

# CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

*Planning Department*  
David Campbell, Director



*Mayor Timothy M. Keller*

June 4, 2018

Diane Hoelzer, P.E.  
Mark Goodwin & Associates  
PO Box 90606  
Albuquerque, NM, 87199

**RE: Juan Tabo Hills Estates  
Manhole 47  
Drainage Report Stamp Date: 5/10/18  
Revision Sheet Stamp Date: 5/23/18  
Hydrology File- M21D018; DRB# 1005278**

Dear Ms. Hoelzer:

Based on the information provided in your submittal received 5/23/18, this submittal cannot be approved for Work Order by Hydrology until the following are corrected.

1. For RCP on steep slopes (greater than 20%), provide concrete pipe anchors, ~35' o.c. This must include a detail, complete with dimensional data, reinforcement if needed, and specifications. The CoA has no standard detail for this sort of thing, all build details will need to be provided by the Engineer.

If you have any questions, you can contact me at 924-3695 or [dpeterson@cabq.gov](mailto:dpeterson@cabq.gov).

Sincerely,

Dana Peterson, P.E.  
Senior Engineer, Planning Dept.  
Development Review Services



# City of Albuquerque

Planning Department

Development & Building Services Division

## DRAINAGE AND TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION SHEET (REV 09/2015)

**Project Title:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Building Permit #:** \_\_\_\_\_ **City Drainage #:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DRB#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **EPC#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Work Order#:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Legal Description:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Engineering Firm:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Owner:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Other Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Contact:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax#:** \_\_\_\_\_ **E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_

Check all that Apply:

**DEPARTMENT:**

- ☐ HYDROLOGY/ DRAINAGE  
☐ TRAFFIC/ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MS4/ EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

**TYPE OF SUBMITTAL:**

- ☐ ENGINEER/ ARCHITECT CERTIFICATION
- ☐ CONCEPTUAL G & D PLAN  
☐ GRADING PLAN  
☐ DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN  
☐ DRAINAGE REPORT  
☐ CLOMR/LOMR
- ☐ TRAFFIC CIRCULATION LAYOUT (TCL)  
☐ TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY (TIS)  
☐ EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESC)
- ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

**CHECK TYPE OF APPROVAL/ACCEPTANCE SOUGHT:**

- ☐ BUILDING PERMIT APPROVAL  
☐ CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY
- ☐ PRELIMINARY PLAT APPROVAL  
☐ SITE PLAN FOR SUB'D APPROVAL  
☐ SITE PLAN FOR BLDG. PERMIT APPROVAL  
☐ FINAL PLAT APPROVAL  
☐ SIA/ RELEASE OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEE  
☐ FOUNDATION PERMIT APPROVAL  
☐ GRADING PERMIT APPROVAL  
☐ SO-19 APPROVAL  
☐ PAVING PERMIT APPROVAL  
☐ GRADING/ PAD CERTIFICATION  
☐ WORK ORDER APPROVAL  
☐ CLOMR/LOMR
- ☐ PRE-DESIGN MEETING  
☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

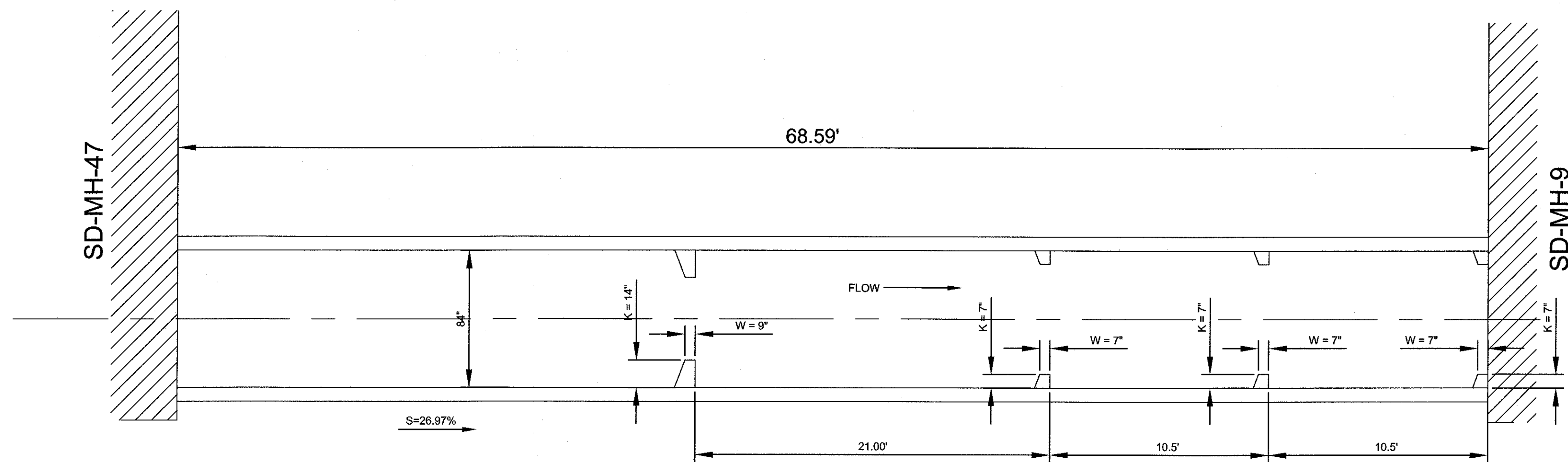
IS THIS A RESUBMITTAL?: ☐ Yes ☐ No

**DATE SUBMITTED:** \_\_\_\_\_ **By:** \_\_\_\_\_

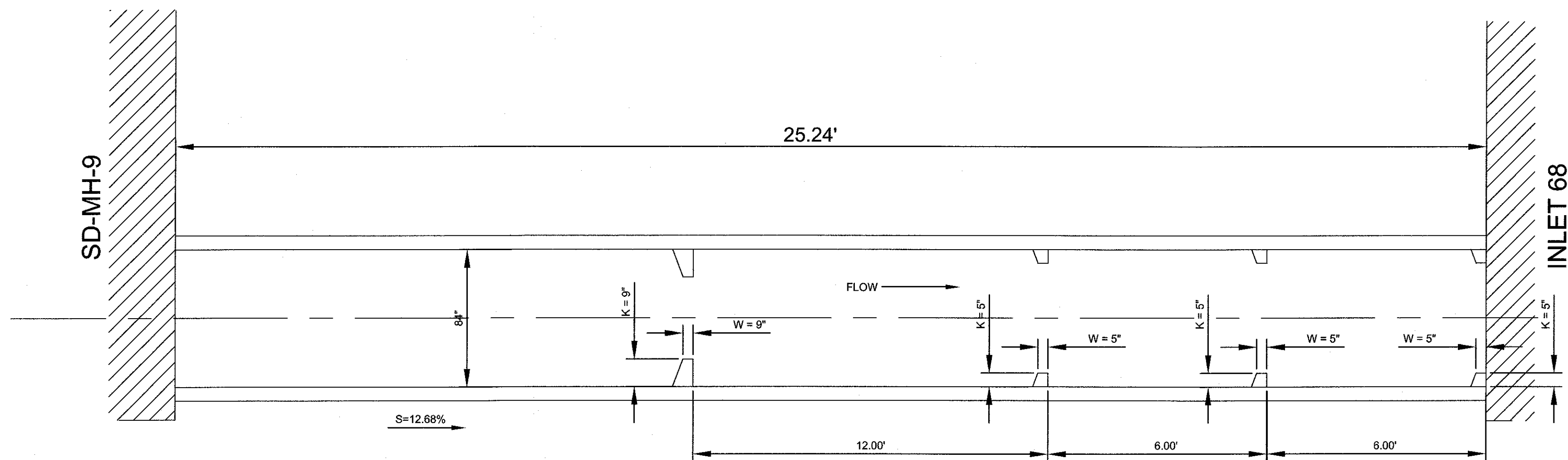
COA STAFF: \_\_\_\_\_ ELECTRONIC SUBMITTAL RECEIVED: \_\_\_\_\_







RING CHAMBER PROFILE  
STA 28+53.79 TO STA 29+22.38 SCALE : N.T.S.



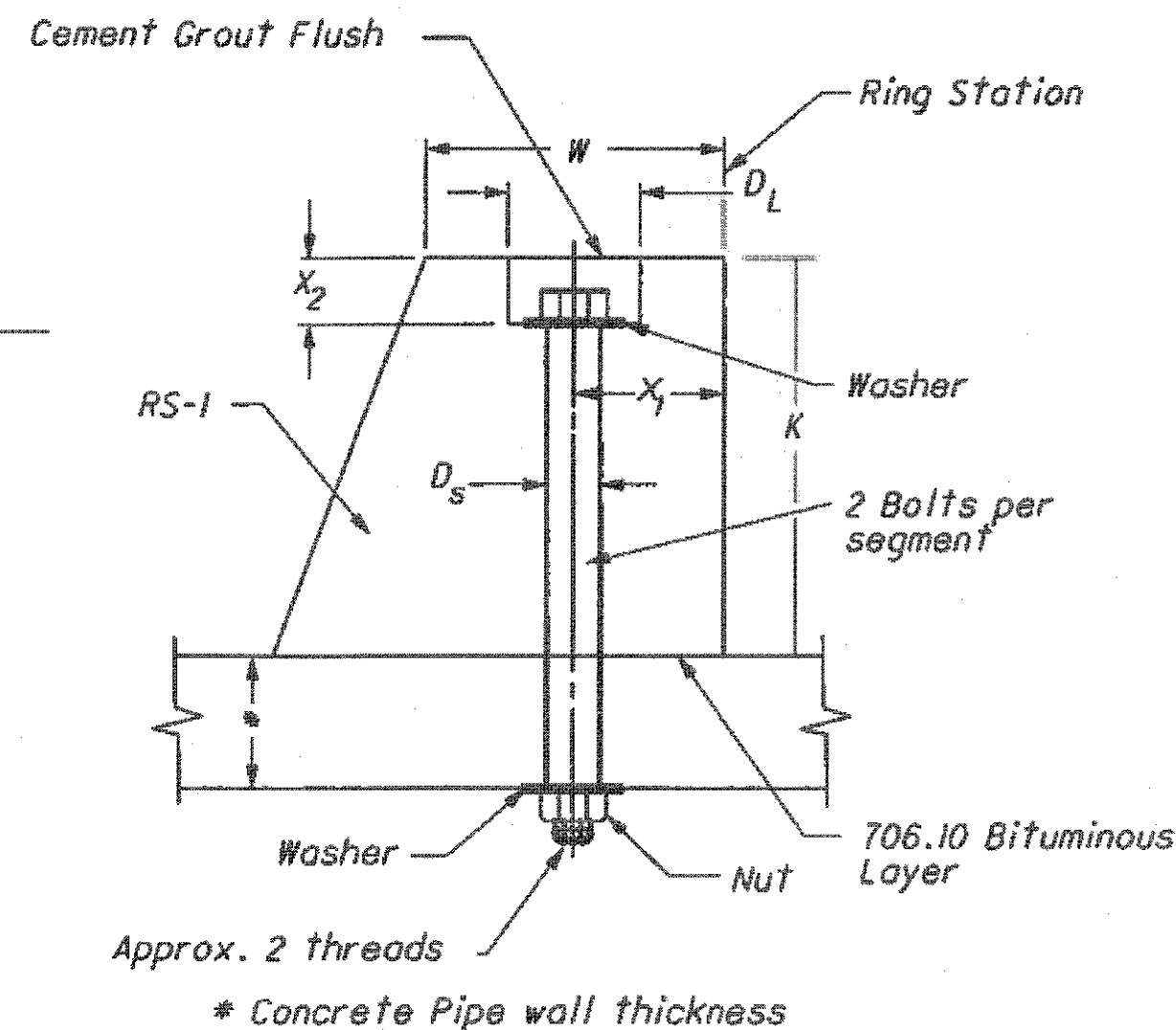
RING CHAMBER PROFILE  
STA 28+28.55 TO STA 29+53.79 SCALE : N.T.S.

TABLE OF RING CHAMBER DATA

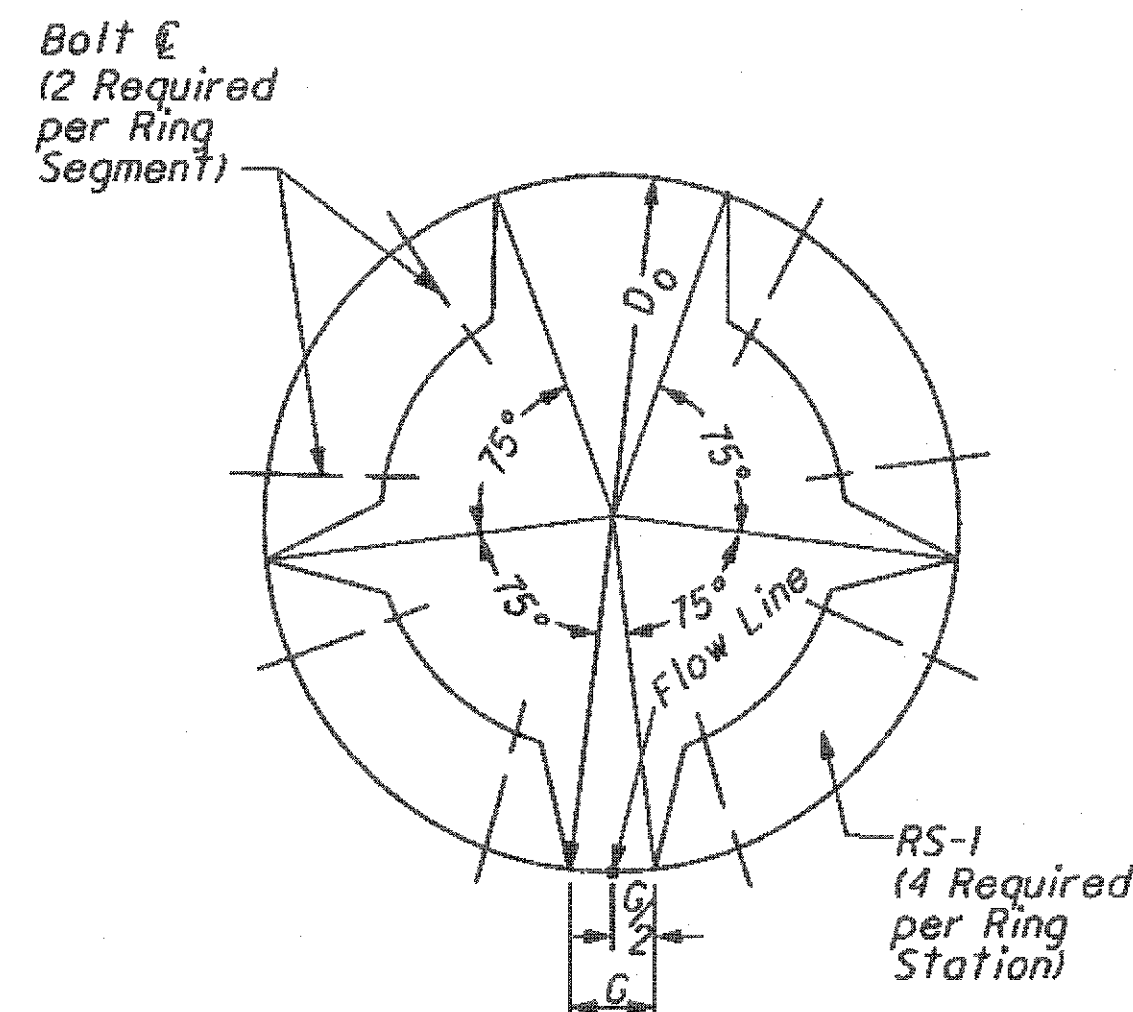
K	W	D <sub>S</sub>	D <sub>L</sub>	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	G
Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches
4	102	4	102	0.625	16	1.5
5	127	5	127	0.625	16	2.0
6	152	6	152	0.750	19	2.0
7	178	7	178	1.000	25	3.0
7	178	7	178			3.5
8	203	8	203			4.0
8	203	8	203	1.000	25	4.0
10	254	8	203	1.250	32	3.0
12	305	9	229	1.625	41	4.0
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						100.0

**NOTES**

THE RING CHAMBER IS TO BE MADE FROM THE STRENGTH AND SIZE OF CONCRETE PIPE SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS. THE RING SEGMENTS SHALL BE PRE-CAST ACCORDING TO AND ASSEMBLED INTO PIPE SECTIONS ACCORDING TO THIS DRAWING AT THE PRE-CAST FACILITY. A BITUMINOUS COAT WILL BE PLACED BETWEEN EACH RING SEGMENT AND THE PIPE SECTION. EACH BOLT HEAD CAVITY MUST BE GROUTED FLUSH WITH CEMENT GROUT. ALL BOLTS, NUTS, AND WASHERS MUST BE GALVANIZED. THE BOLT LENGTHS WILL PERMIT FULL ENGAGEMENT OF ALL THREADS OF THE NUTS (MINIMUM). THE RINGED SECTIONS MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE PROJECT MARKED AS NEEDED AND READY TO LAY SIMILAR TO ANY OTHER CONCRETE PIPE SECTIONS.



VIEW "A" @ BOLT C  
(Typical)



TYPE "B"  
RING CHAMBER STATION  
(Typical)

dmg MARK GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, P.A.  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
P.O. BOX 90606  
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87199  
OFFICE (505) 828-2200, FAX (505) 797-9539

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE  
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT  
TITLE: JUAN TABO HILLS ESTATES  
STORM SEWER TRUNK LINE  
CULVERT INTERNAL ENERGY DISSIPATORS

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE CITY ENGINEER APPROVAL  
LAST DESIGN UPDATE  
MO./DAY/YR. MO./DAY/YR.

PROJECT NO. 665888 ZONE MAP NO. M-21-Z SHEET 5.1 OF 6



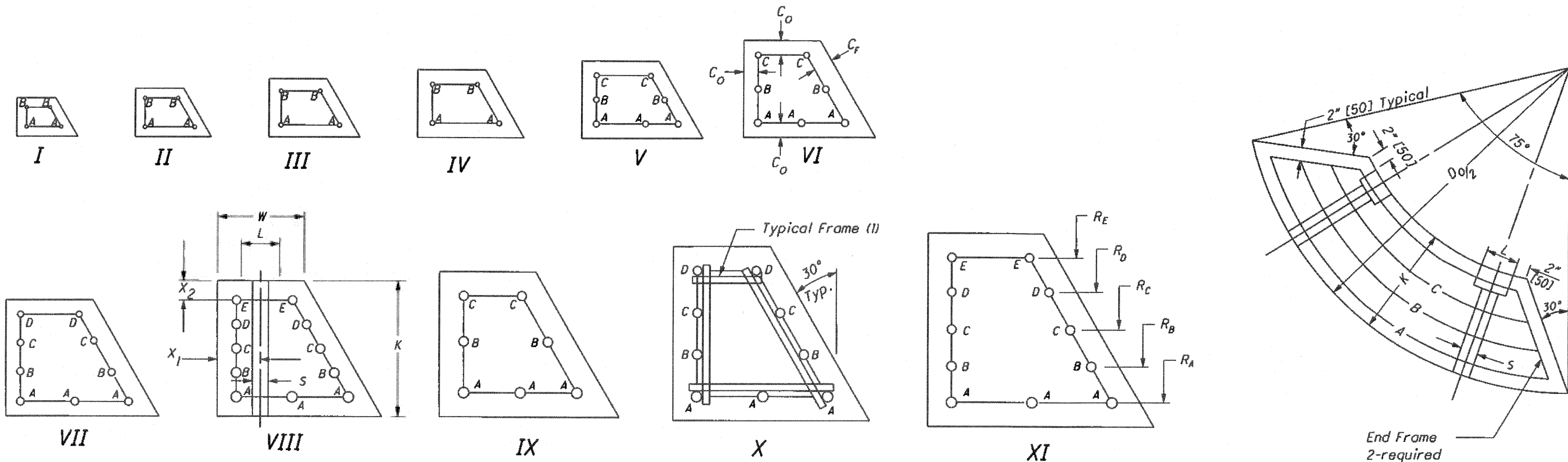
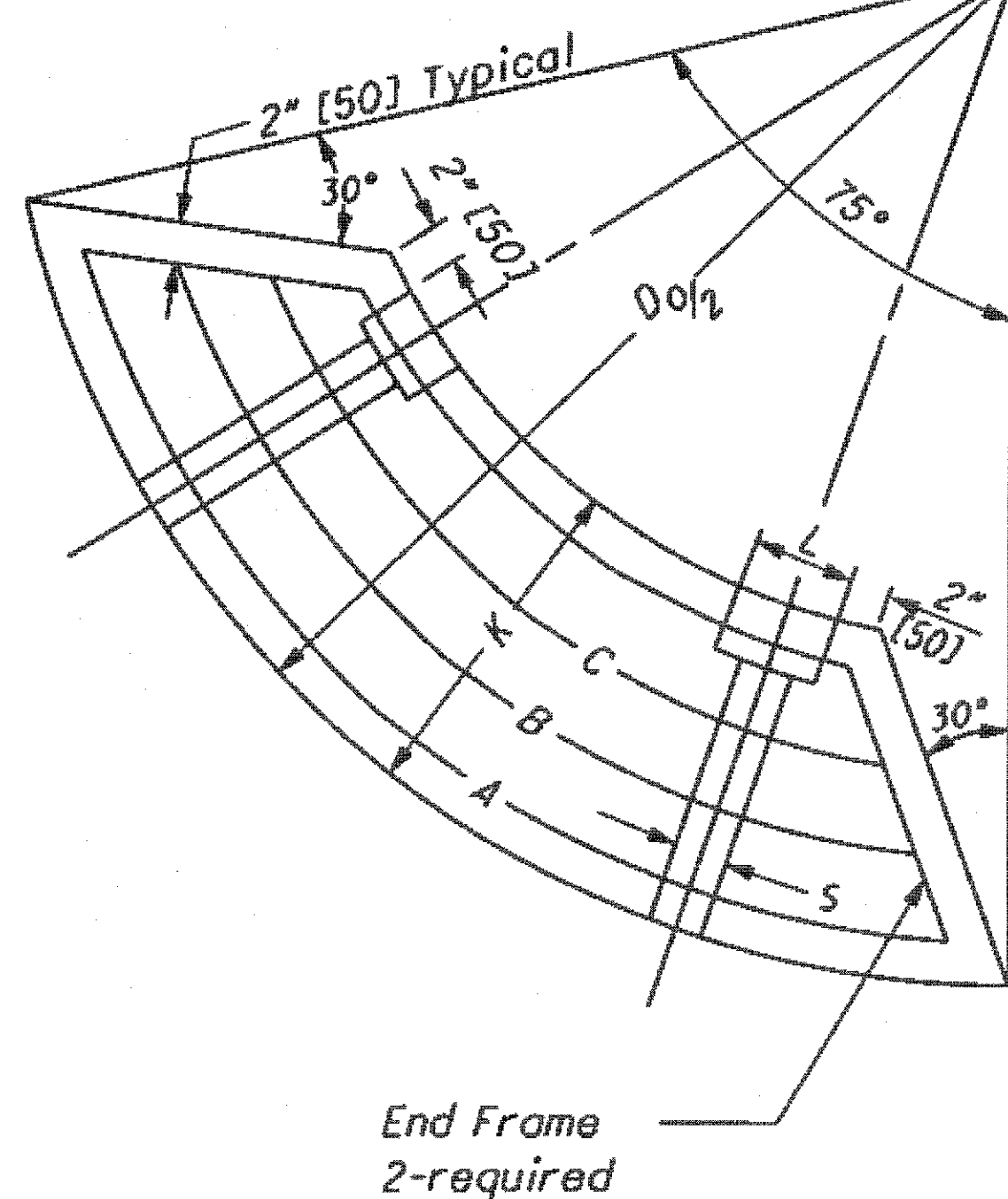


TABLE OF RING SEGMENT DATA FOR EACH PIPE SIZE (Do)

K		W		D <sub>S</sub>		D <sub>L</sub>		X <sub>1</sub>		X <sub>2</sub>		Approx. Length of Curved Bars (Inches (mm))										Approx. Radius of Curved Bars (Inches (mm))										Number of Frames	C <sub>o</sub>		C <sub>F</sub>		Reinforcing Bar Size		Section Number
												A		B		C		D		E		R <sub>A</sub>		R <sub>B</sub>		R <sub>C</sub>		R <sub>D</sub>		R <sub>E</sub>									
Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Inches	mm	Feet	m						
4	102	4	102	0.625	16	1.5	38	2.00	51	1.00	25	17.1	434	12.2	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.0	25	1.5	38	#4	#13	I				
5	127	5	127	0.625	16	2.0	51	2.50	64	1.00	25	21.0	533	13.6	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.0	25	—	—	—	—	II				
6	152	6	152	0.750	19	2.0	51	3.00	76	1.25	32	23.7	602	16.3	414	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.5	38	—	—	—	—	III				
7	178	7	178	1.000	25	3.0	76	3.50	89	1.50	38	27.6	701	17.8	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	IV				
7	178	7	178	—	—	—	—	3.50	89	—	—	31.6	803	21.7	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1.5	38	—	—	IV				
8	203	8	203	—	—	—	—	4.00	102	—	—	35.5	902	29.3	744	23.2	589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	51	—	—	V				
8	203	8	203	1.000	25	—	—	4.00	102	—	—	39.4	1001	33.3	846	27.1	688	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	V				
10	254	8	203	1.250	32	3.0	76	4.00	102	1.50	38	43.4	1102	34.7	881	26.1	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	VI				
12	305	9	229	1.625	41	4.0	102	4.50	114	2.00	51	47.3	1201	39.9	1013	32.5	825	25.1	638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51.2	1300	43.8	1113	36.4	925	29.0	737	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55.1	1400	47.7	1212	40.3	1024	32.9	836	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.0	1499	51.7	1313	44.3	1125	36.9	937	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	VII				
12	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63.0	1600	55.6	1412	48.2	1224	40.8	1036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1.5	38	—	—	—	—	VII				
14	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.7	1669	59.5	1511	53.4	1356	47.2	1199	41.0	1041	55.0	1397	52.5	1334	50.0	1270	47.5	1206	45.0	1143	5	2	51	—	VIII			
14	356	9	229	1.625	41	—	—	4.50	114	2.00	51	69.6	1768	63.4	1610	57.3	1455	51.1	1298	45.0	1143	58.0	1473	55.5	1410	53.0	1346	50.5	1283	48.0	1219	5	—	—	#4	#13	VIII		

RING SEGMENT PROFILE

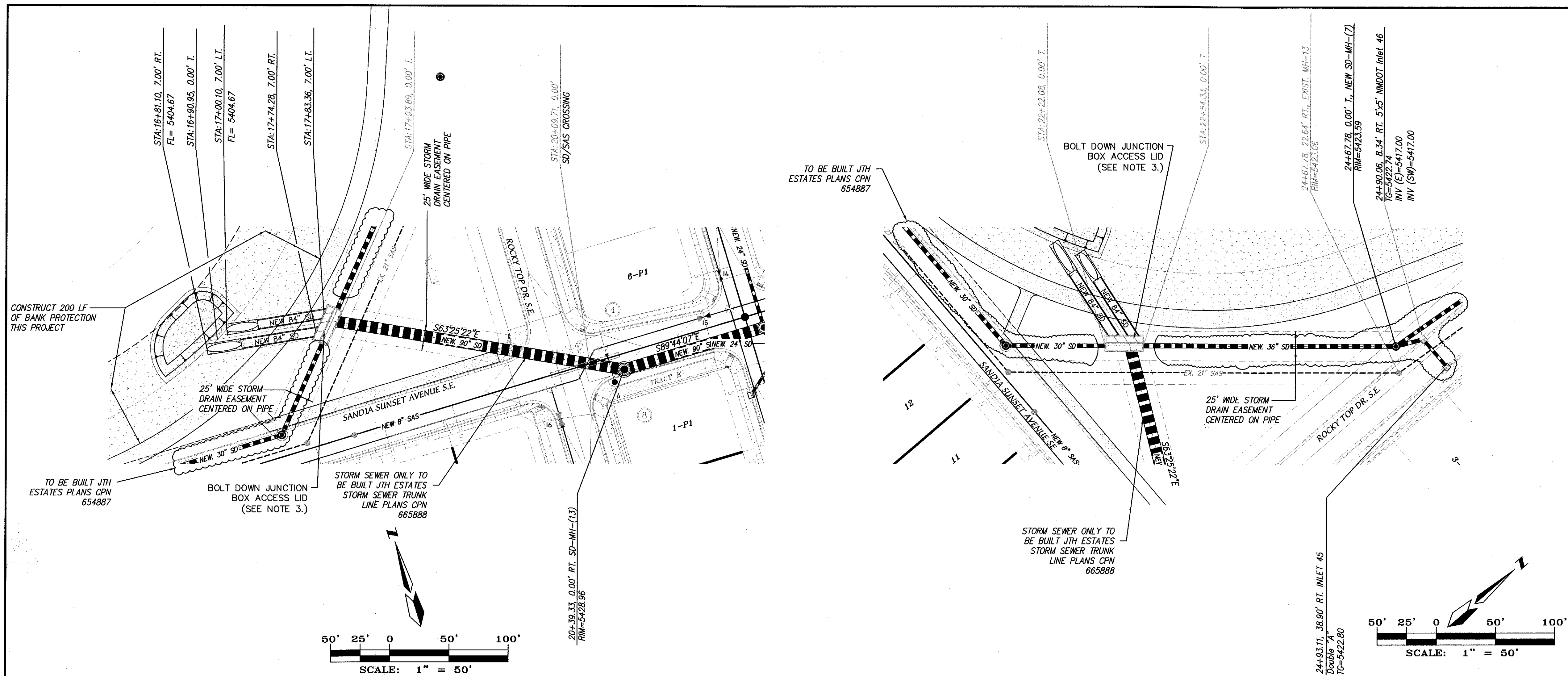


End Frame  
2-required

AS BUILT INFORMATION		BENCH MARKS		SURVEY INFORMATION		ENGINEER'S SEAL	
CONTRACTOR	WORK BY	DATE	NO.	DATE	NO.	DATE	NO.
STATION 5+422" IS LOCATED 8.7 M. SE OF DOWNTOWN ALBUQUERQUE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MUNICIPAL LIMITS LINE IN THE FOUR HILLS SUBDIVISION AREA. STATION IS 600 FT. EAST OF MUNICIPAL LIMITS LINE. 71.9' SE OF POWER POLE #527 & 106.0' NW OF POWER POLE #60. STATION IS A STANDARD ACS BRASS DISK SET IN A CONCRETE MONUMENT IN THE GROUND. STATION IS STAMPED "5+422". X= 1,584,263.207, Y= 1,475,762.595, (NAD 83), Z= 5597.219 (NAVD 1989).	INSPECTED BY	DATE	NO.	INSPECTED BY	DATE	NO.	INSPECTED BY
REVISIONS	DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	DATE	NO.	REVISIONS	DATE
DESIGNED BY HLC	DATE 05/18	NO.	DRAWN BY HLC	DATE 05/18	NO.	CHECKED BY DMG	DATE 05/18
PROJECT NO. 665888		ZONE MAP NO. M-21-Z		SHEET 5.2		OF 6	

<p>CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT</p>	
<p>TITLE: JUAN TABO HILLS ESTATES STORM SEWER TRUNK LINE CULVERT INTERNAL ENERGY DISSIPATORS</p>	
DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE	CITY ENGINEER APPROVAL
MO./DAY/YR.	MO./DAY/YR.
PROJECT NO.	ZONE MAP NO.
665888	M-21-Z
SHEET	OF
5.2	6





NOTES

1. ALL STORM SEWER MANHOLES PER ABCWIA TYPE "E" STD DWG AND #2102, #2107 AND #2110.

2. HGL BASED ON PROFILE 3 IN DRAINAGE REPORT.

3. LID OPENING ON JUNCTION BOX SHALL BE BOLTED DOWN SAME AS IS DONE ON ALL THE STORM MANHOLE LIDS LOCATED IN SANDIA SUNSET AVENUE.

AS BUILT INFORMATION

CONTRACTOR	DATE
WORK	
STAMPED BY	
ACCEPTANCE BY	
FIELD CHECK BY	
DRAWING BY	
CORRECTED BY	
RECORDED BY	
NO.	

BENCH MARKS

STATION "5-M22" IS LOCATED 8.2 MI SE OF DOWNTOWN ALBUQUERQUE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE MUNICIPAL LIMITS LINE IN THE FOUR HILLS SUBDIVISION AREA. STATION IS 600 FT. EAST OF MUNICIPAL LIMITS LINE, 77.9' SE OF POWER POLE #537 & 106.0' NW OF POWER POLE #60. STATION IS A STANDARD ACS BRASS DISK SET IN A CONCRETE MONUMENT IN THE GROUND. STATION IS STAMPED "5-M22".

X= 1,564,263.207, Y= 1,475,762.895, (NAD 83), Z= 5597.219 (NAD 1988)

SURVEY INFORMATION

FIELD NOTES	DATE	BY
NO.		

ENGINEER'S SEAL

MARK GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, P.A.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 90606

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87199

OFFICE (505) 828-2200, FAX (505) 797-9539

DESIGNED BY JDH

DRAWN BY SPS

CHECKED BY DMG

DATE 02/17

DATE 02/17

DATE 02/17

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TITLE: JUAN TABO HILLS ESTATES STORM SEWER TRUNK LINE UTILITY PLAN & PROFILE

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE

CITY ENGINEER APPROVAL

LAST DESIGN UPDATE

MO./DAY/YR.

MO./DAY/YR.

CITY PROJECT NO.

665888

ZONE MAP NO.

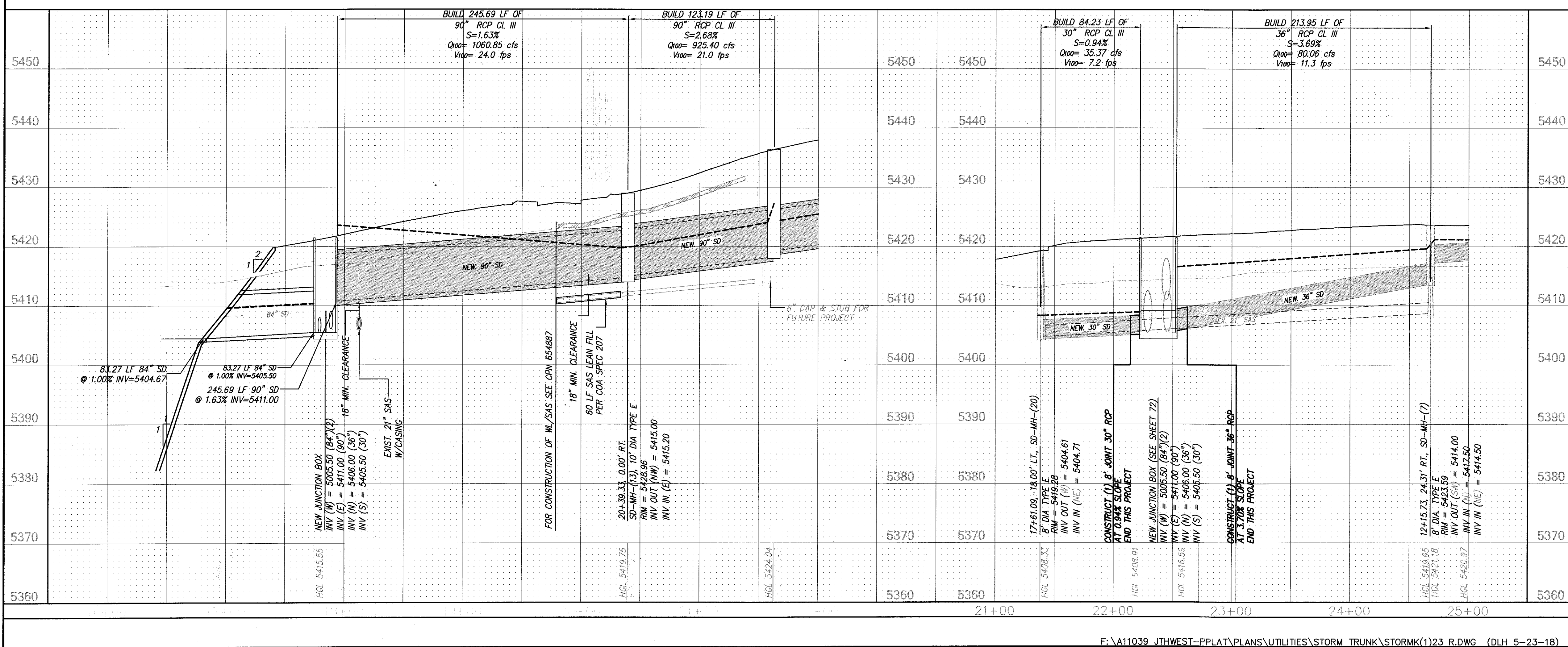
M-21

SHEET

OF

6R

6



T1 JTH ESTATES SANDIA MAIN STORM DRAIN  
 T2 TIJERAS ARROYO TO JTH UNIT 1 EXISTING 84" STORM PIPE (FILE:JTH\_I.WSW)  
 T3 STARTING POINT AT MANHOLE 13- ASSUMING JHUGHES WSEL (3-21-17)  
 SO 1357.700 415.000 4 420.164  
 R 1470.900 418.750 4 .013 .000 .000 1  
 JX 1490.900 419.250 7 5 6.013 17.880 24.440 423.000 426.700 90.0-90.0 .000  
 R 1737.900 427.000 7 .013 .000 .000 1  
 JX 1747.900 427.200 9 8 .013 19.990 435.500 -90.0 .000  
 R 1982.900 432.500 9 .013 .000 .000 1  
 JX 1992.400 432.700 11 10 .013 25.620 442.100 -90.0 .000  
 R 2125.200 435.300 11 .013 .000 .000 1  
 JX 2130.200 435.400 13 12 .013 41.950 437.400 -70.0 .000  
 R 2147.900 438.600 13 .013 .000 33.000 1  
 JX 2157.900 438.700 14 .013  
 SH 2157.900 438.700 15 438.700  
 CD 1 4 2 .000 7.000 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 2 2 0 .000 15.000 30.000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 3 4 1 .000 7.500 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 4 4 1 .000 7.500 .000 .000 .000 .00  
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 CD 26 4 1 .000 1.500 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 27 4 1 .000 2.500 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 28 4 1 .000 4.500 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 29 4 1 .000 2.000 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 CD 30 4 1 .000 4.500 .000 .000 .000 .00  
 Q 795.520 .0



Program Package Serial Number: 1454

WATER SURFACE PROFILE LISTING

Date: 3-22-2018 Time: 5:45:43

## JTH ESTATES SANDIA MAIN STORM DRAIN

TIJERAS ARROYO TO JTH UNIT 1 EXISTING 84" STORM PIPE (FILE:JTH I.WSW)

STARTING POINT AT MANHOLE 13- ASSUMING JHUGHES WSEL (3-21-17)

Station	Invert Elev	Depth (Ft)	Water Elev	Q (CFS)	Vel (FPS)	Vel Head	Energy Grd.El.	Super Elev	Critical Depth	Flow Top Width	Height Dia.-Ft	Base Wt I.D.	No Wth Prs/Pip
L/Elem	Ch Slope					SF Ave	HF	SE Dpth	Froude N	Norm Dp	"N"	X-Fall	ZR Type Ch
1357.700	415.000	5.009	420.009	925.40	29.52	13.53	433.54	.00	7.17	7.06	7.500	.000	.00 1 .0
29.229	.0331					.0231	.68	5.01	2.47	4.46	.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1386.929	415.968	5.067	421.035	925.40	29.13	13.18	434.21	.00	7.17	7.02	7.500	.000	.00 1 .0
83.971	.0331					.0215	1.81	5.07	2.41	4.46	.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1470.900	418.750	5.292	424.042	925.40	27.78	11.98	436.02	.00	7.17	6.84	7.500	.000	.00 1 .0
JUNCT STR	.0500					.0220	.22	5.29	2.22		.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1480.900	419.250	5.183	424.433	883.08	28.90	12.97	437.41	.00	6.81	6.14	7.000	.000	.00 1 .0
118.944	.0302					.0225	2.68	5.18	2.28	4.72	.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1599.844	422.837	5.424	428.261	883.08	27.60	11.83	440.09	.00	6.81	5.85	7.000	.000	.00 1 .0
81.412	.0302					.0203	1.66	5.42	2.08	4.72	.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1681.255	425.292	5.700	430.992	883.08	26.31	10.75	441.74	.00	6.81	5.44	7.000	.000	.00 1 .0
56.645	.0302					.0185	1.05	5.70	1.87	4.72	.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1737.900	427.000	6.018	433.018	883.08	25.09	9.77	442.79	.00	6.81	4.86	7.000	.000	.00 1 .0
JUNCT STR	.0200					.0184	.18	6.02	1.64		.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1747.900	427.200	5.591	432.791	863.09	26.19	10.65	443.44	.00	6.79	5.61	7.000	.000	.00 1 .0
133.061	.0226					.0185	2.46	5.59	1.91	5.19	.013	.00	.00 PIPE
1880.961	430.201	5.824	436.025	863.09	25.22	9.88	445.90	.00	6.79	5.23	7.000	.000	.00 1 .0
101.939	.0226					.0171	1.74	5.82	1.74	5.19	.013	.00	.00 PIPE

MH13

MH12

MH11



## WATER SURFACE PROFILE LISTING

Date: 3-22-2018 Time: 5:45:43

## JTH ESTATES SANDIA MAIN STORM DRAIN

TIJERAS ARROYO TO JTH UNIT 1 EXISTING 84" STORM PIPE (FILE:JTH I.WSW)

STARTING POINT AT MANHOLE 13- ASSUMING JHUGHES WSEL (3-21-17)

Station	Invert Elev	Depth (FT)	Water Elev	Q (CFS)	Vel (FPS)	Vel Head	Energy Grd.El.	Super Elev	Critical Depth	Flow Top Width	Height/Dia.-FT or I.D.	Base Wt	ZL	No Wth Prs/Pip
L/Elem	Ch Slope					SF Ave	HF	SE Dpth	Froude N	Norm Dp	"N"	X-Fall	ZR	Type Ch
1982.900	432.500	6.165	438.665	863.09	24.05	8.98	447.64	.00	6.79	4.54	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
JUNCT STR	.0211					.0173	.16	6.17	1.51		.013	.00	.00	PIPE
1992.400	432.700	5.565	438.265	837.47	25.53	10.12	448.38	.00	6.76	5.65	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
132.800	.0196					.0179	2.38	5.56	1.87	5.38	.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2125.200	435.300	5.657	440.957	837.47	25.13	9.81	450.77	.00	6.76	5.51	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
JUNCT STR	.0200					.0194	.10	5.66	1.80		.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2130.200	435.400	4.982	440.382	795.52	27.16	11.45	451.83	.00	6.71	6.34	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
2.257	.1808					.0207	.05	4.98	2.23	2.60	.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2132.457	435.808	5.077	440.885	795.52	26.61	10.99	451.88	.00	6.71	6.25	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
4.710	.1808					.0192	.09	5.08	2.14	2.60	.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2137.167	436.660	5.315	441.975	795.52	25.37	9.99	451.97	.00	6.71	5.99	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
3.940	.1808					.0172	.07	5.32	1.95	2.60	.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2141.107	437.372	5.579	442.951	795.52	24.19	9.08	452.04	.00	6.71	5.63	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
3.202	.1808					.0156	.05	5.58	1.76	2.60	.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2144.310	437.951	5.876	443.827	795.52	23.06	8.26	452.09	.00	6.71	5.14	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
2.390	.1808					.0143	.03	5.88	1.57	2.60	.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2146.699	438.383	6.229	444.612	795.52	21.99	7.51	452.12	.00	6.71	4.38	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
1.200	.1808					.0136	.02	6.23	1.35	2.60	.013	.00	.00	PIPE

MH 10

VMDOT  
NLET 68

## WATER SURFACE PROFILE LISTING

Date: 3-22-2018 Time: 5:45:43

## JTH ESTATES SANDIA MAIN STORM DRAIN

TIJERAS ARROYO TO JTH UNIT 1 EXISTING 84" STORM PIPE (FILE: JTH\_I.WSW)

STARTING POINT AT MANHOLE 13- ASSUMING JHUGHES WSEL (3-21-17)

Station	Invert Elev	Depth (FT)	Water Elev	Q (CFS)	Vel (FPS)	Vel Head	Energy Grd.El.	Super Elev	Critical Depth	Flow Top Width	Height Dia. - FT	Base Wt or I.D.	ZL	No Wth Prs/Pip
L/Elem	Ch Slope					SF Ave	HF	SE Dpth	Froude N	Norm Dp	"N"	X-Fall	ZR	Type Ch
2147.900	438.600	6.712	445.312	795.52	20.96	6.82	452.14	.00	6.71	2.78	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0
JUNCT STR	.0100					.0138	.14	6.71	1.00		.013	.00	.00	PIPE
2157.900	438.700	6.903	445.603	795.52	20.73	6.67	452.27	.00	6.71	1.64	7.000	.000	.00	1 .0

MH9

NOTE: BETWEEN INLET 68 and MH9, THE VELOCITIES WILL BE CLOSER TO 25-26 FPS, ACCORDING TO ANALYSIS WITH PIPE Baffles.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT MANHOLES IN SANDIA SUNSET BE BOLTED. THIS INCLUDES MH 13, 12, 11, 10, 9.





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## CULVERT VELOCITY REDUCTION BY INTERNAL ENERGY DISSIPATORS

The designer is often concerned with possible scour or erosion at the outlet of a drainage culvert constructed on a steep slope. Such erosion can cause serious maintenance, silting and pollution problems. The high velocity associated with flow on steep slopes is the critical parameter in the erosion process.

Reduction of the velocity of such flows is generally accomplished by the formation of a hydraulic jump. A hydraulic jump converts shallow, high velocity flow to deeper, low velocity flow while losing considerable energy in the resulting tur-

bulence. Most outlet protection devices are essentially stilling basins, designed so the hydraulic jump is formed in the basin.

This article describes dissipators intended to form the hydraulic jump within the culvert, thus eliminating costly outlet structures. These dissipators are circular rings spaced along the pipe at the downstream end. The rings cause a series of hydraulic jumps to form in the barrel of the pipe, resulting in a near optimum dissipation of energy and virtually minimum possible total energy at the outlet.

### GENERAL

Previous research conducted at Virginia Polytechnic Institute on the use of roughness elements in open channels established that excess energy in storm water flowing down steep drainage channels could be dissipated by constructing roughness elements within the

channel. Since culverts operating under inlet control simulate open channel flow, application of this type of internal energy dissipation to culverts could possibly result in more efficient utilization of the culvert barrel and reduced outlet velocities.

In August, 1969, the American Concrete Pipe Association contracted with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI) to investigate and determine the feasibility and applicable design procedures for using roughness elements as energy dissipators of free-surface flow in circular concrete pipe culverts. Results of the research are published in Highway Research Record Number 373 **Roughness Elements as Energy Dissipators of Free-Surface Flow in Circular Pipes**. Because of the criteria of assuring free surface flow, full capacity of the conduit was not realized and necessitated an increase in pipe size within the length of culvert in which the roughness elements are placed. Based on the laboratory and field observations during this initial research, subsequent tests were conducted for full flow conditions occurring near the outlet end at maximum design discharge. By eliminating the criteria of free surface flow and allowing the culvert

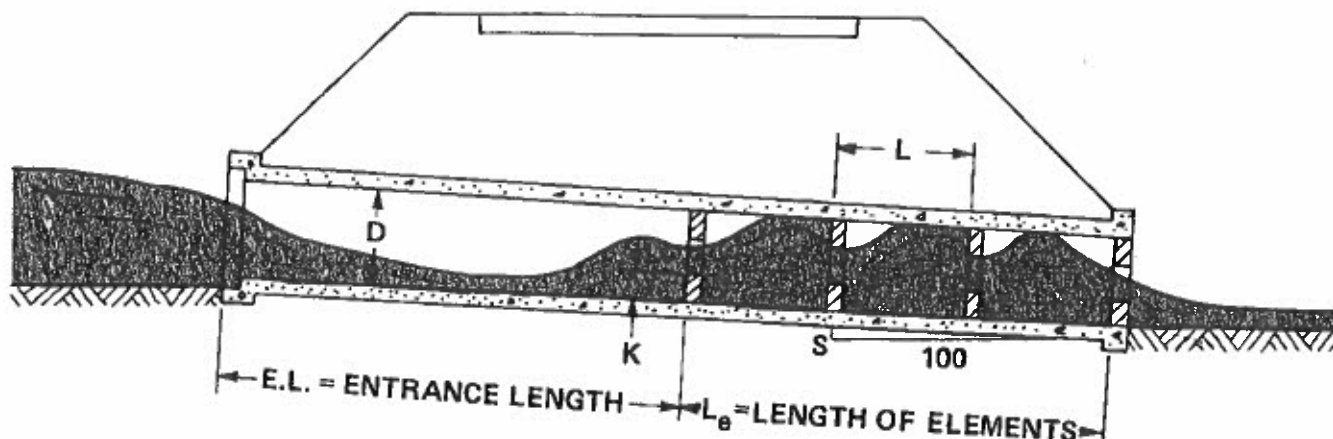
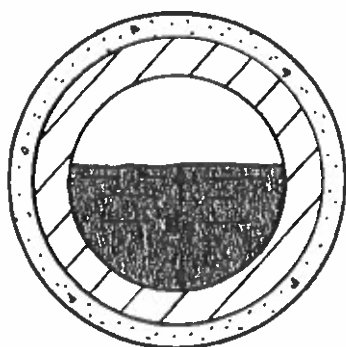


FIGURE 1. TUMBLING FLOW IN PIPE CULVERT.



**FIGURE 2. ROUGHNESS ELEMENT IN PIPE.**

to approach full flow, it was found velocity reduction could be effected without an increase in pipe size. The results of this later research and design procedures for both the full flow condition and the free surface flow condition are presented in the following paragraphs.

#### **FREE SURFACE FLOW TESTS**

The performance characteristics of dissipator rings were investigated initially in laboratory models and later with a full scale 18-inch reinforced concrete pipe prototype. Different numbers of rings of various cross-sectional dimensions and spacings were tested in the 6-inch diameter clear plastic model pipe which could be adjusted to any slope from zero to

30 percent. An early conclusion was that only five rings were necessary to achieve consistent results. The full scale prototype was tested at flatter slopes than the laboratory model because test facilities with unlimited quantities of water were not available within a reasonable distance of VPI.

Since the objectives of the research were to dissipate energy and reduce high velocities associated with culverts on what are considered steep slopes, the culverts were operating under inlet control. Accordingly, the flow characteristics were observed to be one of critical flow at the entrance of the pipe with the flow accelerating down the length of the pipe until the first ring, or roughness element, was reached. At that point, a hydraulic jump was formed, with extreme turbulence. The flow then encountered another roughness element while still in an agitated condition from the first and this pattern of action was repeated until a cyclic condition was reached, where the flow conditions over the roughness elements were uniform. Generally, this cyclic action was attained after the second or third element. The agitated flow, characterized by a greater depth over

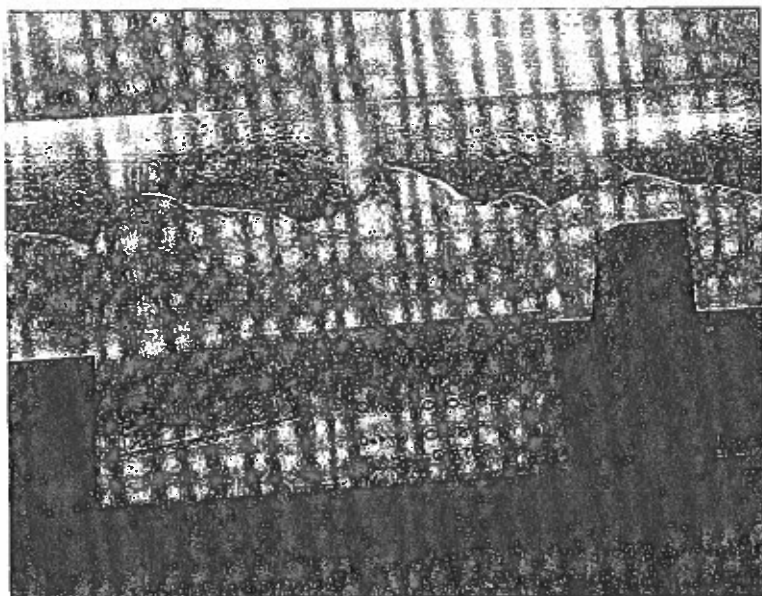
the element than before it, a fall into a valley between the elements, and a form resembling a hydraulic jump shortly before the next element, is called *tumbling flow*. Thus one cycle is completed and the flow *tumbles* into the next cycle until the outlet is reached. This *tumbling flow* can only be established and maintained under less than full flow conditions. Figure 3 shows how tumbling flow with a free flow surface at less than maximum design discharge appeared in the 6-inch clear plastic pipe.

#### **FULL FLOW TESTS**

During the previous VPI research on open channel flow, it was observed that if one large dissipator element was placed upstream it created a large hydraulic jump which was maintained by the smaller downstream elements. In applying this observation to pipe flow at maximum design discharges, it was theorized that the hydraulic jump at the large upstream ring would cause the pipe to flow full with the smaller downstream rings maintaining the full flow condition.

Several tests of various ring configurations quickly indicated the soundness of this approach. Subsequently extended tests for the full flow condition were made in the laboratory model with a ring configuration consisting of three small rings at the exit preceded by one large ring at double spacing as illustrated in Figure 4. The three small rings were spaced at spacing-diameter ratio ( $L/D$ ) of 1.5 with a ring height-diameter ratio ( $K/D$ ) of 0.0625. The large ring, at double spacing, had a height ratio  $K/D$  of 0.146.

Model tests were run for this configuration at three slopes of 4.3, 9.3 and 15.2 percent. In order to compare these model tests with the full scale prototype tests under *free surface flow*, the range of test flows was equivalent to 10 to 15 cubic feet per second in an



**FIGURE 3. TUMBLING FLOW IN 6-INCH PLASTIC PIPE.**



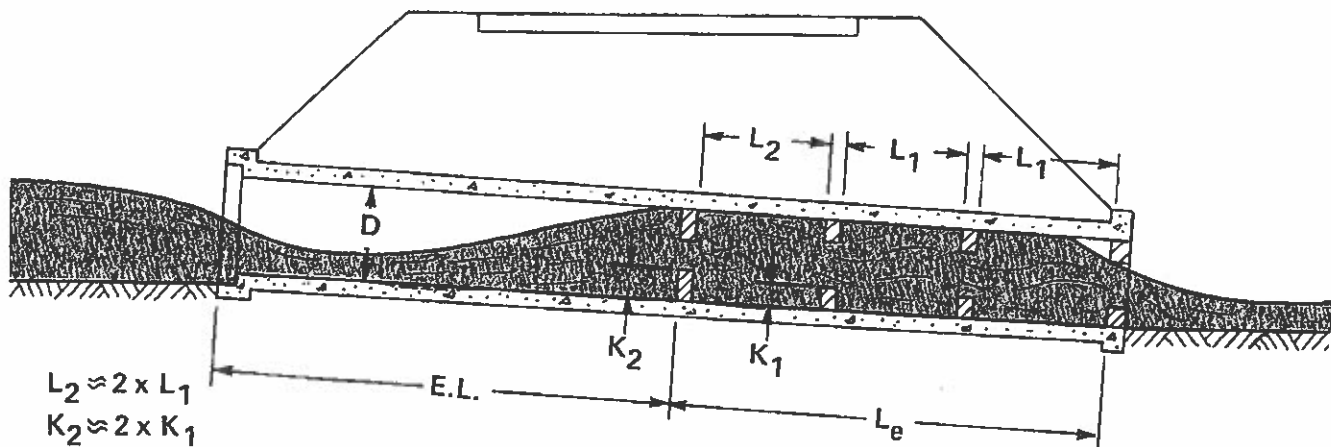


FIGURE 4. FULL FLOW IN PIPE CULVERT.

TABLE I. TEST RESULTS OF 6-INCH PLASTIC PIPE.

Test Number	Slope (percent)	$Q_{model}$ (cfs)	HW (inches)	$Q_{prototype}$ (cfs)	Remarks
1	15.2	0.946	7.00	14.7	Cavity from ring to approximately 10 feet upstream from first ring.
2	15.2	0.825	7.00	12.9	Cavity from ring to approximately 1 foot upstream from first ring.
3	15.2	0.676	6.00	10.5	Some air entrainment in ring area.
4	15.2	0.509	—	7.9	Verge of tumbling flow.
5	9.3	0.527	—	8.2	Verge of tumbling flow.
6	9.3	0.676	6.75	10.5	—
7	9.3	0.825	7.50	12.9	Cavity from 5 feet to 15 feet upstream from first ring.
8	9.3	0.946	8.00	14.7	Essentially full, some unsteady slugs of air.
9	4.3	0.858	15.00	13.4	Full.
10	4.3	0.769	10.25	12.0	Essentially full, some unsteady slugs of air.
11	4.3	0.676	7.75	10.5	Slugs of fluid progressing upstream to entrance, jump in front of ring.
12	4.3	0.588	6.50	9.2	Cavity from 6 feet to 1 foot, intermittent.
13	4.3	0.482	6.00	7.5	Tumbling flow.

TABLE II. CALCULATED PERFORMANCE OF 18-INCH CONCRETE PIPE.

Test Number	$Q_{prototype}$ (cfs)	$V = Q/A$ (fps)	$Q_{full}$ (cfs)	$\frac{Q_{prototype}}{Q_{full}}$	$\frac{V_{prototype}}{V_{full}}$	Percent Velocity Reduction
1	14.7	9.90	46	0.32	0.88	56.8
2	12.9	8.69	46	0.28	0.86	61.2
3	10.5	7.07	46	0.23	0.82	66.8
4	7.9	—	46	0.17	0.75	—
5	8.2	—	35	0.23	0.82	—
6	10.5	7.07	35	0.30	0.87	59.4
7	12.9	8.69	35	0.37	0.93	53.3
8	14.7	9.90	35	0.42	0.95	47.9
9	13.4	9.03	23	0.58	1.03	34.1
10	12.0	8.09	23	0.52	1.01	39.6
11	10.5	7.07	23	0.46	0.98	45.6
12	9.2	6.20	23	0.40	0.94	50.4
13	7.5	—	23	0.33	0.89	—

18-inch diameter pipe. In all of these larger flows (larger than indicated by tumbling flow criteria), the pipe flowed full at the outlet with the initial hydraulic jump varying in position above the leading ring depending upon the slope and flow rate. In some cases there were slugs of air moving unsteadily down the pipe, entering at a vortex in the headwater and moving through regions of full flow in entrained bubbles. In such cases, the quantity and movement of air through the pipe would indicate pressures only slightly above atmospheric and inlet control still governed. Table I details the test data and results and Table II lists the computations relating the test results to the expected performance of an 18-inch diameter prototype pipe. The prototype discharge  $Q_p$  was determined by using a Froude relationship for similitude,  $Q_p = L_r^{5/2}$ . In all cases except where tumbling flow is noted, the model pipe was flowing full at the downstream end. Therefore, prototype velocity  $Q_p$  was determined by dividing prototype discharge by prototype area, where the prototype area is the area of the pipe at the outlet minus the decrement in area resulting from the last ring.

## FULL FLOW DESIGN PROCEDURE

Based on the preceding full flow test results, the following design procedure is suggested:

1. Select required pipe size based on the hydraulic design procedures presented in Hydraulic Engineering Circular Nos. 5 or 10 prepared by the Federal Highway Administration or the Concrete Pipe Design Manual published by the American Concrete Pipe Association.

2. For culverts operating under inlet control, determine outlet velocity by means of Manning's Formula.

3. If velocity reduction is desired, select a roughness element size for the three downstream rings with a height-diameter ratio between 0.06 and 0.09,

$$0.06 \leq K/D \leq 0.09$$

and a spacing-diameter ratio of 1.5.  $L/D = 1.5$

The single upstream ring would then be located at twice this spacing and sized to be approximately double the downstream rings.

4. Determine the hydraulic cross-sectional area at the last downstream ring.
5. Divide the design discharge by the resultant area determined in Step 4 to determine the outlet velocity.

### Example 1.

Given: Culvert, 36-inch diameter, 125 feet long,  $n = 0.012$ , 4% slope  
Design  $Q = 60$  cfs  
AHW = 4.5 feet

Find: Size and spacing of roughness elements for full flow conditions

Solution:

1. Check culvert control.

Figure 44, p. 222 Concrete Pipe Design Manual

Inlet control:

HW = 4.4 feet o.k.

Outlet control:

HW +  $S_o L = 5.1$  feet

HW =  $5.1 - 0.04 \times 125$

HW = 0.1 feet o.k.

Therefore, Inlet Control governs.

2. Determine outlet velocity

Figure 4, p. 181 Concrete Pipe Design Manual

$Q_{full} = 145$  cfs

$V_{full} = 20.5$  fps

Figure 18, p. 195 Concrete Pipe Design Manual

$Q_d/Q_{full} = 60/145 = 0.41$

$V_d/V_{full} = 0.94$

$V_d = 0.94 \times 20.5 = 19.3$  fps

3. Velocity reduction desired.

Downstream ring height

$0.06 \leq K/D \leq 0.09$

Use  $K = 0.25$  feet or 3 inches

Downstream ring spacing

$L/D = 1.5$

Use  $L = 4.5$  feet

Upstream ring height

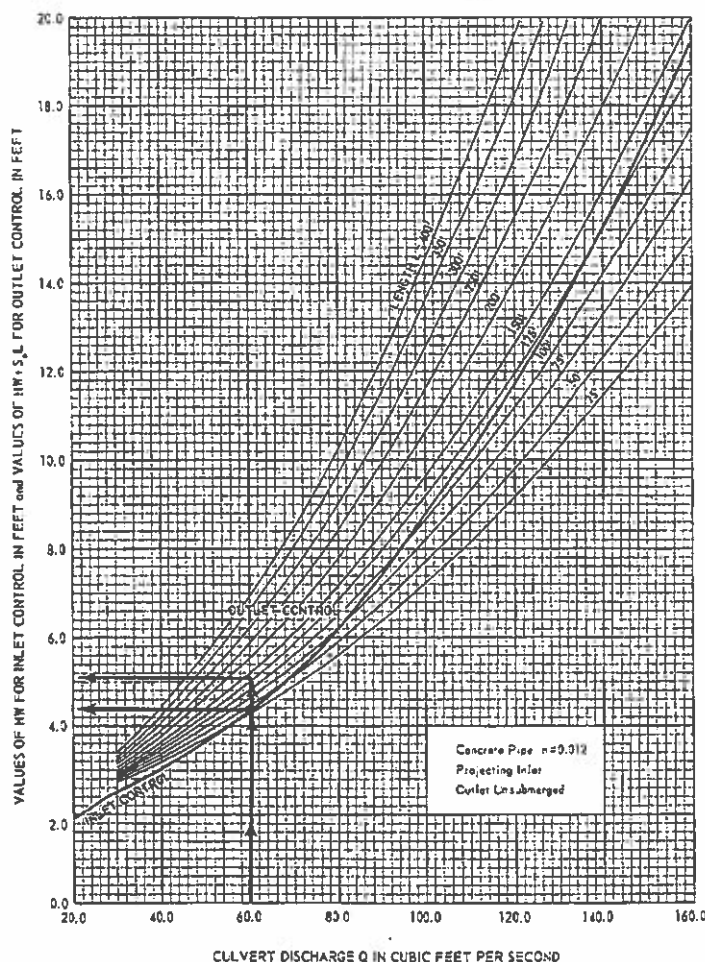
Use  $K = 6$  inches

Upstream ring spacing

Use  $L = 9$  feet

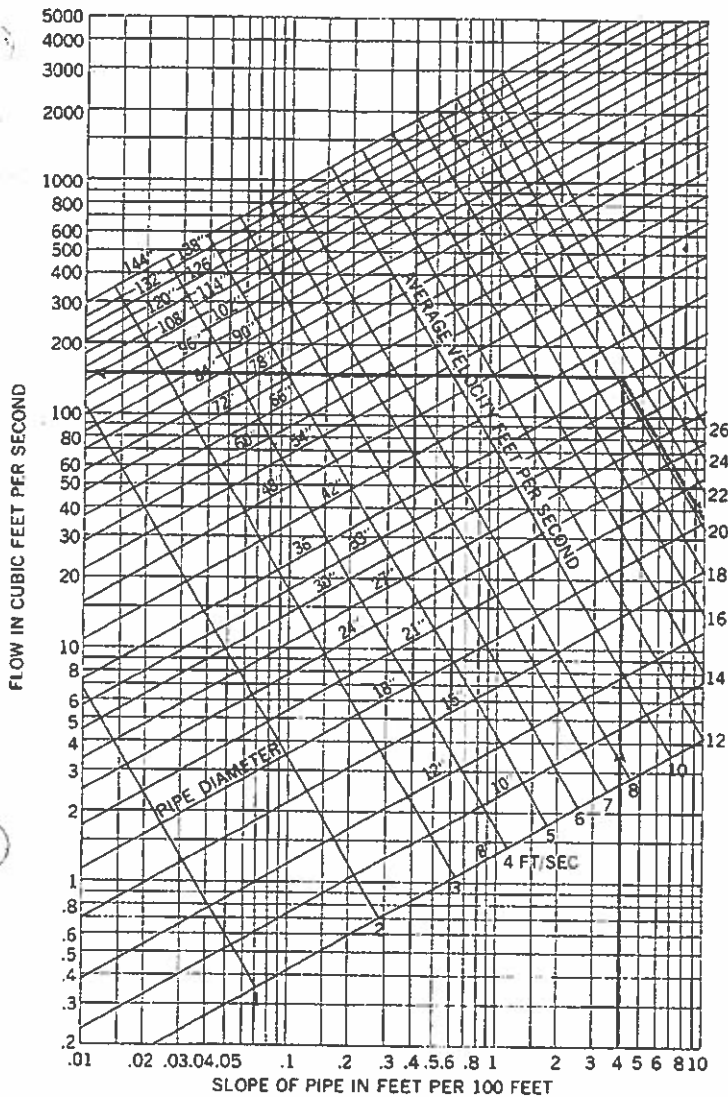
FIGURE 44

CULVERT CAPACITY  
36-INCH DIAMETER PIPE





**FIGURE 4 FLOW FOR CIRCULAR PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.012$**



4. Determine Hydraulic cross-sectional area at last ring  
 Pipe diameter = 36 inches  
 Ring diameter = 30 inches  
 From Table A-8 (on page 94)  
 hydraulic cross-sectional area = 4.91 sq. ft.

5. Outlet Velocity

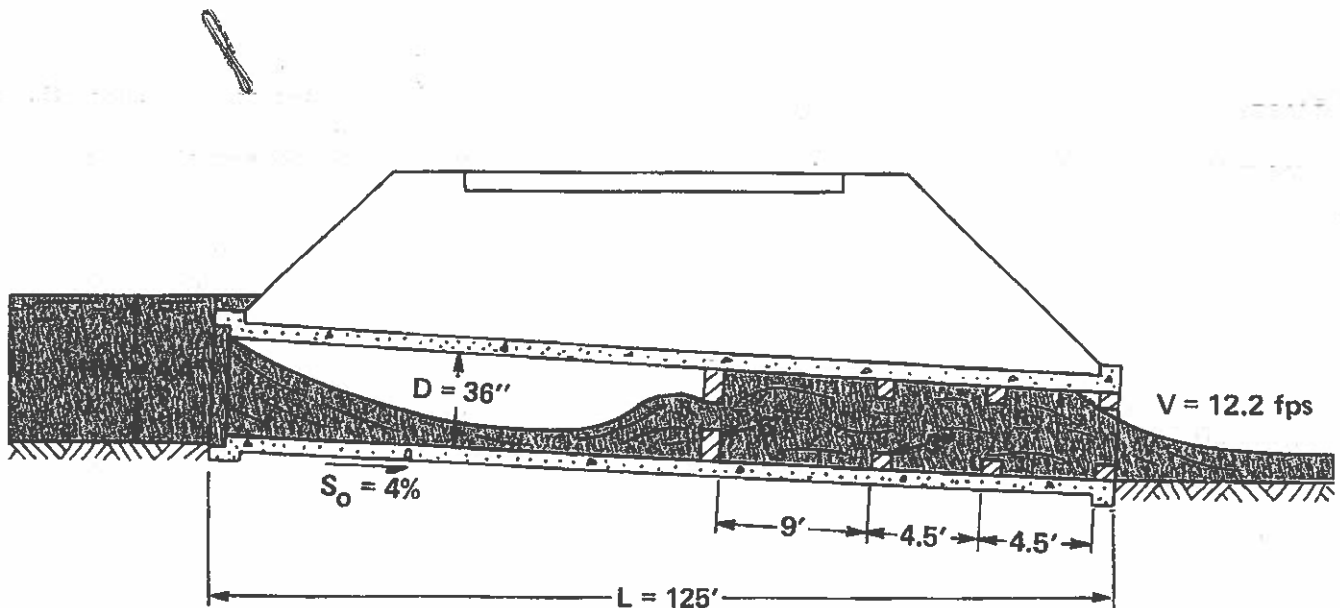
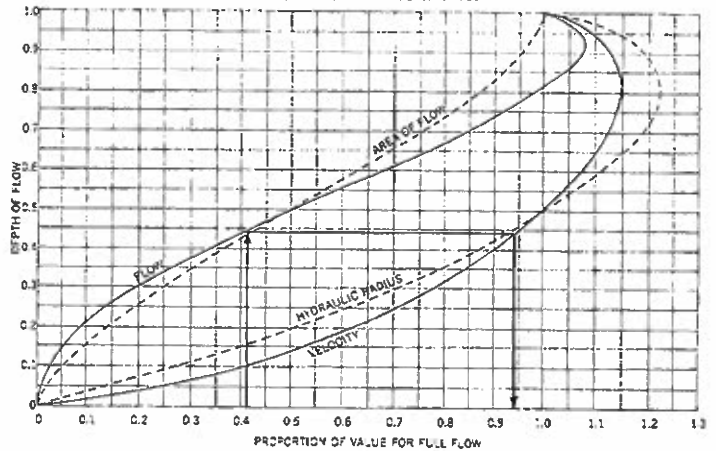
$$V = Q_d/A$$

$$V = 60/4.91 = 12.2 \text{ fps}$$

Answer: Therefore, use three downstream elements, 3 inches high, spaced 4.5 feet, preceded by one upstream element, 6 inches high, spaced 9 feet as illustrated.

**FIGURE 16**

RELATIVE VELOCITY AND FLOW IN  
CIRCULAR PIPE FOR ANY DEPTH OF FLOW



## FREE SURFACE FLOW DESIGN PROCEDURE

Based upon the free surface flow test results, the following design procedure is suggested:

1. Select required pipe size based on the hydraulic design procedures presented in Hydraulic Engineering Circular Nos. 5 or 10 prepared by the Federal Highway Administration or the Concrete Pipe Design Manual published by the American Concrete Pipe Association.
2. For culverts operating under inlet control, determine outlet velocity by means of Manning's Formula.

3. If velocity reduction is desired, select a pipe diameter within the following range:

$$\left[ \frac{Q^2}{0.10g} \right]^{1/5} \leq D \leq \left[ \frac{Q^2}{0.044g} \right]^{1/5}$$

where  $Q$  = design discharge

$g$  = acceleration due to gravity (32.2)

The five dissipator rings will be placed within this pipe diameter.

4. Select a roughness element size for the dissipator rings with a height-diameter ratio between 0.10 and 0.15,

$$0.10 \leq K/D \leq 0.15$$

and a spacing-diameter ratio between 1.5 and 2.5.

$$1.5 \leq L/D \leq 2.5$$

5. Determine hydraulic cross-sectional area at last dissipator ring based upon critical depth.
6. Divide the design discharge by the resultant area determined in Step 5 to determine the outlet velocity.

### Example 2.

Given: Same as Example 1.

Find: Size and spacing of roughness elements for free surface flow conditions.

Solution:

1. Check culvert control (see Example 1).  
Inlet control governs.

2. Determine outlet velocity (see Example 1).

$$Q_{full} = 145 \text{ cfs}$$

$$V_{full} = 20.5 \text{ fps}$$

$$Q_{design} = 60 \text{ cfs}$$

$$V_{design} = 19.3 \text{ fps}$$

3. Velocity reduction desired, select pipe diameter for culvert outlet.

$$\left[ \frac{Q^2}{0.10g} \right]^{1/5} \leq D \leq \left[ \frac{Q^2}{0.044g} \right]^{1/5}$$

$$\left[ \frac{(60)^2}{(0.10)(32.2)} \right]^{1/5} \leq D \leq \left[ \frac{(60)^2}{(0.044)(32.2)} \right]^{1/5}$$

$$4.0 \leq D \leq 4.8$$

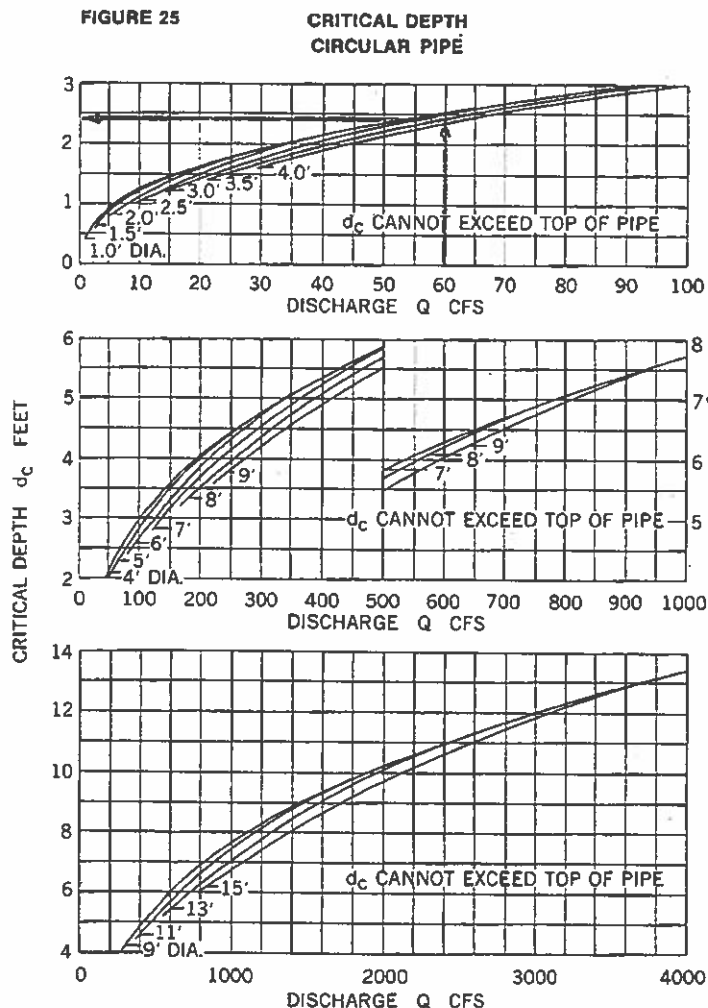
Try a 48-inch diameter pipe.

4. Select roughness element size and spacing.

$$\text{Size—} \quad 0.10 \leq \frac{K}{D} \leq 0.15$$

$$4.8 \leq K \leq 6.0$$

Try  $K = 5$  inches.



$$\text{Spacing} - 1.5 \leq \frac{L}{D} \leq 2.5$$

$$72 \leq L \leq 120$$

Spacing of five elements between 6 and 10 feet allows placing one element in each of five last culvert sections.

5. Determine hydraulic cross-sectional area of last ring  
inside pipe diameter =  
48-inches

inside ring diameter =  
38-inches (3.2 feet)

From Figure 25, page 202, Concrete Pipe Design Manual, for  $D = 3.2$ -feet,  $d_c = 2.45$ -feet

$$\frac{d_c}{D} = \frac{2.45}{3.2} = 0.765$$

From Table A-10, page 363, Concrete Design Manual,

$$\frac{\text{Area}}{D^2} = 0.6446$$

$$\text{Area} = 0.6446 (3.2)^2$$

$$\text{Area} = 6.62 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

6. Determine outlet velocity.

$$V = Q/A$$

$$V = 60/6.62$$

$$V = 9.1 \text{ fps}$$

Answer: Therefore, use five elements, 5 inches high spaced 6 to 10 feet or the length of the pipe section if within this range, in the last five sections of pipe which are increased to 48 inches in diameter.

### Discussion

The joining of the two sizes of pipe could be accomplished by telescoping or slipping the 36-inch pipe into the 48-inch pipe for at least the length of a normal joint and using normal sealing materials in the annular space.

Although the velocity reduction is somewhat greater for free surface flow than for full flow conditions, the method used should be selected only after a complete review of the economics, installation procedures and requirements of the project. Early consultation with the concrete pipe producer is suggested to take full advantage of manufacturing capabilities and design details.

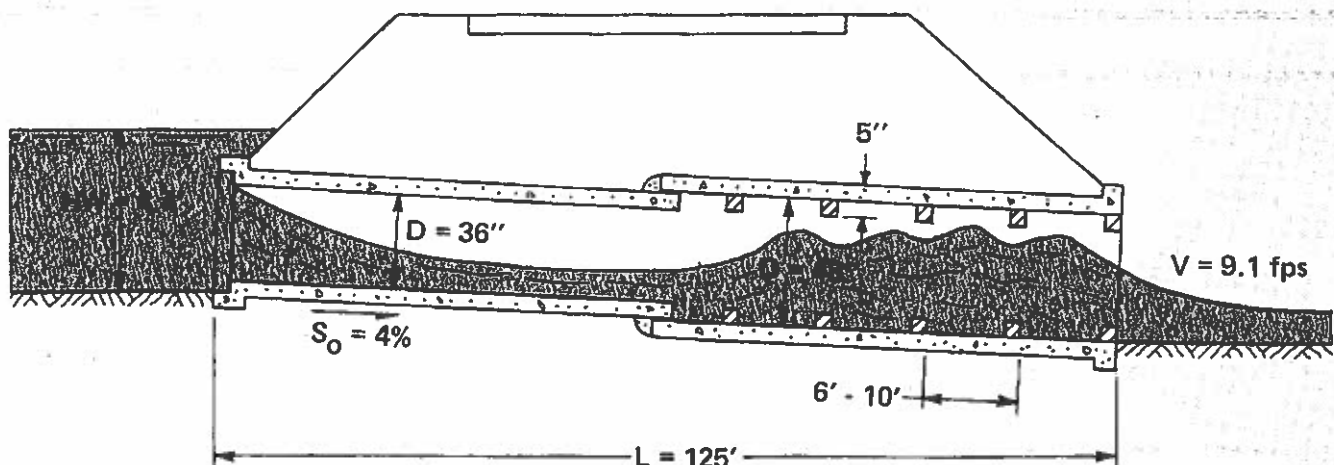




TABLE A-8

AREAS OF CIRCULAR SECTIONS (Square Feet)

Diameter								
Inches	Feet and inches	0	1/8	1/4	3/8	1/2	3/4	1
0	0-0	.0001	.0003	.0008	.0014	.0021	.0031	.0042
1	0-1	.0055	.0069	.0085	.0103	.0123	.0144	.0167
2	0-2	.0218	.0246	.0276	.0308	.0341	.0376	.0413
3	0-3	.0491	.0533	.0576	.0621	.0668	.0717	.0767
4	0-4	.0873	.0928	.0985	.1044	.1104	.1167	.1231
5	0-5	.1364	.1433	.1503	.1576	.1650	.1726	.1803
6	0-6	.1963	.2046	.2131	.2217	.2304	.2394	.2485
7	0-7	.2673	.2769	.2867	.2967	.3068	.3171	.3276
8	0-8	.3491	.3601	.3712	.3826	.3941	.4057	.4176
9	0-9	.4418	.4541	.4667	.4794	.4922	.5053	.5185
10	0-10	.5454	.5591	.5730	.5871	.6013	.6157	.6303
11	0-11	.6600	.6750	.6903	.7057	.7213	.7371	.7530
12	1-0	.7854	.8018	.8185	.8353	.8522	.8693	.8866
13	1-1	.9218	.9396	.9575	.9757	.9940	1.013	1.031
14	1-2	1.069	1.088	1.108	1.127	1.147	1.167	1.187
15	1-3	1.227	1.248	1.268	1.289	1.310	1.332	1.353
16	1-4	1.396	1.418	1.440	1.462	1.485	1.507	1.530
17	1-5	1.576	1.600	1.623	1.647	1.670	1.694	1.718
18	1-6	1.767	1.792	1.817	1.842	1.867	1.892	1.917
19	1-7	1.969	1.995	2.021	2.047	2.074	2.101	2.127
20	1-8	2.182	2.209	2.237	2.264	2.292	2.320	2.348
21	1-9	2.405	2.434	2.463	2.492	2.521	2.551	2.580
22	1-10	2.640	2.670	2.700	2.731	2.761	2.792	2.823
23	1-11	2.885	2.917	2.948	2.980	3.012	3.044	3.076
24	2-0	3.142	3.174	3.207	3.241	3.274	3.307	3.341
25	2-1	3.409	3.443	3.477	3.512	3.547	3.581	3.616
26	2-2	3.687	3.723	3.758	3.794	3.830	3.866	3.903
27	2-3	3.976	4.013	4.050	4.087	4.125	4.162	4.200
28	2-4	4.276	4.314	4.353	4.391	4.430	4.469	4.508
29	2-5	4.587	4.627	4.666	4.706	4.745	4.787	4.827
30	2-6	4.909	4.950	4.991	5.032	5.074	5.115	5.157
31	2-7	5.241	5.284	5.326	5.369	5.412	5.455	5.498
32	2-8	5.585	5.629	5.673	5.717	5.761	5.805	5.850
33	2-9	5.940	5.985	6.030	6.075	6.121	6.167	6.213
34	2-10	6.305	6.351	6.399	6.445	6.492	6.539	6.585
35	2-11	6.681	6.729	6.777	6.825	6.874	6.922	6.971
36	3-0	7.069	7.118	7.167	7.217	7.266	7.315	7.366
37	3-1	7.467	7.517	7.568	7.619	7.670	7.721	7.773
38	3-2	7.876	7.928	7.980	8.032	8.084	8.137	8.190
39	3-3	8.295	8.349	8.402	8.456	8.510	8.564	8.618
40	3-4	8.727	8.781	8.836	8.891	8.945	9.001	9.057
41	3-5	9.158	9.224	9.281	9.337	9.393	9.450	9.507
42	3-6	9.621	9.678	9.736	9.794	9.852	9.910	9.968
43	3-7	10.08	10.14	10.20	10.26	10.32	10.38	10.44
44	3-8	10.56	10.62	10.68	10.74	10.80	10.86	10.92
45	3-9	11.04	11.11	11.17	11.23	11.29	11.35	11.42
46	3-10	11.54	11.60	11.67	11.73	11.79	11.86	11.92
47	3-11	12.05	12.11	12.18	12.24	12.31	12.37	12.44
48	4-0	12.57	12.63	12.70	12.75	12.83	12.90	12.96
49	4-1	13.10	13.16	13.23	13.30	13.36	13.43	13.50

TABLE A-10

AREA, WETTED PERIMETER AND HYDRAULIC RADIUS OF PARTIALLY FILLED CIRCULAR PIPE

$\frac{d}{D}$	area $D^2$	wet. per. $D$	hyd. rad. $D$	$\frac{d}{D}$	area $D^2$	wet. per. $D$	hyd. rad. $D$
0.01	0.0013	0.2003	0.0066	0.51	0.4027	1.5908	0.2531
0.02	0.0037	0.2838	0.0132	0.52	0.4127	1.6108	0.2561
0.03	0.0059	0.3482	0.0197	0.53	0.4227	1.6308	0.2591
0.04	0.0125	0.4027	0.0262	0.54	0.4327	1.6509	0.2620
0.05	0.0147	0.4510	0.0326	0.55	0.4426	1.6710	0.2649
0.06	0.0192	0.4949	0.0385	0.56	0.4526	1.6911	0.2676
0.07	0.0242	0.5355	0.0451	0.57	0.4625	1.7113	0.2703
0.08	0.0294	0.5735	0.0513	0.58	0.4723	1.7315	0.2728
0.09	0.0350	0.6094	0.0574	0.59	0.4822	1.7518	0.2753
0.10	0.0409	0.6435	0.0635	0.60	0.4920	1.7722	0.2776
0.11	0.0470	0.6761	0.0695	0.61	0.5018	1.7926	0.2799
0.12	0.0534	0.7075	0.0754	0.62	0.5115	1.8132	0.2821
0.13	0.0600	0.7377	0.0813	0.63	0.5212	1.8338	0.2842
0.14	0.0668	0.7670	0.0871	0.64	0.5308	1.8546	0.2862
0.15	0.0739	0.7954	0.0929	0.65	0.5404	1.8755	0.2881
0.16	0.0811	0.8230	0.0985	0.66	0.5499	1.8955	0.2899
0.17	0.0885	0.8500	0.1042	0.67	0.5594	1.9177	0.2917
0.18	0.0961	0.8763	0.1097	0.68	0.5687	1.9391	0.2933
0.19	0.1039	0.9020	0.1152	0.69	0.5780	1.9596	0.2948
0.20	0.1118	0.9273	0.1206	0.70	0.5872	1.9823	0.2962
0.21	0.1199	0.9521	0.1259	0.71	0.5964	2.0042	0.2975
0.22	0.1281	0.9764	0.1312	0.72	0.6054	2.0264	0.2987
0.23	0.1355	1.0003	0.1364	0.73	0.6143	2.0488	0.2998
0.24	0.1449	1.0239	0.1415	0.74	0.6231	2.0714	0.3008
0.25	0.1535	1.0472	0.1466	0.75	0.6318	2.0944	0.3017
0.26	0.1623	1.0701	0.1516	0.76	0.6404	2.1176	0.3025
0.27	0.1711	1.0928	0.1566	0.77	0.6489	2.1412	0.3032
0.28	0.1800	1.1152	0.1614	0.78	0.6573	2.1652	0.3037
0.29	0.1890	1.1373	0.1662	0.79	0.6655	2.1895	0.3040
0.30	0.1982	1.1593	0.1709	0.80	0.6736	2.2143	0.3042
0.31	0.2074	1.1810	0.1755	0.81	0.6815	2.2395	0.3044
0.32	0.2157	1.2025	0.1801	0.82	0.6893	2.2653	0.3043
0.33	0.2250	1.2239	0.1848	0.83	0.6969	2.2916	0.3041
0.34	0.2355	1.2451	0.1891	0.84	0.7043	2.3186	0.3038
0.35	0.2450	1.2651	0.1935	0.85	0.7115	2.3462	0.3033
0.36	0.2546	1.2870	0.1978	0.86	0.7186	2.3746	0.3026
0.37	0.2642	1.3078	0.2020	0.87	0.7254	2.4038	0.3017
0.38	0.2739	1.3284	0.2051	0.88	0.7320	2.4341	0.3008
0.39	0.2836	1.3490	0.2102	0.89	0.7384	2.4655	0.2995
0.40	0.2934	1.3694	0.2142	0.90	0.7445	2.4981	0.2980
0.41	0.3032	1.3898	0.2181	0.91	0.7504	2.5322	0.2963
0.42	0.3130	1.4101	0.2220	0.92	0.7560	2.5681	0.2944
0.43	0.3229	1.4303	0.2257	0.93	0.7612	2.6061	0.2922
0.44	0.3328	1.4505	0.2294	0.94	0.7662	2.6467	0.2896
0.45	0.3428	1.4706	0.2331	0.95	0.7707	2.6906	0.2864
0.46	0.3527	1.4907	0.2366	0.96	0.7749	2.7389	0.2830
0.47	0.3627	1.5108	0.2400	0.97	0.7785	2.7934	0.2787
0.48	0.3727	1.5308	0.2434	0.98	0.7815	2.8578	0.2735
0.49	0.3827	1.5508	0.2457	0.99	0.7841	2.9412	0.2655
0.50	0.3927	1.5708	0.2500	1.00	0.7854	3.1416	0.2500

by  
 Doctor J. M. Wiggert and Paul D. Erfle  
 Department of Civil Engineering  
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
 Blacksburg, Virginia

CP Info 28105



D. Mark Goodwin & Associates, P.A.  
Consulting Engineers

P.O. BOX 90606, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87199  
(505) 828-2200 FAX 797-9539

PROJECT JTH Storm Trunk  
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SHEET \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

28 + 28.55 to 28 + 53.79

84" Pipe, 25.24' long,  $n = .012$ ,  $s = 12.68\%$

Design  $Q = 810$  cfs,  $V = 30.34$

① Culvert Control

Inlet Control

$$HW = 19.1'$$

Outlet Control

$$HW + S_o L = 19.1'$$

$$HW = 19.1' - (.12 \times 25.24)$$

$$HW = 16.07'$$

Inlet Control Governs

② Outlet Velocity

$$Q_{full} = 2554$$

$$V_{full} = 72.79$$

$$Q_d / Q_{full} = 810 / 2554 = .317 \approx .32$$

$$V_d / V_{full} = 57 / 73 = .78$$

$$V_d = .78 \times 73 \text{ cfs} = 57 \text{ fps}$$

③ Velocity Reduction

Downstream Ring Height

$$.06 \leq K/D \leq .09$$

$$K = 4.5''$$

$$K/D = 4.5'' / 84''$$

$$= .057$$

$$L/D = 1.5$$

$$L = 4' \times 1.5$$

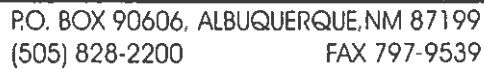
$$L = 6.0' \text{ spacing}$$

Upstream Ring Height

$$\text{Use } K = 9''$$

Upstream Ring Spacing

$$\text{Use } L = 12.0'$$



SHEET \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

- $$A = 9.765 \times \pi = 30.679$$

- $$= 26.40 \text{ fps}$$

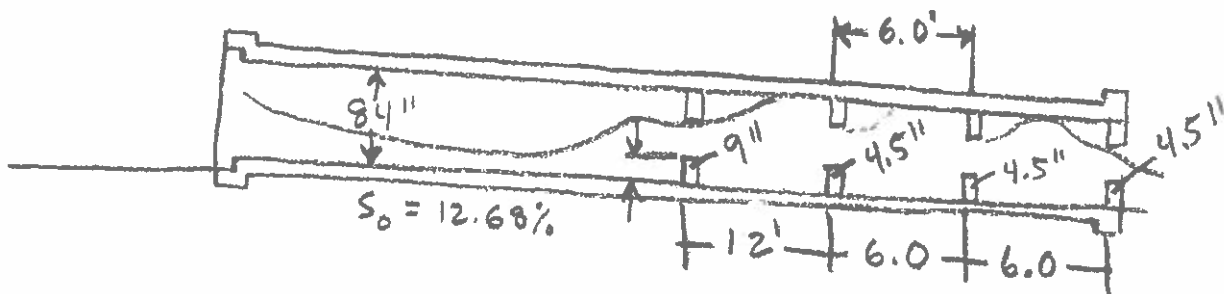
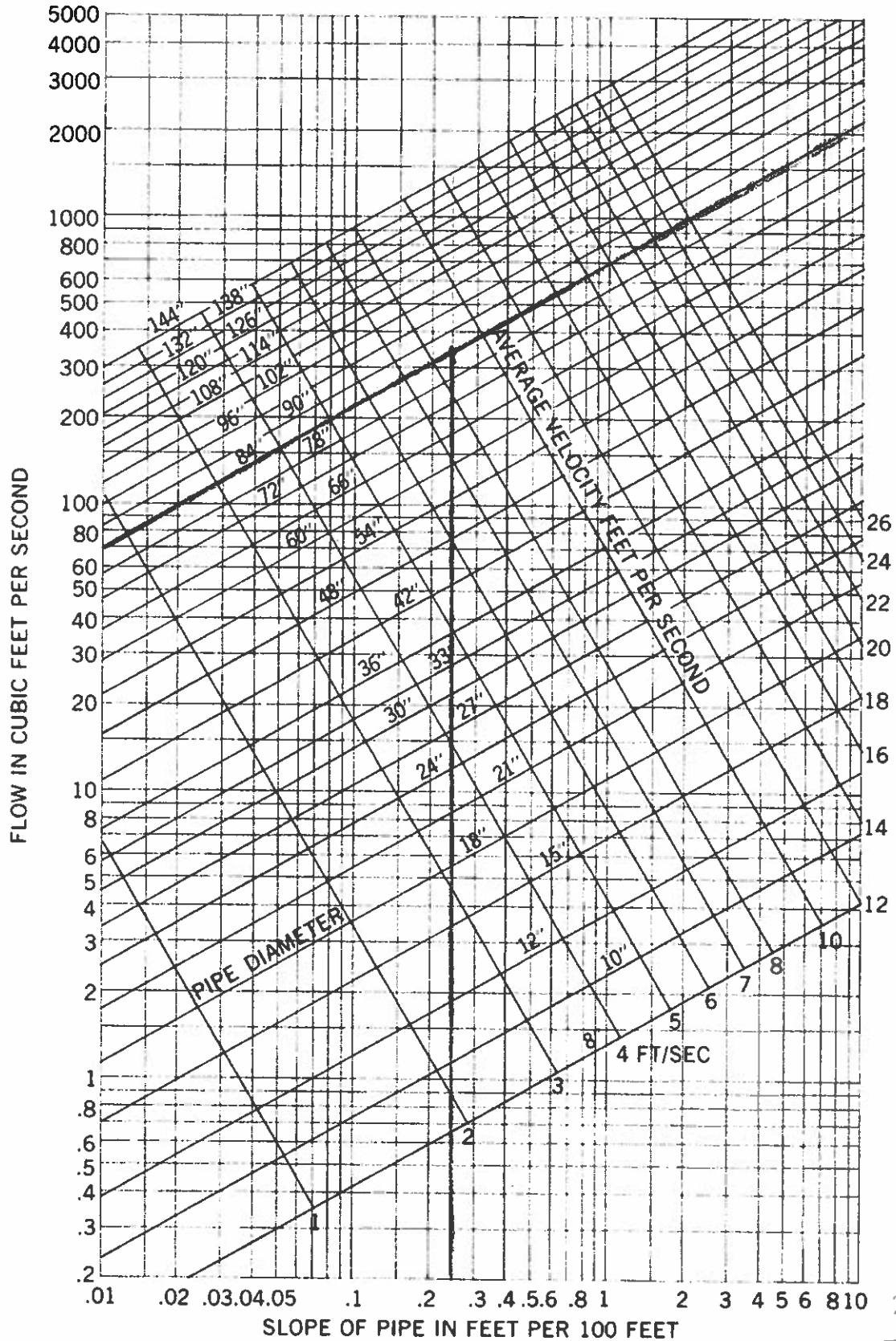




Figure 4

**FLOW FOR CIRCULAR PIPE FLOWING FULL  
BASED ON MANNING'S EQUATION  $n=0.012$**



Tuesday, May 1 2018

Reach (ft)

## Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® AutoCAD® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Tuesday, May 1 2018

**<Name>**

## Circular

Diameter (ft) = 7.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 5000.00

Slope (%) = 12.68

N-Value = 0.012

## Calculations

Compute by: Known Depth

Known Depth (ft) = 5.99

## Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 5.99

$$Q \text{ (cfs)} = 2,554$$

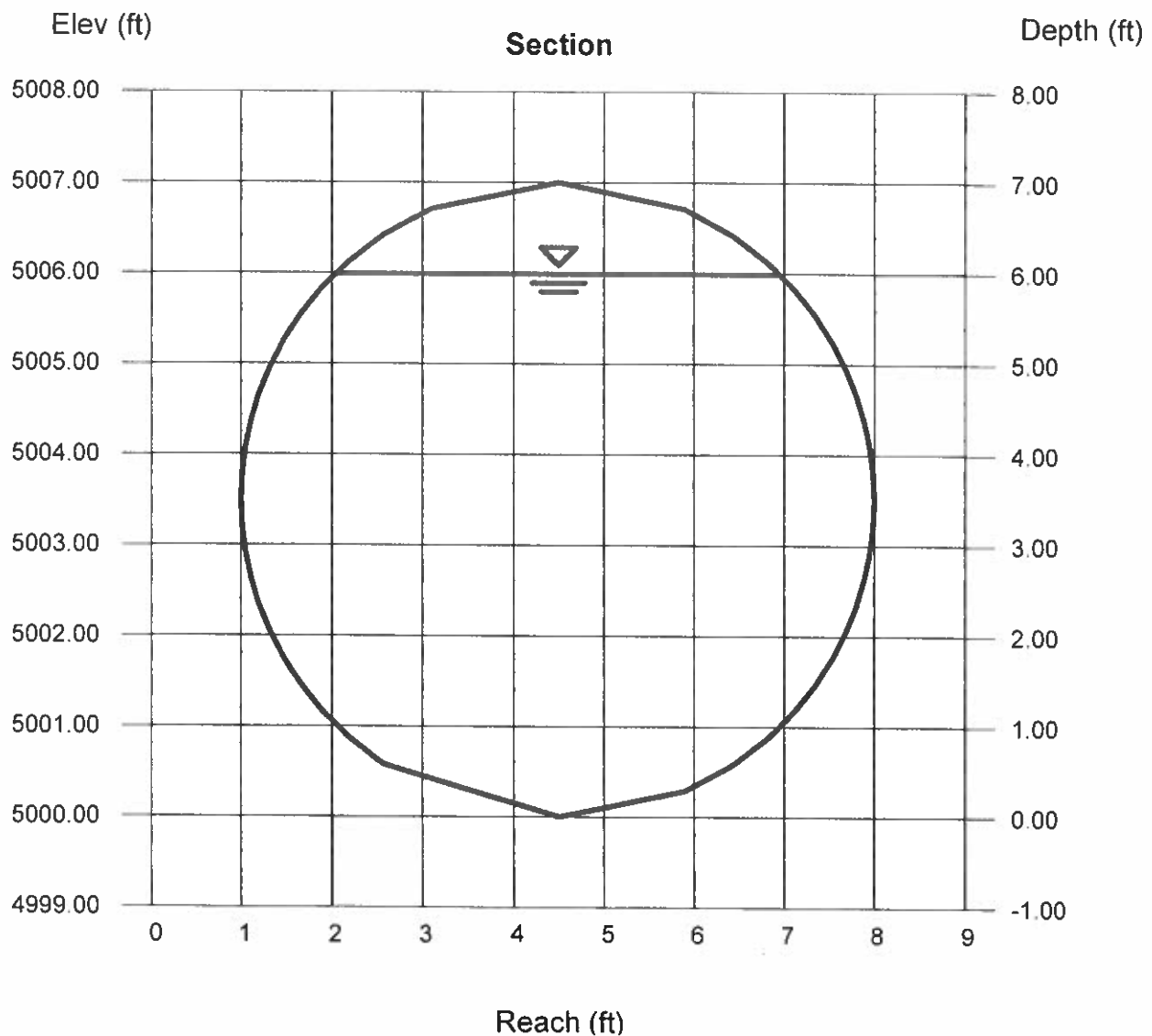
Area (sqft) = 35.10

Velocity (ft/s) = 72.79

Wetted Perim (ft) = 16.56

Crit Depth,  $Y_c$  (ft) = 6.99

Top Width (ft) = 4.91

$$\text{EGL (ft)} = 88.36$$






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PROJECT 5TH Storm Trunk  
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SHEET \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

Sta 28+53.79 to Sta 29+22.38

84" Pipe, 68.59' Long,  $n = .012$ ,  $s = 26.97\% \approx 27\%$   
Design  $Q = 810$  cfs,  $V = 21$  cfs

① Culvert Control

Inlet Control

$$HW = 19.1'$$

Outlet Control

$$HW + S_o L = 19.1'$$

$$HW = 19.1' - (.27 \times 68.6)$$

$$HW = 0.58'$$

Inlet Control Governs

② Outlet Velocity

$$Q_{full} = 3390 \text{ cfs}$$

$$V_{full} = 88 \text{ fps}$$

$$Q_d / Q_{full} = 810 / 3390 = .238 \approx .24$$

$$V_d / V_{full} = 72 / 88 = .818 \approx .82$$

$$V_d = .82 \times 88 \text{ cfs} = 72.16 \text{ fps}$$

③ Velocity Reduction

Downstream Ring Height

$$.06 \leq k/D \leq .09$$

$$k = 7.0''$$

$$k/D = 7.0'' / 84''$$

$$= .083$$

$$L/D = 1.5$$

$$L = 7' \times 1.5$$

$$L = 10.5' \text{ spacing}$$

Upstream Ring Height

$$\text{Use } k = 14''$$

Upstream Ring Spacing

$$\text{Use } L = 21'$$



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PROJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_  
BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SHEET \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

- ④ Determine Hydraulic Cross-Sectional Area at last ring

Pipe Dia = 84"

Ring Dia = 70"

70"  $\div$  5.83'

$R = 5.83' / 2 = 2.915$

$SF = 2.915 \times 2.915 = 8.497$

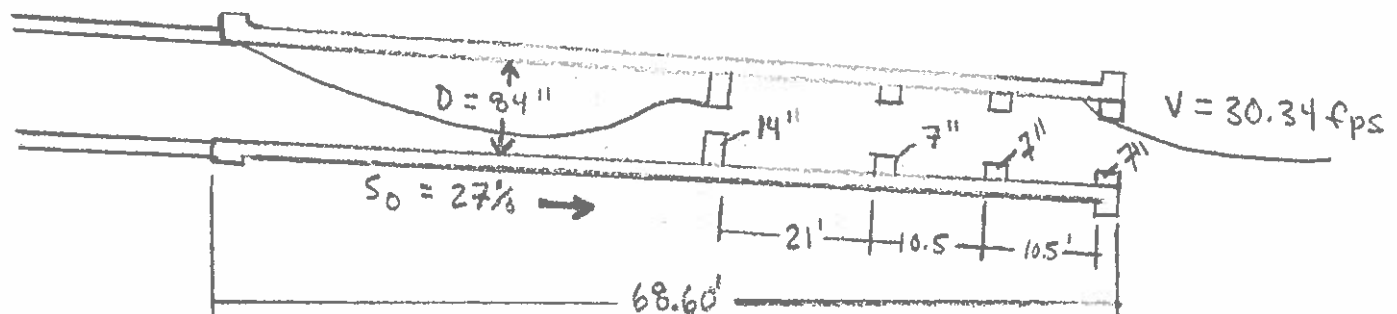
$A = 8.497 \times \pi = 26.694$

- ⑤ Outlet Velocity

$V = Q_d / A$

$V = 810 / 26.694$

$V = 30.34 \text{ fps}$



# Channel Report

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® AutoCAD® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Pipe 2 Design

Wednesday, Apr 11 2018

## <Name>

### Circular

Diameter (ft) = 7.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 5000.00

Slope (%) = 24.00

N-Value = 0.012

### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 810.00

### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 2.32

Q (cfs) = 810.00

Area (sqft) = 11.21

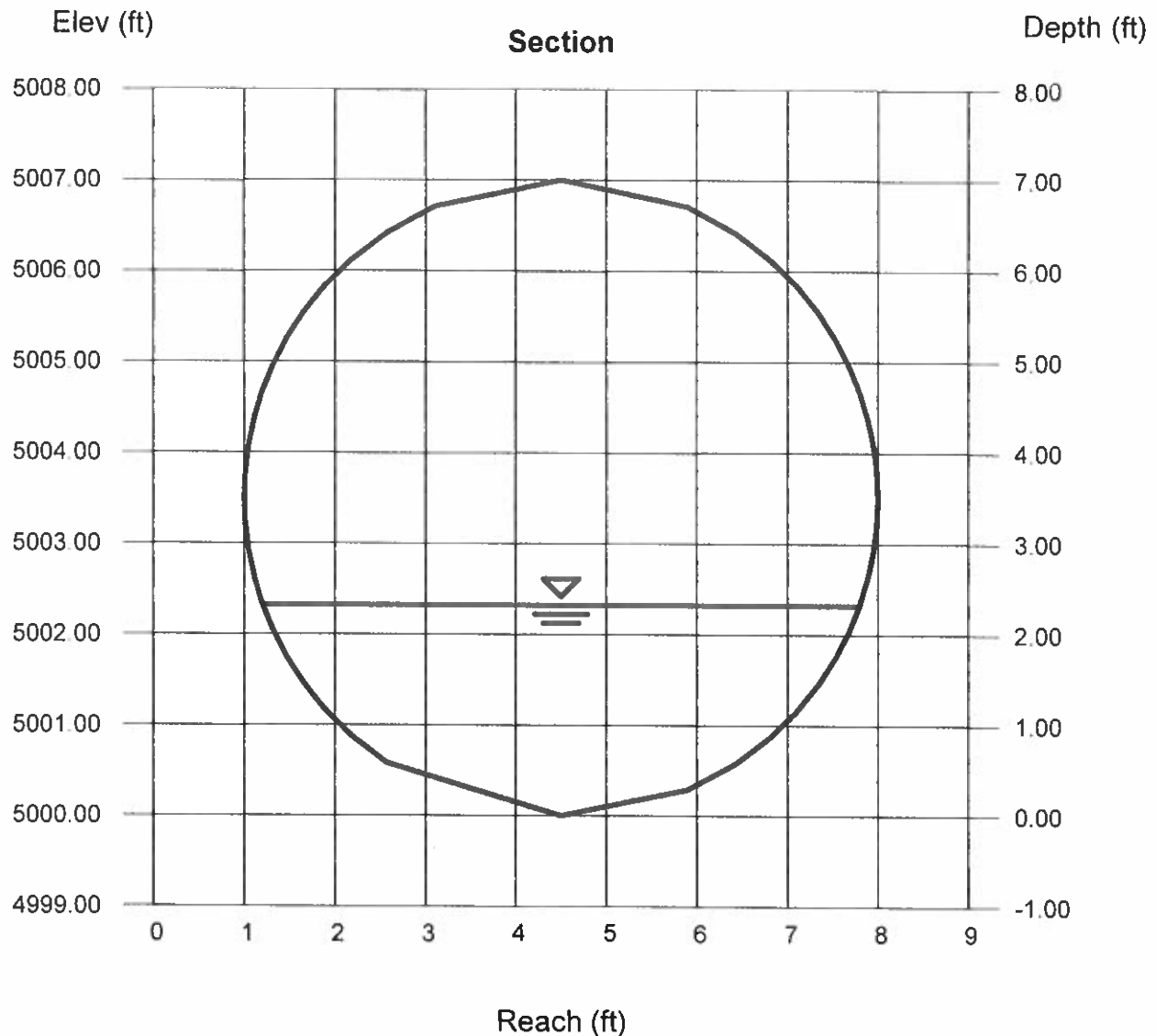
Velocity (ft/s) = 72.27

Wetted Perim (ft) = 8.61

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 6.73

Top Width (ft) = 6.60

EGL (ft) = 83.51





Depth	Q	Area	Veloc	Wp	Yc
(ft)	(cfs)	(sqft)	(ft/s)	(ft)	(ft)
2.32	810.0	11.21	72.27	8.61	6.73

# Channel Report

Pipe 2 Full

Hydraflow Express Extension for Autodesk® AutoCAD® Civil 3D® by Autodesk, Inc.

Wednesday, Apr 11 2018

## <Name>

### Circular

Diameter (ft) = 7.00

Invert Elev (ft) = 5000.00

Slope (%) = 24.00

N-Value = 0.012

### Calculations

Compute by: Known Q

Known Q (cfs) = 3551.84

### Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 6.09

Q (cfs) = 3,552

Area (sqft) = 35.56

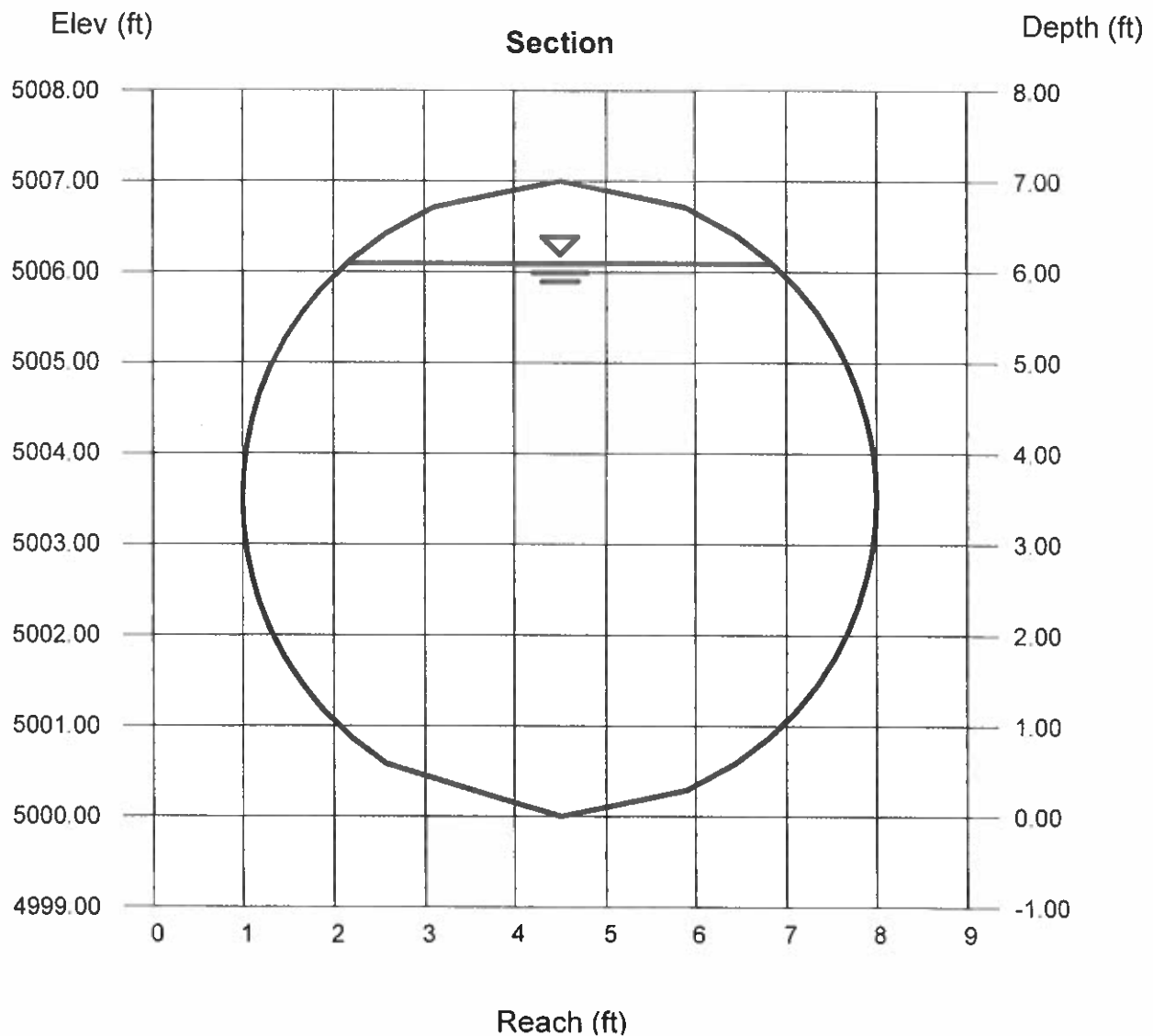
Velocity (ft/s) = 99.89

Wetted Perim (ft) = 16.84

Crit Depth, Yc (ft) = 6.99

Top Width (ft) = 4.70

EGL (ft) = 161.22



TopWidth	Energy
(ft)	(ft)
6.60	83.51

~ 2012 ACEC/NM Award Winner for Engineering Excellence ~  
~ 2008 ACEC/NM Award Winner for Engineering Excellence ~

May 23, 2018

Mr. Dana Peterson  
City of Albuquerque  
PO Box 1293  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

**Re: Juan Tabo Hills Estates  
Manhole 47  
Drainage Report Stamp Date: 5/10/18  
Revision Sheet Stamp Date: 5/11/18  
Hydrology File- M@1D018; DRB# 1005278**

Dear Mr. Peterson;

Below is a response to the comments dated 5/22/18 for the Storm Sewer at Juan Tabo Hills.

1. An addition has been added to note 5 on sheet 5 of 6 to bolt down the lid at MH-47.
2. An addition has been added to the notes on sheet 5 and 6 of 6 to bolt down the lid at the junction box between MH-13 and Tijeras.
3. Note 6 has been added on sheet 5 of 6 to provide concrete pipe anchors spaced 35' O.C.
4. MH-47 missing DIA and INV OUT has been corrected.
5. The slope between MH-47 and MH-9 has been corrected
6. Additional sheets 5.1 and 5.2 have been revised to show COA in title block and have been stamped and signed.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,  
MARK GOODWIN & ASSOCIATES, P.A.



Hiram L. Crook  
Staff Engineer