

DRAINAGE REPORT

FOR THE

PERMANENTE QUARRY

December 6, 2011



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne W. Chang", positioned above a horizontal line.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
Introduction.....	1
Hydrologic Analyses.....	2
Desiltation Basin Analyses	6
Conclusion	8

APPENDICES

- A. Hydrologic Input Data and Analyses
- B. Unit Hydrograph Analyses
- C. Desiltation Basin Analyses
- D. December 6, 2011 Letter Covering Permanente Creek Reclamation Area

MAP POCKET

- Existing Condition Work Map
- Proposed Condition Work Map

ATTACHMENT

1. April 14, 2009, *Drainage Report for Permanente Quarry East Materials Storage Area*, by Chang Consultants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lehigh Southwest Cement Company is processing a Reclamation Plan Amendment for the Permanente Quarry (the Project). The quarry site currently includes an estimated 614 acres of existing and planned mining-related disturbance. The Project will reclaim the existing mining disturbance in the North Quarry, West Materials Storage Area, East Materials Storage Area, Rock Plant, Permanente Creek Reclamation Area, and Surge Pile areas.

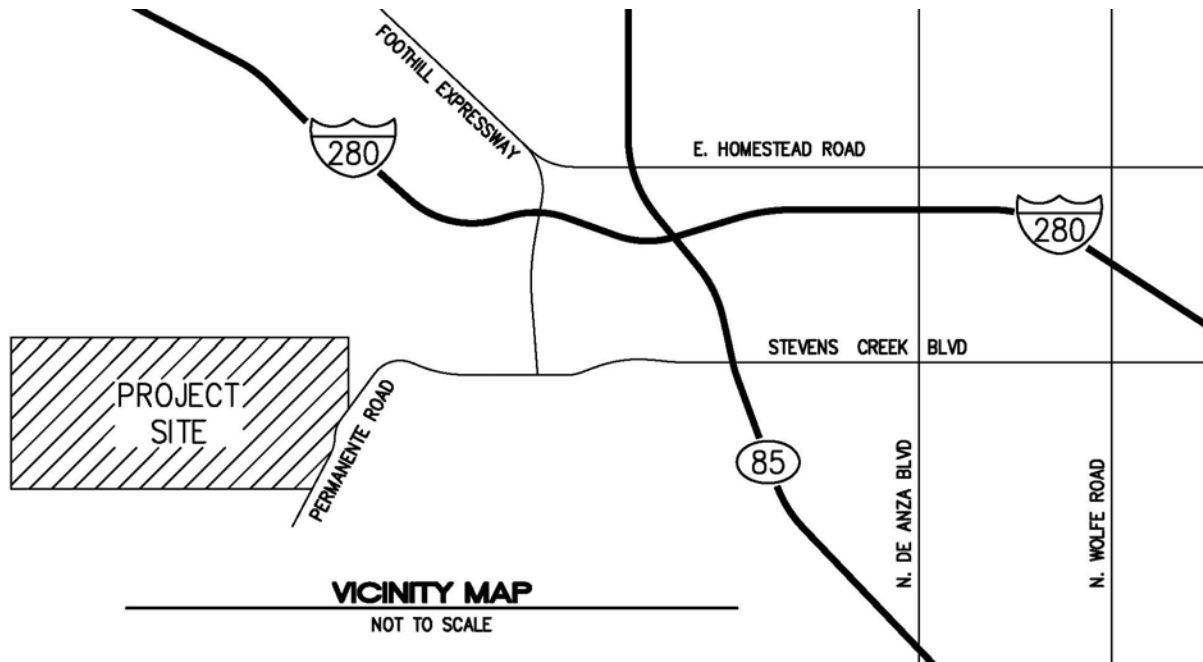
The purpose of this drainage report is to perform an evaluation of the changes in surface drainage that will occur as a result of the proposed mining and reclamation activities at the quarry. The body of this report addresses drainage for the North Quarry and West Materials Storage Area. A drainage report for the East Materials Storage Area was prepared on April 14, 2009 and is incorporated in this report and contained in Attachment 1. A letter report for the Permanente Creek Reclamation Area was prepared on December 6, 2011 and is incorporated in this report and contained in Appendix D. Reclamation of the Rock Plant and Surge Pile involve minor grading that will not significantly alter flow rates or patterns, so the drainage in these areas has not been evaluated.

This report includes analysis and design for drainage and sediment control facilities required for reclamation of the Project's North Quarry, West Materials Storage Area, East Materials Storage Area, and Permanente Creek Reclamation Area. The information in this report includes the following:

- The Project has been designed with sediment controls. The primary sediment control measures are a series of drainage terraces and desiltation basins, which will provide protection during operational and reclamation activities. Other best management practices (BMPs) for sediment control (landscaping, etc.) will be employed, as necessary.
- New desiltation basins will be constructed. The basins have been designed using criteria from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP).
- Drainage controls will allow the Project to meet the storm water conveyance requirements within Santa Clara County's 2007 *Drainage Manual*, and as set forth in the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 3706), which collectively require storm water facilities to convey the 10- and 20-year storms, and safely release 100-year flows.
- The Project will not alter the amount of impervious or pervious surfaces within the Project Area, and, as a result, the overall flow volumes will not change.
- After reclamation, surface runoff from the North Quarry, West Materials Storage Area, East Materials Storage Area, and Permanente Creek Reclamation Area will be directly conveyed into Permanente Creek. The project will not significantly alter the overall 25- or 100-year flow rates from these areas. The runoff entering Permanente Creek will more closely reflect the conditions prior to mining-related activities at the quarry.

INTRODUCTION

Lehigh Southwest Cement Company operates the Permanente Quarry, which is located west of the city of Cupertino in Santa Clara County (see the Vicinity Map). Quarrying operations have occurred at the site since the early 1900's. A Reclamation Plan Amendment is being processed for existing and proposed portions of the site, including the West Materials Storage Area (WMSA), North Quarry, East Materials Storage Area (EMSA), Rock Plant, Surge Pile, and Permanente Creek Reclamation Area.



The WMSA is at the western end of the Reclamation Plan Amendment Area. The WMSA has historically been used for overburden material storage and is near or at capacity. As part of the proposed Reclamation Plan Amendment, the WMSA stockpile will be excavated and reduced to lower elevations with primarily south-facing slopes. The slopes will be meandering and intended to generally reflect natural, pre-quarry topography.

The North Quarry is immediately east of the WMSA and north of Permanente Creek. The North Quarry has historically been and is currently being used for extraction. The current mining plan contemplates extraction down to an elevation of approximately 440 feet. The proposed Reclamation Plan Amendment calls for backfilling to raise the pit floor to a minimum elevation of 990 feet. Under ultimate conditions, the North Quarry slopes will have maximum overall slope angles of 2.5 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) with benches at 50-foot vertical intervals and 2 to 1 inter-bench slopes. Under final reclamation, storm runoff from the North Quarry and WMSA will be conveyed to Permanente Creek.

The EMSA is a large fill area primarily used for storing overburden material. The EMSA will generally be reclaimed with maximum overall slope angles of 2.6 to 1 (horizontal to vertical), 2 to 1 inter-bench slopes, and be constructed from an elevation of just over 550 feet to just over 900 feet. Under final reclamation, storm runoff from the EMSA will be conveyed to Permanente

Creek. Drainage analyses for the EMSA are included in the April 14, 2009, *Drainage Report for Permanente Quarry East Materials Storage Area*, by Chang Consultants. The report is included in Attachment 1 of this report.

The Surge Pile is a large aggregate stockpile on an existing hillside area just over 1,500 feet southeast of the North Quarry. The stockpile will be removed to restore the historic hillside. Since the Surge Pile merely involves removing a stockpile, drainage analyses were not performed for this area.

The Rock Plant supports an existing aggregate processing plant and is located at the southeast corner of the Reclamation Plan Amendment area. The plant facilities and stockpiles will be removed from this area. Minor grading will be performed that preserves the existing surface runoff in a northeasterly direction towards Permanente Creek. Since the grading generally preserves the existing drainage pattern and all impervious surfaces will be removed, drainage analyses were not performed for this area.

This report contains drainage analyses of the post-reclamation flow rates from the proposed North Quarry, WMSA, and EMSA. Santa Clara County's 2007 *Drainage Manual* indicates that new storm drain systems and channels shall be designed to convey the 10-year storm without surcharge, and a safe release shall be provided for the 100-year flow. Furthermore, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) states that erosion control methods shall be designed for the 20-year storm, and shall control erosion and sedimentation during operations as well as after reclamation is complete (see *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 3706). The *Drainage Manual* provides parameters for the 25-year storm event, but not the 20-year event. The 25-year event was analyzed in this report in order to satisfy the requirements for the 10- and 20-year events. Since the 25-year event is greater than these two events, the 25-year results will provide a greater factor-of-safety in the drainage design. The 100-year event was also analyzed in accordance with the *Drainage Manual* criteria.

Furthermore, this report contains analyses for temporary desiltation basins that will be constructed at the North Quarry, WMSA, and EMSA. The basins, as well as other interim erosion control measures, will be used until the vegetation establishes. The desiltation basins have been sized according to criteria from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP).

HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES

Hydrologic analyses were performed for the existing (pre-project) and proposed (post-project or reclaimed) conditions in the North Quarry and WMSA (hydrologic analyses for the EMSA are included in Attachment 1). The Santa Clara County 2007 *Drainage Manual* allows the rational method for drainage areas smaller than 200 acres (with no detention, no substantial surface storage effect, and no large areas of pervious soils) and the unit hydrograph method for areas greater than 200 acres. The rational method was used to analyze the independent major drainage areas (i.e., drainage areas with independent outfall locations) in the North Quarry and WMSA that are smaller than 200 acres. On the other hand, the unit hydrograph method (described in the

second half of this section) was used to analyze the combined WMSA/North Quarry drainage area larger than 200 acres. The hydrologic analyses were performed for the 25- and 100-year storm events.

Rational Method

The rational method input parameters are summarized below and the supporting data is included in Appendix A:

- Rainfall Intensity: The 25- and 100-year intensity-duration-frequency curves were established using the Return Period-Duration-Specific (TDS) Regional Equation. The mean annual precipitation value used in the TDS equation is 28 inches.
- Drainage area: The proposed condition (i.e., post-reclamation) drainage basins were delineated from the base topography prepared for the site (flown in 2007 and 2008 with field adjustments in 2009) and the proposed Reclamation Plan Amendment grading representing the ultimate (Phase 2) configuration. The existing condition (pre-project) drainage basins were delineated from the base topography. The overall existing condition drainage area was set equal to the overall proposed condition drainage area to allow a comparison of the results. The Rational Method Work Maps in the map pocket at the back of this report contain the existing topography, proposed grading, basin boundaries, rational method node numbers, and basin areas.
- Hydrologic soil groups: The hydrologic soil group was determined from “Figure 1, Soil Texture and Mean Annual Precipitation Depths for the Santa Clara Basin” in SCVURPPP’s May 2004, *C.3. Stormwater Handbook*. The soil type at the site is entirely within group B. Discussions with Golder have indicated that the reclaimed hydrologic soil group will be similar to the undisturbed soil group.
- Runoff coefficients: The existing and proposed site conditions within the project footprint contain negligible impervious surfaces and a surface condition representative of a mineral extraction site. The current *Drainage Manual* provides a table (Table 3-1) of runoff coefficients for various land uses ranging from natural cover (parks, agricultural, open space, and shrub land) to development types (residential, commercial, industrial, and paved/impervious surfaces). The project site does not specifically fall within any of the *Drainage Manual’s* land use categories. The pre-project site contains hilly terrain, with exposed rock/gravel surfaces, limited vegetal cover, and little surface storage. The post-project site will contain hill terrain, gravel/rock surfaces, hydroseeded and planted surfaces, and little surface storage. Since the current *Drainage Manual* does not specifically address the pre- and post-project conditions, Land Development Engineering provided Table 4 from the County’s previous drainage manual as a guideline to develop a runoff coefficient for mined areas. For existing conditions, the selected values from Table 4 are a relief of 0.30, soil infiltration of 0.15, vegetal cover of 0.20, and surface storage of 0.15. This yields a runoff coefficient of 0.80. For proposed conditions, the same values for existing conditions were used except the vegetal cover was 0.10 to reflect a vegetated condition. The total proposed condition runoff coefficient is 0.70. It should be noted that the runoff coefficients from Table 4 can be higher than runoff coefficients based on the current drainage manual.

- Flow lengths and elevations: The flow lengths and elevations were obtained from the topographic mapping and Reclamation Plan Amendment. The initial time of concentration for each initial subarea was calculated using a spreadsheet based on the Kirpich equation from the *Drainage Manual*.

The flow lengths in an initial subarea generally start at the most hydraulically distant (or highest) point in a drainage basin in accordance with the typical rational method procedure (this is discussed on page 17 of the *Drainage Manual*). In some instances, a perimeter drainage basin (e.g., existing condition Basins 200, 400, and 500) can contain many potential flow paths within its initial subarea boundary, rather than a single well-defined flow path. In these instances, the flow path does not necessarily start at the highest point, but is located along the longest flow path within the initial subarea. This will generate the longest time of concentration and is in-line with the rational method concept of the “most hydraulically distant point.”

The rational method analyses were performed using the CivilDesign Universal Rational Method Hydrology Program. This program was customized to meet the Santa Clara County hydrologic criteria. The County’s intensity-duration data was input into the program. The times of concentration for initial subareas were calculated using a spreadsheet of the Kirpich equation, which is included in Appendix A. The initial time of concentration values from the spreadsheet were entered as user-specified data in the program. After the initial subarea is modeled, the program can route the flow in channels, streets, pipes, etc. The channel routing routine was used to model the flow in natural drainages and proposed flow paths. The program also allows for flow in separate streams to be confluenced.

The CivilDesign program requires a land use to be entered (e.g., undeveloped poor cover, etc.). However, the runoff coefficients used by the program were based on user-defined values defined above, rather than the program specified land use and soil group. Therefore, while the land uses listed in the output provide a general description of the land use, they were not used for determination of the runoff coefficients.

The overall 25- and 100-year existing and proposed condition rational method output are included in Appendix A and summarized in Tables 1 and 2 for each major drainage basin.

Drainage Basin	Area, ac	25-Year Flow, cfs¹	100-Year Flow, cfs
200	26.12	51	62
300	39.18	72	88
400	3.43	7	8
500	4.27	8	10
600	12.70	20	24

¹cubic feet per second

Table 1. Summary of Overall Existing Condition Rational Method Results

Drainage Basin	Area, ac	25-Year Flow, cfs¹	100-Year Flow, cfs
200	51.27	80	98
300	80.61	118	145

¹cubic feet per second

Table 2. Summary of Overall Proposed Condition Rational Method Results

Unit Hydrograph Method

The majority of the North Quarry and WMSA are located within a single major drainage area that will ultimately flow into Permanente Creek when the site is reclaimed. The existing and proposed condition major drainage area is larger than 200 acres, so the unit hydrograph method was used to analyze these regions. The unit hydrograph input parameters are summarized below and the supporting data is included in Appendix B:

- Rainfall Pattern: The 24-hour, 5-minute rainfall pattern given in Appendix D of the *Drainage Manual* was used. The 25- and 100-year, 24-hour precipitation values were determined using the TDS equation and are 6.15 and 7.63 inches, respectively.
- Drainage area: The proposed condition (i.e., post-reclamation) drainage basin was delineated from either the base topography prepared for the site (flown in 2007 and 2008 with field adjustments in 2009) or the proposed Reclamation Plan Amendment grading representing the ultimate (Phase 2) North Quarry and WMSA configurations. The Unit Hydrograph Work Maps in the map pocket at the back of this report contain the existing topography, proposed grading, basin boundary, flow path, centroid, and basin area.
- Hydrologic soil groups: The hydrologic soil group was determined from “Figure 1, Soil Texture and Mean Annual Precipitation Depths for the Santa Clara Basin” in SCVURPPP’s May 2004, C.3. *Stormwater Handbook*. The soil type at the site is entirely within group B.
- Curve Number: The existing and proposed site conditions within the project footprint contain negligible impervious surfaces. The existing condition was assigned a curve number of 86, which reflects barren cover (rock, eroded, and graded land) under soil group B and antecedent moisture condition II. The CN was adjusted to AMC II-1/2 (CN = 90) in accordance with County procedures. The proposed condition curve number was based on the shrub land category (CN = 62 for poor cover, soil group B, and AMC II) since the reclaimed land forms will be revegetated with grasses, shrubs, and trees. The CN was adjusted to AMC II-1/2 (CN = 71) for the 25- and 100-year analyses. The initial abstraction was equal to $0.2[(1000/CN) - 10]$ inches (or 0.22 for the existing condition and 0.82 for the proposed condition).
- SCS Lag: The SCS lag was calculated using the formula in the *Drainage Manual*. The flow lengths, elevations, effective slope, and the centroid were obtained from the

topographic mapping and/or Reclamation Plan Amendment design. The existing and proposed condition watershed roughnesses were assigned a value of 0.07 to represent a drainage basin with minimal urbanization. The duration of the unit hydrograph was calculated based on 1/4 the lag time. From this, the SCS was estimated to be 0.70 hours for the existing condition and 0.30 hours for the proposed condition.

The US Army Corps of Engineers' HEC-1 program was used for the unit hydrograph analyses. The results are included in Appendix B and summarized in Table 3 and 4. The overall rational method and unit hydrograph post-project flow rates from the WMSA/North Quarry will be similar to the pre-project flow rates.

Region	Area, ac	25-Year Flow, cfs	100-Year Flow, cfs
WMSA/North Quarry	361.50	274	356

Table 3. Summary of Existing Condition Unit Hydrograph Method Results

Region	Area, ac	25-Year Flow, cfs	100-Year Flow, cfs
WMSA/North Quarry	315.32	150	235

Table 4. Summary of Proposed Condition Unit Hydrograph Method Results

The combined rational method and unit hydrograph results show that the project will result in an overall decrease in the 25- and 100-year flow rates. The combined 25-year flow rate reduces from 432 to 348 cfs, while the combined 100-year flow rate reduces from 548 to 478 cfs.

DESILTATION BASIN ANALYSES

The primary water quality pollutant generated from the North Quarry and WMSA will be sediment. The final slopes, benches, and pads will be planted with grasses, shrubs, and trees to prevent erosion. In the interim period before the vegetation has established, best management practices including temporary desiltation basins will be installed. The temporary desiltation basins will be constructed at three locations along the project perimeter (at proposed condition rational method nodes 102, 204, and 304). The desiltation basins will be maintained until the vegetation has established. Two methodologies have been considered for sizing the perimeter desiltation basins. First, SCVURPPP outlines volume-based treatment control sizing in their *C.3. Stormwater Handbook*. Second, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) *Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ* provides sediment basin sizing criteria.

The SCVURPPP's preferred method for sizing volume-based treatment controls is to use the California Stormwater BMP Handbook approach, which is included in the *C.3. Stormwater Handbook*. An analysis using this approach is given in Appendix C for the drainage area tributary to each perimeter desiltation basin. A spreadsheet is included in Appendix C containing the results for each basin.

The SWRCB procedure is recommended for construction sites with exposed surfaces, which is appropriate for the project. Their procedure is based on the equation:

$$A_S = 1.2Q / V_S$$

where A_S is the minimum surface area for trapping soil particles of a certain size, sf
 Q is the discharge, cfs
 V_S is the settling velocity, fps

The SWRCB recommends that Q be based on the 10-year event. However, the 25-year event was used in order to meet the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act's 20-year event requirement for erosion control. A particle size distribution was provided by Golder Associates, Inc. that generally represents the waste rock that will be stored. The distribution is included in Appendix C and shows that nearly 93 percent of the material will be larger than 0.074 mm (No. 200 sieve size). Sediment smaller than the No. 200 sieve typically occur in suspension and are less prone to settling. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region's *Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual* provides settling velocities for several particle sizes. The settling velocity for a particle size of 0.05 mm (0.0062 feet per second) was selected because this size is smaller than 0.074 mm. A spreadsheet was created for the SWRCB equation and is included in Appendix C.

The desiltation basins shall be constructed to exceed the volume from the SCVURPPP equation or the surface area from the SWRCB equation. The SWRCB recommends that the basin length be twice the width, and the storage depth be between 3 to 5 feet. The contractor will be responsible for field fitting the basins based on the actual topographic conditions encountered during grading. From the available 10-foot contour interval topographic mapping and the proposed reclamation grading, the SCVURPPP method sizing will likely be easier to meet. At least one-foot of freeboard shall be provided in the basins.

The outlet works for the desiltation basins shall be sized to pass the 100-year flow rates. Normal depth analyses show that the minimum outlet pipes (assuming a 2 percent slope) for the basins at rational method nodes 102, 204, and 304 are a 54" RCP, 42" RCP, and 48" RCP. A riser shall be installed at the outlet works to allow sediment to be captured in the basins. Adjustments to the outlet pipe design may need to be made based on the actual field conditions.

The northerly and westerly graded slopes of the WMSA under Phase 1 will be temporary until Phase 2 develops. The area along the toe of the proposed slopes contain several existing depressions. Ditches will be added along the proposed slopes to direct the surface runoff from the slopes into the depressions for desilting. The depressions are naturally lined and intended to infiltrate the small tributary flows that are captured, so outlet facilities are not provided. The available storage volumes of the existing basins were estimated from the topographic mapping and range from 17,550 cubic feet to over 2,100,000 cubic feet. In comparison, the required storage volume of proposed desiltation basin 40A, which has a significantly larger tributary area, is 22,892 cubic feet. Based on this comparison, the existing depressions have ample storage for the potential sediment generated by the existing slopes. Similarly, the existing desiltation basin 40J has ample storage volume (54,000 cubic feet) for the tributary area.

CONCLUSION

Drainage analyses have been performed for the North Quarry, West Materials Storage Area, and East Materials Storage Area at the Permanente Quarry. The reclamation will ultimately include revegetation with overburden and topsoil materials for most areas. There are minimal impervious areas proposed under the Reclamation Plan Amendment. As a result, the proposed reclamation will have a low runoff potential and will not impact the overall surface flow volumes. Temporary best management practices will be used at the site until the vegetation is established. The BMPs include desiltation basins, which have been sized based on the SCVURPPP and SWRCB guidelines. As a result, the site has been designed for both the required design and water quality flow rates, and meets SMARA's standards (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 3706) for erosion and sediment control.

The Permanente Creek Reclamation Area includes some pre-SMARA slope areas along Permanente Creek. A letter report for the Permanente Creek Reclamation Area was prepared on December 6, 2011 and is and contained in Appendix D.

APPENDIX A

HYDROLOGIC INPUT DATA AND ANALYSES

RATIONAL METHOD INPUT DATA

25-Year Return Period (WMSA/North Quarry)

Duration	A	B	MAP, in	x, in	I, in/hr
5	0.230641	0.002691	28	0.3060	3.672
10	0.287566	0.004930	28	0.4256	2.554
15	0.348021	0.005594	28	0.5047	2.019
30	0.443761	0.008719	28	0.6879	1.376
60	0.508791	0.016680	28	0.9758	0.976
120	0.612629	0.031025	28	1.4813	0.741
180	0.689252	0.044264	28	1.9286	0.643
360	0.693566	0.083195	28	3.0230	0.504
24-hour	0.675008	0.195496	28	6.1489	for UH calc

100-Year Return Period (WMSA/North Quarry)

Duration	A	B	MAP, in	x, in	I, in/hr
5	0.269993	0.003580	28	0.3702	4.443
10	0.315263	0.007312	28	0.5200	3.120
15	0.421360	0.006957	28	0.6162	2.465
30	0.553934	0.009857	28	0.8299	1.660
60	0.626608	0.019201	28	1.1642	1.164
120	0.732944	0.036193	28	1.7463	0.873
180	0.816471	0.051981	28	2.2719	0.757
360	0.776677	0.101053	28	3.6062	0.601
24-hour	0.814046	0.243391	28	7.6290	for UH calc

KIRPICH EQUATION FOR INITIAL SUBAREAS

Existing Conditions

WMSA/North Quarry

Nodes	Up Elev., ft	Down Elev., ft	L, feet	S, ft/ft	Tc, min
200-202	1,750.0	1,650.0	156	0.64	10.5
300-302	1,977.0	1,842.0	721	0.19	12.4
400-402	1,860.0	1,716.0	278	0.52	10.8
500-502	1,500.4	1,355.0	386	0.38	11.1
600-602	1,183.4	1,100.0	1000	0.08	14.1

Proposed Conditions

WMSA/North Quarry

Nodes	Up Elev., ft	Down Elev., ft	L, feet	S, ft/ft	Tc, min
200-202	1912.0	1650.0	932	0.28	12.5
300-302	1952.0	1810.0	468	0.30	11.4
310-312	1940.0	1800.0	942	0.15	13.2

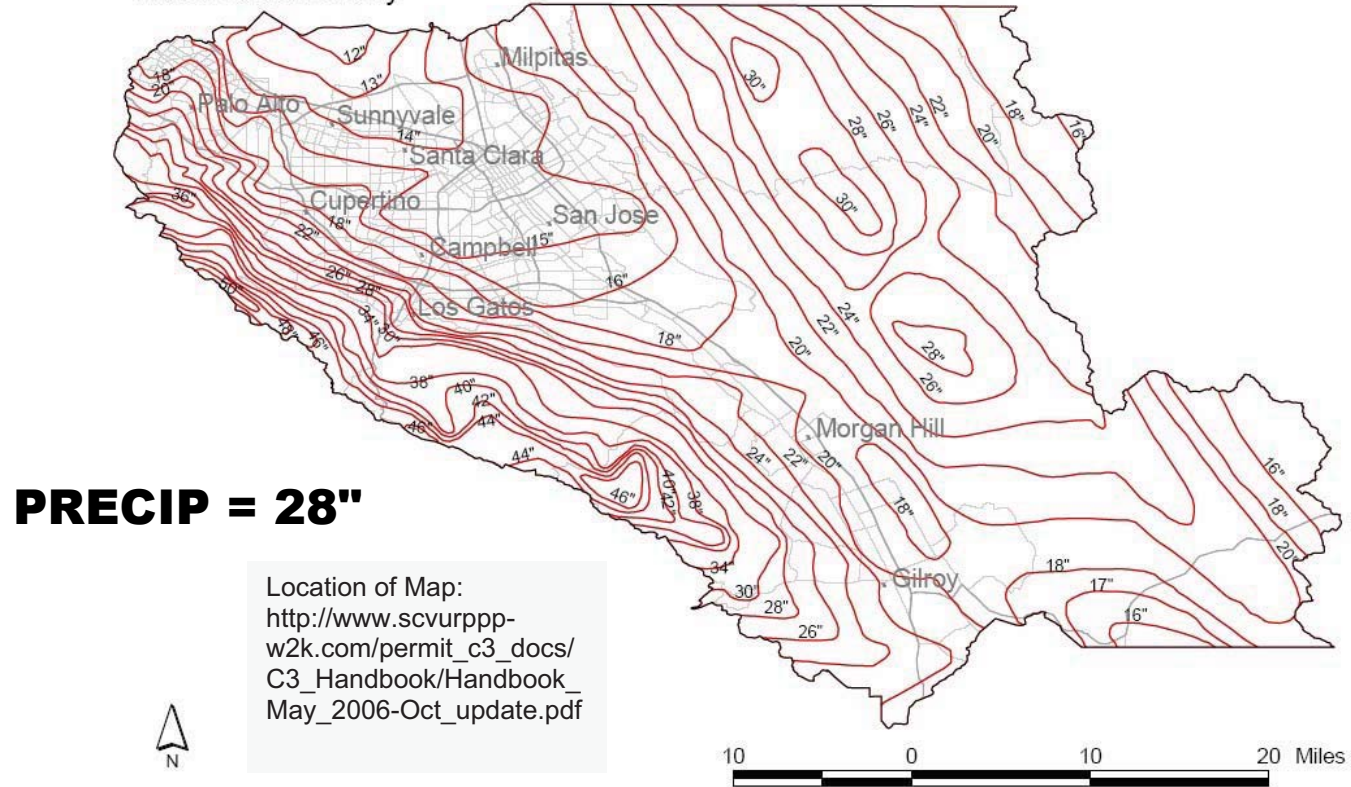


Table B-2: Parameters $A_{T,D}$ and $B_{T,D}$ for TDS Equation

Return Period/Duration	$A_{T,D}$	$B_{T,D}$
25-YR RETURN PERIOD		
5-min	0.230641	0.002691
10-min	0.287566	0.004930
15-min	0.348021	0.005594
30-min	0.443761	0.008719
1-hr	0.508791	0.016680
2-hr	0.612629	0.031025
3-hr	0.689252	0.044264
6-hr	0.693566	0.083195
12-hr	0.725892	0.132326
24-hr	0.675008	0.195496
48-hr	0.989588	0.264703
72-hr	0.967854	0.316424
50-YR RETURN PERIOD		
5-min	0.249324	0.003241
10-min	0.300971	0.006161
15-min	0.384016	0.006315
30-min	0.496301	0.009417
1-hr	0.568345	0.017953
2-hr	0.672662	0.033694
3-hr	0.754661	0.048157
6-hr	0.740666	0.092105
12-hr	0.779967	0.147303
24-hr	0.747121	0.219673
48-hr	1.108358	0.295510
72-hr	1.075643	0.353143
100-YR RETURN PERIOD		
5-min	0.269993	0.003580
10-min	0.315263	0.007312
15-min	0.421360	0.006957
30-min	0.553934	0.009857
1-hr	0.626608	0.019201
2-hr	0.732944	0.036193
3-hr	0.816471	0.051981
6-hr	0.776677	0.101053
12-hr	0.821859	0.162184
24-hr	0.814046	0.243391
48-hr	1.210895	0.325943
72-hr	1.175000	0.389038



Figure A-2
Mean Annual Precipitation Map
Santa Clara County



SOURCE: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Mean Annual Precipitation Map, San Francisco & Monterey Bay Region, 1998

Figure A-2: Mean Annual Precipitation, Santa Clara County

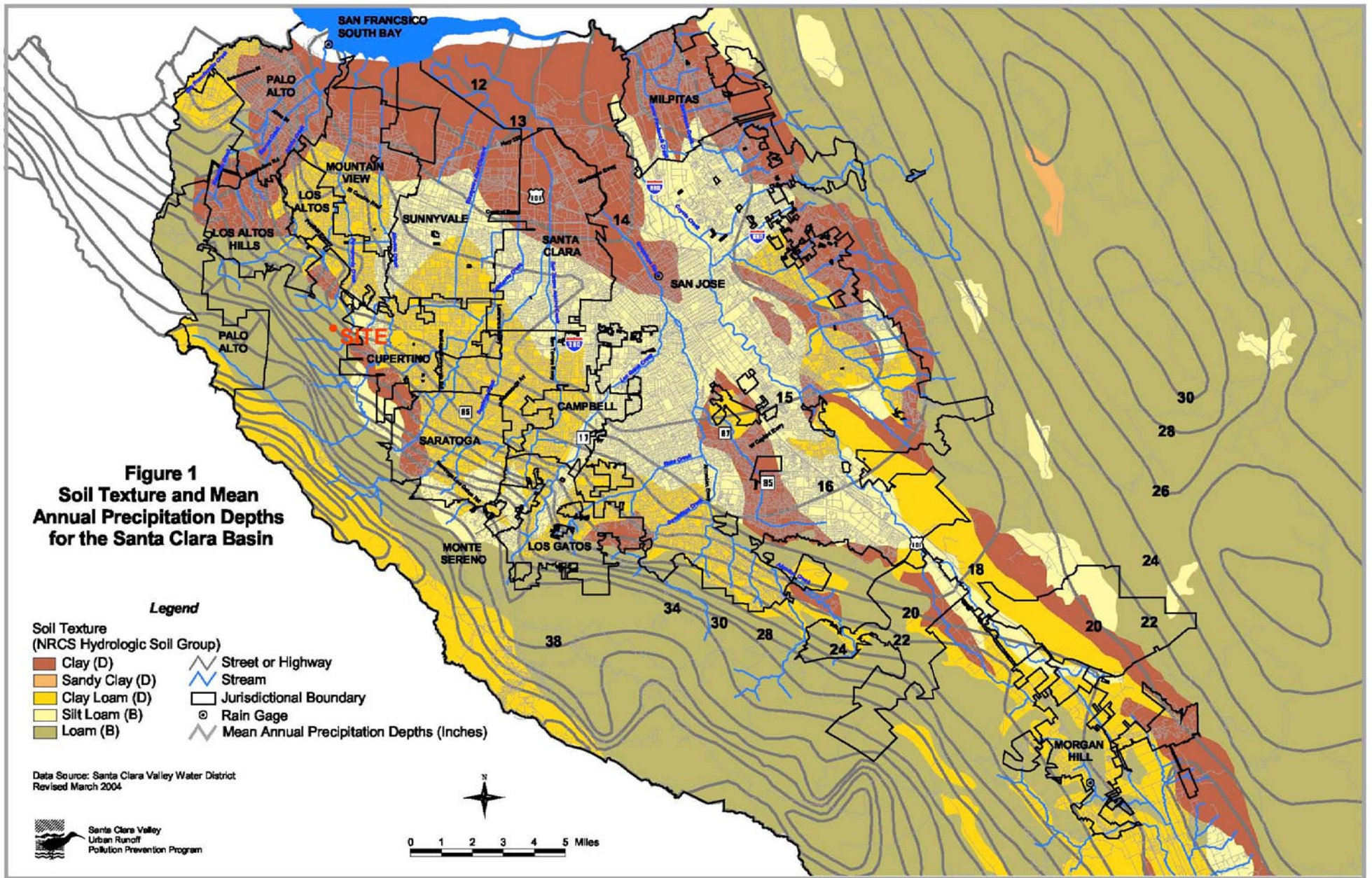


Table 4

Runoff Coefficients for Agricultural and Open Areas *

		WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS			
		A RELIEF	B SOIL INFILTRATION	C VEGETAL COVER	D SURFACE STORAGE
RUNOFF PRODUCING CHARACTERISTICS	EXTREME	<u>0.40</u> Steep rugged terrain average slopes greater than 30%	<u>0.20</u> No effective soil cover; either rock or thin soil mantle negligible infiltra- tion capacity	<u>0.20</u> No effective plant cover; bare or very sparse soil cover	<u>0.20</u> Negligible; surface depression few and shallow; drainage ways steep and small, no ponds or marshes
	HIGH	<u>0.30</u> Hilly with average slopes of 10 to 30%	<u>0.15</u> Slow to take up water; clay or other soil of low infiltration capaci- ty such as heavy gumbo	<u>0.15</u> Poor to fair; clean cultivated crops or poor natural cover; less than 10% of area under good cover	<u>0.15</u> Low; well defined system of small drain- age ways; no ponds or marshes
	NORMAL	<u>0.20</u> Rolling with average slopes of 5 to 10%	<u>0.10</u> Normal, deep loam	<u>0.10</u> Fair to good; about 50% of area in good grass land, woodland or equivalent cover	<u>0.10</u> Normal; considerable surface depression storage; typical of prairie lands; lakes, ponds and marshes less than 20% of area
	LOW	<u>0.10</u> Relatively flat land average slopes 0 to 5%	<u>0.05</u> High; deep sand or other soil that takes up water readily and rapidly	<u>0.05</u> Good to excellent; about 90% of area in good grass land, woodland or equiv- alent cover	<u>0.05</u> High; surface depres- sion storage high; drainage system not sharply defined, Lg. flood plain storage; large number of ponds and marshes

NOTE: Runoff coefficient is equal to sum of coefficients from the appropriate block in Rows A, B, C and D.

* After H. L. Cook, as published in Engineering for Agricultural Drainage, by Harry B. Roe and Quincy C. Ayres, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1954, p. 105.

**EXISTING CONDITION
(PRE-PROJECT)
ANALYSES**

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 07/26/11

North Quarry and West Materials Storage Area
Existing Conditions
25-Year Flow Rate
County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 25.0
Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8
No. Time - Intensity

1	5.000	3.672(In.)
2	10.000	2.554(In.)
3	15.000	2.019(In.)
4	30.000	1.376(In.)
5	60.000	0.976(In.)
6	120.000	0.741(In.)
7	180.000	0.643(In.)
8	360.000	0.504(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the
equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area
of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rain-
fall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the
subarea flow rate q , of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration
or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$
Variables p =peak; i =intensity; F_m =loss rate; a =area; $1..n$ flows
 $q = \text{flow rate}$, $t = \text{time in minutes}$
Stream flows summed; $q_p = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$
TC = t of stream with largest q

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Process from Point/Station      200.000 to Point/Station      202.000  
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
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UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 156.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1750.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 100.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.64103 s(%)= 64.10
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 10.500 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.500(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is $C = 0.800$
Subarea runoff = 22.284(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 11.140(Ac.)

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Process from Point/Station      202.000 to Point/Station      204.000  
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****
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Upstream point elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1464.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 934.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 37.267(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 37.267(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.762(Ft.), Average velocity = 13.866(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 5.050(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 13.87(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.12 min.
Time of concentration = 11.62 min.
Critical depth = 1.391(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.380(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 28.526(CFS) for 14.980(Ac.)
Total runoff = 50.811(CFS) Total area = 26.120(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 204.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 26.120(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 50.811(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.62 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.380(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

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Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 721.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1977.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1842.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 135.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.18724 s(%)= 18.72
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.400 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.297(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 72.003(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 39.180(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 2
Stream flow area = 39.180(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 72.003(CFS)
Time of concentration = 12.40 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.297(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3

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Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 402.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 278.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1860.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1716.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 144.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.51799 s(%)= 51.80
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 10.800 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.468(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 6.773(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 3.430(Ac.)

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Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 402.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 3
Stream flow area = 3.430(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 6.773(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.80 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.468(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 4

+++++
Process from Point/Station 500.000 to Point/Station 502.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 386.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1500.400(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1355.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 145.400(Ft.)
Slope = 0.37668 s(%)= 37.67
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.100 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.436(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 8.322(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 4.270(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 500.000 to Point/Station 502.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 4
Stream flow area = 4.270(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 8.322(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.10 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.436(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 5

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Process from Point/Station 600.000 to Point/Station 602.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 1000.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1183.400(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1100.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 83.400(Ft.)
Slope = 0.08340 s(%)= 8.34
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 14.100 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.115(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 3.486(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.060(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 602.000 to Point/Station 604.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1100.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1056.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1067.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 5.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 12.489(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 12.489(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.422(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.069(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 6.686(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.07(Ft/s)

Travel time = 3.51 min.
 Time of concentration = 17.61 min.
 Critical depth = 0.539(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.907(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 16.234(CFS) for 10.640(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 19.720(CFS) Total area = 12.700(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 602.000 to Point/Station 604.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 5
 Stream flow area = 12.700(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 19.720(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 17.61 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.907(In/Hr)

Total of 5 main streams to confluence:

Flow rates before confluence point:					
50.811	72.003	6.773	8.322	19.720	
Area of streams before confluence:					
26.120	39.180	3.430	4.270	12.700	

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 157.630(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 11.623 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 85.700(Ac.)
 End of computations, total study area = 85.700 (Ac.)

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 07/26/11

North Quarry and West Materials Storage Area
Existing Conditions
100-Year Flow Rate
County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 100.0
Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8
No. Time - Intensity

1	5.000	4.443(In.)
2	10.000	3.120(In.)
3	15.000	2.465(In.)
4	30.000	1.660(In.)
5	60.000	1.164(In.)
6	120.000	0.873(In.)
7	180.000	0.757(In.)
8	360.000	0.601(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the

equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rainfall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the subarea flow rate q , of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration
 or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$
 Variables p =peak; i =intensity; F_m =loss rate; a =area; $1..n$ flows
 $q = \text{flow rate}$, $t = \text{time in minutes}$
 Stream flows summed; $q_p = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$
 TC = t of stream with largest q

+++++
 Process from Point/Station 200.000 to Point/Station 202.000
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Initial subarea data:
 Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
 Initial area flow distance = 156.000(Ft.)
 Top (of initial area) elevation = 1750.000(Ft.)
 Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
 Difference in elevation = 100.000(Ft.)
 Slope = 0.64103 s(%)= 64.10
 Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
 Initial area time of concentration = 10.500 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 3.055(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is $C = 0.800$
 Subarea runoff = 27.222(CFS)
 Total initial stream area = 11.140(Ac.)

+++++
 Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 204.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 1464.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 934.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 45.524(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 45.524(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.844(Ft.), Average velocity = 14.637(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 5.374(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 14.64(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 1.06 min.
 Time of concentration = 11.56 min.
 Critical depth = 1.547(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.915(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 34.935(CFS) for 14.980(Ac.)
Total runoff = 62.157(CFS) Total area = 26.120(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 204.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 26.120(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 62.157(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.56 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.915(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 721.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1977.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1842.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 135.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.18724 s(%)= 18.72
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.400 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.806(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 87.939(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 39.180(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 2
Stream flow area = 39.180(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 87.939(CFS)
Time of concentration = 12.40 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.806(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3

Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 402.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 278.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1860.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1716.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 144.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.51799 s(%)= 51.80
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 10.800 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.015(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 8.274(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 3.430(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 402.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 3
Stream flow area = 3.430(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 8.274(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.80 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.015(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 4

++++
Process from Point/Station 500.000 to Point/Station 502.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 386.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1500.400(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1355.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 145.400(Ft.)
Slope = 0.37668 s(%)= 37.67
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.100 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.976(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 10.166(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 4.270(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 500.000 to Point/Station 502.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 4
Stream flow area = 4.270(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 10.166(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.10 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.976(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 5

+++++
Process from Point/Station 600.000 to Point/Station 602.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 1000.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1183.400(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1100.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 83.400(Ft.)
Slope = 0.08340 s(%)= 8.34
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 14.100 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.583(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=K CIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 4.257(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.060(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 602.000 to Point/Station 604.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1100.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1056.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1067.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 5.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 15.249(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 15.249(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.473(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.419(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 6.893(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.42(Ft/s)

Travel time = 3.28 min.
 Time of concentration = 17.38 min.
 Critical depth = 0.609(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.337(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 19.894(CFS) for 10.640(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 24.151(CFS) Total area = 12.700(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 602.000 to Point/Station 604.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 5
 Stream flow area = 12.700(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 24.151(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 17.38 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.337(In/Hr)

Total of 5 main streams to confluence:

Flow rates before confluence point:					
	62.157	87.939	8.274	10.166	24.151
Area of streams before confluence:					
	26.120	39.180	3.430	4.270	12.700

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 192.686(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 11.564 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 85.700(Ac.)
 End of computations, total study area = 85.700 (Ac.)

**PROPOSED CONDITION
(POST-PROJECT)
ANALYSES**

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 07/26/11

North Quarry and West Materials Storage Area
Proposed Conditions
25-Year Flow Rate
County of Santa Clara Rational Method

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Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8
No. Time - Intensity

1	5.000	3.672(In.)
2	10.000	2.554(In.)
3	15.000	2.019(In.)
4	30.000	1.376(In.)
5	60.000	0.976(In.)
6	120.000	0.741(In.)
7	180.000	0.643(In.)
8	360.000	0.504(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft^3/s , Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the

equation $Q=KCIA$ [K =unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
 I =rainfall intensity, A =area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rainfall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the subarea flow rate q , of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration
 or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$
 Variables p =peak; i =intensity; F_m =loss rate; a =area; $1..n$ flows
 $q = \text{flow rate}$, $t = \text{time in minutes}$
 Stream flows summed; $q_p = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$
 TC = t of stream with largest q

+++++
 Process from Point/Station 200.000 to Point/Station 202.000
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Initial subarea data:
 Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
 Initial area flow distance = 932.000(Ft.)
 Top (of initial area) elevation = 1912.000(Ft.)
 Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
 Difference in elevation = 262.000(Ft.)
 Slope = 0.28112 s(%)= 28.11
 Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
 Initial area time of concentration = 12.500 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.287(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is $C = 0.700$
 Subarea runoff = 47.440(CFS)
 Total initial stream area = 29.640(Ac.)

+++++
 Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 204.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 1462.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 1001.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 5.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 4.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 4.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 64.750(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 64.750(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.650(Ft.), Average velocity = 13.104(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.201(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 13.10(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 1.27 min.
 Time of concentration = 13.77 min.
 Critical depth = 1.219(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.150(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 32.557(CFS) for 21.630(Ac.)
Total runoff = 79.998(CFS) Total area = 51.270(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 204.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 51.270(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 79.998(CFS)
Time of concentration = 13.77 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.150(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

++++
Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 468.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1952.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1810.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 142.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.30342 s(%)= 30.34
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.400 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.404(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.700
Subarea runoff = 8.129(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 4.830(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 302.000 to Point/Station 304.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1810.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1510.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 2189.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 5.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 4.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 4.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 66.939(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 66.939(CFS)

Depth of flow = 0.719(Ft.), Average velocity = 11.827(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.750(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 11.83(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.08 min.
Time of concentration = 14.48 min.
Critical depth = 1.250(Ft.)

Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.074(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 101.473(CFS) for 69.890(Ac.)
Total runoff = 109.601(CFS) Total area = 74.720(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 302.000 to Point/Station 304.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 74.720(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 109.601(CFS)
Time of concentration = 14.48 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.074(In/Hr)

++++
Process from Point/Station 310.000 to Point/Station 312.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 942.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1940.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1800.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 140.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.14862 s(%)= 14.86
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 13.200 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.212(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.700
Subarea runoff = 3.963(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.560(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 312.000 to Point/Station 304.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1800.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1510.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1335.000(Ft.)

Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 6.541(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 6.541(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.293(Ft.), Average velocity = 8.637(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 3.172(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 8.64(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 2.58 min.
 Time of concentration = 15.78 min.
 Critical depth = 0.570(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.986(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 4.629(CFS) for 3.330(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 8.592(CFS) Total area = 5.890(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 312.000 to Point/Station 304.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 2
 Stream flow area = 5.890(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 8.592(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 15.78 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.986(In/Hr)

Total of 2 streams to confluence:
 Flow rates before confluence point:
 109.601 8.592
 Area of streams before confluence:
 74.720 5.890
 Results of confluence:
 Total flow rate = 118.193(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 14.485 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 80.610(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 304.000 to Point/Station 304.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
 Stream flow area = 80.610(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 118.193(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 14.48 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.074(In/Hr)

Total of 2 main streams to confluence:

Flow rates before confluence point:

79.998 118.193

Area of streams before confluence:

51.270 80.610

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 198.191(CFS)

Time of concentration = 13.773 min.

Effective stream area after confluence = 131.880(Ac.)

End of computations, total study area = 131.880 (Ac.)

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 07/26/11

North Quarry and West Materials Storage Area
Proposed Conditions
100-Year Flow Rate
County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 100.0
Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8
No. Time - Intensity

1	5.000	4.443(In.)
2	10.000	3.120(In.)
3	15.000	2.465(In.)
4	30.000	1.660(In.)
5	60.000	1.164(In.)
6	120.000	0.873(In.)
7	180.000	0.757(In.)
8	360.000	0.601(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the

equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rainfall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the subarea flow rate q , of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration
or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$
Variables p =peak; i =intensity; F_m =loss rate; a =area; $1..n$ flows
 $q = \text{flow rate}$, $t = \text{time in minutes}$
Stream flows summed; $q_p = q_1 + q_2 + \dots + q_n$
TC = t of stream with largest q

```
+++++  
Process from Point/Station      200.000 to Point/Station      202.000  
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****
```

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 932.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1912.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 262.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.28112 s(%)= 28.11
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.500 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.793(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is $C = 0.700$
Subarea runoff = 57.939(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 29.640(Ac.)

```
+++++  
Process from Point/Station      202.000 to Point/Station      204.000  
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****
```

Upstream point elevation = 1650.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1462.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1001.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 5.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 4.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 4.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 79.079(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 79.079(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.722(Ft.), Average velocity = 13.881(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.777(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 13.88(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.20 min.
Time of concentration = 13.70 min.
Critical depth = 1.359(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.635(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 39.897(CFS) for 21.630(Ac.)
Total runoff = 97.836(CFS) Total area = 51.270(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 204.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 51.270(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 97.836(CFS)
Time of concentration = 13.70 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.635(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

++++
Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 302.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:

Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)

Initial area flow distance = 468.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 1952.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1810.000(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 142.000(Ft.)

Slope = 0.30342 s(%)= 30.34

Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC

Initial area time of concentration = 11.400 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.937(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.700

Subarea runoff = 9.929(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 4.830(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 302.000 to Point/Station 304.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1810.000(Ft.)

Downstream point elevation = 1510.000(Ft.)

Channel length thru subarea = 2189.000(Ft.)

Channel base width = 5.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 4.000

Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 4.000

Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 81.762(CFS)

Manning's 'N' = 0.030

Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)

Flow(q) thru subarea = 81.762(CFS)

Depth of flow = 0.797(Ft.), Average velocity = 12.520(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 11.379(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 12.52(Ft/s)
Travel time = 2.91 min.
Time of concentration = 14.31 min.
Critical depth = 1.375(Ft.)

Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.555(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 124.992(CFS) for 69.890(Ac.)
Total runoff = 134.920(CFS) Total area = 74.720(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 302.000 to Point/Station 304.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 74.720(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 134.920(CFS)
Time of concentration = 14.31 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.555(In/Hr)

Process from Point/Station 310.000 to Point/Station 312.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 942.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1940.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1800.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 140.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.14862 s(%)= 14.86
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 13.200 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.701(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.700
Subarea runoff = 4.840(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.560(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 312.000 to Point/Station 304.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1800.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1510.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1335.000(Ft.)

Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 7.988(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 7.988(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.328(Ft.), Average velocity = 9.186(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 3.310(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 9.19(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 2.42 min.
 Time of concentration = 15.62 min.
 Critical depth = 0.633(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.432(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 5.668(CFS) for 3.330(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 10.508(CFS) Total area = 5.890(Ac.)

+++++
 Process from Point/Station 312.000 to Point/Station 304.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 2
 Stream flow area = 5.890(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 10.508(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 15.62 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.432(In/Hr)

Total of 2 streams to confluence:
 Flow rates before confluence point:
 134.920 10.508
 Area of streams before confluence:
 74.720 5.890
 Results of confluence:
 Total flow rate = 145.428(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 14.314 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 80.610(Ac.)

+++++
 Process from Point/Station 304.000 to Point/Station 304.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
 Stream flow area = 80.610(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 145.428(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 14.31 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.555(In/Hr)

Total of 2 main streams to confluence:

Flow rates before confluence point:

97.836 145.428

Area of streams before confluence:

51.270 80.610

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 243.264(CFS)

Time of concentration = 13.702 min.

Effective stream area after confluence = 131.880(Ac.)

End of computations, total study area = 131.880 (Ac.)

APPENDIX B

UNIT HYDROGRAPH ANALYSES

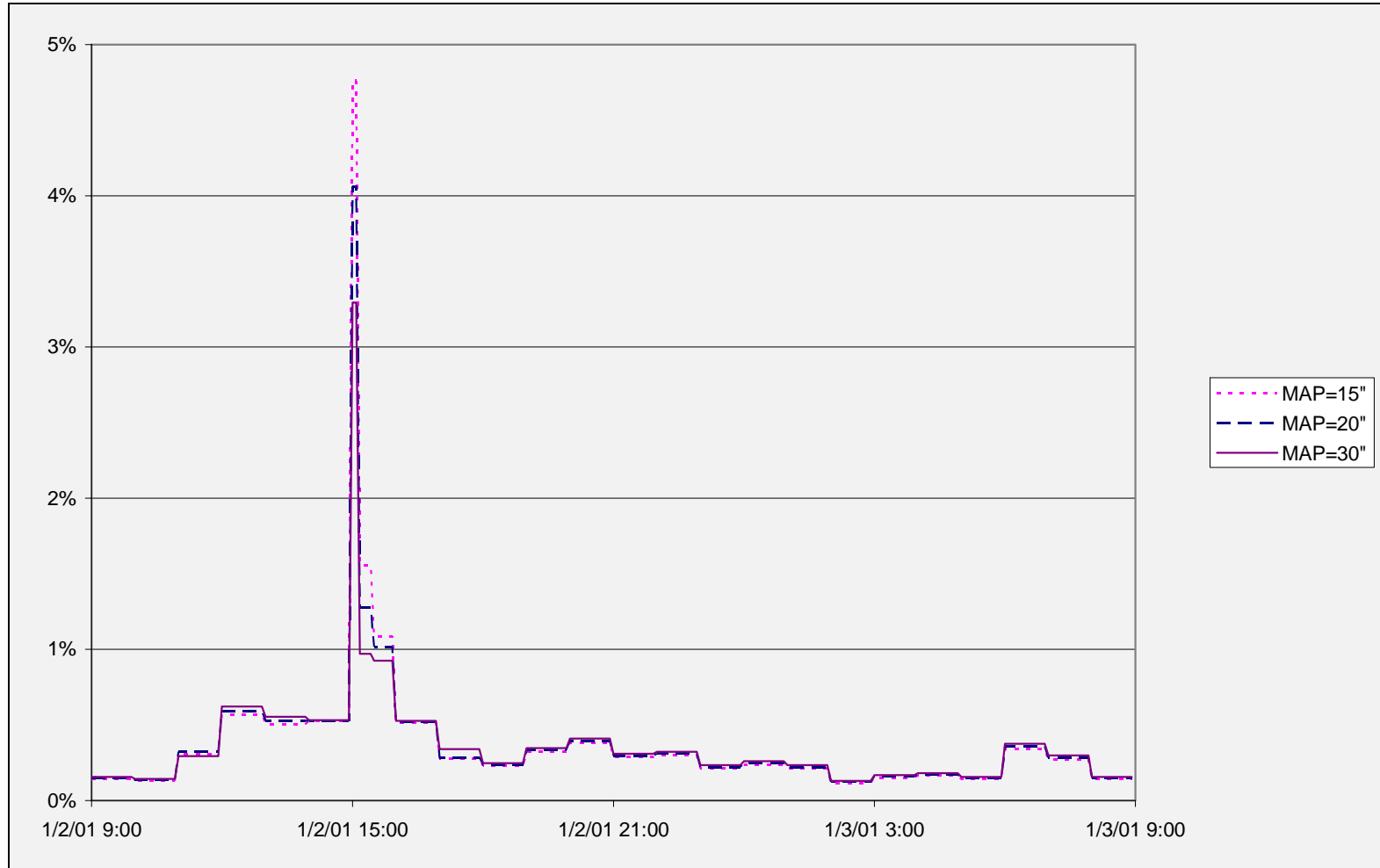


Figure D-1: Normalized Rainfall Pattern



Table D-1: Fractions of Total Rainfall for 24-Hour, 5-Minute Pattern

Time Starting	Fraction of Total Rainfall (%)	Fraction of Total Rainfall (%)	Fraction of Total Rainfall (%)
	<i>MAP=15"</i>	<i>MAP=20"</i>	<i>MAP=30"</i>
0:00	0.1412	0.1482	0.1558
1:00	0.1294	0.1358	0.1429
2:00	0.3080	0.3223	0.2945
3:00	0.5667	0.5930	0.6214
4:00	0.5051	0.5285	0.5538
5:00	0.5272	0.5266	0.5324
6:00	4.760	4.060	3.2950
6:10	1.554	1.275	0.9700
6:30	1.085	1.0169	0.9253
7:00	0.5177	0.5229	0.5263
8:00	0.2763	0.2860	0.3410
9:00	0.2302	0.2384	0.2478
10:00	0.3223	0.3337	0.3469
11:00	0.3799	0.3933	0.4089
12:00	0.2878	0.2979	0.3098
13:00	0.2993	0.3099	0.3222
14:00	0.2118	0.2223	0.2338
15:00	0.2353	0.2470	0.2597
16:00	0.2118	0.2223	0.2338
17:00	0.1177	0.1235	0.1299
18:00	0.1530	0.1605	0.1688
19:00	0.1647	0.1729	0.1818
20:00	0.1412	0.1482	0.1558
21:00	0.3412	0.3581	0.3766
22:00	0.2706	0.2840	0.2987
23:00	0.1412	0.1482	0.1558



Table E-1: Curve Numbers for AMC II

Land Use Type	Hydrologic Condition	Hydrologic Soil Group			
		A	B	C	D
Open Water (100% Impervious)	good				
	fair				
	poor				
Low Density Residential (25% Impervious)	good	35	48	66	70
	fair	44	58	71	74
	poor	64	68	78	79
High Density Residential (50% Impervious)	good	35	48	65	70
	fair	44	58	71	74
	poor	64	68	78	79
Commercial/Industrial (80% Impervious)	good	35	48	65	70
	fair	44	58	71	74
	poor	64	68	78	79
Bare Rock/Sand/Clay (Imperviousness Varies)					
Quarries/Gravel Pits (0 % Impervious)	good	0	0	0	0
	fair	0	0	0	0
	poor	0	0	0	0
Deciduous Forest (0% Impervious)	good	27	30	41	48
	fair	35	48	57	63
	poor	48	66	74	79
Evergreen Forest (0% Impervious)	good	37	43	62	70
	fair	45	57	69	80
	poor	58	71	85	90
Mixed Forest	good	32	36	51	59
	fair	40	52	63	72
	poor	53	68	80	85
Shrub Land (0% Impervious)	good	27	43	60	68
	fair	35	51	65	72
	poor	48	62	72	78
Orchards (1% Impervious)	good	39	52	66	71
	fair	43	65	76	82
	poor	57	73	82	86
Vineyards (1% Impervious)	good	64	70	77	80
	fair	67	75	82	85
	poor	71	80	87	90
Grassland (0% Impervious)	good	38	50	69	76
	fair	48	60	74	80
	poor	58	70	80	84
Pasture/Hay (0% Impervious)	good	34	50	69	76
	fair	44	60	74	80
	poor	64	70	80	84
Row Crops (1% Impervious)	good	64	70	77	80
	fair	67	75	82	85
	poor	71	80	87	90
Small Grains (0% Impervious)	good	48	58	70	74
	fair	49	59	71	75
	poor	50	60	71	75
Fallow (1% Impervious)	good	64	68	78	79
	fair	70	77	84	86
	poor	77	86	91	94
Urban Recreational (10% Impervious)	good	34	48	66	70
	fair	44	58	71	74
	poor	64	64	78	79



Table E-2: Conversion of AMC II Curve Numbers to Other AMC Values

AMC II	AMC I	AMC III	AMC II-1/4	AMC II-1/2	AMC II	AMC I	AMC III	AMC II-1/4	AMC II-1/2
100	100	100	100	100	61	41	78	65.5	70
99	97	100	99.5	100	60	40	78	64.5	69
98	94	99	98.5	99	59	39	77	63.5	68
97	91	99	97.5	98	58	38	76	62.5	67
96	89	99	97	98	57	37	75	61.5	66
95	87	98	96	97	56	36	75	61	66
94	85	98	95	96	55	35	74	60	65
93	83	98	94.5	96	54	34	73	59	64
92	81	97	93.5	95	53	33	72	58	63
91	80	97	92.5	94	52	32	71	57	62
90	78	96	91.5	93	51	31	70	56	61
89	76	96	91	93	50	31	70	55	60
88	75	95	90	92	49	30	69	54	59
87	73	95	89	91	48	29	68	53	58
86	72	94	88	90	47	28	67	52	57
85	70	94	87.5	90	46	27	66	51	56
84	68	93	86.5	89	45	26	65	50	55
83	67	93	85.5	88	44	25	64	49	54
82	66	92	84.5	87	43	25	63	48	53
81	64	92	84	87	42	24	62	47	52
80	63	91	83	86	41	23	61	46	51
79	62	91	82	85	40	22	60	45	50
78	60	90	81	84	39	21	59	44	49
77	59	89	80	83	38	21	58	43	48
76	58	89	79.5	83	37	20	57	42	47
75	57	88	78.5	82	36	19	56	41	46
74	55	88	77.5	81	35	18	55	40	45
73	54	87	76.5	80	34	18	54	39	44
72	53	86	75.5	79	33	17	53	38	43
71	52	86	75	79	32	16	52	37	42
70	51	85	74	78	31	16	51	36	41
69	50	84	73	77	30	15	50	35	40
68	48	84	72	76	25	12	43	29.5	34
67	47	83	71	75	20	9	37	24.5	29
66	46	82	70	74	15	6	30	19	23
65	45	82	69.5	74	10	4	22	13	16
64	44	81	68.5	73	5	2	13	7	9
63	43	80	67.5	72	0	0	0	0	0

**EXISTING CONDITION
(PRE-PROJECT)
ANALYSES**

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*   JUN 1998                       *
*   VERSION 4.1                     *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 19:09:56 *
*
*****

```

```

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

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```

X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  X
X  X  X        X  X   XX
X  X  X        X     X
XXXXXXXX  XXXX  X     XXXXX  X
X  X  X        X     X
X  X  X        X  X   X
X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

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

*DIAGRAM

*** FREE ***

1	ID	WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY									
2	ID	EXISTING CONDITIONS									
3	ID	25-YEAR FLOW RATE									
4	ID	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD									
5	IT	5	0	0	300						
6	IO	5	2								
7	KK	WMSA-NQ									
8	IN	5									
9	PB	6.15									
10	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
11	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.001
12	PI	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
13	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.006
14	PI	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0055	0.005
15	PI	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.005
16	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
17	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0345	0.0345	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.009
18	PI	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
19	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.003
20	PI	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0025	0.002
21	PI	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.002
22	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.003
23	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.004
24	PI	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.003
25	PI	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.003
26	PI	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0023	0.002
27	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
28	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.002
29	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
30	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.001
31	PI	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.001
32	PI	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.001
33	PI	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.001
34	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
35	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.003
36	PI	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
37	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
38	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015		
39	BA	0.5648									
40	LS	0.22	90								
41	UD	.70									
42	ZZ										

SCHMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT

LINE

(V) ROUTING

(--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW

NO.

(.) CONNECTOR

(<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW

7

WMSA-NQ

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 19:09:56 *
*
*****

```

```

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

```

WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY
EXISTING CONDITIONS
25-YEAR FLOW RATE
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD

6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES

IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
IPLOT 2 PLOT CONTROL
QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA

NMIN 5 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
IDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE
ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
NQ 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
NDDATE 2 0 ENDING DATE
NDTIME 0055 ENDING TIME
ICENT 19 CENTURY MARK

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS
TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

ENGLISH UNITS

DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-Feet
SURFACE AREA ACRES
TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

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

	OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
					6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+										
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	WMSA-NQ	274.	7.00	137.	76.	73.	.56		

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

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*   JUN 1998                       *
*   VERSION 4.1                     *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 18:52:09 *
*
*****

```

```

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

```

```

X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  X
X  X  X        X  X   XX
X  X  X        X     X
XXXXXXXX XXXX  X     XXXXX X
X  X  X        X     X
X  X  X        X  X   X
X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

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

*DIAGRAM

*** FREE ***

1	ID	WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY									
2	ID	EXISTING CONDITIONS									
3	ID	100-YEAR FLOW RATE									
4	ID	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD									
5	IT	5	0	0	300						
6	IO	5	2								
7	KK	WMSA-NQ									
8	IN	5									
9	PB	7.63									
10	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
11	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.001
12	PI	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
13	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.006
14	PI	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0055	0.005
15	PI	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.005
16	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
17	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0345	0.0345	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.009
18	PI	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
19	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.003
20	PI	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0025	0.002
21	PI	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.002
22	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.003
23	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.004
24	PI	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.003
25	PI	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.003
26	PI	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0023	0.002
27	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
28	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.002
29	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
30	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.001
31	PI	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.001
32	PI	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.001
33	PI	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.001
34	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
35	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.003
36	PI	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
37	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
38	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015		
39	BA	0.5648									
40	LS	0.22	90								
41	UD	.70									
42	ZZ										

SCHMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT

LINE

(V) ROUTING

(--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW

NO.

(.) CONNECTOR

(<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW

7

WMSA-NQ

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 18:52:09 *
*
*****

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```

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

```

WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY
EXISTING CONDITIONS
100-YEAR FLOW RATE
COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD

6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES

IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
IPLOT 2 PLOT CONTROL
QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA

NMIN 5 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
IDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE
ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
NQ 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
NDDATE 2 0 ENDING DATE
NDTIME 0055 ENDING TIME
ICENT 19 CENTURY MARK

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS
TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

ENGLISH UNITS

DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-Feet
SURFACE AREA ACRES
TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

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

	OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
					6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+										
+	HYDROGRAPH AT	WMSA-NQ	356.	7.00	180.	97.	94.	.56		

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

**PROPOSED CONDITION
(POST-PROJECT)
ANALYSES**

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*   JUN 1998                       *
*   VERSION 4.1                     *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 19:10:14 *
*
*****

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

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X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  X
X  X  X        X  X   XX
X  X  X        X     X
XXXXXXXX  XXXX  X      XXXXX  X
X  X  X        X     X
X  X  X        X  X   X
X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

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

*DIAGRAM

*** FREE ***

1	ID	WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY									
2	ID	PROPOSED CONDITIONS									
3	ID	25-YEAR FLOW RATE									
4	ID	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD									
5	IT	5	0	0	300						
6	IO	5	2								
7	KK	WMSA-NQ									
8	IN	5									
9	PB	6.15									
10	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
11	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.001
12	PI	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
13	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.006
14	PI	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0055	0.005
15	PI	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.005
16	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
17	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0345	0.0345	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.009
18	PI	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
19	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.003
20	PI	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0025	0.002
21	PI	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.002
22	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.003
23	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.004
24	PI	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.003
25	PI	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.003
26	PI	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0023	0.002
27	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
28	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.002
29	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
30	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.001
31	PI	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.001
32	PI	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.001
33	PI	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.001
34	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
35	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.003
36	PI	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
37	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
38	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015		
39	BA	0.4927									
40	LS	0.82	71								
41	UD	.30									
42	ZZ										

SCHMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT

LINE

(V) ROUTING

(--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW

NO.

(.) CONNECTOR

(<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW

7

WMSA-NQ

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 19:10:14 *
*
*****

```

```

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

```

WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY
 PROPOSED CONDITIONS
 25-YEAR FLOW RATE
 COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD

6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES

IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
 IPLOT 2 PLOT CONTROL
 QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA

NMIN 5 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
 IDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE
 ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
 NQ 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
 NDDATE 2 0 ENDING DATE
 NDTIME 0055 ENDING TIME
 ICENT 19 CENTURY MARK

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS
 TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

ENGLISH UNITS

DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
 PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
 LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
 FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
 STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-Feet
 SURFACE AREA ACRES
 TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

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

+	OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
					6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT									
		WMSA-NQ	150.	6.42	68.	40.	38.	.49		

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


```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
*   JUN 1998                       *
*   VERSION 4.1                     *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 18:57:24 *
*
*****

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

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X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  X
X  X  X        X  X   XX
X  X  X        X     X
XXXXXXXX XXXX  X     XXXXX X
X  X  X        X     X
X  X  X        X  X   X
X  X  XXXXXXXX  XXXXX  XXX

```

THIS PROGRAM REPLACES ALL PREVIOUS VERSIONS OF HEC-1 KNOWN AS HEC1 (JAN 73), HEC1GS, HEC1DB, AND HEC1KW.

THE DEFINITIONS OF VARIABLES -RTIMP- AND -RTIOR- HAVE CHANGED FROM THOSE USED WITH THE 1973-STYLE INPUT STRUCTURE.
 THE DEFINITION OF -AMSKK- ON RM-CARD WAS CHANGED WITH REVISIONS DATED 28 SEP 81. THIS IS THE FORTRAN77 VERSION
 NEW OPTIONS: DAMBREAK OUTFLOW SUBMERGENCE , SINGLE EVENT DAMAGE CALCULATION, DSS:WRITE STAGE FREQUENCY,
 DSS:READ TIME SERIES AT DESIRED CALCULATION INTERVAL LOSS RATE:GREEN AND AMPT INFILTRATION
 KINEMATIC WAVE: NEW FINITE DIFFERENCE ALGORITHM

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

*DIAGRAM

*** FREE ***

1	ID	WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY									
2	ID	PROPOSED CONDITIONS									
3	ID	100-YEAR FLOW RATE									
4	ID	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD									
5	IT	5	0	0	300						
6	IO	5	2								
7	KK	WMSA-NQ									
8	IN	5									
9	PB	7.63									
10	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
11	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.001
12	PI	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
13	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.006
14	PI	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0062	0.0055	0.005
15	PI	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.005
16	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
17	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0345	0.0345	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.009
18	PI	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.005
19	PI	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0053	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.003
20	PI	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0025	0.002
21	PI	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.0025	0.002
22	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.0034	0.003
23	PI	0.0034	0.0034	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.004
24	PI	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0041	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.003
25	PI	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.003
26	PI	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0023	0.002
27	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
28	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.002
29	PI	0.0026	0.0026	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.002
30	PI	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.001
31	PI	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.001
32	PI	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.001
33	PI	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.001
34	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
35	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.003
36	PI	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.003
37	PI	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0030	0.0015	0.0015	0.001
38	PI	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015		
39	BA	0.4927									
40	LS	0.82	71								
41	UD	.30									
42	ZZ										

SCHMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK

INPUT

LINE

(V) ROUTING

(--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW

NO.

(.) CONNECTOR

(<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW

7

WMSA-NQ

(***) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

```

*****
*
* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) *
* JUN 1998 *
* VERSION 4.1 *
*
* RUN DATE 26JUL11 TIME 18:57:24 *
*
*****

```

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

```

WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA & NORTH QUARRY
 PROPOSED CONDITIONS
 100-YEAR FLOW RATE
 COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA HYDROGRAPH METHOD

6 IO OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES

IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
 IPLOT 2 PLOT CONTROL
 QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

IT HYDROGRAPH TIME DATA

NMIN 5 MINUTES IN COMPUTATION INTERVAL
 IDATE 1 0 STARTING DATE
 ITIME 0000 STARTING TIME
 NQ 300 NUMBER OF HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES
 NDDATE 2 0 ENDING DATE
 NDTIME 0055 ENDING TIME
 ICENT 19 CENTURY MARK

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS
 TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

ENGLISH UNITS

DRAINAGE AREA SQUARE MILES
 PRECIPITATION DEPTH INCHES
 LENGTH, ELEVATION FEET
 FLOW CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
 STORAGE VOLUME ACRE-Feet
 SURFACE AREA ACRES
 TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

12305	278.	.	.	O.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12310	279.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12315	280.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12320	281.	.	.	O.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12325	282.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12330	283.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12335	284.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12340	285.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12345	286.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12350	287.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
12355	288.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
20000	289.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	X.
20005	290.	.	.	O.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20010	291.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20015	292.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20020	293.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20025	294.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20030	295.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20035	296.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20040	297.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20045	298.	.	.	O	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20050	2990	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20055	3000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

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

+	OPERATION	STATION	PEAK FLOW	TIME OF PEAK	AVERAGE FLOW FOR MAXIMUM PERIOD			BASIN AREA	MAXIMUM STAGE	TIME OF MAX STAGE
					6-HOUR	24-HOUR	72-HOUR			
+	HYDROGRAPH AT									
		WMSA-NQ	235.	6.42	98.	56.	54.	.49		

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

APPENDIX C

DESILTATION BASIN ANALYSES

DESILTATION BASIN SIZING

Proposed Desiltation Basin Sizing using SCVURPPP Method

Region	Desiltation Basin	Hydrology Study Node Number	Drainage Area, ac	Rain Gage Correction Factor	Unit Basin Storage Volume, in	BMP Volume, ac-ft	BMP Volume, cf
NQ+WMSA	40A	102	315.32	2.0	0.01	0.5255	22,892
WMSA	40B	204	51.27	2.0	0.01	0.0855	3,722
WMSA	40C	304	80.61	2.0	0.01	0.1344	5,852
Surge Pile	40I	N/A	4.83	2.0	0.01	0.0080	350

Notes:

BMP Volume = Rain Gage Correction Factor x Unit Basin Storage Volume x Drainage Area

Rain gage correction factor = Site M.A.P. / Gage M.A.P. = Site M.A.P. / 13.7 (Site M.A.P. given in Appendix A)

BMP Volume for Surge Pile based on SCVURPPP Method Only Since Footprint is Small and Additional Binder/Mating will be Placed over Area

DESILTATION BASIN SIZING

Proposed Desiltation Basin Sizing using SWRCB Equation

Region	Desiltation Basin	Hydrology Study Node	Drainage Area, ac	Q25, cfs	As, sf	Minimum Basin Length, ft	Minimum Basin Width, ft
NQ+WMSA	40A	102	315.32	150.0	29,032	241	120
WMSA	40B	204	51.27	80.0	15,484	176	88
WMSA	40C	304	80.61	118.2	22,877	214	107



**Attachment IV-1
Sizing Criteria Worksheets**

These worksheets are designed to assist municipal staff and development project proponents in sizing stormwater treatment controls. Figures used in the computations can be found at the back of these worksheets.

I. Type of Treatment Measure Proposed for Project

1. Does the treatment measure (or part of a series of measures) operate based on the volume of water treated (i.e., detains an amount of runoff for a certain amount of time to allow solids and pollutants to settle to the bottom)? (See Table 1 for examples.)

Yes No

*If Yes, continue to Section II.—Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls on page 2.
If No, continue to next question.*

2. Does the treatment measure (or part of a series of measures) operate based on continuous flow of runoff through the device? (See Table 1 for examples.)

Yes No

If Yes, continue to Section III.—Sizing for Flow-Based Treatment Controls on page 8.

Table 1: Examples Of Volume-Based And Flow-Based Controls

Volume-based Controls	Flow-based Controls
Extended detention (dry) ponds	Vegetated swales
Wet ponds	Vegetated buffer strips
Infiltration trench	Media filters
Infiltration basin	Hydrodynamic separators
Bioretention areas	Wet vaults
Constructed wetlands	Other proprietary treatment devices

Attachment IV-1
Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls

Section B — Sizing Volume-Based Treatment Controls based on the Adapted California Stormwater BMP Handbook Approach

The equation that will be used to size the BMP is:

$$\text{BMP Volume} = (\text{Correction Factor}) \times (\text{Unit Storage}) \times (\text{Drainage Area to the BMP})$$

Step 1. Determine the drainage area for the BMP, A = See spreadsheet for area tributary to each desiltation basin

Step 2. Determine the watershed impervious ratio, “i”, which is the amount of impervious area in the drainage area to the BMP divided by the drainage area, or the percent of impervious area in the drainage area divided by 100.

a) Estimate the amount of impervious surface (rooftops, hardscape, streets, and sidewalks, etc.) in the area draining to the BMP =

b) Calculate the watershed impervious ratio, i:

$$i = \text{amount of impervious area (acres)/drainage area for the BMP (acres)}$$

$$i = (\text{Step 2.a.})/(\text{Step 1}) = \text{ } \text{ (range: 0-1)}$$

$$\text{Percent impervious area} = i/100 = \text{ } \%$$

Step 3. Determine from Figure 1 the mean annual precipitation (MAP_{site}) at the project site location: (see Section II. Step 4 for more explanation.)

$$\text{MAP}_{\text{site}} = \text{ }$$

Step 4 Identify the reference rain gage closest to the project site from the following list and record the MAP_{gage}:

$$\text{MAP}_{\text{gage}} = \text{ }$$

Reference Rain Gages	Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP _{gage}) (in)
San Jose Airport	13.9
Palo Alto	13.7 <==
Gilroy	18.2
Morgan Hill	19.5

Attachment IV-1
Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls

Section B—Adapted California Stormwater BMP Handbook Approach (continued)

Step 5 Determine the rain gage correction factor for the precipitation at the site using the information from **Step 3** and **Step 4**.

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \text{MAP}_{\text{site}} (\text{Step 3}) / \text{MAP}_{\text{gage}} (\text{Step 4})$$

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \boxed{\text{see spreadsheet}}$$

Step 6. Identify representative soil type for the BMP drainage area.

a) Identify from Figure 1, the soil type that is representative of the pervious portion of the project shown here in order of increasing infiltration capability:

___ Clay ___ Sandy Clay ___ Clay Loam

___ Silt Loam X Loam See Figure 1 in Appendix A

b) Does the site planning allow for protection of natural areas and associated vegetation and soils so that the soils outside the building footprint are not graded/compacted? **yes**

If your answer is no, and the soil will be compacted during site preparation and grading, the soil's infiltration ability will be decreased. Modify your answer to a soil with a lower infiltration rate (e.g., Silt Loam to Clay Loam or Clay).

Modified soil type:

7. Determine the average slope for the drainage area for the BMP: %

8. Determine the unit basin storage volume from sizing curves.

a) Slope \leq 1%,

Use the figure entitled "Unit Basin Volume for 80% Capture, 1% Slope" corresponding to the nearest rain gage: Figure 2-A, B, C, or D for San Jose, Palo Alto, Gilroy and Morgan Hill, respectively. Find the percent imperviousness of the drainage area (see answer to **Step 2**, above) on the x-axis. From there, find the line corresponding to the soil type (from **Step 6**), and obtain the unit basin storage on the y-axis.

$$\text{Unit Basin Storage (UBS)}_{1\%} = \boxed{} \text{ (inches)}$$

b) Slope \geq 15%

*Use the figure entitled "Unit Basin Volume for 80% Capture, 15% Slope" corresponding to the nearest rain gage: Figure 3-A, B, C, or D for San Jose, Palo Alto, Gilroy and Morgan Hill, respectively. Find the percent imperviousness of the drainage area (see answer to **Step 2**, above) on the x-axis. From there, find the line corresponding to the soil type (from **Step 6**), and obtain the unit basin storage on the y-axis.*

$$\text{Unit Basin Storage UBS}_{15\%} = \boxed{0.01} \text{ (inches)}$$

Attachment IV-1
Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls

Section B—Adapted California Stormwater BMP Handbook Approach (continued)

c) Slope > 1% and < 15%

Find the unit basin volumes for 1% and 15% using the techniques in **Steps 8a** and **8b** and interpolate by applying a slope correction factor per the following formula:

UBS_x = Unit Basin Storage of intermediate slope, x

$$UBS_x = UBS_{1\%} + (UBS_{15\%} - UBS_{1\%}) * (x-1) / (15\% - 1\%)$$
$$= (\text{Step 8a}) + (\text{Step 8b} - \text{Step 8a}) * (x-1) / (15\% - 1\%)$$

Unit Basin Storage volume = (inches)
(corrected for slope of site)

9. Size the BMP, using the following equation:

BMP Volume = Rain Gage Correction Factor * Unit Basin Storage Volume * Drainage Area

BMP Volume = (**Step 5**) * (**Step 8** unit storage) * (**Step 1** Drainage area) * 1 foot/12 in.

BMP Volume = acre-feet See spreadsheet for results

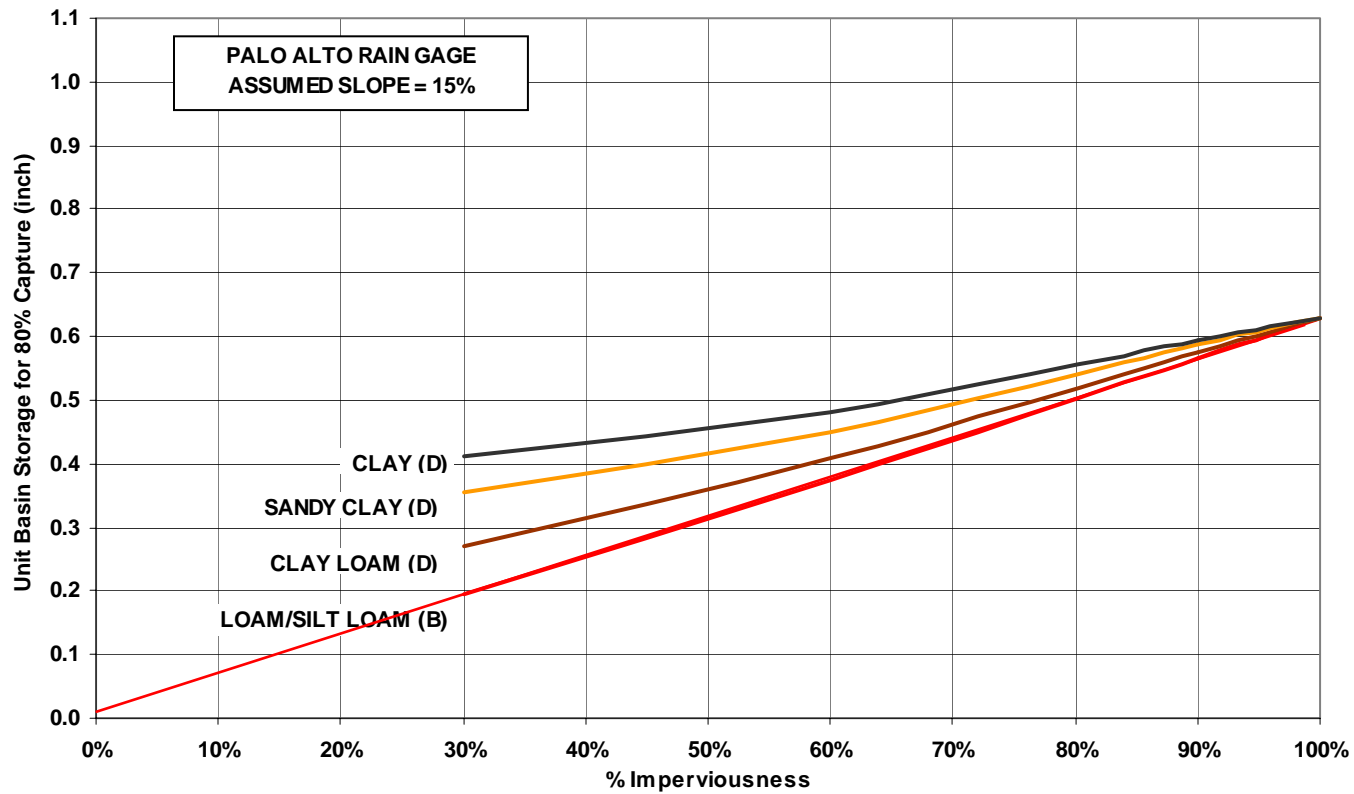
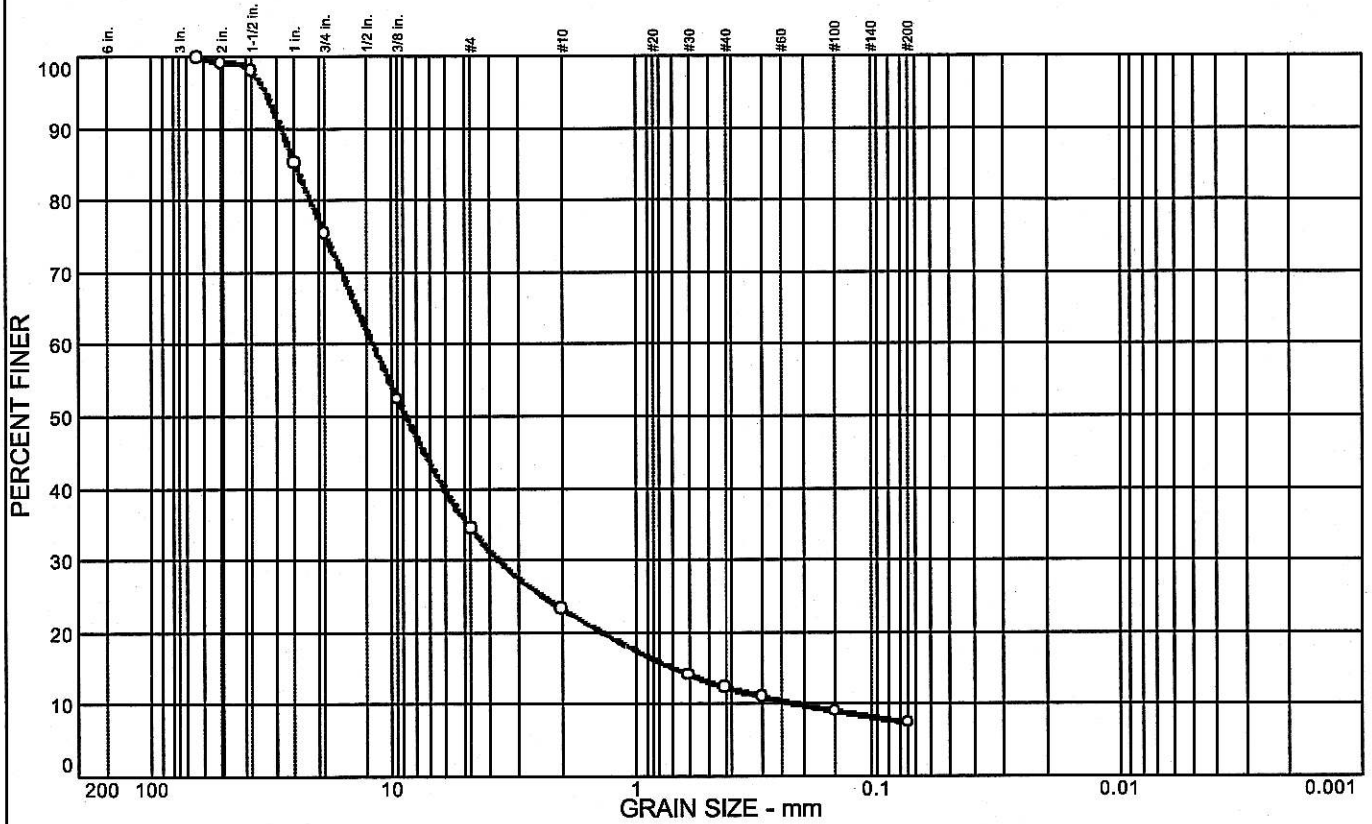


Figure 3-B Unit Basin Volume for 80% Capture - Palo Alto Rain Gage

Particle Size Distribution Report



% COBBLES	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
0	65.6	27.0	7.4					

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER		SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER		SOIL DESCRIPTION ○ Gray Poorly Graded GRAVEL w/ Silt & Sand
2.5	100.0		#4	34.4		
2	99.2		#10	23.3		
1.5	98.0		#30	14.1		
1	85.3		#40	12.4		
3/4	75.5		#50	11.0		
3/8	52.4		#100	9.0		
			#200	7.4		
GRAIN SIZE						
D ₆₀	12.0					REMARKS: ○
D ₃₀	3.65					
D ₁₀	0.220					
COEFFICIENTS						
C _c	5.05					
C _u	54.84					

○ Source: TC-1

WASTE ROCK - EMSA

COOPER TESTING LABORATORY	Client: Golder Associates Project: Hanson - 063-7109 Project No.: 287-036
----------------------------------	---

Figure

Worksheet for Circular Orifice for North Quarry Riser

Project Description

Solve For Headwater Elevation

Input Data

Discharge	77.00	ft ³ /s
Centroid Elevation	100.00	ft
Tailwater Elevation	90.00	ft
Discharge Coefficient	0.60	
Diameter	3.50	ft

Results

Headwater Elevation	102.76	ft
Headwater Height Above Centroid	2.76	ft
Tailwater Height Above Centroid	-10.00	ft
Flow Area	9.62	ft ²
Velocity	8.00	ft/s

APPENDIX D

**DECEMBER 6, 2011 LETTER
COVERING
PERMANENTE CREEK RECLAMATION AREA**

December 6, 2011

Mr. Marvin Howell
Hanson Aggregates Pacific Southwest, Inc.
P.O. Box 639069
San Diego, CA 92163-9069

**Subject: Permanente Quarry Reclamation Plan – Additional Drainage-Related Improvements
Adjacent to Permanente Creek**

Dear Mr. Howell:

This letter describes the additional drainage and desiltation facilities being incorporated into the Reclamation Plan drawings for the Permanente Quarry. The facilities address additional requirements from the County of Santa Clara in regards to the pre-SMARA slopes south of the West Materials Storage Area (WMSA). In particular, the County has requested improvements to the drainage conditions in what is referred to as the Permanente Creek Reclamation Area and specifically the areas identified as Subarea 1 and Subarea 2. Subarea 1 is the south facing slope below the southwesterly portion of the WMSA. Subarea 2 is the south facing slope below the central portion of WMSA. The following describes the additional facilities and associated engineering analyses.

Subarea 1 contains a narrow earthen access path created by cut within the mid-slope area. The upper portion of the path slopes downward in a westerly direction until it reaches a switchback. Beyond the switchback the path slopes downward in an easterly direction for approximately 160 feet to a terminus. The County has identified two small desiltation basins that existed along the path in the past, evidenced by two widened locations along the path and displaced rock in the vicinity. One of the basins was within the upper portion of the path and the other was at the terminus. The proposed drainage improvements in this area include regrading of the path to create a drainage terrace. The terrace will include a 2 percent cross-slope towards the inner edge to prevent runoff from flowing over the outer slope face. In addition, two desiltation basins will be restored within the terrace at the same locations using current standards.

A rational method analysis was performed to determine the 100-year flow within the terrace. The criteria is outlined in Chang Consultants' September 1, 2011, *Drainage Report for the Permanente Quarry*. A work map is enclosed showing the drainage basin boundaries, drainage areas, and rational method node numbers. The attached rational method results show that the 100-year flow rate at the upper desiltation basin is 9.0 cubic feet per second (cfs) and at the lower desiltation basin is 11.1 cfs. The channel travel time routine in the results indicate that the normal depth in the terrace will be approximately 1.0 feet. The grading shall be performed to contain this flow depth within the terrace.

The desiltation basins will capture sediment generated from the disturbed terrace surface. The areas beyond this are undisturbed, native surfaces and will not generate sediment beyond what is naturally occurring. The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program criteria was used to determine the required desiltation basin volume to capture the terrace sediment. This criteria is outlined in Chang Consultant's September 2011 drainage report. The results are attached and show that 17 cubic feet

of storage volume total needs to be captured by the two basins. The basins are 2 feet deep, so the surface area must be at least 8.5 square feet each. The surface area will be at least double this amount to provide a factor of safety.

Subarea 2 is below the two desiltation basins (Basin 40B and 40C) proposed as part of the WMSA reclamation. The County has required that the outlet pipes from these basins be extended towards the toe of the south facing slope beyond the majority of the boulders that have deposited near the toe. The reclamation plan drawings have been revised to reflect the extended pipe. Since the extended pipe does not affect the hydrology, the pipe sizes remain the same. Grouted riprap pads will be constructed to dissipate the flow exiting each pipe.

Finally, silt fences and fiber rolls have been added to the reclamation plan drawings. The County has requested silt fences along the toe of some slopes as well as fiber rolls on the faces of these slopes. The silt fences have been added at Subareas 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7. The silt fences will be placed along the southerly edge of the slopes resulting from mining activities. The silt fences will not extend beyond the ordinary high water mark along the north bank of Permanente Creek. The fiber rolls shall be installed at approximately 10 foot vertical spacing on the slopes in accordance with the reclamation plan maps and accepted criteria.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wayne W. Chang', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Wayne W. Chang, M.S., P.E.

Enclosures

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 12/06/11

West Materials Storage Area
Proposed Conditions - Subarea 1
100-Year Flow Rate
County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 100.0
Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8
No. Time - Intensity

1	5.000	4.443(In.)
2	10.000	3.120(In.)
3	15.000	2.465(In.)
4	30.000	1.660(In.)
5	60.000	1.164(In.)
6	120.000	0.873(In.)
7	180.000	0.757(In.)
8	360.000	0.601(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the
equation $Q=KCIA$ [K =unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
 I =rainfall intensity, A =area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area
of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rain-
fall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the
subarea flow rate q , of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration

or TC of all streams are identical, then q = sum of stream flows

Variables p=peak; i=intensity; Fm=loss rate; a=area; 1...n flows
q = flow rate, t = time in minutes
Stream flows summed; qp = q1 + q2 + qn
TC = t of stream with largest q

+++++
Process from Point/Station 10.000 to Point/Station 12.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 369.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1880.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1624.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 256.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.69377 s(%)= 69.38
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 10.900 min.
Rainfall intensity = 3.002(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.800
Subarea runoff = 8.958(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 3.730(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 12.000 to Point/Station 14.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

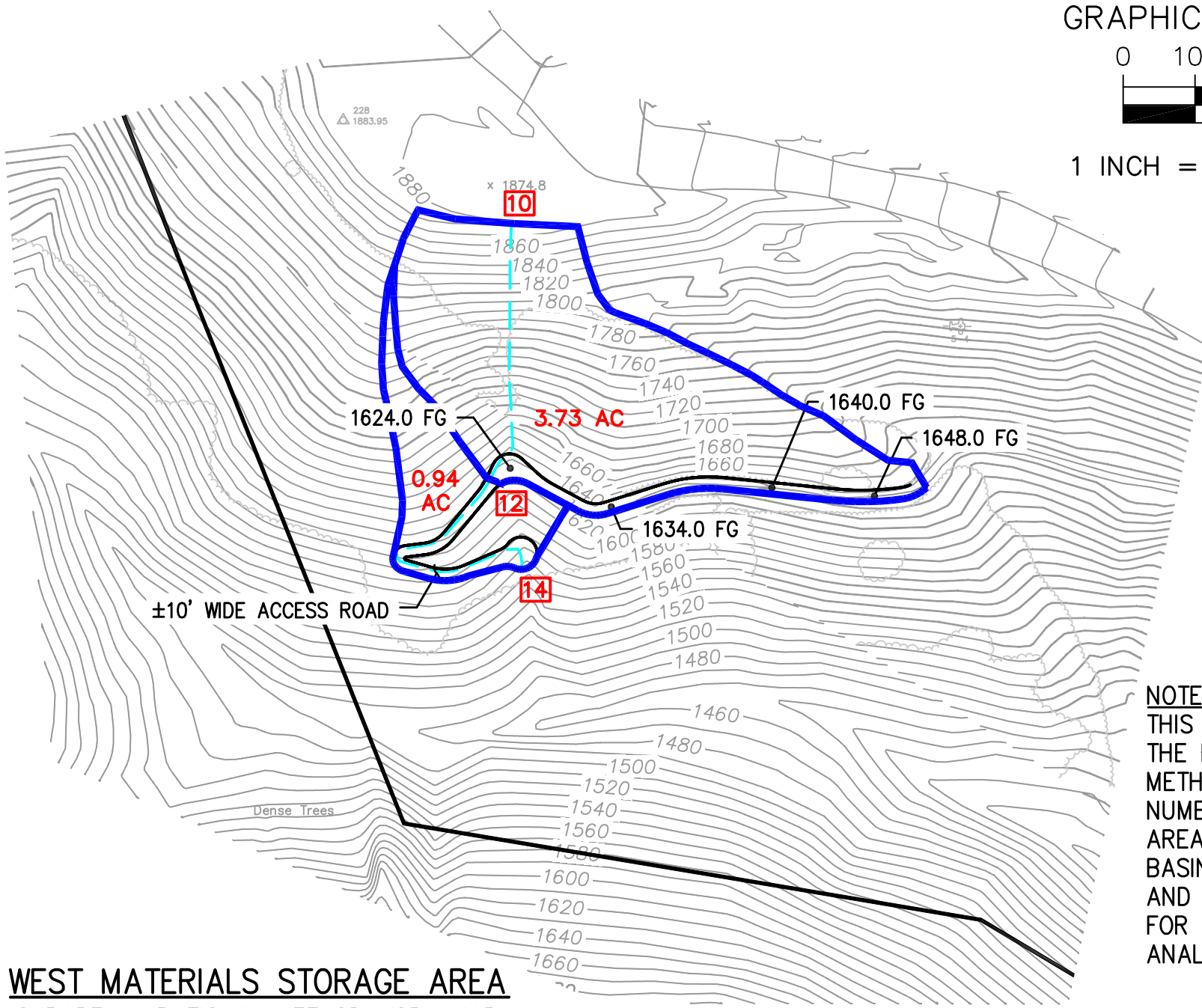
Upstream point elevation = 1624.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 1562.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 389.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 0.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 50.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 1.500
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 10.087(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 10.087(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.274(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.230(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 14.095(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.23(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.24 min.
Time of concentration = 12.14 min.
Critical depth = 0.395(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.840(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 2.135(CFS) for 0.940(Ac.)
Total runoff = 11.094(CFS) Total area = 4.670(Ac.)
End of computations, total study area = 4.670 (Ac.)

GRAPHIC SCALE

0 100 200



1 INCH = 200 FEET



NOTE:
THIS EXHIBIT SHOWS THE RATIONAL METHOD NODE NUMBERS, DRAINAGE AREAS, DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARIES, AND FLOW PATHS FOR THE SUBAREA 1 ANALYSIS.

WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA
SUBAREA 1 RATIONAL METHOD WORK MAP

DESILTATION BASIN SIZING

Proposed Desiltation Basin Sizing using SCVURPPP Method

Region	Drainage Area, ac	Rain Gage Correction Factor	Unit Basin Storage Volume, in	BMP Volume, ac-ft	BMP Volume, cf
Area 1	0.23	2.0	0.01	0.0004	17

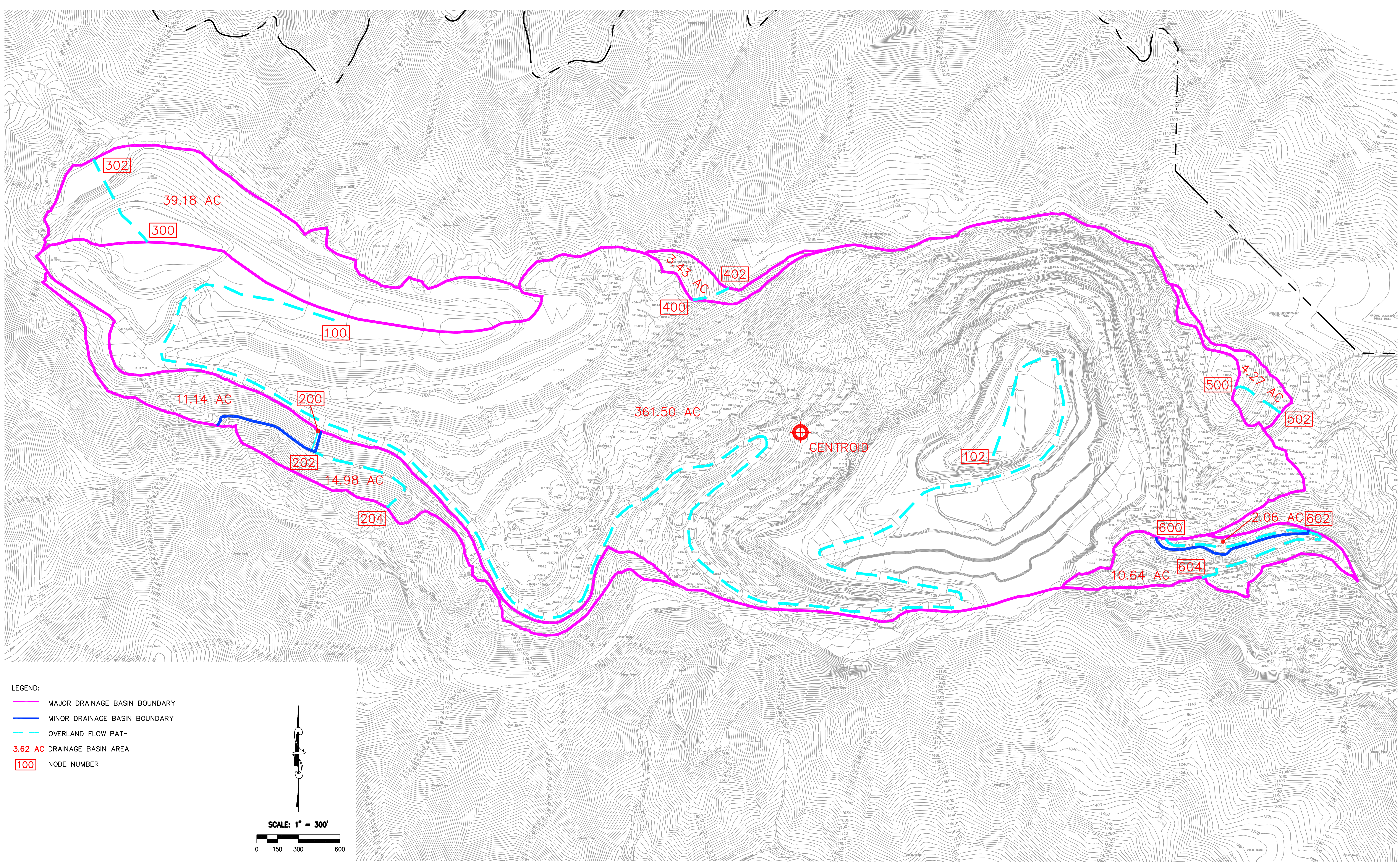
Notes:

BMP Volume = Rain Gage Correction Factor x Unit Basin Storage Volume x Drainage Area (total volume for both basins)

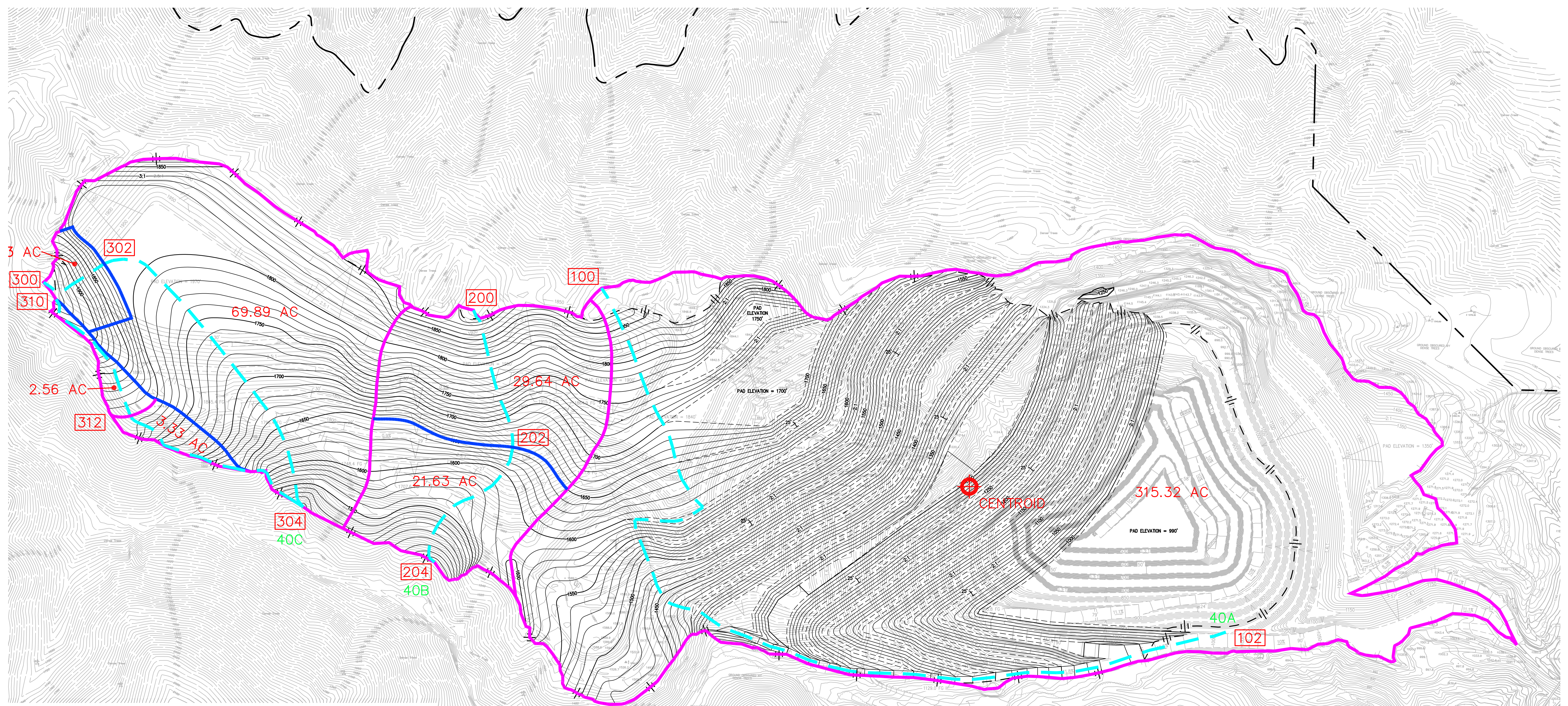
Rain gage correction factor = Site M.A.P. / Gage M.A.P. = Site M.A.P. / 13.7

Drainage Area based on a 10' wide terrace

MAP POCKET

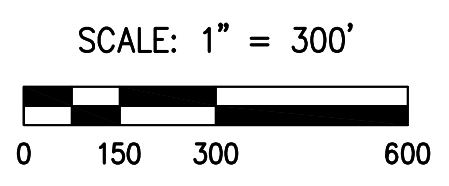


NORTH QUARRY & WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA
 EXISTING CONDITION RATIONAL METHOD WORK MAP



- LEGEND:
- MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY
 - MINOR DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY
 - - - OVERLAND FLOW PATH
 - 3.62 AC DRAINAGE BASIN AREA
 - 100 NODE NUMBER
 - 40A PROPOSED DESILTATION BASIN

NOTE:
 THE DESILTATION BASINS ARE TEMPORARY AND
 WILL BE ALLOWED TO FILL ONCE THE VEGETATION
 ESTABLISHES. THE HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES WERE
 BASED ON THE FINAL POST-RECLAMATION
 CONDITIONS.



NORTH QUARRY & WEST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA PROPOSED CONDITION RATIONAL METHOD WORK MAP

ATTACHMENT 1

DRAINAGE REPORT
FOR
PERMANENTE QUARRY
EAST MATERIALS STORAGE AREA

April 14, 2009



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne W. Chang".

Wayne W. Chang, MS, PE 46548

ChangConsultants
Civil Engineering • Hydrology • Hydraulics • Sedimentation

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Hydrologic Analyses.....	2
Hydraulic Analyses.....	4
Desiltation Basin Analyses	4
Conclusion	6

APPENDICES

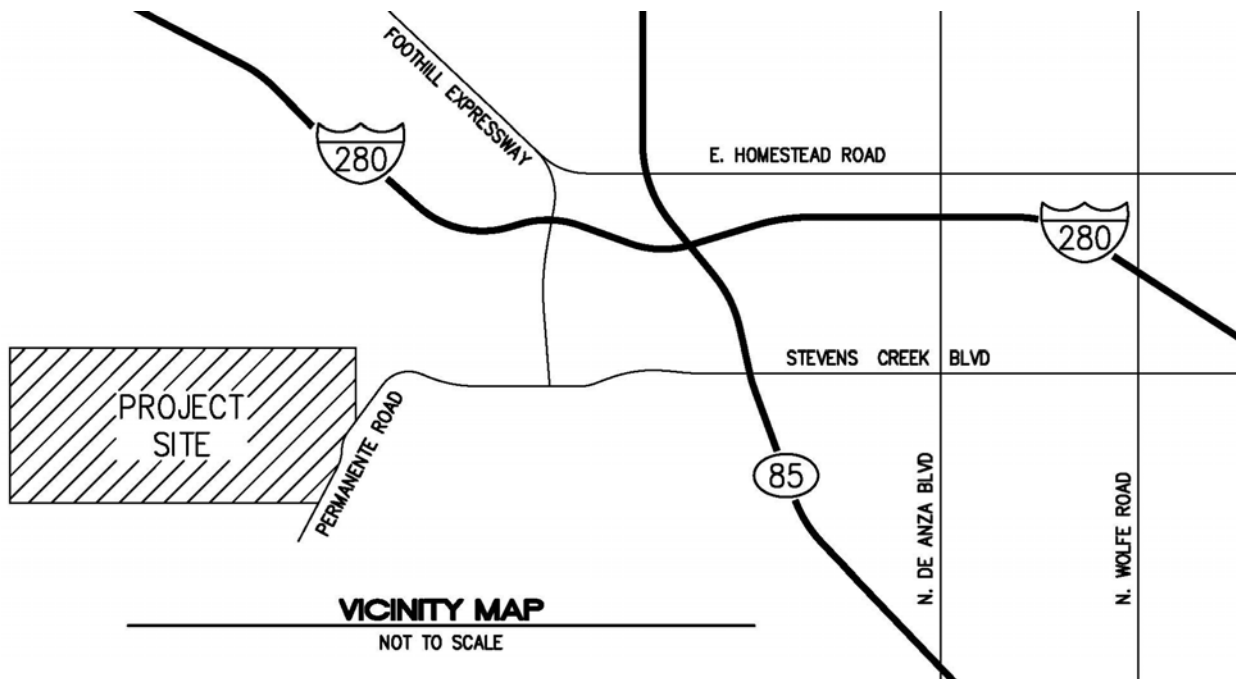
- A. Hydrologic Input Data and Analyses
- B. Desiltation Basin Analyses

MAP POCKET

Existing and Proposed Condition Rational Method Work Maps

INTRODUCTION

Lehigh Southwest Cement Co. operates the Permanente Quarry, which is located west of the city of Cupertino in Santa Clara County (see the Vicinity Map). Quarrying operations have occurred at the site since the early 1900's. A Reclamation Plan Amendment is now being proposed for a portion of the site known as the East Materials Storage Area (EMSA). This report has been prepared for the proposed activities in the EMSA. The EMSA is a large fill area primarily used for storing overburden material. The EMSA will generally be reclaimed with 2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) inter-bench slopes (approximately 2.6 to 1 slope overall), and be constructed from an elevation of just over 550 feet to just over 900 feet. Benches will lie at approximately 40-foot vertical intervals, and a perimeter road will be graded around the EMSA. A series of drainage ditches and swales will serve the EMSA. The EMSA slopes will be reclaimed with native grasses and shrubs. The north and east facing benches will also contain trees (oaks), while the south facing benches will contain some pines. The uppermost pad area will be planted with grasses, shrubs, and some trees (pines).



This report contains drainage analyses of the pre- and post-reclamation flow rates from the EMSA and its tributary area. Santa Clara County's 2007 *Drainage Manual* indicates that new storm drain systems and channels shall be designed to convey the 10-year storm without surcharge, and a safe release shall be provided for the 100-year flow. Furthermore, the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) states that erosion control methods shall be designed for the 20-year storm, and shall control erosion and sedimentation during operations in the EMSA as well as after reclamation is complete in the EMSA (see *California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 3706). The *Drainage Manual* provides parameters for the 25-year storm event, but not the 20-year event. The 25-year event was analyzed in this report in order to satisfy the

requirements for the 10- and 20-year events. Since the 25-year event is greater than these two events, the 25-year results will provide a greater factor-of-safety in the drainage design. The 100-year event was also analyzed in accordance with the *Drainage Manual* criteria.

Furthermore, this report contains analyses for several temporary desiltation basins that will be constructed around the EMSA perimeter. The basins, as well as other interim erosion control measures, will be used until the vegetation establishes. The desiltation basins have been sized according to criteria from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP).

HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES

Hydrologic analyses were performed for the existing and proposed reclaimed conditions. The Santa Clara County 2007 *Drainage Manual* rational method procedure was used for the 25- and 100-year hydrologic analyses. The rational method input parameters are summarized below and the supporting data is included in Appendix A:

- Rainfall Intensity: The 25- and 100-year intensity-duration-frequency curves were established using the Return Period-Duration-Specific (TDS) Regional Equation. The mean annual precipitation used in the TDS equation is 22 inches.
- Drainage area: The existing and proposed condition drainage basins were delineated from either the 10-foot contour interval base topography prepared for the EMSA (flown in 2008) or the proposed reclamation plan grading representing the ultimate EMSA configuration. The Rational Method Work Maps in the map pocket at the back of this report contain the existing topography, proposed grading, basin boundaries, rational method node numbers, and basin areas. The overall existing condition drainage basin boundary was set equal to the overall proposed condition boundary to allow a comparison of results.
- Hydrologic soil groups: The hydrologic soil group was determined from “Figure 1, Soil Texture and Mean Annual Precipitation Depths for the Santa Clara Basin” in SCVURPPP’s May 2004, *C.3. Stormwater Handbook*. The soil type at the site is entirely within group B.
- Runoff coefficients: The existing and proposed site conditions will contain negligible impervious surfaces. For existing conditions, the undisturbed areas were assigned a runoff coefficient associated with shrub land ($C = 0.10$ for soil group B). In addition, the existing condition disturbed surfaces were assigned a coefficient associated with the agricultural land use category ($C = 0.15$ for soil group B) because this represents an undeveloped condition with less transpiration. Under proposed conditions, nearly the entire area was assigned a runoff coefficient based on shrub land since the EMSA will be vegetated with grasses, shrubs, and trees.
- Flow lengths and elevations: The flow lengths and elevations were obtained from the topographic mapping and reclamation plan. The initial time of concentration was calculated using a spreadsheet based on the Kirpich equation from the *Drainage Manual*.

The rational method analyses were performed using the CivilDesign Universal Rational Method Hydrology Program. This program was customized to meet the Santa Clara County hydrologic criteria. The County’s intensity-duration data was input into the program. The times of concentration for initial subareas were calculated using a spreadsheet of the Kirpich equation, which is included in Appendix A. The initial time of concentration values from the spreadsheet were entered as user-specified data in the program. After the initial subarea is modeled, the program can route the flow in channels, streets, pipes, etc. The channel routing routine was used to model the flow in natural drainages and proposed ditches. The program also allows for flow in separate streams to be confluenced.

The runoff coefficients for each subarea were based on an area average weighting and developed using a spreadsheet, which is included in Appendix A. The program requires a land use to be entered (e.g., undeveloped dense cover, undeveloped average cover, etc.). However, the runoff coefficients used by the program were based on user-defined values, rather than the specified land use and soil group. Therefore, while the land uses listed in the output provide a general description of the land use, they were not used for determination of the runoff coefficients.

The 25- and 100-year existing and proposed condition rational method output from the program are included in Appendix A and summarized in Table 1. The existing and proposed condition study areas were subdivided into four major drainage basins (10, 20, 30, and 40 for existing conditions; and 100, 200, 300, 400 for proposed conditions). The major basins also include smaller subareas (see the Rational Method Work Maps in the map pocket – the Proposed Condition Rational Method Work Map also contains seven temporary desiltation basins that are discussed later in this report and labeled 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D, 30E, 31B and 31C). The rational method node numbering is based on the major basin number. For instance, rational method nodes 10, 11, 12, etc. are in Major Basin 10; nodes 200, 201, 202, etc. are in Major Basin 200; and so on. Existing condition Major Basin 10 corresponds to proposed condition Major Basin 100, etc. Major Basins 10 and 100 outlet along the southerly portion of the EMSA. The runoff from these basins flows through the plant and ultimately into Permanente Creek. Major Basins 20 and 200 outlet towards the easterly portion of the EMSA and flow a short distance to Permanente Creek. Major Basins 30, 40, 300, and 400 outlet along the northerly portion of the EMSA into natural canyons.

Existing Condition			Proposed Condition		
Major Drainage Basin	25-Year Flow, cfs	100-Year Flow, cfs	Major Drainage Basin	25-Year Flow, cfs	100-Year Flow, cfs
10	13	16	100	11	14
20	9	11	200	8	10
30	0.6	0.7	300	0.6	0.7
40	0.5	0.6	400	0.6	0.8

Table 1. Summary of Rational Method Results

The Rational Method results indicate that reclamation at the proposed project will slightly reduce the 100-year runoff from the first three major basins. On the other hand, there will be a very

minor increase of 0.1 cubic feet per second (cfs) during the 25-year storm and 0.2 cfs during the 100-year storm from Major Basin 400. These increases are so minor that they are considered to be negligible and will not cause adverse impacts. Riprap pads will be installed at the discharge points from Major Basin 400 to provide a safe release in accordance with the *Drainage Manual* criteria. These results indicate that reclamation will control erosion and sedimentation in compliance with SMARA's standards. Reclamation will also satisfy the drainage criteria of Santa Clara County.

HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

A series of drainage ditches (or swales) will be installed along the inside edge of the benches and perimeter road. The EMSA drawings propose a semi-circular ditch that is 3-feet wide and 1.5-foot deep along the benches, and a semi-circular ditch that is 4-feet wide and 2-feet deep along the perimeter road. The ditches along the perimeter road should be lined with grouted riprap or an equivalent material to prevent erosion. Normal depth analyses were performed to verify the capacity of the ditches. The largest proposed condition 100-year flow rate in the bench ditches will be approximately 5.5 cfs (near Rational Method Node 205). A normal depth analysis is included after this report text and shows that the ditches are capable of conveying this flow rate at a normal depth of approximately 1.0 feet. This is based on the minimum ditch longitudinal slope of 1 percent. The largest proposed condition 100-year flow rate in the perimeter road ditches is 14 cfs. The normal depth analysis shows that the ditches can convey this flow rate at a normal depth of 1.7 feet. Therefore, the perimeter road ditches can convey the required flow rate without surcharge. Furthermore, the benches and perimeter road are proposed with a cross-slope of 2 percent towards the ditches, which provides for additional flow conveyance capacity and freeboard.

DESILTATION BASIN ANALYSES

The primary water quality pollutant generated from the EMSA will be sediment since the site will be used to store overburden material. The EMSA slopes, benches, and pads will be planted with grasses, shrubs, and trees to prevent erosion. In the interim period before the vegetation has established, best management practices including desiltation basins will be installed. The temporary desiltation basins will be constructed at several locations along the perimeter of the EMSA to capture sediment. The Proposed Condition Rational Method Work Map contains the seven temporary desiltation basins, which are labeled 30A, 30B, 30C, 30D, 30E, 31B and 31C. Two methodologies have been considered for sizing the desiltation basins. First, SCVURPPP outlines volume-based treatment control sizing in their *C.3. Stormwater Handbook*. Second, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) *Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ* provides sediment basin sizing criteria.

The SCVURPPP's preferred method for sizing volume-based treatment controls is to use the California Stormwater BMP Handbook approach, which is included in the *C.3. Stormwater Handbook*. An analysis using this approach is given in Appendix B for the largest area tributary to a desiltation basin. The results yield a required storage volume of 3,404 cubic feet.

The SWRCB procedure is recommended for construction sites with exposed surfaces, which is appropriate for the EMSA. Their procedure is based on the equation:

$$A_s = 1.2Q / V_s$$

where A_s is the minimum surface area for trapping soil particles of a certain size, sf
 Q is the discharge, cfs
 V_s is the settling velocity, fps

The SWRCB recommends that Q be based on the 10-year event. However, the 25-year event was used in order to meet the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act's 20-year event requirement for erosion control. A particle size distribution was provided by Golder Associates, Inc. that generally represents the waste rock that will be stored in the EMSA. The distribution is included in Appendix B and shows that nearly 93 percent of the material will be larger than 0.074 mm (No. 200 sieve size). Sediment smaller than the No. 200 sieve typically occur in suspension and are less prone to settling. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region's *Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual* provides settling velocities for several particle sizes. The settling velocity for a particle size of 0.05 mm (0.0062 feet per second) was selected because this size is smaller than 0.074 mm. A spreadsheet was created for the SWRCB equation and is included in Appendix B.

The desiltation basins were sized to exceed the volume from the SCVURPPP equation and the surface area from the SWRCB equation. The SWRCB recommends that the basin length be twice the width, and the storage depth be between 3 to 5 feet. The desiltation basins also meet these criteria as applied to the calculated volume and surface area. The desiltation basins shown on the EMSA plans typically exceed the calculated values by a significant amount.

The outlet works for the desiltation basins were designed to pass the 100-year flow rates. The outlet works consist of a minimum 24-inch riser connected to an outflow pipe and an emergency spillway. Water that exits through the riser will initially behave as weir flow. As the water continues to rise above the riser it will behave as orifice flow. Both weir and orifice analyses were performed for the riser to account for either condition. The analyses were based on the maximum proposed condition 100-year flow rate into a desiltation basin (13.6 cfs) and are included in Appendix B. The analyses show that the 100-year flow can pond up to 0.8 feet above the riser. Consequently, the emergency spillway was set 1-foot above the top of riser. A broad-crested weir analysis was used to size an emergency spillway that can convey the maximum 100-year flow rate. The analysis is included in Appendix B and shows that a weir with a 10-foot width can convey the flow at a 0.6 foot depth. Finally, a normal depth analysis was performed to verify the capacity of the 24-inch pipe that conveys flow from the riser out of a desiltation basin. The analysis shows that the pipe can convey the maximum 100-year flow rate with a normal depth of 1.1 feet. The riprap at the pipe outlet has been sized based on the outflow velocity.

CONCLUSION

Drainage analyses have been performed for the East Materials Storage Area proposed at the Permanente Quarry. The EMSA will be used to store overburden material and will ultimately be planted with native materials. There are no impervious areas proposed at the EMSA. As a result, the proposed reclamation will have a low runoff potential and will result in a slight overall reduction in flow rates. Temporary best management practices will be used at the site until the vegetation is established. The BMPs include desiltation basins, which have been sized with a greater capacity than required by the SCVURPPP and SWRCB guidelines. As a result, the EMSA has been designed for both the required design and water quality flow rates, and meets SMARA's standards (*California Code of Regulations*, Title 14, Section 3706) for erosion and sediment control.

Worksheet for Ditch on Benches

Project Description

Friction Method	Manning Formula
Solve For	Normal Depth

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient	0.030	
Channel Slope	0.01000	ft/ft
Constructed Depth	1.50	ft
Constructed Top Width	3.00	ft
Discharge	5.50	ft ³ /s

Results

Normal Depth	1.04	ft
Flow Area	1.74	ft ²
Wetted Perimeter	3.39	ft
Hydraulic Radius	0.51	ft
Top Width	2.50	ft
Critical Depth	0.85	ft
Critical Slope	0.02225	ft/ft
Velocity	3.17	ft/s
Velocity Head	0.16	ft
Specific Energy	1.20	ft
Froude Number	0.67	
Flow Type	Subcritical	

GVF Input Data

Downstream Depth	0.00	ft
Length	0.00	ft
Number Of Steps	0	

GVF Output Data

Upstream Depth	0.00	ft
Profile Description		
Profile Headloss	0.00	ft
Downstream Velocity	Infinity	ft/s
Upstream Velocity	Infinity	ft/s
Normal Depth	1.04	ft
Critical Depth	0.85	ft
Channel Slope	0.01000	ft/ft
Critical Slope	0.02225	ft/ft

Worksheet for Ditch on Perimeter Road

Project Description

Friction Method	Manning Formula
Solve For	Normal Depth

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient	0.040	
Channel Slope	0.01000	ft/ft
Constructed Depth	2.00	ft
Constructed Top Width	4.00	ft
Discharge	14.00	ft ³ /s

Results

Normal Depth	1.74	ft
Flow Area	4.33	ft ²
Wetted Perimeter	5.33	ft
Hydraulic Radius	0.81	ft
Top Width	3.73	ft
Critical Depth	1.27	ft
Critical Slope	0.03571	ft/ft
Velocity	3.23	ft/s
Velocity Head	0.16	ft
Specific Energy	1.90	ft
Froude Number	0.53	
Flow Type	Subcritical	

GVF Input Data

Downstream Depth	0.00	ft
Length	0.00	ft
Number Of Steps	0	

GVF Output Data

Upstream Depth	0.00	ft
Profile Description		
Profile Headloss	0.00	ft
Downstream Velocity	Infinity	ft/s
Upstream Velocity	Infinity	ft/s
Normal Depth	1.74	ft
Critical Depth	1.27	ft
Channel Slope	0.01000	ft/ft
Critical Slope	0.03571	ft/ft

APPENDIX A

HYDROLOGIC INPUT DATA AND ANALYSES

RATIONAL METHOD INPUT DATA

25-Year Return Period

Duration	A	B	MAP, in	x, in	I, in/hr
5	0.230641	0.002691	22	0.2898	3.478
10	0.287566	0.004930	22	0.3960	2.376
15	0.348021	0.005594	22	0.4711	1.884
30	0.443761	0.008719	22	0.6356	1.271
60	0.508791	0.016680	22	0.8758	0.876
120	0.612629	0.031025	22	1.2952	0.648
180	0.689252	0.044264	22	1.6631	0.554
360	0.693566	0.083195	22	2.5239	0.421

100-Year Return Period

Duration	A	B	MAP, in	x, in	I, in/hr
5	0.269993	0.003580	22	0.3488	4.185
10	0.315263	0.007312	22	0.4761	2.857
15	0.421360	0.006957	22	0.5744	2.298
30	0.553934	0.009857	22	0.7708	1.542
60	0.626608	0.019201	22	1.0490	1.049
120	0.732944	0.036193	22	1.5292	0.765
180	0.816471	0.051981	22	1.9601	0.653
360	0.776677	0.101053	22	2.9998	0.500

Kirpich Equation for Initial Subareas

Nodes	Up Elev., ft	Down Elev., ft	L, feet	S, ft/ft	Tc, min
10-11	1,355	1,050	919	0.33	12.3
20-21	1,074	890	581	0.32	11.6
30-31	1,012	880	634	0.21	12.1
40-41	754	694	442	0.14	11.8
110-111	777	725	140	0.37	10.5
200-201	1,074	904	581	0.29	11.7
210-211	860	856	443	0.01	15.0
220-221	645	636	919	0.01	18.9
300-301	1015	900	758	0.15	12.7
400-401	815	700	938	0.12	13.4
401-402	705	686	631	0.03	14.3

RATIONAL METHOD INPUT DATA

Existing Condition Runoff Coefficients (Soil Type B)

Nodes	% Shrub Land	% Agriculture	C
10-11	100	--	0.10
11-12	100	--	0.10
12-13	65	35	0.12
13-14	10	90	0.15
20-21	100	--	0.10
21-22	60	40	0.12
22-23	40	60	0.13
23-24	70	30	0.12
30-31	100	--	0.10
31-32	100	--	0.10
40-41	100	--	0.10

Proposed Condition Runoff Coefficients (Soil Type B)

Nodes	% Shrub Land	% Agriculture	C
102-103	65	35	0.12
All Others	100	--	0.10

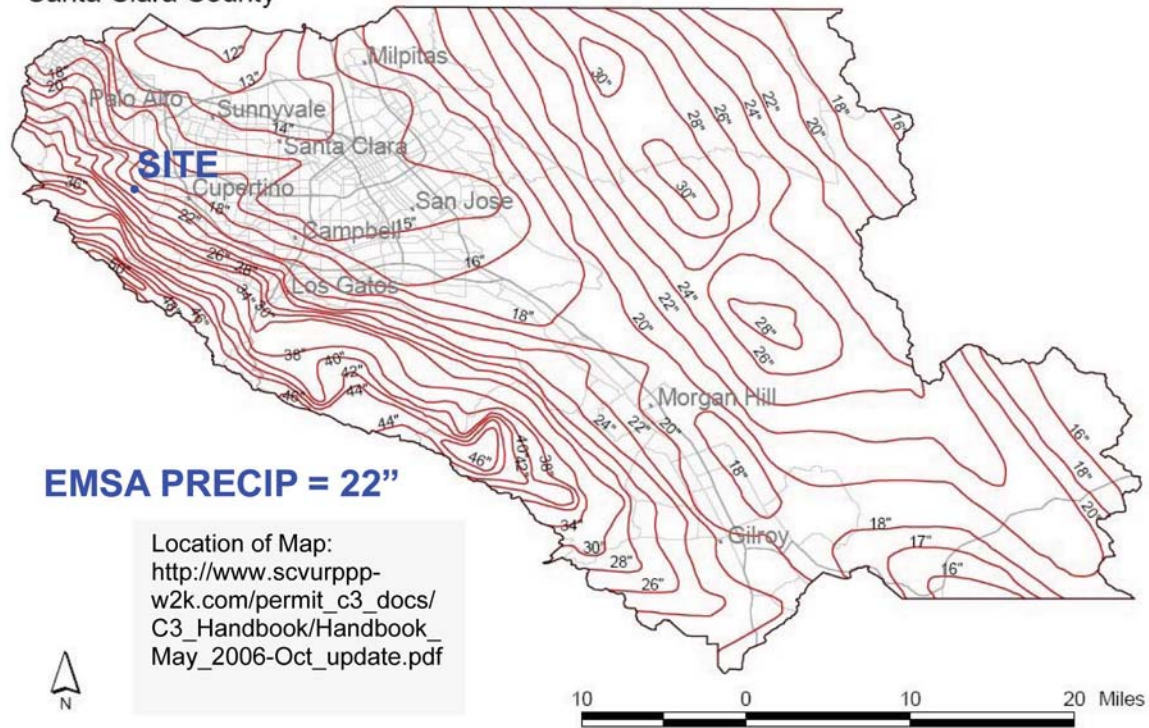


Table B-2: Parameters $A_{T,D}$ and $B_{T,D}$ for TDS Equation

Return Period/Duration	$A_{T,D}$	$B_{T,D}$
25-YR RETURN PERIOD		
5-min	0.230641	0.002691
10-min	0.287566	0.004930
15-min	0.348021	0.005594
30-min	0.443761	0.008719
1-hr	0.508791	0.016680
2-hr	0.612629	0.031025
3-hr	0.689252	0.044264
6-hr	0.693566	0.083195
12-hr	0.725892	0.132326
24-hr	0.675008	0.195496
48-hr	0.989588	0.264703
72-hr	0.967854	0.316424
50-YR RETURN PERIOD		
5-min	0.249324	0.003241
10-min	0.300971	0.006161
15-min	0.384016	0.006315
30-min	0.496301	0.009417
1-hr	0.568345	0.017953
2-hr	0.672662	0.033694
3-hr	0.754661	0.048157
6-hr	0.740666	0.092105
12-hr	0.779967	0.147303
24-hr	0.747121	0.219673
48-hr	1.108358	0.295510
72-hr	1.075643	0.353143
100-YR RETURN PERIOD		
5-min	0.269993	0.003580
10-min	0.315263	0.007312
15-min	0.421360	0.006957
30-min	0.553934	0.009857
1-hr	0.626608	0.019201
2-hr	0.732944	0.036193
3-hr	0.816471	0.051981
6-hr	0.776677	0.101053
12-hr	0.821859	0.162184
24-hr	0.814046	0.243391
48-hr	1.210895	0.325943
72-hr	1.175000	0.389038

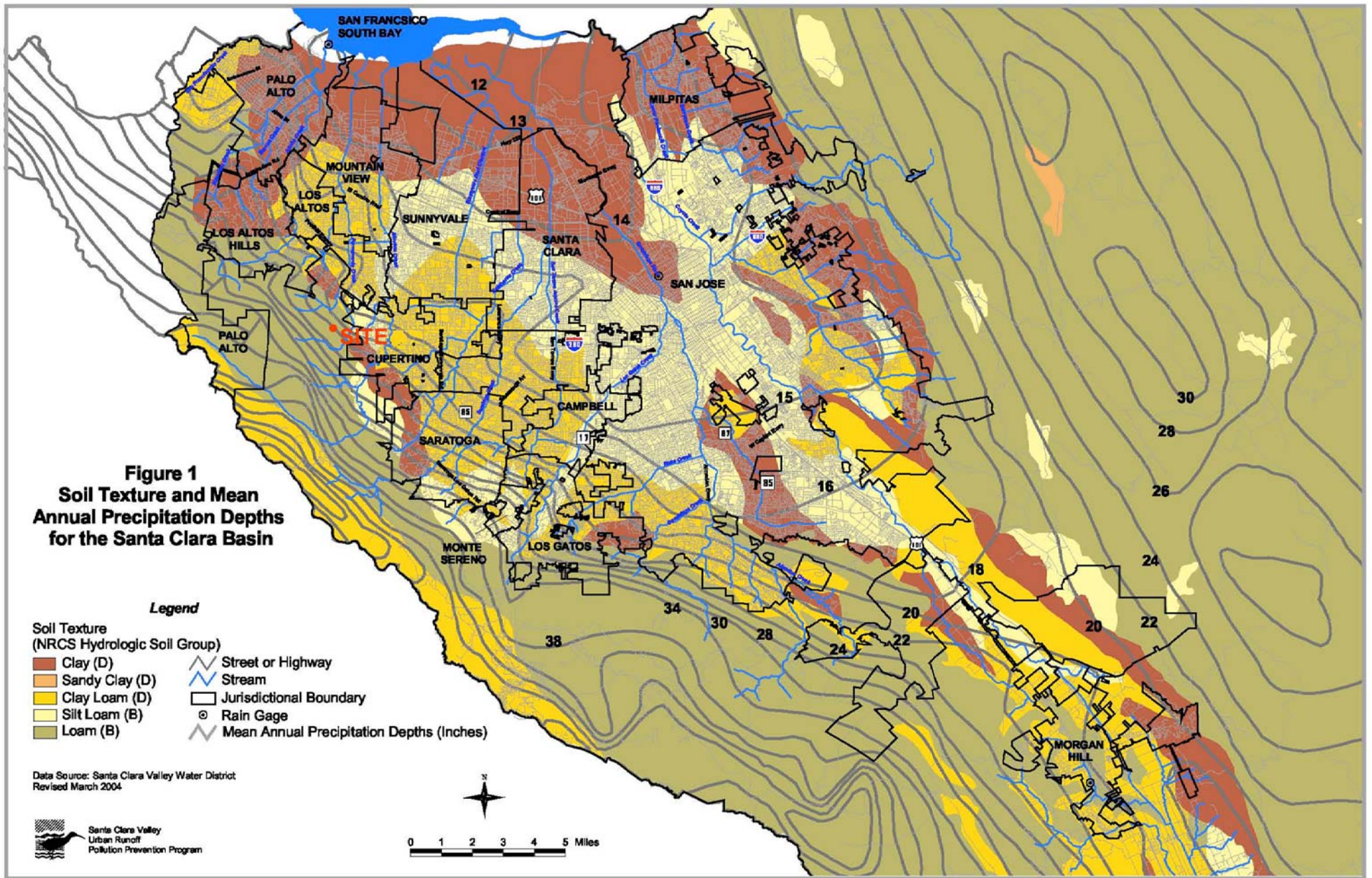


Figure A-2
Mean Annual Precipitation Map
Santa Clara County



SOURCE: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Mean Annual Precipitation Map, San Francisco & Monterey Bay Region, 1998

Figure A-2: Mean Annual Precipitation, Santa Clara County





In Table 3-1 Soil Types B, C and D are based on the SCS classification of HSG. This designation is a standard designation used by the SCS and has been defined for Santa Clara County in existing SCS publications. D-type soils are less permeable than are C-type soils, which are, in turn, less permeable than B-type soils.

Table 3-1: Runoff Coefficients for Rational Formula

Land Use	C for Soil Type		
	B	C	D
Low Density Residential	0.30	0.40	0.45
Medium Density Residential	0.50	0.55	0.60
High Density Residential	0.70	0.70	0.75
Commercial	0.80	0.80	0.80
Industrial	0.70	0.75	0.75
Parks	0.20	0.30	0.35
Agricultural	0.15	0.35	0.40
Urban Open Space	0.10	0.35	0.45
Shrub Land	0.10	0.20	0.30
Paved / Impervious Surface	0.85	0.85	0.85

The Rational Method implies that this ratio is fixed for a given drainage basin. Studies have shown, however, that the coefficient may vary with respect to prior wetting and seasonal conditions (antecedent moisture). It has also been observed that as rainfall intensity increases, soil permeability decreases. One may sense that runoff coefficients should increase with rainfall intensity.

Applying such non-linearities over relatively small urbanized drainage basins does not necessarily improve hydrologic precision enough to offset the more difficult computations, so using a constant runoff coefficient is standard in Santa Clara County. For watersheds with significant variation in antecedent moisture conditions, soil types, or other complexities, however; the hydrograph method described in Chapter 4 should be employed regardless of basin size.

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 03/21/09

EMSA

Existing Conditions

25-Year Flow Rate

County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 25.0

Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8

No.	Time	-	Intensity
1	5.000		3.478(In.)
2	10.000		2.376(In.)
3	15.000		1.884(In.)
4	30.000		1.271(In.)
5	60.000		0.876(In.)
6	120.000		0.648(In.)
7	180.000		0.554(In.)
8	360.000		0.421(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the
equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area
of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rain-
fall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the
subarea flow rate q, of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration

or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$

Variables p=peak; i=intensity; Fm=loss rate; a=area; 1...n flows

$q = \text{flow rate, } t = \text{time in minutes}$

Stream flows summed; $qp = q1 + q2 + \dots + qn$

TC = t of stream with largest q

+++++
Process from Point/Station 10.000 to Point/Station 11.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 919.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1355.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 305.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.33188 s(%)= 33.19
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.300 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.150(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 1.281(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 5.960(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 11.000 to Point/Station 12.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 587.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 2.645(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.050
Maximum depth of channel = 5.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 2.645(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.092(Ft.), Average velocity = 2.814(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.369(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 2.81(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.48 min.
Time of concentration = 15.78 min.
Critical depth = 0.129(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.852(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 2.351(CFS) for 12.690(Ac.)
Total runoff = 3.632(CFS) Total area = 18.650(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 12.000 to Point/Station 13.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 850.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1040.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 10.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 10.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 6.679(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 6.679(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.163(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.515(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 13.267(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 3.52(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.93 min.
 Time of concentration = 20.71 min.
 Critical depth = 0.223(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.651(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 6.200(CFS) for 31.300(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 9.832(CFS) Total area = 49.950(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 13.000 to Point/Station 14.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 850.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 720.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 636.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 11.130(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 11.130(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.164(Ft.), Average velocity = 6.552(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.658(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 6.55(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 1.62 min.
 Time of concentration = 22.33 min.
 Critical depth = 0.328(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.585(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 3.135(CFS) for 13.190(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 12.967(CFS) Total area = 63.140(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 13.000 to Point/Station 14.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 1
 Stream flow area = 63.140(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 12.967(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 22.33 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.585(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

++++
Process from Point/Station 20.000 to Point/Station 21.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 581.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1074.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 890.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 184.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.31670 s(%)= 31.67
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.600 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.219(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.579(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.610(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 21.000 to Point/Station 22.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 890.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 830.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1040.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.494(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.494(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.072(Ft.), Average velocity = 2.029(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.432(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 2.03(Ft/s)
Travel time = 8.54 min.
Time of concentration = 20.14 min.
Critical depth = 0.088(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel

UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.674(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.657(CFS) for 8.250(Ac.)
Total runoff = 2.236(CFS) Total area = 10.860(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 22.000 to Point/Station 23.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 830.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 700.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1602.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 3.142(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.142(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.102(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.026(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.407(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 3.03(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 8.82 min.
 Time of concentration = 28.97 min.
 Critical depth = 0.145(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.313(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 1.502(CFS) for 8.800(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 3.739(CFS) Total area = 19.660(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 23.000 to Point/Station 24.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 700.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 556.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 1910.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 7.038(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 7.038(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.168(Ft.), Average velocity = 4.041(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.674(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 4.04(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 7.88 min.
 Time of concentration = 36.84 min.
 Critical depth = 0.246(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.181(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 4.917(CFS) for 34.700(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 8.656(CFS) Total area = 54.360(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 23.000 to Point/Station 24.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
 Stream flow area = 54.360(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 8.656(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 36.84 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.181(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3

+++++
Process from Point/Station 30.000 to Point/Station 31.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 634.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1012.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 880.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 132.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.20820 s(%)= 20.82
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.100 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.169(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.241(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.110(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 31.000 to Point/Station 32.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 880.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 821.900(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 597.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 20.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 0.460(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 0.500(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.460(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.020(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.141(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 20.080(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 1.14(Ft/s)
Travel time = 8.72 min.
Time of concentration = 20.82 min.
Critical depth = 0.025(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.646(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.333(CFS) for 2.020(Ac.)
Total runoff = 0.573(CFS) Total area = 3.130(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 31.000 to Point/Station 32.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 3
Stream flow area = 3.130(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.573(CFS)

Time of concentration = 20.82 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.646(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 4

 Process from Point/Station 40.000 to Point/Station 41.000
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Initial subarea data:
 Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
 Initial area flow distance = 442.000(Ft.)
 Top (of initial area) elevation = 754.000(Ft.)
 Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 694.000(Ft.)
 Difference in elevation = 60.000(Ft.)
 Slope = 0.13575 s(%)= 13.57
 Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
 Initial area time of concentration = 11.800 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.199(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
 Subarea runoff = 0.477(CFS)
 Total initial stream area = 2.170(Ac.)

 Process from Point/Station 40.000 to Point/Station 41.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 4
 Stream flow area = 2.170(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 0.477(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 11.80 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.199(In/Hr)

Total of 4 main streams to confluence:
 Flow rates before confluence point:
 12.967 8.656 0.573 0.477
 Area of streams before confluence:
 63.140 54.360 3.130 2.170

Results of confluence:
 Total flow rate = 22.673(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 22.325 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 122.800(Ac.)
 End of computations, total study area = 122.800 (Ac.)

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 03/21/09

EMSA

Existing Conditions

100-Year Flow Rate

County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 100.0

Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8

No.	Time	-	Intensity
1	5.000		4.185(In.)
2	10.000		2.857(In.)
3	15.000		2.298(In.)
4	30.000		1.542(In.)
5	60.000		1.049(In.)
6	120.000		0.765(In.)
7	180.000		0.653(In.)
8	360.000		0.500(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the
equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area
of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rain-
fall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the
subarea flow rate q, of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration

or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$

Variables p=peak; i=intensity; Fm=loss rate; a=area; 1...n flows

$q = \text{flow rate, } t = \text{time in minutes}$

Stream flows summed; $qp = q1 + q2 + \dots + qn$

TC = t of stream with largest q

+++++
Process from Point/Station 10.000 to Point/Station 11.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 919.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1355.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 305.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.33188 s(%)= 33.19
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.300 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.600(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 1.550(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 5.960(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 11.000 to Point/Station 12.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 587.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 3.199(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.050
Maximum depth of channel = 5.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.199(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.103(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.031(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.414(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 3.03(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.23 min.
Time of concentration = 15.53 min.
Critical depth = 0.146(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.271(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 2.882(CFS) for 12.690(Ac.)
Total runoff = 4.432(CFS) Total area = 18.650(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 12.000 to Point/Station 13.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 850.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1040.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 10.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 10.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 8.151(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 8.151(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.183(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.762(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 13.663(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 3.76(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.61 min.
 Time of concentration = 20.14 min.
 Critical depth = 0.250(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.039(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 7.659(CFS) for 31.300(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 12.091(CFS) Total area = 49.950(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 13.000 to Point/Station 14.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 850.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 720.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 636.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 13.687(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 13.687(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.186(Ft.), Average velocity = 7.091(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.744(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 7.09(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 1.49 min.
 Time of concentration = 21.63 min.
 Critical depth = 0.379(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.964(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 3.885(CFS) for 13.190(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 15.976(CFS) Total area = 63.140(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 13.000 to Point/Station 14.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 1
 Stream flow area = 63.140(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 15.976(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 21.63 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.964(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

+++++
Process from Point/Station 20.000 to Point/Station 21.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 581.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1074.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 890.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 184.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.31670 s(%)= 31.67
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.600 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.678(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.699(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.610(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 21.000 to Point/Station 22.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 890.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 830.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1040.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.804(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.804(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.081(Ft.), Average velocity = 2.183(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.484(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 2.18(Ft/s)
Travel time = 7.94 min.
Time of concentration = 19.54 min.
Critical depth = 0.100(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.069(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 2.049(CFS) for 8.250(Ac.)
Total runoff = 2.748(CFS) Total area = 10.860(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 22.000 to Point/Station 23.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 830.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 700.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1602.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 3.861(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.861(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.115(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.278(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.460(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 3.28(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 8.14 min.
 Time of concentration = 27.68 min.
 Critical depth = 0.164(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (poor cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.659(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 1.898(CFS) for 8.800(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 4.645(CFS) Total area = 19.660(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 23.000 to Point/Station 24.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 700.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 556.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 1910.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 8.744(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 8.744(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.192(Ft.), Average velocity = 4.391(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 10.767(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 4.39(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 7.25 min.
 Time of concentration = 34.93 min.
 Critical depth = 0.281(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.461(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 6.083(CFS) for 34.700(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 10.728(CFS) Total area = 54.360(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 23.000 to Point/Station 24.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
 Stream flow area = 54.360(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 10.728(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 34.93 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.461(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3

+++++
Process from Point/Station 30.000 to Point/Station 31.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 634.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1012.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 880.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 132.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.20820 s(%)= 20.82
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.100 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.622(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.291(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.110(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 31.000 to Point/Station 32.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 880.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 821.900(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 597.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 20.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 0.556(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.030
Maximum depth of channel = 0.500(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.556(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.023(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.231(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 20.090(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 1.23(Ft/s)
Travel time = 8.09 min.
Time of concentration = 20.19 min.
Critical depth = 0.029(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.037(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.411(CFS) for 2.020(Ac.)
Total runoff = 0.702(CFS) Total area = 3.130(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 31.000 to Point/Station 32.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 3
Stream flow area = 3.130(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.702(CFS)

Time of concentration = 20.19 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.037(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 4

+++++
Process from Point/Station 40.000 to Point/Station 41.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 442.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 754.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 694.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 60.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.13575 s(%)= 13.57
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.800 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.656(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.576(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.170(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 40.000 to Point/Station 41.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 4
Stream flow area = 2.170(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.576(CFS)
Time of concentration = 11.80 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.656(In/Hr)

Total of 4 main streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:
15.976 10.728 0.702 0.576
Area of streams before confluence:
63.140 54.360 3.130 2.170

Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 27.984(CFS)
Time of concentration = 21.630 min.
Effective stream area after confluence = 122.800(Ac.)
End of computations, total study area = 122.800 (Ac.)

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 03/23/09

EMSA

Proposed Conditions

25-Year Flow Rate

County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 25.0

Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8

No.	Time	-	Intensity
1	5.000		3.478(In.)
2	10.000		2.376(In.)
3	15.000		1.884(In.)
4	30.000		1.271(In.)
5	60.000		0.876(In.)
6	120.000		0.648(In.)
7	180.000		0.554(In.)
8	360.000		0.421(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the
equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area
of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rain-
fall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the
subarea flow rate q, of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration

or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$

Variables p=peak; i=intensity; Fm=loss rate; a=area; 1...n flows

$q = \text{flow rate, } t = \text{time in minutes}$

Stream flows summed; $qp = q1 + q2 + \dots + qn$

TC = t of stream with largest q

+++++
Process from Point/Station 100.000 to Point/Station 101.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 919.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1355.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 305.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.33188 s(%)= 33.19
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.300 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.150(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 1.281(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 5.960(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 101.000 to Point/Station 102.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 587.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 2.645(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.050
Maximum depth of channel = 5.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 2.645(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.092(Ft.), Average velocity = 2.814(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.369(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 2.81(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.48 min.
Time of concentration = 15.78 min.
Critical depth = 0.129(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.852(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 2.351(CFS) for 12.690(Ac.)
Total runoff = 3.632(CFS) Total area = 18.650(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 102.000 to Point/Station 103.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 860.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 812.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 20.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 20.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 6.334(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 6.334(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.148(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.289(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 15.939(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 3.29(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.11 min.
 Time of concentration = 19.89 min.
 Critical depth = 0.201(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.684(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 5.608(CFS) for 27.750(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 9.240(CFS) Total area = 46.400(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 103.000 to Point/Station 104.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 860.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 694.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 1577.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 10.419(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.040
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 10.419(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.504(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.886(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 5.024(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 5.89(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.47 min.
 Time of concentration = 24.36 min.
 Critical depth = 0.680(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.502(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 1.778(CFS) for 11.840(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 11.018(CFS) Total area = 58.240(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 103.000 to Point/Station 104.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1
 Stream flow area = 58.240(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 11.018(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 24.36 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.502(In/Hr)

Process from Point/Station 110.000 to Point/Station 111.000
***** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION *****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 140.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 777.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 725.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 52.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.37143 s(%)= 37.14
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 10.500 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.327(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.428(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.840(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 110.000 to Point/Station 111.000
***** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS *****

Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 1.840(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.428(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.50 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.327(In/Hr)

Total of 2 streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:
11.018 0.428
Area of streams before confluence:
58.240 1.840
Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 11.446(CFS)
Time of concentration = 24.356 min.
Effective stream area after confluence = 60.080(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 111.000 to Point/Station 111.000
***** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS *****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 60.080(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 11.446(CFS)
Time of concentration = 24.36 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.502(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

Process from Point/Station 200.000 to Point/Station 201.000
***** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION *****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 581.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1074.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 904.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 170.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.29260 s(%)= 29.26
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 11.700 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.209(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.576(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.610(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 201.000 to Point/Station 202.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 904.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 895.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 850.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 50.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 50.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.777(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.777(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.134(Ft.), Average velocity = 0.798(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 23.354(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 0.80(Ft/s)
Travel time = 17.76 min.
Time of concentration = 29.46 min.
Critical depth = 0.086(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.293(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.406(CFS) for 10.870(Ac.)
Total runoff = 1.982(CFS) Total area = 13.480(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 203.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 895.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 820.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 228.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.982(CFS)

Depth of flow = 0.155(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.545(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.619(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.55(Ft/s)
Travel time = 0.69 min.
Time of concentration = 30.14 min.
Critical depth = 0.281(Ft.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 203.000 to Point/Station 204.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 820.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 803.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1356.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 2.581(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 2.581(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.425(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.852(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 4.552(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 1.85(Ft/s)
Travel time = 12.20 min.
Time of concentration = 42.34 min.
Critical depth = 0.316(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.108(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.903(CFS) for 8.150(Ac.)
Total runoff = 2.886(CFS) Total area = 21.630(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 204.000 to Point/Station 205.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 803.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 620.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1102.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 2.886(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.226(Ft.), Average velocity = 4.765(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 3.357(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 4.76(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.85 min.
Time of concentration = 46.20 min.
Critical depth = 0.336(Ft.)

++++

Process from Point/Station 205.000 to Point/Station 206.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 620.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 552.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 356.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 3.908(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.908(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.257(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.487(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 3.542(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.49(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.08 min.
Time of concentration = 47.28 min.
Critical depth = 0.398(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.043(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.599(CFS) for 15.320(Ac.)
Total runoff = 4.484(CFS) Total area = 36.950(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 205.000 to Point/Station 206.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 36.950(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 4.484(CFS)
Time of concentration = 47.28 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.043(In/Hr)

Process from Point/Station 210.000 to Point/Station 211.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 443.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 860.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 855.500(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 4.500(Ft.)
Slope = 0.01016 s(%)= 1.02
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 15.000 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.884(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.090(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 0.480(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 211.000 to Point/Station 212.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 855.500(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 726.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 311.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 0.434(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.434(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.059(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.475(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.236(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 3.48(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.49 min.
Time of concentration = 16.49 min.
Critical depth = 0.109(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.823(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.665(CFS) for 3.650(Ac.)
Total runoff = 0.756(CFS) Total area = 4.130(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 212.000 to Point/Station 213.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 726.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 570.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 700.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.262(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.262(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.133(Ft.), Average velocity = 4.179(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.533(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 4.18(Ft/s)
Travel time = 2.79 min.
Time of concentration = 19.28 min.
Critical depth = 0.215(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.709(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.945(CFS) for 5.530(Ac.)
Total runoff = 1.701(CFS) Total area = 9.660(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 212.000 to Point/Station 213.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 9.660(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 1.701(CFS)
Time of concentration = 19.28 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.709(In/Hr)

Process from Point/Station 220.000 to Point/Station 221.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 919.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 645.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 636.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 9.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.00979 s(%)= 0.98
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 18.900 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.725(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.510(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.960(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 221.000 to Point/Station 222.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 636.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 561.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 178.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.510(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.065(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.704(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.259(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 3.70(Ft/s)
Travel time = 0.80 min.
Time of concentration = 19.70 min.
Critical depth = 0.121(Ft.)

Process from Point/Station 222.000 to Point/Station 223.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 561.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 558.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 370.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.110(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.040
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.110(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.306(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.244(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 3.835(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 1.24(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.96 min.
 Time of concentration = 24.66 min.
 Critical depth = 0.191(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.489(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 1.035(CFS) for 6.950(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 1.546(CFS) Total area = 9.910(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 222.000 to Point/Station 223.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 3
 Stream flow area = 9.910(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 1.546(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 24.66 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.489(In/Hr)

Total of 3 streams to confluence:
 Flow rates before confluence point:
 4.484 1.701 1.546
 Area of streams before confluence:
 36.950 9.660 9.910

Results of confluence:
 Total flow rate = 7.731(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 47.279 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 56.520(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 223.000 to Point/Station 223.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
 Stream flow area = 56.520(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 7.731(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 47.28 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.043(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 301.000
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Initial subarea data:
 Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
 Initial area flow distance = 758.000(Ft.)
 Top (of initial area) elevation = 1015.000(Ft.)
 Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 900.000(Ft.)
 Difference in elevation = 115.000(Ft.)
 Slope = 0.15172 s(%)= 15.17
 Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
 Initial area time of concentration = 12.700 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.110(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
 Subarea runoff = 0.196(CFS)
 Total initial stream area = 0.930(Ac.)

++++
 Process from Point/Station 301.000 to Point/Station 302.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 900.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 815.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 578.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 0.413(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.040
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.413(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.077(Ft.), Average velocity = 2.399(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 2.462(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 2.40(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.01 min.
 Time of concentration = 16.71 min.
 Critical depth = 0.104(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.814(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 0.372(CFS) for 2.050(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 0.568(CFS) Total area = 2.980(Ac.)

++++
 Process from Point/Station 301.000 to Point/Station 302.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 3
 Stream flow area = 2.980(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 0.568(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 16.71 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.814(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 4

++++

Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 401.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 938.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 815.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 700.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 115.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.12260 s(%)= 12.26
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 13.400 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.041(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.398(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.950(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 401.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 4 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 1.950(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.398(CFS)
Time of concentration = 13.40 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.041(In/Hr)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 402.000 to Point/Station 403.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 631.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 705.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 686.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 19.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.03011 s(%)= 3.01
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 14.300 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.953(In/Hr) for a 25.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.248(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.270(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 402.000 to Point/Station 403.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 4 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 1.270(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.248(CFS)

Time of concentration = 14.30 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.953(In/Hr)

Total of 2 streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:

0.398 0.248

Area of streams before confluence:

1.950 1.270

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 0.646(CFS)

Time of concentration = 13.400 min.

Effective stream area after confluence = 3.220(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 403.000 to Point/Station 403.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 4

Stream flow area = 3.220(Ac.)

Runoff from this stream = 0.646(CFS)

Time of concentration = 13.40 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.041(In/Hr)

Total of 4 main streams to confluence:

Flow rates before confluence point:

11.446 7.731 0.568 0.646

Area of streams before confluence:

60.080 56.520 2.980 3.220

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 20.391(CFS)

Time of concentration = 24.356 min.

Effective stream area after confluence = 122.800(Ac.)

End of computations, total study area = 122.800 (Ac.)

UNIVERSAL RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY PROGRAM

CIVILCADD/CIVILDESIGN Engineering Software, (c) 1989- 2005 Version 7.1
Rational Hydrology Study Date: 03/23/09

EMSA

Proposed Conditions

100-Year Flow Rate

County of Santa Clara Rational Method

***** Hydrology Study Control Information *****

Program License Serial Number 4028

Rational hydrology study storm event year is 100.0

Number of [time,intensity] data pairs = 8

No.	Time	-	Intensity
1	5.000		4.185(In.)
2	10.000		2.857(In.)
3	15.000		2.298(In.)
4	30.000		1.542(In.)
5	60.000		1.049(In.)
6	120.000		0.765(In.)
7	180.000		0.653(In.)
8	360.000		0.500(In.)

English Input Units Used

English Output Units Used:

Area = acres, Distance = feet, Flow q = ft³/s, Pipe diam. = inches

Runoff coefficient method used:

Runoff coefficient 'C' value calculated for the
equation $Q=KCIA$ [K=unit constant(1 if English Units, 1/360 if SI Units),
I=rainfall intensity, A=area];

by the following method:

Manual entry of 'C' values

Rational Hydrology Method used:

The rational hydrology method is used where the area
of each subarea in a stream, subarea 'C' value, and rain-
fall intensity for each subarea is used to determine the
subarea flow rate q, of which values are summed for total Q

Stream flow confluence option used:

Stream flow confluence method of 2 - 5 streams:

Note: in all cases, if the time of concentration

or TC of all streams are identical, then $q = \text{sum of stream flows}$

Variables p=peak; i=intensity; Fm=loss rate; a=area; 1...n flows

$q = \text{flow rate, } t = \text{time in minutes}$

Stream flows summed; $qp = q1 + q2 + \dots + qn$

TC = t of stream with largest q

++++
Process from Point/Station 100.000 to Point/Station 101.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 919.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 1355.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 305.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.33188 s(%)= 33.19
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 12.300 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.600(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 1.550(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 5.960(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 101.000 to Point/Station 102.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 1050.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 587.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 3.199(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.050
Maximum depth of channel = 5.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.199(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.103(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.031(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 10.414(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 3.03(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.23 min.
Time of concentration = 15.53 min.
Critical depth = 0.146(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.271(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 2.882(CFS) for 12.690(Ac.)
Total runoff = 4.432(CFS) Total area = 18.650(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 102.000 to Point/Station 103.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 920.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 860.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 812.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 20.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 20.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 7.729(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.030
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 7.729(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.166(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.502(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 16.630(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 3.50(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 3.86 min.
 Time of concentration = 19.39 min.
 Critical depth = 0.227(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (average cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.077(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 6.915(CFS) for 27.750(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 11.347(CFS) Total area = 46.400(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 103.000 to Point/Station 104.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 860.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 694.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 1577.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 12.795(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.040
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 12.795(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.559(Ft.), Average velocity = 6.226(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 5.353(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 6.23(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.22 min.
 Time of concentration = 23.61 min.
 Critical depth = 0.754(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.864(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 2.207(CFS) for 11.840(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 13.554(CFS) Total area = 58.240(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 103.000 to Point/Station 104.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 1
 Stream flow area = 58.240(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 13.554(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 23.61 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.864(In/Hr)

++++
Process from Point/Station 110.000 to Point/Station 111.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 140.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 777.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 725.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 52.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.37143 s(%)= 37.14
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 10.500 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.801(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.515(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.840(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 110.000 to Point/Station 111.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 1 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 1.840(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.515(CFS)
Time of concentration = 10.50 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.801(In/Hr)

Total of 2 streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:
13.554 0.515
Area of streams before confluence:
58.240 1.840
Results of confluence:
Total flow rate = 14.069(CFS)
Time of concentration = 23.614 min.
Effective stream area after confluence = 60.080(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 111.000 to Point/Station 111.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
In Main Stream number: 1
Stream flow area = 60.080(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 14.069(CFS)
Time of concentration = 23.61 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.864(In/Hr)
Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 2

++++
Process from Point/Station 200.000 to Point/Station 201.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea

Initial subarea data:

Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)

Initial area flow distance = 581.000(Ft.)

Top (of initial area) elevation = 1074.000(Ft.)

Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 904.000(Ft.)

Difference in elevation = 170.000(Ft.)

Slope = 0.29260 s(%)= 29.26

Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC

Initial area time of concentration = 11.700 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.667(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100

Subarea runoff = 0.696(CFS)

Total initial stream area = 2.610(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 201.000 to Point/Station 202.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 904.000(Ft.)

Downstream point elevation = 895.000(Ft.)

Channel length thru subarea = 850.000(Ft.)

Channel base width = 10.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 50.000

Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 50.000

Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 2.146(CFS)

Manning's 'N' = 0.040

Maximum depth of channel = 1.000(Ft.)

Flow(q) thru subarea = 2.146(CFS)

Depth of flow = 0.147(Ft.), Average velocity = 0.841(Ft/s)

Channel flow top width = 24.700(Ft.)

Flow Velocity = 0.84(Ft/s)

Travel time = 16.84 min.

Time of concentration = 28.54 min.

Critical depth = 0.096(Ft.)

Adding area flow to channel

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea

Rainfall intensity = 1.616(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm

Subarea runoff = 1.756(CFS) for 10.870(Ac.)

Total runoff = 2.452(CFS) Total area = 13.480(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 202.000 to Point/Station 203.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 895.000(Ft.)

Downstream point elevation = 820.000(Ft.)

Channel length thru subarea = 228.000(Ft.)

Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000

Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000

Manning's 'N' = 0.040

Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)

Flow(q) thru subarea = 2.452(CFS)

Depth of flow = 0.175(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.958(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.700(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.96(Ft/s)
Travel time = 0.64 min.
Time of concentration = 29.18 min.
Critical depth = 0.320(Ft.)

Process from Point/Station 203.000 to Point/Station 204.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 820.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 803.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1356.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 3.194(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.194(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.475(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.966(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 4.847(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 1.97(Ft/s)
Travel time = 11.50 min.
Time of concentration = 40.67 min.
Critical depth = 0.355(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.367(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.114(CFS) for 8.150(Ac.)
Total runoff = 3.566(CFS) Total area = 21.630(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 204.000 to Point/Station 205.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 803.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 620.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 1102.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 3.566(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.254(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.083(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 3.524(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.08(Ft/s)
Travel time = 3.61 min.
Time of concentration = 44.29 min.
Critical depth = 0.379(Ft.)

Process from Point/Station 205.000 to Point/Station 206.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 620.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 552.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 356.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 4.829(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 4.829(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.288(Ft.), Average velocity = 5.846(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 3.730(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 5.85(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.01 min.
Time of concentration = 45.30 min.
Critical depth = 0.449(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 1.291(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.977(CFS) for 15.320(Ac.)
Total runoff = 5.543(CFS) Total area = 36.950(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 205.000 to Point/Station 206.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 36.950(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 5.543(CFS)
Time of concentration = 45.30 min.
Rainfall intensity = 1.291(In/Hr)

Process from Point/Station 210.000 to Point/Station 211.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 443.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 860.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 855.500(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 4.500(Ft.)
Slope = 0.01016 s(%)= 1.02
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 15.000 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.298(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.110(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 0.480(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 211.000 to Point/Station 212.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 855.500(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 726.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 311.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 0.530(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.530(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.066(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.741(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.266(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 3.74(Ft/s)
Travel time = 1.39 min.
Time of concentration = 16.39 min.
Critical depth = 0.124(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.228(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 0.813(CFS) for 3.650(Ac.)
Total runoff = 0.924(CFS) Total area = 4.130(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 212.000 to Point/Station 213.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 726.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 570.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 700.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.542(CFS)
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.542(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.150(Ft.), Average velocity = 4.477(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.599(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 4.48(Ft/s)
Travel time = 2.61 min.
Time of concentration = 18.99 min.
Critical depth = 0.242(Ft.)
Adding area flow to channel
UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Rainfall intensity = 2.097(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Subarea runoff = 1.160(CFS) for 5.530(Ac.)
Total runoff = 2.083(CFS) Total area = 9.660(Ac.)

+++++
Process from Point/Station 212.000 to Point/Station 213.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 9.660(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 2.083(CFS)
Time of concentration = 18.99 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.097(In/Hr)

Process from Point/Station 220.000 to Point/Station 221.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 919.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 645.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 636.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 9.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.00979 s(%)= 0.98
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 18.900 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.101(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.622(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 2.960(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 221.000 to Point/Station 222.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 636.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 561.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 178.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 2.000
Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 2.000
Manning's 'N' = 0.040
Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.622(CFS)
Depth of flow = 0.073(Ft.), Average velocity = 3.984(Ft/s)
Channel flow top width = 2.291(Ft.)
Flow Velocity = 3.98(Ft/s)
Travel time = 0.74 min.
Time of concentration = 19.64 min.
Critical depth = 0.137(Ft.)

Process from Point/Station 222.000 to Point/Station 223.000
**** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 561.000(Ft.)
Downstream point elevation = 558.000(Ft.)
Channel length thru subarea = 370.000(Ft.)
Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)

Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 1.352(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.040
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 1.352(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.340(Ft.), Average velocity = 1.318(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 4.039(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 1.32(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 4.68 min.
 Time of concentration = 24.32 min.
 Critical depth = 0.215(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 1.828(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 1.271(CFS) for 6.950(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 1.893(CFS) Total area = 9.910(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 222.000 to Point/Station 223.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 2 in normal stream number 3
 Stream flow area = 9.910(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 1.893(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 24.32 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.828(In/Hr)

Total of 3 streams to confluence:
 Flow rates before confluence point:
 5.543 2.083 1.893
 Area of streams before confluence:
 36.950 9.660 9.910
 Results of confluence:
 Total flow rate = 9.519(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 45.303 min.
 Effective stream area after confluence = 56.520(Ac.)

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 223.000 to Point/Station 223.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 2
 Stream flow area = 56.520(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 9.519(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 45.30 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 1.291(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 3

++++++
 Process from Point/Station 300.000 to Point/Station 301.000
 **** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Initial subarea data:
 Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
 Initial area flow distance = 758.000(Ft.)
 Top (of initial area) elevation = 1015.000(Ft.)
 Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 900.000(Ft.)
 Difference in elevation = 115.000(Ft.)
 Slope = 0.15172 s(%)= 15.17
 Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
 Initial area time of concentration = 12.700 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.555(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
 Subarea runoff = 0.238(CFS)
 Total initial stream area = 0.930(Ac.)

++++
 Process from Point/Station 301.000 to Point/Station 302.000
 **** IMPROVED CHANNEL TRAVEL TIME ****

Upstream point elevation = 900.000(Ft.)
 Downstream point elevation = 815.000(Ft.)
 Channel length thru subarea = 578.000(Ft.)
 Channel base width = 2.000(Ft.)
 Slope or 'Z' of left channel bank = 3.000
 Slope or 'Z' of right channel bank = 3.000
 Estimated mean flow rate at midpoint of channel = 0.500(CFS)
 Manning's 'N' = 0.040
 Maximum depth of channel = 2.000(Ft.)
 Flow(q) thru subarea = 0.500(CFS)
 Depth of flow = 0.086(Ft.), Average velocity = 2.567(Ft/s)
 Channel flow top width = 2.517(Ft.)
 Flow Velocity = 2.57(Ft/s)
 Travel time = 3.75 min.
 Time of concentration = 16.45 min.
 Critical depth = 0.117(Ft.)
 Adding area flow to channel
 UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
 Rainfall intensity = 2.225(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
 Subarea runoff = 0.456(CFS) for 2.050(Ac.)
 Total runoff = 0.694(CFS) Total area = 2.980(Ac.)

++++
 Process from Point/Station 301.000 to Point/Station 302.000
 **** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:
 In Main Stream number: 3
 Stream flow area = 2.980(Ac.)
 Runoff from this stream = 0.694(CFS)
 Time of concentration = 16.45 min.
 Rainfall intensity = 2.225(In/Hr)
 Program is now starting with Main Stream No. 4

++++

Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 401.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 938.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 815.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 700.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 115.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.12260 s(%)= 12.26
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 13.400 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.477(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.483(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.950(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 400.000 to Point/Station 401.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 4 in normal stream number 1
Stream flow area = 1.950(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.483(CFS)
Time of concentration = 13.40 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.477(In/Hr)

++++
Process from Point/Station 402.000 to Point/Station 403.000
**** INITIAL AREA EVALUATION ****

UNDEVELOPED (dense cover) subarea
Initial subarea data:
Equations shown use english units, converted if necessary to (SI)
Initial area flow distance = 631.000(Ft.)
Top (of initial area) elevation = 705.000(Ft.)
Bottom (of initial area) elevation = 686.000(Ft.)
Difference in elevation = 19.000(Ft.)
Slope = 0.03011 s(%)= 3.01
Manual entry of initial area time of concentration, TC
Initial area time of concentration = 14.300 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.376(In/Hr) for a 100.0 year storm
Effective runoff coefficient used for area (Q=KCIA) is C = 0.100
Subarea runoff = 0.302(CFS)
Total initial stream area = 1.270(Ac.)

++++
Process from Point/Station 402.000 to Point/Station 403.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MINOR STREAMS ****

Along Main Stream number: 4 in normal stream number 2
Stream flow area = 1.270(Ac.)
Runoff from this stream = 0.302(CFS)

Time of concentration = 14.30 min.
Rainfall intensity = 2.376(In/Hr)

Total of 2 streams to confluence:
Flow rates before confluence point:

0.483 0.302

Area of streams before confluence:

1.950 1.270

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 0.785(CFS)

Time of concentration = 13.400 min.

Effective stream area after confluence = 3.220(Ac.)

Process from Point/Station 403.000 to Point/Station 403.000
**** CONFLUENCE OF MAIN STREAMS ****

The following data inside Main Stream is listed:

In Main Stream number: 4

Stream flow area = 3.220(Ac.)

Runoff from this stream = 0.785(CFS)

Time of concentration = 13.40 min.

Rainfall intensity = 2.477(In/Hr)

Total of 4 main streams to confluence:

Flow rates before confluence point:

14.069 9.519 0.694 0.785

Area of streams before confluence:

60.080 56.520 2.980 3.220

Results of confluence:

Total flow rate = 25.067(CFS)

Time of concentration = 23.614 min.

Effective stream area after confluence = 122.800(Ac.)

End of computations, total study area = 122.800 (Ac.)

APPENDIX B

DESILTATION BASIN ANALYSES



**Attachment IV-1
Sizing Criteria Worksheets**

These worksheets are designed to assist municipal staff and development project proponents in sizing stormwater treatment controls. Figures used in the computations can be found at the back of these worksheets.

I. Type of Treatment Measure Proposed for Project

1. Does the treatment measure (or part of a series of measures) operate based on the volume of water treated (i.e., detains an amount of runoff for a certain amount of time to allow solids and pollutants to settle to the bottom)? (See Table 1 for examples.)

Yes No

*If Yes, continue to Section II.—Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls on page 2.
If No, continue to next question.*

2. Does the treatment measure (or part of a series of measures) operate based on continuous flow of runoff through the device? (See Table 1 for examples.)

Yes No

If Yes, continue to Section III.—Sizing for Flow-Based Treatment Controls on page 8.

Table 1: Examples Of Volume-Based And Flow-Based Controls

Volume-based Controls	Flow-based Controls
Extended detention (dry) ponds	Vegetated swales
Wet ponds	Vegetated buffer strips
Infiltration trench	Media filters
Infiltration basin	Hydrodynamic separators
Bioretention areas	Wet vaults
Constructed wetlands	Other proprietary treatment devices

Attachment IV-1
Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls

Section B — Sizing Volume-Based Treatment Controls based on the Adapted California Stormwater BMP Handbook Approach

The equation that will be used to size the BMP is:

$$\text{BMP Volume} = (\text{Correction Factor}) \times (\text{Unit Storage}) \times (\text{Drainage Area to the BMP})$$

Step 1. Determine the drainage area for the BMP, A = This is the largest area tributary to a desiltation basin.

Step 2. Determine the watershed impervious ratio, “i”, which is the amount of impervious area in the drainage area to the BMP divided by the drainage area, or the percent of impervious area in the drainage area divided by 100.

a) Estimate the amount of impervious surface (rooftops, hardscape, streets, and sidewalks, etc.) in the area draining to the BMP =

b) Calculate the watershed impervious ratio, i:

$$i = \text{amount of impervious area (acres)/drainage area for the BMP (acres)}$$

$$i = (\text{Step 2.a.})/(\text{Step 1}) = \text{ } \text{ (range: 0-1)}$$

$$\text{Percent impervious area} = i/100 = \text{ _____ } \%$$

Step 3. Determine from Figure 1 the mean annual precipitation (MAP_{site}) at the project site location: (see Section II. Step 4 for more explanation.)

$$\text{MAP}_{\text{site}} = \text{ } \text{ See Appendix A for Figure 1}$$

Step 4 Identify the reference rain gage closest to the project site from the following list and record the MAP_{gage}:

$$\text{MAP}_{\text{gage}} = \text{ }$$

Reference Rain Gages	Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP _{gage}) (in)
San Jose Airport	13.9
Palo Alto	13.7 <==
Gilroy	18.2
Morgan Hill	19.5

Attachment IV-1
Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls

Section B—Adapted California Stormwater BMP Handbook Approach (continued)

Step 5 Determine the rain gage correction factor for the precipitation at the site using the information from **Step 3** and **Step 4**.

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \text{MAP}_{\text{site}} (\text{Step 3}) / \text{MAP}_{\text{gage}} (\text{Step 4})$$

$$\text{Correction Factor} = \boxed{1.61}$$

Step 6. Identify representative soil type for the BMP drainage area.

a) Identify from Figure 1, the soil type that is representative of the pervious portion of the project shown here in order of increasing infiltration capability:

___ Clay ___ Sandy Clay ___ Clay Loam

___ Silt Loam X Loam See Figure 1 in Appendix A

b) Does the site planning allow for protection of natural areas and associated vegetation and soils so that the soils outside the building footprint are not graded/compacted? **yes**

If your answer is no, and the soil will be compacted during site preparation and grading, the soil's infiltration ability will be decreased. Modify your answer to a soil with a lower infiltration rate (e.g., Silt Loam to Clay Loam or Clay).

Modified soil type:

7. Determine the average slope for the drainage area for the BMP: %

8. Determine the unit basin storage volume from sizing curves.

a) Slope \leq 1%,

Use the figure entitled "Unit Basin Volume for 80% Capture, 1% Slope" corresponding to the nearest rain gage: Figure 2-A, B, C, or D for San Jose, Palo Alto, Gilroy and Morgan Hill, respectively. Find the percent imperviousness of the drainage area (see answer to **Step 2**, above) on the x-axis. From there, find the line corresponding to the soil type (from **Step 6**), and obtain the unit basin storage on the y-axis.

$$\text{Unit Basin Storage (UBS)}_{1\%} = \boxed{} \text{ (inches)}$$

b) Slope \geq 15%

*Use the figure entitled "Unit Basin Volume for 80% Capture, 15% Slope" corresponding to the nearest rain gage: Figure 3-A, B, C, or D for San Jose, Palo Alto, Gilroy and Morgan Hill, respectively. Find the percent imperviousness of the drainage area (see answer to **Step 2**, above) on the x-axis. From there, find the line corresponding to the soil type (from **Step 6**), and obtain the unit basin storage on the y-axis.*

$$\text{Unit Basin Storage UBS}_{15\%} = \boxed{0.01} \text{ (inches)}$$

Attachment IV-1
Sizing for Volume-Based Treatment Controls

Section B—Adapted California Stormwater BMP Handbook Approach (continued)

c) Slope > 1% and < 15%

Find the unit basin volumes for 1% and 15% using the techniques in **Steps 8a** and **8b** and interpolate by applying a slope correction factor per the following formula:

UBS_x = Unit Basin Storage of intermediate slope, x

$$UBS_x = UBS_{1\%} + (UBS_{15\%} - UBS_{1\%}) * (x-1) / (15\% - 1\%)$$
$$= (\text{Step 8a}) + (\text{Step 8b} - \text{Step 8a}) * (x-1) / (15\% - 1\%)$$

Unit Basin Storage volume = (inches)
(corrected for slope of site)

9. Size the BMP, using the following equation:

BMP Volume = Rain Gage Correction Factor * Unit Basin Storage Volume * Drainage Area

BMP Volume = (**Step 5**) * (**Step 8** unit storage) * (**Step 1** Drainage area) * 1 foot/12 in.

BMP Volume = 0.0781 acre-feet or 3,404 cubic feet

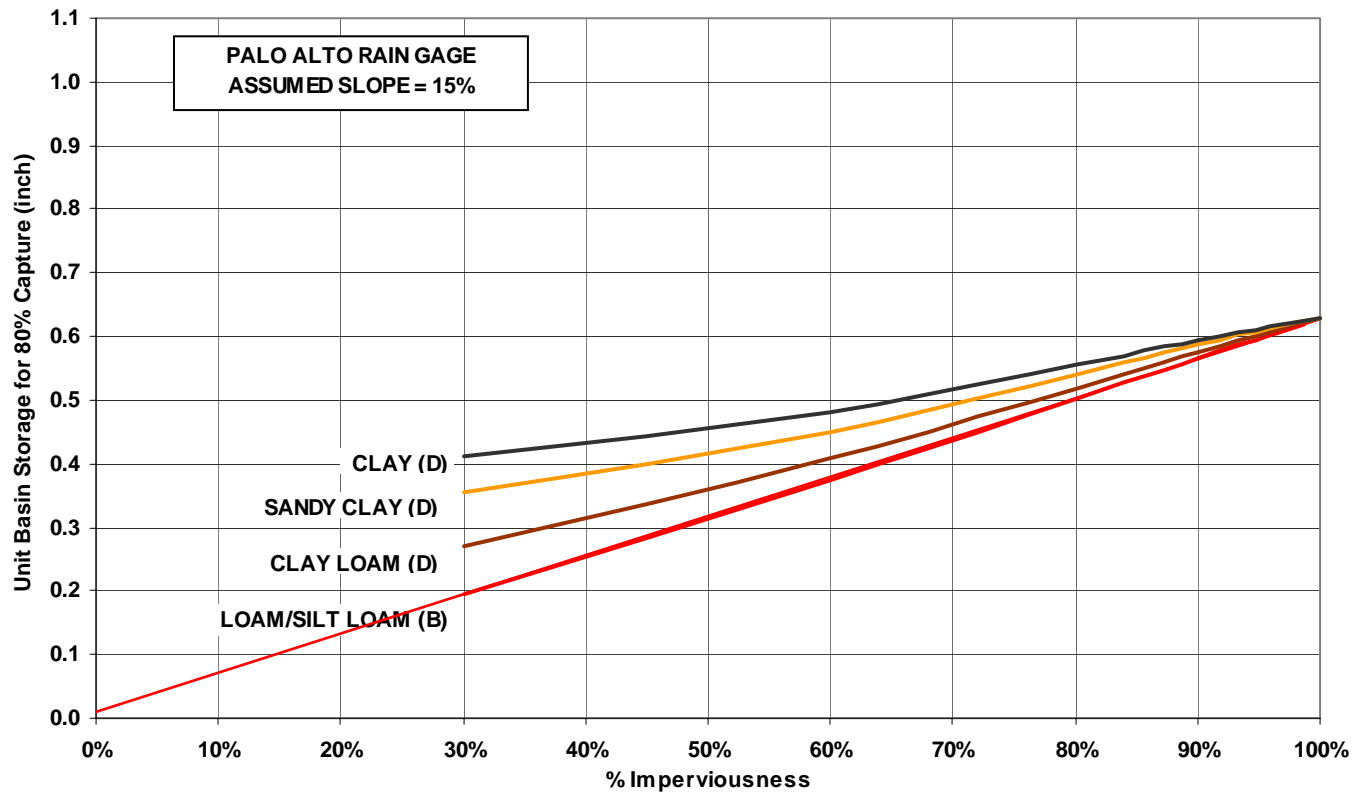
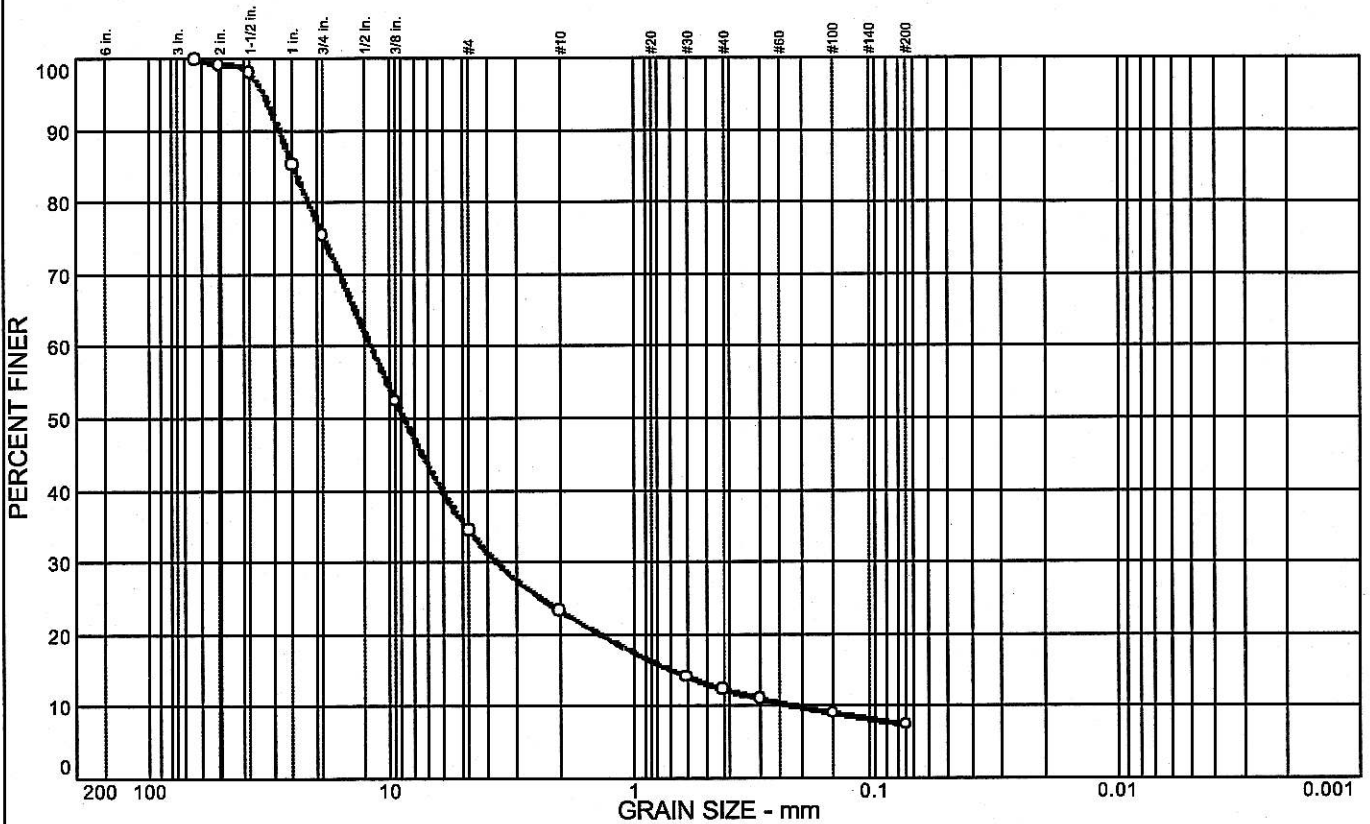


Figure 3-B Unit Basin Volume for 80% Capture - Palo Alto Rain Gage

EMSA - Proposed Desiltation Basin Sizing using SWRCB Equation

Proposed Condition				Minimum Basin	Minimum Basin
Rational Method Node	Area, ac	Q25, cfs	As, sf	Length, ft	Width, ft
104	58.24	11.0	2,129	65	33
206	36.95	4.5	871	42	21
213	9.66	1.7	329	26	13
223	9.91	1.5	290	24	12
302	2.98	0.6	116	15	8
401	1.95	0.4	77	12	6
403	1.27	0.2	39	9	4

Particle Size Distribution Report



% COBBLES	% GRAVEL	% SAND	% SILT	% CLAY	USCS	AASHTO	PL	LL
0	65.6	27.0	7.4					

SIEVE inches size	PERCENT FINER	
	o	
2.5	100.0	
2	99.2	
1.5	98.0	
1	85.3	
3/4	75.5	
3/8	52.4	
GRAIN SIZE		
D ₆₀	12.0	
D ₃₀	3.65	
D ₁₀	0.220	
COEFFICIENTS		
C _c	5.05	
C _u	54.84	

SIEVE number size	PERCENT FINER	
	o	
#4	34.4	
#10	23.3	
#30	14.1	
#40	12.4	
#50	11.0	
#100	9.0	
#200	7.4	

SOIL DESCRIPTION
 o Gray Poorly Graded GRAVEL w/ Silt & Sand

REMARKS:
 o

o Source: TC-1

WASTE ROCK - EMSA

Worksheet for Weir for Risers

Project Description

Solve For Headwater Elevation

Input Data

Discharge	13.60	ft ³ /s
Crest Elevation	100.00	ft
Weir Coefficient	3.00	US
Crest Length	6.28	ft

Results

Headwater Elevation	100.80	ft
Headwater Height Above Crest	0.80	ft
Flow Area	5.05	ft ²
Velocity	2.69	ft/s
Wetted Perimeter	7.89	ft
Top Width	6.28	ft

Worksheet for Circular Orifice for Risers

Project Description

Solve For Headwater Elevation

Input Data

Discharge	13.60	ft ³ /s
Centroid Elevation	100.00	ft
Tailwater Elevation	90.00	ft
Discharge Coefficient	0.60	
Diameter	2.00	ft

Results

Headwater Elevation	100.81	ft
Headwater Height Above Centroid	0.81	ft
Tailwater Height Above Centroid	-10.00	ft
Flow Area	3.14	ft ²
Velocity	4.33	ft/s

Worksheet for Broad Crested Weir for Spillway

Project Description

Solve For Discharge

Input Data

Headwater Elevation		100.63	ft
Crest Elevation		100.00	ft
Tailwater Elevation		95.00	ft
Crest Surface Type	Gravel		
Crest Breadth		5.00	ft
Crest Length		10.00	ft

Results

Discharge		13.67	ft ³ /s
Headwater Height Above Crest		0.63	ft
Tailwater Height Above Crest		-5.00	ft
Weir Coefficient		2.73	US
Submergence Factor		1.00	
Adjusted Weir Coefficient		2.73	US
Flow Area		6.30	ft ²
Velocity		2.17	ft/s
Wetted Perimeter		11.26	ft
Top Width		10.00	ft

Worksheet for Desilt Basin Pipe

Project Description

Friction Method	Manning Formula
Solve For	Normal Depth

Input Data

Roughness Coefficient	0.013	
Channel Slope	0.01000	ft/ft
Diameter	2.00	ft
Discharge	13.60	ft ³ /s

Results

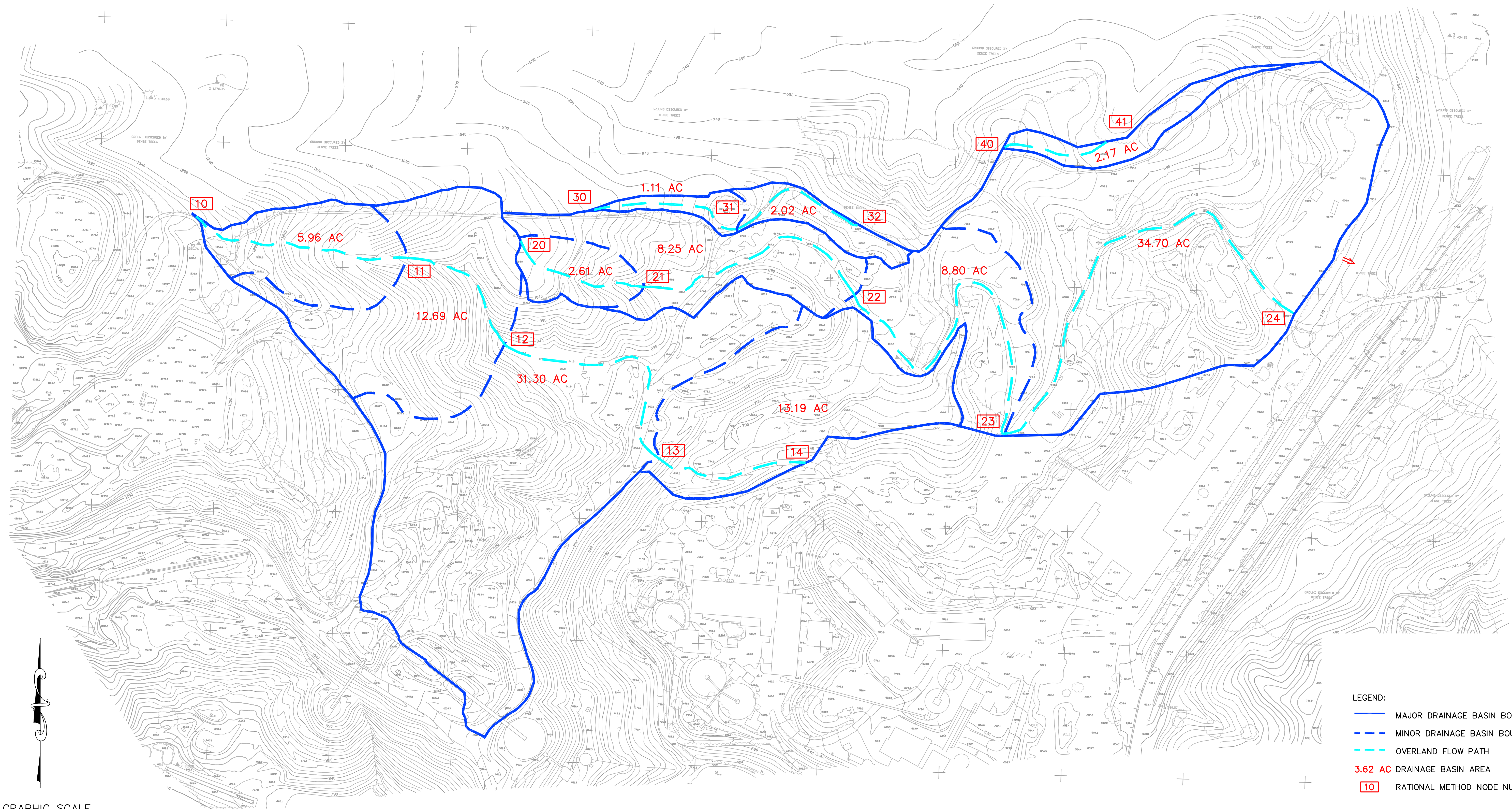
Normal Depth	1.12	ft
Flow Area	1.81	ft ²
Wetted Perimeter	3.38	ft
Hydraulic Radius	0.53	ft
Top Width	1.99	ft
Critical Depth	1.33	ft
Percent Full	55.9	%
Critical Slope	0.00595	ft/ft
Velocity	7.53	ft/s
Velocity Head	0.88	ft
Specific Energy	2.00	ft
Froude Number	1.39	
Maximum Discharge	24.33	ft ³ /s
Discharge Full	22.62	ft ³ /s
Slope Full	0.00361	ft/ft
Flow Type	SuperCritical	

GVF Input Data

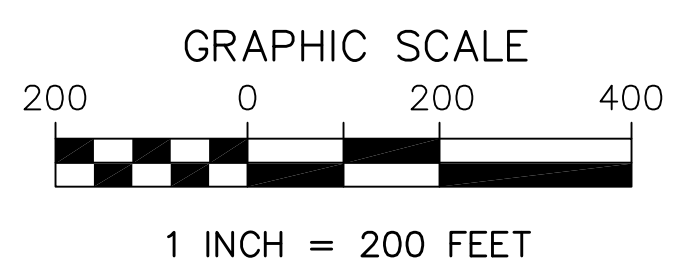
Downstream Depth	0.00	ft
Length	0.00	ft
Number Of Steps	0	

GVF Output Data

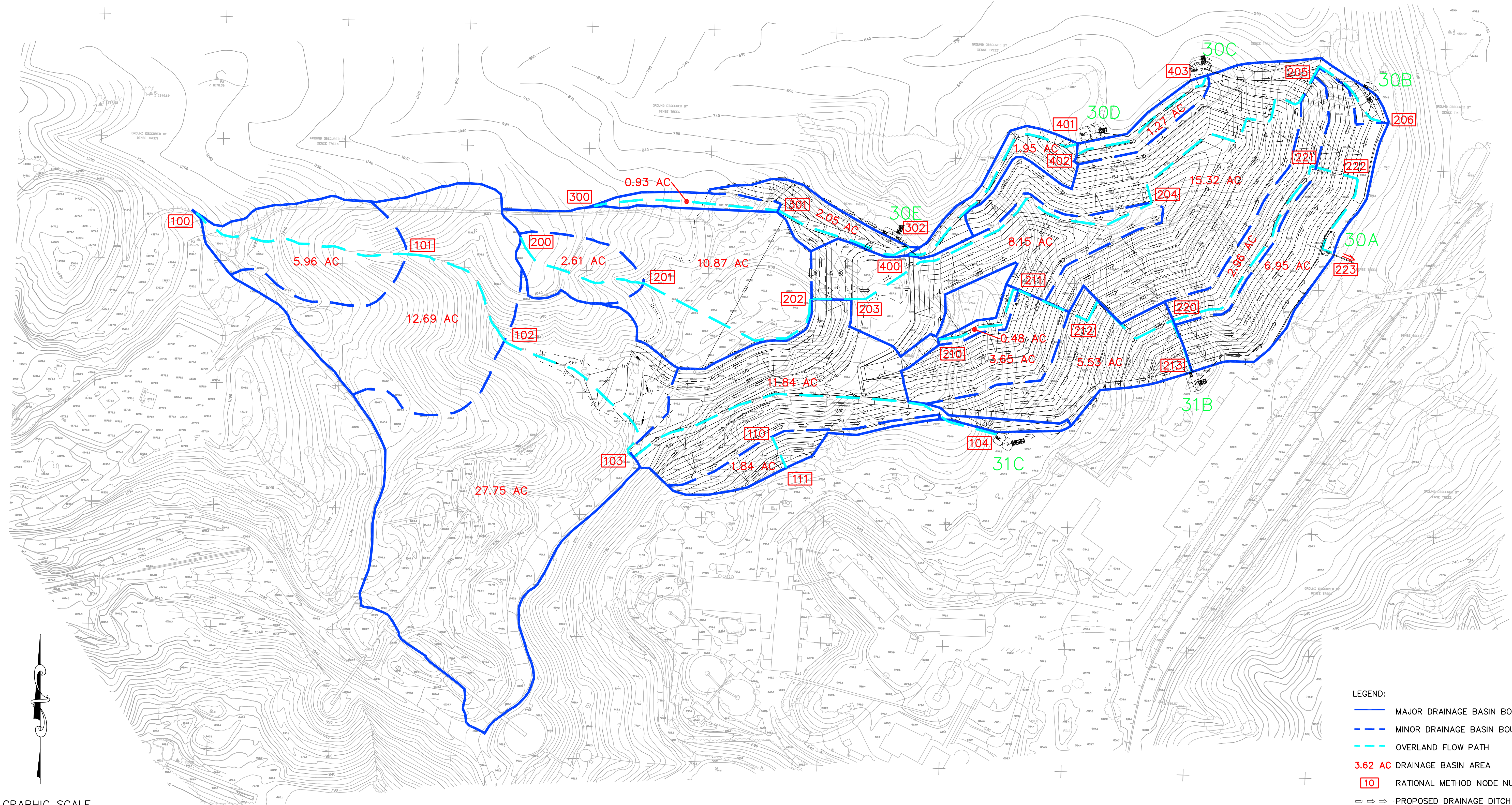
Upstream Depth	0.00	ft
Profile Description		
Profile Headloss	0.00	ft
Average End Depth Over Rise	0.00	%
Normal Depth Over Rise	55.90	%
Downstream Velocity	Infinity	ft/s



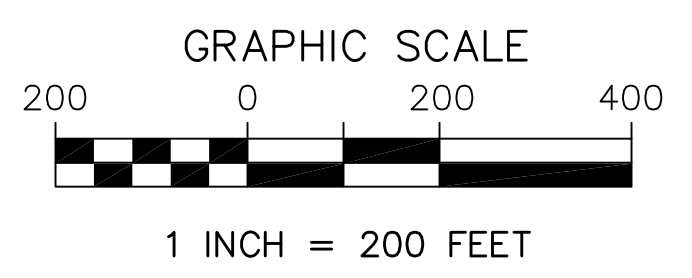
- LEGEND:
- MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY
 - - - MINOR DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY
 - - - OVERLAND FLOW PATH
 - 3.62 AC DRAINAGE BASIN AREA
 - 10 RATIONAL METHOD NODE NUMBER



EXISTING CONDITION RATIONAL METHOD WORK MAP



- LEGEND:
- MAJOR DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY
 - - - MINOR DRAINAGE BASIN BOUNDARY
 - - - OVERLAND FLOW PATH
 - 3.62 AC DRAINAGE BASIN AREA
 - 10 RATIONAL METHOD NODE NUMBER
 - ⇒ ⇒ PROPOSED DRAINAGE DITCH
 - 30A PROPOSED DESILTATION BASIN



PROPOSED CONDITION RATIONAL METHOD WORK MAP

NOTE:
THE DESILTATION BASINS ARE TEMPORARY AND WILL BE REMOVED ONCE THE VEGETATION ESTABLISHES. THE HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES WERE BASED ON THE FINAL POST-RECLAMATION CONDITIONS.