

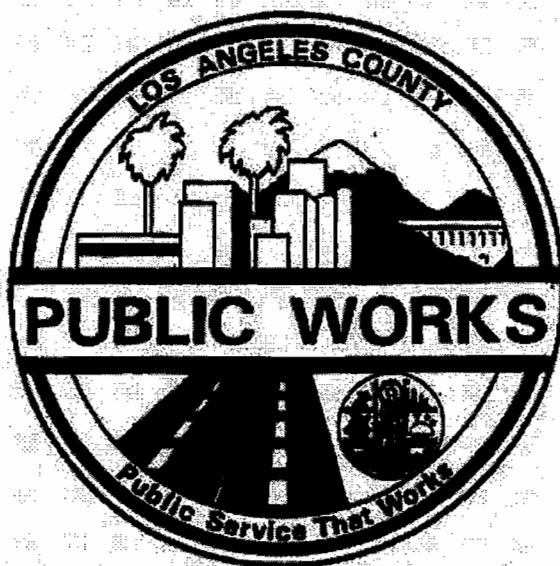
County of Los Angeles

Tentative Tract Map No. 053653

Regional Hydrology Study

Final Draft

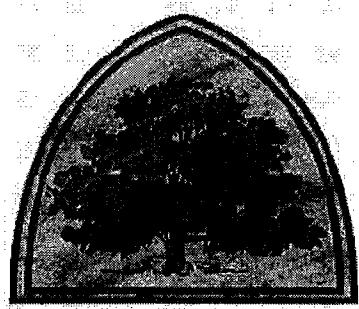
June 2006



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES -- TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053653

Regional Hydrology Study

Prepared for:



Lyons Canyon, LLC

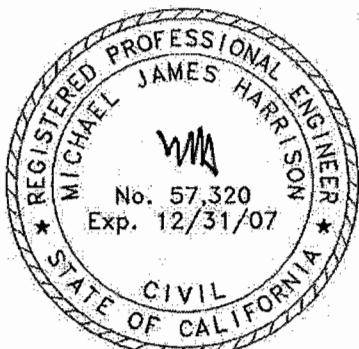
Prepared by:

Diamond West Engineering

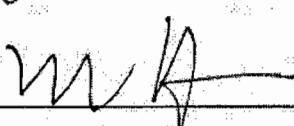
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Preface



Prepared by


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RCE #57,320, Expires: December 31, 2007

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Appendices

1. Exhibits

- Exhibit A – Existing Drainage Area Map*
- Exhibit B – Existing Land Use Map*
- Exhibit C – Existing Imperviousness Area Map*
- Exhibit D – Existing Soil Area Map*
- Exhibit E – Rainfall Map*
- Exhibit F – Debris Potential Area Map*
- Exhibit G – Proposed Drainage Area Map*
- Exhibit H – Proposed Imperviousness Area Map*
- Exhibit I – Proposed Imperviousness Area Map*
- Exhibit J – Proposed SUSMP Facilities Map*

2. Existing Structures

3. Proposed Basins

4. Existing Burned Watershed (2-year and 50-year, 24-hour design storms)

5. Proposed Burned Watershed (2-year and 50-year, 24-hour design storms)

6. Peak Mitigated Flow

7. HEC-RAS Analysis

Nomenclature

'	feet	in	inch
"	inch	L _o	overland flow path length
<	less than	MAP	Mean annual precipitation
>	greater than	max	maximum
ac	acre	MEP	maximum extent practicable
ac-ft	acre - feet	mi	mile
APN	County Assessor's parcel number	min	minimum
ARC	antecedent runoff condition	misc	miscellaneous
BMPs	best management practices	msl	mean sea level
C	Rational Method runoff coefficient	MWC	municipal water company
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation	MWD	municipal water district
CDMG	California Division of Mines & Geology	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
cfs	cubic feet per second	NRCS	National Resource Conservation Service
City	City of Santa Clarita	o.d.	outside diameter
CMP	corrugated metal pipe	O&M	Operations and maintenance
CN	SCS curve number	ped.	Pedestrian
Cnl	open channel	Q	flow quantity
Consultant	Diamond West Engineering	Qty.	quantity
County	County of Los Angeles	R.C.E.	California, Registered Civil Engineer
C _p	pan coefficient	RCP	reinforced concrete pipe
d/s	downstream	req'd	required
DWR	California Department of Water Resources	RWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
E	evaporation	s	second
EGL	energy grade line	SCS	Soil Conservation Service
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	sf	square feet
FIP	Finance and Implementation Plan	SUSMP	County, Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map	t _c	storm duration (time of concentration)
FIS	Flood Insurance Study	t _p	time from start of storm to peak runoff
ft	feet	t _r	rain storm duration
ft/s	feet per second	T	transmissivity
g	acceleration due to gravity	TR-20	SCS Technical Release Number 20
gpm	U.S. gallons per minute	TR-55	SCS Technical Release Number 55
gpd	U.S. gallons per day	UMP	Urban Management Plan
gpd/R ²	U.S. gallons per day per square foot	u/s	upstream
H	total hydraulic head	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
h	horizontal	USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HEC	Hydrologic Engineering Center	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
HEC-HMS	HEC-HMS Computer Program	V	volume
HEC-RAS	HEC-RAS Computer Program	v	vertical
HGL	hydraulic grade line	w.s.	water surface
hr	hour		
i	rainfall intensity		
i _a	initial abstraction		
i.d.	inside diameter		
imp	impervious		



Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the planning and implementation of drainage infrastructure improvements to accommodate storm water runoff in the general vicinity of the proposed Tentative Tract Map No. 053653.

This report includes an evaluation of existing land use projections in the watershed, existing drainage patterns, alternative storm drainage solutions, potential utility relocation requirements, potential right-of-way issues, and environmental issues. Additionally, this report will identify a lead drainage alternative(s). The results of this report will be the basis for subsequent storm drainage improvements solely for the Tract.

The project (Tract No. 053653) is located on the west side of the City of Santa Clarita roughly between Lyons Avenue, Calgrove Boulevard, and adjacent to and west of the The Old Road (see Figure 1). The project is situated on APN 2826-022-025, -026, -027, & 2826-023-014 which according to the County Assessor contains roughly 232 acres. The vicinity of the detailed study area is the northerly ridge of Towsley Canyon on the south, the southerly ridge of Dewitt Canyon on the north, and The Old Road on the east (see Figure 2 and Appendix 1, Exhibit A). The detailed study area contains roughly 890 acres and is located entirely in the County. The existing land use in the study area contains mainly open space with a small portion of residential and commercial zoning (see Appendix 1, Exhibit B).

This report addresses the impacts from a 2-year and 50-year, 24-hour design storm event. Its intended use is for the development of drainage infrastructure solely by the project.

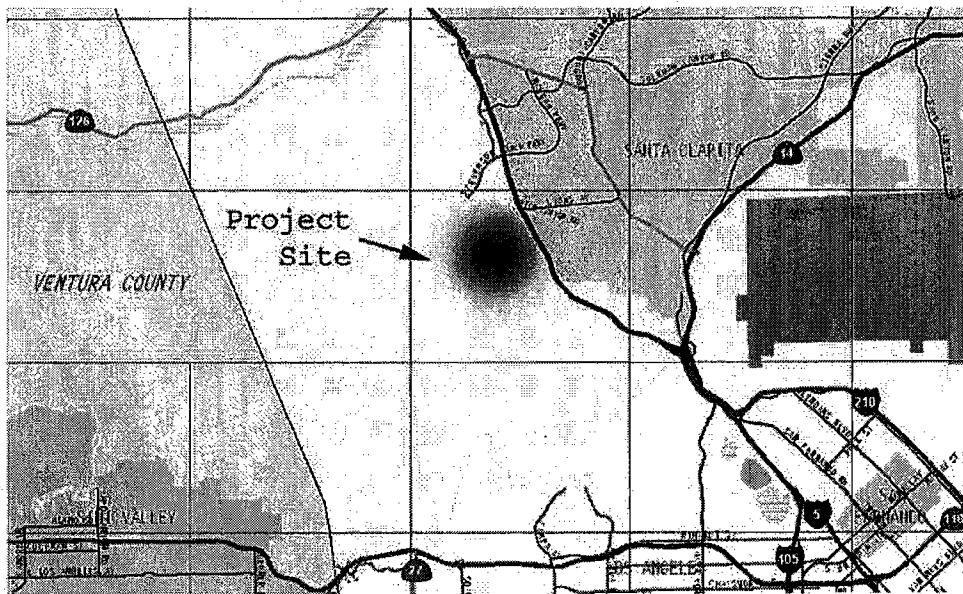
Authorization

This report has been performed at the request of D.R. Horton to redetermine the existing drainage patterns and any storm drainage impacts from the proposed development on the study area. Previous studies by Diamond West Engineering and RBF were for a larger project area. It is not the intent of this report to suggest remediation for any regional drainage issues outside of the project area.



TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053853 - REGIONAL HYDROLOGY STUDY

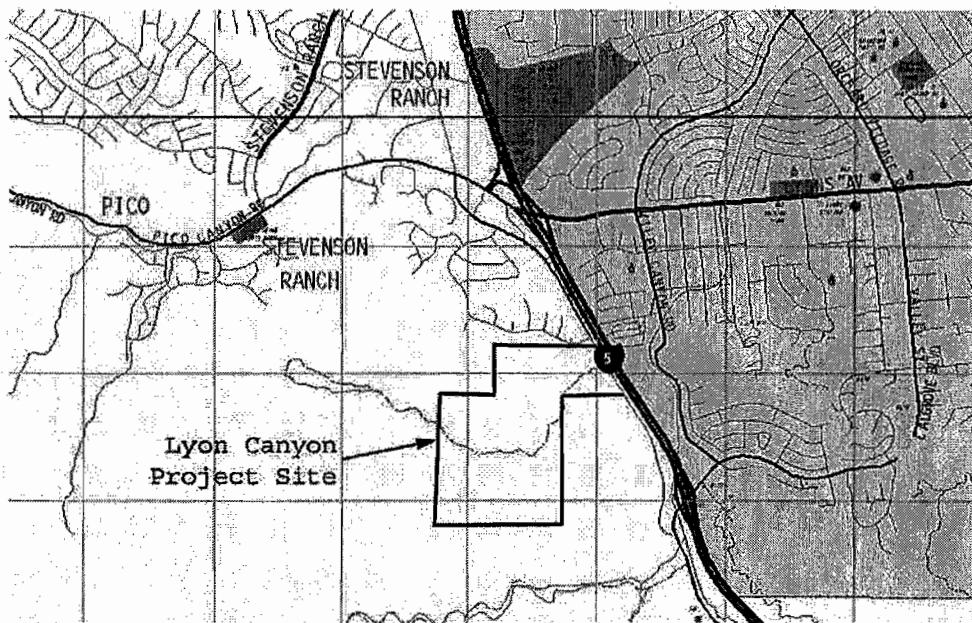
Figure 1.
Regional Location Map



The following information is contained within this report:

1. A description of the existing drainage conditions for the study area.
2. A recommended drainage infrastructure plan showing the locations and sizes of the primary components of the drainage infrastructure that will be needed to accommodate or alleviate storm water runoff generated by the proposed project. See Exhibit J in Appendix 1 and the approved Tentative Map for more information. Drainage infrastructure elements evaluated include:
 - storm drain pipes and/or open channels
 - storm drain culverts
 - storm water impoundments & debris basins (and inlets)
3. Watershed catchment boundaries and hydrologic information that support the drainage infrastructure plan. The County Modified Rational (MODRAT) computer model has been used as the basis for hydrologic evaluations. Discharges expected at numerous key points of concentration have been estimated using the MODRAT computer model for the 50-year, 24-hour storm event.
4. Hydraulic analyses that examine the functional characteristics of the proposed drainage infrastructure. The hydraulic capacities of the proposed storm drains have been evaluated using standard formulas. Volumetric analysis of runoff hydrographs have been evaluated using WMS.
5. Cost estimates for the components of the recommended drainage infrastructure plan(s) are not provided.

Figure 2. Vicinity Map



Study Approach

The Lyons Canyon project was originally submitted to the City of Santa Clarita for review and possible annexation in 2002. Pursuant to the State CEQA Guidelines, the City first circulated a NOP in March 2003. Due to change in project description, another NOP was circulated in December 2003. Subsequently, the project was withdrawn from the City in May 2005. The project area has now been redesigned and entitlement applications were submitted to the County in June 2005. This is the basis for this study report.

The project site is vacant with current on-site structures such as fencing, an abandoned water tank, water wells, and irrigation lines. Other utility structures, such as Southern California Edison electrical distribution lines, are adjacent to or traverse portions of the site.

The project site is currently located within unincorporated Los Angeles County, and is designated as Non-Urban 2 (N2) and Hillside Management (HM) in the Santa Clarita Valley Areawide General Plan, and Non-Urban (R) and Significant Ecological Area (SEA) in the County General Plan. The subject property is zoned as Heavy Agricultural (A-2-2/A-2-1).

The general lay of the land drains from southwest to northeast. Most of the project area drains under The Old Road and Interstate 5 through a double 8-foot by 8-foot box culvert. This culvert ties into a channel that eventually connects to the South Fork of the Santa Clara River. The entire length of the culvert is currently about 75% full of sediment and debris buildup. This existing condition could have adverse drainage impacts on adjacent properties during moderate or even small rainfall events. The

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053653 - REGIONAL HYDROLOGY
STUDY**

results contained herein for existing and proposed capacity of this structure will assume the facility if free and clear of any sediment accumulation.

Both Diamond West Engineering and RBF completed similar hydrologic studies based on previous project designs. Both MORA and MODRAT are acronyms for the Modified Rational Method. They both refer to different sets of hydrologic equations used (and approved) by the County. The previous hydrology reports both used a DOS-based MORA program called FO604.

The MODRAT equations can be found in a program called WMS. WMS is a GIS-based program. The MODRAT parameters and equations are more current than MORA, and WMS is the preferred program at the County.

Summary of objectives and hydrologic conditions

The proposed study area was broken into 48 sub-basins (as shown in Appendix 1, Exhibit G). This includes both on-site and off-site areas. The main objective of this study is to design drainage infrastructure that will not change the historic runoff patterns that are experienced by adjacent properties. With a free discharge and clear of any sediment buildup, the existing double 8-foot by 8-foot culvert has a discharge capacity of about 1,800 cfs without overtopping The Old Road.

Because of the fire hazard in the surrounding area the drainage infrastructure design should consider the effects of burned and bulked runoff from the project area. Drainage facilities should be designed accordingly to accommodate these runoff conditions. Based on conversations with County staff, all debris from the design runoff event is required to be retained on-site. The most feasible way to accomplish this is by installing debris basins according to County design standards.

Two debris basins are planned as shown in Appendix 1, Exhibit J. These basins will retain the debris from the two main branches of off-site run-on to the project area. In addition to the benefits they provide for water quality, they will also serve as combination storm water detention basins. Table 1 shows the difference between existing and proposed runoff conditions (without detention).

**Table 1. Pre- vs.
Post-Development
Runoff**

Concentration Point	50-yr, 24-hr (burned & bulked) Flow Rate (cfs)	
	Existing Condition	Proposed Condition
double 8-foot by 8-foot box culvert	1,950	1,425
48-inch CMP culvert	183	120
30-inch CMP culvert	190	190

The proposed roadway grading at the two debris basins is creating a significant amount of storage for storm water runoff. Both basins have a total storage capacity of over 30 acre-feet at the spillway elevations. Assuming an average design rainfall of 8.4-inches and a 50% runoff yield, the runoff from the entire watershed would be about 312 acre-feet. Removing the bulked flow, reducing the potential burned area with the development, and the detaining affects of the debris basins will reduce the runoff for the proposed condition at the double 8-foot by 8-foot culvert from the existing condition. The information shown in this report actually shows an increase in runoff from the project area under burned runoff conditions. This will not occur since the debris basins will act as detention basins. It should also be noted that the existing condition design (burned and bulked) flow rate would inundate The Old Road around the double box culvert.

The purpose of the spillway within each debris basin is to keep it from becoming a jurisdictional dam under the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). The main requirements to remain non-jurisdictional are the storage height needs to be less than 25-feet tall and the potential storage volume is less than 50 acre-feet. The storage height, according to County Public Works, is measured from the spillway elevation to the lowest natural grade on the downstream side of the embankment.

The following items outline the approval process by the DSOD if a basin is determined to be a jurisdictional dam.

- ✓ Submit an application for water rights with the State Water Resources Control Board as required.
- ✓ Hold a pre-application meeting with DSOD to streamline the review process.
- ✓ File an application for the construction of a dam and pay a filing fee.
- ✓ Submit 90% plans and specifications.
- ✓ Submit the environmental documentation as prepared by the lead agency or provide the information required for the DSOD to prepare the environmental documents as the lead agency.
- ✓ Final review and approval of the construction documents.
- ✓ Construct the facilities and obtain a Certificate of Approval from the DSOD.
- ✓ Pay annual fees.

This process could add significant time to the overall project schedule.

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053653 - REGIONAL HYDROLOGY
STUDY**

Peak Flow Standard

By using the debris basins, the developed runoff from the project area satisfies the peak flow standard. See Appendix 1, Exhibits A and G and Appendix 4 and 5 for the 2-year and 50-year, 24-hour storm events.

Project Setting

The project (Tract No. 053653) is located in and on the west side of the City of Santa Clarita roughly between Lyons Avenue, Calgrove Boulevard, and adjacent to and west of the The Old Road (see Figure 2). The detailed study area contains roughly 890 acres and is located entirely in the County. The existing land use in the study area contains open space and a small portion of residential and commercial zoning (see Appendix 1, Exhibit B).

The existing utilities in the area are a water system, a gas distribution system, an electric service system, and a telephone/fiber optic system. There are production domestic water wells within one mile of the study area. There are no existing storm drainage infrastructure facilities to adequately serve the project area.

BASIS OF CONTROL

The horizontal coordinates shown herein are based on the California Coordinate System of 1983, Zone V in U.S. Survey Feet.

EXISTING WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

The detailed study area consists of approximately 890 acres that is divided into 48 sub-basin watersheds (as shown in Appendix 1, Exhibits A & G). These watersheds are defined by the physical constraints and topographic features that exist and points of interest in the study area. The land uses within the study area consist of open space, residential and commercial zoning. The natural slopes within the sub-basin areas vary roughly from 5% to over 40%.

Storm water runoff generated from the detailed study area generally drains northeasterly as overland flow and as concentrated flow. Concentrated flow generally occurs within the lower elevations. The overland flow from the sub-basins cascades down the respective low points. At each low point, the storm water is either detained, or is further conveyed through downstream sub-basins to the north and east.

The runoff leaves the project area through a series of culverts that cross The Old Road and Interstate 5. A majority of the runoff is conveyed by a double 8-foot by 8-foot box culvert located at the northeast corner of the project area. This culvert is currently about 75% full of sediment and debris buildup and does not have enough discharge capacity to convey the existing design runoff event without flooding The Old Road. The runoff from the project area eventually joins the South Fork of the Santa Clara River.

Flood Insurance Study

The detailed study area is located on the following FEMA FIRM.

Los Angeles County, California (Unincorporated Areas), community panel number 065043 0460 B, December 2, 1980. The detailed study area is located in Zone A and Zone C.



**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053653 - REGIONAL HYDROLOGY
STUDY**

Zone C and Zone X are defined as areas of minimal flooding or outside the 500-year floodplain. Zone A is defined as areas of 100-year flood with base flood elevations and factors not determined.

Any construction in Zone A will require a Conditional Letter of Map Revision from FEMA prior to issuance of grading permits. A Letter of Map Revision will be required prior to building occupancy.

Native Soil Properties

The soil types within the study area were identified from the current County Hydrology Manual. Individual soil types are given unique values ranging from 1-180. There are four soil types within the study area, 20, 91, 93, and 97. Soil values can be seen in Appendix 1, Exhibit D.

**EXISTING
GROUNDWATER
CONDITIONS**

The depth to the seasonal high groundwater table is assumed not high enough to be significant. Additional design requirements may be required if it is found to encroach on any new drainage infrastructure, appurtenances, or excavations.

Proposed Drainage Study Approach

The purpose of this hydrology study is to facilitate the planning and implementation of drainage infrastructure improvements to accommodate storm water runoff in the general vicinity of the project area. Additional study objectives include:

- Develop a phased plan that alleviates localized flooding.
- Provide study services consistent with City and County standards.
- Develop phased solutions where the capital improvements can be funded incrementally.
- Develop phased solutions that maximize the cost to benefit ratio.
- Develop solutions that limit O&M costs.
- Develop phased solutions that can fit or be adapted in the ultimate, area-wide solution.
- Involve City and County staff in the development and implementation of the phased solutions.
- Develop phased solutions that will minimize any disturbance to the City, County, and surrounding community.
- Site and operate storm drainage facilities in such a manner that minimizes adverse environmental impacts.

DESIGN ANALYSIS

The approach to design process is to explore a range of solutions. The drainage design presented in this report has been developed based on evaluations of the following constraints:

- Watershed characteristics
- Topography
- Existing land use & its adaptability
- Location of transportation corridors
- Property boundaries & acquisition
- Logical points of drainage outfall
- Agency objectives
- Retrofitting opportunities
- Design level of protection
- Environmental impacts
- Financing (expenses)
- Structure relocation
- Operation and maintenance
- Regulatory compliance
- Agency compliance

- Hydrologic criteria
- Hydraulic capacities & characteristics
- Flexibility of service area

Formulation of the infrastructure design was characterized by an evaluation of all of the above constraints, their level of importance to the successful completion of the project, and their interrelationships with each other.

Debris/Storage Basin Approach

Based on the above mentioned constraints, the proposed design is to develop a series of storm water impoundments to remove accumulated debris and to provide storm water detention to help relieve downstream drainage infrastructure. As requested by the County, the discharge information contained herein does not account for the affects of the detention basins. But it should be recognized that they will exist. These basins need to be designed such that the storage height is less than 25-feet and the storage volume is less than 50 acre-feet to remain as non-jurisdictional dams according to County Public Works and the DSOD.

UTILITY CONFLICT ANALYSIS

The location of the utilities shown herein is for information only. The location, type, size, and/or depths indicated were obtained from sources of varying reliability. The consultant is not responsible or liable for the accuracy or completeness of those records. All utilities should be field verified as to their actual location, type, size, and depth prior to performing any excavation or other work close to any underground pipeline, conduit, duct, wire, structure or other utilities subject to concerns for safety, displacement, and/or damage by reason of such operations.

The existing utilities in the area are a water system, a gas distribution system, an electric service system, and a telephone/fiber optic system. There are production domestic water wells within one mile of the study area. Ground water monitoring should be considered at any domestic well within one mile of a proposed storm water impoundment. There are no existing storm drainage infrastructure facilities to adequately serve the project area.

For the most part, the drainage collection system has been placed away or adjacent to existing utilities. In reviewing record information, it does not appear that there are any major crossing conflicts. Any conflicts will need to be addressed during the preparation of the construction documents for those facilities.

RIGHT-OF- WAY ANALYSIS

The property boundaries shown herein are based upon record information. Field verification should be performed during the construction process for any drainage improvements defined herein.

There are no planned right-of-way acquisitions for drainage purposes. Nor are there any planned drainage easements or agreements for the development of the project.

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053653 - REGIONAL HYDROLOGY
STUDY**

**LAND USE
ANALYSIS**

The County and City General Plan and Zoning Code regulate land use in the study area. Generally, existing land use in the area is consistent with these policy documents. There are no known pending formal applications in the County or City to change land use within the study area. No provisions have been made for changes in future land use within the study area.

**ENVIRONMENT
AL ANALYSIS**

A Specific Plan EIR is being prepared by others.

Proposed Drainage Description

In order to adequately evaluate the impacts and requirements of the proposed project, the existing drainage conditions were analyzed. Research efforts were made to identify any drainage studies that documented the existing drainage conditions for the study area. The results of these efforts did not find any study that adequately documented those conditions. The purpose of this drainage study is to document the impacts of certain rainfall events on the study area. This information will be the basis of comparison between pre-development and post-development of storm drainage infrastructure improvements.

This proposed drainage description will analyze the effects of the 2-year and 50-year, 24-hour storm events within the study area.

RELATED DOCUMENTS

The Consultant pursued the City, County, and Caltrans for any drainage reports on the study area. The following documents were found which identified potential drainage improvements within the study area.

Drainage Concept / SUSMP Study, 2004

This plan was completed in June 2004 by Diamond West Engineering. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impacts of the Lyons Canyon Ranch project as it was currently designed. Since that time the project design has changed.

Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Appendix, 2004

This plan was completed in November 2004 by RBF. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the impacts of the Lyons Canyon Ranch project when it was considered to be annexed to the City. Since then the project has been redesigned and it will remain in the County.

METHODOLOGY

Due to the complex nature of the sub-basins, a hydrograph method was chosen to estimate the design storm runoff. The complex aspects of the sub-basins include consideration of available storage and varying times of travel. The Modified Rational Method, as defined in the current County Hydrology Manual was employed to generate the effective runoff within each sub-basin.

The County Hydrology Manual utilizes a Modified Rational Method approach for its hydrologic calculations. The Rational Method is understood to provide peak discharge relative to rainfall intensity. It is not generally preferred in watershed catchments where ponding of storm water occurs. Additionally, it does not typically provide a reasonable relationship between peak storm water discharge and storm water runoff volume. This phenomenon can be seen in Figure 3. As seen on the synthetic rainfall distribution, the County method yields little runoff before or after the peak. This typically produces a sharp, narrow peak, which ultimately requires less storage volume for detention basin analysis.

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Because the MODRAT method is considered the 'standard of practice' for this area it will be used to generate the regional hydrology contained herein.

Equation 1. Rational Method

$$Q = CiA$$

Where

C = runoff coefficient
i = rainfall intensity (in/hr)
A = drainage area (ac)

**Equation 2.
Manning Equation**

$$V = \frac{1.486}{n} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$$

Where

V = average velocity (ft/s)
n = pipe roughness coefficient
R = hydraulic radius (ft)
S = head loss per unit length of pipe (ft/ft)

The rainfall intensity was taken from County Standards. The runoff coefficient in the rational formula is dependent on the soil type, antecedent moisture condition, recurrence interval, land use, slope, amount of urban development, rainfall intensity, surface and channel roughness, and duration of storm. Equation 3 provides a relationship between all of these factors and was used to calculate the runoff coefficients.

**Equation 3.
Rational Runoff Coefficient**

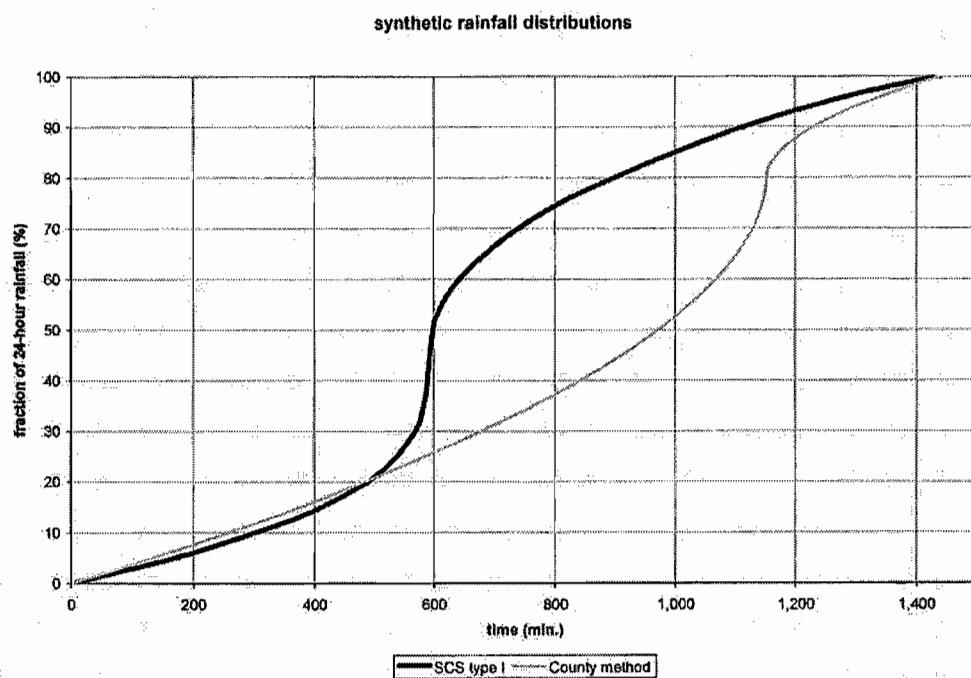
$$C = 7.2(10^{-7})CN^3T^{0.05}\left[(0.01CN)^{0.6}\right]^{S^{0.2}}\left(0.001CN^{1.48}\right)^{(0.15-0.11)}\left[(P+1)/2\right]^{0.7}$$

Where

CN = SCS composite curve number
T = recurrence interval (years)
S = average sub-basin land slope (%)
I = rainfall intensity of recurrence interval (in/hr)
P = percent impervious (decimal)

The average rainfall for the design storm event for the study area per the County Hydrology Manual is about 8.4 inches. With this data and normal antecedent moisture conditions, the runoff yield is roughly 36%. According to County staff a runoff yield analysis is not required with the current hydrologic methods.

Figure 3. synthetic rainfall distribution comparison



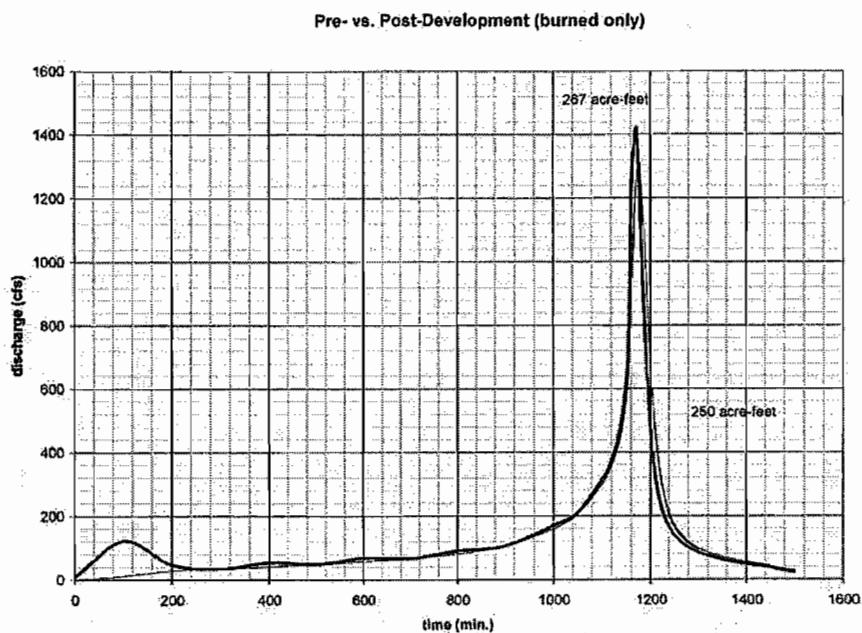
Hydrologic Model

The computer models MODRAT was used to simulate, combine, and route outflow hydrographs within each watershed. The simulation of the hydrologic data is generated by the development of the synthetic unit hydrograph, 50-year design storm pattern, and the runoff hydrograph.

See Figure 4 for a graph of pre-developed vs. post-developed hydrographs at the existing double 8-foot by 8-foot box culvert. The total volume of runoff for both scenarios can be increased 1-3% because the runoff is still occurring at the end of the design storm.

The development of the synthetic unit hydrograph involves the identification of several watershed characteristics including composite curve numbers, soil cover, percent impervious, antecedent moisture conditions, land use, basin area, initial abstractions, hydraulic length, basin slope, and lag time. These parameters are calculated in the following steps:

**Figure 4. Pre- v.
Post-Development
Hydrograph at
Double Box Culvert**



- The sub-basin watershed boundaries were delineated by WMS on the USGS map.
- Rainfall excess is that part of the total precipitation depth that appears as surface flow during and after a storm event. Rainfall excess equals to total rainfall depth minus losses due to interception by vegetation, infiltration into the soil, and surface depression storage. This process is defined internally in the MODRAT method. The information is based on:
 - Soil data from the current County Hydrology Manual
 - Zoning designations in the City and County
- The catchment time of concentration is defined as the time from the center of mass of net rainfall and the center of mass of runoff. The time of concentration for each sub-basin was identified from the County method. This method is shown in equation 4.

Equation 4. Time of Concentration

$$T_c = 10^{-0.507} * (C_d * I)^{-0.519} * L^{0.483} * S^{-0.135}$$

Where

T_c	= time of concentration in minutes
C_d	= developed runoff coefficient
I	= rainfall intensity in inches per hour
L	= hydrologic length of the catchment in feet
S	= average watershed land slope in feet per foot

- To adequately define the unit hydrograph, the unit time period of the synthetic critical storm pattern should generally be 30 percent of the basin time of concentration and should use multiples of 1 minute. The unit time period utilized in this report is 1 minute.
- See Appendix catchment soil characteristics, catchment hydrologic characteristics, and hydrograph plots for various locations.

Bulking Analysis

A bulking analysis was performed for the proposed burned runoff conditions by County methods. The entire study area is in debris potential area #3 (see Appendix 1, Exhibit F). Table 2 shows the minimum required size for the debris basins and desilting inlets.

Table 2. Proposed Watershed Debris Analysis

node	area (ac.)	bulking factor	rate (cy/sm)	yield (cy)	note
40A	549	1.48	64,000	54,900	basin #1
115AQ	195	1.52	87,000	26,535	basin #2
131U	6	1.62	140,000	1,315	inlet #8
43F	7	1.62	140,000	1,535	inlet #6
53I	10	1.62	140,000	2,190	inlet #1
79P	10	1.62	140,000	2,190	inlet #2
75O	9	1.62	140,000	1,970	inlet #3
72N	4	1.62	140,000	875	inlet #4
70M	5	1.62	140,000	1,100	inlet #5
140X	4	1.62	140,000	875	inlet #7

The yield results for the inlets should be considered somewhat arbitrary because the curves for Plate 2 and 5 from the County Sedimentation Manual have a minimum drainage area of 64 acres.

Upon final design the debris inlets should be sized according to Table 2.

Flow Routing

Flow routing methods for storage areas (reservoirs), channel, and sheet flow were estimated from proposed dimensions and parameters. The Modified Puls method was used to route flow through storage areas. The MODRAT method was used to route

flow through existing open channels and sub-basins. Proposed dimensions were used for all open channel routing. The discharge relationship from the storage areas used the Normal Depth method with similar dimensions. See Appendix 1 for a diagram of the entire watershed hydrologic model.

Hydraulic Model

Manning's Equation and Caltrans HDS No. 5 was used to simulate the hydraulic analysis of the existing and proposed storm drainage conveyance systems. The simulation of the hydraulic system utilized either the design storm event or the capacity of the existing system whichever was less. This capacity was defined from street grades, curb inlets, and assumed maximum energy gradients.

The main branch of Lyons Canyon will be diverted at debris basin #1. The remainder of downstream existing watershed is collected in a culvert near debris basin #2. A HEC-RAS model was developed for both existing and proposed conditions to show that adjacent properties are not adversely affected by the new culvert.

A S S U M P T I O N S

The rainfall and runoff parameters are based on the County Hydrology Manual and the County Design Standards.

Rainfall

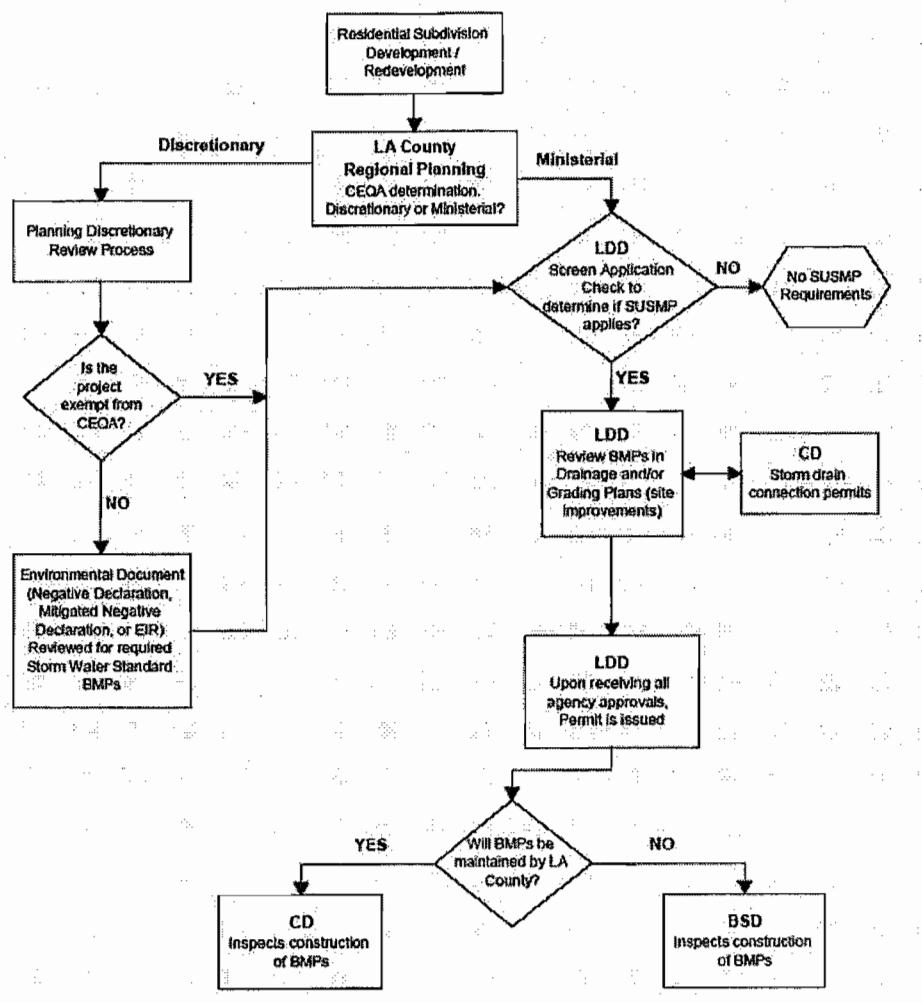
According to the isohyetal rainfall map in the County Hydrology Manual, the study area has an average 50-year, 24-hour rainfall depth of about 8.4 inches.

The mean annual precipitation is identified from DWR, Bulletin No. 195, October 1976. According to Plate 3, the MAP is about 18-inches. Plate 4 reports the mean annual 24-hour storm at roughly 3.5-inches.

S U S M P

The regulation governing the development of the project area is the County Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP). The project would fall under the subdivision development section. See Figure 5 for the permitting and inspection process for a residential development in the County. The subdivision improvements would need to be designed and installed according to this process.

**Figure 5. SUSMP
permitting &
inspection process**



DEFINITIONS

BSD-LACDPW Building & Safety Division
CD-LACDPW Construction Division
LDD-LACDPW Land Development Division

Source control measures are recommended for implementation during specific project design, construction, and operations phases. These measures should include conserving natural areas, minimizing storm water pollutant of concern, protecting slopes and channels, providing storm drain stenciling and signage, properly design and construct outdoor material and refuse storage areas, and properly design and construct parking lots.

In addition to source control measures, treatment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) will need to be provided to remove the pollutants of concerns from the runoff

**TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 053653 - REGIONAL HYDROLOGY
STUDY**

before leaving the site. Treatment control BMPs will require ongoing maintenance. BMPs can be provided in a variety of ways that can vary from catch basin filters, to proprietary treatment devices placed in the main storm drain infrastructure, to grass swale filters, to extended impoundment facilities that allow sedimentation of pollutants to occur. For large watersheds the use of catch basin filtration is not practical due to the number of installations necessary and the ongoing maintenance required. Debris basins (which could be considered extended detention basins or T-6 basins), debris inlets, catch basin filtration inserts, and centralized off-line devices (or water quality treatment devices) were selected as the initial BMPs. Due to the relatively long confinement period fencing (around each basin) is recommended to protect the facilities.

The other alternative BMPs identified above could be used in-lieu of the water quality devices and debris basins but they may not mitigate the increased peak runoff from the new development or help alleviate any adverse drainage conditions downstream of the project area.

See Table 3 for the proposed water quality devices. The SUSMP Manual specifies that 0.75 inches of rainfall be mitigated for water quality purposes. See Appendix 6 for the peak mitigated flow calculations.

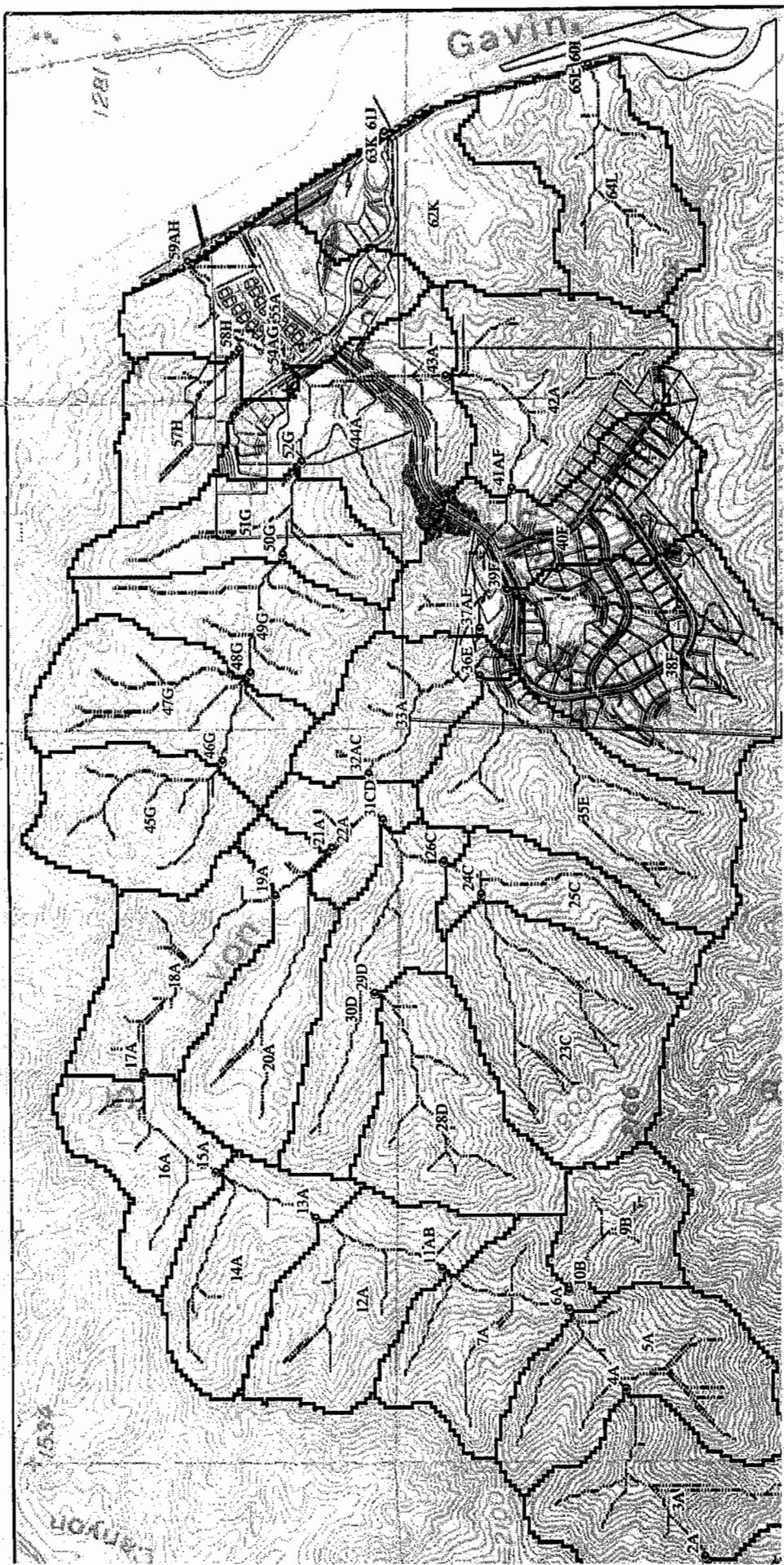
Table 3. Water Quality Treatment Devices

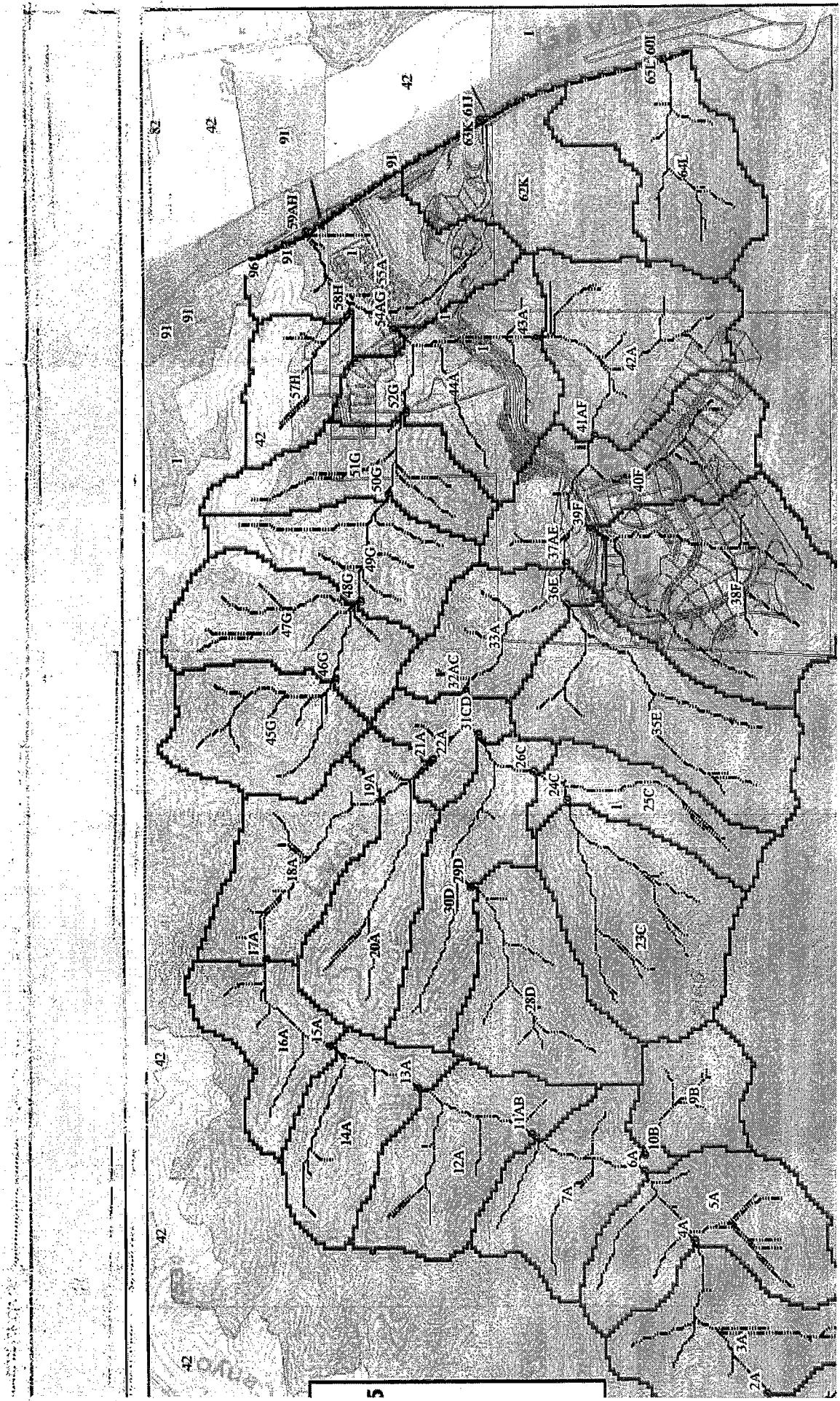
Device #	node	Q_{pm} (cfs)
Off-line Device #1	94FJ	11.4
Off-line Device #2	99A+119S+123T	3.1
C.B. Insert #1	98A	1.0
C.B. Insert #2	128A	2.3
C.B. Insert #3	143Y	1.2

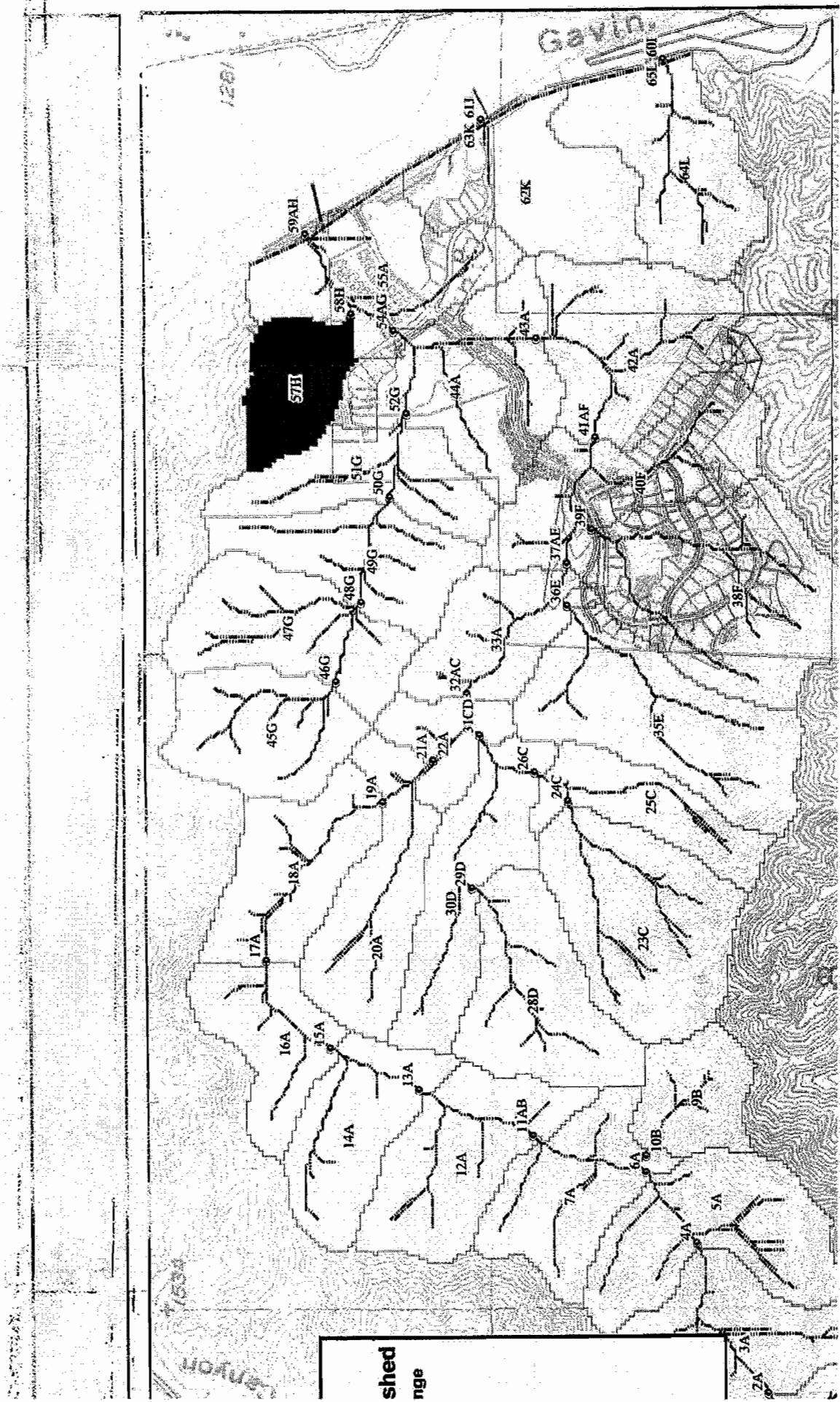
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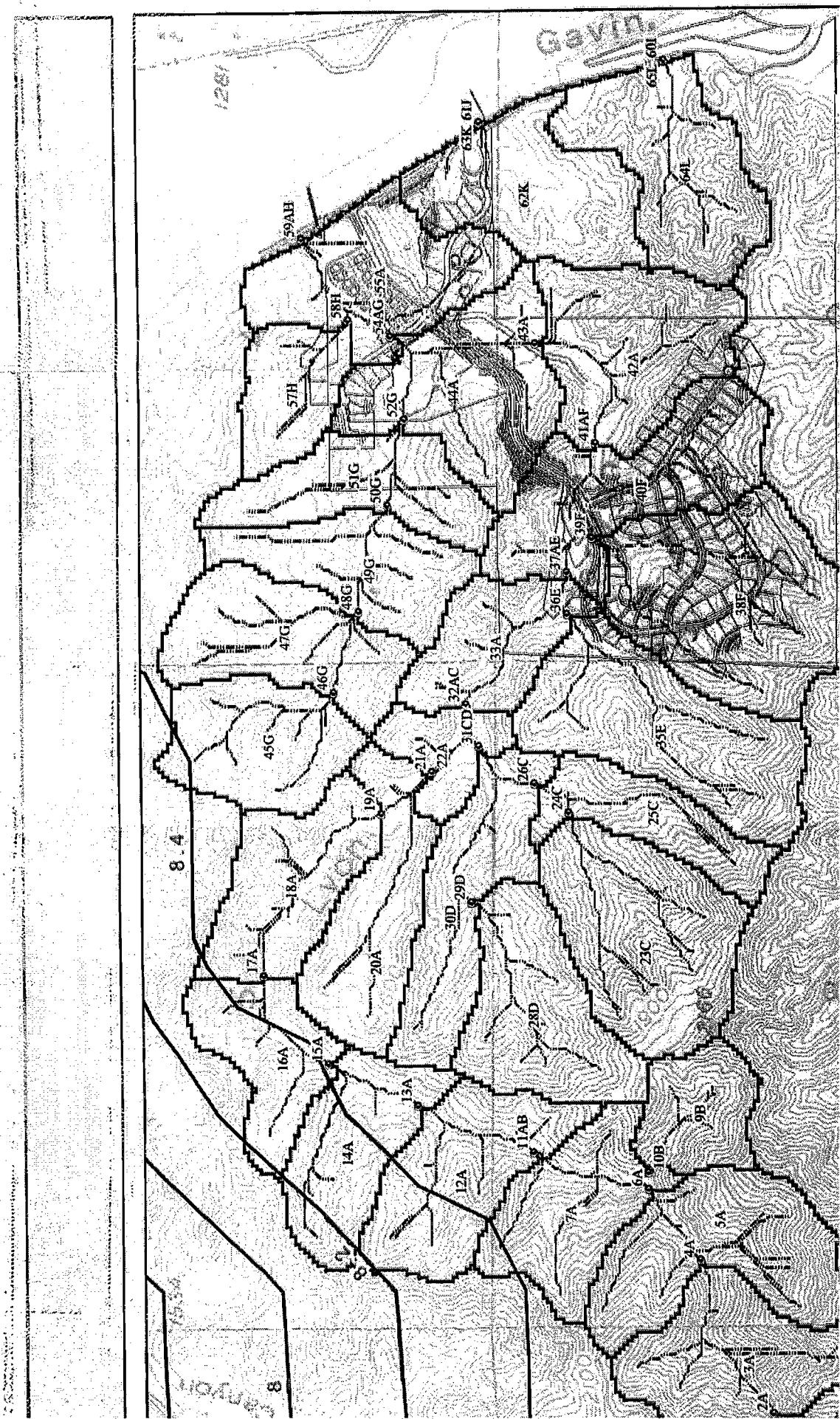
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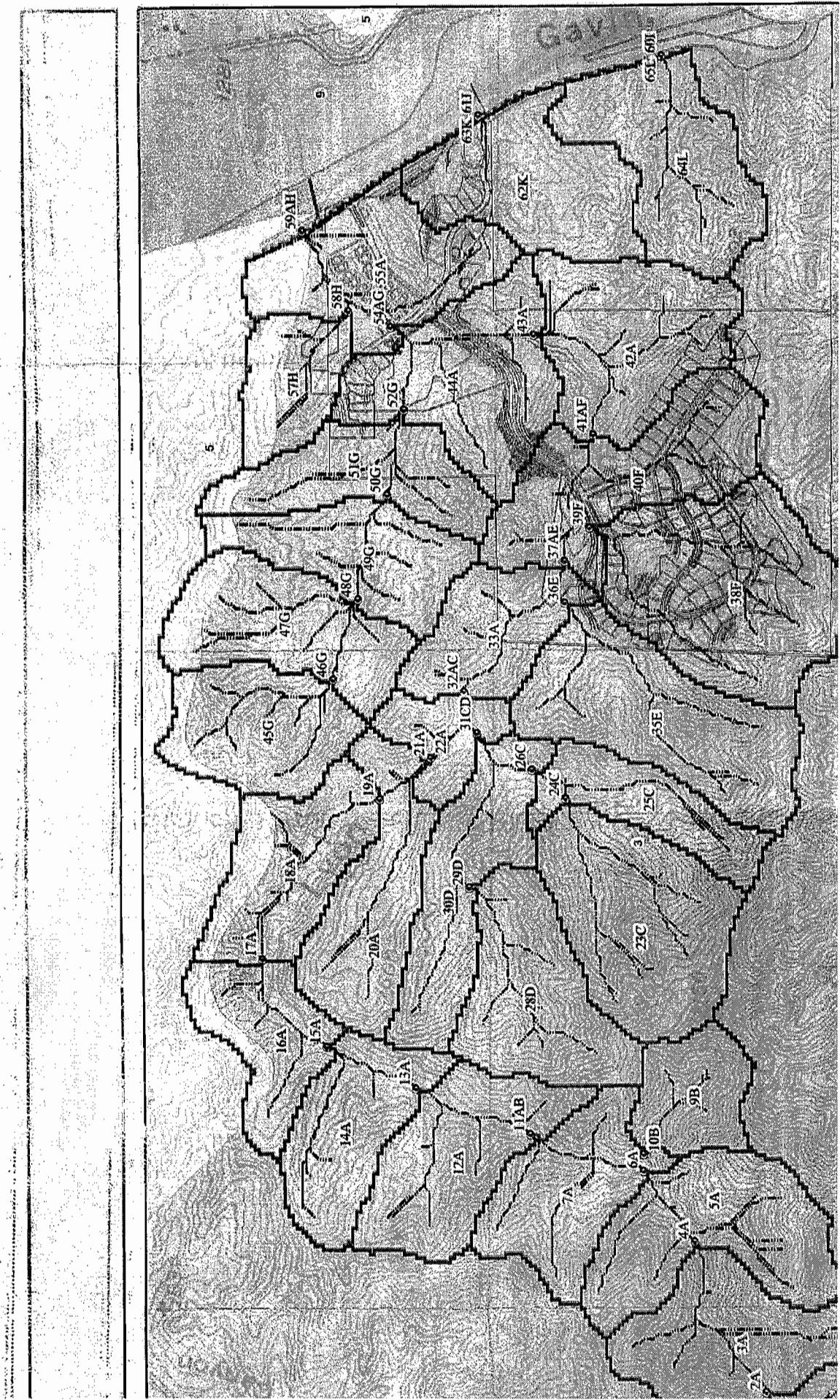


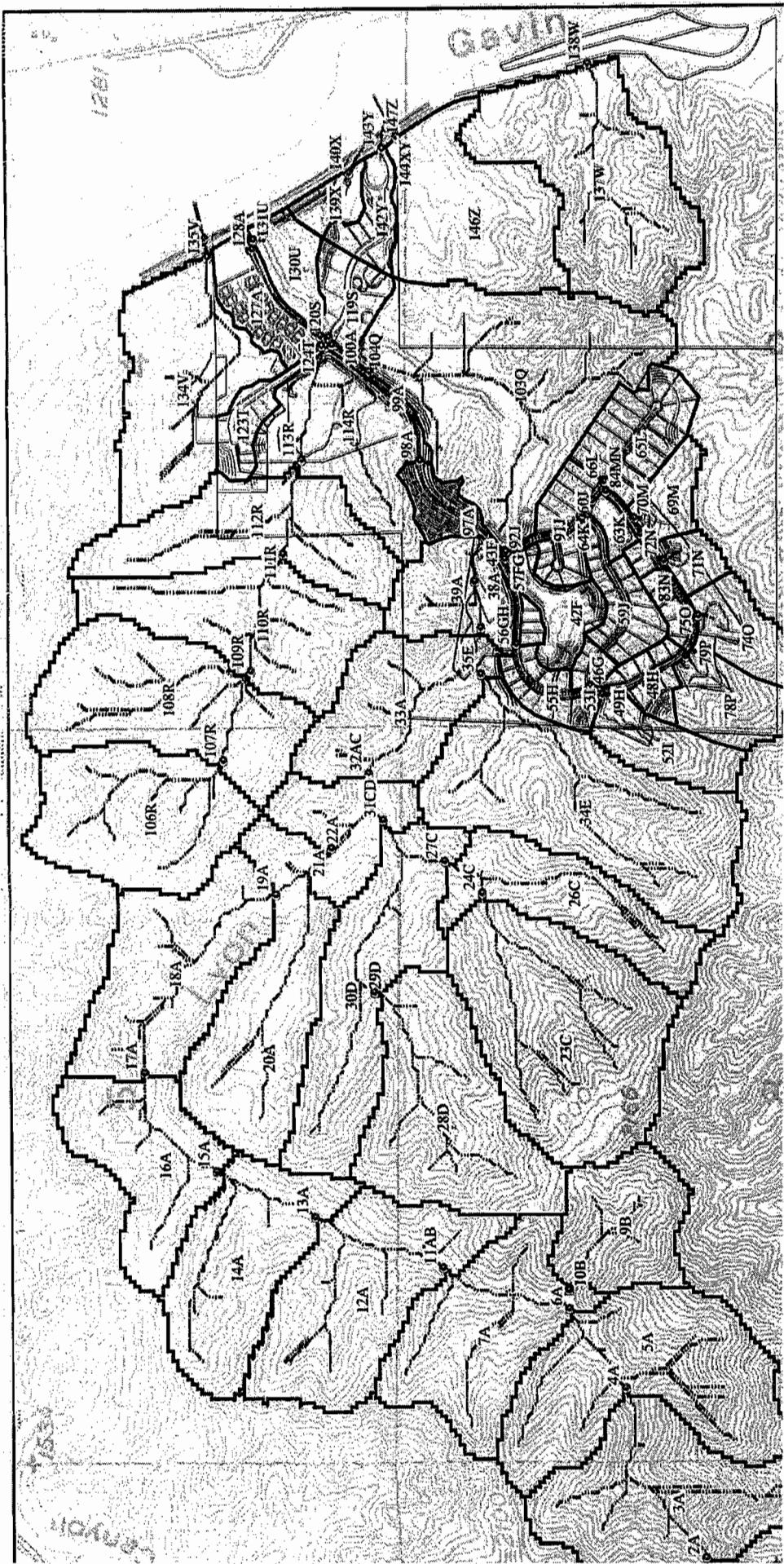


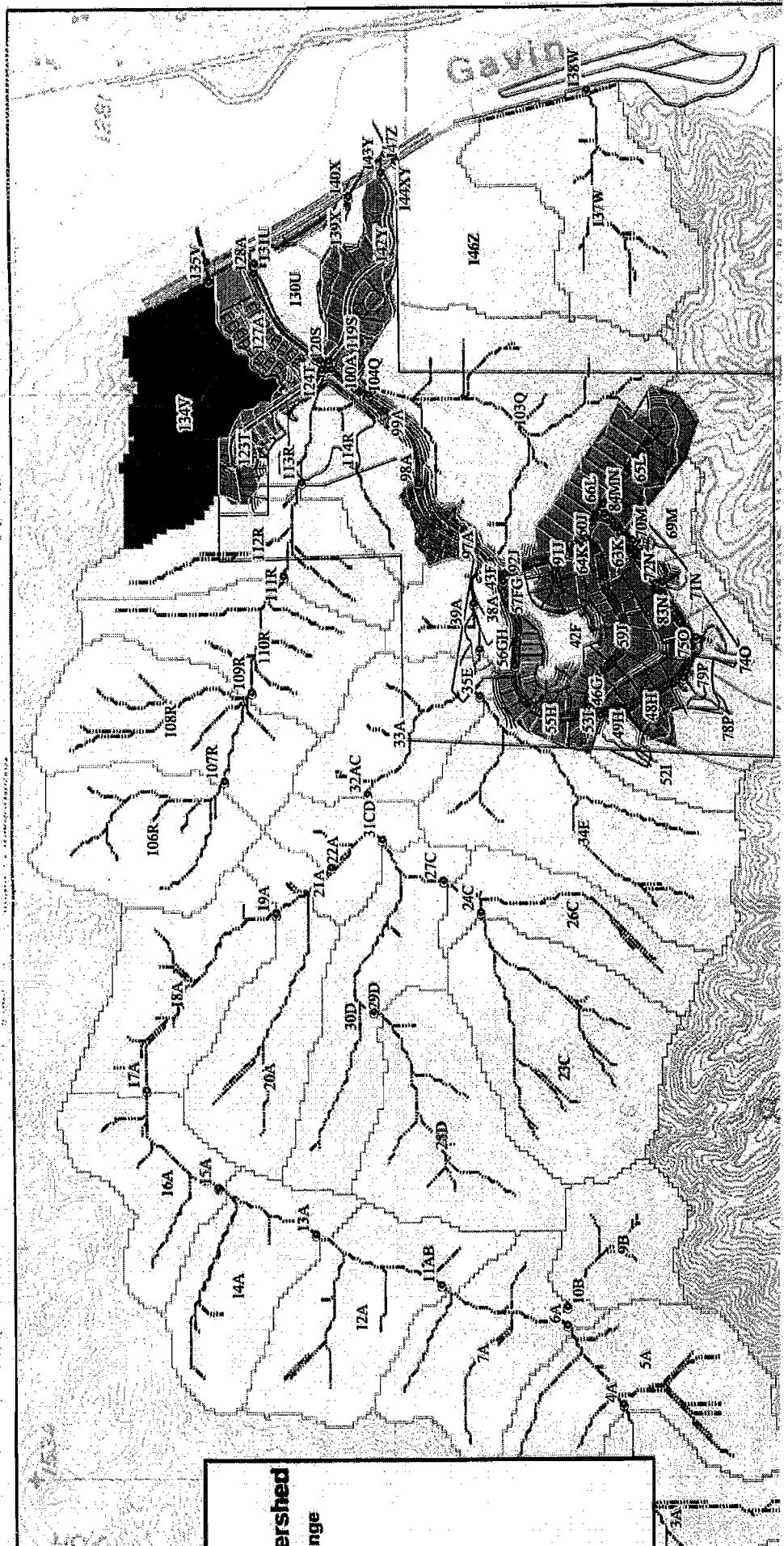








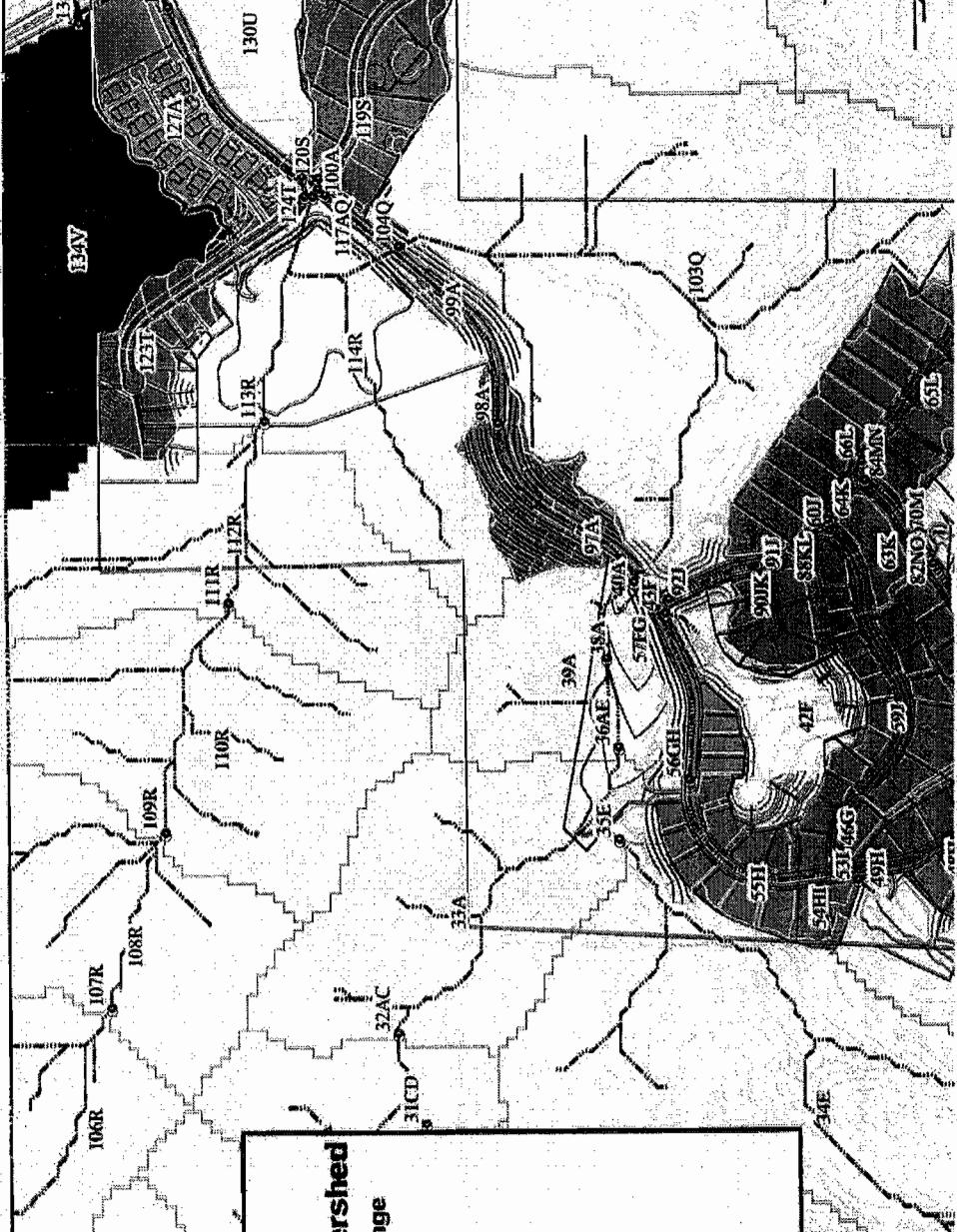


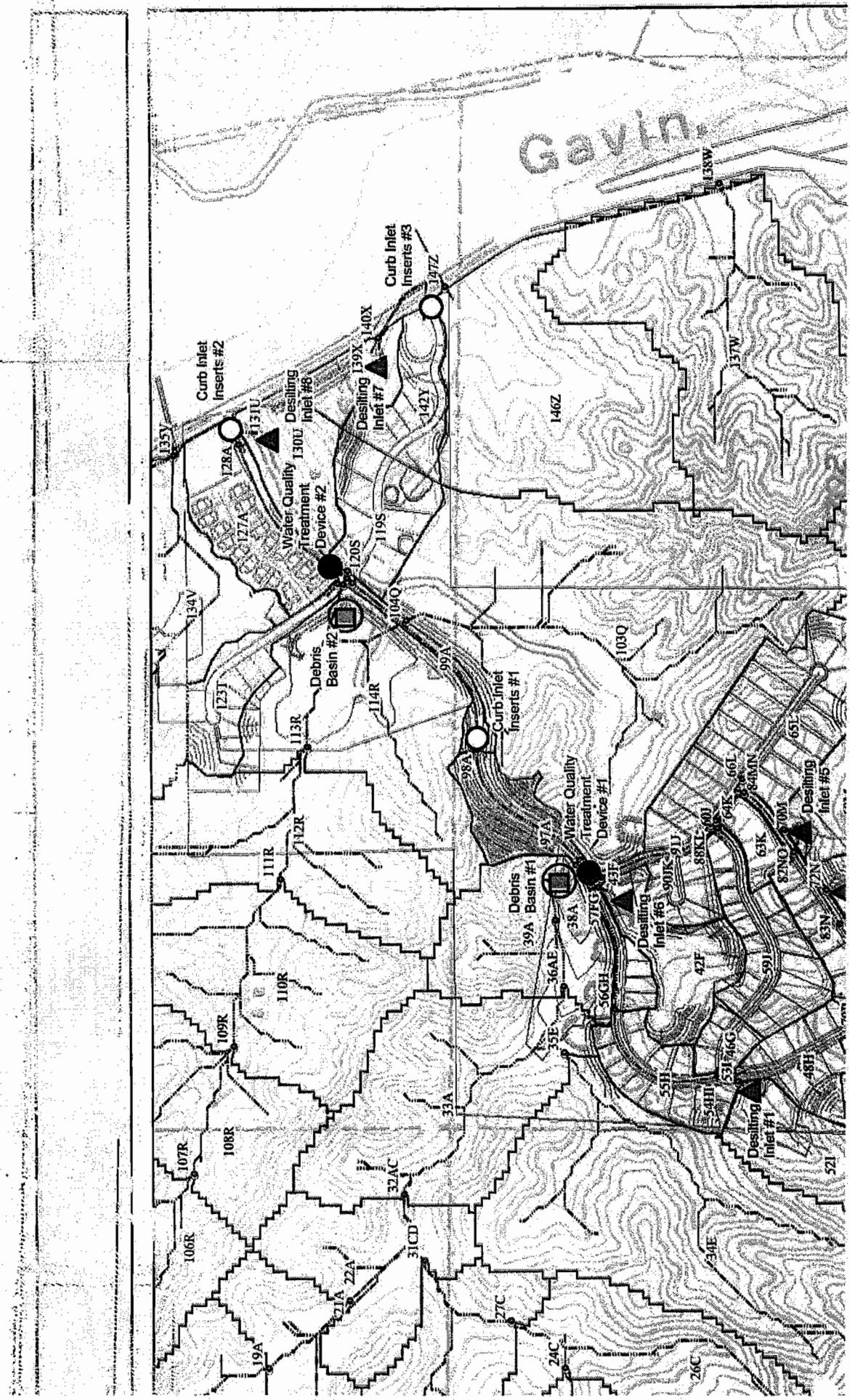


Gavin.

RAY

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Appendix 2
Existing Structures

Culvert Calculator Report
24 CSP

Solve For: Discharge

Culvert Summary					
Allowable HW Elevation	1.319.00 ft	Headwater Depth/Height	4.00		
Computed Headwater Elev.	1.319.00 ft	Discharge	19.63 cfs		
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1.314.20 ft	Tailwater Elevation	1.311.00 ft		
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1.319.00 ft	Control Type	Outlet Control		
<hr/>					
Grades					
Upstream Invert Length	1.311.00 ft 270.00 ft	Downstream Invert Constricted Slope	1.306.50 ft 0.016667 ft/ft		
<hr/>					
Hydraulic Profile					
Profile	Pressure Profile	Depth, Downstream	4.50 ft		
Slope Type	N/A	Normal Depth	N/A ft		
Flow Regime	N/A	Critical Depth	1.59 ft		
Velocity Downstream	6.22 ft/s	Critical Slope	0.026963 ft/ft		
<hr/>					
Section					
Section Shape	Circular	Manning's Coefficient	0.024		
Construction Material	CMP	Span	2.00 ft		
Section Size	24 Inch	Rise	2.00 ft		
Number Sections	1				
<hr/>					
Outlet Control Properties					
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1.319.00 ft	Upstream Velocity Head	0.80 ft		
K _e	0.90	Entrance Loss	0.54 ft		
<hr/>					
Inlet Control Properties					
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1.314.20 ft	Flow Control	N/A		
Inlet Type	Projecting	Area Full	3.1 ft ²		
K	0.03400	HDS 5 Chart	2		
M	1.50000	HDS 5 Scale	3		
C	0.05650	Equation Form	1		
Y	0.54000				

Culvert Calculator Report
30 CSP

Solve For: Discharge

Culvert Summary			
All allowable HW Elevation	1,340.00 ft	Headwater Depth/H/Height	1.20
Computed Headwater Elev.	1,340.00 ft	Discharge	24.34 cfs
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1,339.89 ft	Tailwater Elevation	1,337.00 ft
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1,340.00 ft	Control Type	Outlet Control
Grades			
Upstream Invert	1,337.00 ft	Downstream Invert	1,336.30 ft
Length	66.00 ft	Constructed Slope	0.010769 ft/ft
Hydraulic Profile			
Profile	M2	Depth, Downstream	1.68 ft
Slope Type	Mild	Normal Depth	2.21 ft
Flow Regime	Subcritical	Critical Depth	1.68 ft
Velocity Downstream	6.94 ft/s	Critical Slope	0.019080 ft/ft
Section			
Section Shape	Circular:	Manning's Coefficient	0.024
Section Material	CMIP	Span	2.60 ft
Section Size	30 Inch	Rise	2.50 ft
Number of Sections	1		
Outlet Control Properties			
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1,340.00 ft	Upstream Velocity Head	0.48 ft
Ke:	0.90	Entrance Loss	0.43 ft
Inlet Control Properties			
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1,339.89 ft	Flow Control	N/A
Inlet Type	Projecting	Area Full	4.9 ft ²
K	0.03400	HDS 5 Chart	2
M	1.50000	HDS 5 Scale	3
C	0.05530	Equation Form	1
Y	0.54000		

Culvert Calculator Report

48 CSP

Solve For: Discharge

Culvert Summary					
Allowable HW Elevation	1,314.00 ft	Headwater Depth/Height	2.22		
Computed Headwater Elev.	1,314.00 ft	Discharge	122.97 cfs		
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1,312.54 ft	Tailwater Elevation	1,305.00 ft		
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1,314.00 ft	Control Type	Outlet Control		
<hr/>					
Grades					
Upstream Invert	1,305.10 ft	Downstream Invert	1,304.00 ft		
Length	14.00 ft	Constructed Slope	0.007857 ft/ft		
<hr/>					
Hydraulic Profile					
Profile	Composite M2P pressure profile	Depth, Downstream	3.33 ft		
Slope Type	Mild	Normal Depth	N/A ft		
Flow Regime	Subcritical	Critical Depth	3.33 ft		
Velocity Downstream	10.98 ft/s	Critical Slope	0.024273 ft/ft		
<hr/>					
Section					
Section Shape	Circular	Manning's Coefficient	0.024		
Section Material	CMP	Span	4.00 ft		
Section Size	48 Inch	Refr.	4.00 ft		
Number Sections	1				
<hr/>					
Outlet Control Properties					
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1,314.00 ft	Upstream Velocity Head	1.49 ft		
K _e	0.90	Entrance Loss	1.34 ft		
<hr/>					
Inlet Control Properties					
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1,312.54 ft	Flow Control	N/A		
Inlet Type	Projecting	Area Full	12.6 ft ²		
K	0.03400	HDS 5 Chart	2		
M	1.50000	HDS 5 Scale	3		
C	0.05530	Equation Form	1		
Y	0.54000				

Rating Table Report
2-8x8 RCB

Range Data:	Minimum	Maximum	Increment
Allowable HW E	1,298.00	1,310.00	.10 ft
HW/Elev. (ft) / Discharge (cfs)			
1,298.00	0.00		
1,297.00	40.94		
1,298.00	115.81		
1,298.00	212.76		
1,300.00	327.56		
1,301.00	457.78		
1,302.00	601.76		
1,303.00	758.31		
1,304.00	926.48		
1,305.00	1,105.51		
1,306.00	1,294.79		
1,307.00	1,491.27		
1,308.00	1,690.88		
1,308.00	1,705.44		
1,310.00	1,838.66		

Culvert Calculator Report
2.8x8 RGB

Solve For: Discharge

Culvert Summary			
Allowable HW Elevation	1.308.00 ft	Headwater Depth/Height	1.50
Computed Headwater Elev:	1.308.00 ft	Discharge	1,538.21 cfs
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1.308.00 ft	Tailwater Elevation	1.296.00 ft
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1.307.22 ft	Control Type	Inlet Control
Grades			
Upstream Invert	1.296.00 ft	Downstream Invert	1.293.00 ft
Length	300.00 ft	Constructed Slope	.010000 ft/ft
Hydraulic Profile			
Profile	S2	Depth, Downstream	5.16 ft
Slope Type	Straight	Normal Depth	4.95 ft
Flow Regime	Supercritical	Critical Depth	6.60 ft
Velocity Downstream	18.65 ft/s	Critical Slope	0.004814 ft/ft
Section			
Section Shape	Box	Mannings Coefficient	0.013
Section Material	Concrete	Span	8.00 ft
Section Size	8 x 8 ft	Rise	8.00 ft
Number Sections	2		
Outlet Control Properties			
Outlet Control HW Elev.	1.307.22 ft	Upstream Velocity Head	3.30 ft
K _e	0.40	Entrance Loss	1.32 ft
Inlet Control Properties			
Inlet Control HW Elev.	1.305.00 ft	Flow Control	N/A
Inlet Type	30 to 75° wingwall flares.	Area Full	128.0 ft ²
K	0.0260	HDS 5 Chart	8
M	1.0000	HDS 5 Scale	1
C	0.03470	Equation Form	1
Y	0.86000		

4. SEDIMENT CONTROL

This Section discusses the type of structure acceptable to the Department for sediment control. The type of structure depends on the volume of sediment computed to be delivered to the site. This, in turn, depends on the Debris (sediment) Potential Area (DPA) zone for the particular watershed. The following table is used to determine the type of structure. See Section 3 for methods of computing the sediment production volume.

Type of Structure		
Total Sediment Production (cubic yards)	DPA zone 1-4 requirement	DPA zone 5-11 requirement
20,000 or greater	Debris Basin	Debris Basin
5,000 to 19,999	Debris Basin	Elevated Inlet
1,000 to 4,999	Debris Basin or Elevated Inlet*	Desilting Inlet
250 to 999	Desilting Inlet*	Inlet with bulked flow drain
less than 250	Inlet* with bulked flow drain	Inlet with bulked flow drain

The use of elevated or desilting inlets and bulked flow drains in DPA zones 1 through 4 will only be approved by the Department in special circumstances. The reason being that the steepness of the watershed, presence of boulders, and higher sediment and runoff potential result in a greater risk of plugging the storm drain and damaging the retaining wall.

Table 4.1

Where sediment production is less than 250 cubic yards, sediment control is generally not needed. Design the conveying storm drain following the closed conduit bulked flow design criteria listed in Section 5.D.2.

As stated in the State Water Code, Division 3, Section 6000-6452, certain dams are under State jurisdiction (refer to Figure 4.1). The State may have additional requirements for the design of the facility.

A. GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

A-1. Location and Alignment

Locate all sediment retaining facilities in the existing watercourse. Align dams perpendicular to the original flow paths (see Figure 4.2(a)). In order to insure maximum capacity, place the longer

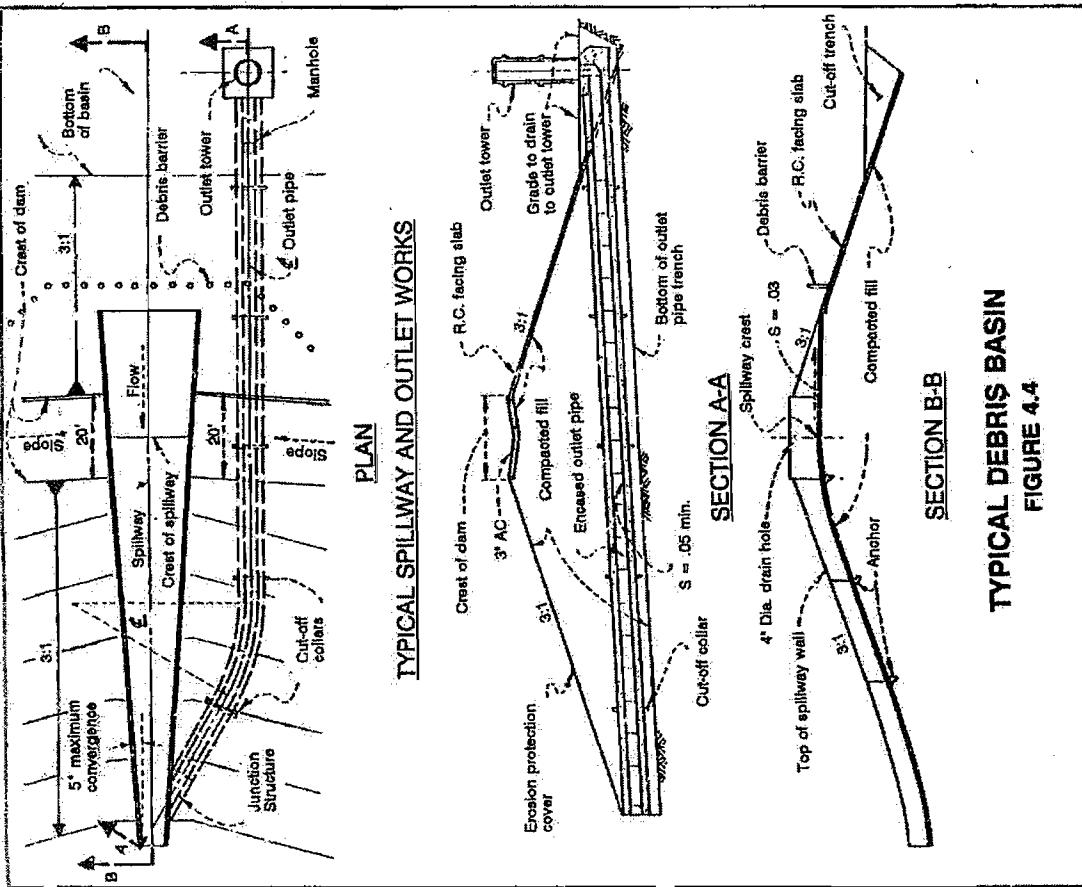
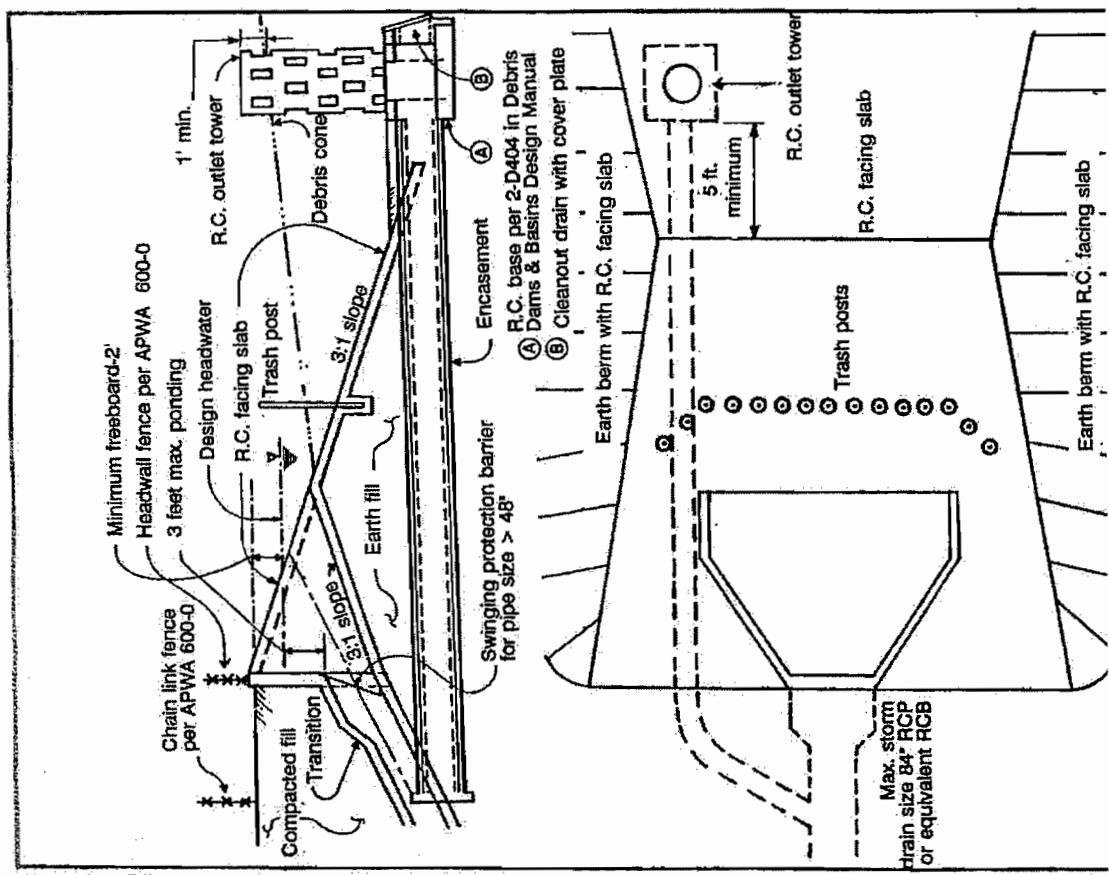


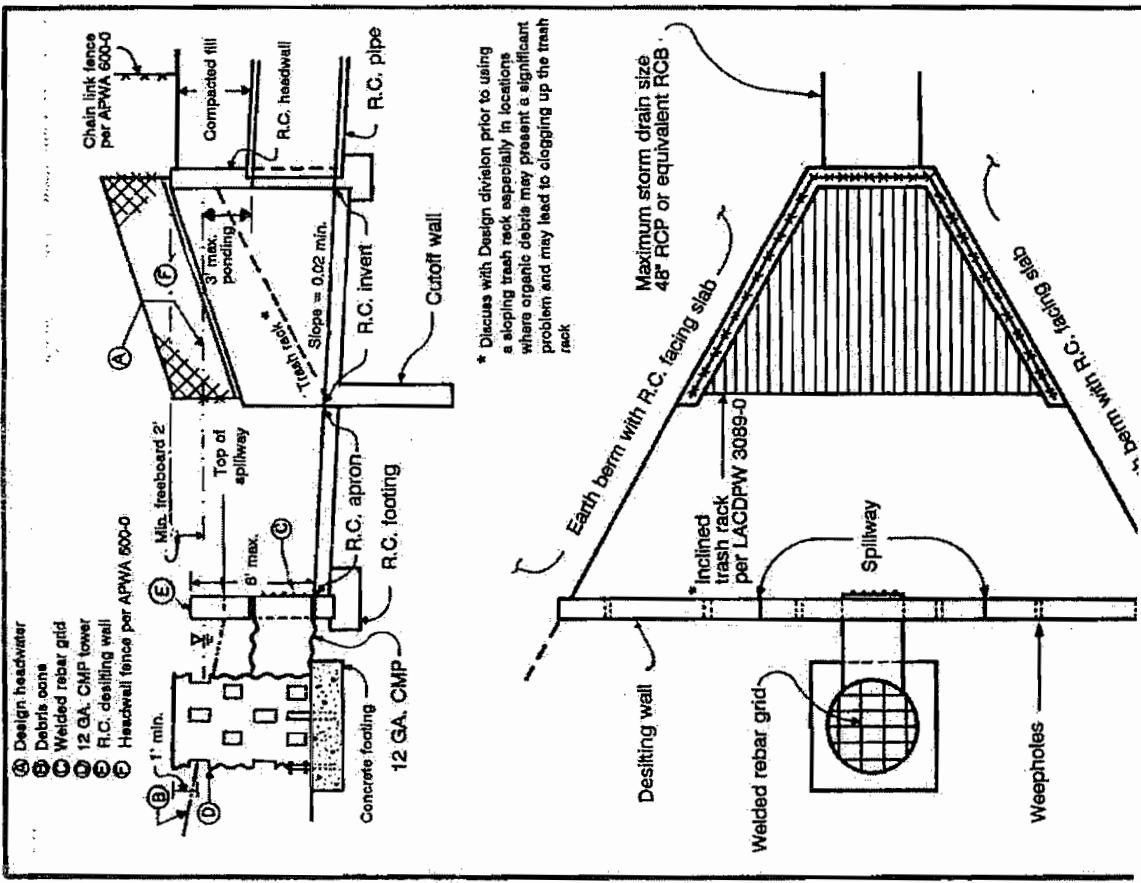
Table 4.2

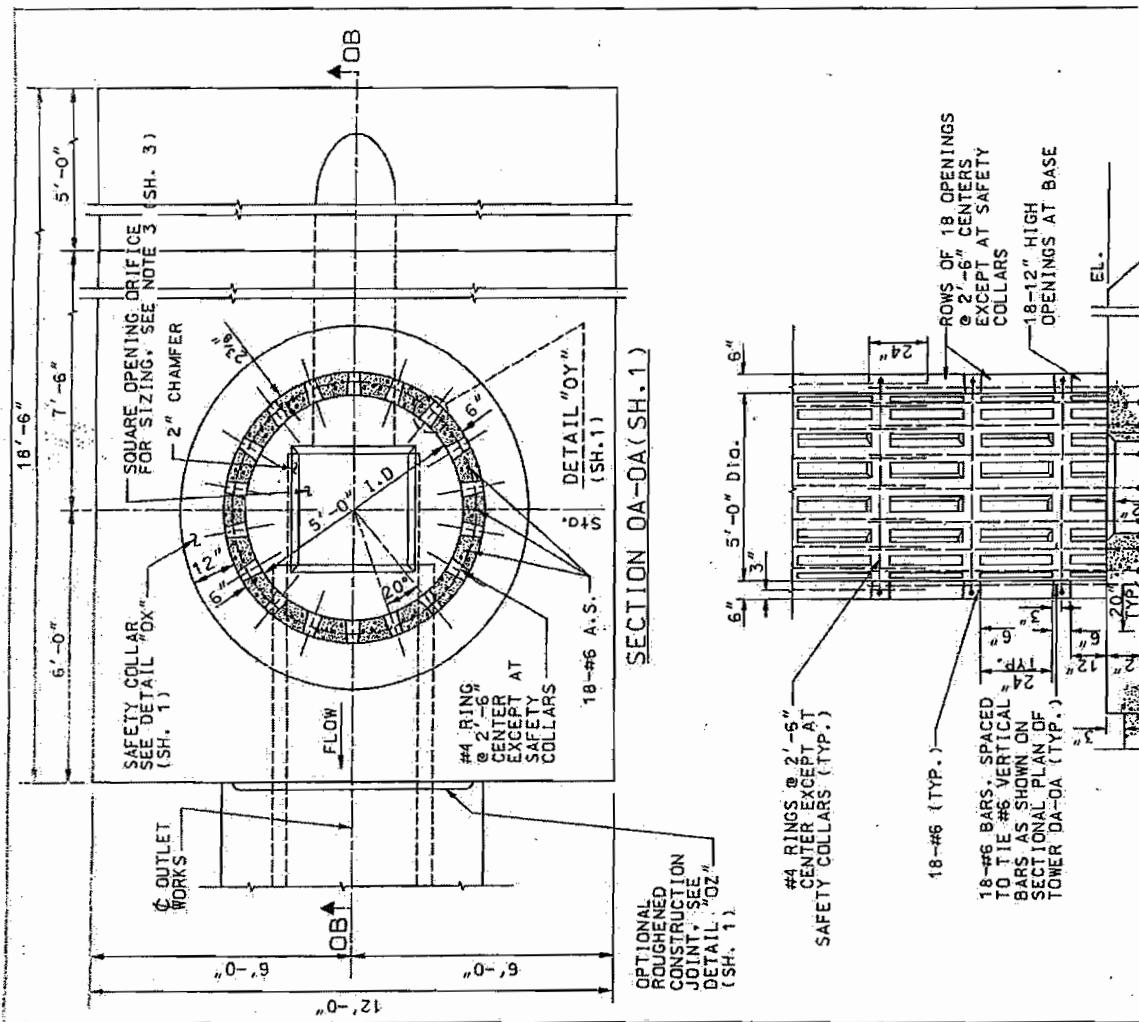
	Debris Basin ¹	Elevated Inlet See Figure 4.5	
General Location		Locate both facilities such that should an overflow occur a street or other safe path is available for sediment.	
Horizontal alignment	Locate in the original watercourse where the dam is perpendicular to the flow path (see Figure 4.2(a)). Longer dimension of the basin shall fall along the flow		
Outlet Tower and Conduit	Refer to the section on Outlet Works in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	A standard concrete outlet tower and conduit is required (see the Debris Dams and Basin Design Manual), except in phased upstream development where corrugated metal pipe (CMP) tower with a concrete base may be substituted. ²	A corrugated required if
Gage Boards	Gage boards are required on basins under State Jurisdiction. Sediment lines painted on towers, marking from the lowest port invert suffice for all others. See the section on Gage Board Pipe Support in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	Gage boards or sediment lines painted on towers, marking from the lowest port invert can	
Earth Embankment	Upstream and downstream embankment slopes less than or equal to 3H:1V. Steeper slopes require complete geotechnical stability analysis. Also refer to the section on Earthen Dam Design in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	Maximum berm slope is 3H:1V. Steeper slopes require complete geotechnical stability analysis. Also refer to the section on Earth Dam Design in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	Protect the desilting w concrete fa acceptable
Embankment Crest	The top width of the berm over the inlet shall be 20-feet paved 3 inches of asphalt concrete. A berm width of 15-feet may be approved if geological analysis is		
Facing Slab	6-inch concrete or gunite with No. 5 reinforcing steel at 18-inch spacing each way. See section on Earthen Dam Design, Protection for Dam Slopes in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	A 6-inch thick reinforced concrete facing slab with reinforcing steel (no wire mesh) exterior placed concrete is acceptable). Provide facing slabs around the basin wall if cut and fill r	
Trash Barriers	Refer to the section on Debris Barrier in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	A swinging trash rack is required for conduits greater than 48-inches in diameter. A sloping trash rack per LACDPW 3089-0 can be used for smaller conduits. Trash posts spaced at 4-feet or 2/3 the diameter of the conduit, whichever is smaller, are also required at all elevated inlets.	A sloping trash post: conduit ar
Access Roads	Access roads with 12 ft wide paving (3-inch asphalt concrete on 4-inch crushed aggregate base) within a 15-ft easement with minimum radius of 40 feet can be used for structures with capacity less than 20,000 cubic yards. See section on Access to Dam and Basin in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.	Provide a vehicular access road into the basin at least 12-feet wide within a 15-foot easement concrete over 4 inches of crushed aggregate base.	

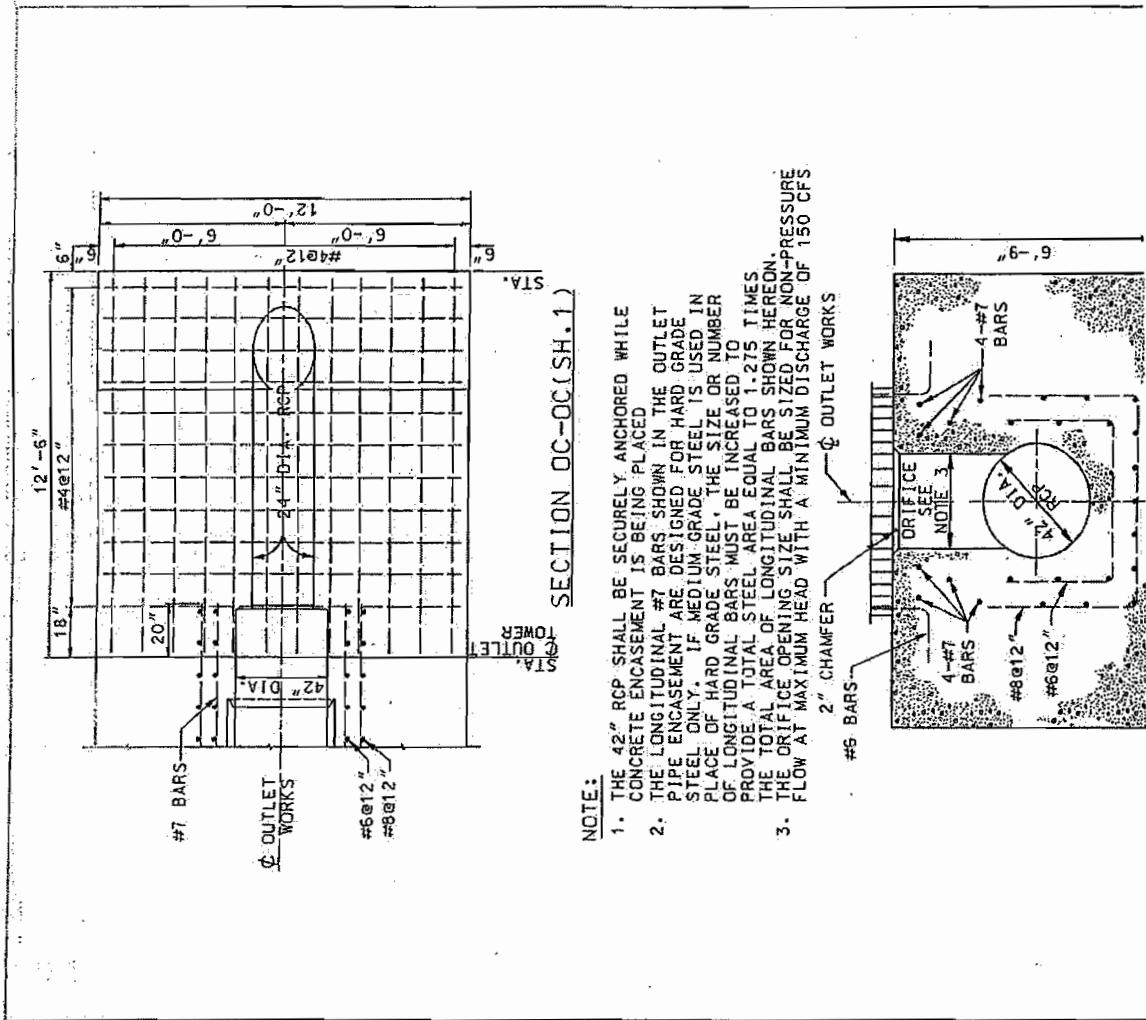
Footnotes:

- ¹ Criteria listed in this table for debris basins amends the criteria given in the Department's Debris Dams and Basins Design Manual.
- ² The tower base can be modified to include a cleanout drain with a cover plate to allow flushing of the conduit. Extend the encasement on the conduit to the junction with from the intersection of the upstream face and the design headwater elevation meets the conduit, whichever is lesser.
- ³ Discuss with Design Division prior to using a sloping trash rack especially in locations where organic debris may present a significant problem and may lead to clogging up
- ⁴ Standard plans designated by an LACDPW number refer to the Department's Standard Plan Manual (1992 Edition).
- ⁵ Standard plans designated by an APWA number refer to the Standard Plans for Public Works Construction Manual by the American Public Works Association, 1985 Edition

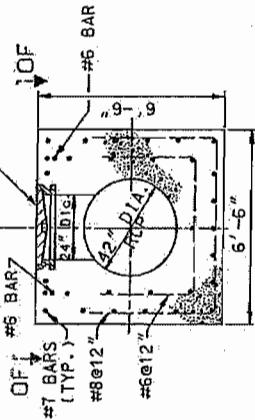




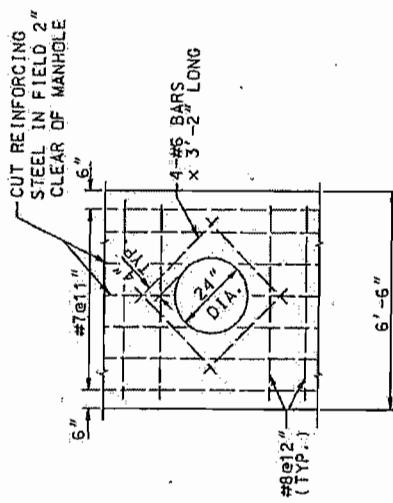




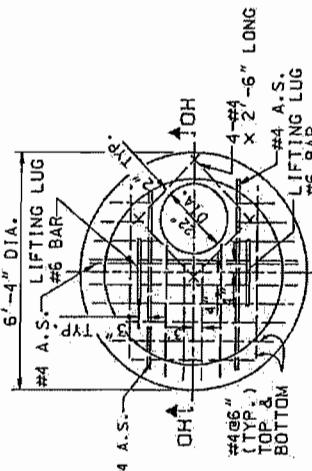
MANHOLE FRAMES AND COVER AS PER STD. PLAN 630-1.
MANHOLE DIA. 5'8" DIA. HOLES THROUGH COVER IN A
UNIFORM PATTERN. NO HOLES ARE TO BE DRILLED
THROUGH THE RIBS OF THE COVER BOTTOM MAKE
TOP OF COVER FLUSH WITH TOP OF ENCASEMENT.



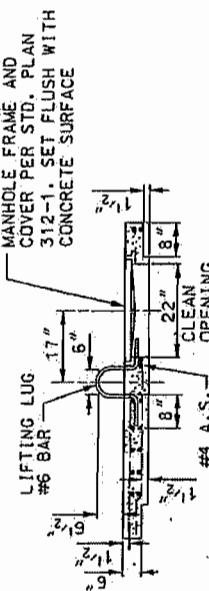
SECTION DE-DE (SH. 1)

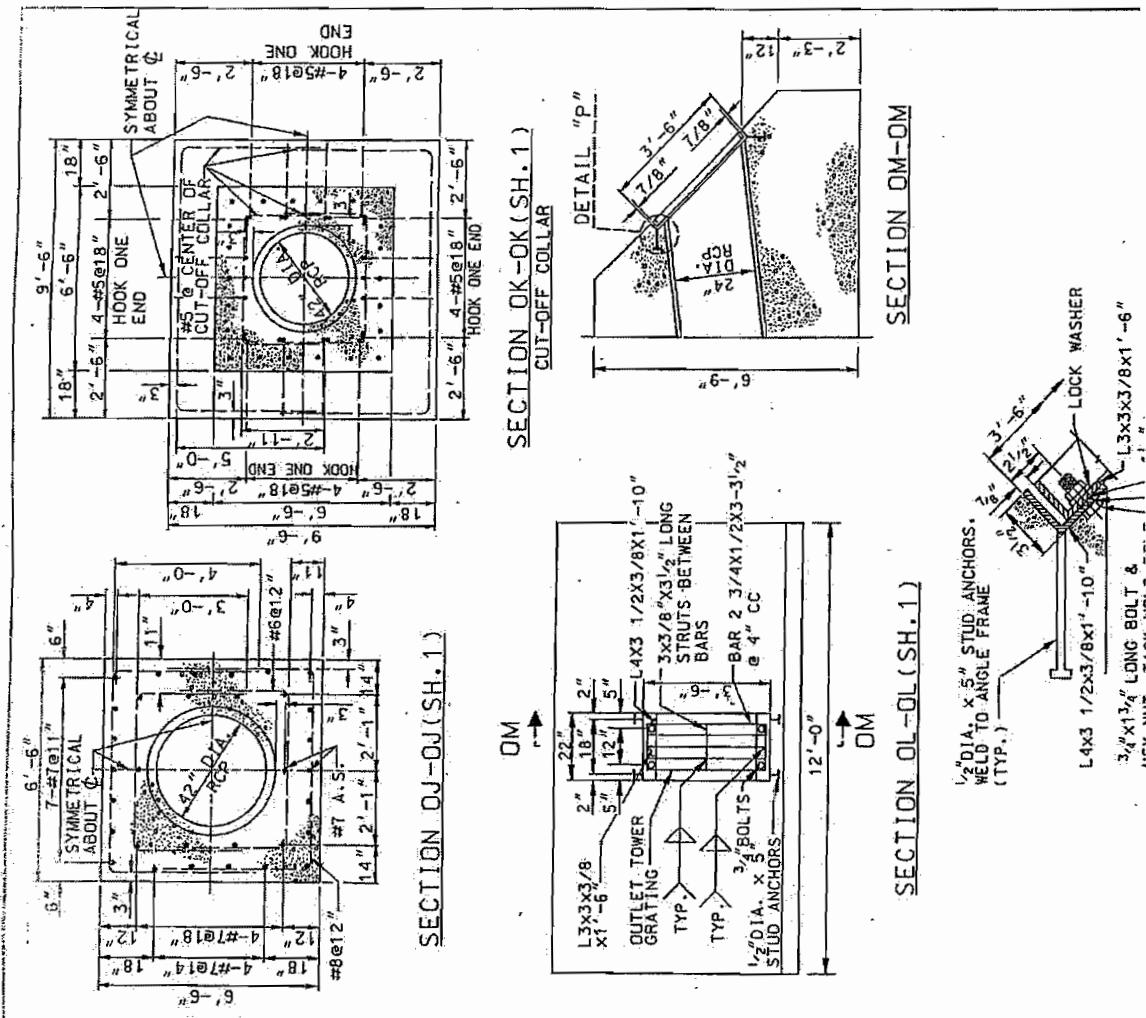


SECTION DF-DF



PLAN OG-OG (SH. 1)
SHOWING OUTLET TOWER COVER





Appendix A
Existing Burned Watershed
50-Years, 24-hour event

Appendix 4
Existing Burned Watershed
50-Years, 24-hour event

128000.GWT

1290	1.65	1291	1.83	1292	1.83	1293	1.81	1294	1.80
1291	1.83	1292	1.77	1293	1.77	1294	1.77	1295	1.76
1292	1.77	1293	1.61	1294	1.57	1295	1.62	1296	1.46
1293	1.61	1294	1.77	1295	1.50	1296	1.17	1297	1.23
1294	1.77	1295	1.71	1296	1.6	1297	0.00	1298	.00

Total Runoff = 8.61 Acre-ft.
 Peak Q = 112.51 CFS
 Time to Peak = 1158 Minutes

MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY

TOTAL HYDROGRAPHS AT : 650 STORM DAY 4 STORM FREQ. 30 REDUCTION FACTOR = 1.000

TIME	Q								
0	0.00	100	0.98	200	1.08	300	1.15	400	1.25
500	1.40	600	1.52	700	1.65	800	2.29	900	3.52
1000	6.38	1050	8.09	1100	14.37	1110	16.26	1120	18.93
1130	22.98	1131	23.44	1132	23.96	1133	24.49	1134	25.07
1135	25.71	1136	26.37	1137	27.06	1138	27.83	1139	28.65
1140	29.56	1141	30.54	1142	31.62	1143	32.80	1144	34.10
1145	35.58	1146	37.24	1147	38.95	1148	40.67	1149	43.07
1150	45.68	1151	48.82	1152	52.74	1153	57.50	1154	61.85
1155	73.61	1156	103.73	1157	115.71	1158	116.68	1159	115.21
1160	112.12	1161	107.55	1162	101.16	1163	92.43	1164	80.09
1165	47.62	1166	32.53	1167	27.69	1168	24.64	1169	22.46
1170	20.61	1171	19.06	1172	17.79	1173	16.72	1174	15.02
1175	15.03	1176	14.33	1177	13.60	1178	12.94	1179	12.36
1180	11.84	1181	11.35	1182	10.92	1183	10.53	1184	10.16
1185	9.83	1186	9.52	1187	9.23	1188	8.96	1189	8.71
1190	6.47	1191	8.26	1192	8.04	1193	7.86	1194	7.68
1195	7.49	1196	7.34	1197	7.14	1198	6.92	1199	6.71
1200	6.51	1201	6.32	1202	6.13	1203	5.97	1204	5.82
1205	5.66	1206	5.51	1207	5.35	1208	5.23	1209	5.09
1210	4.97	1211	4.86	1212	4.72	1213	4.63	1214	4.51
1215	4.41	1216	4.32	1217	4.22	1218	4.13	1219	4.04
1220	3.95	1221	3.87	1222	3.78	1223	3.72	1224	3.63
1225	3.58	1226	3.49	1227	3.43	1228	3.38	1229	3.31
1230	3.25	1231	3.18	1232	3.13	1233	3.07	1234	3.01
1235	2.97	1236	2.91	1237	2.86	1238	2.81	1239	2.76
1240	2.72	1241	2.67	1242	2.63	1243	2.59	1244	2.54
1245	2.43	1246	2.46	1247	2.42	1248	2.38	1249	2.35
1250	2.31	1251	2.28	1252	2.24	1253	2.21	1254	2.18
1255	2.16	1256	2.15	1257	2.13	1258	2.11	1259	2.09
1260	2.08	1261	2.06	1262	2.04	1263	2.03	1264	2.01
1265	2.00	1266	1.99	1267	1.97	1268	1.96	1269	1.94
1270	1.93	1271	1.91	1272	1.90	1273	1.89	1274	1.87
1275	1.86	1276	1.85	1277	1.83	1278	1.82	1279	1.81
1280	1.80	1281	1.79	1282	1.77	1283	1.76	1284	1.75
1285	1.75	1286	1.73	1287	1.72	1288	1.71	1289	1.70
1290	1.69	1291	1.68	1292	1.67	1293	1.66	1294	1.65
1295	1.64	1296	1.63	1297	1.62	1298	1.61	1299	1.60
1300	1.60	1310	1.51	1320	1.44	1330	1.37	1340	1.32
1350	1.26	1360	1.21	1370	1.17	1380	1.13	1390	1.09
1400	1.06	1420	1.00	1440	0.94	1460	0.00	1500	0.00

Total Runoff = 8.501 Acre-ft.
 Peak Q = 116.68 CFS
 Time to Peak = 1158 Minutes

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
MODIFIED RATIONAL METHOD HYDROLOGY
RESERVOIR ROUTING OUTPUT

***** RESEVOIR ROUTING STORM DAY 4 *****

RESEVOIR ROUTING at 59AH STORM DAY 4 STORM FREQ. 50

INITIAL WATER SURFACE ELEVATION: 1296.00

RESERVOIR COMPOSITE ELEVATION-STORAGE-DISCHARGE DATA at 59AH

ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW

(ft.)	(a.f.)	(cfs)
1296.00	0.00	0.00
1297.00	0.00	40.90
1298.00	0.00	115.80
1299.00	0.00	212.80
1300.00	0.16	327.60
1301.00	0.33	457.80
1302.00	0.49	601.80
1303.00	0.65	758.30
1304.00	0.82	926.50
1305.00	0.98	1105.50
1306.00	1.15	1294.80
1307.00	1.31	1414.60
1308.00	1.47	1538.20
1309.00	1.64	1670.80
1310.00	1.80	1793.70

RESERVOIR DISCHARGE DATA: 59AH Known discharge 1

ELEVATION OUTFLOW

(ft.)	(cfs)
1296.00	0.00
1297.00	40.90
1298.00	115.80
1299.00	212.80
1300.00	327.60
1301.00	457.80
1302.00	601.80
1303.00	758.30
1304.00	926.50
1305.00	1105.50
1306.00	1294.80
1307.00	1414.60
1308.00	1538.20
1309.00	1670.80
1310.00	1793.70

RESERVOIR ROUTING TABLE at 59AH

TIME	INFLOW	OUTFLOW	W.S.ELEV	STORAGE
	(cfs)	(cfs)	(ft.)	(a.f.)
0	3.20	0.00	1296.00	0.00
100	13.50	10.30	1296.25	0.00
200	30.72	27.52	1296.67	0.00
300	37.50	34.30	1296.84	0.00
400	43.05	39.85	1296.97	0.00
500	51.00	47.80	1297.09	0.00
600	59.24	56.04	1297.20	0.00
700	69.41	66.21	1297.34	0.00
800	82.77	79.57	1297.52	0.00
900	107.93	104.73	1297.85	0.00
1000	161.46	158.26	1298.44	0.00
1050	208.55	205.35	1298.92	0.00
1100	301.07	299.20	1299.75	0.12
1110	327.72	325.02	1299.98	0.16
1120	360.80	357.66	1300.23	0.20
1130	406.98	402.60	1300.58	0.26

1131	412.34	401.47	1300.61	0.26
1132	432.15	418.70	1300.65	0.27
1133	423.27	418.08	1300.70	0.28
1134	429.02	423.65	1300.74	0.29
1135	435.05	429.44	1300.78	0.29
1136	441.33	435.49	1300.83	0.30
1137	447.91	441.80	1300.88	0.31
1138	454.78	448.39	1300.93	0.32
1139	461.96	455.28	1300.98	0.33
1140	469.53	463.02	1301.04	0.34
1141	477.49	471.05	1301.09	0.34
1142	485.92	479.20	1301.15	0.35
1143	494.81	487.75	1301.21	0.36
1144	504.28	496.78	1301.27	0.37
1145	514.35	506.37	1301.34	0.38
1146	525.09	516.59	1301.41	0.40
1147	536.66	527.52	1301.48	0.41
1148	548.95	539.22	1301.57	0.42
1149	562.25	551.75	1301.65	0.43
1150	576.75	565.33	1301.75	0.45
1151	592.66	580.16	1301.85	0.47
1152	610.31	596.48	1301.96	0.48
1153	630.26	615.37	1302.09	0.50
1154	652.94	636.49	1302.22	0.53
1155	680.53	660.84	1302.38	0.55
1156	726.87	695.34	1302.60	0.59
1157	763.15	735.32	1302.85	0.63
1158	798.93	772.22	1303.08	0.66
1159	842.87	811.68	1303.32	0.70
1160	892.07	856.90	1303.59	0.75
1161	946.11	907.31	1303.89	0.80
1162	1002.32	964.12	1304.21	0.85
1163	1058.10	1021.65	1304.53	0.91
1164	1111.75	1076.72	1304.84	0.95
1165	1161.70	1128.88	1305.12	1.00
1166	1205.83	1176.53	1305.38	1.04
1167	1227.67	1211.45	1305.56	1.08
1168	1252.45	1236.28	1305.69	1.10
1169	1274.75	1259.99	1305.82	1.12
1170	1292.99	1280.72	1305.93	1.14
1171	1308.70	1297.46	1306.02	1.15
1172	1321.98	1309.63	1306.12	1.17
1173	1331.64	1321.32	1306.22	1.19
1174	1336.19	1329.89	1306.29	1.20
1175	1334.71	1333.67	1306.32	1.20
1176	1326.97	1331.75	1306.31	1.20
1177	1313.33	1323.86	1306.24	1.19
1178	1294.52	1310.30	1306.13	1.17
1179	1271.72	1290.98	1305.98	1.15
1180	1245.87	1263.04	1305.83	1.12
1181	1217.69	1235.90	1305.69	1.10
1182	1187.84	1207.14	1305.54	1.07
1183	1156.79	1176.91	1305.38	1.04
1184	1125.46	1145.84	1305.21	1.02
1185	1093.99	1114.49	1305.05	0.99
1186	1063.02	1083.19	1304.88	0.96
1187	1032.45	1052.33	1304.70	0.93
1188	1002.45	1021.97	1304.53	0.91
1189	972.90	992.12	1304.37	0.88
1190	943.72	962.69	1304.20	0.85
1191	914.71	933.55	1304.04	0.83
1192	885.95	906.14	1303.88	0.80
1193	857.15	878.10	1303.71	0.77
1194	828.68	849.58	1303.54	0.74

1185	800.33	821.17	1303.37	0.71
1186	792.47	791.98	1303.21	0.69
1197	744.97	761.19	1303.04	0.66
1198	717.90	711.97	1302.87	0.63
1199	691.42	711.16	1302.70	0.60
1200	665.73	684.93	1302.53	0.57
1201	640.85	659.46	1302.37	0.55
1202	616.84	634.82	1302.21	0.52
1203	593.73	611.04	1302.06	0.50
1204	571.49	588.83	1301.91	0.48
1205	550.22	567.42	1301.76	0.45
1206	529.86	546.47	1301.62	0.43
1207	510.42	526.32	1301.48	0.41
1208	491.90	507.06	1301.34	0.38
1209	474.24	488.70	1301.21	0.36
1210	457.44	471.20	1301.09	0.34
1211	441.48	454.88	1300.98	0.33
1212	426.32	440.39	1300.87	0.31
1213	411.95	425.71	1300.75	0.29
1214	398.45	411.55	1300.64	0.27
1215	385.66	398.08	1300.54	0.25
1216	373.37	385.26	1300.44	0.24
1217	361.59	372.98	1300.35	0.22
1218	350.31	361.22	1300.26	0.20
1219	339.85	350.07	1300.17	0.19
1220	329.82	339.55	1300.09	0.18
1221	320.20	329.51	1300.01	0.16
1222	311.26	320.31	1299.94	0.15
1223	302.76	311.51	1299.86	0.14
1224	294.57	303.01	1299.79	0.13
1225	287.15	294.98	1299.72	0.11
1226	280.02	287.44	1299.65	0.10
1227	273.14	280.26	1299.59	0.09
1228	266.48	273.35	1299.53	0.08
1229	260.04	266.67	1299.47	0.08
1230	253.83	260.23	1299.41	0.07
1231	247.82	254.01	1299.36	0.06
1232	242.04	248.00	1299.31	0.05
1233	236.44	242.21	1299.26	0.04
1234	231.03	236.61	1299.21	0.03
1235	225.84	231.20	1299.16	0.03
1236	220.81	225.99	1299.11	0.02
1237	215.98	220.97	1299.07	0.01
1238	211.30	216.12	1299.03	0.00
1239	206.82	208.72	1298.96	0.00
1240	202.67	200.77	1298.88	0.00
1241	198.97	200.87	1298.88	0.00
1242	195.37	193.47	1298.80	0.00
1243	191.86	193.76	1298.80	0.00
1244	188.45	186.55	1298.73	0.00
1245	185.14	187.04	1298.73	0.00
1246	181.91	180.01	1298.66	0.00
1247	178.75	180.65	1298.67	0.00
1248	175.69	173.79	1298.60	0.00
1249	172.72	174.62	1298.61	0.00
1250	169.82	167.92	1298.54	0.00
1251	167.00	168.90	1298.55	0.00
1252	164.26	162.35	1298.48	0.00
1253	161.60	163.50	1298.49	0.00
1254	159.03	157.13	1298.43	0.00
1255	156.73	158.63	1298.44	0.00
1256	154.56	152.66	1298.38	0.00
1257	152.43	154.33	1298.40	0.00
1258	150.36	148.46	1298.34	0.00

1252	148.33	150.23	1298.35	0.00
1261	126.21	144.45	1298.30	0.00
1261	144.40	146.30	1298.31	0.00
1262	142.51	140.61	1298.26	0.00
1263	140.66	142.56	1298.28	0.00
1264	138.84	136.94	1298.22	0.00
1265	137.07	138.98	1298.24	0.00
1266	135.34	133.44	1298.18	0.00
1267	133.63	135.53	1298.20	0.00
1268	131.97	130.07	1298.15	0.00
1269	130.35	132.25	1298.17	0.00
1270	128.75	126.85	1298.11	0.00
1271	127.19	129.09	1298.14	0.00
1272	125.67	123.77	1298.08	0.00
1273	124.18	126.08	1298.11	0.00
1274	122.72	120.82	1298.05	0.00
1275	121.30	123.20	1298.08	0.00
1276	119.89	117.99	1298.02	0.00
1277	118.53	120.43	1298.05	0.00
1278	117.19	115.29	1297.99	0.00
1279	115.87	117.77	1298.02	0.00
1280	114.59	112.69	1297.96	0.00
1281	113.33	115.23	1297.99	0.00
1282	112.10	110.20	1297.93	0.00
1283	110.89	112.79	1297.96	0.00
1284	109.70	107.80	1297.89	0.00
1285	108.55	110.45	1297.93	0.00
1286	107.43	105.53	1297.86	0.00
1287	106.39	108.29	1297.90	0.00
1288	105.43	103.53	1297.84	0.00
1289	104.50	106.40	1297.87	0.00
1290	103.57	101.67	1297.81	0.00
1291	102.65	104.55	1297.85	0.00
1292	101.75	99.85	1297.79	0.00
1293	100.86	102.76	1297.83	0.00
1294	99.97	98.07	1297.76	0.00
1295	99.10	101.01	1297.80	0.00
1296	98.25	96.35	1297.74	0.00
1297	97.40	99.30	1297.78	0.00
1298	96.56	94.66	1297.72	0.00
1299	95.74	97.64	1297.76	0.00
1300	94.93	93.03	1297.70	0.00
1310	87.59	85.69	1297.60	0.00
1320	81.48	79.58	1297.52	0.00
1330	76.37	74.47	1297.45	0.00
1340	71.69	69.79	1297.39	0.00
1350	67.53	65.63	1297.33	0.00
1360	63.76	61.86	1297.28	0.00
1370	60.17	58.27	1297.23	0.00
1380	56.89	54.99	1297.19	0.00
1390	53.79	51.89	1297.15	0.00
1400	50.89	48.99	1297.11	0.00
1420	45.86	43.96	1297.04	0.00
1440	41.52	39.61	1296.97	0.00

Arc Travel Time Data Computed in WMS
 Tue Aug 02 13:53:56 2005

BASIN 1A AREA 37.83 acres

ARC 23 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L Length	2081.96 ft
S Slope	0.3564
%I Percent impervious	1.00
SN Soil number	293
RD Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i Rainfall intensity	4.07

Time of Concentration for 1A 8.00 min.

BASIN 3A AREA 41.02 acres

ARC 22 Travel Time

9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L Length	2523.32 ft
S Slope	0.3107
%I Percent impervious	1.00
SN Soil number	293
RD Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd Soil runoff coefficient	0.79
i Rainfall intensity	3.85

Time of Concentration for 3A 9.00 min.

BASIN 5A AREA 40.57 acres

ARC 26 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L Length	2128.74 ft
S Slope	0.3711
%I Percent impervious	1.00
SN Soil number	293
RD Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i Rainfall intensity	4.07

Time of Concentration for 5A 8.00 min.

BASIN 7A AREA 30.39 acres

ARC 37 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

$$\text{EQN: } (10.0^{\wedge}-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^{\wedge}-0.519) * (L^{\wedge}0.483) * (S^{\wedge}-0.135)$$

L	Length	1941.62 ft
S	Slope	0.2112
%I	Percent impervious	1.00
SN	Soil number	291
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.84
i	Rainfall intensity	4.07

Time of Concentration for 7A 8.00 min.

BASIN 10B AREA 17.78 acres

ARC 13 Travel Time

6.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

$$\text{EQN: } (10.0^{\wedge}-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^{\wedge}-0.519) * (L^{\wedge}0.483) * (S^{\wedge}-0.135)$$

L	Length	1277.71 ft
S	Slope	0.2653
%I	Percent impervious	1.00
SN	Soil number	291
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.85
i	Rainfall intensity	4.66

Time of Concentration for 10B 6.00 min.

BASIN 12A AREA 34.81 acres

ARC 18 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

$$\text{EQN: } (10.0^{\wedge}-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^{\wedge}-0.519) * (L^{\wedge}0.483) * (S^{\wedge}-0.135)$$

L	Length	1723.78 ft
S	Slope	0.1833
%I	Percent impervious	1.00
SN	Soil number	291
RD	Rainfall depth	8.44
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.84
i	Rainfall intensity	4.04

Time of Concentration for 12A 8.00 min.

BASIN 14A AREA 28.28 acres

ARC 11 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$
 L Length 1941.62 ft
 S Slope 0.1767
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.33
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.84
 i Rainfall intensity 3.98

Time of Concentration for 14A 8.00 min.

BASIN 16A AREA 23.76 acres

ARC 38 Travel Time

9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$
 L Length 1834.36 ft
 S Slope 0.1172
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.41
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.83
 i Rainfall intensity 3.81

Time of Concentration for 16A 9.00 min.

BASIN 18A AREA 30.80 acres

ARC 27 Travel Time

10.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$
 L Length 2189.22 ft
 S Slope 0.1019
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.49
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.83
 i Rainfall intensity 3.66

Time of Concentration for 18A 10.00 min.

BASIN 20A AREA 31.98 acres

ARC 55 Travel Time

11.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$
 L Length 2490.25 ft
 S Slope 0.1000
 %I Percent impervious 1.00

SN	Soil number	291
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.83
i	Rainfall intensity	3.50

Time of Concentration for 20A 11.00 min.

BASIN 22A AREA 13.34 acres

ARC 28 Travel Time

6.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
EQN: $(10.0^{\wedge}-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^{\wedge}-0.519) * (L^{\wedge}0.483) * (S^{\wedge}-0.135)$
L Length 1200.21 ft
S Slope 0.1325
%I Percent impervious 1.00
SN Soil number 291
RD Rainfall depth 8.51
Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.85
i Rainfall intensity 4.66

Time of Concentration for 22A 6.00 min.

BASIN 23C AREA 46.52 acres

ARC 24 Travel Time

9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
EQN: $(10.0^{\wedge}-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^{\wedge}-0.519) * (L^{\wedge}0.483) * (S^{\wedge}-0.135)$
L Length 2332.88 ft
S Slope 0.2310
%I Percent impervious 1.00
SN Soil number 291
RD Rainfall depth 8.51
Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.84
i Rainfall intensity 3.85

Time of Concentration for 23C 9.00 min.

BASIN 27C AREA 21.32 acres

ARC 25 Travel Time

9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
EQN: $(10.0^{\wedge}-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^{\wedge}-0.519) * (L^{\wedge}0.483) * (S^{\wedge}-0.135)$
L Length 2255.38 ft
S Slope 0.2310
%I Percent impervious 1.00
SN Soil number 291
RD Rainfall depth 8.51
Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.84
i Rainfall intensity 3.85

Time of Concentration for 27C 9.00 min.

BASIN 28D AREA 35.89 acres

ARC 35 Travel Time
9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^A-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^A-0.519) * (L^A0.483) * (S^A-0.135)$
 L Length 2335.23 ft
 S Slope 0.2188
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.51
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.84
 i Rainfall intensity 3.85

Time of Concentration for 28D 9.00 min.

BASIN 30D AREA 33.06 acres

ARC 12 Travel Time
12.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^A-0.507) * ((Cd*i)^A-0.519) * (L^A0.483) * (S^A-0.135)$
 L Length 2924.96 ft
 S Slope 0.1180
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.51
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.83
 i Rainfall intensity 3.36

Time of Concentration for 30D 12.00 min.

BASIN 33A AREA 23.89 acres

ARC 14 Travel Time
9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^A-0.507) * ((cd*i)^A-0.519) * (L^A0.483) * (s^A-0.135)$
 L Length 1994.08 ft
 S Slope 0.1023
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.51
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.84
 i Rainfall intensity 3.85

Time of Concentration for 33A 9.00 min.

BASIN 36E AREA 47.95 acres

ARC 34 Travel Time
10.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (s^{-0.135})$
 L Length 2808.70 ft
 S Slope 0.1901
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.51
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.83
 i Rainfall intensity 3.67

Time of Concentration for 36E 10.00 min.

BASIN 38F AREA 56.77 acres

ARC 44 Travel Time
10.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (s^{-0.135})$
 L Length 2514.32 ft
 S Slope 0.1714
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.51
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.83
 i Rainfall intensity 3.67

Time of Concentration for 38F 10.00 min.

BASIN 40F AREA 41.49 acres

ARC 29 Travel Time
9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (s^{-0.135})$
 L Length 2103.69 ft
 S Slope 0.1155
 %I Percent impervious 1.00
 SN Soil number 291
 RD Rainfall depth 8.51
 Cd Soil runoff coefficient 0.84
 i Rainfall intensity 3.85

Time of Concentration for 40F 9.00 min.

BASIN 42A AREA 40.09 acres

ARC 32 Travel Time
9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
 EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (s^{-0.135})$
 L Length 2043.21 ft
 S Slope 0.1581

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%I	Percent impervious	1.00
SN	Soil number	291
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.84
i	Rainfall intensity	3.85

Time of Concentration for 42A 9.00 min.

BASIN 44A AREA 41.55 acres

ARC 31 Travel Time

9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L	Length	2090.96 ft
S	Slope	0.1345
%I	Percent impervious	1.00
SN	Soil number	297
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i	Rainfall intensity	3.85

Time of Concentration for 44A 9.00 min.

BASIN 45G AREA 29.66 acres

ARC 30 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L	Length	1748.83 ft
S	Slope	0.1744
%I	Percent impervious	1.00
SN	Soil number	297
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i	Rainfall intensity	4.07

Time of Concentration for 45G 8.00 min.

BASIN 47G AREA 33.81 acres

ARC 39 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC
EQN: $(10.0^{0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L	Length	1814.99 ft
S	Slope	0.1868
%I	Percent impervious	2.98
SN	Soil number	297
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i	Rainfall intensity	4.07

Time of Concentration for 47G 8.00 min.

BASIN 49G AREA 28.41 acres

ARC 57 Travel Time

8.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L	Length	1680.32 ft
S	Slope	0.1660
%I	Percent impervious	5.35
SN	Soil number	297
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.81
i	Rainfall intensity	4.07

Time of Concentration for 49G 8.00 min.

BASIN 53G AREA 27.35 acres

ARC 59 Travel Time

9.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L	Length	2085.29 ft
S	Slope	0.1506
%I	Percent impervious	7.34
SN	Soil number	297
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i	Rainfall intensity	3.85

Time of Concentration for 53G 9.00 min.

BASIN 55A AREA 37.38 acres

ARC 16 Travel Time

11.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

EQN: $(10.0^{-0.507}) * ((Cd*i)^{-0.519}) * (L^{0.483}) * (S^{-0.135})$

L	Length	2283.30 ft
S	Slope	0.0720
%I	Percent impervious	7.65
SN	Soil number	297
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.80
i	Rainfall intensity	3.51

Time of Concentration for 55A 11.00 min.

BASIN 58H AREA 18.36 acres

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ARC 33 Travel Time

7.00 min.

TYPE: LACDPW TC

$$\text{EQN: } (10.0^A - 0.507) * ((Cd * i)^A - 0.519) * (L^A 0.483) / (S^A - 0.135)$$

L	Length	1566.42 ft
S	Slope	0.1705
%I	Percent impervious	23.32
SN	Soil number	97
RD	Rainfall depth	8.51
Cd	Soil runoff coefficient	0.81
i	Rainfall intensity	4.33

Time of Concentration for 58H 7.00 min.

Appendix 4
Existing Burned Watershed
2-Year, 24-hour event

