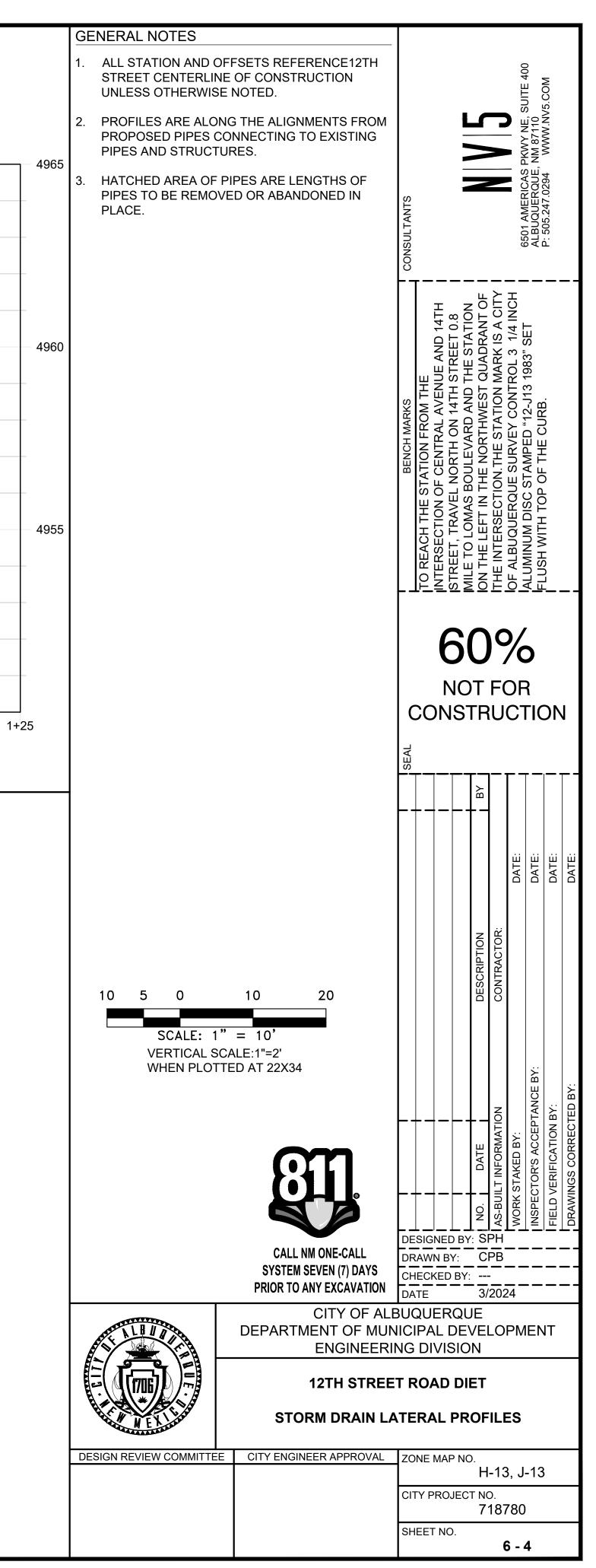




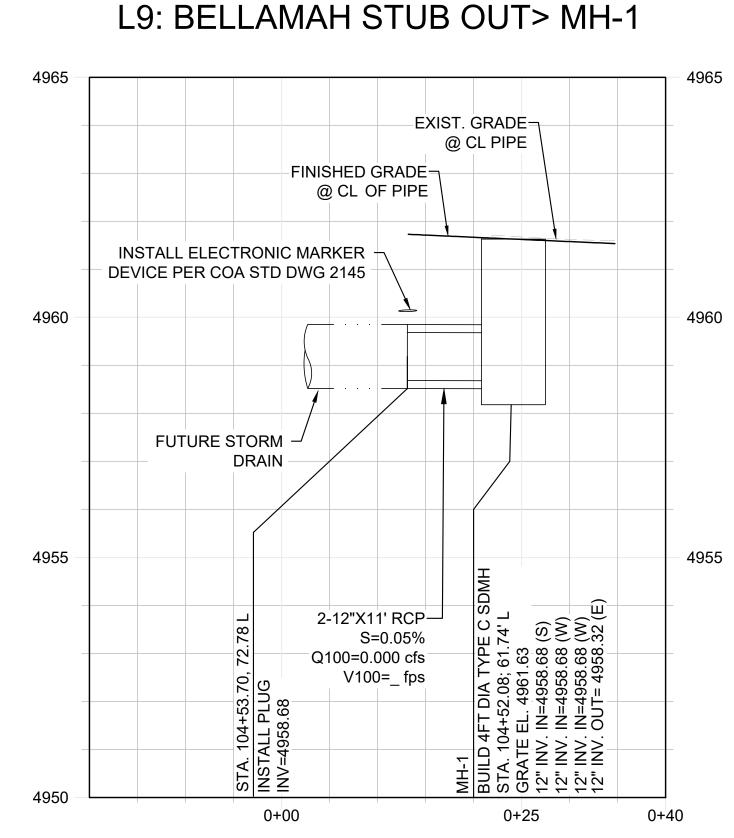


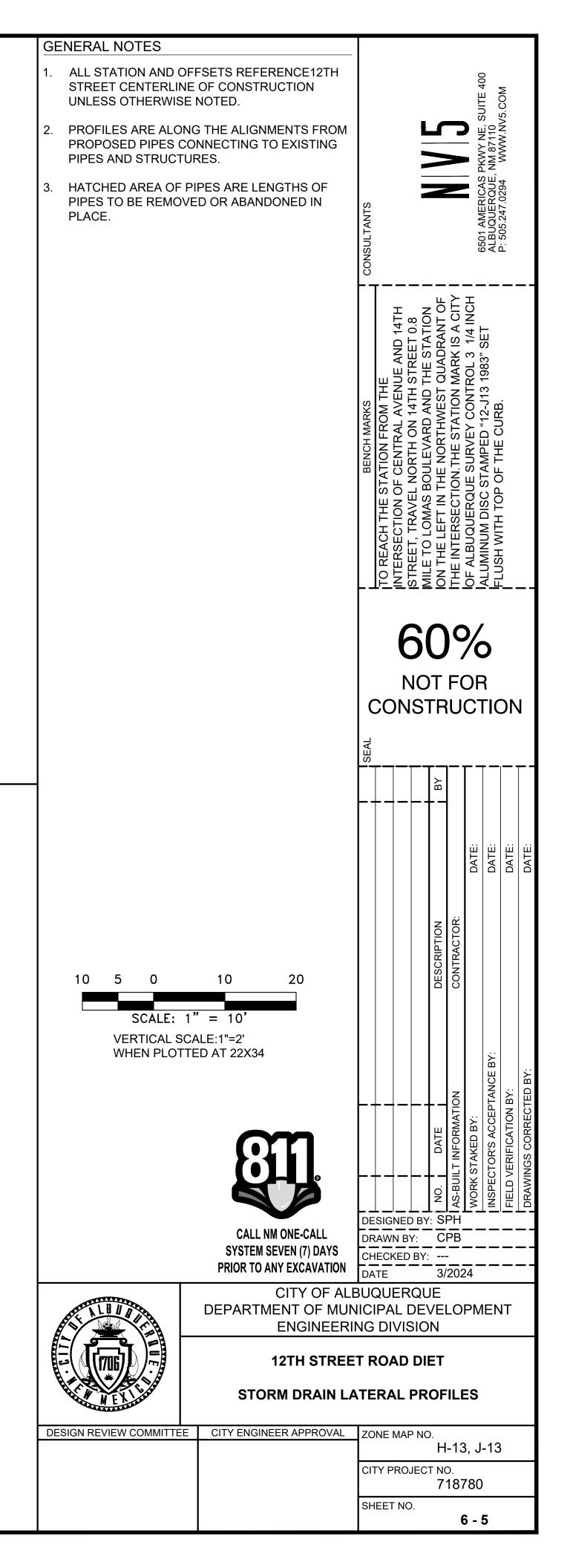


L7: CDI-07 -> EX-MH-05

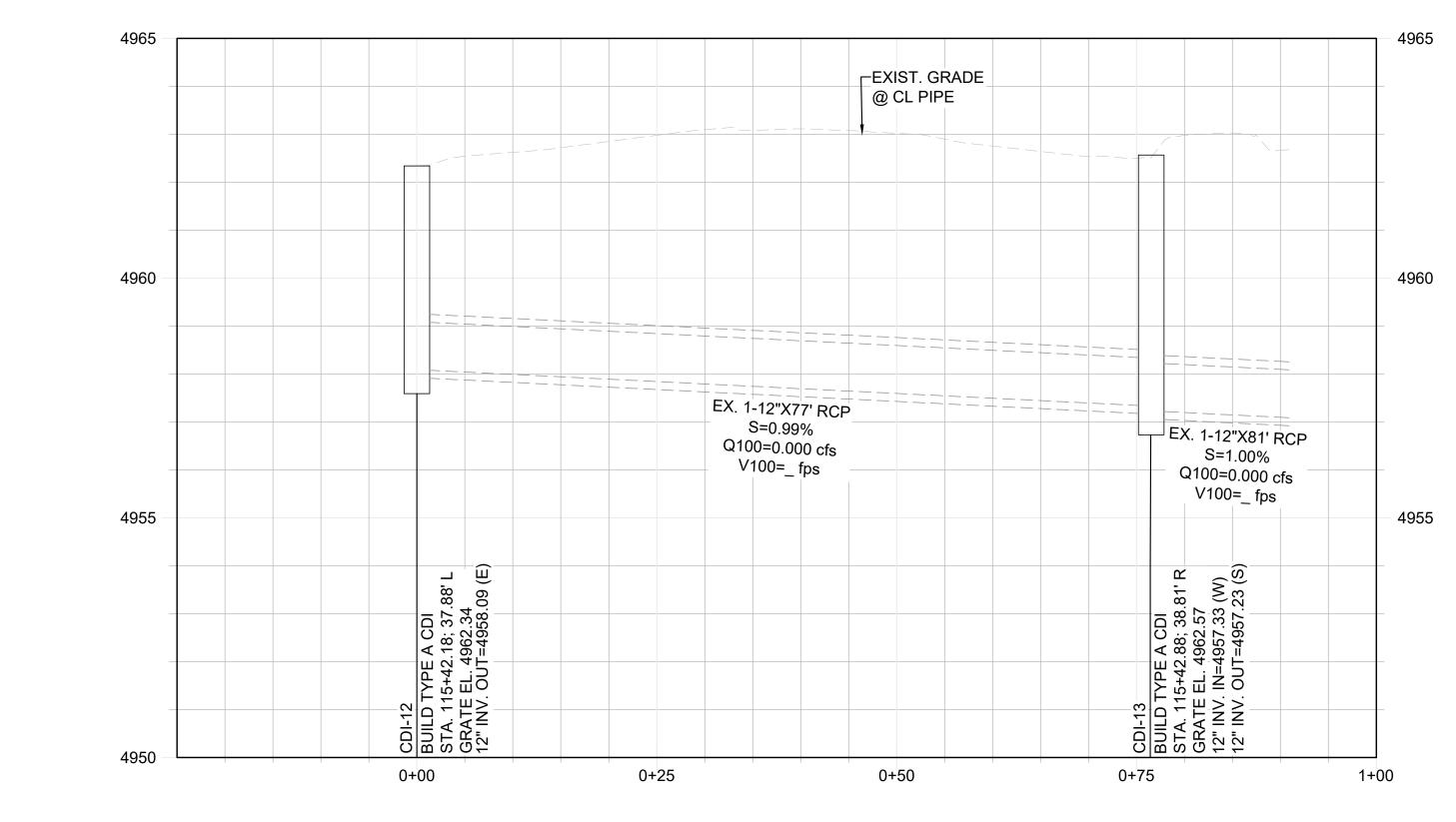


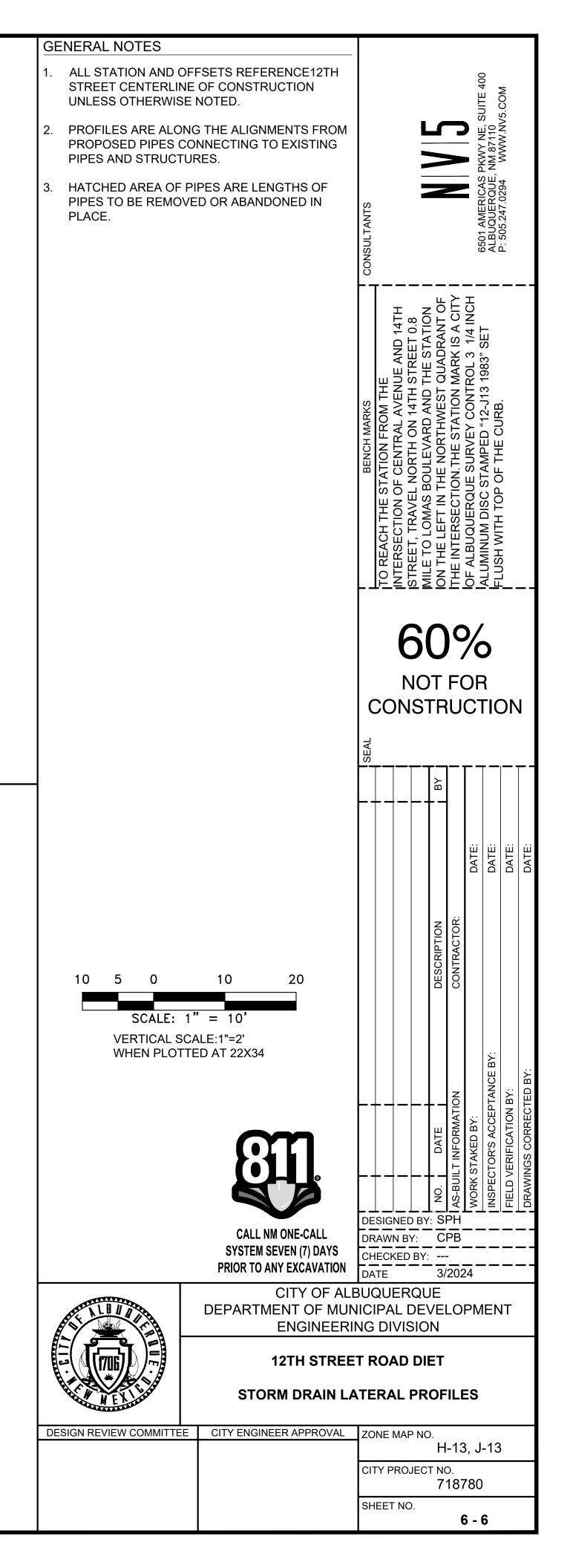






# L12: CDI-13->CDI-12

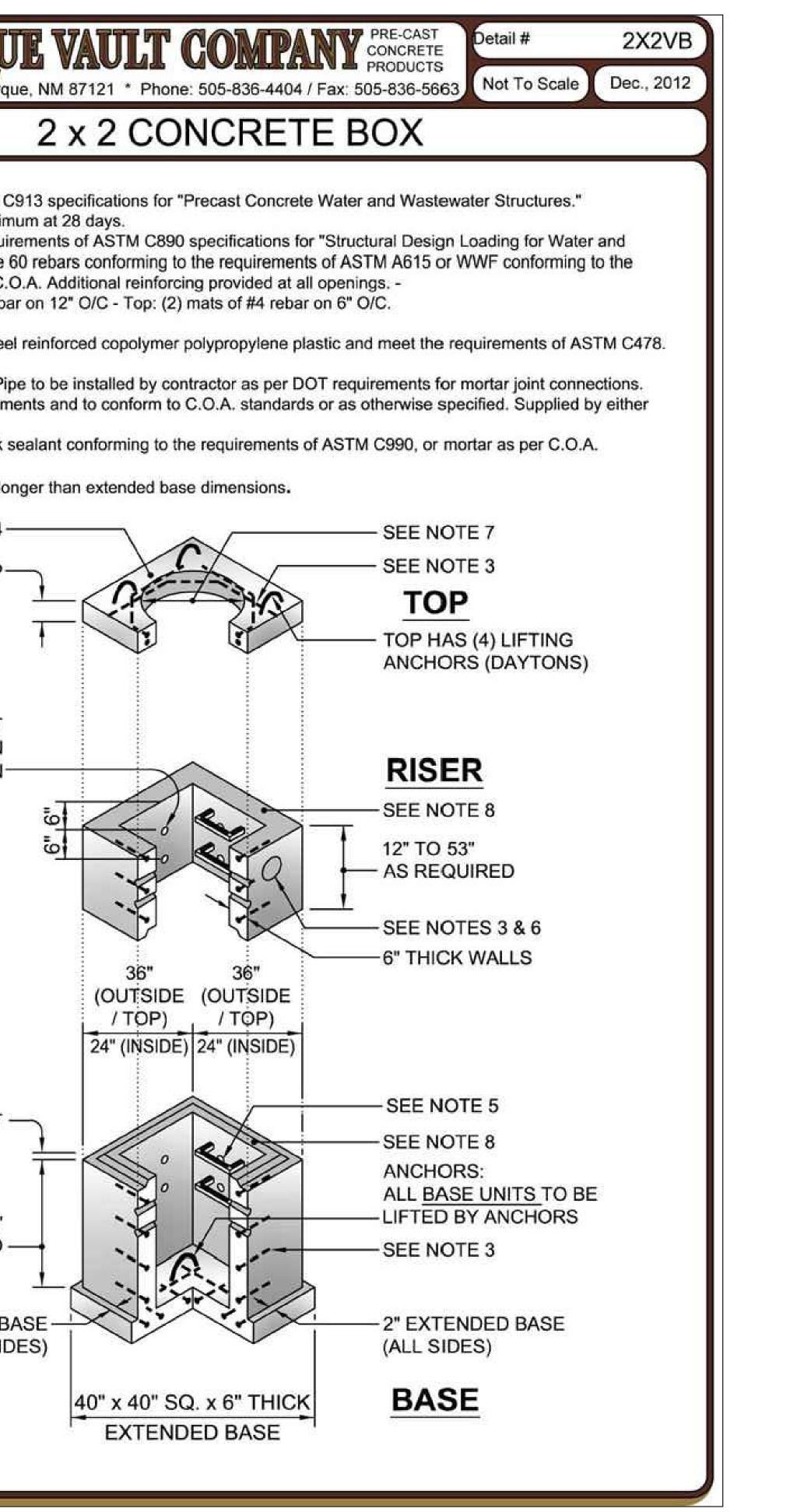




	300 Airport Dr., NW * Albuquerque
<b>G</b> 1. 2. 3.	ENERAL NOTES: Design specifications conform to latest ASTM CS Concrete compressive strength 4,000 psi minimu Steel reinforcing design to conform to the require Wastewater Structures" and shall utilize grade 6
4. 5. 6.	requirements of ASTM A185 or both. As per C.O Base slab: #4 rebar on 12" O/C - Walls: #4 rebar Designed for H-20-44 loading. Steps per job requirements. Steps shall be steel Center on access. Vertical spacing = 12". Pipe penetration to be per job requirements. Pipe
7. 8.	Access size, location and type per job requirement Albuquerque Vault or customer. Joints to be sealed with butyl rubber joint stick se requirements, or both.
9.	Excavation hole bottom shall be 2' wider & 2' lon SEE NOTE 4
	6" THICK TOP-
	2" TO 1 1/2" DIA. LIFT PLUG CENTERED ON RISE AND SPAN—
	1 1/2" JOINT —

48", 53", 55 1/2" AS REQUIRED -

2" EXTENDED BASE -(ALL SIDES)



							001		MO	
	CONSULTANTS						ELLE AMEDICAS DRAW NE	ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110	P: 505.247.0294 WWW.NV5.C	
	BENCH MARKS	TO REACH THE STATION FROM THE	INTERSECTION OF CENTRAL AVENUE AND 14TH	SIREEI, IRAVEL NORIH ON 14TH SIREET 0.8 MILE TO LOMAS BOULEVARD AND THE STATION	ON THE LEFT IN THE NORTHWEST QUADRANT OF	THE INTERSECTION.THE STATION MARK IS A CITY	OF ALBUQUERQUE SURVEY CONTROL 3 1/4 INCH	ALUMINUM DISC STAMPED "12-J13 1983" SET ELLISH WITH TOP OF THE CLIRR		
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