

JUDGE ORR ROAD RV PARK & STORAGE DEVELOPMENT

GRADING, EROSION CONTROL AND STORMWATER QUALITY REPORT (SWMP)

Prepared For:
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PCD Project #PPR-16-040



Item 1. Add Qualified Stormwater Manager and Contractor Information to cover/title sheet. If unknown, add a placeholder to be updated prior to the pre-construction meeting:

QUALIFIED STORMWATER MANAGER

Name: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____

CONTRACTOR

Name: _____
Company: _____
Address: _____

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

General Location

The Judge Orr Road RV Park & Storage project consists of 39.9 acres located along Judge Orr Road just east of US 24 and approximately two miles northeast of Falcon, Colorado. The project is located within the previously approved Meadowlake Commons Master Plan area. The site is further described as being located in central El Paso County within the Southwest Quarter of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 64 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, El Paso County, Colorado.

The proposed development lies within the Haegler Ranch Drainage Basin Planning Study area, prepared by URS Corporation in 2007. It is also included in the Meadowlake Commons MDDP, prepared by Springs Engineering in 2008. For this report, the existing flows for this project utilize the findings of the Meadowlake Commons MDDP and flows into the Middle Fork of Black Squirrel Creek.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Item 9. Include method used to determine ground cover (i.e., visual, aerial inspection)

Existing Site Conditions

The existing site is mostly undeveloped with a residence and a barn. The remainder of the site is vacant and covered with rangeland grasses with about 90% coverage. The existing impervious value is approximately 1.4%. The site does not contain any springs or irrigation systems.

Soils

The Soil Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey for El Paso County has identified the soil type in this study area as follows:

Map Symbol No.	Soil Name	Hydrologic Soil Group
19	Columbine Gravelly Sandy Loam	A

The soil erosion potential of this soil is slight to moderate.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL CRITERIA

Areas and Volumes

The proposed site development shall require the construction of approximately 7,150 lineal feet of private roadways, 120 RV pads, gravel RV storage area and associated utilities. The site will be overlotted graded with two (2) connections to Judge Orr Road. This will increase the estimated imperviousness to 44.0% from 1.4%, in addition the runoff coefficients for the 100-year storm will increase from 0.36 to 0.57.

Improvements shall include the construction of a detention/water quality basin on the property to account for the areas of the most disturbances. The total area of disturbance shall be about 30 acres. Construction activities shall consist of clearing, grubbing and grading for the new development. Approximately 60,000 cubic yards of cut and fill shall be moved. Disturbed and exposed areas of the site shall be seeded and mulched if construction activities cease for more than 30 consecutive days. The site shall also require the sedimentation basins listed below to handle the potential erosion.

Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Erosion control and sediment prevention measures describe a wide range of management procedures, schedules of activities, prohibitions on practices, and other best management practices (BMP). BMPs also include operating procedures, treatment requirements and practices to control site runoff, drainage from materials storage, spills or leaks. Structural practices for this site include silt fences, straw bales, inlet protection, and vehicular tracking control. Erosion matting may be required on unstable slopes, if directed by the engineer. General descriptions of the BMPs to be used during the construction of this project are listed below. See the Erosion Control Plans for the specific type and location of each erosion and sediment control device required for this project.

Initial Stage

These BMPs shall be installed at the outset of construction, prior to the initial pre-construction meeting and any other land-disturbing activities. Initial controls are to be placed on existing grades but shall be based in part on proposed grading operations. The initial stage includes clearing, grubbing, overlot grading, and utility and other construction prior to paving operations.

Temporary Stabilization

Disturbed areas will be temporarily stabilized as soon as construction activities are completed. Seeding will be applied to completed areas within 14 days of completion.

Vehicle Tracking Control

A vehicle tracking control device will be installed at the construction entrance where the construction entrance intersects an existing paved private roadway.

Silt Fence

Prior to the start of construction, silt fence will be installed along the perimeter of all disturbed areas that are within the project site. Silt fence shall be placed as indicated on the plan drawing. Sediment shall be removed when depth exceeds one-fourth the height of the silt fence. The engineer may require additional silt fence as necessary to retard sediment transport on or off the project site.

Outlet Protection

Outlet protection at the water quality basin on the site will be provided to prevent erosion and scour of the water quality basin area by the concentrated flows gathered by the storm sewer system both during and after construction.

Non-Structural Practices

Upon completion of the grading, temporary seeding and mulching will be applied to all disturbed areas on and adjacent to the site. All seeding, fertilizers, and mulching shall conform to *El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*.

Construction Timing

The site will be graded to accommodate the proposed redevelopment items delineated previously. This project will be constructed in a single phase. Once construction begins, it will continue until the project is complete; therefore, construction phasing will not be necessary. The construction process will consist of grading (excavation and fill) activities, installation of utilities, paving, concrete placement, landscaping, and building construction. The general sequence for major construction activities will be as follows:

- Establish limits of disturbance

- Install vehicle tracking control (VTC)
- Install silt fence
- Install temporary sedimentation basin
- Clear and grub the site
- Excavation and fill placement
- Install underground utilities
- Install inlet and outlet protection BMPs
- RV pad construction
- Paving
- Install permanent landscaping and irrigation
- Remove temporary sediment pond and reshape for water quality/detention basin
- Remove BMPs

To be fully effective, erosion and sediment control measures must be installed and phased with the construction activities. The vehicular tracking control device shall be installed at the entrance prior to the mobilization of construction equipment on-site. Prior to the clearing and grubbing of the entire construction area, localized clearing shall be performed for the placement of perimeter erosion control measures. Site clearing shall commence only after the perimeter erosion control measures are in place. Erosion control devices must be in place to reduce the potential of eroded excavated material entering the storm drainage system. Protection devices shall be placed during grading activities, in the appropriate areas, as indicated on the plan drawing that is located in the Appendix.

Should conditions change during construction the Engineer shall to modify the SWMP accordingly.

Anticipated starting and completion date: June 1, 2019 to October 1, 2019

Expected date on which the final stabilization will be completed: October 1, 2019

Permanent Stabilization

Disturbed areas shall be permanently stabilized as soon as construction activities are completed. Viable vegetative cover shall be established no later than one year from disturbance. Areas to be revegetated shall be treated with soil amendments to provide an adequate grown medium to sustain vegetation and shall match the existing 70 percent pre-disturbed vegetation cover.

The seedbed shall be well settled and firm, but friable enough that seed can be placed at the seeding depth specified. The seedbed shall be reasonably free of weeds. Soils that have been over-compacted by traffic or equipment, especially when wet, shall be tilled to break up rooting restrictive layers and then harrowed, rolled, or packed to prepare the required firm seedbed. Mulch shall be applied at a rate of two and one-half (2 ½) tons per acre and shall be spread uniformly, in a continuous blanket, after seeding is complete. Mulch shall be clean, weed and seed free, long-stemmed grass or hay, or long-stemmed straw of oats, wheat, or rye. At least 50 percent of mulch, by weight, shall be ten inches or longer. Mulch shall be spread by hand or blower-type mulch spreader. Mulching shall be started on the windward side of relatively flat areas or on the upper part of steep slope and continued uniformly until the area is covered. The mulch shall not be bunched. Immediately following spreading, the mulch shall be anchored to the soil by a v-type wheel land packer or scalloped-disk land packer designed to force mulch into the

soil surface a minimum of three inches. All seeded areas shall be mulched after seeding on the same day as the seeding. The type of seed mix used for permanent vegetation shall utilize perennial grasses as delineated on the plans.

Stormwater Management

All developed stormwater will be routed through the EDB facilities to provide stormwater quality as delineated on the drawings.

Maintenance

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed by the contractor throughout the duration of construction to assure that each BMP will function as intended. As required by the stormwater discharge permit, a weekly inspection of these items will be performed. In addition, all facilities must be inspected by the owner or the owner’s representative following each heavy precipitation or snowmelt event that results in runoff, with maintenance occurring immediately after discovering a need.

Silt fence may require periodic replacement. All sediment accumulated behind the silt fence must be removed and disposed of properly when depth exceeds one-fourth the height of the silt fence. On-site construction traffic will be monitored to minimize the transport of sediment onto the proposed on-site streets, as well as onto adjacent city streets. The Owner, Site Developer, Contractor, and/or their authorized agents shall prevent loss of cut and fill material being transported to and from the site by taking appropriate measures. All mud and sediment tracked onto public streets shall be cleaned immediately. Road cleaning includes shoveling and sweeping activities.

Diversion ditches shall be kept clean and functional during construction. They shall be routinely checked on a weekly basis and cleaned if the height of sedimentation exceeds one-half its depth.

Inlet/outlet protection shall be inspected to ensure proper operation. Excess debris or sediment must be removed prior to final acceptance of the project.

The temporary sedimentation pond shall remain in place until such time as the major grading operations in the area are completed and the ground stabilized by either temporary or permanent measures. The ponds will be cleaned out periodically with depth of sediment at no time allowed to accumulate more than one-half the depth of the facility.

Cost

An engineer’s cost estimate for the anticipated erosion and sediment control items for the entire site are listed below:

Section 1 – Grading & Erosion Control BMPs	Quantity	Units	Price	Total
Earthwork*	60000	CY	\$5	\$300,000
Permanent Seeding*	5.0	AC	\$582	\$ 2,910
Mulching*	5.0	AC	\$507	\$ 2,535
Erosion Bales	22	EA	\$21	\$ 462
Inlet Protection	6	EA	\$153	\$ 918
Vehicle Tracking Control	1	EA	\$1,625	\$ 1,625
Sedimentation Basin	1	EA	\$1,625	\$ 1,625

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

Silt Fence	3725	LF	\$4	\$14,900
Concrete Washout Basin	1	EA	\$776	\$776
TOTAL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL COST				\$325,751

**Private*

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater Management

Stormwater quality shall be protected and preserved throughout the life of this development. During mass grading and construction, measures such as sediment fences, straw bales, and vehicle tracking control shall be used to minimize erosion and sedimentation on site. During construction, the proposed extended detention basin shall function as a temporary sediment basin to reduce the potential for sediment leaving this development. Temporary diversion dikes shall be constructed to transport runoff that may contain sediment to the temporary sediment basin located on site until a stormwater system is installed. After various stages of the construction, when applicable, temporary or permanent erosion control stabilization shall be installed and maintained (landscaping, seeding, mulching, etc.).

Potential Pollution Sources

Materials are sometimes used at the construction site that present a potential for contamination of stormwater runoff. These include sediment, equipment/vehicle washing, vehicle maintenance and fueling, petroleum products, paint, solvents, treated wood products, asphalt (bituminous) paving, concrete, concrete-curing compounds, metal, waste storage and disposal and other liquid chemicals such as fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Practices that can be used to prevent or minimize toxic materials in runoff from a construction site are described in this section.

Areas at the construction site that are used for storage of toxic materials and petroleum products shall be designed with an enclosure, container, or dike located around the perimeter of the storage area to prevent discharge of these materials in runoff from the construction site. These barriers shall also function to contain spilled materials from contact with surface runoff. Proposed locations for storage of toxic materials have not been determined at the time of this report. Locations shall depend upon construction phasing.

Measures to prevent spills or leaks of fuel, gear oil, lubricants, antifreeze, and other fluids from construction vehicles and heavy equipment shall be considered to protect groundwater and runoff quality. All equipment maintenance shall be performed in designated areas and shall use spill control measures, such as drip pans, to contain petroleum products. Spills of construction-related materials, such as paints, solvents, or other fluids and chemicals, shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly. **No batch plants will be located on this site.**

Trash receptacles shall be provided and kept clean as required to keep the site clean of trash. In addition, portable toilets shall be provided for all workers on the site during construction. All portable toilet facilities shall be located at least three feet from curb flow lines and paved surfaces. The facilities shall be stationed on ground and secured down to prevent tipping.

Potable water is anticipated as a non-stormwater discharge. Potable water shall be used for grading, dust control, and irrigation of erosion control and permanent landscaping. An effort shall be made to use only the amount of potable water required for these operations.

Owner Inspection and Maintenance of Constructed BMPs

Item 21. Add text stating that the SWMP should be viewed as a “living document” that is continuously being reviewed and modified as a part of the overall process of evaluating and managing SW 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 SW discharges associated with construction activity or when BMPs are no longer necessary and are removed.

All inspection logs will include signatures on the logs and be kept on site along with other SWWP records.

1. **Minimum Inspection Schedule.** The permittee shall, at a minimum, make a thorough inspection at least once every 14 calendar days. Also, post-storm event inspections shall be conducted within 24 hours after the end of any precipitation or snowmelt event that causes surface erosion. Provided the timing is appropriate, the post-storm inspections shall be used to fulfill the 14-day routine inspection requirement. A more frequent inspection schedule than the minimum inspections described may be necessary to ensure that BMPs continue to operate as needed to comply with the permit. Existing BMP's will be evaluated during inspections and revised as necessary to achieve site compliance. Revisions shall be annotated on the plan and initialed and dated by the Stormwater and El Paso County inspector.

1.1. **Post-Storm Event Inspections at Temporarily Idle Sites.** If no construction activities will occur following a storm event, post-storm event inspections shall be conducted prior to re-commencing construction activities, but no later than 72 hours following the storm event. The occurrence of any such delayed inspection must be documented in the inspection record. Routine inspections still must be conducted at least every 14 calendar days.

1.2. **Inspections at Completed Sites/Areas.** For sites, or portions of sites, that meet the following criteria; but final stabilization has not been achieved due to a vegetative cover that has not become established, the permittee shall make a thorough inspection of their stormwater management system at least once every month. Post-storm event inspections are not required. This reduced inspection schedule is only allowed if:

1.2.1.all construction activities that will result in surface ground disturbance are completed;

1.2.2.all activities required for final stabilization in accordance with the Grading and Erosion Control/Stormwater Quality Plan have been completed, with the exception of the application of seed that has not occurred due to seasonal conditions or the necessity for additional seed application to augment previous efforts; and

1.2.3.the Grading and Erosion Control/Stormwater Quality Plan has been amended to indicate those areas that will be inspected in accordance with the reduced schedule allowed for in this section.

1.3. **Winter Conditions Inspections Exclusion.** No changes are expected for winter work.

CONCLUSION

This SWMP Report and the Best Management Practices (BMPs) specified on the Erosion Control Plans have been designed to reduce any adverse impacts the construction of this project might have on the surrounding properties. If properly installed and maintained, the design shall protect the quality of the stormwater runoff that is released from this development.

All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed and disposed of within thirty (30) days after final site stabilization is achieved, or after temporary measures are no longer needed, whichever occurs earliest, or as authorized by the local governing jurisdiction.

Temporary erosion control measures may be removed only after streets and drives are paved, and all disturbed areas have been stabilized. Trapped sediment and disturbed soil areas resulting from the disposal of temporary measures must be returned to final plan grades and permanently stabilized to prevent additional soil erosion.

Final stabilization is reached when all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and uniform vegetative cover has been established with a density of at least 70 percent of pre-disturbance levels; or equivalent permanent, physical erosion reduction methods have been employed.

Compliance with Standards

This report was prepared in accordance with the procedures and concepts outlined in the *El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*.

REFERENCES

- *City of Colorado Springs Drainage Criteria Manual*, Volume 2, including Addendums I and II.
- *El Paso County Engineering Criteria Manual*.

APPENDIX A

Grading and Erosion Control Plans

APPENDIX C

Inspection Checklist