



Mid-Continent Public Library East Lee's Summit Branch Final Stormwater Study

*BATTERY DRIVE AND
SOUTHEAST BLUE PARKWAY
LEE'S SUMMIT, MISSOURI*

January 25, 2019

Revised March 26, 2019

Prepared for:
Mid-Continent Public Libraries (MCPL)

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Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

TABLES

Table 1 – Pre-Development Curve Number Analysis

Table 2 – Existing Peak Flows

Table 3 – Post-Development Curve Number Analysis

Table 4 – Proposed Peak Flows

Table 5 – Detention Basin, WSE's, and Peak Flows

Table 6 – Peak Flow Change Analysis

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Maps

Appendix B: FEMA Flood Classification Firms

Appendix C: Soil Map

Appendix D: Drainage and Detention Calculations

Appendix E: Water Treatment Calculations

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr
Stormwater Management Study

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	1
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
STUDY PURPOSE	1
SOILS DESCRIPTIONS	2
METHODOLOGY	2
GENERAL CRITERIA AND REFERENCES	2
HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC ANALYSES	3
EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS	3
PROPOSED CONDITIONS ANALYSIS.....	4
STORMWATER DETENTION REQUIREMENTS.....	6
STORMWATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS	8
CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 404 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS	8
FEMA/DWR PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	8
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	8

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

GENERAL INFORMATION

This Stormwater Management Study is being submitted on behalf of the Mid-Continent Public Library (MCPL) for the proposed library facility located at the northeast corner of SE Blue Parkway and Battery Drive.

Project Location and Description

The proposed site is located on Lot 2 of the Magnolia Place at Charleston Park, 1st Plat in the Northeast ¼ of Section 10, Township 47 North, Range 31 West, in Jackson County, Lee's Summit, Missouri and includes approximately 3.8 acres. The site is located at the northeast corner of the SE Blue Parkway and Battery Drive intersection and is generally bounded by Village Cooperative of Lee's Summit to the north, SE Battery Dr to the west, SE Blue Parkway to the south, and an undeveloped lot to the east (See Figure 2). The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints lies east of the undeveloped lot. The proposed development includes a 18,500 S.F. library facility with associated parking lots, landscaping, grading, and utilities. The entirety of the site is located outside of the 100-Year FEMA Floodplain.

Study Purpose

The purpose of this study is to provide a Stormwater Management Plan for the proposed development in accordance with the American Public Works Association (APWA) *Standard Specifications and Design Criteria* Section 5600 "Storm Drainage Systems and Facilities", APWA Manual of Best Management Practices (BMP) for Stormwater Quality, and applicable City of Lee's Summit, Missouri guidelines.

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

Soils Descriptions

Soil classifications were obtained from the Natural Resource Conservation Service's website by utilizing the Web Soil Survey feature. The site soil composition and classification are listed below:

10082 – Arisburg-Urban Land Complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes – HSG Type C.

10180 – Udarents-Urban Land-Sampsel Complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes - HSG Type C.

*HSG – Hydrologic Soils Group

See Soils Map in Appendix B.

METHODOLOGY

General Criteria and References

Analytical and design criteria conform to those of Division V - *Section 5600 – “Storm Drainage Systems and Facilities”* of the Kansas City Metropolitan Chapter of the American Public Works Association's *“Standard Specifications and Design Criteria”*. Based on these criteria, Post-development discharge rates for 2, 10, and 100-year storm events will be limited to provisions in section 5608.4-C1 *Performance Criteria – “Comprehensive Control”*. Post-development discharge rates are limited to 0.5 cfs per acre for the 2-Year event, 2.0 cfs per acre for the 10-year event, and 3.0 cfs per acre for 100-year storm event. Pre and post-development flows from the site are shown below and were calculated using HEC-HMS for the 2, 10 and 100-year storm events. Existing and proposed hydrographs were calculated using the 24-hour SCS Type II rainfall distribution. Given the size of the site, all times of concentration were set a minimum of 5 minutes, the defined minimum per Section 5600.

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC ANALYSES

Existing Conditions Analysis

The existing site is an undeveloped parcel of land that consist of native vegetation. The site is bounded by SE Battery Drive to the west, The Village Cooperative Apartments to the north, undeveloped property to the east, and SE Blue Parkway to the South. Currently, Blue Parkway lies within MoDOT's US-50 right of way.

The existing drainage for the site is split by a ridge into two outfalls, "A" and "B". The east section drains to outfall "A" and the west section drains to outfall "B". Outfall "A" drains northwest over the curb into the gutter. The gutter drains to an existing public curb inlet on Battery Drive. Outfall "B" drains overland to the northeast. This area drains over the back of the curb to an existing storm structure in the parking lot of the Village Cooperative Apartments.

South of the property there is an existing ditch that lies within US-50 right of way. The ditch drains run-off from Blue Parkway. There is no curb and gutter on Blue Parkway, just a graveled shoulder that allows run-off to drain into the existing ditch. There is an existing 18x24 arch culvert that drains to the ditch from under Battery Drive flows east along the north side of Blue Parkway.

As stated previously, there is an undeveloped lot to the east of the property that is owned by Richard D. Link. Mr. Link is also the person who sold Lot 2, Magnolia place to MCPL. The proposed development did not require all of the property for Lot 2. The east 81' of the property was excluded from the sale and remains the property of Richard D. Link. The proposed drive from the south will be a common access drive that will serve both the MCPL property and the future developed lot to the east. The east half of this drive will be constructed on the undeveloped lot under a mutual understanding with Mr. Link.

This property generally drains to the east to an existing swale away from the library property. None of this area drains to the proposed collection system for the library.

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

For the purposes of the drainage calculations moving forward this area will be included, therefore the studied area will increase from 3.8 acres to 4.5 acres.

A composite curve number was generated for the site by referencing the Web Soil Survey available in Appendix C, APWA Section 5600 and considered the following factors:

- Existing impervious area
- Existing pervious area
- Hydrologic soil group

The following tables summarize the pre-development composite curve number generation.

Table 1: Pre-Development Curve Number Analysis

Sub-Area	Area (AC)	Soil Group	Curve Number
Pasture (Good)	3.0	C	74
Pasture (Good)	1.5	C	74

The existing peak discharge rates for the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year storm events from the site are shown in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Existing Peak Flows

Sub-Area / Outfall	Area (acres)	Q (2-Year Storm) (cfs)	Q (10-Year Storm) (cfs)	Q (100-Year Storm) (cfs)
A	3	4.8	7.4	12.8
B	1.5	2.4	3.6	6.4

Proposed Conditions Analysis

The proposed Public Library will include a 18,500 SF library with associated parking lots, landscaping, grading, and utilities. A site plan has been included in Appendix A. The site will generally continue to drain in the same pattern as existing. Drainage from the site will

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

enter into an enclosed storm sewer system that will be constructed with the development. The proposed system will collect drainage from the parking area and building. The increase in impervious area will increase runoff from the site. To mitigate the increase in runoff, the following strategy will be implemented.

The site will be graded so that Drainage Areas A & B, noted in the Existing Conditions, will drain north and directed into a detention basin. A proposed drainage map is included in Appendix A.

A post-development composite curve number was generated using the same methodology implemented during the pre-development curve number analysis. Table 3 below summarizes the post-development composite curve number generation.

Table 3: Post-Development Curve Number Analysis

Sub-Area	Area (AC)	Soil Group	Curve Number
Pavement, Buildings, Impervious	2.0	C	98
Turf (Good)	2.5	C	85

A peak flow analysis of the post-development site was conducted using HEC-HMS, the composite curve number, and rainfall and distribution information acquired from APWA section 5600. Post-development peak to the outfall are summarized in the Table 4. Detailed reports from HEC-HMS are available in Appendix D

Table 4: Proposed Peak Flows

Sub-Area / Outfall	Tributary Area (acres)	Q (2-Year Storm) (cfs)	Q (10-Year Storm) (cfs)	Q (100-Year Storm) (cfs)
Detention Basin	4.5	13.7	21.1	33.4

The existing ditch to the south will remain essentially unchanged. The drainage area, for the ditch, lies within the existing right of way. An embankment will need to be constructed across the ditch for the southern entrance. A culvert will be installed under the entrance to

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

maintain flow in the ditch. The 30" culvert will receive the flow from the existing 18x24 (24" equivalent) local drainage from Blue Parkway.

Stormwater Detention Requirements

One proposed detention pond will be utilized to mitigate the increase in flow due to an increase in impervious area. The Detention Basin will be located on the northern part of the property. It will collect runoff from the 4.5-acre property. The pond has an outlet pipe that connects to an orifice plate within a junction box structure that will be within the dam.

The outlet for the detention basin will be a flared end section with a trash rack connected by a 15" pipe to a control structure. The control structure will have an internal control plate. The control plate will have a series of 6 - 1" holes arranged in a single vertical row beginning at Elevation 1006.5. There will be a 2.4 foot weir located at Elevation 1008.75.

The series of 1" vertical holes are designed for the water treatment requirements. the water quality volume (WQv) will be controlled by the vertical holes at the bottom of the plate. The 1" holes will release the water quality volume over a 40-hour period to allow pollutants to settle out of this precipitation event.

The weir will be located above the WQv surface elevation and will control the release of the 2, 10 and 100-year storm events. These storms have been analyzed through the control structure and will release below the pre-existing storm events and below the Comprehensive Control release rates defined in APWA section 5600. The dam will have an emergency spillway to control the 100-year overflow should the outlet become blocked.

Table 5 provides the water surface elevations (WSE's) and peak flows for the proposed detention basin.

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr Stormwater Management Study

Table 5: Detention Basin, WSE's and Peak Flows

Description	Statistics
Bottom of Basin	1006.70
Total Storage Volume	1.2 ac-ft
Emergency Spillway (IE, 100-Yr WSE)	1011.12, 1011.75
Top of Dam Elevation	1012.20
WQv Perf. Plate (IE Elevation, Perf and Spacing)	1003.30, 1" Vertical Holes 4" C to C (15 – Holes)
Water Quality Volume WSE, Storage, Peak Outflow	1008.85, 0.3 ac-ft, 1.4 cfs
2 nd Stage Weir (IE, Width)	1008.85, 2.40 ft
10–Year Storm WSE, Storage, Peak Outflow	1009.46, 0.42 ac-ft, 4.6 cfs
100–Year Storm WSE, Storage, Peak Outflow	1010.10, 0.65 ac-ft, 11.9 cfs

Table 6 shows the overall peak flows for the site for both pre and post-construction. In addition, it also shows the allowable Comprehensive control release rate. Note that peak flow for post-construction has been lowered in all storm events.

Table 6: Peak Flow Change Analysis

Site	Q (2-Year Storm) (cfs)	Q (10-Year Storm) (cfs)	Q (100-Year Storm) (cfs)
Pre-Construction	7.2	11	19.2
Section 5600 Allowable Comprehensive Release Rate	2.3 (0.5 cfs per acre)	9 (2.0 cfs per acre)	13.5 (3.0 cfs per acre)
Post Construction	1.4	4.6	11.9
Post Const Less Than Allowable	Yes	Yes	Yes

Public Library – SE Blue Pkwy and Battery Dr

Stormwater Management Study

STORMWATER TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

As stated previously, the proposed detention is designed to act as an extended dry bottom detention facility. The detention facility will be used to treat stormwater per MARC water quality standards. The orifice plate for the basin will be sized to release the water quality volume (1.37") over a 40-hour period to allow pollutants to settle from runoff before entering the public stormwater system. The maximum storage for the water quality event in the basin will be 0.3 acre-ft reaching a peak water surface of elevation 1008.85 feet.

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 404 PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

No jurisdictional Waters of the United States have been identified on the study site. Therefore, a Section 404 permit is not required.

FEMA/DWR PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

No FEMA permitting or submittals will be required on this site because there are no FEMA delineated floodplains on the site. A copy of the FIRM map for this area has been included in Appendix B.

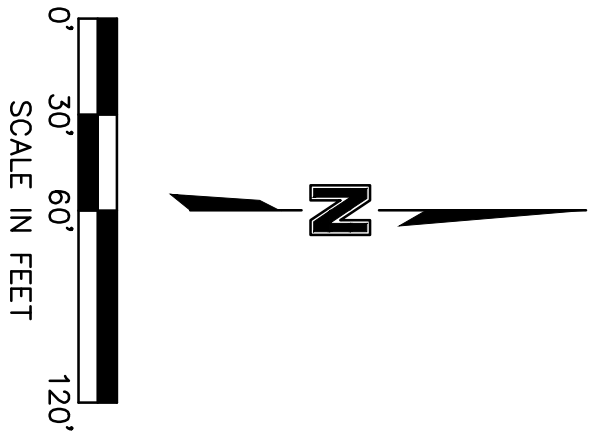
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

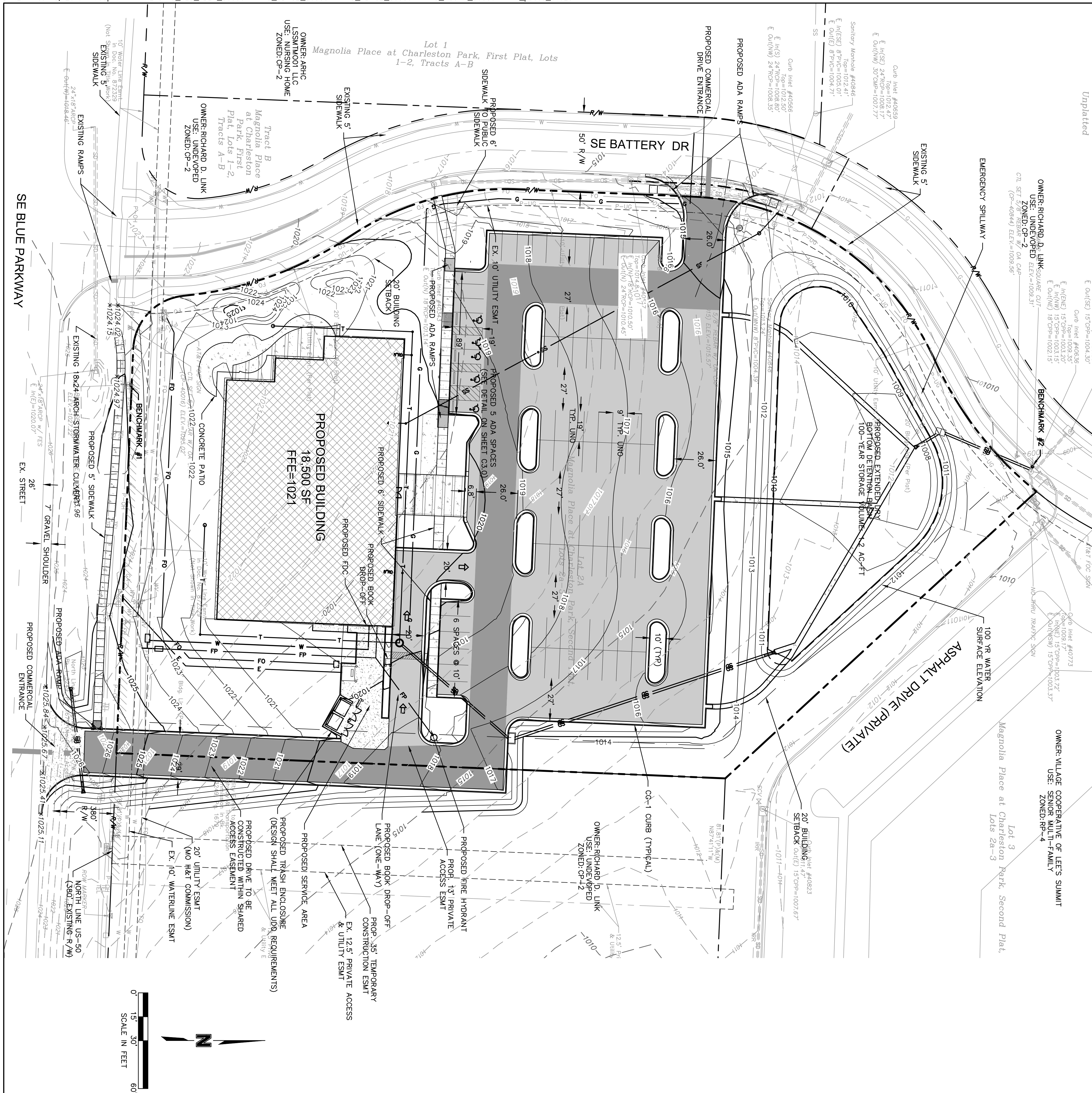
As outlined in the preceding report, increased runoff rates in the post-development conditions are mitigated by the detention basins. Drainage patterns on the site remain relatively unchanged. An extended dry detention basin has been designed to maintain or improve storm water quality. Based on these facts and other information provided herein, we request that this stormwater study be approved.

Appendix A

Map Exhibits

MCPL - EAST LEE'S SUMMIT BRANCH
APPENDIX A - EXISTING CONDITIONS





SITE DATA			
ZONING & SITE AREA			
PROPOSED USE:	PUBLIC LIBRARY		
	SITE AREA	ZONING	
LOT 2 (AS DESCRIBED):	3.80 ACRES (165,528 SF)	CP-2	
IMPERVIOUS:	1.71 ACRES (74,488 SF) (45%)		
PERVIOUS:	2.09 ACRES (91,040 SF) (55%)		
FAR (0.55 MAX):	0.15		
BUILDING AREA			
BUILDING TYPE	# STORIES	SQUARE FOOTAGE	
BUILDING	1	18,500 SF	
PARKING			
USE	REQUIRED	PROVIDED	
LIBRARY	4 PER 1000 SF = 74	83	
ADA	3 (PER CITY TABLE)	5	
TOTAL	74	88 (INCLUDING ADA)	

NOTE: ACCORDING TO MDNR STATE OIL & GAS COUNSEL THERE ARE NO OIL AND GAS WELLS LOCATED WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE PROPERTY.

EXISTING CONDITIONS LEGEND

PROPERTY LINES

RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES

EASEMENT LINES

BUILDING SETBACK LINES

OVERHEAD ELECTRIC

UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC

UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE

UNDERGROUND FIBER OPTIC

GAS LINE

WATER LINE

STORM SEWER LINE

SANITARY SEWER LINE

GRADE CONTOURS

P-04

P-UG

TEL

FO

G


W

SS

SDS

85°

PROPOSED CONDITIONS LEGEND

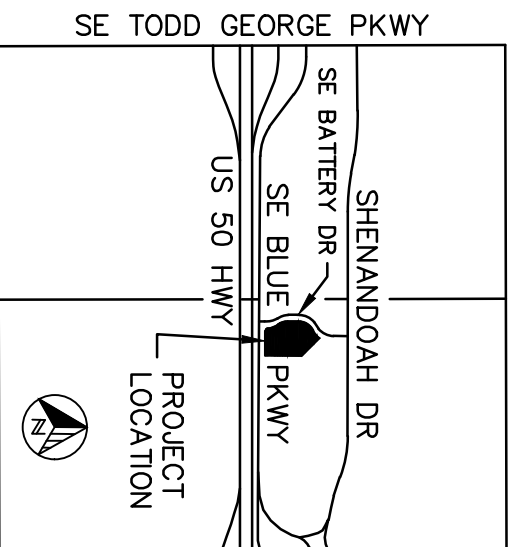
<u>E</u>	PROPOSED UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
<u>FO</u>	PROPOSED FIBER OPTIC
<u>W</u>	PROPOSED WATER LINE
<u>FP</u>	PROPOSED FIRE PROTECTION LINE
<u>SO</u>	PROPOSED STORM SEWER LINE
<u>T</u>	PROPOSED TURF DRAIN LINE
<u>SS</u>	PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER SERVICE
	CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER

BENCHMARKS:

BENCHMARK 41.
ELEVATION=1027.22
SET RAILROAD SPIKE IN THE NORTH SIDE
OF A POWER POLE. 66'± NORTH OF
THE ¼ OF SE BLUE PARKWAY. 86' EAST
OF THE ¼ OF SE BATTERY DRIVE.

BENCHMARK 42.
ELEVATION=1093.31'
SET CHISELED "O" CUL ON THE
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF A CONCRETE
CURB INLET #40636. 630'± NORTH OF
THE ¼ OF SE BLUE PARKWAY. 15' EAST
OF THE ¼ OF SE BATTERY DRIVE.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:



SECTION 10, T.47N., R.31W.

VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

SCALE: 1" = 2000'

CHARLESTON PARK, SECOND PLAT, LOTS 2A-3, A SUBDIVISION IN LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI, EXCEPT THE EAST 81.81 FEET THEREOF, CONTAINING 165,561 SQUARE FEET OR 3.8008 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

**SAPP
DESIGN
ARCHITECTS**

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Sapp Design Associates Architects, P.C.
Missouri State Certificate #A-0000074000807

helix

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SPECIAL NOTICES

The *Personal seal of the registered Architect or Engineer* shall be the legal instrument of this profession. It shall be used to certify the content and the power of the seal shall authenticate the content and the specification according to the seal. Responsibility shall be assumed for all other plans, specifications, statements, reports or other documents or instruments relating to or intended to be used for any part of the architectural project.

Mid-Continent Public Library

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENT PLANS FOR

EAST LEE'S SUMMIT BRANCH

2240 SE BLUE PARKWAY
LEE'S SUMMIT, MO 64063
JACKSON COUNTY

Engineer of Record

PACKAGE
04

Terry M Parsons, Engineer MO PE-2018010503

olsen

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Missouri State Certificate of Authority #00159

Revision No.	Description	Date
1	AS/41	02 18 19

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B18-0330	12.07.18	RLK
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C1.3

FINAL DEVELOPMENT

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Appendix B

FEMA Flood Classification Firm

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources or small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updates or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or **floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report that accompanied this FIRM. The FIS, prepared within the Floodway Study (FWS) Report that accompanied this FIRM, should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were completed at cross sections and interpolated between sections. The floodway boundaries shown on this FIRM are not intended to be used for the National Flood Insurance Program. Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

Carton areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 Flood Protection Measures of the Flood Insurance Study Report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was **NAD 83, GRS 1980, West Zone (FIPS zone 2403)**. The **horizontal datum** was **NAD 83, GRS 1980** spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FRHs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988**. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations between the **National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929** and the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988**. Visit the **National Geodetic Survey** website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the **National Geodetic Survey** at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NNGS12
National Geodetic Survey
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3292
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the **Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey** at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Data map information shown on this FIRM was derived from the **U.S. Digital Flood Survey Mission (Agribusiness Mapping Program (NMF))** dated 2014. Produced at scale of 1:24,000.

The **profile baselines** depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines for the **1% annual chance flood** (100-year flood), also known as the **base flood**. The **profile baseline**, in some cases, may deviate significantly from the channel centerline or appear outside the SFHA.

Based on updated topographic information, this map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. As a result, the **Flood Profiles and Floodway Data** tables for multiple streams in the **Flood Insurance Study Report** (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect differences in stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations. These differences may affect flood elevations and floodway boundaries shown on this map. These differences may differ from what is shown on previous maps.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of production. Because changes due to acquisitions or reorganizations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program status for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

For information on available products associated with this FIRM, visit the **Map Service Center (MSC)** website at <http://mfc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and a Flood Insurance Study Report. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the MSC website.

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the **base flood**, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is divided into Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AV, V, and VE. The base flood elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AV**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE**
Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action). Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodway areas that must be kept free of flood heights. To determine if flood insurance is available in the community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6023.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X
Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from the 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE D
Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined. Not protected.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPA)
CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

1% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary
0.2% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary

Zone D boundary
CBRS and OPA boundary

Boundary
Boundary defining Special Flood Hazard Areas and boundary between flood zones of different base flood elevations.

Flood depth
Flood depth of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.

Base Flood Elevation
Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within entire elevation in feet.

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LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
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- ZONE A**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AV**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE**
Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action). Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodway areas that must be kept free of flood heights. To determine if flood insurance is available in the community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6023.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X
Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from the 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE D
Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined. Not protected.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPA)
CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

1% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary
0.2% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary

Zone D boundary
CBRS and OPA boundary

Boundary
Boundary defining Special Flood Hazard Areas and boundary between flood zones of different base flood elevations.

Flood depth
Flood depth of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.

Base Flood Elevation
Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within entire elevation in feet.

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LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHA) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the **base flood**, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is divided into Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AV, V, and VE. The base flood elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AV**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE**
Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action). Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodway areas that must be kept free of flood heights. To determine if flood insurance is available in the community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6023.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X
Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from the 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE D
Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined. Not protected.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPA)
CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

1% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary
0.2% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary

Zone D boundary
CBRS and OPA boundary

Boundary
Boundary defining Special Flood Hazard Areas and boundary between flood zones of different base flood elevations.

Flood depth
Flood depth of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.

Base Flood Elevation
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LEGEND

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The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the **base flood**, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is divided into Zone A, AE, AH, AO, AV, V, and VE. The base flood elevation is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

- ZONE A**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AE**
Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AV**
Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponds). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE**
Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action). Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodway areas that must be kept free of flood heights. To determine if flood insurance is available in the community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6023.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X
Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from the 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE D
Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined. Not protected.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPA)
CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

1% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary
0.2% Annual Chance Floodable Boundary

Zone D boundary
CBRS and OPA boundary

Boundary
Boundary defining Special Flood Hazard Areas and boundary between flood zones of different base flood elevations.

Flood depth
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Base Flood Elevation

Soil Map—Jackson County, Missouri (MCPL - East Lees Summit)



Appendix C

Soil Map

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)		AOI	Symbol
Area of Interest (AOI)			
Soils			
Soil Map Unit Polygons			
Soil Map Unit Lines			
Soil Map Unit Points			
Special Point Features			
Blowout			
Borrow Pit			
Clay Spot			
Closed Depression			
Gravel Pit			
Gravelly Spot			
Landfill			
Lava Flow			
Marsh or swamp			
Mine or Quarry			
Miscellaneous Water			
Perennial Water			
Rock Outcrop			
Saline Spot			
Sandy Spot			
Severely Eroded Spot			
Sinkhole			
Slide or Slip			
Sodic Spot			
Background			
Aerial Photography			
Water Features			
Streams and Canals			
Transportation			
Rails			
Interstate Highways			
US Routes			
Major Roads			
Local Roads			
Other			
Special Line Features			
Spoil Area			
Stony Spot			
Very Stony Spot			
Wet Spot			

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Jackson County, Missouri
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 16, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 11, 2017—Sep 22, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
10082	Arisburg-Urban land complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	3.3	79.5%
10180	Udarents-Urban land-Sampsel complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes	0.9	20.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		4.2	100.0%

Jackson County, Missouri

10082—Arisburg-Urban land complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w7ld

Elevation: 750 to 1,130 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 45 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 177 to 220 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Arisburg and similar soils: 61 percent

Urban land: 30 percent

Minor components: 9 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Arisburg

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loess

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam

A - 6 to 13 inches: silt loam

Bt - 13 to 19 inches: silty clay loam

Btg - 19 to 56 inches: silty clay loam

BCg - 56 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: Loess Upland Prairie (R107BY007MO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sharpsburg

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: Loess Upland Prairie (R109XY002MO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Sampsel

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: Interbedded Sedimentary Upland Savanna
(R109XY010MO)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Greenton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillslopes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Ecological site: Loess Upland Prairie (R109XY002MO)
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jackson County, Missouri
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Sep 16, 2017

Jackson County, Missouri

10180—Udarents-Urban land-Sampsel complex, 2 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1n85h

Elevation: 600 to 900 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 43 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 57 degrees F

Frost-free period: 175 to 220 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udarents and similar soils: 41 percent

Urban land: 39 percent

Sampsel and similar soils: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udarents

Setting

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Mine spoil or earthy fill

Typical profile

C1 - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam

C2 - 5 to 80 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 9.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: Deep Loess Upland Prairie (R107BY002MO)

Other vegetative classification: Mixed/Transitional (Mixed Native Vegetation)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Landform: Interfluves

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Across-slope shape: Convex

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sampsel

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 13 inches: silty clay loam

Bt - 13 to 80 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):

Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: Wet Footslope Prairie (R112XY041MO)

Other vegetative classification: Grass/Prairie (Herbaceous Vegetation)

Appendix D

Drainage and Detention Calculations

MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT - DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS

STORM SEWER PIPE AND STRUCTURE TABLE

TITLE: EAST LEE'S SUMMIT LIBRARY

JOB #: OTF-1488

STORM SEWER PIPE AND STRUCTURE TABLE

DESIGN CONDITIONS: 10 YEAR STORM EVENT

STRUCTURES

RUNOFF CALCULATIONS

PIPE DESIGN

Comments

STORM SEWER PIPE AND STRUCTURE TABLE

[illegible]

TITLE: EAST LEES SUMMIT LIBRARY

JOB #: 017-1488

JOB #: 017-1488

[illegible]

MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT - ELEVATION AREA VOLUME TABLE AND STORAGE DISCHARGE TABLE

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Monday, 03 / 25 / 2019

Pond No. 1 - Dry Bottom Pond

Pond Data

Contours -User-defined contour areas. Conic method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 1003.30 ft

Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total storage (cuft)
0.00	1003.30	00	0	0
0.70	1004.00	04	1	1
1.70	1005.00	04	4	5
2.70	1006.00	04	4	9
3.70	1007.00	160	63	72
4.70	1008.00	4,920	1,989	2,061
5.70	1009.00	14,260	9,184	11,245
6.70	1010.00	16,950	15,584	26,829
7.70	1011.00	18,940	17,934	44,763
8.70	1012.00	21,190	20,052	64,816

Culvert / Orifice Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]
Rise (in)	Inactive	0.00	0.00	1.00
Span (in)	= 15.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
No. Barrels	= 1	0	0	15
Invert El. (ft)	= 812.00	0.00	0.00	1003.30
Length (ft)	= 100.00	0.00	0.00	5.45
Slope (%)	= 1.00	0.00	0.00	n/a
N-Value	= .013	.013	.013	n/a
Orifice Coeff.	= 0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Multi-Stage	= n/a	No	No	No

Weir Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
Crest Len (ft)	= 2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crest El. (ft)	= 1008.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weir Coeff.	= 3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
Weir Type	= Rect	---	---	---
Multi-Stage	= No	No	No	No
Exfil.(in/hr)	= 0.000 (by Contour)			
TW Elev. (ft)	= 0.00			

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s).

Stage / Storage / Discharge Table

Stage ft	Storage cuft	Elevation ft	Civ A cfs	Civ B cfs	Civ C cfs	PrfRsr cfs	Wr A cfs	Wr B cfs	Wr C cfs	Wr D cfs	Exfil cfs	User cfs	Total cfs
0.00	0	1003.30	---	---	---	0.00	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	0.000
0.70	1	1004.00	---	---	---	0.03	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	0.028
1.70	5	1005.00	---	---	---	0.11	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	0.107
2.70	9	1006.00	---	---	---	0.21	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	0.214
3.70	72	1007.00	---	---	---	0.34	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	0.343
4.70	2,061	1008.00	---	---	---	0.49	0.00	---	---	---	---	---	0.491
5.70	11,245	1009.00	---	---	---	0.66	0.46	---	---	---	---	---	1.120
6.70	26,829	1010.00	---	---	---	0.84	9.86	---	---	---	---	---	10.69
7.70	44,763	1011.00	---	---	---	1.03	25.20	---	---	---	---	---	26.22
8.70	64,816	1012.00	---	---	---	1.24	44.68	---	---	---	---	---	45.92

MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT INFLOW HYDROGRAPH - 2 YEAR

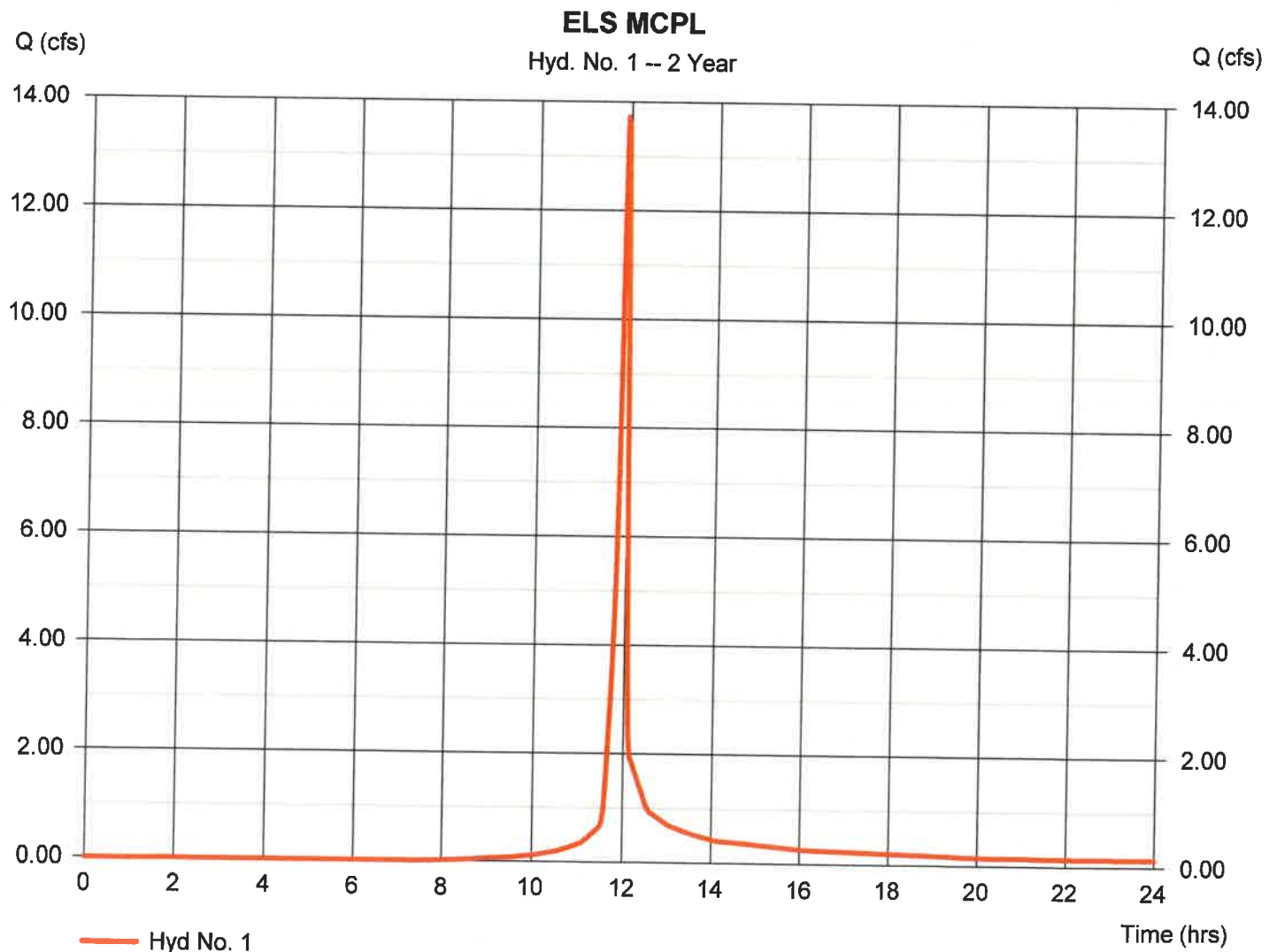
Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Wednesday, 02 / 13 / 2019

Hyd. No. 1

ELS MCPL

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 13.72 cfs
Storm frequency	= 2 yrs	Time to peak	= 11.93 hrs
Time interval	= 2 min	Hyd. volume	= 27,834 cuft
Drainage area	= 4.500 ac	Curve number	= 90
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= User	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 5.00 min
Total precip.	= 3.27 in	Distribution	= Type II
Storm duration	= 24 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT
INFLOW HYDROGRAPH - 10 YEAR

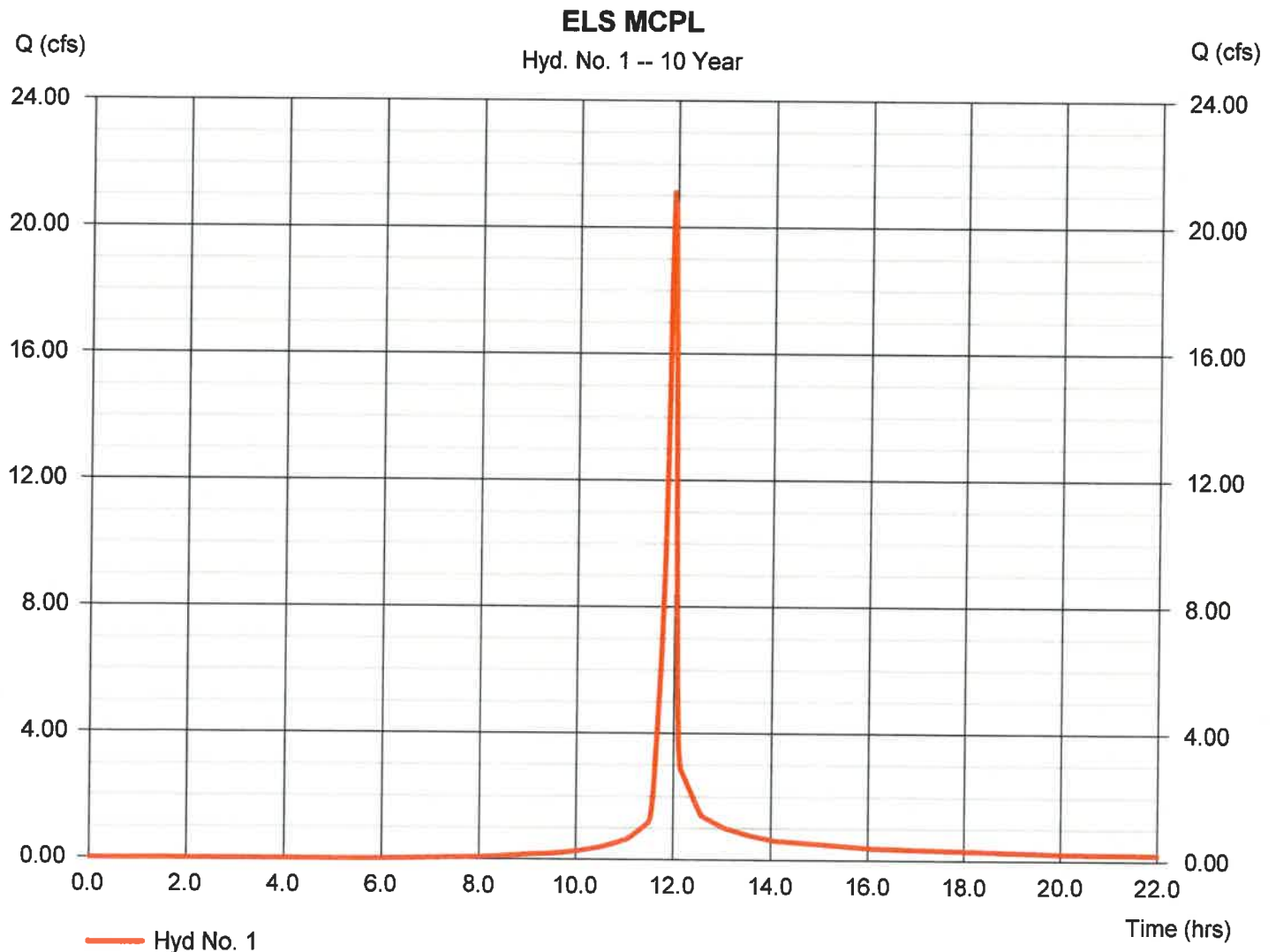
Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Wednesday, 02 / 13 / 2019

Hyd. No. 1

ELS MCPL

Hydrograph type	= SCS Runoff	Peak discharge	= 21.11 cfs
Storm frequency	= 10 yrs	Time to peak	= 11.93 hrs
Time interval	= 2 min	Hyd. volume	= 43,436 cuft
Drainage area	= 4.500 ac	Curve number	= 90
Basin Slope	= 0.0 %	Hydraulic length	= 0 ft
Tc method	= User	Time of conc. (Tc)	= 5.00 min
Total precip.	= 4.42 in	Distribution	= Type II
Storm duration	= 24 hrs	Shape factor	= 484



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT
INFLOW HYDROGRAPH - 100 YEAR

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

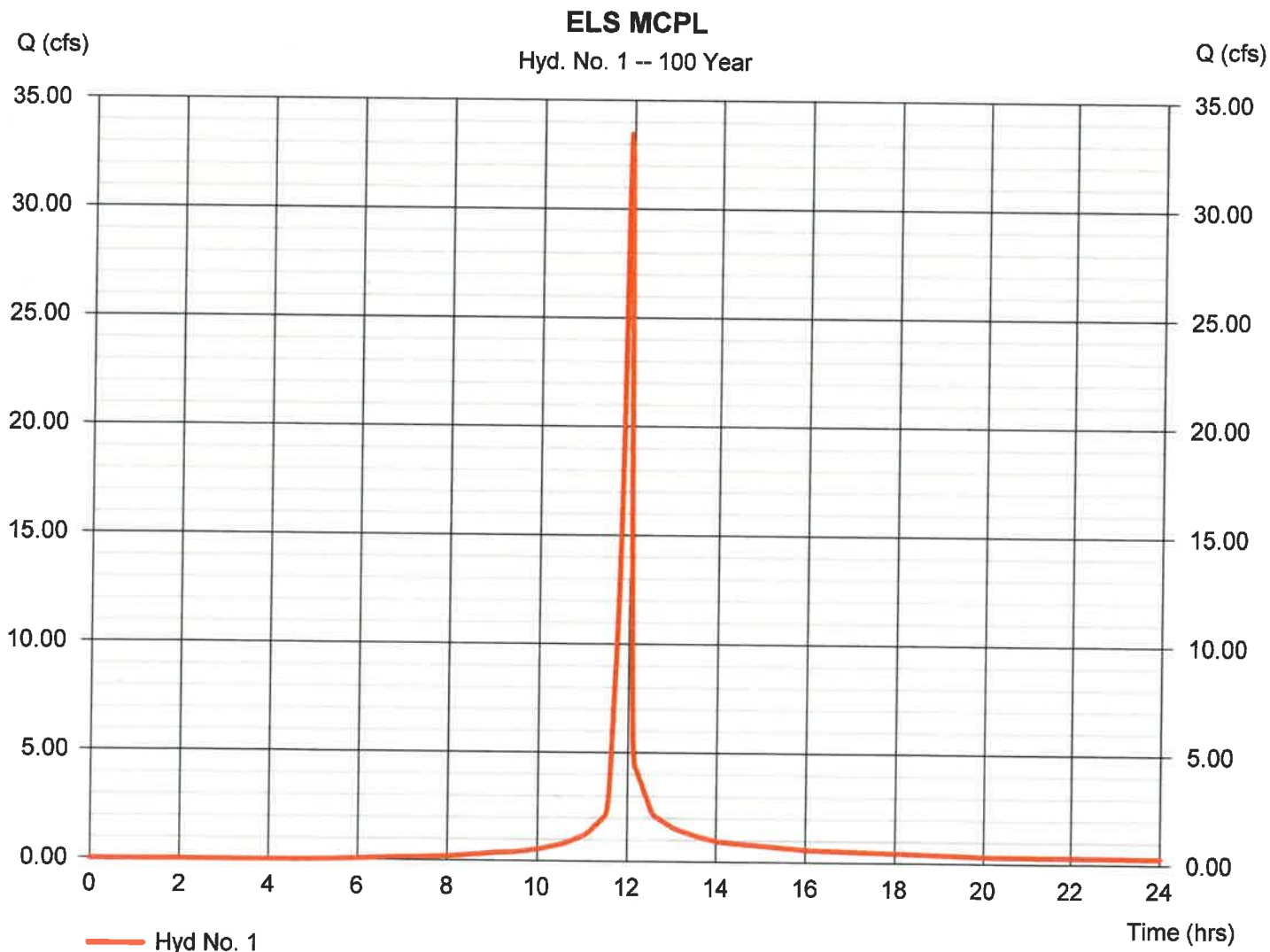
Wednesday, 02 / 13 / 2019

Hyd. No. 1

ELS MCPL

Hydrograph type = SCS Runoff
Storm frequency = 100 yrs
Time interval = 2 min
Drainage area = 4.500 ac
Basin Slope = 0.0 %
Tc method = User
Total precip. = 6.32 in
Storm duration = 24 hrs

Peak discharge = 33.45 cfs
Time to peak = 11.93 hrs
Hyd. volume = 70,523 cuft
Curve number = 90
Hydraulic length = 0 ft
Time of conc. (Tc) = 5.00 min
Distribution = Type II
Shape factor = 484



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT
DETENTION FACILITY ROUTING CURVE - 2 YEAR

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Monday, 03 / 25 / 2019

Hyd. No. 2

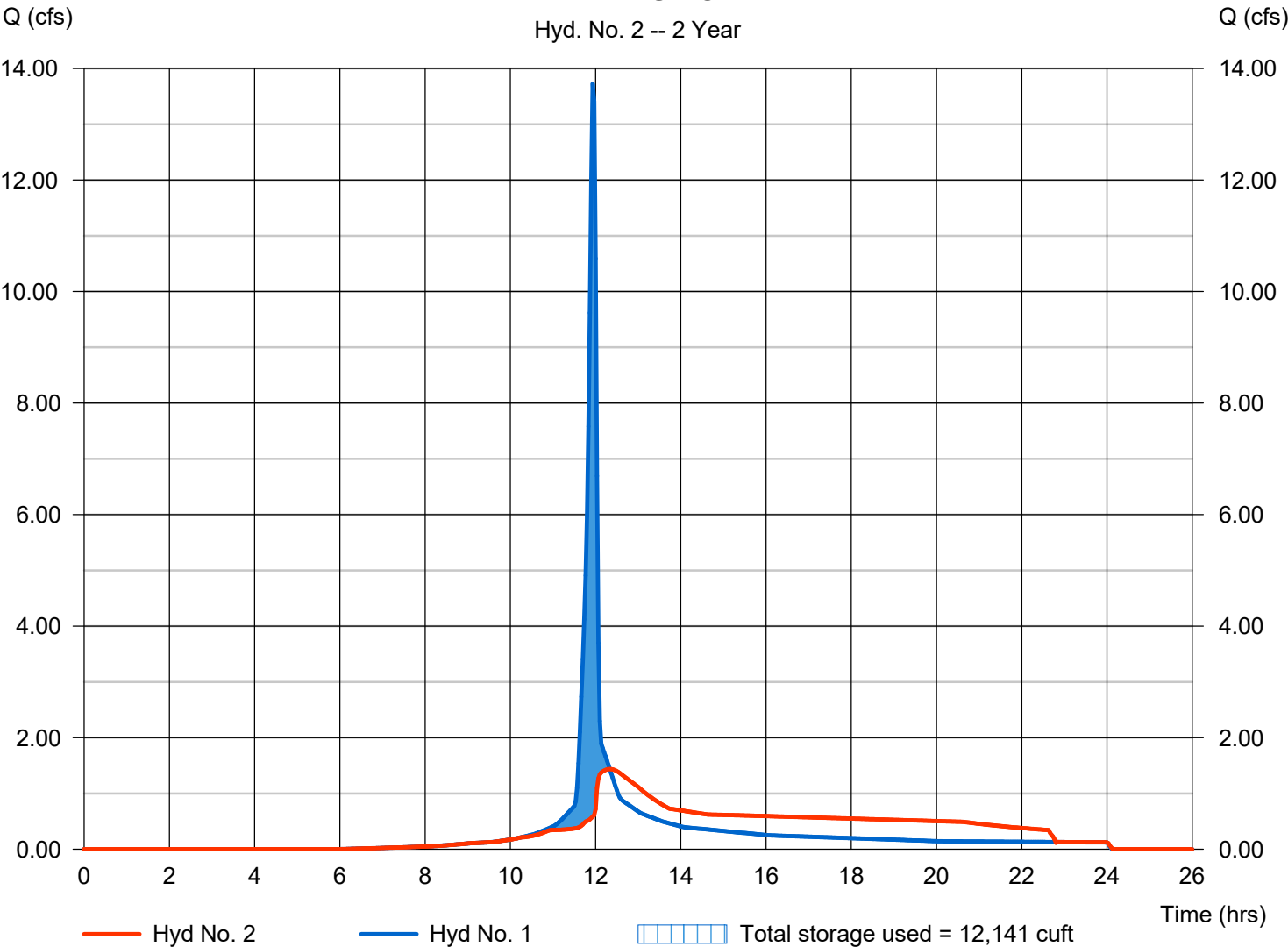
MCPL- ELS-POND

Hydrograph type	= Reservoir	Peak discharge	= 1.437 cfs
Storm frequency	= 2 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.33 hrs
Time interval	= 2 min	Hyd. volume	= 28,283 cuft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 1 - MCPL - ELS	Max. Elevation	= 1009.06 ft
Reservoir name	= Dry Bottom Pond	Max. Storage	= 12,141 cuft

Storage Indication method used.

MCPL- ELS-POND

Hyd. No. 2 -- 2 Year



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT
DETENTION FACILITY ROUTING CURVE - 10 YEAR

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Monday, 03 / 25 / 2019

Hyd. No. 2

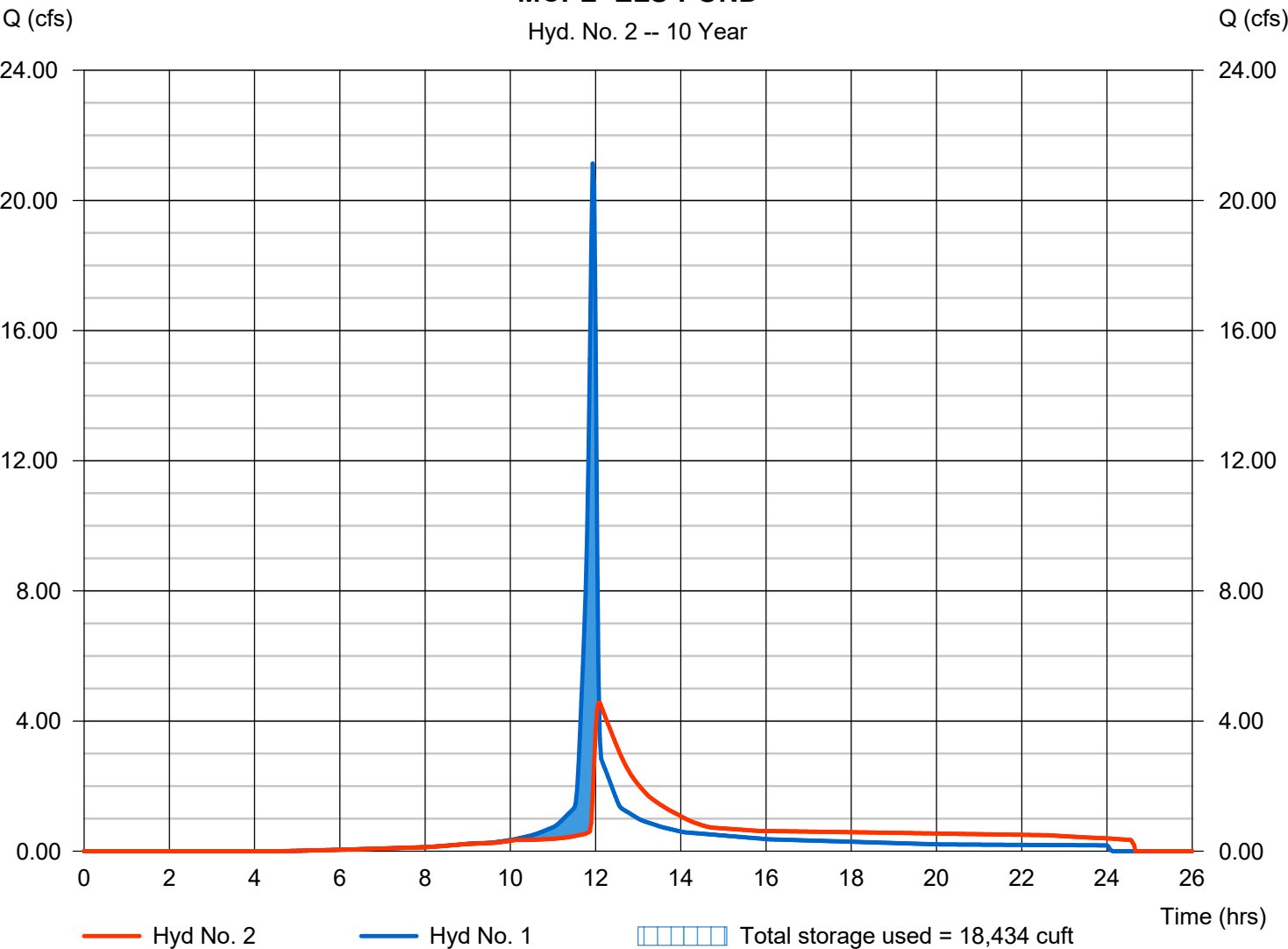
MCPL- ELS-POND

Hydrograph type	= Reservoir	Peak discharge	= 4.564 cfs
Storm frequency	= 10 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.07 hrs
Time interval	= 2 min	Hyd. volume	= 44,563 cuft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 1 - MCPL - ELS	Max. Elevation	= 1009.46 ft
Reservoir name	= Dry Bottom Pond	Max. Storage	= 18,434 cuft

Storage Indication method used.

MCPL- ELS-POND

Hyd. No. 2 -- 10 Year



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT DETENTION FACILITY ROUTING CURVE - 100 YEAR

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

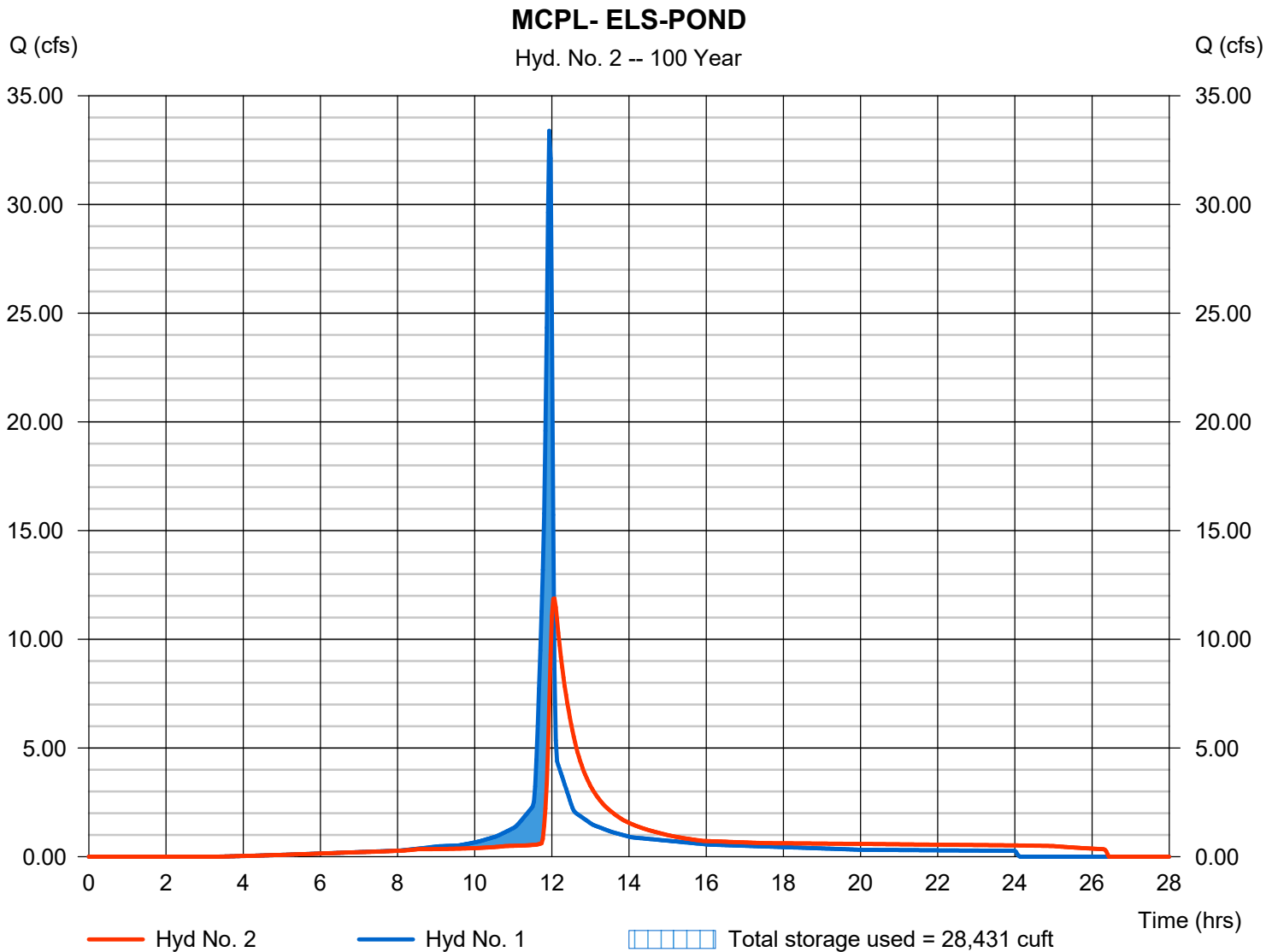
Monday, 03 / 25 / 2019

Hyd. No. 2

MCPL- ELS-POND

Hydrograph type	= Reservoir	Peak discharge	= 11.88 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 12.07 hrs
Time interval	= 2 min	Hyd. volume	= 72,572 cuft
Inflow hyd. No.	= 1 - MCPL - ELS	Max. Elevation	= 1010.10 ft
Reservoir name	= Dry Bottom Pond	Max. Storage	= 28,431 cuft

Storage Indication method used.



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT STAGE/STORAGE CURVE

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Monday, 03 / 25 / 2019

Pond No. 1 - Dry Bottom Pond

Pond Data

Contours -User-defined contour areas. Conic method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 1003.30 ft

Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total storage (cuft)
0.00	1003.30	00	0	0
0.70	1004.00	04	1	1
1.70	1005.00	04	4	5
2.70	1006.00	04	4	9
3.70	1007.00	160	63	72
4.70	1008.00	4,920	1,989	2,061
5.70	1009.00	14,260	9,184	11,245
6.70	1010.00	16,950	15,584	26,829
7.70	1011.00	18,940	17,934	44,763
8.70	1012.00	21,190	20,052	64,816

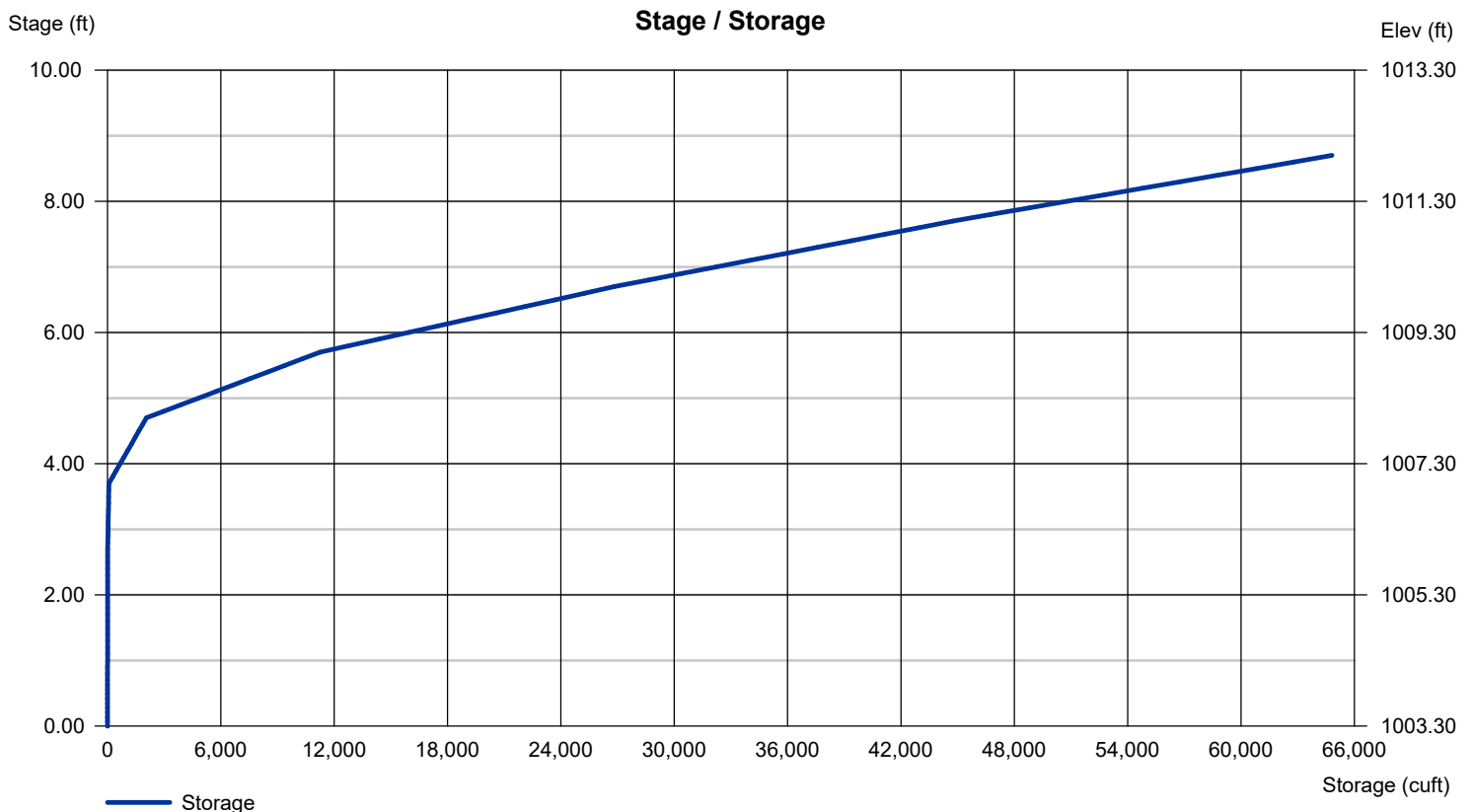
Culvert / Orifice Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]
Rise (in)	Inactive	0.00	0.00	1.00
Span (in)	= 15.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
No. Barrels	= 1	0	0	15
Invert El. (ft)	= 812.00	0.00	0.00	1003.30
Length (ft)	= 100.00	0.00	0.00	5.45
Slope (%)	= 1.00	0.00	0.00	n/a
N-Value	= .013	.013	.013	n/a
Orifice Coeff.	= 0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Multi-Stage	= n/a	No	No	No

Weir Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
Crest Len (ft)	= 2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crest El. (ft)	= 1008.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weir Coeff.	= 3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
Weir Type	= Rect	---	---	---
Multi-Stage	= No	No	No	No
Exfil.(in/hr)	= 0.000 (by Contour)			
TW Elev. (ft)	= 0.00			

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s).



MCPL EAST LEE'S SUMMIT STAGE/DISCHARGE CURVE

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extension for Autodesk® Civil 3D® 2019 by Autodesk, Inc. v2020

Monday, 03 / 25 / 2019

Pond No. 1 - Dry Bottom Pond

Pond Data

Contours -User-defined contour areas. Conic method used for volume calculation. Begining Elevation = 1003.30 ft

Stage / Storage Table

Stage (ft)	Elevation (ft)	Contour area (sqft)	Incr. Storage (cuft)	Total storage (cuft)
0.00	1003.30	00	0	0
0.70	1004.00	04	1	1
1.70	1005.00	04	4	5
2.70	1006.00	04	4	9
3.70	1007.00	160	63	72
4.70	1008.00	4,920	1,989	2,061
5.70	1009.00	14,260	9,184	11,245
6.70	1010.00	16,950	15,584	26,829
7.70	1011.00	18,940	17,934	44,763
8.70	1012.00	21,190	20,052	64,816

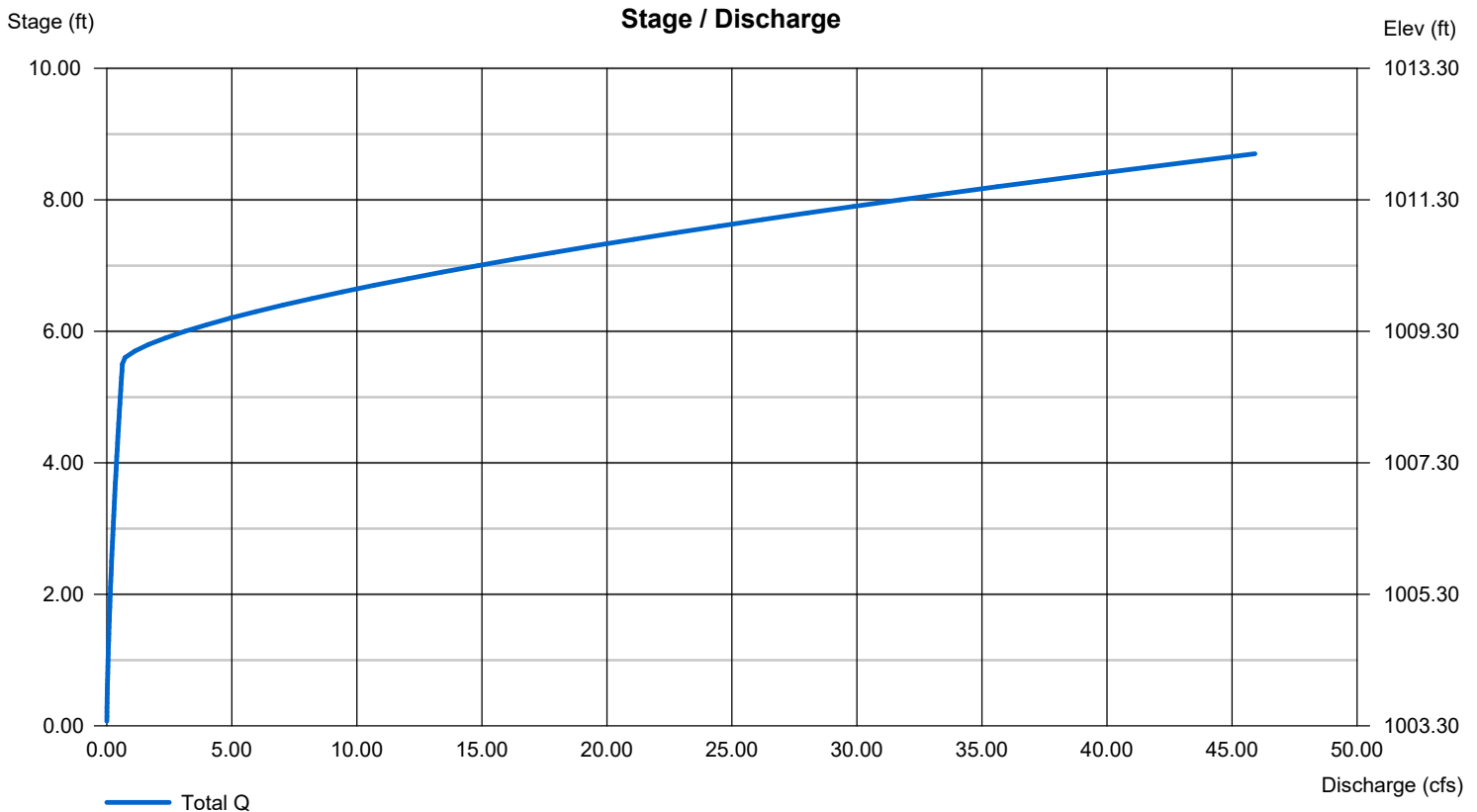
Culvert / Orifice Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[PrfRsr]
Rise (in)	Inactive	0.00	0.00	1.00
Span (in)	= 15.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
No. Barrels	= 1	0	0	15
Invert El. (ft)	= 812.00	0.00	0.00	1003.30
Length (ft)	= 100.00	0.00	0.00	5.45
Slope (%)	= 1.00	0.00	0.00	n/a
N-Value	= .013	.013	.013	n/a
Orifice Coeff.	= 0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Multi-Stage	= n/a	No	No	No

Weir Structures

	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]
Crest Len (ft)	= 2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Crest El. (ft)	= 1008.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
Weir Coeff.	= 3.33	3.33	3.33	3.33
Weir Type	= Rect	---	---	---
Multi-Stage	= No	No	No	No
Exfil.(in/hr)	= 0.000 (by Contour)			
TW Elev. (ft)	= 0.00			

Note: Culvert/Orifice outflows are analyzed under inlet (ic) and outlet (oc) control. Weir risers checked for orifice conditions (ic) and submergence (s).



MCPL East Lees Summit -Emergency Spillway Calculations
100 YEAR STORM OVERFLOW

<Name>

Trapezoidal Weir

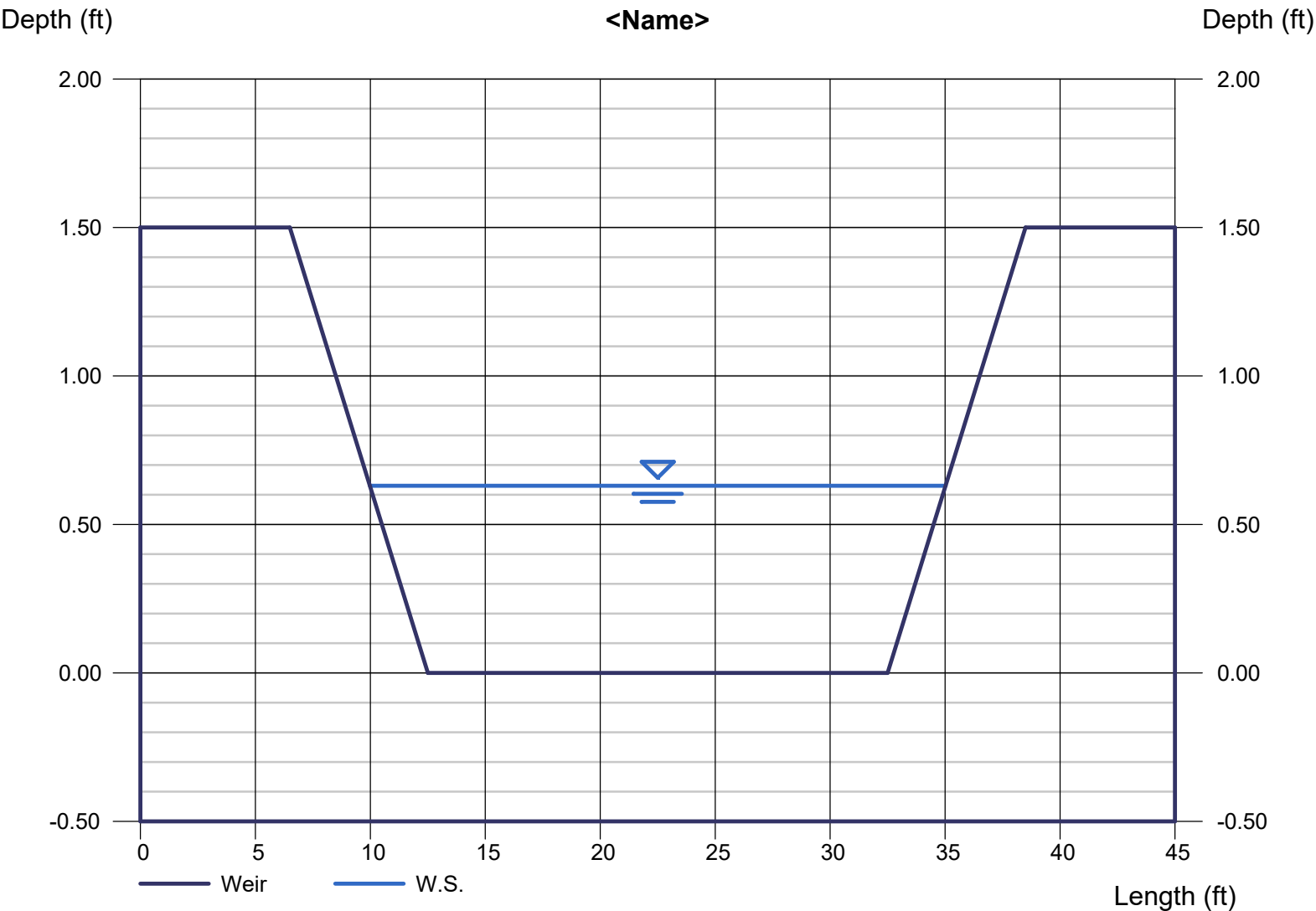
Crest = Broad
Bottom Length (ft) = 20.00
Total Depth (ft) = 1.50
Side Slope (z:1) = 5.00

Highlighted

Depth (ft) = 0.63
Q (cfs) = 33.40
Area (sqft) = 14.19
Velocity (ft/s) = 2.35
Top Width (ft) = 25.04

Calculations

Weir Coeff. Cw = 3.10
Compute by: Known Q
Known Q (cfs) = 33.40



MCPL East Lees Summit -Emergency Spillway Calculations
Depth versus Flow

Depth	Q	Area
(ft)	(cfs)	(sqft)
0.15	3.688	3.09
0.30	10.68	6.36
0.45	20.06	9.81
0.60	31.58	13.44
0.75	45.10	17.25
0.90	60.56	21.24
1.05	77.91	25.41
1.20	97.15	29.76
1.35	118.26	34.29
1.50	141.24	39.00

Appendix E

Water Treatment Calculations

Design Procedure Form: Extended Dry Detention Basin (EDDB)
Main Worksheet - EDD-1

Project: MCPL East Lee's Summit
Location: Lee's Summit
Designer: TMP

Date: 01/18/2019
Company: Olsson
Checked: LWM

I. Basin Water Quality Volume

Step 1: Tributary area to EDDB, A_T (ac.) A_T (ac) = 4.50

Step 2: Calculate WQ_V using methodology in Section 6 WQ_V (ac-ft) = 0.29

Step 3: Add 20 percent to account for silt and sediment deposition in the basin V_{DESIGN} (ac-ft) = 0.34

14911.83

Ila. Water Quality Outlet Type

Step 1: Set water quality outlet type: Outlet Type = 2

Type 1 = Single Orifice
Type 2 = Perforated Riser or Plate
Type 3 = V-Notch Weir

Step 2: Proceed to part IIb, IIc, or IId based on water quality outlet type selected

IIb. Water Quality Pool Outlet, Single Orifice

Step 1: Depth of water quality volume at outlet, Z_{WQ} (ft) Z_{WQ} (ft) = 2.40

Step 2: Average head of water quality volume over invert of orifice, H_{WQ} (ft) H_{WQ} (ft) = 1.20

$H_{WQ} = 0.5 * Z_{WQ}$

Step 3: Average water quality outflow rate, Q_{WQ} (cfs) Q_{WQ} (cfs) = 0.09

$Q_{WQ} = (WQ_V * 43,560) / (40 * 3,600)$

Step 4: Set value of orifice discharge coefficient, C_O C_O = 0.66

$C_O = 0.66$ when thickness of riser/weir plate is = or < orifice diameter
 $C_O = 0.80$ when thickness of riser/weir plate is > orifice diameter

Step 5: Water quality outlet orifice diameter (minimum of 1/2 inch), D_O (in) D_O (in) = 1.65

$D_O = 12 * 2 * (Q_{WQ} / (C_O * p * (2 * g * H_{WQ})^{0.5}))^{0.5}$
(if orifice diameter < 4 inches use outlet type 2 or 3)

Step 6: To size outlet orifice for EDDB with an irregular stage-volume relationship use the Single Orifice Worksheet

Design Procedure Form: Extended Dry Detention Basin (EDDB)
Main Worksheet

Project: MCPL East Lee's Summit
 Location: Lee's Summit
 Designer: TMP

Date: 01/18/2019
 Company: Olsson
 Checked: LWM

IIc. Water Quality Outlet, Peforated Riser (Continued)

Step 1: Depth of water quality volume at outlet, Z_{WQ} (ft) Z_{WQ} (ft) = 2.40

Step 2: Recommended maximum outlet area per row, A_O (in²) A_O (in²) = 0.57
 $A_O = WQ_V / (0.013 * Z_{WQ}^2 + 0.22 * Z_{WQ} - 0.10)$

Step 3: Circular perforation diameter per row assuming a single column, D_I (in) D_I (in) = 1.00
 Use 1"

Step 4: Numbers of columns, n_c n_c = 1.00

Step 5: Design circular perforation diameter (from 1 to 2 inches), D_{Perf} (in) D_{Perf} (in) = 1.00

Step 6: Horizontal peforation column spacing when $n_c > 1$, center to center, S_c S_c = NA
 If D_{Perf} is not $> \text{or} = 1$, $S_c = 4$

Step 7: Number of rows, 4" vertical spacing between perforations, center to center, n_r = 7

IIc. Water Quality Outlet, V-Notch Weir

Step 1: Depth of water quality volume above permanent pool, Z_{WQ} (ft) Z_{WQ} (ft) = NA

Step 2: Average head of water quality pool volume over invert of v-notch H_{WQ} (ft) H_{WQ} (ft) = NA
 $H_{WQ} = 0.5 * Z_{WQ}$

Step 3: Average water quality pool outflow rate, Q_{WQ} (cfs) Q_{WQ} (cfs) = NA
 $Q_{WQ} = (WQ_V * 43,560) / (40 * 3,600)$

Step 4: V-notch weir coefficient, C_v C_v = NA

Step 5: V-notch weir angle, q (deg) q (deg) = NA
 $\theta = 2 * (180 / \pi) * \arctan(Q_{WQ} / (C_v * H_{WQ}^{5.2}))$
 V-notch angle should be at least 20 degrees. Set to 20 degrees if calculated angle is smaller.

Step 6: V-notch weir top width, W_v (ft) W_v (ft) = NA
 $W_v = 2 * Z_{WQ} * \tan(\theta/2)$

Step 7: To calculate v-notch angle for EDW with an irregular stage-volume relationship, use the V-notch Weir Worksheet

Design Procedure Form: Extended Dry Detention Basin (EDDB)
Main Worksheet

Project: MCPL East Lee's Summit
Location: Lee's Summit
Designer: TMP

Date: 01/18/2019
Company: Olsson
Checked: LWM

III. Flood Control

Refer to APWA Specifications Section 5608

IV. Trash Racks

Step 1: Total outlet area, A_{ot} (in²) A_{ot} (in²) = 5.46

Step 2: Required trash rack open area, A_t (in²) A_t (in²) = 60.83

$A_t = A_{ot} * 77 * e^{(-0.124 * D)}$ for single orifice outlet

$A_t = (A_{ot} / 2) * 77 * e^{(-0.124 * D)}$ for orifice plate or perforated riser outlet

$A_t = 4 * A_{ot}$ for v-notch weir outlet

V. Basin Shape

Step 1: Length to width ratio should be at least 3:1 (L:W) wherever practicable (L:W) = 10:1 Plus

Step 2: Low flow channel side lining Concrete: Yes

Soil/Riprap: NA

No low flow channel: NA

Step 3: Top stage floor drainage slope (toward low flow channel), S_{TS} (%) S_{TS} (%) = 2.00

Top stage depth, D_{TS} (ft) D_{TS} (ft) = 5.00

Step 4: Bottom stage volume, V_{BS} (ac-ft) V_{BS} (% of WQ_V) = 0.33

V_{BS} (ac-ft) = 1.03

VI. Forebay (Optional)

Step 1: Volume should be greater than 10% of WQ_V Min Vol_{FB} (ac-ft) = NA

Step 2: Forebay depth, Z_{FB} (ft) Z_{FB} (ft) = NA

Step 3: Forebay surface area, A_{FB} (ac) A_{FB} (ac) = NA

Step 2: Paved/hard bottom and sides? NA