



**PRIVATE DETENTION BASIN /
STORMWATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND EASEMENT**

This PRIVATE DETENTION BASIN / STORMWATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT AND EASEMENT (Agreement) is made by and between EL PASO COUNTY by and through THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO (Board or County), **RANDALL & ANDREA O’LEARY** (Developer) and **HAY CREEK PRESERVE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC.** (Homeowners Association or Association), a Colorado nonprofit corporation. The above may occasionally be referred to herein singularly as “Party” and collectively as “Parties.”

Recitals

A. WHEREAS, Developer is the owner of certain real estate (the Property or Subdivision) in El Paso County, Colorado, which Property is legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference; and

B. WHEREAS, Developer desires to plat and develop on the Property a subdivision to be known as **Hay Creek Valley Subdivision**, and

C. WHEREAS, the development of this Property will substantially increase the volume of water runoff and will decrease the quality of the stormwater runoff from the Property, and, therefore, it is in the best interest of public health, safety and welfare for the County to condition approval of this subdivision on Developer’s promise to construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and stormwater quality structural Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) for the subdivision; and

D. WHEREAS, Chapter 8, Section 8.4.5 of the El Paso County Land Development Code, as periodically amended, promulgated pursuant to Section 30-28-133(1), Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), requires the County to condition approval of all subdivisions on a developer’s promise to so construct adequate drainage, water runoff control facilities, and BMPs in subdivisions; and

E. WHEREAS, the Drainage Criteria Manual, Volume 2, as amended by Appendix I of the El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual (ECM), as each may be periodically amended, promulgated pursuant to the County’s Colorado Discharge Permit System General Permit (MS4 Permit) as required by Phase II of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), which MS4 Permit requires that the County take measures to protect the quality of stormwater from sediment and other contaminants, requires subdividers, developers, landowners, and owners of facilities located in the County’s rights-of-way or easements to provide adequate permanent stormwater quality BMPs with new development or significant redevelopment; and

F. WHEREAS, Section 2.9 of the El Paso County Drainage Criteria Manual provides for a developer’s promise to maintain a subdivision’s drainage facilities in the event the County does not assume such responsibility; and

G. WHEREAS, developers in El Paso County have historically chosen water runoff detention basins as a means to provide adequate drainage and water runoff control in subdivisions, which

basins, while effective, are less expensive for developers to construct than other methods of providing drainage and water runoff control; and

H. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct for the subdivision **two** detention basin/stormwater quality BMP(s) (“detention basin/BMP(s)”) as the means for providing adequate drainage and stormwater runoff control and to meet requirements of the County’s MS4 Permit, and to provide for operating, cleaning, maintaining and repairing such detention basin/BMP(s); and

I. WHEREAS, Developer desires to construct the detention basin/BMP(s) on property that will be platted as **Tract A & B and within the Ingress and Egress Easement (Bk 3465 Pg 929)** , as indicated on the final plat of the subdivision, and as set forth on Exhibit B attached hereto; and

J. WHEREAS, Developer shall be charged with the duty of constructing the detention basin/BMP(s) and the Association shall be charged in the Subdivision’s Covenants with the duties of operating, maintaining and repairing all common areas and common structures within the Subdivision, including the detention basin/BMP(s) on the Property described in Exhibit B; and

K. WHEREAS, it is the County’s experience that subdivision developers and homeowners’ associations historically have not properly cleaned and otherwise not properly maintained and repaired these detention basins/BMPs, and that these detention basins/BMPs, when not so properly cleaned, maintained, and repaired, threaten the public health, safety and welfare; and

L. WHEREAS, the County, in order to protect the public health, safety and welfare, has historically expended valuable and limited public resources to so properly clean, maintain, and repair these detention basins/BMPs when developers and homeowners’ associations have failed in their responsibilities, and therefore, the County desires the means to recover its costs incurred in the event the burden falls on the County to so clean, maintain and repair the detention basin/BMP(s) serving this Subdivision due to the Developer’s or the Association’s failure to meet its obligations to do the same; and

M. WHEREAS, the County conditions approval of this Subdivision on the Developer’s promise to so construct the detention basin/BMP(s), and further conditions approval on the Association’s promise to reimburse the County in the event the burden falls upon the County to so clean, maintain and/or repair the detention basin/BMP(s) serving this Subdivision; and

N. WHEREAS, the County could condition subdivision approval on the Developer’s promise to construct a different and more expensive drainage, water runoff control system and BMPs than those proposed herein, which more expensive system would not create the possibility of the burden of cleaning, maintenance and repair expenses falling on the County; however, the County is willing to forego such right upon the performance of Developer’s and the Association’s promises contained herein; and

O. WHEREAS, the County, in order to secure performance of the promises contained herein, conditions approval of this Subdivision upon the Developer’s grant herein of a perpetual Easement over a portion of the Property for the purpose of allowing the County to periodically access, inspect, and, when so necessary, to clean, maintain and/or repair the detention basin/BMP(s); and

P. WHEREAS, given that the Association could potentially avoid liability hereunder by dissolving and reforming as a different entity, and given the difficulties inherent in collecting an unsecured promise, the County, in order to secure performance of the promises contained herein, conditions approval of this Subdivision upon the Developer's creation, by and through this Agreement, of a covenant running with the land upon each and every lot in the Subdivision.

Agreement

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual Promises contained herein, the sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. Incorporation of Recitals: The Parties incorporate the Recitals above into this Agreement.
2. Covenants Running with the Land and Pro Rata Liability upon Individual Lot Owners: Developer and the Association agree that this entire Agreement and the performance thereof shall become a covenant running with the land, which land is legally described in Exhibit A attached hereto, and that this entire Agreement and the performance thereof shall be binding upon themselves, their respective successors and assigns, including individual lot owners within the Subdivision.

However, any liability imposed under this Agreement against an individual lot owner shall not be joint and several with the Developer and the Association, but shall be pro-rated on a per-lot basis as determined by the following formula and illustration: each individual lot owner(s) shall be liable for no more than the total monetary amount of liability multiplied by a fraction in which the numerator is the number of lots in the Subdivision owned by a particular lot owner, and the denominator is the total number of lots in the Subdivision. As to any lot(s) owned by more than one person or entity, the liability among co-owners shall be joint and several for the pro rata obligation of that lot. The application of this Paragraph is best illustrated by the following example. Assume the following parameters: total liability is \$10,000; total number of lots in the Subdivision is 100; Lot 1 is owned by persons A and B; person B also owns Lot 2. Liability is as follows: the Developer, \$10,000; the Association, \$10,000; Lot 1 is \$100.00, joint and several as to A and B, Lot 2 is \$100.00 owed solely by B. Thus person A's total liability is \$100.00 and person B's is \$200.00. Applying the principle that the County cannot collect more than it is owed, and assuming that the County cannot collect anything from the Developer and the Association, if the County collected the whole \$200.00 from B, then it could not collect the \$100.00 from A. Likewise, if the County collected the \$100.00 from A, then it could only collect \$100.00 from B.

3. Construction: Developer shall construct on that portion of the Property described in Exhibit B attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, **two** detention basin/BMP(s). Developer shall not commence construction of the detention basin/BMP(s) until the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department (PCD) has approved in writing the plans and specifications for the detention basin/BMP(s) and this Agreement has been signed by all Parties and returned to the PCD. Developer shall complete construction of the detention basin/BMP(s) in substantial compliance with the County-approved plans and specifications for the detention basin/BMP(s). Failure to meet these requirements shall be a material breach of this Agreement and shall entitle the County to pursue any remedies available to it at law or in equity to enforce the same. Construction of the detention basin/BMP(s) shall be substantially completed within one (1) year (defined as 365 days), which one year period will commence to run on the date the approved plat of this Subdivision is recorded in the records of the El Paso County Clerk and Recorder. Rough grading of the detention basin/BMP(s) must be

completed and inspected by the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department prior to commencing road construction.

In the event construction is not substantially completed within the one (1) year period, then the County may exercise its discretion to complete the project, and shall have the right to seek reimbursement from the Developer and the Association and their respective successors and assigns, including individual lot owners in the Subdivision, for its actual costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction. The term actual costs and expenses shall be liberally construed in favor of the County, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, labor costs, tool and equipment costs, supply costs, and engineering and design costs, regardless of whether the County uses its own personnel, tools, equipment and supplies, etc. to correct the matter. In the event the County initiates any litigation or engages the services of legal counsel in order to enforce the Provisions arising herein, the County shall be entitled to its damages and costs, including reasonable attorney fees, regardless of whether the County contracts with outside legal counsel or utilizes in-house legal counsel for the same. The scope of liability therefor of the Developer, the Association, and the individual lot owners shall be as set forth in Paragraph Two (2) above.

4. Maintenance: The Developer and the Association agree for themselves and their respective successors and assigns, including individual lot owners within the Subdivision, that they will regularly and routinely inspect, clean and maintain the detention basin/BMP(s) in compliance with the County-reviewed Operation and Maintenance Manual, attached hereto as Exhibit C and incorporated herein by reference, and otherwise keep the same in good repair, all at their own cost and expense. No trees or shrubs that will impair the structural integrity of the detention basin/BMP(s) shall be planted or allowed to grow on the detention basin/BMP(s).

5. Creation of Easement: Developer and the Association hereby grant the County a non-exclusive perpetual easement upon and across that portion of the Property described in Exhibit B. The purpose of the easement is to allow the County to access, inspect, clean, repair and maintain the detention basin/BMP(s); however, the creation of the easement does not expressly or implicitly impose on the County a duty to so inspect, clean, repair or maintain the detention basin/BMP(s).

6. County's Rights and Obligations: Any time the County determines, in the sole exercise of its discretion, that the detention basin/BMP(s) is not properly cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise kept in good repair, the County shall give reasonable notice to the Developer, the Association and their respective successors and assigns, including the individual lot owners within the Subdivision, that the detention basin/BMP(s) needs to be cleaned, maintained and/or otherwise repaired. The notice shall provide a reasonable time to correct the problem(s). Should the responsible parties fail to correct the specified problem(s), the County may enter upon the Property to so correct the specified problem(s). Notice shall be effective to the above by the County's deposit of the same into the regular United States mail, postage pre-paid. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Agreement does not expressly or implicitly impose on the County a duty to so inspect, clean, repair or maintain the detention basin/BMP(s).

7. Reimbursement of County's Costs / Covenant Running With the Land: The Developer and the Association agree and covenant, for themselves, their respective successors and assigns, including individual lot owners within the Subdivision, that they will reimburse the County for its costs and expenses incurred in the process of completing construction of, cleaning, maintaining, and/or repairing the detention basin/BMP(s) pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement; however, the obligation and liability of the Developer hereunder shall only continue until such time as the Developer transfers the entire management

and operation of the Association to the individual lot owners within the Subdivision. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the Association and the individual lot owners within the Subdivision shall always remain obligated and liable hereunder, and as per the provisions of Paragraph Two (2) above.

The term “actual costs and expenses” shall be liberally construed in favor of the County, and shall include, but shall not be limited to, labor costs, tools and equipment costs, supply costs, and engineering and design costs, regardless of whether the County uses its own personnel, tools, equipment and supplies, etc. to correct the matter. In the event the County initiates any litigation or engages the services of legal counsel in order to enforce the provisions arising herein, the County shall be entitled to its damages and costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, regardless of whether the County contracts with outside legal counsel or utilizes in-house legal counsel for the same. The scope of liability therefor of the Developer, the Association, and the individual lot owners shall be as set forth in Paragraph Two (2) above.

8. Contingencies of Subdivision Approval: Developer’s and the Association’s execution of this Agreement is a condition of subdivision approval. Additional conditions of this Agreement include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. The County’s receipt of a copy of the Articles of Incorporation for the Association, as filed with the Colorado Secretary of State; receipt of the Certificate of Incorporation or other comparable proof for the same from the Colorado Secretary of State; a copy of the Bylaws of the Association; a copy of the organizational minutes or other appropriate document of the Association, properly executed and attested, establishing that the Association has adopted this Agreement as an obligation of the Association; and
- b. A copy of the Covenants of the Subdivision establishing that the Association is obligated to inspect, clean, maintain, and repair the detention basin/BMP(s); that the Association has adopted this Agreement as an obligation of the Association; and that a funding mechanism is in place whereby individual lot owners within the Subdivision pay a regular fee to the Association for, among other matters, the inspection, cleaning, maintenance, and repair of the detention basin/BMP(s); and
- c. A copy of the Covenants of the Subdivision establishing that this Agreement is incorporated into the Covenants, and that such Agreement touches and concerns each and every lot within the Subdivision.

The County shall have the right, in the sole exercise of its discretion, to approve or disapprove any documentation submitted to it under the conditions of this Paragraph, including but not limited to, any separate agreement or amendment, if applicable, identifying any specific maintenance responsibilities not addressed herein. The County’s rejection of any documentation submitted hereunder shall mean that the appropriate condition of this Agreement has not been fulfilled.

9. Distribution to Lot Purchasers: Upon the initial sale of any lot within the Subdivision, prior to closing on such sale, the Developer shall give a copy of this Agreement to the potential Buyer.

10. Agreement Monitored by El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department and/or El Paso County Department of Public Works: Any and all actions and decisions to

be made hereunder by the County shall be made by the Director of the El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department and/or the Director of the El Paso County Department of Public Works. Accordingly, any and all documents, submissions, plan approvals, inspections, etc. shall be submitted to and shall be made by the Director of the Planning and Community Development Department and/or the Director of the El Paso County Department of Public Works.

11. Indemnification and Hold Harmless: To the extent authorized by law, Developer and the Association agree, for themselves, their respective successors and assigns, including the individual lot owners in the Subdivision, that they will indemnify, defend, and hold the County harmless from any and all loss, costs, damage, injury, liability, claim, lien, demand, action and causes of action whatsoever, whether at law or in equity, arising from or related to their respective intentional or negligent acts, errors or omissions or that of their agents, officers, servants, employees, invitees and licensees in the construction, operation, inspection, cleaning (including analyzing and disposing of any solid or hazardous wastes as defined by State and/or Federal environmental laws and regulations), maintenance, and repair of the detention basin/BMP(s), and such obligation arising under this Paragraph shall be joint and several. Nothing in this Paragraph shall be deemed to waive or otherwise limit the defense available to the County pursuant to the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, Sections 24-10-101, *et seq.* C.R.S., or as otherwise provided by law. However, the obligation and liability of the Developer hereunder shall only continue until such time as the Developer transfers the entire management and operation of the Association to the individual lot owners within the Subdivision.

12. Severability: In the event any Court of competent jurisdiction declares any part of this Agreement to be unenforceable, such declaration shall not affect the enforceability of the remaining parts of this Agreement.

13. Third Parties: This Agreement does not and shall not be deemed to confer upon or grant to any third party any right to claim damages or to bring any lawsuit, action or other proceeding against either the County, the Developer, the Association, or their respective successors and assigns, including any individual lot owners in the Subdivision, because of any breach hereof or because of any terms, covenants, agreements or conditions contained herein.

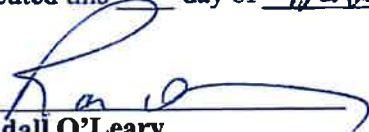
14. Solid Waste or Hazardous Materials: Should any refuse from the detention basin/BMP(s) be suspected or identified as solid waste or petroleum products, hazardous substances or hazardous materials (collectively referred to herein as "hazardous materials"), the Developer and the Association shall take all necessary and proper steps to characterize the solid waste or hazardous materials and properly dispose of it in accordance with applicable State and/or Federal environmental laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the following: Solid Wastes Disposal Sites and Facilities Acts, §§ 30-20-100.5 – 30-20-119, C.R.S., Colorado Regulations Pertaining to Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Facilities, 6 C.C.R. 1007-2, *et seq.*, Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992k, and Federal Solid Waste Regulations 40 CFR Ch. I. The County shall not be responsible or liable for identifying, characterizing, cleaning up, or disposing of such solid waste or hazardous materials. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, should any refuse cleaned up and disposed of by the County be determined to be solid waste or hazardous materials, the Developer and the Association, but not the County, shall be responsible and liable as the owner, generator, and/or transporter of said solid waste or hazardous materials.

15. Applicable Law and Venue: The laws, rules, and regulations of the State of Colorado and El Paso County shall be applicable in the enforcement, interpretation, and execution of this Agreement,

except that Federal law may be applicable regarding solid waste or hazardous materials. Venue shall be in the El Paso County District Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties affix their signatures below.

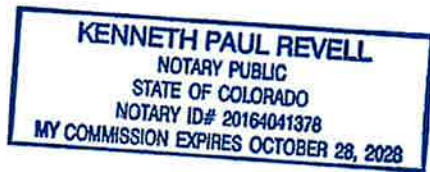
Executed this 20 day of DECEMBER 2024 by:


Randall O'Leary


Andrea O'Leary

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 20 day of DECEMBER, 2024 by Randall O'Leary and Andrea O'Leary.

Witness my hand and official seal.
My commission expires: 10/28/2028




Notary Public

Executed this 19th day of DECEMBER 2024 by:

HAY CREEK PRESERVE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., a Colorado nonprofit corporation

By: 

Print Name: TIM BUSCHAR

Title: President

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 19 day of December, 2024 by Tim Buschar, as President of Hay Creek Preserve Homeowners Association, Inc.


Witness my hand and official seal.
My commission expires: 10/17/2026

Sandra Hazelton
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF COLORADO
NOTARY ID# 20224040127
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 10/17/2026


Notary Public

Executed this 9th day of January, 2025, by:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

By: 
Megan Herington, Executive Director
Planning and Community Development Department
Authorized signatory pursuant to LDC

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 9th day of January, 2025, by Megan Herington, Executive Director of El Paso County Planning and Community Development Department.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: 1/13/2026


Notary Public

Approved as to Content and Form:
Lori L Seago
Assistant County Attorney

KELLY M. HILLS
Notary Public
State of Colorado
Notary ID # 20014033687
My Commission Expires 01-13-2026

Exhibit A – Legal Description

HAY CREEK ROAD PLAT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

A TRACT OF LAND SITUATED IN THE SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 33 AND THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 11 SOUTH, RANGE 67 WEST OF THE 6th PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN; COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO; BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 33, FROM WHICH THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 33 BEARS NORTH 89°38'17" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 2,684.46 FEET, WITH ALL BEARINGS HEREIN RELATIVE THERETO;

THENCE NORTH 00°25'17" WEST, ALONG THE WEST LINE OF SAID SOUTHEAST QUARTER OF SECTION 33, A DISTANCE OF 1,169.26 FEET;

THENCE THE FOLLOWING TWENTY-TWO (22) COURSES;

1. SOUTH 71°29'43" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 140.51 FEET;
2. NORTH 82°07'46" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 458.69 FEET;
3. NORTH 71°31'45" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 369.66 FEET;
4. NORTH 89°30'59" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 195.64 FEET;
5. NORTH 82°27'48" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 300.93 FEET;
6. SOUTH 81°25'26" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 208.57 FEET;
7. NORTH 66°51'51" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 197.45 FEET;
8. NORTH 70°47'03" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 178.13 FEET;
9. NORTH 66°11'16" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 170.15 FEET;
10. NORTH 71°47'12" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 403.02 FEET;
11. NORTH 84°26'00" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 169.75 FEET;
12. SOUTH 87°26'44" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 197.38 FEET;
13. NORTH 74°51'53" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 86.71 FEET;
14. NORTH 86°13'24" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 233.11 FEET;
15. NORTH 80°10'48" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 260.90 FEET;
16. NORTH 78°52'32" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 149.05 FEET;
17. NORTH 71°58'16" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 210.75 FEET;
18. NORTH 49°30'50" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 403.50 FEET;
19. NORTH 57°57'37" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 170.21 FEET;
20. NORTH 37°03'08" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 266.68 FEET;

21. NORTH 43°48'53" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 107.37 FEET;

22. NORTH 20°29'00" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 220.10 FEET TO A POINT ON THE NORTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 34;

THENCE NORTH 89°30'43" EAST, ALONG SAID NORTH LINE, A DISTANCE OF 1,125.83 FEET TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 34;

THENCE SOUTH 00°28'46" WEST, ALONG THE EAST LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 34, A DISTANCE OF 2,654.48 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER;

THENCE SOUTH 89°38'45" WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER, A DISTANCE OF 2,683.98 FEET TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 33;

THENCE SOUTH 89°38'17" WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 33, A DISTANCE OF 2,684.46 FEET TO THE **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

CONTAINING AN AREA OF 214.622 ACRES, (9,348,924 SQUARE FEET), MORE OR LESS.

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ARDIS W. SCHMITT
El Paso County Clerk & Recorder

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pro

RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANT AND AGREEMENT

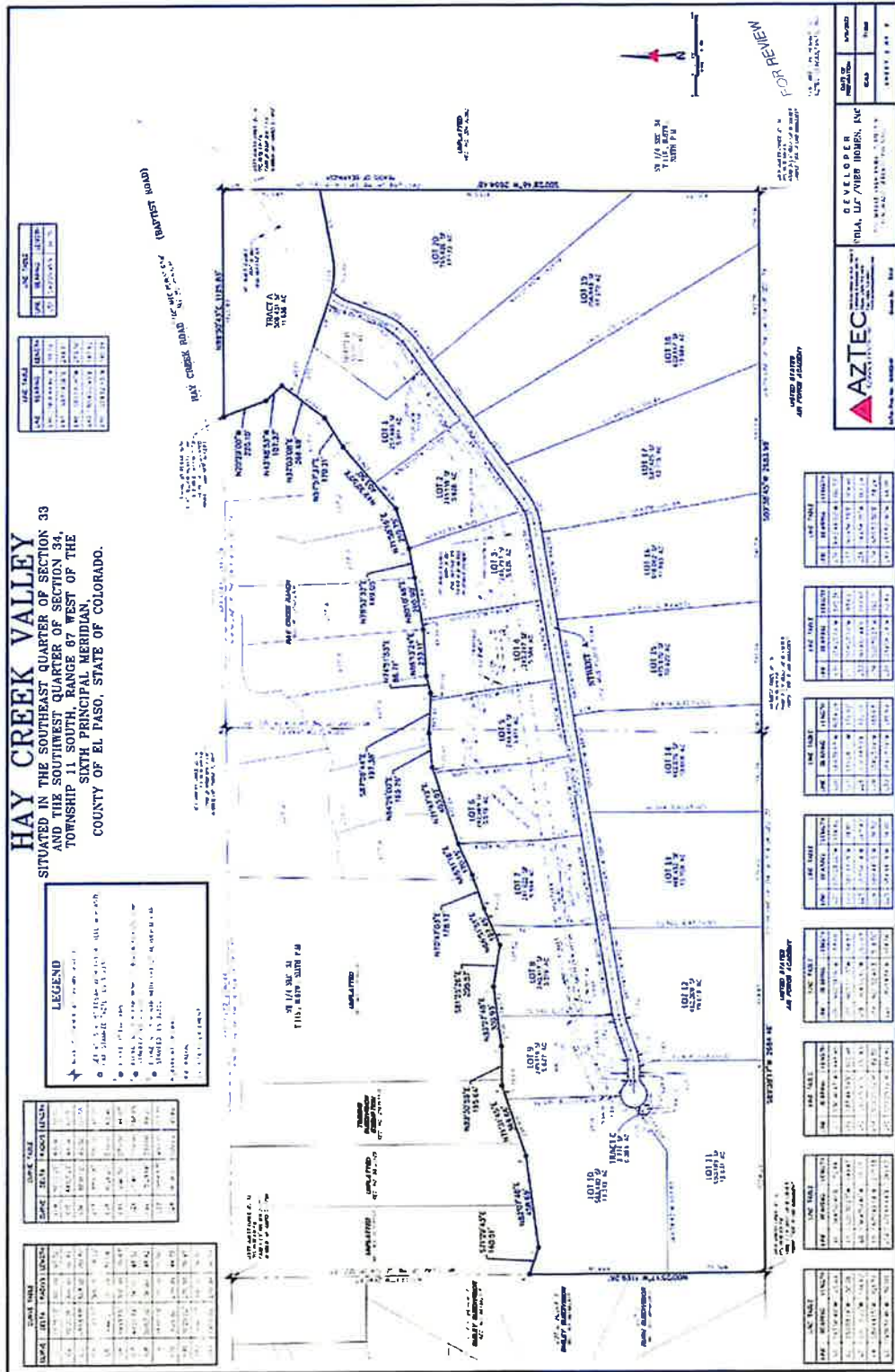
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

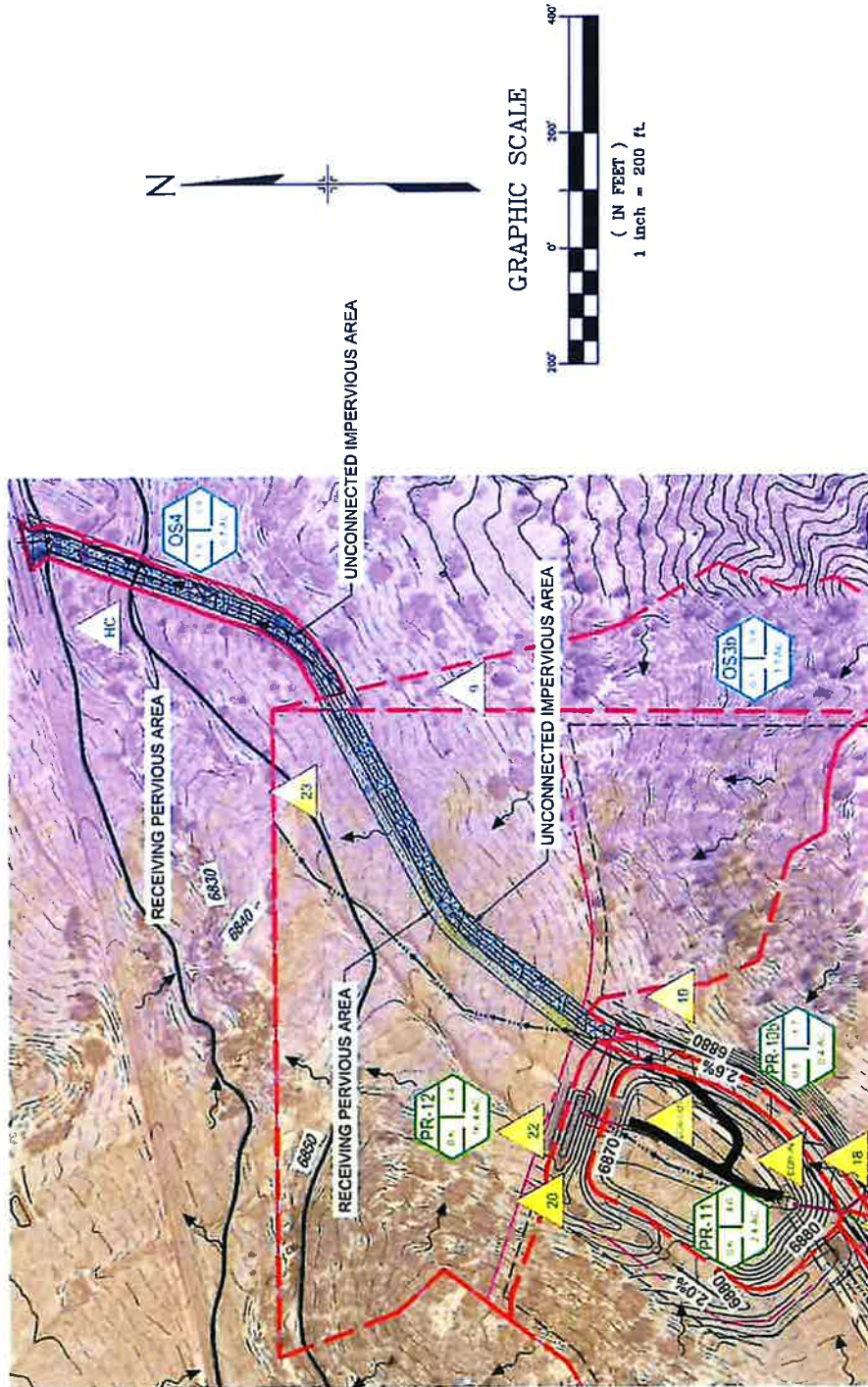
That CHRISTINE J. BRILLACROCE, First Party, of El Paso County, Colorado, does hereby grant unto The Gibson deKalb Hazard, Jr. Trust, dated December 14, 1972, Second Party, its heirs, devisees, successors and assigns, 15 Upland Road, in Colorado Springs, in El Paso County, Colorado, a non-exclusive right of way for ingress and egress over and across the following real property in El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit:

The East half of Section 34 in Township 11 South, Range 67 West of the 6th P. M., being a strip of land 60 feet in width and lying 30 feet on each side of the following described centerline: Commencing at the Northeast corner of the Southwest quarter of said Section 34; thence South 01° 09' 09" West, or the West line of the Southeast quarter of said Section 34, said bearing and all others in this description being relative to those contained in that certain Deed recorded in Book 2618 at Page 952 under Reception No. 12380 of the records of El Paso County, Colorado, a distance of 123.1 feet to the point of beginning of said centerline; thence North E2° 56' 57" East, 58.95 feet; thence on the arc of a curve to the left, which curve has a central angle of 42° 07' 48", a radius of 250 feet, and an arc distance of 183.83 feet; thence North 20° 49' 09" East, tangent to the last mentioned curve, 408 feet, more or less, to intersect the Southerly line of an existing public roadway known as Baptist Road and the terminus of the centerline; extending and shortening the side lines of said 60 foot wide strip to intersect the East line of the Southwest quarter of said Section 34, and to intersect the aforementioned Southerly line of Baptist road, said tract of land containing 0.895 acres, more or less.

Exhibit B – Pond Location Exhibit

Legal Description: Tract B, Hay Creek Valley





(Image is an excerpt from the Hay Creek Valley Final Drainage Report Dated Jan. 2024)

Exhibit C – Operation & Maintenance Manual



Standard Operation Procedures
for
Inspection and Maintenance
of
Extended Detention Basin(s)

Hay Creek Valley Subdivision

Owner:

View Homes Inc.

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

dotweb@elpasoco.com
719-520-6900

Introduction

This plan addresses operation and maintenance of public detention / water quality facilities (**Pond 1**) constructed as part of the **Hay Creek Valley Subdivision** development project at the **central-eastern tract of the site** (EPC PCD projects number(s): **SF2324**). The plat number of **Hay Creek Valley Subdivision** is **[insert plat number]**.

Background

The State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division (CDPHE), has implemented federal regulations within the State of Colorado through permitting, and has included El Paso County as one of numerous Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) required to be permitted in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase 2 Regulations, as defined within Colorado's Phase 2 Municipal Guidance.

NPDES Phase 2 MS4s stormwater discharges are covered under a general permit under the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) under Regulation 61, and as a minimum require the MS4's operator (e.g., El Paso County) to develop, implement, and enforce a stormwater management program to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable to protect water quality requirements of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, Colorado Code of Regulations [CCR] 61.8(11)(a)(i).

This Stormwater Facilities Operation and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan) is for public subregional detention facility (**Pond 1**) constructed as part of the development project referenced above.

Associated Agreements

Pond 1 is proposed as private and, as such, a Detention Maintenance Agreement has been signed & completed between El Paso County & the Hay Creek Valley Homeowner's Association.

Funding for and Organization of Facility Operation and Maintenance

Hay Creek Valley Homeowner's Association will be responsible for operations and maintenance of the **Pond 1** detention facility upon acceptance of the facilities.

Site and Facilities Description

Pond 1 of Hay Creek Valley Subdivision consists of the following characteristics:

- 1) Located in Tract B in the central-eastern region of the site.
- 2) Access is provided to the pond from a private access road directly off of White Bear Point, a private roadway.
- 3) The spillway is located on the east side of the pond. In the event of structure clogging and/or failure, overflows will be routed east into an existing ditch that ultimately ties in to Hay Creek.
- 4) An armored swale & spillway, concrete forebay, concrete outlet structure, concrete trickle channel, & access road are proposed as typically constructed with full spectrum detention ponds. A proposed 18" RCP storm outlet discharges onto a proposed rip rap pad in an existing ditch directly downstream. In the event of structure clogging and/or failure, overflows will be routed east into the existing ditch that ultimately ties in to Hay Creek.

Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Description

The subsections below describe general EDB operations and maintenance.

EDB-1 GENERAL EDB CONCEPT

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

EDBs are an adaptation of a detention basin used for flood control, with the primary difference being the addition of forebays, micropools and a slow release outlet design. Forebays are shallow concrete “pans” located at the inflow points to the basin and are provided to facilitate sediment removal within a contained area prior to releasing into the pond. The forebays collect and briefly hold stormwater runoff resulting in a process called sedimentation, dropping sediment out of the stormwater. The stormwater is then routed from the forebay into the concrete trickle channel and upper basin, the large grassy portion of the basin. The EDB includes an outlet structure that extends the drain time of frequently occurring runoff events to facilitate pollutant removal. An EDB also includes a small micropool just upstream of the outlet structure or built into the outlet structure. The micropool is designed to hold a small amount of water to keep sediment and floatables from blocking the outlet orifices.

EDB-2 INSPECTING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBs)

EDB-2.1 Access and Easements

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

EDB-2.2 Stormwater Management Facilities Locations

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

EDB-2.3 Extended Detention Basin (EDB) Features

EDBs have a number of features that are designed to serve a particular function. Many times the proper function of one feature depends on another. For example, if a forebay is not properly maintained, it could negatively affect the performance of a downstream feature (trickle channel, micropool, etc.).

Therefore, it is critical that each feature of the EDB is properly inspected and maintained to ensure that the overall facility functions as it was intended. Below is a list and description of the most common features within an EDB and the corresponding maintenance inspection items that can be anticipated:

Table EDB-1: Typical Inspection & Maintenance Requirements Matrix

EDB Features	Sediment Removal	Mowing/ Weed Control	Trash & Debris Removal	Erosion	Over-grown Vegetation Removal	Standing Water (mosquito/ algae control)	Structure Repair
Inflow Points (outfalls)	X		X	X			X
Forebays	X		X				X
Low-Flow Channel	X		X	X	X		X
Bottom Stage	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Micropool	X		X		X	X	X
Outlet Works	X		X				X
Emergency Spillway			X	X	X		X
Upper Stage			X	X			
Embankment		X		X	X		

EDB-2.3.1 Inflow Points

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

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

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

- a. Riprap Displaced* – Many times, because the repeated impact/force of water, the riprap can shift and settle. If any portion of the riprap apron appears to have settled, soil is present between the riprap, or the riprap has shifted, maintenance may be required to ensure future erosion is prevented.
- b. Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut* – In some situations, the energy dissipater may not have been sized, constructed, or maintained appropriately and erosion has occurred. Any erosion within the vicinity of the inflow point will require maintenance to prevent damage to the structure(s) and sediment transport within the facility.
- c. Sediment Accumulation* – Because of the turbulence in the water created by the energy dissipater, sediment often deposits immediately downstream of the inflow point. To prevent a loss in hydraulic performance of the upstream infrastructure, sediment that accumulates in this area must be removed in a timely manner.
- d. Structural Damage* – Structural damage can occur at any time during the life of the facility. Typically, for an inflow, the structural damage occurs to the pipe flared end section (concrete or steel). Structural damage can lead to additional operating problems with the facility, including loss of hydraulic performance.
- e. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Undesirable vegetation can grow in and around

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

EDB-2.3.2 Forebay

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

The typical maintenance items that are found with forebays are as follows:

- a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – Because this feature of the EDB is designed to provide the initial sedimentation, debris and sediment frequently accumulate in this area. If the sediment and debris is not removed from the forebay on a regular basis, it can significantly affect the function of other features within the EDB. Routine sediment removal from the forebay can significantly reduce the need for dredging of the main portion of the EDB using specialized equipment (long reach excavators). Routine removal of sediment from the forebay can substantially decrease the long-term sediment removal costs of an EDB.
- b. Concrete Cracking/Failing* – The forebay is primarily constructed of concrete, which cracks, spalls, and settles. Damage to the forebay can result in decreased performance and impact maintenance efforts.
- c. Drain Pipe/Weir Clogged* – Many times the drainpipe or weir can be clogged with debris, and prevent the forebay from draining properly. If standing water is present in the forebay (and there is not a base flow), the forebay is most likely not draining properly. This can result in a decrease in performance and create potential nuisances with stagnant water (mosquitoes).
- d. Weir/Drain Pipe Damaged* – Routine maintenance activities, vandalism, or age may cause the weir or drain pipe in the forebay to become damaged. Weirs are typically constructed of concrete, which cracks and spalls. The drainpipe is typically constructed with plastic, which can fracture.

EDB-2.3.3 Trickle Channel (Low-Flow)

The trickle channel conveys stormwater from the forebay to the micro- pool of the EDB. The trickle channel is typically made of concrete.

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

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

- a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – Trickle channels are typically designed with a relatively flat slope that can promote sedimentation and the collection of debris. Also, if a trickle channel is grass lined it can accumulate sediment and debris at a much quicker rate. Routine removal of accumulated sediment and debris is essential in preventing flows from circumventing the trickle channel and affecting the dry storage portion of the pond.
- b. Concrete/Riprap Damage* – Concrete can crack, spall, and settle and must be repaired to ensure proper function of the trickle channel. Riprap can also shift over time and must be replaced/repared as necessary.
- c. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Because of the constant moisture in the area surrounding the trickle channel, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can become a problem. Trees and dense shrub type vegetation can affect the capacity of the trickle channel and can allow flows to circumvent the feature.
- d. Erosion Outside of Channel* – In larger precipitation events, the trickle channel capacity will likely be exceeded. This can result in erosion immediately adjacent to the trickle channel and must be repaired to prevent further damage to the structural components of the EDB.

EDB-2.3.4 Bottom Stage (Initial Surcharge)

The bottom stage is at least 4 inches deeper than the upper stage and is located directly in front of the outlet works structure, and typically above the permanent water surface of the micropool and the invert of the trickle channel. The bottom stage is designed to store the smaller runoff events, assists in keeping the majority of the basin bottom dry resulting in easier maintenance operations, and enhances the facility's pollutant removal capabilities. This area of the EDB may develop wetland vegetation.

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

- a. Sediment/Debris Accumulation* – The micropool can frequently accumulate sediment and debris. This material must be removed to maintain pond volume and proper function of the outlet structure.
- b. Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the micropool, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate outside of the micropool, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and less disruptive than removing a mature tree).
- c. Bank Erosion* – The micropool is usually a couple feet deeper than the other areas of the ponds. Erosion can be caused by water dropping into the micropool if

adequate protection/armor is not present. Erosion in this area must be mitigated to prevent sediment transport and other EDB feature damage.

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

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

EDB-2.3.5 Micropool

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

The typical maintenance items that are found with micropools are as follows:

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

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

c. Mosquitoes/Algae Treatment – Nuisance created by stagnant water can result from improper maintenance/treatment of the micropool. Mosquito larvae can be laid by adult mosquitoes within the permanent pool. Also, aquatic vegetation that grows in shallow pools of water can decompose causing foul odors. Chemical/mechanical treatment of the micropool may be necessary to reduce these impacts to adjacent homeowners.

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

EDB-2.3.6 Outlet Works

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

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

- a. *Trash Rack/Well Screen Clogged* – Floatable material that enters the EDB will most likely make its way to the outlet structure. This material is trapped against the trash racks and well screens on the outlet structure (which is why they are there). This material must be removed on a routine basis to ensure the outlet structure drains in the specified design period.
- b. *Structural Damage* – The outlet structure is primarily constructed of concrete, which can crack, spall, and settle. The steel trash racks and well screens are also susceptible to damage.
- c. *Orifice Plate Missing/Not Secure* – Many times residents, property owners, or maintenance personnel will remove or loosen orifice plates if they believe the pond is not draining properly. Any modification to the orifice plate(s) will significantly affect the designed discharge rates for water quality and/or flood control. Modification of the orifice plates is not allowed without EPC approval.
- d. *Manhole Access* – Access to the outlet structure is necessary to properly inspect and maintain the facility. If access is difficult or not available to inspect the structure, chances are it will be difficult to maintain as well.
- e. *Woody Growth/Weeds Present* – Because of the constant moisture in the soil surrounding the outlet works, woody growth (cottonwoods/willows) can create operational problems for the EDB. If woody vegetation is not routinely mowed/removed, the growth can cause debris/sediment to accumulate around the outlet works, which can cause problems with other EDB features. Also, tree roots can cause damage to the structural components of the outlet works. Routine management is essential for trees (removing a small tree/sapling is much cheaper and less disruptive than removing a mature tree).

EDB-2.3.7 Emergency Spillway

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

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

- a. *Riprap Displaced* – As mentioned before, the emergency spillway is typically armored with riprap to provide erosion protection. Over the life of an EDB, the riprap may shift or dislodge due to flow.

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

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

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

EDB-2.3.8 Upper Stage (Dry Storage)

The upper stage of the EDB provides the majority of the water quality flood detention volume. This area of the EDB is higher than the micro- pool and typically stays dry, except during storm events. The upper stage is the largest feature/area of the basin. Sometimes, the upper stage can be utilized for park space and other uses in larger EDBs.

With proper maintenance of the micropool and forebay(s), the upper stage should not experience much sedimentation; however, bottom elevations should be monitored to ensure adequate volume.

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

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

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

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

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

Below is a list of indicators:

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

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

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

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

EDB-2.3.9 Miscellaneous

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

a. *Encroachment in Easement Area* – Private lots/property can sometimes be located very close to the EDBs, even though they are required to be located in tracts with drainage easements. Property owners may place landscaping, trash, fencing, or other items within the easement area that may affect maintenance or the operation of the facility.

b. *Graffiti/Vandalism* – Damage to the EDB infrastructure can be caused by vandals. If criminal mischief is evident, the inspector should forward this information to the local Sheriff's Office.

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

d. *Burrowing Animals/Pests* – Prairie dogs and other burrowing rodents may cause damage to the EDB features and negatively affect the vegetation within the EDB. Consult EPC Environmental Division if this becomes an issue.

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

EDB-3 MAINTAINING EXTENDED DETENTION BASINS (EDBS)

EDB-3.1 Maintenance Personnel

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

EDB-3.2 Equipment

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

- 1.) Loppers/Tree Trimming Tools
- 2.) Mowing Tractors

- 3.) Trimmers (extra string)
- 4.) Shovels
- 5.) Rakes
- 6.) All Surface Vehicle (ASVs)
- 7.) Skid Steer
- 8.) Backhoe
- 9.) Track Hoe/Long Reach Excavator
- 10.) Dump Truck
- 11.) Jet-Vac Machine
- 12.) Engineers Level (laser)
- 13.) Riprap (Minimum - Type M)
- 14.) Filter Fabric
- 15.) Erosion Control Blanket(s)
- 16.) Seed Mix (Native)
- 17.) Illicit Discharge Cleanup Kits
- 18.) Trash Bags
- 19.) Tools (wrenches, screw drivers, hammers, etc.)
- 20.) Chain Saw
- 21.) Confined Space Entry Equipment
- 22.) Approved Stormwater Facility Operation and Maintenance Manual

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

EDB-3.3 Safety

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

EDB-3.4 Maintenance Categories and Activities

A typical EDB Maintenance Program will consist of three broad categories of work: routine, minor, and major maintenance activities. Within each category of work, a variety of maintenance activities can be performed on an EDB. A maintenance activity can be specific to each feature within the EDB, or general to the overall facility. A variety of maintenance activities are typical of EDBs. The maintenance activities range in magnitude from routine trash pickup to the reconstruction of drainage infrastructure. The following three sub-sections (3.5, 3.6, and 3.7) explain each of the categories and briefly describes the typical maintenance activities for an EDB, including the objectives and frequency of actions.

EDB-3.5 Routine Maintenance Activities

The majority of this work consists of regularly scheduled mowing and trash and debris pickups for stormwater management facilities during the growing season. This includes items such as the removal of debris/material that may be clogging the outlet structure well screens and trash racks. It also includes activities such as weed control, mosquito treatment, and algae treatment. These activities will normally be performed numerous times during the year. These items can be completed without any prior correspondence with the EPC Stormwater; however, completed

inspection and maintenance forms shall be retained for each inspection and maintenance activity.

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

TABLE – EDB-2 Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities

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

EDB-3.5.1 Mowing

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

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

EDB-3.5.2 Trash/Debris Removal

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

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

EDB-3.5.3 Outlet Works Cleaning

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

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

EDB-3.5.4 Weed Control

Noxious weeds and other unwanted vegetation must be treated as needed throughout the EDB. This activity can be performed either through mechanical means (mowing/pulling) or with herbicide. Consultation with the Environmental Division at 719-520-7878 is highly recommended prior to the use of herbicide.

Frequency – Routine – As needed based on inspections.

EDB-3.5.5 Mosquito/Algae Treatment

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

Frequency – As needed.

EDB- 3.6 Minor Maintenance Activities

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance or operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, tools, and small equipment. These items may require prior correspondence with EPC Stormwater and require completed inspection and maintenance forms to be submitted to EPC upon request for each inspection and maintenance activity.

Table – EDB-3 Summary of Minor Maintenance Activities

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY	MINIMUM FREQUENCY	LOOK FOR	MAINTENANCE ACTION
Sediment Removal	As needed; typically every 1–2 years	Sediment build-up; decrease in pond volume	Remove and dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills/gullies forming on side slopes, trickle channel, other areas	Repair eroded areas Revegetate; address source of erosion
Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning	As needed, based upon inspection	Large trees/wood vegetation in lower stage of pond	Remove vegetation; restore grade and surface
Drain Cleaning/Jet Vac	As needed, based upon inspection	Sediment build-up/ non draining system	Clean drains; Jet Vac if needed

EDB-3.6.1 Sediment Removal

Sediment removal is necessary to maintain the original design volume of the EDB and to ensure proper function of the infrastructure. Regular sediment removal (minor) from the forebay, inflow(s), and trickle channel can significantly reduce the frequency of major sediment removal activities (dredging) in the upper and lower stages. The minor sediment removal activities can typically be addressed with shovels and smaller equipment. Major sediment removal activities will require larger and more specialized equipment. The major sediment activities will also require surveying with an engineer’s level, and consultation with EPC Stormwater Staff to ensure design volumes/grades are achieved.

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

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections. Sediment removal in the

forebay and trickle channel may be necessary as frequently as every 1-2 years.

EDB-3.6.2 Erosion Repair

The repair of eroded areas is necessary to ensure the proper function of the EDB, minimize sediment transport, and to reduce potential impacts to other features. Erosion can vary in magnitude from minor repairs to trickle channels, energy dissipaters, and rilling to major gullies in the embankments and spillways. The repair of eroded areas may require the use of excavators, earthmoving equipment, riprap, concrete, erosion control blankets, and turf reinforcement mats. Major erosion repair to the pond embankments, spillways, and adjacent to structures will require consultation with EPC Stormwater Staff.

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

EDB-3.6.3 Vegetation Removal/Tree Thinning

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

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

EDB-3.6.4 Clearing Drains/Jet-Vac

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

Frequency – Nonroutine – As necessary based upon inspections.

EDB-3.7 Major Maintenance Activities

This work consists of larger maintenance/operational problems and failures within the stormwater management facilities. All of this work requires consultation with EPC Stormwater Staff to ensure the proper maintenance is performed. This work requires that the staff review the original design and construction drawings to assess the situation and assign the necessary maintenance. **An ESQCP permit may be required for major maintenance activities.** This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, surveying, or assistance through private contractors and consultants.

Table – EDB-4 Summary of Major Maintenance Activities

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

EDB-3.7.1 Major Sediment Removal

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

Frequency – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

EDB-3.7.2 Major Erosion Repair

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

Frequency – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

EDB-3.7.3 Structural Repair

An EDB includes a variety of structures that can deteriorate or be damaged during the course of routine maintenance. These structures are constructed of steel and concrete that can degrade or be damaged and may need to be repaired or re-constructed from time to time.

These structures include items like outlet works, trickle channels, forebays, inflows, and other features. In-house operations staff can perform some of the minor structural repairs. Major repairs to structures may require input from a structural engineer and specialized contractors. Consultation with EPC Stormwater Staff should take place prior to all structural repairs.

Frequency – Nonroutine – Repair as needed based upon inspections.

Reference:

This manual is adapted from SEMSWA and the Town of Parker, Colorado, STORMWATER PERMANENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (PBMP) LONG-TERM OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL, October 2004

For additional resources and contact info, visit the EPC Stormwater website:
<https://publicworks.elpasoco.com/stormwater/>

**Stormwater Best Management Practices
Inspection and Maintenance Plan (IM Plan)**

for:

Hay Creek Valley Subdivision

Located at:

SW 1/4 Sec. 34, T 11 S, R 67 W
(Parcel # 7100000269)

**Prepared for and Party Responsible
for Maintenance and Inspection:**

Hay Creek Valley Homeowner's Association

Prepared by:

Mr. Jeffrey Odor, PE
Matrix Design Group, Inc.
2435 Research Parkway, Suite 300
Colorado Springs, CO 80920
(719)575-0100

Reference:

This plan is adapted from various maintenance manuals developed in the Colorado Front Range

Appendix A

General Location and Description of Stormwater Best Management Practices

A. General Site Description

Insert General Site Description (Example: Residential Site A, Pine Creek Filing 122, is located in Colorado Springs on Lakeview Drive approximately one half mile east of Pine Road. The 78-acre site consists of 331 single-family residential units.)

B. General Stormwater Management Description

Insert General Description of stormwater facilities for the site (Example: All stormwater is conveyed via curb and gutter and conventional reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) storm sewer to two extended detention basins that provide water quality treatment. Flows from the extended detention basins are conveyed in a major drainageway to a regional detention storage facility owned and maintained by the City of Colorado Springs.)

C. Stormwater Facilities Site Plan

Inspection or maintenance personnel may utilize the documents in Appendix F for locating the stormwater facilities within this development.

D. On-Site Stormwater Management Facilities

Volume Reduction Facilities

Example: Residential Site A utilizes Level I MDCIA – All impervious surfaces are routed over grass buffer strips. Gutter downspouts are disconnected from the storm conveyance system and are routed over grassed areas.

Storage Facilities (Detention)

Example: Detention for Residential Site A is provided in a Regional Detention Pond, the Pine Creek Pond X, located at Pine Road and Harvest St.

Water Quality Facilities

Example: Residential Site A utilizes 2 extended detention basins for providing water quality capture volume for the site.

Source Control Best Management Practices

Example: Residential Site A does not include any nonstructural BMPs.

**Stormwater Best Management Practices
Inspection and Maintenance Plan (IM Plan) Procedures/Forms**

for:

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales (GB-GS)

Reference:

This plan is adapted from various maintenance manuals developed in the Colorado Front Range

**Stormwater Best Management Practices
Inspection and Maintenance Plan Procedures/Forms for
Grass Buffers and Grass Swales**

Table of Contents

- I. Compliance with Stormwater Best Management Practices Maintenance Requirements**
- II. Inspection & Maintenance- Annual Reporting**
- III. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs**
- IV. Access and Easements**
- V. Safety**
- VI. Field Inspection Equipment**
- VII. Inspecting Stormwater Best Management Practices**
 - A. Inspection Procedures
 - B. Inspection Report
 - C. Verification of Inspection and Form Submittal
- VIII. Maintaining Stormwater Best Management Practices**
 - A. Maintenance Categories
 - B. Maintenance Personnel
 - C. Maintenance Forms

Maintenance Agreement (included in IM Plan submittal to City)

Appendices

- Appendix A** - Description of Stormwater Best Management Practices (included in IM Plan submittal to City)
- Appendix B** - Standard Operation Procedures (SOP)
- Appendix C** - Inspection Form
- Appendix D** - Maintenance Form
- Appendix E** - Annual Inspection and Maintenance Submittal Form
- Appendix F** - Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan/As-Builts (included in IM Plan submittal to City)
- Appendix G** - BMP Maintenance Cost Estimates (included in IM Plan submittal to City)
- Appendix H** - PE Certification (included in IM Plan submittal to City)

Stormwater Best Management Practices Inspection and Maintenance Plan Procedures/Forms for Grass Buffers and Grass Swales

I. Compliance with Stormwater Best Management Practices Maintenance Requirements

All property owners are responsible for ensuring that stormwater best management practices (BMPs) or facilities installed on their property are properly maintained and that they function as designed. In some cases, this maintenance responsibility may be assigned to others through special agreements. The maintenance responsibility for a stormwater facility may be designated on the subdivision plat, the site development plan, and/or within a maintenance agreement for the property. Property owners should be aware of their responsibilities regarding stormwater facility maintenance and need to be familiar with the contents of this Inspection and Maintenance Plan (IM Plan). Maintenance agreement(s) associated with this property are provided.

In some cases, the City of Colorado Springs may agree to provide the required inspection and maintenance for some stormwater facilities that once the warranty period has ended will become public. In these cases, a City of Colorado Springs maintenance agreement will be included for those facilities that are agreed to be included in the City of Colorado Springs routine maintenance program.

II. Inspection & Maintenance – Annual Reporting

Requirements for the inspection and maintenance of stormwater facilities, as well as reporting requirements are included in this Stormwater Best Management Practices Inspection and Maintenance Plan.

Verification that the stormwater BMPs have been properly inspected and maintained and submittal of the required Inspection and Maintenance Forms shall be provided to the City on an annual basis. The annual reporting form shall be provided to the City prior to May 31st of each year.

Copies of the Inspection and Maintenance forms for each of the stormwater BMPs are located in Appendix C and D. A standard annual reporting form is provided in Appendix E. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team.

III. Preventative Measures to Reduce Maintenance Costs

The most effective way to maintain your water quality facility is to prevent the pollutants from entering the facility. Common pollutants include sediment, trash & debris, chemicals, pet wastes, runoff from stored materials, illicit discharges into the storm drainage system and many others. A thoughtful maintenance program will include measures to address these potential contaminants and will save money and time in the long run. Key points to consider in your maintenance program include:

- Educate property owners/residents to be aware of how their actions affect water quality and how they can help reduce maintenance costs.
- Keep properties, streets and gutters, and parking lots free of trash, debris, and lawn clippings.
- Ensure the proper use, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes and chemicals. Promptly clean up any spilled materials and dispose of properly.
- Plan lawn care to minimize and properly use chemicals and pesticides.
- Sweep paved surfaces and put the sweepings back on the lawn.
- Be aware of automobiles leaking fluids. Use absorbents such as cat litter to soak up drippings – dispose of properly.
- Encourage pet owners to clean up pet wastes.
- Re-vegetate disturbed and bare areas to maintain vegetative stabilization.
- Clean any private storm drainage system components, including inlets, storm sewers, and outfalls.
- Do not store materials outdoors (including landscaping materials) unless properly protected from runoff.

IV. Access and Right to Enter

All stormwater management facilities located on the site should have both a designated access location and the City has the right to enter for the purpose of inspecting and for maintaining BMPs where the owner has failed to do so.

V. Safety

Keep safety considerations at the forefront of inspection procedures at all times. Likely hazards should be anticipated and avoided. Never enter a confined space (outlet structure, manhole, etc) without proper training, number of personal, and equipment.

Potentially dangerous (e.g., fuel, chemicals, hazardous materials) substances found in the areas must be referred emergency services at 911 (non-emergency number is 444-7000). If a toxic or flammable substance is discovered, leave the immediate area and contact the local emergency services at 911.

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

If any hazard is found within the facility area that poses an immediate threat to public safety, contact emergency services at 911 immediately.

VI. Field Inspection Equipment

It is imperative that the appropriate equipment is taken to the field with the inspector(s). This is to ensure the safety of the inspector and allow the inspections to be performed as efficiently as possible. Below is a list of the equipment that may be necessary to perform the inspections of all Stormwater BMPs:

- Protective clothing and boots.
- Safety equipment (vest, hard hat, confined space entry equipment [if certified to perform confined space entry]).
- Communication equipment.
- IM Plan for the site.

- Clipboard.
- Stormwater BMP Inspection Forms (See Appendix C).
- Manhole Lid Remover
- Shovel.

Some of the items identified above need not be carried by the inspector (manhole lid remover, shovel, and confined space entry equipment), but should be available in the vehicle driven to the site. Specialized equipment may require specific training related to that equipment and should only be used by trained individuals.

VII. Inspecting Stormwater BMPs

The quality of stormwater entering the waters of the state relies heavily on the proper operation and maintenance of permanent BMPs. Stormwater BMPs must be periodically inspected to ensure that they function as designed. The inspection will determine the appropriate maintenance that is required for the facility.

A. Inspection Procedures

All Stormwater BMPs are required to be inspected a minimum of once per year. Inspections should follow the inspection guidance found in the SOP for the specific type of facility. (Appendix B of this manual).

B. Inspection Report

The person(s) conducting the inspection activities shall complete the appropriate inspection report for the specific facility. Inspection reports are located in Appendix C. A copy of each inspection form shall be kept by the owner a minimum of 5 years.

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

General Information

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

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

Inspection Scoring

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

- 0 = No deficiencies identified.
- 1 = Monitor – Although maintenance may not be required at this time, a potential problem exists that will most likely need to be addressed in the future. This can include items like minor erosion,

concrete cracks/spalling, or minor sediment accumulation. This item should be revisited at the next inspection.

- 2 = Routine Maintenance Required – Some inspection items can be addressed through the routine maintenance program. This can include items like vegetation management or debris/trash removal.
 - 3 = Immediate Repair Necessary – This item needs immediate attention because failure is imminent or has already occurred. This could include items such as structural failure of a feature (outlet works, forebay, etc), significant erosion, or significant sediment accumulation. This score should be given to an item that can significantly affect the function of the facility.
- N/A This is checked by an item that may not exist in a facility. Not all facilities have all of the features identified on the form (forebay, micro-pool, etc.).

Inspection Summary/Additional Comments

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

Overall Facility Rating

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

C. Verification of Inspection and Form Submittal

The Stormwater BMP Inspection Form provides a record of inspection of the facility. Inspection Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix C. Verification of the inspection of the stormwater facilities and the facility inspection form(s) shall be provided to the City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team on an annual basis. The verification and the inspection form(s) shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager on behalf of the property owner.

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

VIII. Maintaining Stormwater BMPs

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

A. Maintenance Categories

Stormwater BMP maintenance programs are separated into three broad categories of work. The categories are separated based upon the magnitude and type of the maintenance activities performed. A description of each category follows:

Routine Work

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

Restoration Work

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance and work needed to address operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, with minor tools, and small equipment. These items do not require prior correspondence with City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team, but do require that completed maintenance forms be submitted to City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team with the annual report forms.

Rehabilitation Work

This work consists of large-scale maintenance and major improvements needed to address failures within the stormwater BMP. This work requires consultation with City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team and may require an engineering design with construction plans to be prepared for review and approval by the City. This work may also require more specialized maintenance equipment, surveying, construction permits or assistance through private contractors and consultants. These items require prior correspondence with City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team and require that completed maintenance forms be submitted to City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team with the annual report forms.

B. Maintenance Personnel

Maintenance personnel should be qualified to properly maintain stormwater BMPs, especially for restoration or rehabilitation work. Inadequately trained personnel can cause additional problems resulting in additional maintenance costs. Periodic training will be offered by the City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team (fees apply).

C. Maintenance Forms

The Stormwater BMP Maintenance Form provides a record of maintenance activities and includes general cost information to assist property owners in budgeting for future maintenance. Maintenance Forms for each facility type are provided in Appendix D. Maintenance Forms shall be completed by the property owner, management company, or contractor completing the required maintenance items. The form shall then be reviewed by the property owner or an authorized agent of the property owner and submitted on an annual basis by May 31st to the following address:

City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team
Attn: Ensure O&M Program Inspector
PO Box 1575, MC 520
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-1575

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

Appendix B

Standard Operation Procedures for Inspection and Maintenance

Grass Buffers and Grass Swales (GB-GS)

May 2008



CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GB-GS-1 BACKGROUND	3
GB-GS-2 INSPECTING GRASS BUFFERS AND SWALES (GB-GS)	3
GB-GS-2.1 ACCESS AND EASEMENTS	3
GB-GS-2.2 STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) LOCATIONS	3
GB-GS-2.3 GRASS BUFFER - GRASS SWALE (GB-GS) FEATURES	3
GB-GS-2.3.1 Grass Swale Bottom and Side Slopes; Grass Buffer Strips	4
GB-GS-2.3.2 Inflow Points	5
GB-GS-2.3.3 Underdrain System	5
GB-GS-2.3.4 Grade Control Level Spreader	6
GB-GS-2.3.5 Irrigation	6
GB-GS-2.3.6 Miscellaneous	7
GB-GS-2.4 INSPECTION FORMS	7
GB-GS-3 MAINTAINING GRASS BUFFERS & GRASS SWALES (GB-GS)	7
GB-GS-3.1 MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL	7
GB-GS-3.2 EQUIPMENT	7
GB-GS-3.3 MAINTENANCE FORMS	8
GB-GS-3.4 MAINTENANCE CATEGORIES AND ACTIVITIES	8
GB-GS-3.5 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	8
GB-GS-3.5.1 Trash/Debris Removal	9
GB-GS-3.5.2 Mowing	10
GB-GS-3.5.3 Irrigation	10
GB-GS-3.5.4 Weed Control	10
GB-GS-3.5.5 Mosquito Treatment	10
GB-GS-3.5.6 Level Spreader (Grass Buffer only)	11
GB-GS-3.5.7 Rodent Damage	11
GB-GS-3.6 RESTORATION MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	11
GB-GS-3.6.1 Sediment Removal	12
GB-GS-3.6.2 Erosion Repair	12
GB-GS-3.6.3 Vegetation Removal	12
GB-GS-3.6.4 Revegetation	12
GB-GS-3.6.5 Irrigation (Automatic)	13
GB-GS-3.6.6 Level Spreader	13
GB-GS-3.6.7 Fertilization/Soil Amendment	13
GB-GS-3.6.8 Vehicle Tracks	13
GB-GS-3.7 REHABILITATION MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	13
GB-GS-3.7.1 Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal	14
GB-GS-3.7.2 Major Erosion Repair	15
GB-GS-3.7.3 Structural Repair	15
GB-GS-3.7.4 GB-GS Rebuild	15

GB-GS-1 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

GB-GS-2.1 Access and Easements

Inspection and maintenance personnel may utilize the figures located in Appendix E containing the locations of the access points and potential maintenance easements of the GB-GSs within this development.

GB-GS-2.2 Stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP) Locations

Inspection and maintenance personnel may utilize the figures located in Appendix E containing the locations of the GB-GSs within this development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d. Standing Water/Boggy Areas – Grass swales and buffers are generally intended to drain and be dry in between rain events. If areas of standing water are present, the swale or buffer may need to be evaluated for proper

grade to ensure drainage. In some cases, where underdrains are used, the underdrains should be inspected to ensure that they are not clogged.

GB-GS-2.3.2 Inflow Points

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

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

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

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

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

GB-GS-2.3.3 Underdrain System

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

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

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

GB-GS-2.3.4 Grade Control Level Spreader

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

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

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

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

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

GB-GS-2.3.5 Irrigation

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

The typical maintenance activities that are required for irrigation systems are as follows:

Irrigation systems will generally require routine periodic maintenance and adjustment to ensure that proper amounts of water are being applied given the weather conditions, and that they are providing coverage to all areas of the grass to eliminate bare spots.

GB-GS-2.3.6 Miscellaneous

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

a. Access – Access needs to be maintained.

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

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

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

GB-GS-2.4 Inspection Forms

GB-GS Inspection forms are located in Appendix C. Inspection forms shall be completed by the person(s) conducting the inspection activities. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team per the requirements of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. These inspection forms shall be kept a minimum of 5 years and made available to the City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team upon request.

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

GB-GS-3.1 Maintenance Personnel

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

GB-GS-3.2 Equipment

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

- 1.) Mowing Tractors
- 2.) Trimmers (extra string)
- 3.) Shovels
- 4.) Rakes

- 5.) All Surface Vehicle (ASVs)
- 6.) Engineers Level (laser)
- 7.) Erosion Control Blanket(s)
- 8.) Mulch
- 9.) Sod or Seed
- 10.) Illicit Discharge Cleanup Kits
- 11.) Trash Bags
- 12.) Approved Inspection and Maintenance Plan

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

GB-GS-3.3 Maintenance Forms

The GB-GS Maintenance Form provides a record of each maintenance operation performed by maintenance contractors. The GB-GS Maintenance Form shall be filled out in the field after the completion of the maintenance operation. Each form shall be reviewed and submitted by the property owner or property manager to the City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team per the requirements of the Inspection and Maintenance Plan. The GB-GS Maintenance form is located in Appendix B.

GB-GS-3.4 Maintenance Categories and Activities

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

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

GB-GS-3.5 Routine Maintenance Activities

The majority of this work consists of scheduled mowing, trash and debris pickups and landscape care for the GB-GS during the growing season. It also includes activities such as weed control. These activities normally will be performed numerous times during the year. These items do not require any prior approval by City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team, however, completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team for each inspection and maintenance period.

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

**Table GB-GS-2
Summary of Routine Maintenance Activities**

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

GB-GS-3.5.1 Trash/Debris Removal

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

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

GB-GS-3.5.2 Mowing

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

Frequency – Routine – as necessary to maintain grass height.

GB-GS-3.5.3 Irrigation

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

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

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

 SPRING: Start up the system and test for even coverage and correct timer settings.

 SUMMER: Test for even coverage and correct timer settings.

 FALL: Drain and winterize the system.

GB-GS-3.5.4 Weed Control

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

Frequency – Routine – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.5.5 Mosquito Treatment

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

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

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

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

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.5.7 Rodent Damage

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

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6 Restoration Maintenance Activities

This work consists of a variety of isolated or small-scale maintenance/operational problems. Most of this work can be completed by a small crew, hand tools, and small equipment. These items do not require approval by City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team. Completed inspection and maintenance forms shall be submitted to City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team for each inspection and maintenance activity.

**Table GB-GS-3
Summary of Restoration Maintenance Activities**

Maintenance Activity	Minimum Frequency	Indication Action is Needed:	Maintenance Action
Sediment Removal	As needed.	Sediment build-up.	Remove and properly dispose of sediment
Erosion Repair	As needed, based upon inspection	Rills and gullies forming on slopes and other areas	Repair eroded areas & revegetate; address cause
Vegetation Removal	As needed, based upon inspection	Trees, willows, shrubs impeding flow	Remove vegetation; restore correct grade and surface
Revegetation	As needed, based upon inspection	Areas without grass	Replace grass by sodding or seeding
Irrigation (Automatic)	As needed, based upon inspection.	Evidence of broken or missing parts	Replace parts and test system
Level Spreader (Grass Buffer Only)	As needed, based upon inspection.	Evidence of uneven flow; erosion; or rills/gullies	Repair sections of level spreader and address cause
Fertilization or Soil	As needed,	Grass with pale color;	Consult with turf

Amendment	minimize fertilization	areas with poor grass growth not due to irrigation problems	specialist; Test soil
Vehicle Tracks (Along Roadways)	As needed, based upon inspection	Depressions from vehicle tracks; vegetation damage	Repair and fill depressions; sod or seed damaged areas

GB-GS-3.6.1 Sediment Removal

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

Frequency – As needed based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.2 Erosion Repair

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

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.3 Vegetation Removal

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

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS -3.6.4 Revegetation

Bare areas should be repaired as soon as possible. Repair bare areas with grass or sod. Causes of the problem, such as inadequate water supply or diseased grasses, should be investigated and resolved.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.5 Irrigation (Automatic)

Irrigation systems require routine maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations (valves, timer, etc.), and maintenance of the pipe and heads to ensure that even coverage is being applied, and that there are no missing or broken parts. Timing systems should be checked to verify that the correct amount of water is being applied to the grassed areas for the seasonal conditions.

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.6 Level Spreader

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

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.7 Fertilization/Soil Amendment

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

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GS-3.6.8 Vehicle Tracks

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

Frequency – As necessary, based upon inspections.

GB-GB-3.7 **Rehabilitation Maintenance Activities**

This work consists of larger maintenance/operational problems and failures within the stormwater management facilities. All of this work requires consultation with the City's Engineering staff to ensure the proper maintenance is performed. This work requires that the City's Engineering staff review the original design and construction drawings to assess the situation and assign the necessary maintenance. This work may also require

more specialized maintenance equipment, design/details, surveying, or assistance through private contractors and consultants.

**Table GB-GS-4
Summary of Rehabilitation Maintenance Activities**

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

GB-GS-3.7.1 Major Sediment/Pollutant Removal

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

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

GB-GS-3.7.2 Major Erosion Repair

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

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

GB-GS-3.7.3 Structural Repair

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

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

GB-GS-3.7.4 GB-GS Rebuild

In very rare cases, a GB-GS may need to be rebuilt. Generally, the need for a complete rebuild is a result of improper construction, improper maintenance resulting in structural damage to the underdrain system, or extensive contamination of the GB-GS. Consultation with the City's Engineering staff shall take place prior to any rebuild project.

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



GRASS BUFFER-GRASS SWALE INSPECTION FORM

Date: _____
 Subdivision/Business Name: _____ Inspector: _____
 Subdivision/Business Address: _____
 Weather: _____
 Date of Last Rainfall: _____ Amount: _____ Inches

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

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

INSPECTION SCORING - For each facility inspection item, insert one of the following scores:
 0 = No deficiencies identified 2 = Routine maintenance required
 1 = Monitor (potential for future problem) 3 = Immediate repair necessary
 N/A = Not applicable

FEATURES

1.) Grass Swale Bottom & Side Slopes

- Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- Vegetation Cover
- Erosion Present
- Standing Water/Boggy Areas

2.) Grass Buffer

- Sediment/Debris Accumulation
- Vegetation Cover
- Erosion Present
- Standing Water/Boggy Areas

3.) Inflow Points

- Rip Rap Displaced/Run-down or Pipe Damage
- Erosion Present/Outfall Undercut
- Sediment Accumulation

4.) Underdrain System

- Standing water/Not draining
- Evidence of clogged system

5.) Grade Control

- Erosion Present
- Structural Damage

6.) Level Spreader

- Erosion Present
- Structural Damage
- Unlevel/Uneven Distribution of flow

7.) Irrigation

- General Grass Condition
- Bare Spots
- Broken sprinkler heads

8.) Miscellaneous

- Encroachment in Easement Area
- Public Hazards
- Burrowing Animals/Pests
- Other

Inspection Summary / Additional Comments: _____

OVERALL FACILITY RATING (Circle One)

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

This inspection form shall be kept a minimum of 5 years and made available to the City of Colorado Springs upon request.



CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS

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

Subdivision/Business Name: _____ Completion Date: _____

Subdivision/Business Address: _____ Contact Name: _____

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

MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED

ROUTINE WORK

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

RESTORATION WORK

- ___ SEDIMENT REMOVAL
 - ___ INFLOW POINT
 - ___ SWALE BOTTOM
 - ___ SIDE SLOPE
 - ___ BUFFER STRIP
- ___ EROSION REPAIR
 - ___ INFLOW POINT
 - ___ SWALE BOTTOM
 - ___ SIDE SLOPE
 - ___ BUFFER STRIP
 - ___ GRADE CONTROL/LEVEL SPREADER
- ___ REVEGETATION
 - ___ SWALE BOTTOM
 - ___ SIDE SLOPE
 - ___ BUFFER STRIP

REHABILITATION WORK

- ___ SEDIMENT REMOVAL (DREDGING)
 - ___ SWALE BOTTOM
 - ___ INFLOW POINT
- ___ EROSION REPAIR
 - ___ INFLOW POINT
 - ___ SWALE BOTTOM
 - ___ SIDE SLOPE
 - ___ BUFFER STRIP
- ___ STRUCTURAL REPAIR
 - ___ INFLOW
 - ___ UNDERDRAIN
 - ___ LEVEL SPREADER

OTHER _____

ESTIMATED TOTAL MANHOURS: _____

COSTS INCURRED (include description of costs): _____

EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL USED (include hours of equipment usage and quantity of material used):

COMMENTS/ADDITIONAL INFO: _____

This Maintenance Activity Form shall be kept a minimum of 5 years and made available to the City of Colorado Springs upon request.

Appendix E: Annual Inspection and Maintenance Submittal Form



Annual Inspection and Maintenance Reporting Form for Stormwater BMPs

(This form to be submitted to City of Colorado Springs prior to May 31 of each year)

Date: _____

To: City of Colorado Springs/Stormwater Team
Attn: Ensure Operations and Maintenance Program Inspector
PO Box 1575, MC 520
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-1575

Re: Certification of Inspection and Maintenance; Submittal of forms

Property/Subdivision Name: _____

Property Address: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Phone #: _____

Contact Email Address: _____

I verify that the required stormwater facility inspections and required maintenance have been completed in accordance with the Stormwater BMP Maintenance Agreement and the Inspection and Maintenance Manual associated with the above referenced property.

The required Stormwater Facility Inspection and Maintenance forms are attached to this form.

Name of Party Responsible for Inspection
& Maintenance

Property Owner

Authorized Signature

Signature

Appendix F

As-Built Plans (When Complete)

Appendix G

BMP Maintenance Cost Estimates (2007)

Routine maintenance costs can usually be predicted for an annual budget and may range from four percent of original capital construction costs per year for an EDB to nine percent of original capital costs per year for an infiltration BMP.

A general rule of thumb is that annual maintenance costs may run from \$100 per acre for minor maintenance, such as mowing, to \$500 per acre for more intensive maintenance including weed control, debris removal, etc.

Non-routine maintenance costs, however, can be substantial over the long run, especially when considering the possibility of eventual BMP replacement. To lessen the immediate financial impact of non-routine costs, it is advised that a BMP maintenance fund, with annual contributions, be established.

As an example, for EDBs, which need to have sediment removed once every two to ten years, ten to 50 percent of anticipated dredging costs should be collected annually. In addition, the average EDBs has a life expectancy of 20 to 50 years. A separate fund that collects two to five percent a year should be established for replacement. Anticipated interest may be used to offset the effects of inflation.

Type of BMP	Sediment Removal Frequency	Facility Life Span*
Retention Pond	5 to 15 years	20 to 50 years
EDB	2 to 10 years	20 to 50 years
Sand Filter	Every 6 months or as required	20 to 50 years
PLD	5 to 10 years	10 to 25 years
Grass Swale/Grass Buffer	As needed	10 to 25 years
Porous Paving	3 to 4 times per year	25 years

*Assumes the facility is maintained on a regular basis.

Estimating and Planning for Non-routine Costs for BMPs

Costs for non-routine maintenance of BMPs are highly specific and will vary depending upon:

- the type, size, and depth of the facility;
- the volume of the sediment trapped in the BMP;
- the accessibility of the BMP; and
- whether or not on-site disposal of the sediment is possible.

Retention Pond and EDB Sediment Removal

The technique used to remove sediment from a retention pond or EDB is very site-specific. The information below provides an estimate of costs associated with the dredging process.

◆ Mobilization and Demobilization of Machinery

Associated Costs: \$1,000 to \$10,000

Large retention ponds or regional facilities will often require a waterborne operation during which an excavator or a crane must be mounted to a floating barge and moved into position. For smaller ponds, larger ponds that can be drained or dredged from the shore, and extended detention basins, a perimeter or dry operation will usually suffice. In this case, a backhoe, truck equipment, or crane may be used to scoop out the sediment. Additional costs for the construction and restoration of access roads for trucks and heavy equipment may be accrued.

◆ Dredging

Associated Costs: \$10 per cubic yard to \$20 per cubic yard

The cost of dredging a BMP depends on the volume of sediment removed. The cost (expressed by cubic yard) is largely influenced by the depth of the water and the distance between the excavation area and the “staging area” where sediment is transferred to trucks for removal. Another consideration is whether equipment can easily access the BMP bottom. The following equation can be used to estimate the volume of sediment in cubic yards.

Equation to Estimate the Volume of Sediment in a BMP (in cubic yards)

$$\text{surface area } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (acres)} \times \text{depth of sediment } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ (feet)} \times 43,560 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cubic feet}$$
$$\text{cubic feet } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} / 27 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ cubic yards}$$

◆ Disposal

Associated Costs: \$5 per cubic yard - on-site to \$47 per cubic yard - off-site

The primary determinant of disposal costs is whether on-site disposal is an option. If on-site disposal is not available, then locating a landfill or large area to apply the spoils may prove challenging and transportation costs may increase considerably. Dredged materials will require special disposal if found to contain hazardous materials.

Adding the likely costs of the sediment removal components establishes a range in which an owner can expect to pay for sediment/pollutant removal. For a facility with a small surface area (0.25 acres) overall costs can range from \$4,000 to \$10,000+. For a large facility (10 acres) overall costs can range from \$170,000 to \$550,000+.

	Maintenance	Annual Associated Cost
PLD	Removal of sediments and replacement of some level of soil is required periodically. Mulch should be replaced annually, or as needed.	Between \$1,500 and \$2,000, depending upon the size and complexity of the facility.
Grass Swale/ Grass Buffer	Remove sediments, replace check dams (usually made of earth, riprap, or wood), reseed or sod (if grassed) or replace dead plants, every two years.	
Porous Paving	Vacuum sediments from surface, twice a year.	Between \$500 and \$1,000, depending on the size of the facility.
Sand Filter	Remove the top filter cloth and remove/replace the filter gravel, when a semiannual inspection reveals that it is necessary. Remove and replace the filter cloth and gravel every three to five years.	Between \$3,000 to \$10,000, depending on the type and size of the sand filter and the amount of impervious surface draining to it.

If an oil sheen is present in the facility, it should be removed by a qualified oil recycler, which increases costs. Other expenses, such as removal of trash and hydrocarbons from water traps may also be required.

Removing sediment from stormwater facilities can be a considerable expense. Look for opportunities to reduce the amount of sediment entering the pond from the surrounding drainage area.

Reference: Information adapted from "Maintaining Stormwater Systems, A Guidebook for Private Owners and Operators in Northern Virginia", January 2007, Northern Virginia Regional Commission

Appendix H

Civil Engineer Stormwater Best Management Practice (permanent) Certification Letter

(date)

City of Colorado Springs
City Engineering Division, Stormwater Enterprise
30 S. Nevada Avenue, Suite 502
PO Box 1575, MC 520
Colorado Springs, CO 80901-1575

Attn.: Lisa Ross, P.E.
Stormwater Engineering Interim Manager

Gentlemen:

The permanent stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) for *(Name of project & Subdivision Name (required) & address)* consist of *(description of the BMPs, e.g., type, WQCV, drainage area, etc.)*. *(Name of Civil Engineering Firm)* has reviewed the attached letter(s) from *(Name of Geotechnical Engineering Firm)* and from *(Name(s) Landscape Architect Firm and/or Other Involved Firms)*, as appropriate. Based upon this information and information gathered during periodic site visits to the project during significant/key phases of the stormwater BMP installation, *(Name of Engineering Firm)* is of the opinion that the stormwater BMPs have been constructed in general compliance with the approved Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan, Construction Plans, and Specifications as filed with the City.

Statement Of Engineer In Responsible Charge:

I, _____ *(print name)*, a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado, in accordance with Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of the Bylaws and Rules of the State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors, do hereby certify that I or a person under my responsible charge periodically observed the construction of the above mentioned project. Based on the on-site field observations and review of pertinent documentation, it is my professional opinion that the required permanent BMPs have been installed and are in general compliance with the approved Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan, Construction Plans, and Specifications as filed with the City of Colorado Springs. For BMPs with a Water Quality Capture Volume (WQCV), I have attached the post-construction As-Built drawings. The As-Built drawings accurately depict the final installation of the stormwater BMPs and verify the WQCV.

(Name of Engineer, P.E.)
Colorado No. XXXXX

Seal & Signature of P.E. Goes Here