#### CASTLE ROCK WATER

### **FOLLOW-UP REGARDING JUNE 9, 2024** STORM ASSESSMENT AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

JULY 16, 2024



## JUNE 9 STORM RECAP ON STATUS OF CUSTOMER ISSUES

- Customer Service Calls related to the storm
  - ➤ 43 requests received
  - 26 addressed
  - ➤ 10 in progress
  - 7 issues Jacobs Engineering investigating
- Expected timeframe for follow up



## JUNE 9 STORM THIRD PARTY INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

- Jacobs Engineering retained to analyze seven areas of interest.
- Magnitude of June 9 storm impact on infrastructure:
  - ≥ 200-1,000 year event in some areas of concern,
  - > exceeded major storm criteria in some locations, and
  - hail impacted infrastructure performance.
- Visually most appear to meet approved development plans
- Plans and infrastructure in some areas have not fully complied
  - flawed sump inlet design,
  - incorrect flanking inlet design,
  - inadequate freeboard,
  - improper drainage easement issues, and
  - lack of emergency overflow paths or drainage tracts.
- Baseline hydrology design assumptions may be inaccurate and require further evaluation.
- Further evaluation and redesign is needed in some areas.



CRW staff collecting data for third party analysis

# JUNE 9 STORM THE FUNCTION OF SUMP INLETS

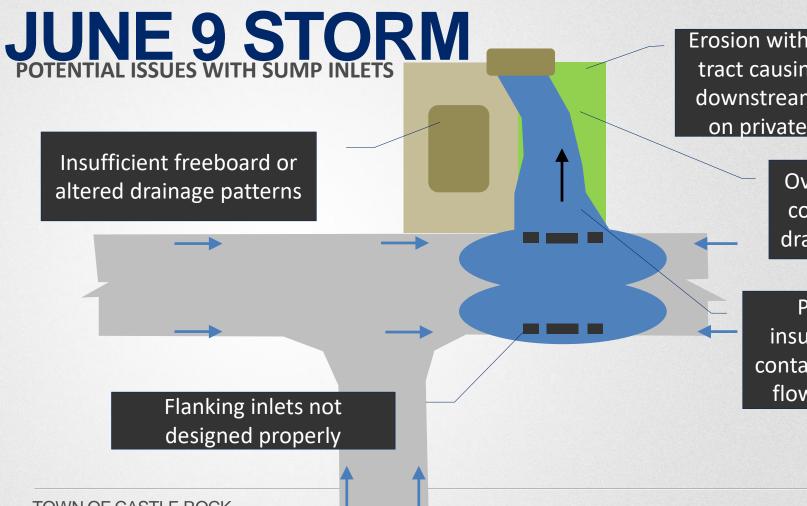
Home built 1 foot above allowable ponding depth for freeboard

Drainage tract for overflow path – size for 100-year flow

Sump Inlet sized for 100-year flow + 50% clogging

Flanking inlets when no overflow path available – sized for 100-year flow

100-year ponding remains in street



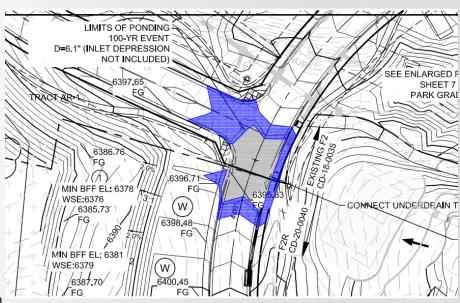
Erosion within drainage tract causing clogging downstream or debris on private property

> Overflow not contained in drainage tract

Ponding insufficient to contain 100-year flow in street

## JUNE 9 STORM DEVELOPMENT REVIEW SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS MOVING FORWARD

- Require emergency overflow path designs and drawings for development extended entirely through neighborhood.
- Compel submittal of associated hydraulic calculations at all sump inlets where emergency overflow paths are needed.
- Demand proof that adequate freeboard per criteria is provided for adjacent residential structures.
- Force submittals on properly designed flanking inlets where there is no available drainage tract for a designated emergency overflow path as a last resort.



Quantified ponding depth at sump inlets in Lanterns

## JUNE 9 STORM POTENTIAL CHANGES TO CRITERIA GOING FORWARD

- Consider a comprehensive drainage criteria review and update to ensure conformance with latest trends in rainfall depths and other engineering factors.
- Allow flanking inlets by variance only.
- Require increase to piping infrastructure when flanking inlets are approved by variance.
- Add language to drainage certifications regarding alteration of approved drainage patterns.



Flanking Inlets

## JUNE 9 STORM TRENDS IN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

- Mile High Flood District Revisions
  - Released in March 2024, incorporated by CRW
  - Updates to runoff impervious factors for residential development
    - Low density (0-3 du/acre): Increase impermeable area from 12% to 35%
    - Medium density (3-5 du/acre): Increase impermeable area from 30% to 55%
    - High density (5-20 du/acre): Increase impermeable area from 45% to 65%
- ColoradoScape considerations
  - Study started prior to the new ordinance
  - ➤ Landscape areas increase from 2% to 20% impermeable to account for ColoradoScapes
  - Captured by updates to Mile High Flood District



Tract home development in Lanterns



## QUESTIONS