

SOUTHEAST METRO STORMWATER AUTHORITY
acting by and through
SEMSWA WATER ACTIVITY ENTERPRISE

RESOLUTION 25-28
Approval of Revised GESC Manual

WHEREAS, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) issues and administers discharge permits and other control mechanisms as provided by the Colorado Water Quality Control Act (25-8-101- et seq., CRS. 1973) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; the “Act”); and

WHEREAS, SEMSWA has been authorized to discharge stormwater associated with their Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) systems within the City of Centennial in accordance with the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) General Permit No. COR-080021 (MS4 Permit), specifically for discharges wholly or partly within the Cherry Creek Reservoir drainage basin; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the MS4 Permit, CDPHE requires permittees to implement a Construction Sites program to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 from construction activities through ensuring adequate design, implementation, inspection, and maintenance of control measures, and enforcement related to construction site stormwater runoff; and

WHEREAS, the SEMSWA Board of Directors adopted the Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Manual as Resolution No. 10-42, *Approval of the Grading Erosion and Sediment Control Manual*, developed to set forth Construction Site Controls in the form of a GESC Permitting Program, for the purposes of ensuring compliance with the MS4 Permit at construction sites, revised as follows:

- Resolutions 18-13, *Approval of a Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Manual, as updated*,
- Resolution 19-22, *Approval of the Revised GESC Manual*,
- Resolution 23-02, *Approval of the Revised GESC Manual*; and

WHEREAS, the SEMSWA GESC Manual has been updated to strengthen compliance with the MS4 Permit, simplify and clarify content to enhance the user experience, and incorporate technical advancements and current industry practices since the last GESC Manual update in 2023.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Board adopts the SEMSWA GESC Manual, as attached hereto as Exhibit A, effective July 17, 2025, for all new submittals made to SEMSWA.
2. The Board authorizes the use of the SEMSWA GESC Manual in administering the Construction Sites program within MS4 Permit area with the City of Centennial and any additional areas in the City of Centennial outside of the permit area with a SEMSWA approved agreement.
3. The Board Authorizes the Executive Director to make any minor non-substantive modifications to the SEMSWA GESC Manual without prior Board approval.

SOUTHEAST METRO STORMWATER AUTHORITY
acting by and through
SEMSWA WATER ACTIVITY ENTERPRISE

Date: July 16, 2025

ATTEST:

Secretary

Chairperson

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Attorney for
Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority

By _____
Edward J. Krisor

GESC MANUAL



July
2025

Previous Revisions

February 2023

May 2019

May 2018

Adopted
December 2010

Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Manual

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1 THE GESC PROGRAM

The Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Manual (GESC Manual) describes [the GESC Program](#) adopted by the Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority (SEMSWA) to promote environmentally sound practices during [Construction Activities](#). The GESC Manual is authorized and approved by the SEMSWA Board of Directors, originally adopted on December 16, 2010 and subsequently amended from time to time.

The GESC Program is the regulatory framework established by SEMSWA to comply with the requirements set by the Construction Sites Program of SEMSWA's [Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System \(MS4\)](#) permit. The goal of the [GESC Program](#) is to implement effective construction [Control Measures](#) (formerly known as best management practices BMPs) as a standard for all land disturbing activities to [Minimize](#) the discharge of pollutants associated with Construction Activities. The GESC Program shall apply to the SEMSWA Standard (MS4) Permit Area within the City of Centennial (City), hereinafter referred to as "permit area" and any additional areas in the City of Centennial outside of the permit area with a SEMSWA approved agreement.

The Cherry Creek Reservoir Regulation No. 72 (Reg 72) identifies specific requirements for erosion and sediment Control Measures on construction sites within the [Cherry Creek Watershed](#) draining into the Cherry Creek Reservoir, including placing limits on the area of land that can be disturbed at any one time. The intent of the regulation is to protect the water quality of the Cherry Creek Reservoir. SEMSWA's permit area includes the Cherry Creek Reservoir Watershed area.

1.1 INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION

In the interpretation and application of the provisions of the GESC Manual, the following shall govern: These provisions shall be regarded as the minimum requirements for the protection of the health, safety, comfort, convenience, prosperity, and welfare of the public. The GESC Manual shall, therefore, be regarded as remedial and shall be liberally construed to further its underlying purposes.

Whenever a provision in these criteria or any provision in any law, ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation of any kind, contain restrictions covering the same subject matter, whichever is more restrictive or imposes higher standards shall govern. If there is a discrepancy in the interpretation of the GESC Manual, the SEMSWA Technical Review Committee (TRC) shall make the final determination of the intent of the GESC Manual. Appeals to the TRC shall follow the process outlined in [Section 2.7.22](#) of this Manual.

If a special district or other government entity with jurisdiction at the site imposes more stringent criteria, such differences are not considered conflicts. When differences arise, the more stringent requirements shall apply. If Federal or State law imposes stricter criteria, standards or requirements on SEMSWA through MS4, or other state or federal permits, such shall be incorporated into these requirements after proper notice and public hearing(s) needed to modify the GESC Manual.

A Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit, Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Permit, or Low Risk Guidance process is required prior to the start of any Construction

Activities within the SEMSWA permit area in the City of Centennial in accordance with the GESC Program Permitting Matrix found at www.semswa.org.

The GESC Manual shall not abrogate or annul any permits or approved drainage reports or construction plans issued before the effective date of this GESC Manual.

1.2 AMENDMENTS AND REVISIONS

These policies and criteria may be amended and revised as new technology is developed and experience is gained. The SEMSWA Board of Directors, following the recommendations of the Executive Director (herein referred to as “Director”), may consider such amendments and revisions. Minor revisions, such as correction of typos or errors, which do not change any policy adopted in this Manual, may be amended without prior notice to the Board of Directors.

1.3 STATE AND FEDERAL PERMITTING

The State of Colorado and some Federal agencies require separate, additional permits for some construction-related activities that are not included as part of the GESC Program. [Applicants](#) are responsible for contacting the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment-Water Quality Control Division (CDPHE-WQCD); Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); and/or the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for specific permitting information for a project.

Information on some of the permits that may be applicable are included in the sections below. This is not to be considered a comprehensive list.

1.3.1 STATE PERMITTING

Applicants are responsible for complying with all applicable state permits and requirements. In compliance with the Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS) Clean Water Program, the State requires that construction projects equal to or greater than 1 acre of disturbance, or less than 1 acre of disturbance if part of a Larger [Common Plan of Development or Sale](#) that is 1 acre or more, must obtain a Stormwater Construction Permit (SCP) and develop a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). It should be noted that a GESC Plan is not a SWMP (see [Section 2.2](#)).

In addition, the WQCD has several [Dewatering General Permits](#). The permits establish water quality standards and Control Measures for dewatering discharges. Additional permitting from the State Engineer's Office may be required if it is determined that there is a consumptive water use or loss.

In addition, air quality permits from the State may also be required.

1.3.2 FEDERAL PERMITTING

Applicants are also responsible for complying with all applicable federal permits and requirements. This may include, but is not limited to, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) map revision process, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Section 404 Permit, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act Section 10 and/or Section 7 Permits. Applicants are advised to confirm the Federal requirements that may apply.

Projects that impact the regulatory floodplain may need to obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) and/or Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) from FEMA.

Excavation activity associated with a dredge and/or fill project in Waters of the United States (including streams, open water lakes, ponds, wetlands, etc.) may require a Section 404 Permit and/or other permitting.

1.4 ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Director and/or their designee(s), acting through the authority of the SEMSWA Board of Directors, shall enforce the provisions of the GESC Manual.

1.5 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CO-REGULATING MS4 PERMITTEES

To facilitate project permitting and the inspection process, and to avoid the need for duplicative plan review, approval, and permit issuance, SEMSWA may relinquish control of construction site program requirements to an adjacent MS4 permittee's Program if there is an agreement in place with the entity and a portion of the construction activity is within that [MS4](#) permittee's area. SEMSWA may also accept control of construction site program requirements from an adjacent MS4 permittee if there is an agreement in place with the entity, and a portion of the construction activity is within SEMSWA's MS4 Permit Area. The MS4 permittee may assume full jurisdictional control for construction site [Stormwater](#) runoff control activities, including plan review and approval, permit issuance, and inspections for the entire project, including those areas in the Permit Area, only when a site-specific agreement between the entity and SEMSWA exists. Enforcement remains the responsibility of the permittee where the construction activity is occurring, and should be included in the site-specific agreement.

2 GESC PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS

The [GESC Program](#) was developed to ensure adequate design, implementation, maintenance and enforcement of Control Measures for Stormwater quality management to prevent or Minimize Stormwater pollution from Construction Activities.

Construction activity refers to ground surface disturbing and associated activities (land disturbance) such as, but not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas. Construction activity does not include [Routine Maintenance](#) to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. Activities to conduct repairs that are not part of regular maintenance or for replacement are Construction Activities and are not Routine Maintenance. Repaving activities where underlying and/or surrounding soil is cleared, graded, or excavated as part of the repaving operation are considered Construction Activities unless excluded in SEMSWA's MS4 Permit. Construction activity is from initial groundbreaking to Final Stabilization regardless of ownership of the construction activity. Several administrative considerations have been included in this section to clarify the permit process.

2.1 WHEN A PERMIT IS REQUIRED

The GESC Program includes the [Grading Erosion, and Sediment Control \(GESC\) Permit](#), the [Erosion and Sediment Control \(ESC\) Permit](#), and the [Low Risk Guidance Process](#), as further discussed in [Section 3](#) and collectively referred to as the “GESC Program Permits”. GESC Program Permits are required for projects meeting the GESC Program Permitting Matrix criteria, available in Appendix HH, for projects within the Permit Area. A GESC Program Permit is required prior to the start of any land-disturbing activities within the Permit Area. [Construction Activities](#) that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to 1 acre or that is less than 1 acre, but is part of a Larger [Common Plan of Development or Sale](#) that disturbs one acre or more, shall be permitted unless otherwise excluded below. Additionally, any project that the SEMSWA Executive Director, or designee, determines to have an adverse impact on the public right-of-way, public infrastructure, or adjacent property, with respect to grading, erosion, and sediment control will be required to obtain a GESC Determination of which GESC Program Permit to obtain can be found in [Section 3](#) “Types of GESC Permits” and in the GESC Program Permitting Matrix Criteria, available in Appendix HH.

The following Construction Activities are not subject to the requirements of the GESC Manual:

- SEMSWA accepted CDPHE-WQCD waived requirements for Stormwater discharges associated with a small construction activity in accordance with Regulation 61.3(2)(f)(ii)(B) (the “R-Factor” waiver).
- Projects that are otherwise exempted by law outside of SEMSWA’s purview.

2.2 A GESC PLAN IS NOT A SWMP

For sites disturbing 1 acre or more, or less than 1 acre of disturbance if part of a Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that disturbs 1 acre or more, the [Permittee\(s\)](#) is responsible for complying with the CDPS - Stormwater Construction Permit issued by CDPHE-WQCD. The CDPS-Stormwater Construction Permit requires a SWMP that is typically prepared by the contractor and not submitted for review by SEMSWA. The GESC Plan and SWMP requirements are not the same, as they are implemented for two different permits. It is the responsibility of the [Applicant](#) to comply with any CDPS – Stormwater Construction Permit requirements that are applicable to their site, including the development of a SWMP. The SWMP cannot be submitted to meet GESC requirements but can be used to assist with GESC submittal which must meet the requirements outlined in [Section 3.1](#).

2.3 GESC PROGRAM PERMIT RESPONSIBILITY

GESC and ESC Permits shall be signed by both the [Owner](#) and the [Operator](#). Prior to issuance of the applicable permit, the Owner and the Operator are referred to as “Applicants.” After the Permit is issued, both are considered the “Permittee(s)” and must comply with the applicable GESC Program Permit requirements. Changes to the Owner or Operator will require a new GESC/ESC Permit to be issued in accordance with [Section 4.1.3](#). The specific contractual relationship between the Owner and Operator as the Permittee(s) must allow for immediate correction of deficiencies. The Permittee(s) shall be legally responsible for compliance with the Permit. If the Applicant is not an individual, an [Authorized Agent](#) of the entity must sign the permit on behalf of the Permittee(s). Designation of the Authorized agent must accompany

the permit submittal.

[Permittee\(s\)/Responsible Party](#) conducting Construction Activities are responsible for meeting all requirements of the GESC Manual, including installing and maintaining all Control Measures in the accepted GESC Plan. Failure to meet these requirements may lead to enforcement action (See [Section 5](#), Enforcement).

2.4 REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE LIMITATIONS

The GESC Program submittals will be reviewed for compliance with the criteria contained herein. The acceptance of submitted documents by SEMSWA does not relieve the [Applicant](#) or Design Engineer of responsibility for ensuring that calculations, plans, specifications, and construction comply with the criteria contained herein or from complying with all other applicable Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

2.5 GESC PLAN AMENDMENT PROTOCOLS

Minor Plan modifications may be allowed in the field with SEMSWA's acceptance of the modification. The Permittee(s) must update the GESC/ESC Plan as necessary to reflect site conditions. All [Minor Modifications](#) shall be implemented immediately and recorded on the Plan. It is expected that the Permittee(s) will need to make minor GESC modifications throughout a project to address changes in site conditions. Minor Modifications generally include modifications that do not increase the scope or change hydrology of the site, but modify/improve specific Control Measures in use at a site, and include Control Measure substitutions for other measures that are equivalent in performance and/or are more suitable to specific site conditions, relocation of previously accepted Control Measures within the [Limits of Construction](#), or changes to Control Measures based on the phasing of the site. For the purpose of this section, scope is defined as modifications that include design components.

Major Plan modifications are those involving re-engineering or changes to site hydrology and are not considered a Minor Plan modification. These modifications must be submitted to SEMSWA for review and acceptance. Changes to Control Measures that may be classified as a [Major Modification](#) are indicated with a "box" surrounding the Control Measure acronym, as indicated in the GESC/ESC Plan- Standard Notes and Details.

Major and/or Minor Modifications that are not in conformance with the GESC Manual are required to go through a variance process in accordance with [Section 2.7](#).

2.6 WATER CONTROL PLAN REVIEW

Where a construction project includes stream or conveyance channel crossings or improvements with active water flow, the GESC review process includes consideration of a water control plan to identify the phasing of work necessary to meet controls required in Waters of the United States and/or [Waters of the State](#) to meet Federal, State, and/or local laws and regulations. The Water Control Plan must be prepared and submitted to SEMSWA at or prior to the Preconstruction Meeting as a condition of [GESC permit](#) issuance. SEMSWA's review will determine potential impacts to SEMSWA GESC permitted activities and if major or minor modifications to the GESC plan are required ([Section 2.5](#)) as a result of implementing the water control plan. SEMSWA does not review the water control plan for compliance with state or federal requirements. .

2.7 VARIANCES TO THE GESC MANUAL

No variance to the GESC Program requirements as contained in the GESC Manual will be considered that would result in a noncompliance with SEMSWA's MS4 Permit. Outlined below is the process of submitting a variance request and appealing a denied request for a variance from these standards. All GESC Program variance requests will be submitted to SEMSWA initially for a technical analysis of the potential impact on Stormwater discharges and determination of compliance with the MS4 Permit requirements.

2.7.1 VARIANCE CRITERIA

Variance requests should be submitted to SEMSWA and must document how the following criteria have been met:

1. The variance represents the least deviation from these criteria;
2. The variance will not cause property damage to upstream or downstream properties;
3. The request will not impose undue adverse environmental impacts,;
4. Access to the property and safe traffic flow will not be compromised;
5. The variance otherwise serves the public health, safety, and welfare; and
6. The variance will not result in an [MS4](#) Permit violation.

A variance shall be granted only upon the finding that the requested variance from the requirements of the GESC Program will not impair the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the Permit Areas and that the intent and purposes of the GESC Program to meet MS4 Permit requirements have been met. In ruling upon a variance, SEMSWA shall also consider the impacts the proposed alternative criteria would have on construction and maintenance requirements and cost.

2.7.2 VARIANCE AND APPEAL PROCEDURES

Submittal Requirements - The applicant should submit a written request for a variance to SEMSWA. At a minimum, the variance request must include the following information:

- Identification of the GESC Manual criteria sought to be waived or varied;
- Identification and detailed description of the alternative to the GESC Manual criteria; and
- Justification of, and reason for, the variance request; and
- Justification that variance criteria in [Section 2.7.1](#) have been met.

When the submittal requirements have been adequately addressed the application is complete and the variance submittal will then be processed pursuant to this section. If the variance submittal is deemed incomplete, SEMSWA shall inform the applicant of such fact within five (5) working days of its submittal. No further processing of an incomplete request shall occur until the deficiencies are corrected.

Variances are intended to occur during the plan review process and prior to GESC/ESC plan acceptance. Rarely, a variance is requested after a GESC/ESC permit is issued. In such cases the

variance must be reviewed and approved prior to field implementation. Variances acted upon prior to approval are considered noncompliant and enforcement can occur in accordance with [Section 5](#), Enforcement.

Review by Technical Review Committee - Complete applications shall be considered by SEMSWA's Technical Review Committee (TRC) at the next regularly scheduled TRC meeting. The applicant shall be informed of the meeting date and may attend to provide additional evidence on its behalf. The TRC shall act to approve, approve with conditions, or deny the variance request based on the approval criteria set forth herein. The TRC shall render a written decision within five (5) working days following the meeting at which the variance was considered.

Appeal of TRC Decision - The applicant may appeal a denial of a variance request to the Director within thirty (30) days of the date of TRC's written denial. The applicant's appeal shall be submitted in writing to the Director. Within ten (10) working days of receipt of the applicant's written notice of appeal, the Director shall consider the variance request and render a decision to uphold or reject the TRC's decision on the variance request based on the approval criteria set forth herein.

Final Appeal to Board of Directors - An applicant may appeal the Director's decision to the Board within 30 days of the date of the Director's written denial. The applicant's appeal shall be submitted in writing to the SEMSWA Board of Directors and will be heard at the next available Board Meeting. The Board's decision to approve, approve with conditions or deny the variance shall be made part of a resolution. For variance request that occur after a GESC permit has been issued, the above timelines will be adhered to unless SEMSWA is able to expedite the process.

2.7.3 BURDEN OF PROOF

In all stages of the variance process, the applicant bears the [Burden of Proof](#) to establish that a variance from the GESC Program and does not result in a noncompliance with the MS4 Permit and will not cause environmental harm.

3 TYPES OF PERMITS

The GESC Manual allows for the following types of permits and process to be used:

- [Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control \(GESC\) Permit](#)
- [Erosion and Sediment Control \(ESC\) Permit](#)
- [Low Risk Guidance Process](#)

3.1 GRADING, EROSION, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (GESC) PERMIT

A GESC Permit is required for [Construction Activities](#) that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to 1 acre or that is less than 1 acre, but is part of a part of a Larger [Common Plan of Development or Sale](#) that disturbs 1 acre or more. These projects may have

multiple ownerships, or after development by one owner, will contain multiple lots that can be sold to a new owner(s).

Certain Construction Activities with a land disturbance less than 1 acre and not part of a Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale can result in sedimentation of the [Stormwater](#) system or contribute to a water quality violation, as determined by SEMSWA. Such activities may include adverse impacts to drainage patterns, adjacent properties, floodplain and waterways, or other [Environmentally Sensitive Areas](#). These Construction Activities may require a GESC Permit even though the disturbance is less than 1 acre and not part of a Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that disturbs one acre or more.

3.1.1 PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements shall be adhered to when preparing a GESC Plan. The GESC Plan typically includes three plan sheets to show [Control Measures](#) for the initial, interim and final phases of construction. The GESC Plan shall locate and identify all structural and [Non-structural Control Measures](#) for the applicable construction activity, as necessary. Further, the GESC Plan shall meet the requirements contained in the GESC Checklist located in Appendix E and shall be completed and submitted with the GESC Plan to ensure that each requirement is addressed. The accepted GESC Plan shall also be consistent with the accepted Drainage Plan for the site.

Control Measures, as shown in the GESC Plan, must:

1. Prevent pollution to or degradation of state waters.
2. Be appropriate for the specific construction activity, the applicable pollutant sources, and phase of construction. Control Measures must be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with [Good Engineering, Hydrologic, and Pollution Control Practices](#).
3. Be Implemented prior to the start of construction activity for the applicable phase, must control potential pollutants during each phase of construction, and must be continued through [Final Stabilization](#). Appropriate [Structural Control Measures](#) must be maintained in operational condition.
4. Be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to provide control of all potential pollutants, such as but not limited to sediment, construction site waste, trash, discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, sanitary waste, and contaminated soils in discharges to the [MS4](#).

The GESC Plan shall be signed and stamped by the Design Engineer. In order to safeguard life, health, and property and to promote the public welfare, it is a requirement that the calculations necessary for a GESC Plan shall be prepared by or under the responsible charge of, and signed and stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Colorado. (See Statutory Requirements in § 12-25-101, et seq., C.R.S.) For the purposes of this manual, the Professional Engineer is referred to as the Design Engineer. The following are the components of a GESC Plan:

3.1.1.1 COVER SHEET

All GESC submittals are stand-alone documents independent of other site civil construction

drawings. Therefore, a separate cover sheet is required.

3.1.1.2 INITIAL CONTROL MEASURES

This plan sheet shall provide Control Measures for the initial clearing, grubbing and preparation of a project. This sheet can be combined with the interim GESC Control Measures sheet if both stages of Control Measures can be illustrated sufficiently for the [Operator](#) to understand the timing of installation. Consolidating sheets shall be accepted by SEMSWA prior to submittal for review.

3.1.1.3 INTERIM CONTROL MEASURES

This plan sheet shows Control Measures for the grading, site construction, and site re-vegetation process. These Control Measures shall be based on proposed grades and drainage features.

3.1.1.4 FINAL CONTROL MEASURES

This plan sheet shows Control Measures at completion of site construction through the Final Stabilization phase. This sheet can be combined with the initial and interim GESC Control Measures sheet if all stages of Control Measures can be illustrated sufficiently for the Operator to understand the timing of installation. Consolidating sheets shall be accepted by SEMSWA review.

3.1.1.5 NARRATIVE SHEET

A project-specific narrative template shall be completed and included in the GESC Plan (Appendix BB).

3.1.1.6 GESC/ESC PLAN- STANDARD NOTES AND DETAILS

A copy of the GESC/ESC Plan - Standard Notes and Details (Appendix A) shall be provided with the GESC/ESC Plan.

3.1.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR STAGED AND PHASED GESC PLANS

To reduce the potential for soil exposure to runoff events and the potential for erosion, actively disturbed areas within the GESC plan are limited to 40 acres or less at a time. . Exceeding the 40-acre limit may be allowed when the [Applicant](#) can demonstrate through a variance process that the 40-acre limit is physically and/or financially impracticable. For sites granted this exceedance, a phasing and earthwork quantities plan shall be submitted to SEMSWA and, following adequate review, accepted by SEMSWA prior to the commencement of land disturbance activities. Submittal requirements include: (I) Phasing Plan showing cut and fill volumes and locations for each Phase and project totals. (II) Earthwork Quantity Plan showing cut and fill volumes for each phase and project totals. (III) Erosion Control Plan showing specific erosion and sediment controls for each phase. Phased and staged plans for actively disturbed areas greater than 40 acres must meet the stabilization requirements in [Section 6.9](#).

3.1.3 FEES AND COLLATERAL

Permit fees shall be paid in accordance with the current applicable Fee Schedule, located on the SEMSWA website at www.semswa.org. [Collateral](#) shall be submitted, based on the Control Measures required for site control ([Section 4.1.1](#)) and in accordance with the [Engineers Cost](#)

[Estimate](#) (Appendix DD).

3.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PERMIT

Some Construction Activities with less than 1 acre of disturbance and not part of a larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that disturbs 1 acre or more may have only a minor to moderate potential impact on downstream receiving waters. These projects do not adversely impact drainage patterns, adjacent properties, floodplain and waterways, or other Environmentally Sensitive Areas, which can result in sedimentation of the Stormwater system or contribute to a water quality violation. The determination of whether a project qualifies for an ESC permit shall be within the sole discretion of SEMSWA.

ESC sites have a lower level of complexity such that Control Measures can be presented adequately in a simple sketch plan developed with or without the assistance of a Design Engineer. SEMSWA can be contacted for an ESC Plan consultation. Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) permitted sites are less than 1 acre of disturbance and not part of a Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that disturbs one acre or more, but meet one or more of the following conditions:

1. Construction Activity associated with new development and redevelopment (limited to scrape and reconstruct) as part of a land use review process, including commercial, industrial and residential but not including individual single-family residential construction unless otherwise specified in this section.
2. Projects that include the construction of a post-construction water quality Control Measure.
3. Projects that include the construction of public Stormwater improvements.
4. Construction Activities that disturb the floodplain and require a SEMSWA Floodplain Development Permit (this does not include a Floodplain Development Permit with a no impact letter or Annual Floodplain Development Permit).
5. Linear transportation and utility projects that do not otherwise qualify for a GESC permit in [Section 3.1](#) or meet the Low Risk protocols outlined in [Section 3.3](#).

3.2.1 PLAN REQUIREMENTS

For ESC plans that require a Land Use process, the plans must be signed and stamped by the Design Engineer. For all other ESC plan submittals, the plans are not required to be prepared or stamped by the Design Engineer and shall utilize the ESC Plan Template (Appendix C). ESC Plans shall be prepared and submitted to SEMSWA and must include the following:

- All surface water hydrologic features that may affect work area, including run-on drainage
- Location of Control Measures to [Minimize](#) pollution to the [Waters of the State](#) from the construction activity
- Implementation Control Measures for all phases of construction through Final Stabilization.
- Attached GESC/ESC Plan- Standard Notes and Details. Only notes italicized within the

standard notes are applicable to the ESC permit.

- Justification that the disturbance is less than 1 acre and not part of a Larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that disturbs one acre or more.

3.2.2 FEES AND COLLATERAL

Permit fees shall be paid in accordance with the current SEMSWA Fee Schedule and Collateral shall be submitted in accordance with the Engineers Cost Estimate found in Appendix DD.

3.3 LOW RISK GUIDANCE PROCESS PROTOCOLS

Some minor land disturbing activities, less than 1 acre and not part of a larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that disturbs one acre or more, are not expected to contribute sediment to the MS4. These projects have a low potential of causing a water quality impact and/or a violation of a water quality standard and are identified as “Low Risk.” The GESC Permit Program does not allow a Low Risk designation for Construction Activities that have the potential to adversely impact drainage patterns or result in sedimentation of the MS4. To be considered Low Risk, Construction Activities must meet the following conditions:

1. Land disturbance less than 1 acre, not part of a larger Common Plan of Development or Sale that would disturb one acre or more.
2. Does not qualify for an ESC or GESC permit.
3. Does not result in a post-construction water quality requirement.
4. The discharge must be visibly clear, and not contain floating or solid materials.
5. Does not result in an impact to the floodplain.
6. Does not require any other SEMSWA permits, with the exception of a Floodplain Development Permit with a no impact letter, or an Annual Floodplain Development Permit.
7. Is not expected to contribute sediment to the MS4 and has a low potential of causing a water quality impact and/or a violation of a water quality standard.
8. Produces negligible soil loss or movement.
9. Complies with the lawful requirements of federal agencies, municipalities, counties, drainage districts, ditch owners, and other local agencies regarding any discharges to storm drain systems, conveyances, ditches or other water courses under their jurisdiction.
10. Does not result in an adverse impact on adjacent properties and/or flooding of neighboring property, streets, gutters or storm sewers.
11. Access for inspections can occur from the right-of-way.
12. Does not adversely impact drainage patterns.

The [GESC Program](http://www.semswa.org/) allows Low Risk sites to be managed without a formal permit if there is adherence to Control Measure(s) specified for the activity in available Fact Sheets available at <http://www.semswa.org/>. Failure to comply with the Control Measures established for the Low Risk designated activity could result in SEMSWA requiring a GESC or ESC Permit to be

obtained and/or enforcement under SEMSWA's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program.

For Low Risk sites within the Cherry Creek Basin, the SEMSWA Fact Sheet will suffice as an erosion and sediment control plan, describing approved and appropriate [Control Measures](#) for the type of Low Risk activity. SEMSWA shall approve the use of the Low Risk Fact Sheet documents as meeting [Control Regulation 72](#) requirements for these sites or projects.

4 GESC/ESC PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

4.1 GESC/ESC PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

4.1.1 ACCEPTED GESC/ESC PLAN

SEMSWA issues a Memorandum of Acceptance when GESC/ESC Plans are ready for acceptance under the [GESC Program](#). Plans must be submitted to SEMSWA for stamping within 90 days of the issuance of the memo. If plans are submitted after 90 days, the GESC/ESC plans are subject to rereview for criteria and fee changes. [Applicants](#) will be notified when the GESC/ESC Plan has been stamped. GESC/ESC Plans are considered valid for 2 years following the acceptance date, prior to issuance of the applicable Permit. After Permit issuance, the GESC/ESC Plan does not expire.

The GESC/ESC Plan shall be consistent with other accepted plans such as the construction drawings. The GESC/ESC Plan shall be submitted along with other related SEMSWA or City plans and permit applications. The Applicant may be required to obtain other permits as part of the project to facilitate development, including right-of-way access, construction of public improvement(s), and activities in the floodplain. These other related plans and permits may not reflect all requirements for development in the City. The Applicant should verify plans and permits required from the City specific to their development.

4.1.2 GESC/ESC PERMIT EXPIRATION

A GESC/ESC Permit does not expire once issued but may be revoked in accordance with [Section 5](#). Additional permit fees may be assessed in accordance with the SEMSWA Fee Schedule.

4.1.3 GESC PERMITS WITH OWNERSHIP OR OPERATOR CHANGES

Multi-lot development typically involves the transfer of ownership of portions of the GESC permitted area during the life of the project, and they include common areas, which may serve or be impacted by multiple [Owners](#). It is important that [Control Measures](#) be in place to ensure that the [GESC Program](#) requirements are maintained on all portions of the original development throughout the life of the project. Prior to any transfer of ownership, existing Owners are responsible for ensuring Control Measures are installed and maintained in accordance with the GESC Plan and [Section 4.2](#) and that temporary or final stabilization has occurred, as necessary, in accordance with [Section 6.9](#). New Owners are responsible for obtaining a GESC Permit for any disturbed areas and should reference the GESC Permit Program Matrix in Appendix H to determine the GESC Permit and GESC Plans required,

including applicable fees.

When a discrete portion of a development project is sold to a new Owner, the new Owner shall be required to obtain a Permit for that portion of the property or project. SEMSWA must be notified when a change in ownership occurs on a GESC permitted project. An existing GESC Plan for the property or project may provide the necessary Control Measure requirements, as determined by SEMSWA. If an existing GESC Plan does not provide the necessary Control Measure requirements, the new Owner may be required to provide a new GESC plan, [GESC permit](#), and [Collateral](#) in accordance with the GESC program requirements. This includes when a GESC permitted site is sold from a Developer to a new entity. The Developer must ensure the common areas are still appropriately permitted since they serve the entire site. These include the streets and rights-of-way, the common open space areas, drainage tracts and easements, stormwater detention and water quality facilities, and other areas that are not associated with the individual lots that are now in new ownership. Such areas need to be accounted for in an agreement between [Permittee\(s\)](#).

If a different Owner/[Operator](#) replaces the previous Owner/Operator that is identified on the GESC Permit, a new GESC Permit is required to reflect the new Owner/Operator and includes the payment of a permit fee. Failure to obtain a [GESC Permit](#), pay permit fees, and/or provide Collateral for the new responsible Owner/Operator or Permittee(s) may result in enforcement.

4.1.4 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS WITHIN MASTER DEVELOPED SUBDIVISIONS

This section applies to master developed subdivisions with a GESC permit and are associated with single family home construction activity that is Part of a Larger Common Plan of Development of Sale. When individual lots are sold from a Permittee(s) to a homeowner, the individual lot may be removed from SEMSWA's GESC Inspections if the following requirements are met:

- The Permittee(s) has documented that the lot meets the conditions below
- The lot has less than one acre of disturbance
- The Construction Activity associated with grading the lot and building the home is completed
- A certificate of occupancy or equivalent has been issued to the homeowner
- The project must have a GESC plan and still be inspected by the Permittee(s)
- The Permittee(s) has notified SEMSWA in writing that the lot has been sold to a homeowner
- SEMSWA has accepted the documentation outlined above from the Permittee(s)

Upon change of ownership from the Permittee(s) to the Homeowner, the homeowner shall be responsible for Final Stabilization of the lot and for the Control Measures on the property until [Final Stabilization](#) is achieved. The [GESC Program](#) requires through its regulations that homeowners prevent the erosion and transport of sediment from their property. Homeowners are required to provide permanent stabilization of their lot, through such measures as sod, established seeded vegetation, rock, landscaping or other permanent measures of stabilization

per applicable Land Development Code provision. The transport of sediment from a homeowner lot into the MS4 may be enforced as an [Illicit Discharge](#) through SEMSWA.

4.1.5 REVIEW FEE PAYMENT

Review fees are submitted with the initial GESC/ESC submittal package. Review fees for a GESC/ESC Plan are specified in the current SEMSWA Fee Schedule available on SEMSWA's website at www.semswa.org.

4.1.6 EARLY GRADING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

Early grading is limited to only grading activities for less than 40 acres and does not include the installation of permanent impervious area or the installation of utilities. Early grading requests should include consideration of the timeline necessary to avoid delaying construction activities pending the acceptance of remaining documents and permits and meeting the conditions below.

To obtain the approval to perform early grading on a site where development approvals are imminent but before having approved Construction Documents, the following conditions must be met.

1. Favorable recommendation from the Planning Commission, or if the project is not heard by a Planning Commission, approval by the Centennial City Council. If the project requires only administrative City approval, the City must otherwise approve of the Early Grading. In all cases the applicant must have the ability to obtain any applicable City permits necessary for Early Grading.
2. GESC/ESC Plan complete and accepted by SEMSWA
3. Applicant signed and submitted [Hold Harmless Letter](#) (Appendix F)
4. Applicant ability to obtain applicable SEMSWA permits necessary for the Early Grading, including permit fees and Collateral, as applicable. If work is to be completed within the Floodplain, a Floodplain Development Permit including the acceptance of the necessary documentation will be also required prior to the issuance of the Early Grading Permit.
5. A minimum of one SEMSWA review of the Construction Documents, with sufficient detail provided, has been completed with no major comments remaining.
6. A minimum of 60 days of grading prior to the installation of infrastructure including, but not limited to, utilities. If this cannot be achieved, the applicant may demonstrate that delaying grading would result in one or more of the following, as accepted by SEMSWA:
 - a. Substantial operational hardship due to seasonal constraints (winter, habitat protections, seasonal groundwater concerns);
 - b. Critical project scheduling (timing for public improvements and private construction activities); or,
 - c. Existing site conditions (unsafe conditions, unstable soils, groundwater levels, environmental remediation).

4.1.7 EARLY GRADING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIC TO MASS GRADING ACTIVITIES

To obtain the approval to perform early grading on a site where significant earthwork activities are required, the following conditions must be met. Significant earthwork activities are limited to a minimum of 90 days of grading operations for import or export of soil on sites 40 acres or larger. Early grading is limited to only grading activities and does not include the installation of permanent impervious areas or the installation of utilities.

1. Favorable recommendation from the Planning Commission for the site zoning or a concept plan, or if the project is not heard by a Planning Commission, approval by the Centennial City Council. If the project requires only administrative City approval, the City must otherwise approve of the Early Grading. In all cases the applicant must have the ability to obtain any applicable City permits necessary for Early Grading.
2. GESC/ESC Plan complete and accepted by SEMSWA
3. Mass grading drainage analysis completed and accepted by SEMSWA
4. Applicant signed and submitted [Hold Harmless Letter](#) (Appendix F)
5. Applicant ability to obtain applicable SEMSWA permits necessary for the Early Grading, including permit fees and Collateral, as applicable. If work is to be completed within the Floodplain, a Floodplain Development Permit including the acceptance of the necessary documentation will be also required prior to the issuance of the Early Grading Permit.

4.1.8 PERMIT FEE PAYMENT

Permit Fees are to be paid prior to the GESC/ESC Permit issuance. Permit fees are identified in the current SEMSWA Fee Schedule available on SEMSWA's website at www.semswa.org.

4.1.9 ENGINEERING COST ESTIMATES

Applicants submitting a GESC Plan are required to provide [Engineer's Cost Estimates](#) (ECE) associated with implementing both the initial/interim Control Measures and the Final Stabilization Control Measures. A template for the two ECEs to be submitted is provided in Appendix DD and provides unit cost information that shall be used to generate the cost estimate. The ECEs will quantify the Collateral that will secure appropriate Control Measures. For projects that will be phased, the ECEs must be separated and sub-totaled for each phase of the project on the ECE calculation spreadsheets.

Applicants submitting an ESC Plan shall utilize the standard ESC ECE shown in Appendix DD.

4.1.10 COLLATERAL POSTING

Collateral may be collected based on the Control Measures required for site control during construction, and for site Final Stabilization. Collateral is required, as follows:

Table 4.1 SUMMARY OF COLLATERAL REQUIREMENTS

Permit Type or Process	Collateral Required	Amount
Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC)	Yes	Higher of the initial/interim or Final Engineers Cost Estimate
Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC)	Yes	Amount shown on the Engineers Cost Estimate or other SEMSWA accepted amount
Low Risk	No	None
Partner Government Agencies (including SEMSWA formation partners, jurisdictions, Water and Sanitation Districts, Fire Districts, Park and Rec Districts, and CDOT)	No	Executed written agreement addressing GESC/ESC requirements, Control Measure implementation and Final Stabilization
Government Agencies	Yes	10% of the higher of the initial/interim or Final Engineers Cost Estimate or other agreed upon amount with executed written agreement addressing GESC/ESC requirements, Control Measure implementation and Final Stabilization

The conditions under which the GESC/ESC Collateral is held is separate from any other security relating to the project site's Public Improvement Agreement (PIA) or any other agreements or permits relating to the site. GESC/ESC Collateral will be retained and released separately per the GESC Manual requirements.

4.1.10.1 AMOUNT OF COLLATERAL

The amount of Collateral for a GESC Permit is determined as shown in Table 4.1. A copy of the worksheets to be used for preparing the ECE for Control Measures during construction, and for the site's Final Stabilization is included in Appendix D.

If the land disturbance for a site is over twenty acres, or the development has multiple or complex phasing plans, an alternate approach to Collateral may be considered, when coordinated with and accepted by SEMSWA.

The [Collateral](#) for an ESC Permit is the amount shown on the ESC ECE included in Appendix DD.

4.1.10.2 FORMS OF COLLATERAL

SEMSWA accepts two forms of [Collateral](#):

- Irrevocable Letter of Credit from a Colorado financial institution meeting SEMSWA's standard template, or a form similar to SEMSWA's standard template and language with minor, non-substantive changes.

- Cash Escrow.

The conditions of each form of Collateral shall allow the Collateral to be held for a minimum of 3 years. The 3-year period should allow for completion of all GESC/ESC and other Agreement requirements. GESC permit Collateral shall also include two growing seasons, which is typical to allow time for re-vegetation to reach the required coverage for Final Stabilization and GESC Permit close-out.

SEMSWA requires the use of a Collateral Letter of Credit and Cash Escrow template. Templates for both documents can be found on the SEMSWA website at www.semswa.org.

4.1.10.3 EXPIRATION OF COLLATERAL

If the construction of the project and/or stabilization process takes longer than 3 years, the Permittee(s) may extend the posted Letter of Credit for 1 year a minimum of 30 days prior to the expiration date. This extension must be requested by the Permittee(s). Failure to extend the Collateral, prior to the 30 day deadline on an active site, may result in enforcement and/or SEMSWA drawing upon the Collateral to ensure permit conditions are met.

The Permittee(s) shall maintain the Collateral amount required for the GESC Control Measures in full force and effect until Final Close-out acceptance of the GESC/ESC Permit, unless otherwise accepted by SEMSWA.

4.1.10.4 RELEASE OF COLLATERAL

The cost estimate and Collateral may be reduced as a result of changes in ownership, upon approval by SEMSWA, throughout the project at the request of the Permittee(s). If the Final ECE Control Measures Collateral amount is less than the initial/interim ECE amount, the Permittee(s) may request a reduction in Collateral after Initial Close-out has been granted by SEMSWA. The decision to reduce Collateral at any time is at SEMSWA's discretion.

There is no reduction of Collateral for ESC Permits. Once Final Close-out Acceptance for the permit has been granted, Final Close-Out will be granted by SEMSWA and Collateral for the project will be released.

4.2 PERMITTEE(S) RESPONSIBILITIES

4.2.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GESC MANAGER

The [GESC Manager](#) is the [Permittee\(s\)](#) contact person with the [Inspector](#) for all matters pertaining to the GESC Plan and Permit and shall respond to requests made by the Inspector and have any deficiencies in the work corrected. The GESC Manager shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Permittee(s), including committing funds, to ensure that the site remains in compliance with the [GESC Permit](#). In all matters, the Permittee(s) shall remain the legally responsible party.

An alternate GESC Manager who can serve in the same capacity as the GESC Manager shall also be selected. The GESC Manager shall ensure that the alternate GESC Manager assumes the GESC Manager's responsibilities during any absence. The GESC Manager and alternate GESC Manager shall be named at the onsite Preconstruction Meeting.

The GESC Manager shall be on site as necessary to ensure the GESC Plan and GESC Permit requirements are implemented and shall provide the Inspector with contact information,

including email and phone number. The contact information will ensure that the GESC Manager can be contacted to provide adequate site status updates in a reasonable timeframe. In the event the GESC Manager (or alternate GESC Manager) cannot be reached within 24 hours, and the site is in a state of noncompliance, enforcement may occur. Notification shall be provided to the Inspector if the GESC Manager or alternate GESC Manager change.

4.2.2 DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY

A copy of the GESC/ESC Plan and/or GESC/ESC Permit must be provided upon request to SEMSWA within the timeframe specified in the request.

4.2.3 PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING, INSTALLATION OF INITIAL CONTROL MEASURES, AND INITIAL INSPECTION

Upon SEMSWA's signature and stamping of the GESC/ESC Plan, the contractor shall install non-earth disturbing initial-stage Control Measures indicated on the accepted GESC/ESC Plan. An onsite Preconstruction Meeting, which also consists of an initial inspection, is required prior to GESC/ESC Permit issuance. The Applicant shall refer to the GESC/ESC Plan- Standard Notes and Details legend for initial Control Measures to be installed prior to the pre-construction meeting and initial inspection. Construction activity may commence after permit issuance following a passing initial inspection. Volume Control Measures, such as sediment basins, shall be installed as soon as feasible after permit issuance.

For GESC permits, The Inspector and GESC Manager are required to attend the preconstruction meeting. In addition, the following representatives should attend the preconstruction meeting: general contractor, Owner, or Owner's representative, Operator, alternate GESC Manager, grading subcontractor, and control measure contractor or inspector. The general contractor may not be the Owner's representative.

If the Inspector determines that modifications or corrections to the initial Control Measures are necessary at the preconstruction meeting, the Inspector will inform the [Applicant](#) that such corrections shall be made. The GESC permit is not issued until the corrections are made, unless otherwise approved by the Inspector. If necessary, the initial inspection shall be rescheduled with the Inspector.

Control Measures must be installed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with [Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices](#).

4.2.4 INSTALLATION OF INTERIM AND FINAL CONTROL MEASURES

It is the responsibility of the GESC Permittee(s) to ensure that interim Control Measures and subsequent Final Control Measures are installed at the earliest opportunity. Some Control Measures have specific time requirements for installation that are identified on the GESC/ESC Plan - Standard Notes and Details; these time requirements shall be adhered to.

For Control Measures where a specific time frame is not given, the controls shall be installed immediately, unless [Infeasible](#), to [Minimize](#) pollutants. In these cases, it is up to the discretion of the Inspector to make the final determination of interim and Final Control Measure installation timeframes. Control Measures must be installed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with [Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices](#).

Immediately after construction in drainageways, or after removal of a temporary stream crossing, all disturbed areas shall be topsoiled, seeded and mulched, and, unless otherwise accepted, protected with Erosion Control Blanket.

4.3 INSPECTIONS

An inspection is a process of evaluating and assessing a construction site or facility to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions outlined in the permit. It involves conducting a thorough examination of the site, Control Measures, pollutant sources, and discharge points to identify any [Illicit Discharges](#), failure to implement Control Measures, [Inadequate Control Measures](#), Control Measures requiring [Routine Maintenance](#), or other non-compliances. Inspections may involve visual examination, documentation review, sampling, and interviews with relevant personnel. The purpose of inspections is to minimize pollution, ensure the proper implementation of Control Measures, and determine compliance with the GESC Manual. Inspections must be documented, and any necessary follow-up actions must be taken based on the inspection findings. The Permittee(s) must update the GESC/ESC Plan as necessary to reflect site conditions. The inspection must assess:

Control Measures: Identify failure to implement Control Measures, Inadequate Control Measures, and Control Measures requiring Routine Maintenance.

Pollutant sources: Evaluate all pollutant sources, including trash, to determine if an illegal discharge has occurred.

Discharge points: Evaluate discharge points to the MS4, or beyond the limits of the construction site as necessary to determine if an offsite discharge of pollutants has occurred. The Permittee(s) must remove the pollutants, when feasible, when a failure to implement a Control Measure or an Inadequate Control Measure resulting in pollutants discharging to the MS4 or beyond the limits of the construction site is identified.

4.3.1 INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED BY GESC/ESC PERMITTEE(S)

During construction, Control Measures must be inspected regularly by the Permittee(s) at a frequency to ensure that adequate Control Measures are installed, implemented, and maintained in accordance with Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices.

At a minimum, sites with a State Construction Stormwater General Permit must have self-documented site Inspections in compliance with the site's SWMP.

For areas within the [Cherry Creek Watershed](#) draining to the Cherry Creek reservoir, the [Permittee\(s\)/Responsible Party](#) must inspect Control Measures at the following times and intervals at a minimum:

- After installation of any construction Control Measure;
- After any runoff event; and
- At least every 14 days.
- For sites where Construction Activities are completed but Final Stabilization has not been achieved due to a vegetative cover that has been planted but has not become established, the Permittee(s)/Responsible Party may reduce the inspection frequency to once every 30 days.

The Permittee(s)/Responsible Party shall provide Inspection Reports to the Inspector upon request, in the timeframe specified within the request.

Table 4.2 SUMMARY OF REQUIRED PERMITTEE(S)/RESPONSIBLE PARTY INSPECTIONS¹

Location	Risks Assessed	Inspection Requirement
Outside of the Cherry Creek Basin	Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC)	Follow COR400000 Inspection frequency requirements documented in SWMP
Outside of the Cherry Creek Basin	Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC)	Every 14 days, and after precipitation events that cause surface erosion
Outside of the Cherry Creek Basin	Low Risk	As necessary, in accordance with SEMSWA Low Risk Guidance Document
Within the Cherry Creek Basin	Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC)	Follow Inspection Frequency requirements in Regulation 72 and follow COR400000 Inspection frequency requirements documented in SWMP
Within the Cherry Creek Basin	Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC)	Follow Inspection Frequency requirements in Regulation 72
Within the Cherry Creek Basin	Low Risk	Follow Inspection Frequency requirements in Regulation 72

4.3.2 GESC Inspections Conducted by SEMSWA

For GESC/ESC permitted sites, Control Measures will be inspected regularly by the Inspector. The Inspector will consider the overall effectiveness of the controls and will generally check for proper installation and maintenance of the controls. It remains the responsibility of the Permittee(s)/ Responsible Party to ensure that the site remains in compliance with all GESC Program requirements. SEMSWA's typical inspections consist of the following inspection types, as defined in SEMSWA's MS4 permit and/or [Section 4.3.2.1](#) and [4.3.2.2](#):

1. Initial
2. Routine
3. Compliance
4. Indicator
5. Initial Close-Out
6. Reduced (Inactive Site)

¹ This table is only a suggested frequency. Self-inspections must be conducted at a frequency to ensure that the site is in compliance with the GESC permit at all times.

7. Final Close-Out

4.3.2.1 INITIAL CLOSE OUT INSPECTION

Initial Close-Out may be requested when all disturbed areas have implemented Final Stabilization in accordance with [Section 6.9](#) of the GESC Manual.

Prior to the Initial Close-Out Inspection, the following must be completed:

1. All streets, sidewalks and flowlines must be cleaned and free of sediment or debris.
2. Clean all inlets, trickle channels and all other drainage features, as necessary.
3. Remove construction Control Measures (per the accepted GESC/ESC Plan) and install/maintain Final Stabilization Control Measures per the accepted GESC/ESC Plan.

Once all items are completed, the Permittee(s) shall call SEMSWA and schedule an Initial Close-Out Inspection. The Initial Close-Out acceptance process may also be initiated by SEMSWA. In addition to the Inspector, a representative of the Permittee(s) shall attend the Initial Close-Out Inspection.

Any corrections noted during the Initial Close-Out Inspection shall be made to the site as requested by the Inspector, and when completed, a re-inspection can be scheduled with the Inspector.

Once the Initial Close-Out inspection is accepted by SEMSWA, the Inspector shall grant Initial Close-Out. Once Initial Close-Out is granted, Collateral may be reduced. See [Section 4.1.10.4](#) for potential Collateral reduction.

4.3.2.2 FINAL CLOSE OUT INSPECTION

Prior to Final Close-Out Inspection the following must be done:

1. The Inspector has confirmed that vegetation has met the Final Stabilization requirements as defined in [Section 6.9](#).
2. All streets, sidewalks and flowlines must be cleaned and free of sediment and/or debris.
3. Clean all inlets, trickle channels and all other drainage features, as necessary.
4. Remove all temporary Control Measures.
5. Maintain all [Stormwater](#) infrastructure, to include but not limited to post-construction Control Measures (such as grass swales and buffers, extended detention basins, and bioretention facilities), to ensure proper functionality of the Stormwater system, as necessary.

During the Final Close-Out Inspection, the Inspector will check the removal of temporary Control Measures, confirm Final Stabilization, and either accept the site as final, or stipulate the corrections that must be made.

Any corrections noted during the Final Close-Out Inspection shall be made as requested by the Inspector, and when completed, a re-inspection can be scheduled with the Inspector. Once the Final Close-Out inspection is accepted, the Inspector shall grant final Close-Out, and release remaining Collateral to the Permittee(s).

5 ENFORCEMENT

Failure to comply with any term, condition, limit, deadline or other provision of the [GESC Program](#) shall constitute a violation. This includes but is not limited to a failure to comply with the GESC/ESC Permit, failure to obtain a GESC/ESC Permit, or keep an updated GESC/ESC Plan.

SEMSWA's Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) can be found on SEMSWA's website at www.semswa.org. SEMSWA may, at its discretion, use any or all of, but not limited to, the following enforcement, in addition to any other legal or equitable remedies that SEMSWA may have for GESC violations:

1. Education
2. Verbal warnings;
3. Issuance of noncompliance fees;
4. Withhold issuance or extensions of permits;
5. Withhold inspections;
6. Issuance of a Notice of Noncompliance, Preliminary Notice of Violation, or Notice of Violation;
7. Issuance of compliance assurance enforcement penalty fees;
8. Issuance of a Stop Work Order;
9. Revocation or suspension of the GESC/ESC permit;
10. Use of Collateral
11. Conduct abatement, including cleaning and video inspection of the storm sewer system, and collect restitution; and/or
12. Refuse to issue other necessary approvals until such violation has been corrected and the Permittee(s) has taken the necessary action to ensure compliance with the GESC Program requirements.
13. Judicial Action

5.1 NONCOMPLIANCE

A noncompliance occurs when the Permittee(s) is not meeting the requirements of the GESC Program, including the GESC/ESC Plan and GESC/ESC Permit. Remedies will be available to SEMSWA in accordance with the remedies contained herein, other legal or equitable remedies, and/or any Resolution(s) or Policies containing provisions for providing remedies for enforcement against defaults or violations. The following list identifies actions that constitute noncompliance; however, noncompliance actions are not limited to the list below. SEMSWA's Enforcement Response Plan explains what constitutes noncompliance, the tools used to enforce on violations, and details the escalation procedures for sites requiring enforcement. The following are examples of noncompliant activities:

1. Control Measures not maintained in operational condition at time of a GESC/ESC inspection, including sites that have temporarily shut down Construction Activities.
2. Uncorrected finding(s) from previous GESC/ESC inspections or failure to correct any noncompliance specified on any written notice of noncompliance within the timeframe specified;
3. Failure to implement Control Measures in accordance with Good Engineering, Hydrologic, and Pollution Control Practices.
4. Failure to implement a Control Measure for a pollutant source or Inadequate Control Measure that may result in a discharge of pollutants from the Limits of Construction or to the MS4.
5. Failure to obtain a GESC/ESC Permit
6. Permittee(s) fails to construct the improvements in substantial compliance with the GESC/ESC Plan and the other requirements of the GESC Program;
7. Permittee(s) otherwise breaches or fails to comply with any obligation of the GESC/ESC Permit and/or GESC Program not specifically identified herein;
8. Permittee(s) become insolvent, files a voluntary petition of bankruptcy, is adjudicated as bankrupt pursuant to an involuntary petition in bankruptcy, or a receiver is appointed for the Permittee(s) where these actions result in a noncompliance;
9. Permittee(s) fails to maintain in full force and effect a Letter of Credit to secure Collateral in the amounts specified in the GESC Manual unless otherwise accepted by SEMSWA .
10. Permittee(s) fails to remove temporary Control Measures when Final Stabilization has occurred; and/or
11. Discharge of any pollutant outside of the Limits of Construction, including sediment.
12. Failure to pay compliance fees in the timeframe specified.

Additional noncompliance actions may be determined at the discretion of SEMSWA based on an assessment of the action in relation to a violation of the GESC Program.

5.2 RIGHT TO COMPLETE GESC CONTROL MEASURES AND USE OF FUNDS

SEMSWA shall have the right to complete Control Measures to correct any GESC/ESC Permit or GESC Program default, either itself or by contract with a third party or by assignment of its rights to a successor who has acquired the permit area, or a portion of the permit area.

SEMSWA shall be entitled to: (a) make a draw on the Letter of Credit or cash Collateral for the amount reasonably determined to be necessary to correct the default in a manner consistent with the GESC Program and MS4 Permit requirements up to the face amount of the Letter of Credit or cash Collateral; and (b) sue the Permittee(s) for recovery of any amount necessary to correct the default over and above the amount available under the Letter of Credit, or lien the property.

Any funds in the possession of or obtained by SEMSWA may be used to pay the costs of site control and/or stabilization and to pay the reasonable costs and expenses in connection with the GESC/ESC Permit default by Permittee(s), including reasonable administrative costs and attorneys' fees.

6 FIELD POLICIES

The [Permittee\(s\)](#) and [Responsible Party](#) has the responsibility to review, understand, and comply with the GESC/ESC Plan or Low Risk Guidance, as applicable. Several [GESC Program](#) requirements pertaining to general construction practices are highlighted in the following sections.

6.1 LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION

No construction activity, including storage of equipment, or stockpiling shall be allowed outside of the accepted [Limits of Construction](#). Any changes to the Limits of Construction must be accepted by SEMSWA prior to field changes. At SEMSWA's discretion, additional [Control Measures](#) may be required in any additional areas of construction activity. The Permittee(s) and Responsible Party shall be held responsible for obtaining permission and remediation for work offsite.

6.2 STREET CLEANING

Throughout the life of a project, streets used for egress shall be kept clean and free of sediment that can be tracked. In the event of tracking of material including sediment on streets, the material shall be cleaned immediately using a vacuum-type street sweeper, a brush-type street sweeper with dust control, or manually using shovels and brooms.

Any damage to the street from mechanical methods of street cleaning shall be repaired at the Permittee(s) expense and may require additional coordination with the City of Centennial.

Streets can only be cleaned with water if all wash water is captured within the Limits of Construction and prevented from entering the storm sewer system or environmentally sensitive areas. Any water used in washing activities that discharges from the site or enters the storm sewer system is a violation of the GESC Program.

6.3 DUST CONTROL

The Permittee(s) shall be responsible for dust control on the site. Disturbed areas not yet ready to be seeded, landscaped, paved, or otherwise stabilized, shall be watered, sprayed with a tackifier, mulched (without seed) or ripped as necessary to preclude visible dust emissions. The application of water used for dust control must be conducted in a manner to prevent discharges offsite.

Dust that leaves the site in any amount that can be considered a safety issue is not acceptable.

6.4 CONSTRUCTION SITE WASTE CONTROL

Many potential pollutants other than sediment are associated with Construction Activities6.4.

Responsible handling and adequate disposal facilities shall be utilized for solid waste, including excess asphalt, concrete, wood, rebar and other construction wastes produced during construction.

Washing of equipment and machinery shall only be allowed on site if wash water is captured within the Limits of Construction and prevented from reaching the storm sewer system. Any water used in washing activities that discharges from the site or enters the storm sewer system is a violation of the GESC Program.

Appropriately store, cover, and/or isolate onsite potential construction-associated waste pollutants to prevent runoff of pollutants and contamination of groundwater. The Permittee(s) or Responsible Party are responsible for both the management and cleanup of potential construction waste. Outdoor storage of bulk liquids in individual containers of fifty-five gallons or greater containing petroleum or other liquid chemicals is required to have secondary containment or equivalent protective measures in place. Outdoor storage of any of the above items shall not be stored within the floodplain, unless otherwise accepted by SEMSWA.

6.5 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Administrative Stormwater Control Measures are procedures, policies, and practices put in place to [Minimize](#) or prevent the risk of pollution to Stormwater discharges. Unlike [Structural Control Measures](#), which involve physical changes to equipment or the environment, administrative controls focus on reducing potential pollution through processes and guidelines. Administrative Controls include:

1. Work practices such as sweeping streets and frequently picking up trash from the site.
2. Training and education such as training employees on proper waste disposal, material storage, and spill prevention and response.
3. Phasing such as limiting exposure to disturbed area.
4. Limiting or restricting access to designated areas such as restricting access to a site during wet conditions.
5. Preserving existing vegetation onsite such as through the use of vegetation buffers near the site perimeter.
6. Administrative controls and other [Non-structural Control Measures](#) must be discussed as part of the narrative sheet in the GESC Plan.

6.6 POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS AT A CONSTRUCTION SITE

Pollutant sources onsite must be identified and controlled using structural and/or non-structural controls using [Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices](#). Detailed descriptions of Control Measures for pollution control are given in [Section 8](#). Though not an exhaustive list, the following are examples of common pollutant sources found on construction sites.

1. Sediment: soils or other surficial materials transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity, and often as a product of erosion. Pesticides: include but are not limited to, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, and herbicides used on construction sites to reduce maintenance and fire hazards associated with weeds and

woody plants. Common insecticides employed include synthetic, relatively water-insoluble chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, and pyrethrins.

2. Petroleum Products: include fuels and lubricants for vehicles, for power tools, and for general equipment maintenance. Specific petroleum pollutants include but are not limited to gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene, lubricating oils, and grease. Asphalt paving also can be particularly harmful since it releases various oils for a considerable time after application. It should be noted that Stormwater discharges from paved surfaces that will be initially sealed or re-sealed with high Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) sealants are not eligible for coverage under the State Stormwater Construction General permit.
3. Nutrients: include but are not limited to fertilizers, which contain nitrogen and phosphorus, and can adversely affect surface waters, causing eutrophication.
4. Solid wastes: include but are not limited to wood and paper from packaging and building materials, scrap metals, sanitary wastes, rubber, plastic and glass, masonry and asphalt products, common trash, including food containers, cigarette packages, leftover food, and aluminum foil;
5. Construction chemicals: include but are not limited to chemical pollutants, such as paints, acids for cleaning masonry surfaces, cleaning solvents, asphalt products, soil additives used for stabilization, sanitary wastes, and concrete curing compounds.

6.7 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

When equipment maintenance is required to occur onsite, maintenance must be conducted in a stabilized staging area or other designated location within the Limits of Construction. Maintenance should not be conducted within fifty feet of storm sewer inlets and/or [Environmentally Sensitive Areas](#).

6.8 SPILL AND LEAK CONTROL

Spills and leaks onsite must be [Minimized](#). Upon identification, spills must be cleaned using dry methods whenever possible. If water or other liquid methods are used, the wash water must be collected and disposed of properly. For spills that are an emergency, call 911. It is the responsibility of the Permittee(s) or Responsible Party to report any spills in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. This includes any discharge of pollutants to [Waters of the State](#) which shall be reported to the CDPHE-WQCD at 1-877-518-5608. All spills that reach or have the potential to reach the MS4 and/or Waters of the State must be reported to SEMSWA at 303-858-8844. Failure to report spills to SEMSWA or failure to fully remediate any spills may result in enforcement.

Effective spill control is required to be implemented on construction sites. Onsite personnel must be trained on both spill prevention and spill response measures.

6.9 TEMPORARY AND FINAL STABILIZATION METHODS

All areas disturbed by construction, and soil stockpiles, shall be stabilized as soon as possible to reduce the duration of soil exposure to runoff events and the potential for erosion. All disturbed areas which are either final graded or will remain inactive for a period of more than thirty (30)

days, shall be required to be stabilized within fourteen (14) days of the completion of the grading activities. Active construction stockpiles shall not be placed within a floodplain unless accepted by SEMSWA.

Acceptable stabilization Control Measures are as follows.

Table 6.1 SUMMARY OF ACCEPTABLE STABILIZATION CONTROL MEASURES ²

Temporary Stabilization Control Measures	Final Stabilization Control Measures
Surface Roughening	Permanent Hardscape (including, but not limited to concrete and/or pavement)
Seeding and Mulching (temporary seed mix may only be used in area if inactive for 6 months or less, unless otherwise accepted by SEMSWA)	Seeding and Mulching
Erosion Control Blanket (without seed)	Erosion Control Blanket (with seed)
Hydromulch	Hydromulch (with seed)
Tarps (for stockpile areas)	Sod or Landscaping (according to the accepted landscape plans)

For temporary stabilization (i.e., areas that will be reworked), the GESC Program requires one or more of the above. All stabilization Control Measures must be maintained. Temporary stabilization measures are generally only appropriate for areas that are inactive for 6 months or less.

[Final Stabilization](#) is reached when Construction Activities at the site have been completed, permanent stabilization methods are complete, and temporary Control Measures are removed. Areas being stabilized with a vegetative cover must have evenly distributed perennial vegetation. The vegetation coverage must be, at a minimum, equal to 70 percent of what would have been provided by native vegetation in a local, undisturbed area or adequate reference site. Note that it is the Permittee(s)'s responsibility to control noxious weeds in accordance with local and state law, including List A Noxious Weeds which are required by the Colorado Department of Agriculture to be eradicated.

7 SITE GRADING DESIGN GUIDANCE AND CRITERIA

This section provides design guidance and criteria for developing a proposed grading plan for a site. Although the existing topography and planned uses of development sites and individual lots are unique, several principles apply when designing permanent land surface grading.

7.1 TOPSOIL MANAGEMENT

Favorable topsoil is a critical component in establishing the required vegetative coverage for

² Refer to Section 8 as applicable for discussion on stabilization Control Measures.

[Final Stabilization](#) and topsoil should be considered in the site assessment, design, and construction process. The depth of organic topsoil may vary on a site from several inches to eight inches or more.

The Mile High Flood District's Topsoil Management Guidance describes procedures for assessing topsoil characteristics on a site and designating the areas to place the most suitable topsoil during site improvements. The MHFD guidance is the basis of the topsoil management requirements specified in the GESC Plan.

The following steps shall be undertaken during the GESC Plan submittal process.

Topsoil sampling. Delineate distinct types of soil anticipated on a site considering NRCS soil types and visual clues such as prior site disturbance and quality of vegetation (dense, healthy vegetation generally absent of weeds is often an indicator of suitable soils, whereas soils in weedy areas should be avoided for use as proposed topsoil). Select at least three locations within each distinct soil type for sampling. At each sample location, use a soil auger or shovel to excavate and observe soils in 6-inch depth increments until a depth 6-inches into the subsoil is reached. If sampled topsoil appears uniform at several depths and in several sampling locations within a distinct soil type area, the uniform soils can be combined for lab testing; non-similar soils shall be lab tested individually and at least one lab test shall be performed for each distinct soil type area. In any case, a minimum of three samples shall be lab tested for any site.

Laboratory testing. Sampled topsoil shall be analyzed for agronomic parameters including texture, salts, organic matter, pH, and nutrients by an agronomic soils testing laboratory. A topsoil quality analysis shall be included as part of the GESC Narrative. Sampling and testing results will be the basis for characterizing the depth and quality of topsoil on a site and determining if the topsoil is adequate, requires amendment(s), or if importing topsoil is required.

Testing results are used to formulate specifications for the following, which shall be discussed in the GESC Narrative:

- Selection or creation of seed mixes (if different from SEMSWA standard seed mix)
- Determination if adequate favorable topsoil exists onsite. Where favorable topsoil exists onsite, stripping, stockpiling, and re-spreading of a minimum of 6-inches of topsoil in areas to be vegetated shall be a mandatory practice.
- Assessment of the areas and depths of the most favorable topsoil on a site to specify to be placed in the most critical areas of a site for revegetation.
- If adequate quantities of favorable topsoil are not available onsite, soil amendments and/or the import of adequate topsoil will be required, as discussed below. A standard soil amendment recommendation includes fertilizer type, application rate per acre or 1,000 square feet, and application schedule.

The quality of topsoil can be analyzed based on test results using the following (Piza, et al., 2020):

Table 7.1 TOPSOIL TESTING AND SUITABILITY

Parameter Classification	Soil Parameter	Test Name	Unsuitable Topsoil	Marginal Topsoil	Suitable Topsoil	Ideal Topsoil
Texture	Texture: % sand % Silt or % Clay	Based on the USDA soil classification system; sand, silt and clay percent based on the hydrometer method after gravel sizes >2 mm are removed.	sand, clay (>45%)	sandy clay, loamy sand, silty clay, silt loam, silt, clay (40-45%), and silty clay loam	sandy clay loam, and clay loam	sandy loam, loam
Texture	Gravel: >2 mm or #10 sieve	Sieve size based on the USDA soil classification system	>70 mm	40 - 70 mm	10 - 40 mm	<10 mm
Salts/Sodium	Salinity/Salts (EC) dS/m or mmhos/cm	Saturated Paste	>4 dS/m	3 - 4 dS/m	2 - 3 dS/m	<2 dS/m
Salts/Sodium	Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	USDA 60 6(20b)	>13 SAR	>8 - 13 SAR	8 - 4 SAR	<4 SAR
Organic Matter Content	Organic Matter (%)	ASTM D2974	N/A	<1%	1% - 2%	>2%
Soil pH	pH	ASA/ASHTO	pH <5.0 or > 9.0	pH 5.0 - 8.5 or 8.5 - 9.0	5.5 - 6.0 and 8.0 - 8.5	pH 6.0 - 8.0
Nutrients	Nitrate Nitrogen (ppm)	ASA2 33-3	N/A	<10 or >30 ppm	10 - <20 ppm	20 - 30 ppm
Nutrients	Phosphorus (ppm)	Ammonium bicarbonate - DTPA test	N/A	<8 ppm	8 - 15 ppm	>15 ppm

1. **Unsuitable topsoil.** For areas of onsite topsoil with any parameter that is Unsuitable based on test results, that material is not adequate to use as topsoil. Topsoil from other areas of the site that have no unsuitable parameters or import of adequate topsoil should be quantified and proposed in the GESC Narrative. Any topsoil import source shall be subject to the same sampling and testing requirements as onsite sources, with a minimum of three representative samples lab tested.
2. **Amendments.** For organic matter or nutrients found to be Marginal based on test results, amendments should be proposed to change the quality from Marginal to Suitable or Ideal. Compost used to increase organic matter shall be Class I according to the US Composting Council's STA and TMECC testing standards. The minimum application rate of Class I compost for topsoil in the Marginal category for organic matter shall be 1000 pounds per 1000 SF. Commercial fertilizers shall be phosphorus free or of a slow release formulation such as Biosol. The minimum application rate of fertilizer for topsoil in the Marginal

category for low nitrogen shall be equivalent to 1.0 pound per 1000 SF and the maximum application rate shall be equivalent to 2.0 pound of Nitrogen per 1000 SF.

Sites that will be stabilized independent of seed (hardscape, mulch, etc.) or have less than 1,000 square feet of proposed seed areas may be exempt from the topsoil quality analysis requirements, as determined by SEMSWA. Please refer to the City of Centennial Land Development Code (LDC) ARTICLE 8 - Development Landscaping and Tree Protection for landscaping requirements. In the case of conflicts between the LDC and GESC requirements for topsoil, the more stringent shall apply.

7.2 SLOPES

The measures in this section shall be taken to [Minimize](#) erosion of slopes. Slopes must be 4:1 or flatter, unless [Infeasible](#). Slopes steeper than 4:1 require stabilization with Erosion Control Blanket. Slopes steeper than 3:1 will require additional permanent measures to withstand erosion, and requires a variance from SEMSWA unless the grading is associated with channel side slopes.

7.3 STOCKPILES ASSOCIATED WITH GESC PERMITS

During design, earthwork balance and timing of construction will determine the necessity of stockpiling. If stockpiling of soils is anticipated, it must be noted on the GESC Plan and must be within the approved [Limits of Construction](#).

Construction stockpiles are a temporary condition and may include topsoil stockpiles, stockpiles associated with grading activity, and other similar stockpiling during construction. If soil is to be stockpiled for more than 30-days and not actively worked, it shall be seeded and mulched within 14-days of stockpiling. All construction stockpiles shall be located to maximize distance from the floodplain and other [Environmentally Sensitive Areas](#).

Stockpiles that are intended to remain in place after [GESC Permit](#) close out are not considered construction stockpiles and must be accepted by SEMSWA. They shall be located in accordance with the accepted GESC Plan. If accepted by SEMSWA, they must meet the following requirements:

1. Side slopes of stockpiles must be flatter than 3:1. Appropriate [Control Measures](#) must be used.
2. Shall not be located within the floodplain and must be located away from [Environmentally Sensitive Areas](#).
3. Shall not be located on impervious areas.
4. Maximum height of 10-feet unless otherwise accepted by SEMSWA.
5. Movement of the stockpile after Final Close Out of the GESC Permit may require a new GESC/ESC plan and permit process.
6. Stockpile size and location may require coordination with the City of Centennial.
7. Stockpile shall be blended into the final site grades, unless Infeasible.

8 DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF CONTROL MEASURES

This section identifies several [Control Measures](#) accepted for use to control pollutants from construction sites. This section of the GESC Manual provides the design parameters to be specified for each Control Measure on the GESC/ESC Plan and the accompanying Standard Notes and Details, criteria for sizing Control Measures, and required maintenance for each Control Measure.

The GESC/ESC Plan submitted to SEMSWA for approval and subsequently provided to the [Permittee\(s\)](#) shall include a set of the GESC/ESC Plan - Standard Notes and Details. If there is a conflict between the design, installation, and/or maintenance of a Control Measure in the GESC Manual and the GESC/ESC Plan - Standard Notes and Details, SEMSWA will determine the appropriate reference to use.

The [GESC Program](#) recognizes that there will be new advances in the development of Control Measures that may prove effective, or even out-perform controls currently accepted. SEMSWA may allow the installation of alternative Control Measures other than the GESC/ESC Plan - Standard Notes and Details. If alternative Control Measures will be used, a cut sheet must be submitted to and accepted by SEMSWA.

SEMSWA reserves the right to reject any Control Measure proposed or conditionally implemented. If the Control Measure does not perform adequately, it would be considered a failed Control Measure by the [Inspector](#). In the case of a failed alternate Control Measure, one or more of the GESC Program's standard Control Measures shall replace the failed Control Measure, at the Permittee(s)'s expense.

The SEMSWA standard Control Measures are listed here in alphabetical order.

8.1 CUT BACK CURB (CBC)

A Cut Back Curb (CBC) Control Measure is a type of grade differential that acts as a temporary sediment trap created by excavation behind the curb, sidewalk, or roadway. This Control Measure's purpose is to intercept sediment-laden runoff from the site during construction and retain sediment. The hardscape (sidewalk, curb, or roadway) acts as a barrier to retain the [Stormwater](#) long enough for the sediment to drop out before it leaves the site.

Sediment accumulation volume is sized for 1800 cubic feet (CF) per acre of tributary area. 5' width and 6" depth is acceptable for tributary area widths (TAW) up to 60'. For tributary area widths (TAW) greater than 60', dimensions must be specified on GESC plan using the equation below. Do not use in areas with 3:1 slope or greater, or areas with concentrated flow. Cut back areas with a longitudinal slope greater than 2% should consider installing reinforced rock berms, sediment control logs, or check dams to prevent concentrated flow along the length of the cut back area. CBC shall only be allowed along public roadways with adequate justification by the project geotechnical engineer.

Width = Required Volume (CF) / (Length (L)*Depth(D))

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Location of the CBC.
- Length (L) of the CBC.
- Width (W) of the CBC.
- Depth (D) of the CBC.

8.2 CHECK DAM (CD)

The purpose of the Check Dam (CD) is to trap sediment in the backwater zone upstream of the check and, when used in series, to reduce flow velocities. CDs are used only for [Construction Activities](#) within a concentrated flow area. CDs are not to be used to capture sediment transport within an active flowing stream. Appropriate Control Measures shall be used upland to keep sediment from entering the concentrated flow areas. CDPHE-WQCD does not recognize the use of any Control Measure within [Waters of the State](#). It is the Permittee(s)'s responsibility to determine if any additional permitting is necessary for the placement of CDs within a drainageway.

In general, CDs will be used infrequently at typical construction sites since Control Measures shall be configured to control erosion and trap sediment outside of the limits of drainageways. Within jurisdictional waters, CDs may only be used with the appropriate Corps permit.

Dimensions are to be specified to ensure that the CD conforms to the drainageway cross section and shape and provides adequate overtopping capacity. Dimensions here are for 130 acres or less. CDs with alternate dimensions meeting site specific conditions may be proposed and accepted by SEMSWA as part of the GESC/ESC Plan review process.

The type of check is based on the drainage area upstream of the CD. The Design Engineer shall specify Control Measure(s) to be used for drainage areas greater than or equal to 130 acres. A non-reinforced CD may be used for drainage areas less than 130 acres, or as accepted by SEMSWA. A Reinforced Rock Berm (RRB) may be used as a check dam for drainage areas less than 20 acres (see [Section 8.11](#)).

Dimensions are to be specified to ensure that the check conforms to the existing drainageway cross section shape and provides adequate overtopping capacity.

- Design parameters to be specified on the plan include the following items: Length (L) dimension.
- Width (W) dimension.
- Crest length (CL) dimension.
- Depth (D) dimension.
- Minimum size riprap shall be VL.

8.3 CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA (CWA)/GROUT WASHOUT AREA (GWA)

A Concrete and/or Grout Washout Area is a contained area to isolate concrete truck and grout washout operations. A Concrete Washout Area (CWA) shall be provided when concrete work is

performed. A Grout Washout Area (GWA) shall be provided when grout work is performed.

If there is a potential for high groundwater, the CWA/GWA must have an impervious liner. For portable concrete washouts, sizing of the portable container should be per the manufacturer recommendations. Include a note on the plan that all proposed GWA operations will be determined in the field. The CWA/GWA shall be located a minimum of fifty feet from storm drain inlets, open conveyance channels, drainage facilities, waterways, and [Environmentally Sensitive Areas](#), unless [Infeasible](#), and must be located within the [Limits of Construction](#).

8.4 CONSTRUCTION FENCE (CF)/ CONSTRUCTION MARKERS (CM)

Construction Fence (CF) consists of orange or flagged plastic fencing or other SEMSWA accepted material attached to support posts and is used to delineate Limits of Construction and to control access to the construction site. When Construction Activity within a drainageway is unavoidable, the Design Engineer shall delineate construction limits that restrict activities to the smallest area possible. CF or Construction Markers (CM) shall be indicated on the GESC/ESC Plan within the drainageway corridor to indicate the allowable limits of disturbance. In the same manner, CF or CM shall be shown on the GESC/ESC Plan throughout the site to identify all Limits of Construction, as shown on the accepted GESC/ESC plan, except in the case of master developed subdivisions with single-family lot home construction.

CF or CM shall be shown throughout the site to identify the Limits of Construction. CF or an accepted alternative method of delineating the project limit, such as silt fence, shall be required along all drainageways, including Environmentally Sensitive Areas and any other areas that should be protected from disturbance.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Location of construction fence or line of markers.
- Length (L) in linear feet of construction fence or line of markers.

8.5 STORMWATER DEWATERING (DW)

[Stormwater](#) dewatering controls typically consist of a gravel filter provided on the suction end of a pump to reduce the pumping of sediment, and a riprap pad at the discharge end of the pump for erosion protection. DW shall require an appropriately sized sediment basin or filter bag before the water is discharged onto the ground for infiltration or to a temporary settling basin. SEMSWA may require a water control plan if site conditions warrant. This [Control Measure](#) applies to Stormwater dewatering only. For dewatering that requires a CDPHE-WQCD [Dewatering General Permit](#), refer to applicable dewatering permit requirements.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- The location of all proposed DW operations.
- The recommended size of the dewatering pump. The size shall be determined to provide sufficient capacity for the proposed pumping rates. If dewatering operations are unknown at the time of design, include a note on the plan that all proposed Stormwater dewatering operations and appropriate sizing will be determined in the

field.

8.6 DIVERSION DITCH (DD)

A Diversion Ditch (DD) is a small earthen channel used to divert and convey runoff, generally to a Sediment Basin, Sediment Trap, Check Dam, or Reinforced Rock Berm. Depending on slope, the DD may need to be lined with one of the following: Erosion Control Blanket, plastic, PVC, or riprap.

A temporary DD may be necessary at upslope and downslope perimeters, at the top of steep slopes, and downstream of slope drains. DD shall be sized and stabilized according to the criteria below.

- Design Engineer to specify longitudinal slope, minimum width, depth, and if DD is lined or unlined based on-site conditions to include flow, longitudinal slope, soil type, etc.
- Unlined diversion ditches must have a slope equal to or less than 1%.
- General design guidelines based on longitudinal slopes exceeding 1% are as follows in the Table below.
- Dimensions shall be specified to ensure that the ditch adequately conveys runoff from a 2-year return period event for site conditions expected during the operation of the [Control Measure](#). Ditches or drainageways conveying a 2-year flow rate exceeding 10 cfs shall require specific calculations and a design analysis by the Design Engineer.

Table 8.1 DIVERSION DITCH LINING REQUIREMENTS BASED ON LONGITUDINAL SLOPE

Slope	Lining
>1% to 3%	Erosion Control Blanket (ECB) Lined
>3% to 33%	Plastic or Rip Rap Lined

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Lining of DD (earth, Erosion Control Blanket, riprap, or plastic).
- Length of each type of ditch.
- Depth (D) and width (W) dimensions and slope.
- Location.
- In addition, if the ditch lining is Erosion Control Blanket or riprap, the type of Erosion Control Blanket and size of riprap (D50) needs to be specified.
- Runoff Rate.

8.7 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB)

Erosion Control Blanket (ECB) is a fibrous blanket of straw, jute, excelsior, or coconut material trenched in and staked down over prepared soil to reduce both wind and water erosion. ECB shall be required for any disturbed channel banks and all slopes steeper than 4:1. An ECB may be used for lining of a Diversion Ditch. The Design Engineer shall indicate approximate limits of

ECB, or equivalent, on the GESC/ESC Plan.

All ECB shall have double sided netting. All ECB and netting should be made of 100% natural and biodegradable material and shall have a minimum product life of 2-years for channel bank applications and 12-month product life for slope applications.

ECB shall be specified based on the judgment of the Design Engineer, but at a minimum, blanket in drainageways shall be sized for the shear stress from a 2-year, 24-hour storm event for site conditions expected during the operation of the matting. Table 8-2 provides the maximum shear stress and velocity, based on unvegetated channel conditions, for allowable types of ECB.

A double-net straw or excelsior blanket shall be used for all slopes steeper than 4:1, outside of drainageways. Concave slope areas that may concentrate sheet flows as well as all other drainage channels (up to the top of the banks) shall require a double-net 70% straw / 30% coconut, double-net 100% coconut, or double-net 100% excelsior blanket based on the shear stress and velocity of the new or disturbed channel. The shear stresses and velocities

shown in Table 8-3 shall be considered the maximum allowable values. Channels where velocities and stresses exceed those shown in Table 8-3 shall require specific calculations and a design analysis by the Design Engineer. A biodegradable double-net 100% coconut fiber ECB shall be used for seeded bioretention areas, grass buffers, and grass swales.

Shear stress and velocity in ditches and drainageways may be calculated based on the following formulas: Shear stress (lbs/sf) = $62.4 * D * S$, where:

- D (ft) = maximum flow depth for the design (2-year, 24-hour storm event); S (ft/ft) = drainageway slope;
- Velocity (ft/sec) = Q/A , where: Q (cfs) = flow rate for the (2-year, 24-hour storm event); A (sf) = cross-sectional area.

Table 8.2 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET TYPE

Type	Coconut Content (%)	Straw Content (%)	Minimum Weight (lbs/sy)	Manning's N Value (varies with depth as shown)	Allowable Max Shear Stress (lbs/sf)	Allowable Max Velocity (fps)
Straw	0	100	0.5	0.081 for $D \geq 2.0'$ 0.050 for $D \leq 0.5'$	Not allowed in drainage ways or Diversion Ditches	Not allowed in drainageways or Diversion Ditches
Straw-Coconut	30 (min)	70 (max)	0.5	0.081 for $D \geq 2.0'$ 0.050 for $D \leq 0.5'$	1.75	5.0
Coconut	100	0	0.5	0.081 for $D \geq 2.0'$ 0.050 for $D \leq 0.5'$	2.25	5.0
Excelsior	NA	NA	0.7	0.028 for $D \geq 2.0'$ 0.066 for $D \leq 0.05'$	2.00	5.0

For depths between 0.5 and 2.0-feet, the solution will be iterative, continuing until the depth corresponding to the Manning's N value is within 0.25-feet of the calculated depth. The maximum drainageway shear stress and velocity calculated using the above equations shall be less than the values indicated in Table 8-3 for the type of blanket specified. This criterion is for temporary ditches and permanent channels designed to be grass lined. For permanent channels, the types of ECB shown shall be considered to comprise temporary erosion control only until vegetation can be established. ECB, as discussed in this section, is to be provided for temporary stabilization of permanent drainageways or roadside ditches that have been designed to be stable with grass or vegetative lining. The ECB is to provide erosion protection until the vegetation is established.

Table 8.3 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET DESIGN CRITERIA FOR VELOCITY AND SHEAR STRESS

Straw, Straw-Coconut, Coconut, and Excelsior ECB	Straw-Coconut, Coconut, and Excelsior ECB	Coconut and Excelsior ECB	Coconut ECB	Outside of the allowable range for ECB
Velocity 1-5 fps	Velocity 1-5 fps	Velocity 1-5 fps	Velocity 1-5 fps	Velocity >5 fps
Shear stress 0.25-1.25 lbs/sf	Shear stress 1.50-1.75 lbs/sf	Shear stress 2.00 lbs/sf	Shear stress 2.25 lbs/sf	Shear stress >2.25 lbs/sf

Parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Type of blanket (straw, straw-coconut, coconut, or excelsior); type of blanket shall be based on the shear stress associated with the design flow, as discussed above.
- Dimensions shall be specified to ensure that the blanket provides protection.
- Area (A)
- Location.

- Staking spacing dimensions on center shall be based on expected shear velocities.

8.9 GROUT MIXING STATIONS (GMS)

A Grout/Mortar Mixing Station (GMS) area is a contained area to isolate grout and/or mortar mixing operations. A GMS Control Measure shall be provided when masonry work of any size or dimension is to be performed.

The GMS shall be located a minimum of fifty feet from storm drain inlets, open conveyance channels, drainage facilities, waterways, and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, unless Infeasible, and must be located within the Limits of Construction.

Design parameters to be specified on the plan include the following items:

- A note that the location of all proposed GMS operations will be determined in the field.

8.10 INLET PROTECTION (IP)

Inlet Protection (IP) consists of a small, reinforced rock berm and cinder block frame placed in front of (but not completely blocking) a curb inlet or around an area inlet to reduce sediment in runoff entering the storm sewer system.

Storm sewer inlets on a site shall be provided with IP Control Measure. The GESC/ESC Plan shall specify whether the Control Measure is an area, sump, or continuous grade IP to be used in a particular location. The continuous grade IP is intended to trap sediment upstream of an inlet on a continuous grade street without causing any bypass of flow around the inlet. Sump and area IP is also designed to maintain inlet capacity after runoff flows over the wire-enclosed rock.

Determining the length of the reinforced rock berm to fit the inlet is the responsibility of the Design Engineer, as is providing temporary IP in accordance with the GESC/ESC Plan - Standard Notes and Details.

Design parameters to be specified on the plan include the following items:

- Location of IP
- Type of IP (either sump or continuous grade for curb-opening inlets, or area IP)
- Length of IP

8.11 REINFORCED ROCK BERM (RRB) / REINFORCED ROCK BERM FOR CULVERT PROTECTION (RRC)

A Reinforced Rock Berm (RRB) and a Reinforced Rock Berm for Culvert Protection (RRC) consists of a linear mass of gravel enclosed in wire mesh to form a porous filter, able to withstand overtopping. The berm is heavy and stable and promotes sediment deposition on its upstream side. Culvert inlets on a site shall be provided with an RRB.

If used in a Diversion Ditch or small drainageway, dimensions are to be specified to ensure that the RRB/RRC fits the drainageway cross section shape and provides adequate overtopping capacity. Multiple RRBs/RRCs may be used as a Check Dam across swales and small drainageways for up to twenty acres of upstream drainage area. In any case, dimensions shall

be specified to provide a storage volume equal to 1,800 cubic feet (CF) per upstream acre. RRB/RRC designed in series shall require a specific calculation and a design analysis by the Design Engineer.

Design parameters to be specified on the plan include the following items:

- Length (L) dimensions.
- Depth (D) dimensions.
- Height (H) dimensions.
- Location.

8.12 SEDIMENT BASIN (SB)

A Sediment Basin (SB) is an impoundment that captures sediment-laden runoff and releases it slowly, providing prolonged settling times to capture coarse and fine-grained soil particles. Runoff from disturbed drainage areas exceeding two acres shall be treated in a SB. Runoff from disturbed areas up to 2 acres may be treated in a Sediment Trap (ST), or other comparable Control Measure.

The standard SB is appropriate for use for disturbed drainage areas up to fifteen acres. For drainage areas greater than fifteen acres, an alternate design approach will be required as accepted by SEMSWA and justified with calculations included within the report. The SB discharge point must be appropriately sized and to a stabilized area that should not drain back into a disturbed area. Provide a stabilized emergency overflow spillway for rainstorms that exceed the capacity of the sediment basin volume and its outlet. Refer to sediment basin detail in the GESC Plan- Standard Notes and Details.

Sizing information for the SB design (based on providing a minimum initial storage volume equal to 1,800 cubic feet per upstream acre) shall be determined from Table 8.4. As shown on the GESC Plan - Standard Notes and Detail sheets, the standard SB features a pipe outlet drilled with a single column of five orifice holes. The hole diameter shown in Table 8.4 will drain the upper 1.5 feet of the SB in about 40 hours.

The SB is an initial control measure that must be installed as soon as feasible after GESC Permit issuance. The Design Engineer must consider earthwork phasing to determine that the location of the SB is not infeasible.

Table 8.4 SIZING INFORMATION FOR STANDARD SEDIMENT BASIN

Disturbed Upstream Tributary Drainage Area	Basin Bottom Area (Asf)	Spillway Crest Length³(CL) (ft)	Hole Diameter (HD)⁴
1	512	2	One column of 1/2" holes
2	968	4	Two columns of 1/2" holes
3	145	6	Three columns of 1/2" holes
4	1922	8	One column of 1" holes
5	2450	10	One column of 1" holes
6	2888	12	Two columns of 1" holes
7	3362	14	Two columns of 1" holes
8	3872	16	Two columns of 1" holes
9	4418	18	Two columns of 1" holes
10	4802	20	Two columns of 1" holes
11	5408	22	Three columns of 1" holes
12	5832	24	Three columns of 1" holes
13	6272	26	Three columns of 1" holes
14	6962	28	Three columns of 1" holes
15	7442	30	Three columns of 1" holes

Outlet facilities for extended detention basins may be used as the SB outlet when designed in accordance with the SEMSWA accepted drainage analysis, with proper outlet Control Measures in place. If the installation of a SB is Infeasible, installation of multiple Sediment Traps or other volume-based Control Measures may be used, as accepted by SEMSWA.

Design parameters shall be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan and include the following items:

- Location

³ Table indicates values of Crest Length (CL) for a Crest Depth (CD) of 12". Crest Length (CL) must be adjusted accordingly for alternate Crest Depths (CD) to maintain the flow area of the spillway. Crest Length (CL) dictates the minimum length of the shortest side of the spillway bottom area.

⁴ Each column consists of five orifice holes.

- Outlet release design based on Table 8.4 below
- Bottom Area (sf)
- Crest Length (CL)
- Orifice Dimensions
 - Diameter (HD)
 - Number of Orifices (O)
 - Number of Columns (C)
 - Riser Pipe Diameter (D)

8.13 SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG (SCL)

A Sediment Control Log (SCL) consists of a cylindrical bundle of excelsior, straw, or coconut material designed to form a semi-porous filter, able to withstand overtopping and undermining.

In most cases, SCL shall be located on the contour. SCL may be shown running up or down slight slopes.

Generally, the maximum allowable tributary drainage area per 50 lineal feet of SCL, installed along the contour, is approximately 5,000 sq ft depending on the slope. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures. This recommendation only applies to SCL installed along the contour. When installed for other uses, such as perimeter control, it should be installed in a way that will not produce concentrated flows. For example, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to force runoff to pond and evaporate or infiltrate in multiple areas, rather than concentrate and cause erosive conditions parallel to the SCL. SCL shall not be used across drainageways.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan shall include the following items:

- Location of the SCL.
- Length (L) of the SCL.

8.14 SEDIMENT TRAP (ST)

A Sediment Trap (ST) consists of a riprap berm with a small upstream basin that acts to trap coarse sediment particles. It may be used for upstream disturbed areas less than 2 acres. To treat runoff from disturbed areas two acres or greater, refer to [Section 8.12](#) Sediment Basin.

Sediment Trap dimensions shall be specified to provide a storage volume equal to 1,800 cubic feet per upstream acre. ST designed in series shall require a specific calculation and a design analysis by the Design Engineer. Overtopping should occur on stabilized surfaces, to include well-vegetated areas, riprap, or pavement.

Design parameters shall be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan and include the following items:

- Location, length (L), width (W), and volume (V) dimensions.

8.15 SEEDING AND MULCHING (SM)

Seeding and Mulching (SM) consists of drill seeding disturbed areas with the approved SEMSWA seed mix and crimping in straw mulch to provide immediate protection against water and wind erosion and, as the grass cover becomes established, to provide long-term stabilization of exposed soils.

If the time of year does not allow for seeding operations to be effective, the Permittee(s) may be granted an extension on the seeding requirement. In such cases, a revised seeding schedule must be accepted by SEMSWA. Until seeding can occur, the area must be temporarily stabilized in accordance with [Section 6.9](#).

Temporary Irrigation is highly encouraged to assist with growth of vegetation. Stockpiles/areas that are being temporarily seeded do not require topsoil prior to seeding and mulching.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Area (A) in acres to be SM.
- Type of seed mix and location of each type of seed mix.

All projects include a seed mix recommendation provided by a qualified professional with sufficient knowledge of the project, including a Landscape Architect, Engineer, and/or Ecologist. If a qualified professional does not provide a seed mix, then SEMSWA's standard seed mix shall be specified.

8.16 SILT FENCE (SF)

Silt Fence (SF) or Reinforced Silt Fence (RSF) is a temporary sediment barrier constructed of woven fabric stretched across supporting posts. The bottom edge of the fabric is placed in an anchor trench that is backfilled with compacted soil.

SF works most effectively when placed on relatively level ground to capture and filter approaching sheet flow. It is not suited for concentrated flow or for large upstream drainage areas. The following criteria shall apply to the use of SF:

- SF shall not be used across swales or drainageways.
- SF shall be located along the contour lines of a slope. SF may be shown running up or down slight slopes.
- When SF is not installed along the contour, a "J-hook" installation may be appropriate to ensure that the Control Measure does not create concentrated flow parallel to the SF. J-hooks are small sections of SF or an equivalent Control Measure installed as a series of check structures perpendicularly abutting a continuous row of SF.
- The maximum recommended tributary drainage area per 100 lineal feet of silt fence, installed along the contour, is approximately 0.25 acres with a tributary slope gradient no steeper than 3:1. Longer and steeper slopes require additional measures.

SF located at the toe of a slope should be placed a minimum of five feet offset from the toe to allow for maintenance activities.

SF used to protect major drainageways or other sensitive Stormwater areas, as determined by SEMSWA, from upland Construction Activities shall be wire-backed.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Location.
- Length (L) in linear feet.
- Type of silt fence (SF or SFR)

8.17 SLOPE INTERCEPT DITCH (SID)

A Slope Intercept Ditch (SID) is a small earth channel with accompanying earthen berm installed along the contour used to slow Stormwater surface flows. SID can also be used to prevent run-on of Stormwater surface flows from undisturbed areas contiguous with the construction site.

Minimum SID depth shall be 10 inches. Compacted berm from SID spoils shall be a minimum 10 inches in height. SID can be used in place of silt fence and sediment control log in certain applications, as accepted by SEMSWA.

Design Engineer to specify longitudinal slope, minimum width, and if SID is lined or unlined based on site conditions to include flow, longitudinal slope and soil type, etc.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

1. Location
2. Length (L) in linear feet of each SID.

8.18 STABILIZED STAGING AREA (SSA)

A Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) consists of stripping topsoil and spreading a layer of angular granular material in the area to be used for a trailer, equipment, parking, storage, unloading and loading.

An SSA shall be provided near the main access point and shall be connected to the Vehicle Tracking Control, unless Infeasible.

Gravel or road base may be used for the SSA. The use of recycled asphalt or concrete as granular material is not allowed.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following:

- Location of SSA.
- Approximate area (A) in square yards of the SSA.

8.19 STREET SWEEPING (SS)

Street Sweeping consists of cleaning sediment, mud, and other construction material which is tracked onto impervious surfaces at a construction site. Street sweeping shall be used for incidental tracking and is not to be used as a perimeter Control Measure or as the sole Control Measure.

Any damage from sweeping public streets and sidewalks may require repair to the street and shall be paid for by the Permittee(s). Likewise, any damage to construction Control Measures from sweeping activities may require repair.

Material tracked onto impervious surfaces shall be cleaned using a vacuum-type street sweeper, a brush-type street sweeper with dust control, or manually using shovels and brooms. Ensure all appropriate permits for sweeping public streets and sidewalks are obtained. Streets shall not be washed with water at any time unless all water is contained and collected.

No design is required for SS.

8.20 SURFACE ROUGHENING (SR)

Surface Roughening (SR) consists of creating a series of grooves or furrows along the contour of the slope in all disturbed, graded areas to trap Stormwater and reduce the formation of rill and gully erosion. SR provides a layered Control Measure approach, or treatment train approach to limit runoff and sediment transport.

Surface roughening is an erosion control practice that involves tracking, scarifying, imprinting, or tilling a disturbed area to provide temporary stabilization. SR shall be used on disturbed areas throughout the site during the initial/interim stages, unless Infeasible. SR creates variations in the soil surface that help to Minimize wind and water erosion. Depending on the technique used, SR may also help establish conditions favorable to establishment of vegetation. SR can be used to provide temporary stabilization of disturbed areas, such as when revegetation cannot be immediately established due to seasonal planting limitations. SR is not a stand-alone Control Measure and should be used in conjunction with other Control Measures. SR is often implemented in conjunction with grading and is typically performed using heavy construction equipment to track the surface. Be aware that tracking with heavy equipment will also compact soils, which is not desirable in areas that will be revegetated. Scarifying, tilling, or ripping are better SR techniques in locations where revegetation is planned.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following:

- Approximate area (A) of disturbed soil that may require SR.

8.21 TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN (TSD)

A Temporary Slope Drain (TSD) is a small culvert, plastic-lined rundown or riprap rundown to convey runoff down a slope or channel bank to reduce the occurrence of rill and gully erosion.

A TSD shall be used to convey runoff down a channel bank or slope. . When a ditch constructed to convey runoff intersects a slope or channel bank, a TSD consisting of pipe, plastic liner, or riprap, shall be required to convey diverted water from the ditch down the slope or channel bank. The TSD shall provide capacity equal to a 2-year, 24-hour storm event for site conditions expected during the operation of the slope drain.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Type of TSD (pipe, riprap lined, or plastic lined).
- Location
- Length (L) in linear feet.
- Pipe Diameter “D” dimension and riprap size “D50”, as applicable.

8.22 TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (TSC)

A Temporary Stream Crossing (TSC) consists of culverts covered with rock to allow construction equipment to cross a drainageway. Excavation of the existing channel and disturbance is to be kept to a minimum. The number of vehicular and equipment crossings shall also be Minimized.

Crossing drainageways with construction equipment requires a TSC. Appropriate Control Measures shall still be used to keep sediment from entering the drainageway. The State does not recognize the use of any Control Measure within Waters of the State. It is the Permittee(s)'s responsibility to determine if any additional permitting is necessary for the placement of any Control Measures within a drainageway. In addition, SEMSWA may require a Water Control Plan.

The type of TSC is based on the presence of baseflow and the shape of the channel. If there is any baseflow present, or the channel is relatively deep and narrow, a culvert crossing shall be used. The culvert should be sized to convey the entire design flow, see design flow considerations below. A culvert that is twice the required width should be installed, as feasible, for decreased maintenance frequency and increased factor of safety. Pipe class, minimum cover, etc. must ensure that the culverts will bear the loads associated with the type of vehicles that may use the crossing. The structural capacity of the crossing requires analysis by the Design Engineer.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following items:

- Location of TSC.
- Length (L), Height (H), Crest Length (CL), Depth (D), Culvert Diameter (CD).
- For culvert crossings, the Design Engineer shall specify:
 - Pipe class or gauge
 - Minimum cover

Culvert design flow considerations:

- Stream flow estimation
 - Theoretical flow estimation methods can introduce additional uncertainty to the specified design flow. Stream gauge data or in-field measurements are preferred methods to estimate baseflow and other return events.
- Seasonality
 - Summer months have a higher chance of thunderstorms and rainfall events which could lead to higher-than-expected stream flow. Provide an additional factor of safety for projects constructed in the summer months.
 - If in-field measurements are taken at a different time of year than construction, adjust baseflow estimation to align with the expected baseflow during construction. Or re-measure stream flow just prior to the beginning of construction.

- Construction Duration
 - Short (< 1month) construction durations have a smaller probability of a significant rainfall event occurring than long (> 3months) construction durations. Provide an additional factor of safety for projects with longer construction durations. The culvert shall have capacity for the 2-year return event flows for construction durations longer than one year.
- Probability of exceeding culvert capacity. Consider the consequences of the following in the instance of exceedance or failure:
 - Public Safety
 - Legal/Regulatory
 - Environmental
 - Cost
 - Project Delays
- Cost
 - Consider the cost of the temporary stream crossing versus the total project cost. If providing a culvert with adequate capacity is costly, use engineering judgement to provide alternate culvert configurations that consider the costs and benefits relative to the protection they provide.
- Wildlife and Water Quality
 - Consider the impact of any aquatic species in the stream as well as any special water quality conditions.

In any case, the engineer shall specify a culvert that thoughtfully considers the context of the site. Engineering judgement shall be used to specify a culvert that can convey the flows that are expected during construction while accounting for the implications if the culvert's capacity is exceeded. The minimum design flow for any project should be equal to the baseflow in the stream plus the capacity to convey the additional runoff from a storm event that is reasonably expected to occur during construction.

8.23 VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL (VTC)

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) consists of a rock pad that is 12 inches thick at all vehicular exit points from disturbed areas internal to and leaving a site. VTC stone shall be angular in shape and resistant to weathering. Rounded stone or boulders will not be acceptable. The stones shall not be smaller than 3 inches in size. VTC is intended to strip sediment and debris from tires prior to vehicles and equipment leaving the construction site.

The number of access points at a construction site shall be Minimized.

VTCs with alternate dimensions for site specific conditions may be proposed and accepted by SEMSWA.

The use of woven geotextile or fabric mats for VTC is not allowed.

The use of recycled asphalt or concrete as granular material is not allowed.

Design parameters to be specified on the GESC/ESC Plan include the following:

- Location of all VTCs.
- Length (L) of VTC
- Width (W) of VTC

8.24 VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WHEEL WASH (WW)

Vehicle Tracking Control with Wheel Wash (WW) does not need to be specified as part of the design process. It shall be used if required by SEMSWA. Typically, if vehicle tracking onto public streets is a repetitive violation, a WW will be required by SEMSWA.

In addition to a VTC as specified in [Section 8.23](#), a WW includes a gravel and riprap pad at the main exit point for the site with an adjacent wash water sediment trap.

The use of recycled asphalt or concrete as granular material is not allowed.

9 DEFINITIONS

9.1 Applicant

An Applicant refers to an individual or entity who is applying for a GESC/ESC Permit. They are responsible for submitting the GESC/ESC Plan. The Applicant is responsible for reviewing, understanding, and complying with the GESC/ESC Plan or Low Risk Guidance. They are legally responsible for compliance with the Permit and may be an individual or an [Authorized Agent](#) of an entity.

9.2 Authorized Agent

An Authorized Agent may be appointed by the [Applicant](#) or responsible party to represent them in matters related to obtaining permits, complying with the GESC/ESC Permit requirements, and addressing any issues or violations that may arise during the construction process. They are responsible for understanding and adhering to the applicable regulations and ensuring that the necessary actions are taken to comply with the requirements. The Authorized Agent may be an employee, consultant, attorney, or any other individual or entity designated by the Applicant to act on their behalf in matters related to the GESC/ESC permitting process.

9.3 Burden of Proof

The obligation resting on a party to provide sufficient evidence for their position.

9.4 Cherry Creek Watershed

The Cherry Creek Watershed consists of all lands that drain into the following: (a) the mainstem of Cherry Creek, from the source of East and West Cherry Creek to the inlet of Cherry Creek Reservoir (Segment 1), including alluvial groundwater; (b) Cherry Creek Reservoir

(Segment 2), including alluvial groundwater; (c) all tributaries to Cherry Creek, including wetlands and alluvial groundwater, from the sources of East and West Cherry Creeks (parts of Segment 4); and all lakes and reservoirs in the Cherry Creek Reservoir watershed (Segment 5, in part) as described in the Classifications and Numeric Standards - South Platte River Watershed, Regulation #38 (5 CCR 1002-38). The Cherry Creek watershed is delineated in Figure 1 attached to Regulation #72 - Cherry Creek Reservoir Control Regulation (5 CCR 1002-72). Classified State Water: A classified state water is a state water with a classification in the Classification and Numeric Standards Regulation for each of the seven river basins in Colorado. Classifications for each segment within the river basin can be found in the numeric and standards table for each basin regulation.

9.5 Collateral

Collateral refers to security provided to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Program. This security can take the form of an Irrevocable Letter of Credit or a Cash Escrow.

9.6 Common Plan of Development or Sale

A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct [Construction Activities](#) may be taking place at different times on different schedules, but remain related. “Contiguous” means Construction Activities located in close proximity to each other (within ¼ mile). Construction activities are considered to be “related” if they share the same development plan, builder or contractor, equipment, storage areas, etc.

9.7 Construction Activities

Refers to ground surface disturbing and associated activities (land disturbance), which include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas. Construction does not include [Routine Maintenance](#) to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. Activities to conduct repairs that are not part of Routine Maintenance or for replacement are construction activities and are not Routine Maintenance. Repaving activities where underlying and/or surrounding soil is exposed as part of the repaving operation are considered construction activities. Construction activity is from initial groundbreaking to [Final Stabilization](#) regardless of ownership of the construction activities.

9.8 Control Measure

Any best management practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to state waters. Control measures include, but are not limited to best management practices. Control measures can include other methods such as the installation, operation, and maintenance of structure controls and treatment devices (see Non-Structural Control Measure and Structural Control Measure)..

9.9 Control Regulation 72

The Cherry Creek Reservoir Control Regulation (5 CCR 1002-72) (2015).

9.10 Dewatering General Permit

CDPS Permit issued by the Water Quality Control Division for the discharge of construction dewatering source water to [Waters of the State](#). Construction dewatering source water means groundwater, surface water, and [Stormwater](#) that have mixed with the groundwater and/ or surface water (i.e., commingled Stormwater runoff) that has come into contact with Construction Activities.

9.11 Engineering Cost Estimate (ECE)

The estimated cost associated with implementing both initial/interim and Final Stabilization Control Measures. The ECE quantifies the financial guarantee necessary to ensure that the Control Measures are implemented and maintained until Final Stabilization is achieved.

9.12 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Areas that have been identified for protection during the construction process. These areas include, but are not limited to, floodplains, waterways, wetlands, or other areas with significant ecological value, such as habitats for endangered species.

9.13 Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Permit

ESC permits apply to Construction Activities that disturb less than one acre of land and are not part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. These permits are required to ensure that appropriate [Control Measures](#) are implemented to [Minimize](#) pollution and sedimentation from Construction Activities, protecting water quality and preventing adverse impacts on drainage patterns, adjacent properties, floodplains, and waterways.

9.14 Final Stabilization

Final Stabilization is reached when Construction Activities at the site have been completed, permanent stabilization methods are complete, and temporary Control Measures are removed. Areas being stabilized with a vegetative cover must have evenly distributed perennial vegetation. The vegetation coverage must be, at a minimum, equal to 70 percent of what would have been provided by native vegetation in a local, undisturbed area or adequate reference site. Note that it is the [Permittee\(s\)](#)'s responsibility to control noxious weeds in accordance with local and state law, including List A Noxious Weeds which are required by the Colorado Department of Agriculture to be eradicated.

9.15 Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices

Methods, procedures, and practices that:

1. Are based on basic scientific fact(s).
2. Reflect best industry practices and standards.
3. Are appropriate for the conditions and pollutant sources.
4. Provide appropriate solutions to meet the associated permit requirements, including

practice-based and numeric effluent limits.

9.16 Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Inspector (Inspector)

A SEMSWA representative who visits construction sites to check for compliance with the [GESC Permit](#).

9.17 Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Manager

On-site representative who serves as the Permittee(s) contact person with the [Inspector](#) and who is responsible for ongoing compliance with the GESC Permit. A GESC Manager is an individual designated by the Permittee(s) who is responsible for ensuring that a construction site complies with the Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan and Permit requirements.

9.18 Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit

A Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) permit is a regulatory authorization required by SEMSWA for Construction Activities that disturb one acre or more of land, or smaller projects that are part of a Larger Common Plan of development disturbing one acre or more. Certain smaller projects may also require a GESC permit if they have the potential for significant environmental impacts.

9.19 Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Program

The Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Program is a regulatory framework established by the Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority (SEMSWA) to ensure environmentally sound construction practices during land-disturbing activities. The program aims to prevent or Minimize Stormwater pollution from Construction Activities by enforcing the design, implementation, and maintenance of Control Measures. The GESC Program includes the GESC Permit, the ESC Permit, and the Low Risk Erosion and Sediment Control Process.

9.20 Hold Harmless Letter

A Hold Harmless Letter is a document signed by the Applicant that agrees to indemnify and hold the Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority (SEMSWA) harmless from any claims, damages, or liabilities arising from the Applicant's Construction Activities. This letter is part of the conditions required to perform early grading on a site where development approvals are imminent but before having approved construction documents.

9.21 Illicit Discharge

Any discharges to an [MS4](#) that is not composed entirely of Stormwater except discharges specifically authorized by a CDPS or NPDES permit and discharges resulting from emergency firefighting activities, or otherwise in conformance with the applicable MS4 permit.

9.22 Inadequate Control Measure

Any Control Measure that is not designed, implemented, or operating in accordance with the GESC Manual, and implemented and maintained to operate in accordance with the design.

9.23 Infeasible

Not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

9.24 Limits of Construction

Area shown in the GESC Plan that delineates areas in which [Construction Activities](#) can take place including staging, storage, and stockpiling.

9.25 Low Risk Construction Activity

Refers to projects that are deemed to have a lower potential for causing significant environmental impact due to their limited scale or specific site conditions. Low risk Construction Activities are also less than one acre, and not part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs one acre or more.

9.26 Low Risk Guidance Process

Minor land-disturbing activities less than 1 acre in size not part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs 1 acre or more and do not require an ESC or GESC permit. Projects that qualify may proceed without a formal permit, provided they follow the Control Measures outlined in SEMSWA's Low Risk Fact Sheets.

9.27 Major Modifications

Major modifications to a Plan are those involving re-engineering or changes to site hydrology (e.g., increased area tributary to a Control Measure; site conditions beyond the limits of a Control Measure; eliminating a Control Measure; changes to grading, drainage, or design intent).

9.28 Minimize

Reduce or eliminate to the extent achievable using Control Measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practice.

9.29 Minor Modifications

Minor GESC modifications generally include Control Measure substitutions for other measures that are equivalent in performance and/or are more suitable to specific site conditions.

9.30 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

State, city, town or other public entity-owned conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, human-made channels, or storm drains) designed to collect or convey Stormwater.

9.31 Non-Structural Control Measure

Includes control measures that are not [Structural Control Measures](#), and include, but are not limited to, control measures that prevent or reduce pollutants being introduced to water or that prevent or reduce the generation of runoff or [Illicit discharges](#).

9.32 Operator

The party that has operational control over day-to-day activities at a project site which are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit. This party is authorized to direct individuals at a site to carry out activities required by the permit (i.e. the general contractor).

9.33 Owner

The party that has overall control of the activities and that has funded the implementation of the construction plans and specifications. This is the party that may have ownership of, a long-term lease of, or easements on the property on which the construction activity is occurring (e.g. the developer).

9.34 Permittee(s)

A Permittee(s) refers to the Owner and [Operator](#) after the Permit has been issued. The Permittee(s) is responsible for complying with the applicable GESC Program Permit requirements.

9.35 Responsible Party

A Responsible Party is a person or entity legally accountable for compliance with the Low Risk Guidance Process.

9.36 Routine Maintenance

Any Control Measure that is still operating in accordance with its design and the requirements of the GESC Manual but requires preventative maintenance to prevent a breach of the Control Measure in subsequent storms.

9.37 Stormwater

Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

9.38 Structural Control Measure

Includes control measures that are comprised of facilities and structures that remove pollutants from water or retain, reuse, or provide for infiltration or evaporation of water.

9.39 Waters of the State (of Colorado)

Any and all surface waters and subsurface waters which are contained in or flow in or through this state, but does not include waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works of disposal systems, waters in potable water distribution systems, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed. This definition can include water courses that are usually dry.

Appendices

Appendices available at www.semswa.org

Appendix A: GESC/ESC Standard Notes and Details

ROCK AND IRONING GRADATIONS

GRADE	ROCK SIZE	IRONING SIZE	GRADATION
1	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
2	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
3	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
4	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
5	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
6	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
7	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
8	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
9	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
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87	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
88	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
89	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
90	1/2"	1/2"	1/2"
91	1/2"	1	

										<p>UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER OF COLORADO CALL BEFORE YOU DIG 811</p> <p>24-Hour phone number for reporting a suspected underground utility location.</p>	<p>SOUTHEAST METRO STORMWATER AUTHORITY 7437 SOUTH FAIRPLAY STREET CENTENNIAL COLORADO 80112-4486 (303) 858-8844 - INSPECTION DIVISION</p>	<p>SOUTHEAST METRO Stormwater Authority</p>	<p>GRADING EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL STANDARD NOTES AND DETAILS REVISED JUNE 2025</p>	<p>GESC SHEET 4 OF 4</p>
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Appendix B: GESC Narrative Template

Project description (prepared hard copy), nature of construction activity, and personnel involved.

Total area of the site (ha) (area)

Total area of the body of construction (acres)

Total area of expected land disturbance (acres)

Project keywords: (a) Make and bring back all the expected mean difference to the

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

Describe the existing topography, drainage patterns, and the percent cover from native vegetation on the site if the site is undisturbed, or the percent cover from native vegetation in a similar, least disturbed area or adjoining reserved area if the site is disturbed. Include the methodology for determining the percentage and include references to the methods used. See Appendix 2 for more information on this section. See also Section 2.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Description of the general flow direction and where it flows. The discharge leaves the Limits of Contribution, including a description of the immediate conveyance it uses, receiving the discharge and the receiving waters of the discharge. If different than the immediate conveyance or the discharge, if the stormwater discharge is in principal separate storm sewer system, include the name of the entity (seeing that system, the location of the stormwater discharge and the flowing waters).

Reorganization of these chambers after harvest from and through the silo will be handled during construction.

5015

Discours defined types of soil participated on the site considering MFC's and types and sizes class such as pore size distribution and quality of vegetation.

¹ Special testing results for agronomic parameters including moisture, salts, organic matter, pH, and nutrients by an agronomic testing laboratory (sample and imports). Sites that will be distilled independent of seeds or have less than 1,000 require a test of proposed seed areas may be exempt from the typical quality analysis requirements.

See Table 7.1 in the DSC Manual, characterize the suitability of the liquid. Quantify liquid from other areas of the plate that have no suitable contaminants or impurities listed.

For organic matter or nutrient loads to be Marginal based on test results, propose amendments to change the quality from Marginal to Satisfactory or Ideal. Quality based from other levels of the site that have no vegetation parameters or report of adequate topology.

FINAL STABILIZATION

(Durable permanent stabilization buildings, permanent or hardtops, used, unloading, hardtopping, etc.)

UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER
OF COLORADO
CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

811

Call 2 days prior to any digging, grading or construction for the listing of underground utilities. 800.485.6800

SOUTHEAST METRO STORMWATER AUTHORITY
7437 SOUTH FAIRPLAY STREET
CENTENNIAL COLORADO
80112 4486

80112-4486



GRADING, EROSION, AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL (GESC) NARRATIVE SHEET
Page 1 of 2

CONTRACT MEASURES

CONTRIBUTOR'S MEASURE
Discusses for each of the following polymer sources what structural or other measures will be selected, designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to avoid disturbance and storage of soils

Variable tracking

Loading and unloading operations

Outdoor storage of construction site materials, building materials, fertilizers, and chemicals

Bulk storage of materials

Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling

Significant Out-of-particle Sampling Procedures

Concrete truck equipment washing, including fire chutes and associated fixtures and equipment.

Deflected asphalt and concrete bridge piers

Other areas of operations where skills can occur are management of collections and/or

Flowline instrumentation is installed in addition to the four permanent stations at the four corners of the instrumented area.

Other non-plasticizer discharges including dioxin and dibenzofuran are covered by a CDFHE permit and each water body may contribute to pollution. Many industrial waste streams portable tanks, water trash. Note proposed use of CDFHE WOOD Low Risk Discharge Guidelines Policy.

Other potential contributors

SEED L&S

Based on: (if different from GESC/Water standard seed mix)

CALCULATIONS AND SIZING

Please provide the appropriate calculations needed as necessary in the GESC Manual and Standard Notes and Details, including the following:

Cul-Blank Curb (CBC) - required length, width and depth of sidewalk drainage for adjacent tributary area
Curb/Ditch (CD) - required length, crest length, and depth
Ditch/Ditch (DD) - longitudinal slope, maximum width, depth, and if DDO is listed or unfilled based on site conditions to include flow, longitudinal slope, soil type
Ditch/Blank Curb (DCB) - based on the ditch street, from 2.5 year return period event for the conditions expected during the operation of the routing
Blank Curb/Ditch (BCD) - based on the ditch street, from 2.5 year return period event for the conditions expected during the operation of the routing
Sediment Basin (SB) - orifice hole diameter and number of holes, overflow crest length, bottom length and width, pipe diameter
Sediment Trap (ST) - length and width
Slope Intercept Ditch (SID) - depth
Slope Intercept Ditch (SID) - depth
Temporary Stream Crossing (TSC) - length, crest length, sloping length, number of piers and diameter, type of pier
Vehicle Trapping Control (VTC) - length, if listed enter 30 feet

CALCULATIONS AND SIZING (CONT.)

PHOTOS

Include existing site conditions reference photos below for areas where final parameters to be implemented:

UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER

OF COLORADO

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

811

Call 24 hours prior to any digging, drilling or excavating for the state of Colorado.
Number of calls:

SOUTHEAST METRO STORMWATER AUTHORITY

7437 SOUTH FAIRPLAY STREET

CENTENNIAL COLORADO

80112-4486

SOUTHEAST METRO

Stormwater

Authority



GRADING, EROSION, AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL (GESC) NARRATIVE SHEET
Page 2 of 2

Appendix C: Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Template



NORTH

Control Measures Legend

Control Washout Area	CWA
Control Matting Station	GMS
Stabilized Staging Area	SSA
Grout Sealing	SS
Stockpile	SP
Construction	LS
Soil & Mulch	SM
Sediment Control Log	SCL
Silt Fence	SF
Vehicle Tracking Control	VTC

Image by ArapaMAP

SEMSWA CASE No. GPR25-000xx

Site Address:

City of Centennial / Arapahoe County

Lot area: x.xx acres

Disturbance area: x.xx acres

THIS PLAN IS ONLY FOR LAND DISTURBANCES LESS THAN (1) ACRE AND NOT PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE. DISTURBANCES (1) ACRE OR GREATER OR PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE WILL RESULT IN ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

Control Measures (CM) pertain to erosion and sediment control and are approximate in size and location. This erosion and sediment control plan is not to be utilized as a grading plan. If grading on site is necessary, it shall not adversely impact adjacent properties. Flow arrows may not depict actual flow patterns in the field.

Proposed structures/improvements shown are approximate in size and location.

Reference SEMSWA GESC Manual Standard Notes & Details revised March 2025 located in Appendix C for additional information. ESC notes are indicated in italics.

SEMSWA Acceptance Block

Engineering & Construction Division

This plan has been reviewed by SEMSWA for Erosion and Sediment Control Improvements only.

Appendix D: Engineers Cost Estimate

ESC Permit

Engineer's Cost Estimate Spreadsheet

Project Name:

Date:

No.	Control Measures	ID	Unit	Installation Unit Cost	ESC Quantity	ESC Cost
1	Mobilization	MB	LS	\$5,500.00		\$5,500.00
2	SCM Maintenance	SM	LS	\$6,000.00		\$6,000.00

Total Cost of **Control Measures**

\$ 11,500.00

GESC Permit

Engineer's Cost Estimate Spreadsheet for Final Control Measures

Project Name:

Date:

No.	Control Measures	ID	Unit	Installation Unit Cost	Final Quantity	Final Cost
1	Check Dam	CD	LF	\$180.00		\$ -
2	Concrete Washout Area	CWA	EA	\$1,900.00		\$ -
3	Construction Fence	CF	LF	\$3.00		\$ -
4	Construction Markers	CM	LF	\$1.00		\$ -
5	Dewatering	DW	EA	\$12,000.00		\$ -
6	Diversion Ditch	DD	LF	\$27.00		\$ -
7	Erosion Control Blanket	ECB	SY	\$8.20		\$ -
8	Inlet Protection	IP	EA	\$370.00		\$ -
9	Reinforced Check Dam	RCD	LF	\$100.00		\$ -
10	Reinforced Rock Berm	RRB	LF	\$44.00		\$ -
11	RRB for Culvert Protection	RRC	LF	\$110.00		\$ -
12	Sediment Basin (based on disturbed area tributary to basin)	SB	AC	\$2,000.00		\$ -
13	Sediment Control Log	SCL	LF	\$5.30		\$ -
14	Sediment Trap (based on disturbed area tributary to trap)	ST	EA	\$1,200.00		\$ -
15	Seeding & Mulching	SM	AC	\$6,800.00		\$ -
16	Silt Fence	SF	LF	\$3.00		\$ -
17	Reinforced Silt Fence	RSF	LF	\$4.00		\$ -
18	Stabilized Staging Area	SSA	SY	\$13.50		\$ -
19	Surface Roughening	SR	AC	\$1,000.00		\$ -
20	Temporary Stream Crossing	TSC	EA	\$7,800.00		\$ -
21	Vehicle Tracking Control	VTC	EA	\$3,800.00		\$ -
Subtotal of GESC Measures						\$ -
23	Mobilization (10% of subtotal of GESC measures)	MB	LS	10%		\$ -
25	SCM Maintenance (10% of subtotal of GESC measures)	SM	LM	10%		\$ -

Total Cost of Final **Control Measures** \$ -

GESC Permit

Engineer's Cost Estimate Spreadsheet for Initial and Interim Control Measures

Note: Initial and Interim Control Measures shall be added together for the Cost Estimate

Project Name:

Date:

No.	Control Measures	ID	Unit	Installation Unit Cost	Final Quantity	Final Cost
1	Check Dam	CD	LF	\$180.00		\$ -
2	Concrete Washout Area	CWA	EA	\$1,900.00		\$ -
3	Construction Fence	CF	LF	\$3.00		\$ -
4	Construction Markers	CM	LF	\$1.00		\$ -
5	Dewatering	DW	EA	\$12,000.00		\$ -
6	Diversion Ditch	DD	LF	\$27.00		\$ -
7	Erosion Control Blanket	ECB	SY	\$8.20		\$ -
8	Inlet Protection	IP	EA	\$370.00		\$ -
9	Reinforced Check Dam	RCD	LF	\$100.00		\$ -
10	Reinforced Rock Berm	RRB	LF	\$44.00		\$ -
11	RRB for Culvert Protection	RRC	LF	\$110.00		\$ -
12	Sediment Basin (based on disturbed area tributary to basin)	SB	AC	\$2,000.00		\$ -
13	Sediment Control Log	SCL	LF	\$5.30		\$ -
14	Sediment Trap (based on disturbed area tributary to trap)	ST	EA	\$1,200.00		\$ -
15	Seeding & Mulching	SM	AC	\$6,800.00		\$ -
16	Silt Fence	SF	LF	\$3.00		\$ -
17	Reinforced Silt Fence	RSF	LF	\$4.00		\$ -
18	Stabilized Staging Area	SSA	SY	\$13.50		\$ -
19	Surface Roughening	SR	AC	\$1,000.00		\$ -
20	Temporary Stream Crossing	TSC	EA	\$7,800.00		\$ -
21	Vehicle Tracking Control	VTC	EA	\$3,800.00		\$ -
Subtotal of GESC Measures						\$ -
23	Mobilization (10% of subtotal of GESC measures)	MB	LS	10%		\$ -
25	SCM Maintenance (10% of subtotal of GESC measures)	SM	LM	10%		\$ -

Total Cost of Final **Control Measures**

\$ -

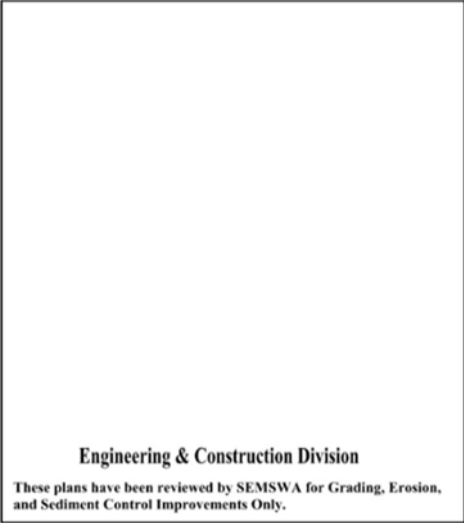
Appendix E: GESC Plan Checklist

Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Plan Checklist

This checklist must be completed, signed, and submitted with the GESC Plan.

The GESC Plan shall be a stand-alone document and not included in the Construction Drawings.

Yes	No	N/A	GESC Requirement
			GESC PLAN COVER SHEET
			Name or Project/Site Name
			Project Address
			Owner Contact Information (Name, Company, Address, Phone)
			Engineer Contact Information (Name, Company, Address, Phone)
			Plan Sheet Index
			Case Number(s) in lower left-hand corner
			The following notes:
			<p>GESC Design Engineer's signature block with name, date, and Profession Engineer registration number. Signature blocks shall include the following certification statement: "I hereby attest that this Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) document for <i>[insert development name]</i> has been prepared by me or under my direct supervision, and to the best of my knowledge and ability has been prepared in accordance with the latest version of the GESC Manual. The signature and stamp affixed hereon certifies that this GESC document was prepared in accordance with the required regulations and criteria; however, the stamp and signature does not certify or guarantee future performance of the execution of the plan by the Operator. The Operator is responsible for executing the construction work according to the information set forth in the plan and in accordance with all applicable requirements."</p> <p>Registered Professional Engineer _____ State of Colorado No. _____ Affix with Seal with Date</p>
			<p>Owner or Authorized Agent acknowledgement of the GESC review and acceptance of GESC responsibility by including the following certification statement: "I hereby certify that additional Control Measures may be required of the Permittee if the plan does not function as intended. The requirements of this GESC document shall run with the land and be the obligation of the Owner until such time as the plan is completed, modified, or voided"</p> <p>Owner or Authorized Agent _____ Signature _____ Date _____</p>
			Approval Block 4.5" x 5.5"

Yes	No	N/A	GESC Requirement
			<p style="text-align: center;">SEMSWA ACCEPTANCE BLOCK</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Engineering & Construction Division These plans have been reviewed by SEMSWA for Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control Improvements Only.</p>
			<p>General Location Map (non-copy written images or proper attribution included) at a scale of 1-inch to 1000-feet to 8000-feet, indicating: General vicinity of the site and location Major roadway names North arrow Scale</p>
			GESC DRAWING INDEX SHEET
			<p>For projects that require multiple plan-view sheets to adequately show the project area (based on a scale of 1" = 100' or larger), a single plan-view sheet shall be provided at a scale appropriate to show the entire site on one sheet. Areas of coverage of the multiple blow-up sheets are to be indicated as rectangles on the index sheet.</p>
			<p>INITIAL GESC DRAWING This plan sheet shall show Control Measures for the initial clearing, grubbing and preparation of a project. At a minimum it shall contain:</p>
			Property lines
			Jurisdictional boundaries
			<p>Existing topography at 1 or 2-foot contour intervals. Unless infeasible, contour intervals shall extend a minimum of 100-feet beyond the property line of the Limits of Construction if the project goes beyond property lines</p>
			Existing and proposed easements
			Labeled location of any existing structures or hydraulic features within the mapping boundary
			Flow arrows that show stormwater flow directions on and off site
			North arrow
			Scale
			Approval Block in accordance with GESC Manual Appendix G
			Limits of Construction encompassing all areas of work access points, storage and staging areas, borrow areas, stockpiles, construction trailer,

Yes	No	N/A	GESC Requirement
			utility tie-in locations, and floodplain or other Environmentally Sensitive Areas within the Limits of Construction.
			Stream corridors, floodplains, and other Environmentally Sensitive Areas shall be shaded to show that those areas may not be disturbed, unless otherwise accepted by SEMSWA.
			Location of active construction stockpiles, including topsoil, imported aggregates, and excess material
			Location or storage and staging areas for equipment, equipment maintenance, fuel, lubricant, chemical (and other materials) and waste storage
			Location of borrow or disposal areas
			Location of temporary roads, including haul routes
			Location, map symbol, and letter callouts of all Initial Control Measures
			Location, map symbols, and letter callouts of Vehicle Tracking Controls (VTC)
			Location, map symbols, and letter callouts of Concrete Washout Area(s) (CWA)
			Location, map symbol, and letter callouts of dedicated asphalt and concrete batch plants
			Location or other areas of operations where spills can occur – refer to Section 6 of the GESC Manual.
			Information to be specified for each Control Measure, such as type and dimension called for in Section 8 of the GESC Manual
			INTERIM GESC DRAWING This plan sheet shall show Control Measures during the grading, site construction, and revegetation process. At a minimum it shall contain:
			Existing topography and location of all existing Control Measures on the site, as shown on the Initial GESC Plan shall be screened/shaded back. Dimensions and quantity information for Initial stage Control Measures should not be shown.
			Proposed topography at 1 or 2-foot contour intervals. Unless infeasible, contour intervals shall extend a minimum of 100-feet beyond the property line of the Limits of Construction if the project goes beyond property lines
			Outlines of cut and fill areas and the summary of cut and fill volumes. Separate cut/fill sheets is permissible.
			Location, map symbol, and letter callouts of all Interim Control Measures, including applicable Control Measures implemented in the Initial Phase
			Location, map symbols, and letter callouts of any anticipated Stormwater Dewatering (DW) activities. Note: Dewatering is covered by a CDPS permit issued by CDPHE-WQCD. If this permit is anticipated, include the following note: "Location of CDPS Construction Dewatering activities must be updated by the Permittee on the GESC plan and permitting occurs and prior to dewatering activity."
			Location of all improvements, drainage features and facilities, and other permanent features to be constructed in connection with, or as a part of, the proposed work, per the accepted land use plan
			Information to be specified for each Control Measure, such as type and dimension called for in Section 8 of the GESC Manual
			FINAL GESC DRAWING This plan sheet shall show Control Measures at the completion of site construction through the final stabilization stage. At a minimum it shall contain:
			Only final contours shall be shown

Yes	No	N/A	GESC Requirement
			Flow arrows that show stormwater flow direction on and off site, including all drainage features
			Location of all Final Phase Control Measures, including applicable Control Measures implemented in the Initial and/or Interim Phase, permanent landscaping, and any Control Measures necessary to minimize the movement of sediment off site until permanent vegetation can be established.
			Information to be specified for each Control Measure, such as type and dimension called for in Section 8 of the GESC Manual
			GESC NARRATIVE SHEET
			Completed GESC Narrative Sheets shall be included in each set of GESC plans.
			GESC STANDARD NOTES AND DETAILS
			A copy of the GESC Plan Standard Notes and Details shall be included in each set of GESC plans.

GESC Design

Engineer Name:

Signature:

Date:

Appendix F: Early Grading Letter Template

HOLD HARMLESS LETTER FOR EARLY START OF GRADING

Land Development Engineering Manager Southeast Metro Stormwater Authority (SEMSWA)
7437 South Fairplay Street
Centennial, CO 80112-4486

Subject: Early Start (Grading Only) for:

Project No: _____

We are requesting an early start on implementing the Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control (GESC) or Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan(s) for the project. The Construction Drawings, Phase III Drainage Report, and/or other technical documents have not yet been approved by SEMSWA or the City of Centennial, as applicable. In order to start this work, we understand that the GESC/ESC Plan(s) must be accepted by SEMSWA for approval, GESC/ESC Permit issued by SEMSWA, and the collateral posted. We agree that no impervious area will be created at the site as part of this early grading.

We further understand that any work that occurs under this Early Grading Hold Harmless Letter will be at the risk of the owner. Specifically, any changes required for the GESC/ESC Plan(s) or GESC/ESC Permit resulting from final accepted Construction Drawings, or other applicable documents, will be the responsibility of the owner. We acknowledge that SEMSWA will not be held responsible for those changes or the cost of those changes. We shall be responsible for all the costs associated with any changes that may be required under the GESC/ESC Plan(s) and/or Permit. SEMSWA shall not be responsible for any costs.

I understand that the owner assumes all of the risk of completing grading prior to approval of development plans for a site. Approval of the GESC/ESC Plan(s) does not imply acceptance of other engineering concepts or documents associated with a submittal.

Sincerely,

(Owner's Name, Title, and Signature)

Date:

(Operator's Name, Title, and Signature)

Date:

*Note that the Owner and Operator are co-permittees on the GESC/ESC permit.

For Internal Use Only

- ☐ Planning Commission or City Council Approval
- ☐ City Planning Director Approval

Appendix G: Low Risk Guidance

Low Risk Guidance

Construction Activities

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of this guidance is to document SEMSWA's approach to construction activities that do not have the potential to adversely impact drainage patterns or drainageways. This classification of activities has been designated as "Low Risk". Low Risk discharges are associated with construction activities that have the lowest potential risk to water quality. The majority of Low Risk activities have a small footprint; are short in duration; not complex in matters of access, grading, excavation and fill; and do not include any significant amount of waste material generation. These projects lend themselves to self-regulation with a Fact Sheet explaining how to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants to SEMSWA's Municipal Storm Sewer System (MS4) and associated waterways.

For construction activities characterized as Low Risk, SEMSWA will take an outreach/compliance assistance approach rather than a permit/inspection approach. An outreach approach encourages the Owner to participate in the responsibility for environmental stewardship. SEMSWA has determined that it has a significant physical presence in the Service Area to provide sufficient oversight to verify this approach to water quality protection.

At any time, a Low Risk activity can be upgraded to require a Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) permit when conditions indicate the land disturbance activity must be managed with a formalized inspection effort to prevent sediment or pollutants from leaving the site and impacting the MS4. This formalized permitting process is further discussed in the SEMSWA GESC Manual, available on SEMSWA's website at www.semswa.org. Non-stormwater discharges to the MS4 from Low Risk construction activities may be enforced upon using SEMSWA's Illicit Discharge, Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program.

LOW RISK DESIGNATION CRITERIA

The implementation of the GESC Permitting Policy, and its designation of Low Risk construction activities, eliminates the process of obtaining a permit, and the review and inspection necessary to document adherence to a GESC permit, with minimal or no risk to drainage patterns, the drainageway, or sedimentation of the stormwater system. Since this is a no-permit approach and no contact is required with SEMSWA to obtain a permit, identification of project locations for visual observance of activities will be from various methods, including customer service calls, contractor general inquiries, Right-of-Way (ROW) permit issuance lists from the City of Centennial and Arapahoe County, and general observations by SEMSWA staff as they're in the field constructing projects and performing maintenance activities across the Service Area.

Criteria

In order to qualify under this Low Risk Guidance for Construction Activities, the following criteria must be met:

1. Land disturbance less than 1 acre, not part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb 1 acre or more.
2. The construction activity does not result in a post-construction water quality

requirement, as outlined in the SEMSWA Stormwater Management Manual, available at www.semswa.org.

3. The discharge associated with the construction activity is composed only of stormwater.
4. The discharge associated with the construction activity must be visibly clear, and not contain floating or solid materials.
5. The construction activity does not result in an impact to the floodplain.
6. The construction activity does not require any other SEMSWA permits, with the exception of a floodplain development permit with a no impact letter.
7. The construction activity is not expected to contribute sediment to the stormwater system and has a very low potential of causing a water quality impact and/or a violation of a water quality standard.
8. The construction activity produces negligible soil loss or movement.
9. The construction activity complies with the lawful requirements of federal agencies, municipalities, counties, drainage districts, ditch owners, and other local agencies regarding any discharges to storm drain systems, conveyances, ditches or other water courses under their jurisdiction.
10. The construction activity does not result in flooding of neighboring property, streets, gutters or storm sewers.
11. The construction activity does not result in adverse impacts on adjacent properties.
12. Access for inspections can occur from the right-of-way.
13. The construction activity does not adversely impact drainage patterns. Altering drainage patterns to cause adverse effects on adjacent properties is a violation of the Centennial Property Maintenance Code § 302.2.2 and the Centennial Municipal Code § 18-13-30.

SEMSWA has created Low Risk Fact Sheets available on SEMSWA's website at www.semswa.org for use by the contractor or property owner for the following construction activities that meet the Low Risk Designation Criteria discussed above, as follows:

Residential Construction

These activities include, but are not limited to, landscaping, house additions, house remodeling, garage additions, and accessory building construction.

Utility and Right-of-Way Construction

Utility activities include, but are not limited to, utility boring, water main taps, manhole rehabilitation, potholing, pipe removal and replacement, pipe maintenance, drilling operations, testing and monitoring, streetscaping, and pipe relining. Boring projects greater than 1000 linear feet require a SEMSWA annual permit. For more information on SEMSWA's Annual Permit requirements, visit www.semswa.org. Right-of-way construction activities include, but are not limited to, monument signage, sidewalks, fence construction, street lights, bridge repair and maintenance (not requiring floodplain analysis).

Minor Commercial Construction

These activities include, but are not limited to, generation pads, parking lot maintenance, demolition, building remodel, building addition, cell tower construction, residential solar panel installation.

Park, Metro District, and HOA Construction

These activities include, but are not limited to, trail installation and maintenance, structure installation and maintenance, and post-construction measure maintenance and repair.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR LOW RISK CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Control measures should be implemented as necessary to meet the conditions above, by anyone discharging in accordance with this guidance. Refer to the individual Low Risk Fact Sheets for specific activities on SEMSWA's website at www.semswa.org.

Definitions

Applicable Construction Activity: Construction activities with land disturbance (surface disturbing and associated activities) of one or more acres, or disturbing less than one acre if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb, or has disturbed one or more acres, unless otherwise excluded in SEMSWA's GESC Manual. Applicable construction activities include the land disturbing activity and all activities and materials associated with the construction site and located at, or contiguous to, the land disturbing activities.

Common Plan of Development or Sale: A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules, but remain related. The division has determined that "contiguous" means construction activities located in close proximity to each other (within ¼ mile). Construction activities are considered to be "related" if they share the same development plan, builder or contractor, equipment, storage areas, etc. "Common plan of development or sale" includes construction activities that are associated with the construction of field wide oil and gas permits for facilities that are related.

Control Measure: "control measures" are any best management practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state. Control measures include, but are not limited to best management practices (BMPs). Control measures can include other methods such as the installation, operation, and maintenance of structure controls and treatment devices.

Good Engineering, Hydrologic and Pollution Control Practices: are methods, procedures, and practices that: (1) are based on basic scientific fact(s), (2) reflect best industry practices and standards. (3) are appropriate for the conditions and pollutant sources, and (4) provide appropriate solutions to meet the associated policy requirements.

Illicit Discharge: Any discharges to an MS4 that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges specifically authorized by a CDPS or NPDES permit and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities. Note - there are many types of illicit discharges that in accordance with SEMSWA's MS4 permit that can be excluded from being effectively prohibited.

Land Disturbing Activity: Any activity that results in a change in the existing land surface (both vegetative and non-vegetative). Land disturbing activities include, but are not limited to clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas. Compaction that is associated with stabilization of structures and road construction shall also be considered a land disturbing activity.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): a. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to state waters; b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying

stormwater; c. Which is not a combined sewer; and d. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). See 5 CCR 1002-61.2(62).

Pollutant: Dredged spoil, dirt, slurry, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, sewage sludge, garbage, trash, chemical waste, biological nutrient, biological material, radioactive material, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, or any industrial, municipal or agricultural waste. See 5 CCR 1002-61.2(76).

Stormwater: Stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 5 CCR 1002-61.2(103).

Water Quality Standards: Any standard promulgated pursuant to section 25-8-204 C.R.S. For purposes of this permit, water quality standards are a narrative and/or numeric restriction established by the Water Quality Commission applied to state surface waters to protect one or more beneficial uses of such waters. Whenever only numeric or only narrative standards are intended, the wording shall specifically designate which is intended. See 5 CCR 1002- 31.5(37).

Appendix H: GESC Program Permitting Matrix

SEMSWA Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Manual Permitting Matrix

Activities and Permits	Description	Example Projects	Plan/Permit ¹
Exempt Activities	Construction Activities ² with no earthwork or land disturbance; projects that are exempted by law, such as agriculture; construction activities with a R-Factor waiver. Activities that include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility ³ .	Mowing, cemetery graves, weed control, irrigation, routine maintenance of roads and parking lots with no land disturbance, agricultural activities.	NO/NO
Low Risk Process	Construction Activities ² disturbing less than 1 acre and not part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs 1 acre or more, not expected to contribute sediment to the stormwater system with low potential of causing a water quality impact and/or a violation of a water quality standard. Does not include Construction Activities that have the potential to adversely impact drainage patterns or result in sedimentation of the stormwater system. These projects have the lowest risk to stormwater quality and can be self-regulating via Fact Sheets ⁴ .	Single family homes, utility boring, residential additions, building additions, park and green space projects, residential solar panel installation, building demolition, sidewalks, monument signage, pipe relining.	NO ⁴ /NO
Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Permit	Construction Activities ² disturbing less than 1 acre and not part of a larger common plan of development or sale that disturbs 1 acre or more and meets one or more of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •requires a Land use review process; •includes post-construction water quality; •includes public storm infrastructure, projects with impacts to floodplain; •linear transportation and utility projects that don't qualify for a Low Risk Permit. 	Road widening project, small commercial infill projects, improvements to public infrastructure, scrape and redevelop projects, park and green space projects, commercial solar panel installation.	YES*/YES *Sketch plan should meet requirements outlined in the GESC Manual
Grading, Erosion, and Sediment Control (GESC) Permit	All Construction Activities ² equal to or greater than 1 acre of disturbance, or less than 1 acre if part of a larger common plan of development or sale, unless otherwise excluded. Construction affecting drainage patterns, floodplain, or environmentally sensitive areas, even if less than 1 acre of disturbance and not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.	New building construction, residential subdivision development, mass grading projects, roadway expansion, stream stabilization.	YES/YES

¹ This is only for the GESC Permit; other permits may be necessary and/or required.

² Construction activity refers to ground surface disturbing and associated activities, which include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation, demolition, installation of new or improved haul roads and access roads, staging areas, stockpiling of fill materials, and borrow areas.

³ Activities to conduct repairs that are not part of regular maintenance and activities that are for replacement are considered construction activities and are not considered routine maintenance.

⁴ See SEMSWA Fact Sheets at www.semswa.org. For Low Risk sites within the Cherry Creek Basin, the SEMSWA Fact Sheet suffice as an erosion and sediment control plan.