

Exhibit “D”

From: [Terry Keyes](#)
To: [Brian Lee](#)
Cc: [Tim Franz](#); [Zulema Longoria](#); [Dan Flatten](#); [Barbara Fryer](#); [Yvette Hamilton](#)
Subject: Re: Cornelius : U-Haul - Engineering Comments
Date: Saturday, February 10, 2024 1:14:45 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[23836 UHaul Cornelius Civil Set Revision.zip](#)

Brian,

You addressed my main issue regarding discharge from the pond. I'll do a more thorough review when we are at the final engineering plan stage, but for land use, you are good to go from an engineering standpoint.

One thing I will be looking for in the final engineering plans is a structure (manholes or 24x24 area drains) at both ends of the discharge line between the pond and Baseline. I know this is a private line that Yvette has jurisdiction over, but I am worried if the line ever gets plugged and causes the pond to overflow. That would be very bad. With a structure at both ends that we can get a camera and sewer cleaner into the line if we need to so we can ensure the pond never overflows.

But again, we should address this on the final engineering plans, not at this land use stage.

Terry W. Keyes, PE

City Engineer

City of Cornelius

1355 N. Barlow Street
Cornelius, OR 97113
503-357-3011 office phone
503-449-3631 cell phone
terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov

On Feb 9, 2024, at 11:20 AM, Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com> wrote:

Tim/Terry,

I had a very good conversation with Yvette, she confirmed that there is no code required building offset for the storm sewer line.

See attached updated Civil Plans and Preliminary Hydro report. Geotech report included just for reference.

Let us know if you need anything else,

Brian Lee, PE, LEED AP

Principal Engineer

p. 503.597.3222 | d. 971.329.4186



LAND | WATER | INFRASTRUCTURE | FACILITIES

From: Tim Franz <Tim.Franz@corneliusor.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2024 2:58 PM
To: Terry Keyes <terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov>; Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com>
Cc: Zulema Longoria <zulema_longoria@uhaul.com>; Dan Flatten <dan_flatten@uhaul.com>; Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>; Yvette Hamilton <yhamilton@forestgrove-or.gov>
Subject: RE: Cornelius : U-Haul - Engineering Comments

You don't often get email from tim.franz@corneliusor.gov. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hello Brian,

When you talk with Yvette, you may also want to inquire if there is adequate room for the line. It will be in the 10' area between the property line and foundation/footing of the building. If the footprint of the building needs to be shifted slightly to the west, now would be the time to make/show that minor adjustment.

*Tim Franz, Senior Planner
City of Cornelius
Community Development
1300 S. Kodiak Circle
Mailing: 1355 N. Barlow Street
Cornelius, OR 97113*

Phone: (503) 357-3011

From: Terry Keyes <terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2024 2:49 PM
To: Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com>
Cc: Zulema Longoria <zulema_longoria@uhaul.com>; Tim Franz <Tim.Franz@corneliusor.gov>; Dan Flatten <dan_flatten@uhaul.com>; Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>; Yvette Hamilton <yhamilton@forestgrove-or.gov>
Subject: Re: Cornelius : U-Haul - Engineering Comments

Brian,

You might check with Yvette Hamilton, our Building Official to verify that the storm drain location works and can be approved for a plumbing permit. I copied Yvette on this email.

The connection to the mainline should be with an insert-tee. Attached is the detail to use for this connection.

Terry W. Keyes, PE
City Engineer
City of Cornelius
1355 N. Barlow Street
Cornelius, OR 97113
503-357-3011 office phone
503-449-3631 cell phone
terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov

On Feb 7, 2024, at 2:27 PM, Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com> wrote:

Some people who received this message don't often get email from brianl@paceengrs.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Terry,

Thanks for the reply, see attached sketch of what we are working on.

Does the City have a preference as to how to tie into the exiting storm? Use a cut in tee, inserta-tee, a wye or ??

Brian Lee, PE, LEED AP
Principal Engineer
p. 503.597.3222 | d. 971.329.4186

LAND | WATER | INFRASTRUCTURE | FACILITIES

From: Terry Keyes <terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2024 2:21 PM
To: Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com>
Cc: Zulema Longoria <zulema_longoria@uhaul.com>; Tim Franz <Tim.Franz@corneliusor.gov>; Dan Flatten <dan_flatten@uhaul.com>; Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>
Subject: Re: Cornelius : U-Haul - Engineering Comments

You don't often get email from terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov. [Learn why this is important](#)

Brian,

That sounds perfect.

Terry W. Keyes, PE
City Engineer
City of Cornelius
1355 N. Barlow Street
Cornelius, OR 97113
503-357-3011 office phone
503-449-3631 cell phone
terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov

On Feb 7, 2024, at 11:52 AM, Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com> wrote:

Some people who received this message don't often get email from brianl@paceengrs.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Terry,

The current plan is to run the storm outfall to the south, between the building and the property line and tie into the storm line in Baseline.

Brian Lee, PE, LEED AP
Principal Engineer
p. 503.597.3222 | d. 971.329.4186

<image001.png>

LAND | WATER | INFRASTRUCTURE | FACILITIES

From: Terry Keyes <terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2024 11:30 AM

To: Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com>

Cc: Zulema Longoria <zulema_longoria@uhaul.com>; Tim Franz <Tim.Franz@corneliusor.gov>; Dan Flatten <dan_flatten@uhaul.com>; Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>

Subject: Re: Cornelius : U-Haul - Engineering Comments

You don't often get email from terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov. [Learn why this is important](#)

Brian,

If you have questions about whether something is feasible in our system, please ask before putting the final design together.

Terry W. Keyes, PE
City Engineer

City of Cornelius

1355 N. Barlow Street

Cornelius, OR 97113

503-357-3011 office phone

503-449-3631 cell phone

terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov

On Feb 7, 2024, at 9:44 AM, Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com> wrote:

Zulema,

My team is working on the stormwater updates per our conversation last week. I expect the update to be done this week.

Brian Lee, PE, LEED AP

Principal Engineer

p. 503.597.3222 | d. 971.329.4186

<image001.png>

LAND | WATER | INFRASTRUCTURE | FACILITIES

From: Zulema Longoria <zulema_longoria@uhaul.com>

Sent: Wednesday, February 7, 2024 9:15 AM

To: Tim Franz <Tim.Franz@corneliusor.gov>; Dan Flatten <dan_flatten@uhaul.com>; Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com>

Cc: Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>; Terry Keyes <terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov>

Subject: Cornelius : U-Haul - Engineering Comments

Hello Brian: Good morning.

Can you please send Tim Franz the revised stormwater designs for Cornelius, OR so he can complete the staff report for the PZ hearing scheduled on 02-27-24?

He will need it as soon as possible.

Thank you,

Zulema Longoria, Planner
AMERCO Real Estate Co/U-Haul Int
2727 N Central Ave

Phoenix, AZ 85004
602-263-6502 ext 515306

From: Tim Franz <Tim.Franz@corneliusor.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 1, 2024 9:52 AM
To: Shannon Marvin-Christopherson <shannon_marvin@uhaul.com>; Zulema Longoria <zulema_longoria@uhaul.com>
Cc: Barbara Fryer <Barbara.Fryer@corneliusor.gov>; Terry Keyes <terry.keyes@corneliusor.gov>; Brian Lee <brianl@paceengrs.com>
Subject: U-Haul - Engineering Comments

CAUTION: This email came from an external sender. Do not click **links** or **attachments** unless you know the sender and the content is safe.

Good morning,

Yesterday afternoon we received Engineering Comments from Terry Keyes, the City Engineer, regarding your project in Cornelius. Based upon his comments, there are major concerns regarding the proposed Stormwater facility. Please review the comments, which are attached.

We are in the process of working on the staff report and we wanted to give you an opportunity to review and address these concerns, before the staff report to the Planning Commission is finalized. If you would like to address these issues for the staff report, please let us know by the EOB on February 6. Any plans (cutsheets) would need to be provided no later than February 14th.

The final staff report will be completed and available for review on February 20th.

Please feel free to reach out to Terry Keyes, City Engineer or us at (503) 357-3011 to discuss or answer and any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

*Tim Franz, Senior Planner
City of Cornelius
Community Development
1300 S. Kodiak Circle
Mailing: 1355 N. Barlow Street
Cornelius, OR 97113*

Phone: (503) 357-3011

conveyance system. These aspects will need to be determined as evaluation process.

Figure 6-7: CIP Project #1 – Site of Potential ISSSP Pump

PRELIMINARY DRAINAGE REPORT

Preliminary Drainage Report

**U-Haul Moving and Storage
Store 704072**

Cornelius, Oregon

Prepared For:

U-Haul Moving and Storage
AMERCO Real Estate Company
2727 N. Central Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Attn: Zulema Longoria

February 2024



Preliminary Drainage Report
U-Haul Moving and Storage
Store 704072

Prepared For:

U-Haul Moving and Storage
AMERCO Real Estate Company
2727 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Attn: Zulema Longoria



PACE Engineers, Inc.
4500 Kruse Way, Suite 250
Lake Oswego, Oregon 97035
PACE Project No. 21824

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PROJECT CERTIFICATION

The technical material and data contained in this report was prepared by PACE Engineers, Inc., under the supervision of the listed individuals below. Those responsible staff members who are registered professional engineers are licensed in the State of Oregon.



RENEWS: 12/31/2024

Brian D. Lee, P.E.
PACE Engineers, Inc.

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www.paceengrs.com

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APPENDIX

1. Soils Map
2. Hydraulic Model Reports
3. Storm Drainage Plan
4. Geotech Report – See separate PDF file.

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PRELIMINARY DRAINAGE REPORT

1.0 PURPOSE AND INTRODUCTION

This report represents the drainage analysis that was performed on a 2.96 acre parcel located at 2962 E. Baseline Street (HWY 8) located in Cornelius, Oregon. It is made up of 2 tax lots (1N334DD 7700 and 7900). The proposed project is to redevelop the property into a U-Haul storage facility.

Due to frontage improvements required by the City of Cornelius, the Right of Way (ROW) drainage area on NE 29th Avenue were included in the drainage analysis for the purposes of this report. This project triggers Clean Water Services (CWS) stormwater management for both water quality and quantity. To determine the stormwater quantity control required for the project, CWS uses three criteria. For this site, the RISK is Low, the DEVELOPMENT CLASS is Developed Area and the SIZE is Large. This puts the development into Category 2, requiring peak flow matching detention.

While infiltration of stormwater is an option to meet Category 2 requirements, the predominately clay soils in this area make infiltrating significant volumes of runoff nearly impossible. Meeting these detention requirements is typically accomplished using an open pond or underground detention pipes on the site. The Client has selected an open pond for stormwater management.

This is the documentation of the goals for which the stormwater facility for this site were designed to meet, the sources of information upon which the analysis is based, the design methodology, and the results of the analysis. The analysis was performed using a hydrologic and hydraulic model built in an Excel Spreadsheet using the SBUH method. Water quality and quantity performance goals are based on current Clean Water Services (CWS) and ODOT standards.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed improvements are in Cornelius, Oregon. The site is bordered by NE 29th Avenue the West and E. Baseline Rd (HWY 8) to the South.

2.1 Project Location

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Address	2962 E. Baseline Street, Cornelius, OR 97113
Watershed	Council Creek Sub-Watershed of Tualatin River Watershed
County	Washington County
Zoning	Highway Commercial (C-2)

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Area	Onsite Stormwater Collection Area – 2.96 acres Offsite Stormwater Collection Area – (+/-) 0.31 acres
Existing improvements	The existing site is mostly undeveloped. Currently Murphy's furniture store is located along E. Baseline Road with a few connections (catch basins) to the storm sewer system in the right of way.
Current ground cover	Gravel and asphalt parking areas, a building and undeveloped natural ground cover.
Existing topography	The ground naturally slopes to the East. Two (2) existing drainage ditches run Easterly to a lower area that collects stormwater runoff. No current outlet.
Surrounding Features	Surrounding features consist of roadways, single family residences and a regional natural resource area (Council Creek).
Nearby Water Bodies	The stormwater on the property drains to a natural lower area and pools. In the past it had a connection to the stormwater system that drained to Council Creek natural area. Council Creek drains into the Tualatin River.
Soils	37B – Quatama loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes 2027A - Verboort silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes 37A - Quatama loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

2.2 Project Description

The project facility serves the 2.96-acre property and 0.31-acre Right of Way (ROW) frontage improvements on N. 29th Avenue. It does not take in upstream drainage from natural or manmade drainage systems. A Storm Drainage Plan is included in the Appendix.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Proposed Improvements	<p>The proposed improvements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthwork modifications to create a new AC parking, landscaping and building pad. • Installing an open pond detention system. • Installing new flow control structure to meter the discharge into the existing 36" storm sewer pipe on E. Baseline Street.

3.0 HYDRAULIC AND HYDROLOGIC DESIGN

3.1 Hydrologic and Hydraulic Model

Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations to estimate runoff flows were conducted using Excel Spreadsheet based SBUH model for rainfall-runoff-routing simulation model using the following information to develop the model:

- Soil Conservation Service (“SCS”) Type 1A hyetograph for rainfall distribution developed from ODOT Isopluvial Maps and published CWS storm depths, see table 3-1.
- Drainage area basin based on local contour maps. This area was assigned a Runoff Curve Number of 79 for pre-industrial conditions, assumed to be undeveloped pasture land and Washington County Soil Survey classifications for pre-industrial conditions. A Runoff Curve Number of 98 for the current proposed conditions was used, where 100% impervious land cover was assumed.
- Existing stormwater system pipe network with hydraulic information provided by City of Cornelius and data collected during ALTA site survey.

Table 3.1 – Study Precipitation Depths

Recurrence Interval (Years)	24-hour Rainfall Depth (inches)
Water Quality – ½ 2-yr per ODOT Isopluvial	1.11
CWS 2-yr	2.5
CWS 10-yr	3.45
CWS 25-yr	3.9
100-yr	4.5

3.2 Water Quality Design Requirements

Clean Water Services (CWS) is the local permitting agency for stormwater discharges from the project.

The following information summarizes these water quality parameters below:

Impervious Area (Onsite + ROW) = 107909 SF
 Area * 0.03' = 3237 CF Required

Max Outflow = 0.019 CFS

Water quality treatment in the proposed design is performed by capturing and treating the required water quality volume of each storm event. This is accomplished by sizing the lowest orifice and setting its elevation to retain the 3237 CF of water to release less than the 0.019 CFS rate.

3.3 Water Quantity Design Goals

The current flow control standards of the existing facility are limiting the peak discharge in the developed condition to match the pre-industrial peak discharge or release less than ½ the 2-yr, 10-yr, and 25-yr frequency storm events. The goal of this project is to meet current CWS flow control performance standards.

3.4 Existing Flow Control

The current system has no discharge. Previous construction removed the piping and connections to the discharge pipe running East to the wetland area of Council Creek.

3.5 Proposed Facility Flow Control Design

The proposed storm pond system discharges are designed to meet the peak flow requirements for the ½ of the 2-yr, 10-yr, and 25-yr events. The proposed facility outlets to a flow control manhole that consist of two orifices (0.96-inch and 1.65-inch) and an overflow weir with a crest height of 3-ft. The control manhole will outlet to an existing 36" storm line along East Baseline Street before the runoff eventually outfalls to the wetland area of Council Creek.

See the following table for combined pond flow control performance of the system:

24-Hour Storm Event	Pre-Industrial (Target) Peak Flow (cfs)	Post-Project Peak Release (cfs)
CWS ½ of 2-yr	0.157	0.157
CWS 10-yr	0.723	0.464
CWS 25-yr	0.943	0.701

3.6 Gravity Pipe Conveyance Design

Gravity conveyance pipes for the project have been designed using manning's equation to pass the 25-year storm event at full or less than full flow.

3.7 Storm System Outfall Design

The proposed facility will outlet to a control structure before it outfalls to an existing 36" storm line located on East Baseline Street. The existing pipe will convey the stormwater before it is eventually discharges into the wetland area of Council Creek.

4.0 OFFSITE CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Downstream Drainage

This project will reduce peak flows during large storm events to predeveloped conditions. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the downstream path is at risk of damage due to the project.

4.2 Flood Hazard Risk

The project's hydraulic model evaluated an additional storm using the CWS 100-year storm depth. The orifice sizes for the storm facility system were sized to accommodate the 100-year storm; however, in this event, flow is not limited to the pre-developed conditions. Therefore, flooding of the system is not anticipated.

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Appendix



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Washington County, Oregon**



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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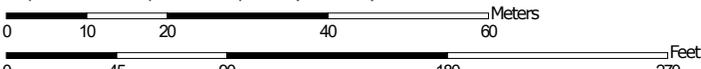
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:936 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 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

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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: Washington County, Oregon
 Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 14, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 16, 2021—Apr 18, 2021

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
37A	Quatama loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.4	12.3%
37B	Quatama loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	1.4	48.1%
2027A	Verboort silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.2	39.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		3.0	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or

Custom Soil Resource Report

landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Washington County, Oregon

37A—Quatama loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21zl
Elevation: 140 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Quatama and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Quatama

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: loam
H2 - 15 to 30 inches: clay loam
H3 - 30 to 62 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: R002XC008OR - Valley Terrace Group
Forage suitability group: Moderately Well Drained < 15% Slopes (G002XY004OR)
Other vegetative classification: Moderately Well Drained < 15% Slopes (G002XY004OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Huberly

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

37B—Quatama loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21zm
Elevation: 140 to 250 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Quatama and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Quatama

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 15 inches: loam
H2 - 15 to 30 inches: clay loam
H3 - 30 to 62 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 7 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 24 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Custom Soil Resource Report

Ecological site: R002XC008OR - Valley Terrace Group
Forage suitability group: Moderately Well Drained < 15% Slopes (G002XY004OR)
Other vegetative classification: Moderately Well Drained < 15% Slopes
(G002XY004OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Huberly

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

2027A—Verboort silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2mj15
Elevation: 150 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Verboort and similar soils: 94 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Verboort

Setting

Landform: Flood plains on terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Loamy alluvium over silty and clayey glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silty clay loam
A - 8 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
E - 12 to 19 inches: silty clay loam
2Btg - 19 to 28 inches: clay
2BCtg - 28 to 33 inches: silty clay
2Cg - 33 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 26 inches to abrupt textural change
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 8 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneFrequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: R002XC007OR - Valley Swale Group
Forage suitability group: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Waldo

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Preliminary Water Quality Calculations

Project: U-Haul Cornelius

Date: 8-Feb

Impervious areas:

Streets & Sidewalks	98000 sf
Offsite ROW	9909 sf
	<u>107909 sf total</u>

Required Water Quality Storage:

Impervious Area * 0.03' = Required Storage

Storage (cf) = 3237 cf

Water Quality Flow:

WQF = $WQV / (4 \text{ hours} * 60 \text{ min} * 60 \text{ sec})$
 $WQF = 0.225 \text{ cfs}$
 $= 101 \text{ gpm}$

Extended Dry Detention Drawdown Rate:

$WQV / (48 \text{ hours} * 60 \text{ min} * 60 \text{ sec})$
 $WQD = 0.019 \text{ cfs}$

Pond Storage Calculations:

<i>Elev</i> <i>(ft)</i>	<i>Surf Area</i> <i>(sq ft)</i>	<i>Storage</i> <i>(cu ft)</i>
0	3600	0.00
0.05	3639	180.98
0.10	3678	363.91
0.15	3718	548.82
0.20	3757	735.70
0.25	3797	924.57
0.30	3837	1115.43
0.35	3877	1308.29
0.40	3918	1503.17
0.45	3958	1700.08
0.50	3999	1899.01
0.55	4040	2099.98
0.60	4081	2303.00
0.65	4122	2508.08
0.70	4164	2715.23
0.75	4205	2924.45
0.80	4247	3135.76
0.85	4289	3349.16

$$Q = CA(2gH)^{.5}$$

Orifice Sizing:

Orifice coefficient =	0.62
Qavg =	0.019
2/3 WQH =	0.55
Area (sf) =	0.005
Diameter (in.)	0.96
WQVH =	0.83
2/3 WQH =	0.55



STORAGE ROUTING

Project: UH Cornelius
 Project Number: 23836
 Date: 2/9/24
 Basin: Council Creek
 Event: 2 yr

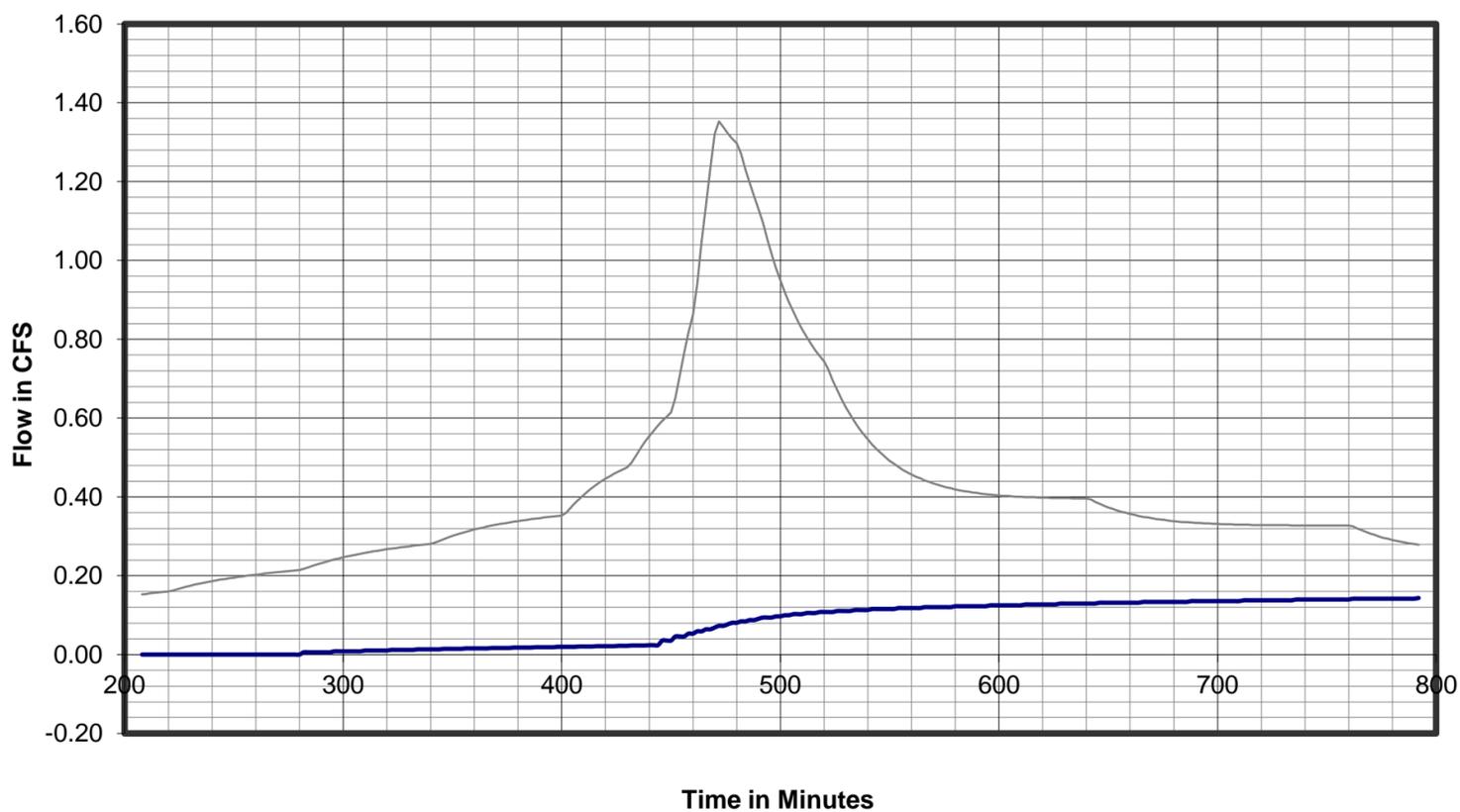
INFLOW HYDROGRAPH

Hydrograph Data:		Pre-	Post-	PRE-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Onsite Area + ROW Area =	142553	142553 SF		Pervious Area:	Area = 0 SF
Onsite Area + ROW Area =	3.27	3.27 acres		Area =	0.00 acres
Pt =	2.5	2.5 inches		CN =	98
dt =	2	2 min		S =	0.20
Tc =	30	24 min		0.2S =	0.04
w =	0.032258	0.04 Rout. Con.			
Hydrograph Results:				POST-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Pre-Developed Peak Runoff:	0.313 cfs			Pervious Area:	Area = 107909 SF
Pre Developed Total Volume:	9130.6 CF			Area =	2.4772 acres
				CN =	98
				S =	0.20
				0.2S =	0.04
Post-Developed Peak Runoff:	1.35 cfs				
Post Developed Total Volume:	23738.4 CF				

POND ROUTING

Pond Data:		Outlet Data:			
Bottom Length	90.0 FT	Orif1 A =	0.01 sq. ft.	Broad Crested	
Bottom Width	40.0 FT	Orif1 E =	0	Weir1 L =	
Side Slope	3 Horizontal: 1 Vertical	Dia 1 =	0.96 inches	Weir1 E =	
Bottom Area	3600 SF				
Depth of Effective Side Perc	0 FT	Orif2 A =	0.01 sq. ft.	Rectangular	
Soil Media Depth	1.5 FT	Orif2 E =	0.83	Weir2 L =	
Gravel Layer Depth	0 FT	Dia 2 =	1.65 inches	Weir2 E =	
Soil Media porosity	25%				
Gravel Layer porosity	40%	Orif3 A =	0.00 sq. ft.		
Infiltration Rate	0 in/hr	Orif3 E =			
Infli Safety Factor	2	Dia 3 =			
				Routing Results:	
				MAX STORAGE =	15193.4
				MAX OUTLET =	0.157
				MAX Infiltration =	0.000
				MAX Bypass =	0.157
				MAX Depth =	2.85

BioCell Inflow/Outflow Hydrograph





STORAGE ROUTING

Project: UH Cornelius
 Project Number: 23836
 Date: 2/9/24
 Basin: BASIN
 Event: 10 yr

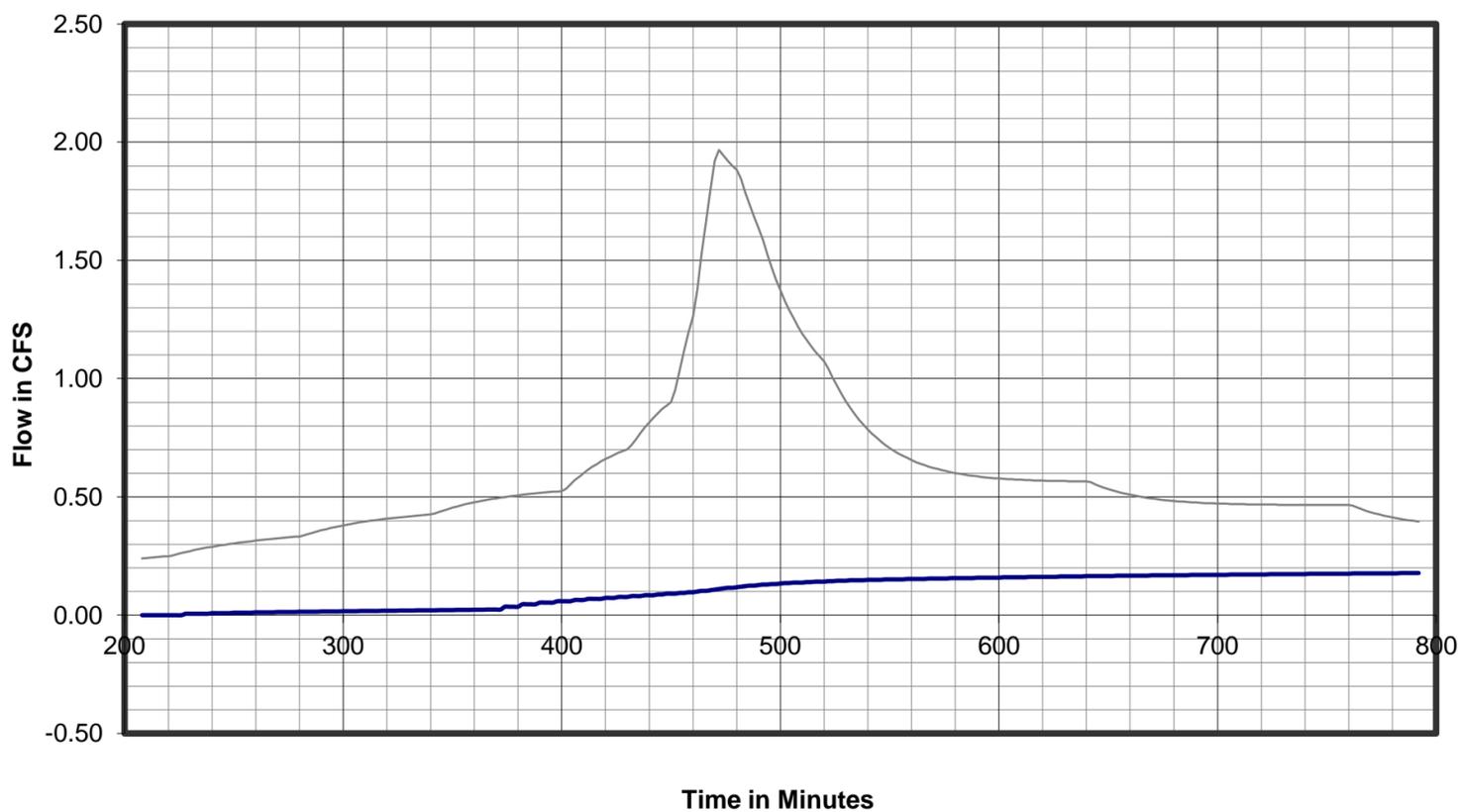
INFLOW HYDROGRAPH

Hydrograph Data:		Pre-	Post-	PRE-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Onsite Area + ROW Area =	142553	142553 SF		Pervious Area:	Area = 0 SF
Onsite Area + ROW Area =	3.27	3.27 acres		Area =	0.0000 acres
Pt =	3.45	3.45 inches		CN =	98
dt =	2	2 min		S =	0.20
Tc =	30	24 min		0.2S =	0.04
w =	0.032258	0.04 Rout. Con.			
Hydrograph Results:				POST-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Pre-Developed Peak Runoff:	0.723 cfs			Pervious Area:	Area = 107909 SF
Pre Developed Total Volume:	16967.9 CF			Area =	2.4772 acres
				CN =	98
				S =	0.20
				0.2S =	0.04
Post-Developed Peak Runoff:	1.97 cfs				
Post Developed Total Volume:	34474.5 CF				

POND ROUTING

Pond Data:		Outlet Data:			
Bottom Length	90.0 FT	Orif1 A =	0.01 sq. ft.	Broad Crested	
Bottom Width	40.0 FT	Orif1 E =	0	Weir1 L =	
Side Slope	3 Horizontal: 1 Vertical	Dia 1 =	0.96 inches	Weir1 E =	
Bottom Area	3600 SF				
Depth of Effective Side Perc	0 FT	Orif2 A =	0.01 sq. ft.	Rectangular	
Soil Media Depth	1.5 FT	Orif2 E =	0.83	Weir2 L =	
Gravel Layer Depth	0 FT	Dia 2 =	1.65 inches	Weir2 E =	
Soil Media porosity	25%				
Gravel Layer porosity	40%	Orif3 A =	0.00 sq. ft.		
Infiltration Rate	0 in/hr	Orif3 E =			
Infli Safety Factor	2	Dia 3 =			
				Routing Results:	
				MAX STORAGE =	19943.7
				MAX OUTLET =	0.464
				MAX Infiltration =	0.000
				MAX Bypass =	0.464
				MAX Depth =	3.600

BioCell Inflow/Outflow Hydrograph





STORAGE ROUTING

Project: UH Cornelius
 Project Number: 23836
 Date: 2/9/24
 Basin: BASIN
 Event: 25 yr

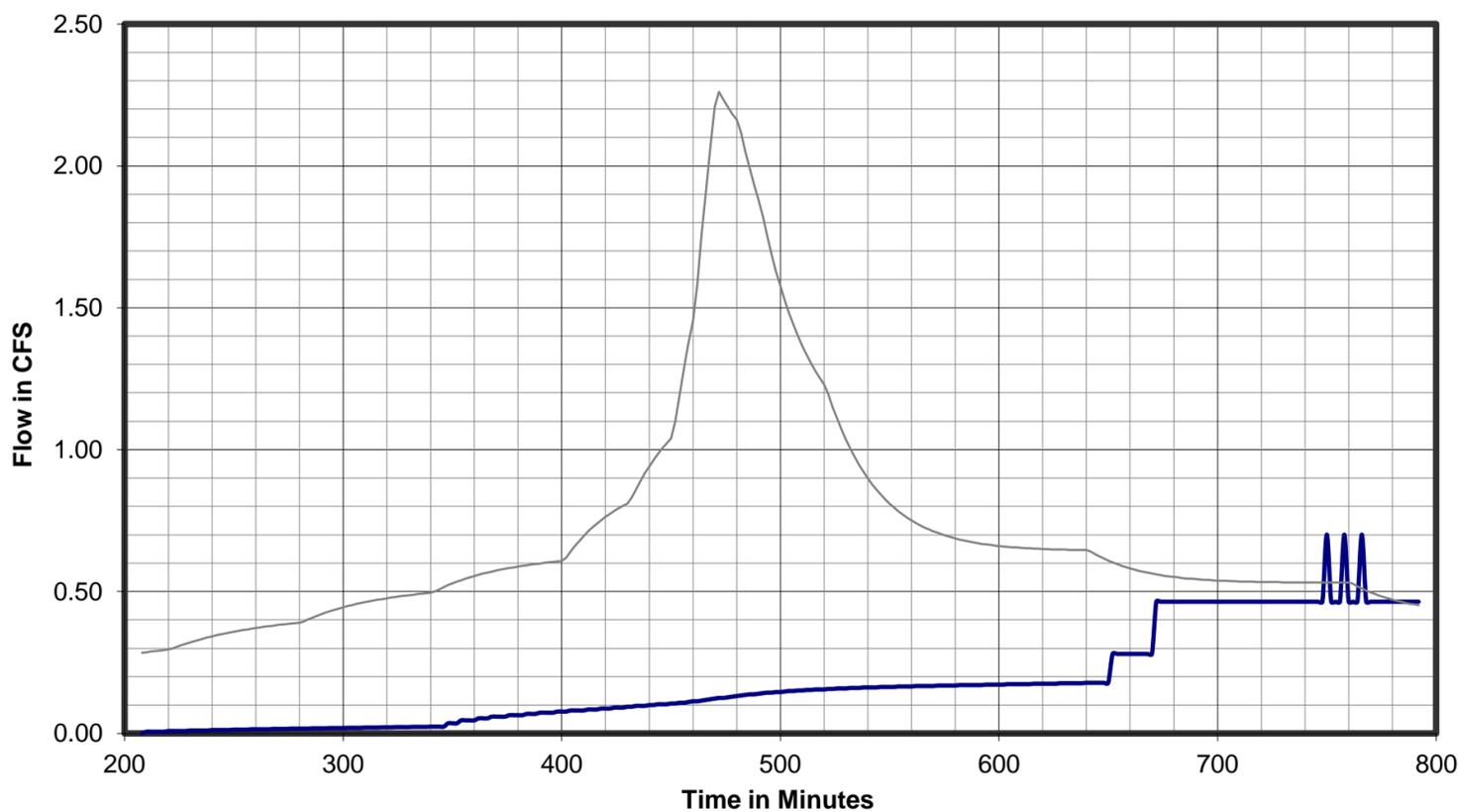
INFLOW HYDROGRAPH

Hydrograph Data:	Pre-	Post-	PRE-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Onsite Area + Offsite Area =	142553	142553 SF	Pervious Area:	Area = 0 SF
Onsite Area + Offsite Area =	3.27	3.27 acres	Area = 3.2726 acres	Area = 0.0000 acres
Pt =	3.9	3.9 inches	CN = 78	CN = 98
dt =	2	2 min	S = 2.82	S = 0.20
Tc =	30	24 min	0.2S = 0.56	0.2S = 0.04
w = 0.032258		0.04 Rout. Con.		
Hydrograph Results:			POST-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Pre-Developed Peak Runoff:	0.943 cfs		Pervious Area:	Area = 107909 SF
Pre Developed Total Volume:	21035.6 CF		Area = 0.7953 acres	Area = 2.4772 acres
			CN = 86	CN = 98
			S = 1.63	S = 0.20
Post-Developed Peak Runoff:	2.26 cfs		0.2S = 0.33	0.2S = 0.04
Post Developed Total Volume:	39617.4 CF			

POND ROUTING

Pond Data:		Outlet Data:	
Bottom Length	90.0 FT	Orif1 A =	0.01 sq. ft. Broad Crested
Bottom Width	40.0 FT	Orif1 E =	0 Weir1 L = feet
Side Slope	3 Horizontal: 1 Vertical	Dia 1 =	0.96 inches Weir1 E =
Bottom Area	3600 SF		
Depth of Effective Side Perc	0 FT	Orif2 A =	0.01 sq. ft. Rectangular
Soil Media Depth	1.5 FT	Orif2 E =	0.83 Weir2 L = 3 feet
Gravel Layer Depth	0 FT	Dia 2 =	1.65 inches Weir2 E = 3.5
Soil Media porosity	25%		
Gravel Layer porosity	40%	Orif3 A =	0.00 sq. ft.
Infiltration Rate	0 in/hr	Orif3 E =	
Infli Safety Factor	2	Dia 3 =	inches
			Routing Results:
			MAX STORAGE = 20289.2
			MAX OUTLET = 0.701
			MAX Infiltration = 0.000
			MAX Bypass = 0.701
			MAX Depth = 3.650

BioCell Inflow/Outflow Hydrograph





STORAGE ROUTING

Project: UH Cornelius
 Project Number: 23836
 Date: 2/9/24
 Basin: BASIN
 Event: 100 yr

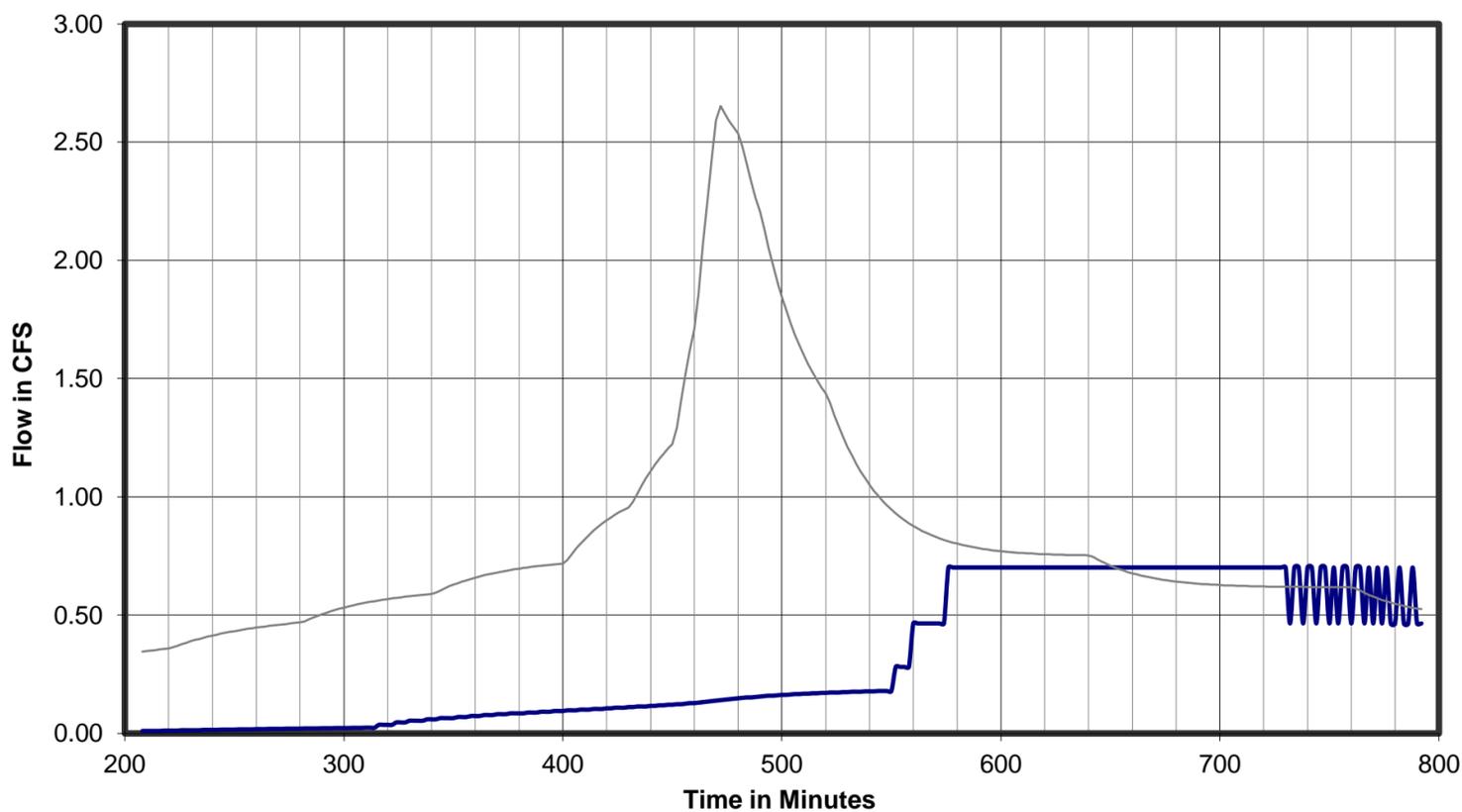
INFLOW HYDROGRAPH

Hydrograph Data:	Pre-	Post-	PRE-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Onsite Area + Offsite Area =	142553	142553 SF	Pervious Area:	Area = 0 SF
Onsite Area + Offsite Area =	3.27	3.27 acres	Area = 3.27 acres	Area = 0.0000 acres
Pt =	4.5	4.5 inches	CN = 78	CN = 98
dt =	2	2 min	S = 2.82	S = 0.20
Tc =	30	24 min	0.2S = 0.56	0.2S = 0.04
w =	0.032258	0.04 Rout. Con.		
Hydrograph Results:			POST-DEVELOPED	Impervious Area:
Pre-Developed Peak Runoff:	1.252 cfs		Pervious Area:	Area = 107909 SF
Pre Developed Total Volume:	26709.6 CF		Area = 0.7953 acres	Area = 2.4772 acres
			CN = 86	CN = 98
			S = 1.63	S = 0.20
Post-Developed Peak Runoff:	2.653 cfs		0.2S = 0.33	0.2S = 0.04
Post Developed Total Volume:	46511.9 CF			

POND ROUTING

Pond Data:		Outlet Data:	
Bottom Length	90.0 FT	Orif1 A =	0.01 sq. ft. Broad Crested
Bottom Width	40.0 FT	Orif1 E =	0 Weir1 L = feet
Side Slope	3 Horizontal: 1 Vertical	Dia 1 =	0.97 inches Weir1 E =
Bottom Area	3600 SF		
Depth of Effective Side Perc	0 FT	Orif2 A =	0.01 sq. ft. Rectangular
Soil Media Depth	1.5 FT	Orif2 E =	0.83 Weir2 L = 3 feet
Gravel Layer Depth	0 FT	Dia 2 =	1.65 inches Weir2 E = 3.5
Soil Media porosity	25%		
Gravel Layer porosity	40%	Orif3 A =	0.00 sq. ft.
Infiltration Rate	0 in/hr	Orif3 E =	
Infli Safety Factor	2	Dia 3 =	inches
			Routing Results:
			MAX STORAGE = 20556.7
			MAX OUTLET = 0.702
			MAX Infiltration = 0.000
			MAX Bypass = 0.702
			MAX Depth = 3.650

BioCell Inflow/Outflow Hydrograph



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