APPENDIX M

Drainage Study

CITY OF DIXON, CALIFORNIA

THE CAMPUS

M&P Project No. 20-0024-00 (v.5)

DRAINAGE STUDY

February 13, 2024

PREPARED BY:



600 Coolidge Drive, Suite 140 Folsom, CA 95630 Telephone: (916) 927-2400 Fax: (916) 357-7888

FOR THE CAMPUS

City of Dixon, California

February 13, 2024



600 Coolidge Drive, Suite 140 Folsom, CA 95630 Telephone: (916) 927-2400 Fax: (916) 357-7888

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		P
1. BACKGRO	OUND	
2. PURPOSE		
3. SITE HYDI	ROLOGY	
4. HYDROLO	OGIC ANALYSIS	
5. HYDROLO	OGIC MODELING RESULTS	
6. HYDRAUL	IC ANALYSIS	
7. SUMMARY	Y OF RESULTS	
8. REFERENC	CES	
LIST OF APP	ENDICES:	
Appendix A:	Pre-Development Drainage Watershed Map	
Appendix B:	Post-Development Drainage Watershed Map	
Appendix C:	Hydrologic Calculations, City Design Charts & HEC Analysis	
Appendix D:	Hydraulic Calculations (Profiles)	
Appendix E:	Backup Data	
Appendix F:	100-Year and 10-Year Regional Model Results	
LIST OF FIGU	URES:	
Figure 1:	Vicinity Map	
Figure 2:	Pre-Development vs. Post-Development Flow Rates at UPRR	

DRAINAGE STUDY

PROJECT: THE CAMPUS LOCATION: CITY OF DIXON, CA DATE: FEBURARY 2024

1. BACKGROUND

This drainage study provides infrastructure master plans and design standards for storm drain facilities within the proposed The Campus project. The project is located on approximately 259.7-acres within a portion of the City of Dixon in Solano County California (APNs 0111-040-010, -020, -030, -040, and 0111-080-050). The project is located within the City of Dixon's Northeast Quadrant Specific Plan (NQSP). NQSP is located south of I-80, north of Vaughn Road, east of N. First Street, and west of Pedrick Road. See **Figure 1** for Vicinity Map.

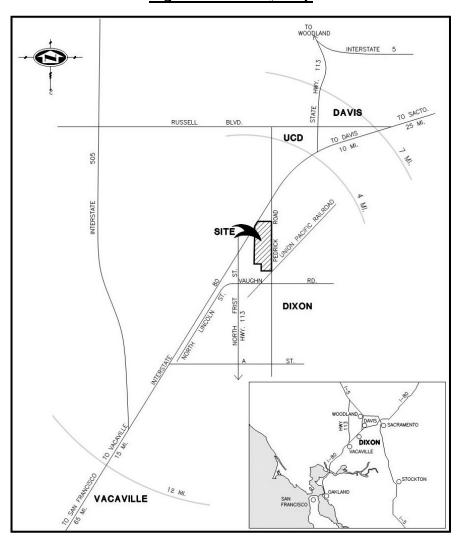


Figure 1 – Vicinity Map

The project is located within FEMA FIRM Panel 06095C0200F (revised date August 2, 2012). The project is located within Zone X, which is an area determined to be outside the 0.2% (500-year) annual chance floodplain.

2. PURPOSE

The main objective of this study is to provide the required drainage improvements necessary to serve the The Campus project without increase in flows or water surface elevations both upstream and downstream of the NQSP consistent with the City's drainage design requirements.

Per the City's Storm Drain Design Standards, storm drains shall be designed to convey the 10-year storm, roadways will be designed to convey the 100-year storm, and detention ponds will be designed to store the 100-year, 4-day storm assuming 25% of the pond is utilized prior to the storm event, and open channels should be sized for the 100-year storm with 1 foot of freeboard.

3. SITE HYDROLOGY

3.1. PRE-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

The pre-development drainage scenario has been discussed in detail in the Dixon Storm Drain Report (DSDR). DSDR estimates 2700± acres of agriculture land drains across I-80 into NEQ through twin 29"x18" CMP Culverts and twin 36" culverts transition to 8'x4' culvert, then to 4'x3' box culvert and lastly to twin 24" RCP culverts. The existing culverts under Interstate 80 restrict the flow rates with associated localized flooding on the north side of I-80. The flow is conveyed across the NQSP lands via irrigations ditches and sheet flow. The flow continues easterly to the UPRR where existing culverts restrict the flow with additional localized flooding.

The pre-development and post-development drainage condition hydrologic HEC-HMS model maps and model output are included in <u>Appendices A, B, and C</u>. The major assumptions are listed below:

- i. The offsite drainage area north of I-80 is 2700± acres with an average basin slope of 0.001.
- ii. The roadside ditches/ pipes are too small to handle the design storm events and most of the flow is over-banks / fields for the conveyance routing.
- iii. The stage area relationship for the storage routing north of I-80 is based on the available (1-foot contours) topographic data up to 65 feet elevation. For elevations above 65-feet the interpolation of 5-feet contours from the USGS quad maps was used. As summarized in the referenced drainage reports, there have been widespread grading activities in the past in the individual fields, but no major hauling of dirt to and from distant locations may have taken place. Therefore, the interpolation from USGS quad maps still represents reasonable data used in storage routing.
- iv. The stage discharge data for twin 29"x18" CMP culverts is based on the topographic data and both the outfalls are assumed hydraulically connected. The last leg of 2-24"

- RCP culverts have been modeled as a pressure pipe that will be the controlling structure for flows passing through the linear combination twin 36" pipes, 8'x4' CRBC, 4'x3' RCBC and twin 24" RCP.
- v. The conveyance and storage routing through NEQ is based on topographic data.
- vi. The storage routing at the UPRR is based on contours from the USGS quad maps and previously obtained topographic mapping of the area.

The area drains predominantly in the east-southeast direction, away from Interstate 80. The majority of the property is used for irrigated row crops. Runoff is collected in roadside ditches adjacent to Pedrick Road on the east and Vaughn Road on the south and conveyed via ditches to a depressed area adjacent to the UPRR tracks. In the past, the lands within the NQSP were omitted from the Dixon Resource Conservation District (DRCD) service area, and therefore no capacity was constructed in the Tremont 3 channel for this area. By inspection of the geographical information available, it appears that flows are stored within the depressed area adjacent to the UPRR and ultimately released into the downstream Tremont 3 system.

Flow from the northwest side of Interstate 80 contributes to the NQSP area. Field inspection of the existing drainage patterns within this area indicates that approximately 2,700± acres are tributary to the pipes and the existing culverts crossing of Interstate 80. The flows are then conveyed eastward by channel and overlay flow to Pedrick Road. There is an existing 24"x36" Arch CMP culvert crossing Pedrick Road at the south boundary of the existing Campbell Soup facility. The existing conditions are such that water backs up on the project site due to the culvert restriction until such time as the water surface overtops Pedrick Road. The approximate storage on the project site is about 30 acre-feet during the 100-year, 4-day storm event. A channel conveys the flows from the depressed area to Pedrick Road and culvert crossing to the UPRR where an existing culvert conveys the flows to the Tremont 3 drainage system.

3.2. POST-DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

The project will consist of approximately 260-acres of existing farmland that will be developed and Campus Mixed Use (CMU). This mixed-use project will include a mix of tech park, commercial, multi-family residential, medium density residential, single family residential, parks, and a 25-acre retention basin.

Proposed Retention Basin

Onsite flows will be collected and conveyed through a storm drain system to the retention basin. The proposed retention basin has a volume of up to 360 acre-feet and is located near the south end of The Campus project site. Thus, the proposed 360 ac-ft retention basin has more than enough capacity for the Campus, plus a small amount of flow (about 14 ac-ft in the 100-year, 4-day design storm) from off-site needed to eliminate downstream drainage impacts. Based on a preliminary long term infiltration rate of 4 inches per day, the required retention basin storage is approximately 233 acre-feet. The final design of the retention basin will require additional geotechnical investigations to determine the long-term infiltration rate. The retention basin will hold the runoff without discharge to the DRCD facilities.

Offsite flows that historically drained to an existing drainage ditch through the project site will be collected at the west end to the project site and conveyed around the project site in a pipe / landscape swale system to the existing drainage conveyance at Pedrick Road. The final configuration will be determined with the final design; however, the preliminary analysis assumed the following schematic design. The pipe will be 60-inches in diameter and the swale has various sizes as summarized below. The Campus Drainage System was modeled with the regional drainage model, and off-site flow storm drain, and swale system and model results are summarized below:

- Along the west boundary (Along Professional Drive) of The Campus, for a length of about 2,000 feet, the swale will have bottom widths of 8 feet to 20 feet and side slopes of 3 to 4H:1V (horizontal to vertical). Along this boundary, the swale will convey the 10-year (up to 57 cfs) and 100-year (up to 193 cfs) off-site flows, and the 60-inch storm drain is not needed.
- Along the south boundary of The Campus (along Commercial Drive), for a length of about 2,800 feet the swale will have a bottom width of 8 feet and side slopes of 3 to 4H:1V. Along this boundary, the swale and the 60-inch storm drain will convey the off-site flows. For the 100-year storm, the storm drain conveys up to 98 cfs, and the swale conveys up to 95 cfs. For the 10-year storm, the storm drain conveys up to 57 cfs, and the swale conveys up to 7 cfs.
- Along the east boundary of The Campus (along Pedrick Road), for a length of about 690 feet the swale will have a bottom width of 8 feet and side slopes of 3 to 4H:1V. Along this boundary, the swale and a 24-inch storm drain will convey the off-site flows and discharge the flows to the ditch south of the Campbell's Soup parcel. For the 100-year storm, the storm drain conveys up to 5 cfs, and the swale conveys up to 175 cfs. For the 10-year storm, the storm drain conveys up to 4 cfs, and the swale conveys up to 50 cfs. Also, the runoff from the enlarged/reconstructed Pedrick Road segments will be drained to the retention basin.
- Midway along the southern boundary, there is an 18-inch storm drain set just above the 10-year water level and just below the 100-year water level. This drain conveys up to 12 cfs into the proposed retention basin (total volume of 14 ac-ft) in the 100-year storm and no flow in the 10-year storm.
- The 100-year, 4-day and 10-year, 4-day regional drainage model results are summarized in Appendix F. As shown for the 100-year storm, there are no increases in the peak water levels. As shown for the 10-year storm and as discussed below, there are five locations where the water level increases slightly:
 - O Upstream end of the I-80 culverts from the Milk Farm site. This is a slight increase (0.03 feet) of existing flooding on Milk Farm Road. It causes no property damage. Thus, this is not a significant impact.
 - O Upstream and downstream ends of the Milk Farm livestock I-80 crossing culvert. The water level at both ends increases but stays below the ground level. Thus, this is not a significant impact.
 - o Located north of Vaughn Road along a private ditch near the Tremont 3 Drain. This small increase is below the evaluation level of accuracy of the model. This

- increase is considered to be a modeling anomaly because the downstream nodes have no change in the water level or decrease in the water level. Thus, this is not a significant impact.
- Located in the I-80 Currey Road Ramp Area. The 10-year water level increase of
 0.03 feet stays below channel banks. Thus, this is not a significant impact.

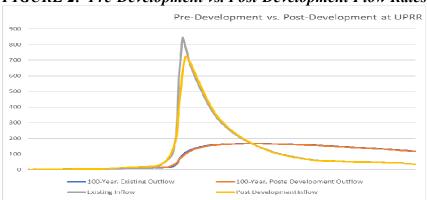


FIGURE 2: Pre-Development vs. Post-Development Flow Rates at UPRR

Regional Drainage System and Regional Detention Basin as a Potential Alternative to the Proposed Retention Basin

Currently the city and regional agencies are working on a regional master drainage plan for the area. If the regional plan is approved, the proposed retention basin will be converted to a detention basin, and the detention basin will be constructed with a pump outfall.. The detention basin and pump station would allow the remaining undeveloped areas of the NEQSP west of Pedrick Road to drain to the detention basin. This discharge rate is established by the rate used in the Dixon Regional Watershed Joint Powers Agreement. The pump station will be designed with a firm capacity of 5.4 cfs (using one primary pump) and a total capacity of 10.8 cfs (using the primary and the back-up pumps). The pump station will always be able to pump at least 5.4 cfs, and the total capacity of the pump station will be used to empty the basin when there is adequate capacity in the downstream channels. Use of the back-up pump will be controlled by a stage monitor system at a location in the Tremont 3 drain to be identified by City.

The regional drainage system planning is on-going, and this section of this report will be updated as phases of that regional drainage planning are completed.

4. HYDROLOGIC ANALYSIS

4.1 DESIGN RUNOFF FOR WATERSHED AREAS FROM 0 TO 100-ACRES

The City of Dixon Drainage Design Standards identifies the use of runoff charts for areas up to 100-acres. These charts, Figures 4-3 through 4-6, are provided in <u>Appendix C</u>.

Impervious Percentages for various land uses are shown in Table A-2, see Appendix C.

4.2 DESIGN RUNOFF FOR WATERSHED AREAS GREATER THAN 100-ACRES OR AREAS INCLUDING DETENTION

The methodology used for the hydrologic design shall be based on the criteria established in the City of Dixon Engineering Design Standards (latest edition) and the Solano County Water Agency (SCWA) Hydrology Manual (latest edition) except as modified by the City of Dixon Storm Drain Design Standards.

The hydrologic analysis is based on the US Army Corps of Engineers computer program HEC-HMS flood hydrograph package. Snyder unit synthetic hydrograph method has been used for modeling the design storm events of 100-year and 10-year probability of occurrence. The Snyder's peaking Coefficient Cp and Standard Lag are based on Solano County Water Agency hydrology manual (June 1999). The design storm was based on a 100-year 4-day storm to provide the detention storage requirement. See <u>Appendix E</u> for HEC-HMS model. The regional XPSWMM model has also used for this evaluation.

Rainfall distribution is determined from the City of Dixon Engineering Design Standards. Figure 4-1 Design Storm Rainfall Data identifies the 10- and 100-year design storm depths for precipitation in the city. The following table identifies the precipitation distribution for two design storm events.

Table 1 - Precipitation Depth (inches) Summary
(Figure 4-1 City of Dixon Engineering Design Standard, Design Storm Rainfall Data)

Design Storm	5 Min	15 Min	1 Hour	2 Цан	3 Hour	6 Hour	12 Hour	1 Day	2 Day	4 Day
Storm	3 IVIIII	13 WIII	т пош	Z nour	3 Hour	о поиг	12 nour	1 Day	2 Day	4 Day
10-Year	0.34	0.55	1.00	1.36	1.60	2.16	2.90	3.92	5.25	6.38
100-Year	0.48	0.79	1.42	1.91	2.27	3.06	4.12	5.55	7.72	9.39

Per the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey for Solano County, the site's soil is predominately located within Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG) B and C. Group B soils have moderate infiltration rates with a moderate runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Group C soils have slow infiltration rates with a high runoff potential when thoroughly wet.

See <u>Appendix C</u> for calculations and <u>Appendix E</u> for backup data used in hydrologic calculations. See Appendix F for the regional model results.

5. HYDROLOGIC MODELING RESULTS

The following summarizes the design elements used to size the on-site retention basin:

- The Retention basin is designed using the 100-year monthly design rainfall totals
- Assumes the retention basin is empty on October 1 and shall be at least 2 feet above historic groundwater levels
- The water balance was prepared throughout the year, ending with September
- The retention basin was sized to have a minimum allowed freeboard of one foot
- The retention basin is approximately 20 feet deep, exceeding the City's preferred maximum depth of 10 feet. The additional depth is required to avoid conflicts with underground utilities due to the large pipe sizes required to collect the entire undeveloped NQSP areas west of Pedrick Road in the future.
- The pond will drain by both evaporation loss and percolation loss. The assumed percolation at is 4 inches per day. Site specific geotechnical report documenting the long-term percolation rate shall be performed prior to final basin design approval.

The following summarizes the design elements should the drainage basin be converted to a regional retention facility in the future

- Detention storage shall mitigate the increase of the post-development 100-year, 4-Day peak runoff from the project to a discharge rate of 0.011 cfs/tributary acre.
- The detention basin side slopes shall be no steeper than 4:1 in areas subject to inundation
- The detention basin is approximately 20 feet deep, exceeding the City's preferred maximum depth of 10 feet. Additional depth is required to avoid conflicts with underground utilities and due to the large pipe sizes required to collect the entire undeveloped NQSP areas west of Pedrick Road.

Table 2- Retention Basin Elevation & Storage Volume

Contour	Pond Depth		Incremental Volume Avg.	Cumulative Volume Avg.
Elevation (FT)	(FT)	Area (SF)	End (Ac-ft)	End (Ac-ft)
39	0	45,511	0.00	0.00
40	1	143,045	0.33	2.28
42	3	414,408	0.95	15.39
44	5	693,025	1.59	41.13
46	7	743,487	1.71	74.16
48	9	773,517	1.78	109.02
50	11	803,317	1.84	145.26
52	13	833,541	1.91	182.87
54	15	864,200	1.98	221.88
56	17	895,306	2.06	262.31
58	19	927,458	2.13	304.19
60	21	959,744	2.20	347.55
61	22	980,170	2.25	369.84

Table 3- Summary of 100-Year Peak Water Surface Elevations in the Retention Basin

100-Year Peak Water Surface Elevation, feet	Infiltration Rate (in/day)
54.6	4

6. HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS

Per the City of Dixon Engineering Design Standards, the storm drain system shall be designed to accommodate the 10-year storm event with the hydrologic grade line (HGL) at least 1.0-feet below the gutter flow line elevations. The preliminary 10-year hydraulic grade line (HGL) for each pipe segment was computed and shown in <u>Appendix D.</u>

Using the following criteria set forth in the City of Dixon Engineering Design Standards, in final design the peak runoff will be computed and the on-site storm drain system will be designed based on the following assumptions:

- Pipe Material RCP
- Manning's "n" for RCP pipe is 0.013
- Minimum storm drain main pipe size is 18 inches, the minimum diameter of a lateral from a street drainage inlet to a manhole is 12 inches
- Minimum flow velocity of at least 2.0 feet/sec flow full

7. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A new retention pond will retain the project flows on-site without an off-site discharge including 14 ac-ft of off-site flows. The existing flows will be routed around the project site. The loss of existing flood storage on-site will not result in any significant increase of off-site flows or increase in downstream water surface elevations. This is mainly a result of removing 260 acres for the existing drainage shed area.

If the basin is converted to a future detention basin, it will be constructed to achieve the post-development 100-year 4-day flow rate of 0.011 cfs/acre. Due to topographical restraints, the detention basin will have a new storm drain pump station to fully drain the basin and to regulate the discharge.

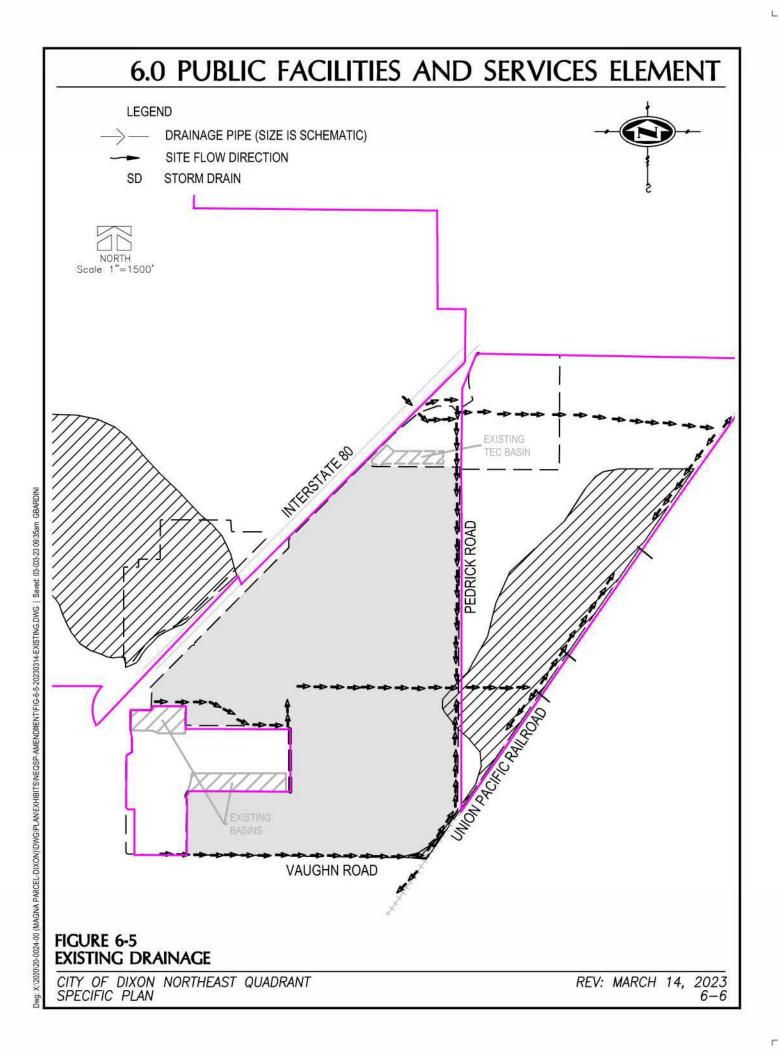
There will not be an increase in peak flow and water surface elevations upstream (Interstate 80) or downstream (Union Pacific Railroad) of the project site.

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared in conformance with the State Water Resources Control Board's latest General Construction Permit Guidelines. The SWPPP will be implemented during the construction phases of the project.

8. REFERENCES

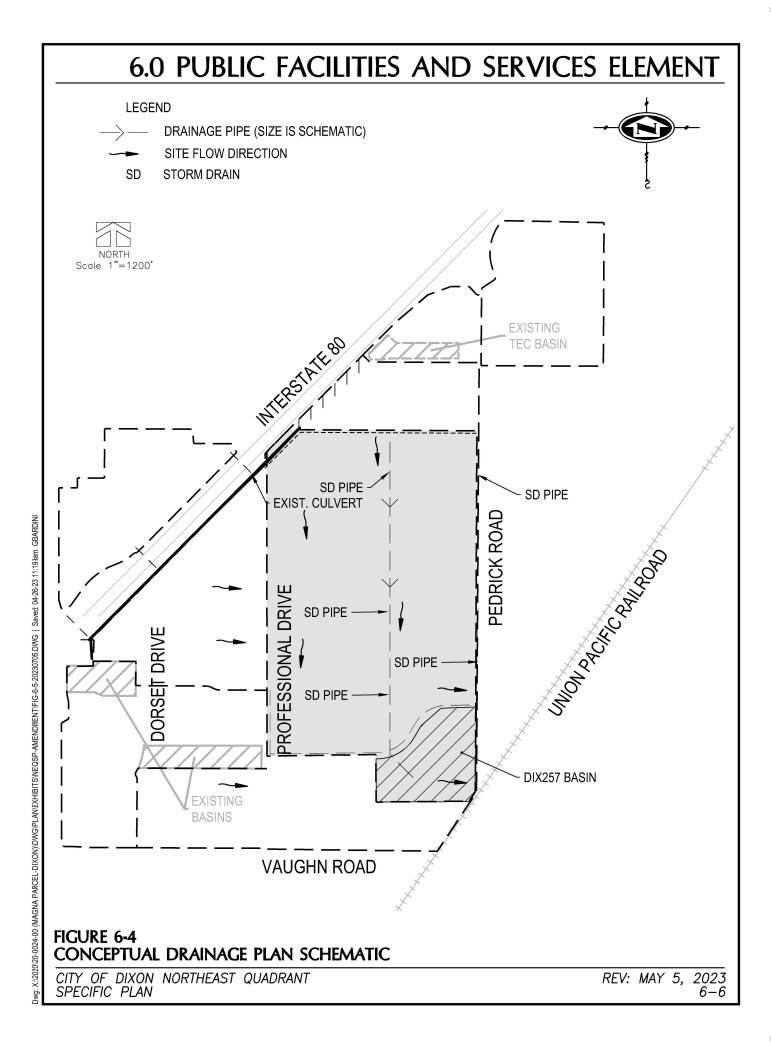
- 1. City of Dixon Engineering Design Standards, 2014
- 2. "Solano County Hydrology Manual", Solano County Water Agency, June 1999
- 3. "Drainage Alternatives for the Northeast Quadrant of the City of Dixon", West Yost & Associates, June 2020
- 4. West Yost Technical Memorandums and XP-SWMM Model.....

APPENDIX A: Pre-Development Drainage Watershed Map



-

APPENDIX B: Post-Development Drainage Watershed Map



APPENDIX C: Hydrologic Calculations, City Design Charts & HEC Analysis

20-0024-00

JOB NO. _

10-Year Existing Conditions

10-Year Existing Conditions									
		Peak							
	Draiange	Discharage			Storage	Elevation			
Element	Area (Mi^2)	(cfs)	Time of Peak	Volume (in)	(Ac-ft)	(ft)			
Cnty1	4.043	487.6	05Jun2003, 04:00	1.52					
I-80 North	4.043	95.5	05Jun2003, 13:30	1.52					
180	4.043	95.5	05Jun2003, 13:30	1.52					
Dix257	0.4063	198.3	05Jun2003, 01:45	1.61					
NEQSP	0.3398	171.6	05Jun2003, 01:30	1.61					
Pedrick-Crossing	4.7891	296.1	05Jun2003, 02:00	1.53	20.1	61.3			
Pedrick	4.7891	296.1	05Jun2003, 02:00	1.53					
Com3	4.7891	296.1	05Jun2003, 02:00	1.53					
D10	3.055	360.9	05Jun2003, 04:00	1.61					
R-UPRR	7.8441	124.4	05Jun2003, 18:30	1.49					
UPRR	7.8441	124.4	05Jun2003, 18:30	1.49					

100-Year Existing Conditions

100 1001 = 711						
		Peak				
	Draiange	Discharage			Storage	Elevation
Element	Area (Mi^2)	(cfs)	Time of Peak	Volume (in)	(Ac-ft)	(ft)
Cnty1	4.043	791.5	05Jun2003, 04:15	2.8		
I-80 North	4.043	189.1	05Jun2003, 13:30	2.71		
180	4.043	189.1	05Jun2003, 13:30	2.71		
Dix257	0.4063	293.6	05Jun2003, 01:45	2.94		
NEQSP	0.3398	254	05Jun2003, 01:30	2.94		
Pedrick-Cross	4.7891	412.8	05Jun2003, 02:00	2.72	29.8	61.6
Pedrick	4.7891	412.8	05Jun2003, 02:00	2.72		
Com3	4.7891	412.8	05Jun2003, 02:00	2.72		
D10	3.055	584.3	05Jun2003, 04:00	2.94		
R-UPRR	7.8441	166.9	06Jun2003, 01:00	2.29		
UPRR	7.8441	166.9	06Jun2003, 01:00	2.29		

10-Year Proposed

		Peak				
	Draiange	Discharage			Storage	Elevation
Element	Area (Mi^2)	(cfs)	Time of Peak	Volume (in)	(Ac-ft)	(ft)
Cnty1	4.043	487.6	05Jun2003, 04:00	1.52		
I-80 North	4.043	95.5	05Jun2003, 13:30	1.52		
Dix89	0.1391	47.3	05Jun2003, 01:45	2.94		
180	4.1821	98.1	05Jun2003, 13:00	1.56		
Bypass	4.1821	98.1	05Jun2003, 13:15	1.56		
TVOB	0.103	33.2	05Jun2003, 01:45	2.94		
BOE	0.0563	18.1	05Jun2003, 01:45	2.88		
Vaughn	0.0414	11.7	05Jun2003, 01:45	3		
Com3	4.3828	135.9	05Jun2003, 02:00	1.63		
D10	3.055	360.9	05Jun2003, 04:00	1.61		
R-UPRR	7.4378	124	05Jun2003, 18:30	1.55		
UPRR	7.4378	124	05Jun2003, 18:30	1.55		
Dix257	0.4063	223.5	05Jun2003, 01:45	4.57		
Reach-2	0.4063	219.9	05Jun2003, 01:45	4.57		
Dixon257	0.4063	2.6	06Jun2003, 02:30	1.09	163.74	18.9

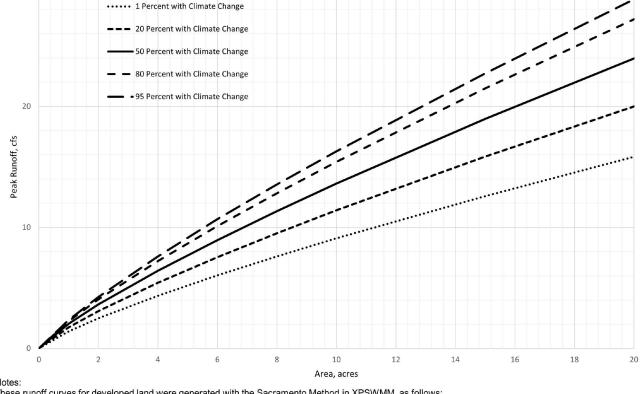
		Peak				
	Draiange	Discharage			Storage	Elevation
Element	Area (Mi^2)	(cfs)	Time of Peak	Volume (in)	(Ac-ft)	(ft)
Cnty1	4.043	791.5	05Jun2003, 04:15	2.8		
I-80 North	4.043	189.1	05Jun2003, 13:30	2.71		
Dix89	0.1391	68.7	05Jun2003, 01:45	5.43		
180	4.1821	194.8	05Jun2003, 12:15	2.8		
Bypass	4.1821	194.8	05Jun2003, 12:30	2.8		
TVOB	0.103	48.3	05Jun2003, 01:45	5.43		
BOE	0.0563	26.4	05Jun2003, 01:45	5.35		
Vaughn	0.0414	17.1	05Jun2003, 01:45	5.51		
Com3	4.3828	204.3	05Jun2003, 11:45	2.92		
D10	3.055	584.3	05Jun2003, 04:00	2.94		
R-UPRR	7.4378	166	06Jun2003, 01:30	2.41		
UPRR	7.4378	166	06Jun2003, 01:30	2.41		
Dix257	0.4063	318.8	05Jun2003, 01:45	7.75		
Reach-2	0.4063	312.2	05Jun2003, 01:45	7.74		
Dixon257	0.4063	2.8	07Jun2003, 01:45	1.19	229	52.



ENGINEERING DIXON

DESIGN STANDARD

-YEAR 80 PEAK FLOW **ACRES**



Notes:

30

These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:

- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).
- The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).

 An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.
- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterhead, L = $737.9 \times A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c = $0.5 \times L$.

20-0024-00 Dixon 257 Drainage

Post-Development Conditions

Land Use Information and Basin "n" calculation

Basic Param	neters									
Shed	Total Area (Ac.)	Total Area (Sq Mi.)	Roadway 95% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.03	Commercial 90% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.031	Industrial 85% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.032	Medium Density Residential 70% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.035	Single Family Res. (6-8 DU/AC.) 50% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.04	Open Space 2% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.07	Weighted Shed Impervious %	Weighted Basin "n"
Shed 4B	14.69	0.02295	0.69	2.00	12.00				86%	0.032
Shed 4C	11.70	0.01828	2.43			9.27			75%	0.034
Shed 5	47.77	0.07464	4.63		42.00			1.14	84%	0.033
Shed 6	40.50	0.06328	3.76			17.50	15.43	3.81	58%	0.040
Shed 7	40.71	0.06361	1.11				36.24	3.36	47%	0.042
Shed 8	70.84	0.11069	3.90				61.98	4.96	49%	0.042
Shed 9	30.99	0.04842	9.13					21.86	29%	0.058
Total	257.20	0.40188	25.65	2.00	54.00	26.77	113.65	35.13	58%	0.041

Snyder Method

Silyuei iv	Shyder Method											
Shed	P	\rea	Length(1)			Centroid Length(1)	Basin Slope(2)	Snyder	Percent	Basin	Snyde	er Lag
Sileu	ac	sm	L, ft	L, mi	90%L, mi	Lc, ft	S, ft/mi	Peaking	Impervious	"n"	min	hr
Shed 4B	14.69	0.02295	2000	0.379	0.341	1000	5.28	0.69	86%	0.032	15.2	0.25
Shed 4C	11.70	0.01828	1785	0.338	0.304	892	5.28	0.69	75%	0.034	15.1	0.25
Shed 5	47.77	0.07464	3606	0.683	0.615	1803	5.28	0.69	84%	0.033	23.2	0.39
Shed 6	40.50	0.06328	3321	0.629	0.566	1660	5.28	0.69	58%	0.040	26.6	0.44
Shed 7	40.71	0.06361	3329	0.631	0.567	1665	5.28	0.69	47%	0.042	28.4	0.47
Shed 8	70.84	0.11069	4392	0.832	0.749	2196	5.28	0.69	49%	0.042	33.5	0.56
Shed 9	30.99	0.04842	2905	0.550	0.495	1452	5.28	0.69	29%	0.058	35.7	0.60

Peak Flows, cfs (3)

100-Year

35.2

41.2

88.6

60.9

66.7

102.9

62.7

10-Year

24.6

28.6

61.9

42.3

46.1

71.0

43.9

Peak Flows, cfs (4)

10-Year 100-Year

31

28

78

60

60

94

58

22

20

60

46

43

66

48

- (1) Length is based on 2.5 times the square root of the area, Centroid Length is 1/2 the Length
- (2) Basin Slope = 0.001 ft/ft Per City of Doxon Peak Flow Figures
- (3) Results from HEC-HMS Snyder Method Model
- (4) Flow from City of Dixon runoff curves.

From City of Dixon Peak Flow Figures

Notes:

These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:

- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).
- The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).
- An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.
- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterheed, L = 737.9 * $A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c = 0.5 * L.

From Sacramento County Drainage Manual - Chapter 7

Table 7-1. Basin "n" for Unit Hydrograph Lag Equation

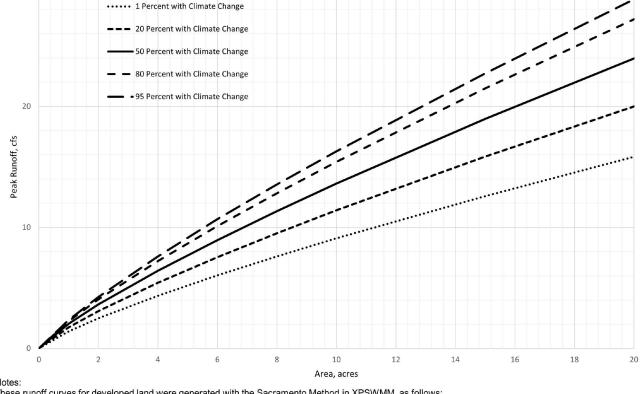
		Channelization Description			
Basin Land Use	Percent Impervious	Developed Pipe/Channel	Undeveloped Natural		
Highways, Parking	95	0.030	0.067		
Commercial, Offices	90	0.031	0.070		
Intensive Industrial	85	0.032	0.071		
Apartments, High Density Res.	80	0.033	0.072		
Mobil Home Park	75	0.034	0.073		
Condominiums, Med. Density Res.	70	0.035	0.074		
Residential 8-10 du/acre (20-25 du/ha), Ext Industrial	60	0.037	0.076		
Residential 6-8 du/acre (15-20 du/ha), Low Density Res., School	50	0.040	0.080		
Residential 4-6 du/acre (10-15 du/ha)	40	0.042	0.084		
Residential 3-4 du/acre (7.5-10 du/ha)	30	0.046	0.088		
Residential 2-3 du/acre (5-7.5 du/ha)	25	0.050	0.090		
Residential 1-2 du/acre (2.5-5 du/ha)	20	0.053	0.093		
Residential .5-1 du/acre (1-2.5 du/ha)	15	0.056	0.096		
Residential .25 du/acre (0.5-1 du/ha), Ag Res.	10	0.060	0.100		
Residential <.2 du/acre (0.5 du/ha), Recreation	5	0.065	0.110		
Open Space, Grassland, Ag	2	0.070	0.115		
Open Space, Woodland, Natural	1	0.075	0.120		
Dense Oak, Shrubs, Vines	1	0.080	0.150		
Shaded values are normally not used.					



ENGINEERING DIXON

DESIGN STANDARD

-YEAR 80 PEAK FLOW **ACRES**



Notes:

30

These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:

- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).
- The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).

 An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.
- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterhead, L = $737.9 \times A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c = $0.5 \times L$.







ACRES 640 10-YEAR

80

PF

DIXON DESIGN STANDARD ENGINEERING

These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:
- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).
- The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).

20

• • • • 1 Percent with Climate Change

- 20 Percent with Climate Change

■ 50 Percent with Climate Change 80 Percent with Climate Change

• 95 Percent with Climate Change

- An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.

10

110

100

90

80

70

40

30

20

Peak Runoff, cfs 50

- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterhead, L = $737.9 \times A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c = 0.5 * L.

50

Area, acres

60

70

80

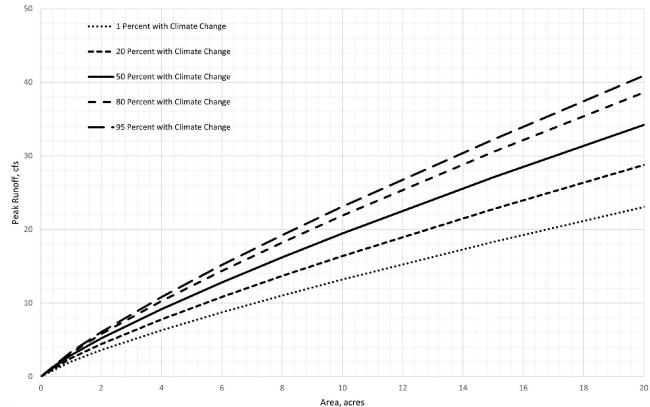
100



ENGINEERING 유 DIXON

DESIGN STANDARD

8 YEAR 80 PEAK **ACRES** FLOW



These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:

- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).

 The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).
- An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.
- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterheed, L = $737.9 * A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c = 0.5 * L.

DESIGN STANDARD





PEAK FLOW 640 100-YEAR

100

160

150

140

130

120

110

100

40 30 20

10

Peak Runoff, cfs

Notes: These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:

30

- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).

50

Area, acres

70

The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).
 An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.

20

••••• 1 Percent with Climate Change

-- 20 Percent with Climate Change

■ 50 Percent with Climate Change

80 Percent with Climate Change

• 95 Percent with Climate Change

10

- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterheed, L = $737.9 * A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c =

Land Use	Percent Impervious
Highways, Parking Lots	95
Commercial, Office	90
Industrial	85
Apartments, High Desnsity Residential	80
Mobile Home Park	75
Condominiums, Medium Density Residential	70
Residential (8-10 du/acre)	60-70
Residential (6-8 du/acre), Low Density Residential, Schools	50-60
Residential (4-6 du/acre)	40-50
Residential (3-4 du/acre)	30-40
Residential (2-3 du/acre)	25-30
Residential (1-2 du/acre)	20-25
Residential (0.5-1 du/acre)	15-20
Residential (0.2-0.5 du/acre)	10-15
Residential (<0.2 du/acre)	5-10
Open Space, Agricultural	2 - 5

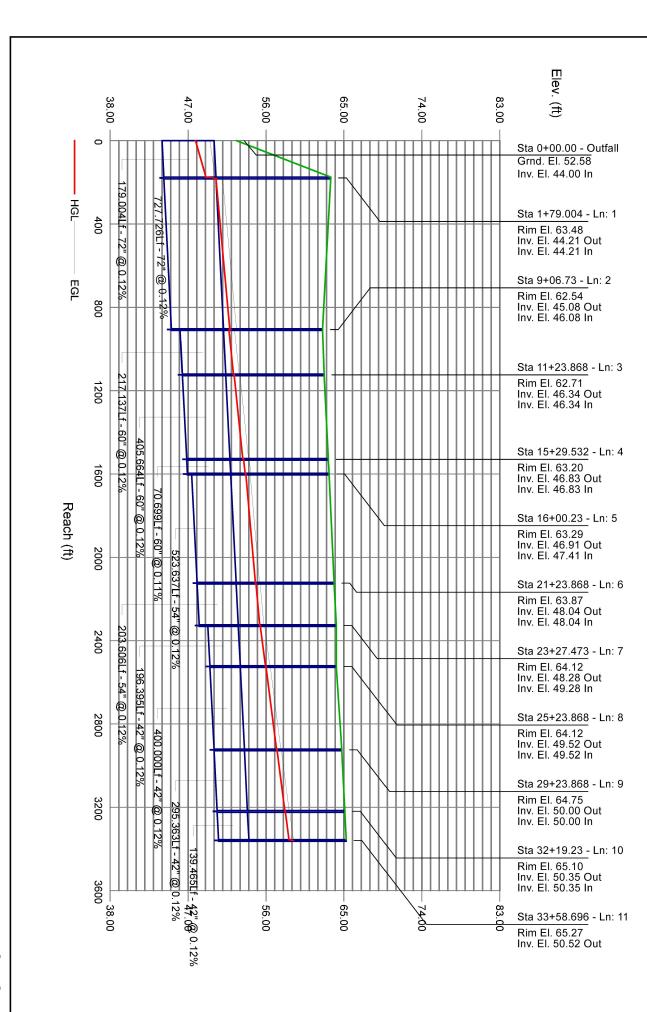


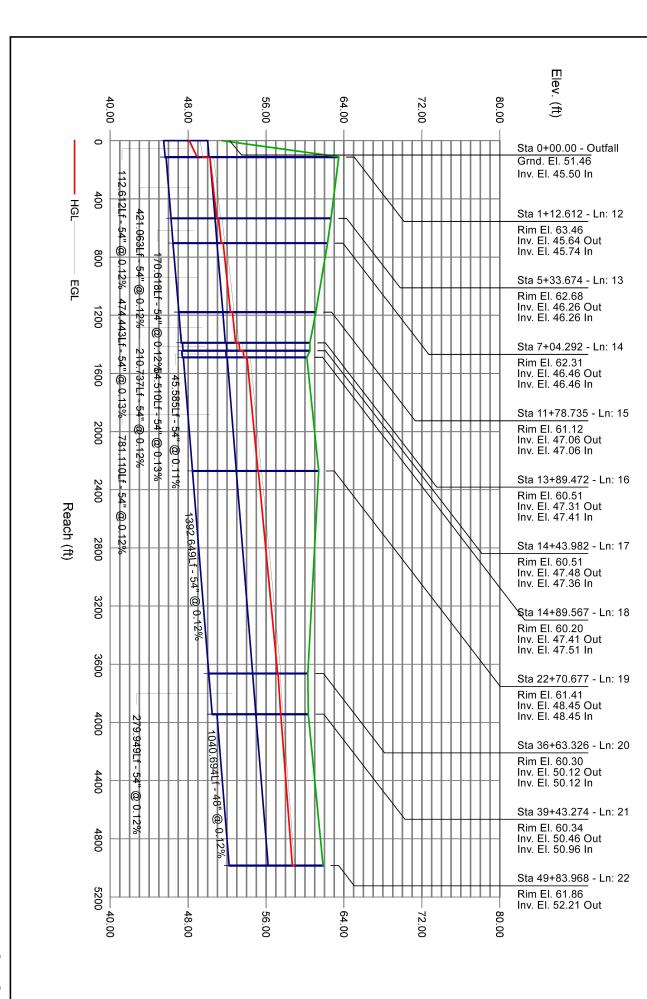


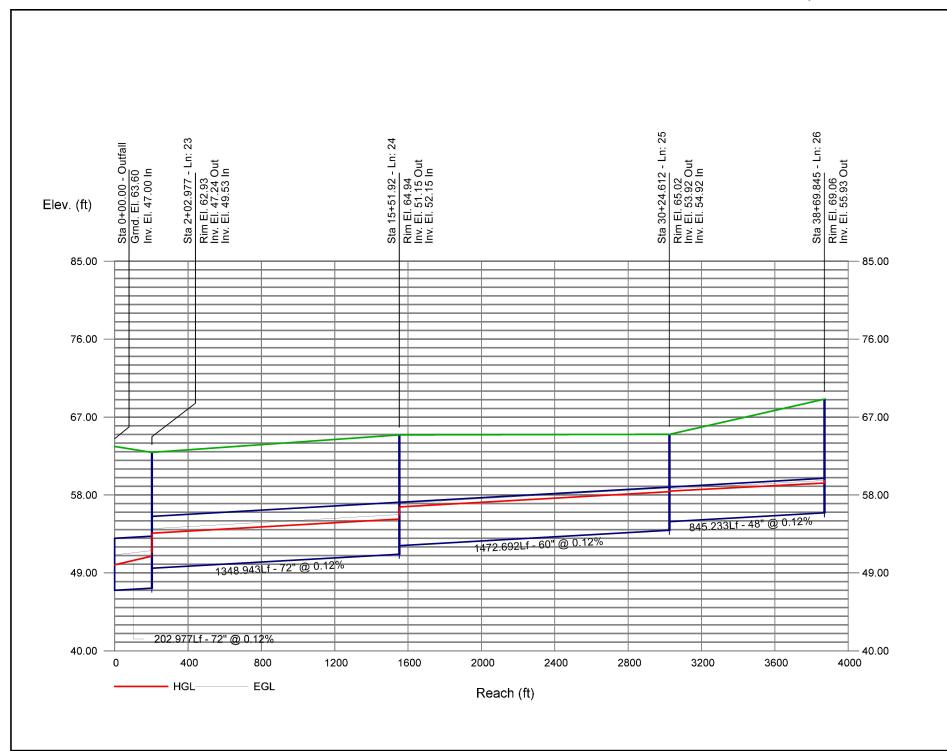
LAND USES AND IMPERVIOUS PERCENTAGES FIG. 4-7

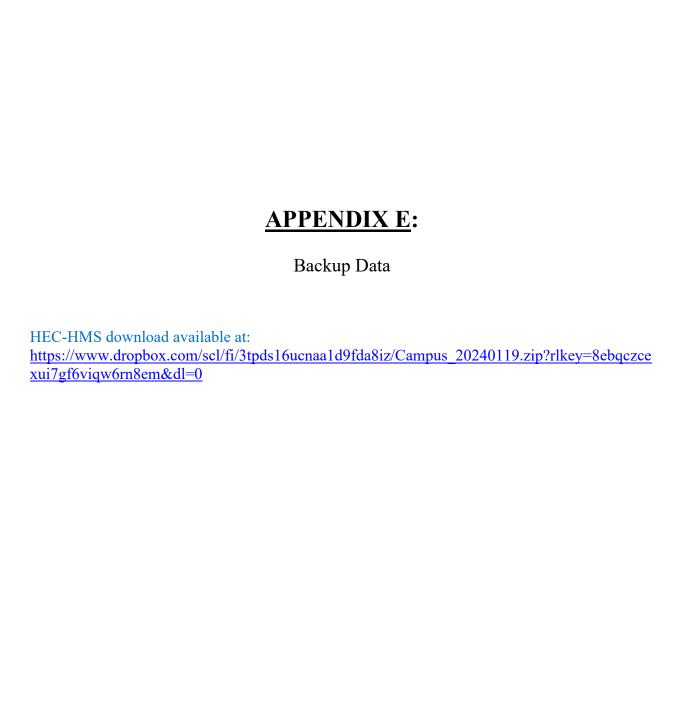
APPENDIX D:

Hydraulic Calculations (Profiles)









	Rai	nfall-Runoff A	Analysis			Retention Basin Water Balance Analysis								
Impervious Acreage: Pervious Acreage:	170.3 65.0% 91.7 35.0% 262 65%			Retention Pond Area (acres): 21.2 Retention Pond Depth (ft) 15.0 Retention Pond Side Slope (_H:1V) 4			,			58.3				
Date	Design Rainfall	Impervious Area Runoff	Effective Rainfall	Pervious Runoff	Total Runoff	Start-of-Month Volume of Stored Water	Water Surface Area	Water Depth	Potential Unit Evaporation Rate	Potential Evaporation Loss	Potential Unit Percolation Loss (a)	Potential Percolation Loss	Total Loss	End-of-Month Volume of Stored Water
	in	ac-ft	in	ac-in	ac-ft	ac-ft	ac	ft	in	ac-ft	in	ac-ft	ac-ft	ac-ft
October	0.33	4.68	0.00	0.00	4.68	0.00	0.0	0.0	4.03	0.00	124.00	0.00	0.00	4.68
November	4.21	59.75	1.83	13.98	73.73	4.68	4.8	1.5	2.10	0.85	120.00	48.41	4.68	73.73
December	2.86	40.59	0.90	6.88	47.47	73.73	17.0	6.9	1.55	2.20	124.00	175.77	73.73	47.47
January	12.86	182.50	6.62	50.59	233.09	47.47	16.1	5.3	1.55	2.08	124.00	166.20	47.47	233.09
February	8.61	122.19	7.79	59.53	181.72	233.09	20.0	15.5	2.24	3.74	112.00	186.83	190.57	224.24
March	9.62	136.52	5.58	42.64	179.16	224.24	19.9	15.1	3.72	6.16	124.00	205.38	211.54	191.87
April	1.43	20.29	0.07	0.53	20.83	191.87	19.3	13.4	5.10	8.19	120.00	192.76	191.87	20.83
May	0.67	9.51	0.00	0.00	9.51	20.83	11.1	3.5	6.82	6.32	124.00	114.83	20.83	9.51
June	0.71	10.08	0.00	0.00	10.08	9.51	7.3	2.3	7.80	4.77	120.00	73.33	9.51	10.08
July	0.35	4.97	0.00	0.00	4.97	10.08	7.3	2.3	8.68	5.30	124.00	75.78	10.08	4.97
August	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.97	5.2	1.6	7.75	3.33	120.00	51.53	4.97	0.00
September	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	5.70	0.00	124.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	41.65	591.08	22.79	174.15	765.24				57.04	42.93	1460.00	1290.81	765.24	
Maximum	12.86	182.50	7.79	59.53	233.09	233.1	20.0	15.5	8.68	8.19	124.00	205.38	211.54	233.1

⁽a) These percolation rates are from the planning of the Dixon wastewater treatment plant percolation/evaporation basins. Different percolation rates may be appropriate for other sites.

TABLE A-1 PRECIPITATION DATA

Based on City of Dixon Standards, Fig. 4-1 Mean Annual Precipitation = 19.0 inches

DURATION	10 YEAR	STORM	100 YEA	R STORM	25 YEAR	STORM
	Depth	Intensity	Depth	Intensity	Depth	Intensity
	(inches)	(in/hr)	(inches)	(in/hr)	(inches)	(in/hr)
5 min	0.34	4.08	0.48	5.76	0.33	3.96
15 min	0.55	2.20	0.79	3.16	0.53	2.12
30 min	0.74	1.48	1.05	2.10	0.97	1.94
60 min	1.00	1.00	1.42	1.42	0.97	0.97
2 hr	1.36	0.68	1.91	0.96	1.30	0.65
3 hr	1.60	0.53	2.27	0.76	1.55	0.52
6 hr	2.16	0.36	3.06	0.51	2.09	0.35
12 hr	2.90	0.24	4.12	0.34	2.81	0.23
24 hr	3.92	0.16	5.55	0.23	3.79	0.16
2 day	5.25	0.11	7.72	0.16	5.17	
4 day	6.38	0.07	9.39	0.10	6.30	
10 day						
30 day						
60 day						
365 day						

Figure A-1 Estimated Lag Time

LAG = $(0.728-.00546p)(A/(Si)^{.5})^{.2}$ (hr) p = Percent Urbanization A = Area (acres)

Si = Slope Index, (ft/mile)

Cp = KA^.15

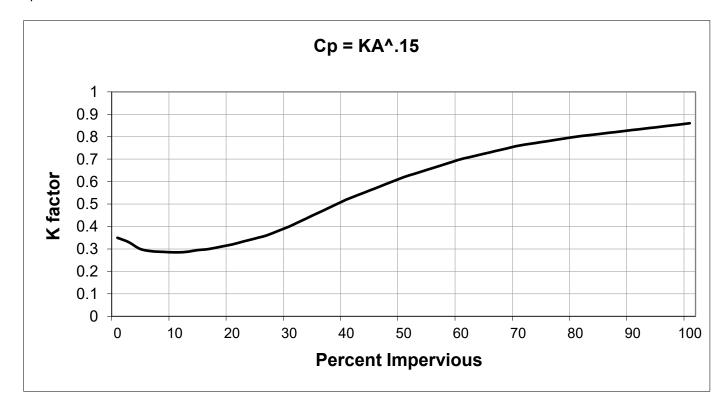


Table A-2
General Plan Land Use
Percent Impervious and Percent Urbanization

		1 1			
			Effective Percent	Percent	
	Land Use]	Impervious	Urbanization	
Residentia					
VLD	Very Low Density		20	40	
LD	Low Density		35	70	
MDL	Medium Density - Low		45	90	
MDH	Medium Density - High		60	95	
HD	High Density		70	95	
FR	Future Residential		50	95	
			_		
Industrial					
PI	Planned Business / Industrial		85	95	
FI	General Industrial		85	95	
Е	Employment Center		Varies (60-90)	95	
Commeric					
D	Downtown		85	95	
NC	Neighborhood		85	95	
CC	Community		85	95	
HC	Highway		90	95	
SC	Services		90	95	
0	Prof. / Admin. Office		85	95	
MU	Core Area Mixed		85	95	
Other					
G	Governmental / Institutional		Varies	Varies	
Р	Parks		10	20	
S	Schools		50	75	
F	Functional (Buffers)		Varies (10)	20	
Α	Agricultural		3	0	

Table A-3 Initial Loss and Infiltration Rate							
Initial Loss 10 Year Design	0.2 inches						
100 Year Design	0.1 inches						
Uniform Infiltration (Commercial Deve	lopment)						
SCS Hydrologic Soil Group B	0.16 in/hr						
SCS Hydrologic Soil Group C	0.08 in/hr						
SCS Hydrologic Soil Group D	0.05 in/hr						

Per Sacramento County Hydrologu Standards Vol. 2

20-0024-00 Dixon 257 Drainage Post-Development Conditions

Land Use Information and Basin "n" calculation

	inormation an									
Basic Param	neters				Land Us	ses (Ac.)				
Shed	Total Area (Ac.)	Total Area (Sq Mi.)	Roadway 95% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.03	Commercial 90% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.031	Industrial 85% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.032	Medium Density Residential 70% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.035	Single Family Res. (6-8 DU/AC.) 50% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.04	Open Space 2% Imp. Basin "n" = 0.07	Weighted Shed Impervious %	Weighted Basin "n"
Shed 1	97.79	0.15280	13.05	14.01	70.73				87%	0.032
Shed 2	38.77	0.06058	1.84	5.36	31.57				86%	0.032
Shed 3	23.95	0.03741	1.83		22.12				86%	0.032
Shed 4	38.45	0.06007	0.76	37.69					90%	0.031
Shed 5	60.46	0.09447	7.52	2.00	47.00			3.94	81%	0.033
Shed 6	56.00	0.08750	10.12			9.71	30.86	5.31	57%	0.038
Shed 7	46.21	0.07220	4.82				37.68	3.72	51%	0.040
Shed 8	75.43	0.11786	10.47				59.49	5.48	53%	0.039
Shed 9	47.49	0.07420	6.20		22.79			18.51	54%	0.039

Total 484.54 0.75710

20-0024-00 Dixon 257 Drainage Post-Development Conditions

Trunk Drain Information

Reach Name	Length (ft)	Invert Up	Invert Down	Slope (ft/ft)	Diameter (in)	Manning's n
Pipe 1	2220	45.0	42.1	0.0013	60	0.013
Pipe 2	1000	42.3	41.0	0.0013	48	0.013
Pipe 3	1325	39.4	37.65	0.0013	66	0.013
Pipe 4	370	37.55	36.8	0.0020	66	0.013
Pipe 5	870	50.9	49.8	0.0013	48	0.013
Pipe 6	1110	48.8	47.4	0.0013	60	0.013
Pipe 7	705	46.9	46.0	0.0013	66	0.013
Pipe 8	930	45.5	44.3	0.0013	72	0.013
Pipe 9	450	44.3	43.7	0.0013	72	0.013
Pipe 10	335	43.7	43.0	0.0021	72	0.013

Snyder Method

Shed	P	Area	Length(1)	Centroid Length(1)	Basin Slope(2)	
Sileu	ac sm		L, ft	Lc, ft	S, ft/mi	
Shed 1	97.79	0.15280	7297	3648	5.28	
Shed 2	38.77	0.06058	4594	2297	5.28	
Shed 3	23.95	0.03741	3611	1805	5.28	
Shed 4	38.45	0.06007	4575	2288	5.28	
Shed 5	60.46	0.09447	5738	2869	5.28	
Shed 6	56.00	0.08750	5522	2761	5.28	
Shed 7	46.21	0.07220	5016	2508	5.28	
Shed 8	75.43	0.11786	6409	3204	5.28	
Shed 9	47.49	0.07420	5085	2543	5.28	

Snyder	Percent	Basin	Snyde	er Lag	Peak Flo	ws, cfs (3)
Peaking	Impervious	"n"	min	hr	10-Year	100-Year
0.69	87%	0.032	35.6	0.59	102.7	146.3
0.69	86%	0.032	26.4	0.44	48.1	68.6
0.69	86%	0.032	22.6	0.38	32.1	45.8
0.69	90%	0.031	25.7	0.43	48.2	68.8
0.69	81%	0.033	31.8	0.53	67.2	95.8
0.69	57%	0.038	35.7	0.59	58.0	82.9
0.69	51%	0.040	35.2	0.59	47.7	68.3
0.69	53%	0.039	40.4	0.67	72.2	103.3
0.69	54%	0.039	34.7	0.58	49.5	70.8

- (1) Length and Centroid Length Per City of Dixon Peak Flow Figures
- (2) Basin Slope = 0.001 ft/ft Per City of Doxon Peak Flow Figures
- (3) Results from HEC-HMS Snyder Method Model

From City of Dixon Peak Flow Figures

Notes:

These runoff curves for developed land were generated with the Sacramento Method in XPSWMM, as follows:

- Hydrologic soil group (HSG) D was used (for the high clay content and for compaction during construction activities).
- The watershed is fullly developed (for the channelization data).
- An average ground slope of 0.001 was used.
- The lag time parameters were calculated as length of waterheed, L = 737.9 * $A^{0.5}$ where A = area (in acres), and L_c = 0.5 * L.

From Sacramento County Drainage Manual - Chapter 7

Table 7-1. Basin "n" for Unit Hydrograph Lag Equation

		Channelization Description			
Basin Land Use	Percent Impervious	Developed Pipe/Channel	Undeveloped Natural		
Highways, Parking	95	0.030	0.067		
Commercial, Offices	90	0.031	0.070		
Intensive Industrial	85	0.032	0.071		
Apartments, High Density Res.	80	0.033	0.072		
Mobil Home Park	75	0.034	0.073		
Condominiums, Med. Density Res.	70	0.035	0.074		
Residential 8-10 du/acre (20-25 du/ha), Ext Industrial	60	0.037	0.076		
Residential 6-8 du/acre (15-20 du/ha), Low Density Res., School	50	0.040	0.080		
Residential 4-6 du/acre (10-15 du/ha)	40	0.042	0.084		
Residential 3-4 du/acre (7.5-10 du/ha)	30	0.046	0.088		
Residential 2-3 du/acre (5-7.5 du/ha)	25	0.050	0.090		
Residential 1-2 du/acre (2.5-5 du/ha)	20	0.053	0.093		
Residential .5-1 du/acre (1-2.5 du/ha)	15	0.056	0.096		
Residential .25 du/acre (0.5-1 du/ha), Ag Res.	10	0.060	0.100		
Residential <.2 du/acre (0.5 du/ha), Recreation	5	0.065	0.110		
Open Space, Grassland, Ag	2	0.070	0.115		
Open Space, Woodland, Natural	1	0.075	0.120		
Dense Oak, Shrubs, Vines	1	0.080	0.150		
Shaded values are normally not used.	•				

APPENDIX F: 100-Year and 10-Year Regional Model Results

	10	00-Year Model Resu	ılts			10-Year	Model Results
	Existing	Propsosed Conditions with	Change in WSE	Existing	Propsosed Conditions with		
Node Name	Conditions WSE	Retention Basin WSE	from Existing Conditions	Conditions WSE	Retention Basin WSE	from Existing Conditions	10-Year Model Result Comments
f-lca	50.93	50.92	0.00	50.44	50.44	0.00	
F-lce	52.75	52.75	0.00	52.35	52.35	0.00	
F-lcf	52.79	52.79	0.00	52.66	52.66	0.00	
fne9 I-80G	39.07 63.95	39.06 63.95	-0.02 0.00	38.32 63.81	38.32 63.81	0.00	
180-N010	63.74	63.74	0.00	63.62	63.62	0.00	
180-N020	63.98	63.98	0.00	63.66	63.66	0.00	
l5b	42.37	42.36	0.00	42.00	42.00	0.00	
lca	51.28	51.27	-0.01	50.71	50.71	0.00	
lcb	51.69 51.69	51.69 51.69	0.00	51.37 51.37	51.37 51.37	0.00	
lcc lcd	52.46	52.46	0.00	52.07	52.07	0.00	
lce	52.84	52.84	0.00	52.43	52.43	0.00	
lcf	52.86	52.86	0.00	52.71	52.71	0.00	
lcg	54.82	54.82	0.00	54.32	54.32	0.00	
lch	55.94	55.94	0.00	55.58	55.58	0.00	United and a fabrical CO and a state from the Mills France
							Upstream end of the I-80 culverts from the Milk Farm site. This is slight increase of existing flooding on Milk
MilkFarm+	68.89	68.88	0.00	66.82	66.84	0.03	Farm Road. This flooding causes no property damage.
N106	60.09	60.09	0.00	60.03	60.03	0.00	0
N106.1	59.01	58.93	-0.08	58.12	58.12	0.00	
N107	60.31	60.31	0.00	60.21	60.21	0.00	
nnx41	54.48	54.46	-0.03	53.93	53.88	-0.05	Unctream and of the Milk Form livesteek eressing
Node241	68.88	68.87	0.00	60.90	61.10	0.20	Upstream end of the Milk Farm livestock crossing culvert. The WSE stays below the ground level.
NOUEZ41	08.88	08.87	0.00	00.50	01.10	0.20	Downstream end of the Milk Farm livestock crossing
Node242	68.08	68.08	0.00	60.90	61.10	0.20	culvert. The WSE stays below the ground level.
Node244	67.00	66.81	-0.18	65.40	64.73	-0.67	
Node72	61.40	61.40	0.00	61.40	61.40	0.00	
Node82	63.59	63.59	0.00	63.59	63.59	0.00	
Node82.1 Pdrk-N006	63.53 61.19	63.53 61.17	0.00 -0.02	63.53 60.67	63.53 60.67	0.00	
Pdrk-N008	61.40	61.34	-0.02	60.57	60.22	-0.35	
Pdrk-N010	61.40	61.33	-0.06	60.58	60.22	-0.36	
Pdrk-N020	60.97	60.56	-0.41	60.84	60.33	-0.51	
Pdrk-N030	62.87	62.87	0.00	62.82	62.82	0.00	
Pdrk-N040.1	63.45	63.45	0.00	63.38	63.38	0.00	
Pdrk-N040.1.1 Pdrk-N040.1.1.1	63.81 63.77	63.81 63.77	0.00	63.81 63.77	63.81 63.77	0.00	
Pdrk-NPnd	56.70	56.70	0.00	56.70	56.70	0.00	
RBN0010	54.28	54.27	-0.01	54.08	54.06	-0.01	
RBN0010f	55.17	55.16	0.00	54.82	54.82	0.00	
RBN0020	54.57	54.56	-0.02	54.36	54.34	-0.02	
RBN0030	54.61	54.59	-0.02	54.40	54.38	-0.02	
RBN0040 RBN0050	54.61 54.61	54.59 54.60	-0.02 -0.02	54.40 54.40	54.38 54.38	-0.02 -0.02	
RBN0060	55.46	55.44	-0.02	55.08	55.04	-0.02	
RBN0062	55.49	55.47	-0.02	55.13	55.09	-0.03	
RBN0064	55.46	55.44	-0.02	55.08	55.04	-0.04	
T3-0010	21.62	21.62	0.00	21.62	21.62	0.00	
T3-0020	31.69	31.67	-0.02	30.82	30.82	0.00	
T3-0030 T3-0040	32.47 33.08	32.45 33.06	-0.02 -0.02	31.66 31.96	31.66 31.96	0.00	
T3-0040	35.42	35.42	0.00	34.75	34.75	0.00	
T3-0050	34.48	34.46	-0.02	32.88	32.88	0.00	
T3-0052	31.91	31.91	0.00	31.71	31.71	0.00	
T3-0054	31.89	31.89	0.00	31.70	31.70	0.00	
T3-0056	26.29	26.29	0.00	26.22	26.22	0.00	
T3-0070 T3-0072	36.16 36.41	36.14 36.41	-0.02 0.00	34.61 36.07	34.61 36.07	0.00	
T3-0072	39.60	39.58	-0.02	38.08	38.07	0.00	
T3-0090	40.27	40.27	-0.01	39.51	39.51	0.00	
T3-0100	40.71	40.70	-0.01	39.74	39.74	0.00	
T3-0110	41.73	41.73	0.00	40.79	40.79	0.00	
T3-0120	41.94	41.94	0.00	40.90	40.90	0.00	
T3-0130 T3-0140	42.10 42.15	42.10 42.14	0.00	41.36 41.38	41.36 41.38	0.00	
T3-0140	42.15	42.14	0.00	41.38	41.38	0.00	
T3-0150	42.37	42.36	0.00	41.74	41.73	0.00	
T3-0160	43.15	43.15	0.00	42.31	42.31	0.00	
T3-0170	43.13	43.13	0.00	42.34	42.34	0.00	
T3-0172	43.19	43.19	0.00	42.35	42.35	0.00	
T3-0174	42.98	42.98	0.00	42.28	42.28	0.00	
T3-0176 T3-0180	43.03 43.05	43.02 43.04	0.00	42.41 42.36	42.41 42.36	0.00	
T3-0180 T3-0190	43.05	43.04	0.00	42.36	42.36	0.00	
T3-0200	43.04	43.03	0.00	42.43	42.42	0.00	
T3-0202	43.04	43.03	0.00	42.42	42.42	0.00	
T3-0204	43.04	43.03	0.00	42.43	42.43	0.00	

N-C-074-6023-13-WP-TASK3 TM-ATT C

T3-0204

43.04

43.03

0.00

42.43

0.00

42.43

			. "						
				egional Model W	ater Surface Eleva		A Mardal Danville		
	10	00-Year Model Resu Propsosed	ılts		Propsosed	10-Year	Model Results		
	Existing Conditions	Conditions with Retention Basin	Change in WSE from Existing	Existing Conditions	Conditions with Retention Basin	from Existing			
Node Name	WSE	WSE	Conditions	WSE	WSE	Conditions	10-Year Model Result Comments		
T3-0220 T3-0230	43.16 44.58	43.16 44.58	0.00	42.70 44.01	42.70 44.01	0.00			
T3-0230	44.58	44.58	0.00	44.01	44.01	0.00			
T3-0232	45.06	45.06	0.00	44.70	44.70	0.00			
T3-0240	44.78	44.78	0.00	44.23	44.23	0.00			
T3-0250	44.83	44.83	0.00	44.40	44.40	0.00			
T3-0260	45.42	45.42	0.00	44.99	44.99	0.00			
T3-0262	45.56	45.56	0.00	45.16	45.16	0.00			
T3-0264	45.96	45.96	0.00	45.90	45.90	0.00			
T3-0270	45.70	45.70	0.00	45.55	45.55	0.00			
T3-0280	47.20	47.20	0.00	46.56	46.56	0.00			
T3-0290	47.84	47.84	0.00	47.27	47.27	0.00			
T3-0292 T3-0310	47.21 50.21	47.21 50.20	0.00	46.98 49.84	46.98 49.84	0.00			
T3-0312	50.21	50.20	0.00	49.84	49.84	0.00			
T3-0312	51.37	51.31	-0.07	50.58	50.57	0.00			
T3-0332	51.37	51.31	-0.07	50.69	50.69	0.00			
T3-0342	53.06	53.04	-0.03	52.15	52.10	-0.05			
T3-0344	52.56	52.53	-0.03	51.79	51.77	-0.02			
T3-0346	52.55	52.53	-0.03	51.79	51.77	-0.02			
							Located north of Vaughn Road along a private ditch near the Tremont 3 Drain. This small increase is below		
T3-0348	52.31	52.29	-0.02	51.57	51.58	0.01	the evaluation level of accuracy.		
T3-0349	53.06	53.04	-0.03	52.15	52.10	-0.06			
T3-0360	53.34	53.31	-0.03	52.51	52.48	-0.03			
T3-0362	53.34	53.31	-0.03	52.51	52.48	-0.03			
T3-0370	53.51	53.47	-0.04	52.59	52.56	-0.03			
T3-0380	53.66	53.63	-0.03	53.16	53.15	0.00			
T3-0382	53.66	53.63	-0.03	53.16	53.15	0.00			
T3-0384	53.66	53.63	-0.03	53.17	53.17	-0.01			
T3-0390	53.75 53.77	53.72	-0.03 0.00	53.18	53.18	-0.01 0.00			
T3-0392 T3-0400	53.77	53.77	-0.04	53.35 53.25	53.35 53.25	-0.01			
T3-0410	54.30	54.28	-0.02	53.79	53.76	-0.03			
T3-0414	54.30	54.28	-0.02	54.01	54.01	0.00			
T3-0440	57.53	57.45	-0.08	55.71	55.62	-0.09			
T3-0442	57.53	57.45	-0.08	56.03	56.03	0.00			
T3-0450	57.61	57.54	-0.07	56.73	56.66	-0.07			
T3-0452	60.95	60.93	-0.01	58.12	58.11	-0.01			
T3-0454	57.61	57.54	-0.07	56.86	56.86	0.00			
T3-0460	57.70	57.69	-0.01	57.54	57.53	-0.01			
T3-0462	57.89	57.88	0.00	57.60	57.60	0.00			
T3-0464	57.70	57.69	-0.01	57.54	57.53	-0.01			
T3-0470	60.20	60.05	-0.15	58.47	58.43	-0.05			
T30300	49.51	49.51	0.00	48.51	48.51	0.00			
T30320 T30340	51.20 53.06	51.19 53.04	-0.01 -0.03	50.36 52.15	50.36 52.10	0.00 -0.06			
T30350	53.29	53.26	-0.03	52.15	52.21	-0.06			
T30430	56.33	56.25	-0.03	54.81	54.74	-0.07			
T3AS-0010	60.20	60.05	-0.15	59.19	59.18	0.00			
T3AS-0020	60.91	60.84	-0.07	59.72	59.72	0.00			
T3AS-0030	60.91	60.84	-0.07	59.72	59.72	0.00			
T3AS-0040	61.19	61.19	0.00	60.54	60.54	0.00			
T3AS-0050	61.20	61.19	0.00	60.55	60.55	0.00			
T3AS-0060	61.14	61.14	0.00	60.94	60.94	0.00			
T3AS-0070	62.39	62.39	0.00	62.11	62.11	0.00			
T3AS-0080	60.53	60.44	-0.09	59.25	59.00	-0.25			
T3AS-0090	60.55	60.45	-0.09	59.25	59.01	-0.25			
T3AS-0100	60.57	60.47	-0.09	59.26	59.01	-0.25			
T3AS-0106 T3AS-0108	61.19	61.17	-0.02	60.14	60.12	-0.02 -0.02			
T3AS-0108 T3AS-0110	60.61 60.58	60.60 60.57	-0.02 -0.01	60.11 60.11	60.09 60.09	-0.02 -0.02			
T3AS-0110	61.19	61.17	-0.01	60.11	60.67	0.00			
T3AS008	61.32	61.29	-0.02	60.20	60.18	-0.02			
T3NEQ-0010	65.16	65.16	0.00	64.30	61.90	-2.40			
T3NEQ-0020	65.30	65.19	-0.11	64.50	63.25	-1.25			
T3NEQ-0040	67.00	66.81	-0.18	65.40	64.73	-0.67			
T3NEQ-0050	67.86	67.78	-0.08	66.09	66.01	-0.08			
T3NEQ-0100	66.04	66.04	0.00	65.39	65.39	0.00			
T3RR-0010	59.86	59.85	-0.01	59.54	59.53	-0.01			
T3RR-0020	59.85	59.84	-0.01	59.53	59.53	-0.01			
T3RR-0040	55.55	55.53	-0.02	55.18	55.15	-0.04			
T3RR-0050	56.33	56.32	-0.01	56.15	56.14	-0.02			
T3T-0096	65.75	65.75	0.00	65.50	65.50	0.00			
T3UN-0010	64.11	64.11	0.00	63.40	63.40	0.00			
T3UN-0020	69.95	69.96	0.00	69.30	69.30	0.00			
T3UN-0030	69.96	69.96	0.00	69.30	69.30	0.00			
T3UN-0040	71.10	71.10	0.00	70.96	70.96	0.00	1		

T3UN-0040

70.96

70.96

0.00

71.10

71.10

0.00

Appendix F. Regional Model Water Surface Elevation Results 100-Year Model Results 10-Year Model Results Propsosed Propsosed Existing Conditions with | Change in WSE **Existing** Conditions with Change in WSE Retention Basin Conditions from Existing Conditions **Retention Basin** from Existing Node Name **WSE** WSE Conditions WSE WSE Conditions 10-Year Model Result Comments T3UN-0110 65.63 0.00 65.28 65.28 0.00 65.63 T3UN-0120 65.63 65.63 0.00 65.28 65.28 0.00 T3UN-0130 65.63 65.63 0.00 65.29 65.29 0.00 T3UN-0140 65.65 65.65 0.00 65.32 65.32 0.00 T3UN-0150 65.66 65.66 0.00 65.38 65.38 0.00 T3UN-0160 65.68 65.68 0.00 65.42 65.42 0.00 T3UN-0170 65.98 65.98 0.00 65.72 65.72 0.00 T3UN-0180 66.37 66.59 66.59 0.00 66.37 0.00 0.00 T3UN0100 64.37 64.37 63.53 63.53 0.00 T3US-0010 67.87 67.78 -0.08 66.08 66.00 -0.08 T3US-0020 67.99 67.90 -0.09 66.29 66.24 -0.06 T3US-0022 67.99 67.90 -0.10 66.72 66.69 -0.03 Located in the I-80 Currey Road Ramp Area. The 10-T3US-0030 68.89 68.89 0.00 66.82 66.84 0.03 year WSE stays below channel banks. T3US-0040 69.00 69.00 0.00 68.01 0.00 68.01 T3US-0050 69.00 0.00 0.00 69.00 68.01 68.01 69.68 T3US-0052 69.73 69.73 0.00 69.68 0.00 T3US-0055 69.00 69.00 0.00 68.01 68.01 0.00 0.00 68.04 0.00 T3US-0060 69.05 69.05 68.04 T3US-0070 72.01 72.01 0.00 71.59 71.59 0.00 T3US-0072 71.24 71.24 0.00 70.73 70.73 0.00 T3US-0080 69.78 69.78 0.00 69.70 69.70 0.00 0.00 T3US-0090 74.13 74.13 0.00 73.36 73.36 74.13 74.13 73.36 73.36 0.00 T3US-0100 0.00 T3US-0120 71.84 71.84 0.00 71.77 71.77 0.00 T3US-0200 72.18 72.18 0.00 71.80 71.80 0.00 T3US-0202 75.47 75.47 0.00 74.75 74.75 0.00 T3US-0210 71.82 71.82 0.00 71.65 71.65 0.00 T3US-0220 72.84 72.84 0.00 72.18 72.18 0.00 T3US-0222 72.81 72.81 0.00 71.90 71.90 0.00 T3US-0230 72.82 72.82 0.00 72.23 72.23 0.00 T3US-0240 73.57 73.57 0.00 73.21 73.21 0.00 T3US-0242 0.00 0.00 73.58 73.58 73.35 73.35 74.26 73.85 T3US-0250 74.26 0.00 0.00 73.85 T3US-0252 75.85 75.85 0.00 75.56 75.56 0.00 73.88 T3US-0260 74.30 74.30 0.00 73.88 0.00 T3US-0262 77.79 77.79 0.00 77.63 77.63 0.00 T3US-0270 74.32 74.32 0.00 73.89 73.89 0.00 T3US-0280 84.07 84.07 0.00 83.79 83.79 0.00 T3US-0400 75.47 75.47 0.00 74.75 74.75 0.00 T3US-0410 77.29 77.29 0.00 76.49 76.49 0.00

53.76

58.94

61.72

62.13

62.76

61.50

62.07

63.11

58.94

58.94

65.45

0.00

0.00

56.43

56.50

59.05

53.91

54.82

52.62

62.80

49.15

-0.03

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

-0.01

0.00

-0.01

0.00

0.00

T4-0412

TEC-010

TEC-020

TEC-030

TEC-040

TEC-100

TEC-110

TEC-120

TEC-200

TEC-RB

TSUS-0500

Upper North

Upper South

Vaughn10

Vaughn11

Vaughn12

Vaughn5

Vaughn5f

Vaugn2

Walmrt

WalmrtBsn

54.30

58.94

61.72

62.13

62.76

61.50

62.07

63.11

58.94

58.94

66.12

0.00

0.00

56.69

56.75

60.32

54.15

55.22

53.07

62.80

49.15

54.28

58.94

61.72

62.13

62.76

61.50

62.07

63.11

58.94

58.94

66.12

0.00

0.00

56.69

56.75

60.32

54.14

55.21

53.05

62.80

49.15

-0.02

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

-0.01

0.00

-0.02

0.00

0.00

53.79

58.94

61.72

62.13

62.76

61.50

62.07

63.11

58.94

58.94

65.45

0.00

0.00

56.43

56.50

59.05

53.92

54.82

52.63

62.80

49.15