# Request for Letter of Map Revision Robindale-Royal Oaks Clark County, Nevada

Prepared for:

# CLARK COUNTY REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT

600 South Grand Central Parkway Las Vegas, NV 89155





Prepared by:

PBS&J

2270 Corporate Circle, Suite 100 Henderson, Nevada 89074 (702) 263-7275



July 2006



#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) is to address a needed revision to a remnant Zone A flood zone in unincorporated Clark County, Nevada. The area in which the Zone A flood zone is located is fully urbanized and characterized by mixed density residential and commercial developments. The majority of the project area was developed between the mid 1970's and early 1990's. Note that technical drainage studies and/or civil improvement plans for many of the developments were not readily available from the local entity due to the age of the project area. The historic flood source to the subject flood zone has been substantially reduced based on urbanization and the implementation of upstream flood control facilities. In particular are the Duck Creek Channel improvements and the I-215 Beltway to the south and southwest of the subject flood zone. As a result of the flow reduction to the project area this LOMR request will analyze the current tributary area and demonstrate that the current conditions no longer warrant the flood zone delineation as shown on the current effective FIRM Panel 2590 dated September 27, 2002, revised to reflect LOMR dated August 13, 2003. Note that the LOMR dated August 13, 2003 does not affect the project area. Please refer to Figure 1 Area/Vicinity Map for an overall view of the project area. Also refer to Figure 2 CCRFCD Flood Control Facilities Map that shows existing and proposed facilities within and adjacent to the project area.



#### 2.0 HYDROLOGY

The hydrologic model utilized to calculate runoff is the HEC-1 Flood Hydrograph Package, Version 4.1, developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center. The methodology and calculations used to determine the hydrologic parameters in the HEC-1 modeling are included in Appendix C. The local parameters for computing runoff have been developed in accordance with the Clark County Regional Flood Control District's Hydrologic Criteria and Drainage Design Manual. The hydrologic input parameters are located in Appendix C. Soils information and curve number calculations can also be found in Appendix C.

## 2.1 PREVIOUS HYDROLOGIC STUDIES

As previously mentioned in the introduction the area was developed between 12 and 30 years ago. As a result, only limited information was made available through the local entity (Clark County). Also, the upstream land use was significantly different than what is existing today making the studies obsolete. Therefore, a new hydrologic model based on existing conditions was prepared for this report. However, reference material from two subdivisions (Horizon Vista Estates and Wishing Well Ranch) can be found in Appendix E. The reference material will be discussed in detail in Section 2.3 below.

#### 2.2 HYDROLOGIC PARAMETERS

According to Figure 513 of the CCRFCD Criteria Manual the site is located inside the McCarran Airport Rainfall area. The 100-year, 6-hour rainfall depth duration frequency values for areas located inside the McCarran Airport Rainfall area were obtained from Table 505 of the Criteria Manual. According to Table 505, the rainfall depth for the 100-year 6-hour event is 2.77 inches. Table 501 adjustments are not required for areas located inside the McCarran Airport Rainfall area.

Soils information for the drainage basins was obtained from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Soil Survey of Las Vegas Valley Area, Nevada, 1985. The subject watershed is depicted on a SCS survey map and is included in Appendix C, see **Soils Map**. The hydrologic group classification for each soil in the soil composite was read from Table 15 of the SCS survey, included herein. The soil types were matched to the corresponding SCS Curve Number (CN) for use in the Standard Form 4 and the HEC-1 analysis. The corresponding CN's for these soils are found on Table 602 of the Criteria Manual. Table 1, Curve Number Calculations summarizes the computation of the Curve Numbers for the basins. Please refer to Appendix C for Table 1.



#### Hydrologic Computations

All subbasins within the Robindale-Royal Oaks Watershed are less than 1 square mile. For subbasins less than 1 square mile, the time of concentration (velocity method) is used to compute lag time. This method is explained below:

#### Time of Concentration Method

For drainage basins with less than one square mile, the time of concentration is calculated as follows:

$$T_c = T_i + T_t$$

Where:

 $T_c$  = Time of concentration (minutes)

T<sub>i</sub> = Initial, inlet or overland flow time (minutes)

 $T_t = Travel time in the ditch, gutter, etc. (minutes)$ 

The Lag time for basins less than one square mile is calculated as follows:

$$T_{lag} = 0.6T_c$$
 (hours)

Initial flow time is calculated as follows:

$$T_i = 1.8(1.1 - K)L_o^{1/2}/S^{1/3}$$

Where:

 $T_i$  = Initial overland flow time (minutes)

K = 0.0132 \* CN - 0.39

CN = Curve Number

 $L_o =$  Length of overland flow (max. 500 ft)

S = Average basin slope (percent)

Travel time is calculated as follows:

$$T_t = 500/(60 \text{ V}_1) + (L_t-500)/(60 \text{ V}_2)$$

Where:

 $T_t = T_{ravel time in the ditch, gutter, etc. (minutes)}$ 

 $L_t = Travel Length (feet)$ 

 $V_1 =$  Average velocity of flow for the first 500 feet of travel

distance (ft/s)

V<sub>2</sub>= Average velocity of flow for the remaining travel distance

(ft/s)



V1 and V2 are calculated as follows:

$$V_1 = C_1 * (S/100)^{1/2}$$

$$V_2 = C_2 * (S/100)^{1/2}$$

Where:

 $C_{1}$ = 20.2 for developed areas and 14.8 for undeveloped areas  $C_{2}$ = 30.6 for developed areas and 29.4 for undeveloped areas

S = Average slope for the flow path (percent)

In urbanized areas, the time of concentration calculated above should not exceed the time of concentration calculated by the following equation:

$$tc = (L / 180) + 10$$

Where:

tc = Time of concentration at the first design point in an urban watershed (min)

L = Watershed length (ft)

The smaller of the two calculations for time of concentration will control. Minimum  $T_c$  for any watershed is limited to 5 minutes.

#### 2.3 MODEL DESCRIPTION

The Robindale-Royal Oaks watershed has been subdivided into 10 basins (ROB1 through ROB10) that contribute flow to the flood zone (see Figure 5). Basin ROB1 (19 cfs) is 22.1 acres and consists of single-family residential. Flow from basin ROB1 drains north through Martingale Lane and discharges to Branding Iron Lane. Basin ROB2 (35 cfs) is 15.82 acres and consists of singlefamily residential. Flow from basin ROB2 drains north through Wishing Well Road and discharges to Branding Iron Lane. Basin ROB3 (2 cfs) is 2.2 acres and consists of single-family residential. Flow from basin ROB3 drains northwest through Branding Iron Lane and combines with the flow from ROB1 and ROB2. Note that a portion of the flow from the Horizon Vista Estates contributes flow to the subject watershed. The reference drainage study for Horizon Vista Estates shows 107 cfs in Spencer Street at the intersection with Windmill Lane. The study shows the 107 cfs remains in Spencer Street and is conveyed north where it ultimately drains to the Duck Creek Channel. A field review confirmed this flow pattern as the crown in Windmill Lane is depressed at Spencer Street. Also, Windmill Lane was constructed such that a sag was created at the intersection of Spencer Street. A high point in Windmill Lane (approximately 250 east of Spencer Street) is shown on the referenced grading plans for Wishing Well Ranch Unit 6 and confirmed with a field visit. Also, 29 cfs is discharged to

# PBS

Windmill Lane at the northeast corner of the Horizon Vista Estates subdivision via a drainage easement. The reference study shows the south half street capacity of Windmill Lane is 8 cfs and is based on a 0.51% cross-grade. The typical cross-grade for a street section is 2%. The remaining flow of 21 cfs weirs over the crown and into the north half street of Windmill Lane. As a conservative assumption it was assumed all of the 21 cfs drains to the subject watershed. The HEC-1 model includes a Base Flow card to account for the 21 cfs. Please refer to Appendix E for the reference drainage study and grading plans discussed above. Basins ROB1, ROB2, ROB3 and the 21 cfs from the Horizon Vista subdivision combine at combination point CP1 for a total 100-year flow of 55 cfs. Flow from CP1 is then conveyed north in Branding Iron Lane and discharged to Robindale Road.

Basin ROB4 (6 cfs) is 8.4 acres and consists of single-family residential. Flow from basin ROB4 drains north through Royal Oaks Road and discharges to Robindale Road. Basin ROB9 (7 cfs) is 9.67 acres and consists of single-family residential. Flow from basin ROB9 drains north through Branding Iron Lane and discharges to Robindale Road. Basin ROB10 (5 cfs) is 1.55 acres and consists of fully improved paved right-of-way for a portion of Robindale Road. Basins ROB4, ROB9, ROB10 and CP1 combine at combination point CP2 for a total 100-year flow of 72 cfs in Robindale Road. A FlowMaster cross-section of the south half-street of Robindale Road (see Appendix D) shows a capacity of 54 cfs. The remainder of the flow at CP2 will weir over the crown into the north half-street of Robindale Road. As a conservative assumption it is assumed the 18 cfs will drain north through basin ROB8 and combine with the flow at CP3. Note that several drop inlets are located within Robindale Road as shown in the project photos located in Appendix F. However, any flows collected by these drop inlets were not accounted for in the hydraulic calculations at CP2.

Basin ROB5 (15 cfs) is 4.57 acres and consists of a commercial development. Flow from ROB5 is conveyed east through the development and discharged to Burnham Avenue. Basin ROB6 (9 cfs) is 5.3 acres and consists of single-family Flow from basin ROB6 is discharged to Sur Este Avenue and conveyed east to Burnham Avenue. Basin ROB7 (3 cfs) is 0.83 acres and consists of fully improved paved right-of-way for a portion of Burnham Avenue. Flow in Burnham Avenue is conveyed north. Basin ROB8 (28 cfs) is 4.86 acres and consists of single-family residential. Flow from basin ROB8 is discharged to Burnham Avenue through a drainage easement and conveyed north. Basins ROB5, ROB6, ROB7 and ROB8 combine at combination point CP3 at the intersection of Burnham Avenue and Sur Este Avenue for a total 100-year flow of 55 cfs. Note that a small area inlet collects a portion of the flow at CP3 while the remainder is conveyed north in Burnham Avenue where it ultimately drains to the Duck Creek Channel. Please refer to Appendix F for the intersection photographs for Burnham Avenue and Sur Este Avenue. Note that any flow



collected by the area inlet at the intersection of Burnham and Sur Este was not accounted for in the hydraulic calculations at CP3.

Below is a flow summary table for the HEC-1 model. Also, refer to Figure 5 for the subbasin delineations and hydrologic/hydraulic results.

Basin Flow Summary									
<b>Existing Conditions - 100 Year</b>									
BASIN NAME/ COMBINATION BASIN AREA Q <sub>100</sub> POINT (acres) (cfs)									
ROB1	22.10	19							
ROB2	15.82	35							
ROB3	2.20	2							
ROB4	8.40	6							
ROB5	4.57	15							
ROB6	5.30	9							
ROB7	0.83	3							
ROB8	4.86	28							
ROB9	9.67	7							
ROB10	1.55	5							
C1	NA	55							
C2	NA	72							
C3	NA	55							



#### 3.0 HYDRAULICS

Cross-sections within the subject flood zone have been cut to establish the depth of flow. Please refer to **Figure 5 Work Map** for the location of the cross-sections. Note that the slope used for each cross-section was obtained from the Clark County GIS 5' Contours as shown on Figure 5. Cross-section A-A is located in Branding Iron Lane (40' right-of-way) and shows a normal depth of 0.65' feet based on the flow of 55 cfs at combination point CP1. Cross-section B-B is located in Royal Oaks Road (40' right-of-way) and shows a normal depth of 0.35' feet based on the flow of 6 cfs from basin ROB4. Cross-section C-C is located in Robindale Road (80' right-of-way) and the half-street section shows a normal depth of 0.83' feet based on the flow of 54 cfs. Cross-section D-D is located in Burnham Avenue (60' right-of-way) and shows a normal depth of 0.63' feet based on the flow of 55 cfs from combination point CP3. Please refer to Appendix D for the FlowMaster cross-section worksheets. Please refer to the following table for a summary of the hydraulic calculations.

100-Year Street Flow Depth Summary Table

Cross Section	Location	ROW Width	Street Slope (%)	Normal Depth (ft)	Hydraulic Depth (ft)
A-A	Branding Iron Ln	40'	1.10	0.65	0.30
В-В	Royal Oaks Rd	40'	1.10	0.35	0.12
C-C	Robindale Rd	80'	0.70	0.83	0.34
D-D	Burnham Ave	60'	1.50	0.63	0.22



#### 4.0 CONCLUSION

These cross-sections demonstrate that the depth of flow is less than 1-foot and the drainage area is less than one square mile, thus the subject flood zone warrants exclusion from the FIRM panel. Please refer to Figures 3 and 4, FEMA Flood Zone Map and Annotated FEMA Flood Zone Map.



# 5.0 REFERENCES

Criteria Manual	Clark County Regional Flood Control District Hydrologic Criteria and Drainage Design Manual. Prepared for: Clark County Regional Flood Control District. Adopted August 12, 1999.
FlowMaster	FlowMaster Version 2005, Haestad Methods, Inc. 2004.
HEC-1	HEC-1 Flood Hydrograph Package Version 4.0. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, September 1990.
MPU 02	CCRFCD Master Plan Update of the Las Vegas Valley 2002. Prepared for Clark County Regional Flood Control District. Prepared by PBS&J, 2002.
GCW	Wishing Well Ranch Unit 6 Grading Plan. Prepared by G.C. Wallace, dated August 10, 1976.
Delta	Technical Drainage Study for Horizon Vista Unit 1b. Prepared by Delta Engineering Inc., dated January 11, 1993.
SCS	Soil Survey of Las Vegas Valley Area Nevada 1985. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

APPENDIX A
FEMA MT-2 Forms

MT-2 Form 1

#### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

#### **OVERVIEW & CONCURRENCE FORM**

O.M.B No. 3067-0148 Expires September 30, 2005

#### PAPERWORK BURDEN DISCLOSURE NOTICE

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 1 hour per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number appears in the upper right corner of this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (3067-0148). Submission of the form is required to obtain or retain benefits under the National Flood Insurance Program. Please do not send your completed survey to the above address.

#### A. REQUESTED RESPONSE FROM FEMA

This request is for a (check one):										
□ CLC		m FEMA commenting on wh hydrology changes (See 44 (			as proposed, wo	uld justify a ma	p revision, or			
⊠ LOI										
			B. OVERVIEW							
1. The NFIP m	ap panel(s) affected	for all impacted communities	is (are):							
Community No.	Community Na	me		State	Map No.	Panel No.	Effective Date			
Ex: 480301	City of Katy			TX	480301	0005D	02/08/83			
480287 320007	Harris County Clark County, U	Jnincorporated Areas		NV NV	48201C 32003C	0220G 2590E	09/28/90 09/27/02			
<ol> <li>Project Nam</li> <li>FEMA zone</li> <li>Basis for Re</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Project Name/Identifier: Robindale-Royal Oaks Letter of Map Revision</li> <li>FEMA zone designations affected: A (choices: A, AH, AO, A1-A30, A99, AE, AR, V, V1-V30, VE, B, C, D, X)</li> <li>Basis for Request and Type of Revision:</li> </ol>									
⊠ Phy	sical Change		☐ Improved Methodology/Data							
☐ Reg	ulatory Floodway Re	vision	☐ Other (Attach Description)							
Note: A	photograph and na	rrative description of the area	a of concern is not requ	iired, but	is very helpful du	ring review.				
b. The are	a of revision encomp	passes the following types of	flooding and structures	s (check a	all that apply)					
Types	f Flooding:	Riverine	☐ Coastal		Shallow Flooding	g (e.g., Zones /	AO and AH)			
		☐ Alluvial fan	Lakes	$\boxtimes$	Other (Attach D	escription)				
Structu	res:	☐ Channelization	☐ Levee/Floodwall		Bridge/Culvert					
	☐ Dam ☐ Fill ☐ Other, Attach Description									

	C.	REVIEW FEE							
Has the review fee for the appropriate request categor	y been included	1?	☐ Yes	Fee amount: \$					
			No, Attach E	Explanation					
Please see the FEMA Web site at http://www.fema	.gov/fhm/frm_	fees.shtm for Fee Ar	nounts and Exem	nptions.					
	D.	SIGNATURE							
All documents submitted in support of this request are correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that any false statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment under Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1001.									
Name: Brian K. Loffman		Company: PBS&J							
Mailing Address: 2270 Corporate Circle Drive		Daytime Telephone I	No.:	Fax No.: 702-263-7200					
Suite 100 Henderson, NV 89074-7755		E-Mail Address: blo	fman@pbsj.com						
Signature of Requester (required):	& A.		>	Date: 7/10/06					
As the community official responsible for floodplain management, I hereby acknowledge that we have received and reviewed this Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) or conditional LOMR request. Based upon the community's review, we find the completed or proposed project meets or is designed to meet all of the community floodplain management requirements, including the requirement that no fill be placed in the regulatory floodway, and that all necessary Federal, State, and local permits have been, or in the case of a conditional LOMR, will be obtained. In addition, we have determined that the land and any existing or proposed structures to be removed from the SFHA are or will be reasonably safe from flooding as defined in 44CFR 65.2(c), and that we have available upon request by FEMA, all analyses and documentation used to make this determination.									
Community Official's Name and Title: Dave Betley, Pl	E, Principal Eng	jineer, Civil Engineerin	g Division	Telephone No.: 702-455-4808					
Community Name: Clark County	Community Of	ficial's Signature (requ	red):	Date:					
CERTIFICATION BY REGIS	TERED PROF	ESSIONAL ENGIN	EER AND/OR L	AND SURVEYOR					
This certification is to be signed and sealed by a licens elevation information. All documents submitted in sup statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment	sed land surveyoport of this requ	or, registered profession	onal engineer, or a pest of my knowle	rchitect authorized by law to certify dge. I understand that any false					
Certifier's Name: Matthew S. Baird	License No.: N	NV 13684		Expiration Date: 12/31/06					
Company Name: PBS&J	Telephone No.	: 702-263-7275		Fax No.: 702-263-7200					
Signature:  Matthu & Mur				Date: 7/18/06					
Ensure the forms that are appropriate to your revis	sion request ar	e included in your su	bmittal.						
Form Name and (Number)	<u>Required i</u>			A STATE OF THE STA					
☐ Riverine Hydrology and Hydraulics Form (Form		ised discharges or wat		1831					
☐ Riverine Structures Form (Form 3)	Channel is addition/rev	is modified, addition/revision of bridge/culverts/revision of levee/floodwall, addition/revision of data and balk balk by 12/2016							
Coastal Analysis Form (Form 4)	New or revi	evised coastal elevations							
☐ Coastal Structures Form (Form 5)	Addition/rev	vision of coastal struct	ure	Geal (Optional)					
☐ Alluvial Fan Flooding Form (Form 6)	Flood contr	ol measures on alluvia	l fans	7/18/9					

# **EXPLANATIONS**

#### MT-2 Form 1

Section B, 5b. <u>Types of Flooding</u>: Flooding type is characterized by fully urbanized runoff consisting of residential and commercial land use. Flow is primarily contained and conveyed within private and public right-of-ways.

Section C: Clark County Regional Flood Control District will submit fee upon receiving an invoice from FEMA.

MT-2 Form 2

#### FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

#### RIVERINE HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS FORM

O.M.B No. 3067-0148 Expires September 30, 2005

#### PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 3 hours per response. The burden estimate includes the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing, reviewing, and submitting the form. You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless a valid OMB control number appears in the upper right corner of this form. Send comments regarding the accuracy of the burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Collections Management, Federal Emergency Management Agency, 500 C Street, SW, Washington DC 20472, Paperwork Reduction Project (3067-0148). Submission of the form is required to obtain or retain benefits under the National Flood Insurance Program. Please do not send your completed survey to the above address.

Flooding Source: Urban Runoff  Note: Fill out one form for each flooding source studied									
	A. HYDROLOGY								
Reason for New Hydrologic Analysis(	check all that apply)								
☐ Not revised (skip to section 2)	☐ No existing analysis								
☐ Alternative methodology	☐ Proposed Conditions (CLOMR)	) 🛮 Changed	d physical condition of watershed						
2. Comparison of Representative 1%-Ann	nual-Chance Discharges								
Location	Drainage Area (Sq. Mi.)	FIS (cfs)	Revised (cfs)						
Robindale @ Royal Oaks	0.12	n/a	109						
the new analysis. The document, "Nur can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/ 4. Review/Approval of Analysis	Drecipitation/Runoff Model Hill Other (please attach description) digital format, maps, computations (including merical Models Accepted by FEMA for NFII film/en_modl.shtm.  State, or federal agency to review the hydrology  Dres No If yes, then fill out So	nn) ng computation of param P Usage" lists the mode logic analysis, please a	neters) and documentation to support Is accepted by FEMA. This document						
	B. HYDRAULICS								
1 Reach to be Revised									

		B. III DRAULIUS		
1.	. Reach to be Revised			
	Description	Cross Section	Water-Surf	ace Elevations (ft.)
			Effective	Proposed/Revised
	Downstream Limit			
	Upstream Limit			
2.	2. <u>Hydraulic Method Used</u>			
	Hydraulic Analysis FlowMaster [HEC-2 , HEC-RAS, Other (A	ttach description)]		

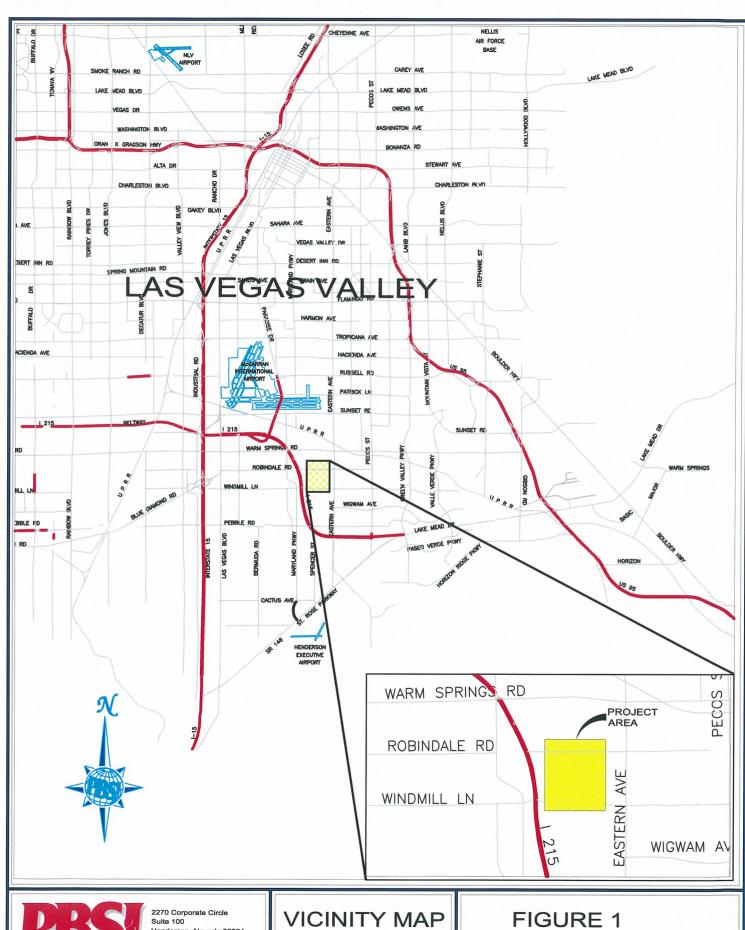
	B. HYDRAULICS (CONTINUED)								
3.	Pre-Submittal Review of Hydraulic Models								
	FEMA has developed two review programs, CHECK-2 and CHECK-RAS, to aid in the review of HEC-2 and respectively. These review programs verify that the hydraulic estimates and assumptions in the model data requirements, and that the data are comparable with the assumptions and limitations of HEC-2/HEC-RAS. CHEC areas of potential error or concern. These tools do not replace engineering judgment. CHECK-2 and CHECK-http://www.fema.gov/fhm/frm_soft.shtm. We recommend that you review your HEC-2 and HEC-RAS models with If you disagree with a message, please attach an explanation of why the message is not valid in this case. I resolution of valid modeling discrepancies will result in reduced review time.	are in accordance with NFIP K-2 and CHECK-RAS identify RAS can be downloaded from CHECK-RAS.							
	HEC-2/HEC-RAS models reviewed with CHECK-2/CHECK-RAS? ☐ Yes ☒ No								
4.	Models Submitted								
	Duplicate Effective Model*  Corrected Effective Model* Existing or Pre-Project Conditions Model Revised or Post-Project Conditions Model Other - (attach description)  Natural File Name: Natural File Name	A A							
*No	ot required for revisions to approximate 1%-annual-chance floodplains (Zone A) - for details, refer to the correspondi	ng section of the instructions.							
The http	The document "Numerical Models Accepted by FEMA for NFIP Usage" lists the models accepted by FEMA. This document can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/fhm/en_modl.shtm.								
	C. MAPPING REQUIREMENTS								
profloorindi requand Not musto s	A <b>certified topographic map</b> must be submitted showing the following information (where applicable): the boundaries of the effective, existing, and proposed conditions 1%-annual-chance floodplain (for approximate Zone A revisions) or the boundaries of the 1%- and 0.2%-annual-chance floodplains and regulatory floodway (for detailed Zone AE, AO, and AH revisions); location and alignment of all cross sections with stationing control indicated; stream, road, and other alignments (e.g., dams, levees, etc.); current community easements and boundaries; boundaries of the requester's property; certification of a registered professional engineer registered in the subject State; location and description of reference marks; and the referenced vertical datum (NGVD, NAVD, etc.).  Note that the boundaries of the existing or proposed conditions floodplains and regulatory floodway to be shown on the revised FIRM and/or FBFM must tie-in with the effective floodplain and regulatory floodway boundaries. Please attach a <b>copy of the effective FIRM and/or FBFM</b> , annotated to show the boundaries of the revised 1%- and 0.2%-annual-chance floodplains and regulatory floodway that tie-in with the boundaries of the								
епе	ective 1%- and 0.2%-annual-chance floodplain and regulatory floodway at the upstream and downstream limits of the  D. COMMON REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	area of revision.							
1.	For CLOMR requests, do Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) increase?	☐ Yes ☐ No							
	For CLOMR requests, if either of the following is true, please submit evidence of compliance with Section 65.12 of  The proposed project encroaches upon a regulatory floodway and would result in increases above 0.00 foot.  The proposed project encroaches upon a SFHA with BFEs established and would result in increases above 1	the NFIP regulations:							
2.	Does the request involve the placement or proposed placement of fill?	☐ Yes ⊠ No							
	If Yes, the community must be able to certify that the area to be removed from the special flood hazard area, proposed structures, meets all of the standards of the local floodplain ordinances, and is reasonably safe from flo NFIP regulations set forth at 44 CFR 60.3(a)(3), 65.5(a)(4), and 65.6(a)(14). Please see the MT-2 instructions for	oding in accordance with the							
3.	For LOMR requests, is the regulatory floodway being revised?	☐ Yes ⊠ No							
	If Yes, attach evidence of regulatory floodway revision notification. As per Paragraph 65.7(b)(1) of the NFIP Regulatory requests involving revisions to the regulatory floodway. (Not required for revisions to approximate 1%-annual-charge A designation] unless a regulatory floodway is being added. Elements and examples of regulatory floodway refound in the MT-2 Form 2 Instructions.)	nance floodplains [studied							
4.	For LOMR requests, does this request require property owner notification and acceptance of BFE increases?	☐ Yes ☒ No							
	If Yes, please attach proof of property owner notification and acceptance (if available). Elements of and examples can be found in the MT-2 Form 2 Instructions.	of property owner notification							

# **EXPLANATIONS**

# MT-2 Form 2

Section A: Sediment transport was not considered as the upstream watershed is predominantly developed.

APPENDIX B
Figures



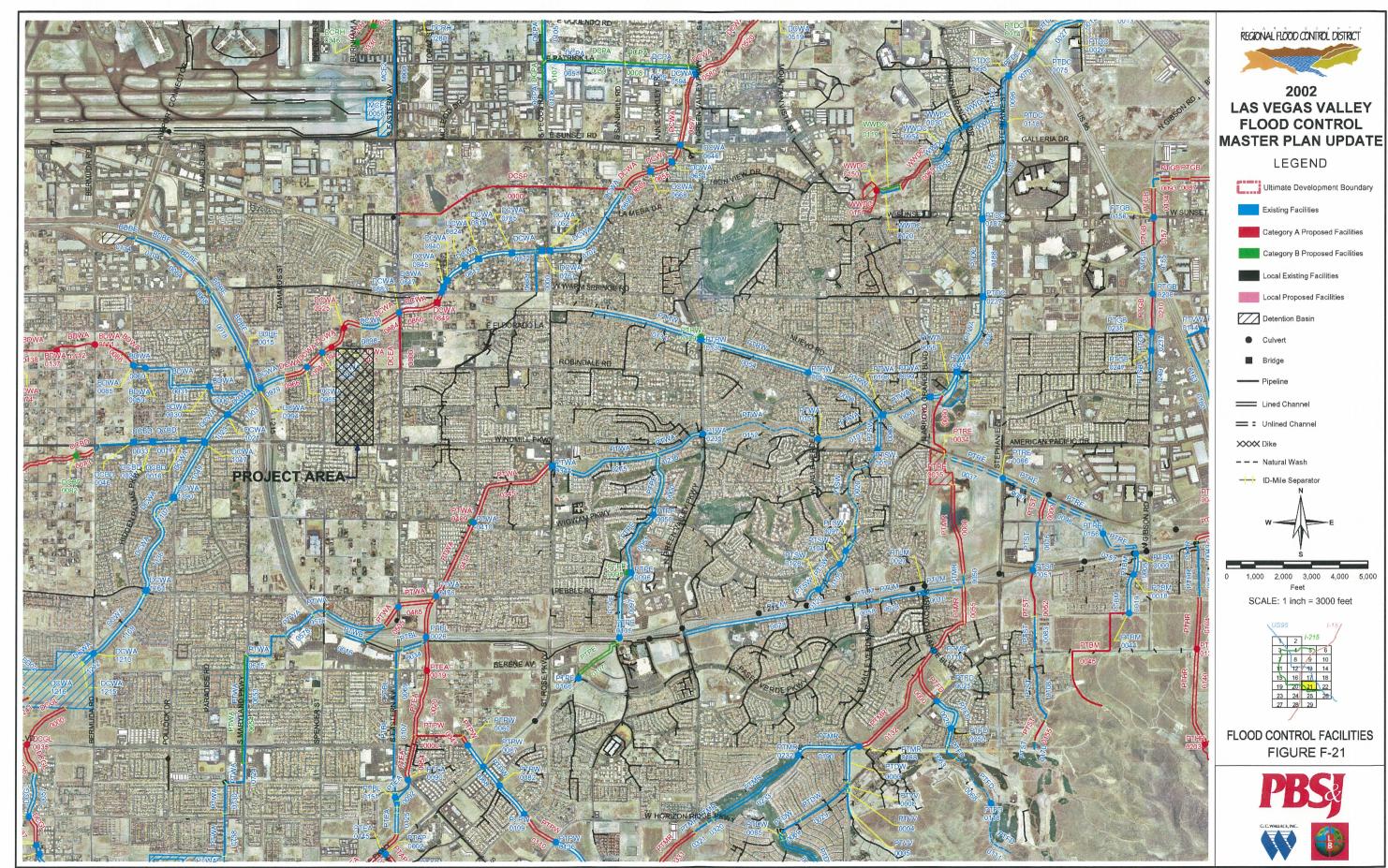


Henderson, Nevada 89074 Telephone: 702.263.7275 Fax: 702.263.7200

NTS

FIGURE 1

**ROBINDALE-ROYAL OAKS** LETTER OF MAP REVISION



ID/			Length	Flow	HEC-1	HEC-1	Tributary	Channel	ID / River	01-1	Facility Description	Length	Flow	HEC-1	HEC-1	Tributary Area	Channel Slope
River Mile	Statu	s Facility Description	(ft.)	(cfs)	Node	Model	Area (sq.mi.)	Slope (%) **	Mile	Status	Facility Description	(ft.)	(cfs)	Node	Model	(sq.mi.)	(%) **
BDBE 0000 0015 0018 0068 0074 0084 0104 0134	шшшшшшш	BLUE DIAMOND AT BELTWAY Conc Chnl 20W 6D 2:1 S 2: 10" X 4" ROBC @ Robindale Conc Chnl 20W 6D 2:1 SS 2: 7" X 3" ROBC @ Paradise/Warm Springs Conc Chnl 15W 3'D 2:1 SS 0'X 4" ROB Conc Chnl 15W 3'D 2:1 SS 2: 60" ROP @ Airport Connector	860 140 2760 350 510 1050 1430 290	969 969 969 785 565 565 518 518	CDCC140 CDCC140 CDCC140 CDCC135 CDCC135N CDCC135N CDCC135N CDCACDB CDCACDB	DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3	3.70 3.70 3.70 3.35 2.96 2.96 2.76	0.77 0.60 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77 0.77 1.48	0785 0786 0814 0815 0824 0825 0840 0841	шшшшшшш	DUCK CREEK WASH — continued 2 Span Bridge 50W 87 @ Tominasu Conc Chnl 50W 7.0'D 0:1 SS Single Span Bridge 50W 7.5'D @ Miravista Conc Chnl 50W 7.0'D 0:1 SS Single Span Bridge 50W 7.5'D @ La Casita Conc Chnl 50W 7.0'D 0:1 SS 2 Span Bridge 50W 8.0'D Conc Chnl 50W 7.0'D 0:1 SS	60 1150 50 480 50 780 50 230	4831 4831 4831 4831 4831 4831 4831	CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285 CDCC285	DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC	14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88	1.30 0.80 1.30 1.15 1.30 0.60 1.20 1.90
BDWA 0000 0030 0031 0059 0060 0086 0086 0111 0112 0112 0137 0138 0138	EEEEEEEP1 E P1 E P1 E P1	BLUE DIAMOND WASH Conc Chnl 20W 67 D 01 SS 3: 10' X 5.5' RCBC @ Paradise Conc Chnl 10W 87D 0-1:1 SS 3: 8' X 4' RCBC @ Robindale Conc Chnl 20W 87D 01: SS 2: 10' X 4' RCBC @ Amigo Natural Wash 10' X 5' RCB 35' CMP @ Bermuda Replace with 10' X 6' RCB Natural Wash 10' X 5' RCB 24', 36' and 54' CMP @ Placid Replace with 10' X 6' RCB Natural Wash 10' X 5' RCB	1520 150 2725 150 380 50 1570 1570 50 1310 50 1880 1880	1331 1331 1331 1331 1331 1073 1073 1073	CDCC070W CDCC070W CDCC070W CDCC070W CDCC070W CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310 CBUB310	DUCK3	2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.12 2.12 2.12 2.12	1.00 1.30 0.63 1.40 2.72 1.80 3.00 1.60 1.60 3.00 1.40 1.40 2.50	0845 0846 0846 0847 0848 0848 0849 0849 0850 0883 0884 0898 0912 0912 0925 0926		3 Soan Bridge 90'W 7'D @ UPRR Natural Wash Gabion Chnl 70'W 8'D 2.1 SS 4:14.5 X 9.5' RCBC @ Warm Springs Natural Wash Gabion Chnl 60'W 9'D 2.1 SS Dio Section @ Topaz 2 Span Bridge 100'W 7.5'D @ Topaz Gabion Chnl 65'W 8.5'D 2.1 SS 4:14' X 10' RCBC @ Eastern Earth Chnl 65'W 9'D 2.1 SS Gabion Chnl 60'W 9'D 2.1 SS Conc Chnl 100'W 10'D 0.1 SS Earth Chnl 55'W 5'D 4.1 SS Gabion Chnl 60'W 9'D 2.1 SS Conc Chnl 100'W 10'D 0.1 SS Earth Chnl 55'W 5'D 4.1 SS Gabion Chnl 60'W 8'D 2.1 SS	20 130 130 100 300 60 60 1320 720 710 700 70 815 815	4831 4831 4831 4831 4831 4831 4831 4800 4800 4800 4467 4467 4467 4467 4467	CDCC285 CDCC280 CDCC280 CDCC280 CDCC280W	DUCKSSC	14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.88 14.69 14.69 13.68 13.68 13.68 13.68	1.50 0.80 0.60 0.70 0.60 0.70 0.70 0.68 0.68 0.68 0.60 0.70 0.70 0.65 0.65 0.65
0000 0016 0017 0032 0033 0046 0047 0065 0073 0073 0082 0082 0083 0083	E E E E E E E P1 E P0 E P1	DUCK CREEK / BLUE DIAMOND Conc Chnl 10W 50 1.6:15 S Sindle Span Bridge 26W 8.5'D @ Vision Conc Chnl 10W 50 1.6:15 S Sindle Span Bridge 26W 8.5'D @ Vista Twilloht Conc Chnl 10W 50 1.6:15 S Sindle Span Bridge 26W 8.5'D @ Amigo 12' X 10' RCB 1: 12' X 10' RCBC @ Bermuda Natural Wash Conc Chnl 25W 50'D 2:1 SS 4: 48' RCP @ Faiffield Replace with 2: 14' X 6' RCBC @ Fairfield Natural Wash Conc Chnl 25W 50'D 2:1 SS 4: 6' RCBC @ Fairfield Natural Wash Conc Chnl 25W 50'D 2:1 SS UCK CREEK - EASTERN BRANCH	770 60 1015 40 615 50 1160 310 630 630 80 80 4750 4750	1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1976 1892 1892 1892 1892 1892 1892 1892	CBUB360W CBUB360W CBUB360W CBUB360W CBUB360W CBUB360W CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350 CBUB350	DUCK4	11.11 11.11 11.11 11.11 11.11 11.11 11.11 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85 10.85	1.73 2.10 1.73 1.80 1.73 2.20 2.50 2.23 1.40 1.10 1.10	0941 0942 0942 0948 0949 0949 0965 0966 0966 0979 0994 0997 0999 1003	P1	Gabriol Clini Bow C © Sur Este Ave Earth Chini 45W 5D 4.1 SS Conc Chini 45W 5D 4.1 SS 7. 10 X 6 R5D 2.1 SS 7. 10 X 6 R5D 2.1 SS 7. 10 X 6 R5D 2.2 SS Conc Chini 70W 5D 2.1 SS Conc Chini 70W 5D 2.1 SS With Concrete Bottom 6.1 4 X 6 R5C © Robindale Earth/Conc Chini 70W 5D 2.1 SS Conc Chini 70W 5D 2.1 SS Conc Chini 70W 5D 2.1 SS Single Span Bridge © Beltway Conc Chini 70W 6D 2.1 SS	70 300 300 80 650 650 820 820 820 880 170 80 140 1140	4445 4445 4445 4445 4445 4445 4445 444	CDCC270 CDCC070S* CDCC070S* CDCC070S*	DUCKSSC	13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 13.57 7.03 7.03 7.03	0.60 0.68 0.60 0.60 0.68 1.00 0.53 0.53 1.00 1.30 1.00 1.00
0000 DCGL 0000 0000 0035 0036 0036 0057 0086 0087 0087 0106 0107 0112 0113	P1 E P2 P2 E P1 E E E P1 E E E E	1: 8' X 5' RCB DUCK CREEK GILESPIE CHANNEL Natural Wash Conc Chni 32'W 6'D 0:1 SS 2: 16' X 4' RCBC @ Silverado Ranch Natural Wash Conc Chni 35'W 4'D 0:1 SS Conc Chni 35'W 4'D 0:1 SS Conc Chni 35'W 9'D 3:1 SS 4: 8' X 5' RCBC @ E Pyle Ave Natural Wash Conc Chni 32'W 3:5'D 3:1 SS 3: 8' X 4' RCBC @ La Cieneua Conc Chni 32'W 3:5'D 3:1 SS 2: 10' X 4' RCBC @ E Frias Ave Conc Chni 22'W 7D 2:1 SS 2: 10' X 4' RCBC @ E Frias Ave Conc Chni 12'W 7D 2:1 SS	2000 1900 1900 60 11111 1111 1580 60 1080 1080 80 310 60 490	645 1811 1811 1811 1811 1811 841 841 841 84	CDLC280S  CDLD460 CDLD460 CDLD460 CDLD460 CDLD460 CDLD460S CDLD460S CDLD460S CDLD460S CDLD460S CDLD460S CDLD450S CDLD450 CDLD450 CDLD450 CDLD450	DUCK3	1.01 2.56 2.56 2.56 2.56 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.10 0.75 0.75	0.80 0.90 0.80 0.20 1.20 0.90 0.50 1.30 0.50 2.40	1023 1045 1047 1049 1090 1091 1102 1103 1106 1107 1121 1122 1136 1164 1165		Conc Chin 70W &D 2: 1 SS Conc Chin 70W &D 2: 1 SS Conc Chin 70W &D 2: 1 SS Single Span Bridge 45W 10'D @ Windmill Conc Chin 12" 15'D 1: 1 SS 2 Span Bridge 80'W 25'D @ Pollock Conc Chin 12"W 15'D 3: 1 SS: 3:5' d/s Drop Structure Conc Chin 12"W 15'D 3: 1 SS Drop Structure Conc Chin 12"W 15'D 3: 1 SS Drop Structure Conc Chin 12"W 15'D 3: 1 SS Conc Chin 12"W 15'D 3: 1 SS Conc Chin 12"W 10'D 3: 1 SS 2 Span Bridge 10'DW 9'D @ Pebble Conc Chin 10"W 9'D 2: 1 SS	1130 30 120 2150 80 200 200 590 480 2400 100 180	4375 4375 4196 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015 2015 1833 1833 1833 1247 1247	CDCC070S CDCC070S CBUB360S CBUB360S CBUB360S CBUB360S CBUB360S CBUB360S CBUB360S CDCC050 CDCC050 CDCC050 CDCC050 CDCC030	DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC	7.03 7.03 6.51 3.07 3.07 3.07 3.07 3.07 3.07 3.07 2.74 2.74 1.83 1.83	1.10 1.10 1.20 1.50 2.10 1.51 1.51 1.51 0.50 1.51 0.70 1.51
0000 0001 0008 0009 0050 0051 0104 0105	E P0 P0 E P0 E P0 E E	DUCK CREEK - PATRICK COLLECTOR Parallel 78' 46' RCP Add 1: 16' 8 RCP Add 1: 14' 26' RCB Parallel 54' 4 66' RCP Add 1: 14' 27' RCB 66' RCP Add 1: 6' X 5' RCB 60' RCP 48' RCP	450 450 2210 2210 2860 2860 2650 2650 1360	1333 1333 1333 1333 1333 406 406 449	CDCC340W CDCC340W CDCC340W CDCC340W CDCC340W CDCC340W DCC370 DCC370 DCC330	DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3 DUCK3	1.57 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.57 1.57 0.53 0.53	1.50 1.50 1.00 1.00 0.80 0.80 0.40 0.40 0.50	1169 1210 1212 1214 1215 1216 1241 1241 MCE2 0000	P2	Conc Chul 45W 10'D 1.5:1 SS 5:15 X 8.5" RGBC @ Bermuda Conc Chul 80'W 8'D 0:1 SS 121.300 of 5 PMF Soillwav 54" RCP Outlet 1.235 ac-H Lower Duck Creek Detention Basin Natural Wash 2:20' X 7" RGB MCCARRAN - EAST BRANCH 2 48" RCP Outlet	2680 100 300 20 540 540 3560	1247 725 725 121300 355 5259 4271 4271	CDCC030 CDCC02B CDCC02B CDLDCDB LDCDB CDLDCDB CDLD37B* CDLD37B*	DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC	1.83 1.00 1.00 16.16 16.16 16.16 6.41 6.41	0.90 0.52 0.86
0106 0107 DCPI	P0	Add 1: 9' X 4' RCB DUCK CREEK PINE STREET	1360	449	DCC330	DUCK3	0.51	0.50	0056 PTAP	E	100-ac ft McCarran Detention Basin PITTMAN ANTHEM PARKWAY		1190	CDMC050	DUCK3	1.78	-
0000 DCRH 0306 0306 0329 0329 0330 0330 0346	E P1 E P0 E P1 E P0	11:12:X4 ROB DUCK CREEK - RAWHIDE CHANNEL Earth Chnl 15W 4:60 1:1 SS Conc Chnl 12W 4:50 1:1 SS 2:36' RCP @ Oquendo Rd Replace with 3.7' X5' ROBC @ Oquendo Rd Earth Chnl 4:50 15W 1:1 SS Conc Chnl 12W 4:50 1:5:1 SS 3:16' RCP @ Burnham Rd Lepacks with 1:1 UN X' PICRC @ Burnham Rd	1360 1090 1090 60 60 860 860 860 60	785 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 535 535	CDCC310S  CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060 CDMC060	DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC DUCK3SC	1.21 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60 0.60	0.60 0.70 0.70 0.60 0.60 0.70 0.70 0.60 0.6	0000 0002 0005 0005 PTBL 0000 0026 0028 0034 0053	P1 E	Conc Chnl 20W 4.57 2:1 SS 2:8 Y 8 F GBC © St. Rose Pkw Rio Rao Chnl 30W 5D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 20W 5D 2:1 SS PITTMAN WASH - BELTWAY Conc Chnl 50W 6.57 2:1 SS 4:12 Y.8" RGBC @ 1-215 6:12 Y.8" and 1:8" X8" RGBC @ 1-215 Conc Chnl 1:2 W 6D 2:1 SS	100 150 525 525 1000 360 160 730 860	1901 1901 1901 1901 5519 5519 2224 2224 2224	CPPE140 CPPE140 CPPE140 CPPE140 CPWA090 CPWA085 CPWA085 CPWA085	PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC	2.18 2.18 2.18 2.18 2.18 7.93 7.93 5.15 5.15	5.00 1.50 1.30 1.90 0.70 1.00 1.00 1.70
0540 DCWA 0520 0520 0580 0594 0597 0597	P1 E P1 E E P1	DUCK CREEK SUNSET PARK  1.1 K FIGS  DUCK CREEK WASH  Natural Wash  Gabion Chril 75'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS  Cone Chril 50'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS  Cone Chril 50'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS  Soan Bridge 130'W 15D @ GVP/Patrick  Natural Wash  Gabion Chril 65'W 7.D 2:1 SS	3660 3660 230 70 2500 2500	784 5826 5826 5743 5743 5743 5743	CDCC230  CDCC360 CDCC360 CDCC190* CDCC190* CDCC190* CDCC190*	DUCK3  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC  DUCK5SC	1.47 21.47 21.47 19.15 19.15 19.15	0.70 1.80 0.76 1.40	0069 0095 0107 0118 0144 0146 0150 0151 0157	P1 E E E	2- 13' X 6' RCB 2- 13' X 6' RCB 4: 72' RCP @ Silverado Ranch 2: 11' X 6.2' Concrete Arch Conc Chni 25' W 6' D 0' 1 SS 2: 12' X 8' RCB Conc Chni 25' W 5.5' D 0: 1 SS 2: 14' X 6' RCBC @ St. Rose Pkw Conc Chni 25' W 5.5' D 0: 1 SS	1400 590 600 1380 100 240 40 40 310	2224 1979 1979 1979 1979 1768 1768 1768 1768	CPWA085 CPPE195 CPPE195 CPPE195 CPPE195 NORTH NORTH NORTH NORTH	PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC PIT3SC	5.15 5.39 5.39 5.39 5.39 5.15 5.15 5.15	1.00 1.00 2.00 1.10 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
0646 0647 0647 0654 0655 0655 0668 0669 0669	E E P1 E E P1 E E P1	3 Span Bridge 45" 15"D @ Sunset Earth Chnl 50"W 15"D 2.1 SS Conc Chnl 50"W 6.5"D 2.1 SS Free Span Bridge 40"W 15"D 3:1 SS Earth Chnl 50"W 15"D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 50"W 15"D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 50"W 15"D 2:1 SS @ Sunfire Natural Wash Conc Chnl 28"W 8"D 2:1 SS	100 600 600 50 790 790 40 1120	5743 5743 5743 5743 5743 5743 5743 5743	CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190 CDCC190	DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC DUCK5SC	19.15 19.15 19.15 19.15 19.15 19.15 19.15 19.15	1.70 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.60 0.60 1.00	PTBM 0000 0005 0018 0019 0044 0045 PTDC 0027	EEE	PITTMAN WASH - BLACK MOUNTAIN 2: 10 X 8' RGBC @ 12:15 Conc Chnl 20'W 4:5'D 2:1 SS 2: 8' X 6' RCBC @ Las Palmas Conc. Chnl. 20'W 6'D 2:1 SS 2: 8' X 6' RCBC @ Passo Verde 11-X 4' RCB PITTMAN WASH - DUCK CREEK Conc Chnl GoW 7:9'D 0:1 SS	290 570 50 1330 80 5700	1589 1589 1589 1589 1589 1166 1166	CPRE060 CPRE060 CPRE060 CPRE060 CPRE050 CPRE040	PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3SC	1.38 1.38 1.38 1.38 0.85 0.85	1.70 3.70 3.70 3.70 2.00 4.00
0669 0696 0698 0699 0701 0702 0762 0763 0763 0767 0768		Conc Chnl 28 W 87 D 21 SS Drop Structure Conc Chnl 28 W 87 D 21 SS Drop Structure Conc Chnl 28 W 87 D 21 SS Drop Structure Conc Chnl 28 W 87 D 21 SS Single Span Bridge 42 W 87 D 90 Pecos Earth/Conc Chnl 32 W 87 D 01 SS Conc Chnl 28 W 87 D 01 SS 2 Span Bridge 32 W 70 D Conc Chnl 32 W 87 D 01 SS Conc Chnl 32 W 87 D 01 SS Conc Chnl 32 W 107 D 1 SS Conc Chnl 32 W 107 D 1 SS Conc Chnl 30 W 107 D 1 SS	150 150 150 3340 100 220 220 20 200 800	5416 5416 5416 5416 5416 4982 4982 4923 4923 4923 4923 4923 4923 4923 492	CDCC240 CDCC240 CDCC240 CDCC240 CDCC240S CDCC240S CDCC310 CDCC310 CDCC310 CDCC310 CDCC310 CDCC310 CDCC310	DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC DUCKSSC	17.96 17.96 17.96 17.96 16.49 16.49 16.09 16.09 16.09 14.88	1.29 1.29 1.20 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.98 1.50 2.00	0027 0074 0075 0076 0095 0096 0104 0118 0119 0187 0188 0237	E	Conc Chill dow // 20 1 635 Add 3: 10 X8 ROBC @ 1-515 4: 10 X8 ROBC @ 1-515 Conc Chnl 25W 97D 2: 1 SS Sindle Soan Bridge 75W 87D @ Stephanie Conc Chnl 30W 87D 2: 1 SS 2 Soan Bridge 42W 87D @ Sunset Road Conc Chnl 30W 87D 2: 1 SS 2 Soan Bridge 42W 87D @ Warm Springs	160 160 960 170 1150 520 70 3430 100 2630	6774 6724 6724 6724 6299 6299 5945 5945 5945 5945 5777 5777	CPDC150 CPDC150 CPDC150 CPDC150 CPDC120 CPDC120 CPDC100 CPDC100 CPDC100 CPDC100 CPDC100 CPDC30 CPDC30	PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC PITSSC	23.54 23.54 23.54 22.45 22.45 19.63 19.63 19.63 19.63 19.12	0.80 0.80 1.20 0.80 0.80 0.80 1.30 0.80 1.40 3.00 1.30

ID / River Mile	Status	Facility Description	Length (ft.)	Flow (cfs)	HEC-1 Node	HEC-1 Model	Tributary Area (sq.mi.)	Chann Slope (%) **
PTDW		PITTMAN DESERT WILLOW	4550	4401	ODMESSS	DITO		
0000 0029	E	Conc Chnl 29'W 5.5' D 2:1 SS 72" RCP	1550 2140	1121 568	CPMR090 DETB	PIT3 PIT3	2.19 1.42	2.20 3.20
0069	Ē	78" RCP with 66" Orifice Plate Outlet 15 ac-ft Desert Willows Golf Course Detention Basin	840	568	DETB	PIT3	1.42	1.40
0085 0088	E E E	Grass Chnl 100'W 5:1 SS	2090	1143 1143	CPMR070 CPMR070	PIT3 PIT3	1.42 1.42	2.20
PTEA		PITTMAN WASH - EASTERN						
0000 0019	P2 P2	Conc Chnl 24'W 8'D 0:1 SS 2: 12' X 8' RCBC @ Serene	1000	3225 3225	CPPE200 CPPE200	PIT3SC PIT3SC	6.71 6.71	1.60 1.60
0020 0054	P2	Conc Chnl 24'W 8'D 0:1 SS Conc Chnl 24'W 8'D 0:1 SS	2350 1500	3225 2284	CPPE200 CPPE205	PIT3SC PIT3SC	6.71 5.38	1.60 1.60
0090	P2 E	3: 12' X 6' RCBC @ Eastern	200	2099	EAST	PIT3SC	5.15	1.70
0092 0119	E	3: 12' X 6' RCBC @ Eastern 3: 10' X 6' RCB Conc Chnl 22'W 5'D 0:1 SS	820 200	2099 2099	EAST EAST	PIT3SC PIT3SC	5.15 5.15	2.40
0124	E	Splitter Structure		3892	CPPE155	PIT3SC	5.15	
0125 0139	E	Conc Chnl 30'W 8'D 0:1 SS Earth Chnl 50'W 3:1 SS	740 800	3892 3892	CPPE155 CPPE155	PIT3SC PIT3SC	5.15 5.15	1.20 1.20
0139	P3	Conc Chnl 30'W 8'D 0:1 SS	800	3892	CPPE155	PIT3SC	5.15	1.20
0145 0146	E P3	3: 12' X 10' RCBC @ St. Rose Pkwy	80 2100	2152 2152	CPPE130 CPPE130	PIT3SC PIT3SC	2.97 2.97	0.90 1.00
PTFD	-	Conc Chnl 20'W 6'D 2:1 SS PITTMAN FOOTHILLS DRIVE						
0000 0025	P1 E	Conc Chnl 15'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS 5: 12' X 4' RCBC @ Horizon Ridge Pkwy	1330	1114 1114	CPMR120 CPMR120	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.32 1.32	3.00
0026	E	Conc Chnl 20'W 8'D 0:1 SS	1350	1114	CPMR120	PIT3SC	1.32	2.60
0050 0051	E	20' X 10' RCAC @ Amador Ln Conc Chnl 13'W 6'D 1:1 SS	60 680	1114 1114	CPMR120 CPMR120	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.32 1.32	1.20 1.30
0063	I E	16' X 6' RCAC @ Foothills Village Dr	550 2250	1114 1114	CPMR120	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.32 1.32	2.60
0068 0110	E	Natural Wash 2: 14' X 10' RCBC @ MacDonald Ranch Dr	50	865	CPMR120 CPMR110	PIT3SC	1.00	3.10
0111 PTGB		Natural Wash PITTMAN WASH - GIBSON	2300	865	CPMR110	PIT3SC	1.00	
0058	P1	Conc Chnl 15'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS	1560	1532	CPBR080	PIT3SC	1.76	1.50
0087 0093	P3 E	2: 10' X 6' RCB Earth/Conc Chnl 8'W 5'D 2:1 SS	660 550	1532 1532	CPBR080 CPBR080	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.76 1.76	0.50 1.50
0093	P1	Conc Chnl 30'W 5'D 0:1 SS	550	1532	CPBR080	PIT3SC	1.76	1.50
0133 0134	E	3: 9' X 5' RCBC @ Cornucopia Ave Earth Chnl 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS	500 1270	1532 1532	CPBR080 CPBR080	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.76 1.76	1.30
0134	Pi	Earth Chnl 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 13'W 6'D 2:1 SS	964	1532	CPBR080	PIT3SC	1.76	0.80
0156 0157	E	2: 8' X 8' RCBC @ Sunset Earth Chnl 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS	280 820	1532 1532	CPBR080 CPBR080	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.76 1.76	1.10
0157	P1	2: 9' X 6' RCB 2: 9' X 6' RCB	820	1532	CPBR080	PIT3SC	1.76	0.80
0165 0185	E	2: 9' X 6' RCB	1270 330	1383 879	CPBR075 CPBR055	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.60 0.88	1.30 1.30
0208	E	2: 9' X 4' RCBC @ Warm Springs Rip Rap Chnl 25'W 5'D 2:1 SS	110 1250	879 879	CPBR055 CPBR055	PIT3SC PIT3SC	0.88 0.88	1.87 1.60
0210 0210	P2	2: 9' X 4' RCB	1250	879	CPBR055	PIT3SC	0.88	1.30
0235 0237	E	2: 8' X 4' RCBC @ Kelso Dunes Ave Conc Chnl 9'W 5'D 0:1 SS	90 550	631 631	CPBR050 CPBR050	PIT3SC PIT3SC	0.65 0.65	1.50 1.50
0247	E	2: 8' X 4' RCB	100	631	CPBR050	PIT3SC	0.65	1.50
0249 PTHR	E	Conc Chnl 9'W 3.5'D 0:1 SS PITTMAN HORIZON RIDGE	700	631	CPBR050	PIT3SC	0.65	1.50
0044	P1	Conc Chnl 15'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS	1250	1371	CPPD165	PIT3SC	1.25	1.20
0049 0067	E	12' X 5' RCBC @ Lake Mead Dr 8' X 5' RCB	150 1800	1345 1345	CPPD160 CPPD160	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.20 1.20	1.20 2.60
0104	P1	Conc Chnl 15'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS	1825	1345	CPPD160	PIT3SC	1.20	4.90
0139 0139	E P1	36" RCP @ Horizon Ridge Pkwy 12' X 6' RCBC @ Horizon Ridge Pkwy	100	1065 1065	CPPD135 CPPD135	PIT3SC PIT3SC	0.89	7.00 7.00
0140	P1	Conc Chnl 15'W 4'D 2:1 SS	3425	1065	CPPD135 CPPD125	PIT3SC	0.89	4.00
0203 0204	P1	84" RCP Outlet 882 cfs Spillway	200	882 882	CPPD125	PIT3SC PIT3SC	0.72 0.72	4.00
0205 PTLM	P1	2.5 ac-ft Pittman Horizon Ridge Debris Basin PITTMAN LAKE MEAD		882	CPPD125	PIT3SC	0.72	
0000	E	12' X 6' RCBC @ I-215	350	888	CPMR200	PIT3	1.13	0.60
0010 0027	E	Conc Chnl 18.5'W 5'D 0:1 SS 2: 12' X 5' RCBC @ Arroyo Grande	950 120	888 888	CPMR200 CPMR200	PIT3 PIT3	1.13 1.13	1.00
0028	E E	Conc Chnl 10'W 5'D 1.5:1 SS	1530	888	CPMR200 CPMR200	PIT3	1.13	1.00
0058 0078	Ē	2: 12' X 5' RCBC @ Valle Verde Conc Chnl 15'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS	830 6160	888 888	CPMR200	PIT3 PIT3	1.13 1.13	1.00 1.00
PTMR	P1	PITTMAN MAC DONALD RANCH	3180	4319	CPRE140	PIT4	11.82	2.20
0000 0050	E	Conc Chnl 30'W 6'D 2:1 SS 5: 12' X 6' RCBC @ I-215	480	4173	CPMR160	PIT4	11.52	0.60
0055 0093	P1 E	Conc Chnl 25'W 6'D 2:1 SS Earth Chnl	1250 1500	3600 3600	CPMR155 CPMR155	PIT4 PIT4	10.40 10.40	2.00
0093	P1	Conc Chnl 25'W 6'D 2:1 SS	1500	3600	CPMR155	PIT4	10.40	2.00
0110 0111	E	6: 11.5' X 5' RCBC @ Arroyo Grande Earth Chnl	60 730	3297 3297	CPMR164 CPMR164	PIT4 PIT4	9.70 9.70	2.00
0111	- P1	Conc Chnl 25'W 6'D 2:1 SS	730	3297	CPMR164	PIT4	9.70	2.00
0132 0188	P1 E	Conc Chnl 25'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS 24.5' X 8' RCAC @ Valle Verde	3520 270	2776 2749	CPMR165 CPMR130	PIT4 PIT4	8.38 8.20	2.20
0190	E	24.5' X 8' RCAC @ Valle Verde Conc Chnl 31'W 6'D 2:1 SS 2: 20' X 8' RCAC @ High Mosa	2080	2389	CPMR135	PIT3	5.66	1.00
0232 0233	E	2: 20' X 8' RCAC @ High Mesa Grass Chnl 100'W 4'D 5:1 SS	70 3750	2389 2389	CPMR135 CPMR135	PIT3 PIT3	5.66 5.66	0.50 0.85
0320	E	4: 20' X 8.75' RCAC @ Horizon Ridge 28' X 7.2' Concrete Arch	190 500	2350 2350	CPMR040 CPMR040	PIT3 PIT3	5.31	1.90
0321 0331	P1	Conc Chnl 18'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS	2100	2350	CPMR040	PIT3	5.31 5.31	2.20
PTPE 0000	Е	PITTMAN PECOS Grass Chnl 100'W 4'D 4:1 SS	2130	1547	CPWA210*	PIT3	1.81	2.00
0050	E	20' X 10' RCAC @ Wigwam	140	1547	CPWA210	PIT3	1.81	2.60
0051 0095	E P0	Grass Chnl 50'W 4'D 4:1 SS Add 1: 10' X 4' RCBC @ Pebble	2350 120	1547 1547	CPWA210 CPWA210	PIT3 PIT3	1.81 1.81	2.00
0096	E	6: 48* RCPC @ Pebble	120	1547	CPWA210	PIT3	1.81	2.00
0097 0105	E	Rip Rap Chnl 38'W 6'D 2.5:1 SS 3: 10' X 7' RCBC @ I-215	2200 230	1547 1235	CPWA210 CPWA195	PIT3 PIT3	1.81 1.25	2.60 2.50
0106	E	2: 6' X 6' RCBC @ I-215	180	580	CPWA190	PIT3	0.58	7.63
0107 0166	P0 E	Conc Chnl 18'W 4'D 1.5:1 SS 1: 10' X 6' RCBC @ Paseo Verde	1770 330	580 580	CPWA190 CPWA190	PIT3 PIT3	0.58 0.58	0.70 2.95
PTPW		PITTMAN PECOS WEST						
0000 0041	P2 P2	8' X 8' RCB Conc Chnl 24'W 4'D 2:1 SS	1650 350	1094 1094	CPPE190 CPPE190	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.33 1.33	1.20 2.00
0060	P2 E	2: 8' X 6' RCBC @ Ivanpah	50	1094	CPPF190	PIT3SC	1.33	2.00
0062 0067	E	Conc Chnl 24'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS 9' X 8' RCBC @ St. Rose Parkway	900 50	1094 1094	CPPE190 CPPE190	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.33 1.33	0.70 3.00
0068	E	Conc Chnl 40'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS	820	1094	CPPE190	PIT3SC	1.33	2.30
0082 0083	E	2: 12' X 6' RCBC & 1: 10' X 6' RCBC @ Siena Heights Conc Chnl 40'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS	70 1270	1094 1094	CPPE190 CPPE190	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.33 1.33	2.10 2.30
0109	E	3: 12' X 6' RCBC & 1: 10' X 6' RCBC @ Coronado Ctr	50	698	CPPE180	PIT3SC	0.82	1.40
						1		

ID / River Mile	Status	Facility Description	Length (ft.)	Flow (cfs)	HEC-1 Node	HEC-1 Model	Tributary Area (sq.mi.)	Chanr Slop (%) *
PTPW	D4	PITTMAN PECOS WEST continued	1500	600	CDDE100	DITAGO	0.00	0.70
0110 0136	P1 E	Conc Chnl 15'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS 4: 12' X 6' RCBC @ Horizon Ridge Pkwy	1500 120	698 698	CPPE180 CPPE180	PIT3SC PIT3SC	0.82 0.82	2.00
0137 PTRE	E	Conc Chnl 50'W 2:1 SS PITTMAN RAILROAD EAST	3450	698	CPPE180	PIT3SC	0.82	2.00
0000	P1	60" RCP 57,800 cfs PMF Spillway	2100	147 57800	CPRE130 CPRE130	PIT5 PIT5	15.79 15.79	0.50
0033 0034	P2 P2	54" RCP Outlet	150	147	PTRE0035	PIT5	15.79	
0035 0037	P2 E E E	1,285 acre-ft Pittman Railroad East Detention Basin- Earth Chnl 50'W 10'D 2:1 SS	2100	5779 3800	CPRE130 CPRE125	PIT5 PIT3	15.79 3.97	0.07
0086 0087	Ē	Earth Chnl 50'W 10'D 2:1 SS 5: 10' X 8' RCBC @ Stephanie Earth Chnl 50'W 10'D 2:1 SS	110 1675	3593 3593	CPRE120 CPRE120	PIT3 PIT3	3.60 3.60	0.07
0098	Ē	Earth Chnl 25'W 10'D 2:1 SS	2475	1841	CPRE070	PIT3	1.64	0.1
0156 0157	E	2: 10' X 8' RCBC @ Wigwam Earth Chnl 25'W 10'D 2:1 SS	190 1600	1841 1841	CPRE070 CPRE070	PIT3 PIT3	1.64 1.64	0.1 0.1
PTRW 0000	Е	PITTMAN RAILROAD WEST Cone Chnl 10'W 5'D 2:1 SS	2950	702	CPWA280	PIT3	0.98	1.2
0053	E	14' X 5' RCBC @ Valle Verde	90	702	CPWA280	PIT3	0.98	0.6
0054 0129	E P0	Conc Chnl 10'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS Add 2: 6' X 4' RCBC @ Green Valley Pkwy	3820 120	702 532	CPWA280 CPWA270	PIT3 PIT3	0.98 0.73	0.9 0.3
0130 0131	E	6' X 4' RCBC @ Green Valley Pkwy Conc Chnl 10'W 5'D 2:1 SS	120 3850	532 532	CPWA270 CPWA270	PIT3 PIT3	0.73 0.73	0.3
PTST	D4	PITTMAN STEPHANIE			U.			
0000 0016	P1 E E	Conc Chnl 34'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS 16' X 6.5' RCAC	750 1660	1955 1955	CPRE110 CPRE110	PIT3 PIT3	1.96 1.96	0.3 3.6
0051 0052	E P1	2: 12' X 6' RCBC @ Lake Mead	330 1380	1955 1955	CPRE110 CPRE110	PIT3 PIT3	1.96 1.96	1.0
0083	P1 E E	12' X 6.5' Concrete Arch 12' X 6.5' Concrete Arch	1280	1955	CPRE110	PIT3 PIT3	1.96	3.4
0108 0155	P1	11' X 7' RCB 11' X 5' RCB	2480 830	1439 1439	CPRE100 CPRE100	PIT3	1.43 1.43	3.7
0170 PTSW	E	16' X 6' RCAC @ Quiet River	270	1439	CPRE100	PIT3	1.43	2.6
0000	E	Conc Chnl 7'W 4.5'D 2:1 SS 3: 12' X 6' RCBC @ Windmill	1050	1438	CPWA250	PIT3	1.53	1.0
0019 0020	E	Natural Wash	120 3200	1438 1438	CPWA250 CPWA250	PIT3 PIT3	1.53 1.53	1.2
0086 0092	E	2: 66" RCP Rip Rap Chnl 10'W 5'D 2:1 SS	690 330	611 611	CPWA235 CPWA235	PIT3 PIT3	0.59 0.59	1.6 1.0
0097	Ē	2: 72" RCP @ Sandwedge	30	611	CPWA235	PIT3	0.59	3.0
0099 0104	E	Rip Rap Chnl 32'W 5'D 2:1 SS 2: 72" RCP @ Bogey	530 50	611 611	CPWA235 CPWA235	PIT3 PIT3	0.59 0.59	3.1 1.6
0105 0128		Rip Rap Chnl 32'W 5'D 2:1 SS	1150 90	611 611	CPWA235 CPWA235	PIT3 PIT3	0.59 0.59	3.1
0129	Ē	10' X 5' RCBC @ Boqev Rip Rap Chnl 32'W 5'D 2:1 SS	530	340	PMR180	PIT3	0.32	3.1
PTVV 0000	Е	PITTMAN VALLEY VERDE 12' X 7' RCAC @ Horizon Ridge Pkwy	200	500	PMR090	PIT3	0.54	2.5
0004 0005	E	Rip Rap Chnl 20'W 5'D 3:1 SS 2: 60" RCP	140 840	500 500	PMR090 PMR090	PIT3 PIT3	0.54 0.54	0.5 3.6
PTVW		PITTMAN WASH - VAN WAGENEN						
0130 0144	EEE	90" RCP 8' X 5' RCBC @ Commercial Way	750 70	840 840	CPBR020 CPBR020	PIT3 PIT3	0.71 0.71	1.0
0145 0157	E	84" RCP 90" RCP	620 300	553 553	CPBR010 CPBR010	PIT3 PIT3	0.46 0.46	1.3 1.2
0163	Ë	72" RCP	2030	444	PTVW0185	PIT3SC	7.66	0.9
PTWA 0000	E	PITTMAN WASH Conc Chnl 30'W 7.5'D 2:1 SS	2850	5570	CPDC030	PIT5SC	19.12	3.0
0047 0048	E	Single Span Bridge 70'W 12'D @ Santiago 42" RCP Outlet	80 180	5252 45	CPWA315 PTWA0050	PIT5SC PIT5SC	18.00 18.00	0.5
0050 0055	E	41 ac-ft Pittman Park Detention Basin Conc Chnl 30'W 7.5'D 2:1 SS	920	5252 6545	CPWA315 CPWA130*	PIT5SC PIT4SC	18.00 11.96	1.0
0077	Ē	Conc Chnl 30'W 8.5'D 2:1 SS	420	6545	CPWA130*	PIT4SC	11.96	2.1
0090 0091	E	Single Span Bridge 60'W 12'D @ Arroyo Grande Natural Wash	80 1740	6545 6545	CPWA130* CPWA130*	PIT4SC PIT4SC	11.96 11.96	2.0
0106	E	5 Span Bridge 181'W 31'D @ UPRR	110	6545	CPWA130*	PIT4SC PIT4SC	11.96	2.2
0107 0151	E	Natural Wash 7: 10' X 8' RCBC @ Valley Verde	2400 80	6545 6545	CPWA130* CPWA130*	PIT4SC	11.96 11.96	1.7
0152 0235	ппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппппп	Natural Wash 6: 10' X 8' RCBC @ Green Valley Prkwy	4050 90	6545 6545	CPWA130* CPWA130*	PIT4SC PIT4SC	11.96 11.96	1.0
0236 0275	E	6: 10' X 8' RCBC @ Green Valley Prkwy Gabion Chnl 60'W 10'D 3:1 SS Gabion Chnl 60'W 10'D 3:1 SS	1800 3900	6545 6545	CPWA130* CPWA130*	PIT4SC PIT4SC	11.96 11.96	1.2
0344	E	4 Span Bridge 120'W 10'D @ Pecos	100	6545	CPWA130	PIT4SC	11.96	1.0
0345 0409	P1 P0	Conc Chnl 30'W 8'D 2:1 SS Add 4: 10' X 5' RCBC @ Wigwam	3750 80	6545 6339	CPWA130 CPWA110	PIT4SC PIT4SC	11.96 11.17	1.1
0410 0411	E E	6: 10' X 5' RCBC @ Wigwam Earth Chnl 30'W 10'D 2:1 SS	80 2800	6339 6339	CPWA110 CPWA110	PIT4SC PIT4SC	11.17 11.17	1.0
0411	P1	Conc Chnl 30'W 8'D 2:1 SS	2800	6339	CPWA110	PIT4SC	11.17	1.1
0476 0477	E	6: 12' X 10' RCBC @ Pebble Earth Chnl 30'W 10'D 2:1 SS	120 170	6307 6307	CPWA080 CPWA080	PIT4SC PIT4SC	10.93 10.93	1.2
0477	P1	Conc Chnl 30'W 8'D 2:1 SS	170	6307	CPWA080 CPWA095	PIT4SC	10.93	1.2
0485 0485	P1	Earth Chnl 30'W 10'D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 15'W 6.5' D 2:1 SS	1150 1150	1976 1976	CPWA095	PIT3SC PIT3SC	2.85 2.85	0.8
0489 0505	E P1	6: 12' X 8' & 1: 8' X 8' RCBC @ Eastern	160 750	1975 1975	CPWA100 CPWA100	PIT3SC PIT3SC	2.80 2.80	1.2
0540	E	Conc Chnl 12'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 15'W 5.5'D 2:1 SS	2250	1200	CPWA040	PIT3SC	1.35	0.5
0576 0578	E E	4: 13' X 8' RCBC @ I-215 Conc Chnl 27.5'W 8.8'D 2:1 SS	700 1250	1200 1200	CPWA040 CPWA040	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.35 1.35	1.0 0.6
0615 0653	E	3: 72" RCP 60" RCP	2000 3770	1200 1020	CPWA040 CPWA030	PIT3SC PIT3SC	1.35 1.05	0.5
0654	P0	Add Parallel 12' X 6' RCB	3770	1020	CPWA030	PIT3SC	1.05	0.8
0724 0730	E	54" RCP 48" RCP	1330 1100	81 81	PTWA0740 PTWA0740	PIT3SC PIT3SC	5.76 5.76	0.3
0738 0740	E P0	42" RCP Outlet Upgrade to 2,220 ac-ft Cactus Detention Basin	1500	81 5151	PTWA0740 CPCD150	PIT3SC PIT3SC	5.76 5.76	0.3
0741 PTWB	E	1.300 ac-ft Cactus Detention Basin		5151	CPCD150	PIT3SC	6.00	
PIWH	E	PITTMAN WASH - WEST BELTWAY 4: 10' X 6' RCBC @ I-215	800	729	CPWA070	PIT3SC	1.00	1.1
0000	E	Conc Chnl 20'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS WHITNEY WASH - DUCK CREEK	750	729	CPWA070	PIT3SC	1.00	2.3
0000 0016		Cone Chall I FIM C FID Out CC	1400	1224 1224	CPDC125 CPDC125	PIT3 PIT3	2.59 2.59	0.8
0000 0016 WWDC 0000	E	Conc Chnl 15'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS		1664	OF DO 120	FIIJ	4.08	1.0
0000 0016 WWDC 0000 0030 0033	E	14' X 8.75' RCAC @ Whitney Ranch Rd Conc Chnl 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS	150 1000	1224	CPDC125	PIT3	2.59	0.6
0000 0016 WWDC 0000 0030 0033 0054	шшш	14' X 8.75' RCAC @ Whitney Ranch Rd Conc Chnl 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS 19' X 14' RCAC @ Galleria	1000 70	1224 1000	CPDC125 CPDC080	PIT3	2.59 2.33	0.6
0000 0016 WWDC 0000 0030 0033 0054 0055 0069	E E E P1	14' X 8.75' RCAC @ Whitney Ranch Rd Conc Chnl 15'W 6D 2:1 SS 19' X 14' RCAC @ Galleria Conc Chnl 15'W 6.5'D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 15'W 5:D 2:1 SS	1000 70 750 1470	1224 1000 1000 1000	CPDC125 CPDC080 CPDC080 CPCD080	PIT3 PIT3 PIT3	2.59 2.33 2.33 2.33	0.6 0.9 0.8 0.6
0000 0016 <b>WWDC</b> 0000 0030 0033 0054 0055 0069 0119 0120	E E E P1 P0 E	14' X B.75' RCAC @ Whitney Ranch Rd Conc Chall 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS 19' X 14' RCAC @ Galleria Conc Chall 15'W 5'D 2:1 SS Conc Chall 15'W 5'D 2:1 SS Add 1:14' X 4' RCB 11' X 4' RCB	1000 70 750	1224 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	CPDC125 CPDC080 CPDC080 CPCD080 CPDC080 CPDC080	PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3	2.59 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33	0.6 0.9 0.8 0.6 0.6
0000 0016 WWDC 0000 0030 0033 0054 0055 0069 0119	E E E P1 P0 E	14' X 8.75' RCAC @ Whitney Ranch Rd Conc Chnl 15'W 6'D 2:1 SS 19' X 14' RCAC @ Galleria Conc Chnl 15'W 6:5'D 2:1 SS Conc Chnl 15'W 5:5'D 2:1 SS  Add 1: 14' X 4' RCB	1000 70 750 1470 890	1224 1000 1000 1000 1000	CPDC125 CPDC080 CPDC080 CPCD080 CPDC080	PIT3 PIT3 PIT3 PIT3	2.59 2.33 2.33 2.33 2.33	0.6

\*The HEC-1 node shown identifies the controlling concentration point for the associated facility and is located upstream of this facility due to decreasing peak flow with increasing tributary area caused by storm distribution transitions, depth area reduction factors, or attenuation of flow from routing.

\*\*As-built or design slopes were used when available. All other slopes are based on existing topography. The user should verify the facility slope listed prior to performing any facility specific analysis.

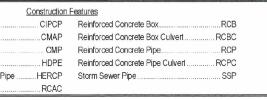
## FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES INVENTORY TO ACCOMPANY FIGURE 2

# REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT **2002 LAS VEGAS VALLEY** FLOOD CONTROL MASTER PLAN UPDATE **FACILITY INVENTORY**

FIGURE F-21

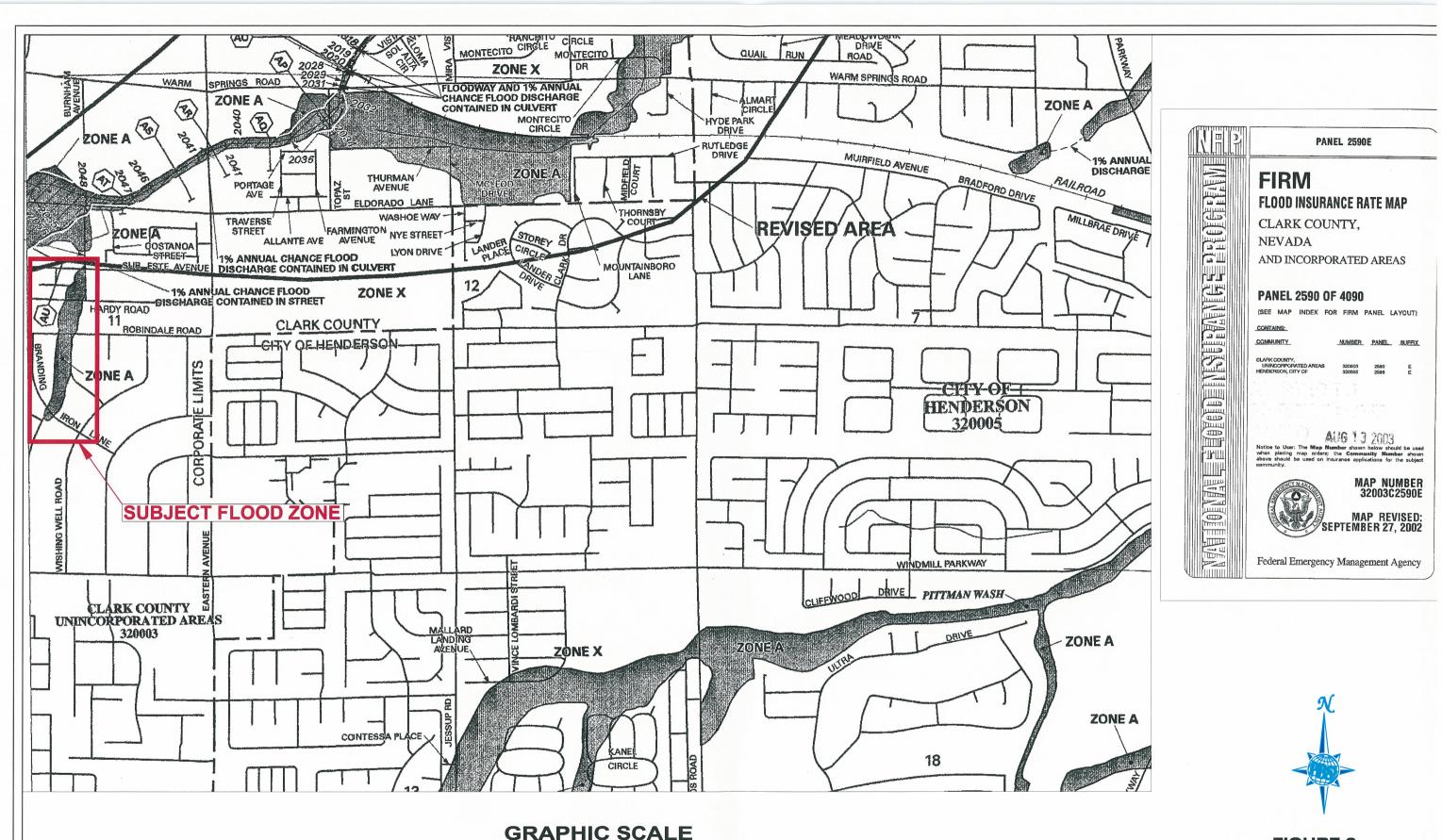
L	Street Name Designator	AA BB	Existing Facility	E	
E	Parent Stream Name	1 1	Proposed or Modified Facility	P	Bottom Width
G	Stream Name		Contingency Level		
<u> </u>	ID / River Mile	<b>0</b> 0 00	Category B	P0	Depth
-	Distance above confluence		Master Plan	P1	
N	With parent stream		Preliminary Design	P2	Side Slape, H:V
D	Miles in tenths		Design	P3	

Bottom Width	Cast in Place Concrete Pipe Corrugated Metal Arch Pipe Culvert Corrugated Metal Pipe Culvert.
J	High Density Polyethylene
Side Slope, H.VSS	Helical Elliptical Reinforced Concrete Pi Reinforced Concrete Arch Pipe



... RCAC





(IN FEET)

1 inch = 1000 ft.

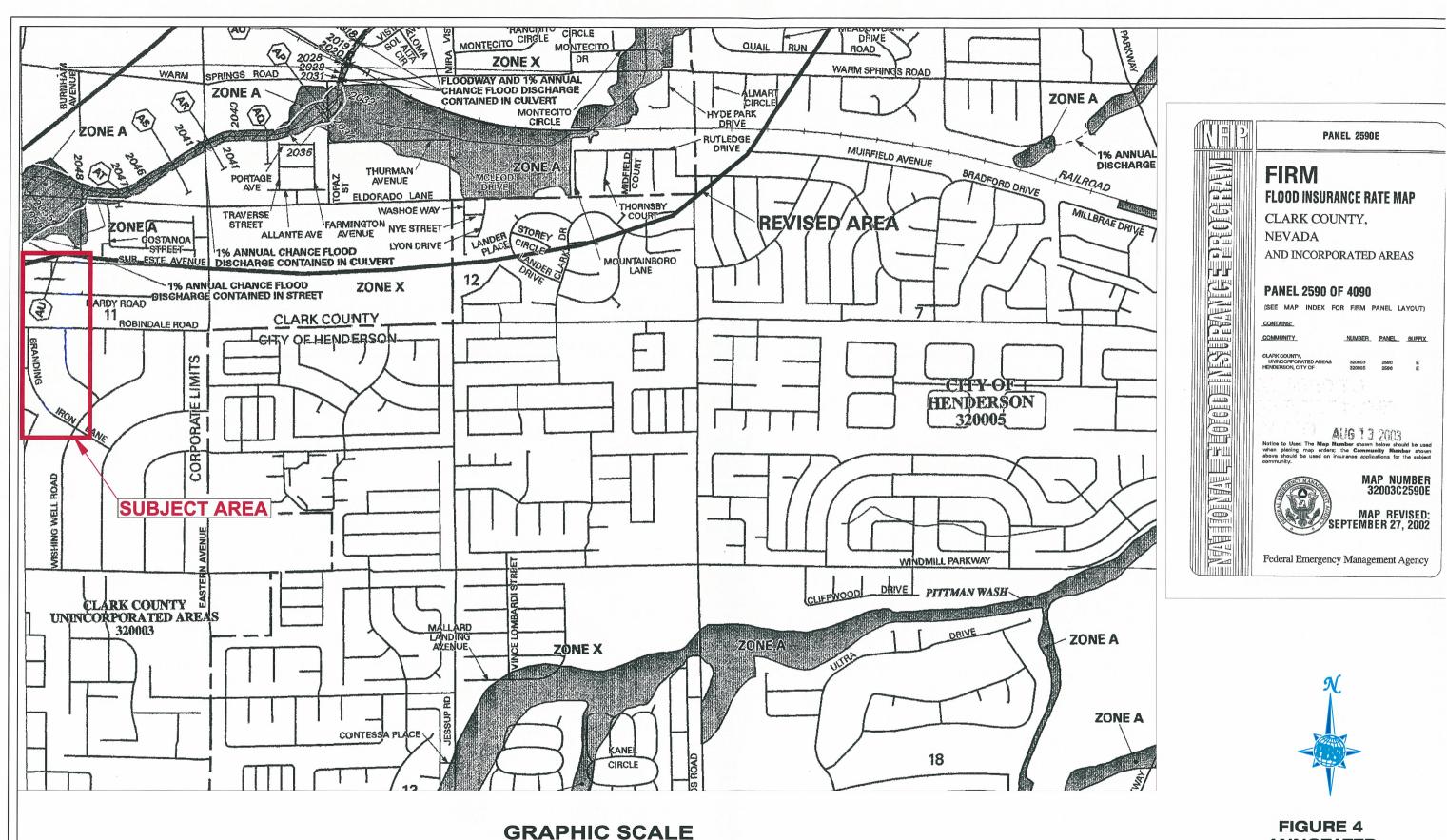
4000

# FIGURE 3 FEMA FLOOD ZONE MAP



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2000

(IN FEET)

1 inch = 1000 ft.

4000

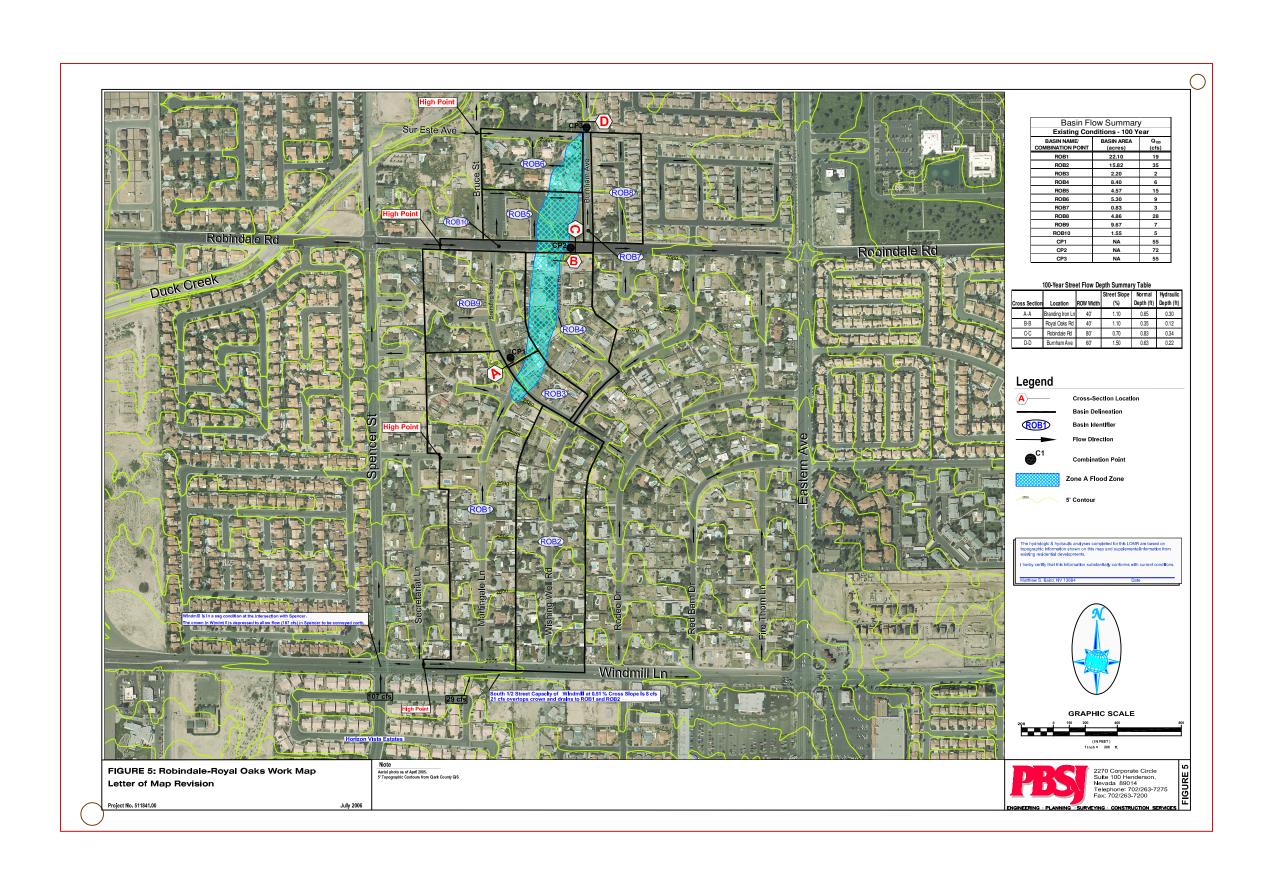
1000

# FIGURE 4 ANNOTATED FEMA FLOOD ZONE MAP

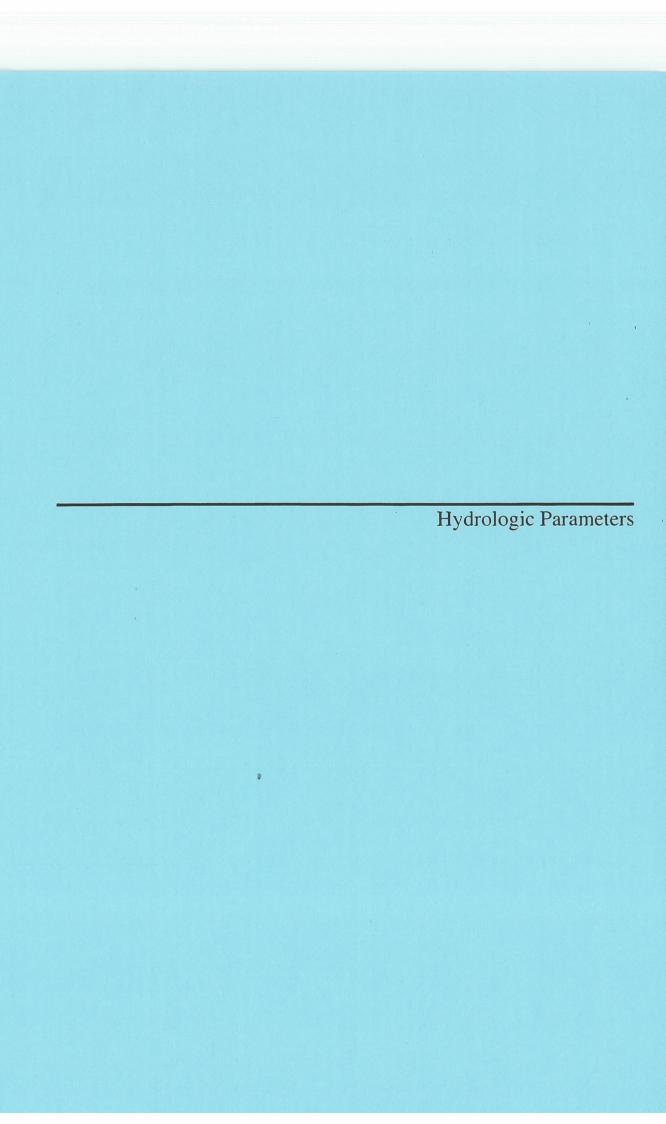


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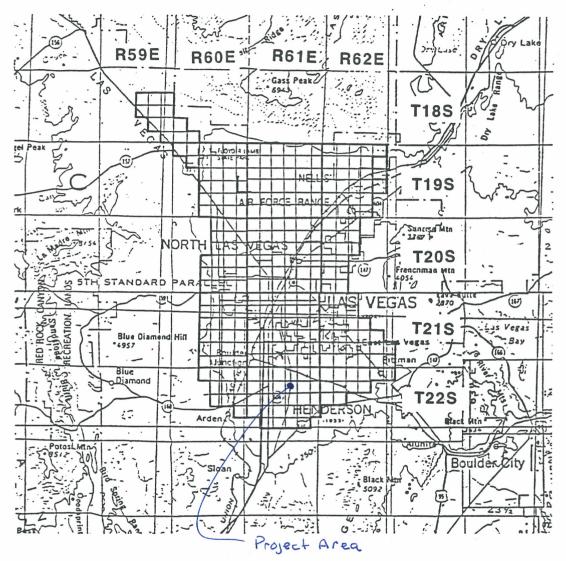
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APPENDIX C
Hydrology



# McCARRAN AIRPORT RAINFALL AREA



_	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTIONS	TOWNSHIP	RANGE	SECTIONS
	18 South	59 East	13-15,22-26,36	20 South	62 East	4-9,16-20,29-32
	18 South	60 East	30-32	21 South	60 East	1-4,9-16,21-28,33-36
	19 South	60 East	1-6,8-16,21-28,33-36	21 South	61 East	ALL SECTIONS
	19 South	61 East	ALL SECTIONS	21 South	62 East	4-9,15-23, 25-36
	19 South	62 East	2-11,14-23,27-34	22 South	60 East	1-4,10-15,24
	20 South	60 East	1-3,10-15,21-28,33-36	22 South	61 East	1-24,26-29
Mark	20 South	61 East	ALL SECTIONS	22 South	. 62 East .	1-10,17-18
Not	es:					

1. Refer to Table 505 and Figure 516 Depth-Duration- Frequency values in the McCarran Airport Rainfall Area.

 Refer to Table 506 and Figure 517 for Time-Intensity-Frequency values on the McCarran Airport Rainfall Area. Revision Date

WRC ENGINEERING REFERENCE:

USACE, Los Angeles District, 1988

FIGURE 513

# SIX-HOUR STORM DISTRIBUTIONS

	217			KM DISTRIBL	JTION	S	
	\ _	Percent of			1	Percent of	
04	Tot	al Storm Do	epth		// Tot	al Storm Do	epth
Storm Time	SDN3	CDM4	ODNE	Storm Time	a'm		
(In Minutes) 0	0.0	<u>SDN4</u> 0.0	<u>SDN5</u> 0.0	(In Minutes)	SDN3	SDN4	SDN5
5	2.0	2.0	2.0	185	32.2	37.6	43.0
10	5.7	5.8	5.9	190	35.2	41.5	47.7
15	7.0	7.5	8.0	195	40.9	46.2	51.4
20	8.7	9.9	11.0	200	49.9	53.0	56.1
25	10.8	12.6		205	59.0	61.0	63.0
30	12.4	13.7	14.4	210	71.0	71.0	71.0
35	13.0		15.0	215	74.4	73.2	72.0
40	13.0	14.5	16.0	220	78.1	75.6	73.1
45		14.9	16.8	225	81.2	78.2	75.2
50	13.0	15.1	17.1	230	81.9	79.9	77.9
55	13.0	15.5	18.0	235	83.5	81.3	79.0
	13.0	15.6	18.2	240	85.1	82.3	79.5
60	13.0	15.9	18.7	245	85.6	83.0	80.4
65	13.3	16.2	19.0	250	86.0	83.5	81.0
70	14.0	16.9	19.7	255	86.8	84.4	82.0
75	14.2	17.2	20.2	260	87.6	85.1	82.6
80	14.8	17.9	21.0	265	88.8	86.4	84.0
85	15.8	18.9	22.0	270	91.0	88.5	85.9
90	17.2	20.1	23.0	· 275	92.6	90.8	88.9
95	18.1	21.1	24.1	280	93.7	92.4	91.0
100	19.0	22.0	25.0	285	95.0	94.4	93.8
105	19.7	22.8	25.9	290	97.0	96.8	96.6
110	19.9	23.2	26.5	295	97.6	97.3	97.0
115	20.0	24.0	28.0	300	98.2	97.8	97.4
120	20.1	24.6	29.0	305	98.5	98.2	97.9
125	20.4	25.2	30.0	310	98.7	98.4	98.1
130	21.4	26.0	30.5	315	98.9	98.6	98.3
135	22.9	26.9	30.9	320	99.0	98.8	98.5
140	24.1	27.6	31.0	325	99.3	99.1	98.9
145	24.9	28.3	31.7	330	99.3	99.2	99.0
150	25.1	28.6	32.1	335	99.4	99.3	99.2
155	25.6	29.2	32.7	340	99.5	99.4	99.3
160	27.0	30.2	33.3	345	99.8	99.7	99.6
165	27.8	31.2	34.6	350	99.8	99.8	99.7
170	28.1	32.1	36.1	355	99.9	99.9	99.9
175	28.3	33.2	38.1	360	100.0	100.0	100.0
180	29.5	35.2	40.8				

Notes: 1. For drainage areas less than 8 square miles in size, use SDN 3.

2. For drainage areas greater than or equal to 8 square miles and less than 12 square miles in size, use SDN 4.

3. For drainage areas greater than or equal to 12 square miles, use SDN 5.

4. A graphical representation of these values is presented on Figure 515.

Revision Dat

REFERENCE:

TABLE 503

# DEPTH-DURATION-FREQUENCY VALUES FOR McCarran Airport Rainfall Area (in inches)

### RECURRENCE INTERVAL

TIN	<u>1E</u>	2-YR	5-YR	10- <b>Y</b> R	25-YR	50-YR	100- <b>Y</b> R
5	min.	0.15	0.27	0.35	0.46	0.54	0.63
10	min.	0.25	0.44	0.57	0.74	0.89	1.02
15	min.	0.33	0.57	0.74	0.97	1.15	1.32
30	min.	0.44	0.78	1.01	1.31	1.55	1.79
1	hour	0.52	0.89	1.15	1.50	1.78	2.06
12	hour	0.59	1.01	1.30	1.70	2.01	2.30
3	hour	0.64	1.08	1.39	1.82	2.15	2.48
# 6	hour	0.72	1.22	1.58	2.05	2.41	2.77
24	hour (TR-55)	1.20	1.60	1.80	2.40	2.70	2.96

NOTE: 1. Refer to Figure 513 for a description and drawing of the area included in the McCarran Airport Rainfall Area.

- 2. The 24 hour values presented above are for use with TR-55 only.
- 3. Table 501 adjustments not required.

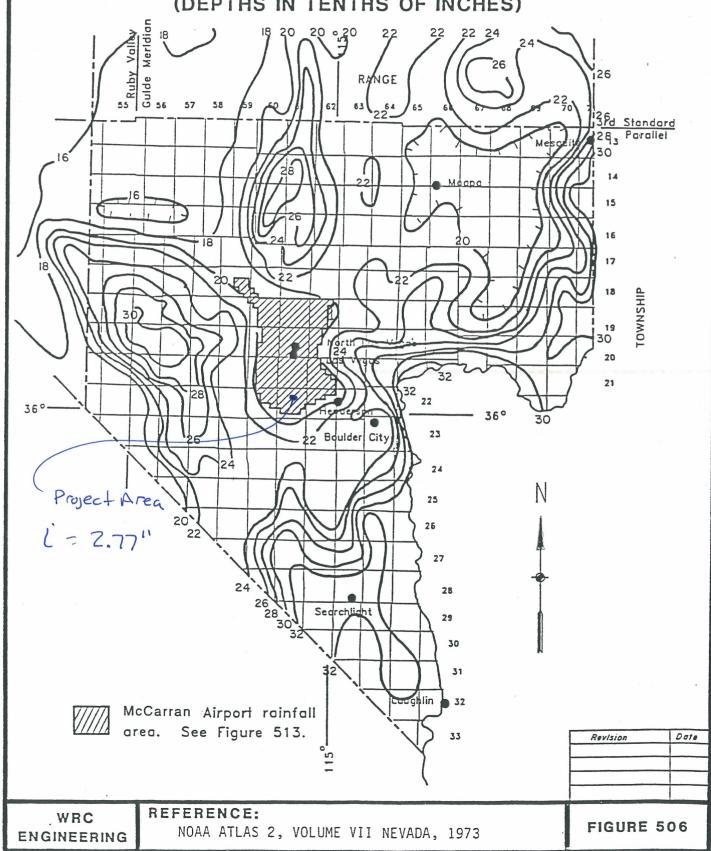
Revision	Date
	1
44.5	
TABLE	505

WRC ENGINEERING REFERENCE:

USACE, Los Angeles District, 1988

# RAINFALL DEPTH-DURATION-FREQUENCY 100-YEAR, 6-HOUR

(DEPTHS IN TENTHS OF INCHES)



# RUNOFF CURVE NUMBERS (URBAN AREAS<sup>1</sup>)

Cover description		Curve numbers for hydrologic soil group—			
Cover type and hydrologic condition	Average percent impervious area?	A	В	С	D
Fully developed urban areas (vegetation established)					
Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.) <sup>2</sup> :					
Poor condition (grass cover < 50%)		68	79	86	89
Fair condition (grass cover 50% to 75%)		49	69	79	84
Good condition (grass cover > 75%)		39	61	74	80
Impervious areas:		-	01	17	50
Paved parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc.					
(excluding right-of-way).		98	98	98	98
Streets and roads:			30	30	30
Paved: curbs and storm sewers (excluding					
right-of-way)		98	98	98	98
Paved: open ditches (including right-of-way)		83	89	92	93
Gravel (including right-of-way)		76	85	89	91
Dirt (including right-of-way)		72	82	87	89
Western desert urban areas:		• •	0	01	03
Natural desert landscaping (pervious areas only)		63	77	85	88
Artificial desert landscaping (impervious weed		••	••	55	00
barrier, desert shrub with 1- to 2-inch sand					
or gravel mulch and basin borders).		96	96	96	96
Urban districts:				50	30
Commercial and business	85	89	92	94	95
Industrial	72	81	88	91	93
Residential districts by average lot size:				••	
See Table 602A					
Developing urban areas					
Newly graded areas (pervious areas only,					
no vegetation)s		77	86	91	94
					•••
l <sub>a</sub>					

<sup>1</sup> Average runoff condition, and I = 0.2S.

Revision	Date

WRC ENGINEERING REFERENCE:

SCS TR-55, USDA, June 1986.

TABLE 602 1 of 4

<sup>2</sup> The average percent impervious area shown was used to develop the composite CN's. Other assumptions are as follows: impervious areas are directly connected to the drainage system. Impervious areas have a CN of 98, and pervious areas are considered equivalent to open space in good hydrologic condition. CN's for other combinations of conditions may be computed using Figure 603.

<sup>3</sup> CN's shown are equivalent to those of pasture. Composite CN's may be computed for other combinations of open space cover type.

<sup>4</sup> Composite CN's for natural desert landscaping should be computed using Figure 603 based on the impervious area percentage (CN #98) and the pervious area CN. The pervious area CN's are assumed equivalent to desert shrub in poor hydrologic condition.

<sup>5</sup> Composite CN's to use for the design of temporary measures during grading and construction should be computed using Figure 603 based on the degree of development impervious area percentage) and the CN's for the newly graded pervious areas.

# **RUNOFF CURVE NUMBERS - RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS**

	Average Lot Size	Curve Number for Hydrologic Soil Groups				
	or Usage <sup>1</sup>	Impervious <sup>2</sup>	Α	В	С	D
×	Apartments/Condos	72	81	88	91	93
7	Townhouses/6,000 sq ft lots or less	69	80	87	90	92
	7,000 sq ft lots	63	76	84	89	91
	8,000 sq ft lots	58	73	82	88	90
	10,000 sq ft lots	38	61	75	83	87
	14,000 sq ft lots	30	57	72	81	86
*	20,000 sq ft lots	25	54	70	80	85
	40,000 sq ft lots	20	51	68	79	84
	80,000 sq ft lots	12	46	65	77	82

<sup>1</sup> Lot size should represent the size of the average lot and not the gross acreage divided by the number of lots.

Revision Date

REFERENCE:

TABLE 602A

<sup>2</sup> Actual percent impervious value should be compared to selected land use type.

<sup>3</sup> In cases where average residential lots are smaller than 6,000 sq ft, commercial/business/industrial land use should be used.

TABLE 15.--SOIL AND WATER FEATURES--Continued

		Floodi	ng	High was	ter table	Вес	irock	Ceme	ented	Risk of o	corrosion
Soil name and map symbol	Hydro- logic	Frequency	Months	Depth	Months	Depth	Thick-	Depth		Uncoated	Concrete
	group			<u>Ft</u>		In	ness	In	ness	steel	
182*: Caliza	В	None		>6.0	600 600 600	>60			:	High	Low.
Pittman	С	None		>6.0		>60		20-30	Thick	High	Low.
Arizo	A	Occasional	Mar-Sep	>6.0		>60				High	Low.
183Caliza	В	None		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
184Caliza	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
187Caliza	В	None		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
190 Dalian	В	None		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
191 Dalian	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
192*: Dalian	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
McCullough	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
200 Glencarb	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Moderate.
206 Glencarb	С	  Occasional 	Jul-Sep	3.0-5.0	Jul-Jun	>60				High	High.
222 Glencarb	C	Rare		3.0-5.0	Jul-Jun	>60				High	High.
236 Glencarb	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
237 Glencarb	В	Rare		>6.0		>60		40-60	Thick	High	Low.
240 Goodsprings	D	None		>6.0		>60		9-20	Thick	High	Low.
252, 255 Grapevine	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
260 Jean	A	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
262*: Jean	A	  Rare		>6.0		>60		,		High	Low.
Jean	A	Occasional	Jun-Sep	>6.0		>60				High	Low.
Goodsprings	D	Rare		>6.0		>60		9-20	Thick	High	Low.
263*: Jean	A	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.
Jean	A	Occasional	Jun-Sep	>6.0		>60				High	Low.
264 Jean	A	  Rare		>6.0		>60				High	Low.

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 15.--SOIL AND WATER FEATURES--Continued

	1,150	Floodi	ng	High wa	ter table	Bed	lrock	a market tradering	ented		corrosion
Soil name and map symbol	Hydro- logic group	Frequency	Months	Depth	Months		Thick- ness			Uncoated steel	Concrete
270 Land	В	Rare		<u>Ft</u>	Mar-Sep	<u>In</u> >60		<u>In</u>		High	High.
278	D	Rare		1.5-3.0	Jan-Dec	>60				High	High.
282 Land	С	  Rare		3.0-3.5	Jan-Dec	>60	 			High	High.
300, 301 Las Vegas	D	Rare		>6.0		>60		3-14	Thick	High	High.
302*: Las Vegas	D	Rare		>6.0		>60		3-14	Thick	High	High.
McCarran	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
Grapevine	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
305*: Las Vegas	1	Rare		>6.0		>60		3-14	Thick	High	High.
Destazo	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
307*: Las Vegas	D	Rare		>6.0		>60		3-14	Thick	High	High.
Skyhaven	C	Rare		>6.0		>60		24-40	Thick	High	High.
325, 326 McCarran	В	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
341 Paradise	С	Rare		3.0-5.0	Dec-Mar	>60				High	Low.
360*: Rock outcrop.											
St. Thomas	D	None		>6.0		4-20	Hard			High	Low.
380 Skyhaven	С	Rare		>6.0		>60		24-40	Thick	High	High.
390 Spring	C	Rare		>6.0		>60				High	High.
400 Tencee	D	None		>6.0		>60		7-20	Thick	High	Low.
415Aztec	В	None		>6.0		>60				High	High.
417*: Aztec	B	None		>6.0		>60				High	High.
Rock outcrop.											
418*: Aztec	В	None		>6.0		>60				High	High.
Nickel	В	None		>6.0		40-60	Hard			High	Low.
Knob Hill	В	None		>6.0		>60				High	Low.

See footnote at end of table.

moderate if the surface is disturbed. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks.

The McCullough soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived from various kinds of rock. Typically, about 75 percent of the surface is covered with a desert pavement of pebbles. The surface layer is pale brown very gravelly very fine sandy loam about 5 inches thick. The subsoil and upper part of the substratum to a depth of 30 inches are light yellowish brown, stratified loam to sandy loam, the next 10 inches or more is light yellowish brown, stratified coarse sand to loamy fine sand, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is light yellowish brown extremely gravelly loamy sand.

Permeability of the McCullough soil is moderate. Available water capacity is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high if the surface is disturbed. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are

common along streambanks.

This unit is used mainly as habitat for desert wildlife and for recreation. It is also used for urban development.

The main limitation for construction of dwellings is the hazard of flooding. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding.

If the McCullough soil is used for septic tank absorption fields, the limitation of restricted permeability can be overcome by increasing the size of the absorption field.

Channeling and deposition can be minimized and maintenance costs reduced by protecting roads from flooding.

The main limitation for lawns and landscaping in areas of the Dalian soil is the pebbles on the surface and throughout the soil. Topsoil is needed for best results when landscaping, particularly in areas used for lawns. Lawn grasses, shrubs, and trees that are not sensitive to lime-induced chlorosis are well suited to use in landscaping. Annual applications of iron chelates reduce the effects of chlorosis.

This map unit is in capability subclasses IVs, irrigated, and VIIs, nonirrigated. It is in horticultural group 2.

200—Glencarb silt loam. This very deep, well drained soil is on recent alluvial flats. It formed in alluvium derived from various kinds of rock. Slope is 0 to 2

Typically, the surface layer is pale brown silt loam about 6 inches thick. The upper 10 inches of the underlying material is very pale brown clay loam, and the next 35 inches is very pale brown silty clay loam. The next layer to a depth of 54 inches is very pale brown

very fine sandy loam. The lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is a very pale brown silty clay loam.

Included in this unit are about 3 percent Bluepoint soils on sand sheets, 9 percent Land soils intermingled with the Glencarb soils on recent alluvial flats, and 3 percent McCarran soils on relict alluvial flats. Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this Glencarb soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is slightly affected by salts below a depth of 6 inches.

This unit is used as habitat for desert wildlife and for

recreation and urban development.

The main limitation for construction of dwellings is the hazard of flooding. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding.

The main limitation for septic tank absorption fields is restricted permeability of the soil. Poor permeability increases the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. Using long absorption lines and backfilling the trench with sandy material help to compensate for the restricted permeability.

Channeling and deposition can be minimized and maintenance costs reduced by protecting roads from flooding. Trafficability of roads can be improved by providing a stable base and an adequate wearing surface.

Most climatically adapted plants can be used for lawns and landscaping in this unit.

This map unit is in capability subclasses IIs, irrigated, and VIIc, nonirrigated. It is in horticultural group 1.

well drained soil is on flood plains. The drainage has been altered by seepage. The soil formed in alluvium derived from various kinds of rock. Slope is 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is very pale brown silt loam about 8 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is pink silt loam and silty clay loam.

Included in this unit are about 5 percent Aztec soils on erosional fan remnants and 5 percent Land soils on the flood plains. Included areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this Glencarb soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth is limited by a seasonal high water table that is at a depth of 3 to 5 feet from July through June. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to

occasional periods of brief, high velocity flooding from July through September. This soil is slightly affected by salts to a depth of 8 inches, and it is moderately affected below this depth.

This unit is used mainly as habitat for desert wildlife and for recreation. It is also used for urban development.

The main limitations for construction of dwellings is the hazard of flooding. Flooding can be controlled only by use of major flood control structures.

The main limitations for septic tank absorption fields are the hazard of flooding, the high water table, and the restricted permeability. Flooding can be controlled only by use of major flood control structures. Restricted permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields.

This unit is limited for roads because of low soil strength and the hazard of flooding. Roads and streets should be designed to compensate for the instability of the soil. Flooding can be controlled only by use of major flood control structures.

The main limitation for lawns and landscaping is the excess salts in the soil. Because of the content of gypsum and other salts in the soil, salt-tolerant plants should be selected. Lawn grasses, shrubs, and trees that are not sensitive to lime-induced chlorosis are well suited to use in landscaping. Annual applications of iron chelates reduce the effects of chlorosis.

This map unit is in capability subclasses IIIw, irrigated, and VIw, nonirrigated. It is in horticultural group 5.

222—Glencarb silty clay loam, wet. This very deep, well drained soil is on recent alluvial flats. The drainage has been altered by seepage. The soil formed in alluvium derived from various kinds of rock. Slope is 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is very pale brown silty clay loam about 6 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is pink silt loam and silty clay loam.

Included in this unit are about 5 percent Bluepoint soils on sand sheets and 5 percent Land soils on recent alluvial flats. Included areas make up about 10 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this Glencarb soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth is limited by a seasonal high water table that is at a depth of 3 to 5 feet from July through June. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is slightly affected by salts to a depth of 8 inches, and it is moderately affected below this depth.

This unit is used mainly as habitat for desert wildlife and for recreation. It is also used for urban development. The main limitation for construction of dwellings is the hazard of flooding. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding.

The main limitation for septic tank absorption fields is the high water table and the restricted permeability. Restricted permeability and the high water table increase the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields.

This unit is limited for roads because of low soil strength. Roads and streets should be designed to compensate for the instability of the soil.

The main limitation for lawns and landscaping is the excess salts in the soil. Because of the content of gypsum and other salts in the soil, salt-tolerant plants should be selected. Lawn grasses, shrubs, and trees that are not sensitive to lime-induced chlorosis are well suited to use in landscaping. Annual applications of iron chelates reduce the effects of chlorosis.

This map unit is in capability subclasses IIIw, irrigated, and VIw, nonirrigated. It is in horticultural group 5.

236—Glencarb very fine sandy loam, saline. This very deep, well drained soil is on recent alluvial flats. It formed in alluvium derived from various kinds of rock. Slope is 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is light brownish gray very fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. The underlying material to a depth of 60 inches or more is grayish brown, stratified clay loam to very fine sandy loam and contains some crystalline gypsum. In some areas of similar included soils, the surface layer is silty clay loam.

Included in this unit on relict alluvial flats are about 5 percent McCarran soils and on recent alluvial flats 10 percent Land soils that are affected by sodium sulfate.

Permeability of this Glencarb soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is slightly affected by salts to a depth of 6 inches, and it is moderately affected by salts below this depth.

Most areas of this unit are used for urban development. A few areas are used for irrigated cropland, desert wildlife habitat, or recreation.

The main limitation for construction of dwellings is the hazard of flooding. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding. Gypsum and other sulfates in the soil can induce electrochemical action that corrodes concrete. This limitation can be overcome by using cement that is resistant to sulfate corrosion.

The main limitation for septic tank absorption fields is the restricted permeability of the soil. Poor permeability increases the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. Using long absorption lines and Included in this unit are about 10 percent Weiser soils, 2 to 8 percent slopes, on erosional fan remnants.

The Las Vegas soil is shallow and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from limestone, dolomite, and lacustrine sediment that has a high content of lime. Typically, about 25 percent of the surface is covered with a desert pavement of pebbles and hardpan fragments. The surface layer is very pale brown gravelly fine sandy loam about 1 inch thick. The upper 6 inches of the underlying material is very pale brown fine sandy loam, and the next 4 inches is very pale brown gravelly sandy clay loam. A white, indurated, lime-cemented hardpan is at a depth of about 11 inches. Depth to the hardpan ranges from 3 to 14 inches.

Permeability of the Las Vegas soil is moderately slow above the hardpan. Available water capacity is very low. Effective rooting depth is 3 to 14 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along

streambanks.

The Skyhaven soil is moderately deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from limestone, dolomite, and other rock that has a high content of lime. Typically, about 20 percent of the surface is covered with a desert pavement of pebbles and hardpan fragments. The surface layer is pink very fine sandy loam about 1 inch thick. The subsoil is light brown clay loam about 7 inches thick. The upper 29 inches of the underlying material is white gravelly loam and gravelly clay loam, and the lower part to a depth of 60 inches or more is an indurated, lime-cemented hardpan. Depth to the hardpan ranges from 24 to 40 inches.

Permeability of this Skyhaven soil is moderately slow above the hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 24 to 40 inches. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is slightly affected by salts to a depth of 8 inches, and it is moderately affected by salts below this depth.

This unit is used as habitat for desert wildlife and for recreation.

This unit is limited for roads because of the depth to an indurated hardpan in the Las Vegas soil. Roads should be designed to minimize cuts. Heavy equipment is needed for excavation. Gypsum in the Skyhaven soil can induce electrochemical action that corrodes concrete. This limitation can be overcome by using cement that is resistant to sulfate corrosion.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIIs, nonirrigated, and in horticultural group 6.

325—McCarran fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained soil is on relict alluvial flats. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from limestone and lacustrine sediment that has a high content of gypsum.

Typically, about 20 percent of the surface is covered with a desert pavement of pebbles. The upper 4 inches of the soil is very pale brown and pink fine sandy loam. The next 5 inches is pink gravelly fine sandy loam. The average texture of the top 9 inches is fine sandy loam. The next layer to a depth of 48 inches is pinkish white or pink sandy loam. The lower part to a depth of 62 inches or more is pinkish white gravelly loam that is weakly cemented with gypsum and lime. In some areas of similar included soils, the surface layer is clay loam.

Included in this unit are about 5 percent Bluepoint soils on small sand sheets, 5 percent Bracken soils on pediment remnants, and 5 percent Las Vegas soils on relict alluvial flats. Also included are small areas of McCarran soils that have a hardpan at a depth of 40 to 60 inches or more. Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from

one area to another.

Permeability of this McCarran soil is moderately slow.

Available water capacity is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms.

Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is slightly affected by salts to a depth of 9 inches, and it is moderately affected below this depth.

Most areas of this unit are used for urban development, desert wildlife habitat, and recreation. A

few areas are used for irrigated agriculture.

The main limitations for construction of dwellings are the hazard of flooding and the gypsum in the soil. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding. Application of excess water may dissolve enough gypsum in the soil to cause subsidence. Subsidence caused by the dissolution of gypsum in the McCarran soil can be prevented by using foundation drains, gutters, and downspouts that discharge directly into the sewer system. Gypsum in the soil can induce electrochemical action that corrodes concrete. This limitation can be overcome by using cement that is resistant to sulfate corrosion.

The main limitation for septic tank absorption fields is restricted permeability of the soil. Using long absorption lines and backfilling the trench with sandy material help to compensate for the restricted permeability.

Channeling and deposition can be minimized and maintenance costs reduced by protecting roads from flooding. Concentrated runoff in drainage ditches can dissolve gypsum in the subsurface layers and cause subsidence.

because of the content of gypsum and other salts in soil, salt-tolerant plants should be selected for lawns and landscaping. Application of excess water may asolve enough gypsum in the soil to cause soil subsidence. Excessive irrigation can dissolve gypsum in soil and cause subsidence.

Irrigation water for other crops and pasture should be applied at a rate that insures optimum production without acrossing deep percolation, runoff, and erosion.

Maintaining crop residue on or near the surface reduces runoff, reduces soil blowing, and helps to maintain soil with and organic matter content. Crops respond to nitrogen and phosphorus. Content of toxic salts is reduced by leaching, applying proper amounts of soil amendments, and returning crop residue to the soil. The average yield is 6 tons per acre for alfalfa hay grown under a high level of management.

This map unit is in capability subclasses Ills, irrigated, and VIIs, nonirrigated. It is in horticultural group 4.

326—McCarran very cobbly fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes. This very deep, well drained soil is on relict alluvial flats. It formed in alluvium derived dominantly from limestone and lacustrine sediment that has a high content of gypsum.

Typically, about 60 percent of the surface is covered with a desert pavement of cobbles and pebbles. The surface layer is pink very cobbly fine sandy loam about 9 inches thick. The upper 39 inches of the underlying material is pinkish white sandy loam that generally is weakly cemented with gypsum and lime. The lower part to a depth of 62 inches is pinkish white gravelly loam that is weakly cemented with gypsum and lime.

Included in this unit are about 5 percent Bracken soils on pediment remnants, 5 percent Glencarb soils on recent alluvial flats, and 5 percent Caliza soils on erosional fan remnants. Included areas make up about 15 percent of the total acreage. The percentage varies from one area to another.

Permeability of this McCarran soil is moderately slow. Available water capacity is moderate. Effective rooting depth is 60 inches or more. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high if the surface is disturbed. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is slightly affected by salts to a depth of 9 inches, and it is moderately

affected by salts below this depth.

This unit is used as habitat for desert wildlife and for recreation. It can be used for urban development.

The main limitations for construction of dwellings are the hazard of flooding and the gypsum in the soil. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding. Subsidence caused by the dissolution of gypsum in the McCarran soil can be prevented by using foundation drains, gutters, and downspouts that discharge directly into the sewer system. Gypsum in the soil can induce electrochemical action that corrodes concrete. This limitation can be overcome by using cement that is resistant to sulfate corrosion.

The main limitation for septic tank absorption fields is the restricted permeability of the soil. Using long absorption lines and backfilling the trench with sandy material help to compensate for the restricted permeability.

Channeling and deposition can be minimized and maintenance costs reduced by protecting roads from flooding.

The main limitation for lawns and landscaping is the desert pavement. The desert pavement interferes with the use of equipment. Because of the content of gypsum and other salts in the soil, salt-tolerant plants should be selected. Excessive irrigation can dissolve gypsum in the soil and cause subsidence.

This map unit is in capability subclass VIIs, nonirrigated, and in horticultural group 4.

341—Paradise silt loam. This very deep, poorly drained soil is on recent alluvial flats. The drainage has been altered through pumping. The soil formed in alluvium derived from various kinds of rock that has a high content of lime. Slope is 0 to 2 percent.

Typically, the surface layer is gray silt loam and loam, averaging silt loam, about 10 inches thick. The upper 29 inches of the underlying material is light gray and gray sandy loam, fine sandy loam, and loam, averaging loam, and the lower part to a depth of 61 inches is white and

light gray silt loam.

Permeability of the Paradise soil is moderate. Available water capacity is high. Effective rooting depth is limited by a seasonal high water table that is at a depth of 3 to 5 feet from December through March. The water table provides supplemental moisture for plants. Runoff is very slow, and the hazard of water erosion is slight. The hazard of soil blowing is high. This soil is subject to rare periods of flooding during prolonged, high-intensity storms. Channeling and deposition are common along streambanks. This soil is moderately affected by salts to a depth of 10 inches, and it is not affected by salts below this depth.

This unit is used mainly for urban development. It is also used as habitat for desert wildlife and for recreation.

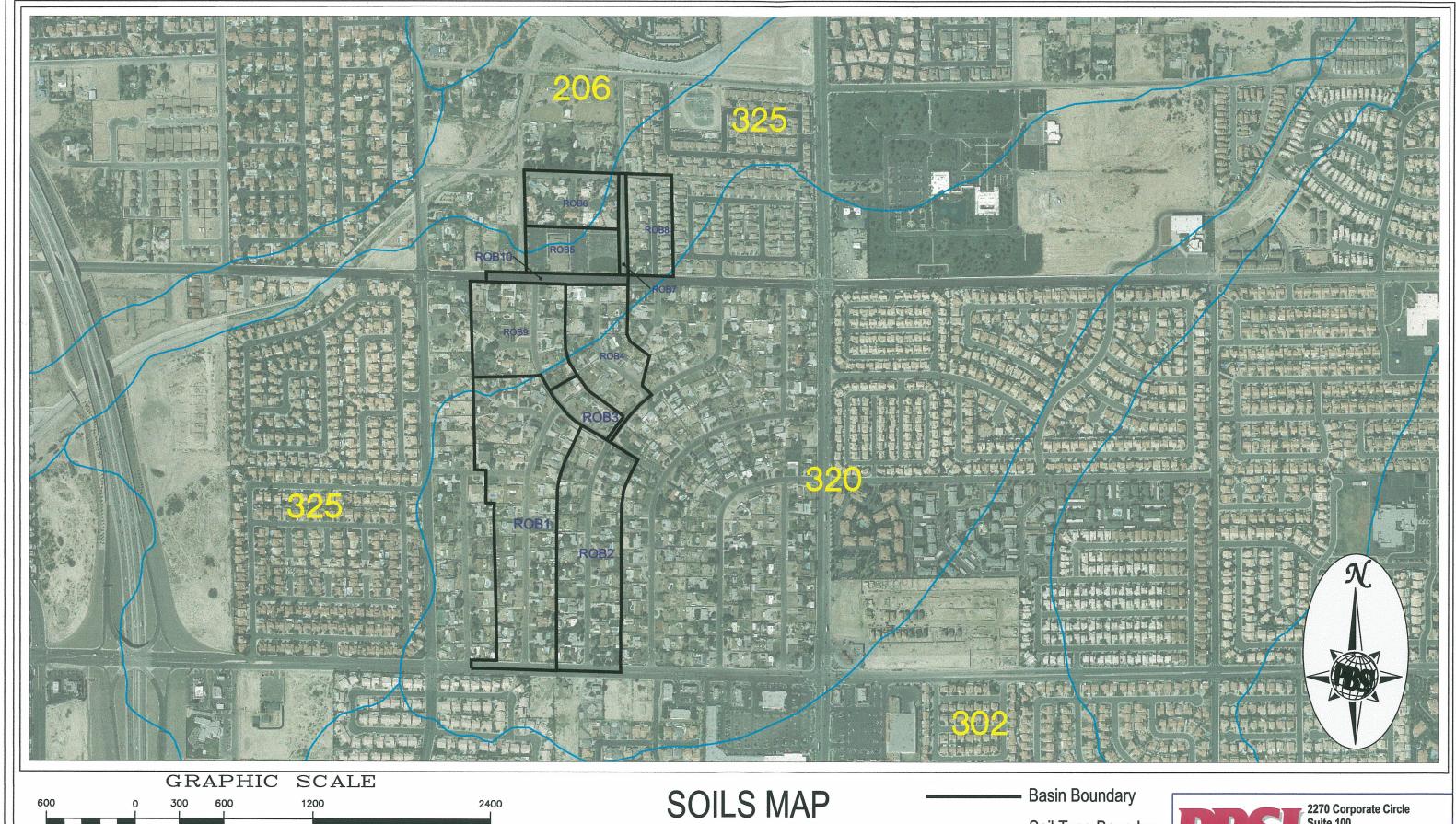
The main limitation for construction of dwellings is the hazard of flooding. Dikes and channels that have outlets for floodwater can be used to protect buildings from flooding.

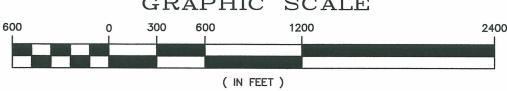
The main limitation for septic tank absorption fields is depth to the water table. The seasonal high water table increases the possibility of failure of septic tank absorption fields. Special design of septic tank absorption fields is needed.

# **Table 1: Curve Number Calculations**

Existing Condition

			Existing Condition			
Basin Name	Soil Type	Hydrologic Group	Land Use	Curve No.	% of Composition	Composite Curve No.
ROB1	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	%0:06	:
	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	10.0%	72.8
ROB2	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	90.0%	:
	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	10.0%	72.8
ROB3	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	85.0%	:
	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	15.0%	74.2
ROB4	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	90.0%	:
	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	10.0%	70.0
ROB5	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	%0.02	:
	206	0 %A 10 %B 90 %C 0 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	30.0%	98.0
ROB6	206	0 %A 10 %B 90 %C 0 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	79.00	85.0%	:
	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	5.0%	
	506	0 %A 10 %B 90 %C 0 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	10.0%	80.4
ROB7	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	100.0%	98.0
ROB8	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Townhouses/6000 Sq ft lots or less (69% Imp)	86.90	85.0%	1
	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	69.95	15.0%	84.4
ROB9	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Residential 20000 Sq. Ft Lot (25% Imp)	69.95	100.0%	70.0
ROB10	325	5 %A 90 %B 0 %C 5 %D	Impervious Area- Paved Parking Lots, Roofs, Driveways etc.	98.00	100.0%	98.0





1 inch = 600 ft.

Robindale - Royal Oaks LOMR

Soil Type Boundary Soil Type Indentifier

2270 Corporate Circle Suite 100 Henderson, Nevada 89074 Tele: 702-263-7275 Fax: 702-263-7200

HEC-1 Model

						i	T   1		HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA AND DRAINAGE DESIGN MANUAL	ND DRAINAG	E DESIGN	MANUAL				
PBS&J							IIME OF CONCENT		I LON SIMALL	WAIENSHE	DO (FESS II	JAN I SGU	ALE MILE			
File: T	File: TDS-Standard Form 4.xls	rd Form <sup>2</sup>	4.xls					Existi	Existing Condition Model	Model			ш <b>ப</b>	BY: DATE:	KRISHNAN A 7/17/06	
		SUB-E DA	SUB-BASIN DATA			L	INITIAL / OVERLAND TIME (Ti)	AND		TRA	TRAVEL TIME (Tt)			2	Check	Tlag
DESIG:	DEV./UN. (D or U)	2	¥ 6	AREA Ac	AREA Mi^2	INITIAL LENGTH Feet (4)	SLOPE % (5)	it M	TRAVEL LENGTH Feet (7)	SLOPE % (8)	V1 V2 VELOCITY VELOCITY FPS FPS (9a) (9b)	V2 VELOCITY FPS (9b)	# M t	Min (13)	Min (4)	Tlag= 0.6Tc/60 Hours
														(21)		
ROB1	D	72.8	0.5710	22.10	0.0345	220	2.0	11.2	1760	1.7	2.6	4.0	8.4	19.6	21.0	0.196
			*													
ROB2	О	72.8	0.5710	15.82	0.0247	220	2.3	10.7	1550	1.6	2.6	3.9	7.8	18.5	19.8	0.185
ROB3	Ω	74.2	0.5894	2.20	0.0034	210	2.3	10.1	450	2.2	3.0	4.5	2.5	12.6	13.7	0.126
POB4	2	0.07	0.5340	0 40	0.0131	010	71	11.5	0011	-	2.4	3.6	63	971	17.3	0.172
HODY	a	0.07	0+55.0	0.40	1010.0	210	21	6.11	1100	t.	t-7-	2.0	7.0	0./1	11.3	6.11.9
ROB5	Q	0.86	0.9036	4.57	0.0071	200	1.4	4.5	610	1.6	2.6	3.9	3.7	8.2	14.5	0.082
ROB6	D	80.4	0.6713	5.30	0.0083	30	1.0	4.2	800	1.5	2.5	3.7	4.7	8.9	14.6	0.089
ROB7	Д	0.86	0.9036	0.83	0.0013	25	2.0	1.4	099	1.5	2.5	3.7	4.1	5.5	13.8	0.055
ROB8	D	84.4	0.7241	4.86	0.0076	30	1.4	3.3	820	1.2	2.2	3.4	5.4	8.7	14.7	0.087
																The state of the state of
ROB9	D	70.0	0.5340	6.67	0.0151	220	1.0	15.1	700	1.1	2.1	3.2	5.0	20.1	15.1	0.151
ROB10	D	98.0	0.9036	1.55	0.0024	40	2.0	1.8	950	0.7	1.6	2.5	8.2	6:6	15.5	0.099
Tc = Ti + Tt Ti = 1.8 (1.1 - K = 0.0132 (C Tc Check = L/ Tlag = 0.6 Tc Tt = 500/V1+ (	Tc = Ti + Tt Ti = 1.8 (1.1 - K) L^1/2 / S^* Eqn. 602 K = 0.0132 (CN) - 0.39 Eqn. 603 Tc Check = L/180+10 Eqn. 604 Tlag = 0.6 Tc Eqn. 612 Tt = 500/V1+ ((7)-500)/V2	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Eqn. 601 Eqn. 602 Eqn. 603 Eqn. 604		For the tra V1 applie V2 applie Min Tc =	vel time (T: ss to the fire ss to the rer fire ss to the rer 10 mins for 5 mins for 1	or the travel time (Tt) calculations ( <b>Sec. 60</b> % V1 applies to the first 500 feet of travel dista V2 applies to the remaining travel distance. Min Tc = 10 mins for undeveloped basins Min Tc = 5 mins for developed basins	For the travel time (Tt) calculations (Sec. 602.1), V1 applies to the first 500 feet of travel distance; V2 applies to the remaining travel distance. Min $Tc = 10$ mins for undeveloped basins Min $Tc = 5$ mins for developed basins		Undevelope	Undevelopec V1 = 14.8*(S/100)^1/2 Undevelopec V2 = 29.4*(S/100)^1/2	S/100)^1/2 S/100)^1/2		Developed V Developed V STANDARD FORM 4	$V1 = 20.2^{\circ}(S/100)^{\wedge 1/2}$ $V2 = 30.6^{\circ}(S/100)^{\vee 1/2}$	g g

robin out

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

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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X	X	X	X			X
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X	X	XXXXXXX	XX	XXX		XXX

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

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

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HEC-1 INPUT
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                                       \mathtt{ID}.\dots.1\dots.2\dots.3\dots.4\dots.5\dots.6\dots.7\dots.8\dots.9\dots.10
  *** FREE ***
                                        *DIAGRAM
                                                 ROBINDALE ROYAL OAKS LOMR
EXISTING CONDITION MODEL
INPUT FILE = ROBIN.DAT
                                        ID
                                                JULY 2006
DESIGN STORM = 100-YEAR 6-HR STORM
STORM DISTRIBUTION = SDN #3
MODELED BY KRISHNAN A(PBS&J)
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                                               DEVELOPED BASIN
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                                                             .999
                                               0.196
                                       KK
                                              DEVELOPED BASIN
                                       KM
BF
BA
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                   28
29
30
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32
                                             21
0.0247
                                                             72.8
                                               0.185
                                           BASE FLOW CARD INSERTED TO ACCOUNT FOR 21 CFS FROM THE HORIZON VISTA ESTATES AS SHOWN ON FIGURE 5
                   33
                                       KK
                                                ROB3
                   34
35
                                       KM
BF
                                              DEVELOPED BASIN
                                             0.0034
                    36
37
                                       BA
                                       LS
                                                             74 2
                                               0.126
                   38
                                       ŪD
1
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                LINE
                                       {\tt ID}.\dots..1\dots..2\dots..3\dots..4\dots..5\dots..6\dots..7\dots..8\dots..9\dots..10
                   39
                                       KK
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41
                                               COMBINE ROB1, ROB2 AND ROB3
                                       HC
                   42
43
44
45
46
                                                ROB4
                                       KM
                                              DEVELOPED BASIN
                                       BA
LS
UD
                                            0.0131
                                               0.173
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Page 1

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robin.out
                 47
48
49
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51
                                  KK
KM
BA
LS
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*
                                          ROB9
                                         DEVELOPED BASIN
                                        0.0151
                                         0.151
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                                         ROB10
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COMBINE ROB4,ROB9 AND ROB10
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                                          ROB6
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0.0083
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                                          ROB7
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72
73
74
                                       DEVELOPED BASIN
0.0013
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                                      BASE FLOW CARD INSERTED TO ACCOUNT FOR 18 CFS THAT OVERTOPS CROWN IN WINDMILL FROM CP2
1
                                                                          HEC-1 INPUT
                                                                                                                                                     PAGE 3
                                  ID.....1....2.....3.....4.....5.....6.....7.....8.....9.....10
              LINE
                                          ROB8
                                  KK
KM
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*
                                       DEVELOPED BASIN
18
0.0076
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77
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79
80
                                         0.087
                                                     84.4
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82
83
                                  KK
KM
HC
*
                                         COMBINE ROB5, ROB6 ROB7 AND ROB8
                                              4
                 84
                                  ZZ
                      SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF STREAM NETWORK
 INPUT
                (V) ROUTING
                                         (--->) DIVERSION OR PUMP FLOW
                (.) CONNECTOR
                                            (<---) RETURN OF DIVERTED OR PUMPED FLOW
    NO.
                  ROB1
     13
                                  ROB2
     27
     33
                                                   ROB3
     39
                    CP1....
     42
                                   ROB4
                                                   ROB9
     52
                                                                 ROB10
                    CP2...
     57
     60
                                  ROB5
                                                   ROB6
     65
                                                                   ROB7
     70
     75
                                                                                   ROB8
     81
```

Page 2

(\*\*\*) RUNOFF ALSO COMPUTED AT THIS LOCATION

1\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) JUN 1998 VERSION 4.1 RUN DATE 18JUL06 TIME 07:11:11 \*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

ROBINDALE ROYAL OAKS LOMR
EXISTING CONDITION MODEL
INPUT FILE = ROBIN.DAT
JULY 2006
DESIGN STORM = 100-YEAR 6-HR STORM
STORM DISTRIBUTION = SDN #3
MODELED BY KRISHNAN A(PBS&J)

11 IO

OUTPUT CONTROL VARIABLES
IPRNT 5 PRINT CONTROL
IPLOT 0 PLOT CONTROL
QSCAL 0. HYDROGRAPH PLOT SCALE

IT

COMPUTATION INTERVAL .08 HOURS TOTAL TIME BASE 24.92 HOURS

ENGLISH UNITS DRAINAGE AREA PRECIPITATION DEPTH

SQUARE MILES INCHES

LENGTH, ELEVATION FLOW STORAGE VOLUME SURFACE AREA FEET
CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
ACRE-FEET

ACRES

TEMPERATURE DEGREES FAHRENHEIT

MULTI-PLAN OPTION JP

1 NUMBER OF PLANS NPLAN

MULTI-RATIO OPTION
RATIOS OF PRECIPITATION JR

PEAK FLOW AND STAGE (END-OF-PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND, AREA IN SQUARE MILES TIME TO PEAK IN HOURS

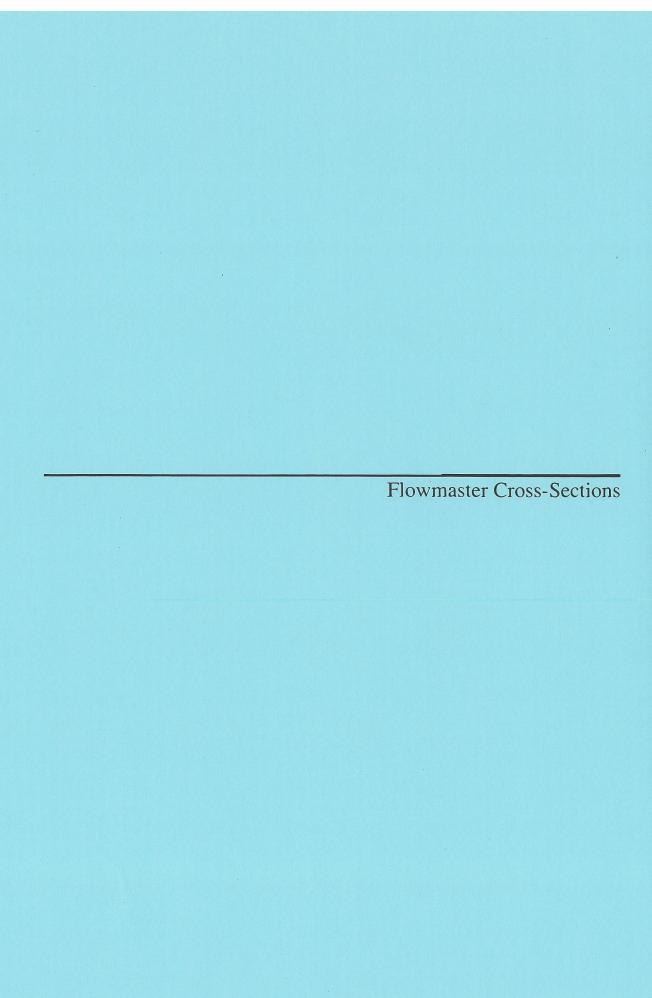
OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN		RATIOS APPLIED TO PRECIPITATION RATIO 1 1.00
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB1	.03	1	FLOW TIME	19. 3.67
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB2	.02	1	FLOW TIME	35. 3.67
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB3	.00	1	FLOW TIME	2. 3.58
3 COMBINED AT	CP1	.06	1	FLOW TIME	55. 3.67
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB4	.01	1	FLOW TIME	6. 3.67
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB9	.02	1	FLOW TIME	7. 3.58
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB10	.00	1	FLOW TIME	5. 3.50
4 COMBINED AT +	CP2	.09	1	FLOW TIME	72. 3.58
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB5	.01	1	FLOW TIME	15. 3.50
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB6	.01	1	FLOW TIME	9. 3.50

robin.out

HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB7	.00	1	FLOW TIME	3. 3.50	
HYDROGRAPH AT +	ROB8	.01	1	FLOW TIME	28. 3.50	
4 COMBINED AT +	CP3	.02	1	FLOW TIME	55. 3.50	

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

APPENDIX D
Hydraulics



# Worksheet for 40' ROW FOR SECTION A (BRANDING IRON LANE)

# **Project Description**

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

1.10000 %

Discharge

Section Definitions

55.00 ft³/s

CP1

Station (ft) Elev	ation (ft)
0+00	2.00
0+00	0.60
0+06	0.50
0+06	0.00
0+07	0.13
0+07	0.17
0+20	0.43
0+33	0.17
0+33	0.13
0+35	0.00
0+35	0.50
0+40	0.60
0+40	2.00

Roughness Segment Definitions

Start Station		Ending Station		Roughness Coefficient
	(0+00, 2.00) (0+07, 0.17) (0+33, 0.17)	(0-	+07, 0.17) +33, 0.17) -40, 2.00)	0.015 0.016 0.015
Results				
Normal Depth		0.65	ft	
Elevation Range	0.00 to 2.00 ft			
Flow Area		12.12	ft²	I. ( ( f 🗚
Wetted Perimeter		41.21	ft	hydraulic depth
Top Width		40.00	ft	hydraulic depth $\frac{A}{A} = \frac{12.R}{160} = 0.30'$
Normal Depth		0.65	ft	H = 10.30
Critical Depth		0.74	ft	TW 40
Critical Slope		0.00483	ft/ft	
Velocity		4.54	ft/s	
Velocity Head		0.32	ft	
Specific Energy		0.97	ft	

# **Cross Section for 40' ROW FOR SECTION A (BRANDING IRON LANE)**

# **Project Description**

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

1.10000 %

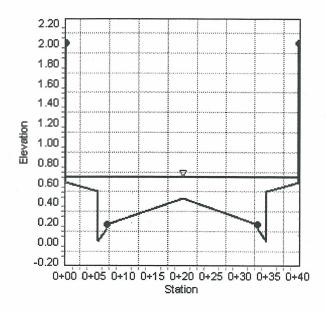
Normal Depth

0.65 ft

Discharge

55.00 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

# Cross Section Image



# Worksheet for 40' ROW FOR SECTION B (ROYAL OAKS RD)

# **Project Description**

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

1.10000 %

Discharge

6.00 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

Section Definitions

- Basin ROBY

Station (ft)	) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (	Elevation (ft)	
	0+00		2.00
	0+00		0.60
	0+06		0.50
	0+06		0.00
	0+07		0.13
	0+07		0.17
	0+20		0.43
	0+33		0.17
	0+33		0.13
	0+35		0.00
	0+35		0.50
	0+40		0.60
	0+40		2.00

Roughness Segment Definitions

Start Sta	tion	Ending Station		Roughness	Coefficient	
	(0+00, 2.00)	(0+	07, 0.17)		0.015	2
	(0+07, 0.17)	(0+	33, 0.17)		0.016	
	(0+33, 0.17)	(0+	40, 2.00)		0.015	
Results		742 TATA (1888)				
Normal Depth		0.35	ft			
Elevation Range	0.00 to 2.00 ft					
Flow Area		2.57	ft²		hydraulic dept	
Wetted Perimeter		22.25	ft			
Top Width		21.45	ft		A 2.57	
Normal Depth		0.35	ft		~	0.12
Critical Depth		0.37	ft		TW 21.45	0
Critical Slope		0.00760	ft/ft			
Velocity		2.33	ft/s			
Velocity Head		0.08	ft			
Specific Energy		0.44	ft			

# **Cross Section for 40' ROW FOR SECTION B (ROYAL OAKS RD)**

# **Project Description**

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

1.10000 %

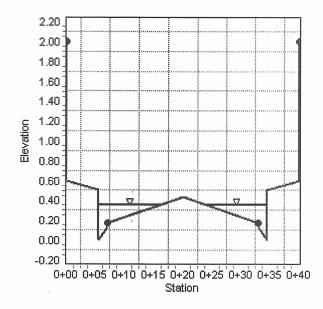
Normal Depth

0.35 ft

Discharge

6.00 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

# Cross Section Image



# AT CPZ

This workshoot shows that

Worksheet for 8	0' ROW HALF STR	EET CAP	ACITY	FOR ROBINDALE R	DATCPL	
Project Description			S	ection C		
Friction Method Solve For	Manning Formula  Normal Depth					
Input Data	Normal Depth					
Channel Slope		0.70000	%	Total Flow	a+ cP2 = 72	ZcFs
Discharge		54.00	ft³/s	10.13(1)	•	

Station (ft)		Elevation (ft)		the half S can hold	
	0+40		2.00	of crown	o .
	0+40		0.83	,	
	0+73		0.17	thus, the	remai
	0+73		0.13		
	0+75		0.00	over tops -	to the
	0+75		0.50	- 1 - 1	
	0+80		0.60	Street.	
	0+80		2.00		

Roughness Segment Definitions

Section Definitions

Start Stat	ion Er	nding Station		Roughness Coefficient
	(0+40, 2.00) (0+73, 0.13)		3, 0.13) 0, 2.00)	0.016 0.013
Results				
Normal Depth		0.83	ft	
Elevation Range	0.00 to 2.00 ft			
Flow Area		13.72	ft²	
Wetted Perimeter		40.79	ft	
Top Width		40.00	ft	6.55
Normal Depth		0.83	ft Contraction	op of crown elevation
Critical Depth		0.87	ft	
Critical Slope			ft/ft	
Velocity			ft/s	hydraulic clepth
Velocity Head		0.24		hydraulic depth A = 13.72 = 0.34
Specific Energy		1.07 f	ft	A 13.72 - 134
Froude Number		1.18		$H\Lambda$
Flow Type	Supercritical			tw
GVF Input Data				
Downstream Depth		0.00 f	ft	
Length		0.00 f	ft	

# **Cross Section for 80' ROW HALF STREET CAPACITY FOR ROBINDALE**

# **Project Description**

Section C

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

0.70000 %

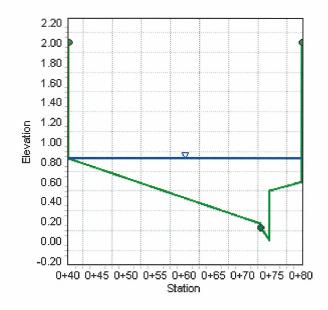
Normal Depth

0.83 ft

Discharge

54.00 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

# Cross Section Image



# **Worksheet for 60' ROW FOR SECTION D (BURNHAM AVE)**

# **Project Description**

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

1.50000 %

Discharge

55.00 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

Section Definitions

Station (ft)	Elevation (ft)
0.00	
0+00	2.00
0+00	0.60
0+06	0.50
0+06	0.00
0+07	0.13
0+07	0.17
0+30	0.63
0+53	0.17
0+53	0.13
0+55	0.00
0+55	0.50
0+60	0.60
0+60	2.00

# Roughness Segment Definitions

Start Sta	tion	Ending Station	Roughness Coefficient
		Zilong Jacob	. reag. mess seems care
	(0+00, 2.00)	(0+07, 0.13)	0.015
	(0+07, 0.13)	(0+53, 0.13)	0.016
	(0+53, 0.13)	(0+60, 2.00)	0.015
Results			
Normal Depth		0.63 ft	
Elevation Range	0.00 to 2.00 ft		
Flow Area		13.17 ft²	
Wetted Perimeter		61.16 ft	hydraulic dept
Top Width		60.00 ft	7,10
Normal Depth		0.63 ft	A = 13.17 = 0.
Critical Depth		0.71 ft	A 13.17 = 0.
Critical Slope		0.00554 ft/ft	TW 60
Velocity		4.17 ft/s	1 100
Velocity Head		0.27 ft	
Specific Energy		0.90 ft	

# Cross Section for 60' ROW FOR SECTION D (BURNHAM AVE)

# **Project Description**

Friction Method

Manning Formula

Solve For

Normal Depth

# Input Data

Channel Slope

1.50000 %

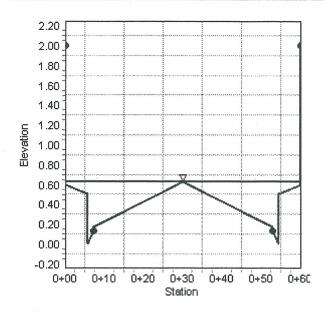
Normal Depth

0.63 ft

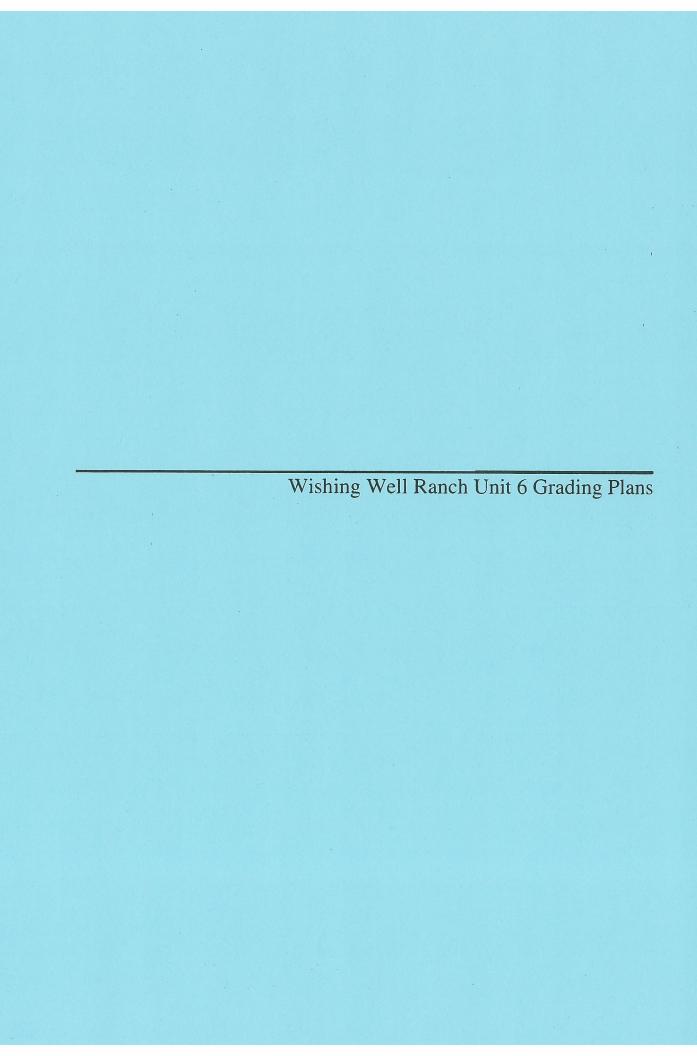
Discharge

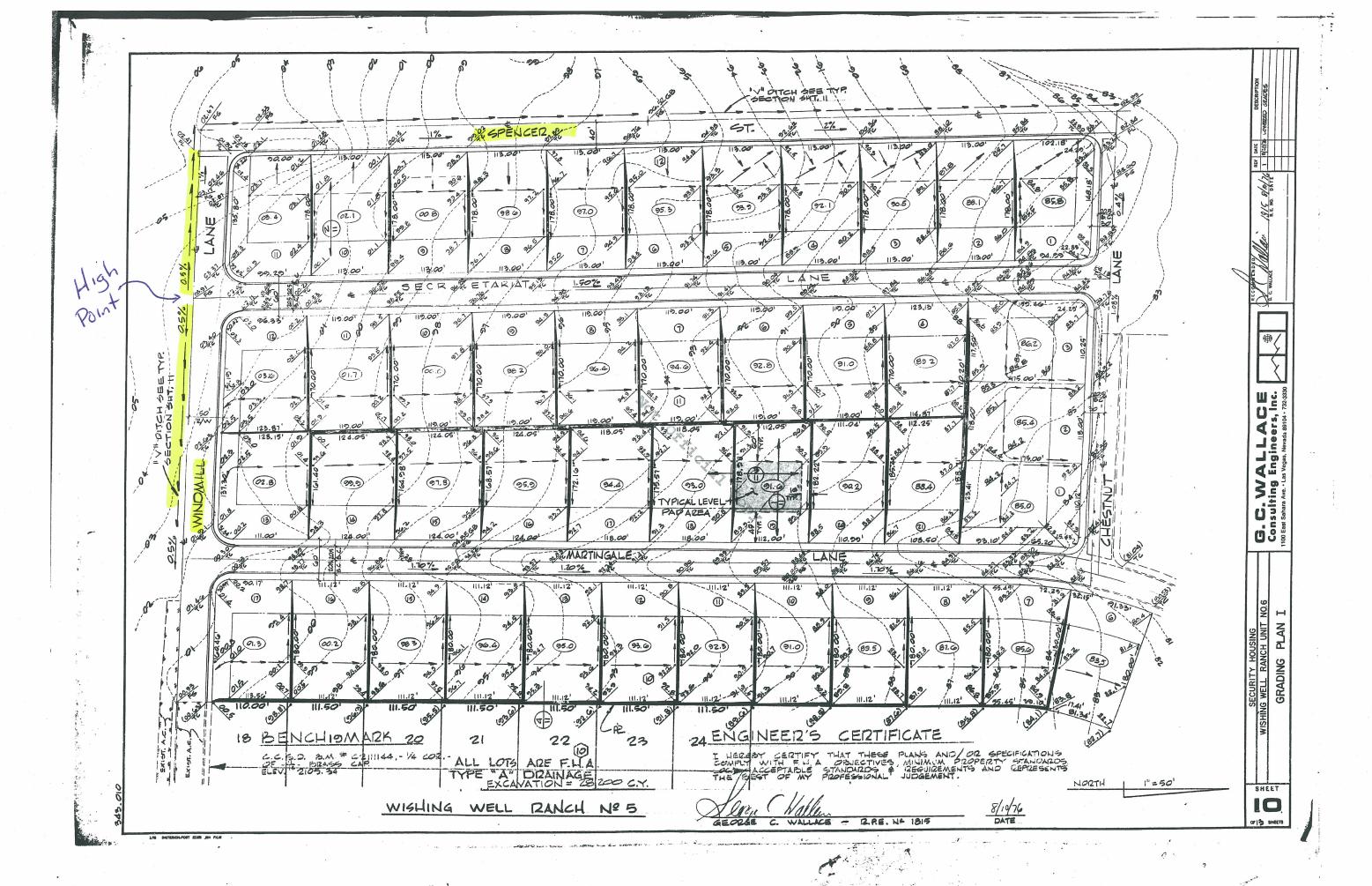
55.00 ft<sup>3</sup>/s

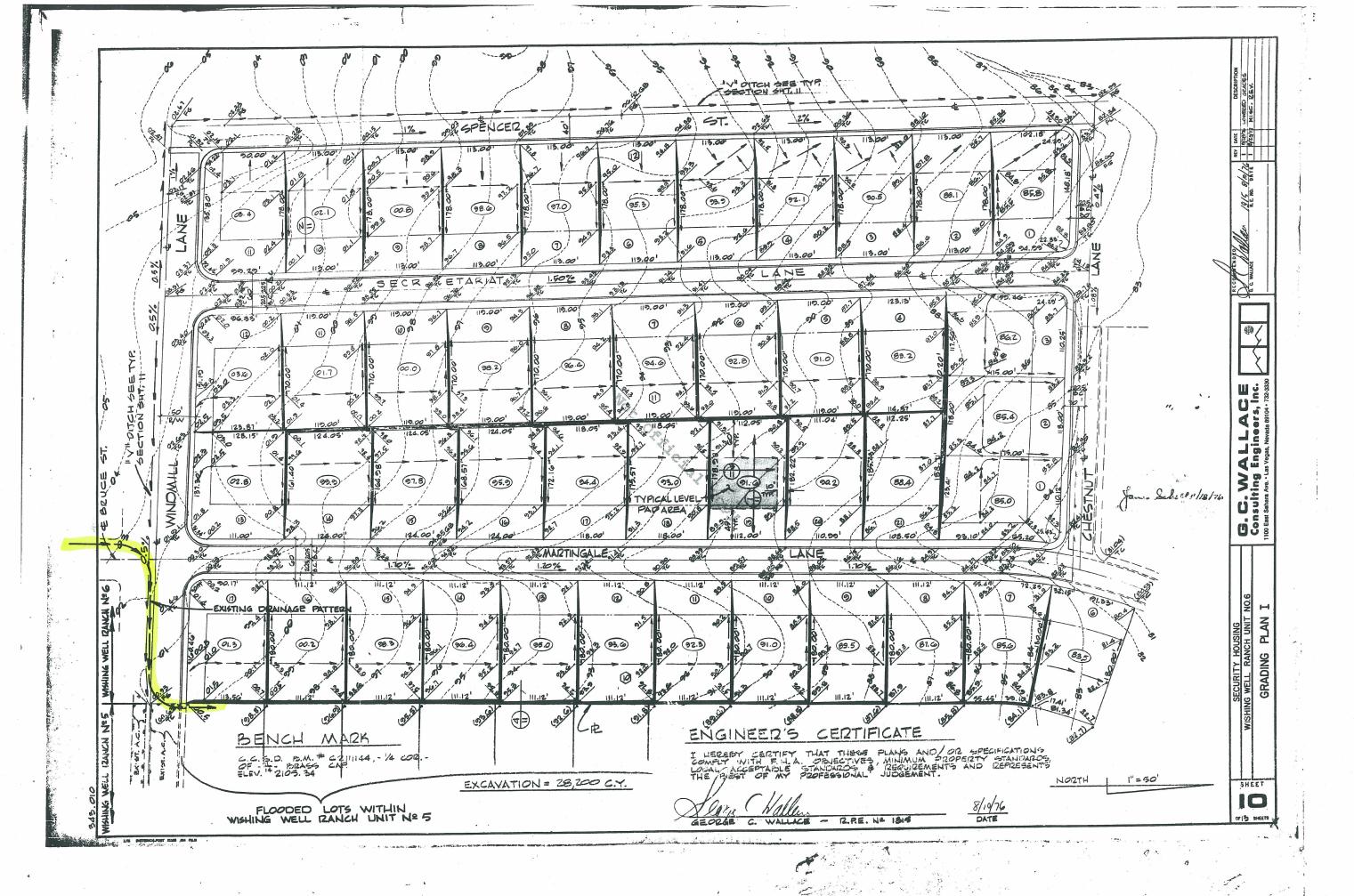
# Cross Section Image



APPENDIX E
Reference Material







Horizon Vistas Estates

HORIZON VISTAS 1B

DRAINAGE STUDY NUMBER:

HORIZON VISTAS NO 1 B
SECTION / TOWNSHIP/ RANGE:

SEZ 14 T2ZS R 61E:

WINDMILL | Spencer

160 - 860 -012 NEW ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS:

ACREAGE:

1-11-93



#### Department of Public Works

M. J. MANNING DRECTOR

Public Works, Improving Our Community

nemo Asset Service Average Les Veges haverte 60100 4105 7700

MICHAEL C. PLILEN Plate Strikens NOTE: Name Service Avenue Las vegen Navieta 89102 JANA 2 195

Maintenance Menagement 170% I set Ferregy (b.er) 1 set Japan Nebra 1891/20 470 1740/1

Denie Cookeaune Design Engineering (200) Jean Marker & Ameri Lee Singes Nation & (89) (20 400) 1983 FEBRUAR HOWLEY Francisco Fores A excel Los Vigos Ferano Militar 170 - 1704

CHARLES R. JENNER Environmental Control (1997) June 1 House Environ 1 no veges Title and CHIST (1997) 1913 BRETT N LANE County Burveyer 1995 War Terms Aversa 1995 War Terms 19912P

CARLA J. PEARSON 

NALUANT RAJAN Administration & Programs (ECT) June 1 to dea Aurosia Lan Jegus Carusia PRICE (EC) 1989

Manny G. Gomez, P.E.

January 20, 1993

Horizon Vistas Unit No. 1B (977)

concerning the above listed comments

Holtzhon

COMMENTS:

CONGURRENCE BY CLARK COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS:

February 17, 1993

Delta Engineering, Inc. 4500 West Oakey Boulevard Las Vegas, NV 89102

Willdan/Clark County Public Works Plan Review Contrac

Wildan/Clark County Public Works Plan Review Contract Technical Drainage Study for Horizon Vistas Unit No. 1B (977) Study Dated: January 11, 1993 First Addendum Dated: February 3, 1993 Location: Southwest corner of Windmill Lane and Spencer Street (Sec. 14, T. 22 S., R. 61 E.) AN-93-730 FM-145-92 ZC-65-92 Prepared by Delta Engineering, Inc.

The referenced Technical Drainage Study has been reviewed and is accepted as complying with minimum improvement standards. As set forth in the subject drainage study, the following measures will be taken to mitigate flood hazard.

- The site shall be graded with respect to drainage as shown on "Horizon Vistas Unit No. 1B Grading & Paving Plan," signed and sealed by William S. Crockett, P.E. on February 5, 1993;
- The following drainage facilities shall be constructed:
  - a. Eight-foot-wide valley gutters along Spencer Street at Golden Horizon Drive, Horizon Sunset Drive, and Golden Vista Drive.
  - Roadside ditch along the south side of Golden Vista Drive. Dimensions: 1 foot deep, 6H:1V sideslopes, 12 feet wide.
- A Bond estimate must be submitted to Clark County Public Works for the above-mentioned stormwater management facilities
- The minimum finished floor elevations for the proposed structures shall

Engineer's seal, signature, and date.
Legal description of the projects location.
Existing contours must extend 100 feet beyond the property lines.
Existing improvements must be shown (i.e., driveway entrances, streets,

Proposed contours.
Elevations at back lot and lot lines or descriptive pad detail.
Lot swales must drain to front of lot or block wall openings must be

provided.

Lot swales must be 2-percent away from the proposed building pad

Retaining wall adjacent to Windmill must show depth of retaining, and a detail must be provided.

1/2 /48 Date

elevations.

Detail at the edge of phase development.

The grading plan has been red-lined and is being returned to the engineer. The red-lined

grading plan must be resubmitted with the revised drawings. Failure to resubmit the red-line1 grading plan will prevent further review of the project.

All addenda must be submitted directly to Clark County Public Works. Any drainage studies or addenda submitted directly to Willdan will be returned to Clark County for the necessary log-

The items listed herein must be thoroughly addressed and submitted for review prior to

A study review workshop with William Associates may be acheduled if there are questions

Horizon Vistas Unit No. 1B (977) February 17, 1993 Page 2

- The subject site is located within Zone X, as shown on FIRM Community-Panel Number 320003 1225B, revised September 29, 1989. Zone X is determined to be outside the 500-year flood plain by FEMA;
- All work performed within public right of way and outside of the project boundary shall be performed under a separate encroachment permit issued by the controlling authority;
- All work performed outside of the project boundary and on private property shall not be performed until written permission and easement have been obtained from the offsite owner:
- Right-of-way dedication must be verified;
- At the request of Clark County Public Works, Grading Plans for the proposed development have been reviewed for compliance to permitting requirements according to Section 34.030 of the "Uniform Regulations for the Control of Drainage," revised November 12, 1990. As a condition of final approval, the grading plans submitted for this project require the following modifications to meet the minimum standards outlined in the above regulation:
- Roadside ditch on Golden Vista Drive must be shown.
- Valley gutter across Golden Vista Drive must cross the full-width of the
- Finished contour (2113) on Horizon Sunset Drive must be revised.
- Walls must be shown along the sides of Lots 19, 33, and 38.
- Non-County standard retaining walls are shown on the plans. Structural calculations and soils report must be submitted to Clark County Building Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a wall construction permit. The following note shall be added to the plan:

Note: The specified retaining walls are a nonstandard Clark County retaining wall design. Structural calculations and soils report shall be submitted to Clark County Building Department for review and approval prior to wall construction

Tilldan.

1 #917 1FB

A FEE 9 1988

MECEIVE

46,

4500 WEST OAKEY BLVD PHONE :702: 877.0955
FAX (702: 877.9270 LAS VEGAS. NEVADA HITO

February 3, 1993

Clark County Public Works Dept. 401 S. Fourth Street Las Yegas, NV 89101

ATTN: Mr. Robert Thompson

RE: Horizon Vistas Unit 1B

Control of the Control

We have reviewed the Willdan memo and its comments dated January 20, 1993, copy attached, and have the following responses:

ELTA ENGINEERING INC.

Attached copy of approved "Drainage Soudy for Horizon Hills and Horizon Vistas, Revised October, 1991."

The Study shows 10- and 100-year return flows for Golden Horizon Drive and Horizon Surset Drive (SS-1 firms). The maximum street flows of 9 CFS (16-wear) is less than the 1-5 CFS street flow at top of surb for funds streets with a slope of 0.00%). See calculation in October.

The study addresses the developed flows on Goldon Vista Drive ISS-2 flows). The developed flows are higher and stree conservative than the undeveloped flows which would impact the street. An analysis of the 1/2 street development, was not provided in the Ortober. 1991 Study: therefore, a new calculation sheet is attached with addresses the

The flows and calculations for Spencer Street, both at the intersection of Golden Vista Drive (Point SC-2) and north of Windmill (Point SC-3), are provided in the October, 1991 Study.

An analysis for Windmill Lane was not provided in the October, 1991 Study. The 100- and 10-year return flows are 20 and 84 CFS respectivel (Point RSPNC, see HEC-1 analysis in October, 1991 Study). Attached is a copy of Figure 905 from the CCRFCD manual which addresses the flows in Windmill Lane.



Clark County Public Works Dept. ATTN: Mr. Robert Thompson

February 17, 1993

Robert Thompson, P.E. /)!

engineer

RT/ws

Yours truly,

Civil Engineer, III

cc: Barbara Ginoulias

No liability is assumed by the County for information, data, and conclusions of the consulting

February 3, 1993

It should be noted that this development slightly reduces the flows in Spencer Street, and the impact of the flows in Windmill Lane to existing improvements is reduced.

The 18-inch storm drain and inlet at Spencer Street and Windmill Lane is not a part of this project. Its construction was approved as part of Unit 1. This is a nuisance drain only and has no storm capacity. Per my January 28, 1993 telephone conversation with Mr. Robert Thompson, CCPM, an analysis of this facility is not required.

3. An analysis of Golden Vista Drive is attached. A detail is provided

4. a. Done. b. Provided.

Provided.
Done.
FG's at lot lines provided and TC's along Windmill. Detail of

If you have further questions, please contact us

Sincerely.

DELTA ENGINEERING, INC.

William S Confeet --WILLIAM S. GROCKETY, P.L. Vice President

WSG:rdl Attachments a/s

TO:

# 7 WILLDAN ASSOCIATES 🗆 ENGINEERS & PLANNERS

#### MEMORANDUM

Manny G. Gomez, P.E.

FROM:

Las Vegas

DATE: January 20, 1993

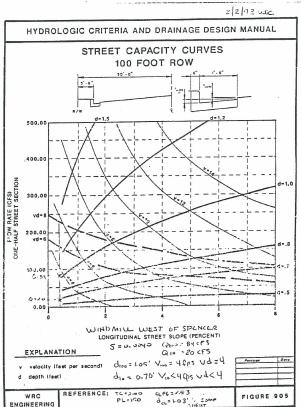
SUBJECT: Willdan/Clark County Public Works Plan Review Contract
Technical Drainage Study for Horizon Vistas Unit No. 1B (977)
Study Dated: January 11, 1993
Location: Southwest corner of Windmill Lane and Spencer Street
(Sec. 14, T. 22 S., R. 61 E.)
AN 93-730
Repeated by Della Engineering Inc.

Prepared by Delta Engineering, Inc.

We have completed our initial review of the above-referenced Technical Drainage Study and have the following comments:

- Flow calculations which address flow depth, velocity, and flow in Spencer Street, Windmill Lane, Golden Horizon Drive, Horizon Sunset Drive, and Golden Vista Drive must be submitted:
- The inlet capacity and ponding depth for the 18-inch RCP lateral at the corner of Spencer Street and Windmill Lane must be addressed;
- The impact of overland and offsite flows on Golden Vista Drive and the lots facing the street, must be addressed. A detail which clearly represents the planned activity at the location of the phase line must be provided;
- At the request of Clark County Public Works, Grading Plans for the proposed At the request of the County for the Profession of the County of Drainage," revised November 12, 1990. The plans submitted do not meet the minimum requirements and must be revised prior to Drainage Study approval, to address the following:

A REMAISSANCE DRIVE + LAS VEGAS, DEVADA 80 F19 + (702) 795-7870 + LAX (702) 795-3696



ON FIGURE ON NO

PARKEY.

J404:-

MANUAL I ECIDI E EOR MICROFII MIN

DRAINAGE STUDY FOR

HORIZON HILLS AND HORIZON VISTAS

**REVISED OCTOBER 1991** 

BELTA INGINELLING

n=[= P.n. ]/2.

OV LUSC \_\_ DATE 22 43 SURVEY HOUSEN VISTE 1 B . . SHILL NO

QIO = 3 CFS

Q100 = 16 CFS

FLOWAT & JONTHSIDE ONLY WS - 2.04 Bu= 237 = 12.16' R=12'

Re = [12/5/0.3] +12/0.00 12 =0 024

WS, >3 cfs by interplation WS, = 103

WS100 \$16CFS by interpolation WS100=1.86

Gilden Viele Drive

5=0.0050 Q=1.426 AR23 S12 " V" Ditch A=694 P=29 $\sqrt{37}$  W=1.80 Y=1 Q=  $\frac{1486}{9.03}$  (6)  $\left(\frac{6}{2\sqrt{77}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  (0.0050) = 13.1 CFS

Q= 1936 (S+294(10)) + 12 (5.24)) (+0.20(1) +10.00) (0.005) (0.005) (5.25.6 cFS

\$ \$4977 TEB D FEB 9 1993 MECEIVE



October 18, 1991

Willdan Associates 2325-A Renaissance Drive Las Vegas, NV 89119

SUBJ: Drainage Study for Horizon Hills and Horizon Vistas (Sec. 14, T22S, R61E) PNF91-09-13-02

Attached you will find a copy of a revised analysis which should answer all of your comments. Our response to your comments is as follows:

We disagree with this item. The complete basin is about 0.8 square miles and grouped together. This would make our 0.97 adjustment correct. It is hard to imagine a 25 square mile storm impacting these basins separately.

To speed our review process we used a 0.99 adjustment factor in the revised analysis.

The urban basin calculations for time of concentration were ignored for the developed SS basins. An explanation must be submitted that addresses why the most conservative estimation was not used.

All drainage easements which drain street flows must be at least 10 feet wide, and concrete-lined with vertical sidewalls. Legal descriptions must be submitted to Clark County Public Works.

We agree and as the project is completed this will be done

Pertions of the west property line encroach upon the existing natural
wash. As it is unlawful to divert these flows onto the adjacent property,
a method of accommodating them must be submitted.

This has been analyzed in the revised submittal.

The velocities calculated for channel flow in offsite basins do not accurately represent the potential flows in those washes. An iterative process must be used to determine the velocity in each wash, or the velocity resulting from full flow should be used. Cross-sections must be submitted for both onsite and offsite channels and washes.

Flows from the site cannot be expected to flow east along Windmill Lane to Red Barn without a majority of those flows turning north at the four intermediate cross streets. The historical drainage pattern results in flows crossing Midmill Lane and entering the Mishing Nell Subdivision at all cross streets. An analysis of the flow path and flow rates must be submitted.

This has been re-analyzed in the revised submittal.

The RK records used in the Kinematic Wave Routing of the HEC-1 model do not accurately represent hydraulic parameters of the streets.

The assumptions made for Eastern Avenue must be clarified. The cross-section submitted does not accurately reflect the average street condition between the site and the Duck Creek Wash. The slope should be re-analyzed

Hopefully the above and the attached revised study will take care of your concerns. If you have further questions, please contact us.

DELTA ENGINEERING, INC.

William S. Crockett

NILLIAM S. CROCKETT, P.E.

Vice President

XC: Robert Thompson w/attachments

**REVISED OCTOBER 1991** 

DRAINAGE STUDY FOR

HORIZON HILLS AND HORIZON VISTAS

HORIZON VISTAS UNIT "1B #977

GRADING PLAN REVIEW

	GUIDELINES
ITEM	
COMPLE	
1ST 2ND	
131 240	Sheet size: 24*x36*
	All sheets must be legible
	Project Name
-	Engineer's name, address, phone number
	Engineer's original seal, signature, date
	Revision box
	Vicinity map
	Owner's name, address, phone number (Recommended)
	Legal description of project location
-	Legend identifying grades or symbols
	Abbreviations
	North Arrow and bar scale (on each sheet)
	Right - of-Way lines
	Property Lines
20282037217222	Existing pavement
	Sawcut and replace - show areas
	Favement transitions
	Elevation datum and benchmarks
	Existing contours, spot elevations, drainage arrows, grade breaks
017	Existing contours must extend at lc.42t 103 ft beyond property fines
370	Proposed contours
-	Minimum finish door elevations
	Ease Flood Elecations in Zone A. AE, AH, AO
13-5	Flevations at heads for and lot lines
	Top of curb and - room sevedors at extension of lot itres
	Top of curb and grown ore rations at lot lines.
Je	Spot alsostions on adjacent properties a michiet to depict existing
-	conditions affecting drainage of property to be developed
07	Evisting driveway locations and elevations must be shown
	Proposed driveway locations not required, unless there are special consideration
1	Details at property lines, fences, berms, wall openings, etc.
100	Details of walls and footings (for floodwall of .staining well only)
0	Existing utilities, P.U.E.'s, and notes indicating if they are to be moved
4	Cut and fill quantities (Recommended, but not required)
-	Drainage sweles must be shown on grading plan and indicated on review men
1	Other major and minor subdivision requirements according to Title 28
	Detains at property mes, smores, curries, was cylindrics.  Detains of wells and lootings (for floodwall of "staining wa" only)  Existing utilities, P.U.E.*s, and notes indicating if they are to be moved.  Out and fill quantities (Recommended, but not required)  Oralinage sweles must be shown on grading plan and indicated on revier.  Other major and minor subdivision requirements according to Title 28.



January 11, 1993

Clark County Public Works 401 South Fourth Street Las Vegas, NV 89101

ATTN: Robert Thompson

Norizon Vistas No. 18 complies with the approved drainage study, and no revision to the study is required. The finish floors/finish pads are set such that the finish floors are a minimum of 18 about the top of curb or water, surface, whichever is highest. At ched is a "standard form 1" for this project.

if further information is required, please contact us.

Sincerely.

BELTA ENGINEEFING. INC.

William SChat-WILLIAM S. GROCKETT, P.E. Vice President



MAN 113 1993 .

HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA AND DRAINAGE DESIGN MANUAL DRAINAGE STUDY INFORMATION FORM same of Development: Horizon Vistos No 18 Date: 111193 n of Development: a) Descriptive STUTHWEST CAPUER OF MANDAILL AND SPENKER b) Sect. | 14 | Twn. 275, Rog. 616. Name of Owner: Hotton Stencer Assessors Parcel No: 052 0057
Contact Person-Name: (JILLIAN'S CPURETT Telephone No: 877-W55 PLIME DELTA ENGINEEPING, INC. Address: 4600 W. OAKEY BLUD LAS UEGAS, NV 8915Z Total Owned Land Area: At Site: 9.02 AC Deing Developed/Disturbed: 9.02 AC Is a portion or all of the subject property located in a designated FEMA Flood Mazard Area? amproximate upstream land area which drains to the subject site? No fAC des the site dentage then evaluated in the part? (#5) No. 11 feet please affectly declarementation (periodes) mines Antonomical VIII (#15) tt komen, please brivily (Limitaly the proposed discharge point(s) of subolt from the sites proposed trackets, medically selected. d. Activity describe your proposed schedule for the subject project: প্রকৃত নিজ্ঞা তি



Local Entity file No.

AN-93-730

STANDARD FORM 1

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DRAINAGE STUDY FOR

HORIZON HILLS AND HORIZON VISTAS

**REVISED OCTOBER 1991** 

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October 18, 1991

Willdan Associates 2325-A Renaissance Drive Las Vegas, NV 89119

SUBJ: Orainage Study for Horizon Hills and Horizon Vistas (Sec. 14, T225, R61E) PN#91-09-13-02

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Hopefully the above and the attached revised study will take care of your concerns. It you have further questions, please contact us.

Sincerely.

DELTA ENGINEERING, INC.

William S. Crockett, P.E.
Vice President

XC: Robert Thompson w/attachments

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**REVISED OCTOBER 1991** 

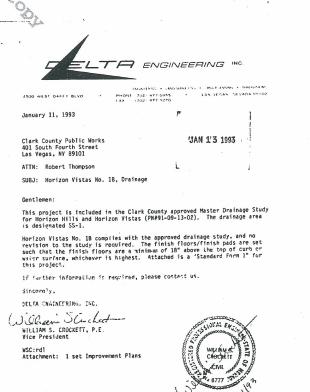
DRAINAGE STUDY FOR

HORIZON HILLS AND HORIZON VISTAS

PELTA INGINETIME . ex LOSC \_\_ nair 2/2/93 , convint Horizon Vista . 1 8 Valley Con BOK Golden Viste Drive STREETS Street improvements, including utilities will be reviewed by CCPW staff Minimum cross slope is 2% Minimum cross slope is 2%
Pavement must comply with C.C. Improvement Standards
Minimum grade is 0.4%
Maximum grade is 6% (without waiver) Q10 = 3 CFS Q100 = 16 CFS Vertical Curve if 1% or greater
Show cross-section, check against Standard Dra-Q= 1-436 AR213 S12 5= 0.0050 "V" DITCH A= 6y' P= 2y\s7 " 5 5:1.80

y=1 Q= 1486 (6) (6) (6) (6) (7) (0.0050) = 13.1 CFS No valley gutters on 80' or greater ROW Maximum cul – de – sac length is 500'
Check hammerheads and cul – de – sacs against Standard Drawings Check hammerheads and oul-de-sacs against Standard Dra Wheelchair ramps required at all outr tetums No utilities in sidewalk (fire hydrant, power poles, etc.) L-type outh without sidewalk - wc.tver required (Public only) Roll-type outh on private shreads only Roll-type outh allowed where sidewalk not required N= [ = P, nn2] 1/2 " COMPOSIZE N" FLOWAT A SOUTHERDE ONLY (USE 204) But 2 / 2 / 2 / 16' R. 12' no = [12.16 (0.05) + 12 (0.06) ] 2 Minimum cover over sulverts is 1" Q= 1496 (3+144(n))+12(n24) (40.24(n) +1441) (0.005) (0.005) (2.25.6 cfs If the proposed grading wide, his beauty and detailed of otomissers, this must be CLEARLY noted on the graving plan. The following notes must be added to all grading plure. WS10 >3 CFS by interpolation WS1. = 1.03 \*All work performed within the public right-of-way and outside the project boundary shall be performed under a separate encreachment permit issued by the WS too \$16 CFS by interpolation WS 100 = 1.86 "All work performed outside the project boundary and on private property shall not be performed until written permission and easement have been obtained from

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HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA AND DRAINAGE DESIGN MANUAL
DRAINAGE STUDY INFORMATION FORM
Name of Development: Horizon Vistos No 18 Date: 111193
Location of Development: a) Descriptive TOUTHWEST CARDER OF MADDALL AND STRAFTER b) Sect. 4 TM. 225 Rag. 616:
Name of Owner: Horizon SPENCER Assessors Parcel No: 15 2 0057
Contact Person-Name: (JILLIAM S. CRUIKETT Telephone No: 877-0995
FIM: DELTA ENGINGERING, TNC.
Address: 4500 W. OAKEY BUND
LASUECAS, LN 89152
Type of Land Development/Land Disturbance Process:
Rezoning   Subdivision Np   Clearing and Gooding Only   Parcel Map   Planned Unit Development   Other (Please specify below)   Clearing and Gooding Only   Parcel Map   Penalt   Other (Please specify below)   Parcel Map   Penalt   Penal
Total Owned Land Area: At Site: 9.02 AC
FEMA Flood Hazard Area?
1. Is the property bordered or crossed by an existing or proposed Clark County Regional Flood Control District Master Lanned Facility?  (25.4 (27.5 )
4. Proposed type of devolupment (Residential, Commercial, Etc.)7 RESIDENTIAL 5. Approximate upstream land area which drains to the subject site?
<ol> <li>Fig. the rite drainage been a stuated in the pair? (TE) 10. If yet please intentity documentation (Internationally), Intelligence of the Intelligence of the CENTRAL DAY (INTELLIGENCE).</li> </ol>
<ol> <li>If know, please briefly identify the proposed discharge point(s) of conff tion the site: <u>Methodic MAR SPERISOR</u>.</li> </ol>
8. Briefly describe your proposed schedule for the subject projects <u>Gract Face 11</u>
Submit this form as part of the required drainage study to the local entity which has jurisdiction over the subject property. This form may provide sufficient information to serve as the Conceptual paramage Study and control parameters that is required.
3
Conference Seal   1   Local Entry File No.
REFERENCE: AN-93-730 STANDARD FORM 1

#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a stormwater analysis for the Horizon Hills/Horizon Vistas project. The results and recommendations presented herein are based on existing conditions as of September 2, 1991.

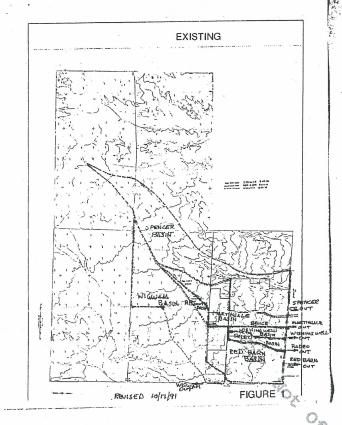
Neither the owner, Horizon Spencer, the developer, Horizon Communities, Inc., nor the engineer, Delta Engineering, Inc., is responsible or accountable for any future development of adjacent properties or alteration of drainage areas which affect the findings or recommendations of this report.

#### EXISTING CONDITIONS

The project is located along Spencer Street between Windmill Lane and Wigwam Road. The Aspendale Subdivision is at the northwest corner of Spencer and Windmill, and the Wishing Well Estates Subdivision is north of Windmill from Spencer to Eastern. The area around the project site is dotted with existing single 2-acre ranch-type developments. The road improvements in the area

- Spencer full street north of Windmill.
- 2. Windmill half street.
- 3. Eastern half street.
- 4. Red Barn full street north of windmill.
- 5. Camero 24' paved access per Clark County Standards.
- 6. Bruce 24' gravel access per Clark County Standards.
- 7. Wigwam west of Eastern 24' gravel access per Clark County Standards.

Along the west edge of the project is an area of the Duck Creek Wash which presently drains north in Spencer. Through the site and along Windmill and Eastern the existing flows are taken north through Wishing Well Estates in Red Barn. Rudco, Wishing Well and Martingale. East of the site from Nigwam the drainage is to Eastern and then South. Figure 1 shows the existing drainage basins. Normally dirt roads are not considered to affect the drainage;



however, in this area the existing 24' gravel and paved access roads with their associated "Y" ditches do change the flow patterns.

FIRM Community Panel No. 320003-1225B dated 9/29/89 shows the site and its associated drainage basins are not within the 100-year flood plain but are in Zone "X" which is a non-flood hazard area. There are no Regional Flood Control District facilities planned or existing.

The soils are in the Hydrologic Soils Group "B".

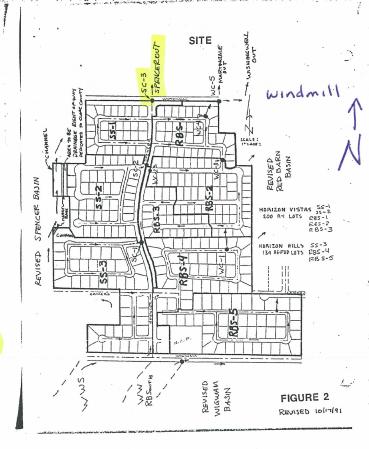
#### PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Horizon Vistas is a 200-lot R-1 project which encompasses the northern portion of this project. Horizon Hills ris a 134-lot RE-PUD project which encompasses the southern portion of this project. It is to be constructed in phases over the next two to three years. Figure 2 shows the site and its interior drainage basins. Figure 3 shows the overall proposed developed drainage basins.

The Spencer basin is maintained as it exists west of the site and is taken into account for its combined flow in Spencer north of Hindmill. Onsite basins SS-1, SS-2 and SS-3 and offsite basin WMS, which is a part of the Martingale basin, drain to Windmill and Spencer where they combine with the Spencer basin and flow north in Spencer to Duck Creek.

The Martingale Basin is revised significantly. Onsite basins RBS-1, RBS-2, RBS-3 and RBS-4 discharge to Windmill west of Martingale. Presently, the basin discharges across Windmill to Martingale. To maintain the existing flow patterns and not adversely affect the roads through Mishing Well Estates to the east of Martingale, Windmill is designed with a 0.51% cross grade on its south half. This allows 8 CFS to continue to the east while major storm flows will cross to the north half of Windmill and continue north on Martingale as they presently do.

The Wishing Well Basin is reduced in size; however, up to 8 CFS are diverted from Hartingale into this basin. This has minimal impact.



DEVELOPED

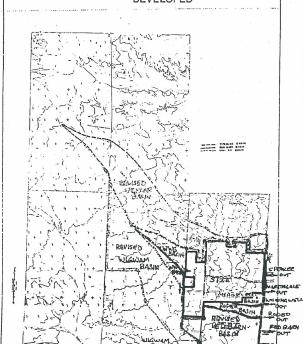


FIGURE 3

and the second s

REVISED INFINITY

The Rodeo basin is reduced in size.

The Wigwam basin is changed slightly by the addition of a portion of the Red Barn basin south of Wigwam (WW).

#### METHODOLOGY

This analysis was prepared to meet the requirements of the Clark County Regional Flood Control District's "Hydrologic Criteria and Drainage Design Manual."

The quantitative storm flows were determined using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers February, 1985 version of HEC-1. The SCS unit hydrograph method was used with kinematic wave routing. Per the manual, a 6-hour storm was used with the SDN3 storm distribution of drainage basins less than 10 square miles. Table 503's five minute duration was adjusted for a two minute duration due to the fairly small site basins (duration <0.29 TLAG). Precipitation was obtained from Table 505 and adjusted per Table 502 for depth Area (0.99).

The delineation of the contribution runoff areas was based on 40-, 50-, and 400-scale topographic maps, U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps, and site inspections. The drainage/runoff characteristics of the basin's soils were based on "Soil Survey of the Las Yegas Valley Area, Mevada" by SCS dated July, 1995.

#### SITE DESIGN

In site grading plan will be designed to fraure finish floor elevations. Which are nonmaily 10 inches above finish and elevations, are a minimum of 18 inches above the top of curb or 100-year rlood water surface, whichever is higher. Street sections for critical points and calculations for cross flot drains are in the Appendix.

The existing natural channel east of the site which is directed down Spencer to Duck Creek does encroach into this project. Per the proposed analysis, the channel will remain in its natural state without encroachment. The bank and both leading and trailing edges of the development will be protected with gabions to prevent the channel from migrating into the development

The proposed flow rates are slightly lower than the existing ones for Spencer, Martingale and Rodeo. The proposed flow on Wigwam is higher than the existing flow but will not cause any problems (increased depth of flow: Wigwam - 0.02').

The roadway sections, both within the site and off, show the development will not cause adverse impact. The calculated flows meet the criteria of Clark County for both the 10- and 100-year storms.

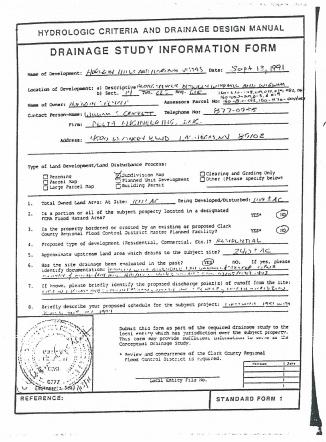
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	Q10 CFS	Q100 CFS	Q10 CFS	0100 CFS
Spencer out	26	112	25	107
Red Barn out	13	54	12	54
Wigwam/Eastern	18	75	19	82
Martingale out	11	48	0	29
Wishing Well out	3	13	6 (5)	)* 13 (8) <b>*</b>
			-	10

#### CONCLUSION

The proposed development will be adequately protected from storm flows, does not increase the storm flows north in Special, Martingale or Red Rain, and causes only a slight increase to storm flows in Eastern south of Norman.

\* Diverted from Martinga?

**APPENDIX** 



Cover type and hydrologic condition	Cover description				moers for soil group—	
Cover type and inpromote constituted  Fully developed when areas reportation established  Open space (harms, parks, golf courses, corneteres, space)  See 3		Average percent	_	I <sub>B</sub>	С	D
Open space (lawna, parks, golf courses, comsternes,	Cover type and hydrologic condition	impervious are		++		
1   1   2   2   3   3   3   3   3   3   3   3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Poor condition (grass over < 50%)	Open space flawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries,					
A. C. Flax endution (grass core = 504 to 1504)   50			68			
Code condition (grass cover > 149)   18   18   18   18   18   18   18   1	Foor condition (grass cover 50% to 75%)				79	84
Parel parting list. roofs, driveways, see.   98   98   98   98   98   98   98   9	Good condition (grass cover > 13%)		39	61	74	80
				11		
Streets and resids:	(excluding right-of-way)		98	98	98	30
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Streets and roads:					
rights of vary)	Paved; curbs and storm sewers (excluding		9.8	98	98	
Private spee distress inclinating registerating   16   85   89   91	nght-of-way)		53	89	92	
Description   Part	Paved; open ditenes (including right of way)					
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This continue   The continue   The continue   The continue   The continue   This continue	Western desert urban areas:			-		
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or greet mulch and bean bendered.  90	Amiliand desert landscaping (unpervious weed			1 1		
Urban districts:	barrier, desert shrub with 1- to 2-men same		96	96	96	96
Commercial and beariness						
Residential distincts by everage list state.	Commercial and business					
Residential districts by average for size:  18 are or less from Bouses:  18 are or less from Bouses:  18 5 7 7 8 90 92  10 are or less from Bouses:  18 5 7 7 8 1 86  51 77 8 1 86  51 77 8 1 86  51 77 8 1 86  52 12 are 2 5 5 1 68  57 9 8 5 8 6  12 are 2 5 5 7 8 8 7 8 8  12 are 2 6 6 7 7 82  2 are 1 7 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Industrial	. 72	81	88	91	33
If a ere or less town houses	Residential districts by average lot size:		77	0.5	90	92
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10 acr   25 St   10 9 9 1	1 14 km					
Extra   23						
2 exts	1 acre					
Newly graded areas (pernous series only), no registations <sup>1</sup> .  **Avernar most rendesian and 1, + 0.25  The average percent impersions area shown was used to develop the composur CN1, their assemblers are a follows, impersion area ferrors, ordered to the designate event in impersions area area. Child fig. to common the most area ferrors, ordered to the designate event in impersions area area. Child fig. to common their most area dependent to open stars in sign hydrigates conduction. Child survive. Composite CN1 is our to emposite distriction. Child survive. Composite CN1 is our to emposite distriction and open stars are consistent of the composite distriction. So the composite distriction area (CN1) is survived and force of the composite distriction area. The common development of the composite distriction area. The common development of the composite distriction and consistent of the composite distriction and consistent of the composite distriction and consistent of the composite distriction area.	2 acres	12	46	65	77	82
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Navarian report conditions, and 1, x 0.5.  The average process dispersions are shown was used to develop the composure CN's. Other assemblies are at follows, impervious areas need to dispersions of the dispersion of the dispersi	Newly readed areas (persons areas only,			1		
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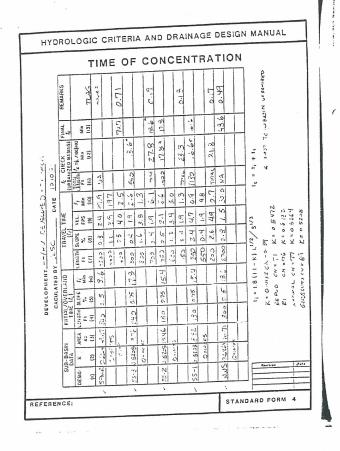
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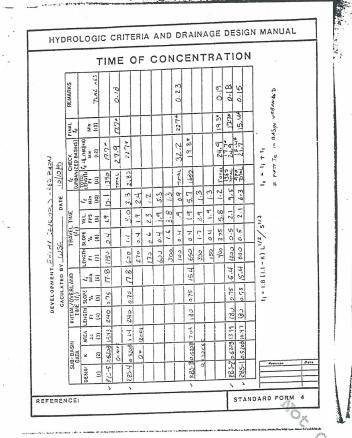
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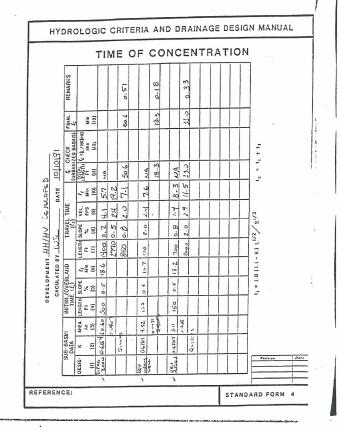
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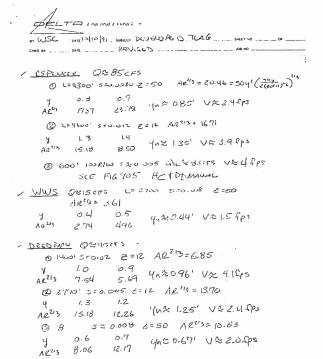
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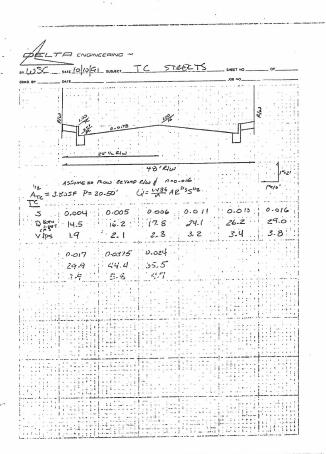




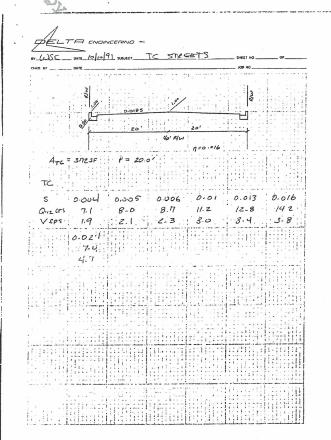
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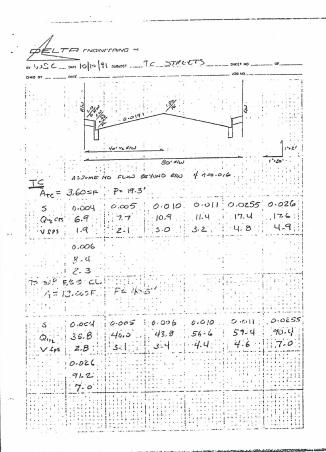
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IN WEC UNTE 10/16/91 SUBJECT SPENCER CHANNEL SHEET NO 1 0 3 UNIT NATURAL UNEKCRUACHED CHANNEL Q100 & 85(F) natural n-20-32 Z=3 80 < 6 < 40 5=0,015 1.0 < 5 < 2.0 Q= 1.486 AR213 (0.015)42 =85 3 AR43 = 14.94 b=66' A=(66+34)4 P= 66+2VOY y 0.4' 0.5' AR' 14.40 20.92 Yn=0.41' V=3.08fps T=6+2=4=68.46 D= A/T=0.403  $F_1 = \frac{1}{(60)^{1/2}} = 0.855 < 0.86 : ok$ SUBCEITICAL FLOW V=3.08-5ps Fred = 613 > 0.5 + V/29 = 0.651 +40 -41 Chand dopth = 1.06' using 3' EDILS - SILTS TABLE 702 MAXV = 2.0 fps < 3.08 LINE CHANNEL SLOPE TOWARDS PROJECT WITH GABION'S 1/2 TALL EXTEND 3' BELOW ET. MISS WIME OUT OF OU LEADING TRICING PUGE 1"=10"

V=3.08(P) THICKUESSN 0.5'

TOTAL FOR LEGISLAND AND THE TOTAL AND THE TO

PELTA ENGINEERING " BYLOSE DATE 10/16/91 SUBJECT SOF ACENT CHANNEL SHEET NO Z OF 3 CHO BY DATE WEST OF PROJECT 100 NO Om = 20cFs Al213 = 3.52 4 0.2 0.1 4n=0.1681 V=1.79 Sps <2.0 AR213 4.52 1.42 : - non (1023 lue Z = Q/51c= 84/31.24= 14.80 Z16.5 = 0.000413 D = 8(4+22) V = <u>28</u> g(4+22)  $\frac{28^{2}}{29}\frac{2}{[4(4+12)]^{2}}z = \frac{4(2+22)}{24+22} = \frac{2435}{3452}$ 0.4 0.3 de=036' 31.55 13.25 In =1.14 > 1.1 = . ok

f) Reno Mattress placed in situ.

n Reno Mattress placed in situ.

It has already been said that the advantages offered by the Reno Mattress as a channel lining are that it is both flexible and permeable. It is also a relatively thin lining which has no ability to support, or retain, earth behind it. Hence it is essential, when it is placed on an earth slope, that the slope is basically stable, and not steep enought to induce the mattress to slide down it. Notwithstanding this restriction it should be added that the mattress is capable of resisting or conforming to small local failures occuring underneath it.

The mattress unit should be placed with its diaphtrass which is the present of the direction in which the stone being near the placed with its diaphtrass.

lying perpendicular to the direction in which the stone filling will tend to move, either under the influence of flowing water, or down a slope. The purpose is to restrict as far as possible the migration of the stones inside the wire art as possible the migration of the stories inside the win-enting and this to prevent the formation of voids through which fine material could leach from under the mattress. On steep slopes therefore, mist should be positioned with the diaphragms running horizontally, and on the beds of fast flowing channels with them at right naiges to the current. It is not always expedient to follow this rule me-ticulously during construction and a compromise may have to be made, for example in a very small channel or in one with steep sides and an invertices tima I in whice all the me with steep sides and an inverties tinar I in wide all the units would be laid with disphragins parallel to the flow. Conversely if the cross-section has gentle side slopes, and the water velocity is high, the diaphragins would all be perpendicular to the flow. See (fig. 7-8).

One of the most vulnerable parts of a channel liming is

the upstream edge. It should not cause undue turbulence and it must be sufficiently well anchored to resist uplift

the mattress in a trench excavated in the bed and side slopes. The downstream side of the trench is sloped so tha

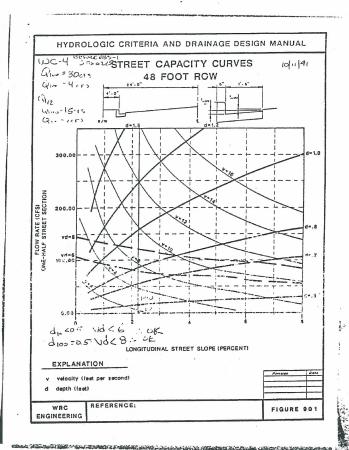
de, (one which will not corrode the wire netling) or me-chanical equipment.

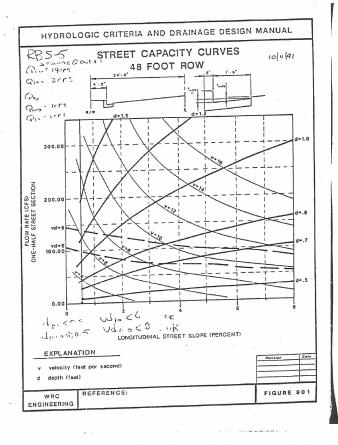
The soil conditions along the course of a canal will vary and there will always be small localised pockets of unsta-ble material such as soft clays, running sand, fine silts ex-The Reno Mattress alone may not be adequate as a revetment at these points and may have to be replaced or reinforced with 500 mm or 1000 mm thick gabions on the

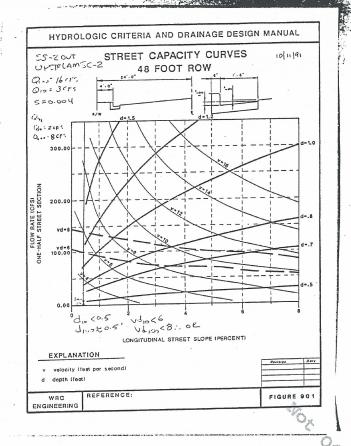
Water Velocity m/sec	es/sec	Mattress Thickness m	नर
0.9 - 1.8 1.8 - 3.6 3.6 - 4.5 4.5 - 5.4	245-540 590-4-81 11-81-1456 1456-1552	0.15 0.15 - 0.25 0.25 - 0.30 0.30 - 0.50 an	0.49 0.49 - 0.32 0.32 - 0.48 id greater 0.48 - 1.64

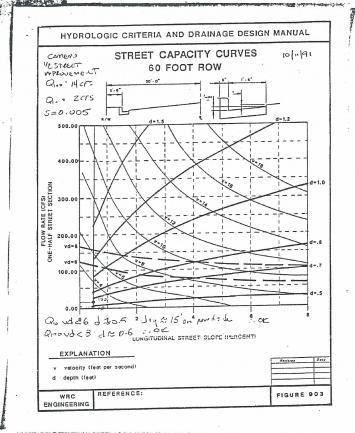
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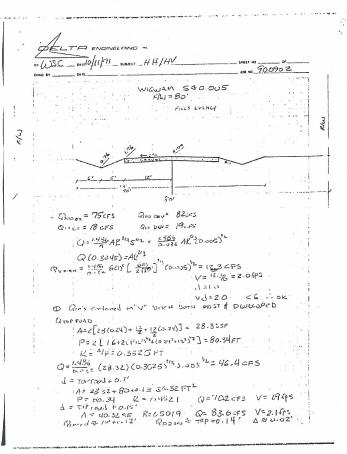
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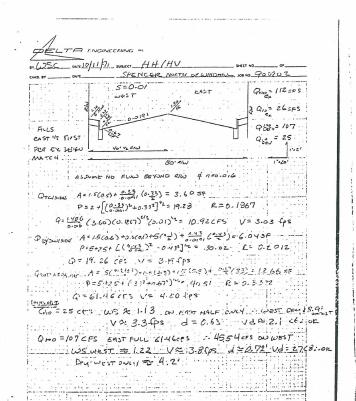


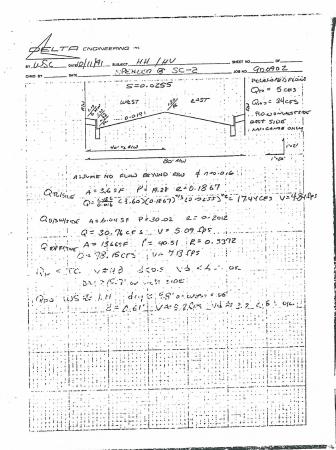




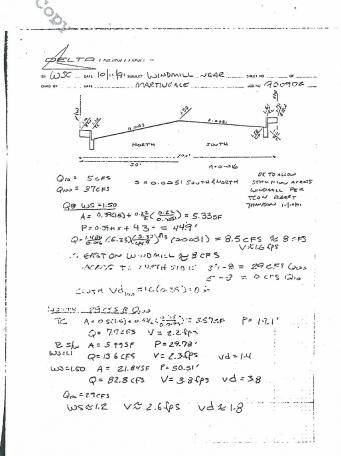


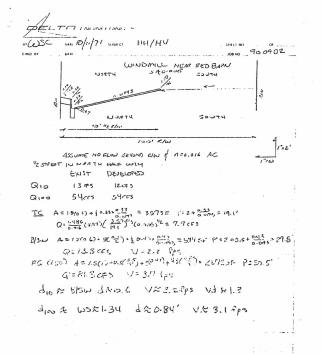


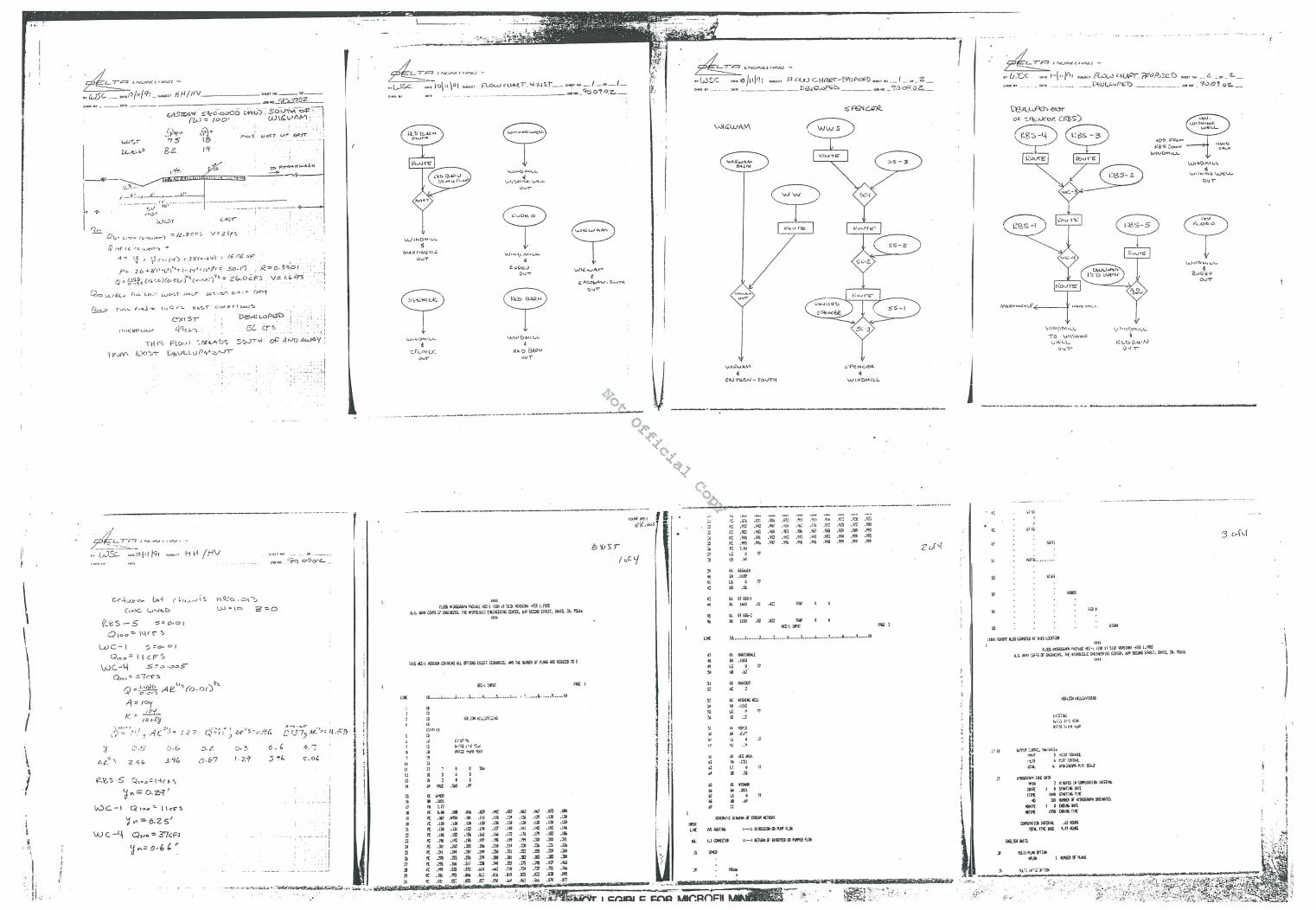


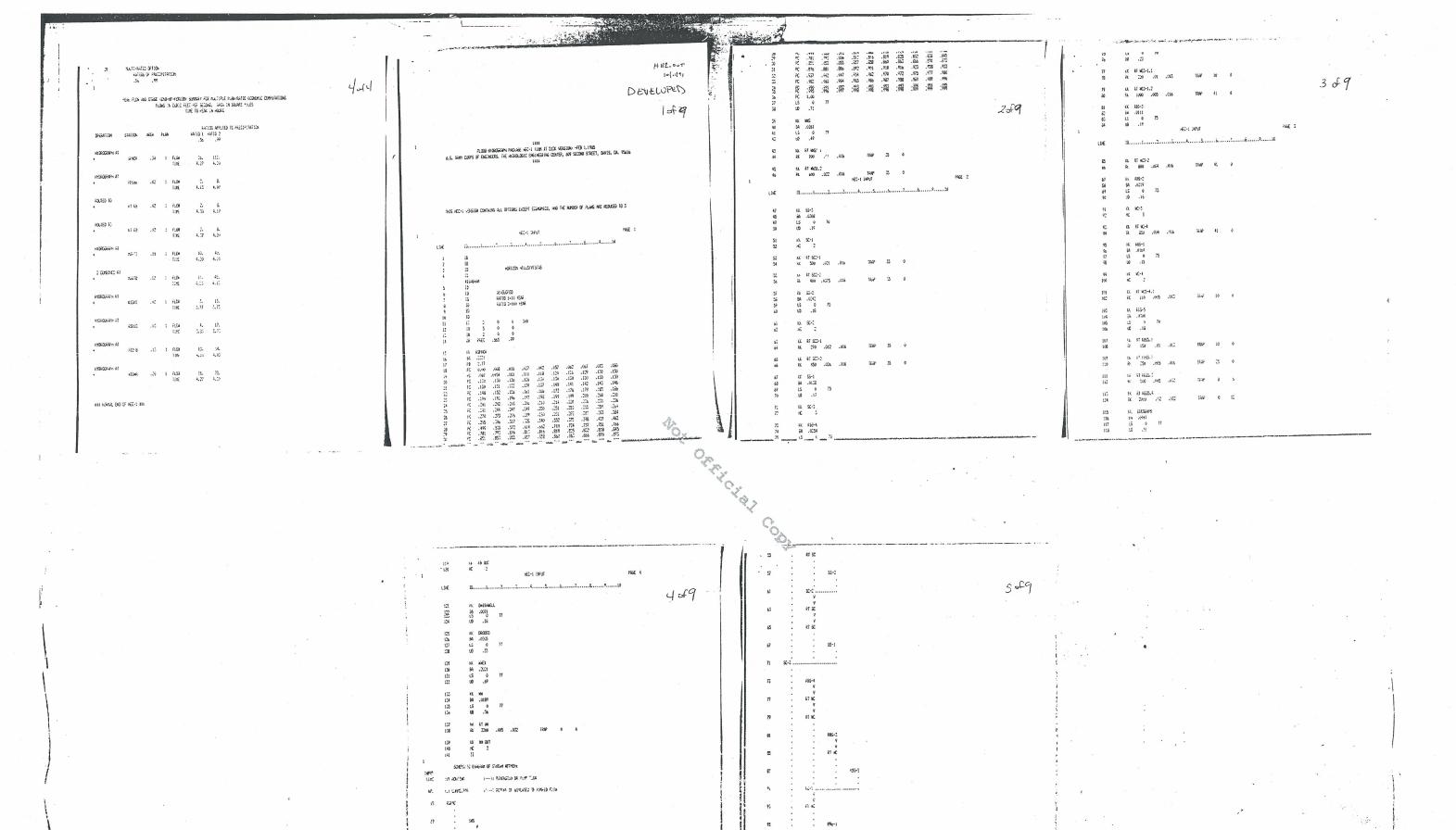


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- FOUR PILES MODES CHAR FROM MY RECLETTES TO SHOW IN PROFES LOCATION FROM MY PROFES CONTROL
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- Electrophysics of all second lines shall be determined in the field by a clark county inspector.
- WEHTFREIR PRINS SHALL SE CONSTRUCTED IN FACH COSTANT OF THE ENTERSECTION FRE SERVICED ISSENCE NO. 118. FACCI ISSANTIN OF THE PARPY SHALL BE INCOMPRESENTED IN THE STREED OF A CIPAC SOUNT INTERCED.
- 6. PRIVATE STREETS AND/OR TOTAL PARTICIPATION OF THESE PLANS ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED BY A CLASS CONTRINSPESSOR.
- FINAL APPRAISE CONCRETE (SC) PRIEMAST SUPERIES SHALL BE ENE-MARE INCH SHARE SHE LIP OF THE GUITER (INCLUSING GREY SHALE).
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- CONTRACTOR CONTRACTORS OF METALEN ARRAYMENT AND SPACEL TRACTS.

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#### CLARK COUNTY TRAFFIC NOTES

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- AN PROMOTED PROFESS OF A VICES CALLS FOR METERS SHALL BE NOT THAT AND THE PROFESS OF A LICENSE AND RESIDENCE FOR THE TOTAL FOR THE PROFESS OF A LICENSE AND RESIDENCE OF THE PROFESS OF A LICENSE AND - PRICE TO CONTRACTOR THE STREET STORY, CONTRACTOR SHALL WITHOUT STREET STREET, CONTRACTOR STREET WITHOUT STREET, CONTRACTOR STRE

WATERZOOM FIRST CRESSINGS

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- 1) LETRA HEAVY CASE IRON PIPE;
- 2) WATER SHPPLY QUALITY MATERIALS;
- INCASEMENT WITH 4 INCHES, MINIMUM, OF CONCRETE OR SLEEVING WITH WATER SHIPLY CHALLEY PIPE.

EACH OF THESE PROVISIONS SHALL ALSO BE EXISTED (OTHER HAM 90 DEGREE CROSSINGS) TO THE POINT AT WHICH THE TEX-FUEL SPRAMBLING MITMENT HIS WOTER AND STREET LINES IS ACKNOWNED.

# LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT NOTES

- . NO MORE SMALL BELIE ON THE MATER PLANS METIL THEY MAYE MELH RELAXED FOR CONSTRUCTION BY THE LYMAN . FOLLOWING MEMORYAL OF THE PLANS, MODIECT SMALL RE SILVET TO THE LYMAN CUSTOMER SERVICE OFFRATIMENT EXPOLUTION, THE MEMORY PLANS FOR THE ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION, AND 24 MODERS FRIEND IN MEMORY SERVICE.
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- STATE INFORTUNETS, CLARK COUNTY ACLA.

  1. DISTRICT APPROVED SEVERES SOCIES OR TAPPED COLLARS SHALL BE REQUIRED ON ALL JEA' MAN 2" SERVICE INTEREST. SEVERES SHALL BE RECOVERED ON ALL JEA' MAN 2" SERVICE LATERALS. SERVICE LATERALS. DOUBLE MAPPED COLLARS ARE NOT PERMITTED.
- TAPPO COLLARS ARE NOT PROMITTED.

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  COPTE MENTEL EXTERNES. MELLINET DE PERMITTE LETTEMAS SAME DE OF COPTER TRADES HA ACCORANCE

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# 7. THE MATTHEW MALEMENT ASSET RETURNS THE MET AND NOTICE THE PIPE SWILL BE STREETED. \*\*\*PECTAL STREET ASSETS TO STREET ASSET

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#### SANITATION DISTRICT GENERAL NOTES

- all construction and materials shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the Design & Construction Standards for Assteader Collects Systems and ten Minstona Standards Specifications for Public Goods County Area, Nevale, as function of C'-Site Improvements, Clark County Area, Nevale, as amended. I will cases, these Standards insals supersede the Inniform Standard Sectifications. It will be the responsibility of the Contract for dealers of The Contract for the dealers of The Contract for the above specification books.
- These Standards shall apply to all construction.
- t. Somer rains ally to be laid in sewer trenches.
- all laterals to be faid at not less than minimum slopes as shown in these Standards.
- tout testing shall be an accordance with Section 3.11 of these Standards
- All mediffration, infiltration, sin testing and televising of lines shall be in accordance with these Standards.
- Cot inserts runt be submitted to the Agency before construction will be commutated to start. 6. All Correlators installing seven mains that will be under the jurisdiction of the controlling Agency must be Class "A" Contractors.

## CLARK COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

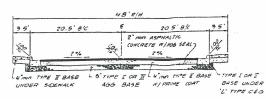
- ALL WORK THATE RE DONE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH APPENDIX III-B OF the GLASS COUNTY CODE.
- CHI MAY DISTRIBUTED AND ACCESSIBLE FIPE HYDRAYTS SIMIL BE IN-STATED BEFOR COMMESTIBLE MATERIALS ARE DILIVERED TO THE SITE AND CONSTRUCTION COMMENCES. SAID FIFE HYDRAYTS SHALL BE IN GOOD MORKING CHEER WITH FEMORED AATER SUPELY.
- 3. If SWING SCHOOLSON IT BECOMES RECESSIONY TO CLOSE MAY CONTROL WIVE OR PHACE A HUDANT OUT OF SERVICE, THE CLARK COUNTY FIRE BEHARMENT MOST BE CONTACTED.
- 4. SALVATING OF CORDS AND/OR STRIPTING OF ACRHALT AREAS AND PROTECTION OF MY MAINS FROM PRYSICAL INCORY PER FIRE INSTALLATION INFOSTICATIONS OF the CLAPY CORTY CODE.
- MO FINE INGRANT SHALL BE LOCATED WITHIN 25 FEET OF ANY STRUCTURE. SIX FIFT OF A DRIVENAY. POWER POLE, LIGHT STANDARD OR ANY OTHER DESTRUCTION ION MAIL, SHECK AND PRINTER (LOCATIONS, A PRINTER ADMINISTRATION OF THREE FOLL HOOL ITS CENTER SHALL BE MAINTAINED CLEAP OF ALL DESTRUCTURES AT ALL TIPLE.
- 6. AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION, SUITABLE EMERGENCY VEHICLE ACCESS ENACS MINE BE MAINTAINED. ROSDWAYS MUST BE SMOOTH, COMMISCED AND CARAFILL OF SUPPORTING THE IMPOSTO LODGE OF ALL EMERGENCY VEHICLES.
- 7. PRIGHT IN ACCIPIANCE OF ANY PRIVATE PIRE SERVICE MAIN, A SATISFACTORY HUMBOSTATIC HIST WITH PIPHOLOGICAL MICCORDER MAIN BE CONDUCTED. APPROVED HANS AND A CONTRACTOR'S MATERIALS AND TEST CERTIFICATE MAIN HE PROVIDED AT TIME OF INSPECTION.
- BLIE REFLICITYE MARKERS INSTALLED PER SECTION 13.04.130 (d) GF CLARK COUNTY ORGINACE #1167 MUST BE PROVIDED BEFORE FINAL HYDRANT ACCEPTANC CAN BE ATTAINED.

CLARK COUNTY STREET LIGHT NOTES

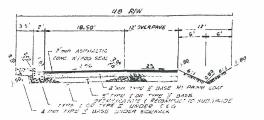
# ABANDON YALVE AND CUT AND CAP WITHIN RIGHT-OF-WAY

ALL VALVES TO BE ABANDONED SMALL BE ABANDONED IN THE CLOSED POSITION, UNLESS SHOWN DIMERMISE. BY REMOVING A MINIMUM OF THE TOP 12 INCHES OF THE VALVE BOX AND THEM FILLING THE REMAINED PORTION OF THE VALVE BOX WITH CONCRETE MAVING A COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF AT LEAST 2,000 PSI.

A COMPAGNICATION SMALL CUIT THE EXISTING PIPE WITHIN THE REINICOT-MAY OR EAST-MENT BOUNDARY AND INSTALL A CAPP. WHERE A JOHN THE CONTINUE TO EXECUTE A CONTINUE OF THE EXISTING PIPE IS WITHOUT AND THE CONTINUE OF THE CONTI

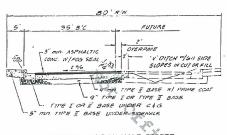


#### TYPICAL STREET SECTION

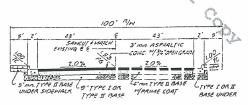


# TYPICAL 48' R/W HALF STREET

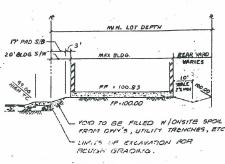
GOLDEN VISTA DRIVE - LOOKING WEST



TYPICAL 80' R/W HALF STREET SPENCER STREET - LOOKING SOUTH



# TYPICAL 100' R/W



ROUGH GRADING TYPICAL

### OWNER

HORIZON SPENCER 16959 BERNARDO CENTER DRIVE #202 SAN DIEGO, CA 92128

#### DEVELOPER

HORIZON COMMUNITIES, INC. 16959 BERNARDO CENTER DRIVE #202 SAN DIEGO, CA 92128

#### UTILITY SERVICES

EXISTING ZONING R-1
THIS SUBDIVISION WILL BE SERVICED BY:

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY:
LAS VEGAS VALLEY MATER DISTRICT
SEWER DISPOSAL:
CLARK COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT
SOLID WASTE:
SILVER STATE DISPOSAL
ELETRIC POWER:
MEVADA POWER COMPANY
TO SERVICE SEQUENCE TELEPHONE SERVICE:
CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY
NATURAL GAS:
SOUTHWEST GAS CORPORATION

# COVER SHEET

17/2

6 . E . 16 Bloch

Saleton -

RETAINING WALL DETAIL

"L" TYPE CURB AND GUTTER

RETAINING WALL WITH 6' - 0"

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- GRADING & PAVING PLAN
- MASTER UTILITY & TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN
- SIREET & SEWER PLAN/PROFILE STREET & SEWER PLAN/PROFILE



#### VICINITY MAP

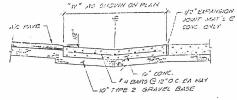
#### DESCRIPTION

#### GEOTECH REFERENCE

CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS SET FORTH IN THE GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION BY KLEINFELDER PROJECT NO. 31-185801-001 DATED 2-3 UNLY 1991 AND ALL SUBSEQUENT RETISIONS THERETO.

#### BENCHMARK

BM 8C2113W4 2" x 2" ALUM. PLATE @ NE COR. WIGWAM & EASTERN ELEV. = 2140.093





CONC. VALLEY GUTTER

8 UNIT COUNTY, VISTA CLARK

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HORIZON (38 LOTS

CLARE COURTY PURE IC WORLS

PRINT FEB 1993

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Call before you

1-800-227-2600

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APPENDIX F
Project Photos



Picture 1. 15' drop inlet on south side of Robindale Road (approximately 150' east of Branding Iron Lane).



Picture 2. 10' drop inlet on north side of Robindale Road (approximately 150' east of Branding Iron Lane).





Picture 3. 5' drop inlet at southeast corner of Robindale Road and Royal Oaks.



Picture 4. 7.5' drop inlet located approximately 100 feet east of drop inlet in Picture 3 above.



Picture 5. 5' drainage easement that drains flow from Basin ROB8 to Burnham Avenue.



**Picture 6.** Access Easement north of Basin ROB8. A portion of the easement drains to the intersection of Burnham Avenue and Sur Este Avenue.



**Picture 7.** Area inlet located within a valley gutter at the intersection of Burnham Avenue and Sur Este Avenue.