

Construction Activities Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)
Grading, Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan

Colorado Springs Police Department Firing Range
El Paso County, Colorado
(Lat: 38.60, Long: 104.68)

Owner/Developer:
Colorado Springs Police Department
705 South Nevada Avenue
Colorado Springs,
CO 80903
Ph: 719-444-7439

QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____

CONTRACTOR

Name: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____



1604 South 21st Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904
(719) 630-7342
Contact: Andrew McCord, P.E.

Kiowa Project No. 19007

PCD Project No. PPR-19-043

April 22, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents.....	i
State Stormwater Discharge Permit Requirements.....	ii
I. Stormwater Management Plan Objectives.....	1
A. State Permit Applicant	2
B. SWMP Terms.....	2
C. Contractor Required Items	3
II. Site Description.....	3
A. Nature of the Construction Activity	3
B. Sequence of Major Activities.....	4
C. Estimate of Area and Volume Disturbed.....	4
D. Soil Data	4
E. Existing Vegetation and Ground Cover	4
F. Potential Pollution Sources.....	5
G. Non-stormwater Discharges	5
H. Receiving Waters	5
III. SWMP Site Map Contents	6
IV. Stormwater Management Controls.....	6
A. SWMP Administrator.....	6
B. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources:.....	7
C. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Pollution Prevention.....	8
V. Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management	11
VI. Recommended Inspection and Maintenance Procedures	12
A. Minimum Inspection Schedule	12
B. BMP Operation and Maintenance.....	14
VII. References.....	14
Appendix Table of Contents.....	16

STATE STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

At least ten days prior to the anticipated start of construction activities (i.e. the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, excavation activities, installation of structural Best Management Practices, or other activities), for projects that will disturb one (1.0) acre or more, the owner or operator of the construction activity must submit an application as provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Water Quality Control Division (Division). This form may be reproduced and is also available from the Division's web site. Applications received by the Division are processed and a permit certification and other relevant materials will be sent to the attention of the legally responsible person. The application contains certification of completion of a storm water management plan (SWMP). Do not include a copy of the Stormwater Management Plan, unless requested by the Division.

For information or application materials contact:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
WQCD-P-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530
<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/wq-construction-general-permits>

Electronic Application – CDPHE website:

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/WQ%20permits%20construction%20electronic%20application>

I. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) is “to identify possible pollutant sources that may contribute pollutants to stormwater and identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that, when implemented, will reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts. The SWMP must be completed and implemented at the time the project breaks ground and revised as construction proceeds, to accurately reflect the conditions and practices at the site (CDPHE *Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance*)”. A general schedule or phasing of BMPs will be determined by construction schedule and ground disturbances necessitating required erosion control methods/BMPs. The SWMP shall be implemented until expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. Evaluations of and modifications to this plan may be necessary during the length of the construction project until the site is finally stabilized.

SWMP Plan Availability: A copy of the Stormwater Discharge Permit from the State of Colorado, SWMP Report, SWMP Site Map, SWMP Notes and Details; and inspection reports shall be kept on site by the SWMP Administrator at all times, as to be available for use by the operator/SWMP Administrator and to be available for inspection by federal, state and local agencies. If an office location is not available at the site, the SWMP must be managed so that it is available at the site when construction activities are occurring (for example: by keeping the SWMP in the superintendent’s vehicle). The permittee shall retain copies of the SWMP and all reports required by the Permit and records of all data used to complete the Permit application for three (3) years minimum after expiration or inactivation of permit coverage, unless the community requires a longer period.

This SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The SWMP Administrator shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs or if the SWMP proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed. If the SWMP Administrator feels that modifications to the BMPs shown on the SWMP are necessary to provide for a more effective plan, the process will include: 1) Evaluate pollutant sources, 2) Select BMPs, 3) Document BMPs, 4) Implement BMPs.

SWMP revisions must be made prior to changes in the site conditions, except for “Responsive SWMP Changes” as follows:

- SWMP revision must be made immediately after changes are made in the field to address BMP installation and/or implementation issues; or
- SWMP revisions must be made as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 72 hours, after change(s) in BMP installation and/or implementation occur at the site that require development of materials to modify the SWMP
 - ◊ A notation must be included in the SWMP prior to the site change(s) that includes the time and date of the change(s) in the field, and identification of the BMP(s) removed or added and the location(s) of the BMP(s). Modifications to the SWMP shall be submitted to the City within seven days.

A City of Colorado Springs Grading Permit is required along with a Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS), Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for this project. The general conditions associated with the permits must be followed through the duration of the land disturbing activities

at the site. For additional details or more specific information on the CDPS permit, consult the CDPS General Permit No. COR-030000. City Grading Permit: Signoff and acceptance of the Grading, Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Plan by the City constitutes a Grading Permit authorizing the approved land disturbance and implementation of the approved erosion and stormwater quality control measures.

A. State Permit Applicant

The State Permit applicant (also referred to as the Permittee) must be a legal entity that meets the definition of the owner and/or operator of the construction site, in order for this application to legally cover the activities occurring at the site. The applicant must have day-to-day supervision and control over activities at the site and implementation of the SWMP. Although it is acceptable for the applicant to meet this requirement through the actions of a contractor, as discussed in the examples below, the applicant remains liable for violations resulting from the actions of their contractor and/or subcontractors. Examples of acceptable applicants include:

Owner or Developer - An owner or developer who is operating as the site manager or otherwise has supervision and control over the site, either directly or through a contract with an entity such as those listed below.

General Contractor or Subcontractor - A contractor with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWMP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on stormwater quality.

Other Designated Agents/Contractors - Other agents, such as a consultant acting as construction manager under contract with the owner or developer, with contractual responsibility and operational control (including SWMP implementation) to address the impacts construction activities may have on stormwater quality.

Refer to the CDPHE, *Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance* for additional information.

The Permittee shall be legally responsible for compliance with the State Permit.

B. SWMP Terms

Best Management Practices (BMPs): BMPs encompass a wide range of erosion and sediment control practices, both structural and non-structural in nature, that are intended to reduce or eliminate any possible water quality impacts from stormwater leaving a construction site. The individual BMPs appropriate for a particular construction site are largely dependent of the types of potential pollutant sources present, the nature of the construction activity, and specific-site conditions.

Nonstructural BMPs, such as preserving natural vegetation, preventive maintenance and spill response procedures, schedules of activities, prohibition of specific practices, education, and other management practices are mainly operational or managerial techniques.

Structural BMPs include treatment processes and practices ranging from diversion structures and silt fences, to retention ponds and inlet protection.

Construction Start Date: This is the day when ground disturbing activities are expected to begin, including grubbing, stockpiling, excavating, demolition, and grading activities.

Disturbance Area Determination: Aside from clearing, grading and excavation activities, disturbed areas also include areas receiving overburden (e.g., stockpiles), demolition areas,

and areas with heavy equipment/vehicle traffic and storage that disturb existing vegetative cover.

Final Stabilization Date: In terms of permit coverage, this is when the site is finally stabilized. This means that all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and all disturbed areas have been either built on, paved, or a uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels (refer to Final Stabilization Section). Permit coverage must be maintained until the site has reached Final Stabilization. Even if only one part of the project is being done, the estimated final stabilization date must be for the overall project. If permit coverage is still required once your part is completed, the permit certification may be transferred or reassigned to a new responsible entity(s).

SWMP Drawings: Also known as the SWMP Site Map.

C. Contractor Required Items

The Contractor shall include and/or provide the following items prior to beginning land disturbing activities:

- Add the SWMP Administrator and Alternate with phone numbers to this plan.
- Construction Dates – Verify the construction dates indicated in this report. Update as necessary to reflect the planned schedule.
- Material Handling and Spill Prevention procedures – See Section IV-4. Review and modify as necessary.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Nature of the Construction Activity

The proposed project involves the development of an undeveloped parcel. The project will include the construction of one commercial building and the attendant features including stormwater facilities, utility infrastructure and parking areas and driveways.

i. Site Location

The overall property, owned by North Park 200 LLC, is approximately 199.954 acres in size with the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD) shooting range parcel being approximately 17.21 acres of that total. The CSPD parcel has been conveyed from North Park 200 LLC to the City of Colorado Springs. The site is located southwest of exit 122 on Interstate 25. A portion of the overall North Park 200 site is located within the city limits of Fountain as is the PPIR site. The portion of the property within the City of Fountain was due to the contiguous annexation of PPIR. The CSPD shooting range property is located within El Paso County and is anticipated to be annexed into the City of Fountain in the future. The site is located within the southern half of Section 5, Township 17 South, Range 65 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, in El Paso County, Colorado. The overall site is bounded to the east by Interstate 25 and its frontage road, to the south by PPIR, to the west and north by Colorado Springs Utilities property. A vicinity map of the site is shown on Figure 1 included in the Appendix.

ii. Adjacent Areas

The site is located north of and adjacent to Pikes Peak International Raceway (PPIR).

B. Sequence of Major Activities

The major construction activities associated with this project are shown in the table below along with an approximate timing of the sequence. In general, the SWMP Administrator and the Contractor will identify the precise schedule to be used during the term of this project and modify this schedule as needed. Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary to install the initial erosion control features.

Approximate Sequence of Major Construction Activities:

Installation of initial BMPs	May 2, 2020
Clearing, grubbing and earthworks	May 2, 2020
Site work	May 2020-December 2020
Building construction	September 2020 to May 2021
Seeding, mulching and blanket Installation	Summer / Fall 2021
End Construction (refer to <i>Final Stabilization...</i> section)	Fall 2021

The temporary erosion control measures can be removed when Final Stabilization has occurred. Refer to the Final Stabilization section for a description of the requirements.

C. Estimate of Area and Volume Disturbed

The total site area associated with the project is 17.2 acres. The estimated area of disturbance corresponds to that necessary to perform the site grading for the building, install the utility infrastructure, install storm sewer systems, and install final stabilization measures. The disturbed area also includes the construction access, staging and stockpile areas, which will be tilled, seeded and mulched. Locations of disturbed areas are as shown on the SWMP Site Map. All other areas are to remain undisturbed.

Earthwork cut and fill operations will be roughly 3,053 cubic yards of Cut and 5400 cy of structural Fill. There will be no excess cut generated by the project that would need to be hauled off-site.

D. Soil Data

According to the Soil Survey for El Paso County, Colorado, Soils within the subject site are classified to be within Hydrologic Soils Group C (Limon Clay #47) (See Figure 2). The soils are all well drained, typical of alluvial fans, and have a low hazard of erosion and soil blowing.

E. Existing Vegetation and Ground Cover

The majority of the site has relatively gentle slopes of approximately 2 to 5 percent with the site draining generally from the northwest to the southeast. Existing vegetation on the site consists primarily of native and non-native short prairie grasses. A few trees and shrubs are also present on the site. The land has encountered disturbance in the past when portions of the site and the adjacent land to the east were used to impound vehicles atop of a layer of placed roadbase material (crushings). Vegetation cover is estimated at 20-35% for the overall site based on visual inspection, photographic aerial data.

It is recommended that the contractor take pictures of the existing vegetative cover prior to construction and any calculations they feel necessary to make the Final Stabilization comparison (refer to Final Stabilization section for additional information). The contractor will be responsible for providing the documentation to make this comparison to the City and the State of Colorado, Water Quality Control Division.

F. Potential Pollution Sources

The potential pollution sources for the site that may have an impact to stormwater include the following items:

1. Ground disturbing activities and grading - Sediment
2. Off-site vehicle tracking - Sediment
3. Vehicle maintenance or fueling – Fuel, oil, chemicals
4. Storage of disposal items – Sediment
5. Soil, aggregate and sand stockpiling – Sediment
6. Construction Dewatering – Sediment
7. Storage of fertilizers, materials or chemicals - Chemicals
8. Concrete washouts – Concrete, slurry
9. Haul routes – Sediment, fuel, oil
10. Landscaping – Fertilizers, sediment, over-watering, pesticides
11. Portolet – Chemicals, human waste
12. Shooting Berms – Lead Contamination

G. Non-stormwater Discharges

In the existing condition there are no known non-stormwater discharges from the project site, such as springs and landscape irrigation return flows. During construction, the following non-stormwater discharges from the project site could occur.

1. Release of concrete washout water – Not anticipated. The washout water should be contained within the concrete washout BMP.
2. Runoff from water used for dust control – Not anticipated. The contractor should limit the amount of water used for dust control to an amount less than would result in runoff. Perimeter control BMPs are planned to filter water that may runoff.

If any other non-stormwater discharges from the site become apparent during the term of construction, the occurrence and mitigation shall be addressed by the SWMP Administrator.

H. Receiving Waters

The area encompassed by the project collects most storm water from the up-gradient existing and future residential areas. Storm water from the Hybl Sports Medicine and Performance Center will receive water quality treatment and be detained to current criteria in a water quality basin on-site. Marginal edges not captured by grade will be stabilized and release in a sheet flow manner onto downstream stabilized grades and in Historic Fashion.

Immediate Receiving water(s): Crooked Canyon Creek

Ultimate Receiving Water(s): Fountain Creek

There is a lateral ditch lying along the westerly margin which conveys flows to Crooked Canyon Creek from upstream sources. The Site discharged detained flows to this lateral

ditch approximately 600 feet upstream from Crooked Canyon Creek. There are no stream crossings on the site.

The site is located within a FEMA flood zone based on FEMA map 08041C1160G.

III. SWMP SITE MAP CONTENTS

The SWMP Site Map and SWMP Drawings are considered a part of this plan. It identifies the following:

1. Construction site boundaries;
2. All areas of ground disturbance;
3. Existing and proposed topography;
4. Areas used for storage of building materials, equipment, soil, stockpiles or waste;
5. Locations of all structural BMPs;
6. Locations of non-structural BMPs where applicable;
7. Locations of springs, streams, wetlands, detention basins, roadside ditches and other surface waters.

The SWMP Site Map must be updated and or red-lined by the SWMP Administrator on a regular basis to reflect current conditions of the site at all times. The SWMP site maps are contained at the rear of this report.

IV. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

A. SWMP Administrator

The Permittee shall designate the SWMP Administrator. The SWMP Administrator is typically the Contractor or his/her designated representative and is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining and revising the SWMP. The SWMP Administrator is the contact person with the City and State for all matter pertaining to the SWMP. The SWMP Administrator is the person responsible for the SWMP accuracy, completeness and implementation. Therefore, the SWMP Administrator should be a person with authority to adequately manage and direct day to day stormwater quality management activities at the site. The SWMP Administrator shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Permittee(s) to ensure the site remains in compliance with the CDPS Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activities Permit and the City's Grading Permit. An Alternate SWMP Administrator who is able to serve in the same capacity as the SWMP Administrator shall also be selected.

The SWMP Administrator shall be present at the project site a majority of the time and (along with the Alternate SWMP Administrator) shall provide the City with a 24-hour emergency contact number.

If the SWMP Administrator or Alternate changes for any reason, it shall be noted/redlined on this Plan. The City shall be notified in writing of any change.

SWMP Administrator: _____

Phone: _____

Alternate SWMP Administrator: _____

Phone: _____

B. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources:

At a minimum, the following sources and activities shall be evaluated for the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges and identified in the SWMP if found to have such potential. The sources of any potential pollutants must be controlled through BMP selection and implementation. Each pollutant source recognized through this process as having the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater, must be identified in the SWMP along with the specific stormwater management control (BMPs) that will be implemented to adequately control the source. (Note: the actual evaluation of the potential pollutant sources does NOT need to be included in the SWMP – just the resultant pollutant sources and their associated BMPs.). The SWMP Administrator shall determine the need for and locations of each of the following potential pollutant sources during the course of the construction project.

Could it Contribute?	Potential Pollutant Source	BMP Implemented to Control Source
Yes	All disturbed and stored soils	Silt fence, sediment control logs, rock socks, seed and mulch
Yes	Vehicle tracking of sediments	Vehicle tracking control, street sweeping
No	Management of contaminated soils	
Yes	Loading and unloading operations	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, vehicle tracking control, silt fence
Yes	Outdoor storage activities (building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, etc.)	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, silt fence
Yes	Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling	Stabilized staging area, materials storage area, silt fence
Not expected	Significant dust or particulate generating processes	Control by sprinkling with water and other appropriate means.
Yes	Routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc	Use as recommended by manufacturer and in areas specified, silt fence
Yes	On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc)	Stabilized staging area, silt fence, non-structural BMPs
Yes	Concrete truck/equipment washing, including the concrete truck chute and associated fixtures and equipment	Concrete washout area, stabilized staging area, vehicle tracking control, silt fence
No	Dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants	
Yes	Non-industrial waste sources such as worker trash and portable toilets	Stabilized staging area, construction fence, non-structural BMPs
Yes	Other areas or procedures where potential spills can occur	Non-structural BMPs, construction fence
Yes	Lead Contamination at Shooting Pods	Potential lead contamination at shooting embankments is policed, remediated and maintained by owner

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Pollution Prevention

1. A list of the Structural BMPs for erosion and sediment control implemented on the site to minimize erosion and sediment are as follows. Refer to the SWMP Drawings for Installation and Maintenance requirements for each structural BMP and refer to the SWMP drawings for the location of the BMPs.
 - a) Concrete Washout Area (CWA): An approved portable concrete washout system, or a shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations.
 - b) Inlet protection (IP): Installed at appropriate inlets.
 - c) Erosion Control Blanket (ECB): At selected areas steeper than 3-to-1 as indicated on the plans shall be protected with an erosion control blanket.
 - d) Seeding and Mulching (SM): Temporary seeding and mulching can be used to stabilize disturbed areas that will be inactive for an extended period of time. Permanent seeding should be used to stabilize areas at final grade that will not otherwise be stabilized.
 - e) Silt Fence (SF): A temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts.
 - f) Materials Storage Area/Stabilized Staging Area (MSA/SSA): Consists of stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, parking, storage, unloading and loading.
 - g) Temporary Stockpile Areas (SP): Temporary stockpiles of excess excavated material and stockpiles for imported materials shall be shown on the SWMP drawings. Slopes shall not be steeper than 3H to 1V. Temporary soil stockpile areas will require approved erosion protection such as silt fence or sediment control logs.
 - h) Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC): Consists of a rock pad that is intended to help strip mud from tires prior to vehicles leaving the construction site. Installed at all entrance/exit points to the site. The number of access points shall be minimized.
 - i) Temporary Sediment Basin (TSB) consists of an impoundment for surface runoff, which settles out sediment, and discharges flow from the site through a temporary release structure consisting of a perforated riser pipe.

Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features.

2. Non-structural practices for erosion and sediment control to be used to minimize erosion and sediment transport are:

Seeding and mulching in areas that will not be hard surfaced. Minimize the amount of existing vegetation to be removed during construction, leaving native vegetation in place when possible. Only the existing vegetation that is specified or requiring removal shall be disturbed or removed. If possible, leave existing ground cover in place or remove just prior to grading to minimize the length of soil exposure.

3. Phased BMP Implementation:

The SWMP Administrator shall update the BMP Implementation, if necessary, to meet and/or address the Contractor's schedule. The SWMP shall be updated as necessary to reflect the BMPs installed.

a) Installation of Initial BMPs

Prior to any construction activities, erosion control facilities shall be installed. Minimal clearing and grubbing may be necessary prior to installing the initial erosion control features. Stabilization of cleared or grubbed areas to be completed the same day if possible. The "initial" BMPs include, but may not be limited to, construction fence, silt fence, vehicle tracking control, stabilized staging area, materials storage area, concrete washout area, and inlet protection. Designate areas for construction trailer (if used), trash container, portolets, vehicle and equipment parking and material storage. If these areas are not indicated on the plan, the contractor must "red line" the plan with the locations. Provide a confined area for maintenance and fueling of equipment from which runoff will be contained and filtered. BMP / Erosion Control facility waste shall be disposed of properly.

b) Clearing, grubbing and earthworks

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. The removed cleared and grubbed items, soil, storm sewer pipe and fence shall be disposed of properly. If a soil stockpile area is needed, the area shall be protected as shown in the Details and the stockpile area shall be redlined onto the plan. Existing vegetation to remain shall be protected with construction fence. Wind erosion shall be controlled on the site by sprinkling and other appropriate means.

c) Site Grading, Utility Infrastructure, and Stormwater Facility Construction

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue. This phase includes overall site work. Other than dewatering for surface runoff, it is not expected that a subsurface dewatering system will be required to complete the work shown on the plans. A CDPHE construction dewatering permit is required prior to performing the dewatering activities. Materials site and building construction shall be stored in the designated areas delineated on the plan. If an area is not delineated on the plan, the contractor shall "red line" the plan to show the location. Material waste from the detention basin construction shall be disposed of properly. Solvents, paints and chemicals shall be stored and disposed properly.

d) Commercial building construction.

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue, unless the work requiring the measure is completed.

e) Crooked Canyon Creek Lateral Ditch stabilization

The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue, unless the work requiring the measure is completed. Other than dewatering for surface runoff, it is not expected that a subsurface dewatering system will be required to complete the channel work

shown on the plans. A CDPHE construction dewatering permit is required prior to performing the dewatering activities.

- f) Seeding and mulching.
The measures included in the previous sequence shall be maintained and continue, unless the work requiring the measure is completed. Seeding, mulching and blanketing shall be installed. Avoid excess watering and placing of fertilizers and chemicals.
- g) Final Stabilization.
The necessary erosion control measures included in the previous sequence shall continue until Final Stabilization is reached. Refer to Final Stabilization section for requirements.

The SWMP Administrator shall amend the SWMP if necessary and as required, refer to Section I.

4. Materials handling and spill prevention:

The SWMP Administrator will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site including solvents, fertilizers, chemicals, waste materials and equipment maintenance or fueling procedures. All materials stored on-site will be stored in a neat and orderly manner in the original containers with the original manufacturer's label, and if possible, under a roof or other enclosure to prevent contact with stormwater. Chemicals should be stored within berms or other secondary containment devices to prevent leaks and spills from contacting stormwater runoff. Before disposing of the container, all of a product will be used up whenever possible and manufacturer's recommendations for proper disposal will be followed according to state and local regulations.

Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Manufacturer's recommendations for spill cleanup will be posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures along with the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

The contractor shall have spill prevention and response procedures that include the following:

- a) Notification procedures to be used in the event of an accident. At the very least, the SWMP Administrator should be notified. Depending on the nature of the spill and the material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line - 877-518-5608), downstream water users or other agencies may also need to be notified.
- b) Instructions for clean-up procedures and identification of spill kit location(s).
- c) Provisions for absorbents to be made available for use in fuel areas and for containers to be available for used absorbents
- d) Procedures for properly washing out concrete truck chutes and other equipment in a manner and location so that the materials and wash water cannot discharge from the site and never into a storm drain system or stream.

5. Dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants:

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants will be used.

6. Vehicle tracking control:

Off-site vehicle tracking of sediment shall be minimized and is as shown on the SWMP Site Map. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at the construction access points. The contractor shall minimize the number of construction access points to reduce the amount of sediment tracked from the site. Streets shall be kept clean and free of mud, soil and construction waste. Street sweeping or other acceptable methods shall be used to prevent sediment from being washed from the project site. Streets shall not be washed down with water. Street cleaning operations shall occur if necessary or as directed by the City.

7. Waste management and disposal including concrete washout:

A concrete washout area is specified on the SWMP. Concrete wash water shall not be discharged to state waters, to storm sewer systems or from the site as surface runoff. The washout area shall be an approved portable concrete washout system or a shallow excavation with a small perimeter berm to isolate concrete truck washout operations. At the end of construction, all concrete shall be removed from the site and disposed of at an approved waste site. Signs shall be placed at the washout to clearly indicate the concrete washout area to operators of concrete trucks and pump rigs. Refer to the standard detail for requirements.

All construction site waste both liquid and solid must be contained in approved waste containers and disposed of off-site according to state and local regulations. Portable sanitary facilities shall be provided at the site throughout the construction phase and must comply with state and local sanitary or septic system.

8. Groundwater and stormwater dewatering:

Groundwater dewatering is not anticipated on the site work or building construction. Locations and practices to be implemented to control stormwater pollution from excavations, etc. must be noted on the SWMP. A separate CDPHE construction discharge (dewatering) permit will be required for groundwater dewatering and shall be obtained by the SWMP Administrator. Construction dewatering water cannot be discharged to surface water or to storm sewer systems without separate permit coverage. The discharge of Construction Dewatering water to the ground, under specific conditions, may be allowed by the Stormwater Construction Permit when appropriate BMPs are implemented. Refer to USDCM Volume III (UDFCD) for City acceptable means of dewatering.

V. FINAL STABILIZATION AND LONG-TERM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

“Final stabilization is reached when all ground surface disturbing activities at the site have been completed and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plant density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.” When vegetation is used to achieve final stabilization, the 70% vegetation requirement applies to a uniform plant density, which means that all areas of the site that rely on a vegetative cover to achieve stabilization must be uniformly vegetated. The contractor will be responsible for providing the documentation to make this comparison to the City and the State of Colorado, Water Quality Control Division. The stormwater permit allows the permittee to use alternatives to vegetation to achieve final stabilization. All alternatives to vegetation must meet

specific criteria to be considered equivalent to vegetation, specifically: stabilization must be permanent, all disturbed areas must be stabilized, and alternatives must follow good practices as described in the CDPHE Memo, dated March 5, 2013 (see References).

Temporary seeding for the project site shall include seeding and mulching. For the application methods, soil preparation and seeding and mulching requirements, refer to SWMP Drawings. All slopes of three-to-one (3:1) or steeper must be covered with an erosion control blanket.

Management of storm water after completion of construction will be accomplished by utilizing the practices listed below.

- Upon completion of construction, the site shall be inspected to ensure that all equipment, waste materials and debris have been removed.
- The site will be inspected to make certain that all graded surfaces have been landscaped or seeded with an appropriate ground cover.
- All silt fence, rock socks, etc. and all other control practices and measures that are to remain after completion of construction will be inspected to ensure their proper functioning.
- The contractor shall remove erosion control measures that are not required to remain.

After all construction activities are completed on the site, but final stabilization has not been achieved, the contractor shall make a thorough inspection of the stormwater management system at least once every month.

The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the BMPs and stormwater controls in good working order and shall also be responsible for the costs incurred until final stabilization is reached. Once final stabilization has been achieved the contractor shall be responsible for removal of the erosion control measures.

Should any of the erosion control facilities (BMPs) become in disrepair prior to the establishment of the native or natural erosion control measures, the Contractor is responsible for the cost of such maintenance. The Contractor is also responsible for the clean-up of offsite areas affected by any sediment that may leave the site. Control of erosion from areas disturbed by project construction will be the responsibility of the respective contractor. All erosion control measures shown on the plan shall be installed and maintained in accordance with Best Management Practices.

Inactivation of permit coverage: Coverage under the Stormwater Construction Permit may be inactivated by the permittee when the site has attained final stabilization, all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, and all components of the SWMP are complete.

VI. RECOMMENDED INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

A. Minimum Inspection Schedule

1. Frequency. Contractor should inspect and document Construction BMP's at the following times and intervals.
 - a) After installation of any Construction BMP;
 - b) At least once every 14 days, but a more frequent inspection schedule may be necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as needed to comply with the permit.
 - c) Within 24 hours after a precipitation or snowmelt event that produces runoff or causes surface erosion.
2. Consult State Permit No. COR-030000 for alternate inspection requirements at temporarily idle sites, at completed sites, or for winter conditions.

3. Refer to the Standard Details for the maintenance procedures associated with each BMP.
4. Inspection Procedures. The inspection must include observation of:
 - a) The construction site perimeter and discharge points (including discharges into a storm sewer system);
 - b) All disturbed areas;
 - c) Areas used for material/waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
 - d) Other areas determined to have a significant potential for stormwater pollution, such as concrete washout locations, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site;
 - e) Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP; and any other structural BMPs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the condition of spill response kits.

The inspection must determine if there is evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. BMPs should be reviewed to determine if they still meet the design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site. Any BMPs not operating in accordance with the SWMP must be addressed as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to minimize the discharge of pollutants, and the SWMP must be updated as described.

5. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections: Keeping accurate and complete records serves several functions. First, keeping records of spills, leaks, inspections, etc. is a requirement of the State Stormwater Construction Permit; therefore, enforcement action, including fines, could result if records are not adequate. Second, by keeping accurate and detailed records, you will have documentation of events which could prove invaluable should complications arise concerning the permit, lawsuits, etc.
6. Inspection Checklist/Report. The Permittee must document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage. These records must be made available to CDPHE, the City or EPA upon request. The SWMP Administrator should record the inspection results on a site-specific standardized inspection report or City Inspection Checklist to be maintained and kept on the construction site. An example template for the inspection report format is included in Appendix. The SWMP Administrator should develop a site-specific inspection report that itemizes the selected Construction BMP's for their site. At a minimum the following information from each inspection should be recorded on the site-specific report:
 - a) Date of inspection;
 - b) Name and title of inspector;
 - c) Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
 - d) Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
 - e) Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
 - f) Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection;

- g) Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule as provided in the permit;
 - h) Descriptions of corrective actions for any item above, date(s) of corrective actions taken, and measures taken to prevent future violations, including requisite changes to the SWMP, as necessary and
 - i) After adequate corrective action(s) has been taken, or where a report does not identify any incidents requiring corrective actions, the report shall contain a signed statement indicating the site is in compliance with the permit to the best of the signer's knowledge and belief.
7. Inspection Checklists/Reports to City: Completed Inspection Checklists will be submitted electronically to the assigned City Engineering inspector within 5 business days of the inspection. The inspections checklists must also be kept on-site.
- 8.

B. BMP Operation and Maintenance.

The SWMP Administrator is responsible for operation and maintenance of construction BMPs. The SWMP Administrator will inspect the site per inspection and monitoring protocol outlined above and will make any necessary repairs to construction BMPs immediately after a defect or other need for repair is discovered. The project site and the adjacent streets impacted by the construction shall be kept neat, clean and free of debris. The erosion control measures and facilities will be maintained in good working order until final stabilization. Any items that are not functioning properly or are inadequate will be promptly repaired or upgraded. Records of inspections must be kept and be available for review by the State of Colorado Water Quality Control Division or the City.

VII. REFERENCES

- 1) CDPS General Permit: Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Permit No. COR-030000, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, dated July 1, 2007. Administratively continued effective July 1, 2012.
- 2) CDPHE, Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity, Stormwater Management Plan Preparation Guidance, prepared by CDPHE, dated April 2011.
- 3) CDPHE Memorandum, Final Stabilization requirements for stormwater construction permit termination, Alternatives to the 70% plant density re-vegetation requirement, prepared by CDPHE, dated March 5, 2013.
- 4) Volume 1 and 2, City of Colorado Springs, Drainage Criteria Manual, by City of Colorado Springs, current edition.
- 5) Volume 3, Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual, by Urban Drainage and Flood Control District, current edition.
- 6) El Paso County Area Soil Survey, prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

- 7) City of Colorado Springs and El Paso County Flood Insurance Study, prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, dated March 1997.

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX A

Vicinity Map

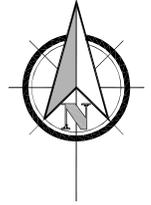
Flood Insurance Rate Map

APPENDIX B

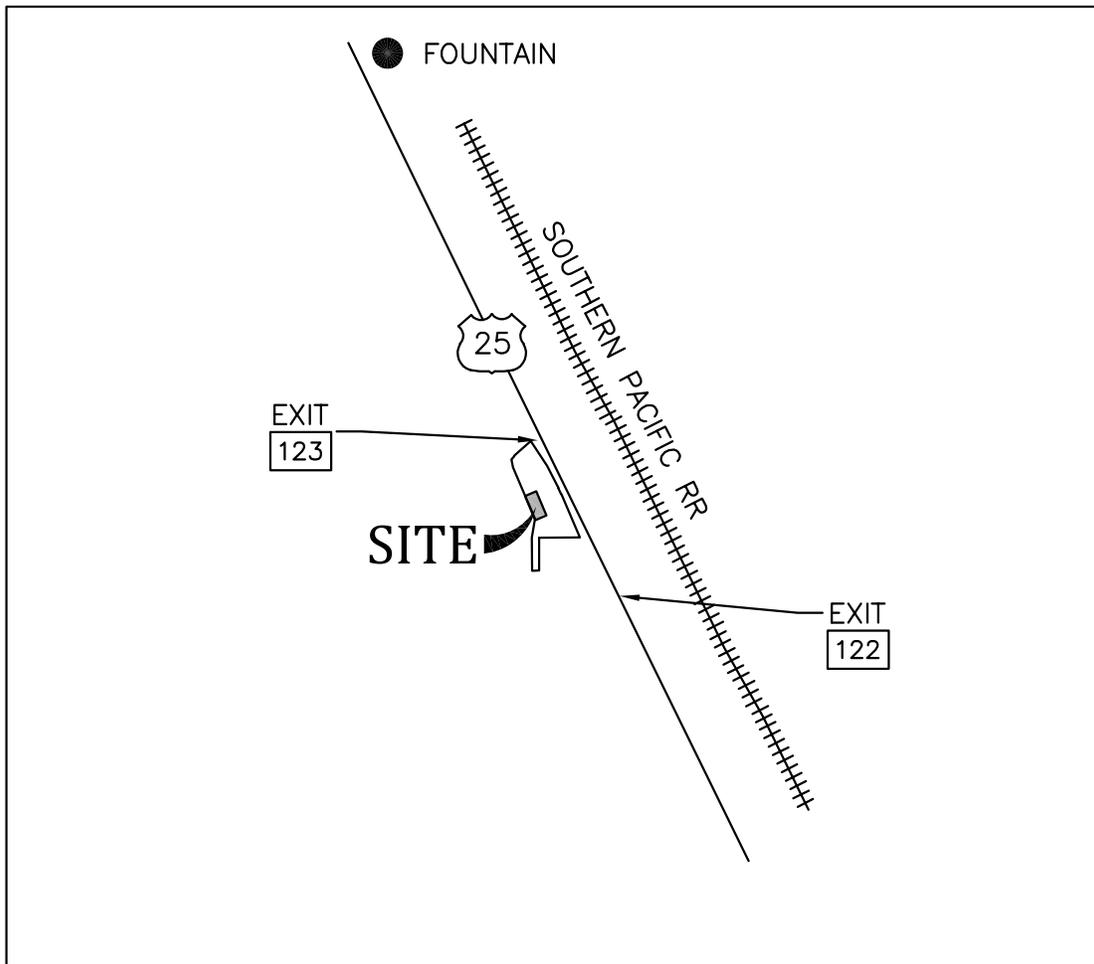
Example – Exhibit A: Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Example – Exhibit B: Corrective Action Report

APPENDIX A
Vicinity Map
Flood Insurance Rate Map



Not to Scale



VICINITY MAP

FIGURE 1

19007-Figure 1-3.dwg/Jul 31, 2019

Colorado Springs Police Department
Final Drainage Report
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Kiowa
Engineering Corporation

1604 South 21st Street
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80904
(719) 630-7342

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



38°36'11.62"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

38°35'43.50"N

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER AREAS		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES		20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		17.5 Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
OTHER FEATURES		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 3/3/2020 at 1:49:31 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.



APPENDIX B

Example – Exhibit A: Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report

Example – Exhibit B: Corrective Action Report

**Exhibit A
Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report**

Project Name:	Date of Inspection:
Project Address/Location:	Time of Inspection:
Contractor:	Name of Inspector:

Reason for Inspection:

BMP for Erosion Control	Practice Used		Maintenance or Sediment Removal Required		Explain Required Action
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Check Dams					
Concrete Washout Area					
Construction Fence					
Diversion Ditch/Swales/Berms					
Erosion Control Blankets					
Inlet Protection					
Reinforced Rock Berms					
Reinforced Rock Berms - Culvert					
Sediment Basin					
Sediment Control Log					
Seed & Mulch (Temp. or Permanent)					
Silt Fence					
Sodding					
Stabilized Staging Area					
Straw Bale Barrier					
Surface Roughening					
Vehicle Tracking Control Pad					

Contractor's Comments:

Inspector's Comments:

I certify this Erosion and Sediment Control Field Inspection Report is complete and accurate, to my knowledge and belief.

Inspector Signature and Date:	Reviewed By:
-------------------------------	--------------

Exhibit B
Corrective Action Report

Site: _____

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

.....
Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____

.....

Erosion Control Measure/Facility Requiring Attention:

Recommended Corrective Action:

Scheduled Completion Date: _____ Date Completed: _____