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Elizabeth Nijkamp, PE
EPC Department of Public Works

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR VOLLMER NORTH SEGMENT ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Prepared For:

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Colorado Springs, CO 80903
720-491-3024

Contractor Information

: _____

Qualified Stormwater Manager

: _____

Prepared By:

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JR Project No. 25188.00

May 2023

PCD Filing No.: CDR 21-10

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Applicant / Contact Information	1
2.	Site Description and Location.....	1
3.	Proposed Sequence of Major Activities.....	3
4.	BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention	3
5.	Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management	6
6.	Inspection and Maintenance	7

Appendices

- A. Vicinity Map
- B. Soils & Firm Map
- C. GEC Plans and Details
- D. SWMP Checklist

1. Applicant / Contact Information

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SWMP Administrator: Contractor

Contractor: To Be Determined

2. Site Description and Location

Vollmer North segment roadway improvements (the site) is a public right of way adjacent to and west of parcel 5228000030 (Homestead North at Sterling Ranch), 5233102001 (Tract C, Sterling Ranch Filing 1) and 5233202003 (Tract J, Sterling Ranch Filing 1) The site is located in the south half of Section 28 and the north half of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 65 West of the Sixth Principal Meridian in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado. The site is bounded by the Jaynes Parcels (5228000024 and 5228000025) to the west, Poco Road to the north, the Sterling Ranch development to the east and the Vollmer Babarick roadway segment to the south. The Vollmer North segment project will transform Vollmer Road into a completed minor arterial roadway cross section. Refer to the vicinity map in Appendix A for additional information.

The subject site is approximately 10.26 acres, is a part of the Sand Creek tributary basin, and is comprised of existing asphalt roadway, road side ditches and variable sloping grasslands that generally slope(s) downward to the east at 2 to 7% into the full spectrum detention pond, "Pond C", at Homestead North at Sterling Ranch Filing No. 1 which ultimately outfalls into the Sand Creek.

Site details:

- a. Estimated area to undergo disturbance: 10.26 acres (Total Area = 10.26 acres)
- b. Per a NRCS web soil survey, the site is made up of Type B soils. Type B soils have a moderate infiltration when thoroughly wet. A NRCS soil survey map has been presented in Appendix B. BMPs will be installed and maintained to mitigate adverse impacts due to soil erosion. Removal of temporary BMP's will not occur until full site stabilization has been achieved, and then final site cleanup will occur. This mitigates adverse impacts due to soil erosion potential. Adverse

impacts of soil erosion include stream/ water pollution associated with increased turbidity.

c. Existing vegetation: An aerial survey was used to determine percent cover of native grasses (approximately 30% coverage).

d. Location and description of potential pollution sources: Potential sources of pollution include:

- Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- All exposed and stored soils – all exposed soils will be seeded and mulched upon completion of construction within the vicinity. Silt fence will be utilized to contain sediment deposited by runoff until seeding can take. Silt fence or a similar barrier should be installed as needed around long-term stockpiles (30 days+). Vehicle Tracking Control should be installed at access points to minimize sediment deposition from vehicles exiting the site.

- Vehicle tracking of sediments – if sediment is tracked onto the street, a reasonable attempt shall be made to clean up sediment and mud deposits as soon as possible. A street sweeper may be used as necessary. Vehicle Tracking Control shall be installed at all vehicular access points to the site.

-Management of contaminated soils – appropriate measures will be taken to clean up the cause of the contaminated soil. All contaminated soils must be disposed of offsite in an appropriate manner.

- Vehicle, equipment maintenance, and fueling – all designated fueling and maintenance areas shall be located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. If the fueling area is located on a pervious surface, the area shall be covered with a non-pervious lining so as to prevent soil contamination by way of infiltration. Any spillage shall be cleaned up immediately.

- On-site waste management practices (waste piles, liquid wastes, dumpsters, etc.) – dumpsters will be utilized as needed to remove trash from the site. Any waste material found on-site or generated by construction activities will be disposed of in a manner that prevents polluting of storm water discharges. In the event that waste is to be stored on-site, it shall be in an area located a minimum of 100 feet from any drainage course whenever possible. Waste disposal bins should be checked for leaks and overflow capacity and emptied weekly or when capacity reaches 80% full. Whenever waste is not stored in a non-porous container, it shall be in an area enclosed by a 12-inch high compacted earthen ridge. If the enclosed waste area is located on porous soil, the area shall be covered with a non-porous lining to prevent soil contamination. Whenever precipitation is predicted, the waste shall be covered with a non-porous cover, anchored on all sides to prevent its removal by wind, in

Internal Note: Based on Google Maps the coverage looks to be more like 80% for pervious areas along Vollmer. Inspector to verify in the field and ensure all disturbed areas are reseeded.

order to prevent precipitation from leaching out potential pollutants from the waste. Portable toilets will be located a minimum of 10 feet from stormwater inlets and 50 feet from state waters. They will be secured at all four corners to prevent overturning and cleaned on a weekly basis. They will be inspected daily for spills.

The locations of these sources are shown in the GEC plans in Appendix C or will be determined by the contractor.

- e. Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants: Not applicable for this site since there will be no dedicated batch plants.
- f. Location and description of anticipated non-stormwater components of discharge: A potential source of non-stormwater discharge could be the irrigation of permanent seeding (PS). Irrigation will be kept at a rate so as to not create runoff.
- g. The site is comprised of variable sloping grasslands that generally slope(s) downward to the east at 3 to 7% towards the Sand Creek tributary basin.
- h. There are no stream crossings through the project site.

3. Proposed Sequence of Major Activities

The project will follow standard construction sequences for construction, i.e., grading, utility installation, street paving, and landscaping. The contractor will be responsible for implementing and maintaining the erosion and sediment control measures described in this document and the accompanying design drawings. The contractor may designate these tasks to certain subcontractors as they see fit, but the ultimate responsibility for implementing these controls and their proposed function at each phase of the project remains with the contractor. The order of major activities (with estimated completion dates) will be as follows:

1. Install VTC and other perimeter soil erosion control measures (Summer 2023).
2. Clear and rough grade for improvements (Summer 2023).
3. Fine grading and placement of storm improvements, curb and asphalt pavement (Summer 2023).
4. Install landscaping/vegetated surface treatments (Fall 2023).
5. Clean up and final stabilization (Fall 2024).
6. Remove BMPs once final stabilization is achieved (Fall 2024)

4. BMPs for Stormwater Pollution Prevention

See GEC plans in Appendix C for BMP locations and detail sheets. The total area of disturbance on the site is 49,679 SY. The volume of cut is 2,703 CY, and the total volume of fill is 11,140 CY. This storm water management report does not rely on control measures owned or operated by another entity.

- a. Erosion and Sediment Controls
 - i. Structural BMPs:
 1. Silt fence (SF) along downstream limits of disturbed areas to filter

sediment from runoff

2. Construction fence (CF) to identify limits of construction (LOC)
 3. Vehicle tracking control (VTC) at site entrance to prevent sediment from leaving the site via vehicle tires
 4. Inlet protection (IP) around culvert entrances
 5. Check Dam (CD) to counteract erosion by reducing energy
 6. Curb Sock (CS) to reduce sediment loading of stormwater
 7. Site grading around entire stockpile area, all road slope toward detention pond. No developed storm water offsite.
 8. Stabilized staging area (SSA) near site entrance to consolidate construction equipment in a stabilized location
 9. Concrete washout area (CWA) to allow a controlled area for concrete trucks to be washed
- ii. Non-structural BMPs:
1. Permanent seeding and mulching (PSM) to stabilize disturbed areas
- b. Materials Handling and Spill Prevention
- i. General Materials Handling Practices:
 1. Potential pollutants shall be stored and used in a manner consistent with the manufacturer's instructions in a secure location. To the extent practical, material storage areas should not be located near storm drain inlets and should be equipped with covers, roofs, or secondary containment as required to prevent storm water from contacting stored materials. Chemicals that are not compatible shall be stored in segregated areas so that spilled materials cannot combine and react.
 2. Disposal of materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
 3. Materials no longer required for construction shall be removed from the site as soon as possible.
 4. Adequate garbage, construction waste, and sanitary waste handling and disposal facilities shall be provided as necessary to keep the site clear of obstruction and BMPs clear and functional.
 - ii. Specific Materials Handling Practices
 1. All pollutants, including waste materials and demolition debris, that occur onsite during construction shall be handled in a way that does not contaminate storm water.
 2. All chemicals including liquid products, petroleum products, water treatment chemicals, and wastes stored onsite shall be covered and protected from vandalism.
 3. Maintenance, fueling, and repair of all equipment and vehicles involving oil changes, hydraulic system drain down, degreasing operations, fuel tank drain down and removal, and other activities which may result in the accidental release of contaminants, shall be conducted under cover during wet weather and on an impervious surface to prevent release of contaminants onto the ground. Materials spilled during maintenance operations shall be cleaned up

immediately and properly disposed of. There will be no batch plants onsite.

4. Wheel wash water shall be settled and discharged onsite by infiltration.
5. Application of agricultural chemicals, including fertilizers and pesticides, shall be conducted in a manner and at application rates that will not result in loss of chemical to storm water runoff. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for application rates and procedures.
6. pH-modifying sources shall be managed to prevent contamination of runoff and storm water collected onsite. The most common sources of pH-modifying materials are bulk cement, cement kiln dust (CKD), fly ash, new concrete washing and curing waters, waste streams generated from concrete grinding and sawing, exposed aggregate processes, and concrete pumping and mixer washout waters.

iii. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

1. The primary objective in responding to a spill is to quickly contain the material(s) and prevent or minimize their migration into storm water runoff and conveyance systems. If the release has impacted onsite storm water, it is critical to contain the released materials onsite and prevent their release into receiving waters.
2. Spill Response Procedures:
 - a. Notify site superintendent immediately when a spill, or the threat of a spill, is observed. The superintendent shall assess the situation and determine the appropriate response.
 - b. If spills represent an imminent threat of escaping onsite facilities and entering the receiving waters, site personnel shall respond immediately to contain the release and notify the superintendent after the situation has stabilized.
 - c. The site superintendent, or his/her designee, shall be responsible for completing a spill reporting form and for reporting the spill to the appropriate agency.
 - d. Spill response equipment shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to replace any materials used in spill response activities.
3. Spill kits shall be on-hand at all fueling sites. Spill kit location(s) shall be reported to the SWMP administrator.
4. Absorbent materials shall be on-hand at all fueling areas for use in containing inadvertent spills. Containers shall be on-hand at all fueling sites for disposal of used absorbents.
5. Recommended components of spill kits include the following:
 - a. Oil absorbent pads (one bale)
 - b. Oil absorbent booms (40 feet)
 - c. 55-gallon drums (2)
 - d. 9-mil plastic bags (10)

- e. Personal protective equipment including gloves and goggles
- 6. Concrete wash water: unless confined in a pre-defined, bermed containment area, the cleaning of concrete truck delivery chutes is prohibited at the job site.
- 7. Notification procedures:
 - a. In the event of an accident or spill, the SWMP administrator shall be notified.
 - b. Depending on the nature of the spill material involved, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (24-hour spill reporting line: 887-518-5608), downstream water users, or other agencies may also need to be notified.
 - c. Any spill of oil which 1) violates water quality standards, 2) produces a “sheen” on a surface water, or 3) causes a sludge or emulsion, or any hazardous substance release, or hazardous waste release which exceeds the reportable quantity, must be reported immediately by telephone to the National Response Center Hotline at (800) 424-8802.

5. Stormwater Management Report Revisions

- a. This Stormwater Management Report (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 QSM shall amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, O&M 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.

6. Final Stabilization and Long-Term Stormwater Management

- a. Permanent seeding will be provided to achieve long-term stabilization of the site.
- b. Seed Mix: “Foothills” or approved equal.
- c. Seeding Application Rate: Drill seed 0.25” to 0.5” into the soil. In small areas not accessible to a drill, hand broadcast at double the rate and rake 0.25” to 0.5” into the soil. Apply seed at the following rates:
 - i. Dryland: 20-25 lbs/acre
 - ii. Irrigated: 40 lbs/acre
- d. Soil stabilization Practices:
 - i. Mulching Application: Apply 1-1/2 tons of certified weed free hay per acre mechanically crimped into the soil in combination with an organic mulch tackifier. On slopes and ditches requiring a blanket, the blanket shall be placed in lieu of much and mulch tackifier.
- e. Soil Conditioning and Fertilization Requirements:
 - i. Soil conditioner, organic amendment shall be applied to all seeded areas at 3 CY / 1000 SF.
 - ii. Fertilizer shall consist of 90% fungal biomass (mycelium) and 10%

potassium-magnesia with a grade of 6-1-3 or approved equal. Fertilizer shall be applied as recommended by seed supplier.

- f. A full spectrum extended basin detention pond at Homestead North at Sterling Ranch Filing No. 1 will provided long-term stormwater management of the site. This pond will provide better control of the of the runoff rates over an extended period of time (up to 72 hours). A trickle channel will be place within the pond/basin to improve the water quality and aesthetic value.
- g. Final stabilization is reached when all soil-disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with an individual plan density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels, or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.

7. Inspection and Maintenance

- a. Inspection Schedules:
 - i. The contractor shall inspect BMPs once every 14 days at a minimum, and immediately (within 24 hours) after any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion (i.e. that results in storm water running across the ground), to ensure that BMPs are maintained in effective operating condition. The QSM will be sufficiently qualified for the required duties per the ECM Appendix 1.5.2.A.
- b. Inspection Procedures:
 - i. Site Inspection / Observation Items:
 1. Construction site perimeter and discharge points
 2. All disturbed areas
 3. Areas used for material / waste storage that are exposed to precipitation
 4. Other areas having a significant potential for storm water pollution, such as demolition areas or concrete washout areas, or locations where vehicles enter or leave the site
 5. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWMP
 6. Any other structural BMPs that may require maintenance, such as secondary containment around fuel tanks, or the conditions of spill response kits.
 - ii. Inspection Requirements:
 1. Determine if there is any evidence of, or potential for, pollutants entering the receiving waters.
 2. Review BMPs to determine if they still meet design and operational criteria in the SWMP, and if they continue to adequately control pollutants at the site.
 3. Upgrade and/or revise any BMPs not operating in accordance with the SWMP and update the SWMP to reflect any revisions.
 4. The SWMP should be continuously reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing stormwater quality issues at the site. The Qualified Stormwater Manager shall

amend the SWMP when there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance of the site which would require the implementation of new or revised BMPs. The SWMP should also be amended if it proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with construction activity or when temporary BMPs are no longer necessary they are removed.

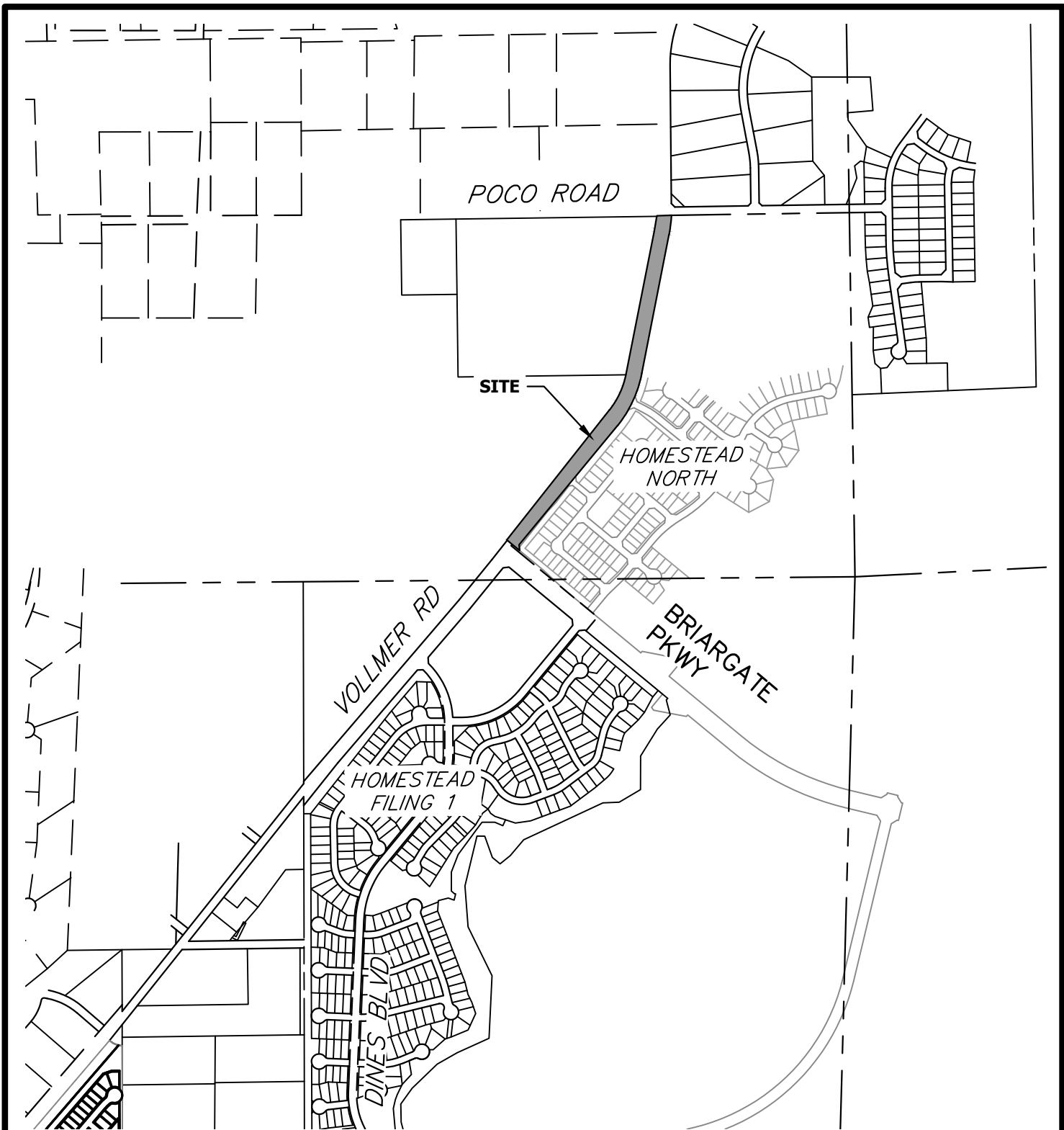
iii. BMP Maintenance / Replacement and Failed BMPs:

1. The contractor shall remove sediment that has been collected by perimeter controls, such as silt fence and inlet protection, on a regular basis to prevent failure of BMPs, and remove potential of sediment from being discharged from the site in the event of BMP failure.
2. Removed sediment must be moved to an appropriate location where it will not become an additional pollutant source, and should never be placed in ditches or streams.
3. The contractor shall update the GEC as required with any new BMPs added during the construction period.
4. The contractor shall address BMPs that have failed or have the potential to fail without maintenance or modifications, as soon as possible, immediately in most cases, to prevent discharge of pollutants.

iv. Record Keeping and Documenting Inspections:

1. The contractor shall maintain records of all inspection reports, including signed inspection logs, at the project site.
2. The permittee shall document inspection results and maintain a record of the results for a period of 3 years following expiration or inactivation of permit coverage.
3. Site inspection records shall include the following:
 - a. Inspection date
 - b. Name and title of personnel making the inspection
 - c. Location of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site
 - d. Location(s) of BMPs in need of maintenance
 - e. Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location
 - f. Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that were not in place at the time of inspection
 - g. Deviations from the minimum inspection schedule

APPENDIX A – VICINITY MAP



VICINITY MAP
 VOLLMER NORTH
 JOB NO. 25188.00
 03/29/2023
 SHEET 1 OF 1

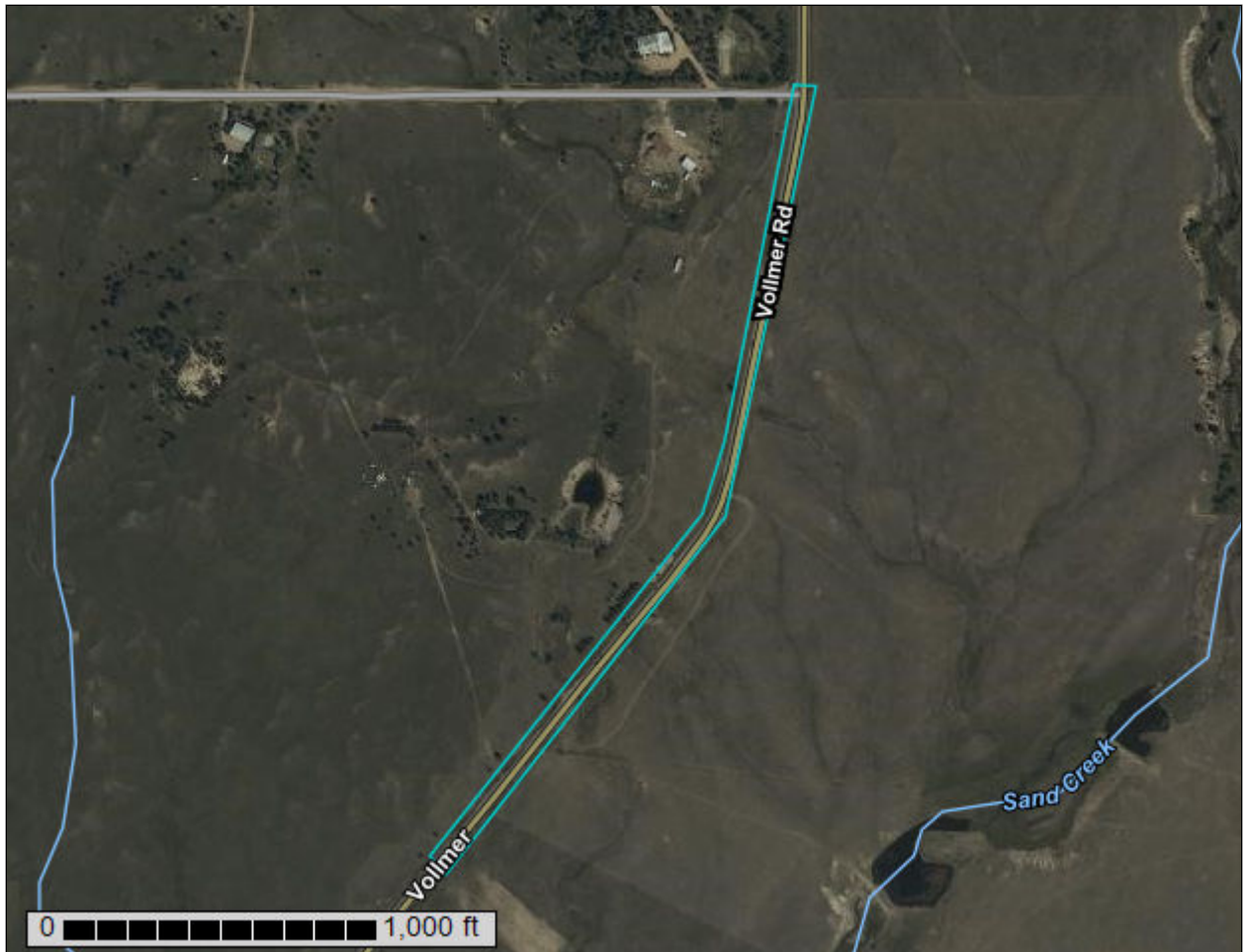


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APPENDIX B – SOILS & FIRM MAP

Custom Soil Resource Report for El Paso County Area, Colorado



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

Preface	2
How Soil Surveys Are Made	5
Soil Map	8
Soil Map.....	9
Legend.....	10
Map Unit Legend.....	11
Map Unit Descriptions.....	11
El Paso County Area, Colorado.....	13
71—Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.....	13
References	15

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

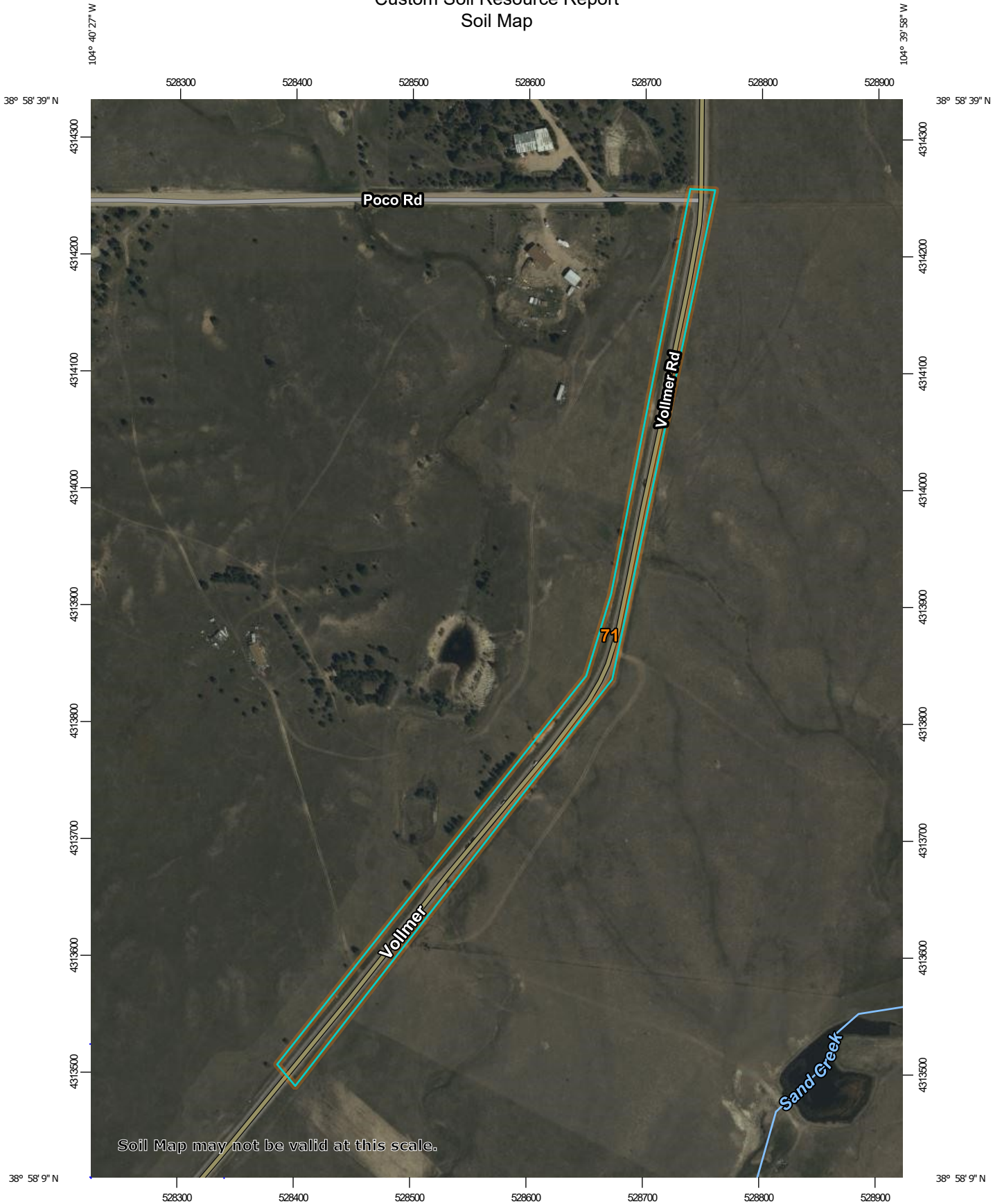
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

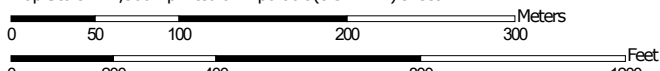
Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:4,500 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



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

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

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

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
 Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 2, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 11, 2018—Oct 20, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
71	Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.3	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		4.3	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

El Paso County Area, Colorado

71—Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369k
Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pring and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pring

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: coarse sandy loam
C - 14 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY222CO - Loamy Park
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Custom Soil Resource Report

References

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- Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.
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- United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National range and pasture handbook. <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/landuse/rangepasture/?cid=stelprdb1043084>

Custom Soil Resource Report

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/scientists/?cid=nrcs142p2_054242

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2006. Land resource regions and major land resource areas of the United States, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Basin. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 296. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/soils/?cid=nrcs142p2_053624

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations (BFEs)** and/or **Floodways** have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the **Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations** tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole foundation for floodway management. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only to landward of 0.0 North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the **floodways** were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 13. The horizontal datum was NAD83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, lighted projection or UTM zone zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)**. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding differences between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NDAK INVS212
National Geodetic Survey
SSM-C-86232
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242 or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/>.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by El Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2008.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date **stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations** than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles and Floodway Data Tables if applicable in the FIS report. As a result, the profile baselines may deviate significantly from the new base map channel representation and may appear outside of the floodplain.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program data for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

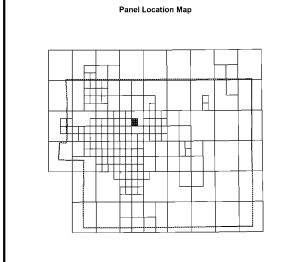
Contact **FEMA Map Service Center (MSC)** via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) 1-877-336-2672 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-338-6020 and its website at <http://www.msc.fema.gov/>.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call 1-877-FEMA MAP (1-877-336-2672) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfp>.

El Paso County Vertical Datum Offset Table	
Flooding Source	Vertical Datum Offset (ft)

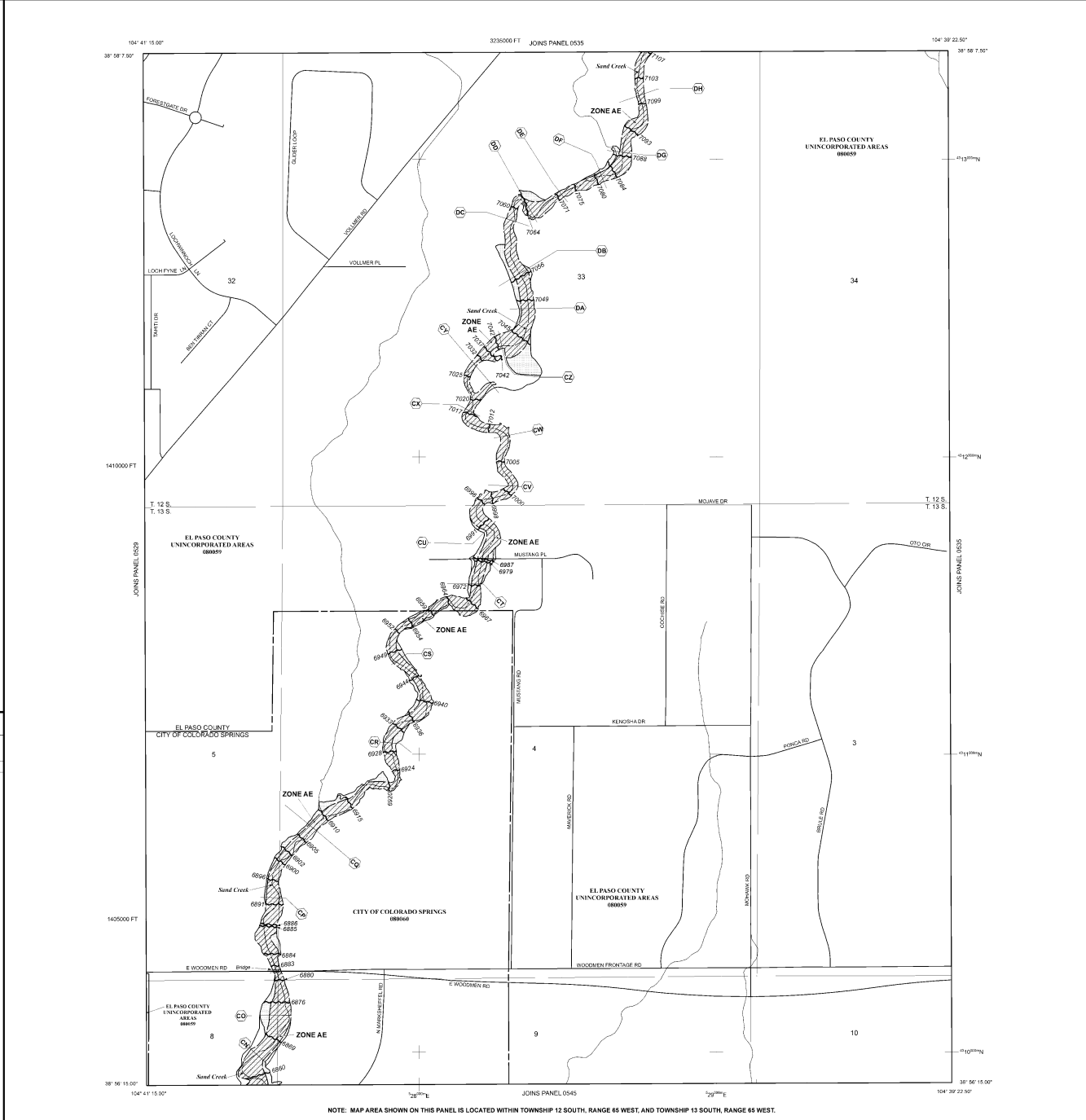
REFER TO SECTION 3.3 OF THE EL PASO COUNTY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY REPORT FOR STREAM BY STREAM VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSION INFORMATION

Panel Location Map



This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

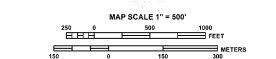
Additional Flood Hazard information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.



NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST.

LEGEND

- SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- ZONE AE: No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AH: Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AD: Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); average depths determined. For areas of shallow flash flooding, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR: Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently identified. Zone AR indicates that the flood control system is being removed to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE ARH: Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a federal flood control system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE: Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE: The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.
- OTHER FLOOD AREAS: Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with average areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- OTHER AREAS: Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
- ZONE D: Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.
- COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS: CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- OTHERWISE PROTECTED RESOURCES SYSTEM (OPAs): CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- Floodplain boundary
- Floodway boundary
- Zone D boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities
- Base Flood Elevation and value, elevation in feet
- Base Flood Elevation value where uniform water cover, elevation in feet
- Reference to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)
- Cross section line
- Transect line
- Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum 83 (NAD 83)
- 100-year Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13
- 500-foot grid ticks, Colorado State Plane coordinate system, zone 10 (EPSKOD2000)
- Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
- Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
- Silver Mile
- MAP REVISIONS: Refer to Map Repository List on Map Index
- EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISION TO THIS PANEL: DECEMBER 7, 2018. This revision includes changes to Coastal Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas. It also updates the Flood Insurance Rate Map and incorporates previously issued Letters of Map Revision.



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0533G

FIRM FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 533 OF 1300
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS	COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SHEET#
COLORADO SPRINGS CITY OF	0800	033	5	
EL PASO COUNTY	0800	033	5	

Notes to User: This Map Number shows only sheets that are used within this map panel. The Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the highest amount of coverage.

MAP NUMBER 08041C0533G

MAP REVISED DECEMBER 7, 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updates or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRMs, Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only to landward of 0.7 North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures. Refer to section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 13. The horizontal datum was NAD83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88). These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
 NGA, NNGS12
 National Geodetic Survey
 SSMC-3 #9202
 1315 East-West Highway
 Silver Spring, MD 20910-3282

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242 or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Base Map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by El Paso County, Colorado Springs Utilities, and Anderson Consulting Engineers, Inc. These data are current as of 2/2008.

This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date stream channel configurations and floodplain delineations than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map. The profile baselines depicted on this map represent the hydraulic modeling baselines that match the flood profiles and floodway data tables, if applicable, in the FIS report. As a result, the profile baselines may deviate significantly from the new base map channel representation and may appear outside of the floodplains.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

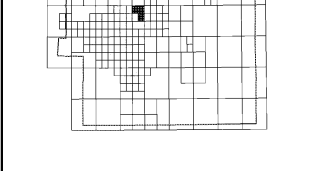
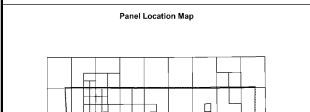
Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels, community map repository addresses, and a list of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program sales for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact **FEMA Map Service Center (MSC)** via the FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) 1-877-336-2627 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. The MSC may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at <http://www.msc.fema.gov>.

If you have questions about this map or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov/business/nfp>.

El Paso County Vertical Datum Offset Table

Flooding Source	Vertical Datum Offset (ft)
REFER TO SECTION 3.3 OF THE EL PASO COUNTY FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY FOR STREAM BY STREAM VERTICAL DATUM CONVERSION INFORMATION	



This Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) was produced through a Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) agreement between the State of Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWB) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Additional Flood Hazard information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.



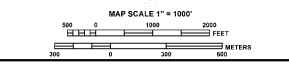
Additional Flood Hazard information and resources are available from local communities and the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

THIS PANEL SHOWN AT A SCALE OF 1"=500' ON MAP NUMBER 08041C0533

NOTE: MAP AREA SHOWN ON THIS PANEL IS LOCATED WITHIN TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST, AND TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST.

LEGEND

- SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
- ZONE AE** The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood) and shown as the Base Flood. It is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) for the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, AV, V, and VE. The Base Flood (BFE) is the water surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.
- ZONE AH** No Base Flood Elevations determined. Base Flood Elevations determined. Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (Locally areas of ponding). Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE AO** Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (Locally areas of ponding). Average depths determined. For areas of shallow flood, velocities also determined.
- ZONE AR** Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently destroyed. Zone AE subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood. For protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
- ZONE AV** Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal Flood protection system under construction. No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE V** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); No Base Flood Elevations determined.
- ZONE VE** Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.
- FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE** The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.
- OTHER FLOOD AREAS**
- ZONE X** Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot on flat or drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.
- ZONE D** Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.
- COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS**
- OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)**
- CBRS area and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.
- Floodplain boundary
- Zone D Boundary
- CBRS and OPA boundary
- Boundary delineating Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations. Flood depths of flood velocities. Base Flood Elevation line and value, elevation in feet* Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; otherwise in feet.
- Cross section line
- Township line
- Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83):
 100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13
 500-foot grid ticks: Colorado State Plane coordinate system, central zone (EPS:ZONE 1002), Lambert Conformal Conic Projection
- Bench mark (see explanation in notes to Users section of the FIRM panel)
- Map Repository
- Effective DATE OF COVERAGE
- FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
- MARCH 1ST 1987
- EFFECTIVE DATES OF REVISIONS TO THIS PANEL:
 DECEMBER 8, 2010 - To update corporate limits, to change Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map titles, and to update names, and to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Revision.
- For community map revision history prior to community mapping, refer to the Community Map History Data located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.
- To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-438-6620.



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0535G

FIRM
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
 EL PASO COUNTY,
 COLORADO
 AND INCORPORATED AREAS

PANEL 535 OF 1300
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS	COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
COLORADO SPRINGS CITY OF	8806	053	G	
EL PASO COUNTY	8808	053	G	

Notes to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when printing this panel. The Community Number shown above includes the panel and the number identifies the panel contents.

MAP NUMBER
 08041C0535G

MAP REVISED
 DECEMBER 7, 2018

Federal Emergency Management Agency

APPENDIX C – GEC PLANS AND DETAILS

VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)

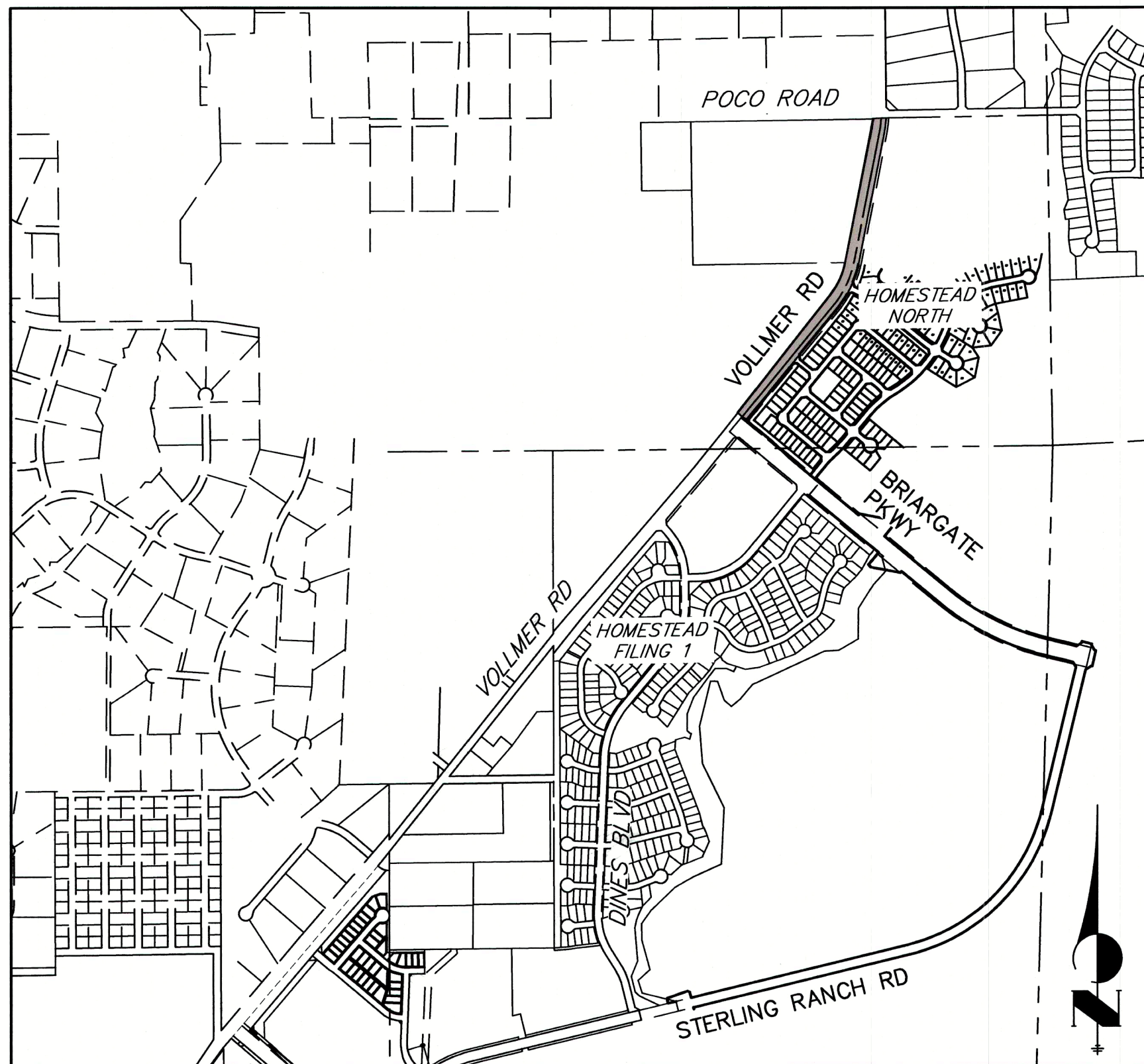
COUNTY OF EL PASO, STATE OF COLORADO

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLANS

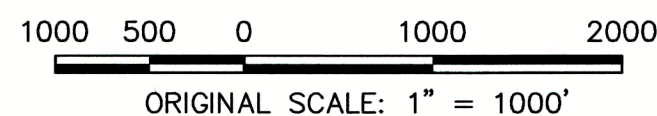
FEBRUARY 2023

GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARD NOTES

1. STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL NOT CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR DEGRADATION OF STATE WATERS. ALL WORK AND EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT MINIMIZES POLLUTION OF ANY ON-SITE OR OFF-SITE WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS.
2. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSION OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING.
3. A SEPARATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMPLETED AND AN EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP) ISSUED PRIOR TO COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION. MANAGEMENT OF THE SWMP DURING CONSTRUCTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DESIGNATED QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER OR CERTIFIED EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. THE SWMP SHALL BE LOCATED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL BE KEPT UP TO DATE WITH WORK PROGRESS AND CHANGES IN THE FIELD.
4. ONCE THE ESQCP IS APPROVED AND A NOTICE TO PROCEED HAS BEEN ISSUED, THE CONTRACTOR MAY INSTALL THE INITIAL STAGE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS INDICATED ON THE APPROVED GEC. A PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER, AND EL PASO COUNTY WILL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT TO COORDINATE THE MEETING TIME AND PLACE WITH COUNTY STAFF.
5. CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ACTIVITIES THAT COULD CONTRIBUTE POLLUTANTS TO STORMWATER. CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL SLOPES, CHANNELS, DITCHES, AND DISTURBED LAND AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF THE DISTURBANCE.
6. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION UNTIL PERMANENT SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IMPLEMENTED AND FINAL STABILIZATION IS ESTABLISHED. ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL ASSESS THE ADEQUACY OF CONTROL MEASURES AT THE SITE AND IDENTIFY IF CHANGES TO THOSE CONTROL MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONTROL MEASURES. ALL CHANGES TO TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE INCORPORATED INTO THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN.
7. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ON DISTURBED AREAS AND STOCKPILES WHERE GROUND DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY HAS PERMANENTLY CEASED OR TEMPORARILY CEASED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS.
8. FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED AT ALL APPLICABLE CONSTRUCTION SITES. FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED WHEN ALL GROUND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE COMPLETE AND ALL DISTURBED AREAS EITHER HAVE A UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER WITH INDIVIDUAL PLANT DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF PRE-DISTURBANCE LEVELS ESTABLISHED OR EQUIVALENT PERMANENT ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION METHOD IS IMPLEMENTED. ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED UPON FINAL STABILIZATION AND BEFORE PERMIT CLOSURE.
9. ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS DESIGNED IN THE APPROVED PLANS. ANY PROPOSED CHANGES THAT AFFECT THE DESIGN OR FUNCTION OF PERMANENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES MUST BE APPROVED BY THE EGM ADMINISTRATOR PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
10. EARTH DISTURBANCES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN SUCH A MANNER SO AS TO EFFECTIVELY MINIMIZE ACCELERATED SOIL EROSION AND RESULTING SEDIMENTATION. ALL DISTURBANCES SHALL BE DESIGNED, CONSTRUCTED, AND COMPLETED SO THAT THE EXPOSED AREA OF ANY DISTURBED LAND SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE SHORTEST PRACTICAL PERIOD OF TIME. PRE-EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED WITHIN 50 HORIZONTAL FEET OF A WATERS OF THE STATE UNLESS SHOWN TO BE INFEASIBLE AND SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED AND APPROVED.
11. COMPACTION OF SOIL MUST BE PREVENTED IN AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES OR WHERE FINAL STABILIZATION WILL BE ACHIEVED BY VEGETATIVE COVER. AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL ALSO BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED. IF COMPACTION PREVENTION IS NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO SITE CONSTRAINTS, ALL AREAS DESIGNATED FOR INFILTRATION AND VEGETATION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE LOOSENEED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF THE CONTROL MEASURE(S).
12. ANY TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FACILITY DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF STORMWATER AROUND, THROUGH, OR FROM THE EARTH DISTURBANCE AREA SHALL BE A STABILIZED CONVEYANCE DESIGNED TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND THE DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT OFF SITE.
13. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL BE CONTAINED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SWMP. NO WASH WATER SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO OR ALLOWED TO ENTER STATE WATERS, INCLUDING ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR FACILITIES. CONCRETE WASHOUTS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WHERE SHALLOW GROUNDWATER MAY BE PRESENT, OR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER BODY, CREEK OR STREAM.
14. DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS OF UNCONTAMINATED GROUND WATER MAY BE DISCHARGED ON SITE, BUT SHALL NOT LEAVE THE SITE IN THE FORM OF SURFACE RUNOFF UNLESS AN APPROVED STATE DEWATERING PERMIT IS IN PLACE.
15. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETING OR OTHER PROTECTIVE COVERING SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1.
16. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WASTES FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, TREE SLASH, BUILDING MATERIAL WASTES OR UNUSED BUILDING MATERIALS SHALL BE BURIED, DUMPED, OR DISCHARGED AT THE SITE.
17. WASTE MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE TEMPORARILY PLACED OR STORED IN THE STREET, ALLEY, OR OTHER PUBLIC WAY, UNLESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN. CONTROL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING IF DEEMED NECESSARY, BASED ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES.
18. TRACKING OF SOILS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OFF-SITE SHALL BE MINIMIZED. MATERIALS TRACKED OFF-SITE SHALL BE CLEANED UP AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IMMEDIATELY.
19. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, DIRT, TRASH, ROCK, SEDIMENT, SOIL, AND SAND THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN ROADS, STORM DRAINS AND OTHER DRAINAGE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS AND STORMWATER APPURTENANCES AS A RESULT OF SITE DEVELOPMENT.
20. THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE LIMITED, AS MUCH AS PRACTICAL, TO THAT QUANTITY REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE WORK IN AN ORDERLY SEQUENCE. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON-SITE SHALL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER, IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS, WITH ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER'S LABELS.
21. NO CHEMICAL(S) HAVING THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED IN STORMWATER ARE TO BE STORED OR USED ONSITE UNLESS PERMISSION FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S) IS GRANTED IN WRITING BY THE EGM ADMINISTRATOR. IN GRANTING APPROVAL FOR THE USE OF SUCH CHEMICAL(S), SPECIAL CONDITIONS AND MONITORING MAY BE REQUIRED.
22. BULK STORAGE OF ALLOWED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS OR OTHER ALLOWED LIQUID CHEMICALS IN EXCESS OF 55 GALLONS SHALL REQUIRE ADEQUATE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT PROTECTION TO CONTAIN ALL SPILLS ONSITE AND TO PREVENT ANY SPILLED MATERIALS FROM ENTERING STATE WATERS, ANY SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM OR OTHER FACILITIES.
23. NO PERSON SHALL CAUSE THE IMPEDIMENT OF STORMWATER FLOW IN THE CURB AND GUTTER OR DITCH EXCEPT WITH APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.
24. OWNER/DEVELOPER AND THEIR AGENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE "COLORADO WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT" (TITLE 25, ARTICLE 8, CRS), AND THE "CLEAN WATER ACT" (33 USC 1344), IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, DCM VOLUME II AND THE EGM APPENDIX I. ALL APPROPRIATE PERMITS MUST BE OBTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION (1041, NPDES, FLOODPLAIN, 404, FUGITIVE DUST, ETC.). IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, OR COUNTY AGENCIES, THE MOST RESTRICTIVE LAWS, RULES, OR REGULATIONS SHALL APPLY.
25. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE ONLY AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
26. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE PERMITTEE SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
27. A WATER SOURCE SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE DURING EARTHWORK OPERATIONS AND SHALL BE UTILIZED AS REQUIRED TO MINIMIZE DUST FROM EARTHWORK EQUIPMENT AND WIND.
28. THE SOILS REPORT FOR THIS SITE HAS BEEN PREPARED BY ENTECH (JULY 2020) AND SHALL BE CONSIDERED A PART OF THESE PLANS.
29. AT LEAST TEN (10) DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANTICIPATED START OF CONSTRUCTION, FOR PROJECTS THAT WILL DISTURB ONE (1) ACRE OR MORE, THE OWNER OR OPERATOR OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL SUBMIT A PERMIT APPLICATION FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE TO THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT, WATER QUALITY DIVISION. THE APPLICATION CONTAINS CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF A STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), OF WHICH THIS GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN MAY BE A PART. FOR INFORMATION OR APPLICATION MATERIALS CONTACT:
 COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT
 WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION
 WOOD - PERMITS
 4300 CHERRY CREEK DRIVE SOUTH
 DENVER, CO 80246-1530
 ATTN: PERMITS UNIT



VICINITY MAP



SHEET INDEX

1	COVER SHEET
2-5	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INITIAL PLAN
6-9	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INTERIM PLAN
10-13	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL FINAL PLAN
14-16	GESC DETAILS

STANDARD NOTES FOR EL PASO COUNTY CONSTRUCTION PLANS

1. ALL DRAINAGE AND ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2, AND THE EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NOTIFICATION AND FIELD NOTIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES, WHETHER SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR NOT, BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION. LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. CALL 811 TO CONTACT THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO (UNCC).
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP A COPY OF THESE APPROVED PLANS, THE GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP), THE SOIL AND GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, AND THE APPROPRIATE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS AT THE JOB SITE AT ALL TIMES, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:
 - 3.1. EL PASO COUNTY ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL (ECM)
 - 3.2. CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS/ EL PASO COUNTY DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, VOLUMES 1 AND 2
 - 3.3. COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CDOT) STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION
 - 3.4. CDOT M&S STANDARDS
4. NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING DEPICTED IN THESE PLANS IN WORDS OR GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION, ALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED TO ROADS, STORM DRAINAGE AND EROSION CONTROL SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE MOST RECENT VERSIONS OF THE RELEVANT ADOPTED EL PASO COUNTY STANDARDS, INCLUDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, THE ENGINEERING CRITERIA MANUAL, THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL, AND THE DRAINAGE CRITERIA MANUAL VOLUME 2. ANY DEVIATIONS FROM REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS MUST BE REQUESTED, AND APPROVED, IN WRITING. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO MEET CRITERIA AFTER-THE-FACT WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
5. IT IS THE DESIGN ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ACCURATELY SHOW EXISTING CONDITIONS, BOTH ONSITE AND OFFSITE, ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. ANY MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY DUE TO CONFLICTS, OMISSIONS, OR CHANGED CONDITIONS WILL BE ENTIRELY THE DEVELOPER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RECTIFY.
6. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS, PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.
7. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO UNDERSTAND THE REQUIREMENTS OF ALL JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES TO OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED PERMITS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EL PASO COUNTY EROSION AND STORMWATER QUALITY CONTROL PERMIT (ESQCP), REGIONAL BUILDING FLOODPLAIN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-ISSUED 401 AND/OR 404 PERMITS, AND COUNTY AND STATE FUGITIVE DUST PERMITS.
8. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DEVIATE FROM THE PLANS WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND PCD. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DESIGN ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY UPON DISCOVERY OF ANY ERRORS OR INCONSISTENCIES.
9. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE GEOTECHNICAL TESTING PER ECM STANDARDS. PAVEMENT DESIGN SHALL BE APPROVED BY EL PASO COUNTY PCD PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CURB AND GUTTER AND PAVEMENT.
10. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC MUST ENTER/EXIT THE SITE AT APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS POINTS.
11. SIGHT VISIBILITY TRIANGLES ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PLANS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL INTERSECTIONS. OBSTRUCTIONS GREATER THAN 18 INCHES ABOVE FLOWLINE ARE NOT ALLOWED IN SIGHT TRIANGLES.
12. SIGNING AND STRIPING SHALL COMPLY WITH EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MUTOD CRITERIA.
13. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY PERMITS REQUIRED BY EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, INCLUDING WORK WITHIN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND SPECIAL TRANSPORT PERMITS.
14. THE LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN WITHIN THE PROPERTY LINE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWNER/DEVELOPER SHALL OBTAIN WRITTEN PERMISSION AND EASEMENTS, WHERE REQUIRED, FROM ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER(S) PRIOR TO ANY OFF-SITE DISTURBANCE, GRADING, OR CONSTRUCTION.
15. ALL STORM DRAIN PIPES SHALL BE CLASS III RCP UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED AND APPROVED BY PCD.



AGENCIES

- OWNER/DEVELOPER:** SR LAND, LLC
20 BOULDER CRESCENT, SUITE 201
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
JAMES F. MORLEY (719) 471-1742
- CIVIL ENGINEER:** JR ENGINEERING, LLC
5475 TECH CENTER DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80919
MIKE BRAMLETT P.E. (303) 267-6240
- COUNTY ENGINEERING:** EL PASO COUNTY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
2880 INTERNATIONAL CIRCLE, SUITE 110
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80910
JEFF RICE, P.E. (719) 520-6300
- TRAFFIC ENGINEERING:** EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
3275 AKERS DRIVE
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80922
JENNIFER IRVINE, P.E. (719) 520-6460
- WATER RESOURCES:** STERLING RANCH METRO DISTRICT ENGINEERS
JOS-HYDRO CONSULTANTS
545 E. PIKES PEAK AVE., SUITE 300
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
JOHN MCGINN (719) 668-8769
- FIRE DISTRICT:** BLACK FOREST FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
11445 TEACHOUT ROAD
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80908
CHIEF BRYAN JACK (719) 495-4300
- GAS DEPARTMENT:** COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES
7710 DURANT DR.
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80947
TIM WENDT (719) 668-3556
- ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:** MOUNTAIN VIEW ELECTRIC
11140 E. WOODMEN ROAD
FALCON, CO 80831
(719) 495-2283
- COMMUNICATIONS:** QUEST COMMUNICATIONS (U.N.C.C. LOCATORS) (800) 922-1987
AT&T (LOCATORS) (719) 635-3674
- CITY STORMWATER:** STORMWATER ENTERPRISE
30 S. NEVADA AVENUE, SUITE 401
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
(719)-385-5918

BENCHMARKS

1. THE TOP OF AN ALUMINUM SURVEYORS CAP, STAMPED "9853", AT THE SOUTHEAST BOUNDARY CORNER OF BARBARICK SUBDIVISION
NORTHING = 411416.273
EASTING = 235167.071
ELEVATION = 7023.42
2. THE TOP OF A RED PLASTIC SURVEYORS CAP, ILLEGIBLE, AT THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY CORNER OF PANWEE RANCHEROS SUBDIVISION
NORTHING = 410095.404
EASTING = 235052.131
ELEVATION = 7000.40
3. THE TOP OF A RED PLASTIC SURVEYORS CAP, STAMPED "38141", AT THE SOUTHWEST BOUNDARY CORNER OF BARBARICK SUBDIVISION
NORTHING = 411399.962
EASTING = 233849.817
ELEVATION = 7030.82

BASIS OF BEARING

BEARINGS ARE BASED ON THE SOUTH LINE OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 12 SOUTH, RANGE 65 WEST OF THE 6TH P.M. AS MONUMENTED AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER BY A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 11624" AND AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID SOUTHWEST QUARTER BY A 2-1/2" ALUMINUM CAP STAMPED "LS 11624". SAID LINE BEARS N89°14'14"E, A DISTANCE OF 2,722.56 FEET.

EL PASO COUNTY STATEMENT

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

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

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

JOSHUA PALMER, P.E. _____ DATE _____
 COUNTY ENGINEER/EGM ADMINISTRATOR

OWNER/DEVELOPER STATEMENT

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

James F. Morley _____ DATE 3/7/23
 JAMES F. MORLEY

SR LAND, LLC
20 BOULDER CRESCENT, SUITE 201
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

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

Mike Bramlett _____ DATE 3/7/23
 MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 32314
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, LLC

PCD #CDR-21-10"

UNLIT SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROPRIATELY REVIEWED BY AN ENGINEERING AGENCY. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY AUTHORIZATION.

PREPARED FOR
 SR LAND, LLC
 20 BOULDER CRESCENT
 SUITE 201
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
 JAMES F. MORLEY
 (719) 471-1742

JR ENGINEERING
 A Westcon Company
 Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-580-2888
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

No.	REVISION	DATE	
		BY	DATE

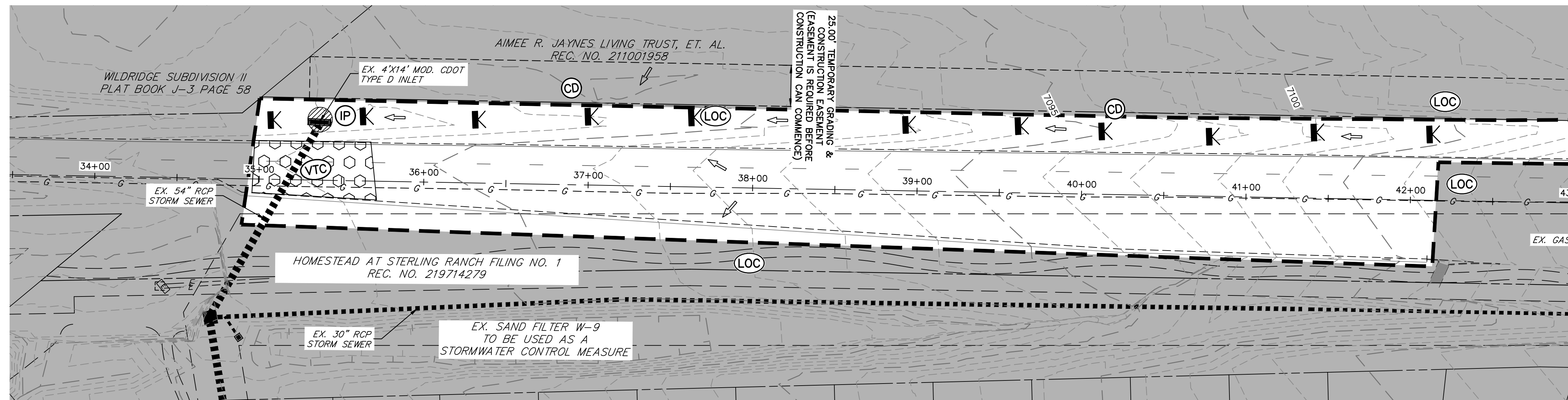
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V-SCALE						
DATE						
DESIGNED BY						
DRAWN BY						
CHECKED BY						

VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)

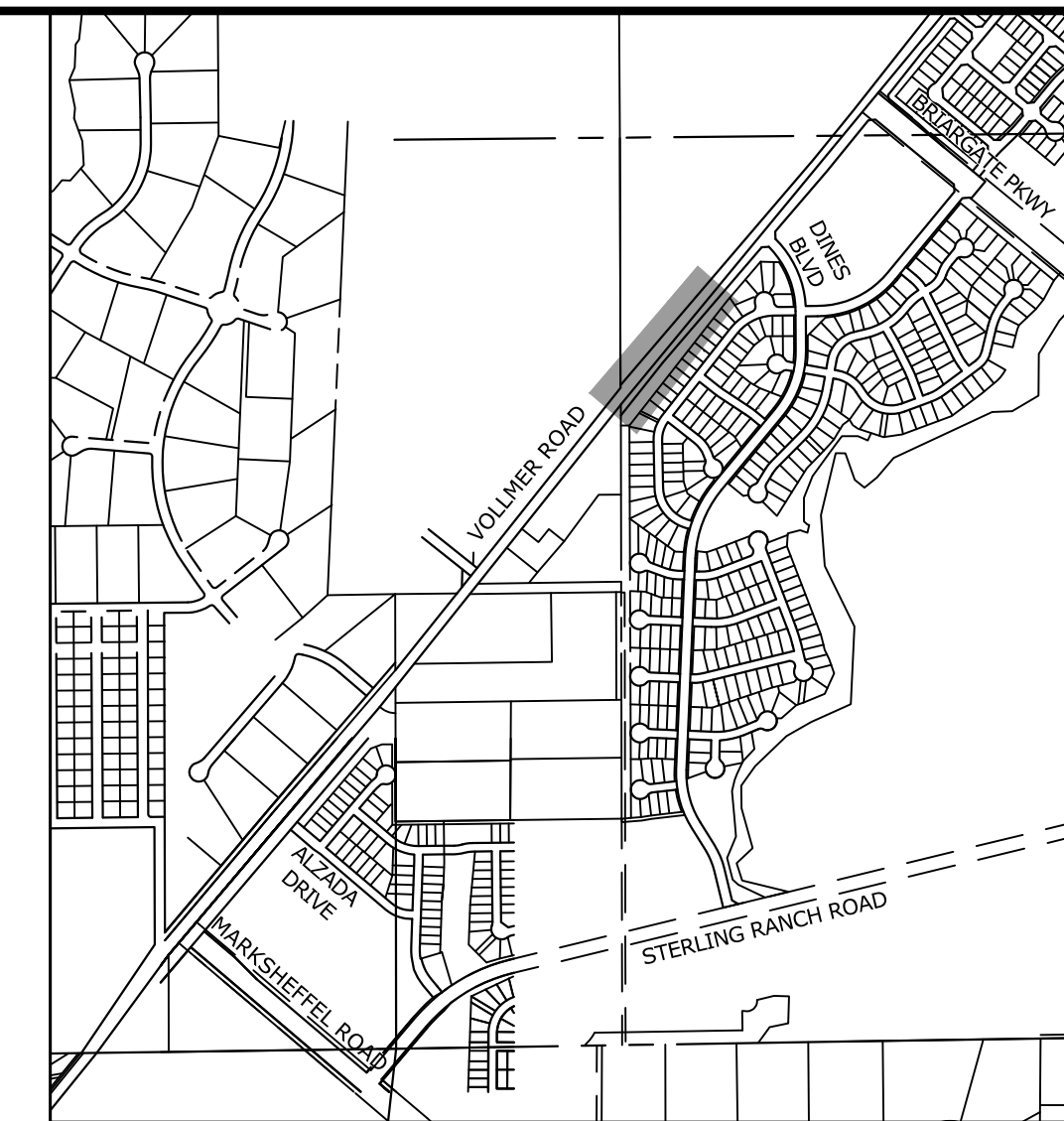
COVER SHEET

SHEET 1 OF 16

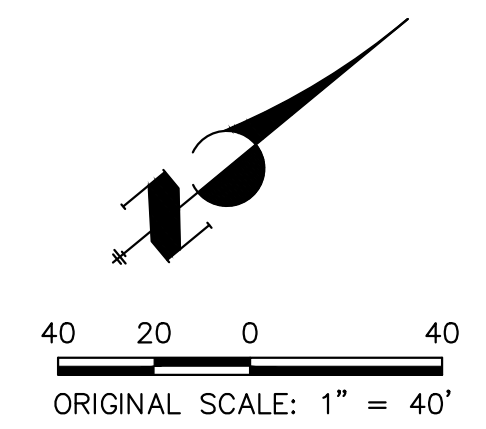
JOB NO. 25188.00



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 33+50 TO STA 43+00



KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

NOTES:
EXISTING VEGETATION: AN AERIAL SURVEY WAS USED TO DETERMINE A 30% COVER OF NATIVE GRASSES.
STAGING AREA & STOCKPILE LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED BY CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE LOCATIONS SHALL BE DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN BY THE CONTRACTOR.
THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
NO BATCH PLANTS TO BE USED ONSITE.

LEGEND

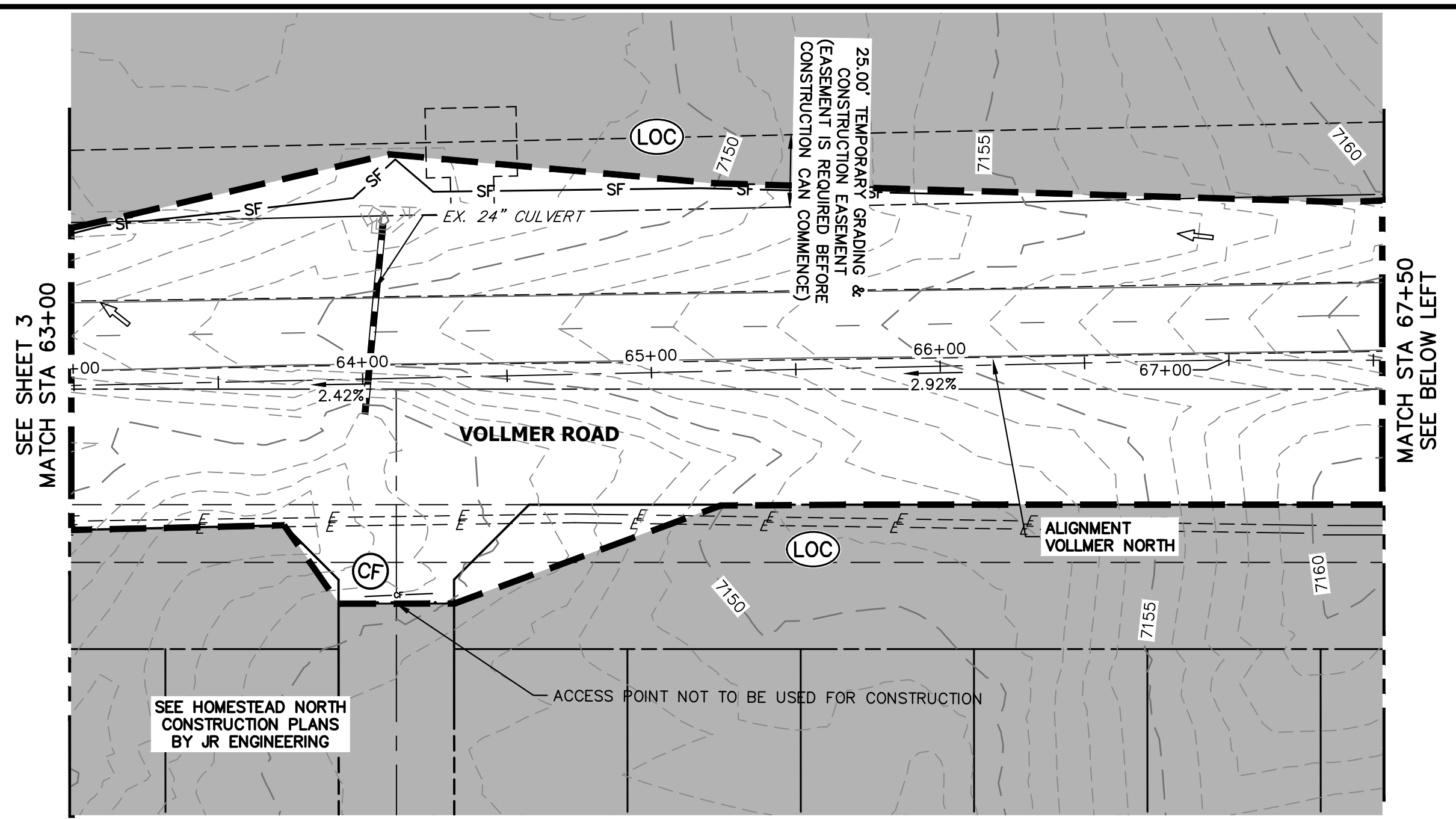
EXISTING STORM SEWER		INLET		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		PROPOSED R.O.W.		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE		INLET PROTECTION	
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		PROPOSED SIDEWALK		EMERGENCY OVERTFLOW DIRECTION		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		ROW EXISTING				SILT FENCE	
FL EXISTING		SIDEWALK EXISTING				VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		SILT FENCE				STAGE STABILIZED AREA	
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE		EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY				TEMPORARY SEEDING	
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		CUT/ FILL				PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING	
TEMPORARY DITCH		EXISTING				EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	
CHECK DAM		PROPOSED					

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

 MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 32314
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC.
 DATE 2/17/23

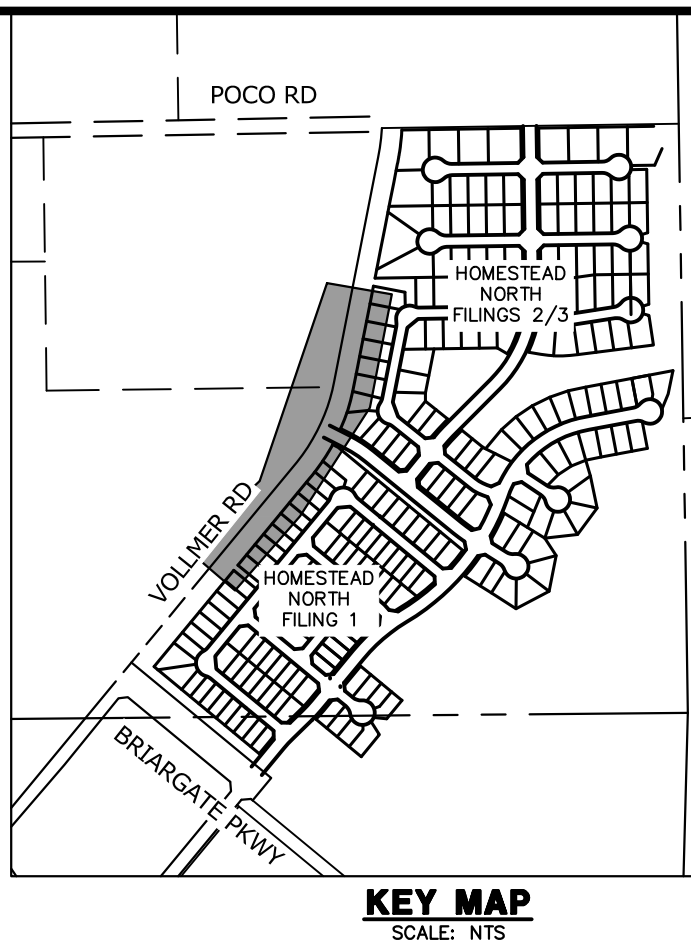
UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE IN THE MANNER DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.	
PREPARED FOR	SR LAND, LLC 20 BOULDER CRESCENT SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 JAMES F. MORLEY (719) 471-1742
J.R. ENGINEERING A Westman Company	Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2583 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com
BY	DATE
No.	REVISION
H-SCALE	1"=40'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/04/23
DESIGNED BY	CWC
DRAWN BY	SWW
CHECKED BY	
VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)	
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INITIAL PLAN	
SHEET	2 OF 16
JOB NO.	25188.00



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 63+00 TO STA 67+50



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 67+50 TO STA 77+00



KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS



NOTES:
EXISTING VEGETATION: AN AERIAL SURVEY WAS USED TO DETERMINE A 30% COVER OF NATIVE GRASSES.
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THE EROSION CONTROL DELINEATED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE REGULARLY UPDATED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
NO BATCH PLANTS TO BE USED ONSITE

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

 MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
 COLORADO P.E. 32314
 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC.
 DATE 2/17/23

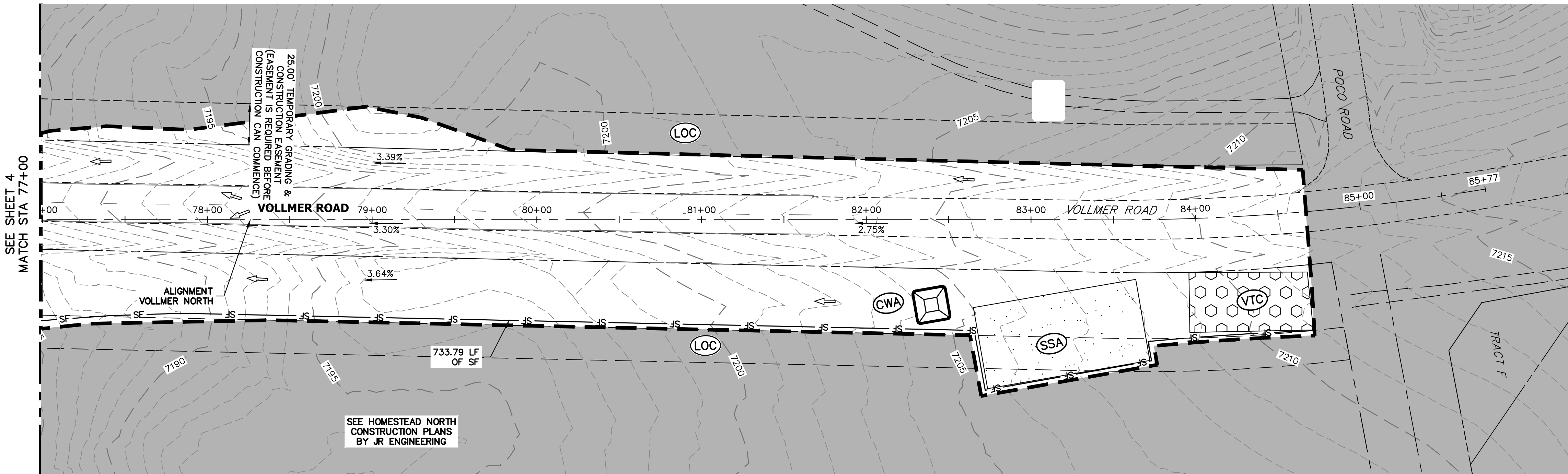
VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INITIAL PLAN	BY	DATE
		NO. REVISION	
H-SCALE	1"=40'	V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/04/23	DESIGNED BY	CWC
DRAWN BY	SWW	CHECKED BY	
SHEET	4 OF 16	JOB NO.	25188.00

PREPARED FOR
SR LAND, LLC
 20 BOULDER CRESCENT
 SUITE 201
 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
 JAMES F. MORLEY
 (719) 471-1742

J.R. ENGINEERING
 A Westman Company

 Centennial 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2583
 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com

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



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 77+00 TO STA 85+76

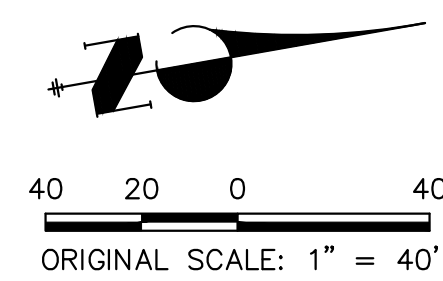
SEE SHEET 4
MATCH STA 77+00

25.00' TEMPORARY GRADING & CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT IS REQUIRED BEFORE CONSTRUCTION CAN COMMENCE

SEE HOMESTEAD NORTH CONSTRUCTION PLANS BY JR ENGINEERING



KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS



LEGEND

EXISTING STORM SEWER		L.P./H.P. (2.0)%		INLET		CURB SOCK	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		EMERGENCY OVERFLOW DIRECTION		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	
PROPOSED R.O.W.		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE			
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		INLET PROTECTION					
PROPOSED SIDEWALK		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN					
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		SILT FENCE					
ROW EXISTING		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL					
FL EXISTING		STAGE STABILIZED AREA					
SIDEWALK EXISTING		TEMPORARY SEEDING					
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING					
SILT FENCE		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET					
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE							
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY							
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN							
CUT/ FILL							
TEMPORARY DITCH							
EXISTING							
PROPOSED							
CHECK DAM							

NOTES:
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ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E. 32314 DATE 2/17/23

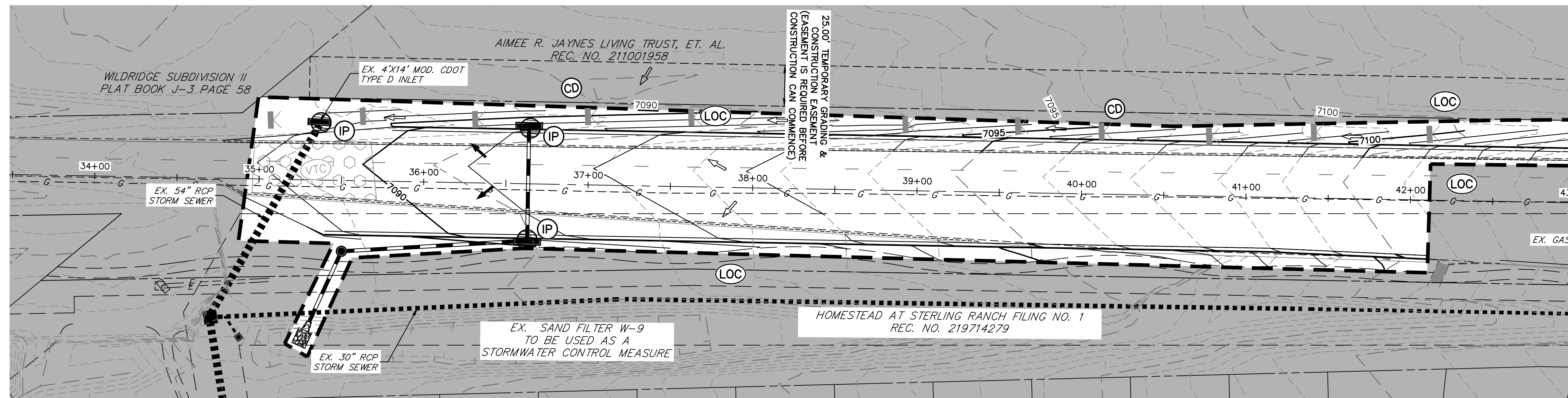
COLORADO P.E. 32314 FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC. LOCAL ENGINEER

VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)	GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INITIAL PLAN	DESIGNED BY	CWC
		DRAWN BY	SWW
SHEET 5	OF 16		
JOB NO.	25188.00		

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

PREPARED FOR
SR LAND, LLC
20 BOULDER CRESCENT
SUITE 201
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
JAMES F. MORLEY
(719) 471-1742

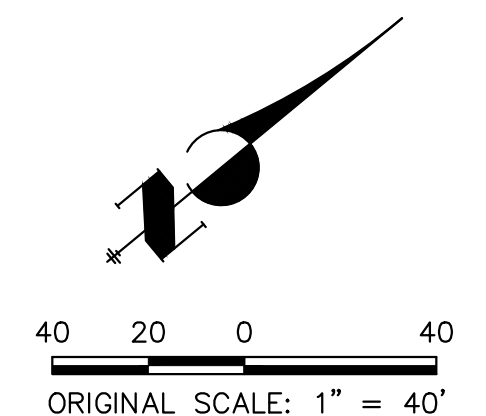
J.R. ENGINEERING
A Westman Company
Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-588-2583
Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 33+50 TO STA 43+00



KEY MAP
SCALE: N.T.S.



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

NOTES:
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LEGEND

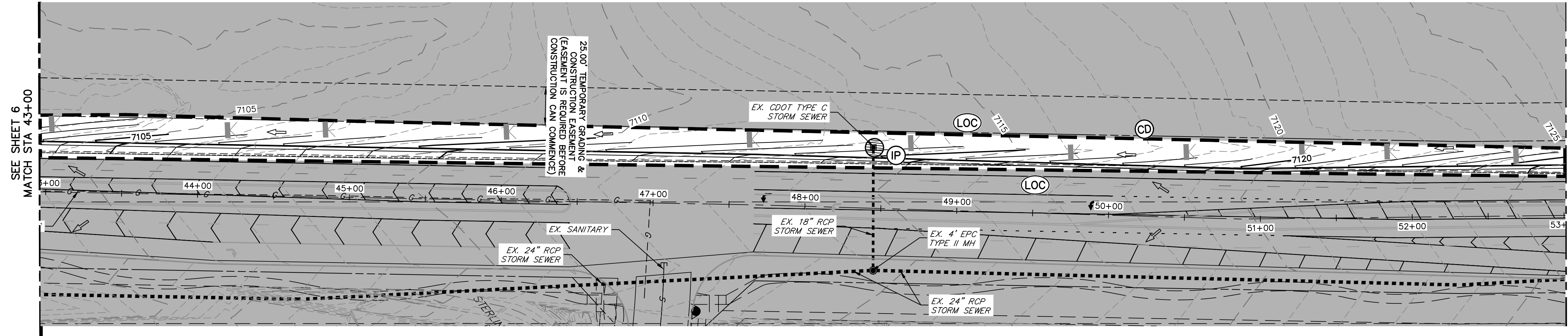
EXISTING STORM SEWER		INLET		CURB SOCK	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		L.P./H.P.		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	
PROPOSED R.O.W.		(2.0)%		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW		INLET PROTECTION	
PROPOSED SIDEWALK		EMERGENCY OVERTFLOW DIRECTION		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA		SILT FENCE	
ROW EXISTING		INLET PROTECTION		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	
FL EXISTING		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN		STAGE STABILIZED AREA	
SIDEWALK EXISTING		SILT FENCE		TEMPORARY SEEDING	
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	
SILT FENCE		STAGE STABILIZED AREA			
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE		TEMPORARY SEEDING			
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET			
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN					
CUT/ FILL					
TEMPORARY DITCH					
EXISTING					
PROPOSED					
CHECK DAM					

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT

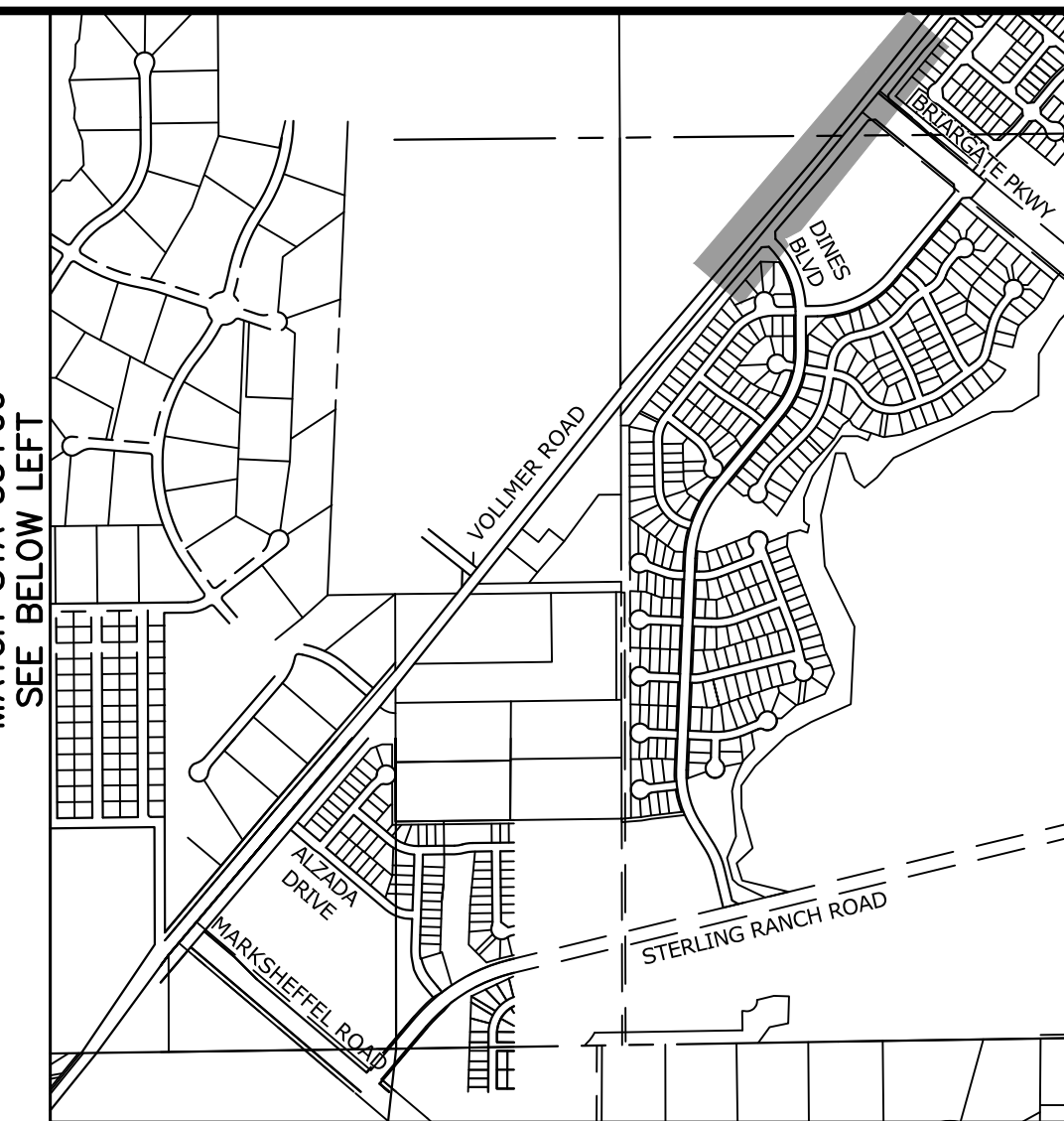
PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

 MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
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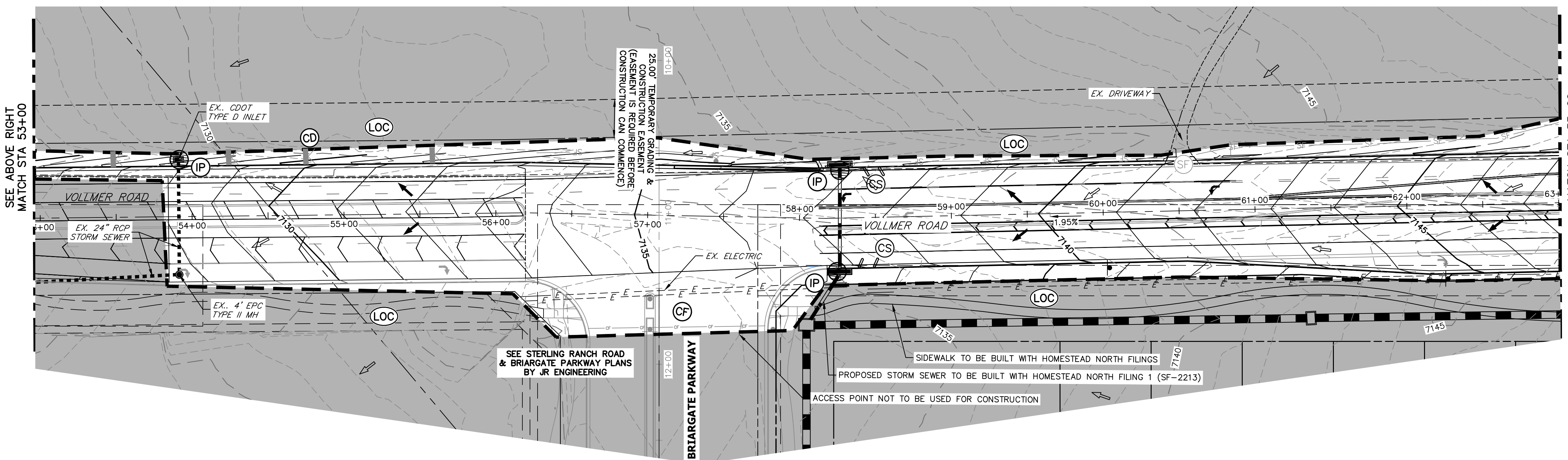
UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE IN ANY MANNER DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.	
PREPARED FOR	SR LAND, LLC 20 BOULDER CRESCENT SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 JAMES F. MORLEY (719) 471-1742
J.R. ENGINEERING A Westman Company	Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2583 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com
BY	DATE
No. REVISION	
H-SCALE 1"=40'	V-SCALE N/A
DATE 05/04/23	DESIGNED BY CWC
DRAWN BY SWW	CHECKED BY
VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)	
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INTERIM PLAN	
SHEET 6	OF 16
JOB NO. 25188.00	



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 43+00 TO STA 53+00



KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS

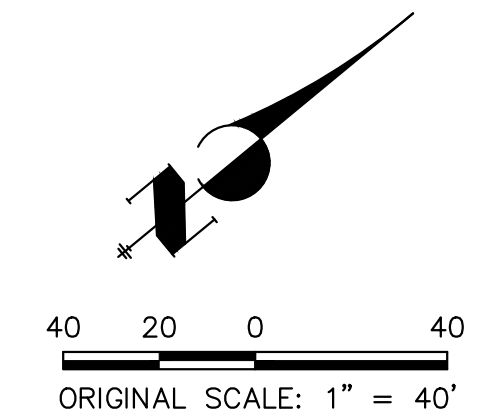


SEE STERLING RANCH ROAD & BRIARGATE PARKWAY PLANS BY JR ENGINEERING

SIDEWALK TO BE BUILT WITH HOMESTEAD NORTH FILING

PROPOSED STORM SEWER TO BE BUILT WITH HOMESTEAD NORTH FILING 1 (SF-2213)

ACCESS POINT NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION



LEGEND

EXISTING STORM SEWER		INLET		CURB SOCK	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	
PROPOSED R.O.W.		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE			
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		FLOW DIRECTION ARROW			
PROPOSED SIDEWALK		EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW			
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		EMERGENCY OVERFLOW DIRECTION			
ROW EXISTING		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA			
FL EXISTING		INLET PROTECTION			
SIDEWALK EXISTING		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		SILT FENCE			
SILT FENCE		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL			
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE		STAGE STABILIZED AREA			
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY		TEMPORARY SEEDING			
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET			
CUT/ FILL					
TEMPORARY DITCH					
EXISTING					
PROPOSED					
CHECK DAM					

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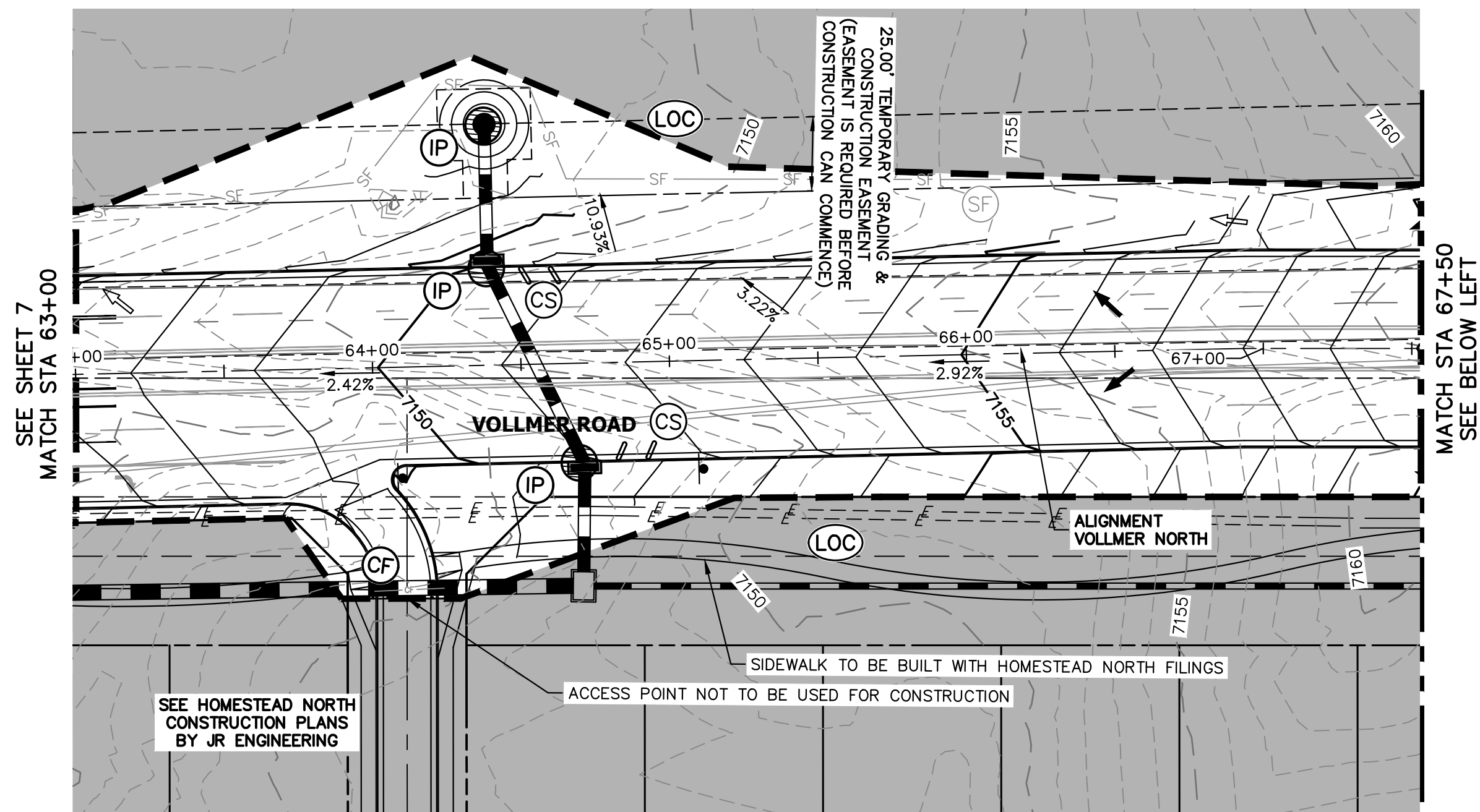
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PREPARED FOR
SR LAND, LLC
20 BOULDER CRESCENT
SUITE 201
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
JAMES F. MORLEY
(719) 471-1742

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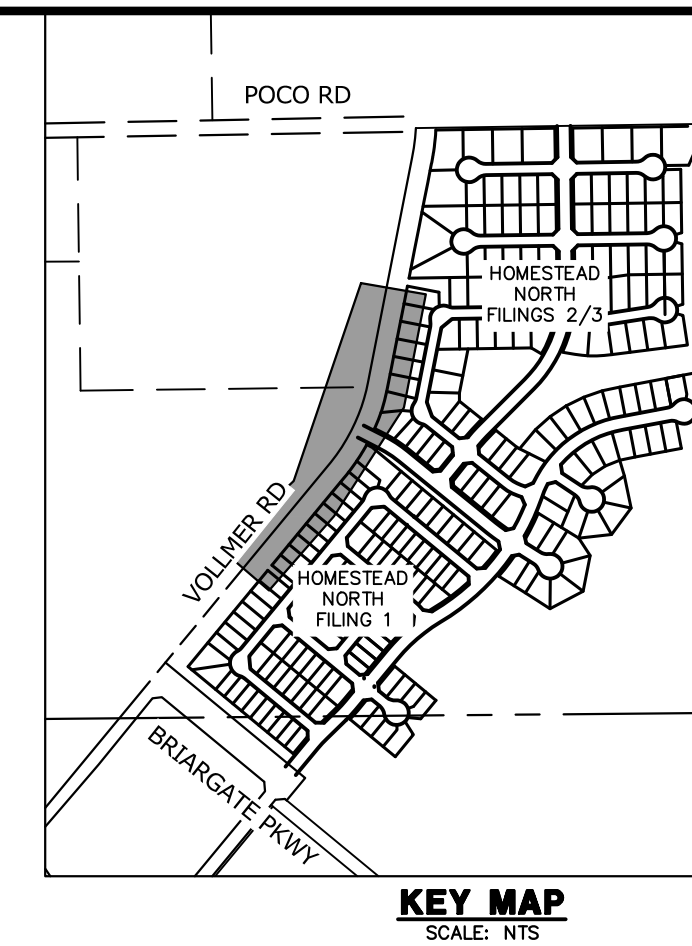
No.	REVISION	BY	DATE

H-SCALE	1"=40'
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/04/23
DESIGNED BY	CWC
DRAWN BY	SWW
CHECKED BY	

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
Mike A. Bramlett
MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 32314
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
DATE 2/17/23



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 63+00 TO STA 67+50

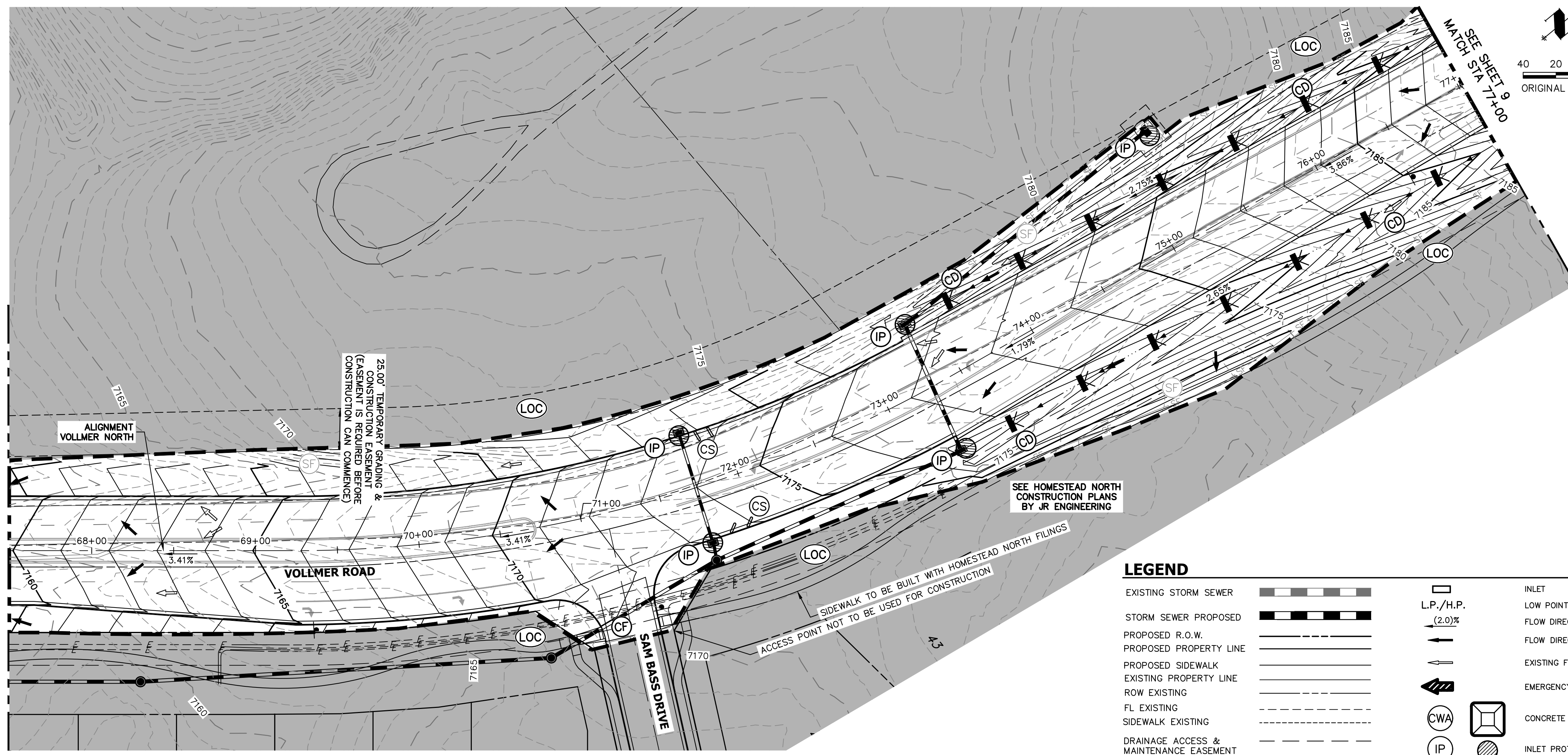


KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS

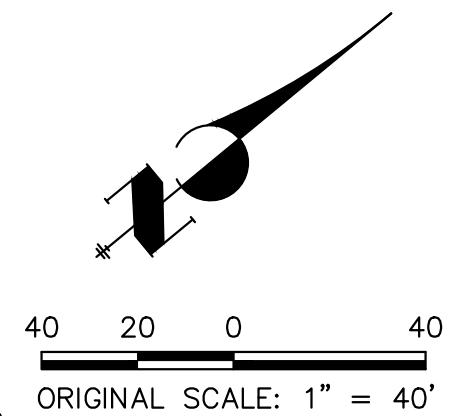
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VOLLMER ROAD
STA 67+50 TO STA 77+00



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

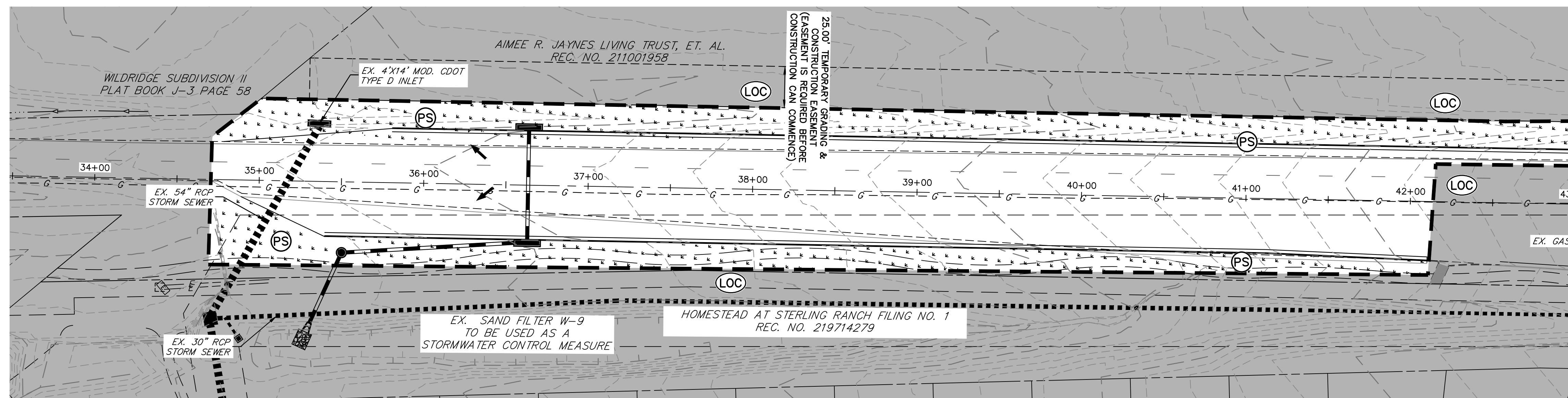
LEGEND

EXISTING STORM SEWER		INLET		CURB SOCK	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	
PROPOSED R.O.W.		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE			
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		FLOW DIRECTION ARROW			
PROPOSED SIDEWALK		EXISTING FLOW DIRECTION ARROW			
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		EMERGENCY OVERTFLOW DIRECTION			
ROW EXISTING		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA			
FL EXISTING		INLET PROTECTION			
SIDEWALK EXISTING		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		SILT FENCE			
SILT FENCE		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL			
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE		STAGE STABILIZED AREA			
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY		TEMPORARY SEEDING			
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET			
CUT/ FILL					
TEMPORARY DITCH					
EXISTING					
PROPOSED					
CHECK DAM					

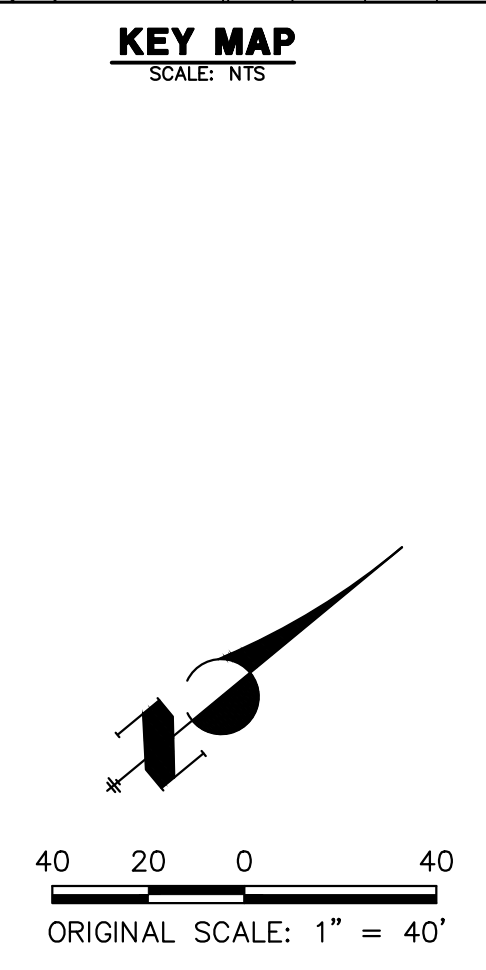
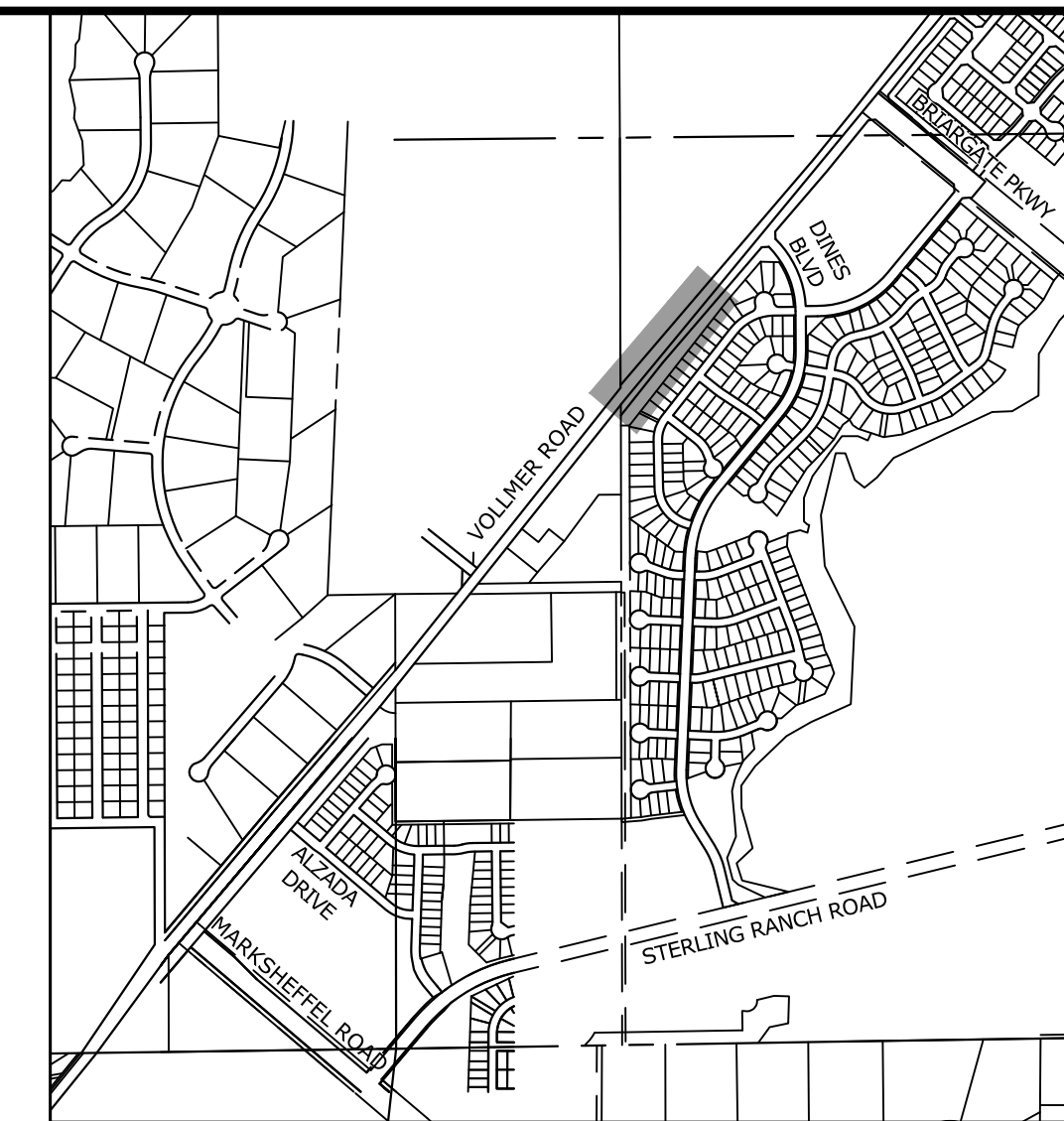
NOTES:
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ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
Mike A. Bramlett
MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 32314
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC. LOCAL ENGINEER
DATE 2/17/23

VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)	BY	DATE					
	No.	REVISION					
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL INTERIM PLAN	H-SCALE	1"=40'	N/A				
	V-SCALE						
SHEET 8 OF 16	DATE	05/04/23					
	DESIGNED BY	CWC					
JOB NO. 25188.00	DRAWN BY	SWW					
	CHECKED BY						



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 33+50 TO STA 43+00



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PREPARED FOR
SR LAND, LLC
20 BOULDER CRESENT SUITE 201
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
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BY	DATE	No.	REVISION

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LEGEND

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STORM SEWER PROPOSED		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	
PROPOSED R.O.W.		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE			
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		EMERGENCY OVERTFLOW DIRECTION			
PROPOSED SIDEWALK		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA			
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		INLET PROTECTION			
ROW EXISTING		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			
FL EXISTING		SILT FENCE			
SIDEWALK EXISTING		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL			
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		STAGE STABILIZED AREA			
SILT FENCE		TEMPORARY SEEDING			
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE		PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING			
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET			
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN					
CUT/ FILL					
TEMPORARY DITCH					
EXISTING					
7100					
CHECK DAM					
PROPOSED					
7100					

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT
PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING

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

DATE: 2/17/23

32314

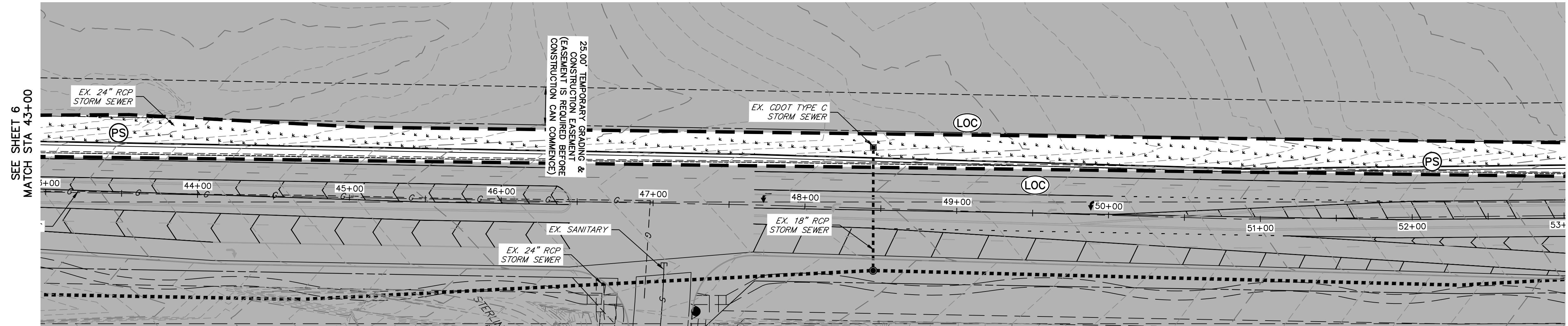


VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)

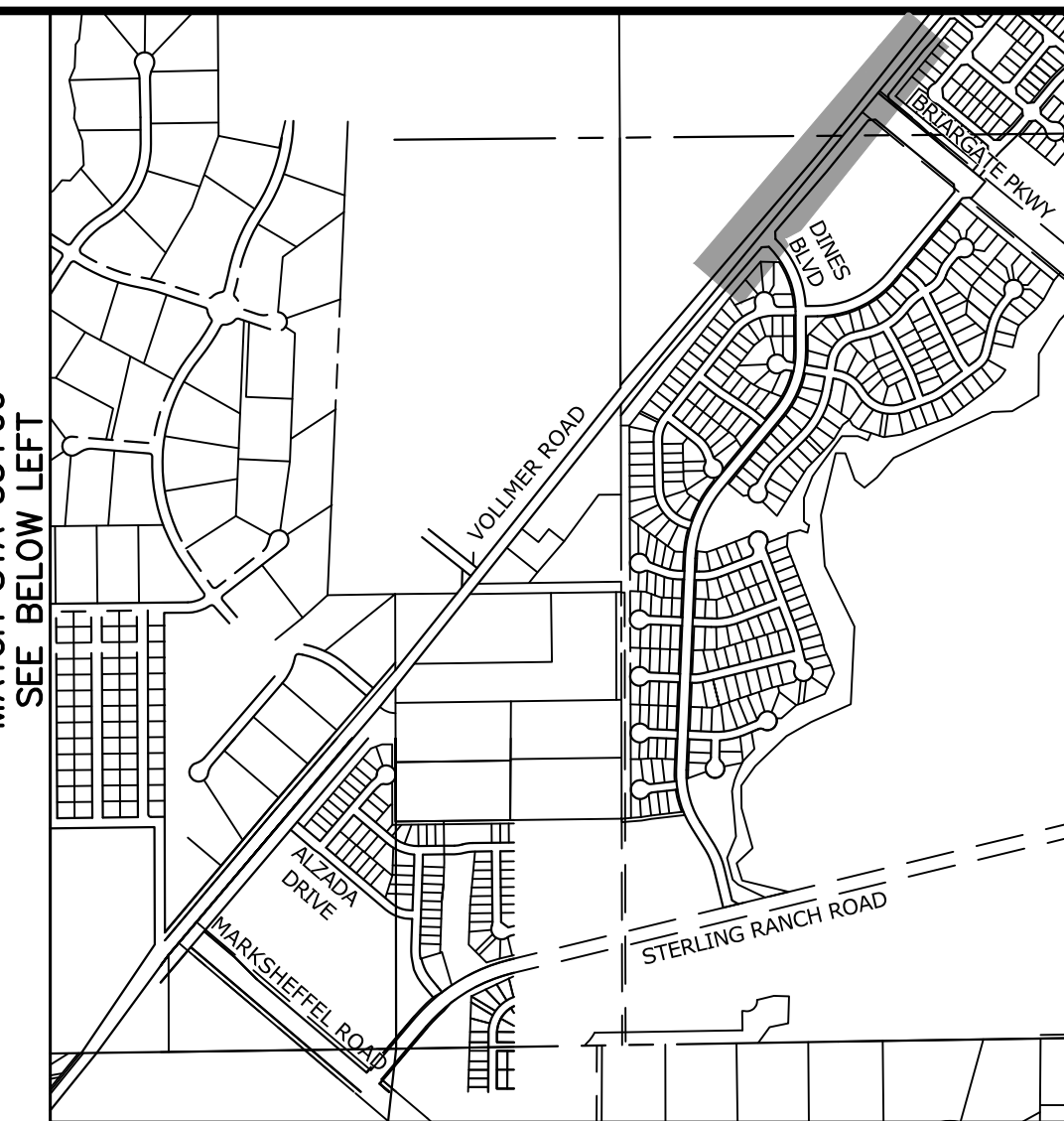
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL FINAL PLAN

SHEET 10 OF 16

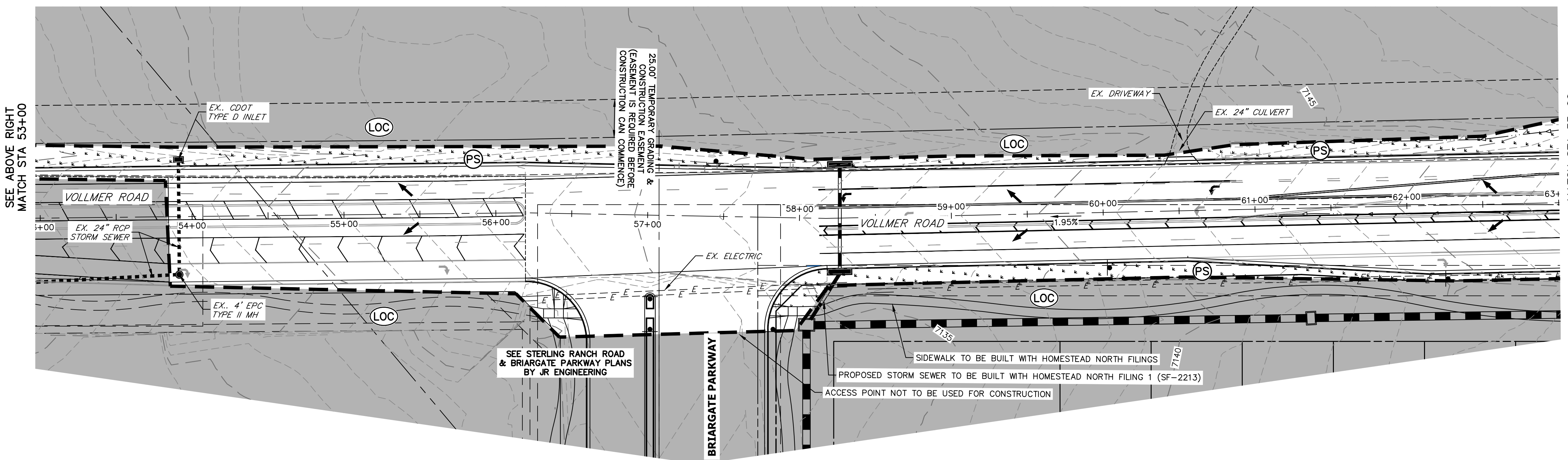
JOB NO. 25188.00



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 43+00 TO STA 53+00



KEY MAP
SCALE: NTS



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 53+00 TO STA 63+00

LEGEND

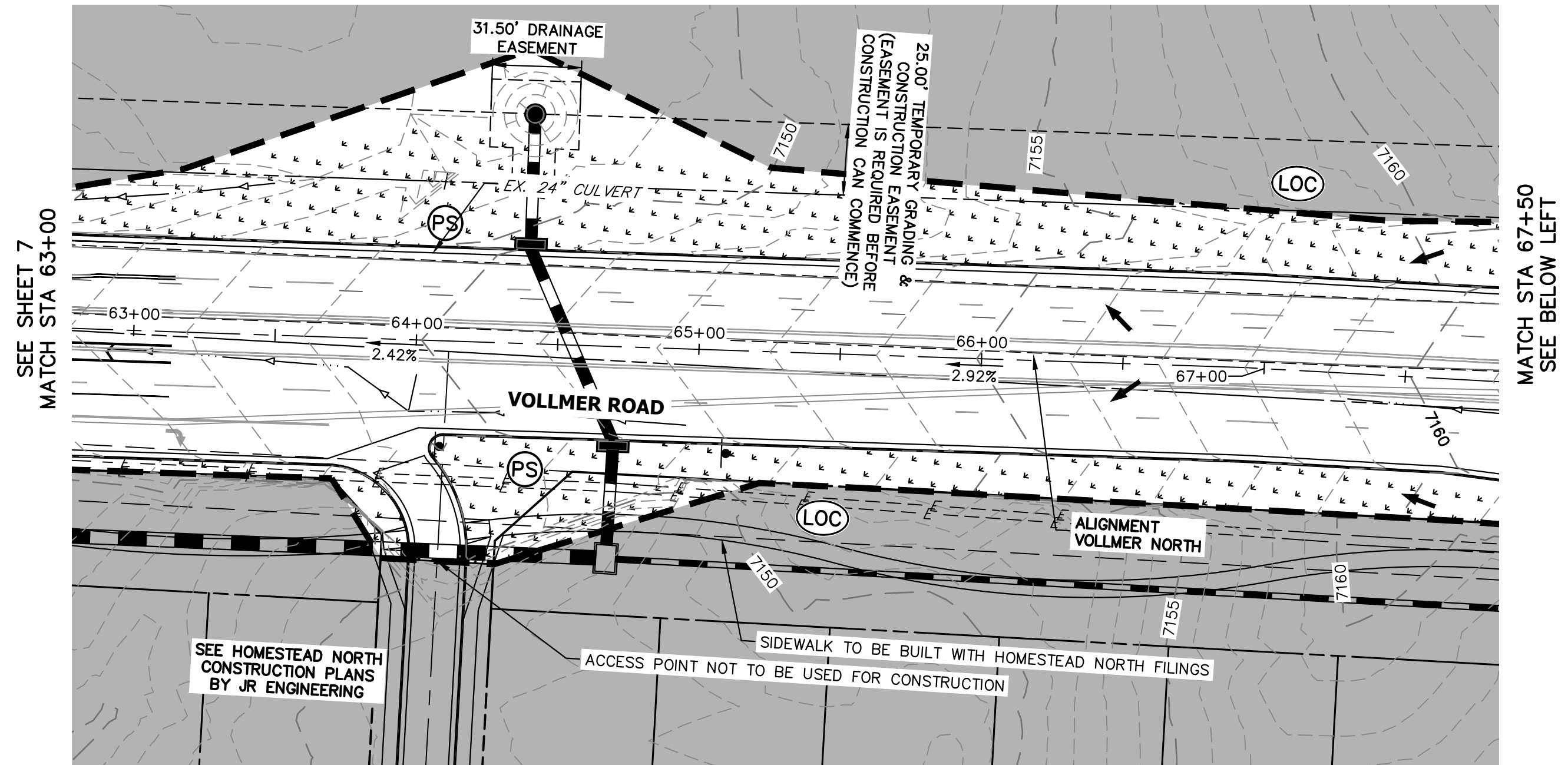
EXISTING STORM SEWER		INLET		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CURB SOCK	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		L.P./H.P. (2.0)%		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	
PROPOSED R.O.W.		EMERGENCY OVERFLOW DIRECTION		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA			
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA		INLET PROTECTION			
PROPOSED SIDEWALK		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		SILT FENCE		SILT FENCE			
ROW EXISTING		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL			
FL EXISTING		STAGE STABILIZED AREA		STAGE STABILIZED AREA			
SIDEWALK EXISTING		TEMPORARY SEEDING		TEMPORARY SEEDING			
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING		PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING			
SILT FENCE		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET			
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE							
EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY							
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN							
CUT/ FILL							
TEMPORARY DITCH							
EXISTING							
PROPOSED							
CHECK DAM							

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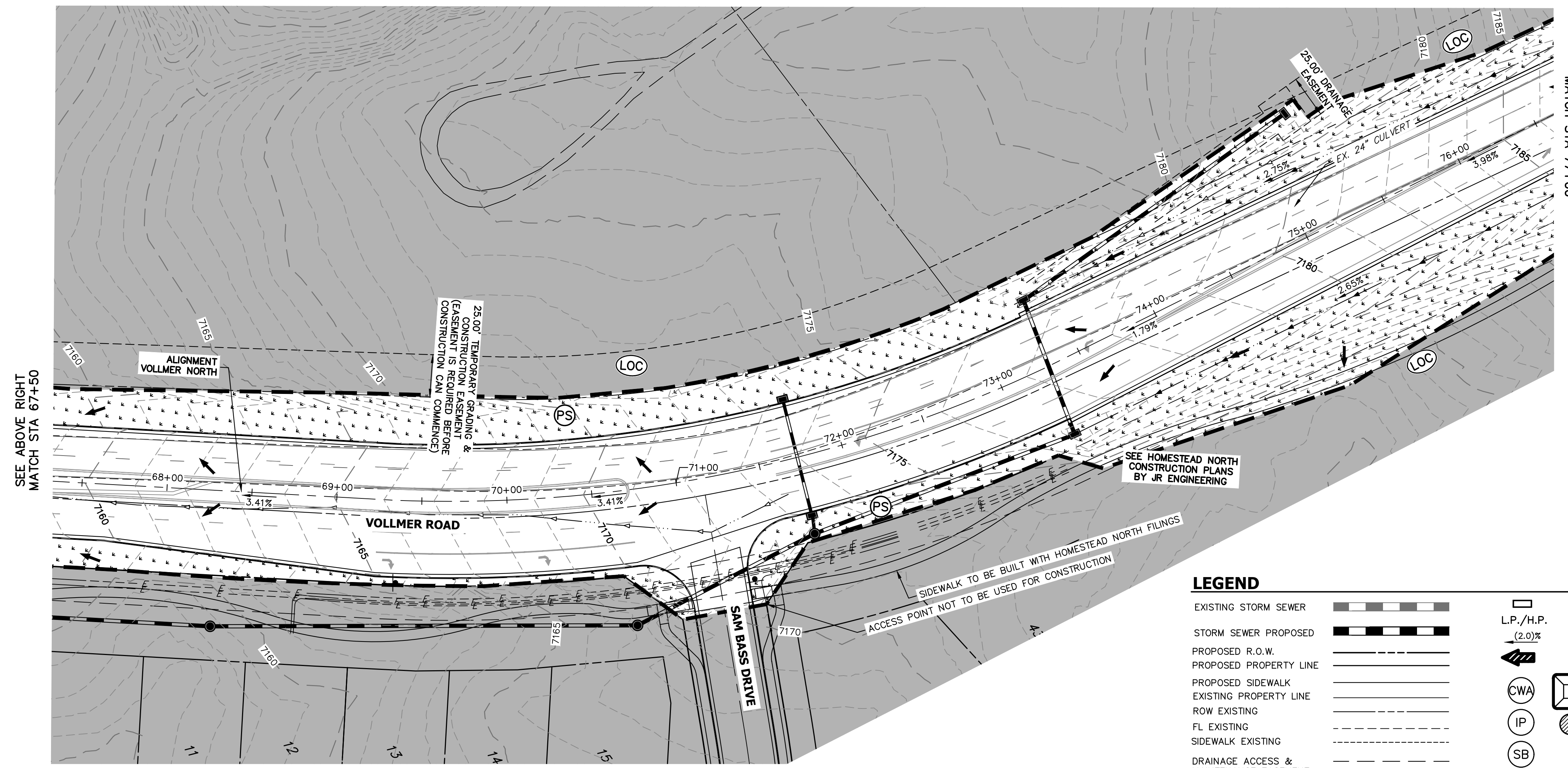


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PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
Mike A. Bramlett
MIKE A. BRAMLETT, P.E.
COLORADO P.E. 32314
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING
DATE 2/17/23

PREPARED FOR	SR LAND, LLC 20 BOULDER CRESSENT SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 JAMES F. MORLEY (719) 471-1742
	UNLESS SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE AS DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.
BY	DATE
No. REVISION	
H-SCALE 1"=40'	N/A
V-SCALE	N/A
DATE	05/04/23
DESIGNED BY	CWC
DRAWN BY	SWW
CHECKED BY	
VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH)	
GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL FINAL PLAN	
SHEET 11	OF 16
JOB NO.	25188.00



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 63+00 TO STA 67+50



VOLLMER ROAD
STA 67+50 TO STA 77+00

LEGEND

EXISTING STORM SEWER		INLET		LOW POINT/HIGH POINT		CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	
STORM SEWER PROPOSED		PROPOSED R.O.W.		FLOW DIRECTION & SLOPE		INLET PROTECTION	
PROPOSED PROPERTY LINE		PROPOSED SIDEWALK		EMERGENCY OVERTFLOW DIRECTION		TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE		ROW EXISTING				SILT FENCE	
FL EXISTING		SIDEWALK EXISTING				VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	
DRAINAGE ACCESS & MAINTENANCE EASEMENT		SILT FENCE				STAGE STABILIZED AREA	
LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION/DISTURBANCE		EXISTING WETLAND BOUNDARY				TEMPORARY SEEDING	
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		CUT/ FILL				PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING	
EXISTING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN		TEMPORARY DITCH				EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	
EXISTING		PROPOSED					
CHECK DAM							

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FOR AND ON BEHALF OF JR ENGINEERING, INC.
DATE: 2/17/23

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THESE DRAWINGS ARE APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE REVIEWING AGENCIES, JR ENGINEERING APPROVES THEIR USE. ANY CHANGES DESIGNATED BY WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.	PREPARED FOR SR LAND, LLC 20 BOULDER CRESCENT SUITE 201 COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903 JAMES F. MORLEY (719) 471-1742	 J.R. ENGINEERING A Westman Company Central 303-740-9888 • Colorado Springs 719-583-2583 Fort Collins 970-491-9888 • www.jrengineering.com	BY	DATE							
			No.	REVISION							
H-SCALE	1"=40'	V-SCALE	N/A	DATE	05/04/23	DESIGNED BY	RAB	DRAWN BY	RAB	CHECKED BY	
VOLLMER ROAD (NORTH) GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL FINAL PLAN											
SHEET 12 OF 16 JOB NO. 25188.00											



Mulching (MU)

EC-4

Description

Mulching consists of evenly applying straw, hay, shredded wood mulch, rock, bark or compost to disturbed soils and securing the mulch by crimping, tackifiers, netting or other measures. Mulching helps reduce erosion by protecting bare soil from rainfall impact, increasing infiltration, and reducing runoff. Although often applied in conjunction with temporary or permanent seeding, it can also be used for temporary stabilization of areas that cannot be reseeded due to seasonal constraints.



Photograph MU-1. An area that was recently seeded, mulched, and crimped.

Mulch can be applied either using standard mechanical dry application methods or using hydromulching equipment that hydraulically applies a slurry of water, wood fiber mulch, and often a tackifier.

Appropriate Uses

Use mulch in conjunction with seeding to help protect the seedbed and stabilize the soil. Mulch can also be used as a temporary cover on low to mild slopes to help temporarily stabilize disturbed areas where growing season constraints prevent effective reseeding. Disturbed areas should be properly mulched and tacked, or seeded, mulched and tacked promptly after final grade is reached (typically within no longer than 14 days) on portions of the site not otherwise permanently stabilized.

Standard dry mulching is encouraged in most jurisdictions; however, hydromulching may not be allowed in certain jurisdictions or may not be allowed near waterways.

Do not apply mulch during windy conditions.

Design and Installation

Prior to mulching, surface-roughen areas by rolling with a crimping or punching type roller or by track walking. Track walking should only be used where other methods are impractical because track walking with heavy equipment typically compacts the soil.

A variety of mulches can be used effectively at construction sites. Consider the following:

Mulch	
Functions	
Erosion Control	Yes
Sediment Control	Moderate
Site/Material Management	No

June 2012 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 MU-1

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

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

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

Mulch

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

Maintenance and Removal

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

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

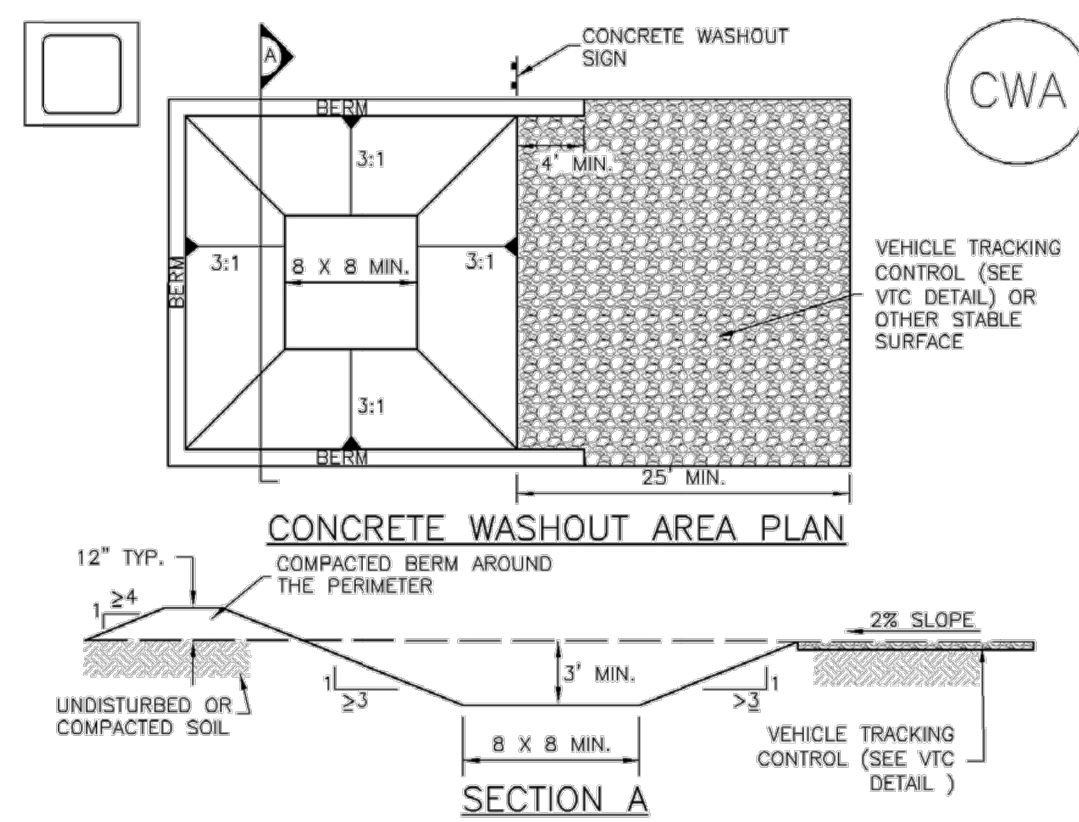
Seeded areas may require irrigation, particularly during extended dry periods. Targeted weed control may also be necessary.

Protect seeded areas from construction equipment and vehicle access.

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

Concrete Washout Area (CWA)

MM-1



- CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA**
- CWA INSTALLATION NOTES**
- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
 - DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
 - THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
 - CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
 - BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
 - VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
 - SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
 - USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

Description

Inlet protection consists of permeable barriers installed around an inlet to filter runoff and remove sediment prior to entering a storm drain inlet. Inlet protection can be constructed from rock socks, sediment control logs, silt fence, block and rock socks, or other materials approved by the local jurisdiction. Area inlets can also be protected by over-excavating around the inlet to form a sediment trap.



Photograph IP-1. Inlet protection for a curb opening inlet.

Appropriate Uses

Install protection at storm sewer inlets that are operable during construction. Consider the potential for tracked-out sediment or temporary stockpile areas to contribute sediment to inlets when determining which inlets must be protected. This may include inlets in the general proximity of the construction area, not limited to downgradient inlets. Inlet protection is not a stand-alone BMP and should be used in conjunction with other upgradient BMPs.

Design and Installation

To function effectively, inlet protection measures must be installed to ensure that flows do not bypass the inlet protection and enter the storm drain without treatment. However, designs must also enable the inlet to function without completely blocking flows into the inlet in a manner that causes localized flooding. When selecting the type of inlet protection, consider factors such as type of inlet (e.g., curb or area, sump or on-grade conditions), traffic, anticipated flows, ability to secure the BMP properly, safety and other site-specific conditions. For example, block and rock socks will be better suited to a curb and gutter along a roadway, as opposed to silt fence or sediment control logs, which cannot be properly secured in a curb and gutter setting, but are effective area inlet protection measures.

Several inlet protection designs are provided in the Design Details. Additionally, a variety of proprietary products are available for inlet protection that may be approved for use by local governments. If proprietary products are used, design details and installation procedures from the manufacturer must be followed. Regardless of the type of inlet protection selected, inlet protection is most effective when combined with other BMPs such as curb socks and check dams. Inlet protection is often the last barrier before runoff enters the storm sewer or receiving water.

Design details with notes are provided for these forms of inlet protection:

- IP-1. Block and Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump or On-grade Inlets
- IP-2. Curb (Rock) Socks Upstream of Inlet Protection, On-grade Inlets

Inlet Protection (various forms)	
Functions	
Erosion Control	No
Sediment Control	Yes
Site/Material Management	No

August 2013 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 IP-1

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

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

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season*	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/Acre
Alkali Soil Seed Mix					
Alkali salsola	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Cool	Bunch	1,750,000	0.25
Basin wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	Cool	Bunch	165,000	2.5
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Jose tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Jose'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	7.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.75
Fertile Loamy Soil Seed Mix					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	2.0
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Sodar streambank wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron riparium 'Sodar'</i>	Cool	Sod	170,000	2.5
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	7.0
Total					15.5
High Water Table Soil Seed Mix					
Meadow foxtail	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Cool	Sod	900,000	0.5
Redtop	<i>Agrostis alba</i>	Warm	Open sod	5,000,000	0.25
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Cool	Sod	68,000	0.5
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Pathfinder switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum 'Pathfinder'</i>	Warm	Sod	389,000	1.0
Alkar tall wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron elongatum 'Alkar'</i>	Cool	Bunch	79,000	5.5
Total					10.75
Transition Turf Seed Mix¹					
Ruebens Canadian bluegrass	<i>Poa compressa 'Ruebens'</i>	Cool	Sod	2,500,000	0.5
Dural hard fescue	<i>Festuca ovina 'duriscula'</i>	Cool	Bunch	565,000	1.0
Clifton perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne 'Clifton'</i>	Cool	Sod	247,000	3.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Total					7.5

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

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

- IP-3. Rock Sock Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
- IP-4. Silt Fence Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
- IP-5. Over-excavation Inlet Protection
- IP-6. Straw Bale Inlet Protection for Sump/Area Inlet
- CIP-1. Culvert Inlet Protection

Proprietary inlet protection devices should be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

More information is provided below on selecting inlet protection for sump and on-grade locations.

Inlets Located in a Sump

When applying inlet protection in sump conditions, it is important that the inlet continue to function during larger runoff events. For curb inlets, the maximum height of the protective barrier should be lower than the top of the curb opening to allow overflow into the inlet during larger storms without excessive localized flooding. If the inlet protection height is greater than the curb elevation, particularly if the filter becomes clogged with sediment, runoff will not enter the inlet and may bypass it, possibly causing localized flooding, public safety issues, and downstream erosion and damage from bypassed flows.

Area inlets located in a sump setting can be protected through the use of silt fence, concrete block and rock socks (on paved surfaces), sediment control logs/straw wattles embedded in the adjacent soil and stacked around the area inlet (on pervious surfaces), over-excavation around the inlet, and proprietary products providing equivalent functions.

Inlets Located on a Slope

For curb and gutter inlets on paved sloping streets, block and rock sock inlet protection is recommended in conjunction with curb socks in the gutter leading to the inlet. For inlets located along unpaved roads, also see the Check Dam Fact Sheet.

Maintenance and Removal

Inspect inlet protection frequently. Inspection and maintenance guidance includes:

- Inspect for tears that can result in sediment directly entering the inlet, as well as result in the contents of the BMP (e.g., gravel) washing into the inlet.
- Check for improper installation resulting in untreated flows bypassing the BMP and directly entering the inlet or bypassing to an unprotected downstream inlet. For example, silt fence that has not been properly trenched around the inlet can result in flows under the silt fence and directly into the inlet.
- Look for displaced BMPs that are no longer protecting the inlet. Displacement may occur following larger storm events that wash away or reposition the inlet protection. Traffic or equipment may also crush or displace the BMP.
- Monitor sediment accumulation upgradient of the inlet protection.

IP-2 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 August 2013

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

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

Common Name	Botanical Name	Growth Season*	Growth Form	Seeds/ Pound	Pounds of PLS/Acre
Sandy Soil Seed Mix					
Blue grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Warm	Sod-forming bunchgrass	825,000	0.5
Camper litle bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium 'Camper'</i>	Warm	Bunch	240,000	1.0
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>	Warm	Open sod	274,000	1.0
Sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Cool	Bunch	5,298,000	0.25
Vaughn sideoats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					10.25
Heavy Clay, Rocky Foothill Seed Mix					
Ephraim crested wheatgrass ²	<i>Agropyron cristatum 'Ephraim'</i>	Cool	Sod	175,000	1.5
Oshe Intermediate wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron intermedium 'Oshe'</i>	Cool	Sod	115,000	5.5
Vaughn sideoats grama ³	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula 'Vaughn'</i>	Warm	Sod	191,000	2.0
Lincoln smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis leysii 'Lincoln'</i>	Cool	Sod	130,000	3.0
Arriba western wheatgrass	<i>Agropyron smithii 'Arriba'</i>	Cool	Sod	110,000	5.5
Total					17.5

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

² See Table TS/PS-3 for seeding dates.

³ If site is to be irrigated, the transition turf seed rates should be doubled.

⁴ Crested wheatgrass should not be used on slopes steeper than 6H to 1V.

⁵ Can substitute 0.5 lbs PLS of blue grama for the 2.0 lbs PLS of Vaughn sideoats grama.

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

SC-6 Inlet Protection (IP)

- Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection, as needed to maintain BMP effectiveness, typically when it reaches no more than half the storage capacity of the inlet protection. For silt fence, remove sediment when it accumulates to a depth of no more than 6 inches. Remove sediment accumulation from the area upstream of the inlet protection as needed to maintain the functionality of the BMP.
- Proprietary inlet protection devices should be inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer specifications. If proprietary inlet insert devices are used, sediment should be removed in a timely manner to prevent devices from breaking and spilling sediment into the storm drain.

Inlet protection must be removed and properly disposed of when the drainage area for the inlet has reached final stabilization.

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

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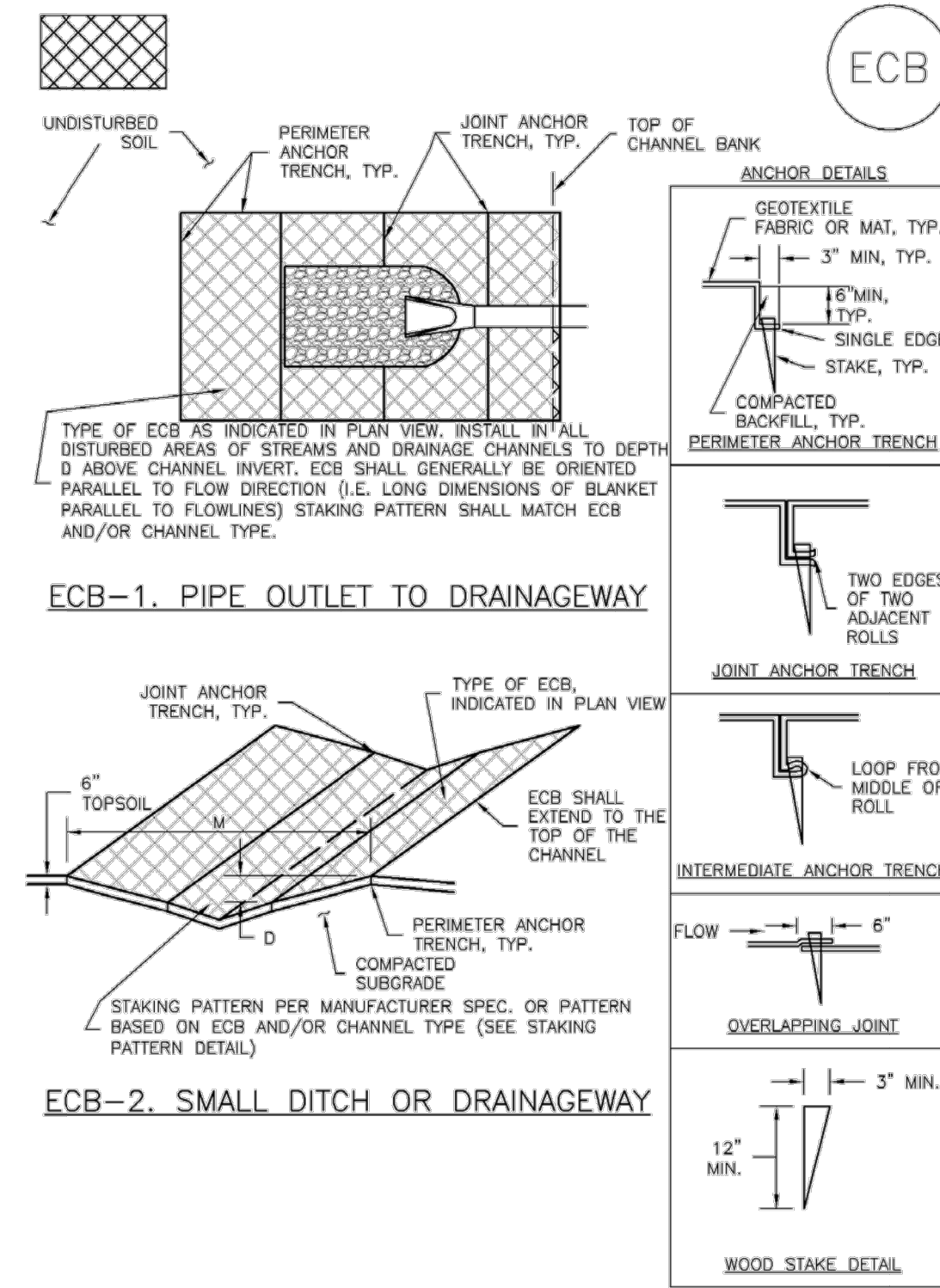
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								05/04/23	N/A	N/A	

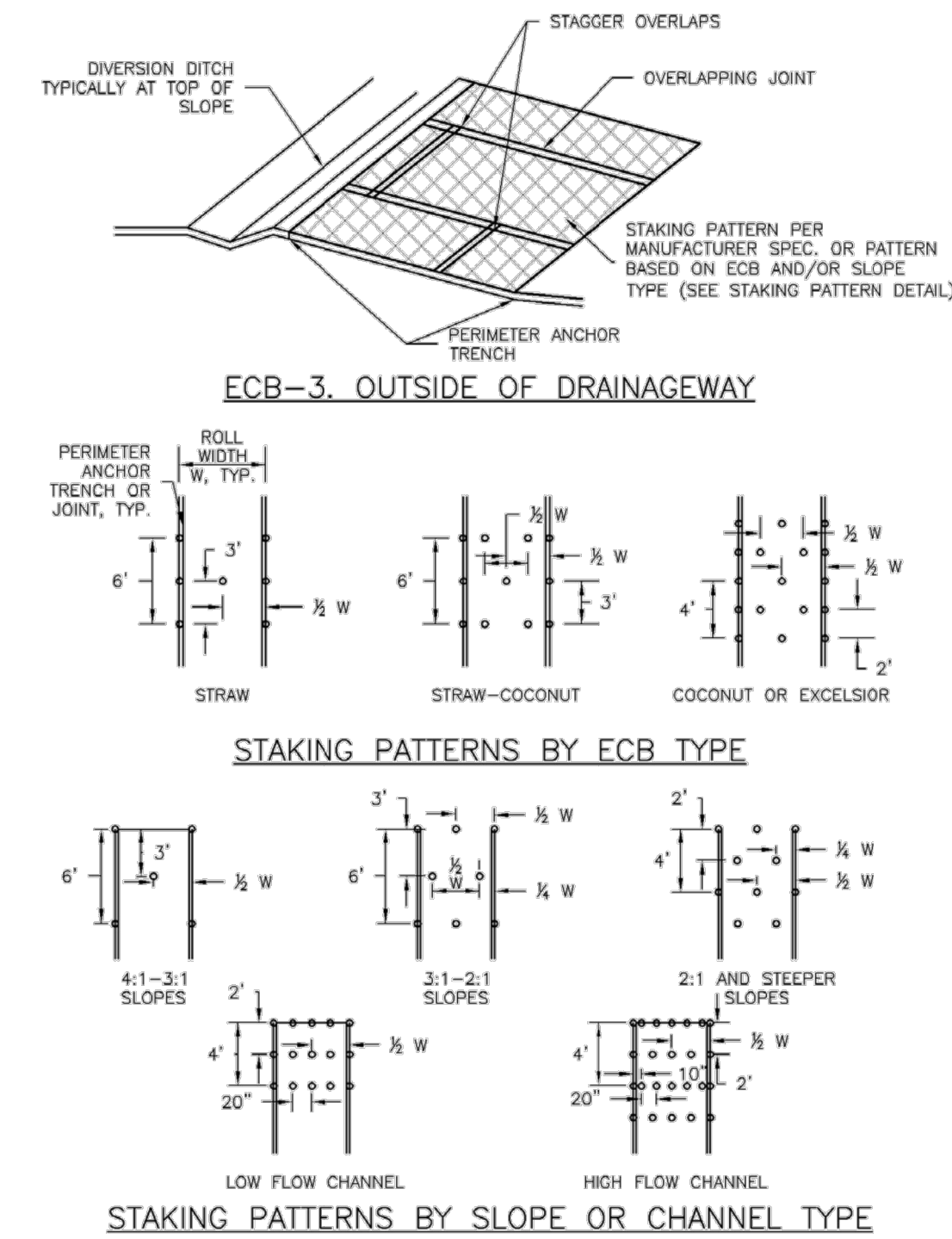
HOMESTEAD NORTH AT STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 1
DETAIL

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



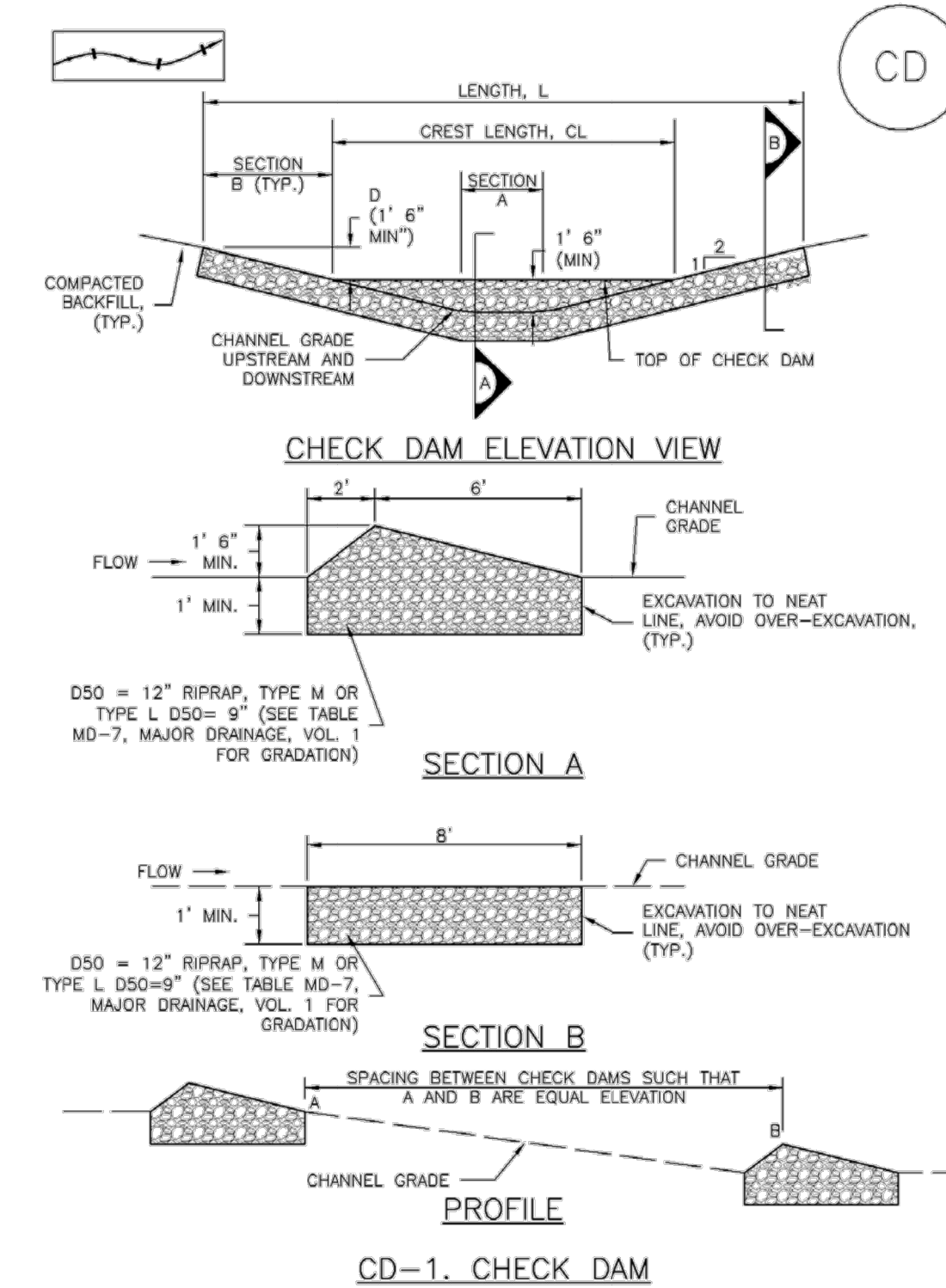
RECP-6 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

EC-6 Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)



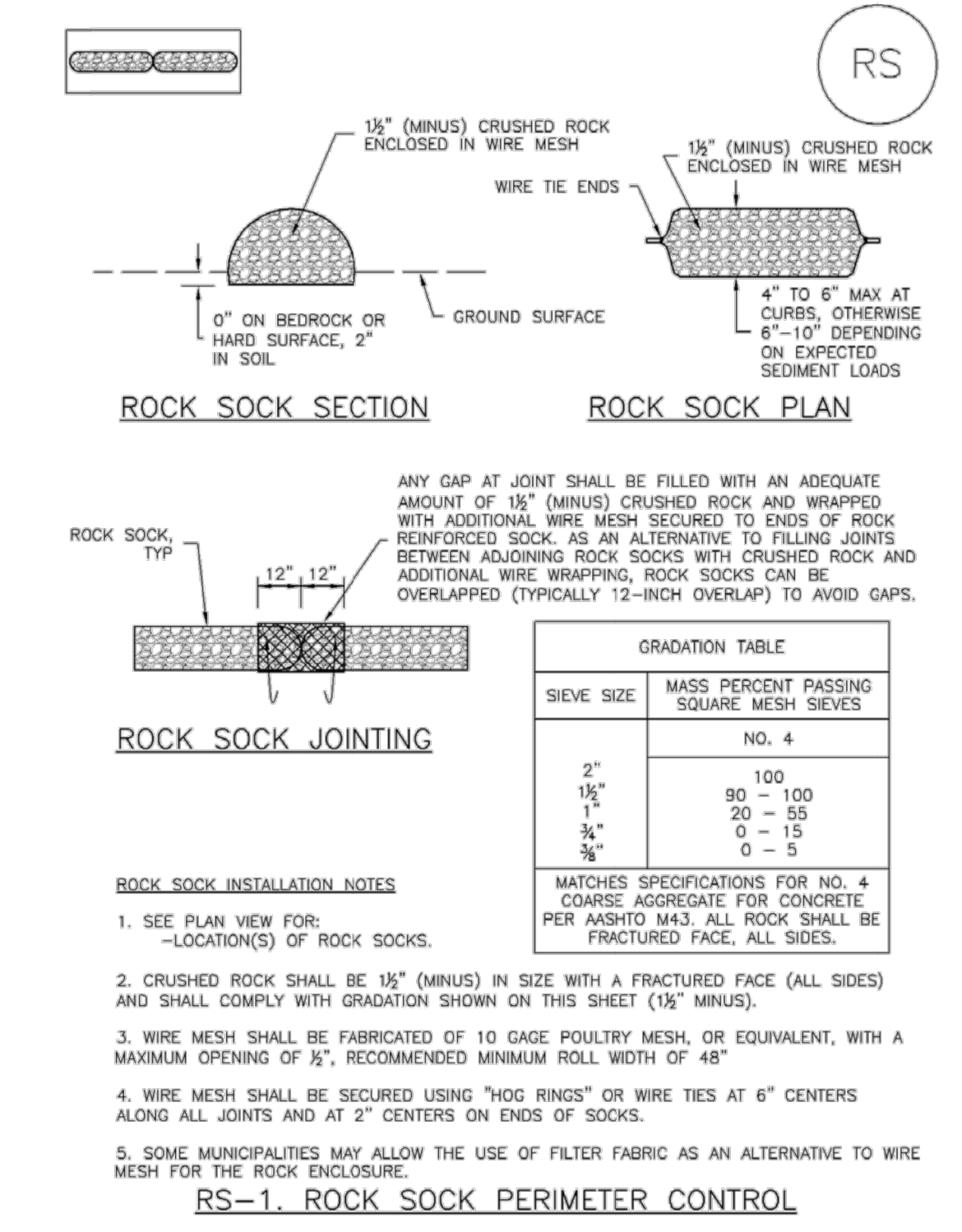
RECP-7 Urban Drainage and Flood Control District Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3 November 2010

EC-12 Check Dams (CD)



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

SC-5 Rock Sock (RS)



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

SC-5 Rock Sock (RS)

ROCK SOCK MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.
- ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED IF THEY BECOME HEAVILY SOILED, OR DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR.
- SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED UPSTREAM OF ROCK SOCKS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN FUNCTIONALITY OF THE BMP. TYPICALLY WHEN DEPTH OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 OF THE HEIGHT OF THE ROCK SOCK.
- ROCK SOCKS ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE UPSTREAM DISTURBED AREA IS STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.
- WHEN ROCK SOCKS ARE REMOVED, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE COVERED WITH TOPSOIL, SEEDED AND MULCHED OR OTHERWISE STABILIZED AS APPROVED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION.

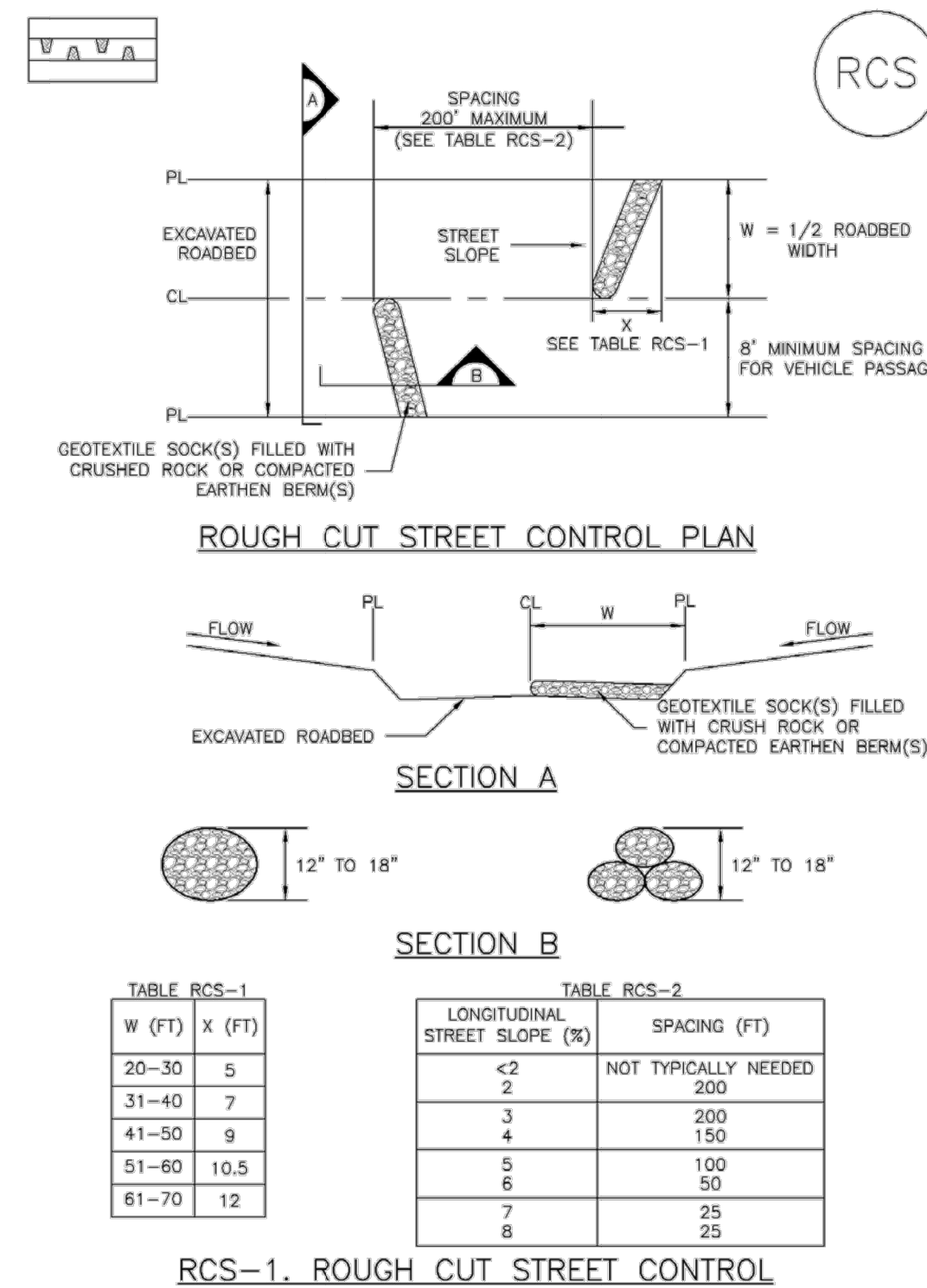
(DETAIL ADAPTED FROM TOWN OF PARKER, COLORADO AND CITY OF AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

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

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

EC-9 Rough Cut Street Control (RCS)



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

EC-9 Rough Cut Street Control (RCS)

ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR -LOCATION OF ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL MEASURES.
- ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL SHALL BE INSTALLED AFTER A ROAD HAS BEEN CUT IN, AND WILL NOT BE PAVED FOR MORE THAN 14 DAYS OR FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ROADS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED ROAD BASE.

ROUGH CUT STREET CONTROL INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE NOTES

- INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.
- FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.
- WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

(DETAILS ADAPTED FROM AURORA, COLORADO, NOT AVAILABLE IN AUTOCAD)

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

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

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HOMESTEAD NORTH AT STERLING RANCH FILING NO. 1
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SHEET 16 OF 16
 JOB NO. 25188.00

APPENDIX D – SWMP CHECKLIST



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EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number: CDR 21-10 Vollmer North Segment

Revised: October 2021

		Applicant	EPC
1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN (In the "Applicant" column specify the page number for each item)			
1	Applicant (owner/designated operator), SWMP Preparer, Qualified Stormwater Manager, and Contractor Information. (On cover/title sheet)	Y	
2	Table of Contents	Y	
3	Site description and location to include: vicinity map with nearest street/crossroads description	Y	
4	Narrative description of construction activities proposed (e.g., may include clearing and grubbing, temporary stabilization, road grading, utility / storm installation, final grading, final stabilization, and removal of temporary control measures)	Y	
5	Phasing plan – may require separate drawings indicating initial, interim, and final site phases for larger projects. Provide "living maps" that can be revised in the field as conditions dictate	Y	
6	Proposed sequence for major activities: Provide a construction schedule of anticipated starting and completion dates for each stage of land-disturbing activity depicting conservation measures anticipated, including the expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed	Y	
7	Estimates of the total site area and area to undergo disturbance; current area of disturbance must be updated on the SWMP as changes occur	Y	
8	Soil erosion potential and impacts on discharge that includes a summary of the data used to determine soil erosion potential	Y	
9	A description of existing vegetation at the site and percent ground cover and method used to determine ground cover	Y	
10	Location and description of all potential pollution sources including but not limited to: disturbed and stored soils; vehicle tracking; management of contaminated soils; loading and unloading operations; outdoor storage of materials; vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling; significant dust generating process; routine maintenance activities involving fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, solvents, oils, etc.; on-site waste management; concrete truck/equipment washing; dedicated asphalt, concrete batch plants and masonry mixing stations; non-industrial waste such as trash and portable toilets	Y	
11	Material handling to include spill prevention and response plan and procedures	Y	
12	Spill prevention and pollution controls for dedicated batch plants	Y	
13	Other SW pollutant control measures to include waste disposal and off-site soil tracking	Y	
14	Location and description of any anticipated allowable non-stormwater discharge (ground water, springs, irrigation, discharge covered by CDPHE Low Risk Guidance, etc.)	Y	
15	Name(s) of ultimate receiving waters; size, type and location of stormwater outfall or storm sewer system discharge	Y	
16	Description of all stream crossings located within the project area or statement that no streams cross the project area	Y	



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EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number: CDR 21-10

Revised: October 2021

		Applicant	EPC
17	SWMP Map to include:		
17a	construction site boundaries	Y	
17b	flow arrows to depict stormwater flow directions	Y	
17c	all areas of disturbance	Y	
17d	areas of cut and fill	Y	
17e	areas used for storage of building materials, soils (stockpiles) or wastes	Y	
17f	location of any dedicated asphalt / concrete batch plants	Y	
17g	location of all structural control measures	Y	
17h	location of all non-structural control measures	Y	
17i	springs, streams, wetlands and other surface waters, including areas that require maintenance of pre-existing vegetation within 50 feet of a receiving water	Y	
18	Narrative description of all structural control measures to be used. Modifications to EPC standard control measures must meet or exceed County-approved details	Y	
19	Description of all non-structural control measures to be used including seeding, mulching, protection of existing vegetation, site watering, sod placement, etc.	Y	
20	Technical drawing details for all control measure installation and maintenance; custom or other jurisdiction's details used must meet or exceed EPC standards	Y	
21	Procedure describing how the SWMP is to be revised	Y	
22	Description of Final Stabilization and Long-term Stormwater Quality (describe nonstructural and structural measures to control SW pollutants after construction operations have been completed, including detention, water quality control measure etc.)	Y	
23	Specification that final vegetative cover density is to be 70% of pre-disturbed levels	Y	
24	Outline of permit holder inspection procedures to install, maintain, and effectively operate control measures to manage erosion and sediment	Y	
25	Record keeping procedures identified to include signature on inspection logs and location of SWMP records on-site	Y	
26	If this project relies on control measures owned or operated by another entity, a documented agreement must be included in the SWMP that identifies location, installation and design specifications, and maintenance requirements and responsibility of the control measure(s)	Y	
Please note: all items above must be addressed. If not applicable, explain why, simply identifying "not applicable" will not satisfy CDPHE requirement of explanation.			
2. ADDITIONAL REPORTS/PERMITS/DOCUMENTS			
a	Grading and Erosion Control Plan (signed)	Y	
b	Erosion and Stormwater Quality Control Permit (ESQCP) (signed)	Y	



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EL PASO COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLIST

EPC Project Number: CDR 21-10

Revised: October 2021

Applicant	EPC
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3. APPLICANT COMMENTS			
a			
b			
c			
4. CHECKLIST REVIEW CERTIFICATIONS			
a	<p>Applicant: The Stormwater Management Plan was prepared under my direction and supervision and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Said Plan has been prepared according to the criteria established by the County and State for Stormwater Management Plans.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Engineer of Record and/or Qualified Stormwater Manager Signature </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> 3/14/23 _____ Date </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> </div>	Y	
b	<p>Review Engineer: The Stormwater Management Plan was reviewed and found to meet the checklist requirements except where otherwise noted or allowed by an approved deviation request.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Review Engineer </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ Date </div> </div>		