

ACCEPTED for FILE
Engineering Review

01/31/2022 5:22:12 PM
dsdnijkamp

EPC Planning & Community
Development Department

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2

Prepared For (Applicant):

PT Cloverleaf, LLC
1864 Woodmoor Drive, Suite 100
Monument, CO 80920
(719) 476-0800
Contact: Joe Desjardin

Prepared By:

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

Qualified Stormwater Manager:

To Be Determined

Contractor:

To Be Determined

August, 2021

El Paso County PCD File No.:
SF-21-023

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.....	4
4.	BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention	4
5.	Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management	7
6.	Inspection and Maintenance	8

Appendices

A. Vicinity Map

B. Soils Map

C. GEC Plans and Details

D. SWMP Report and GEC Plan Checklists

1. Applicant / Contact Information

Owner/Developer: PT Cloverleaf, LLC
Attn: Joe Desjardin
1864 Woodmoor Drive, Suite 100
Monument, CO 80920
(719) 476-0800

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

The site is located in Sections 23 and 24, Township 11 South, Range 67 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado. The subdivision will replat ~~portions of Tract H of Woodmoor Greens, Tract F of Woodmoor Greens vacation L496-500~~ and a Portion of Tract B of Woodmoor Placer. Cloverleaf is a 37.28 acre, single family-development and is comprised of 132 lots and associated infrastructure. Lot 1–Lot 132 will be an urban subdivision proposed for RS-6000 zoning. The site is bounded by Walters Commons Townhomes and Country Ridge Condos to the south, Bowstring Road to the west, Woodmoor Greens and Woodmoor Place subdivision to the north and Cloverleaf Road to the east. The nearest street intersection is located 500 feet northwest of the intersection of Cloverleaf Road and Higby Road. See Appendix A for a vicinity map.

Cloverleaf is currently unoccupied and undeveloped. The existing ground cover is sparse vegetation and open space. 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.

Site details:

- a. Estimated area to undergo disturbance: 43.03 acres
 - i. Offsite grading is to be expected for this project.
- b. Estimated 100-year runoff coefficients:
 - i. Historic: C = 0.36
 - ii. Developed: C = 0.59

- c. Soil Type: Site soils include Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes. All of the soils are classified as Hydrologic Soils Group B (Soils having a moderately infiltration rate when thoroughly wet, which have a moderate runoff potential). Refer to Appendix B for a soils map. Eroded soil may adversely impact downstream drainage ways. BMP's will be installed and maintained to mitigate adverse impacts due to soil erosion.
- d. Soil erosion potential and potential impacts upon discharge:
 - i. Conduct land-disturbing activities in a manner that effectively reduces accelerated soil erosion and reduces sediment movement and deposition off site.
 - ii. Schedule construction activities to minimize the total amount of soil exposed at any given time.
 - iii. Establish temporary or permanent cover on areas that have been disturbed as soon as practical after grading is completed.
 - iv. Design and construct temporary or permanent facilities to limit the flow of water to non-erosive velocities for the conveyance of water around, through or from the disturbed area.
 - v. Remove sediment caused by accelerated soil erosion from surface runoff water before it leaves the site.
 - vi. Stabilize disturbed areas with permanent vegetative cover and provide permanent storm water quality control measures for the post-construction condition.
- e. Existing vegetation: Native meadow grasses (approximately 70% coverage), determined using a combination of visual field verification and aerial inspection.
- f. Location and description of potential pollution sources: Potential sources of pollution include: Onsite waste management, portable toilets, onsite vehicle fueling, and outdoor storage, vehicle tracking pads, dust management, and temporary stock pile. The locations of these sources are shown in the GEC plans in Appendix C or will be determined by the contractor.
 - i. Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets – Clean up litter and debris from the construction site daily and worker trash receptacles will be located by entrance/exit for easy removal/replace access. All portable toilets should be kept a minimum of 50 feet from a storm drain inlet or drainage course and secured to the ground. Toilets will be cleaned regularly and inspected daily for any spills or leaks. Waste disposal bins will be reasonably maintained at regular intervals to check for leaks and overflow capacity, and will be emptied routinely to prevent overflow.
 - ii. Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc. – oil, grease, coolants, etc. that leak onto the soil or impervious surface should be cleaned up as soon as possible and on-site personnel notified.
 - iii. Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so

as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- iv. Raw materials, intermediate products, byproducts, process residuals, Finished products, containers, and materials storage areas can be sources of pollutants such as metals, oils and grease, sediment and other contaminants. Where practical, conduct operations indoors. Where impractical, select an appropriate temporary or permanent covering to reduce exposure of materials to rainfall and runoff.
- v. Vehicle tracking controls (VTC) provide stabilized construction site access where vehicles exit the site onto paved public roads. An effective vehicle tracking control helps remove sediment (mud or dirt) from vehicles, reducing tracking onto the paved surface. With aggregate vehicle tracking controls, ensure rock and debris from this area do not enter the public right-of-way. Inspect the VTC for degradation and replace aggregate or material used for a stabilized entrance/exit as needed.
- vi. Wind erosion and dust control BMPs help to keep soil particles from entering the air as a result of land disturbing construction activities. Dust control measures should be used on any site where dust poses a problem to air quality. Dust control is important to control for the health of construction workers and surrounding waterbodies.
- vii. Stockpile management should be used when soils or other erodible materials are stored at the construction site. Special attention should be given to stockpiles in close proximity to natural or manmade storm systems. Soils stockpiled for an extended period (typically for more than 30 days) mulched with a temporary grass cover once the stockpile is placed (typically within 21 days). An area that will remain in an interim state for over 60 days must also be seeded. 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). Refer to DCM Vol 2 – Section 3.2- General principles - Basic Grading, Erosion and Stormwater Quality Requirements and General Prohibitions #16 for more information.
- g. Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants: Not applicable for this site since there will be no dedicated batch plants.
- h. Street sweeping or vacuuming should be conducted when there is noticeable sediment accumulation on roadways adjacent to the construction site. Typically, this will be concentrated at the entrance/exit to the construction site. Well-maintained stabilized construction entrances and vehicle tracking controls can help reduce the necessary frequency of street sweeping and vacuuming.
- i. 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.
- j. Existing basin drainage patterns are generally from northeast to southwest by way of sheet flow.

- k. Receiving water: A roadside ditch along the west side of Cloverleaf Road will enter the existing Type C inlet at the northwest corner of Cloverleaf Road and Higby Road. Also flows from the pond will travel down the proposed street to the west to the existing Leggins Way, and ultimately to the existing 28"x 42" CMP beneath Bowstring Road. Runoff from the site will follow historic drainage patterns, flowing southwest into Teachout Creek, which flows into Monument Creek, which flows into Fountain Creek.
- l. There are no streams that cross the project site.

3. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities

The project will follow standard construction sequences for construction, i.e., clearing and grubbing, over excavation, 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. Install rough cut street control (July 2022).
4. Place Seed and Mulch (July 2022).
5. Clean up and final stabilization (August 2023).

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 (SB) to collect runoff before it enters receiving waters (initial, interim)
 2. Silt fence (SF) along downstream limits of disturbed areas to filter sediment from runoff (initial, interim)
 3. Stabilized staging area (SSA) near site entrance to consolidate construction equipment in a stabilized location (initial, interim)
 4. Construction fence (CF) to identify limits of construction (LOC) where silt fence is not needed (initial, interim)
 5. Vehicle tracking control (VTC) at site entrance to prevent sediment from leaving the site via vehicle tires (initial, interim)
 6. Rough Cut Street Control (RCS) is material placed after a road has been cut and before base has been installed for paving (initial)

7. Erosion Control Blanket (ECB) is used on slopes greater than a 3:1 slope (interim)
 8. Temporary stock pile (TSP) to consolidate materials such as topsoil in a controlled area bounded by silt fence (interim)
 9. Inlet protection (IP) around culvert entrances (interim, final)
 10. Outlet protection (OP) at culvert outlets (interim, final)
 11. Concrete washout area (CWA) to allow a controlled area for concrete trucks to be washed (initial, interim)
 12. Temporary Swale (TSW) to Convey runoff to sediment basins (initial, interim)
 13. Straw Bale Barrier (STB) to be used as check dams in swales to slow and filter sediment from runoff (initial, interim)
 14. Sediment Control Logs (SCL) to slow and filter sediment from runoff, to be placed behind sidewalks (initial, interim)
- ii. Non-structural BMPs:
 1. Mulching (MU) to stabilize soils and promote seed growth (final)
 2. Permanent seeding (PS) to stabilize disturbed areas (final)
- 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 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: Sand dropseed, 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.
 - i. The overall project does not solely rely on another entity or control measures for final stabilization or permanent water quality or detention.
- g. Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality:

- i. After final stabilization occurs, Stormwater Quality of the site will be maintained via the use of 4 detention ponds/water quality ponds, all flows on site will be routed to these ponds and treated.
 1. Mowing and Trimming shall occur on a regular basis in the ponds and at their spillways.
- ii. Onsite flows will also be treated via grass swales that route flows present in open spaces to the storm sewer system which eventually outfalls to the detention ponds.

6. Inspection and Maintenance

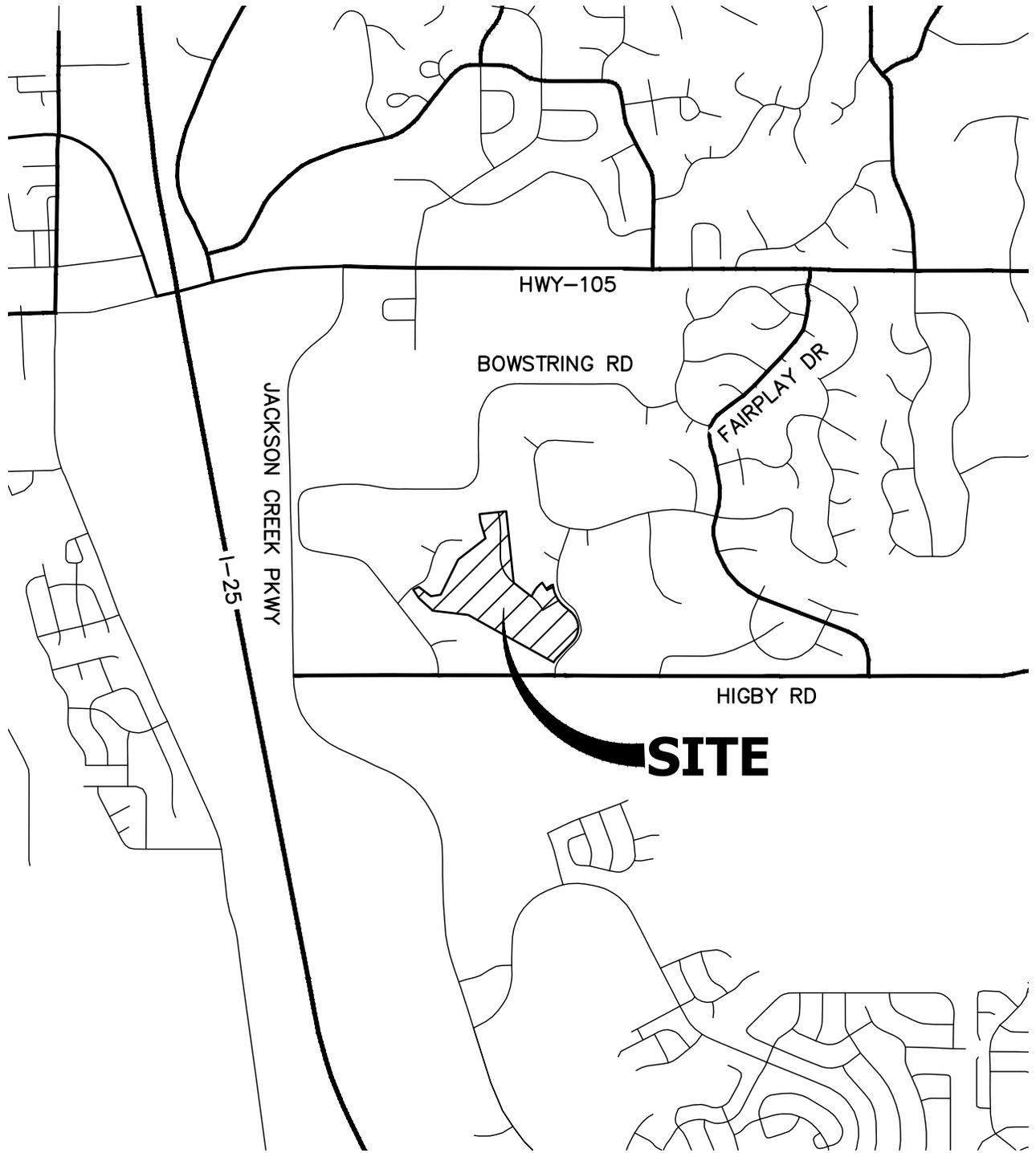
- a. Inspection Schedules:
 - i. The contractor shall inspect BMPs once every 14 days at a minimum, and immediately (within 24 hours) after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion (i.e. that results in storm water running across the ground), to ensure that BMPs are maintained in effective operating condition.
 - ii. The contractor will be responsible for any re-excavation of sediment and debris that collects in the basin depression required to ensure that the basin meets the design grades following construction. The storm lines shall also be cleaned and free of sediment once the site becomes stabilized.
- 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.
 4. 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 storm water quality issues at the site.

5. The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix I.5.2.A.
 6. The Qualified Storm water 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 storm water discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.
- 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 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 storm water quality issues at the site.
 5. The Qualified Storm water 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 storm water discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.
 6. The contractor shall address BMPs that have failed or have the potential to fail without maintenance or modifications, as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to prevent discharge of pollutants.
- iv. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections:
1. The contractor shall maintain records of all inspection reports, including signed inspection logs, at the project site.
 2. The permittee shall document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage.
 3. Site inspection records shall include the following:
 - a. Inspection date

- b. Name and title of personnel making the inspection
- c. Location of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
- d. Location(s) of BMPs in need of maintenance
- e. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location
- f. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection
- g. Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule

APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP



2000 1000 0 2000



ORIGINAL SCALE: 1" = 2000'

VICINITY MAP
 CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2
 JOB NO. 25158.01
 08/19/2021
 SHEET 1 OF 1



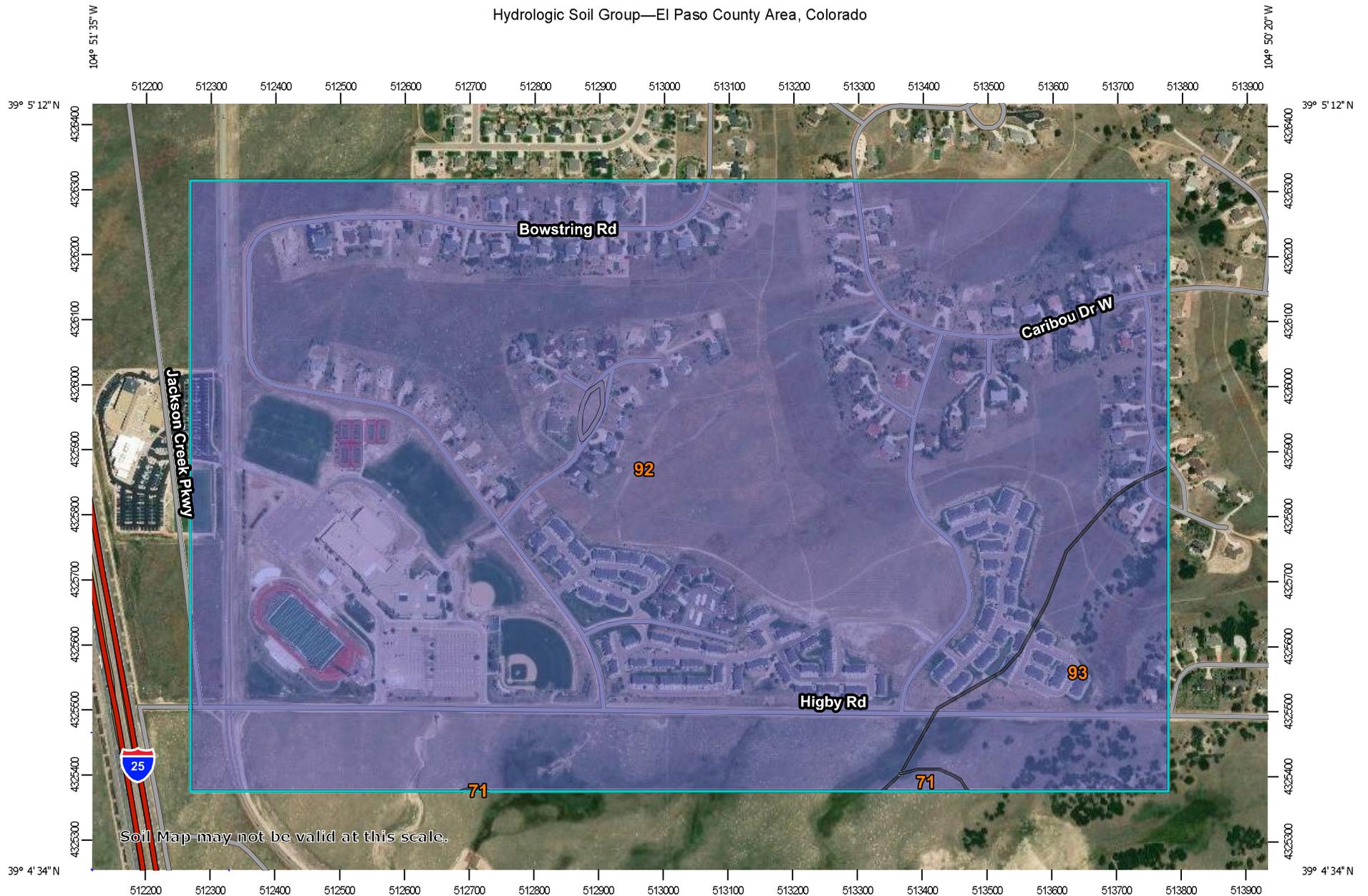
J·R ENGINEERING

A Westrian Company

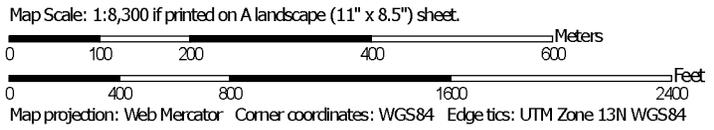
Centennial 303-740-9393 • Colorado Springs 719-593-2593
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

APPENDIX B – SOILS MAP

Hydrologic Soil Group—El Paso County Area, Colorado



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



MAP LEGEND

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

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.
 Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 10, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 4, 2010—Oct 16, 2017

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
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	0.8	0.2%
92	Tomah-Crowfoot loamy sands, 3 to 8 percent slopes	B	323.0	91.8%
93	Tomah-Crowfoot complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	B	28.1	8.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			352.0	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

CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2

A PARCEL OF LAND LOCATED IN THE NE QUARTER OF SECTION 23 AND THE NW QUARTER OF SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 11 S, RANGE 67 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M., EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

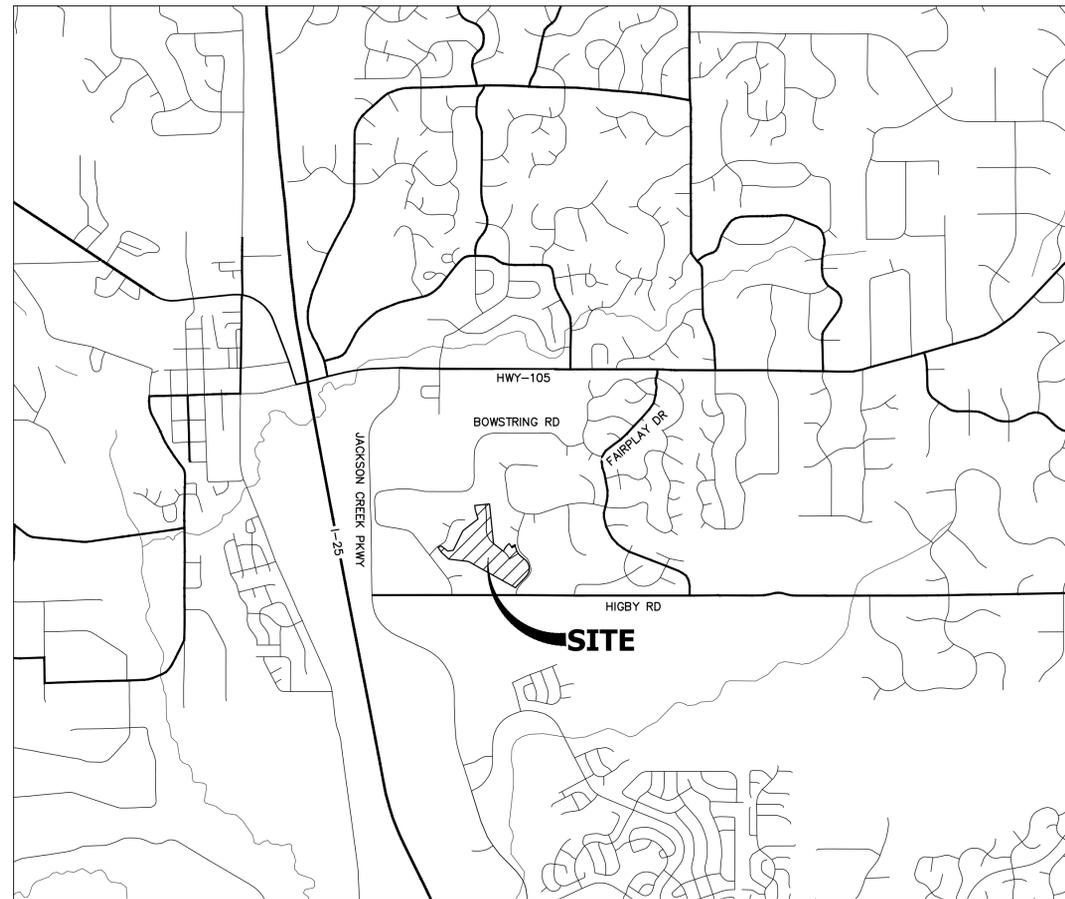
UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC
1864 WOODMOOR DR. STE 100
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920
ATTN: JOE DESJARDIN
719-476-0800

J.R. ENGINEERING
A Western Company
Central 303-740-9383 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

ABBREVIATIONS

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



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

SHEET INDEX

1	-	COVER SHEET
2	-	LEGEND & NOTES
3	-	TYPICAL SECTIONS
4-7	-	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
8-12	-	DETAILS

BASIS OF BEARING

THE BASIS OF BEARINGS IS THE WESTERLY LINE OF TRACT, B, WOODMOOR PLACER, BEING MONUMENTED BY A 1-1/4" YELLOW PLASTIC CAP ILLEGIBLE AT BOTH ENDS. SAID LINE BEARING N26°20'33"E AS REFERENCED TO COLORADO STATE PLANE CENTRAL ZONE.

BENCHMARK

NGS MONUMENT T 294 BEING MONUMENTED BY A 3-1/4" BRASS DISC SET IN A 4'X4' BOULDER, LOCATED 1.8 MILES EAST ALONG HIGBY ROAD FROM ITS INTERSECTION WITH JACKSON CREEK PARKWAY, 40 FEET SOUTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF THE ROAD, 6 FEET SOUTH OF A FENCE, AND 6.2 FEET SOUTH OF A WITNESS POST. SAID MONUMENT HAVING A PUBLISHED ELEVATION OF 7247.10 FEET, NAVD88.

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.

CONTACTS:

OWNER/DEVELOPER	PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC 1864 WOODMOOR DRIVE, SUITE 100 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920 P~719-476-0800
ENGINEER/SURVEYOR	JR ENGINEERING, LLC ATTN: MIKE A. BRAMLETT 5475 TECH CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 235 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919 P~303-267-6240
FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	TRI-LAKES MONUMENT FPD 16055 OLD FOREST POINT, SUITE 103 MONUMENT, CO 80132 P~719-484-0911
DISTRICT	WOODMOOR WATER & SANITATION DISTRICT NO. 1 1845 WOODMOOR DRIVE MONUMENT, CO 80132 P~719-488-2525 EXT. 0
EL PASO COUNTY	PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910 P~719-520-6819 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 3275 AKERS DR COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922 P~719-529-6460

EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT

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

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

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

JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E. _____ DATE _____

COUNTY ENGINEER/ECM ADMINISTRATOR

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

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

JOE DESJARDIN _____

DATE _____

PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC
1864 WOODMOOR DRIVE, SUITE 100
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920

MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E. _____

COLORADO P.E. 32314

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC



CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2

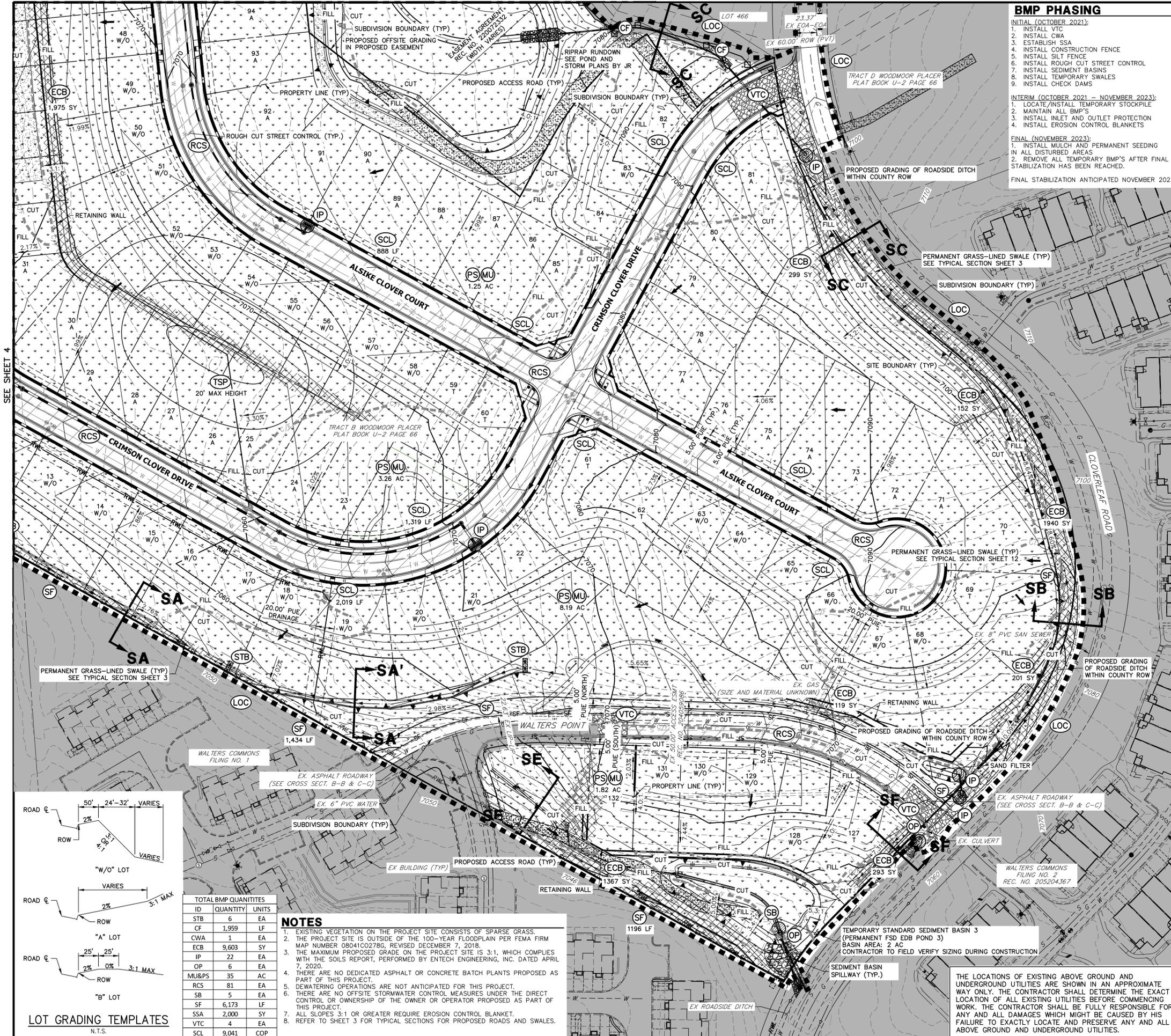
COVER SHEET

FILE NO. SF-21-023

GEC PLANS

SHEET 1 OF 12

JOB NO. 25158.01



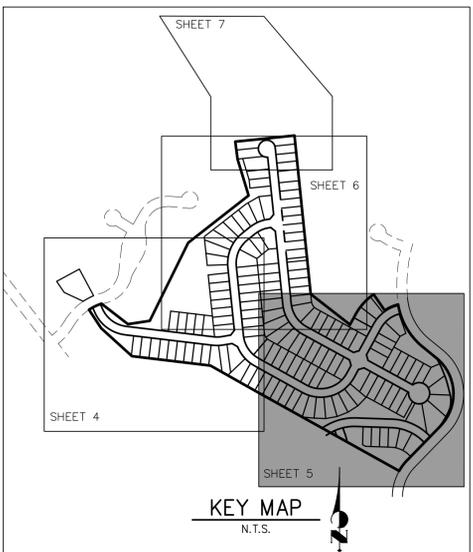
BMP PHASING

INITIAL (OCTOBER 2021):
 1. INSTALL VTC
 2. INSTALL CWA
 3. ESTABLISH SSA
 4. INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE
 5. INSTALL SILT FENCE
 6. INSTALL ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL
 7. INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS
 8. INSTALL TEMPORARY SWALES
 9. INSTALL CHECK DAMS

INTERIM (OCTOBER 2021 - NOVEMBER 2023):
 1. LOCATE/INSTALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILE
 2. MAINTAIN ALL BMP'S
 3. INSTALL INLET AND OUTLET PROTECTION
 4. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS

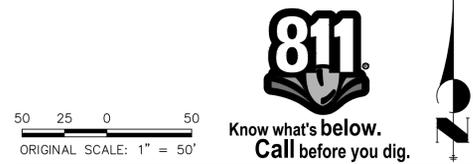
FINAL (NOVEMBER 2023):
 1. INSTALL MULCH AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ALL DISTURBED AREAS
 2. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY BMP'S AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION HAS BEEN REACHED.

FINAL STABILIZATION ANTICIPATED NOVEMBER 2023.



LEGEND

STRAW BALE BARRIER	(STB)	[Symbol]
CONSTRUCTION FENCE	(CF)	[Symbol]
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	(CWA)	[Symbol]
INLET PROTECTION	(IP)	[Symbol]
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE	(LOC)	[Symbol]
OUTLET PROTECTION	(OP)	[Symbol]
PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING	(PS MU)	[Symbol]
SEDIMENT BASIN	(SB)	[Symbol]
SILT FENCE	(SF)	[Symbol]
STABILIZED STAGING AREA	(SSA)	[Symbol]
TEMPORARY STOCK PILE	(TSP)	[Symbol]
TEMPORARY SWALE	(TSW)	[Symbol]
VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	(VTC)	[Symbol]
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	(ECB)	[Symbol]
ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL	(RCS)	[Symbol]
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (WATTLE)	(SCL)	[Symbol]
CUT AND FILL LINE		[Symbol]



OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

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

JOE DESJARDIN _____ DATE _____
 PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC
 1864 WOODMOOR DRIVE, SUITE 100
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

Mike A. Bramlett, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 32314
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

PREPARED FOR
PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC
 1864 WOODMOOR DR. STE 100
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920
 ATTN: JOE DESJARDIN
 719-476-0800
 JDESJARDIN@PROTERRACO.COM

J.R. ENGINEERING
 A Westman Company
 Centennial 300-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2693
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

BY	DATE	NO.	REVISION
H-SCALE	1"=50'	N/A	
V-SCALE		08/17/21	
DESIGNED BY	RPD		
DRAWN BY	RPD		
CHECKED BY			

CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS
GEC PLANS

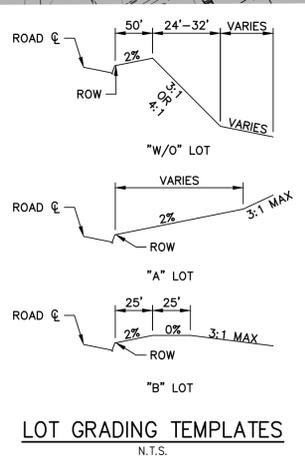
SHEET 5 OF 12
 JOB NO. 25158.01

TOTAL BMP QUANTITIES

ID	QUANTITY	UNITS
STB	6	EA
CF	1,959	LF
CWA	1	EA
ECB	9,603	SY
IP	22	EA
OP	6	EA
MU&PS	35	AC
RCS	81	EA
SB	5	EA
SF	6,173	LF
SSA	2,000	SY
VTC	4	EA
SCL	9,041	COP

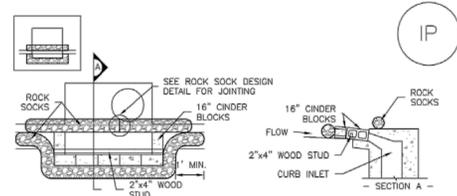
NOTES

- EXISTING VEGETATION ON THE PROJECT SITE CONSISTS OF SPARSE GRASS.
- THE PROJECT SITE IS OUTSIDE OF THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN PER FEMA FIRM MAP NUMBER 08041C0278G, REVISED DECEMBER 7, 2018.
- THE MAXIMUM PROPOSED GRADE ON THE PROJECT SITE IS 3:1, WHICH COMPLIES WITH THE SOILS REPORT, PERFORMED BY ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC. DATED APRIL 7, 2020.
- THERE ARE NO DEDICATED ASPHALT OR CONCRETE BATCH PLANTS PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- DEWATERING OPERATIONS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED FOR THIS PROJECT.
- THERE ARE NO OFFSITE STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP OF THE OWNER OR OPERATOR PROPOSED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- ALL SLOPES 3:1 OR GREATER REQUIRE EROSION CONTROL BLANKET.
- REFER TO SHEET 3 FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS FOR PROPOSED ROADS AND SWALES.



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.

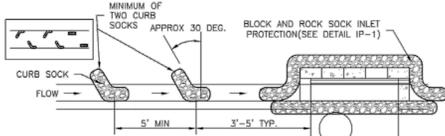
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



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

BLOCK AND CURB SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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



IP-2. CURB ROCK SOCKS UPSTREAM OF INLET PROTECTION

CURB ROCK SOCK INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

IP-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

GENERAL INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES

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

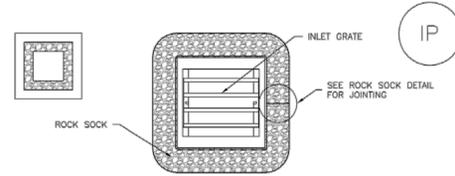
(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

NOTE: THE DETAILS INCLUDED WITH THIS FACT SHEET SHOW COMMONLY USED, CONVENTIONAL METHODS OF INLET PROTECTION IN THE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA. THERE ARE MANY PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION METHODS ON THE MARKET. UDFCD NEITHER ENDORSES NOR DISCOURAGES USE OF PROPRIETARY INLET PROTECTION. HOWEVER, IN THE EVENT PROPRIETARY METHODS ARE USED, THE APPROPRIATE DETAIL FROM THE MANUFACTURER MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE BMP AND THE BMP MUST BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED AS SHOWN IN THE MANUFACTURER'S DETAILS.

NOTE: SOME MUNICIPALITIES DISCOURAGE OR PROHIBIT THE USE OF STRAW BALES FOR INLET PROTECTION. CHECK WITH LOCAL JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE IF STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION IS ACCEPTABLE.

IP-8 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

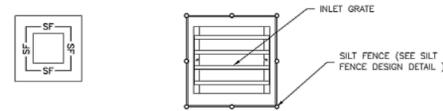
Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



IP-3. ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION

ROCK SOCK SUMP/AREA INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- STRAW WATTLES/SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS MAY BE USED IN PLACE OF ROCK SOCKS FOR INLETS IN PERVIOUS AREAS. INSTALL PER SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG DETAIL.



IP-4. SILT FENCE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

SILT FENCE INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District August 2013 IP-5
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

EC-4 Mulching (MU)

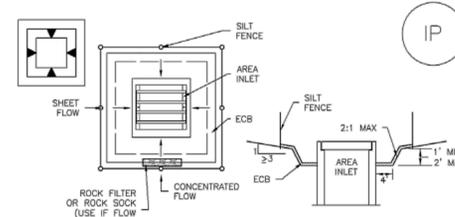
- Clean, weed-free and seed-free cereal grain straw should be applied evenly at a rate of 2 tons per acre and must be tacked or fastened by a method suitable for the condition of the site. Straw mulch must be anchored (and not merely placed) on the surface. This can be accomplished mechanically by crimping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

Maintenance and Removal

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

MU-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

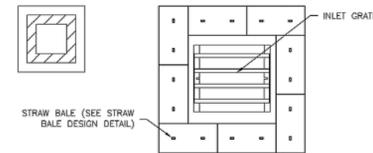
SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)



IP-5. OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION

OVEREXCAVATION INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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



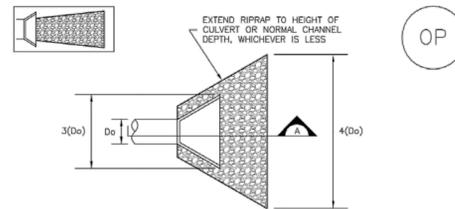
IP-6. STRAW BALE FOR SUMP INLET PROTECTION

STRAW BALE BARRIER INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE STRAW BALE DESIGN DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE INLET WITH ENDS OF BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER.

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

EC-8 Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP)



TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION PLAN

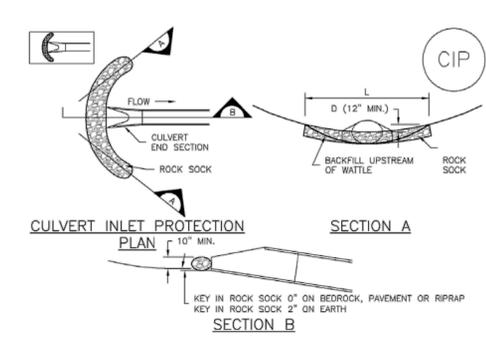
SECTION A

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

OP-1. TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION

TOP-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District November 2010
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Inlet Protection (IP) SC-6



CIP-1. CULVERT INLET PROTECTION

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
 - LOCATION OF CULVERT INLET PROTECTION.
 - SEE ROCK SOCK DESIGN DETAIL FOR ROCK GRADATION REQUIREMENTS AND JOINING DETAIL.
- CULVERT INLET PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF THE CULVERT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT DEPTH IS 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
 - 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.

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

Temporary Outlet Protection (TOP) EC-8

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

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

TEMPORARY OUTLET PROTECTION INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO AND PREVIOUS VERSION OF VOLUME 3, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, OR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE, THESE DRAWINGS ARE DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.
PREPARED FOR
PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC
1864 WOODMOOR DR. STE 100
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920
ATTN: JOE DESJARDIN
719-476-0800
JDESJARDIN@PROTERRACO.COM

J.R. ENGINEERING
A Westman Company
Central 303-740-9383 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

BY	DATE	REVISION	No.	N/A	N/A	08/17/21	RFD	RFD	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY

CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2
DETAILS
FILE NO. SF-21-023
GEC PLANS
SHEET 9 OF 12
JOB NO. 25158.01



ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT
Mike A. Bramlett, P.E.
32314
DATE 8/17/21
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LOCAL ENGINEER

X:\2510000_00\25158000\Drawings\Sheet\Drawings\GEC\2515801.DWG, DTG: 8/19/2021 1:54:47 PM, CS

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

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

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

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

^a Successful seeding of annual grass resulting in adequate plant growth will usually produce enough dead-plant residue to provide protection from wind and water erosion for an additional year. This assumes that the cover is not disturbed or mowed closer than 8 inches.

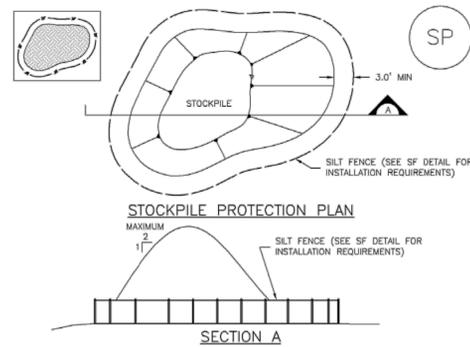
Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1 or where access limitations exist. When hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be applied as a separate operation, when practical, to prevent the seeds from being encapsulated in the mulch.

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

^c Seeding rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast, or increased by 50 percent if done using a Brillion Drill or by hydraulic seeding.

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District TS/PS-3
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



- STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
- LOCATION OF STOCKPILES
- TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.
 - 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.
 - 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 SEED 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).
 - FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRADEMENT CONTROLS, INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL, ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

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

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

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

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

TS/PS-4 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

MM-2 Stockpile Management (SM)

- STOCKPILE PROTECTION MAINTENANCE NOTES**
- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
 - FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
 - WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
 - IF PERIMETER PROTECTION MUST BE MOVED TO ACCESS SOIL STOCKPILE, REPLACE PERIMETER CONTROLS BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY.
 - STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS CAN BE REMOVED ONCE ALL THE MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE HAS BEEN USED.
- (DETAILS ADAPTED FROM PARKER, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)
- NOTE: MANY JURISDICTIONS HAVE BMP DETAILS THAT VARY FROM UDFCD STANDARD DETAILS. CONSULT WITH LOCAL JURISDICTIONS AS TO WHICH DETAIL SHOULD BE USED WHEN DIFFERENCES ARE NOTED.

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

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

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

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

^a All of the above seeding mixes and rates are based on drill seeding followed by crimped straw mulch. These rates should be doubled if seed is broadcast and should be increased by 50 percent if the seeding is done using a Brillion Drill or is applied through hydraulic seeding. Hydraulic seeding may be substituted for drilling only where slopes are steeper than 3:1. If hydraulic seeding is used, hydraulic mulching should be done as a separate operation.

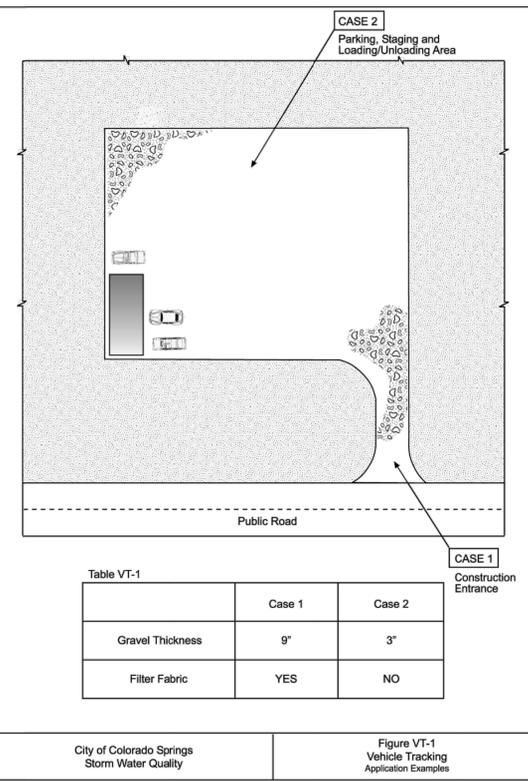
^b See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

^c If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.

^d Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.

^e Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sidecoats grama.

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District TS/PS-5
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3



DENM193722.CS.CRF/9/11/19-99 3-83

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

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

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

Mulch

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

Maintenance and Removal

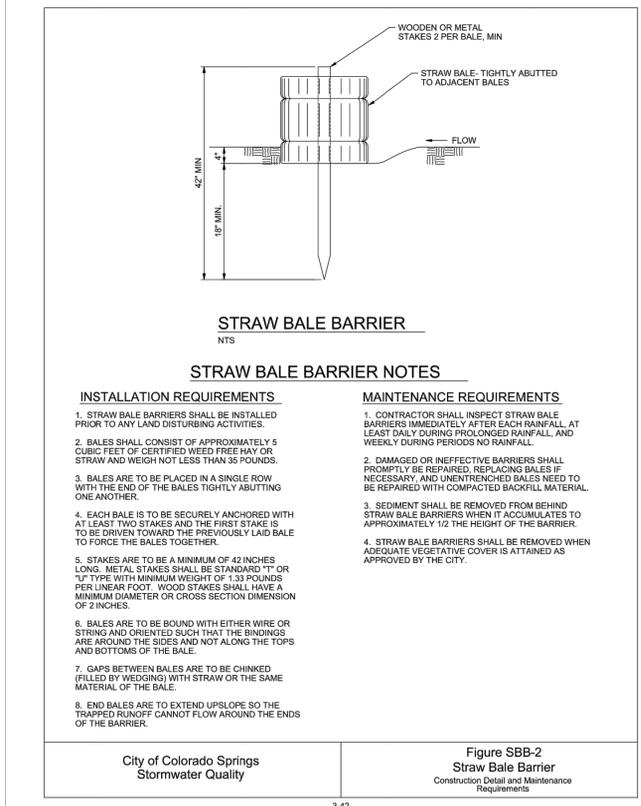
Monitor and observe seeded areas to identify areas of poor growth or areas that fail to germinate. Reseed and mulch these areas, as needed.

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

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

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

TS/PS-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District June 2012
Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3



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

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN WERE REVIEWED ONLY AS TO THEIR APPLICATION ON THIS PROJECT

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

DATE: 8/17/21

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
PT CLOVERLEAF, LLC
1864 WOODMOOR DR. STE 100
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80920
ATTN: JOE DESJARDIN
719-476-0800
JDESJARDIN@PROTERRACO.COM

J.R. ENGINEERING
A Westman Company
Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2593
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

BY	DATE	No.	REVISION

CLOVERLEAF FILING NO. 2

DETAILS
FILE NO. SF-21-023
GEC PLANS

SHEET 11 OF 12
JOB NO. 25158.01

APPENDIX D – SWMP REPORT & GEC PLAN CHECKLIST



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**

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	✓	



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**

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:			



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**

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

Revised: July 2019

		Applicant	PCD
a			
b			
c			
4. Checklist Review Certifications:			
a	<p>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.</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> <i>6/17/21</i></p> <hr/> Engineer of Record Signature Date		
b	<p>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.</p> <hr/> Review Engineer Date		



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.	✓	
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.	✓	



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
ii	<p>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.</p> <p>_____ Date _____ Owner Signature</p>	N/A	
jj	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>_____ Date _____ County Engineer/ECM Administrator</p>	✓	
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.	✓	
c	Floodplain Development Permit	N/A	
d	USACE 404/wetlands permit/mitigation plan	N/A	
e	FEMA CLOMR	N/A	
f	State Engineer's permit/Notice Of Intent to Construct	N/A	
g	Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)	✓	
h	Financial Assurance Estimate (FAE) (signed)	✓	
i	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)	✓	
j	Pre-Development Site Grading Acknowledgement and Right of Access Form (signed)	✓	
k	Conditions of Approval met?		



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
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.	✓	



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
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.	✓	



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
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.	✓	
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	✓	

