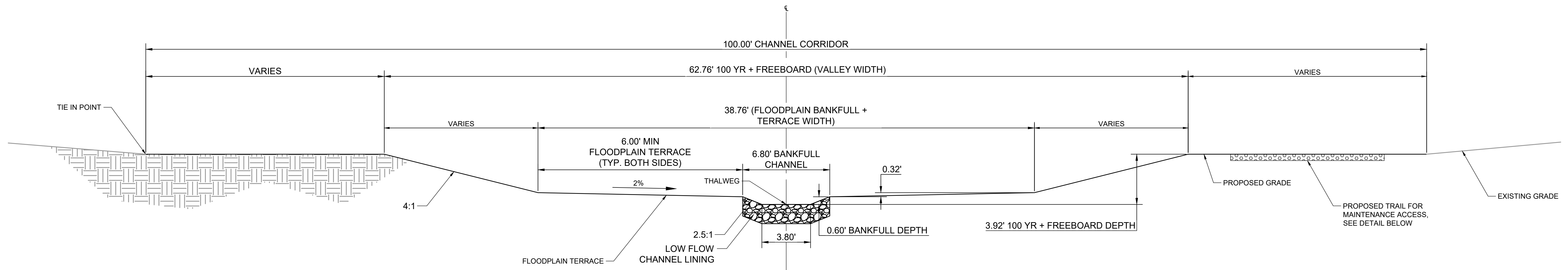
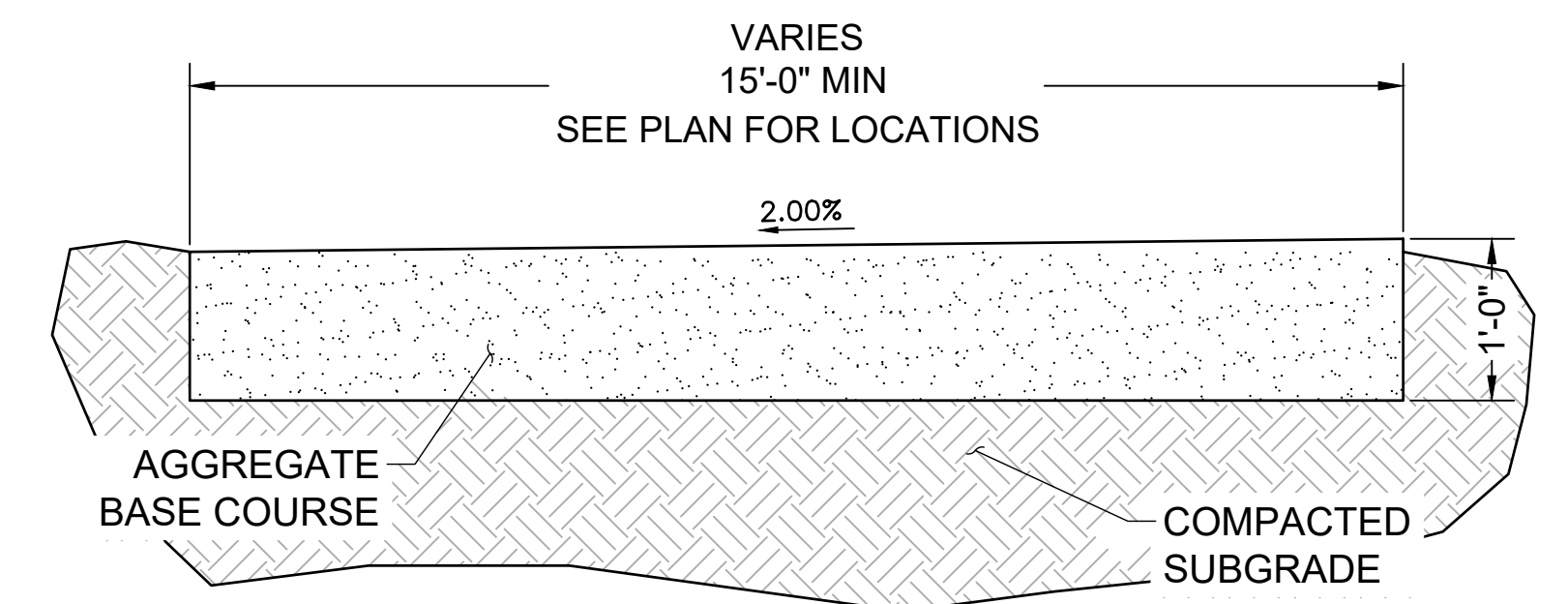


1 TYPICAL CROSS SECTION CHANNEL A
SCALE: N.T.S.



2 TYPICAL CROSS SECTION CHANNEL B
SCALE: N.T.S.



MAINTENANCE ROAD TYPICAL
SECTION
SCALE: NTS

- NOTES:
1. BANKFULL CHANNEL MAY SHIFT LEFT OR RIGHT WITHIN THE BANKFULL + TERRACE WIDTH SO LONG AS THE MINIMUM FLOOD PLAIN TERRACE WIDTH OF 6' IS MAINTAINED ON BOTH SIDES.
 2. VALLEY WIDTH MAY SHIFT WITHIN THE 100' CHANNEL CORRIDOR.
 3. SEE PROFILES FOR ELEVATION AT THALWEG.

DRAWN BY: TBI JOB DATE: 3/22/2023
APPROVED: CMM JOB NUMBER: 201662.03
CAD DATE: 3/27/2023
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BAR IS ONE INCH ON
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
0 1"
IF NOT ONE INCH,
ADJUST SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

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GRANDVIEW RESERVE (DRAINAGE A & B)
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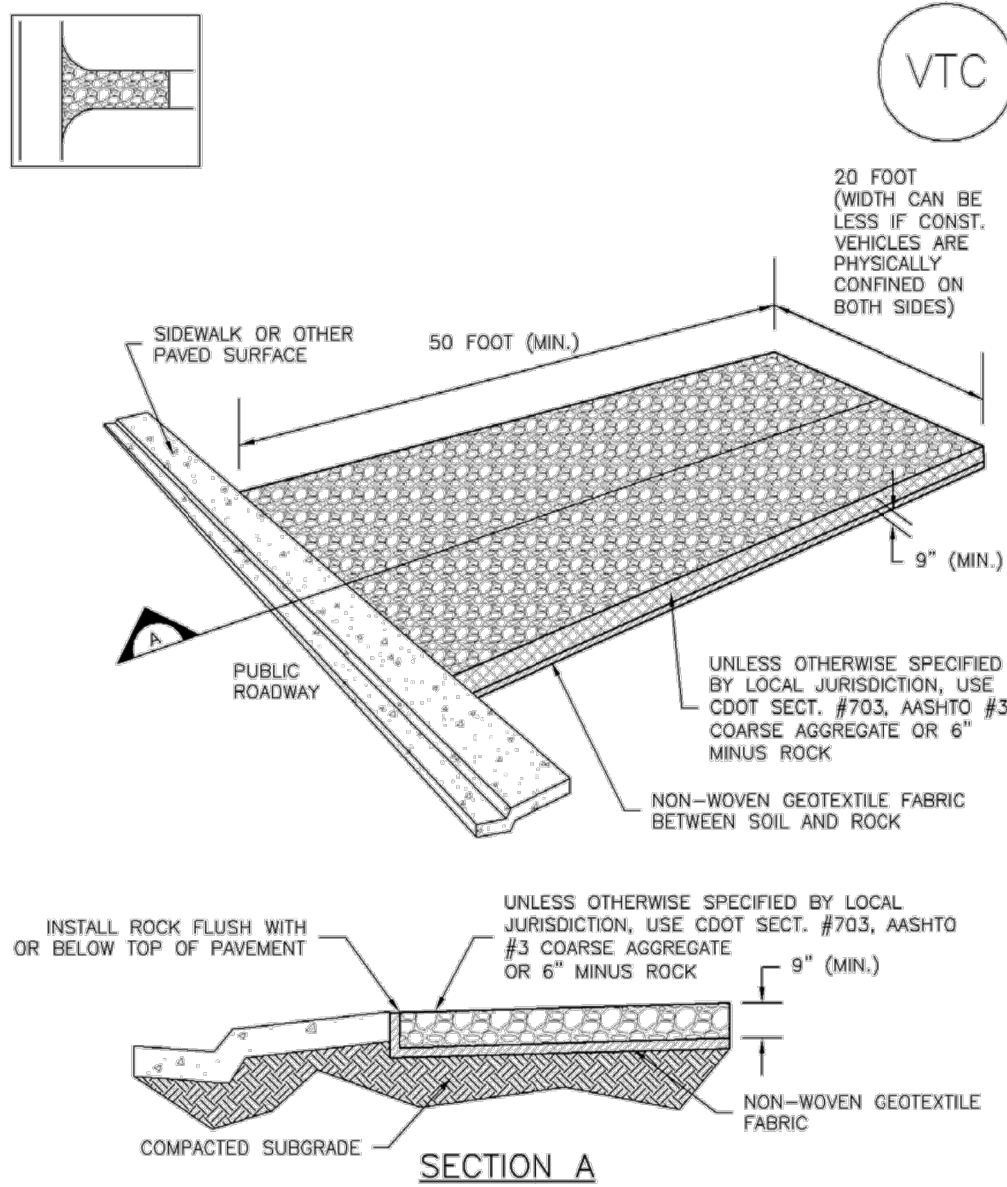
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
DETAILS

SHEET
DT2

43

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

SM-4

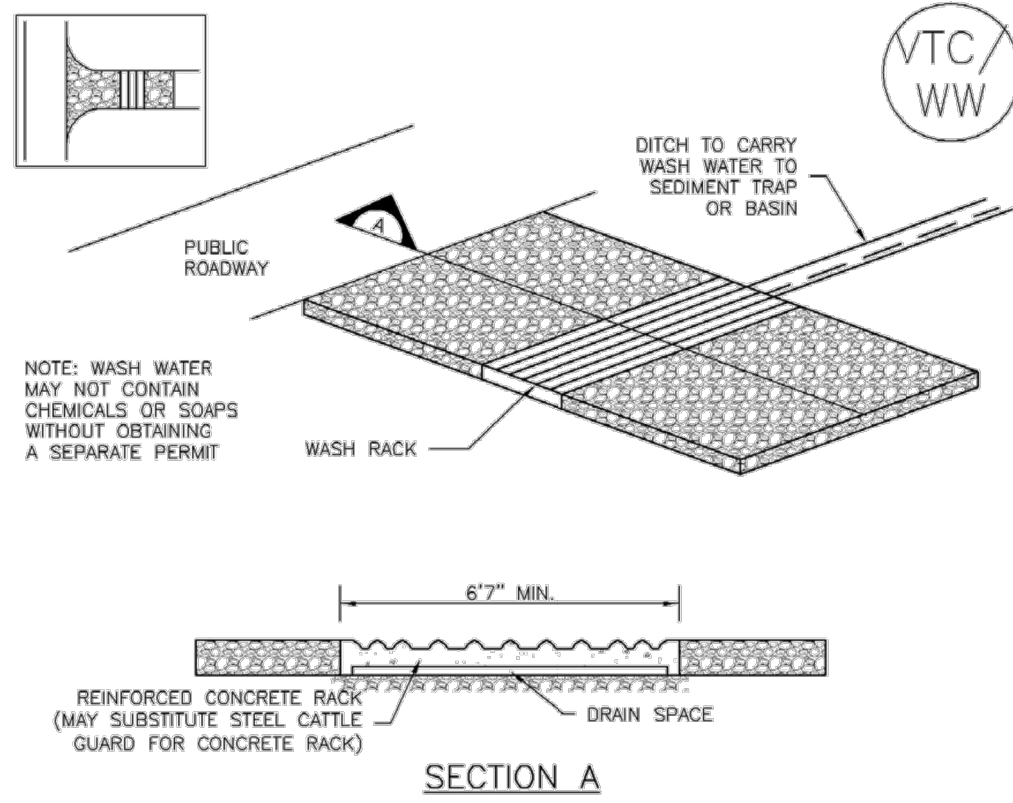


VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

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SM-4

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

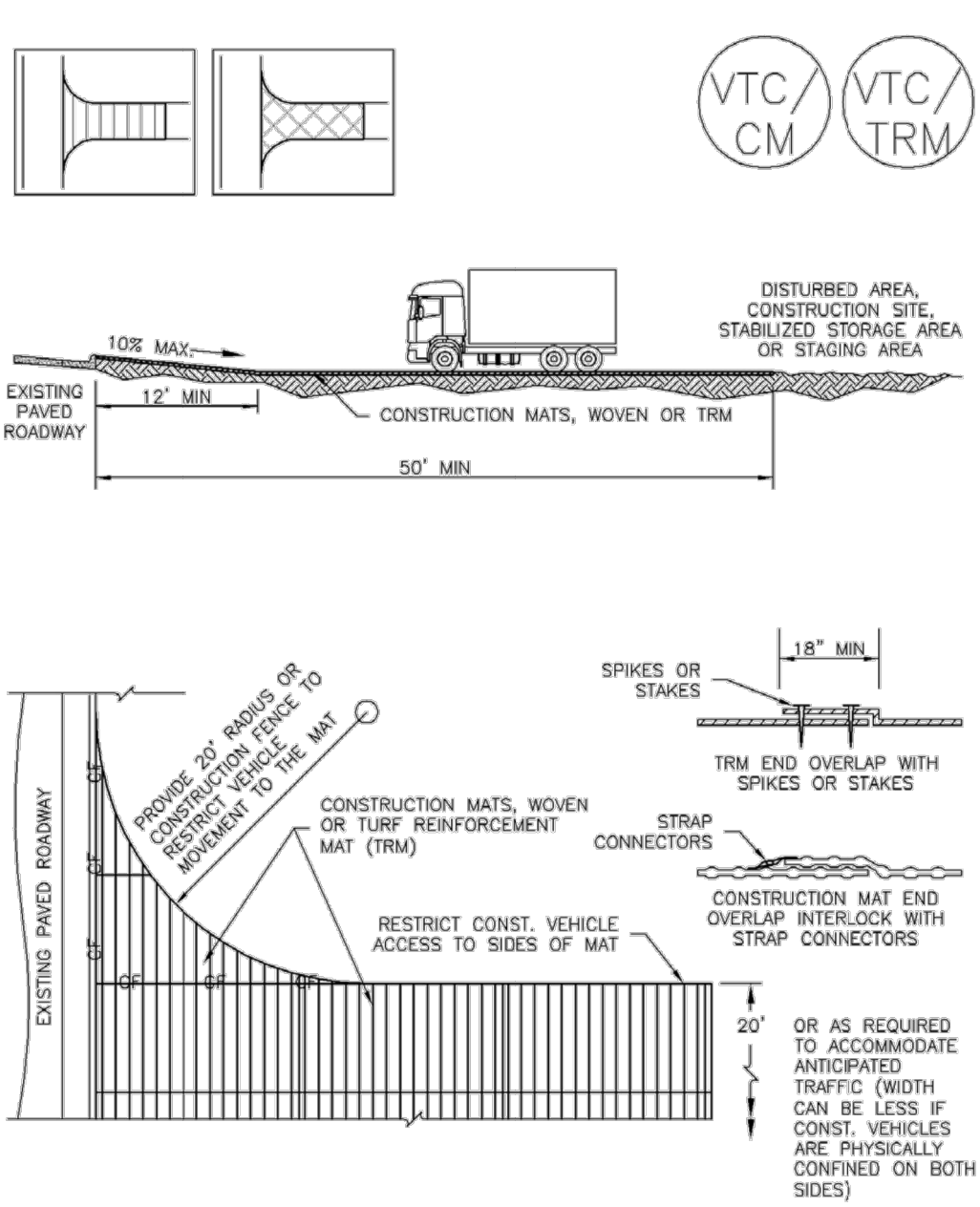


VTC-2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WASH RACK

VTC-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010
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Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

SM-4



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

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Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

SM-4

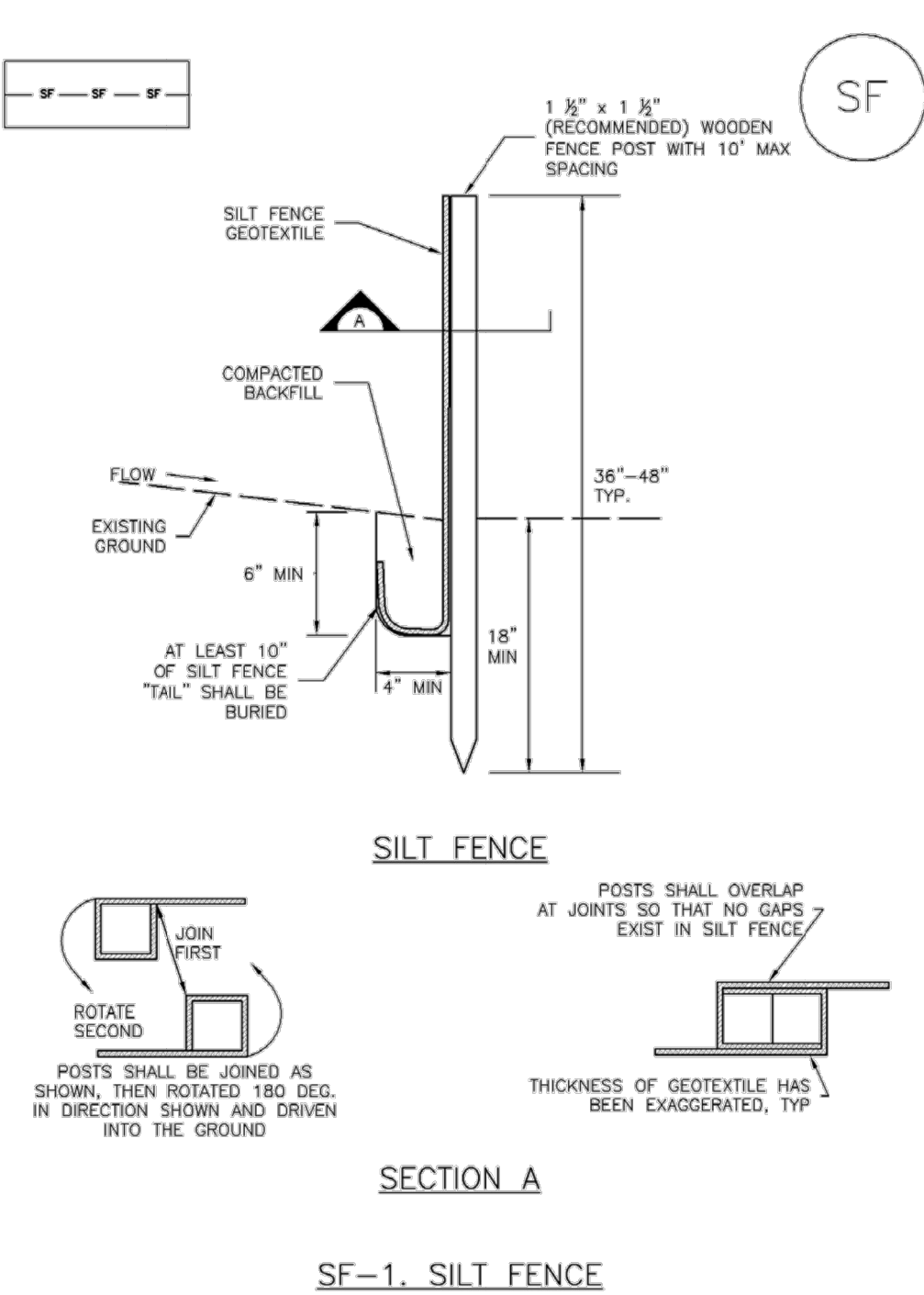
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)

- 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, AASHTO #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)

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Silt Fence (SF)

SC-1



SF-1. SILT FENCE

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SC-1

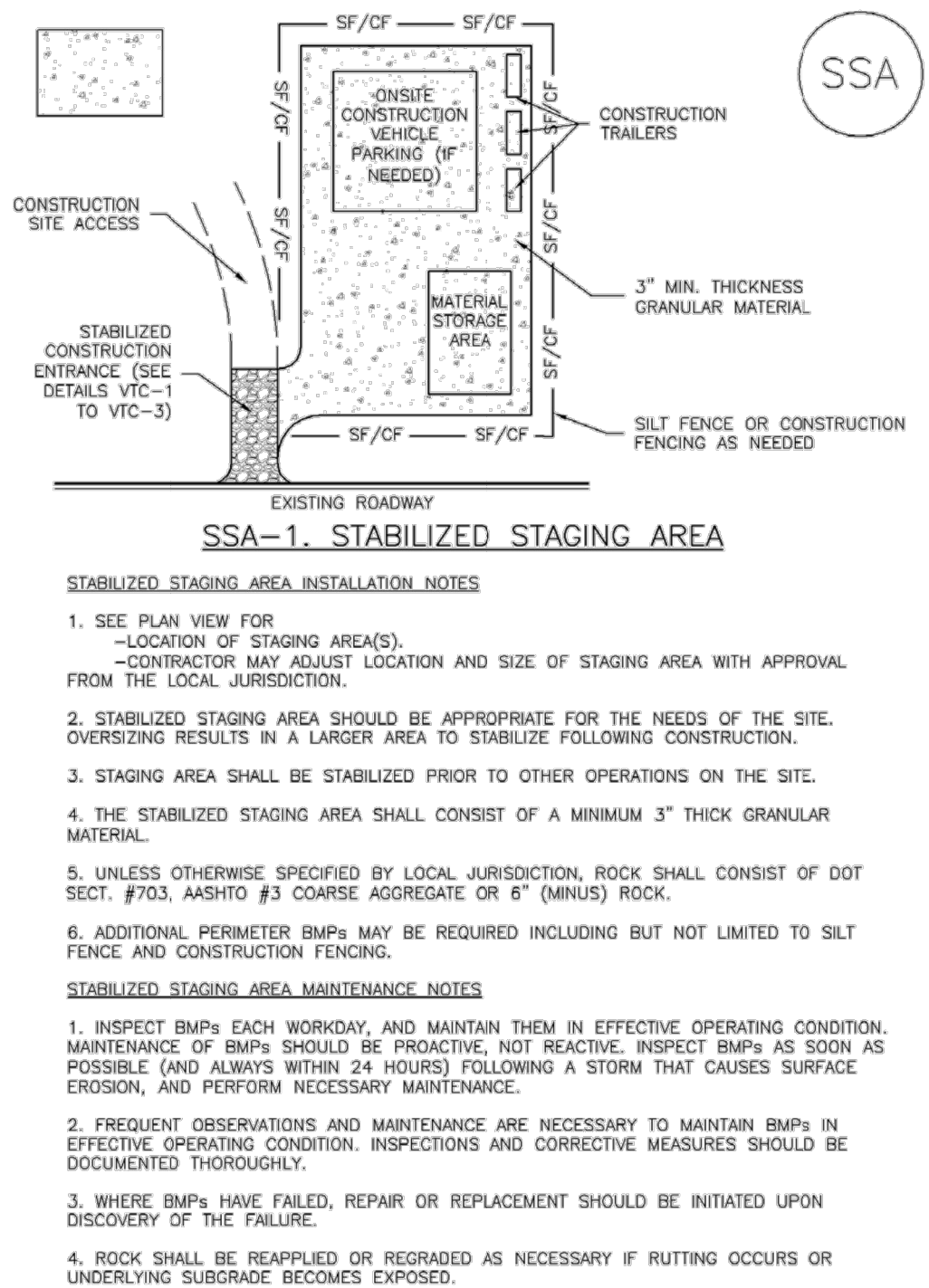
Silt Fence (SF)

- SILT FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SILT FENCE MUST BE PLACED AWAY FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO ALLOW FOR WATER PONDING. 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. COMPACTION 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.
- (DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, 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.

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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, AASHTO #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.

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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 November 2010
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BAR IS ONE INCH ON OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
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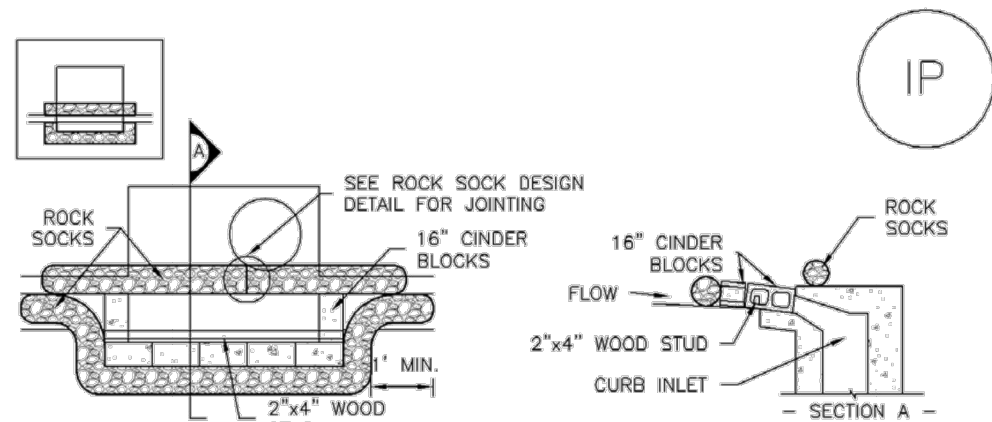
GRANDVIEW RESERVE (DRAINAGE A & B)
DR HORTON
FALCON, COLORADO

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
DETAILS

SHEET
DT3

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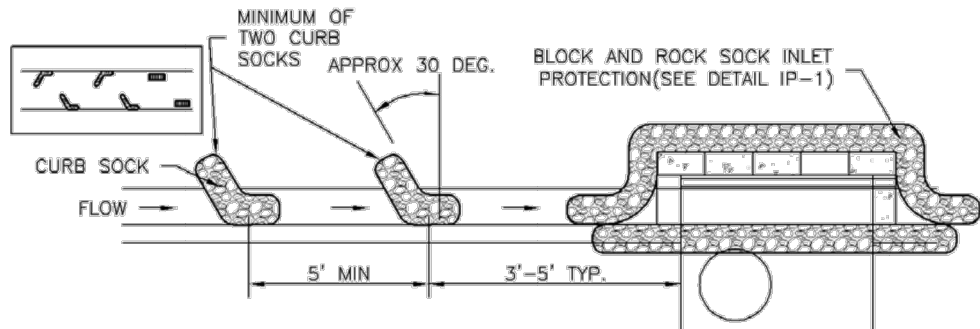
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-1. BLOCK AND ROCK SOCK SUMP OR ON GRADE INLET PROTECTION

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONCRETE "CINDER" BLOCKS SHALL BE LAID ON THEIR SIDES AROUND THE INLET IN A SINGLE ROW, ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER WITH THE OPEN END FACING AWAY FROM THE CURB.
3. GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE PLACED AROUND CONCRETE BLOCKS, CLOSELY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND JOINED TOGETHER IN ACCORDANCE WITH ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL.



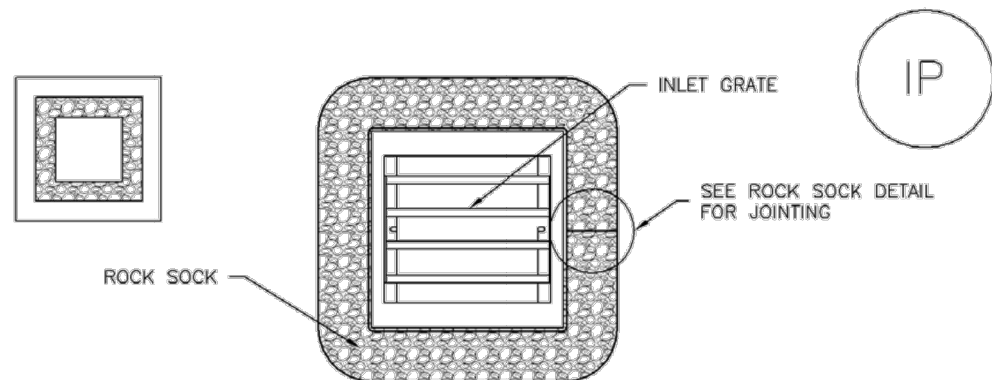
IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
2. PLACEMENT OF THE SOCK SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY 30 DEGREES FROM PERPENDICULAR IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION OF FLOW.
3. SOCKS ARE TO BE FLUSH WITH THE CURB AND SPACED A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET APART.
4. AT LEAST TWO CURB SOCKS IN SERIES ARE REQUIRED UPSTREAM OF ON-GRADE INLETS.

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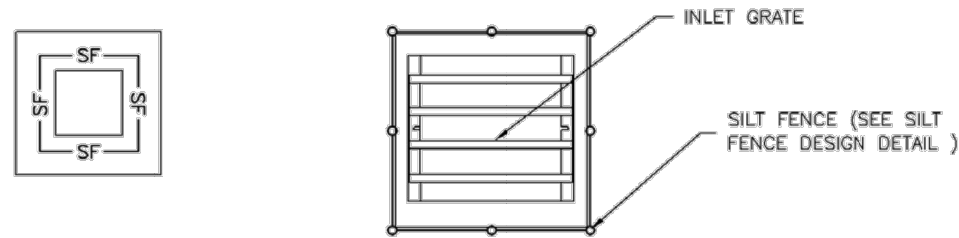
Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



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.



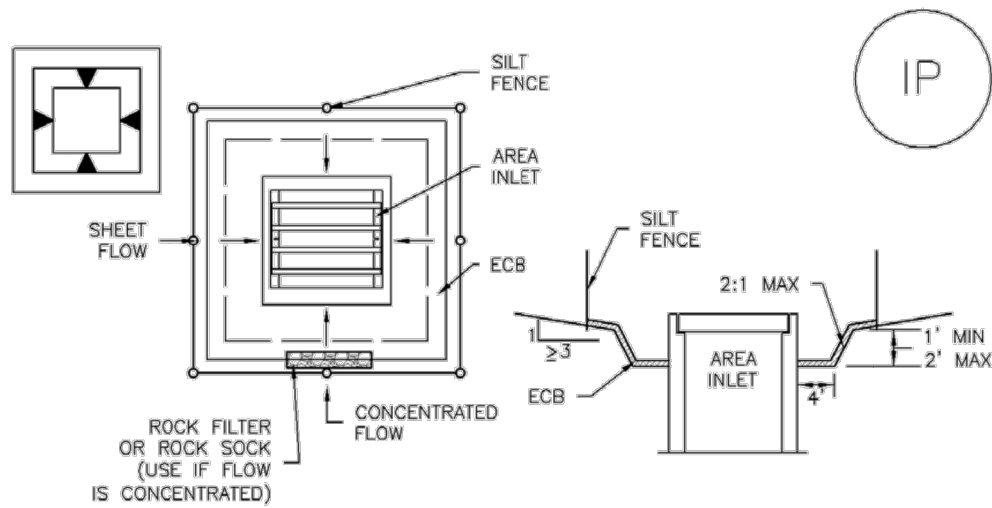
IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

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.

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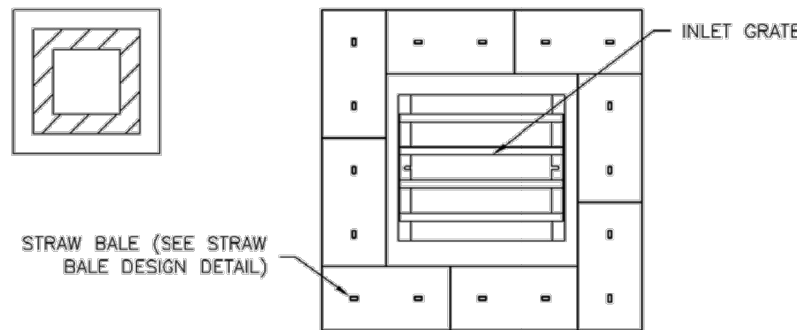
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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.



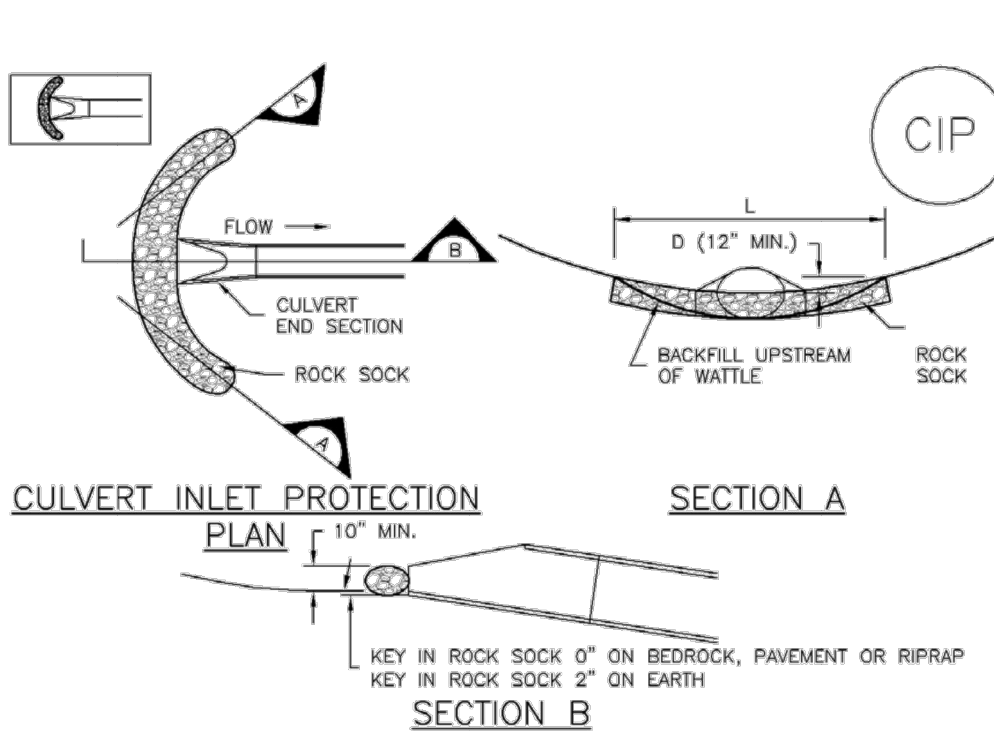
IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

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 ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.

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Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.
2. SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINING DETAIL.

CULVERT 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 THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS $\frac{1}{2}$ THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
5. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM 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.

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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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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)

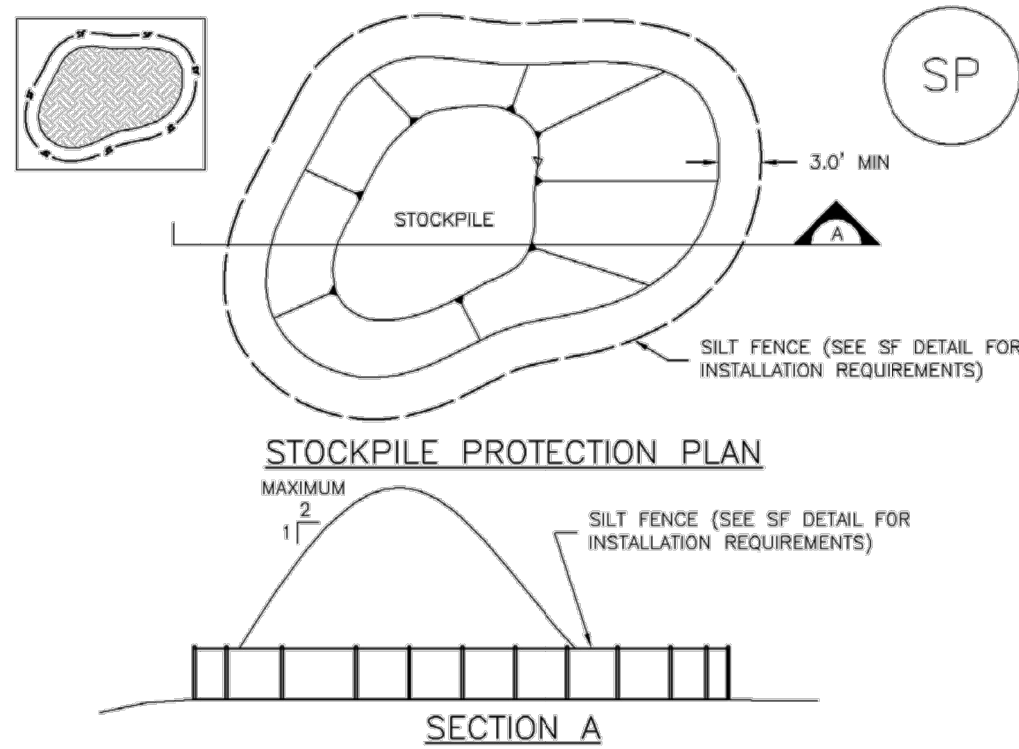
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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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Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
-LOCATION OF STOCKPILES
-TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.
2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGN DETAILS. SILT FENCE IS SHOWN IN THE STOCKPILE PROTECTION DETAILS; HOWEVER, OTHER TYPES OF PERIMETER CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS OR ROCK SOCKS MAY BE SUITABLE IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF PERIMETER CONTROL FOR A STOCKPILE INCLUDE WHETHER THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON A PERVIOUS OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, THE RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL AND STOCKPILE, THE ABILITY OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL TO CONTAIN THE STOCKPILE WITHOUT FAILING IN THE EVENT THAT MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE SHIFTS OR SLUMPS AGAINST THE PERIMETER, AND OTHER FACTORS.
3. STABILIZE THE STOCKPILE SURFACE WITH SURFACE ROUGHENING, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, OR SOIL BINDERS. SOILS STOCKPILED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD (TYPICALLY FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS) SHOULD BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITH A TEMPORARY GRASS COVER ONCE THE STOCKPILE IS PLACED (TYPICALLY WITHIN 14 DAYS). USE OF MULCH ONLY OR A SOIL BINDER IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE STOCKPILE WILL BE IN PLACE FOR A MORE LIMITED TIME PERIOD (TYPICALLY 30-60 DAYS).
4. FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRADIENT CONTROLS, INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL, ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

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MM-2 Stockpile Management (SM)

STOCKPILE 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.

STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

4. IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
5. STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, 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.

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

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 ^a (Common name)	Growth Season ^b	Pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS)/acre ^c	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	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Millet	Warm	3 - 15	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$
6. Sudangrass	Warm	5 - 10	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$
7. Sorghum	Warm	5 - 10	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$
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

^a 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.

^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates. Irrigation, if consistently applied, may extend the use of cool season species during the summer months.

^c 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
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

DRAWN BY: TBI JOB DATE: 3/22/2023
APPROVED: CMM JOB NUMBER: 201662.03
CAD DATE: 3/27/2023
CAD FILE: J:\2020\201662.03\CAD\dwgs\C\DETAILS

BAR IS ONE INCH ON
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
0 1"
IF NOT ONE INCH,
ADJUST SCALE ACCORDINGLY.

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION



HR GREEN - DENVER
5619 DTC PARKWAY SUITE 1150
DENVER CO 80111
PHONE: 720.602.4999
FAX: 844.273.1057

GRANDVIEW RESERVE (DRAINAGE A & B)
DR HORTON
FALCON, COLORADO

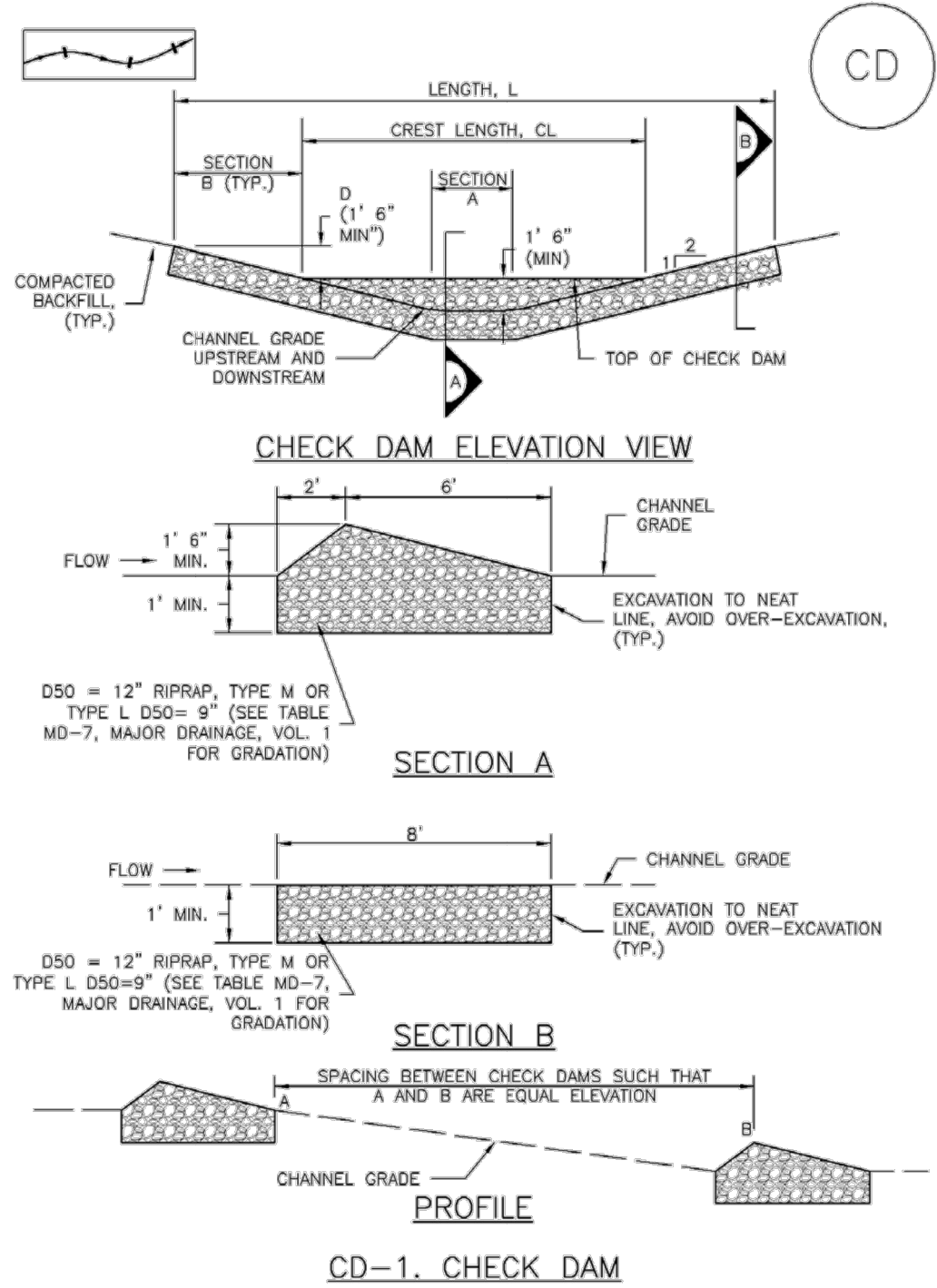
CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
DETAILS

SHEET
DT4

45

Check Dams (CD)

EC-12



EC-12

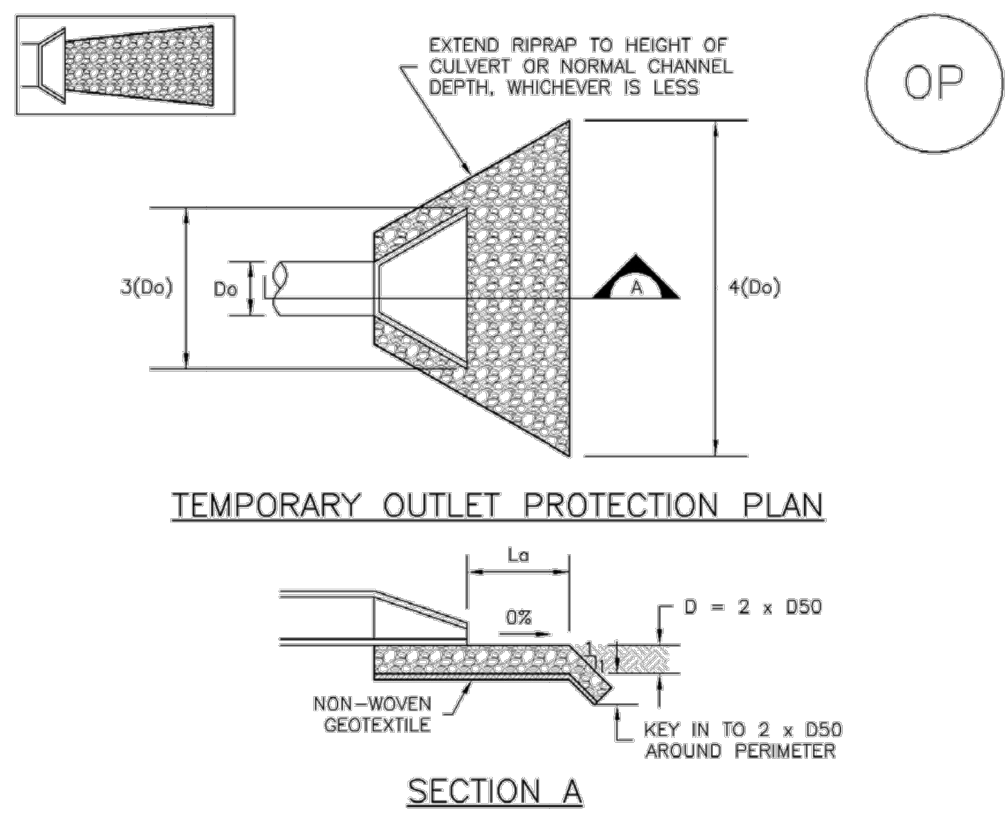
Check Dams (CD)

- CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CHECK DAMS.
 - CHECK DAM TYPE (CHECK DAM OR REINFORCED CHECK DAM).
 - LENGTH (L), CREST LENGTH (CL), AND DEPTH (D).
 - CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FENCE, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
 - RIPRAP UTILIZED FOR CHECK DAMS SHOULD BE OF APPROPRIATE SIZE FOR THE APPLICATION. TYPICAL TYPES OF RIPRAP USED FOR CHECK DAMS ARE TYPE M (D50 12") OR TYPE L (D50 9").
 - RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1'.
 - THE ENDS OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 1' 6" HIGHER THAN THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM.
- CHECK DAM 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 CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.
 - CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
 - WHEN CHECK DAMS ARE REMOVED, EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE FILLED WITH SUITABLE COMPACTED BACKFILL. DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AND COVERED WITH GEOTEXTILE OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, 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.

EC-8

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP)



TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION PLAN

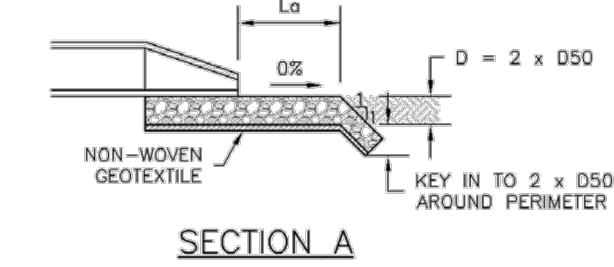


TABLE OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE				
PIPE DIAMETER, Do (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, La (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)	
8	2.5	5	4	
	5	10	6	
12	5	10	4	
	10	13	6	
18	10	10	6	
	20	16	9	
	30	23	12	
	40	26	16	
24	30	16	9	
	40	26	9	
	50	26	12	
	60	30	16	

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP)

EC-8

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
 - DIMENSIONS OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
- DETAIL IS INTENDED FOR PIPES WITH SLOPE \leq 10%. ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF RIPRAP SIZING AND OUTLET PROTECTION DIMENSIONS REQUIRED FOR STEEPER SLOPES.
- TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INFORMATION IS FOR OUTLETS INTENDED TO BE UTILIZED LESS THAN 2 YEARS.

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

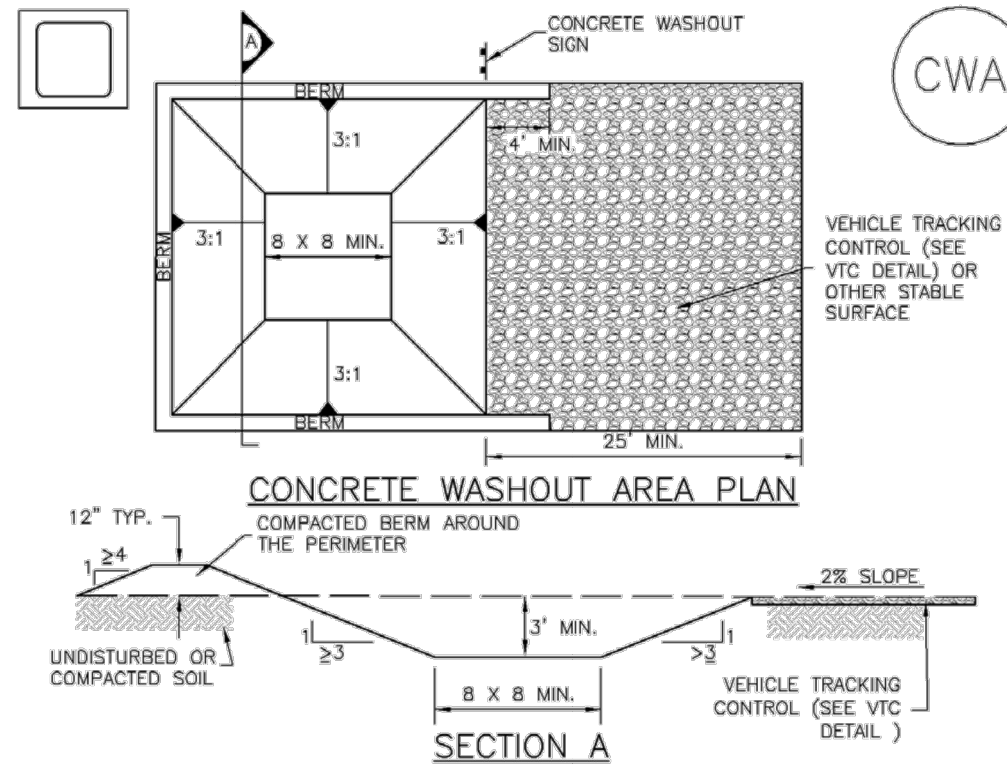
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS 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.

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 AURORA, COLORADO AND PREVIOUS VERSION OF VOLUME 3, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1



CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PLAN

SECTION A

CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
- DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (18 MI. MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
- BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

MM-1

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

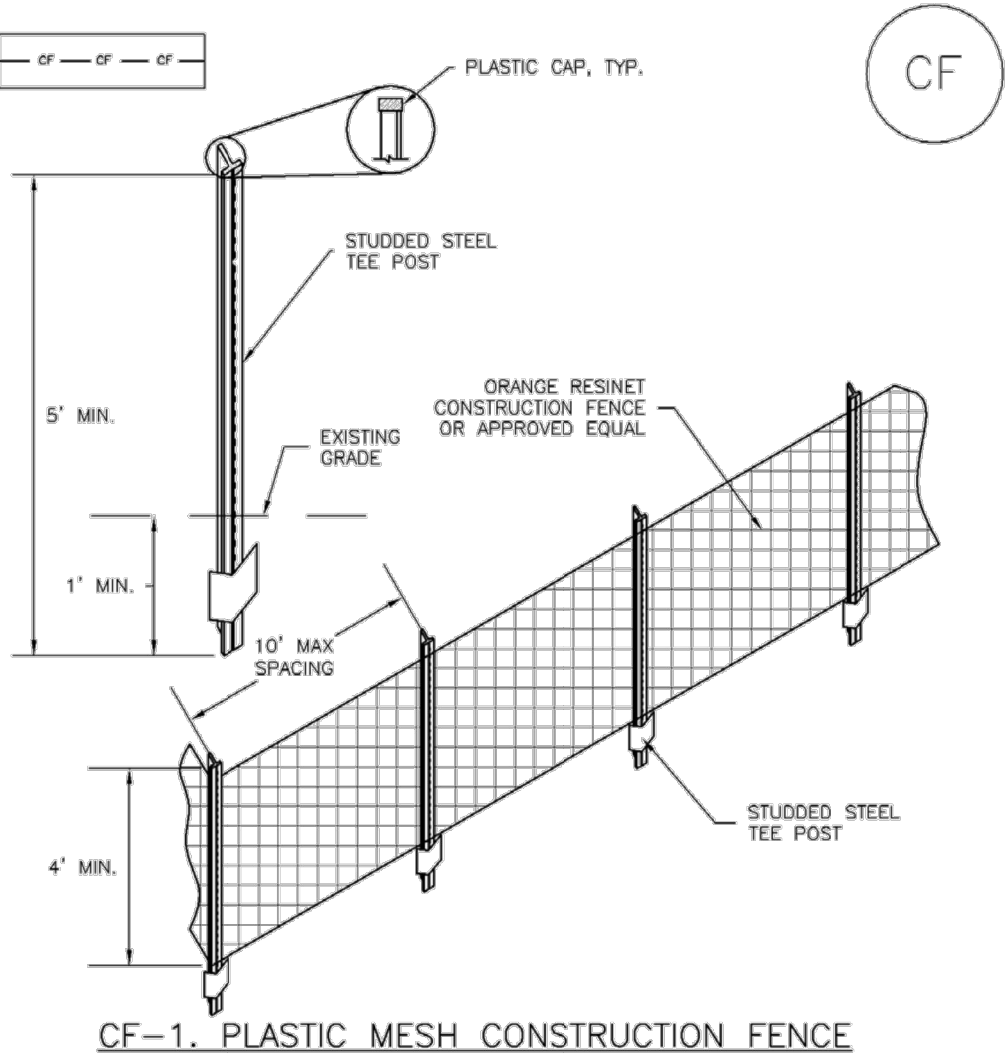
CWA MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 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.
- THE CWA SHALL BE REPAIRED, CLEANED, OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE. CONCRETE MATERIALS, ACCUMULATED IN PIT, SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE MATERIALS HAVE REACHED A DEPTH OF 2'.
- CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER-TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
- THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.
- WHEN THE CWA IS REMOVED, COVER THE DISTURBED AREA WITH TOP SOIL, SEED AND MULCH OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY, COLORADO AND THE CITY OF PARKER, 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.

SM-3

Construction Fence (CF)



CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
- STUDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

Construction Fence (CF)

SM-3

CONSTRUCTION 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.

- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WHEN THERE ARE SIGNS OF DAMAGE SUCH AS RIPS OR SAGS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE IS TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE 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.

(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION



HR GREEN - DENVER
5619 DTC PARKWAY SUITE 1150
DENVER CO 80111
PHONE: 720.602.4999
FAX: 844.273.1057

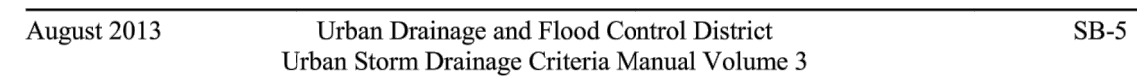
GRANDVIEW RESERVE (DRAINAGE A & B)
DR HORTON
FALCON, COLORADO

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
DETAILS

SHEET
DT5

46

SC-7



Sediment Basin (SB)

Upstream Drainage Area (rounded to nearest acre), (ac)	Basin Bottom Width (W), (ft)	Spillway Crest Length (CL), (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD), (in)
1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{3}{8}$
2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	28	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	$\frac{3}{8}$
5	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	$\frac{3}{8}$
6	43	9	$\frac{2}{3}$
7	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	$\frac{2}{3}$
8	51	12	$\frac{2}{3}$
9	55	13	$\frac{3}{8}$
10	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	$\frac{1}{2}$
11	61	16	$\frac{1}{2}$
12	64	18	1
13	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
14	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
15	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	1 $\frac{1}{8}$

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN.
 - TYPE OF BASIN (STANDARD BASIN OR NONSTANDARD BASIN).
 - FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM WIDTH W, CREST LENGTH CL AND HOLE DIAMETER, HD.
 - FOR NONSTANDARD BASIN, SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN OF BASIN INCLUDING ROSS HEIGHT H, NUMBER OF COLUMNS N, HOLE DIAMETER HD AND PIPE DIAMETER D.
2. FOR STANDARD BASIN, BOTTOM DIMENSION MAY BE MODIFIED AS LONG AS BOTTOM AREA IS NOT REDUCED.
3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY THAT RELIES ON BASINS AS A STORMWATER CONTROL.
4. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL FREE OF DEBRIS, ORGANIC MATERIAL, AND ROCKS OR CONCRETE GREATER THAN 3 INCHES AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 15 PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING THE NO. 200 SIEVE.
5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95 PERCENT OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D698.
6. PIPE SCH 40 OR GREATER SHALL BE USED.
7. THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THESE SHEETS PERTAIN TO STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN(S) FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN 15 ACRES. SEE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS FOR EMBANKMENT, STORAGE VOLUME, SPILLWAY, OUTLET, AND OUTLET PROTECTION DETAILS FOR ALL SEDIMENT BASIN(S) THAT HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED FOR DRAINAGE AREAS LARGER THAN 15 ACRES.

SB-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
 Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

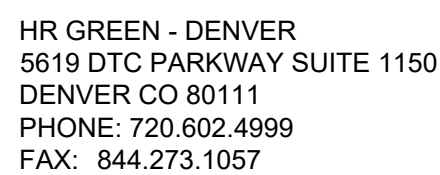
SC-7

1. INSPECT BMPs BEFORE WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (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 IN BASIN SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN BMP EFFECTIVENESS, TYPICALLY WHEN SEDIMENT DEPTH REACHES ONE FOOT (I.E., TWO FEET BELOW THE SPILLWAY CREST).
5. SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND GRASS COVER IS ACCEPTED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
6. WHEN SEDIMENT BASINS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOP SOIL, SEEDS 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.

August 2013
Urban Drainage and Flood Control District
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3
SB-7

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION DESCRIPTION



GRANDVIEW RESERVE (DRAINAGE A & B)
DR HORTON
FALCON, COLORADO

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
DETAILS

SHEET
DT6

47

Appendix E Floodway Notice



▷ 5619 DTC Parkway | Suite 1150 | Greenwood Village, CO 80111
Main 720.602.4999 + Fax 844.273.1057

▷ [HRGREEN.COM](https://www.hrgreen.com)

March 2023

4-Way Ranch Joint Venture LLC

PO Box 50223

Colorado Springs, CO 80949-0223

Re: Notification of establishment in 1-percent-annual-chance water-surface elevations and/or future flood hazard revisions

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community depicts the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), the area that has been determined to be subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The FIRM is used to determine flood insurance rates and to help the community with floodplain management.

HR Green, Inc. is applying for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on behalf of D.R. Horton to revise FIRMs 08041C0552G and 08041C0556G for El Paso County along Geick Ranch Tributary 1 and Geick Ranch Tributary 2. D.R. Horton is proposing to realign and create a creek corridor as part of the Grandview Reserve Development. The proposed project will result in increases in the 1% annual chance (base) water-surface elevations for a portion of Geick Ranch Tributary 1 and Geick Ranch Tributary 2.

Once the project has been completed, a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) request should be submitted that will, in part, revise the following flood hazards along Geick Ranch Tributary 1 and Geick Ranch Tributary 2.

The SFHA will increase and decrease along Geick Ranch Tributary 1 and Geick Ranch Tributary 2.

This letter is to inform you of the proposed project that may affect flood elevations on your property at Stapleton Dr. This letter is also to inform you of the potential changes to the effective flood hazard information that would result after the project is completed and a LOMR request is submitted to FEMA.

Maps and detailed analysis of the floodway revision can be reviewed at the Pikes Peak Regional Building Department at 2880 International Circle, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80910. If you have any questions or concerns about the proposed project or its effect on your property, you may contact Keith Curtis, CFM, Floodplain Administrator of El Paso County at Keith@pprbd.org from {date TBD} to {date TBD} or Jeff Rice with El Paso County at JeffRice@elpasoco.com from {date TBD} to {date TBD}.

HR GREEN, INC

Greg Panza, PE

Lead Engineer



▷ 5619 DTC Parkway | Suite 1150 | Greenwood Village, CO 80111
Main 720.602.4999 + Fax 844.273.1057

▷ HRGREEN.COM

March 2023

JMJK Holdings LLC
3855 Ambrosia St. Ste 304
Castle Rock, CO 80109

Re: Notification of establishment in 1-percent-annual-chance water-surface elevations and/or future flood hazard revisions

The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community depicts the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), the area that has been determined to be subject to a 1-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The FIRM is used to determine flood insurance rates and to help the community with floodplain management.

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Once the project has been completed, a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) request should be submitted that will, in part, revise the following flood hazards along Geick Ranch Tributary 1 and Geick Ranch Tributary 2.

The SFHA will increase and decrease along Geick Ranch Tributary 1 and Geick Ranch Tributary 2.

This letter is to inform you of the proposed project that may affect flood elevations on your property at Eastonville Rd. This letter is also to inform you of the potential changes to the effective flood hazard information that would result after the project is completed and a LOMR request is submitted to FEMA.

Maps and detailed analysis of the floodway revision can be reviewed at the Pikes Peak Regional Building Department at 2880 International Circle, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80910. If you have any questions or concerns about the proposed project or its effect on your property, you may contact Keith Curtis, CFM, Floodplain Administrator of El Paso County at Keith@pprbd.org from {date TBD} to {date TBD} or Jeff Rice with El Paso County at JeffRice@elpasoco.com from {date TBD} to {date TBD}.

HR GREEN, INC

Greg Panza, PE
Lead Engineer

Appendix F

Endangered Species Act Compliance

Igel, Trevor

From: Grant Gurnee <grant@ecologicalbenefits.com>
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2022 11:32 AM
To: Panza, Gregory
Cc: Jon Dauzvardis
Subject: RE: FEMA TES comment

Importance: High

This email came from outside the HR Green organization. Please use caution when clicking on hyperlinks and opening attachments

Greg –

Perhaps it is best to remind FEMA that the 2020 ESA No Effect Concurrence Request Memo did include all of the information they requested, as Section 4 clearly states that Ecos screened all potential TES in the County as that is what the USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report provides; and , we provided an Effects Determination in Section 5.

4.0 FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES

A number of species that occur in El Paso County are listed as candidate, threatened or endangered by the USFWS (USFWS, 2018) under the ESA. Ecos compiled the Federally-listed species for the Site in Table 1 based on the Site-specific, USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report we ran for the Project (Appendix A); and our onsite assessment. Ecos has provided our professional opinion regarding the probability that these species may occur within the Site and their probability of being impacted by the Project.

The likelihood that the Project would impact any of the species listed below is very low to none. Most are not expected occur in the Project area or on the Site; nor will they be affected by the direct or indirect effects of the project.

5.0 EFFECTS DETERMINATION

The Site is not located within any USFWS designated critical habitat or known occupied habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species. Please refer to the IPaC database (Appendix A) and Table 1.

The Project will have **No Effect** on the following listed species:

- Listed species in Nebraska, as the Site is not located in the North Platte, South Platte or Laramie River basins.
- Greenback cutthroat trout, Mexican spotted owl and North American wolverine, as suitable habitat does not exist on the Site.
- Western prairie fringed orchid, as the Site will not alter or deplete flows to the Platte River system.
- Ute ladies'-tresses orchid is unlikely to occur as the Site is situated between 6,860 and 7,020 feet above mean sea level, which is higher than the 6,500-foot elevation limits documented for the species and recommended for conducting surveys by the USFWS.
- Preble's meadow jumping mouse: This species occurs in the County but is not known to occur on the Site due to:
 - The absence of habitat required to support the life requisites of the species;
 - Negative trapping results (i.e., Trapped – Not Found) reported by USFWS upstream and downstream of the Site on West Kiowa Creek, and east of the Site on Kiowa Creek;
 - 2.5 mile distance from the closest CPW "Potential" Occupied Habitat;

- 6.5 mile distance from the closest USFWS Critical Habitat; and
- The lack of viable habitat connection corridors from known, occupied habitat to the Site.

If the above information does not suffice, please forward FEMA this email.

No Take Statement:

Ecos hereby confirms that “Take” as defined under the Endangered Species Act will not occur to threatened and endangered species present in the county as a result of the project.

Thank you,
Grant

Grant Gurnée, P.W.S.

Owner – Restoration Ecologist – Fish & Wildlife Biologist

ecosystem services LLC

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(e): grant@ecologicalbenefits.com



Life is like a river...we all must learn to adapt to the challenges of dynamic equilibrium



Informal Consultation Request

April 10, 2020

Mr. Drue DeBerry
Acting Colorado Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Colorado Ecological Services Field Office
134 Union Blvd., Suite 670
Lakewood, Colorado 80228

RE: Request for Technical Assistance Regarding the Likelihood of Take of Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered Species resulting from the proposed development of the Grandview Reserve Project in El Paso County, Colorado

Dear Mr. DeBerry:

Ecosystem Services, LLC (ecos) has prepared the enclosed habitat evaluation on behalf of 4 Site Investments to describe the physical/ecological characteristics of the Grandview Reserve site (Site) and evaluate the potential effects of the proposed development project (Project) on the Federally-listed threatened and endangered (T&E) species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

The El Paso County Environmental Division has completed its review of the Project and has requested that 4 Site Investments provide a "Clearance Letter" obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to the Planning and Community Development Department prior to project commencement "where the project will result in ground disturbing activity in habitat occupied or potentially occupied by threatened or endangered species and/or where development will occur within 300 feet of the centerline of a stream or within 300 feet of the 100 year floodplain, whichever is greater."

At this time there is no Federal action and no Federal agency is making a formal effects determination under Section 7 (a)(2) of the ESA. Therefore, ecos is requesting technical assistance from USFWS regarding 4 Site Investments' (i.e., the non-federal party) responsibilities under the ESA, and specifically the likelihood of the Project (described herein) resulting in take of listed species. If the USFWS concurs with the findings presented herein we request that you issue an informal letter of concurrence for use in the El Paso County Project review process.

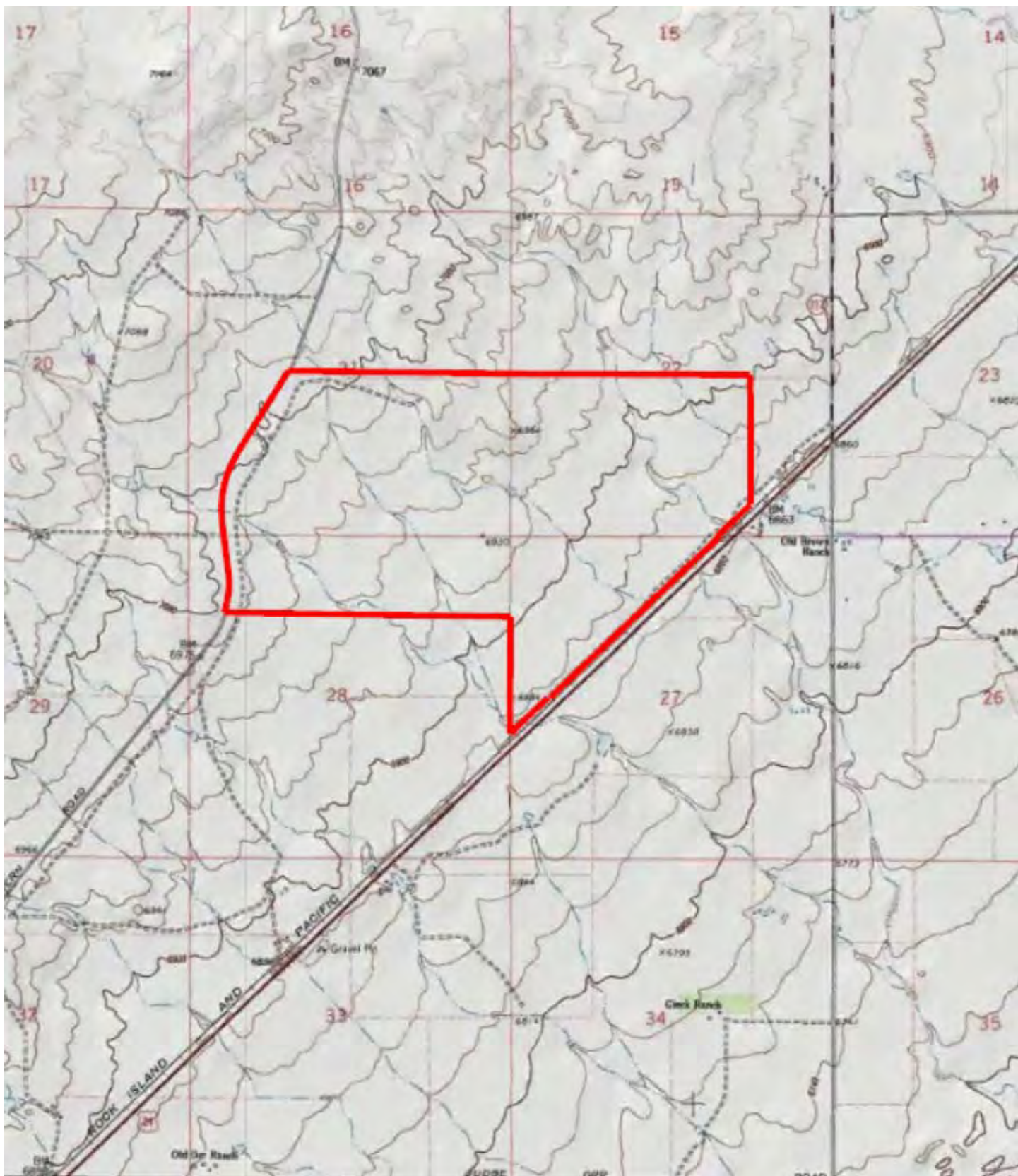
1.0 SITE LOCATION and PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Site is located in the Falcon/Peyton area of El Paso County and is bounded along the north by 4 Way Ranch Phase I, along the south by Waterbury, along the southeast by Highway 24, and along the west by Eastonville Road. There are no existing structures, roads, or other infrastructure on the Site. The Site is located approximately 4.14 miles southwest of Peyton, 4.16 miles northeast of Falcon and 4.66 miles south of Eastonville, in El Paso County, Colorado. The Site is generally located within the south ½ of Section 21, south ½ of Section 22, the north ½ of Section 27, and the north ½ of Section 28, Township 12 South, Range 64 West in El Paso County, Colorado. The center of the Site is situated at approximately Latitude 38.98541389 north, - 104.55472222 east (refer to Figure 1).

The Applicant proposes to develop the 768.2-acre Site as a mixed use residential and commercial community with the total number of units ranging from 2,496 to 3,261 as summarized below:

Table 1 – Land Use Summary						
Land Use Category	Acreage	Acreage %	Density Units/Acre		Units	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Institutions	16.9 acres	2.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Low Density Residential	136.4 acres	17.8%	1	2	136	272
Medium Density Residential	258.4 acres	33.6%	3	4	775	1033
Medium-High Density Residential	68.6 acres	8.9%	6	8	411	548
High Density Residential	117.4 acres	15.3%	10	12	1174	1408
Commercial	17.0 acres	2.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Open Space ₁	132.5 acres	17.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rex Rd. & Collector	21.0 acres	2.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL	768.2 acres	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Note 1: Open Space includes: Detention Ponds, Drainage Corridors, General Open Space & Easements and R.O.W. Buffers of Eastonville Road and Highway 24						

Please refer to Figure 2.



USGS 7.5 min. Quad: Falcon
Latitude: 38.985713°N
Longitude: -104.552854°W
Section 21, 22, 27 & 28, Township 12 South, Range 64 West



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2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Office Assessment

Ecos performed an office assessment in which available databases, resources, literature and field guides on local flora and fauna were reviewed to gather background information on the environmental setting of the Site. We consulted several organizations, agencies, and their databases, including:

- Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) Noxious Weed List;
- Colorado Natural Heritage Program (CNHP);
- Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (COGCC) GIS Online;
- Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW);
- El Paso County Master Plan;
- El Paso County, Sub-Area Plan (provided by Client);
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
- Google Earth current and historic aerial imagery;
- Survey of Critical Biological Resources, El Paso County, Colorado;
- Survey of Critical Wetlands and Riparian Areas in El Paso and Pueblo Counties, Colorado;
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual;
- USACE 2010 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Great Plains Region;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) PLANTS Database;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Region 6;
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory (NWI);
- USFWS IPaC database search; and
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

Ecos also reviewed pertinent, site-specific background data provided by 4 Site Investments and their consulting Team, including topographic base mapping, site development plans, and other data pertinent to the assessment.

2.2 Onsite Assessment

Following the collection and review of existing data and background information, ecos conducted a field assessment of the Site on October 10 and 11, 2018 to identify any potential impacts to natural resources associated with the Project. Field reconnaissance concentrated on identification of wetland habitat, waters of the U.S., wildlife habitat (including habitat suitable to support threatened and endangered wildlife) significant topographic features, noxious weeds and vegetation. Wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. boundaries, wildlife habitat, major vegetation communities, and significant weed stands were sketched on topographic and aerial base maps and located using a hand-held Global Positioning System as deemed necessary. Representative photographs were taken to assist in describing and documenting Site conditions and potential ecological impacts.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Site is located in the Southwestern Tablelands Ecological Region (Chapman et al, 2006), which is primarily comprised of sub-humid grassland and semiarid rangeland. More specifically, the Site is located in the Foothills Grassland sub-region (26j) which contains a mix of grassland types with some small areas of isolated tallgrass prairie species that are more common much farther east. The proximity to runoff and moisture from the Front Range and the more loamy, gravelly, and deeper soils are able to support more tallgrass and midgrass species than neighboring ecoregions. Big and little bluestem, yellow indiagrass and switchgrass occur, along with foothill grassland communities. The annual precipitation of 14 to 20 inches tends to be greater than in regions farther east. Soils are loamy, gravelly, moderately deep, and mesic. Rangeland and pasture are common, with small areas of cropland. Urban and suburban development has increased in recent years, expanding out from Colorado Springs and the greater Denver area.

The Site contains no Colorado Natural Heritage Conservation Areas or Potential Conservation Areas according to the CNHP (CNHP, 2018), and no Wildlife Refuges or Hatcheries according to the USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report (USFWS, 2016a) (refer to Appendix A).

3.1 Topography

The Site is generally characterized as gently sloping from northwest to southeast with four ephemeral drainages (prairie sloughs) present, two of which are discontinuous and two are tributary to Black Squirrel Creek offsite. Naturally undulating swales drain toward the sloughs, which contain wetlands in low areas and dry areas where alluvial deposits have formed. Site topography ranges from a high elevation of 7020 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northwestern corner to a low elevation of 6860 feet above AMSL where the northeastern tributary exits the Site on the east boundary along Highway 24; for a total elevation drop of 160 feet. An ill-defined and undulating hill, which is likely an eroded remnant bluff, is present in the north-central portion of the Site. Refer to Figure 3.

3.2 Soils

Ecos utilized the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA, NRCS, 2018) to determine if hydric soils are present within the Site, as this data assist in informing the presence/absence of potential wetland habitat regulated under the Clean Water Act. The soils data were also utilized to supplement the field observations of vegetation, as the USDA provides correlation of native vegetation species by soils types. Please refer to Figure 4, USDA NRCS Soil Map and Appendix A for additional USFWS wetland information.

3.3 Vegetation

The vegetation within the Site is primarily comprised of shortgrass prairie with wetland vegetation in the swales and sloughs (Figure 5). The shortgrass prairie is dominated by little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), and buffalograss (*Bouteloua dactyloides*) with occasional associative grass and forb species including western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*), yellow Indiagrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*), needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), Western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), Prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), and prairie aster spp. (*Symphotrichum* spp.). Occasional patches of snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) and Wood's rose (*Rosa woodsii*) occupy the transitional areas between uplands and wetlands. A few, single plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) occur along the drainages. The Site is heavily impacted by historic and ongoing grazing and there are weeds scattered throughout, including Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*),

Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), and yellow toadflax spp. (*Linaria vulgaris*). Hydrophytic vegetation (wetland vegetation) is present within the swales and sloughs (refer to Section 3.4.2).

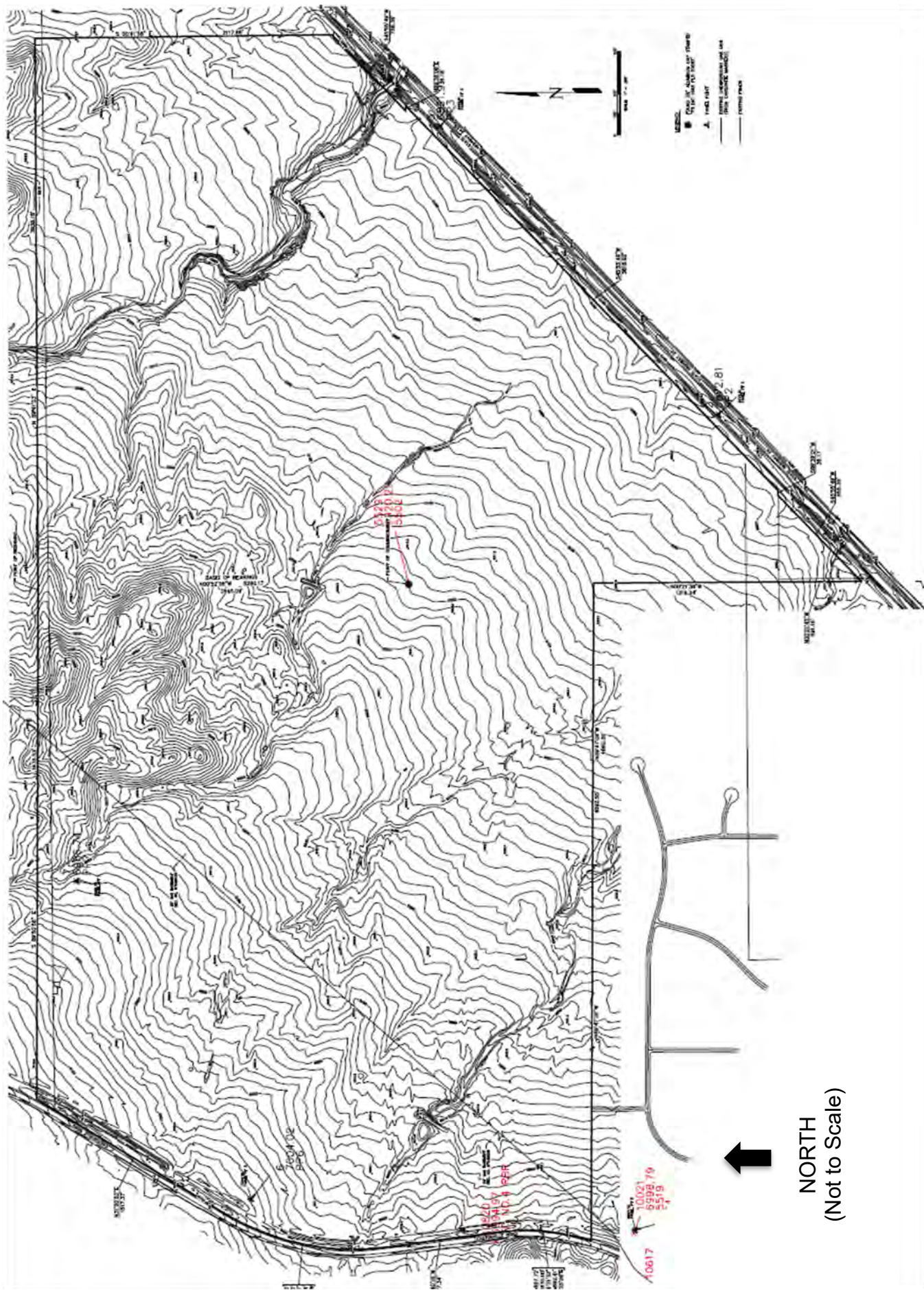
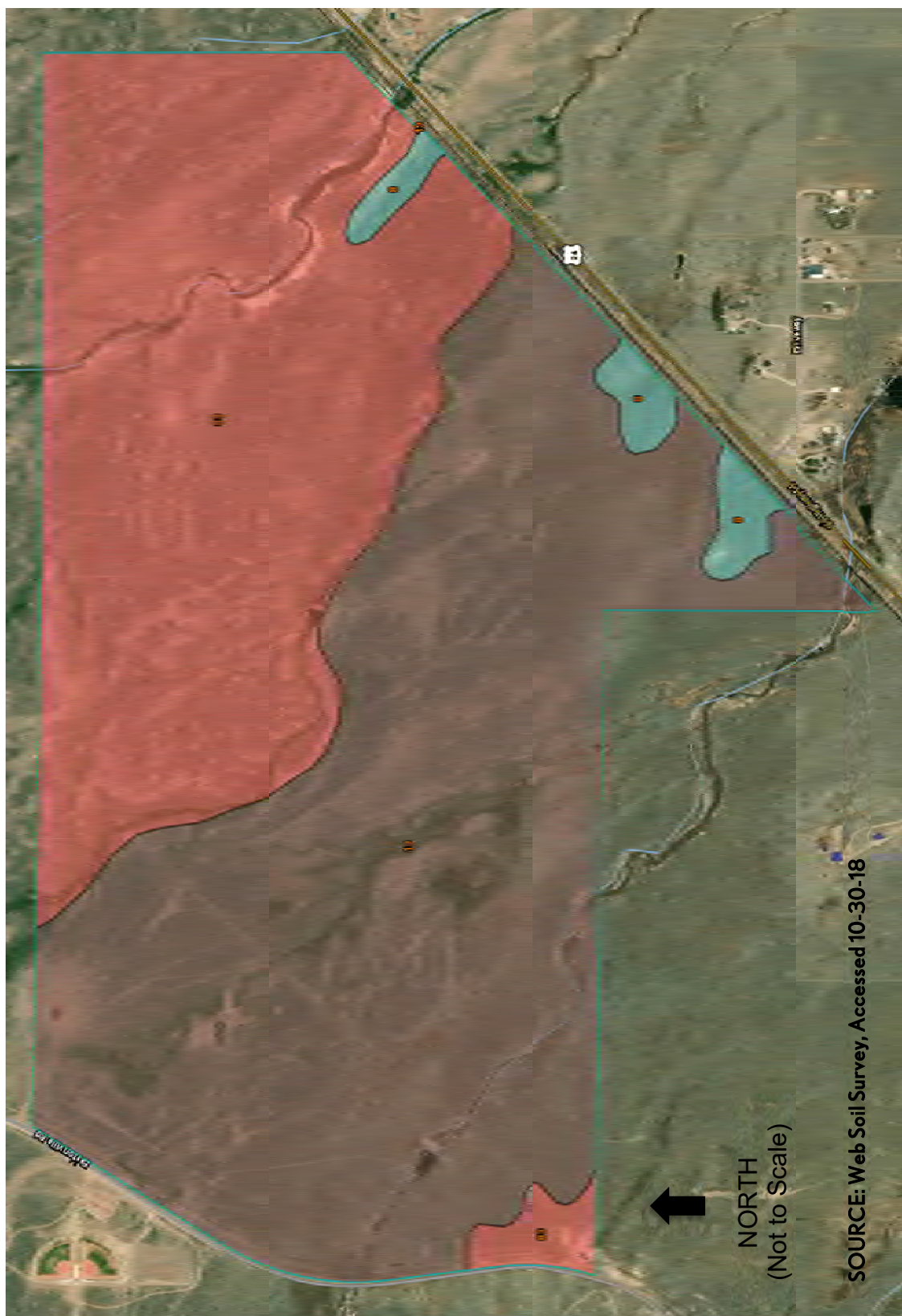


Figure 3



Summary by Map Unit — El Paso County Area, Colorado (CO625)

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	17.5	2.3%
19	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	428.6	55.8%
83	Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	322.2	41.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			768.3	100.0%



Figure 5

3.4 Wetland Habitat and Waters of the U.S.

3.4.1 Methodology

Ecos utilized the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2018a); Colorado Wetland Inventory Mapping Tool (CNHP, 2018); historic and current Google Earth aerial photography; USGS 7.5-minute topographic mapping; and detailed Project topographic mapping to screen the Site for potential wetland habitat and waters of the U.S. Additionally, ecos performed a jurisdictional delineation to identify the Waters of the United States (WOUS), including wetlands.

The mapping data above were proofed during the field assessment and a wetland delineation was conducted to determine the presence/absence of potential WOUS, including wetland habitat. Once a feature was verified to be present, ecos determined whether it is a jurisdictional wetland/waters under the Clean Water Act. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), wetland delineation methodology was employed to document the 3 field indicators (parameters) of wetland habitat (i.e., wetland hydrology, hydric soils and a predominance of hydrophytic vegetation as explained in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and supplemented by the Regional Supplement to the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys and Coast Region (Version 2)* (USACE, 2010). The wetland delineation was surveyed by the project team surveyor

Consistent with the NWI and Colorado Wetland Inventory Mapping Tool (Figure 6) and topographic mapping, the wetland/waters delineation revealed the presence of four drainages with the potential to support wetland habitat (Figure 7). Two of the drainages (i.e. northeast Drainage D and southwest Drainage A) were preliminarily determined to be jurisdictional (pending USACE verification) and support predominantly palustrine emergent wetland (PEMC1) habitat with minor occurrences of palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) and palustrine forested (PFO) species along their fringes. The central Drainage C and south-central Drainage B were investigated found to be discontinuous, prairie sloughs that are non-jurisdiction, “isolated” features. Please refer to Figure 6 for a composite of the NWI and CNHP Wetland and Riparian Areas mapping, Figure 7 for the ECOS Wetland and Waters Sketch Map, and Appendix B for representative photographs.

3.4.2 Field Assessment Findings

The results of the onsite assessment for each of the four onsite drainages is summarized below, with an explanation of the field indicators (parameters) of wetland habitat/waters that were observed, and an explanation as to whether ecos preliminarily determined each feature was jurisdictional or non- jurisdictional under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Jurisdictional features are mapped on Figure 7.

1) Jurisdictional wetland habitat and waters of the U.S.

- a. PEMC1 Wetland Habitat – Northeast Drainage D is classified as a Palustrine Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded wetland (PEMC1). Wetland Area A is tributary to Black Squirrel Creek off of the Site to the southeast. It is dominated by Nebraska sedge, redtop, clustered field sedge, three-square bulrush, swordleaf rush, soft-stem bulrush, poverty rush, Baltic rush, and watercress. Other species were present, including water mint, sporadic patches of sandbar willow, cutleaf evening primrose, fireweed, curly dock, and water milfoil, and snowberry, wild licorice and Wood’s rose along the high banks. Soil samples indicate the presence of field indicators of hydric soils (organic horizon from 0-2 inches, 10YR4/2 clay loam from 2-9 inches, 10YR4/1 clay loam from 9-14 inches, and 10YR5/1 sandy clay from 14-18+ inches). Sustaining hydrology was evident as flowing water is present within a defined channel and saturated soils are present at the surface and throughout the

floodplain, including groundwater driven side-slope seepage. This area meets all 3 parameters for jurisdictional wetland habitat.

- b. PEMC1 Wetland Habitat – Southwest Drainage A is classified as a Palustrine Emergent, Persistent, Seasonally Flooded wetlands (PEMC1 Wetland Area D is tributary to Black Squirrel Creek off of the Site to the southeast. It is dominated by Nebraska sedge, clustered field sedge, swordleaf rush, reedtop, poverty rush, Baltic rush, and pussytoes. Other species were present, including soft-stem bulrush, three-square bulrush, smartweed, saltgrass, foxtail barley, water mint, scouring rush, wild geranium, watercress, narrowleaf cattail, and snowberry, wild licorice and Wood's rose along the high banks. Sporadic occurrences of sandbar willow, crack willow and plains cottonwood were present. Soil samples indicate the presence of field indicators of hydric soils (10YR2/2 loamy clay from 0-6 inches, 10YR4/2 sand from 6-12 inches, 10YR4/1 sand from 12-16 inches, and 10YR4/1 clayey sand from 16-18+ inches). Sustaining hydrology from groundwater seepage was evident as saturated soil is present at or within 8-12 inches of the ground surface. These areas meet all 3 parameters for jurisdictional wetland habitat.

- 2) Non-Jurisdictional, Isolated Wetlands - The central Drainage C and south-central Drainage B were investigated found to be discontinuous, prairie sloughs with reaches that are upland swales; they exhibited upland "breaks" in which they did not exhibit defined bed or bank (Figure 7); and they were also found to be "isolated" as they did not connect with downstream WOUS. Patches of PEMC1 Wetland exists in these drainages that exhibits the same characteristics of other wetlands on site and meets all 3 parameters for jurisdictional wetland habitat. However, they are clearly disconnected from Black Squirrel Creek by uplands that do not exhibit a defined bed or bank. Therefore, these drainages are isolated, non-jurisdictional features and as such were not delineated.

3.4.3 Summary of Jurisdictional and Non-Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

Jurisdictional Habitat – Northeast Drainage D and southwest Drainage A (refer to Figure 7) are jurisdictional wetland habitat and WOUS as they are tributary to the jurisdictional habitat in Black Squirrel Creek. These natural features meet the criteria that the USACE uses to assert jurisdiction, as they are:

- Non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically three months); and
- Wetlands that directly abut such tributaries.

Non-Jurisdictional Areas – The central Drainage C and south-central Drainage B are considered non-jurisdictional. They do not meet the criteria that the Corps uses to assert jurisdiction, as they are not:

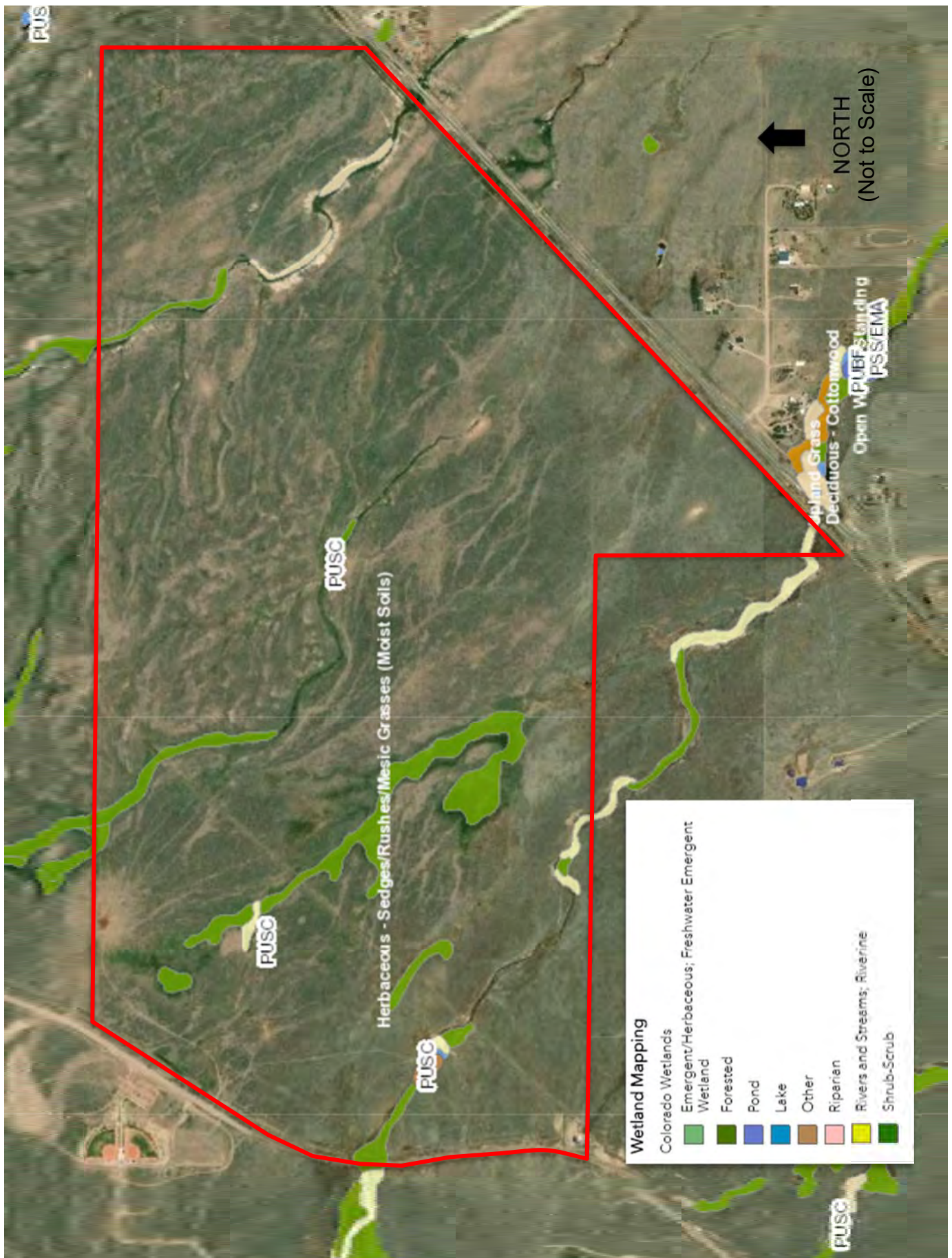
- Traditional navigable waters;
- Wetlands adjacent to traditional navigable waters;
- Non-navigable tributaries of traditional navigable waters that are relatively permanent where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically three months); and
- Wetlands that directly abut such tributaries.

Furthermore, Drainages B and C are not considered "tributaries", as "a tributary includes natural, man-altered, or man-made water bodies that carry flow directly or indirectly into a traditional navigable water." These drainages are ephemeral swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies, small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow) over which the Corps does not assert jurisdiction.

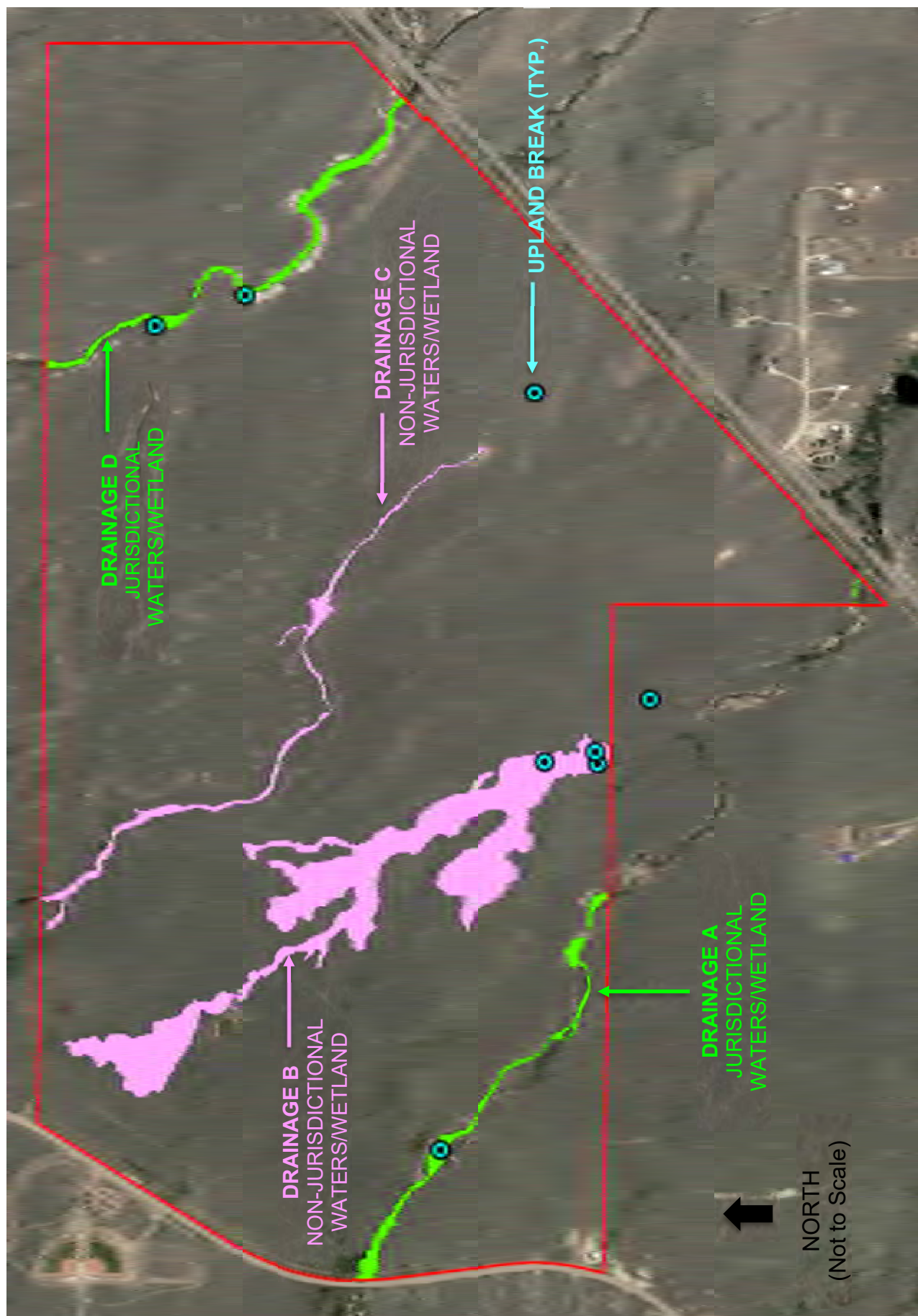
3.4.4 Verification by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

On July 5, 2019 the USACE provided an email to Ecos to confirm our findings of non-jurisdiction for Drainages B and C. Note that we did not request a jurisdictional determination of Drainages A and D as we have documented them to be jurisdictional. An excerpt of the USACE response from Tony Martinez, Regulatory Program Manager for the Albuquerque District, Southern Colorado Regulatory Branch of the USACE is copied below, and the original email is contained in Appendix C.

“Based on the information provided in the attached email and our site visit on June 21, 2019 our office concurs with your observations that central Drainage C and south-central Drainage B are isolated and are located entirely upland therefore, we conclude that No permit is required.”



SOURCE: USFWS, National Wetland Inventory & CNHP, Colorado Wetland Inventory



SOURCE: Ecosystem Services, LLC On-site Delineation, 10-11-18

3.5 Wildlife Communities

The stated purpose and intent of the “El Paso County Development Standards” section on wildlife is to ensure that proposed development is reviewed in consideration of the impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat, and to implement the provisions of the Master Plan (El Paso County, 2018b). Ecos has determined that the wildlife impact potential for development of the Site is expected to be low.

The Site currently provides poor to moderate habitat for wildlife, as illustrated in the representative photographs (Appendix B). There are two primary vegetation types on the Site, including shortgrass prairie and wetland habitat.

The project would develop most of the shortgrass prairie, however the drainages and adjacent short grass prairie would be preserved as Open Space. A noxious weed management plan will be implemented per State and County requirements to improve wildlife habitat; and a native plant re-vegetation plan for the Open Space is recommended to provide additional benefit to wildlife habitat.

The habitat preferences of the observed species are reflective of the habitat on Site. Two species of raptors were observed and appear to either be residents or frequent hunters to this Site: ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) and great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*). Sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*) were observed flying over during their migration, although they are not likely to utilize the Site. Prairie species such as jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) and thirteen-lined ground squirrel (*Ictidomys tridecemlineatus*) were present. The remaining species are considered generalists and included mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*) and American crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). The Site provides very limited tree nesting habitat for raptors; however, ferruginous hawks may also use ground nests. No existing nest sites for any raptors were noted during the Site visit.

The Site provides habitat for mammals including rodents, antelope, and carnivores. The site provides foraging and breeding habitat for predators such as coyote and fox. The Site also provides habitat for reptiles but limited habitat for amphibians due to the lack of persistent standing and flowing water.

The Site contains no Wildlife Refuges or Hatcheries according to the USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report (USFWS, 2018b) (Appendix A).

4.0 FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES

A number of species that occur in El Paso County are listed as candidate, threatened or endangered by the USFWS (USFWS, 2018) under the ESA. Ecos compiled the Federally-listed species for the Site in Table 1 based on the Site-specific, USFWS IPaC Trust Resources Report we ran for the Project (Appendix A); and our onsite assessment. Ecos has provided our professional opinion regarding the probability that these species may occur within the Site and their probability of being impacted by the Project.

The likelihood that the Project would impact any of the species listed below is very low to none. Most are not expected occur in the Project area or on the Site; nor will they be affected by the direct or indirect effects of the project.

TABLE 1 - FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES ASSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements and Presence	Probability of Impact by Project
FISH			
Greenback cutthroat trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>)	Threatened	Cold, clear, gravely headwater streams and mountain lakes that provide an abundant food supply of insects.	None. Suitable habitat does not exist on the Site.
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>)	Endangered	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed Project is not located in the watershed of any of the listed river basins.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS			
BIRDS			
Least tern (<i>Sternula antillarum</i>)	Endangered	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed Project is not located in the watershed of any of the listed river basins.
Mexican spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>)	Threatened	Mature, old-growth forests of white pine, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine; steep slopes and canyons with rocky cliffs. The closest USFWS designated Critical habitat is over 15 miles southwest of the Site in mountainous terrain (USFWS, 2018).	None. Suitable habitat does not exist on the Site.
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Threatened	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed Project is not located in the watershed of any of the listed river basins.
Whooping crane (<i>Grus americana</i>)	Endangered	Water-related activities/use in the N. Platte, S. Platte and Laramie River Basins may affect listed species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed Project is not located in the watershed of any of the listed river basins.
MAMMALS			

TABLE 1 - FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES ASSESSED FOR THE PROJECT

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements and Presence	Probability of Impact by Project
Preble's meadow jumping mouse (<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>)	Threatened	Inhabits well-developed riparian habitat with adjacent, relatively undisturbed grassland communities, and a nearby water source. Well-developed riparian habitat includes a dense combination of grasses, forbs and shrubs; a taller shrub and tree canopy may be present. Has been found to regularly use uplands at least as far out as 100 meters beyond the 100-year floodplain.	None. Not likely to occur on Site due to: 1) the absence of habitat required to support the life requisites of the species (Figure 8 and Appendix B); 2) negative trapping results reported by USFWS adjacent to the Site (Figure 9); 3) 10.22-mile distance from closest CPW "Potential" Occupied Habitat - west/northwest of the Site in Colorado Springs (refer to Figure 8); 4) 6.5-mile distance from closest USFWS Critical Habitat - southwest of the Site along Black Squirrel Creek in Colorado Springs (refer to Figure 8); and 5) lack of habitat connection corridor from known habitat to the Site.
PLANTS			
Ute ladies'-tresses orchid (<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>)	Threatened	Primarily occurs along seasonally flooded river terraces, sub-irrigated or spring-fed abandoned stream channels or valleys, and lakeshores. May also occur along irrigation canals, berms, levees, irrigated meadows, excavated gravel pits, roadside borrow pits, reservoirs, and other human-modified wetlands.	Very Low. Unlikely to occur as the Site is situated between 6,860 and 7,020 feet above mean sea level, which is higher than the 6,500-foot elevation limits documented for the species and recommended for conducting surveys by the USFWS.
Western prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>)	Threatened	Occurs in tallgrass prairie in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. Upstream depletions to the Platte River system in Colorado and Wyoming may affect the species in Nebraska.	None. The proposed Project will not alter or deplete flows to the Platte River system.