



**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR  
ASPHALT CONCRETE RECYCLING  
(TRACT 6 & 10 GARDENS SUBDIVISION)**

**Prepared For:**

**Asphalt Concrete Recycling, LLC**  
235 S Franceville Coal Mine Rd  
Colorado Springs, CO 80929  
(602) 558-0806  
Contact: Perry Hastings

**Prepared By:**

**JR Engineering, LLC**  
5475 Tech Center Drive, Suite 235  
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80919  
(303) 267-6240  
Contact: Mike Bramlett

**JR Project No. 25176.00**

**January, 2020**

Item 1. Add Qualified Stormwater Manager information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting

Item 1. Add Contractor information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this Stormwater Management Plan for ACR Site Development Plan was prepared under my direct supervision in accordance with the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, and the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual. JR Engineering does not and will not assume liability for the implementation of the methods, requirements, and standards set forth in this report.

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Mike Bramlett, P.E.  
Registered Professional Engineer  
State of Colorado No. 32314  
For and on behalf of JR Engineering, LLC.



Not required on the  
SWMP Report.

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**1. Applicant / Contact Information**

**Owner/Developer:** Asphalt Concrete Recycling, LLC  
Attn: Perry Hastings  
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**Engineer:** JR Engineering, LLC  
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Colorado Springs, CO 80919  
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**SWMP Administrator:** Contractor

**Contractor:** To Be Determined

**2. Site Description and Location**

The site consist of two adjacent parcels of land, parcel 6429101011 (tract 10), totaling approximate 8.06 acres and parcel 6428201008 (tract 6), totaling 4.81 acres. The site is bounded by Spring Creek to the north, to the west by Fountain Creek, to the south by Janitell Road, and to the east by an existing industrial zoned parcel 6428201009, also known as 2102 Janitell Road, or Tract 3 of the Valley Gardens subdivision. A vicinity map is presented in Appendix A.

The subject site is currently vacant and undeveloped and consists of sparse native vegetation coverage. In general, the site slopes from northeast to southwest at slopes ranging from 1-8%, towards Spring Creek and Fountain Creek which border the western and southern sides of the site respectively. The ultimate outfall of this drainageway is Fountain Creek. However, there are no existing stormwater facilities located on site.

The subject site is approximately 12.87 acres and located approximately 600 feet southwest of the intersection of Janitell Road and East Las Vegas Street within a mixed commercial and industrial area of Colorado Springs, Colorado. There is an existing site trailer located northeast of the property. An existing dirt road proceeds southeast from Janitell Road through the site to service an existing scale, located northeast. In the developed condition, the site will be asphalt/ gravel drive aisles, parking stalls, and light poles to illuminate the site. A 30 foot gravel road will circle a large stock pile area that house waste concrete and asphalt. A site trailer will sit south of scale and has asphalt access with 3 parking spots. 3 pole mount security light will run along the middle of the site from northeast to southwest of the site.

Site details:

- a. Estimated area to undergo disturbance: 12 acres (Total Area = 12.87 acres)
- b. Per a NRCS web soil survey, the site is made up of Type A and B soils. Type A soils cover roughly 32% of the site while Type B soils cover 68% of the site. Group A soils have a high infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. Type B soils have a moderate infiltration when thoroughly wet. A NRCS soil survey map has been presented in Appendix B. BMPs will be installed and maintained to mitigate adverse impacts due to soil erosion.
- c. Existing vegetation: Native meadow grasses (approximately 50% coverage).
- d. Location and description of potential pollution sources: Potential sources of pollution include:

- Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- All exposed and stored soils – all exposed soils will be seeded and mulched upon completion of construction within the vicinity. Silt fence will be utilized to contain sediment deposited by runoff until seeding can take. Silt fence or a similar barrier should be installed as needed around long-term stockpiles (30 days+). Vehicle Tracking Control should be installed at access points to minimize sediment deposition from vehicles exiting the site.

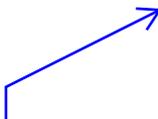
- Vehicle tracking of sediments – if sediment is tracked onto the street, a reasonable attempt shall be made to clean up sediment and mud deposits as soon as possible. A street sweeper may be used as necessary. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at all vehicular access points to the site.

- Management of contaminated soils – appropriate measures will be taken to clean up the cause of the contaminated soil. All contaminated soils must be disposed of offsite in an appropriate manner.

- Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.) – dumpsters will be utilized as needed to remove trash from the site. Any waste material found on-site or generated by construction activities will be disposed of in a manner that prevents polluting of storm water discharges. In the event that waste is to be stored on-site, it shall be in an area located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. Whenever waste is not stored in a

Item 9. What method did you use to determine percent cover? (i.e., visual inspection, aerial survey)



non-porous container, it shall be in an area enclosed by a 12-inch high compacted earthen ridge. If the enclosed waste area is located on porous soil, the area shall be covered with a non-porous lining to prevent soil contamination. Whenever precipitation is predicted, the waste shall be covered with a non-porous cover, anchored on all sides to prevent its removal by wind, in order to prevent precipitation from leaching out potential pollutants from the waste.

- Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets – all portable toilets should be kept a minimum of 50 feet from a storm drain inlet and secured to the ground.

The locations of these sources are shown in the GEC plans in Appendix C or will be determined by the contractor.

- e. Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants: Not applicable for this site since there will be no dedicated batch plants.
- f. Location and description of anticipated non-stormwater components of discharge: A potential source of non-stormwater discharge could be the irrigation of permanent seeding (PS). Irrigation will be kept at a rate so as to not create runoff.
- g. Ultimate receiving waters: Roughly 12.87 acres site slopes from northeast to southwest at slopes ranging from 1-8%, towards Spring Creek and Fountain Creek which border the western and southern sides of the site. The proposed full-spectrum detention pond will outfall to Fountain Creek via a proposed 18" RCP pipe with a low tail water basin for outlet protection.

### 3. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities

The project will follow standard construction sequences for construction, i.e., grading, utility installation, street paving, and landscaping. The contractor will be responsible for implementing and maintaining the erosion and sediment control measures described in this document and the accompanying design drawings. The contractor may designate these tasks to certain subcontractors as they see fit, but the ultimate responsibility for implementing these controls and their proposed function at each phase of the project remains with the contractor. The order of major activities (with estimated completion dates) will be as follows:

1. Install VTC and other perimeter soil erosion control measures (Spring 2020).
2. Install/grade temporary sediment basin (Spring 2020).
3. Clear and rough grade for improvements (Spring 2020).
4. Fine grading and placement of gravel drive aisles, lights, water, cesspool, and paving (Spring 2020).
5. Install landscaping/vegetated surface treatments (Spring 2020).
6. Clean up and final stabilization (Spring 2020).

*\*\*Total construction timeframe < 1 month, with the exception of establishing vegetation.*

Item 6. Add the following major activity to the list: 7. Remove BMPs once final stabilization is achieved (Spring 2021)

### 4. BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

See GEC plans in Appendix C for BMP locations and detail sheets.

Item 5. Note that the Site does not require a phasing plan

- a. Erosion and Sediment Controls
  - i. Structural BMPs:
    1. Temporary sediment basins and permanent detention pond (SBs) to collect runoff before it enters receiving waters
    2. Silt fence (SF) along downstream limits of disturbed areas to filter sediment from runoff
    3. Construction marker (CM) to identify limits of construction (LOC)
    4. Vehicle tracking control (VTC) at site entrance to prevent sediment from leaving the site via vehicle tires
    5. Erosion control blanket (ECB) placed on any slopes of 3:1 or greater, including the sides of sediment basins
    6. Inlet protection (IP) around culvert entrances
    7. Outlet protection (OP) at culvert outlets
    8. Check Dam (CD) to counteract erosion by reducing energy
    9. Site grading around entire stockpile area, all road slope toward detention pond. No developed storm water offsite.
    10. Temporary stock pile and permanent stock pile (TSP) to consolidate materials such as topsoil in a controlled area bounded by silt fence
    11. Stabilized staging area (SSA) near site entrance to consolidate construction equipment in a stabilized location
    12. Concrete washout area (CWA) to allow a controlled area for concrete trucks to be washed
  - ii. Non-structural BMPs:
    1. Permanent seeding (PS) to stabilize disturbed areas
- b. Materials Handling and Spill Prevention
  - i. General Materials Handling Practices:
    1. Potential pollutants shall be stored and used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's instructions in a secure location. To the extent practical, material storage areas should not be located near storm drain inlets and should be equipped with covers, roofs, or secondary containment as required to prevent storm water from contacting stored materials. Chemicals that are not compatible shall be stored in segregated areas so that spilled materials cannot combine and react.
    2. Disposal of materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
    3. Materials no longer required for construction shall be removed from the site as soon as possible.
    4. Adequate garbage, construction waste, and sanitary waste handling and disposal facilities shall be provided as necessary to keep the site clear of obstruction and BMPs clear and functional.
  - ii. Specific Materials Handling Practices
    1. All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite during construction shall be handled in a way that does not contaminate storm water.

Item 12. Note that there will be no batch plants onsite

2. All chemicals including liquid products, petroleum products, water treatment chemicals, and wastes stored onsite shall be covered and protected from vandalism.
  3. Maintenance, fueling, and repair of all equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, degreasing operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which may result in the accidental release of contaminants, shall be conducted under cover during wet weather and on an impervious surface to prevent release of contaminants onto the ground. Materials spilled during maintenance operations shall be cleaned up immediately and properly disposed of.
  4. Wheel wash water shall be settled and discharged onsite by infiltration.
  5. Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to storm water runoff. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application rates and procedures.
  6. pH-modifying sources shall be managed to prevent contamination of runoff and storm water collected onsite. The most common sources of pH-modifying materials are bulk cement, cement kiln dust (CKD), fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, and concrete pumping and mixer washout waters.
- iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures
1. The primary objective in responding to a spill is to quickly contain the material(s) and prevent or minimize their migration into storm water runoff and conveyance systems. If the release has impacted onsite storm water, it is critical to contain the released materials onsite and prevent their release into receiving waters.
  2. Spill Response Procedures:
    - a. Notify site superintendent immediately when a spill, or the threat of a spill, is observed. The superintendent shall assess the situation and determine the appropriate response.
    - b. If spills represent an imminent threat of escaping onsite facilities and entering the receiving waters, site personnel shall respond immediately to contain the release and notify the superintendent after the situation has stabilized.
    - c. The site superintendent, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for completing a spill reporting form and for reporting the spill to the appropriate agency.
    - d. Spill response equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to replace any materials used in spill response activities.
  3. Spill kits shall be on-hand at all fueling sites. Spill kit location(s)

- shall be reported to the SWMP administrator.
4. Absorbent materials shall be on-hand at all fueling areas for use in containing inadvertent spills. Containers shall be on-hand at all fueling sites for disposal of used absorbents.
  5. Recommended components of spill kits include the following:
    - a. Oil absorbent pads (one bale)
    - b. Oil absorbent booms (40 feet)
    - c. 55-gallon drums (2)
    - d. 9-mil plastic bags (10)
    - e. Personal protective equipment including gloves and goggles
  6. Concrete wash water: unless confined in a pre-defined, bermed containment area, the cleaning of concrete truck delivery chutes is prohibited at the job site.
  7. Notification procedures:
    - a. In the event of an accident or spill, the SWMP administrator shall be notified.
    - b. Depending on the nature of the spill material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line: 887-518-5608), downstream water users, or other agencies may also need to be notified.
    - c. Any spill of oil which 1) violates water quality standards, 2) produces a “sheen” on a surface water, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion, or any hazardous substance release, or hazardous waste release which exceeds the reportable quantity, must be reported immediately by telephone to the National Response Center Hotline at (800) 424-8802.

## **5. Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management**

- a. Permanent seeding will be provided to achieve long-term stabilization of the site.
- b. Seed Mix: “Foothills” or approved equal.
- c. Seeding Application Rate: Drill seed 0.25” to 0.5” into the soil. In small areas not accessible to a drill, hand broadcast at double the rate and rake 0.25” to 0.5” into the soil. Apply seed at the following rates:
  - i. Dryland: 20-25 lbs/acre
  - ii. Irrigated: 40 lbs/acre
- d. Soil stabilization Practices:
  - i. Mulching Application: Apply 1-1/2 tons of certified weed free hay per acre mechanically crimped into the soil in combination with an organic mulch tackifier. On slopes and ditches requiring a blanket, the blanket shall be placed in lieu of much and mulch tackifier.
- e. Soil Conditioning and Fertilization Requirements:
  - i. Soil conditioner, organic amendment shall be applied to all seeded areas at 3 CY / 1000 SF.
  - ii. Fertilizer shall consist of 90% fungal biomass (mycelium) and 10% potassium-magnesia with a grade of 6-1-3 or approved equal. Fertilizer

shall be applied as recommended by seed supplier.

- f. Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plan density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.

## **6. Inspection and Maintenance**

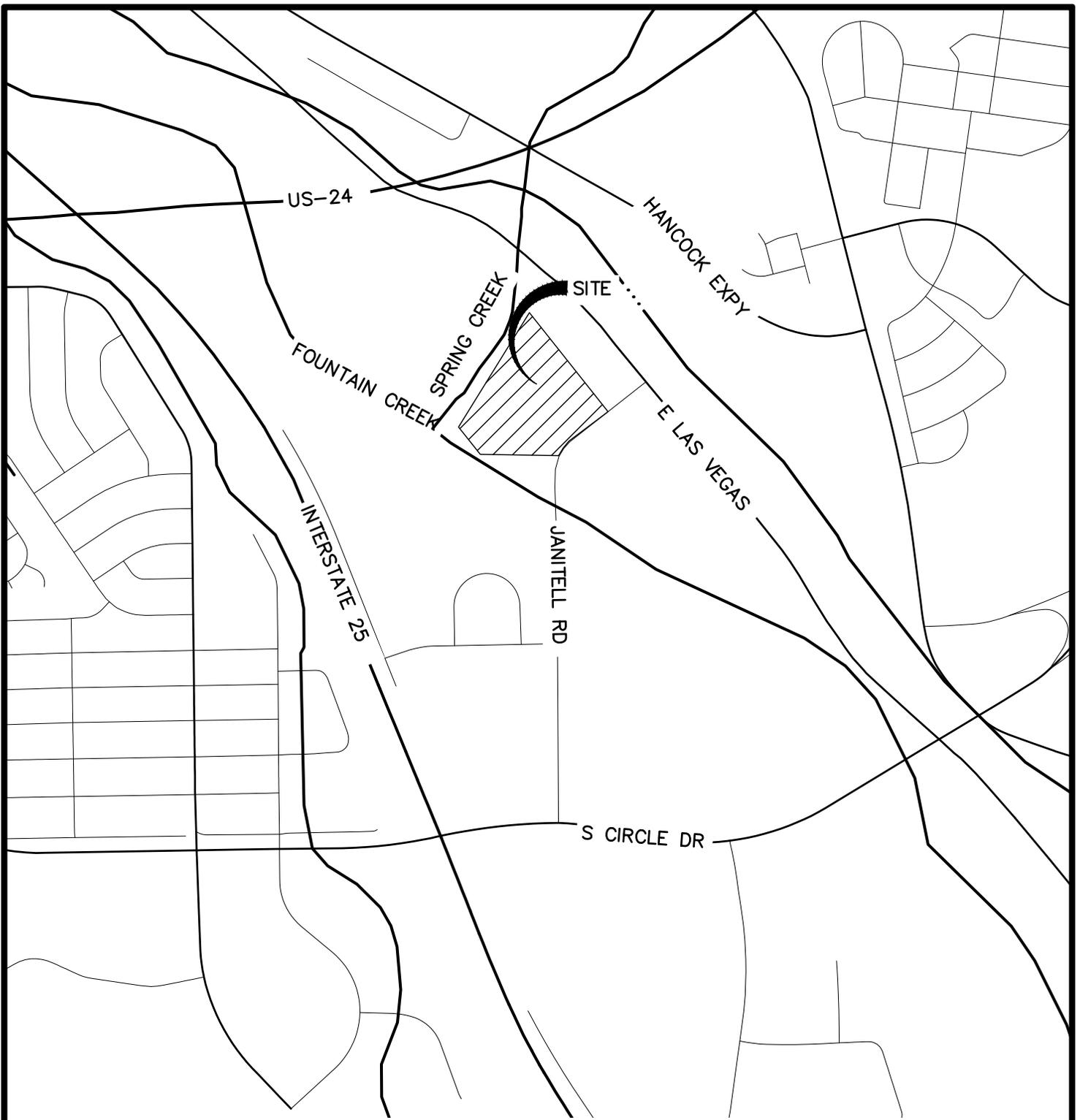
- a. Inspection Schedules:
  - i. The contractor shall inspect BMPs once every 14 days at a minimum, and immediately (within 24 hours) after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion (i.e. that results in storm water running across the ground), to ensure that BMPs are maintained in effective operating condition.
- b. Inspection Procedures:
  - i. Site Inspection / Observation Items:
    1. Construction site perimeter and discharge points
    2. All disturbed areas
    3. Areas used for material / waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
    4. Other areas having a significant potential for storm water pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout areas, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site
    5. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP
    6. Any other structural BMPs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the conditions of spill response kits.
  - ii. Inspection Requirements:
    1. Determine if there is any evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the receiving waters.
    2. Review BMPs to determine if they still meet design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site.
    3. Upgrade and/or revise any BMPs not operating in accordance with the SWMP and update the SWMP to reflect any revisions.
  - iii. BMP Maintenance / Replacement and Failed BMPs:
    1. The contractor shall remove sediment that has been collected by perimeter controls, such as silt fence and inlet protection, on a regular basis to prevent failure of BMPs, and remove potential of sediment from being discharged from the site in the event of BMP failure.
    2. Removed sediment must be moved to an appropriate location where it will not become an additional pollutant source, and should never be placed in ditches or streams.
    3. The contractor shall update the GEC as required with any new

BMPs added during the construction period.

4. The contractor shall address BMPs that have failed or have the potential to fail without maintenance or modifications, as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to prevent discharge of pollutants.
- iv. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections:
1. The contractor shall maintain records of all inspection reports, including signed inspection logs, at the project site.
  2. The permittee shall document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage.
  3. Site inspection records shall include the following:
    - a. Inspection date
    - b. Name and title of personnel making the inspection
    - c. Location of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
    - d. Location(s) of BMPs in need of maintenance
    - e. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location
    - f. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection
    - g. Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule

## **APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP**

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VICINITY MAP  
ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
25176.00  
11/08/19  
SHEET 1 OF 1



**J-R ENGINEERING**

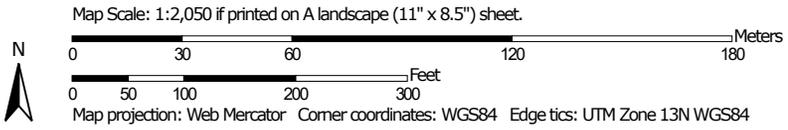
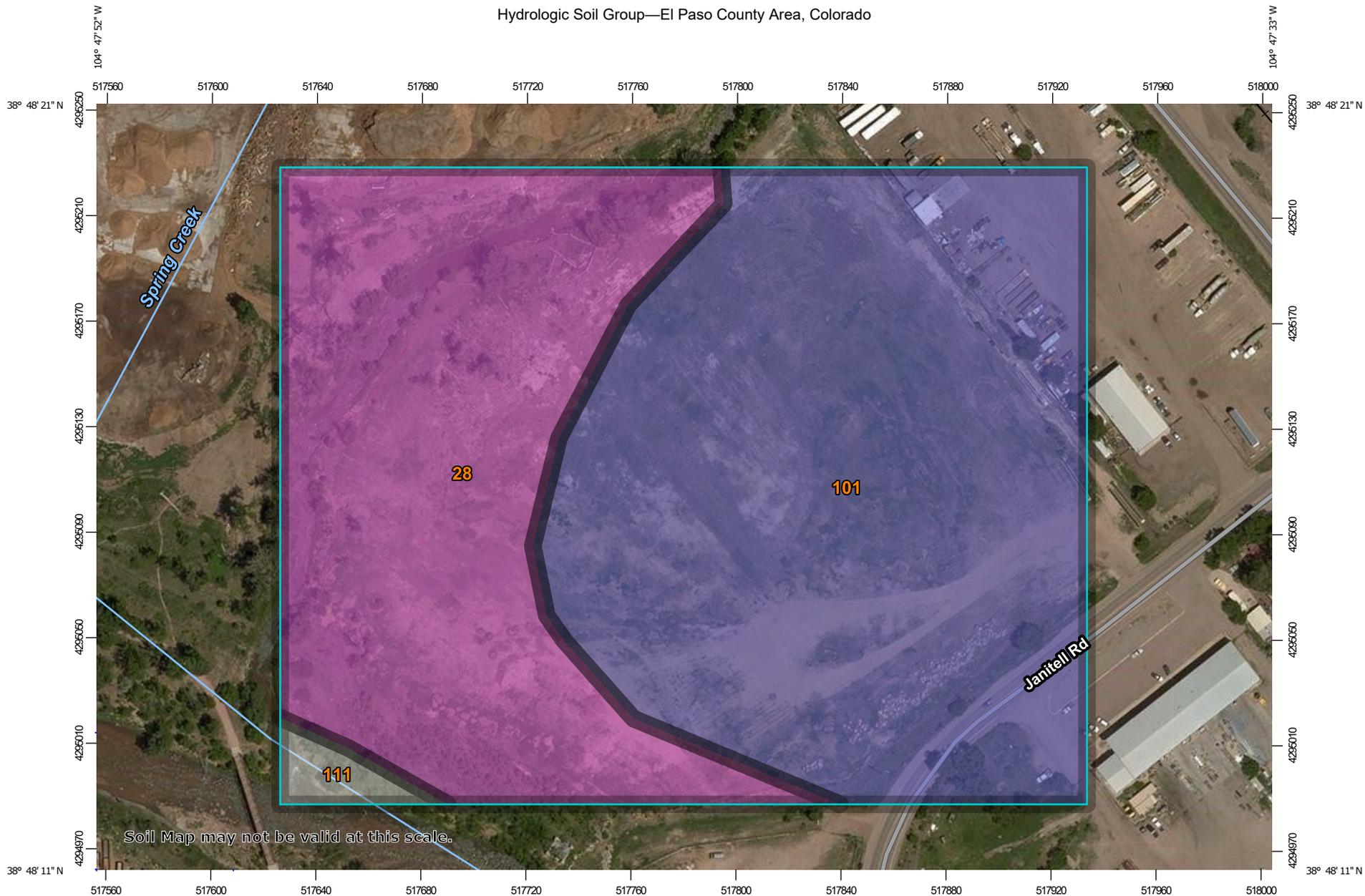
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## **APPENDIX B – SOILS MAP**

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Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado



### MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)**
  -  Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils**
  - Soil Rating Polygons**
    -  A
    -  A/D
    -  B
    -  B/D
    -  C
    -  C/D
    -  D
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Lines**
    -  A
    -  A/D
    -  B
    -  B/D
    -  C
    -  C/D
    -  D
    -  Not rated or not available
  - Soil Rating Points**
    -  A
    -  A/D
    -  B
    -  B/D
- Water Features**
  -  Streams and Canals
- Transportation**
  -  Rails
  -  Interstate Highways
  -  US Routes
  -  Major Roads
  -  Local Roads
- Background**
  -  Aerial Photography
- Other**
  -  C
  -  C/D
  -  D
  -  Not rated or not available

### 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: El Paso County Area, Colorado  
 Survey Area Data: Version 17, Sep 13, 2019

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 3, 2014—Jun 17, 2014

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.

## Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
28	Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	A	7.4	40.4%
101	Ustic Torrfluvents, loamy	B	10.7	58.1%
111	Water		0.3	1.5%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>			<b>18.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Description

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

## Rating Options

*Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

*Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified*

*Tie-break Rule: Higher*

## **APPENDIX C – GEC PLANS AND DETAILS**

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**GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES**

- STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
- NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
- A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
- ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A "NOTICE TO PROCEED" HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
- CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
- ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
- TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
- FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
- ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
- EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
- COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
- ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.
- CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
- DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
- WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
- TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
- THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
- THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY MANNER. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
- NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ON SITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE ECM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
- BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ON-SITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
- NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
- OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE ECM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
- PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
- THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING INC., DATED JUNE 28TH, 2019 AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
- AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:  
  
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT  
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION  
WOOD - PERMITS  
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH  
DENVER, CO 80246-1530  
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

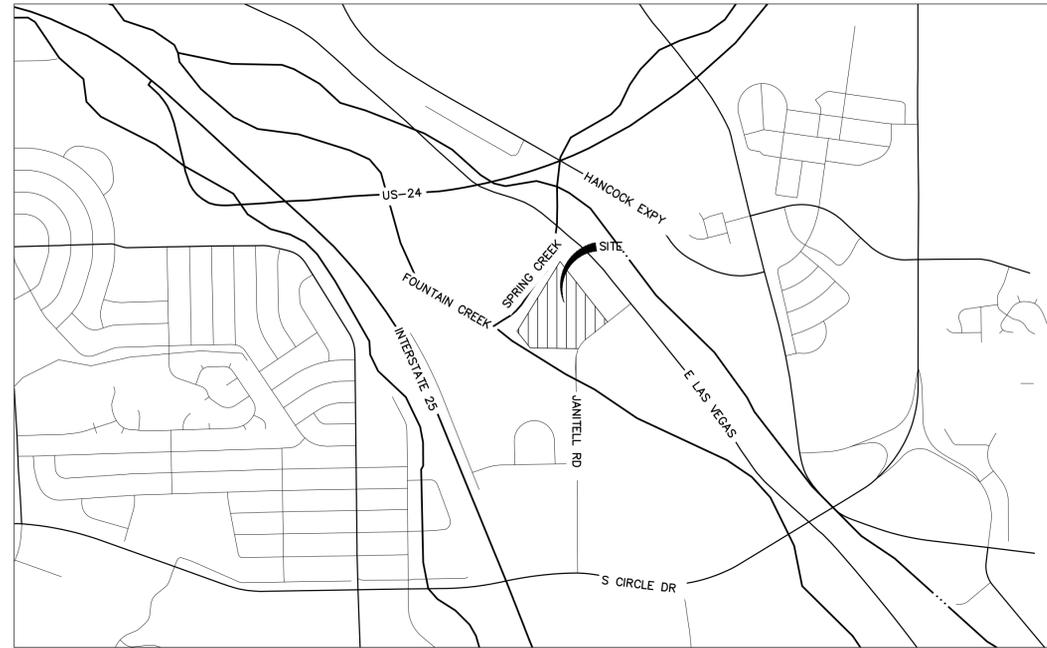
# ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

## TRACT 6 & 10 VALLEY GARDENS SUBDIVISION

### CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COUNTY OF EL PASO

### STATE OF COLORADO

# GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS



VICINITY MAP  
SCALE: 1"=1000'

**CONTACTS:**

OWNER/DEVELOPER: C&M PROPERTIES, LLC  
12748 BAROSSA VALLEY ROAD  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO  
P~719-210-9460

ENGINEER/SURVEYOR: JR ENGINEERING, LLC  
ATTN: MIKE A. BRAMLETT  
5475 TECH CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 235  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919  
P~(303) 267-6240

**SHEET INDEX**

- 1 - COVER SHEET
- 2 - LEGEND
- 3 - GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
- 4 - 7 - DETAILS

**EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT**

COUNTY PLAN REVIEW IS PROVIDED ONLY FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTY DESIGN CRITERIA. THE COUNTY IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY AND ADEQUACY OF THE DESIGN, DIMENSIONS, AND/OR ELEVATIONS WHICH SHALL BE CONFIRMED AT THE JOB SITE. THE COUNTY THROUGH THE APPROVAL OF THIS DOCUMENT ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETENESS AND/OR ACCURACY OF THIS DOCUMENT.

FILED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL AS AMENDED.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ECM SECTION 1.12, THESE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS WILL BE VALID FOR CONSTRUCTION FOR A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS FROM THE DATE SIGNED BY THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEER. IF CONSTRUCTION HAS NOT STARTED WITHIN THOSE 2 YEARS, THE PLANS WILL NEED TO BE RESUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL, INCLUDING PAYMENT OF REVIEW FEES AT THE PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORS DISCRETION.

JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**

THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SAID PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLANS.



MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.  
2350 FRANCEVILLE COAL MINE RD  
COLORADO P.E. 32314  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

**OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT**

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH ALL OF THE REQUIREMENTS I SPECIFIED IN THESE DETAILED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

PERRY HASTINGS \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT  
2350 FRANCEVILLE COAL MINE RD  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80929

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE AS DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR:  
**ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT**  
705 CRESFIELD GROVE  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80906  
DUANE HAYS  
(719) 338-9902  
DUANE@HAYSCOMPANY.NET

**J.R. ENGINEERING**  
A Westman Company

Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-588-2583  
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

BY	DATE	REVISION	NO.	N/A	N/A	N/A	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
							01/30/20	RB	JEA	

**ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**COVER SHEET**

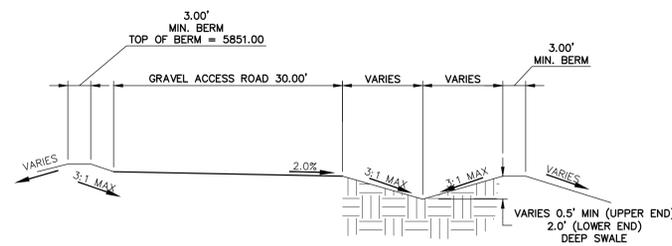
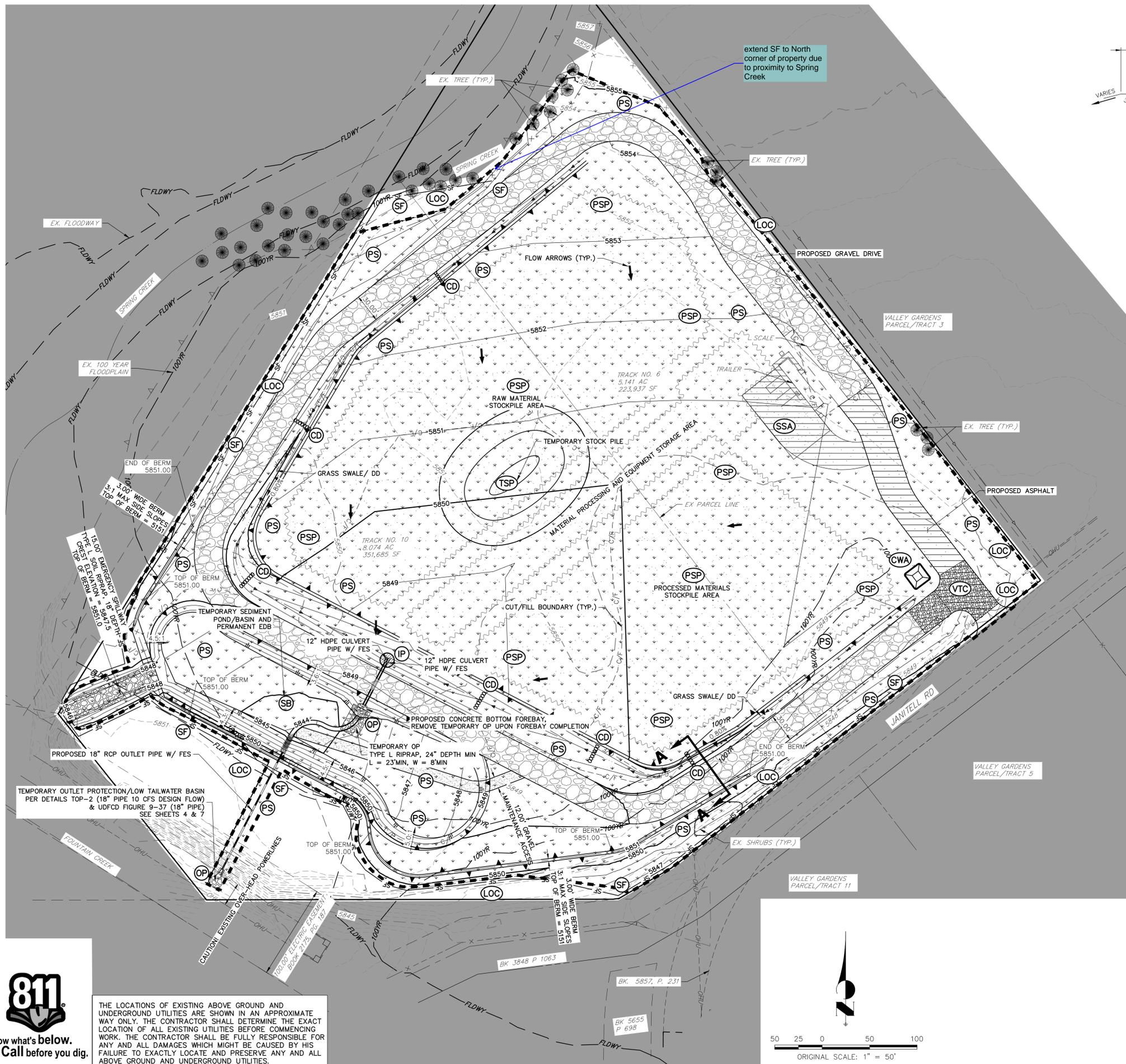
**GESC PLANS - PPR-19-052**

SHEET 1 OF 7

JOB NO. 25176.00

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**TYPICAL DIVERSION DITCH CROSS SECTION**  
A-A  
NTS

**LEGEND**

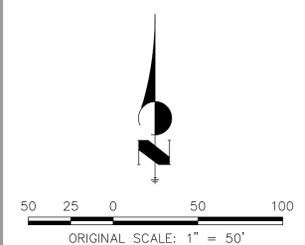
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	(SB)	TOE	(TOE)
SILT FENCE	(SF)	TOP	(TOP)
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)		
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)		
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	(TSP)		
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	(ECB)		
INLET PROTECTION	(IP)		
OUTLET PROTECTION	(OP)		
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	(LOC)		
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)		
PERMANENT SEEDING	(PS)		
CHECK DAM	(CD)		
PERMANENT STOCK PILE	(PSP)		

**GROUND COVER LEGEND**

GRAVEL	(Pattern)
PERMANENT MATERIAL STOCKPILES	(Pattern)
PERMANENT SEEDING	(Pattern)
ASPHALT PAVING	(Pattern)

**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**  
THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN WAS PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND IS CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. SAID PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNTY FOR GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS. I ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY LIABILITY CAUSED BY ANY NEGLIGENT ACTS, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON MY PART IN PREPARING THIS PLANS.

MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.  
COLORADO P.E. 32314  
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING



THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE SHOWN IN AN APPROXIMATE WAY ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE COMMENCING WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGES WHICH MIGHT BE CAUSED BY HIS FAILURE TO EXACTLY LOCATE AND PRESERVE ANY AND ALL ABOVE GROUND AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
**ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT**  
705 CRESTFIELD GROVE  
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80906  
DUANE HAYS  
(719) 338-9902  
DUANE@HAYSCOMPANY.NET

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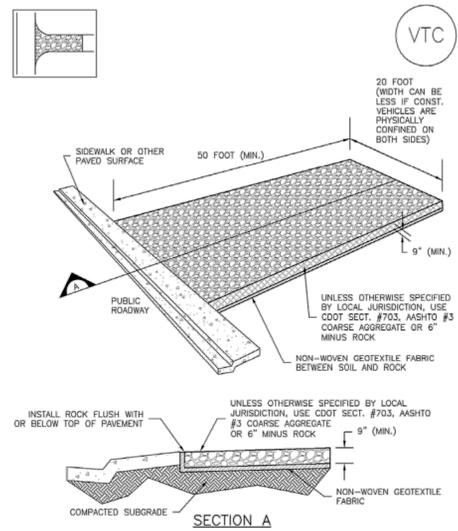
No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	V-SCALE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
1"=50'	N/A	01/30/20	RB	JEA	

ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN  
GRADING AND EROSION  
CONTROL PLAN

SHEET 3 OF 7  
JOB NO. 25176.00

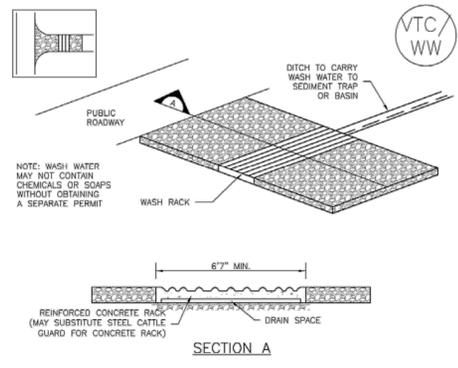
**Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4**



VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 VTC-3

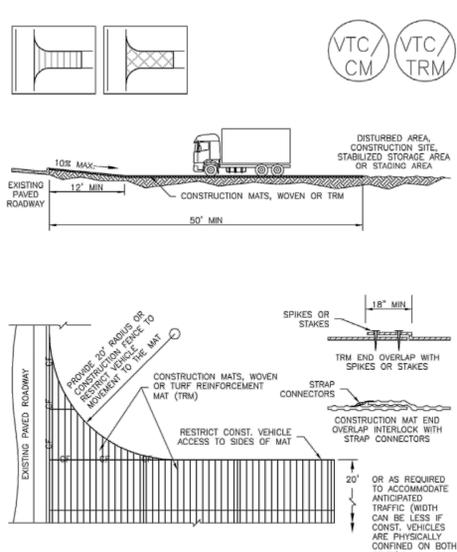
**SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)**



VTC-2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WASH RACK

VTC-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

**Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4**



VTC-3. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL W/ CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM)

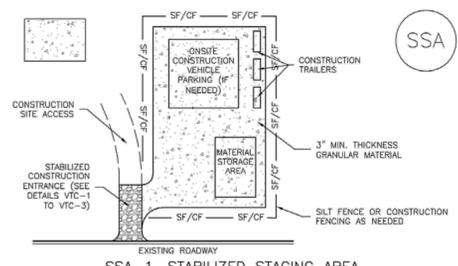
November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 VTC-5

**SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)**

- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S). -TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S)/EXIT(S) (WITH/WITHOUT WHEEL WASH, CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM).
  - CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TRM STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE ONLY TO BE USED ON SHORT DURATION PROJECTS (TYPICALLY RANGING FROM A WEEK TO A MONTH) WHERE THERE WILL BE LIMITED VEHICULAR ACCESS.
  - A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE LOCATED AT ALL ACCESS POINTS WHERE VEHICLES ACCESS THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FROM PAVED RIGHT-OF-WAYS.
  - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
  - A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED UNDER THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ROCK.
  - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, ASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY TO THE STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT TO MAINTAIN A CONSISTENT DEPTH.
  - SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND AT THE END OF THE DAY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM CITY OF BROOMFIELD, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

VTC-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

**Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6**



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

- STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S). -CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
  - STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.
  - STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.
  - THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.
  - UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, ASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.
  - ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

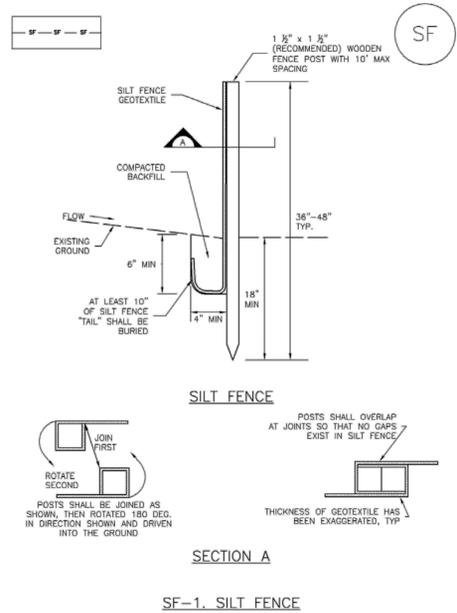
November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 SSA-3

**SM-6 Stabilized Staging Area (SSA)**

- STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.
  - THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- NOTE: MANY MUNICIPALITIES PROHIBIT THE USE OF RECYCLED CONCRETE AS GRANULAR MATERIAL FOR STABILIZED STAGING AREAS DUE TO DIFFICULTIES WITH RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION IN AREAS WHERE RECYCLED CONCRETE WAS PLACED.
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

SSA-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

**Silt Fence (SF) SC-1**



SF-1. SILT FENCE

November 2010 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 SF-3

**SC-1 Silt Fence (SF)**

- SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER FLOW. SILT FENCE AT THE TOE OF A SLOPE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN A FLAT LOCATION AT LEAST SEVERAL FEET (2-5 FT) FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW ROOM FOR PONDING AND DEPOSITION.
  - A UNIFORM 6" X 4" ANCHOR TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED USING TRENCHER OR SILT FENCE INSTALLATION DEVICE. NO ROAD GRADERS, BACKHOES, OR SIMILAR EQUIPMENT SHALL BE USED.
  - COMPACT ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND WITH A "JUMPING JACK" OR BY WHEEL ROLLING. COMPACTOR SHALL BE SUCH THAT SILT FENCE RESISTS BEING PULLED OUT OF ANCHOR TRENCH BY HAND.
  - SILT FENCE SHALL BE PULLED TIGHT AS IT IS ANCHORED TO THE STAKES. THERE SHOULD BE NO NOTICEABLE SAG BETWEEN STAKES AFTER IT HAS BEEN ANCHORED TO THE STAKES.
  - SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL BE ANCHORED TO THE STAKES USING 1" HEAVY DUTY STAPLES OR NAILS WITH 1" HEADS. STAPLES AND NAILS SHOULD BE PLACED 3" ALONG THE FABRIC DOWN THE STAKE.
  - AT THE END OF A RUN OF SILT FENCE ALONG A CONTOUR, THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TURNED PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR TO CREATE A "J-HOOK." THE "J-HOOK" EXTENDING PERPENDICULAR TO THE CONTOUR SHOULD BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH TO KEEP RUNOFF FROM FLOWING AROUND THE END OF THE SILT FENCE (TYPICALLY 10' - 20').
  - SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- SILT FENCE MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
  - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
  - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
  - SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP, TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 6".
  - REPAIR OR REPLACE SILT FENCE WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF WEAR, SUCH AS SAGGING, TEARING, OR COLLAPSE.
  - SILT FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, OR IS REPLACED BY AN EQUIVALENT PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP.
  - WHEN SILT FENCE IS REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PUMPER, COLORADO AND CITY OF JUPITER, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

SF-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.  
 COLORADO P.E. 32314  
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING



UNLIT SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
**ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT**  
 705 CRESFIELD GROVE  
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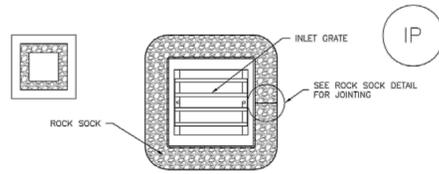
**J.R. ENGINEERING**  
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 Centennial 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-588-2593  
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

BY	DATE	REVISION	No.	H-SCALE	V-SCALE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DETAILS 1									
SHEET 4 OF 7									
JOB NO. 25176.00									



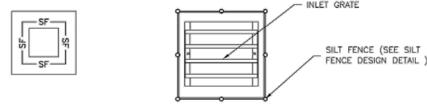
**Inlet Protection (IP)**

SC-6



**IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION**

**ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**  
 1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.  
 2. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



**IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION**

**SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**  
 1. SEE SILT FENCE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.  
 2. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.  
 3. STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.

August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District IP-5  
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**Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2**

Seeding dates for the highest success probability of perennial species along the Front Range are generally in the spring from April through early May and in the fall after the first of September until the ground freezes. If the area is irrigated, seeding may occur in summer months, as well. See Table TS/PS-3 for appropriate seeding dates.

**Table TS/PS-1. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Various Temporary Annual Grasses**

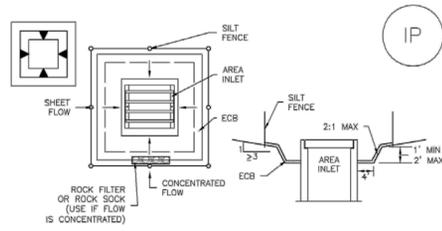
Species* (Common name)	Growth Season <sup>a</sup>	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre	Planting Depth (inches)
1. Oats	Cool	35 - 50	1 - 2
2. Spring wheat	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
3. Spring barley	Cool	25 - 35	1 - 2
4. Annual ryegrass	Cool	10 - 15	½
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	½ - ¾
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5 - 10	½ - ¾
7. Sorghum	Warm	5 - 10	½ - ¾
8. Winter wheat	Cool	20 - 35	1 - 2
9. Winter barley	Cool	20 - 35	1 - 2
10. Winter rye	Cool	20 - 35	1 - 2
11. Triticale	Cool	25 - 40	1 - 2

<sup>a</sup> Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or moved closer than 8 inches.  
 Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.  
<sup>b</sup> See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.  
<sup>c</sup> Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District TS/PS-3  
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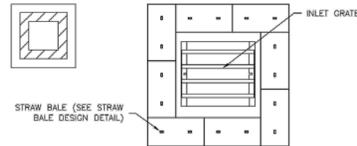
**SC-6**

**Inlet Protection (IP)**



**IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION**

**OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**  
 1. THIS FORM OF INLET PROTECTION IS PRIMARILY APPLICABLE FOR SITES THAT HAVE NOT YET REACHED FINAL GRADE AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY FOR INLETS WITH A RELATIVELY SMALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA.  
 2. WHEN USING FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS, SHAPE BASIN IN 2:1 RATIO WITH LENGTH ORIENTED TOWARDS DIRECTION OF FLOW.  
 3. SEDIMENT MUST BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED FROM THE OVEREXCAVATED AREA.



**IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION**

**STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**  
 1. SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.  
 2. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ADJUTING ONE ANOTHER.

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**EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)**

**Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses**

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season <sup>a</sup>	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
<b>Alkali Soil Seed Mix</b>					
Alkali sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
<b>Total</b>					<b>17.75</b>
<b>Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix</b>					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'Variuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
<b>Total</b>					<b>15.5</b>
<b>High Water Table Soil Seed Mix</b>					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
<b>Total</b>					<b>10.75</b>
<b>Transition Turf Seed Mix<sup>c</sup></b>					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'Variuscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Citation perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Citation'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
<b>Total</b>					<b>7.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.  
<sup>b</sup> See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.  
<sup>c</sup> If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.  
<sup>d</sup> Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.  
<sup>e</sup> Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

TS/PS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012  
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**SC-6**

**Inlet Protection (IP)**

**GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**  
 1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:  
 - LOCATION OF INLET PROTECTION.  
 - TYPE OF INLET PROTECTION (IP-1, IP-2, IP-3, IP-4, IP-5, IP-6)  
 2. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED PROMPTLY AFTER INLET CONSTRUCTION OR PAVING IS COMPLETE (TYPICALLY WITHIN 48 HOURS). IF A RAINFALL/RUNOFF EVENT IS FORECAST, INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PRIOR TO ONSET OF EVENT.  
 3. MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

**INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES**  
 1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.  
 2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.  
 3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.  
 4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN STORAGE VOLUME REACHES 50% OF CAPACITY, A DEPTH OF 6" WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED, OR ¼ OF THE HEIGHT FOR STRAW BALES.  
 5. INLET PROTECTION IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, UNLESS THE LOCAL JURISDICTION APPROVES EARLIER REMOVAL OF INLET PROTECTION IN STREETS.  
 6. WHEN INLET PROTECTION AT AREA INLETS IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED, OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)  
 NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.  
 NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION; HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SWMP AND THE BMP MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AS SHOWN IN THE MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS.  
 NOTE: SOME MUNICIPALITIES DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT THE USE OF STRAW BALES FOR INLET PROTECTION. CHECK WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE IF STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IS ACCEPTABLE.

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**Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS) EC-2**

**Table TS/PS-2. Minimum Drill Seeding Rates for Perennial Grasses (cont.)**

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season <sup>a</sup>	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/acre
<b>Sandy Soil Seed Mix</b>					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium 'Camper'</i>	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
<b>Total</b>					<b>10.25</b>
<b>Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix</b>					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass <sup>d</sup>	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oshe Intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium 'Oshe'</i>	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama <sup>e</sup>	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leys 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
<b>Total</b>					<b>17.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.  
<sup>b</sup> See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.  
<sup>c</sup> If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.  
<sup>d</sup> Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.  
<sup>e</sup> Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District TS/PS-5  
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**EC-4**

**Mulching (MU)**

- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping or with the aid of tackifiers or nets. Anchoring with a crimping implement is preferred, and is the recommended method for areas flatter than 3:1. Mechanical crimpers must be capable of tucking the long mulch fibers into the soil to a depth of 3 inches without cutting them. An agricultural disk, while not an ideal substitute, may work if the disk blades are dull or blunted and set vertically; however, the frame may have to be weighted to afford proper soil penetration.
- Grass hay may be used in place of straw; however, because hay is comprised of the entire plant including seed, mulching with hay may seed the site with non-native grass species which might in turn out-compete the native seed. Alternatively, native species of grass hay may be purchased, but can be difficult to find and are more expensive than straw. Purchasing and utilizing a certified weed-free straw is an easier and less costly mulching method. When using grass hay, follow the same guidelines as for straw (provided above).
- On small areas sheltered from the wind and heavy runoff, spraying a tackifier on the mulch is satisfactory for holding it in place. For steep slopes and special situations where greater control is needed, erosion control blankets anchored with stakes should be used instead of mulch.
- Hydraulic mulching consists of wood cellulose fibers mixed with water and a tackifying agent and should be applied at a rate of no less than 1,500 pounds per acre (1,425 lbs of fibers mixed with at least 75 lbs of tackifier) with a hydraulic mulcher. For steeper slopes, up to 2000 pounds per acre may be required for effective hydroseeding. Hydromulch typically requires up to 24 hours to dry; therefore, it should not be applied immediately prior to inclement weather. Application to roads, waterways and existing vegetation should be avoided.
- Erosion control mats, blankets, or nets are recommended to help stabilize steep slopes (generally 3:1 and steeper) and waterways. Depending on the product, these may be used alone or in conjunction with grass or straw mulch. Normally, use of these products will be restricted to relatively small areas. Biodegradable mats made of straw and jute, straw-coconut, coconut fiber, or excelsior can be used instead of mulch. (See the ECM/TRM BMP for more information.)
- Some tackifiers or binders may be used to anchor mulch. Check with the local jurisdiction for allowed tackifiers. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed at all times. (See the Soil Binder BMP for more information on general types of tackifiers.)
- Rock can also be used as mulch. It provides protection of exposed soils to wind and water erosion and allows infiltration of precipitation. An aggregate base course can be spread on disturbed areas for temporary or permanent stabilization. The rock mulch layer should be thick enough to provide full coverage of exposed soil on the area it is applied.

**Maintenance and Removal**

After mulching, the bare ground surface should not be more than 10 percent exposed. Reapply mulch, as needed, to cover bare areas.

MU-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012  
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**EC-2 Temporary and Permanent Seeding (TS/PS)**

**Table TS/PS-3. Seeding Dates for Annual and Perennial Grasses**

Seeding Dates	Annual Grasses (Numbers in table reference species in Table TS/PS-1)		Perennial Grasses	
	Warm	Cool	Warm	Cool
January 1–March 15			✓	✓
March 16–April 30	4	1,2,3	✓	✓
May 1–May 15	4		✓	
May 16–June 30	4,5,6,7			
July 1–July 15	5,6,7			
July 16–August 31				
September 1–September 30		8,9,10,11		
October 1–December 31			✓	✓

**Mulch**

Cover seeded areas with mulch or an appropriate rolled erosion control product to promote establishment of vegetation. Anchor mulch by crimping, netting or use of a non-toxic tackifier. See the Mulching BMP Fact Sheet for additional guidance.

**Maintenance and Removal**

Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

An area that has been permanently seeded should have a good stand of vegetation within one growing season if irrigated and within three growing seasons without irrigation in Colorado. Reseed portions of the site that fail to germinate or remain bare after the first growing season.

Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

TS/PS-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012  
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**ENGINEER'S STATEMENT**

STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.  
 COLORADO P.E. 32314  
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING



UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE AS DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR  
**ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT**  
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BY	DATE	REVISION	No.	H-SCALE	V-SCALE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
				N/A	N/A	01/30/20	RB	JEA	

**ACR SITE DEVELOPMENT**  
**PLAN**  
**DETAILS 3**



## **APPENDIX D – SWMP CHECKLIST**

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**EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND  
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
 DEPARTMENT**

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST**

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
<b>1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)</b>			
1	Applicant (owner/designated operator), SWMP Preparer, Qualified Stormwater Manager, and Contractor Information. (On cover/title sheet)	<b>Y</b>	
2	Table of Contents	<b>Y</b>	
3	Site description and location to include: vicinity map with nearest street/crossroads description.	<b>Y</b>	
4	Narrative description of construction activities proposed (e.g., may include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility / storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures)	<b>Y</b>	
5	Phasing plan – may require separate drawings indicating initial, interim, and final site phases for larger projects. Provide “living maps” that can be revised in the field as conditions dictate.	<b>N/A</b>	
6	Proposed sequence for major activities: Provide a construction schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each stage of land-disturbing activity depicting conservation measures anticipated, including the expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed.	<b>Y</b>	
7	Estimates of the total site area and area to undergo disturbance; current area of disturbance must be updated on the SWMP as changes occur.	<b>Y</b>	
8	Soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge that includes a summary of the data used to determine soil erosion potential	<b>Y</b>	
9	A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover and method used to determine ground cover	<b>Y</b>	
10	Location and description of all potential pollution sources including but not limited to: disturbed and stored soils; vehicle tracking; management of contaminated soils; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage of materials; vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling; significant dust generating process; routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.; on-site waste management; concrete truck/equipment washing; dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations; non-industrial waste such as trash and portable toilets	<b>Y</b>	
11	Material handling to include spill prevention and response plan and procedures.	<b>Y</b>	
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants	<b>N/A</b>	
13	Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off site soil tracking	<b>Y</b>	
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)	<b>Y</b>	
15	Name(s) of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge	<b>Y</b>	
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area	<b>Y</b>	



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**EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND  
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
 DEPARTMENT**

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST**

Revised: July 2019		Applicant	PCD
17	SWMP Map to include:		
17a	construction site boundaries	Y	
17b	flow arrows to depict stormwater flow directions	Y	
17c	all areas of disturbance	Y	
17d	areas of cut and fill	Y	
17e	areas used for storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes	Y	
17f	location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants	N/A	
17g	location of all structural control measures	Y	
17h	location of all non-structural control measures	Y	
17i	springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters, including areas that require maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water	Y	
18	Narrative description of all structural control measures to be used. Modifications to EPC standard control measures must meet or exceed County-approved details.	Y	
19	Description of all non-structural control measures to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.	Y	
20	Technical drawing details for all control measure installation and maintenance; custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards	Y	
21	Procedure describing how the SWMP is to be revised	Y	
22	Description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe nonstructural and structural measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed, including detention, water quality control measure etc.)	Y	
23	Specification that final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels	Y	
24	Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate control measures to manage erosion and sediment	Y	
25	Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site	Y	
26	If this project relies on control measures owned or operated by another entity, a documented agreement must be included in the SWMP that identifies location, installation and design specifications, and maintenance requirements and responsibility of the control measure(s).	N/A	
	<b>Please note: all items above must be addressed. If not applicable, explain why, simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.</b>	Y	
<b>2. ADDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS</b>			
a	Grading and Erosion Control Plan (signed)		
b	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)		
<b>3. Applicant Comments:</b>			
a	Phasing Plan is not applicable because construction progress will dictate required phasing and is further explained in the sequence of construction activities as well as in notes and details provided in the SWMP text and GESC plans. There is no concrete batch plant. The permit operator will be the owner and his contractor, therefore no agreement per item 26 is required.		



# SWMP\_V2.pdf Markup Summary

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## Callout (1)

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**Subject:** Callout  
**Page Label:** 2  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** dsdlaforce  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:17 PM  
**Status:**  
**Color:** ■  
**Layer:**  
**Space:**

Not required on the SWMP Report.

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## Cloud (2)

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**Subject:** Cloud  
**Page Label:** 23  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:11 PM  
**Status:**  
**Color:** ■  
**Layer:**  
**Space:**

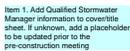


**Subject:** Cloud  
**Page Label:** 6  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:11 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Layer:**  
**Space:**

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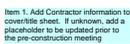
## Engineer (11)

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**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 1  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:03 PM  
**Status:**  
**Color:** ■  
**Layer:**  
**Space:**

Item 1. Add Qualified Stormwater Manager information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting



**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 1  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:04 PM  
**Status:**  
**Color:** ■  
**Layer:**  
**Space:**

Item 1. Add Contractor information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting

Item 9. What method did you use to determine percent cover? (i.e., visual inspection, aerial survey)

**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 5  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:05 PM  
**Status:**  
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Item 9. What method did you use to determine percent cover? (i.e., visual inspection, aerial survey)

Item 6. Add the following major activity to the list. 7. Remove BMPs once final stabilization is achieved (Spring 2021)

**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 6  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:06 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Layer:**  
**Space:**

Item 6. Add the following major activity to the list:  
7. Remove BMPs once final stabilization is achieved (Spring 2021)

Item 5. Note that the Site does not require a phasing plan

**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 6  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:08 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Space:**

Item 5. Note that the Site does not require a phasing plan

Item numbers referred to in comments correlate with SWMP Checklist

**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 1  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:08 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Layer:**  
**Space:**

Item numbers referred to in comments correlate with SWMP Checklist

Item 12. Note that there will be no batch plants onsite

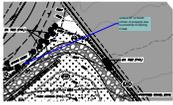
**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 8  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:09 PM  
**Status:**  
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Item 12. Note that there will be no batch plants onsite

Use EPC approved VTC Detail from DCM Vol. 2

**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 23  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:12 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Space:**

Use EPC approved VTC Detail from DCM Vol. 2



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**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 22  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:13 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Space:**

extend SF to North corner of property due to proximity to Spring Creek



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**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 26  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:13 PM  
**Status:**  
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**Layer:**  
**Space:**

Provide CWA Detail

check to check. On slopes and ditches are  
shall be placed in line of each and check.  
a. Soil Conditioning and Fertilization Requirements  
i. Soil conditioning (organic amendment shall)  
1. C.V. 100%  
ii. Fertilizer shall consist of 90% range from  
percentage range with a grade of 0-1-1.

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**Subject:** Engineer  
**Page Label:** 9  
**Lock:** Locked  
**Author:** CFurchak  
**Date:** 3/5/2020 1:32:16 PM  
**Status:**  
**Color:** ■  
**Layer:**  
**Space:**

discuss long-term stormwater management (EDB)

discuss long-term stormwater management (EDB)