SOLACE APARTMENTS

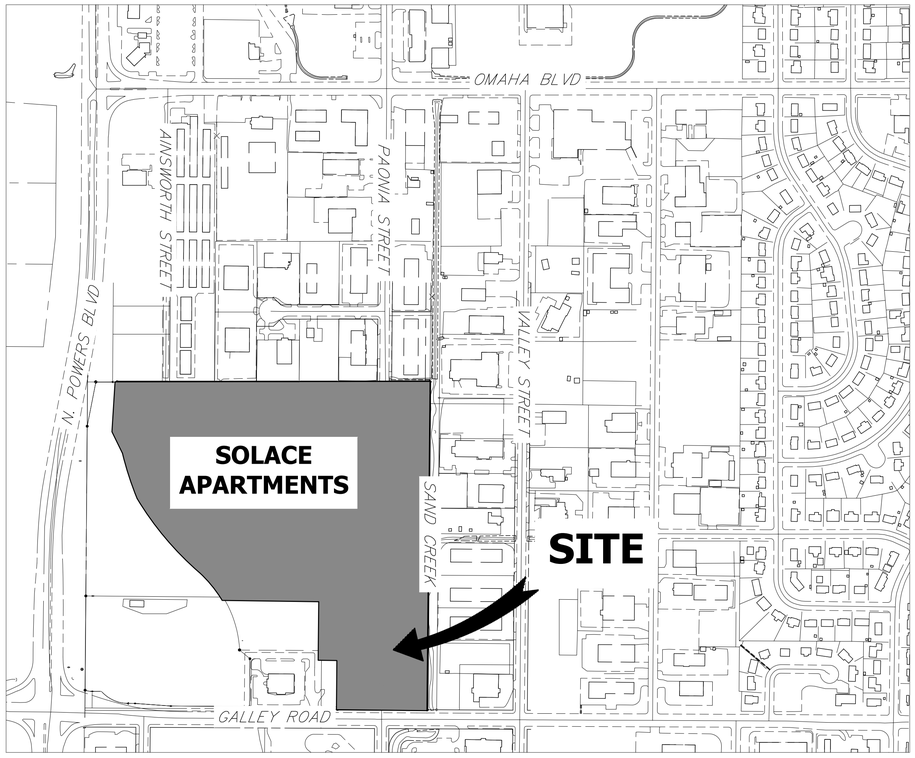
A PORTION OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE P.M.
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

EPC STORMWATER REVIEW COMMENTS ARE SHOWN IN ORANGE BOXES WITH BLACK TEXT

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	ACRE	FDP	FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	PL	PROPERTY LINE
AD	ALGEBRAIC DIFFERENCE	FDR	FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT	PR	PROPOSED
AH	AHEAD	FES	FLARED END SECTION	PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE
ARCH	ARCHITECT	FG	FINISHED GRADE	PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
ASCE	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS	FH	FIRE HYDRANT	PV	PLUG VALVE
		FL	FLOWLINE	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
ASSY	ASSEMBLY	FIL	FILING	R	RADIUS
AVE	AVENUE	FO	FIBER OPTIC CABLE	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
BB	BOX BASE	GB	GRADE BREAK	RD	ROAD
BK	BACK	GE	GAS EASEMENT	ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
BNDY	BOUNDARY	GIS	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM	RT	RIGHT
BOP	BOTTOM OF PIPE			S	SOUTH
BOV	BLOW OFF VALVE	GL	GAS LINE	STE	STEEL
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE	GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM	SAN	SANITARY SEWER
BLVD	BOULEVARD	GV	GATE VALVE	SF	SQUARE FEET
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL	HC	HANDICAP	ST	STREET
C&G	CURB & GUTTER	HDC	HIGH DEFLECTION COUPLING	STA	STATION
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION	HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	STM	STORM SEWER
CB	CATCH BASIN	HGL	HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE	SY	SQUARE YARD
CBC	CONCRETE BOX CULVERT	HOA	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION	SY-IN	SQUARE YARD INCH
CDOT	COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	HP	HIGH POINT	TB	THRUST BLOCK
		I	INLET	TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
CDS	CUL-DE-SAC	IE	IRRIGATION EASEMENT	TBW	TOP BACK OF WALK
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	INT	INTERSECTION	TEL	TELEPHONE
CL	CENTER LINE	INV	INVERT	TOA	TOP OF ASPHALT
CLOMR	CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION	IRR	IRRIGATION	TOB	TOP OF BOX
		KB	KICK (THRUST) BLOCK	TOC	TOP OF CURB OR CONCRETE
CLR	CLEAR	LE	LANDSCAPE EASEMENT	TOF	TOP OF FOUNDATION
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	LF	LINEAR FEET	TOP	TOP OF PIPE
CO	CLEAN OUT	LN	LANE	TW	TOP OF WALL
CONC	CONCRETE	LOMR	LETTER OF MAP REVISION	TYP	TYPICAL
CR	CIRCLE	LP	LOW POINT	UDFCD	URBAN DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE	LS	LUMP SUM		
CT	COURT	LT	LEFT	UE	UTILITY EASEMENT
CTRB	CONCRETE THRUST REDUCER BLOCK	MAX	MAXIMUM	U&DE	UTILITY & DRAINAGE EASEMENT
		MDDP	MASTER DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN	UGE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
CY	CUBIC YARD			VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
DBPS	DRAINAGE BASIN PLANNING STUDY	MH	MANHOLE	VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVATURE
		MIN	MINIMUM	VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT	N	NORTH		
DIA	DIAMETER	NRCP	NON-REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE	VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENCY
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE			VTC	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
DR	DRIVE	ODP	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	W	WEST
DRC	DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE	OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC	WL	WATER LINE
DU	DWELLING UNITS	OHU	OVERHEAD UTILITY	WM	WATER MAIN
E	EAST	PC	POINT OF CURVATURE	WRD	WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
EA	EACH	PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE		
EGL	ENERGY GRADE LINE			WS	WATER SURFACE
EL	ELEVATION	PCR	POINT OF CURB RETURN	WSE	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRIC	PDP	PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN	WTR	WATER
EOA	EDGE OF ASPHALT			YR	YEAR
ESMT	EASEMENT	PE	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER		
EST	ESTIMATE	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION		
EX	EXISTING	PKWY	PARKWAY		



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 300'

SHEET INDEX

1	COVER SHEET
2	GENERAL NOTES
3–4	INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
5–6	FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
7–10	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

TOTAL 10

DEVELOPER
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
P~734.216.2577

CIVIL ENGINEER
JR ENGINEERING
5475 TECH CENTER DR
SUITE 235
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919
CONTACT: MIKE BRAMLETT
C~719.659.7679

PLANNER
N.E.S. INC.
619 N. CASCADE AVE
SUITE 200
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
CONTACT: TAMARA BAXTER
P~719.471.0073

ARCHITECT
LCM ARCHITECTS
819 S. WABASH AVE, FIFTH FLOOR
CHICAGO, IL 60605
P~312.995.5305

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER
CTL THOMPSON, INC
5170 MARK DABLING BLVD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80918
P~719.528.8300

J·R ENGINEERING

CTL | THOMPSON INCORPORATED

EPC signature block added to cover sheet.

Add EPC Signature Block (GEC Checklist jj)

El Paso County (standalone GEC Plan):
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 Director's discretion.

_____ _____
County Engineer/ECM Administrator Date

PCD file number added to sheets.

Add PCD File Number SF-20-032 to each Sheet

Know what's **below.** **Call** before you dig.

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

_____ _____
DANE OLMSTEAD DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

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.

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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 APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	1" = 300'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
DESIGNED BY	JRM
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS

COVER SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

FYI: This note is okay. I just wanted to let you know it is not part of the GEC Standard Notes on the Checklist and it is also stated in Note 5, below (aka Note 4 on the GEC Checklist).

Noted.

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES

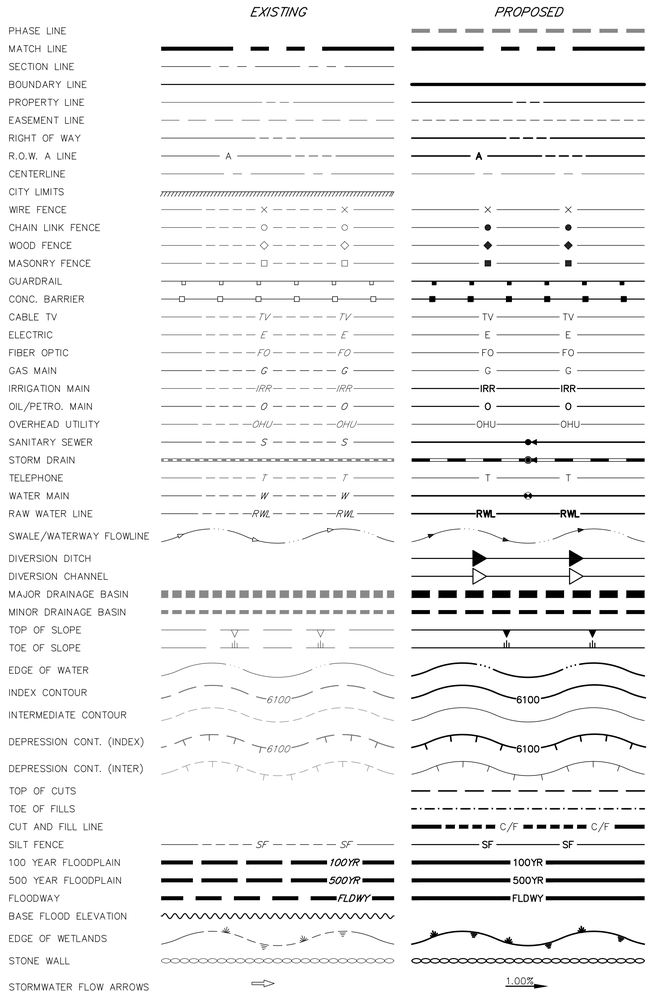
1. CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT COMMENCE UNTIL A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IS OBTAINED FROM PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND A PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE IS HELD WITH PLANING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS.
2. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, 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.
3. 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.
4. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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).
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
20. 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.
21. 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 SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
22. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE 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.
23. 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 ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
24. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
25. 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.
26. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
27. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
28. 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.
29. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY _____ AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
30. 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
WQCD - PERMITS
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

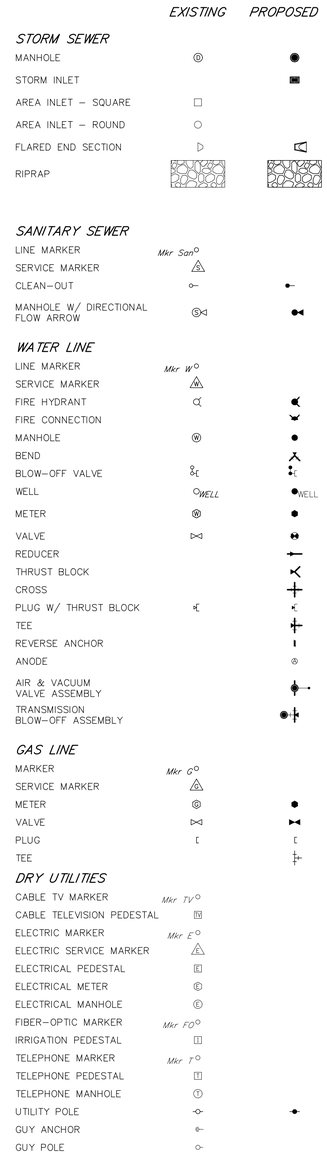
Report author and date info added.

Fill in with report Preparer and Date of the report

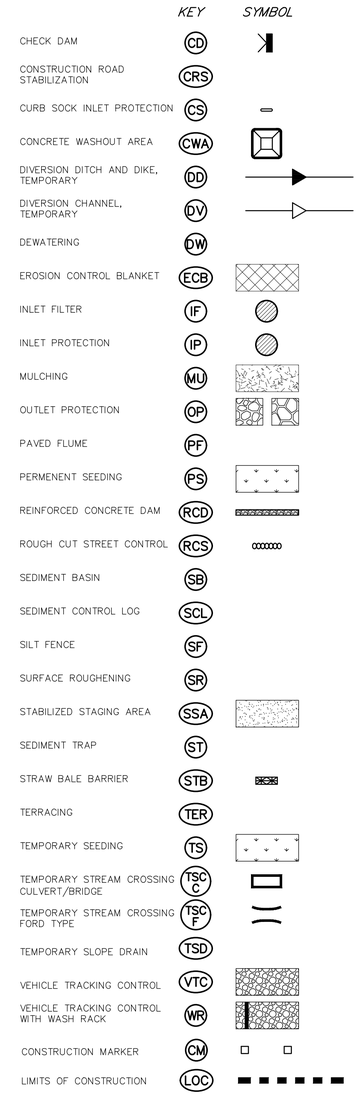
LAYER LINETYPE LEGEND



UTILITIES LEGEND



STORM WATER MANAGEMENT



Know what's **below.** **Call** before you dig.

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	N/A
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
DESIGNED BY	JRM
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

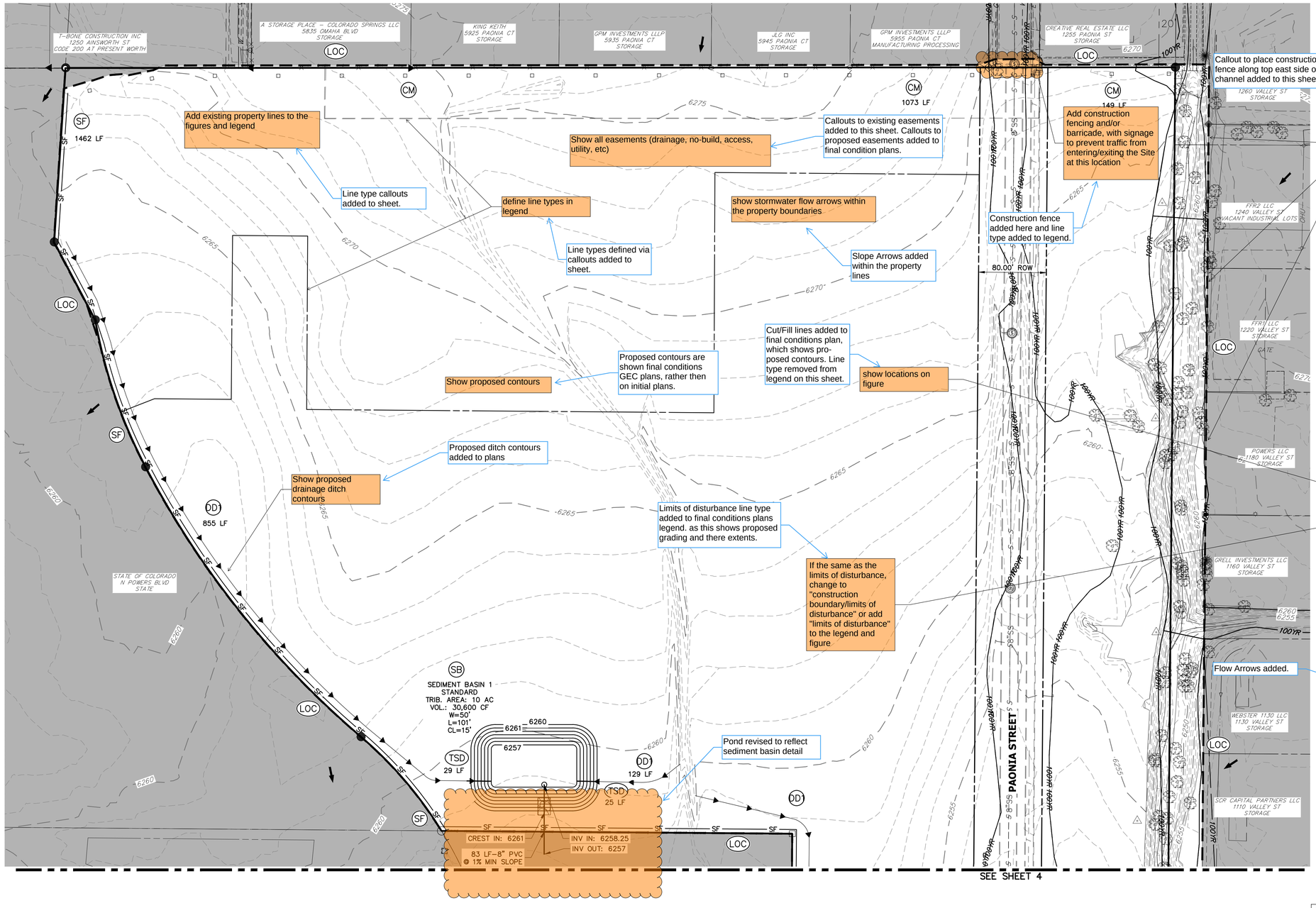
SOLACE APARTMENTS

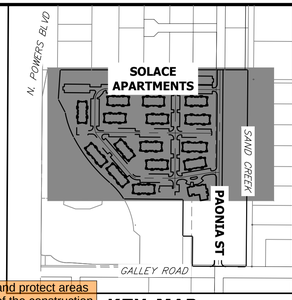
GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS & LEGEND

SHEET 2 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

Xref X:\2510000.all\2517400\Drawings\Blocks\PF - ALC.dwg





KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

SEDIMENT BASIN	SB	TOE / TOP
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
CONSTRUCTION MARKER	CM	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	TSP	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	ECB	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY	DD	
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F C/F
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	LOC	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA	
SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING	SM SR	
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSD	
REINFORCED ROCK BERM	RRB	
ROCK SOCKS	RS	

BMP PHASING

INITIAL:
1) INSTALL VTC
2) INSTALL CWA
3) ESTABLISH SSA
4) INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MARKERS
5) INSTALL SILT FENCE
6) INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS
7) INSTALL DIVERSION DITCHES

INTERIM:
1) LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
2) MAINTAIN ALL BMPS
3) INSTALL RS
4) INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION

FINAL:
1) INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
2) REMOVE SILT FENCE AFTER STABILIZED

N

60 30 0 60 120

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

NOTES

1. REFER TO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS FOR EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES.
2. ALL DISTURBED AREAS NOT TO BE PAVED SHALL BE PERMANENTLY SEEDED PER THE PAWNEE BUTTES SEED INC – "LOW GROW NATIVE MIX" OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE SHEET 8 FOR SEED MIX DETAILS.
3. P.I.E = PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS EASEMENT

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

DANE OLMSTEAD — DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
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H-SCALE	1"=60'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
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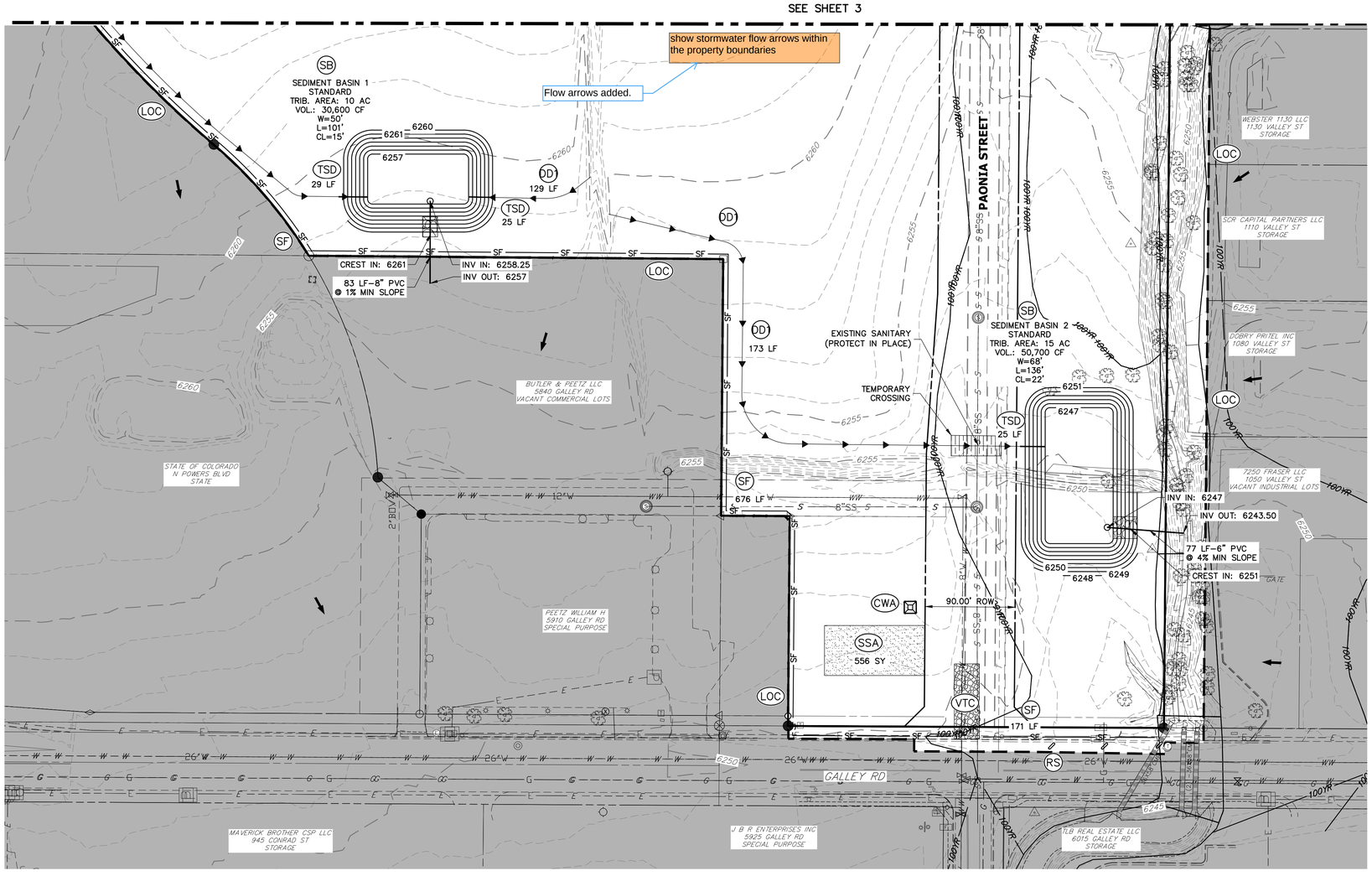
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

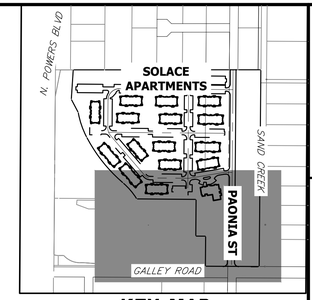
SOLACE APARTMENTS

INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 3 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00





KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

SEDIMENT BASIN	SB	TOE / TOP
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
CONSTRUCTION MARKER	CM	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	TSP	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	ECB	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY	DD	
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F C/F
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	LOC	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA	
SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING	SM SR	
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSD	
REINFORCED ROCK BERM	RRB	
ROCK SOCKS	RS	

BMP PHASING

INITIAL:
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INTERIM:
1) LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
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4) INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION

FINAL:
1) INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
2) REMOVE SILT FENCE AFTER STABILIZED

60 30 0 60 120
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

NOTES

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3. P.I.E = PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS EASEMENT

SWMP report text added noting that the site will not require a batch plant. Text also added discussing existing vegetation.

Note that this project does not anticipate utilizing batch plants in the SWMP text
Note the existing on-site vegetation

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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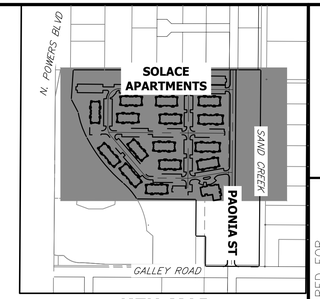
SOLACE APARTMENTS

INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 4 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

SEE SHEET 6



KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

SEDIMENT BASIN	SB	TOE / TOP
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
CONSTRUCTION MARKER	CM	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	TSP	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	ECB	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY	DD	
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F C/F
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	LOC	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA	
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N

60 30 0 60 120

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

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FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 5 OF 10

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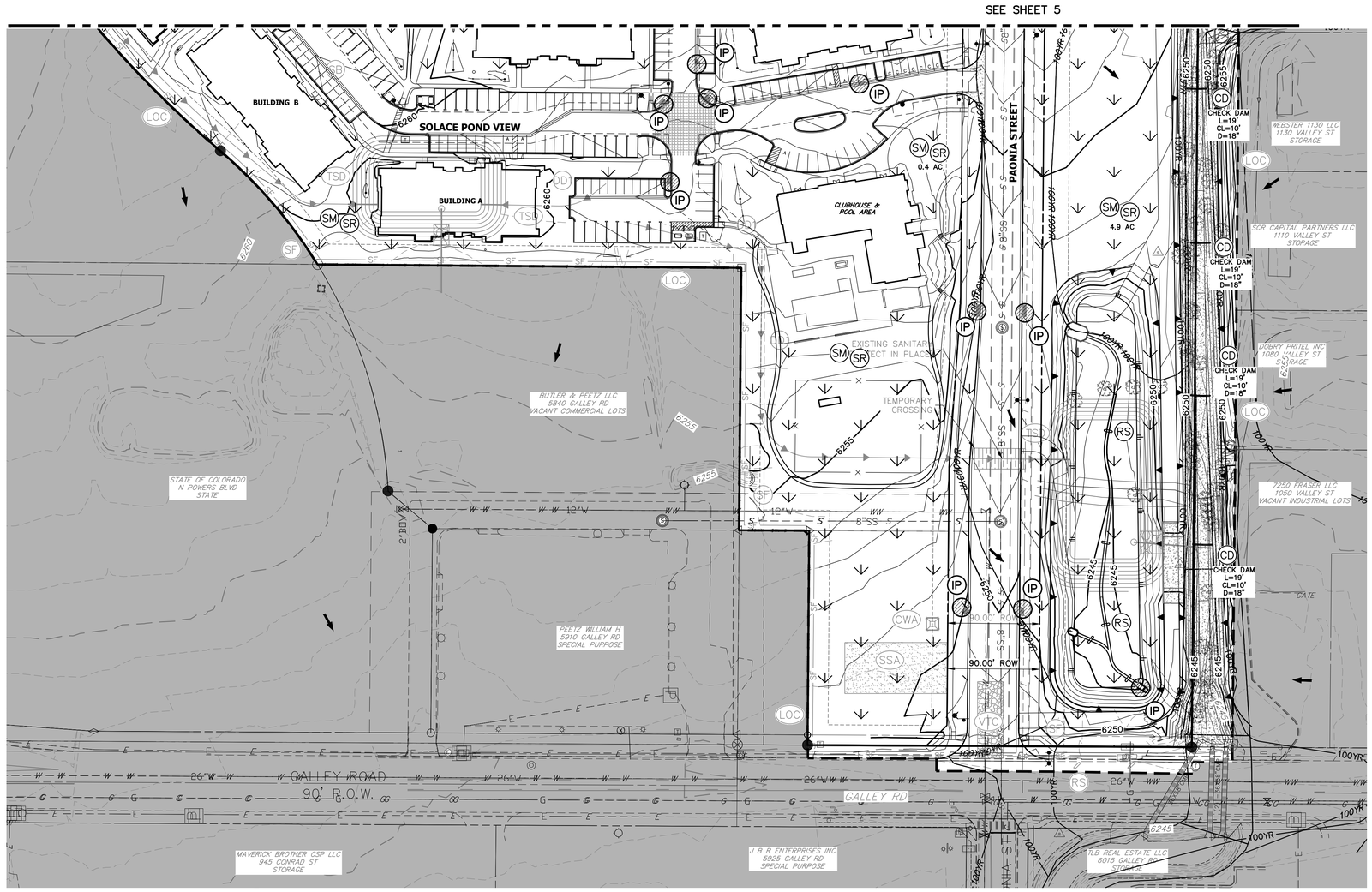

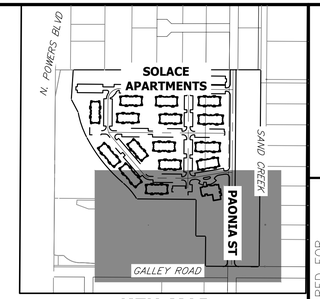

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SCALE 1"=500'

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- SILT FENCE (SF) — SF
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- CONSTRUCTION MARKER (CM)
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC)
- TEMPORARY STOCK PILE (TSP)
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB)
- INLET PROTECTION (IP)
- OUTLET PROTECTION (OP)
- DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY (DD)
- CUT AND FILL LINE — C/F — C/F
- LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION (LOC)
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (CWA)
- SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING (SM) (SR)
- TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN (TSD)
- REINFORCED ROCK BERM (RRB)
- ROCK SOCKS (RS)

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FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 6 OF 10

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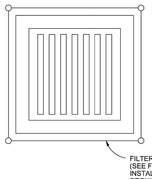


FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION

NTS

FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF INLET.

2. SEE SILT FENCE FIGURE SF-2 FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

3. POSTS ARE TO BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT INLET PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.

2. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND FILTER FABRIC WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.

4. FILTER FABRIC PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED IN THE DRAINAGE AREA AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure IP-1 Filter Fabric Inlet Protection Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

MULCHING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE MULCHED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE AND SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SEEDING.

2. MATERIAL USED FOR MULCH CAN BE CERTIFIED CLEAN, WEED- AND SEED-FREE LONG STEMMED FIELD OR MARSH HAY, OR STRAW OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE, OR TRITICALE CERTIFIED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEED FREE FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

3. HYDRAULIC MULCHING MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF VIRGIN WOOD FIBER MANUFACTURED FROM CLEAN WHOLE WOOD CHIPS. WOOD CHIPS CANNOT CONTAIN ANY GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITORS OR BE PRODUCED FROM RECYCLED MATERIAL. GRAVEL CAN ALSO BE USED.

4. MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED EVENLY AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE.

5. MULCH IS TO BE ANCHORED EITHER BY CRIMPING (TUCKING MULCH FIBERS 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL) USING NETTING (USED ON SMALL AREAS WITH STEEP SLOPES), OR WITH A TACKIFIER.

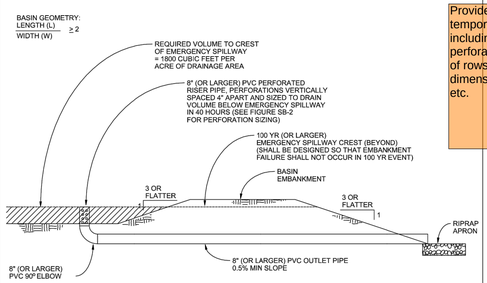
6. HYDRAULIC MULCHING AND TACKIFIERS ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SURFACE WATER, GRAVEL CAN ALSO BE USED.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL MULCHED AREAS.

2. MULCH IS TO BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY IN THOSE AREAS IT HAS BEEN REMOVED, AND IF NECESSARY THE AREA SHOULD BE RESEEDED.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure MU-1 Mulching Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



SEDIMENT BASIN

NTS

SEDMENT BASIN NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE ANY CLEARING AND/OR GRADING IS UNDERTAKEN.

2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.

3. THE OUTLET OF THE BASIN SHALL BE DESIGNED TO DRAIN ITS VOLUME IN 40 HOURS.

4. THE OUTLET IS TO BE LOCATED AT THE FURTHEST DISTANCE FROM THE INLET OF THE BASIN. BAFFLES MAY BE NEEDED TO INCREASE THE FLOW LENGTH AND SETTLING TIME.

5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.

6. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.

7. WHEN A BASIN IS INSTALLED NEAR A RESIDENTIAL AREA, FOR SAFETY REASONS, A SIGN SHALL BE POSTED AND THE AREA SECURED WITH A FENCE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SEDIMENT BASINS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.

2. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE CLEANED OUT BEFORE SEDIMENT HAS FILLED HALF THE VOLUME OF THE BASIN.

3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SB-1 Sediment Basin Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Provide details for the temporary sediment basins, including riser pipe perforation sizing, number of rows, spillway dimensions and details, etc.

Temporary Sediment Basin detail added to this sheet along with detail for outlet pipe & spillway sizing.

Required Area per Row (in^2)

Design Volume (acre-ft)	Depth at Outlet (ft)							
	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
2	15.04	7.71	5.10	3.76	2.95	2.41	2.02	1.73
1	7.52	3.86	2.55	1.88	1.48	1.21	1.01	0.87
0.6	4.51	2.31	1.53	1.13	0.89	0.72	0.61	0.52
0.4	3.01	1.54	1.02	0.75	0.59	0.48	0.40	0.35
0.2	1.50	0.77	0.51	0.38	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.17
0.1	0.75	0.39	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.09
0.06	0.45	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05
0.04	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
0.02	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

TABLE SB-1

Orifice Sizing

Orifice Row	Hole Diameter (in)	Area per Row (in^2)		
		n = 1	n = 2	n = 3
1/4	0.250	0.05	0.10	0.15
5/16	0.313	0.08	0.15	0.23
3/8	0.375	0.11	0.22	0.33
7/16	0.438	0.15	0.30	0.45
1/2	0.500	0.20	0.39	0.59
9/16	0.563	0.25	0.50	0.75
5/8	0.625	0.31	0.61	0.92
11/16	0.688	0.37	0.74	1.11
3/4	0.750	0.44	0.88	1.33
7/8	0.875	0.60	1.20	1.80
1	1.000	0.79	1.57	2.36
1 1/8	1.125	0.99	1.99	2.98
1 1/4	1.250	1.23	2.45	3.68
1 3/8	1.375	1.48	2.97	4.45
1 1/2	1.500	1.77	3.53	5.30
1 5/8	1.625	2.07	4.15	6.22
1 3/4	1.750	2.41	4.81	7.22
1 7/8	1.875	2.76	5.52	8.28
2	2.000	3.14	6.28	9.42

n = Number of columns of perforations

Minimum steel plate thickness	1/4"	5/16"	3/8"

TABLE SB-2

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SB-2 Outlet Sizing Application Techniques and Maintenance Requirements

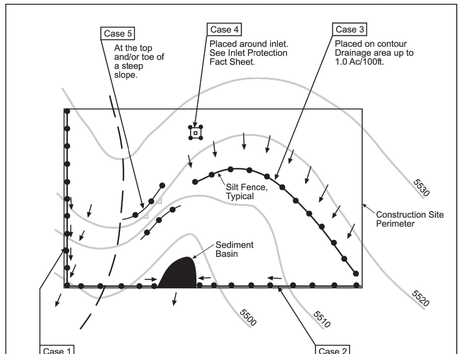


Table SF-1

Silt Fence Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1		Case 2
	DA < 0.25 AC	0.25 < DA < 1 AC	DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK (1)	OK (1)	OK (1)
Area of Concentrated Flow	OK	NO (2)	NO (3)

(1) Temporary Swale or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Silt Fence.
(2) Check Dam may also be used as alternative to Silt Fence at low point.
(3) Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.

City of Colorado Springs Storm Water Quality	Figure SF-1 Silt Fence Application Examples

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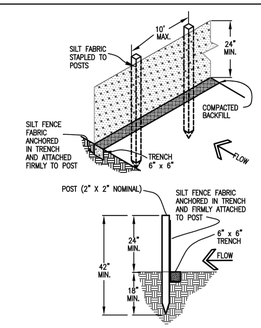


SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

2. WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE SPLICED TOGETHER ONLY AT SUPPORT POST AND SECURELY SEALED.

3. METAL POSTS SHALL BE "STUDDED TEE" OR "U" TYPE WITH MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD POSTS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION DIMENSION OF 2 INCHES.

4. THE FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO METAL OR WOOD POSTS USING WIRE TIES, OR TO WOOD POSTS WITH 3/4" LONG #9 HEAVY-DUTY STAPLES. THE SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES.

5. WHILE NOT REQUIRED, WIRE MESH FENCE MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT THE GEOTEXTILE. WIRE FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 3/4" LONG, TIE WIRES OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6" AND SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 3' ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE.

6. ALONG THE TOE OF FILLS, INSTALL THE SILT FENCE ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR AND PROVIDE AN AREA BEHIND THE FENCE FOR RUNOFF TO POND AND SEDIMENT TO SETTLE. A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM THE TOE OF THE FILL IS RECOMMENDED.

7. THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE FROM THE GROUND SURFACE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 36 INCHES; HIGHER FENCES MAY INPOUND VOLUMES OF WATER SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE FAILURE OF THE STRUCTURE.

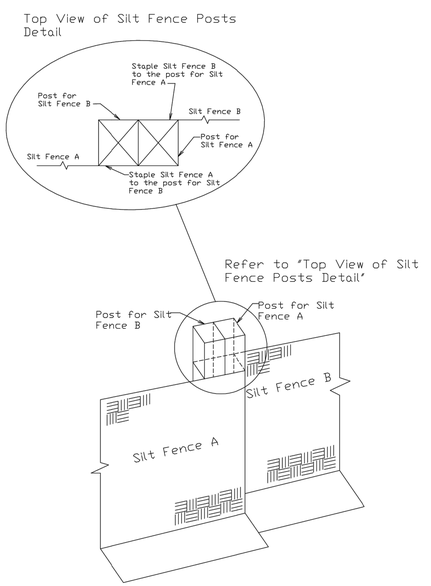
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SILT FENCES IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE SILT FENCES SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

2. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND SILT FENCE WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.

3. SILT FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SF-2 Silt Fence Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SF-3 Silt Fence Joint Tying Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

SURFACE ROUGHENING NOTES

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

1. STAIR STEP GRADING – USED ON SLOPES WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 3:1 AND 2:1 AND FOR SOIL CONTAINING A LARGE AMOUNT OF SMALL ROCKS. STAIRS ARE TO BE WIDE ENOUGH TO WORK WITH STANDARD EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.
2. GROOVE CUTTING – USED ON SLOPES WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 3:1 AND 2:1. GROOVES ARE TO BE AT LEAST 3 INCHES DEEP AND NO MORE THAN 15 INCHES APART.
3. TRACKING – USED ON SOILS WITH HIGHER SAND CONTENT DUE TO COMPACTION BY HEAVY MACHINERY.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL SURFACE ROUGHENED AREAS.
2. SURFACE ROUGHENING IS TO BE REPEATED AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY.
3. VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT IS NOT TO BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN ROUGHENED.
4. AS SURFACE ROUGHENING IS ONLY A TEMPORARY CONTROL, ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS MAY BE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE SOIL SURFACE IN A ROUGHENED CONDITION.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314

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

DATE

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE N/A
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 11/23/20
DESIGNED BY JRM
DRAWN BY JRM
CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 7 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

RECOMMENDED ANNUAL GRASSES

SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	GROWTH SEASON	SEEDING DATE	POUNDS OF PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) (PLS/ACRE)	PLANTING DEPTH (INCHES)
1. OATS	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	35-50	1-2
2. SPRING WHEAT	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	25-35	1-2
3. SPRING BARLEY	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	25-35	1-2
4. ANNUAL RYEGRASS	COOL	MARCH 16 - JUNE 30	10-15	1/2
5. MILLET	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	3-15	1/2-3/4
6. SUDANGRASS	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	5-10	1/2-3/4
7. SORGHUM	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	5-10	1/2-3/4
8. WINTER WHEAT	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
9. WINTER BARLEY	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
10. WINTER RYE	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
11. TRITICALE	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	25-40	1-2

THIS TABLE WAS TAKEN FROM UDFCD FOR RECOMMENDED ANNUAL GRASSES FOR THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THIS TABLE MAY BE USED UNLESS A SITE-SPECIFIC SEED MIX IS REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

TABLE TS-1

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE SEEDED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR GRADING ENDS IF SEASON ALLOWS.

2. IF NECESSARY, SOIL IS TO BE CONDITIONED FOR PLANT GROWTH BY APPLYING TOPSOIL, FERTILIZER, OR LIME.

3. SOIL IS TO BE TILLED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO APPLYING SEEDS. COMPACT SOILS ESPECIALLY NEED TO BE LOOSENED.

4. SEEDBED DEPTH IS TO BE 4 INCHES FOR SLOPES FLATTER THAN 2:1, AND 1 INCH FOR SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1.

5. ANNUAL GRASSES LISTED IN TABLE TS-1 ARE TO BE USED FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING. SEED MIXES ARE NOT TO CONTAIN ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS INCLUDING RUSSIAN OR CANADIAN THISTLE, KNAPWEED, PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE, EUROPEAN BINDWEED, JOHNSON GRASS, AND LEAFY SPURGE.

6. TABLE TS-1 ALSO PROVIDES REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDING RATES, SEEDING DATES, AND PLANTING DEPTHS FOR THE APPROVED TYPES OF ANNUAL GRASSES.

7. SEEDING IS TO BE APPLIED USING MECHANICAL TYPE DRILLS EXCEPT WHERE SLOPES ARE STEEP OR ACCESS IS LIMITED THEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING MAY BE USED.

8. ALL SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED (SEE FACTSHEET ON MULCHING).

9. IF HYDRAULIC SEEDING IS USED THEN HYDRAULIC MULCHING SHALL BE DONE SEPARATELY TO AVOID SEEDS BECOMING ENCAPSULATED IN THE MULCH.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL SEEDED AREAS TO ENSURE GROWTH.

2. AREAS WHERE GROWTH IS NOT OCCURRING QUICKLY OR THE MULCH HAS BEEN REMOVED SHALL BE RE-SEEDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND RE-MULCHED IF NEEDED.

3. SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT TO BE DRIVEN OVER WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLES.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TS-1
Temporary Seeding
Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

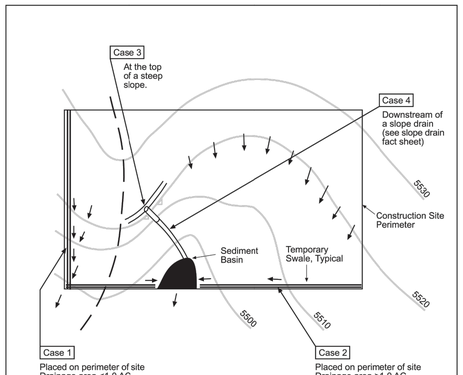


Table TSW-1

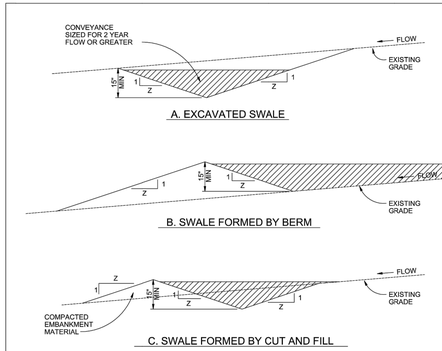
Temporary Swale Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1 DA < 1.0 AC	Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK (1)	OK (1)
Area of Concentrated Flow	NO (3)	NO (2)

(1) Silt Fence or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Temporary Swale.
(2) With Temporary Swales Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.
(3) Check Dam is required at concentrated flow for drainage areas >1.0 acres.

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure TSW-1
Temporary Swale
Application Examples

DENNM153722.CS.CB/FigTSW-1/9-99



TEMPORARY SWALE
NTS

TEMPORARY SWALE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.

3. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.

4. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.

5. SWALES WITH SLOPE > 2% SHALL BE LINED, SEE FIGURE TSW-3.

6. SWALES ARE TO DRAIN INTO A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER STABILIZED OUTLET.

7. Z SHALL BE 3 OR GREATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALES AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.

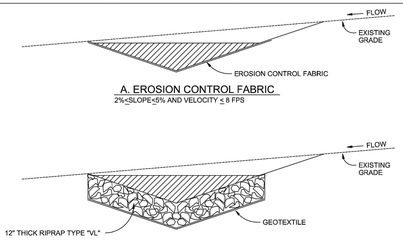
2. SWALES SHALL BE ROUTINELY CLEARED OF ANY DEBRIS OR ACCUMULATION OF SEDIMENT.

3. ERODED SLOPES OR DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.

4. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-2
Temporary Swale
Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



SWALE LINING
NTS

SWALE LINING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. REFER TO THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FACTSHEET FOR PROPER INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL FABRIC LINING.

2. SWALES WITH EASILY EROSIVE SOILS AND SLOPES LESS THAN 2%, SHALL BE LINED WITH EROSION CONTROL FABRIC.

3. VELOCITIES FOR EROSION CONTROL FABRICS SHALL NOT EXCEED 8 FPS. SWALES WITH VELOCITIES GREATER THAN 8 FPS SHALL BE LINED WITH RIP RAP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALE LININGS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.

2. DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.

3. REFER TO THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FACTSHEET FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE.

4. DISPLACED RIPRAP OR COARSE AGGREGATE IS TO BE REPLACED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

5. SWALE LININGS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE TEMPORARY SWALE IS REMOVED.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-3
Swale Linings
Construction Detail and Maintenance

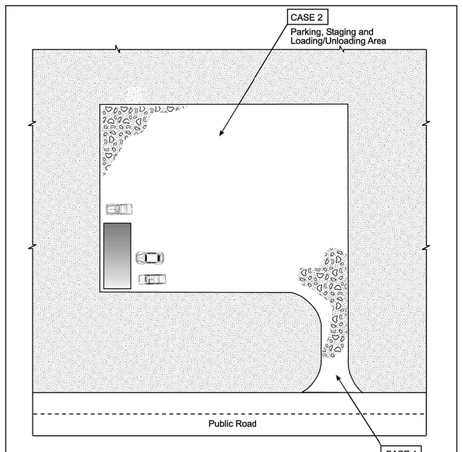


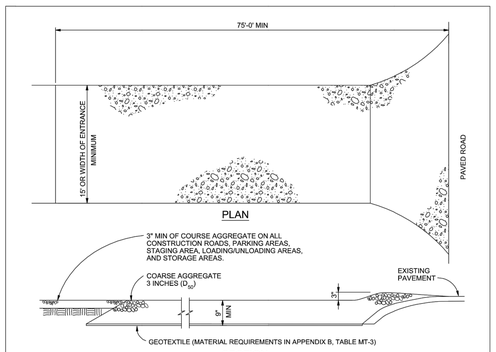
Table VT-1

	Case 1	Case 2
Gravel Thickness	9"	3"
Filter Fabric	YES	NO

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure VT-1
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples

DENNM153722.CS.CB/FigVT-1/9-99



VEHICLE TRACKING
NTS

VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.

2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.

3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.

4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.

5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.

2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.

3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

4. STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.

5. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure VT-2
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples

EC-8 Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP)

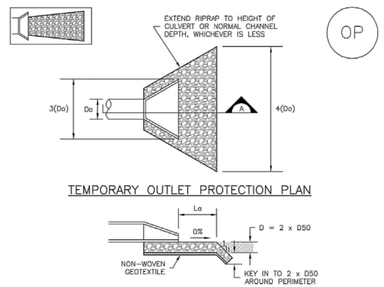


TABLE OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE

PIPE DIAMETER, Do (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, Lo (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)
8	2.5 5	5 10	4 6
12	5 10	10 13	4 6
18	10 20 30 40	10 15 23 28	6 9 12 16
24	30 40 50 60	18 25 28 30	9 9 12 16

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP) EC-8

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   –LOCATION OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
   –DIMENSIONS OF OUTLET PROTECTION.

2. DETAIL IS INTENDED FOR PIPES WITH SLOPE ≤ 10%. ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF RIPRAP SIZING AND OUTLET PROTECTION DIMENSIONS REQUIRED FOR STEEPER SLOPES.

3. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INFORMATION IS FOR OUTLETS INTENDED TO BE UTILIZED LESS THAN 2 YEARS.

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND 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.

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)

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE N/A
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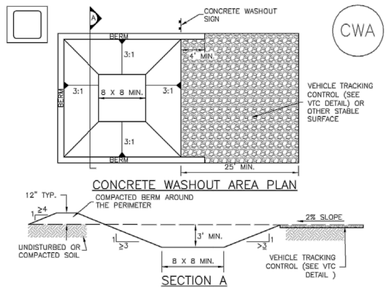
SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 8 OF 10
JOB NO. 25174.00



CWA–1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.

2. 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 (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.

3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.

4. 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.

5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.

6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.

7. 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.

8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CWA 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. 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'.

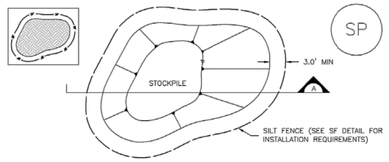
5. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER–TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.

7. 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 JURISDICTON.

(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.



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.

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.

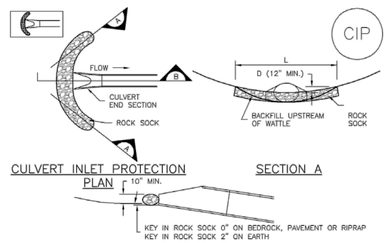
STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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.



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 JOINTING 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.

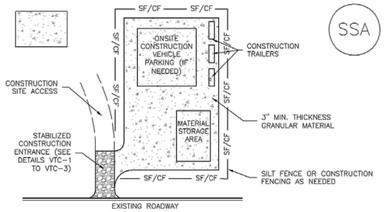
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS ½ 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.



SSA–1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   –LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
   –CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.

3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.

4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.

5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA 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. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

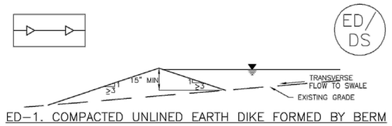
5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.

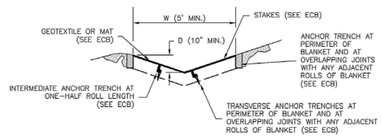
6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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)





Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

DATE

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216–2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303–740–9393 • Colorado Springs 719–593–2593
Fort Collins 970–491–9888 • www.jrengineering.com

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

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

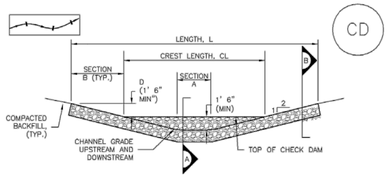
H–SCALE	N/A
V–SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
DESIGNED BY	JRM
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS

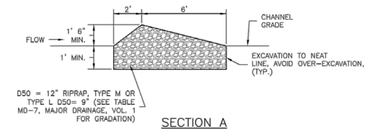
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 9 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00



CHECK DAM ELEVATION VIEW



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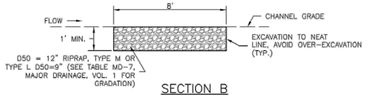

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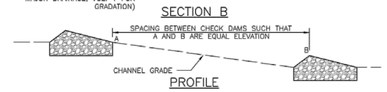

PROFILE

CD-1. CHECK DAM

CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

1. 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).

2. CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FENCE, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

3. 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").

4. RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1'.

5. 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

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.

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3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.

5. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

6. 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)

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COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC DATE

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SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 10 OF 10
JOB NO. 25174.00

EPC STORMWATER REVIEW COMMENTS ARE SHOWN IN ORANGE BOXES WITH BLACK TEXT

Stormwater Management Facility Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan

for:

Solace Apartments

Located at:

Northeast Corner of the intersection of Galley Road and North Powers Boulevard

Prepared for:

Jackson Dearborn Partners
404 S. Wells Street, Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60607
(734)216-2577

Prepared by:

JR Engineering, LLC
5475 Tech Center Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80919
(719)593-2593

12/14/20

PCD File Number added.

Add PCD File Number: SF-20-032

Applicable Drawings updated.

update with revised drawings

Stormwater Management Facility
Inspection and Maintenance (I&M) Plan

Table of Contents

I. Compliance with Stormwater Facility Maintenance Requirements

II. Inspection & Maintenance- Annual Reporting

III. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs

IV. Access and Easements

V. Safety

VI. Field Inspection Equipment

VII. Inspecting Stormwater Management Facilities
A. Inspection Procedures
B. Inspection Report
C. Verification of Inspection and Form Submittal

VIII. Maintaining Stormwater Management Facilities
A. Maintenance Categories
B. Maintenance Personnel
C. Maintenance Forms

Appendices

Appendix A - Maintenance Agreement(s)
Appendix B - Description of Stormwater Management Facilities
Appendix C - Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for Extended Detention Basins; Grass Buffers and Grass Swales
Appendix D - Inspection Form(s)
Appendix E - Maintenance Form(s)
Appendix F- Stormwater Facilities Map; Facility plan and detail sheets

Stormwater Management Facility
Inspection and Maintenance (I&M) Plan

I. Compliance with Stormwater Facility Maintenance Requirements

All property owners are responsible for ensuring stormwater facilities installed on their property are properly maintained and function as designed. Jackson Dearborn Partners may elect to assign many of the management and maintenance functions described in this plan to a third party. Jackson Dearborn Partners is aware of their responsibilities regarding stormwater facility maintenance. Maintenance agreement(s) associated with this property are provided in Appendix A.

II. Inspection & Maintenance – Annual Reporting

Requirements for the inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities, as well as reporting requirements are included in this Stormwater Management Facility Inspection and Maintenance (I&M) Plan.

Verification that the Stormwater facilities have been properly inspected and maintained; submittal of the required Inspection and Maintenance Forms and Inspector qualifications shall be provided to the Owners Representative, and to El Paso County upon request.

Copies of the Inspection and Maintenance forms for each of the stormwater facilities are located in Appendix D and E. A standard annual reporting form is provided in Appendix F. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to:

El Paso County
Department of Public Works - Stormwater
3275 Akers Drive
Colorado Springs, CO 80922

III. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs

The most effective way to maintain your water quality facility is to prevent the pollutants from entering the facility in the first place. Common pollutants include sediment, trash & debris, chemicals, dog wastes, runoff from stored materials, illicit discharges into the storm drainage system and many others. Jackson Dearborn Partners' maintenance program includes measures to address these potential contaminants. Depending on the storm water quality facilities installed on the site the maintenance program includes:

- Educate property owners/residents to be aware of how their actions affect water quality, and how they can help reduce maintenance costs.
- Keep properties, streets and gutters, and parking lots free of trash, debris, and lawn clippings.
- Ensure the proper disposal of hazardous wastes and chemicals.
- Plan lawn care to minimize the use of chemicals and pesticides.

- Sweep paved surfaces regularly and dispose the sweepings properly.
- Be aware of automobiles leaking fluids. Use absorbents such as cat litter to soak up drippings – dispose of properly.
- Re-vegetate disturbed and bare areas to maintain vegetative stabilization.
- Clean out the upstream components of the storm drainage system, including inlets, storm sewers and outfalls.
- Do not store materials outdoors (including landscaping materials) unless properly protected from runoff.

IV. Access and Easements

Jackson Dearborn Partners shall prepare a drawing showing all stormwater management facilities located on the site including designated access locations as well as required easements. Refer to the Stormwater Facilities Map located in Appendix G for access and easement locations.

V. Safety

Keep safety considerations at the forefront of inspection procedures at all times. Likely hazards should be anticipated and avoided. Jackson Dearborn Partners personnel should never enter a confined space (outlet structure, manhole, etc) without proper training or equipment. A confined space should never be entered without at least one additional person present and without using appropriate personal protection equipment.

If a toxic or flammable substance is discovered, leave the immediate area and call 911.

Vertical drops and fall hazards may be encountered in areas located within and around the facility. Jackson Dearborn Partners shall avoid walking on top of retaining walls or other structures that have a significant vertical drop. If a vertical drop is identified that is greater than 48" in height, make the appropriate note/comment on the maintenance inspection form.

If any hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, call 911.

VI. Field Inspection Equipment

Jackson Dearborn Partners' inspectors shall have the appropriate equipment to take to the field. This is to ensure the safety of the inspector and allow the inspections to be performed as efficiently as possible. Below is a list of the equipment that may be necessary to perform the inspections of all Stormwater Management Facilities:

- Protective clothing and boots.
- Safety equipment (vest, hard hat, confined space entry equipment).
- Communication equipment.

- Inspection and Maintenance Plan for the site including stormwater management facility location maps.
- Clipboard.
- Stormwater Facility Maintenance Inspection Forms (See Appendix D).
- Manhole Lid Remover
- Shovel.

Some of the items identified above need not be carried by the inspector (manhole lid remover, shovel, and confined space entry equipment). However, this equipment should be available in the vehicle driven to the site.

VII. Inspecting Stormwater Management Facilities

The quality of stormwater entering the waters of the state relies heavily on the proper operation and maintenance of permanent best management practices. Stormwater management facilities shall be periodically inspected to ensure they function as designed. The inspection will determine the appropriate maintenance required for the facility.

A. Inspection Procedures

All stormwater management facilities shall be inspected by a qualified individual at a minimum of once per year. See the *City of Colorado Springs/El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual* for general guidelines for an inspector. Inspections will follow the inspection guidance found in the SOP for the specific type of facility. (Appendix C of this plan).

B. Inspection Report

Jackson Dearborn Partners' personnel or inspector conducting the inspection activities shall complete the appropriate inspection report for the specific facility. Inspection reports are located in Appendix D.

The following information explains how to fill out the Inspection Forms:

General Information

This section identifies the facility location, person conducting the inspection, the date and time the facility was inspected, and approximate days since the last rainfall. Property classification is identified as single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, or other.

The reason for the inspection is also identified on the form depending on the nature of the inspection. All facilities shall be inspected on an annual basis at a minimum. In addition, all facilities shall be inspected after a significant precipitation event to ensure the facility is draining appropriately and to identify any damage that occurred as a result of the increased runoff.

Inspection Scoring

For each inspection item, a score must be given to identify the urgency of required maintenance. The scoring is as follows:

0 = No deficiencies identified.

1 = Monitor – Although maintenance may not be required at this time, a potential problem exists that will most likely need to be addressed in the future. This can include items like minor erosion, concrete cracks/spalling, or minor sediment accumulation. This item should be revisited at the next inspection.

2 = Routine Maintenance Required – Some inspection items can be addressed through the routine maintenance program (See SOP in appendix C). This can include items like vegetation management or debris/trash removal.

3 = Immediate Repair Necessary – This item needs immediate attention because failure is imminent or has already occurred. This could include items such as structural failure of a feature (outlet works, forebay, etc), significant erosion, or significant sediment accumulation. This score should be given to an item that can significantly affect the function of the facility.

N/A This is checked by an item that may not exist in a facility. Not all facilities have all of the features identified on the form (forebay, micro-pool, etc.).

Inspection Summary/Additional Comments

Additional explanations to inspection items, and observations about the facility not covered by the form, are recorded in this section.

Overall Facility Rating

An overall rating must be given for each facility inspected. The overall facility rating should correspond with the highest score (0, 1, 2, 3) given to any feature on the inspection form.

C. Verification of Inspection and Form Submittal

The Stormwater Management Facility Inspection Form provides a record of inspection of the facility. Inspection Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix D. Verification of the inspection of the stormwater facilities, the facility inspection form(s), and Inspector Qualifications shall be provided to the Owners Representative, and to El Paso County if requested. The verification and the inspection form(s) shall be reviewed and submitted by Jackson Dearborn Partners or their property manager.

Refer to Section II of this Plan regarding the annual reporting of inspections.

VIII. Maintaining Stormwater Management Facilities

Stormwater management facilities shall be properly maintained to ensure they operate correctly and provide the water quality treatment for which they were designed. Routine maintenance performed on a frequently scheduled basis, can help avoid more costly rehabilitative maintenance that results when facilities are not adequately maintained.

A. Maintenance Categories

Stormwater management facility maintenance programs are separated into three broad categories of work. These categories are based largely on the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District's Maintenance Program for regional drainage facilities. The categories are separated based upon the magnitude and type of the maintenance activities performed. A description of each category follows:

Routine Work

The majority of this work consists of scheduled mowings and trash and debris pickups for stormwater management facilities during the growing season. This includes items such as the removal of debris/material that may be clogging the outlet structure well screens and trash racks. It also includes activities such as weed control, mosquito treatment, and algae treatment. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with El Paso County; however, completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to El Paso County for each inspection and maintenance activity with the annual report.

Restoration Work

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance and work needed to address operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, with minor tools, and small equipment. The Jackson Dearborn Partners shall correspond with El Paso County and submit completed maintenance forms to the owner's representative & El Paso County, if requested, for each maintenance activity.

Rehabilitation Work

This work consists of large-scale maintenance and major improvements needed to address failures within the stormwater management facilities. This work requires consultation with El Paso County and may require an engineering design with construction plans to be prepared for review and approval. This work may also require more specialized maintenance

equipment, surveying, construction permits or assistance through private contractors and consultants. If these items are needed Jackson Dearborn Partners shall correspond with El Paso County and submit completed maintenance forms to El Paso County for each maintenance activity.

B. Maintenance Personnel

Jackson Dearborn Partners' maintenance personnel shall be qualified to properly maintain stormwater management facilities. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs.

C. Maintenance Forms

The Stormwater Management Facility Maintenance Form provides a record of maintenance activities. Maintenance Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix E. Maintenance Forms shall be completed by the Jackson Dearborn Partners' contractor completing the required maintenance items. The form shall then be reviewed by Jackson Dearborn Partners or an authorized agent of the property owner and submitted to El Paso County, when requested.

Refer to Section II of this Plan regarding the annual reporting of inspections and maintenance activities performed.

A P P E N D I X A

Stormwater Maintenance Agreement Template

A P P E N D I X B

General Location and Description of Stormwater Management Facilities

Appendix B

General Location and Description of Stormwater Management Facilities

A. General Site Description

The Solace Apartments Site is a parcel located in Section 7, Township 14 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. It is an approximately 28.99 acre urban multi family development and is comprised on 16 apartment dwellings with associated infrastructure. The site is currently unoccupied and undeveloped open space, with sparse vegetation cover, in general the site slopes from northwest to southeast.

B. General Stormwater Management Description

All Stormwater is conveyed via curb & gutter and conventional reinforced concrete pipe storm sewers to one of two extended detention basins. After being treated in the extended detention basins, water will outfall to the existing Sand Creek Center Tributary Drainageway running north south along the east portion of the site.

C. Stormwater Facilities Site Plan

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the Stormwater Facilities Map located in Appendix G for locating the stormwater facilities within this development.

D. On-Site Stormwater Management Facilities

Volume Reduction Facilities

Residential Site utilizes Level 0 MDCIA.

Storage Facilities (Detention)

Detention for the site is provided in two full spectrum water quality and detention ponds. See the Facilities Map located in Appendix G for location of ponds.

Water Quality Facilities

Water quality is provided in the two extended detention basins.

Source Control Best Management Practices

Residential Site does not include any nonstructural BMPs.

A P P E N D I X C

Standard Operating Procedures

For:

Extended Detention Basins (EDBs)

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales (GB-GS)

A P P E N D I X C – 1

Extended Detention Basins

Standard Operation Procedures
for
Inspection and Maintenance

Extended Detention Basins (EDBs)

September 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EDB-1 Background 3

EDB-2 INSPECTING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBs) 3
- EDB-2.1 Access and Easements 3
- EDB-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations 3
- EDB-2.3 Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Features 3
  - EDB-2.3.1 Inflow Points 4
  - EDB-2.3.2 Forebay 5
  - EDB-2.3.3 Trickle Channel (Low-Flow) 6
  - EDB-2.3.4 Bottom Stage 7
  - EDB-2.3.5 Micropool 8
  - EDB-2.3.6 Outlet Works 9
  - EDB-2.3.7 Emergency Spillway 10
  - EDB-2.3.8 Upper Stage (Dry Storage) 10
  - EDB-2.3.9 Miscellaneous 12
- EDB-2.4 Inspection Forms 13

EDB-3 MAINTAINING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBS) 13
- EDB-3.1 Maintenance Personnel 13
- EDB-3.2 Equipment 13
- EDB-3.3 Safety 14
- EDB-3.4 Maintenance Forms 14
- EDB-3.5 Maintenance Categories and Activities 14
- EDB-3.6 Routine Maintenance Activities 15
  - EDB-3.6.1 Mowing 15
  - EDB-3.6.2 Trash/Debris Removal 16
  - EDB-3.6.3 Outlet Works Cleaning 16
  - EDB-3.6.4 Weed Control 16
  - EDB-3.6.5 Mosquito/Algae Treatment 16
- EDB-3.7 Minor Maintenance Activities 16
  - EDB-3.7.1 Sediment Removal 17
  - EDB-3.7.2 Erosion Repair 17
  - EDB-3.7.3 Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning 18
  - EDB-3.7.4 Clearing Drains/Jet-Vac 18
- EDB-3.8 Major Maintenance Activities 18
  - EDB-3.8.1 Major Sediment Removal 19
  - EDB-3.8.2 Major Erosion Repair 19
  - EDB-3.8.3 Structural Repair 20

EDB-1 BACKGROUND

Extended Detention Basins (EDBs) are one of the most common types of Stormwater Management Facilities utilized within the Front Range of Colorado. An EDB is a sedimentation basin designed to "extend" the runoff detention time, but to drain completely dry sometime after stormwater runoff ends. The EDB's drain time for the water quality portion of the facility is typically 40 hours. The basins are considered to be "dry" because the majority of the basin is designed not to have a significant permanent pool of water remaining between runoff events.

EDBs are an adaptation of a detention basin used for flood control, with the primary difference is the addition of forebays, micro-pools and a slow release outlet design. Forebays are shallow concrete "pans" located at the inflow point to the basin and are provided to facilitate sediment removal within a contained area prior to releasing into the pond. These forebays collect and briefly hold stormwater runoff resulting in a process called sedimentation, dropping sediment out of the stormwater. The stormwater is then routed from the forebay into the concrete trickle channel and upper basin, the large grassy portion of the basin. The EDB uses a much smaller outlet that extends the emptying time of the more frequently occurring runoff events to facilitate pollutant removal. An EDB should have a small micro-pool just upstream of the outlet. This micro-pool is designed to hold a small amount of water to keep sediment and floatables from blocking the outlet orifices.

EDB-2 INSPECTING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBs)

EDB-2.1 Access and Easements

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix G containing the location(s) of the access points and maintenance easements of the EDB(s) within this development.

EDB-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix G containing the location(s) of the EDB(s) within this development.

EDB-2.3 Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Features

EDBs have a number of features that are designed to serve a particular function. Many times the proper function of one feature depends on another. For example, if a forebay is not properly maintained, it could negatively affect the performance of a feature downstream (trickle channel, micro-pool, etc.). Therefore, it is critical that each feature of the EDB is properly inspected and maintained to ensure the overall facility functions as it was intended. Below is a list and description of the most common features within an EDB and the corresponding maintenance inspection items that can be anticipated:

Table EDB-1
Typical Inspection & Maintenance Requirements Matrix

EDB Features	Sediment Removal	Mowing/ Weed control	Trash & Debris Removal	Erosion	Overgrown Vegetation Removal	Standing Water (mosquito/ algae control)	Structure Repair
Inflow Points (outfalls)	X		X				X
Forebay	X		X				X
Low-flow channel	X		X	X	X		X
Bottom Stage	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Micro-pool	X		X		X	X	X
Outlet Works	X		X				X
Emergency Spillway			X	X	X		X
Upper Stage			X	X			
Embankment		X		X	X		

EDB-2.3.1 Inflow Points

Inflow Points or Outfalls into EDBs are the point source of the stormwater discharge into the facility. An inflow point is commonly a storm sewer pipe with a flared end section that discharges into the EDB. In some instances, an inflow point could be a drainage channel or ditch that flows into the facility.

An energy dissipater (riprap or hard armor protection) is typically immediately downstream of the discharge point into the EDB to protect from erosion. In some cases, the storm sewer outfall can have a toe-wall or cut-off wall immediately below the structure to prevent undercutting of the outfall from erosion.

The typical maintenance items found with inflow points are as follows:

a. Riprap Displaced – Many times, because the repeated impact/force of water, the riprap can shift and settle. If any portion of the riprap apron appears to have settled, soil is present between the riprap, or the riprap has shifted, maintenance may be required to ensure future erosion is prevented. Depending on the nature of the maintenance the use of heavy equipment and proper bedding material may be required to repair the riprap. See Section EDB-3.5 – EDB-3.8.

b. Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut – In some situations, the energy dissipater may not have been sized, constructed, or maintained appropriately and erosion has occurred. Any erosion within the vicinity of the inflow point will require maintenance to prevent damage to the structure(s) and sediment transport within the facility. If there is any

question to whether the original design is inadequate, a qualified engineer should review the situation to avoid chronic maintenance repairs if it is a design issue.

c. Sediment Accumulation – Because of the turbulence in the water created by the energy dissipater, sediment often deposits immediately downstream of the inflow point. To prevent a loss in hydraulic performance of the upstream infrastructure, sediment that accumulates in this area must be removed in a timely manner.

d. Structural Damage – Structural damage can occur at anytime during the life of the facility. Typically, for an inflow, the structural damage occurs to the pipe flared end section (concrete or steel). Structural damage can lead to additional operating problems with the facility, including loss of hydraulic performance.

e. Woody Growth/Weeds Present – Undesirable vegetation can grow in and around the inflow area to an EDB that can significantly affect the performance of the drainage facilities discharging into the facility. This type of vegetation includes trees (typically cottonwoods) and dense areas of shrubs (willows). If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate, resulting in blockage of the discharge. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the inflow. Routine maintenance is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and "quieter" than a mature tree). In addition, noxious weeds growing in the facility can result in the loss of desirable native vegetation and impact adjacent open spaces/land.

EDB-2.3.2 Forebay

A forebay is a solid surface (pad), typically constructed of concrete, immediately downstream of the inflow point. The forebay is designed to capture larger particles and trash to prevent them from entering the main portion of the EDB. The solid surface is designed to facilitate mechanical sediment removal (skid steer). The forebay typically includes a small diameter discharge pipe or v-notch weir on the downstream end and designed to drain the forebay in a specified period of time to promote sedimentation. The forebays vary in size and depth depending on the design and site constraints.

The typical maintenance items found with forebays are as follows:

a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation – Because this feature of the EDB is designed to provide the initial sedimentation, debris and sediment frequently accumulate in this area. If the sediment and debris is not removed from the forebay on a regular basis, it can significantly affect the

function of other features within the EDB. Routine sediment removal from the forebay can **significantly** reduce the need for dredging of the main portion of the EDB using specialized equipment (long reach excavators). Routine removal of sediment from the forebay can **substantially** decrease the long-term sediment removal costs of an EDB.

b. Concrete Cracking/Failing – The forebay is primarily constructed of concrete, which cracks, spalls, and settles. Damage to the forebay can result in deceased performance and impact maintenance efforts.

c. Drain Pipe/Weir Clogged – Many times the drainpipe or weir can be clogged with debris, and prevent the forebay from draining properly. If standing water is present in the forebay (and there is not a base flow), the forebay is most likely not draining properly. This can result in a decrease in performance and create potential nuisances with stagnant water (mosquitoes).

d. Weir/Drain Pipe Damaged – Routine maintenance activities, vandalism, or age may cause the weir or drain pipe in the forebay to become damaged. Weirs are typically constructed of concrete, which cracks and spalls. The drainpipe is typically smaller in diameter and constructed with plastic, which can fracture.

EDB-2.3.3 Trickle Channel (Low-Flow)

The trickle channel conveys stormwater from the forebay to the micro-pool of the EDB. The trickle channel is typically made of concrete. However, grass lined (riprap sides protected) is also common and can provide for an additional means of water quality within the EDB. The trickle channel is typically 6-9 inches in depth and can vary in width.

The typical maintenance items found with trickle channels are as follows:

a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation – Trickle channels are typically designed with a relatively flat slope that can promote sedimentation and the collection of debris. Also, if a trickle channel is grass lined it can accumulate sediment and debris at a much quicker rate. Routine removal of accumulated sediment and debris is essential in preventing flows from circumventing the trickle channel and affecting the dry storage portion of the pond.

b. Concrete/Riprap Damage – Concrete can crack, spall, and settle and must be repaired to ensure proper function of the trickle channel. Riprap can also shift over time and must be replaced/repaired as necessary.

c. Woody Growth/Weeds Present – Because of the constant moisture in the area surrounding the trickle channel, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can become a problem. Trees and dense shrub type vegetation can affect the capacity of the trickle channel and can allow flows to circumvent the feature.

d. Erosion Outside of Channel – In larger precipitation events, the trickle channel capacity will likely be exceeded. This can result in erosion immediately adjacent to the trickle channel and must be repaired to prevent further damage to the structural components of the EDB.

EDB-2.3.4 Bottom Stage

The bottom stage is at least 1.0 to 2.0 feet deeper than the upper stage and is located in front of the outlet works structure. The bottom stage is designed to store the smaller runoff events, assists in keeping the majority of the basin bottom dry resulting in easier maintenance operations, and enhances the facilities pollutant removal capabilities. This area of the EDB may develop wetland vegetation.

The typical maintenance items found with the bottom stage are as follows:

a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation – The bottom stage can frequently accumulate sediment and debris. This material must be removed to maintain pond volume and proper function of the outlet structure.

b. Woody Growth/Weeds Present - Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the micro-pool, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate outside of the micro-pool (see EDB 2.3.5), which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and "quieter" than a mature tree).

c. Bank Erosion – The bottom stage is usually a couple feet deeper than the other areas of the ponds. Erosion can be caused by water dropping into the bottom stage if adequate protection/armor is not present. Erosion in this area must be mitigated to prevent sediment transport and other EDB feature damage.

d. Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment – Nuisance created by stagnant water can result from improper maintenance/treatment of the bottom stage. Mosquito larvae can be laid by adult mosquitoes within the permanent pool. Also, aquatic vegetation that grows in shallow pools of water can decompose causing foul odors. Chemical/mechanical treatment of the

bottom stage may be necessary to reduce these impacts to adjacent homeowners.

e. Petroleum/Chemical Sheen – Many indicators of illicit discharges into the storm sewer systems will be present in the bottom stage area of the EDB. These indicators can include sheens, odors, discolored soil, and dead vegetation. If it is suspected that an illicit discharge has occurred, contact the supervisor immediately. Proper removal/mitigation of contaminated soils and water in the EDB is necessary to minimize any environmental impacts downstream.

EDB-2.3.5 Micro-pool

The micro-pool is a concrete or grouted boulder walled structure directly in front of the outlet works. At a minimum, the micro-pool is 2.5 feet deep and is designed to hold water. The micro-pool is critical in the proper function of the EDB; it allows suspended sediment to be deposited at the bottom of the micro-pool and prevents these sediments from being deposited in front of the outlet works causing clogging of the outlet structure, which results in marshy areas within the top and bottom stages.

The typical maintenance items found with micro-pools are as follows:

a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation – The micro-pool can frequently accumulate sediment and debris. This material must be removed to maintain the micro pool volume, depth, and proper function of the outlet structure.

b. Woody Growth/Weeds Present - Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the micro-pool, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate outside of the micro-pool, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and “quieter” than a mature tree).

c. Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment – Nuisance created by stagnant water can result from improper maintenance/treatment of the micro-pool. Mosquito larvae can be laid by adult mosquitoes within the permanent pool. If mosquitoes are breeding within the micro-pool this may also be an indication there is significant sediment build-up that is reducing the depth of the micro-pool. Also, aquatic vegetation that grows in shallow pools of water can decompose causing foul odors. Chemical/mechanical treatment of the micro-pool may be necessary to reduce these impacts to adjacent homeowners.

d. Petroleum/Chemical Sheen – Many indicators of illicit discharges into the storm sewer systems will be present in the micro-pool area of the EDB. These indicators can include sheens, odors, discolored soil, and dead vegetation. If it is suspected that an illicit discharge has occurred, contact the supervisor immediately. Proper removal/mitigation of contaminated soils and water in the EDB is necessary to minimize any environmental impacts downstream.

EDB-2.3.6 Outlet Works

The outlet works is the feature that drains the EDB in specified quantities and periods of time. The outlet works is typically constructed of reinforced concrete into the embankment of the EDB. The concrete structure typically has steel orifice plates anchored/embedded into it to control stormwater release rates. The larger openings (flood control) on the outlet structure typically have trash racks over them to prevent clogging. The water quality orifice plate (smaller diameter holes) will typically have a well screen covering it to prevent smaller materials from clogging it. The outlet structure is the single most important feature in the EDB operation. Proper inspection and maintenance of the outlet works is essential in ensuring the long-term operation of the EDB.

The typical maintenance items found with the outlet works are as follows:

a. Trash Rack/Well Screen Clogged – Floatable material entering the EDB will most likely make its way to the outlet structure. This material is trapped against the trash racks and well screens on the outlet structure (which is why they are there). This material must be removed on a routine basis to ensure the outlet structure drains in the specified design period.

b. Structural Damage - The outlet structure is primarily constructed of concrete, which can crack, spall, and settle. The steel trash racks and well screens are also susceptible to damage.

c. Orifice Plate Missing/Not Secure – Many times residents, property owners, or maintenance personnel will remove or loosen orifice plates if they believe the pond is not draining properly. Any modification to the orifice plate(s) will significantly affect the designed discharge rates for water quality and/or flood control. Modification of the orifice plates is not allowed without approval from El Paso County Public Works Department, Engineering Control Division.

d. Manhole Access – Access to the outlet structure is necessary to properly inspect and maintain the facility. If access is difficult or not available to inspect the structure, chances are it will be difficult to maintain as well.

e. Woody Growth/Weeds Present - Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the outlet works, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate around the outlet works, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and "quieter" than a mature tree).

EDB-2.3.7 Emergency Spillway

An emergency spillway is typical of all EDBs and designed to serve as the overflow in the event the volume of the pond is exceeded. The emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap (or other hard armor) and is sometimes buried with soil. The emergency spillway is typically a weir (notch) in the pond embankment. Proper function of the emergency spillway is essential to ensure flooding does not affect adjacent properties.

The typical maintenance items found with emergency spillways are as follows:

a. Riprap Displaced – As mentioned before, the emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap to provide erosion protection. Over the life of an EDB, the riprap may shift or dislodge due to flow. Depending on the nature of the maintenance the use of heavy equipment and proper bedding material may be required to repair the riprap. See Section EDB-3.5 – EDB-3.8.

b. Erosion Present – Although the spillway is typically armored, stormwater flowing through the spillway can cause erosion damage. Erosion must be repaired to ensure the integrity of the basin embankment, and proper function of the spillway.

c. Woody Growth/Weeds Present – Management of woody vegetation is essential in the proper long-term function of the spillway. Larger trees or dense shrubs can capture larger debris entering the EDB and reduce the capacity of the spillway.

d. Obstruction Debris – The spillway must be cleared of any obstruction (man-made or natural) to ensure the proper design capacity.

EDB-2.3.8 Upper Stage (Dry Storage)

The upper stage of the EDB provides the majority of the water quality flood detention volume. This area of the EDB is higher than the bottom stage and

typically stays dry, except during storm events. The upper stage is the largest feature/area of the basin. Sometimes, the upper stage can be utilized for park space and other uses in larger EDBs. With proper maintenance of the bottom stage, micro-pool, and forebay(s), the upper stage should not experience much sedimentation; however, bottom elevations should be monitored to ensure adequate volume.

The typical maintenance items found with upper stages are as follows:

a. Vegetation Sparse – The upper basin is the most visible part of the EDB, and therefore aesthetics is important. Adequate and properly maintained vegetation can greatly increase the overall appearance and acceptance of the EDB by the public. In addition, vegetation can reduce the potential for erosion and subsequent sediment transport to the other areas of the pond.

b. Woody Growth/Undesirable Vegetation – Although some trees and woody vegetation may be acceptable in the upper basin, some thinning of cottonwoods and willows may be necessary. Remember, the basin will have to be dredged to ensure volume, and large trees and shrubs will be difficult to protect during that operation.

c. Standing Water/Boggy Areas – Standing water or boggy areas in the upper stage is typically a sign that some other feature in the pond is not functioning properly. Routine maintenance (mowing, trash removal, etc) can be extremely difficult for the upper stage if the ground is saturated. If this inspection item is checked, make sure you have identified the root cause of the problem.

d. Sediment Accumulation – Although other features within the EDB are designed to capture sediment, the upper storage area will collect sediment over time. Excessive amounts of sedimentation will result in a loss of storage volume. It may be more difficult to determine if this area has accumulated sediment without conducting a field survey.

Below is a list of indicators:

1. Ground adjacent to the trickle channel appears to be several inches higher than the concrete/riprap trickle channel.
2. Standing water or boggy areas in upper stage
3. Uneven grades or mounds
4. Bottom Stage, Micro-pool, or Forebay has excessive amounts of sediment

e. Erosion (banks and bottom) – The bottom grades of the dry storage area are typically flat enough that erosion should not occur. However, inadequate vegetative cover may result in erosion of the upper stage. Erosion that occurs in the upper stage can result in increased

dredging/maintenance of the bottom stage/micro-pool.

f. Trash/Debris – Trash and debris can accumulate in the upper area after large events, or from illegal dumping. Over time, this material can accumulate and clog the EDB outlet works.

g. Maintenance Access – Most EDBs typically have a gravel/concrete maintenance access path to either the upper stage or forebay. This access path should be inspected to ensure the surface is still drivable. Some of the smaller EDBs may not have maintenance access paths; however, the inspector should verify that access is available from adjacent properties.

EDB-2.3.9 Miscellaneous

There are a variety of inspection/maintenance issues that may not be attributed to a single feature within the EDB. This category on the inspection form is for maintenance items that are commonly found in the EDB, but may not be attributed to an individual feature.

a. Encroachment in Easement Area – Private lots/property can sometimes be located very close to the EDBs, even though they are required to be located in tracts with drainage easements. Property owners may not place landscaping, trash, fencing, or other items within the easement area that may adversely affect maintenance or the operation of the facility.

b. Graffiti/Vandalism – Damage to the EDB infrastructure can be caused by vandals. If criminal mischief is evident, the inspector should forward this information to the El Paso County Police Department.

c. Public Hazards – Public hazards include items such as vertical drops of greater than 4-feet, containers of unknown/suspicious substances, exposed metal/jagged concrete on structures. **If any hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, call 911 immediately!**

d. Burrowing Animals/Pests – Prairie dogs and other burrowing rodents may cause damage to the EDB features and negatively affect the vegetation within the EDB.

e. Other – Any miscellaneous inspection/maintenance items not contained on the form should be entered here.

EDB-2.4 Inspection Forms

EDB Inspection forms are located in Appendix D. Inspection forms shall be completed by the person(s) conducting the inspection activities. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to El Paso County per the requirements of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. These inspection forms shall be kept indefinitely and made available to El Paso County upon request.

EDB-3 MAINTAINING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBS)

EDB-3.1 Maintenance Personnel

Maintenance personnel must be qualified to properly maintain EDBs. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs.

EDB-3.2 Equipment

It is imperative the appropriate equipment and tools are taken to the field with the operations crew. The types of equipment/tools will vary depending on the task at hand. Below is a basic list of tools, equipment, and material(s) that may be necessary to perform maintenance on an EDB:

1.) Loppers/Tree Trimming Tools
2.) Mowing Tractors
3.) Trimmers (extra string)
4.) Shovels
5.) Rakes
6.) All Surface Vehicle (ASVs)
7.) Skid Steer
8.) Back Hoe
9.) Track Hoe/Long Reach Excavator
10.) Dump Truck
11.) Jet-Vac Machine
12.) Engineers Level (laser)
13.) Riprap (Minimum - Type M, or as shown on the approved civil plans)
14.) Filter Fabric
15.) Erosion Control Blanket(s)

16.) Seed Mix (See seed mix in the *Rules and Regulations Regarding Stormwater (Quality) Discharge for Construction Activities*, Std Det. SM, Seeding & Mulching)

17.) Illicit Discharge Cleanup Kits

18.) Trash Bags

19.) Tools (wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, etc)

20.) Chain Saw

21.) Confined Space Entry Equipment

22.) Approved Stormwater Facility Inspection and Maintenance Plan

Some of the items identified above may not be needed for every maintenance operation. However, this equipment should be available to the maintenance operations crews should the need arise.

EDB-3.3 Safety

Vertical drops may be encountered in areas located within and around the facility. Avoid walking on top of retaining walls or other structures having a significant vertical drop. If a vertical drop within the EDB is identified as greater than 48" in height, make the appropriate note/comment on the maintenance inspection form.

EDB-3.4 Maintenance Forms

The EDB Maintenance Form provides a record of each maintenance operation performed by maintenance contractors. The EBD Maintenance Form shall be filled out in the field after the completion of the maintenance operation. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to El Paso County per the requirements of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. The EDB Maintenance form is located in Appendix E.

EDB-3.5 Maintenance Categories and Activities

A typical EDB Maintenance Program will consist of three broad categories of work. Within each category of work, a variety of maintenance activities can be performed on an EDB. A maintenance activity can be specific to each feature within the EDB, or general to the overall facility. This section of the SOP explains each of the categories and briefly describes the typical maintenance activities for an EDB.

A variety of maintenance activities are typical of EDBs. The maintenance activities range in magnitude from routine trash pickup to the reconstruction of drainage infrastructure. Below is a description of each maintenance activity, the objectives, and frequency of actions:

EDB-3.6 Routine Maintenance Activities

The majority of this work consists of regularly scheduled mowing and trash and debris pickups for stormwater management facilities during the growing season. This includes items such as the removal of debris/material that may be clogging the outlet structure well screens and trash racks. It also includes activities such as weed control, mosquito treatment, and algae treatment. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with El Paso County; however, completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to El Paso County for each inspection and maintenance activity in accordance with the Inspection and Maintenance Plan.

The Maintenance Activities are summarized below, and further described in the following sections.

TABLE – EDB-2
Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Mowing	Twice annually	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	Mow grass to a height of 4" to 6"
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annually	Trash & debris in EDB	Remove and dispose of trash and debris
Outlet Works Cleaning	As needed - after significant rain events – twice annually min.	Clogged outlet structure; ponding water	Remove and dispose of debris/trash/sediment to allow outlet to function properly
Weed control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/ herbicide or hand pull; Consult the local weed specialist
Mosquito Treatment	As needed	Standing water/mosquito habitat	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals
Algae Treatment	As needed	Standing water/ Algal growth/green color	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals

EDB-3.6.1 Mowing

Occasional mowing is necessary to limit unwanted vegetation and to improve the overall appearance of the EDB. Native vegetation should be mowed to a height of 4-to-6 inches tall. Grass clippings should be collected and disposed of properly.

Frequency – Routine - Minimum of twice annually or depending on aesthetics.

EDB-3.6.2 Trash/Debris Removal

Trash and debris must be removed from the entire EDB area to minimize outlet clogging and to improve aesthetics. This activity must be performed prior to mowing operations.

Frequency – Routine – Prior to mowing operations and minimum of twice annually and should be done after significant storm events.

EDB-3.6.3 Outlet Works Cleaning

Debris and other materials can clog the outlet work's well screen, orifice plate(s) and trash rack. This activity must be performed anytime other maintenance activities are conducted to ensure proper operation.

Frequency - Routine – After significant rainfall event or concurrently with other maintenance activities.

EDB-3.6.4 Weed Control

Noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation must be treated as needed throughout the EDB. This activity can be performed either through mechanical means (mowing/pulling) or with herbicide. Consultation with the local Weed Inspector is highly recommended prior to the use of an herbicide. All herbicide applications should be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Frequency – Routine – As needed based on inspections.

EDB-3.6.5 Mosquito/Algae Treatment

Treatment of permanent pools is necessary to control mosquitoes and undesirable aquatic vegetation that can create nuisances. Only EPA approved chemicals/materials can be used in areas that are warranted.

Frequency – As needed.

EDB- 3.7 Minor Maintenance Activities

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance or operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, tools, and small equipment. These items require prior correspondence with El Paso County Water Staff and require completed inspection and maintenance forms to be submitted to the El Paso County Water Staff for each inspection and maintenance activity.

Table – EDB-3
Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Sediment Removal*	As needed; typically every 1 –2 years	Sediment build-up; decrease in pond volume	Remove and dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills/gullies forming on side slopes, trickle channel, other areas	Repair eroded areas Revegetate; address source of erosion
Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning	As needed, based upon inspection	Large trees/wood vegetation in lower chamber of pond	Remove vegetation; restore grade and surface
Drain Cleaning/Jet Vac	As needed, based upon inspection	Sediment build-up /non draining system	Clean drains; Jet Vac if needed

*Usually from the forebay, trickle channel, and/or micro-pool

EDB-3.7.1 Sediment Removal

Sediment removal is necessary to maintain the original design volume of the EDB and to ensure proper function of the infrastructure. Regular sediment removal (minor) from the forebay, inflow(s), and trickle channel can significantly reduce the frequency of major sediment removal activities (dredging) in the upper and lower stages. The minor sediment removal activities can typically be addressed with shovels and smaller equipment.

Stormwater sediments removed from EDBs do not meet the criteria of "hazardous waste". However, these sediments are contaminated with a wide array of organic and inorganic pollutants and handling must be done with care. Sediments from permanent pools must be carefully removed to minimize turbidity, further sedimentation, or other adverse water quality impacts. Sediments should be transported by motor vehicle only after they are dewatered. All sediments must be taken to a landfill for proper disposal. Prompt and thorough cleanup is important should a spill occur during transportation.

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections. Sediment removal in the forebay, trickle channel, and micro-pool may be necessary as frequently as every 1-2 years.

EDB-3.7.2 Erosion Repair

The repair of eroded areas is necessary to ensure the proper function of the EDB, minimize sediment transport, and to reduce potential impacts to other features. Erosion can vary in magnitude from minor repairs to trickle channels, energy dissipaters, and rilling to major gullies in the embankments

and spillways. The repair of eroded areas may require the use of excavators, earthmoving equipment, riprap, concrete, erosion control blankets, and turf reinforcement mats. Major erosion repair to the pond embankments, spillways, and adjacent to structures will require consultation with El Paso County Stormwater and Engineering Staff.

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

EDB-3.7.3 Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning

Dense stands of woody vegetation (willows, shrubs, etc) or trees can create maintenance problems for the infrastructure within an EDB. Tree roots can damage structures and invade pipes/channels thereby blocking flows. Also, trees growing in the upper and lower stages of the EDB will most likely have to be removed when sediment/dredging operations occur. A small tree is easier to remove than a large tree, therefore, regular removal/thinning is imperative. All trees and woody vegetation that is growing in the bottom of the EDB or near structures (inflows, trickle channels, outlet works, emergency spillways, etc) should be removed. Any trees or woody vegetation in the EDB should be limited to the upper portions of the pond banks.

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

EDB-3.7.4 Clearing Drains/Jet-Vac

An EDB contains many structures, openings, and pipes that can be frequently clogged with debris. These blockages can result in a decrease of hydraulic capacity and create standing water in areas outside of the micro-pool. Many times the blockage to this infrastructure can be difficult to access and/or clean. Specialized equipment (jet-vac machines) may be necessary to clear debris from these difficult areas.

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

EDB-3.8 Major Maintenance Activities

This work consists of larger maintenance/operational problems and failures within the stormwater management facilities. All of this work requires consultation with El Paso County to ensure the proper maintenance is performed. This work requires El Paso County Stormwater Staff review the original design before approval of the proposed maintenance. **A ESQCP permit shall be required for all major maintenance activities.** This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, submittal of plans to El Paso County for review and approval, surveying, or assistance through private contractors and consultants.

Table – EDB-4
Summary of Major Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Major Sediment Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment; reduced pond capacity	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullies, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – broken concrete, damaged pipes, outlet works	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design

EDB-3.8.1 Major Sediment Removal

Major sediment removal consists of removal of large quantities of sediment or removal of sediment from vegetated areas. Care shall be given when removing large quantities of sediment and sediment deposited in vegetated areas. Large quantities of sediment need to be carefully removed, transported and disposed of. Vegetated areas need special care to ensure design volumes and grades are preserved.

Major sediment removal activities will require larger and more specialized equipment. The major sediment activities will also require surveying with an engineer's level, and consultation with El Paso County Stormwater and Engineering Staff to ensure design volumes/grades are achieved. Pond volume recertification will be required in accordance with El Paso County's drainage criteria manual.

Frequency – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

EDB-3.8.2 Major Erosion Repair

Major erosion repair consists of filling and revegetating areas of severe erosion. Determining the cause of the erosion as well as correcting the condition that caused the erosion should also be part of the erosion repair. Care should be given to ensure design grades and volumes are preserved. Any condition/repair affecting design grades or pond volumes requires consultation with El Paso County Stormwater and Engineering Staff.

Frequency – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

EDB-3.8.3 Structural Repair

An EDB includes a variety of structures that can deteriorate or be damaged during the course of use and routine maintenance. These structures are constructed of steel and concrete that can degrade or be damaged and may need to be repaired or re-constructed from time to time. These structures include items like outlet works, trickle channels, forebays, inflows and other features. In-house operations staff can perform some of the minor structural repairs. Major repairs to structures may require input from a structural engineer and specialized contractors. Consultation with El Paso County and Engineering Staff shall take place prior to all structural repairs.

Frequency – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

A P P E N D I X C – 2

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales Including Channels

Standard Operation Procedures
for
Inspection and Maintenance

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales
(GB-GS)

September 2010

Table of Contents

GB-GS-1 BACKGROUND 3

GB-GS-2 INSPECTING GRASS BUFFERS AND SWALES (GB-GS) **3**
GB-GS-2.1 Access and Easements 3
GB-GS-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations 3
GB-GS-2.3 Grass Buffer - Grass Swale (GB-GS) Features 3
GB-GS-2.3.1 Grass Swale Bottom and Side Slopes; Grass Buffer Strips 4
GB-GS-2.3.2 Inflow Points 5
GB-GS-2.3.3 Underdrain System 5
GB-GS-2.3.4 Grade Control Level Spreader 6
GB-GS-2.3.5 Irrigation 6
GB-GS-2.3.6 Miscellaneous 7
GB-GS-2.4 Inspection Forms 7

GB-GS-3 MAINTAINING GRASS BUFFERS & GRASS SWALES (GB-GS) **7**
GB-GS-3.1 Maintenance Personnel 7
GB-GS-3.2 Equipment 8
GB-GS-3.3 Maintenance Forms 8
GB-GS-3.4 Maintenance Categories and Activities 8
GB-GS-3.5 Routine Maintenance Activities 9
GB-GS-3.5.1 Trash/Debris Removal 9
GB-GS-3.5.2 Mowing 10
GB-GS-3.5.3 Irrigation 10
GB-GS-3.5.4 Weed Control 10
GB-GS-3.5.5 Mosquito Treatment 11
GB-GS-3.5.6 Level Spreader (Grass Buffer only) 11
GB-GS-3.5.7 Rodent Damage 11
GB-GS-3.6 Minor Maintenance Activities 11
GB-GS-3.6.1 Sediment Removal 12
GB-GS-3.6.2 Erosion Repair 12
GB-GS-3.6.3 Vegetation Removal 13
GB-GS -3.6.4 Revegetation 13
GB-GS-3.6.5 Level Spreader 13
GB-GS-3.6.6 Fertilization/Soil Amendment 13
GB-GS-3.6.7 Vehicle Tracks 14
GB-GB-3.7 Major Maintenance Activities 14
GB-GS-3.7.1 Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal 15
GB-GS-3.7.2 Major Erosion Repair 16
GB-GS-3.7.3 Structural Repair 16
GB-GS-3.7.4 GB-GS Rebuild 16

GB-GS-1 BACKGROUND

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales are common types of Stormwater Management Facilities utilized within the Front Range of Colorado. Grass Buffers and Grass Swales promote filtration, infiltration, and settling to reduce runoff volume.

Grass Buffers are uniformly graded and densely vegetated areas of turf grass. They are designed to accommodate sheet flow rather than concentrated or channelized flow. They are typically located adjacent to impervious areas such as parking lots or along roads. Grass Buffers are designed to evenly distribute runoff across the width of the buffer to achieve uniform sheet-flow conditions. A flow spreader may be incorporated for this purpose. In some cases, grass buffers may have underdrain systems.

Grass Swales are densely vegetated drainage ways with low-pitched side slopes that collect and convey runoff. Design of their longitudinal slope and cross section forces the flow to be slow and shallow, thereby facilitating sedimentation while limiting erosion. Berms or check dams may be installed perpendicular to the flow to decrease the slope and slow down the flow. Grass swales are used in open space and landscaped areas to collect and convey overland flows, and can be used as an alternative to curb and gutter (when approved by the County Engineer) to collect and convey street flows. Some grass swales are designed with underdrain systems.

Channels

GB-GS-2 INSPECTING GRASS BUFFERS AND SWALES (GB-GS)

GB-GS-2.1 Access and Easements

Inspection and maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix G containing the locations of the access points and maintenance easements of the GB-GSs within this development.

GB-GS-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations

Inspection and maintenance personnel may utilize the stormwater facility map located in Appendix G containing the locations of the GB-GSs within this development.

GB-GS-2.3 Grass Buffer - Grass Swale (GB-GS) Features

GB-GSs are unique stormwater quality facilities, in that they are typically viewed as landscaping or ground cover, and are often overlooked as water quality treatment facilities. GB-GSs have a number of features designed to serve a particular function. It is important for maintenance personnel to understand the function of each of these features. Below is a list of the common features of a Grass Swale or Grass Buffer and the corresponding maintenance inspection items anticipated:

Table GB-GS-1
Typical Inspection & Maintenance Requirements Matrix

	Sediment Removal	Mowing Weed control	Trash & Debris Removal	Erosion	Removal/ Replacement	Structural Repair
Swale Bottom	X	X	X	X		
Side Slope		X	X	X		
Buffer Strip	X	X	X	X		
Inflows	X	X	X	X	X	X
Underdrain System*					X	
Grade Control/Level Spreader				X		X
Irrigation System					X	

*If the design and inspection allows, flushing of the system may be all that is needed.

GB-GS-2.3.1 Grass Swale Bottom and Side Slopes; Grass Buffer Strips

Grass Swales and Grass Buffers require general maintenance of the turf grass and repair of any rill or gully development. The bottom and side slopes of grass swales and the area of grass buffer strips should be maintained with dense vegetative cover, and should not be eroded or bare. Inspection over the first few years will help to determine if any problems are developing.

The typical maintenance items required at the side slopes and bottoms of grass swales and within grass buffer areas are as follows:

a. Sediment Accumulation – The purpose of the grass swale or buffer is to slow down flow and allow sedimentation to occur. To prevent a loss in performance of the swale or buffer, sediment that accumulates must be removed on a timely basis.

b. Vegetation Sparse – Grass Swales and Buffers rely on a healthy, dense cover of grass to decrease the flow velocities and promote sedimentation and infiltration. Grasses that are diseased, dying or otherwise damaged should be replaced. All bare areas should be reseeded or patched. Causes which contribute to the damaged grass cover, including lack of adequate irrigation, traces of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, uncontrolled weeds, excessive sedimentation accumulation, etc., should be identified and remedied.

c. Erosion Present – Lack of adequate vegetative cover or excessive flow velocities may result in rill or gully development, and erosion of the swale or buffer strip. Erosion will require maintenance to prevent further damage to the area and to prevent sediment transport.

d. *Standing Water/Boggy Areas* – Grass swales and buffers are generally intended to drain and be dry in between rain events. If areas of standing water are present, the swale or buffer may need to be evaluated for proper grade to ensure drainage or the addition of underdrains. In some cases, where underdrains are used, the underdrains should be inspected to ensure that they are not clogged.

GB-GS-2.3.2 Inflow Points

Inflow points are the points of stormwater discharge into the swale or buffer. Inflow points are typically pipe outfalls, other grass swales or buffers, or curb cuts from upstream impervious areas, such as parking lots. Some form of energy dissipation is typically provided immediately downstream of the inflow point into the grass swale or buffer. Energy dissipation devices may include riprap aprons, or flow spreader devices.

The typical maintenance items required at inflow points are as follows:

a. Riprap Displaced/Rundown Damaged – Often, because of, the repeated impact/force of water, the riprap can shift and settle. If any portion of the riprap rundown or apron appears to have settled, if soil is present between the riprap, or if the riprap has shifted, maintenance may be required to ensure future erosion is prevented.

b. Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut – In some situations, an energy dissipater may have not been provided, or may not have been sized, constructed, or maintained appropriately and erosion has occurred. Any erosion within the vicinity of the inflow point will require maintenance to prevent damage to the structure(s) and sediment transport within the facility.

c. Sediment Accumulation – Because of the turbulence in the water created by the energy dissipater, sediment often deposits immediately downstream of the inflow point. To prevent a loss in performance, sediment that accumulates in this area must be removed on a timely basis.

GB-GS-2.3.3 Underdrain System

Some grass swales and buffers that have a flatter slope or soils which do not allow adequate percolation or are in areas with a continuous base flow may have been installed with an underdrain system. Underdrains typically consist of a layer of geotextile fabric, gravel storage area and perforated PVC pipe. The geotextile fabric is utilized to prevent the filter material from entering the underdrain system. The gravel storage area allows for storage of treated stormwater runoff prior to the discharge of the runoff through the perforated PVC pipe.

The typical maintenance activities required for the underdrain system are as follows:

With proper maintenance of the grassed areas, there should be a minimum amount of maintenance required on the underdrain system. Generally the only maintenance performed on the underdrain system is jet-vac cleaning in the event it becomes clogged.

GB-GS-2.3.4 Grade Control Level Spreader

Grass swales installed in areas with steep longitudinal slopes often necessitate the use of grade control checks or drop structures. Grade control structures are typically either concrete walls or rip rap structures that serve to provide a reinforced drop at specific locations in the channel, reducing the longitudinal slope between the control structures.

Level Spreaders are installed on the upstream of grass buffers to evenly distribute flows along the design length. Level spreaders may consist of slotted curbing, modular block porous pavement, level walls or other spreader devices.

The typical maintenance activities required for grade control structures and level spreaders are as follows:

a. Erosion present – Grade control structures and level spreaders are provided to reduce the potential for erosion of the grassed swale or buffer areas. Erosion within the vicinity of the control structure or level spreader indicates the structure is not functioning as intended and requires maintenance to prevent future erosion and damage. Or, review the original design if erosion becomes chronic.

b. Structural damage – Structural damage can occur at anytime along the life of the facility. Typically, structural damage occurs with the deterioration of concrete, including cracking, spalling or settling and the erosion and deterioration of the riprap structures. Level spreaders may settle unevenly creating low areas, which concentrate the flows. Partial or full replacement may be required depending on the extent of the damage.

GB-GS-2.3.5 Irrigation

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales depend on healthy, dense turf grass to function, and therefore require an irrigation system, to provide a consistent water supply. Typically, the condition of the grass cover will provide evidence of the effectiveness and maintenance needs of the irrigation system.

The typical maintenance activities required for irrigation systems are as follows:
Irrigation systems will generally require routine periodic maintenance and

adjustment to ensure proper amounts of water are being applied given the weather conditions, and that they are providing coverage to all areas of the grass to eliminate bare spots.

GB-GS-2.3.6 Miscellaneous

There are a variety of inspection/maintenance issues that may not be attributed to a single feature within the GB-GS. This category on the inspection form is for maintenance items commonly found in the GB-GS, but may not be attributed to an individual feature.

a. Encroachment in Easement Area – The El Paso County requires GB-GS be located in tracts or drainage easements. Property owners may not place landscaping, trash, fencing, or other items within the easement area that may adversely affect maintenance or the operation of the facility.

b. Public Hazards – Public hazards include items such as containers of unknown/suspicious substances, and exposed metal/jagged concrete on structures. **If any unkown/suspicious hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, call 911 immediately.**

c. Burrowing Animals/Pests– Prairie dogs and other burrowing rodents may cause damage to the GB-GS features and negatively affect the vegetation within the GB-GS.

d. Other – Any miscellaneous inspection/maintenance items not contained on the form should be entered here.

GB-GS-2.4 Inspection Forms

GB-GS Inspection forms are located in Appendix D. Inspection forms shall be completed by the person(s) conducting the inspection activities. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the El Paso County per the requirements of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. These inspection forms shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the El Paso County upon request

GB-GS-3 MAINTAINING GRASS BUFFERS & GRASS SWALES (GB-GS)

GB-GS-3.1 Maintenance Personnel

Maintenance personnel must be experienced to properly maintain GB-GSs. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs.

GB-GS-3.2 Equipment

It is imperative the appropriate equipment and tools are taken to the field with the operations crew. The types of equipment/tools will vary depending on the task at hand. Below is a basic list of tools, equipment, and material(s) that may be necessary to perform maintenance on a GB-GS:

1.) Mowing Tractors
2.) Trimmers (extra string)
3.) Shovels
4.) Rakes
5.) All Surface Vehicle (ASVs)
6.) Engineers Level (laser)
7.) Erosion Control Blanket(s)
8.) Mulch
9.) Sod or Seed (See seed mix in the *Rules and Regulations Regarding Stormwater (Quality) Discharge for Construction Activities*, Std Det. SM, Seeding & Mulching)
10.) Illicit Discharge Cleanup Kits
11.) Trash Bags
12.) Jet-Vac Equipment
13.) Stormwater Facility Inspection and Maintenance Plan

Some of the items identified above may not be needed for every maintenance operation. However, this equipment should be available to the maintenance operations crews should the need arise.

GB-GS-3.3 Maintenance Forms

The GB-GS Maintenance Form provides a record of each maintenance operation performed by maintenance contractors. The GB-GS Maintenance Form shall be filled out in the field after the completion of the maintenance operation. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the El Paso County per the requirements of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. The GB-GS Maintenance form is located in Appendix E.

GB-GS-3.4 Maintenance Categories and Activities

A typical GB-GS Maintenance Program will consist of three broad categories of work: Routine, Minor and Major. Within each category of work, a variety of maintenance activities can be performed on a GB-GS. A maintenance activity can be specific to each feature within the GB-GS, or general to the overall facility. This section of the SOP explains each of the categories and briefly describes the typical maintenance activities for a GB-GS.

A variety of maintenance activities are typical of GB-GSs. The maintenance activities range in magnitude from routine trash pickup to the reconstruction of the GB-GS or underdrain system. Below is a description of each maintenance activity, the objectives, and frequency of actions.

GB-GS-3.5 Routine Maintenance Activities

The majority of this work consists of scheduled mowing, trash and debris pickups and landscape care for the GB-GS during the growing season. It also includes activities such as weed control. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items do not require any prior approval by the El Paso County, however, completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to the El Paso County for each inspection and maintenance activity in accordance with the Inspection and Maintenance plan.

The Routine Maintenance Activities are summarized below, and further described in the following sections.

Table GB-GS-2
Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Indication Action is Needed:	Maintenance Action
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annual and before mowing	Trash & debris in GB-GS	Remove and properly dispose of trash and debris
Mowing	Routine – as necessary to maintain 2" – 4" grass height	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	2"-4" grass height for turf grass; 4" to 6" for native grass
Irrigation (Not Automatic)	As needed to maintain healthy grass	Areas of insufficient or excess watering	Water as needed to maintain healthy grass; (follow watering regulations)
Weed Control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/herbicide or hand pull; consult a local Weed Inspector
Mosquito Treatment	As needed, based upon inspections	Standing water/ mosquito habitat	Perform maintenance to eliminate standing water*; Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals
Level Spreader (Grass Buffer only)	As needed, based upon inspections	Evidence of uneven flow/localized erosion	Look for cause; repair, fill or revegetate areas of erosion
Rodent Damage	As needed, based upon inspections	Holes, small piles of dirt, raised burrows	Evaluate damage; contact Parks Dept. or Division of Wildlife for guidance

*See Section GB-GS-2.3.1d for further discussion

GB-GS-3.5.1 Trash/Debris Removal

Trash and debris must be removed from the GB-GS area to allow for proper functioning and to improve aesthetics. This activity must be performed prior to mowing operations.

Frequency – Routine – Prior to mowing operations and a minimum of twice annually.

GB-GS-3.5.2 Mowing

Routine mowing of the turf grass embankments is necessary to maintain an appropriate grass height and to improve the overall appearance of the GB-GS. Turf grass should be mowed to a height of 2 to 4- inches (4 – 6- inches for native grass) and shall be bagged to prevent potential contamination of the filter media, especially if there is an underdrain system.

Frequency – Routine – as necessary to maintain grass height.

GB-GS-3.5.3 Irrigation

Irrigation systems should be maintained in proper working order to provide an adequate water supply to support the grass cover. When automatic irrigation systems are not available, alternate methods for providing a water supply during times of drought must be provided.

Automatic irrigation systems should be maintained routinely throughout the growing season to ensure that they are providing the appropriate amounts of water, and are providing complete coverage of the area. Sprinkler heads should be adjusted as necessary, and checked for broken or missing parts.

Frequency - Routine as needed throughout the growing season, plus the following:

SPRING: Start up the system and test for even coverage and correct timer settings.
SUMMER: Test for even coverage and correct timer settings.
FALL: Drain and winterize the system.

GB-GS-3.5.4 Weed Control

Noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation must be treated as needed throughout the GB-GS. This activity can be performed either through mechanical means (mowing/pulling) or with herbicide. Consultation with a local Weed Inspector is highly recommended prior to the use of herbicide. Herbicides should be utilized sparingly and as a last resort. All herbicide applications should be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Frequency – Routine – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.5.5 Mosquito Treatment

GB-GS facilities are intended to drain, and should not have areas of standing water which creates mosquito habitat. Causes of the standing water or boggy conditions should be investigated and remediated as necessary to eliminate the standing water. Only EPA approved chemicals should be applied in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer. See Section GB-GS-2.3.1d.

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.5.6 Level Spreader (Grass Buffer only)

Evidence of uneven flow and localized erosion downstream of the level spreader indicates the flow is not evenly distributed along the length of the spreader. Areas of erosion should be repaired, filled and revegetated. Causes for the erosion should be investigated and repaired.

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.5.7 Rodent Damage

Small holes, piles of dirt, and raised burrows are evidence of rodent damage. Damaged areas should be repaired and revegetated. Consultation with an animal control specialist or the Division of Wildlife may be required for persistent problems.

Frequency – As needed based on inspections.

GB-GS-3.6 Minor Maintenance Activities

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance/operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, hand tools, and small equipment. These items do not require approval by the El Paso County. Completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to the El Paso County for each inspection and maintenance activity. These minor maintenance activities are to be used for the grass swales, grass buffers, channels, and riprap berms onsite as applicable and deemed necessary by inspection. Maintenance activities for drainage facilities include mowing, trash/debris removal, outlet works cleaning, & weed control. For additional detail on these activities, see table GB-GS-2 above.

Table GB-GS-3
Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Indication Action is Needed:	Maintenance Action
Sediment Removal	As needed.	Sediment build-up.	Remove and properly dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills and gullies forming on slopes and other areas	Repair eroded areas & revegetate; address cause
Vegetation Removal	As needed, based upon inspection	Trees, willows, shrubs impeding flow	Remove vegetation; restore correct grade and surface
Revegetation	As needed, based upon inspection	Areas without grass	Replace grass by sodding or seeding
Level Spreader (Grass Buffer Only)	As needed, based upon inspection.	Evidence of uneven flow; erosion; or rills/gullies	Repair sections of level spreader and address cause
Fertilization or Soil Amendment	As needed, minimize fertilization	Grass with pale color; areas with poor grass growth not due to irrigation problems	Consult with turf specialist; Test soil
Vehicle Tracks (Along Roadways)	As needed, based upon inspection	Depressions from vehicle tracks; vegetation damage	Repair and fill depressions; sod or seed damaged areas

GB-GS-3.6.1 Sediment Removal

Sediment removal is necessary to ensure proper function of the grass swale or buffer. Care should be taken when removing sediment to prevent damage to the turf grass and surrounding areas. Excessive amounts of sediment are an indication of upstream erosion or lack of adequate BMPs during construction activities. Causes for contributions of excess sediment should be investigated and addressed.

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.2 Erosion Repair

The repair of eroded areas is necessary to ensure the proper functioning of the GB-GS or channel, to minimize sediment transport, and to reduce potential impacts to other features. Erosion can vary in magnitude from minor repairs to vegetation and embankments, to rills and gullies in the embankments and inflow points. The repair of eroded areas may require the use of excavators, riprap, new poured-in-place concrete, and sod. Extreme care should be taken when utilizing motorized or heavy equipment to ensure damage to the underdrain system, if present, does not occur. Major erosion in a GS-GB is generally the result of excessive velocities caused by steep slopes. It may be necessary to

make design improvements to the swale or buffer when erosion becomes a major maintenance item.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.3 Vegetation Removal

Weeds, Shrubs, Willows and other unwanted vegetation that develops in the grass swale or buffer area may impede the flow and cause standing water or back flow problems. It is necessary to remove unwanted vegetation as soon as it appears. Remove the unwanted vegetation, and restore the correct grade. Revegetate with seed or sod. Supplement irrigation as needed until new vegetation is sufficiently established.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS -3.6.4 Revegetation

Bare areas should be repaired as soon as possible. Repair bare areas with appropriate grass seed or sod. Supplement irrigation as needed until new vegetation is sufficiently established. Causes of the problem, such as inadequate water supply or diseased grasses, should be investigated and resolved.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.5 Level Spreader

Level Spreaders that are no longer level, or have developed damaged areas of cracking or spalling, allow flows to concentrate in these depressed areas instead of being distributed over the length of the structure. Also, build up of grasses along the edge of the spreader may create an uneven flow distribution. Rills, gullies and other erosion that develop downstream of level spreaders should be repaired and reseeded or sodded. Causes of the erosion should be investigated and addressed.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.6 Fertilization/Soil Amendment

Grass Buffers and Swales rely on healthy, dense turf in order to function properly. Grasses that appear to be diseased, dying or unhealthy may require amendments. Fertilizers should be applied in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Check for insect infestation also.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.7 Vehicle Tracks

GB-GSs adjacent to roadway sections or drive aisles in parking lots may be damaged by vehicle tracks. Rutted areas should be filled in and revegetated as soon as possible. Frequent problems associated with vehicle traffic (such as around corners) may require a barrier or sign to avoid vehicular traffic within the grassed areas.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GB-3.7 Major Maintenance Activities

This work consists of larger maintenance/operational problems and failures within the stormwater management facilities. All of this work requires consultation with the El Paso County Water Staff to ensure the proper maintenance is performed. This work requires the El Paso County Stormwater and Engineering Staff review the original design and construction drawings to assess the situation before approval of the proposed maintenance. This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, submittal of plans to the El Paso County for review and approval, surveying, or assistance through private contractors and consultants.

Table GB-GS-4
Summary of Major Maintenance Activities

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullies, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – level spreader, grade control structures, irrigation components, and ponding water.	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design
GB-GS/Channel Rebuild	As needed – due to complete failure of BMP	Removal of filter media and underdrain system	Contact El Paso County Water Staff

GB-GS-3.7.1 Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal

Major sediment removal consists of removal of large quantities of pollutants/sediment /landscaping material. Stormwater sediments removed from GB-GSor channels do not meet the regulatory definition of “hazardous waste”. However, these sediments can be contaminated with a wide array of organic and inorganic pollutants and handling must be done with care to insure proper removal and disposal. Sediments should be transported by motor vehicle only after they are dewatered. All sediments must be taken to a licensed landfill for proper disposal. Should a spill occur during transportation, prompt and thorough cleanup and disposal is imperative. Vegetated areas need special care to ensure design volumes and grades are preserved or may need to be replaced due to the removal activities.

Frequency – Non-routine – Repair as needed, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.7.2 Major Erosion Repair

Major erosion repair consists of filling and revegetating areas of severe erosion. Determining the cause of the erosion as well as correcting the condition that caused the erosion should also be part of the erosion repair. Care should be given to ensure design grades and volumes are preserved.

Frequency – Non-routine – Repair as needed, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.7.3 Structural Repair

A GB-GS generally includes level spreader and grade control structure that can deteriorate or be damaged during the service life of the facility. These structures are constructed of steel and concrete that can degrade or be damaged and may need to be repaired or re-constructed from time to time. Major repairs to structures may require input from a structural engineer and specialized contractors. Consultation with the El Paso County Water and Engineering Staff shall take place prior to all structural repairs.

Frequency – Non-routine – Repair as needed, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.7.4 GB-GS Rebuild

In very rare cases, a GB-GS or channel may need to be rebuilt. Generally, the need for a complete rebuild is a result of improper construction, improper maintenance resulting in structural damage to the underdrain system, if present, or extensive contamination of the GB-GS. Consultation with the El Paso County Water and Engineering Staff shall take place prior to any rebuild project.

Frequency – Non-routine – As needed based upon inspections.

A P P E N D I X D

Inspection Forms

EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB)
INSPECTION FORM

Date:_____

Subdivision/Business Name:_____ Inspector:_____

Subdivision/Business Address:_____

Weather: _____

Date of Last Rainfall:_____ Amount:_____Inches

Property Classification: Residential Multi Family Commercial Other:_____
(Circle One)

Reason for Inspection: Routine Complaint After Significant Rainfall Event
(Circle One)

INSPECTION SCORING - For each facility inspection item, insert one of the following scores:

0 = No deficiencies identified
1 = Monitor (potential for future problem)
2 = Routine maintenance required
3 =Immediate repair necessary
N/A = Not applicable

FEATURES

1.) Inflow Points
- ____Riprap Displaced
- ____Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut
- ____Sediment Accumulation
- ____Structural Damage (pipe, end-section, etc.)
- ____Woody Growth/Weeds Present

2.) Forebay
- ____Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- ____Concrete Cracking/Failing
- ____Drain Pipe/Wier Clogged (not draining)
- ____Wier/Drain Pipe Damage

3.) Trickle Channel (Low-flow)
- ____Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- ____Concrete/Riprap Damage
- ____Woody Growth/Weeds Present
- ____Erosion Outside Channel

4.) Bottom Stage (Micro-Pool)
- ____Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- ____Woody Growth/Weeds Present
- ____Bank Erosion
- ____Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment
- ____Petroleum/Chemical Sheen

5.) Outlet Works
- ____Trash Rack/Well Screen Clogged
- ____Structural Damage (concrete,steel,subgrade)
- ____Orifice Plate(s) Missing/Not Secure
- ____Manhole Access (cover, steps, etc.)
- ____Woody Growth/Weeds Present

6.) Emergency Spillway
- ____Riprap Displaced
- ____Erosion Present
- ____Woody Growth/Weeds Present
- ____Obstruction/Debris

7.) Upper Stage (Dry Storage)
- ____Vegetation Sparse
- ____Woody Growth/Undesirable Vegetation
- ____Standing Water/Boggy Areas
- ____Sediment Accumulation
- ____Erosion (banks and bottom)
- ____Trash/Debris
- ____Maintenance Access

8.) Miscellaneous
- ____Encroachment in Easement Area
- ____Graffiti/Vandalism
- ____Public Hazards
- ____Burrowing Animals/Pests
- ____Other

Inspection Summary / Additional Comments:_____

OVERALL FACILITY RATING (Circle One)

0 = No Deficiencies Identified
1 = Monitor (potential for future problem exists)
2 = Routine Maintenance Required
3 = Immediate Repair Necessary

This inspection form shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the City of Aurora upon request.

GRASS BUFFER-GRASS SWALE INSPECTION FORM

Date:_____

Subdivision/Business Name:_____ Inspector:_____

Subdivision/Business Address:_____ _____

Weather: _____

Date of Last Rainfall:_____ Amount:_____ Inches

Property Classification: Residential Multi Family Commercial Other:_____
(Circle One)

Reason for Inspection: Routine Complaint After Significant Rainfall Event
(Circle One)

INSPECTION SCORING - For each facility inspection item, insert one of the following scores:

0 = No deficiencies identified
1 = Monitor (potential for future problem)
2 = Routine maintenance required
3 =Immediate repair necessary
N/A = Not applicable

FEATURES

1.) Grass Swale Bottom & Side Slopes
- ____Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- ____Vegetation Cover
- ____Erosion Present
- ____Standing Water/Boggy Areas

2.) Grass Buffer
- ____Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- ____Vegetation Cover
- ____Erosion Present
- ____Standing Water/Boggy Areas

3.) Inflow Points
- ____Rip Rap Displaced/Rundown or Pipe Damage
- ____Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut
- ____Sediment Accumulation

4.) Underdrain System
- ____Standing water/Not draining
- ____Evidence of clogged system

5.) Grade Control
- ____Erosion Present
- ____Structural Damage

6.) Level Spreader
- ____Erosion Present
- ____Structural Damage
- ____Unlevel/Uneven Distribution of flow

7.) Irrigation
- ____General Grass Condition
- ____Bare Spots
- ____Broken sprinkler heads

8.) Miscellaneous
- ____Encroachment in Easement Area
- ____Public Hazards
- ____Burrowing Animals/Pests
- ____Other

Inspection Summary / Additional Comments:_____

OVERALL FACILITY RATING (Circle One)

0 = No Deficiencies Identified
1 = Monitor (potential for future problem exists)
2 = Routine Maintenance Required
3 = Immediate Repair Necessary

This inspection form shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the City of Aurora upon request.

A P P E N D I X E

Maintenance Forms

EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB)
MAINTENANCE FORM

Subdivision/Business Name:_____ Completion Date:_____

Subdivision/Business Address:_____ Contact Name:_____

Maintenance Category: (Circle All That Apply) Routine Restoration Rehabilitation

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED

ROUTINE WORK

____ MOWING
____ TRASH/DEBRIS REMOVAL
____ OUTLET WORKS CLEANING (TRASH RACK/WELL SCREEN)
____ WEED CONTROL (HERBICIDE APPLICATION)
____ MOSQUITO TREATMENT
____ ALGAE TREATMENT

RESTORATION WORK

____ SEDIMENT REMOVAL
- ____ FOREBAY
- ____ TRICKLE CHANNEL
- ____ INFLOW

____ EROSION REPAIR
- ____ INFLOW POINT
- ____ TRICKLE CHANNEL

____ VEGETATION REMOVAL/TREE THINNING
- ____ INFLOW(S)
- ____ TRICKLE CHANNEL
- ____ UPPER STAGE
- ____ BOTTOM STAGE

____ REVEGETATION
____ JET-VAC/CLEARING DRAINS
- ____ FOREBAY
- ____ OUTLET WORKS
- ____ INFLOWS

REHABILITATION WORK

____ SEDIMENT REMOVAL (DREDGING)
- ____ BOTTOM STAGE
- ____ UPPER STAGE

____ EROSION REPAIR
- ____ OUTLET WORKS
- ____ UPPER STAGE
- ____ BOTTOM STAGE
- ____ SPILLWAY

____ STRUCTURAL REPAIR
- ____ INFLOW
- ____ OUTLET WORKS
- ____ FOREBAY
- ____ TRICKLE CHANNEL

OTHER_____
_____
_____

ESTIMATED TOTAL MANHOURS: _____

EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL USED: _____

_____

_____

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFO: _____

_____

This Maintenance Activity Form shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the City of Aurora upon request.

GRASS BUFFERS AND GRASS SWALES
(GB-GS)
MAINTENANCE FORM

Subdivision/Business Name:_____ Completion Date:_____

Subdivision/Business Address:_____ Contact Name:_____

Maintenance Category: (Circle all that apply) Routine Restoration Rehabilitation

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED

ROUTINE WORK

____ MOWING
____ TRASH/DEBRIS REMOVAL
____ OUTLET WORKS CLEANING (TRASH RACK/WELL SCREEN)
____ WEED CONTROL (HERBICIDE APPLICATION)

RESTORATION WORK

____ SEDIMENT REMOVAL
- ____ INFLOW POINT
- ____ SWALE BOTTOM
- ____ SIDE SLOPE
- ____ BUFFER STRIP

____ EROSION REPAIR
- ____ INFLOW POINT
- ____ SWALE BOTTOM
- ____ SIDE SLOPE
- ____ BUFFER STRIP
- ____ GRADE CONTROL/LEVEL SPREADER

____ REVEGETATION
- ____ SWALE BOTTOM
- ____ SIDE SLOPE
- ____ BUFFER STRIP

REHABILITATION WORK

____ SEDIMENT REMOVAL (DREDGING)
- ____ SWALE BOTTOM
- ____ INFLOW POINT

____ EROSION REPAIR
- ____ INFLOW POINT
- ____ SWALE BOTTOM
- ____ SIDE SLOPE
- ____ BUFFER STRIP

____ STRUCTURAL REPAIR
- ____ INFLOW
- ____ UNDERDRAIN
- ____ LEVEL SPREADER

OTHER_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

ESTIMATED TOTAL MANHOURS: _____

EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL USED: _____

_____

_____

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFO: _____

_____

This Maintenance Activity Form shall be kept indefinitely and made available to the City of Aurora upon request.

A P P E N D I X F

Inspection and Maintenance Site Plan(s)

Check Lists

Facilities Map Checklist

EDB Checklist

GB-GS Checklist

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE SITE PLANS
STORMWATER FACILITIES MAP
CHECKLIST FOR REQUIRED ITEMS

Stormwater facilities map shall include:

- ☐ Labels for all streets (includes line work for edge of street and street name)
- ☐ Line work for right-of-way lines, lot lines, and tracts
- ☐ Line work and labels for all major drainage ways
- ☐ Label roadways, developments, etc adjacent to project site
- ☐ Labels for all BMPs being constructed on project site including a summary table when multiple BMPs are present
- ☐ Legend for identifying features/line types on drawing (optional)

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE SITE PLANS
EXTENDED DETENTION BASIN (EDB)
CHECKLIST FOR REQUIRED ITEMS

PLAN AND PROFILE SHEET

Plan view shall include:

- ☐ Location and labels for all major features of EDB (inflow structure(s), forebay, micro-pool, trickle channel, access road, outlet work(s), spillway, maintenance access ramps, embankment, etc.)
- ☐ Contours
- ☐ Other utilities in vicinity of EDB
- ☐ Cross-reference to EDB Operation and Maintenance Details sheet
- ☐ Line work for right-of-way lines, lot lines, easements, and tracts
- ☐ Hatch indicating permanent water elevation in micro-pool.

Profile view shall include:

- ☐ Location and labels for all major features of EDB (inflow structure(s), forebay, micro-pool, trickle channel, access road, outlet work(s), spillway, maintenance access ramps, embankment, etc.)
- ☐ Invert elevations at major features of EDB (inflow structure(s), forebay, micro-pool, outlet work(s))
- ☐ Permanent pool elevation of micro-pool
- ☐ Water quality water surface elevation
- ☐ Water surface elevation of all applicable storm events
- ☐ Label for upper and bottom stages for EDB

DETAIL SHEET

Detail sheet shall include:

- ☐ Volume provided by the EDB forebay and micro-pool, including the WQCV
- ☐ WQCV drain time
- ☐ Seed mix
- ☐ Total mow area including approximate mow boundaries on each side of EDB
- ☐ Duplicate the following tables from the “Standard Operation Procedure for Extended Detention Basin Inspection and Maintenance” document:
    - o Inspection and Maintenance Requirements at Specific EDB Features

- Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities for an EDB
- Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities for an EDB
- Summary of Major Maintenance Activities for an EDB

☐ Water quality outlet works detail

☐ Water quality plate detail

☐ Maintenance access road detail

☐ Trickle channel typical section

☐ Forebay edge detail (or cross section) which includes maximum allowed sediment depth in forebay

☐ Forebay release structure detail

☐ Spillway detail(s), including cutoff wall

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE SITE PLANS
GRASS SWALES/GRASS BUFFERS (GS/GB)
CHECKLIST FOR REQUIRED ITEMS

PLAN SHEET

Plan view shall include:

- ☐ Location of grass swale(s) and/or buffer(s)
- ☐ Contours
- ☐ Line work for right-of-way lines, lot lines, easements, and tracts
- ☐ Labels for streets adjacent to grass swale(s)/buffer(s)
- ☐ Line work for all storm sewer structures
- ☐ Cross-reference to Grass Swale/Buffer Operation and Maintenance Details sheet

DETAIL SHEET

Detail sheet shall include:

- ☐ Duplicate the following tables from the "Standard Operation Procedure for Grass Swales/Grass Buffers Inspection and Maintenance" document:
  - o Typical Inspection and Maintenance Requirements Matrix
  - o Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities
  - o Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities
  - o Summary of Major Maintenance Activities
- ☐ Typical grass swale and/or buffer section including typical horizontal and vertical dimensions, side slopes, subgrade material, and underdrain (if applicable).
- ☐ Underdrain details (if applicable) including trench dimensions, perforated PVC dimensions, and trench fill material.

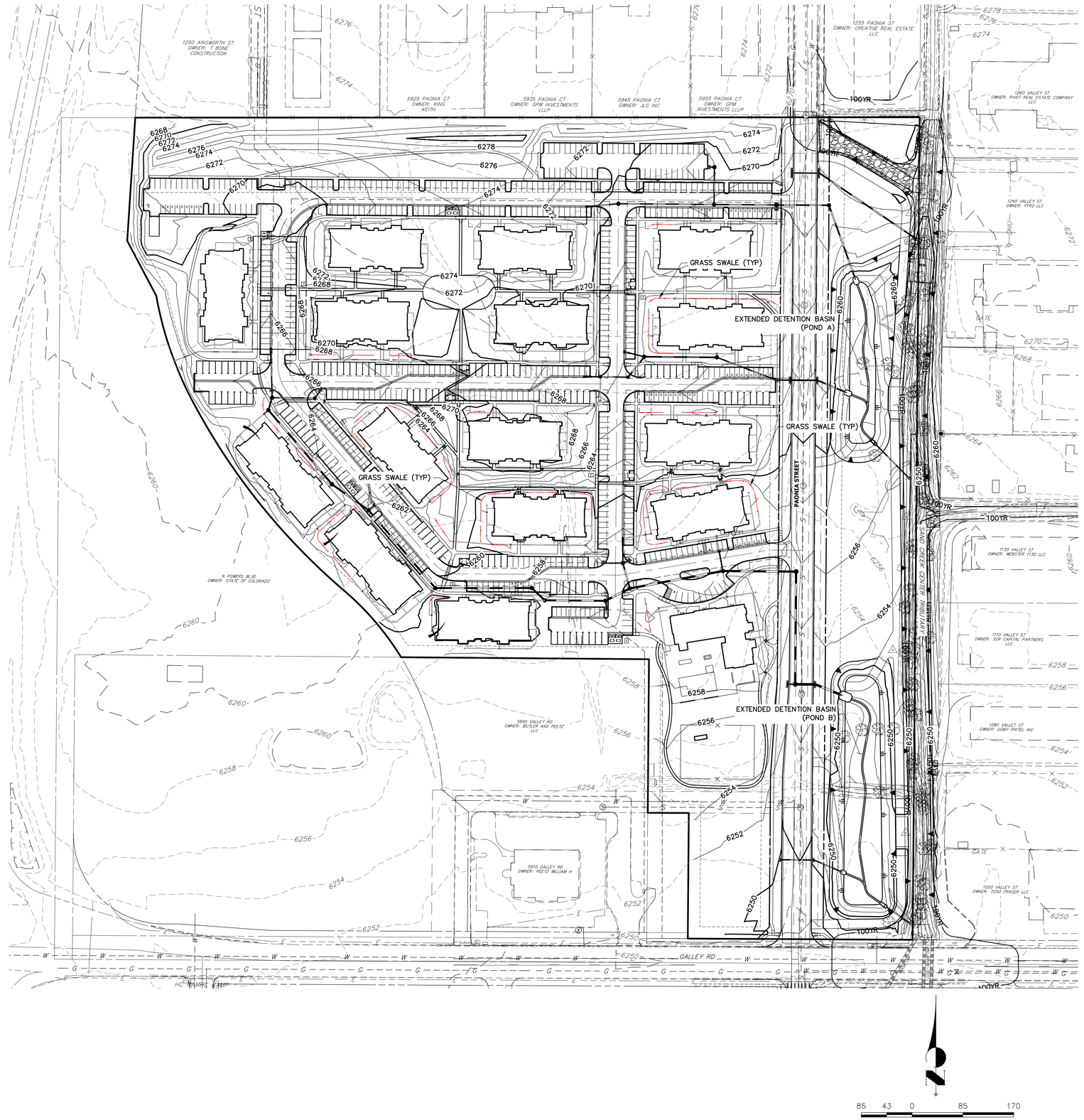


TABLE GB-GS-2
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Indication Action is Needed:	Maintenance Action
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annual and before mowing	Trash & debris in GB GS	Remove and properly dispose of trash and debris
Mowing	Routine – as necessary to maintain 2" – 4" grass height	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	2"-4" grass height for turf grass; 4" to 6" for native grass
Irrigation (Automatic)	Three times annually	Areas of insufficient or excess watering; broken or missing parts	SPRING: start up system; test for even coverage and correct timer settings SUMMER: test for even coverage and correct timer settings FALL: drain and winterized system (follow watering regulations)
Irrigation (Not Automatic)	As needed to maintain healthy grass	Areas of insufficient or excess watering	Water as needed to maintain healthy grass; (follow watering regulations)
Weed Control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/herbicide or hand pull; consult a local Weed Inspector
Mosquito Treatment	As needed, based upon inspections	Standing water/ mosquito habitat	Perform maintenance to eliminate standing water*; Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals
Level Spreader (Grass Buffer only)	As needed, based upon inspections	Evidence of uneven flow/localized erosion	Look for cause; repair, fill or revegetate areas of erosion
Rodent Damage	As needed, based upon inspections	Holes, small piles of dirt, raised burrows	Evaluate damage; contact Parks Dept. or Division of Wildlife for guidance

*See Section GB-GS 2.3.1.d for futher discussion.

TABLE GB-GS-3
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Indication Action is Needed:	Maintenance Action
Sediment Removal	As needed.	Sediment build-up.	Remove and properly dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills and gullies forming on slopes and other areas	Repair eroded areas & revegetate; address cause
Vegetation Removal	As needed, based upon inspection	Trees, willows, shrubs impeding flow	Remove vegetation; restore correct grade and surface
Revegetation	As needed, based upon inspection	Areas without grass	Replace grass by sodding or seeding
Irrigation (Automatic)	As needed, based upon inspection.	Evidence of broken or missing parts	Replace parts and test system
Level Spreader (Grass Buffer Only)	As needed, based upon inspection.	Evidence of uneven flow; erosion; or rills/gullies	Repair sections of level spreader and address cause
Fertilization or Soil Amendment	As needed, minimize fertilization	Grass with pale color; areas with poor grass growth not due to irrigation problems	Consult with turf specialist; Test soil
Vehicle Tracks (Along Roadways)	As needed, based upon inspection	Depressions from vehicle tracks; vegetation damage	Repair and fill depressions; sod or seed damaged areas

TABLE GB-GS-4
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullies, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – level spreader, grade control structures, irrigation components, and ponding water.	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design
GB-GS/Channel Rebuild	As needed – due to complete failure of BMP	Removal of filter media and underdrain system	Contact El Paso County Water Staff

Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

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

DATE

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, ILL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE 1"=85'
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 12/12/20
DESIGNED BY CJD
DRAWN BY JBP
CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1
FACILITIES MAP & GRASS SWALE PLANS

SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB NO. 25174.00

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
A1	ACCESS ROAD/TBC	N: 6309.44 E: 6246.27	6267.94
A2	ACCESS ROAD/TBC	N: 6294.44 E: 6246.15	6267.77
A3	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6282.22 E: 6298.56	6269.34
A4	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6295.07 E: 6306.29	6269.04
A5	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6239.16 E: 6370.19	6270.00
A6	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6252.02 E: 6377.92	6269.70
A7	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6206.86 E: 6387.08	6267.48
A8	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6205.87 E: 6402.05	6267.18
A9	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 6141.31 E: 6382.75	6261.90
A10	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6140.32 E: 6397.72	6261.60
A11	TOP	N: 6123.75 E: 6321.23	6262.86
A12	TOP	N: 6140.95 E: 6356.46	6263.03
A13	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 6083.63 E: 6329.58	6255.58
A14	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 6068.02 E: 6335.27	6255.19
A15	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 6101.17 E: 6380.10	6260.97
A16	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6100.19 E: 6395.07	6260.67
A17	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6012.06 E: 6374.21	6259.48
A18	ACCESS ROAD	N: 6011.07 E: 6389.18	6259.22
A19	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP/ CUTOFF WALL	N: 5931.83 E: 6368.92	6258.08
A20	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP	N: 5931.44 E: 6383.92	6258.08

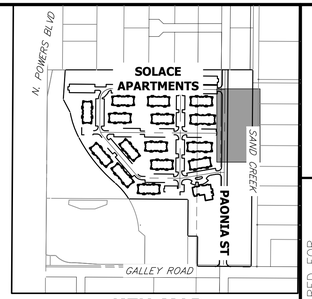
POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
A21	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST	N: 5917.45 E: 6367.96	6256.64
A22	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST	N: 5917.06 E: 6382.97	6256.70
A23	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST	N: 5877.46 E: 6366.94	6256.64
A24	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST	N: 5877.08 E: 6381.95	6256.64
A25	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP/ CUTOFF WALL	N: 5863.05 E: 6367.14	6258.08
A26	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP	N: 5862.67 E: 6382.14	6258.08
A27	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5791.32 E: 6368.12	6256.70
A28	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5791.53 E: 6383.12	6256.53
A29	CONC CUTOFF WALL	N: 5924.69 E: 6366.62	6257.08
A30	CONC CUTOFF WALL	N: 5917.53 E: 6364.82	6256.18
A31	CONC CUTOFF WALL	N: 5877.54 E: 6363.79	6256.09
A32	CONC CUTOFF WALL	N: 5870.30 E: 6365.51	6257.08
A33	SPILLWAY	N: 5862.52 E: 6388.03	6254.82
A34	SPILLWAY	N: 5876.92 E: 6387.95	6254.89
A35	SPILLWAY	N: 5916.91 E: 6388.98	6255.28
A36	SPILLWAY	N: 5931.30 E: 6389.57	6255.58
A37	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 6154.20 E: 6383.60	6263.00
A38	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 6086.43 E: 6379.13	6260.82
A39	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 6060.71 E: 6377.43	6260.43
A40	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 6026.71 E: 6375.18	6259.79

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
A41	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5967.71 E: 6371.28	6258.45
A42	TOP	N: 5840.20 E: 6366.65	6257.57
A43	TOP	N: 5804.97 E: 6351.72	6257.57
A44	TOP	N: 5790.61 E: 6316.24	6257.59
A45	TOP	N: 5790.69 E: 6306.24	6257.58
A46	TOP	N: 5802.64 E: 6278.05	6257.35
A47	TOP	N: 5831.01 E: 6266.57	6260.28
A48	TOP	N: 5894.35 E: 6267.08	6261.30
A49	TOP	N: 5957.68 E: 6267.59	6262.56
A50	TOP	N: 6021.01 E: 6268.10	6263.68
A51	TOP	N: 6084.35 E: 6268.62	6264.63
A52	TOP	N: 6112.54 E: 6280.56	6263.21
A53	TOP	N: 6123.99 E: 6310.25	6263.54
A54	TOP	N: 6123.57 E: 6316.42	6263.15
A55	TOE	N: 6053.91 E: 6339.33	6255.16
A56	TOE	N: 6012.43 E: 6340.76	6254.59
A57	TOE	N: 5989.23 E: 6340.05	6254.33
A58	TOE	N: 5965.33 E: 6342.10	6253.91
A59	TOE	N: 5948.88 E: 6342.83	6253.57
A60	TOE	N: 5923.02 E: 6343.05	6253.04

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
A61	TOE	N: 5872.32 E: 6341.93	6252.21
A62	TOE	N: 5842.39 E: 6341.66	6251.87
A63	TOE	N: 5822.57 E: 6321.50	6252.02
A64	TOE	N: 5822.69 E: 6306.50	6252.18
A65	TOE	N: 5825.08 E: 6300.86	6252.23
A66	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5830.39 E: 6298.57	6252.26
A67	TOE	N: 5894.09 E: 6299.08	6253.62
A68	TOE	N: 5957.42 E: 6299.59	6253.84
A69	TOE	N: 6020.76 E: 6300.10	6254.71
A70	TOE	N: 6084.09 E: 6300.61	6255.63
A71	TOE	N: 6089.73 E: 6303.00	6255.61
A72	TOE	N: 6091.96 E: 6316.26	6255.16
A73	TOE	N: 6089.19 E: 6324.83	6255.54
A74	OUTLET STRUCTURE	N: 5829.64 E: 6334.38	6251.33
A75	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5839.12 E: 6325.05	6251.40
A76	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5861.60 E: 6321.19	6251.52
A77	TRICKLE CHANNEL INTERSECTION	N: 5876.29 E: 6328.05	6251.61
A78	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5883.34 E: 6329.62	6251.67
A79	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5912.62 E: 6330.80	6252.04
A80	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5936.39 E: 6328.91	6252.35

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
A81	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5961.29 E: 6323.89	6252.67
A82	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5996.30 E: 6323.09	6253.12
A83	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 6014.01 E: 6325.83	6253.35
A84	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 6062.96 E: 6321.15	6253.98
A85	FOREBAY	N: 6088.73 E: 6311.93	6254.32
A86	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5896.39 E: 6320.31	6252.44
A87	FOREBAY	N: 5903.89 E: 6302.70	6252.87
A88	ACCESS ROAD/TBC	N: 5797.94 E: 6241.80	6259.56
A89	ACCESS ROAD/TBC	N: 5782.76 E: 6241.68	6259.26
A90	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5800.62 E: 6259.92	6259.90
A91	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5785.78 E: 6262.12	6259.52
A92	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5805.60 E: 6275.42	6257.62
A93	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5795.40 E: 6287.73	6256.54
A94	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5822.65 E: 6311.52	6252.12
A97	WQCV WSEL 12" CLASS 6 ABC BELOW 8" CLASS 6 ABC ABOVE	N: 5823.36 E: 6294.85	6253.49
A98	WQCV WSEL 12" CLASS 6 ABC BELOW 8" CLASS 6 ABC ABOVE	N: 5812.97 E: 6305.95	6253.49

POND A (7.89 TRIBUTARY ACRES, 49.43% COMP. IMPERVIOUSNESS)		
DESIGN STORM	STORAGE	STAGE
WQCV(AC-FT)	0.135	6253.49
EURV(AC-FT)	0.417	6254.77
100-YEAR(ACR-FT)	0.732	6255.7



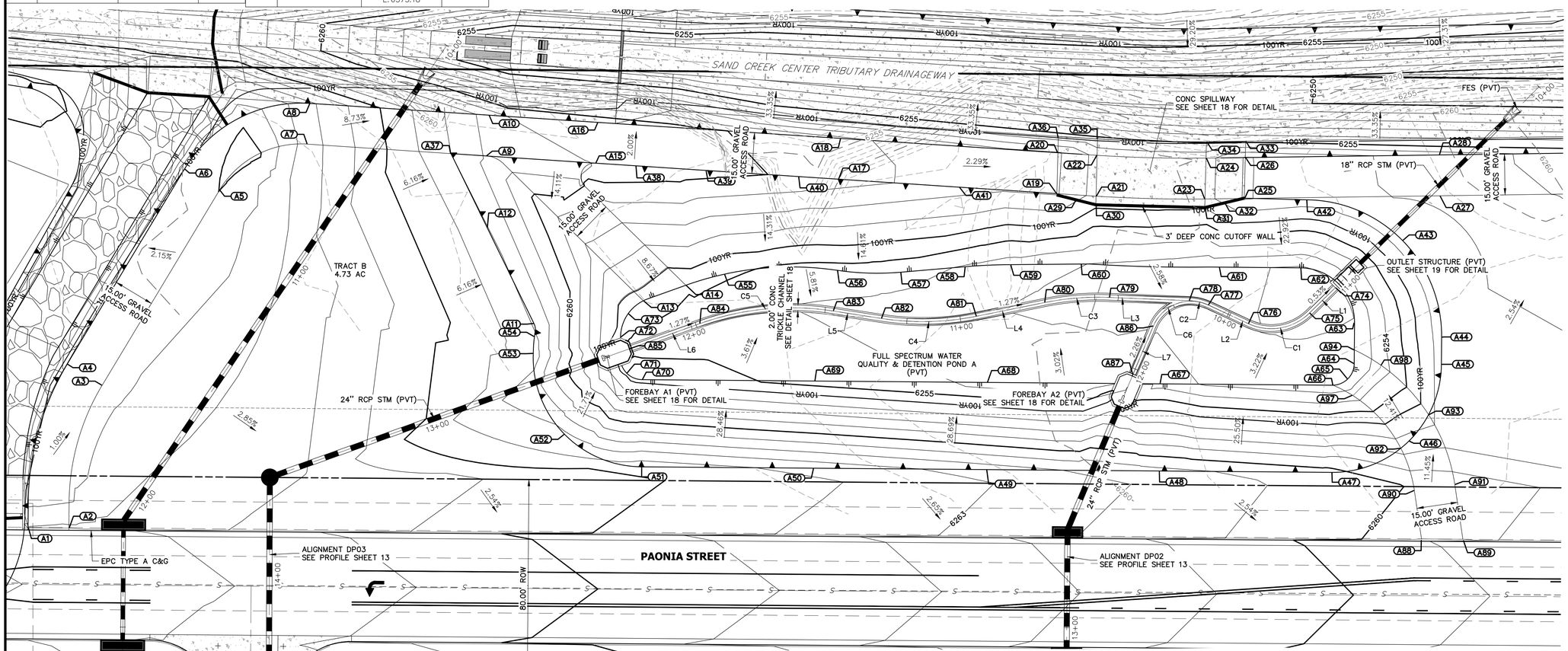
KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

NOTES

1. ALL PROPOSED POND IMPROVEMENTS ARE PRIVATE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. SEE SHEETS 12–15 FOR PROPOSED STORM SEWER DESIGN.
3. SEE PAONIA STREET IMPROVEMENT PLANS BY JR ENGINEERING FOR PROPOSED PAONIA STREET DESIGN.
4. SEE WATER DISTRIBUTION PLANS AND SANITARY SEWER PLAN AND PROFILE BY JR ENGINEERING FOR PROPOSED DESIGN OF CMD–OWNED WATER AND SANITARY UTILITIES.

LINE TABLE		
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE
L1	N44°30'51"W	13.30'
L2	N25°01'27"E	15.54'
L3	N02°17'50"E	29.31'
L4	N11°23'45"W	25.39'
L5	N08°46'40"E	17.92'
L6	N19°41'19"W	27.37'
L7	S67°02'13"E	19.12'

CURVE TABLE			
CURVE	DELTA	RADIUS	LENGTH
C1	69°32'18"	20.00'	24.27'
C2	22°43'37"	20.00'	7.93'
C3	13°41'35"	100.00'	23.90'
C4	20°10'25"	100.00'	35.21'
C5	28°27'59"	100.00'	49.68'
C6	92°03'40"	15.00'	24.10'



20 10 0 20
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 20'

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

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

DATE

MIKE A. BRAMLETT — 32314 — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, ILL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

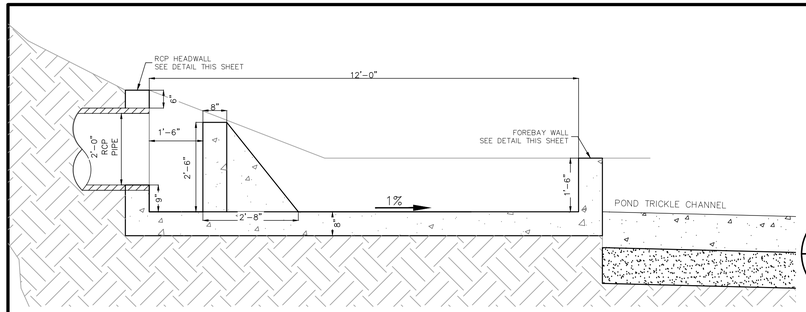
H-SCALE	1" = 20'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	12/12/20
DESIGNED BY	JBP
DRAWN BY	RPD
CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1

POND A I&M PLANS

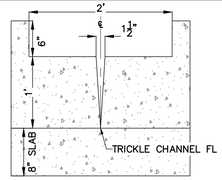
SHEET 1 OF 2

JOB NO. 25174.00



FOREBAY A1 & A2 PROFILE VIEW

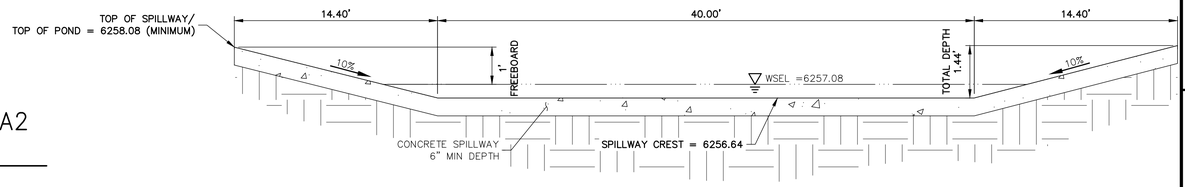
SCALE: 1" = 2'



A

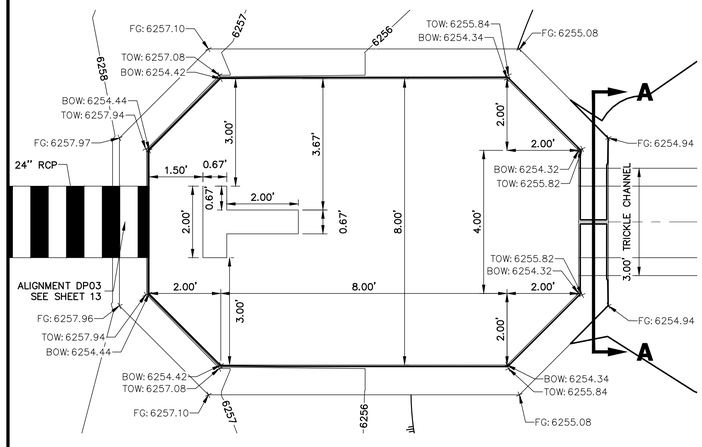
FOREBAY A1 & A2 WALL SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 1'



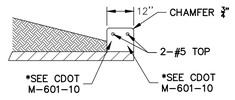
POND A EMERGENCY OVERFLOW SPILLWAY

SCALE: N.T.S.



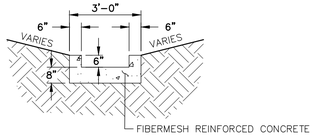
FOREBAY A1 PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 2'



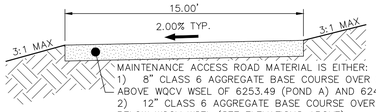
RCP HEADWALL

SCALE: N.T.S.



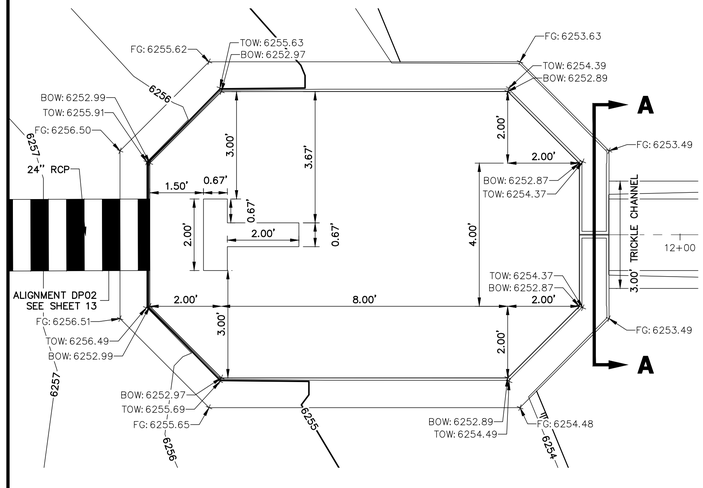
TRICKLE CHANNEL

SCALE: N.T.S.



POND MAINTENANCE ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE: N.T.S.



FOREBAY A2 PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 2'

WALL NOTES:

1. HEADWALLS FOR PIPES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD PLAN M-601-10.
2. WINGWALLS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD PLAN M-601-20.

CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL NOTES:

1. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE CLASS D IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE FRESH CONCRETE IS POURED.
3. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
5. STRUCTURE EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STD. M-206-1.
6. DO NOT BACKFILL UNTIL CONCRETE HAS REACHED DESIGN STRENGTH, F'c.
7. GRADE 60 REINFORCING STEEL AND EPOXY COATED ARE REQUIRED.
8. REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE DEFORMED AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 2" CLEARANCE.
9. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE CORNERS SHALL BE CHAMFERED ¾".
10. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES AND EXISTING UTILITIES, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES. FIELD MODIFICATIONS OF PRECAST UNITS TO ACCOMMODATE CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH THE ENGINEER'S APPROVAL.
11. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT STEEL REINFORCING SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES FOR ENGINEER'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

TABLE EDB-2
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Mowing	Twice annually	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	Mow grass to a height of 4" to 6"
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annually	Trash & debris in EDB	Remove and dispose of trash and debris
Outlet Works Cleaning	As needed - after significant rain events – twice annually min.	Clogged outlet structure; ponding water	Remove and dispose of debris/trash/sediment to allow outlet to function properly
Weed control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/ herbicide or hand pull; Consult the local weed specialist
Mosquito Treatment	As needed	Standing water/mosquito habitat	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals
Algae Treatment	As needed	Standing water/ Algal growth/green color	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals

TABLE EDB-3
SUMMARY OF MINOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Sediment Removal*	As needed; typically every 1 –2 years	Sediment build-up; decrease in pond volume	Remove and dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills/gullies forming on side slopes, trickle channel, other areas	Repair eroded areas Revegetate; address source of erosion
Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning	As needed, based upon inspection	Large trees/wood vegetation in lower chamber of pond	Remove vegetation; restore grade and surface
Drain Cleaning/Jet Vac	As needed, based upon inspection	Sediment build-up /non draining system	Clean drains; Jet Vac if needed

*Usually from the forebay, trickle channel, and/or micropool

TABLE EDB-4
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Major Sediment Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment; reduced pond capacity	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullies, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – broken concrete, damaged pipes, outlet works	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

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COLORADO P.E. 32314
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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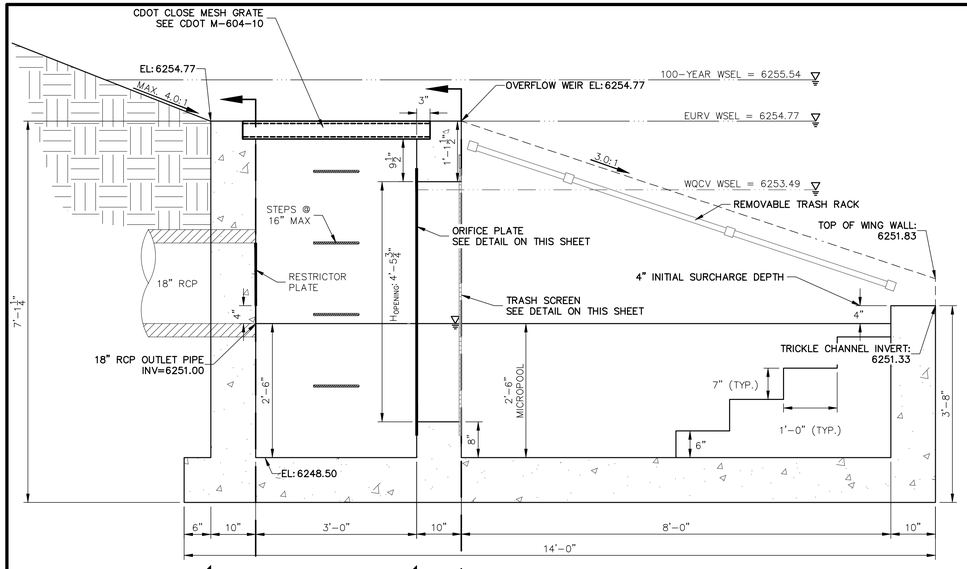
No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	VARIES	DESIGNED BY	JBP
V-SCALE	VARIES	DRAWN BY	RPD
DATE	12/12/20	CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1
POND A I&M PLANS

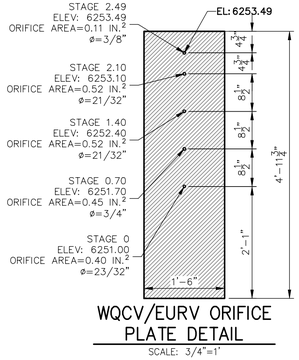
SHEET 2 OF 2
JOB NO. 25174.00



POND A OUTLET STRUCTURE – PROFILE

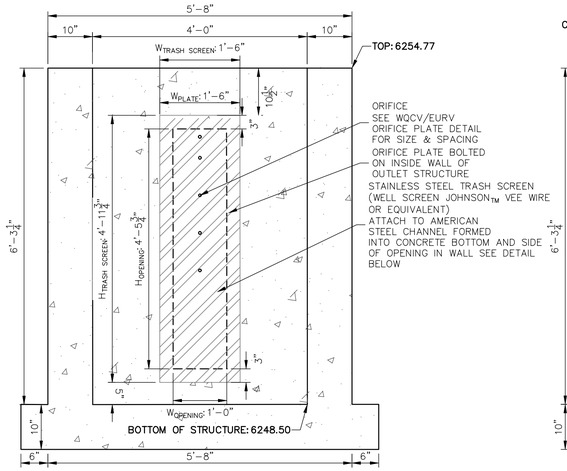
SCALE: 3/4"=1'

EURV/WQCV ORIFICE PLATE:
4'-11.25" x 1'-6" x ½" THICK FLOW GALVANIZED STEEL FLOW CONTROL PLATE. PROVIDE CONTINUOUS NEOPRENE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN THE ORIFICE PLATE AND CONCRETE. BOLT PLATE TO CONCRETE @ 12" MAX O.C., 1½" FROM PLATE EDGE.



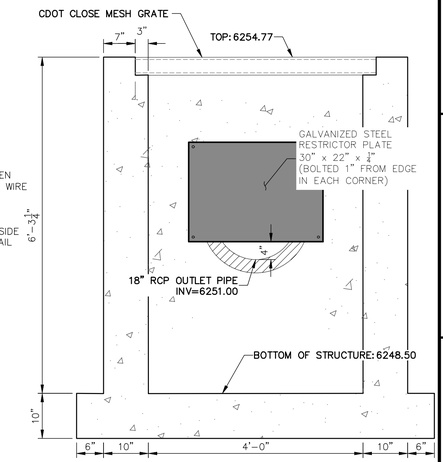
WQCV/EURV ORIFICE PLATE DETAIL

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



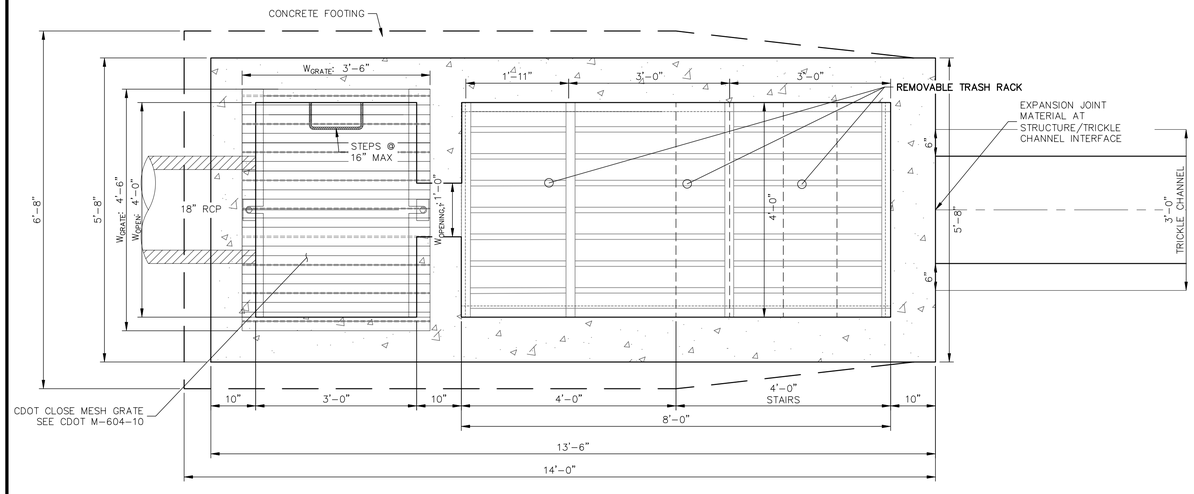
A SECTION A AT ORIFICE (FRONT) WALL

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



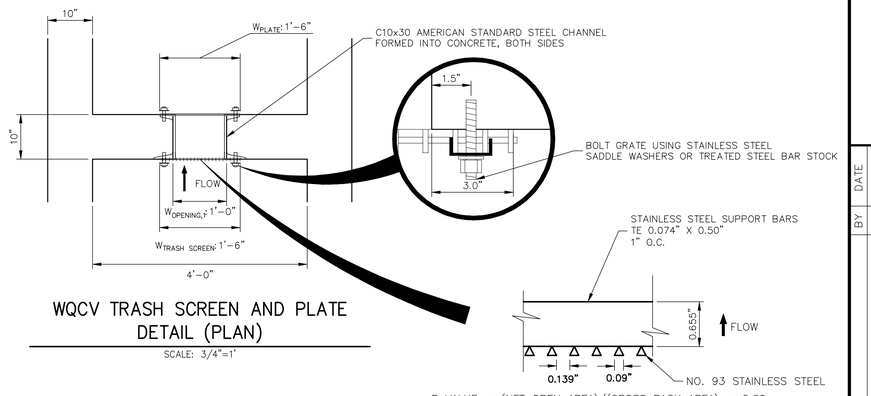
B SECTION B AT OUTLET (REAR) WALL

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



POND A OUTLET STRUCTURE – PLAN

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



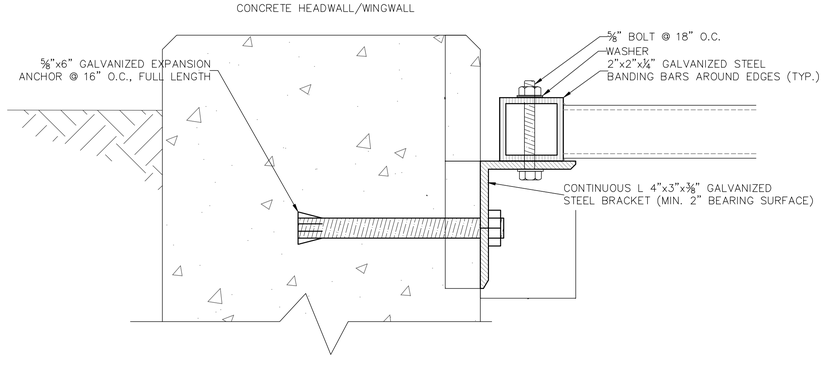
WQCV TRASH SCREEN AND PLATE DETAIL (PLAN)

SCALE: 3/4"=1'

R VALUE = (NET OPEN AREA)/(GROSS RACK AREA) = 0.60

TRASH SCREEN DETAIL

N.T.S.



TRASH RACK CONNECTION TO WALLS

N.T.S.

OUTLET STRUCTURE STRUCTURAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO CDOT DETAILS M-601-10 AND M-601-20 FOR STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT DESIGN.
2. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE CLASS D IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
3. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE FRESH CONCRETE IS POURED.
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7. DO NOT BACKFILL UNTIL CONCRETE HAS REACHED DESIGN STRENGTH, f'c.
8. GRADE 60 REINFORCING STEEL AND EPOXY COATED ARE REQUIRED.
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10. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE CORNERS SHALL BE CHAMFERED ¾".
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12. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT STEEL REINFORCING SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES FOR ENGINEER'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

OUTLET STRUCTURE PLATE AND GRADING NOTES:

ORIFICE PLATE AND RESTRICTOR PLATE:

1. PROVIDE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN THE ORIFICE PLATE AND CONCRETE AND BETWEEN THE RESTRICTOR PLATE AND CONCRETE.
2. BOLT PLATE TO CONCRETE 12" MAX. ON CENTER.
3. ALL HARDWARE, BOLTS, AND FASTENERS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL PLATES AND GRATING FOR ENGINEER'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

OVERFLOW GRATE:

5. ALL OVERFLOW GRATES SHALL BE MOUNTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND PROVIDED WITH HINGED & LOCKABLE OR BOLTABLE ACCESS PANELS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
6. OVERFLOW GRATES SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED STEEL AND MAY BE HOT POWDER COATED AFTER GALVANIZING.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT:

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE 3/4" = 1'
V-SCALE 3/4" = 1'
DATE 11/20/20
DESIGNED BY JBP
DRAWN BY RPD
CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1

POND A DETAILS

SHEET 19 OF 32

JOB NO. 25174.00

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POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
B1	TBC/ACCESS ROAD	N: 5025.91 E: 6235.89	6248.51
B2	TBC/ACCESS ROAD	N: 5010.91 E: 6235.77	6248.21
B3	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5026.87 E: 6305.94	6251.32
B4	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5011.88 E: 6306.15	6250.92
B5	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5027.46 E: 6348.58	6251.05
B6	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5012.46 E: 6348.79	6250.75
B7	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5036.54 E: 6369.67	6251.06
B8	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5026.08 E: 6380.43	6250.83
B9	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5057.87 E: 6378.17	6251.08
B10	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5058.07 E: 6393.17	6250.78
B11	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP/ CUTOFF WALL	N: 5133.42 E: 6377.13	6251.11
B12	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP	N: 5133.31 E: 6392.14	6251.11
B13	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST/ CUTOFF WALL	N: 5148.42 E: 6376.93	6249.61
B14	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST	N: 5148.31 E: 6391.93	6249.64
B15	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST/ CUTOFF WALL	N: 5198.41 E: 6376.24	6249.61
B16	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY CREST	N: 5198.31 E: 6391.25	6249.62
B17	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP/ CUTOFF WALL	N: 5213.42 E: 6376.04	6251.11
B18	ACCESS ROAD/ SPILLWAY TOP	N: 5213.31 E: 6391.04	6251.11
B19	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5460.05 E: 6372.66	6252.95
B20	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5460.26 E: 6387.66	6252.72

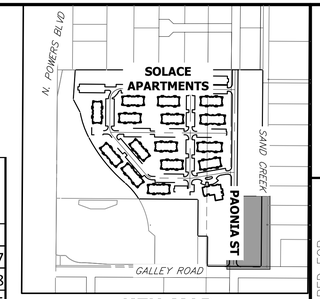
POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
B21	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5511.78 E: 6371.95	6253.53
B22	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5511.99 E: 6386.95	6253.23
B23	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5541.49 E: 6371.54	6253.83
B24	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5541.69 E: 6386.54	6253.53
B25	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5469.66 E: 6350.16	6252.52
B26	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5462.40 E: 6363.28	6252.82
B27	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5462.64 E: 6346.27	6251.56
B28	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5433.54 E: 6330.18	6247.58
B29	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5424.86 E: 6342.52	6247.44
B30	SPILLWAY	N: 5133.27 E: 6398.16	6249.73
B31	SPILLWAY	N: 5213.27 E: 6397.06	6250.52
B32	TOP	N: 5436.74 E: 6370.45	6252.26
B33	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5395.32 E: 6373.55	6252.29
B34	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5258.96 E: 6375.41	6251.31
B35	TOP	N: 5038.51 E: 6277.19	6251.14
B36	TOP	N: 5067.19 E: 6265.39	6251.21
B37	TOP	N: 5155.05 E: 6266.10	6250.20
B38	TOP	N: 5242.91 E: 6266.81	6249.42
B39	TOP	N: 5330.77 E: 6267.52	6252.95
B40	TOP	N: 5418.63 E: 6268.23	6252.85

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
B41	TOP	N: 5446.78 E: 6280.21	6253.13
B42	TOP	N: 5458.30 E: 6308.56	6253.40
B43	TOE	N: 5408.79 E: 6348.36	6247.07
B44	TOE	N: 5394.18 E: 6349.56	6246.69
B45	TOE	N: 5258.63 E: 6351.42	6246.12
B46	TOE	N: 5213.09 E: 6352.04	6245.98
B47	TOE	N: 5133.09 E: 6353.14	6245.80
B48	TOE	N: 5060.84 E: 6354.13	6244.32
B49	TOE	N: 5051.46 E: 6344.88	6244.35
B50	TOE	N: 5050.87 E: 6305.61	6245.32
B51	TOE	N: 5055.53 E: 6294.11	6245.51
B52	TOE	N: 5067.00 E: 6289.39	6245.69
B53	TOE	N: 5154.86 E: 6290.10	6245.57
B54	TOE	N: 5242.72 E: 6290.81	6246.28
B55	TOE	N: 5330.57 E: 6291.52	6246.82
B56	TOE	N: 5418.39 E: 6292.23	6246.85
B57	TOE	N: 5429.67 E: 6297.05	6247.13
B58	TOE	N: 5434.30 E: 6308.41	6247.40
B59	OUTLET STRUCTURE	N: 5054.56 E: 6350.61	6243.51
B60	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5066.08 E: 6334.01	6243.61

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
B61	TRICKLE CHANNEL INTERSECTION	N: 5079.32 E: 6325.67	6243.69
B62	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5131.15 E: 6317.27	6243.95
B63	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5158.88 E: 6316.67	6244.09
B64	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5228.73 E: 6324.92	6244.45
B65	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5264.87 E: 6322.59	6244.63
B66	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5297.41 E: 6321.68	6244.79
B67	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5356.40 E: 6333.08	6245.10
B68	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5389.88 E: 6314.94	6245.30
B69	FOREBAY	N: 5395.23 E: 6301.80	6245.37
B70	TRICKLE CHANNEL	N: 5094.53 E: 6313.73	6243.79
B71	FOREBAY	N: 5103.28 E: 6293.07	6243.90
B72	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5426.42 E: 6323.03	6247.25
B73	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5413.47 E: 6330.59	6246.83
B74	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5423.69 E: 6312.77	6247.05
B75	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5408.69 E: 6312.65	6246.47
B76	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5423.85 E: 6293.26	6246.98
B77	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5408.86 E: 6292.16	6246.63
B78	ACCESS ROAD/TBC	N: 5297.21 E: 6237.75	6251.81
B79	ACCESS ROAD/TBC	N: 5282.21 E: 6237.63	6251.66
B80	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5297.13 E: 6247.96	6251.97

POINT TABULATION			
ID NO.	DESCRIPTION	NORTHING/EASTING	ELEVATION
B81	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5282.13 E: 6247.84	6251.81
B82	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5291.17 E: 6267.20	6251.36
B83	ACCESS ROAD/TOP	N: 5267.23 E: 6267.01	6249.96
B84	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5268.21 E: 6282.14	6249.46
B85	ACCESS ROAD	N: 5265.60 E: 6267.37	6249.76
B86	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5220.07 E: 6290.63	6246.15
B87	ACCESS ROAD/TOE	N: 5137.47 E: 6289.96	6245.52
B88	WQCV WSEL 12" CLASS 6 ABC BELOW 8" CLASS 6 ABC ABOVE	N: 5159.23 E: 6286.13	6245.77
B89	WQCV WSEL 12" CLASS 6 ABC BELOW 8" CLASS 6 ABC ABOVE/TOE	N: 5179.45 E: 6290.30	6245.77

POND B (17.50 TRIBUTARY ACRES, 40.55% COMP. IMPERVIOUSNESS)		
DESIGN STORM	STORAGE	STAGE
WQCV(AC-FT)	0.264	6245.77
EURV(AC-FT)	0.746	6246.8
100-YEAR(ACR-FT)	1.412	6247.85

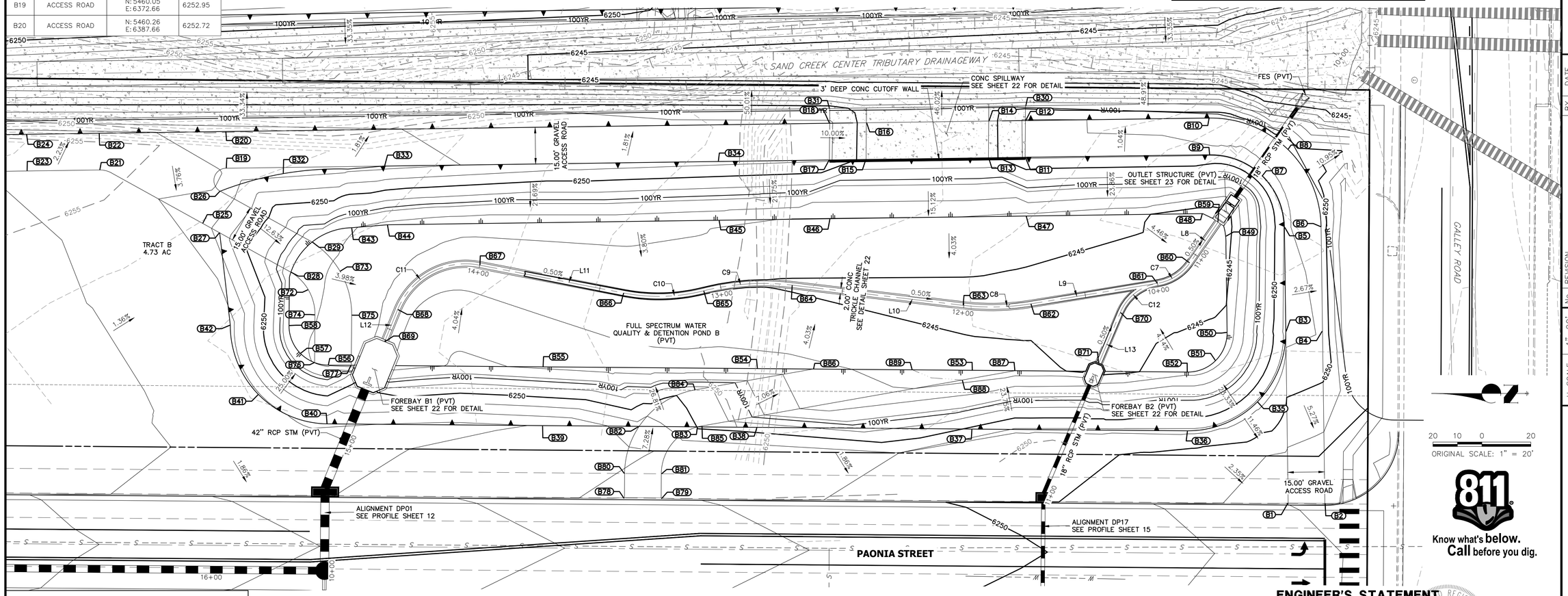


KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

NOTES

1. ALL PROPOSED POND IMPROVEMENTS ARE PRIVATE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. SEE SHEETS 12–15 FOR PROPOSED STORM SEWER DESIGN.
3. SEE PAONIA STREET IMPROVEMENT PLANS BY JR ENGINEERING FOR PROPOSED PAONIA STREET DESIGN.
4. SEE WATER DISTRIBUTION PLANS AND SANITARY SEWER PLAN AND PROFILE BY JR ENGINEERING FOR PROPOSED DESIGN OF CMD–OWNED WATER AND SANITARY UTILITIES.

LINE TABLE			CURVE TABLE			
LINE	BEARING	DISTANCE	CURVE	DELTA	RADIUS	LENGTH
L8	N55°14'37"W	20.21'	C7	46°02'08"	20.00'	16.07'
L9	N09°12'28"W	52.51'	C8	15°56'41"	100.00'	27.83'
L10	N06°44'13"E	70.34'	C9	20°51'49"	100.00'	36.41'
L11	N10°56'24"E	60.08'	C10	25°04'00"	75.00'	32.81'
L12	N67°51'14"W	14.18'	C11	78°47'38"	30.00'	41.26'
L13	S67°02'13"E	22.43'	C12	57°49'45"	20.00'	20.19'



20 10 0 20
ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 20'

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

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

DATE

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
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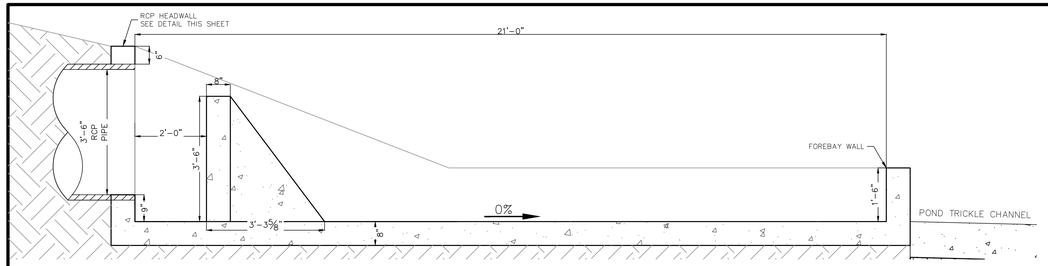
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	1" = 20'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	12/12/20
DESIGNED BY	JBP
DRAWN BY	RPD
CHECKED BY	

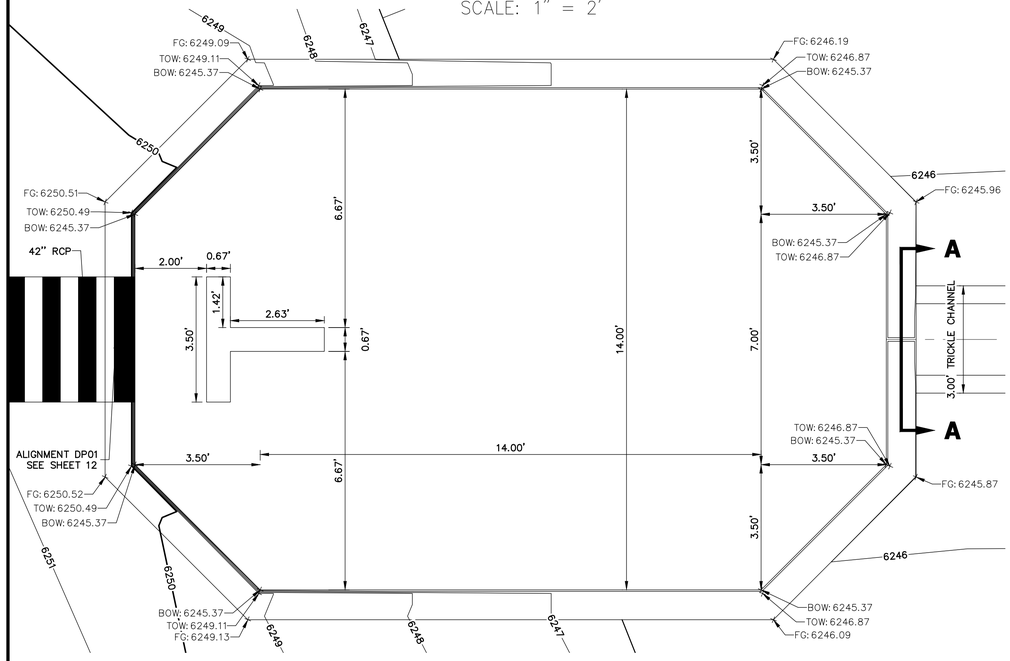
SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1
POND B I&M PLANS

SHEET 1 OF 2
JOB NO. 25174.00



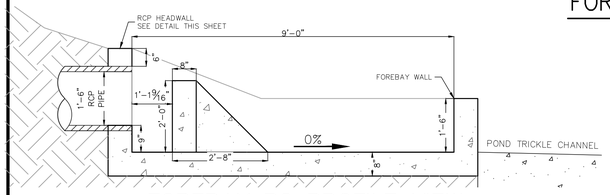
FOREBAY B1 PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 2'



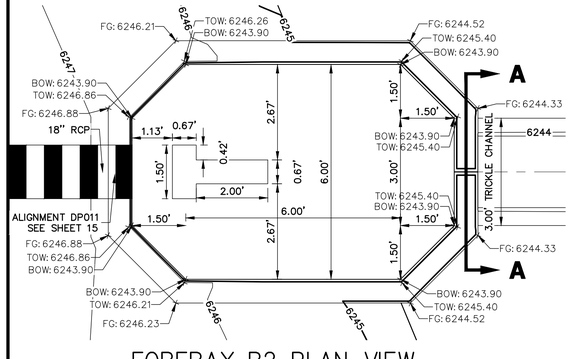
FOREBAY B1 PLAN VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 2'



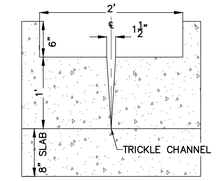
FOREBAY B2 PROFILE VIEW

SCALE: 1" = 2'



FOREBAY B2 PLAN VIEW

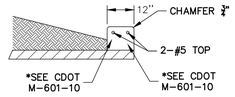
SCALE: 1" = 2'



A

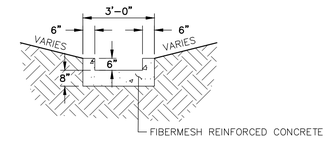
FOREBAY B1 & B2 WALL SECTION

SCALE: 1" = 1'



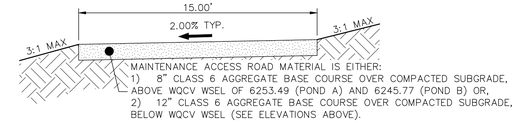
RCP HEADWALL

SCALE: N.T.S.



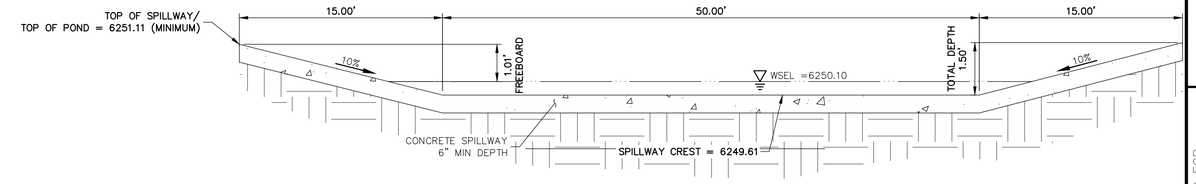
TRICKLE CHANNEL

SCALE: N.T.S.



POND MAINTENANCE ACCESS ROAD TYPICAL SECTION

SCALE: N.T.S.



POND B EMERGENCY OVERFLOW SPILLWAY

SCALE: N.T.S.

WALL NOTES:

1. HEADWALLS FOR PIPES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD PLAN M-601-10.
2. WINGWALLS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD PLAN M-601-20.

CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURAL NOTES:

1. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE CLASS D IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
2. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE FRESH CONCRETE IS POURED.
3. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
4. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
5. STRUCTURE EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STD. M-206-1.
6. DO NOT BACKFILL UNTIL CONCRETE HAS REACHED DESIGN STRENGTH, F'c.
7. GRADE 60 REINFORCING STEEL AND EPOXY COATED ARE REQUIRED.
8. REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE DEFORMED AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 2" CLEARANCE.
9. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE CORNERS SHALL BE CHAMFERED ¾".
10. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO VERIFY THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING STRUCTURES AND EXISTING UTILITIES, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES. FIELD MODIFICATIONS OF PRECAST UNITS TO ACCOMMODATE CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES WILL ONLY BE ACCEPTABLE WITH THE ENGINEER'S APPROVAL.
11. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT STEEL REINFORCING SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES FOR ENGINEER'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

TABLE EDB-2
SUMMARY OF ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Mowing	Twice annually	Excessive grass height/aesthetics	Mow grass to a height of 4" to 6"
Trash/Debris Removal	Twice annually	Trash & debris in EDB	Remove and dispose of trash and debris
Outlet Works Cleaning	As needed - after significant rain events – twice annually min.	Clogged outlet structure; ponding water	Remove and dispose of debris/trash/sediment to allow outlet to function properly
Weed control	Minimum twice annually	Noxious weeds; Unwanted vegetation	Treat w/ herbicide or hand pull; Consult the local weed specialist
Mosquito Treatment	As needed	Standing water/mosquito habitat	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals
Algae Treatment	As needed	Standing water/ Algal growth/green color	Treat w/ EPA approved chemicals

TABLE EDB-3
SUMMARY OF MINOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Sediment Removal*	As needed; typically every 1 –2 years	Sediment build-up; decrease in pond volume	Remove and dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills/gullies forming on side slopes, trickle channel, other areas	Repair eroded areas Revegetate; address source of erosion
Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning	As needed, based upon inspection	Large trees/wood vegetation in lower chamber of pond	Remove vegetation; restore grade and surface
Drain Cleaning/Jet Vac	As needed, based upon inspection	Sediment build-up /non draining system	Clean drains; Jet Vac if needed

*Usually from the forebay, trickle channel, and/or micropool

TABLE EDB-4
SUMMARY OF MAJOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Look for:	Maintenance Action
Major Sediment Removal	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Large quantities of sediment; reduced pond capacity	Remove and dispose of sediment. Repair vegetation as needed
Major Erosion Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Severe erosion including gullies, excessive soil displacement, areas of settlement, holes	Repair erosion – find cause of problem and address to avoid future erosion
Structural Repair	As needed – based upon scheduled inspections	Deterioration and/or damage to structural components – broken concrete, damaged pipes, outlet works	Structural repair to restore the structure to its original design

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

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

DATE

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, ILL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
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J·R ENGINEERING
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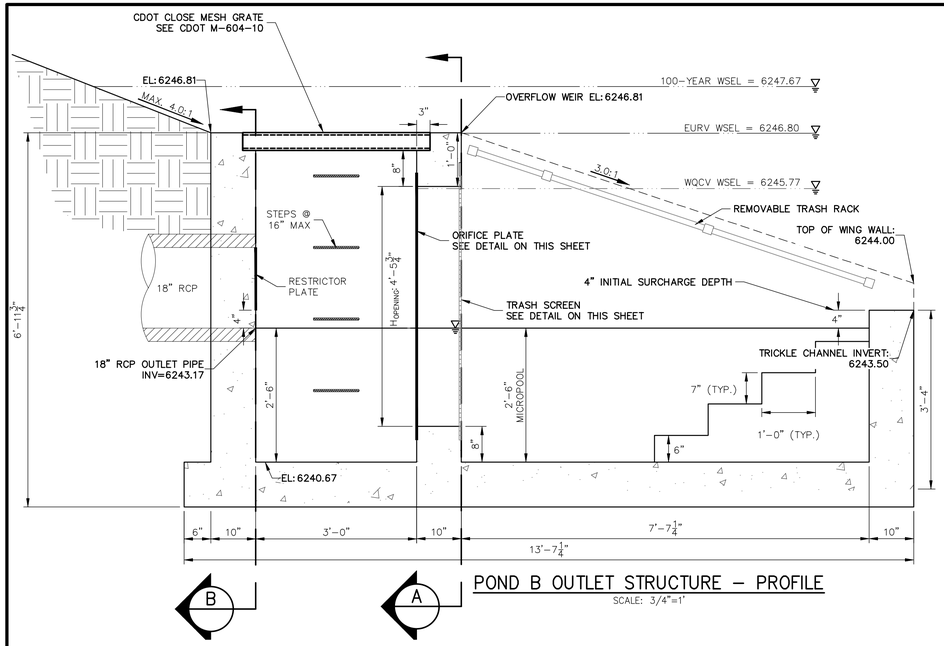
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	VARIES
V-SCALE	VARIES
DATE	12/12/20
DESIGNED BY	JBP
DRAWN BY	RPD
CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1
POND B I&M PLANS

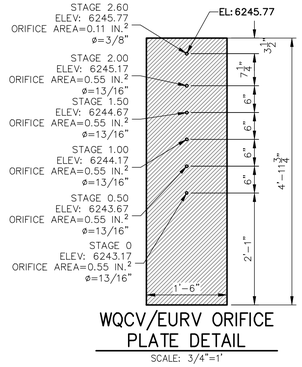
SHEET 2 OF 2
JOB NO. 25174.00



POND B OUTLET STRUCTURE – PROFILE

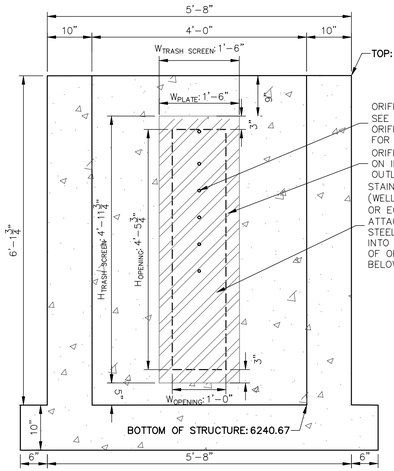
SCALE: 3/4"=1'

EURV/WQCV ORIFICE PLATE:
4'-11.75" x 1'-6" x ½" THICK FLOW GALVANIZED STEEL FLOW CONTROL PLATE. PROVIDE CONTINUOUS NEOPRENE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN THE ORIFICE PLATE AND CONCRETE. BOLT PLATE TO CONCRETE @ 12" MAX O.C., 1½" FROM PLATE EDGE.



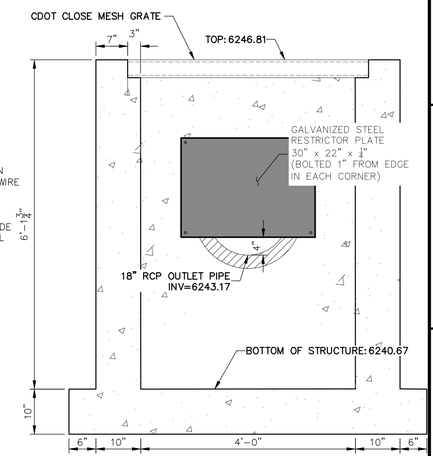
WQCV/EURV ORIFICE PLATE DETAIL

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



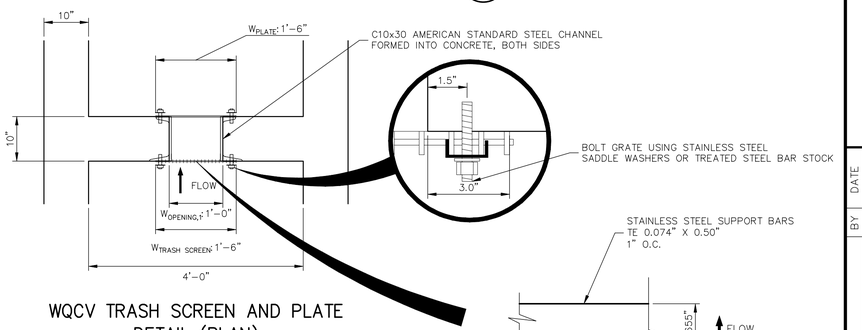
A SECTION A AT ORIFICE (FRONT) WALL

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



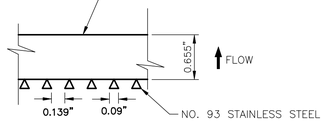
B SECTION B AT OUTLET (REAR) WALL

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



WQCV TRASH SCREEN AND PLATE DETAIL (PLAN)

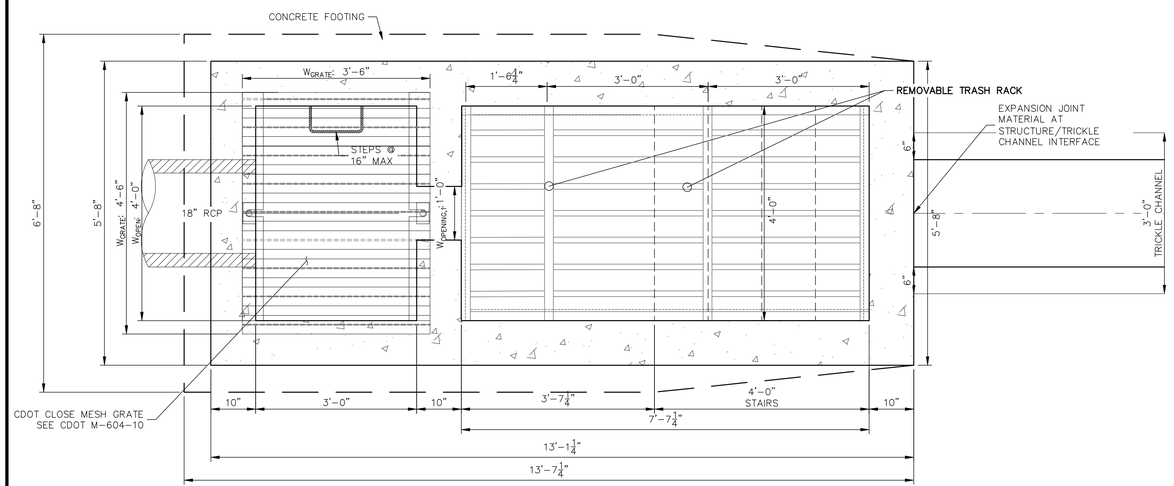
SCALE: 3/4"=1'



R VALUE = (NET OPEN AREA)/(GROSS RACK AREA) = 0.60

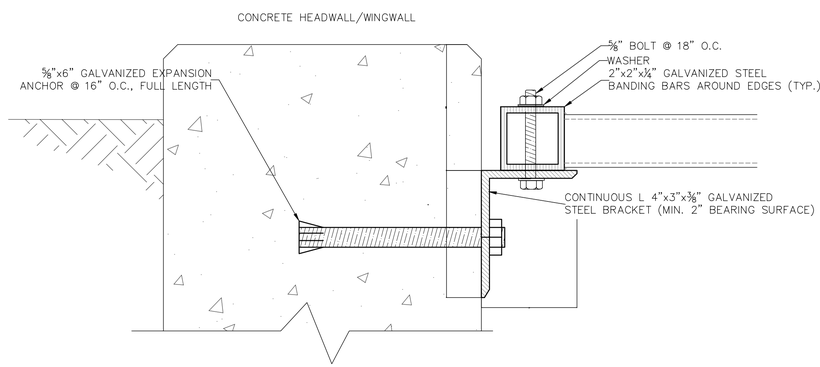
TRASH SCREEN DETAIL

N.T.S.



POND B OUTLET STRUCTURE – PLAN

SCALE: 3/4"=1'



TRASH RACK CONNECTION TO WALLS

N.T.S.

OUTLET STRUCTURE STRUCTURAL NOTES:

1. REFER TO CDOT DETAILS M-601-10 AND M-601-20 FOR STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT DESIGN.
2. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE CLASS D IN ACCORDANCE WITH CDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.
3. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED BEFORE FRESH CONCRETE IS POURED.
4. ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS NOT SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
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8. GRADE 60 REINFORCING STEEL AND EPOXY COATED ARE REQUIRED.
9. REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE DEFORMED AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 2" CLEARANCE.
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12. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT STEEL REINFORCING SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES FOR ENGINEER'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

OUTLET STRUCTURE PLATE AND GRADING NOTES:

ORIFICE PLATE AND RESTRICTOR PLATE:

1. PROVIDE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN THE ORIFICE PLATE AND CONCRETE AND BETWEEN THE RESTRICTOR PLATE AND CONCRETE.
2. BOLT PLATE TO CONCRETE 12" MAX. ON CENTER.
3. ALL HARDWARE, BOLTS, AND FASTENERS SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT SHOP DRAWINGS FOR ALL PLATES AND GRATING FOR ENGINEER'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

OVERFLOW GRATE:

5. ALL OVERFLOW GRATES SHALL BE MOUNTED USING STAINLESS STEEL HARDWARE AND PROVIDED WITH HINGED & LOCKABLE OR BOLTABLE ACCESS PANELS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
6. OVERFLOW GRATES SHALL BE HOT DIP GALVANIZED STEEL AND MAY BE HOT POWDER COATED AFTER GALVANIZING.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY SUPERVISION

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, ILL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
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Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE 3/4" = 1' | DESIGNED BY JBP
V-SCALE 3/4" = 1' | DRAWN BY RPD
DATE 11/20/20 | CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING NO. 1

POND B DETAILS

SHEET 23 OF 32

JOB NO. 25174.00

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Item Numbers refer to SWMP Checklist

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
SOLACE APARTMENTS – FILING 1

Prepared For (Applicant):

Jackson Dearborn Partners
404 S. Wells St.
Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60607
(734) 216-2577
Contact: Dane Olmstead

Prepared By:

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

Qualified Stormwater Manager:

_____

Contractor:

_____

November, 2020

JR Project No.: 2-5174.00

El Paso County PCD File No.: SF-20-xxx 032

File number added.

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ENGINEER OF RECORD:

The Stormwater Management 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 and State for Stormwater Management Plans.

_____

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

REVIEW ENGINEER:

The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request.

_____

Review Engineer Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Applicant / Contact Information 1
2. Site Description and Location 1
3. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities 2
4. BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention 2
5. Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management 5
6. Inspection and Maintenance 6

Appendices

A. Vicinity Map

B. Soils Map

C. GEC Plans and Details

D. SWMP Report and GEC Plan Checklists

E. Inspection Report Template

1. Applicant / Contact Information

Owner/Developer: Jackson Dearborn Partners
Attn: Dane Olmstead
404 S. Wells St. Suite 400
Chicago, IL 60607
(734) 216-2577

Engineer: JR Engineering, LLC
5475 Tech Center Drive, Suite 235
Colorado Springs, CO 80919
Attn: Mike Bramlett (303) 267-6240
mbramlett@jrengineering.com

SWMP Administrator: To Be Determined

Contractor: To Be Determined

2. Site Description and Location

Solstice Apartments Filing No. 1 is located in Section 7, Township 14 South, Range 65 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado. The site is east of N. Powers Blvd, and borders Sand Creek – Center Tributary to the east and Galley Rd to the south. Solace Apartments lies within the Sand Creek Drainage Basin. Flows from this site are ultimately tributary to Sand Creek. See Appendix A for a vicinity map.

The site is currently undeveloped grassland and encompasses approximately 23.8 acres. The development of the proposed site will include implementation of BMPs, site grading, utility and storm installation, roadway paving, associated residential site development, and removal of temporary BMPs. Refer to the GEC plans in Appendix C for the phasing of BMPs.

Quantities confirmed and revised to 29 acres for total site area.

Item 7. I thought all proposed grading was on-site. Please confirm quantities.

Site details:

a. Estimated area to undergo disturbance: 29 acres
b. Estimated 100-year runoff coefficients:
    i. Historic: C = 0.54
    ii. Developed: C = 0.66
c. Soil erosion potential and potential impacts upon discharge: Site soils includes mostly Blakeland loamy sand and Ellicott loamy coarse sand. The majority of the soils are classified as Hydrologic Soils Group B (moderate runoff potential). Refer to Appendix B for a soils map. Eroded soil may adversely impact downstream drainageways. BMPs will be installed and maintained to mitigate adverse impacts due to soil erosion.

d. Existing vegetation: Native meadow grasses (approximately 70% coverage), determined using a combination of visual field verification and aerial inspection.
e. Location and description of potential pollution sources: Potential sources of pollution include: onsite vehicle fueling, portable toilets, temporary stock pile, and concrete washout area. The locations of these sources are shown in the GEC plans in Appendix C or will be determined by the contractor.
f. Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants: Not applicable for this site since there will be no dedicated batch plants.
g. Location and description of anticipated non-stormwater components of discharge: There will be a concrete washout area (CWA) where the cleaning of concrete trucks could produce a non-stormwater discharge. Proper installation and maintenance of the CWA will not allow runoff from this area. Another 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.
h. Ultimate receiving waters: Sand Creek – Center Tributary
i. Streams located within project area: Sand Creek – Center Tributary

3. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities

The project will follow standard construction sequences for construction, i.e., clearing and grubbing, overlot grading, utility installation, and street paving. 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 (June 2021).
2. Clear and rough grade for improvements (June 2021).
3. Excavate and install improvements including underground piping and drainage structures (July 2021).
4. Fine grading (July 2021).
5. Install paving (August 2021).
6. Install landscaping (March 2022).
7. Clean up and final stabilization (June 2022).

Date of ESQCP revised to June 2022

schedule does not match ESQCP. Please confirm revise accordinly.

4. BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

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

a. Erosion and Sediment Controls
    i. Structural BMPs:
        1. Sediment basins (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. Stabilized staging area (SSA) near site entrance to consolidate construction equipment in a stabilized location
4. Construction marker (CM) to identify limits of construction (LOC)
5. Vehicle tracking control (VTC) at site entrance to prevent sediment from leaving the site via vehicle tires
6. Temporary stock pile (TSP) to consolidate materials such as topsoil in a controlled area bounded by silt fence
7. Erosion control blanket (ECB) placed on any slopes of 3:1 or greater, including the sides of sediment basins
8. Inlet protection (IP) around culvert entrances
9. Outlet protection (OP) at culvert outlets
10. Diversion ditch (DD) to convey runoff to sediment basins
11. Concrete washout area (CWA) to allow a controlled area for concrete trucks to be washed
12. Reinforced rock berm (RRB) in Sand Creek – Center Tributary

ii. Non-structural BMPs:

1. Mulching (MU) to stabilize soils and promote seed growth
2. 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.
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

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: Pawnee Buttes Seed Inc. – "Low Grow native Mix" 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. <u>Inspection and Maintenance</u>

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

Additional text added to report.

Item 21. Add text stating that the SWMP should be viewed as a "living document" that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

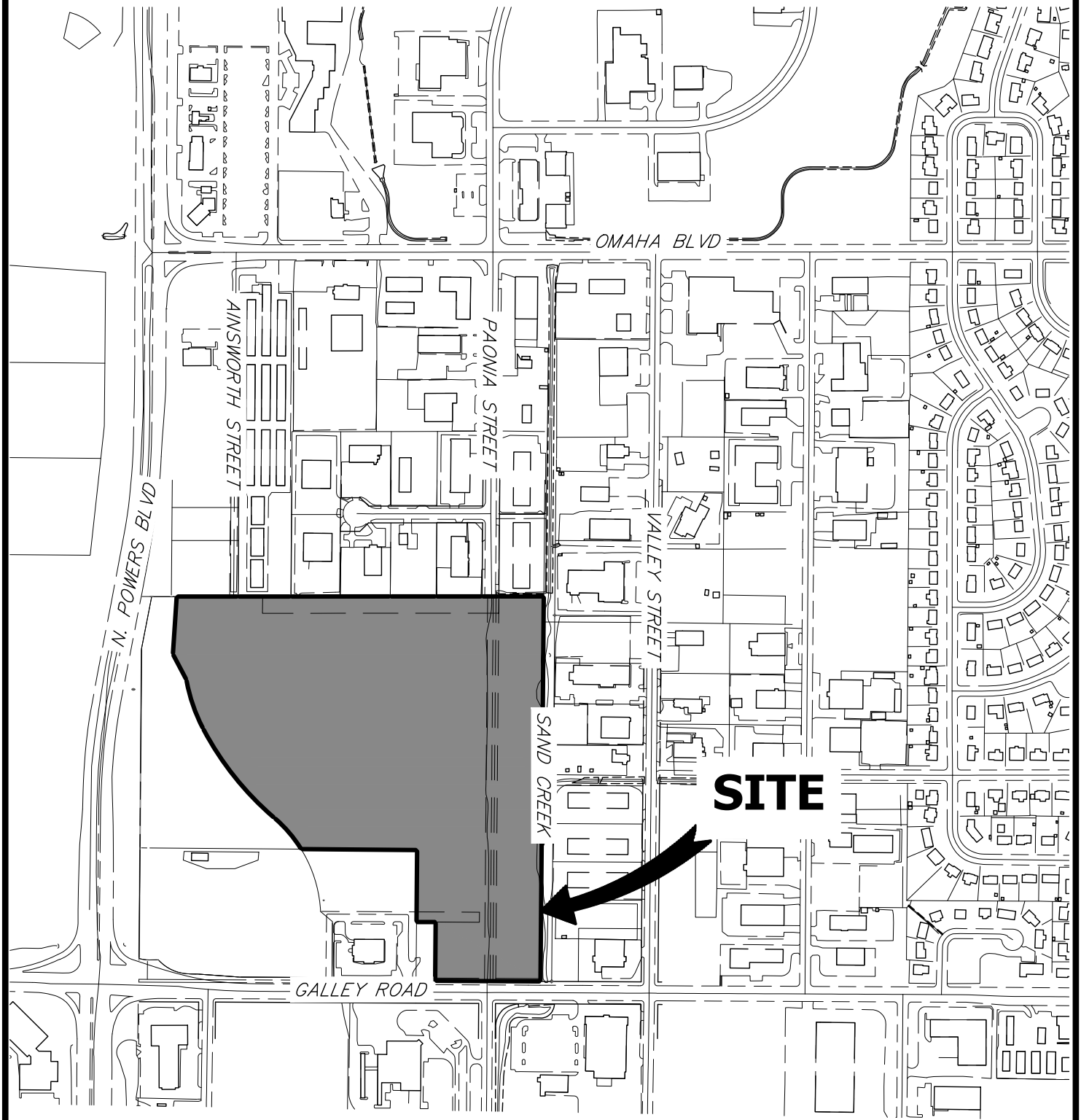
Item 22. Include a description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe nonstructural and structural measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed, including detention, water quality control measure etc.)

Additional text added to report.

Item 26. Add a note stating that this project does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

Note added to text.

APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP



VICINITY MAP
SOLACE APARTMENTS
JOB NO. 15504.03
4/27/2018

500 250 0 500 1000

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 500'

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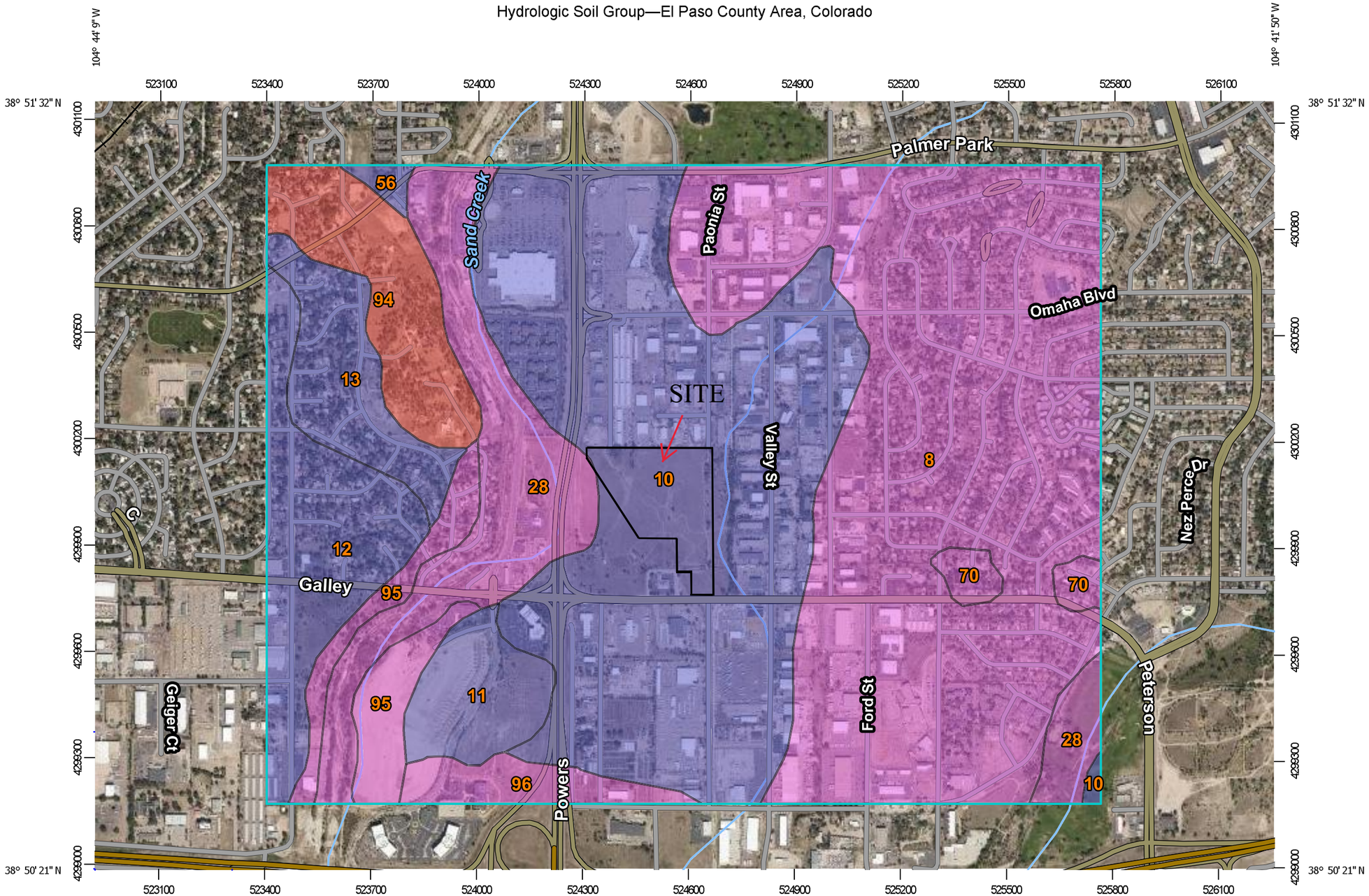
A Westrian Company

Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

X:\2510000.all\2517400\Drawings\Blocks\Vicinity Map - Drainage.dwg, 8.5x11 Portrait, 12/17/2019 11:14:34 AM, PhillipsJ

APPENDIX B – SOILS MAP

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado



Map Scale: 1:15,300 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 200 400 800 1200

Feet: 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84

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

C

C/D

D

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

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: Aug 19, 2018—Sep 23, 2018

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
8	Blakeland loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	A	373.7	35.4%
10	Blendon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B	321.4	30.5%
11	Bresser sandy loam, cool, 0 to 3 percent slopes	B	31.9	3.0%
12	Bresser sandy loam, cool, 3 to 5 percent slopes	B	69.8	6.6%
13	Bresser sandy loam, cool, 5 to 9 percent slopes	B	41.4	3.9%
28	Ellicott loamy coarse sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	A	96.1	9.1%
56	Nelson-Tassel fine sandy loams, 3 to 18 percent slopes	B	3.7	0.3%
70	Pits, gravel	A	10.3	1.0%
94	Travessilla-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 90 percent slopes	D	51.5	4.9%
95	Truckton loamy sand, 1 to 9 percent slopes	A	35.7	3.4%
96	Truckton sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	A	19.7	1.9%
Totals for Area of Interest			**1,055.2**	**100.0%**

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

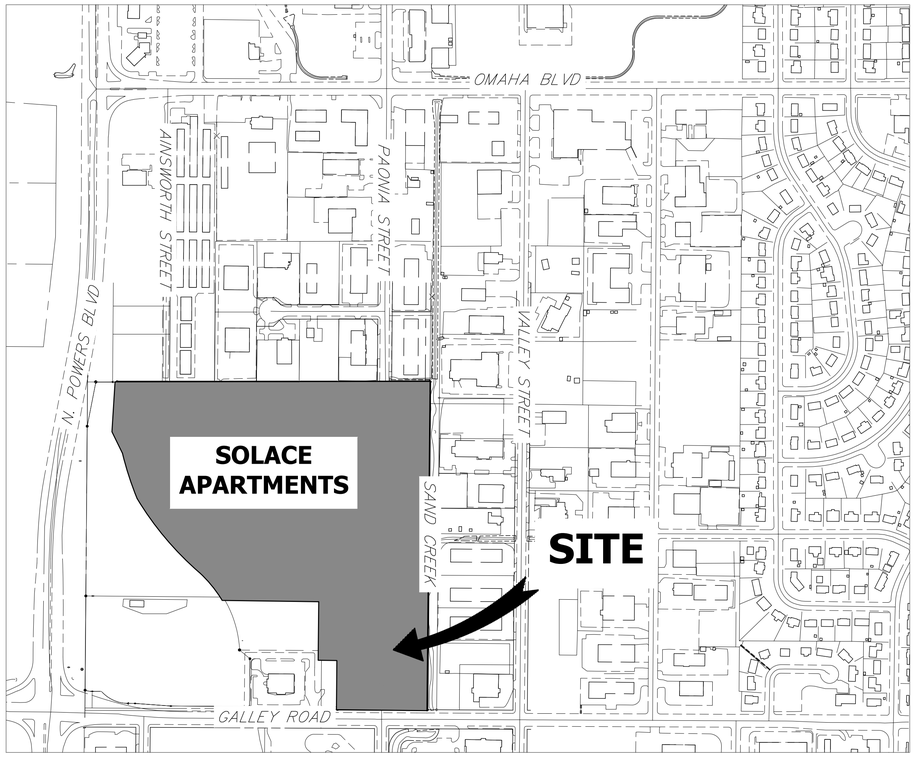
SOLACE APARTMENTS

A PORTION OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE P.M.
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

ABBREVIATIONS

AC	ACRE
AD	ALGEBRAIC DIFFERENCE
AH	AHEAD
ARCH	ARCHITECT
ASCE	AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
ASSY	ASSEMBLY
AVE	AVENUE
BB	BOX BASE
BK	BACK
BNDY	BOUNDARY
BOP	BOTTOM OF PIPE
BOV	BLOW OFF VALVE
BFV	BUTTERFLY VALVE
BLVD	BOULEVARD
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL
C&G	CURB & GUTTER
CATV	CABLE TELEVISION
CB	CATCH BASIN
CBC	CONCRETE BOX CULVERT
CDOT	COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CDS	CUL-DE-SAC
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
CL	CENTER LINE
CLOMR	CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION
CLR	CLEAR
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
CO	CLEAN OUT
CONC	CONCRETE
CR	CIRCLE
CSP	CORRUGATED STEEL PIPE
CT	COURT
CTRB	CONCRETE THRUST REDUCER BLOCK
CY	CUBIC YARD
DBPS	DRAINAGE BASIN PLANNING STUDY
DE	DRAINAGE EASEMENT
DIA	DIAMETER
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
DR	DRIVE
DRC	DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE
DU	DWELLING UNITS
E	EAST
EA	EACH
EGL	ENERGY GRADE LINE
EL	ELEVATION
ELEC	ELECTRIC
EOA	EDGE OF ASPHALT
ESMT	EASEMENT
EST	ESTIMATE
EX	EXISTING
FDP	FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FDR	FINAL DRAINAGE REPORT
FES	FLARED END SECTION
FG	FINISHED GRADE
FH	FIRE HYDRANT
FL	FLOWLINE
FIL	FILING
FO	FIBER OPTIC CABLE
GB	GRADE BREAK
GE	GAS EASEMENT
GIS	GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM
GL	GAS LINE
GPS	GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM
GV	GATE VALVE
HC	HANDICAP
HDC	HIGH DEFLECTION COUPLING
HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE
HGL	HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE
HOA	HOME OWNERS ASSOCIATION
HP	HIGH POINT
I	INLET
IE	IRRIGATION EASEMENT
INT	INTERSECTION
INV	INVERT
IRR	IRRIGATION
KB	KICK (THRUST) BLOCK
LE	LANDSCAPE EASEMENT
LF	LINEAR FEET
LN	LANE
LOMR	LETTER OF MAP REVISION
LP	LOW POINT
LS	LUMP SUM
LT	LEFT
MAX	MAXIMUM
MDDP	MASTER DEVELOPMENT DRAINAGE PLAN
MH	MANHOLE
MIN	MINIMUM
N	NORTH
NRCP	NON-REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
ODP	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
OHU	OVERHEAD UTILITY
PC	POINT OF CURVATURE
PCC	POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE
PCR	POINT OF CURB RETURN
PDP	PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
PE	PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION
PKWY	PARKWAY
PL	PROPERTY LINE
PR	PROPOSED
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVATURE
PT	POINT OF TANGENCY
PV	PLUG VALVE
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
R	RADIUS
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
RD	ROAD
ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
RT	RIGHT
S	SOUTH
STE	STEEL
SAN	SANITARY SEWER
SF	SQUARE FEET
ST	STREET
STA	STATION
STM	STORM SEWER
SY	SQUARE YARD
SY-IN	SQUARE YARD INCH
TB	THRUST BLOCK
TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
TBW	TOP BACK OF WALK
TEL	TELEPHONE
TOA	TOP OF ASPHALT
TOB	TOP OF BOX
TOC	TOP OF CURB OR CONCRETE
TOF	TOP OF FOUNDATION
TOP	TOP OF PIPE
TW	TOP OF WALL
TYP	TYPICAL
UDFCD	URBAN DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
U&DE	UTILITY & DRAINAGE EASEMENT
UGE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
VCP	VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE
VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVATURE
VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENCY
VTC	VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
W	WEST
WL	WATER LINE
WM	WATER MAIN
WRD	WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT
WS	WATER SURFACE
WSE	WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
WTR	WATER
YR	YEAR



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 300'

SHEET INDEX

1	COVER SHEET
2	GENERAL NOTES
3–4	INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
5–6	FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
7–10	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
TOTAL	10

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.

DEVELOPER

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
P~734.216.2577

CIVIL ENGINEER

JR ENGINEERING
5475 TECH CENTER DR
SUITE 235
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919
CONTACT: MIKE BRAMLETT
C~719.659.7679

J·R ENGINEERING

PLANNER

N.E.S. INC.
619 N. CASCADE AVE
SUITE 200
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
CONTACT: TAMARA BAXTER
P~719.471.0073

ARCHITECT

LCM ARCHITECTS
819 S. WABASH AVE, FIFTH FLOOR
CHICAGO, IL 60605
P~312.995.5305

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

CTL THOMPSON, INC
5170 MARK DABLING BLVD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80918
P~719.528.8300

CTL | THOMPSON INCORPORATED

Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

DANE OLMSTEAD — DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

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.

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	1"=300'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
DESIGNED BY	JRM
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS

COVER SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES

1. CONSTRUCTION MAY NOT COMMENCE UNTIL A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT IS OBTAINED FROM PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND A PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE IS HELD WITH PLANING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMWP) 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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).

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.

20. 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.

21. 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 SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.

22. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE 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.

23. 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 ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.

24. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

25. 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.

26. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.

27. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

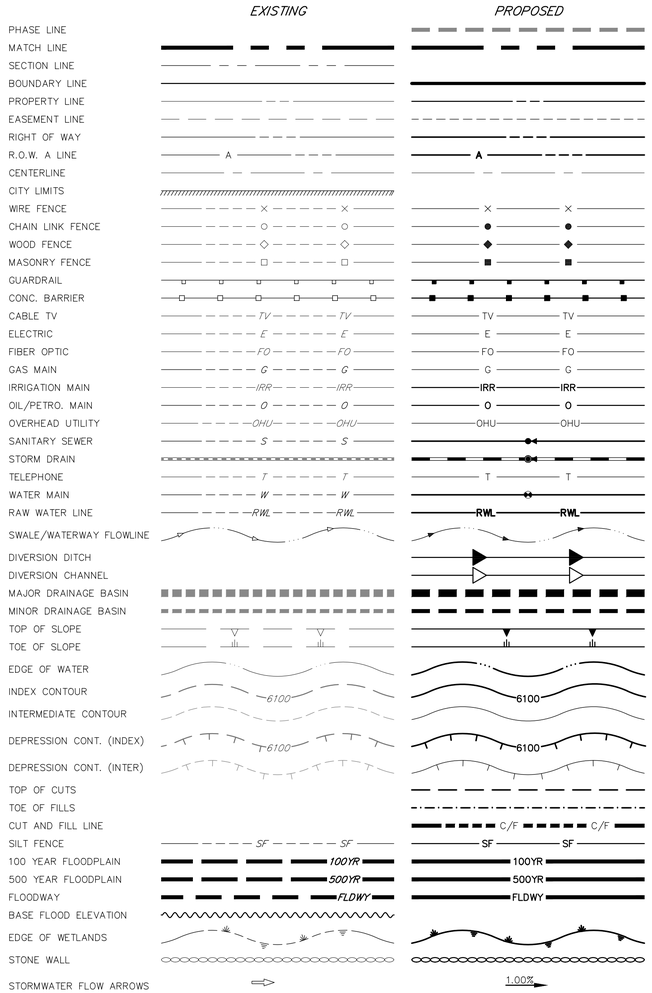
28. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.

29. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY _____ AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.

30. 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
WQCD - PERMITS
4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
DENVER, CO 80246-1530
ATTN: PERMITS UNIT

LAYER LINETYPE LEGEND



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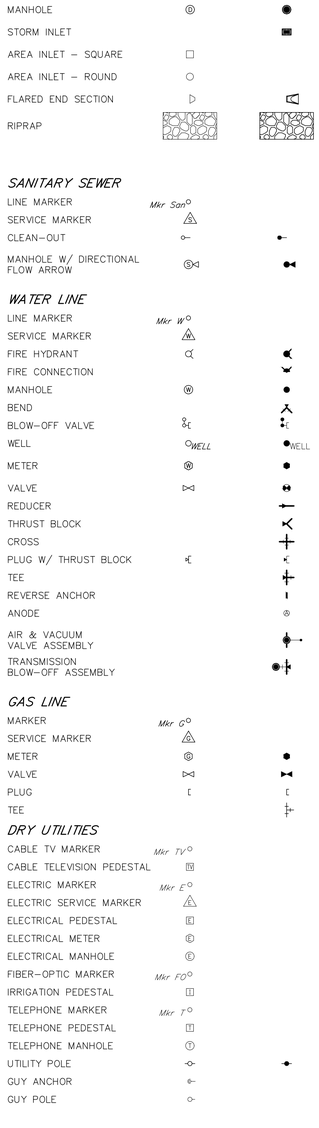
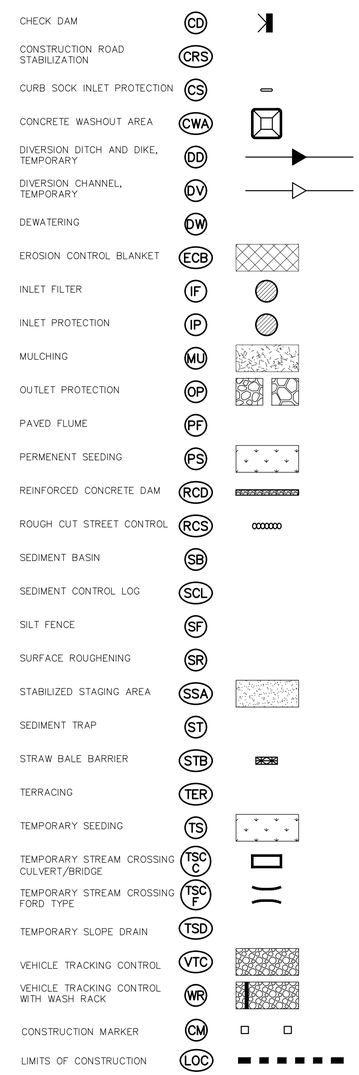


STORM WATER MANAGEMENT



Know what's **below.**
Call before you dig.

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

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DATE	11/23/20			

SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS & LEGEND

SHEET 2 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

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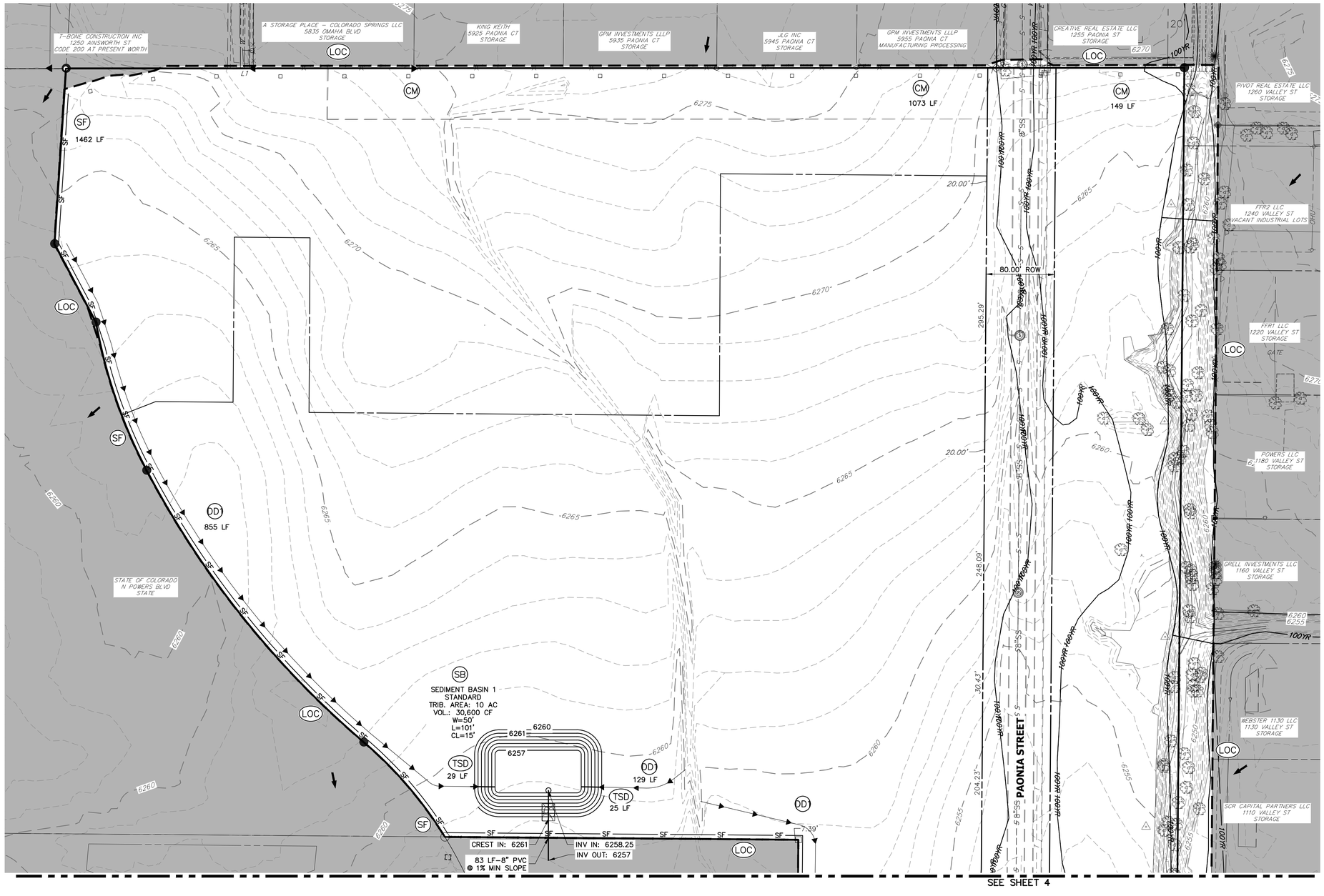

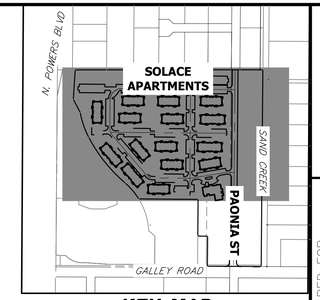

KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

SEDIMENT BASIN	SB	TOE / TOP
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
CONSTRUCTION MARKER	CM	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	TSP	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	ECB	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY	DD	
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F C/F
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	LOC	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA	
SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING	SM SR	
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSD	
CHECK DAM	CD	
ROCK SOCKS	RS	

BMP PHASING

INITIAL:
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3) ESTABLISH SSA
4) INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MARKERS
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INTERIM:
1) LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
2) MAINTAIN ALL BMPS
3) INSTALL RS
4) INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION

FINAL:
1) INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
2) REMOVE SILT FENCE AFTER STABILIZED

N

60 30 0 60 120

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

NOTES

1. REFER TO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS FOR EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES.
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3. P.I.E = PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS EASEMENT

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

DANE OLMSTEAD — DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

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.

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

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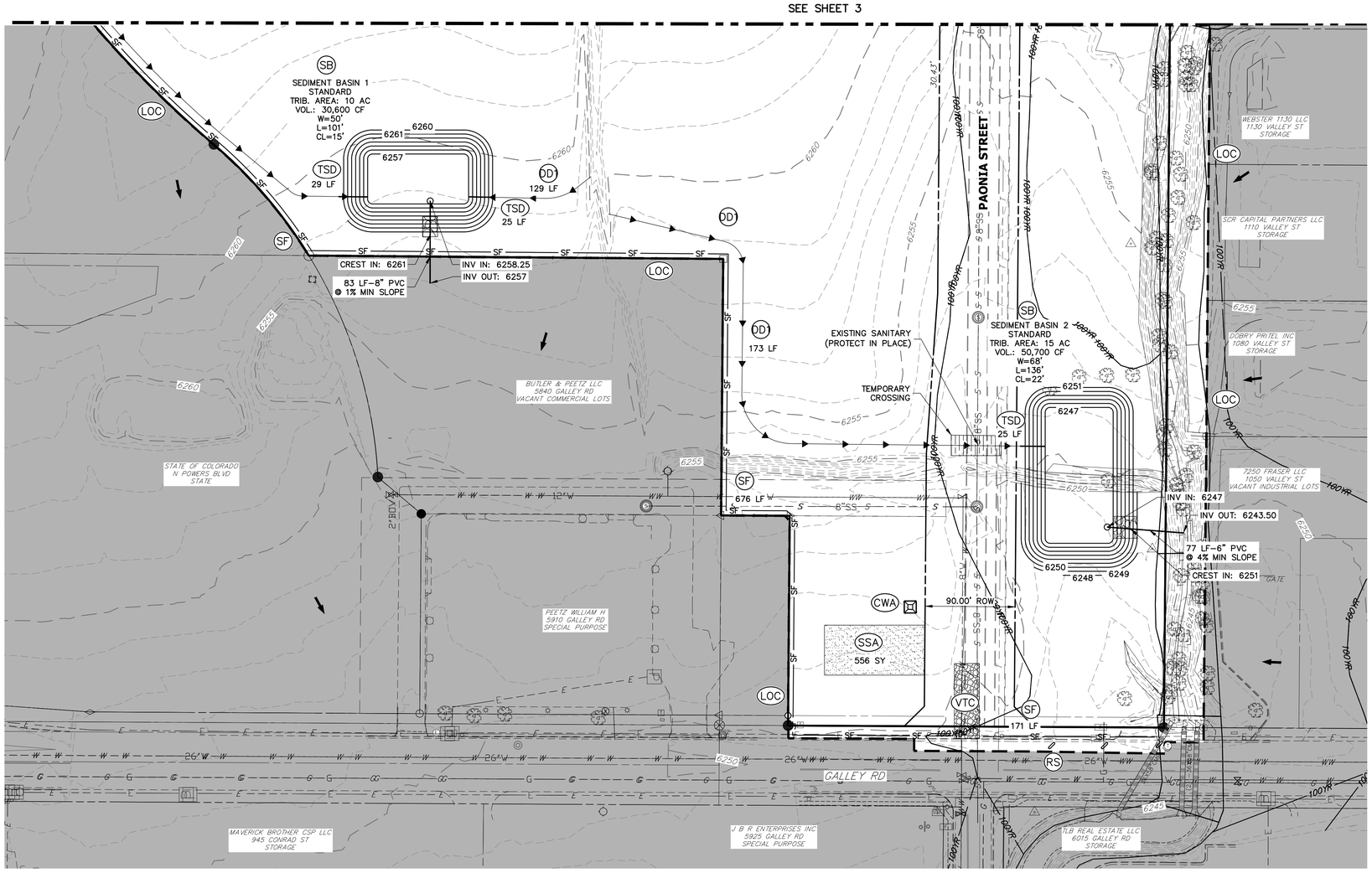
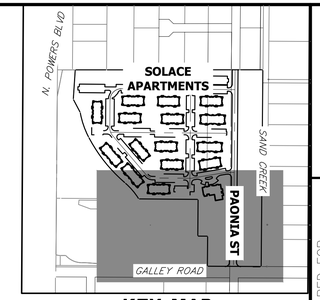
SOLACE APARTMENTS

INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 3 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00





KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

SEDIMENT BASIN	SB	TOE / TOP
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
CONSTRUCTION MARKER	CM	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	TSP	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	ECB	
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LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	LOC	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA	
SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING	SM SR	
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSD	
CHECK DAM	CD	
ROCK SOCKS	RS	

BMP PHASING

INITIAL:
1) INSTALL VTC
2) INSTALL CWA
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4) INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MARKERS
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INTERIM:
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2) MAINTAIN ALL BMPS
3) INSTALL RS
4) INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION

FINAL:
1) INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
2) REMOVE SILT FENCE AFTER STABILIZED

N

60 30 0 60 120

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

NOTES

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3. P.I.E = PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS EASEMENT

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OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

DANE OLMSTEAD — DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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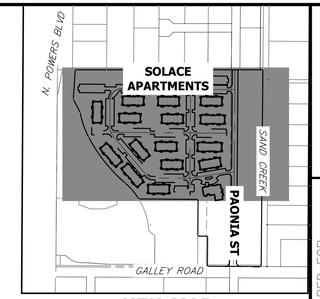
SOLACE APARTMENTS

INITIAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 4 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00



KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

- SEDIMENT BASIN (SB) — TOE / TOP
- SILT FENCE (SF)
- STABILIZED STAGING AREA (SSA)
- CONSTRUCTION MARKER (CM)
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC)
- TEMPORARY STOCK PILE (TSP)
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB)
- INLET PROTECTION (IP)
- OUTLET PROTECTION (OP)
- DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY (DD)
- CUT AND FILL LINE — C/F — C/F —
- LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION (LOC)
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (CWA)
- SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING (SM) (SR)
- TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN (TSD)
- CHECK DAM (CD)
- ROCK SOCKS (RS)

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DANE OLMSTEAD — DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

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COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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UNTIL SUCH TIME AS UTILITY PLANS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

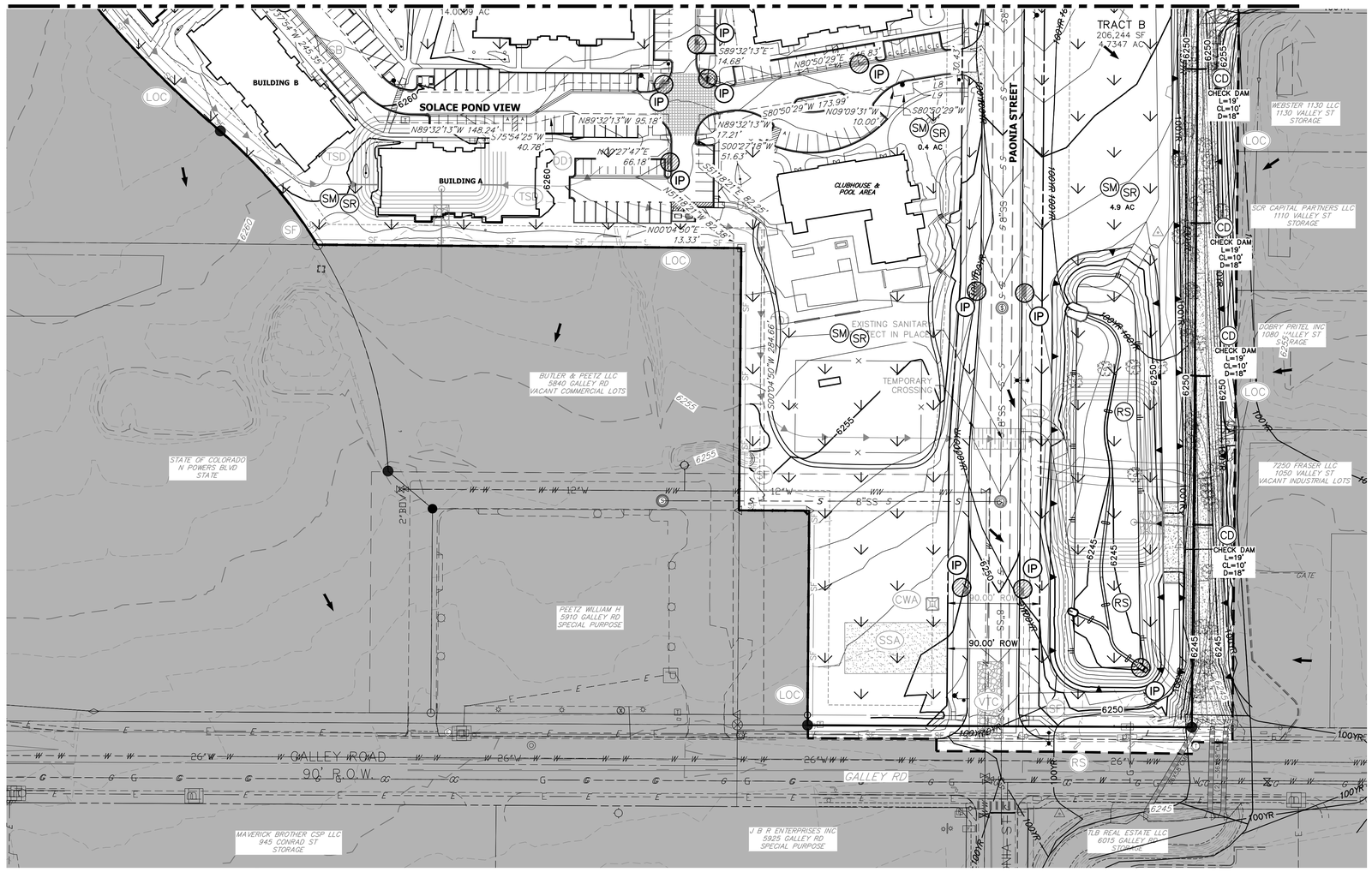
H-SCALE	1"=60'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
DESIGNED BY	JRM
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

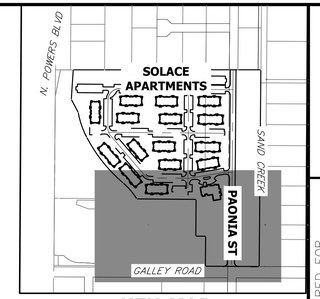
SOLACE APARTMENTS

FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 5 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00





KEY MAP
SCALE 1"=500'

LEGEND

SEDIMENT BASIN	SB	TOE / TOP
SILT FENCE	SF	SF
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	SSA	
CONSTRUCTION MARKER	CM	
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	VTC	
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	TSP	
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	ECB	
INLET PROTECTION	IP	
OUTLET PROTECTION	OP	
DIVERSION DITCH AND DIKE, TEMPORARY	DD	
CUT AND FILL LINE		C/F C/F
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION	LOC	
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	CWA	
SEEDING & MULCHING & SURFACE ROUGHENING	SM SR	
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSD	
CHECK DAM	CD	
ROCK SOCKS	RS	

BMP PHASING

INITIAL:
1) INSTALL VTC
2) INSTALL CWA
3) ESTABLISH SSA
4) INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MARKERS
5) INSTALL SILT FENCE
6) INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS
7) INSTALL DIVERSION DITCHES

INTERIM:
1) LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
2) MAINTAIN ALL BMPS
3) INSTALL RS
4) INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION

FINAL:
1) INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
2) REMOVE SILT FENCE AFTER STABILIZED

N

60 30 0 60 120

ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 60'

NOTES

1. REFER TO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS FOR EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES.
2. ALL DISTURBED AREAS NOT TO BE PAVED SHALL BE PERMANENTLY SEEDED PER THE PAWNEE BUTTES SEED INC – "LOW GROW NATIVE MIX" OR APPROVED EQUAL. SEE SHEET 8 FOR SEED MIX DETAILS.
3. P.I.E = PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS EASEMENT

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

I, THE OWNER/DEVELOPER HAVE READ AND WILL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

DANE OLMSTEAD — DATE

JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
CHICAGO, IL 60607

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.

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

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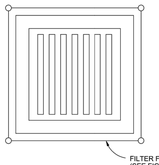
DATE	11/23/20	CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS

FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

SHEET 6 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00



FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION

NTS

FILTER FABRIC INLET PROTECTION NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF INLET.

2. SEE SILT FENCE FIGURE SF-2 FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.

3. POSTS ARE TO BE PLACED AT EACH CORNER OF THE INLET AND AROUND THE EDGES AT A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 3 FEET.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT INLET PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.

2. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

3. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND FILTER FABRIC WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.

4. FILTER FABRIC PROTECTION SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED IN THE DRAINAGE AREA AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure IP-1 Filter Fabric Inlet Protection Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

MULCHING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE MULCHED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE AND SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER SEEDING.

2. MATERIAL USED FOR MULCH CAN BE CERTIFIED CLEAN, WEED- AND SEED-FREE LONG STEMMED FIELD OR MARSH HAY, OR STRAW OF OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE, OR TRITICALE CERTIFIED BY THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEED FREE FORAGE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

3. HYDRAULIC MULCHING MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF VIRGIN WOOD FIBER MANUFACTURED FROM CLEAN WHOLE WOOD CHIPS. WOOD CHIPS CANNOT CONTAIN ANY GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITORS OR BE PRODUCED FROM RECYCLED MATERIAL. GRAVEL CAN ALSO BE USED.

4. MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED EVENLY AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE.

5. MULCH IS TO BE ANCHORED EITHER BY CRIMPING (TUCKING MULCH FIBERS 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL) USING NETTING (USED ON SMALL AREAS WITH STEEP SLOPES), OR WITH A TACKIFIER.

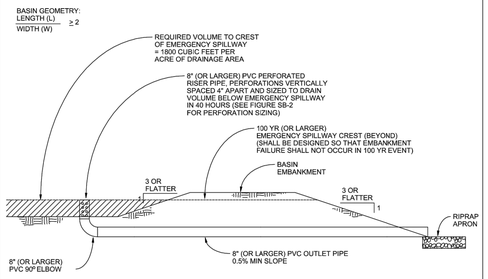
6. HYDRAULIC MULCHING AND TACKIFIERS ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FREE SURFACE WATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL MULCHED AREAS.

2. MULCH IS TO BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY IN THOSE AREAS IT HAS BEEN REMOVED, AND IF NECESSARY THE AREA SHOULD BE RESEEDED.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure MU-1 Mulching Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



SEDIMENT BASIN

NTS

SEDMENT BASIN NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE ANY CLEARING AND/OR GRADING IS UNDERTAKEN.

2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.

3. THE OUTLET OF THE BASIN SHALL BE DESIGNED TO DRAIN ITS VOLUME IN 40 HOURS.

4. THE OUTLET IS TO BE LOCATED AT THE FURTHEST DISTANCE FROM THE INLET OF THE BASIN. BAFFLES MAY BE NEEDED TO INCREASE THE FLOW LENGTH AND SETTLING TIME.

5. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.

6. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.

7. WHEN A BASIN IS INSTALLED NEAR A RESIDENTIAL AREA, FOR SAFETY REASONS, A SIGN SHALL BE POSTED AND THE AREA SECURED WITH A FENCE.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SEDIMENT BASINS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS NO RAINFALL.

2. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE CLEANED OUT BEFORE SEDIMENT HAS FILLED HALF THE VOLUME OF THE BASIN.

3. SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SB-1 Sediment Basin Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

Required Area per Row (in^2)

Design Volume (acre-ft)	Depth at Outlet (ft)							
	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
2	15.04	7.71	5.10	3.76	2.95	2.41	2.02	1.73
1	7.52	3.86	2.55	1.88	1.48	1.21	1.01	0.87
0.6	4.51	2.31	1.53	1.13	0.89	0.72	0.61	0.52
0.4	3.01	1.54	1.02	0.75	0.59	0.48	0.40	0.35
0.2	1.50	0.77	0.51	0.38	0.30	0.24	0.20	0.17
0.1	0.75	0.39	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.09
0.06	0.45	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05
0.04	0.30	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03
0.02	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.01	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

TABLE SB-1

Circular Perforation Sizing

Hole Diameter (in)	Hole Diameter (in)	Area per Row (in^2)		
		n = 1	n = 2	n = 3
1/4	0.250	0.05	0.10	0.15
5/16	0.313	0.08	0.15	0.23
3/8	0.375	0.11	0.22	0.33
7/16	0.438	0.15	0.30	0.45
1/2	0.500	0.20	0.39	0.59
9/16	0.563	0.25	0.50	0.75
5/8	0.625	0.31	0.61	0.92
11/16	0.688	0.37	0.74	1.11
3/4	0.750	0.44	0.88	1.33
7/8	0.875	0.60	1.20	1.80
1	1.000	0.79	1.57	2.36
1 1/8	1.125	0.99	1.99	2.98
1 1/4	1.250	1.23	2.45	3.68
1 3/8	1.375	1.48	2.97	4.45
1 1/2	1.500	1.77	3.53	5.30
1 5/8	1.625	2.07	4.15	6.22
1 3/4	1.750	2.41	4.81	7.22
1 7/8	1.875	2.76	5.52	8.28
2	2.000	3.14	6.28	9.42
n = Number of columns of perforations				
Minimum steel plate thickness		1/4"	5/16"	3/8"

TABLE SB-2

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SB-2 Outlet Sizing Application Techniques and Maintenance Requirements

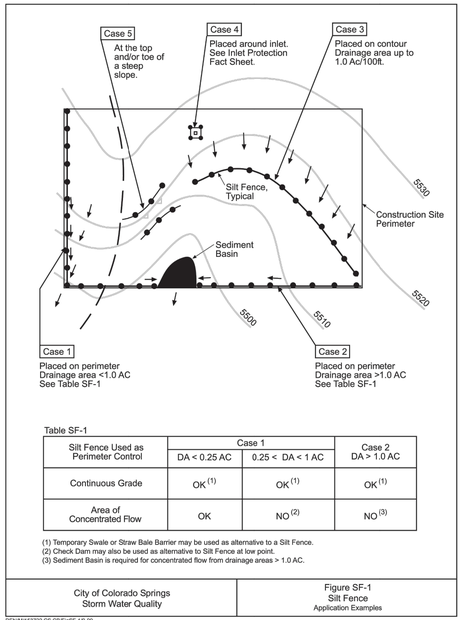


Table SF-1

Silt Fence Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1		Case 2
	DA < 0.25 AC	0.25 < DA < 1 AC	DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK (1)	OK (1)	OK (1)
Area of Concentrated Flow	OK	NO (2)	NO (3)

(1) Temporary Swale or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Silt Fence.
(2) Check Dam may also be used as alternative to Silt Fence at low point.
(3) Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.

City of Colorado Springs Storm Water Quality	Figure SF-1 Silt Fence Application Examples

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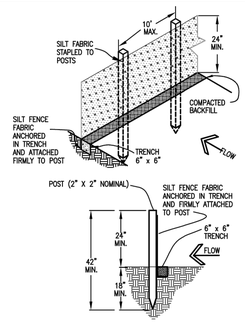


SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. SILT FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

2. WHEN JOINTS ARE NECESSARY, SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE SPLICED TOGETHER ONLY AT SUPPORT POST AND SECURELY SEALED.

3. METAL POSTS SHALL BE "STUDDED TEE" OR "U" TYPE WITH MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT. WOOD POSTS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DIAMETER OR CROSS SECTION DIMENSION OF 2 INCHES.

4. THE FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO METAL OR WOOD POSTS USING WIRE TIES, OR TO WOOD POSTS WITH 3/4" LONG #9 HEAVY-DUTY STAPLES. THE SILT FENCE GEOTEXTILE SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES.

5. WHILE NOT REQUIRED, WIRE MESH FENCE MAY BE USED TO SUPPORT THE GEOTEXTILE. WIRE FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 3/4" LONG, TIE WIRES OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6" AND SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 3' ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE.

6. ALONG THE TOE OF FILLS, INSTALL THE SILT FENCE ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR AND PROVIDE AN AREA BEHIND THE FENCE FOR RUNOFF TO POND AND SEDIMENT TO SETTLE. A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 5 FEET FROM THE TOE OF THE FILL IS RECOMMENDED.

7. THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE FROM THE GROUND SURFACE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 36 INCHES; HIGHER FENCES MAY INPOUND VOLUMES OF WATER SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE FAILURE OF THE STRUCTURE.

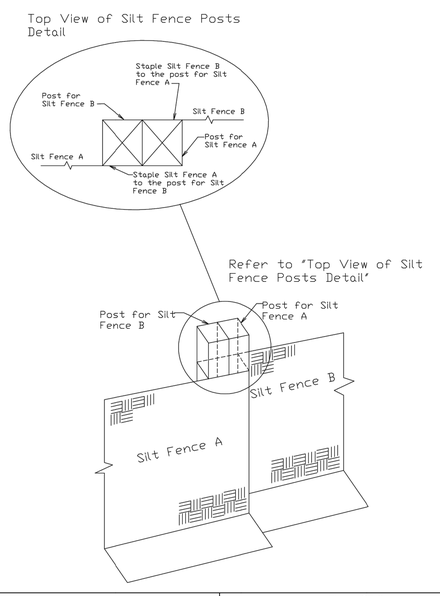
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SILT FENCES IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL. DAMAGED, COLLAPSED, UNENTRENCHED OR INEFFECTIVE SILT FENCES SHALL BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR REPLACED.

2. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND SILT FENCE WHEN IT ACCUMULATES TO HALF THE EXPOSED GEOTEXTILE HEIGHT.

3. SILT FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER IS ATTAINED AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SF-2 Silt Fence Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



City of Colorado Springs Stormwater Quality	Figure SF-3 Silt Fence Joint Tying Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

SURFACE ROUGHENING NOTES

APPLICATION TECHNIQUES

1. STAIR STEP GRADING – USED ON SLOPES WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 3:1 AND 2:1 AND FOR SOIL CONTAINING A LARGE AMOUNT OF SMALL ROCKS. STAIRS ARE TO BE WIDE ENOUGH TO WORK WITH STANDARD EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.
2. GROOVE CUTTING – USED ON SLOPES WITH GRADIENTS BETWEEN 3:1 AND 2:1. GROOVES ARE TO BE AT LEAST 3 INCHES DEEP AND NO MORE THAN 15 INCHES APART.
3. TRACKING – USED ON SOILS WITH HIGHER SAND CONTENT DUE TO COMPACTION BY HEAVY MACHINERY.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL SURFACE ROUGHENED AREAS.
2. SURFACE ROUGHENING IS TO BE REPEATED AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY.
3. VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT IS NOT TO BE DRIVEN OVER AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN ROUGHENED.
4. AS SURFACE ROUGHENING IS ONLY A TEMPORARY CONTROL, ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS MAY BE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN THE SOIL SURFACE IN A ROUGHENED CONDITION.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER 32314

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

DATE

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
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No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE N/A
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 11/23/20
DESIGNED BY JRM
DRAWN BY JRM
CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 7 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00

RECOMMENDED ANNUAL GRASSES

SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	GROWTH SEASON	SEEDING DATE	POUNDS OF PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) (PLS/ACRE)	PLANTING DEPTH (INCHES)
1. OATS	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	35-50	1-2
2. SPRING WHEAT	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	25-35	1-2
3. SPRING BARLEY	COOL	MARCH 16 - APRIL 30	25-35	1-2
4. ANNUAL RYEGRASS	COOL	MARCH 16 - JUNE 30	10-15	1/2
5. MILLET	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	3-15	1/2-3/4
6. SUDANGRASS	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	5-10	1/2-3/4
7. SORGHUM	WARM	MAY 16 - JULY 15	5-10	1/2-3/4
8. WINTER WHEAT	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
9. WINTER BARLEY	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
10. WINTER RYE	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	20-35	1-2
11. TRITICALE	COOL	SEPTEMBER 1 - 30	25-40	1-2

THIS TABLE WAS TAKEN FROM UDFCD FOR RECOMMENDED ANNUAL GRASSES FOR THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THIS TABLE MAY BE USED UNLESS A SITE-SPECIFIC SEED MIX IS REQUESTED AND APPROVED.

TABLE TS-1

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE SEEDED WITHIN 21 DAYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR GRADING ENDS IF SEASON ALLOWS.

2. IF NECESSARY, SOIL IS TO BE CONDITIONED FOR PLANT GROWTH BY APPLYING TOPSOIL, FERTILIZER, OR LIME.

3. SOIL IS TO BE TILLED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO APPLYING SEEDS. COMPACT SOILS ESPECIALLY NEED TO BE LOOSENED.

4. SEEDBED DEPTH IS TO BE 4 INCHES FOR SLOPES FLATTER THAN 2:1, AND 1 INCH FOR SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1.

5. ANNUAL GRASSES LISTED IN TABLE TS-1 ARE TO BE USED FOR TEMPORARY SEEDING. SEED MIXES ARE NOT TO CONTAIN ANY NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS INCLUDING RUSSIAN OR CANADIAN THISTLE, KNAPWEED, PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE, EUROPEAN BINDWEED, JOHNSON GRASS, AND LEAFY SPURGE.

6. TABLE TS-1 ALSO PROVIDES REQUIREMENTS FOR SEEDING RATES, SEEDING DATES, AND PLANTING DEPTHS FOR THE APPROVED TYPES OF ANNUAL GRASSES.

7. SEEDING IS TO BE APPLIED USING MECHANICAL TYPE DRILLS EXCEPT WHERE SLOPES ARE STEEP OR ACCESS IS LIMITED THEN HYDRAULIC SEEDING MAY BE USED.

8. ALL SEEDED AREAS ARE TO BE MULCHED (SEE FACTSHEET ON MULCHING).

9. IF HYDRAULIC SEEDING IS USED THEN HYDRAULIC MULCHING SHALL BE DONE SEPARATELY TO AVOID SEEDS BECOMING ENCAPSULATED IN THE MULCH.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL SEEDED AREAS TO ENSURE GROWTH.

2. AREAS WHERE GROWTH IS NOT OCCURRING QUICKLY OR THE MULCH HAS BEEN REMOVED SHALL BE RE-SEEDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND RE-MULCHED IF NEEDED.

3. SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT TO BE DRIVEN OVER WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OR VEHICLES.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TS-1
Temporary Seeding
Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements

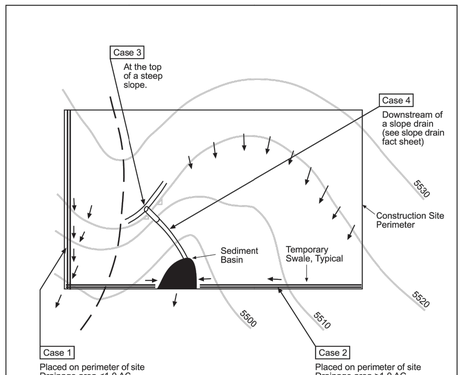

Table TSW-1

Temporary Swale Used as Perimeter Control	Case 1 DA < 1.0 AC	Case 2 DA > 1.0 AC
Continuous Grade	OK (1)	OK (1)
Area of Concentrated Flow	NO (3)	NO (2)

(1) Silt Fence or Straw Bale Barrier may be used as alternative to a Temporary Swale.
(2) With Temporary Swales Sediment Basin is required for concentrated flow from drainage areas > 1.0 AC.
(3) Check Dam is required at concentrated flow for drainage areas >1.0 acres.

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure TSW-1
Temporary Swale
Application Examples

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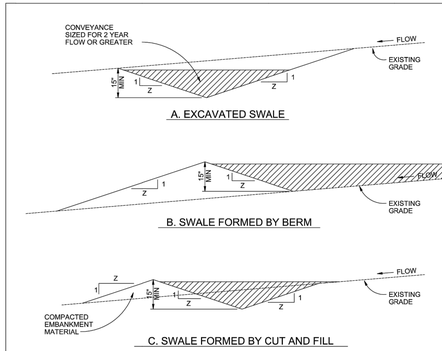


TEMPORARY SWALE
NTS

TEMPORARY SWALE NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

2. THE AREA UNDER WHICH THE EMBANKMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED SHALL BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ALL VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.

3. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL CONSIST OF SOIL WITH A MINIMUM OF 15% PASSING A #200 SIEVE. EXCAVATED SOIL CAN BE USED IF IT MEETS THIS REQUIREMENT.

4. EMBANKMENT IS TO BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY AND WITHIN 2% OF OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT ACCORDING TO ASTM D 698.

5. SWALES WITH SLOPE > 2% SHALL BE LINED, SEE FIGURE TSW-3.

6. SWALES ARE TO DRAIN INTO A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER STABILIZED OUTLET.

7. Z SHALL BE 3 OR GREATER.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALES AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL, AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.

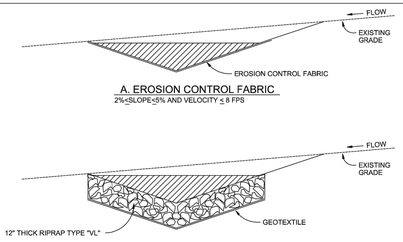
2. SWALES SHALL BE ROUTINELY CLEARED OF ANY DEBRIS OR ACCUMULATION OF SEDIMENT.

3. ERODED SLOPES OR DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.

4. TEMPORARY SWALES SHALL REMAIN OPERATIONAL AND PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER AND/OR OTHER PERMANENT STRUCTURE AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-2
Temporary Swale
Construction Detail and Maintenance Requirements



SWALE LINING
NTS

SWALE LINING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. REFER TO THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FACTSHEET FOR PROPER INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL FABRIC LINING.

2. SWALES WITH EASILY EROSIVE SOILS AND SLOPES LESS THAN 2%, SHALL BE LINED WITH EROSION CONTROL FABRIC.

3. VELOCITIES FOR EROSION CONTROL FABRICS SHALL NOT EXCEED 8 FPS. SWALES WITH VELOCITIES GREATER THAN 8 FPS SHALL BE LINED WITH RIP RAP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT SWALE LININGS AFTER EACH RAINFALL, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND WEEKLY DURING PERIODS OF NO RAINFALL.

2. DAMAGED LININGS SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE REPAIRED.

3. REFER TO THE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FACTSHEET FOR PROPER MAINTENANCE.

4. DISPLACED RIPRAP OR COARSE AGGREGATE IS TO BE REPLACED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

5. SWALE LININGS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED UNTIL THE TEMPORARY SWALE IS REMOVED.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure TSW-3
Swale Linings
Construction Detail and Maintenance

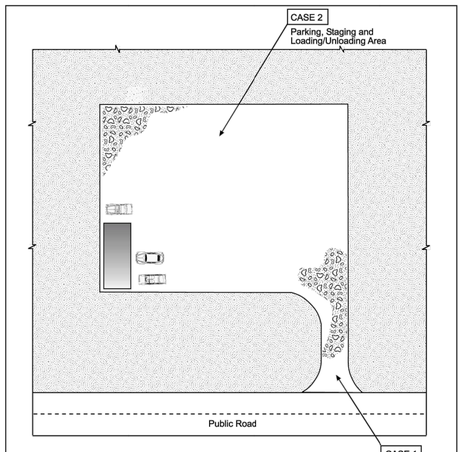


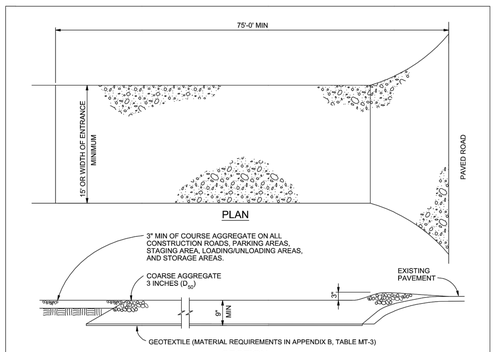
Table VT-1

	Case 1	Case 2
Gravel Thickness	9"	3"
Filter Fabric	YES	NO

City of Colorado Springs
Storm Water Quality

Figure VT-1
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples

DENNM153722.CS.CB/FigVT-1/9-99



VEHICLE TRACKING
NTS

VEHICLE TRACKING NOTES

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

1. ALL ENTRANCES TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ARE TO BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING.

2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE BUILT WITH AN APRON TO ALLOW FOR TURNING TRAFFIC, BUT SHOULD NOT BE BUILT OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT OVERLAP.

3. AREAS TO BE STABILIZED ARE TO BE PROPERLY GRADED AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO LAYING DOWN GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.

4. CONSTRUCTION ROADS, PARKING AREAS, LOADING/UNLOADING ZONES, STORAGE AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED.

5. CONSTRUCTION ROADS ARE TO BE BUILT TO CONFORM TO SITE GRADES, BUT SHOULD NOT HAVE SIDE SLOPES OR ROAD GRADES THAT ARE EXCESSIVELY STEEP.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REGULAR INSPECTIONS ARE TO BE MADE OF ALL STABILIZED AREAS, ESPECIALLY AFTER STORM EVENTS.

2. STONES ARE TO BE REAPPLIED PERIODICALLY AND WHEN REPAIR IS NECESSARY.

3. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS IS TO BE REMOVED DAILY BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING. SEDIMENT IS NOT TO BE WASHED DOWN STORM SEWER DRAINS.

4. STORM SEWER INLET PROTECTION IS TO BE IN PLACE, INSPECTED, AND CLEANED IF NECESSARY.

5. OTHER ASSOCIATED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE INSPECTED TO ENSURE GOOD WORKING CONDITION.

City of Colorado Springs
Stormwater Quality

Figure VT-2
Vehicle Tracking
Application Examples

EC-8 Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP)

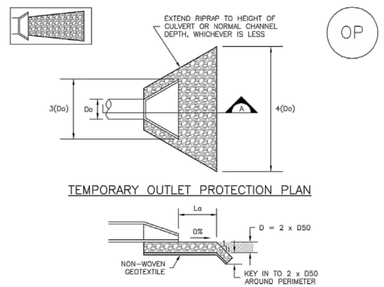


TABLE OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION SIZING TABLE

PIPE DIAMETER, Do (INCHES)	DISCHARGE, Q (CFS)	APRON LENGTH, Lo (FT)	RIPRAP D50 DIAMETER MIN (INCHES)
8	2.5 5	5 10	4 6
12	5 10	10 13	4 6
18	10 20 30 40	10 15 23 28	6 9 12 16
24	30 40 50 60	18 25 28 30	9 9 12 16

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP) EC-8

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   –LOCATION OF OUTLET PROTECTION.
   –DIMENSIONS OF OUTLET PROTECTION.

2. DETAIL IS INTENDED FOR PIPES WITH SLOPE ≤ 10%. ADDITIONAL EVALUATION OF RIPRAP SIZING AND OUTLET PROTECTION DIMENSIONS REQUIRED FOR STEEPER SLOPES.

3. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INFORMATION IS FOR OUTLETS INTENDED TO BE UTILIZED LESS THAN 2 YEARS.

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND 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.

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)

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

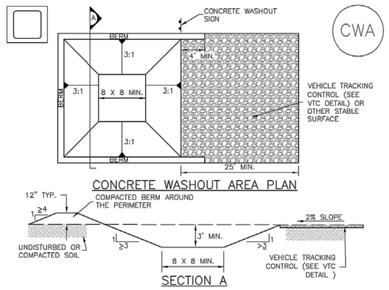
No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE N/A
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 11/23/20
DESIGNED BY JRM
DRAWN BY JRM
CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 8 OF 10
JOB NO. 25174.00



CWA–1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.

2. 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 (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.

3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.

4. 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.

5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.

6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.

7. 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.

8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CWA 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. 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'.

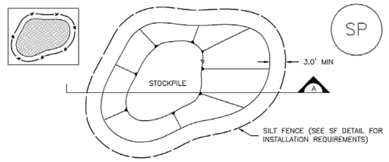
5. CONCRETE WASHOUT WATER, WASTED PIECES OF CONCRETE AND ALL OTHER DEBRIS IN THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE JOB SITE IN A WATER–TIGHT CONTAINER AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

6. THE CWA SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL ALL CONCRETE FOR THE PROJECT IS PLACED.

7. 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 JURISDICTON.

(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.



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.

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.

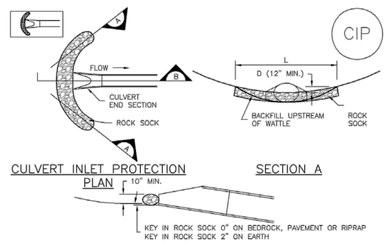
STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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.



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 JOINTING 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.

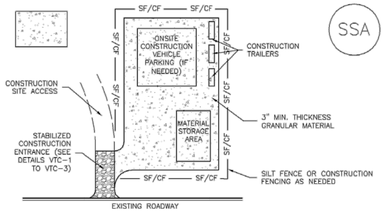
3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS ½ 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.



SSA–1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   –LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
   –CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.

3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.

4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.

5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA 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. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

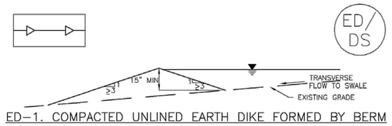
5. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY TO CONTAIN PARKING, STORAGE, AND UNLOADING/LOADING OPERATIONS.

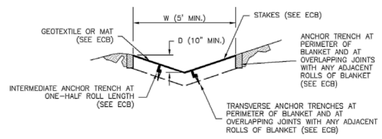
6. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION. THE GRANULAR MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED OR, IF APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION, USED ON SITE, AND THE AREA COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED IN A MANNER APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

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)





Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

DATE

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216–2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303–740–9393 • Colorado Springs 719–593–2593
Fort Collins 970–491–9888 • www.jrengineering.com

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

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

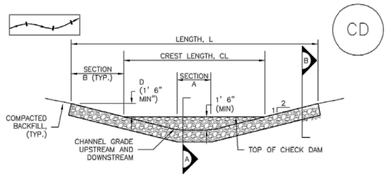
H–SCALE	N/A
V–SCALE	N/A
DATE	11/23/20
DESIGNED BY	JRM
DRAWN BY	JRM
CHECKED BY	

SOLACE APARTMENTS

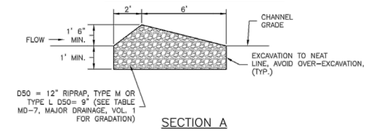
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 9 OF 10

JOB NO. 25174.00



CHECK DAM ELEVATION VIEW



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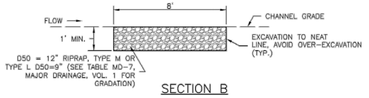

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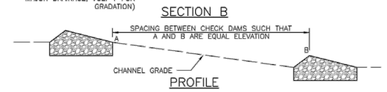

PROFILE

CD-1. CHECK DAM

CHECK DAM INSTALLATION NOTES

1. 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).

2. CHECK DAMS INDICATED ON INITIAL SWMP SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION FENCE, BUT PRIOR TO ANY UPSTREAM LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

3. 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").

4. RIPRAP PAD SHALL BE TRENCHED INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 1'.

5. 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

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 CHECK DAMS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS WITHIN ½ OF THE HEIGHT OF THE CREST.

5. CHECK DAMS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

6. 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.

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

COLORADO REGISTERED MIKE A. BRAMLETT 32314 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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

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

PREPARED FOR
JACKSON DEARBORN PARTNERS
404 S. WELLS ST.
SUITE 400
CHICAGO, IL 60607
OFFICE PHONE
(734) 216-2577

J·R ENGINEERING
A Westrian Company
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE N/A
V-SCALE N/A
DATE 11/23/20
DESIGNED BY JRM
DRAWN BY JRM
CHECKED BY

SOLACE APARTMENTS

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET 10 OF 10
JOB NO. 25174.00

APPENDIX D – SWMP Report and GEC Plan Checklists

2880 International Circle, Suite 110
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
Phone 719-520-6300
Fax 719-520-6695
www.elpasoco.com

EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
1. GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN			
a	Vicinity map.	✓	
b	Adjacent city/town/jurisdictional boundaries, subdivision names, and property parcel numbers labeled.	✓	
c	North arrow and acceptable scale (1"=20' to 1"=100').	✓	
d	Legend for all symbols used in the plan.	✓	
e	Existing and proposed property lines. Proposed subdivision boundary for subdivision projects.	✓	
f	All existing structures.	✓	
g	All existing utilities.	✓	
h	Construction site boundaries.	✓	
i	Existing vegetation (notes are acceptable in cases where there is no notable vegetation, only grasses/weeds, or site has already been stripped).	✓	
j	FEMA 100-yr floodplain.	✓	
k	Existing and proposed water courses including springs, streams, wetlands, detention ponds, stormwater quality structures, roadside ditches, irrigation ditches and other water surfaces. Show maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water.	✓	
l	Existing and proposed contours 2 feet or less (except for hillside).	✓	
m	Limits of disturbance delineating all anticipated areas of soil disturbance.	✓	
n	Identify and protect areas outside of the construction site boundary with existing fencing, construction fencing or other methods as appropriate.	✓	
o	Offsite grading clearly shown and called out.	N/A	
p	Areas of cut and fill identified.	✓	
q	Conclusions from soils/geotechnical report and geologic hazards report incorporated in grading design (slopes, embankments, materials, mitigation, etc.)	✓	
r	Proposed slopes steeper than 3:1 with top and toe of slope delineated. Erosion control blanketing or other protective covering required.	✓	
s	Stormwater flow direction arrows.	✓	
t	Location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants.	N/A	
u	Areas used for staging, storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes. The use of construction office trailers requires PCD permitting.	✓	
v	All proposed temporary construction control measures, structural and non-structural. Temporary construction control measures shall be identified by phase of implementation to include" "initial," "interim," and "final" or shown on separate phased maps identifying each phase.	✓	
w	Vehicle tracking provided at all construction entrances/exits. Construction fencing, barricades, and/or signage provided at access points not to be used for construction.	✓	
x	Temporary sediment ponds provided for disturbed drainage areas greater than 1 acre.	✓	

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y	Dewatering operations to include locations of diversion, pump and discharge(s) as anticipated at time of design.	N/A	
z	All proposed temporary construction control measure details. Custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards.	✓	
aa	Any offsite stormwater control measure proposed for use by the project and not under the direct control or ownership of the Owner or Operator.	N/A	
bb	Existing and proposed permanent storm water management facilities, including areas proposed for stormwater infiltration or subsurface detention.	✓	
cc	Existing and proposed easements (permanent and construction) including required off site easements.	✓	
dd	Retaining walls (not to be located in County ROW unless approved via license agreement). Design by P.E. and building permit from Regional Building Department required for walls greater than or equal to 4 feet in height, series of walls, or walls supporting a surcharge.	N/A	
ee	Plan certified by a Colorado Registered P.E., with EPC standard signature blocks for Engineer, Owner and EPC.	✓	
ff	Engineer's Statement (for standalone GEC Plan): 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 plan. _____ _____ Engineer of Record Signature Date	✓	
gg	Engineer's Statement (for GEC Plan within Construction Drawing set): These detailed plans and specifications were prepared under my direction and supervision. Said plans and specifications have been prepared according to the criteria established by the County for detailed roadway, drainage, grading and erosion control plans and specifications, and said plans and specifications are in conformity with applicable master drainage plans and master transportation plans. Said plans and specifications meet the purposes for which the particular roadway and drainage facilities are designed and are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I accept responsibility for any liability caused by any negligent acts, errors or omissions on my part in preparation of these detailed plans and specifications. _____ _____ Engineer of Record Signature Date	N/A	
hh	Owner's Statement (for standalone GEC Plan): I, the owner/developer have read and will comply with the requirements of the Grading and Erosion Control Plan. _____ _____ Owner Signature Date	✓	

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GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

	Revised: July 2019	Applicant	PCD
ii	Owner's Statement (for GEC Plan within Construction Drawing set): I, the owner/developer have read and will comply with the requirements of the grading and erosion control plan and all of the requirements specified in these detailed plans and specifications. _____ _____ Owner Signature Date	N/A	
jj	El Paso County (standalone GEC Plan): 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 Director's discretion. _____ _____ County Engineer/ECM Administrator Date	✓	
2. ADDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS			
a	Soils report / geotechnical investigation as appropriate for grading/utilities/drainage/road construction.	✓	
b	Use Agreement/easement between the Owner or Operator and other third party for use of all offsite grading or stormwater control measures, used by the owner or operator but not under their direct control or ownership.	N/A	
c	Floodplain Development Permit	X	
d	USACE 404/wetlands permit/mitigation plan	X	
e	FEMA CLOMR	N/A	
f	State Engineer's permit/Notice Of Intent to Construct		
g	Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)	X	
h	Financial Assurance Estimate (FAE) (signed)	X	
i	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)	X	
j	Pre-Development Site Grading Acknowledgement and Right of Access Form (signed)	X	
k	Conditions of Approval met?	X	

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EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
3. STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS			
1	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.	✓	
2	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.	✓	
3	A separate Stormwater Management Plan (SMWP) 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.	✓	
4	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.	✓	
5	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.	✓	
6	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.	✓	
7	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.	✓	
8	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.	✓	
9	All permanent stormwater management facilities shall be installed as designed in the approved plans. Any proposed changes that effect the design or function of permanent stormwater management structures must be approved by the ECM Administrator prior to implementation.	✓	

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GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019		Applicant	PCD
10	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.	✓	
11	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).	✓	
12	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.	✓	
13	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.	✓	
14	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.	✓	
15	Erosion control blanketing or other protective covering shall be used on slopes steeper than 3:1.	✓	
16	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.	✓	
17	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.	✓	
18	Tracking of soils and construction debris off-site shall be minimized. Materials tracked off-site shall be cleaned up and properly disposed of immediately.	✓	
19	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.	✓	
20	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 sequence. All materials stored on-site shall be stored in a neat, orderly manner, in their original containers, with original manufacturer's labels.	✓	
21	No chemical(s) having the potential to be released in stormwater are to be stored or used onsite 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.	✓	

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GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019		Applicant	PCD
22	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 onsite and to prevent any spilled materials from entering State Waters, any surface or subsurface storm drainage system or other facilities.	✓	
23	No person shall cause the impediment of stormwater flow in the curb and gutter or ditch except with approved sediment control measures.	✓	
24	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.	✓	
25	All construction traffic must enter/exit the site only at approved construction access points.	✓	
26	Prior to construction the permittee shall verify the location of existing utilities.	✓	
27	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.	✓	
28	The soils report for this site has been prepared by _____ and shall be considered a part of these plans.	X	
29	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 WQCD – Permits 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South Denver, CO 80246-1530 Attn: Permits Unit	✓	

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EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
4. Applicant Comments:			
a	ALL ITEMS MARKED 'N/A' ARE ITEMS THAT ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT. ALL REQUIRED ITEMS APPLICABLE TO THIS PROJECT ARE INCLUDED IN GEC PLANS.		
b			
c			
5. Checklist Review Certifications:			
a	Engineer of Record: The Grading and Erosion Control Plan was prepared under my direction and supervision and is complete and 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. _____ _____ Engineer of Record Signature Date		
b	Review Engineer: The Grading and Erosion Control Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request. _____ _____ Review Engineer Date		

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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)			
1	Applicant (owner/designated operator), SWMP Preparer, Qualified Stormwater Manager, and Contractor Information. (On cover/title sheet)	✓	
2	Table of Contents	✓	
3	Site description and location to include: vicinity map with nearest street/crossroads description.	✓	
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)	✓	
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.	✓	
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.	✓	
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.	✓	
8	Soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge that includes a summary of the data used to determine soil erosion potential	✓	
9	A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover and method used to determine ground cover	✓	
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	✓	
11	Material handling to include spill prevention and response plan and procedures.	✓	
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants	✓	
13	Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off site soil tracking	✓	
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)	✓	
15	Name(s) of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge	✓	
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area	✓	

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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
17	SWMP Map to include:	✓	
17a	construction site boundaries	✓	
17b	flow arrows to depict stormwater flow directions	✓	
17c	all areas of disturbance	✓	
17d	areas of cut and fill	✓	
17e	areas used for storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes	✓	
17f	location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants	✓	
17g	location of all structural control measures	✓	
17h	location of all non-structural control measures	✓	
17i	springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters, including areas that require maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water	✓	
18	Narrative description of all structural control measures to be used. Modifications to EPC standard control measures must meet or exceed County-approved details.	✓	
19	Description of all non-structural control measures to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.	✓	
20	Technical drawing details for all control measure installation and maintenance; custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards	✓	
21	Procedure describing how the SWMP is to be revised	✓	
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.)	✓	
23	Specification that final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels	✓	
24	Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate control measures to manage erosion and sediment	✓	
25	Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site	✓	
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).	✓	
	Please note: all items above must be addressed. If not applicable, explain why, simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.		
2. ADDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS			
a	Grading and Erosion Control Plan (signed)		
b	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)		
3. Applicant Comments:			

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STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
a			
b			
c			
4. Checklist Review Certifications:			
a	Engineer of Record: The Stormwater Management 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 and State for Stormwater Management Plans. _____ _____ Engineer of Record Signature Date		
b	Review Engineer: The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request. _____ _____ Review Engineer Date		

SWMP Content Checklist – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (COR400000)

PART I.C.2.a…	Yes	No
i) **Qualified Stormwater Manager** - Does the SWMP list individual(s) by title and name who are designated as the site's qualified stormwater manager(s) responsible for implementing the SWMP in its entirety?	✓	
ii) **Spill Prevention and Response Plan** - Does the SWMP have a spill prevention and response plan?	✓	
iii) **Materials Handling** – Does the SWMP describe and locate all control measures implemented at the site to minimize impacts from handling significant materials that could contribute pollutants to runoff	✓	
iv) **Potential Sources of Pollution** – Does the SWMP list all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the site. This shall include, but is not limited to, the following pollutant sources:	✓	
a) disturbed and stored soils	✓	
b) vehicle tracking of sediments	✓	
c) management of contaminated soils	✓	
d) loading and unloading operations	✓	
e) outdoor storage activities (erodible building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)	✓	
f) vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling	✓	
g) significant dust or particulate generating processes (e.g., saw cutting material, including dust)	✓	
h) routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.	✓	
i) on-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters)	✓	
j) concrete truck/equipment washing, including washing of the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment	✓	
k) dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations	✓	
l) non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets	✓	
vi) **Implementation of Control Measures** – Does the SWMP include design specifications that contain information on the implementation of the control measure in accordance with good engineering hydrologic and pollution control practices; including as applicable drawings, dimensions, installation information, materials, implementation processes, control measure-specific inspection expectations, and maintenance requirements.	✓	

Notes:

SWMP Content Checklist – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (COR400000)

	Yes	No
vi) **Site Description** – Does the SWMP include a site description which includes, at a minimum, the following:	✓	
a) the nature of the construction activity at the site	✓	
b) the proposed schedule for the sequence for major construction activities and the planned implementation of control measures for each phase. (e.g.: clearing, grading, utilities, vertical, etc.)	✓	
c) estimates of the total acreage of the site, and the acreage expected to be disturbed by clearing, excavation, grading, or any other construction activities	✓	
d) a summary of any existing data used in the development of the construction site plans or SWMP that describe the soil or existing potential for soil erosion	✓	
e) a description of the percent of existing vegetative ground cover relative to the entire site and the method for determining the percentage	✓	
f) a description of any allowable non-stormwater discharges at the site, including those being discharged under a division low risk discharge guidance policy	✓	
g) a description of areas receiving discharge from the site. Including a description of the immediate source receiving the discharge. If the stormwater discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer system, the name of the entity owning that system, the location of the storm sewer discharge, and the ultimate receiving water(s)	✓	
h) a description of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary	✓	

Notes:

SWMP Content Checklist – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (COR400000)

	Yes	No
vii) **Site Map** – Does the SWMP include a site map which includes, at a minimum, the following:	✓	
a) construction site boundaries	✓	
b) flow arrows that depict stormwater flow directions on-site and runoff direction	✓	
c) all areas of ground disturbance including areas of borrow and fill	✓	
d) areas used for storage of soil	✓	
e) locations of all waste accumulation areas, including areas for liquid, concrete, masonry, and asphalt	✓	
f) locations of dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations	✓	
g) locations of all structural control measures	✓	
h) locations of all non-structural control measures	✓	
i) locations of springs, streams, wetlands and other state waters, including areas that require pre-existing vegetation be maintained within 50 feet of a receiving water, where determined feasible in accordance with Part I.B.1.a.i.(d)	✓	
j) locations of all stream crossings located within the construction site boundary	✓	
viii) **Final Stabilization and Long Term Stormwater Management** – Does the SWMP describe the practices used to achieve final stabilization of all disturbed areas at the site and any planned practices to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur after construction operations are completed. Including but not limited to, detention/retention ponds, rain gardens, stormwater vaults, etc	✓	

Notes:

SWMP Content Checklist – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (COR400000)

	Yes	No
ix) **Inspection Reports** – Does the SWMP include documented inspection reports in accordance with Part I.D. of the permit?		✓
a) Is the inspector a qualified stormwater manager?	✓	
b) Do the inspection records meet the minimum required inspection frequency identified on the inspection reports? • What minimum inspection frequency is being implemented at the site? • Is a reduced inspection frequency being implemented?	✓	
c) Were the following areas inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system, or discharging to state waters:	✓	
1) Construction site perimeter	✓	
2) All disturbed areas	✓	
3) Designated haul routes	✓	
4) Material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation	✓	
5) Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite	✓	
6) Locations where vehicles exit the site	✓	
d) Do the inspection records include the following requirements:	✓	
1) Visually verify whether all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in their specifications to minimize pollutant discharges	✓	
2) Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants	✓	
3) Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges	✓	
4) Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements and, if necessary, implement corrective action as described below	✓	
e) Do the inspection reports include, at a minimum, the following items:	✓	
1) The inspection date	✓	
2) Name(s) and title(s) of personnel conducting the inspection	✓	
3) Weather conditions at the time of inspection	✓	
4) Phase of construction at the time of inspection	✓	
5) Estimated acreage of disturbance at the time of inspection	✓	
6) Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site	✓	
7) Location(s) of control measures requiring routine maintenance (see Section VI)	✓	
8) Location(s) and identification of inadequate control measures and requiring corrective actions (see Section VII)	✓	
9) Location(s) and identification of additional control measures are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection	✓	
10) Description of the minimum inspection frequency and any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule	✓	
11) After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the report shall contain the following statement: "I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all corrective action and maintenance items identified during the inspection are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit."	✓	

SWMP Content Checklist – Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (COR400000)

Notes:

APPENDIX E – Inspection Report Template

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

Facility Name		Permittee	
Date of Inspection		Weather Conditions	
Permit Certification #		Disturbed Acreage	
Phase of Construction		Inspector Title	
Inspector Name			

	YES	NO
Is the above inspector a qualified stormwater manager? (permittee is responsible for ensuring that the inspector is a qualified stormwater manager)	☐	☐

INSPECTION FREQUENCY	
Check the box that describes the minimum inspection frequency utilized when conducting each inspection	
At least one inspection every 7 calendar days	☐
At least one inspection every 14 calendar days, with post-storm event inspections conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosions	☐
• This is this a post-storm event inspection. Event Date: _____	☐
Reduced inspection frequency - Include site conditions that warrant reduced inspection frequency	☐
• Post-storm inspections at temporarily idle sites	☐
• Inspections at completed sites/area	☐
• Winter conditions exclusion	☐

	YES	NO
Have there been any deviations from the minimum inspection schedule? If yes, describe below.	☐	☐

INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS*
i. Visually verify all implemented control measures are in effective operational condition and are working as designed in the specifications
ii. Determine if there are new potential sources of pollutants
iii. Assess the adequacy of control measures at the site to identify areas requiring new or modified control measures to minimize pollutant discharges
iv. Identify all areas of non-compliance with the permit requirements, and if necessary, implement corrective action
*Use the attached **Control Measures Requiring Routine Maintenance** and **Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action** forms to document results of this assessment that trigger either maintenance or corrective actions

AREAS TO BE INSPECTED

Is there evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants leaving the construction site boundaries, entering the stormwater drainage system or discharging to state waters at the following locations?

	NO	YES	If "YES" describe discharge or potential for discharge below. Document related maintenance, inadequate control measures and corrective actions **Inadequate Control Measures Requiring Corrective Action** form
Construction site perimeter	☐	☐	
All disturbed areas	☐	☐	
Designated haul routes	☐	☐	
Material and waste storage areas exposed to precipitation	☐	☐	
Locations where stormwater has the potential to discharge offsite	☐	☐	
Locations where vehicles exit the site	☐	☐	
Other: _____	☐	☐	

CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

Definition: Any control measure that is still operating in accordance with its design and the requirements of the permit, but requires maintenance to prevent a breach of the control measure. These items are not subject to the corrective action requirements as specified in Part I.B.1.c of the permit.

Are there control measures requiring maintenance?	NO	YES	
	☐	☐	If "YES" document below

Date Observed	Location	Control Measure	Maintenance Required	Date Completed

INADEQUATE CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRING CORRECTIVE ACTION

Definition: Any control measure that is not designed or implemented in accordance with the requirements of the permit and/or any control measure that is not implemented to operate in accordance with its design. This includes control measures that have not been implemented for pollutant sources. If it is infeasible to install or repair the control measure immediately after discovering the deficiency the reason must be documented and a schedule included to return the control measure to effective operating condition as possible.

	NO	YES	
Are there inadequate control measures requiring corrective action?	☐	☐	If "YES" document below

	NO	YES	
Are there additional control measures needed that were not in place at the time of inspection?	☐	☐	If "YES" document below

Date Discovered	Location	Description of Inadequate Control Measure	Description of Corrective Action	Was deficiency corrected when discovered? YES/NO if "NO" provide reason and schedule to correct	Date Corrected

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee shall report the following circumstances orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the division a written report containing the information requested within five (5) working days after becoming aware of the following circumstances. The division may waive the written report required if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

All Noncompliance Requiring 24-Hour Notification per Part II.L.6 of the Permit

a. Endangerment to Health or the Environment

Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident (See Part II.L.6.a of the Permit)

This category would primarily result from the discharge of pollutants in violation of the permit

b. Numeric Effluent Limit Violations

- o Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations (See Part II.L.6.b of the Permit)
- o Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation (See Part II.L.6.c of the Permit)
- o Daily maximum violations (See Part II.L.6.d of the Permit)

Numeric effluent limits are very uncommon in certifications under the COR400000 general permit. This category of noncompliance only applies if numeric effluent limits are included in a permit certification.

Has there been an incident of noncompliance requiring 24-hour notification?	NO	YES	
	☐	☐	If "YES" document below

Date and Time of Incident	Location	Description of Noncompliance	Description of Corrective Action	Date and Time of 24 Hour Oral Notification	Date of 5 Day Written Notification *

*Attach copy of 5 day written notification to report. Indicate if written notification was waived, including the name of the division personnel who granted waiver.

After adequate corrective action(s) and maintenance have been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective action or maintenance, the individual(s) designated as the Qualified Stormwater Manager, shall sign and certify the below statement:

"I verify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, all corrective action and maintenance items identified during the inspection are complete, and the site is currently in compliance with the permit."

Name of Qualified Stormwater Manager	Title of Qualified Stormwater Manager
Signature of Qualified Stormwater Manager	Date

Notes/Comments