I.	Administrative Review			
	a.	Application Form		
	b.	Fee		
	C.	Affidavit		
	d.	Erosion Control Plan set		
		Complete Site Plan set		
	f.	Drainage Report (if applicable)		
	g.	H&H Summary Form		
	h.	PDF grading/drainage plan file		
II.	Sequei	nce of Construction		
	a.	Temporary controls (silt fence, stone pads, stockpile protection etc)		
	b.	Use of temporary sediment basin during construction		
	C.	Inlet protection after storm sewer installation		
	d.	Basin stabilization once majority of site is stabilized		
	e.	Permanent stabilization		
III.	Hydrology/ Existing Conditions			
	a.	Existing Drainage Area Map		
	b.	Contours at 2.0' intervals, clearly denoted		
	c.	Tc Flow Path Delineated		
	d.	Point of Analysis identified		
	e.	Land use/ Land Cover defined		
	f.	Soil type and HSG defined		
	g.	Field verification of physical features (POA, Tc, LU/LC)		
	h.	Rainfall depth (2 &10, 25 yr) defined		
	i.	TR-55 or Rational Method (as appropriate)		
	j.	HEC-RAS stream channel analysis_		
V.	Hydrol	ogy / Proposed Conditions		
	a.	Proposed Drainage Area Map		
	b.	Contours at 2.0' intervals, clearly denoted		
	c.	Tc Flow Path Delineated		
	d.	Point of Analysis identified		
	e.	Land use/ Land Cover defined		
	f.	Soil type and HSG defined		
	g.	Rainfall depth (2 &10, 25 yr) defined		
	h.	TR-55 or Rational Method (as appropriate)		
	i.	HEC-RAS stream channel analysis_		
٧.	Offsite	Stability Analysis (use flow chart from Standard to assist in evaluation)		
	a.	Specific narrative/analysis in report		
	•	Point Stability		
		i. Defined or Undefined or same point of discharge		

	ii.	If defined or same point, how do peak flows compare?	
	iii.	If undefined, does table 21-1 apply?	
	iv.	Infiltration failure analysis for point discharge peak flow	
		Is conveyance structure (pipe or water way) needed?	
c.		tream Stability	
		Peak Flow Reductions (50% of 2yr pre, 75% of 10 yr pre)	
		Infiltration used to meet reduction levels? (infiltration should not account for more than t reduction levels)	he
	iii.	Downstream obstructions (culverts, narrow channel, debris)	
	iv.	Alternate Stability Analysis (watershed model, stream velocity model etc)	
Structi	ures		
a.		vater Management	
		Detention / Detention + Infiltration / Wet Pond / Underground Storage	
	ii.	2 and 10 year peak flows reduced?	
		Infiltration component in basin/structure	
	iv.	Design report outlet structure matches outlet structure details	
		Uncontrolled surface flows down basin slopes	
		Suitable vegetation used in basin	
		Rip rap design for COP in basin	
		Location of outlet structure consistent with OSS	
		Forebay used	
		Stability of berm for forebay	
		Sand bottom for infiltration	
	xii.	Other Misc	
b.	Open 0	Channels	
	•	Channel Stabilization	
		1. Temporary by-pass channel (2 year storm)	
		2. Bankfull or 10 year storm design	
		3. Side slopes less than 2:1	
	ii	Grass Water Way	
		1. Inlet and outlet	
		Design Storm	
		3. Max bed slope	
		<ol> <li>Max bed slope</li> <li>Velocity</li> </ol>	
		5. Froude number less than 0.9	
		6. D&E Retardance	
		7. Turf Reinforcement Mat (Tx DOT table)	
		8. Side Slope	
		9 Stone center lining	

VI.

		10.	Drain down basin slope/ break in grade at foot of slope
		11.	Proper selection of vegetation
	iii.	Diversi	ons
		1.	Same design issues as GWW
		2.	Temporary or Permanent?
			Diversion outlet
			Design Storm based on level of risk to downstream area
			Supporting ridge
		6.	Diversions on slopes use downchutes
	iv.	Lined V	Vaterway
		1.	Vegetated lining not appropriate
		2.	Lining material uses proper n-value per table 20-1
			Flow depth, velocity and freeboard per table 20-2
			Side slopes per table 20-3
		5.	Liner thickness
		6.	Slope less than 10% - if not then use slope protection
c.	Condui	t Outlet	Protection
	i.	Genera	al Conditions
		1.	Bridge opening or conduit?
		2.	Velocity in last section of pipe requires COP
		3.	Soil type at outlet
		4.	Slope of area at outlet
		5.	Tailwater calculated correctly
		6.	Calculated D50 very large; gabions or reno matts appropriate?
	ii.	Apron	
			L, W and Thickness correct
			D50 size with filter layer
			Installed inside a detention basin with deep tail water?
			Can installation occur with no slope or overfall at end?
		5.	Appropriate equation used for tailwater?
	iii.	Scour F	
		1.	Depth = full or ½ pipe diameter
		2.	Dimensions correct using side slopes and depth
			Elevation of top of hole flush with surrounding elevation
		4.	Slope around and below scour hole flat
	iv.	•	le Conduits
			Spacing greater or less than ¼ width of conduit(s)
			Width of apron accounts for spacing, S
		3.	Largest values used for dis-similar conduits

d.	Rip Rap	
		Greater of design discharge or 25 year storm
		Channel bend accounted for
	iii.	Sized for bioengineering using Lane or Ishbash
		D50 and thickness (2x D50 with filter fabric)
		Angular stone (no river stone or round stone prone to rolling)
		Gabion thickness and velocity per table 22-1
	vii.	Shore line / wave protection needed
e.	Slope P	rotection Structure
	i.	Flume Design
	ii.	Rip Rap Chute
		Pipe Drop
	iv.	Unconcentrated Runoff from paved surfaces
f.	Grade S	Stabilization Structure
	i.	Design depth, width and velocity per the Standard
	ii.	Capacity per Table 17-1
g.	Land G	
		Cut and fill areas noted
		Existing and Proposed contours at 2.0' intervals shown
	iii.	Cut face of slope stabilization
		Protection of adjacent properties
		No fill adjacent to stream channels without proper controls
		No trash or debris in fill material
	vii.	Sufficient compaction in load bearing areas
	viii.	De-compaction of soils where appropriate
	٥.	
h.		Crossing – General Considerations.
		Temporary or Permanent?
		90 degrees to center of stream
		Temporary Culvert 2 year storm design
	IV.	Temporary culvert COP 10 year design storm
	٧.	
	Vİ.	Permanent Culvert stabilization of:
		1. Outlet COP
		Abutments up and downstream
	Culanum	fore Dunings
i.		face Drainage
	l. ::	Design Inflow
		Drain sizing by Manning's
	iii.	Minimum grade 0.1%, V greater than 1.4 fps
		Appropriate measures to prevent soil migration into drain
	V.	Outlet protected against scour

### VII. Temporary Controls

a.	Dewate	ering			
	i.	Tank, bag, sump pits etc are located so that discharge cannot enter waterways or water bodies			
	ii.	Size of the dewatering device (bag, tank etc) is appropriate for size of pump and flow rate			
	iii.	Temporary filters (stone, haybales etc.) have proper detail and notes			
	iv.	Note indicating periodic maintenance is required along with proper disposal of contaminated filters			
b.	Dust Control				
	i.	Notes describing method, frequency and location of control measures			
c.	Sedime	ent Barrier			
	i.	Location graphically depicted at key locations at lower elevations			
	ii.	Location receives sheet flow only (not to be installed across a channel)			
	iii.	Design detail properly addresses Standards requirements for height, embedding, materials etc.			
	iv.				
	٧.				
	vi.	not proposed in lieu of properly designed diversion			
	vii.	For filter tube products, details address Sections A and B (bale barrier) of the Standard			
d.	Sedime	ent Basin			
	i.	Compare two design volume options per standard			
	ii.	Length vs. Width ratios			
	iii.	Use proposed detention basin note on plan			
	iv.	Dewatering			
		1. 50% TE 4" hole			
		2. Floating Riser			
		3. Underdrain			
	V.	Riser			
		1. Use outlet control box			
		Use add-on riser (no perforations)			
		<ul><li>3. Watertight connection</li><li>4. 1' freeboard</li></ul>			
e.	Stabiliz	ed Construction Entrance			
	i.	1-2 " clean stone, 6" thick x entrance width x 50' long			
	ii.	Steep sloped entrance per table 27-1			

		iii. Over 5% slope, stabilized with hot mix base course
		iv. Tire Wash needed
	f.	Storm Sewer Inlet Protection
	1.	i. Less than 3 acres of contributory drainage
		ii. Does not close of the inlet
		iii. Does not cause traffic or flooding hazard
		iv. Capture/filter/detain 1 year event; larger storms are bypassed into system
	g.	Traffic Control
		i. Entrance/Exit points clearly identified on plan
		ii. Avoids trouble areas such as slopes, watercourses, vegetated areas
		iii. Tire washing used?iv. Compaction remediation needed on traffic route?
		iv. Compaction remediation needed on trainic router
	h.	Turbidity Barrier (Floating)
		i. Materials used meet design criteria page 32-1
		ii. Barrier placement correct
VIII.	Vegeta	ntive Standards
	a.	Acid Soil Management
		i. Project location has potential for acid soil
		ii. Stockpile detail includes covering with plastic after 48 hrs
		iii. Burial with 10 TPA lime, 12-24" deep
		iv. Equipment wash away from streams and storm sewers
	b.	Dune Stabilization
		i. Certified cultivars (vegetation) is proposed
		ii. Details for wind breaks (fencing etc) provided
		iii. Planting instructions & details provided
		iv. Maintenance plans provided
	C.	Maintaining Vegetation
		i. Notes on plan consistent with 'Methods and Materials'
	Ч	Permanent Vegetative Cover
	u.	i. Notes contain:
		4 Condition
		Seed bed prep      Subsoil prep per Land Grading Standard
		Topsoil quality and application depth (5")
		4. Fertilizer and lime requirements
		5. Seed selection appropriate to use
		6. Mulch over seed and mulch anchor
		7. Hydroseeding: rates appropriate; no mixing of much and seed in tank
		8. Irrigation until established

	9	. Note # 7 (page 4-4) included (recommended)
	:: Din al	anda Dasamia Chabilizahian
		ands Reserve Stabilization
	7	Re-use of native O & A horizons  Native Pineland seed mix used
		No Seeding – mulch over native topsoil, monitor until established
	J	No seeding – match over native topson, monitor until established
e.	Mulch Only S	tabilization
٠.	•	porary, non-vegetative stabilization after 14 days of inactivity
		indicating non-growing season stabilization
		erials specified w/ amounts: hay/straw, soil stabilizers, hydromulch, woodchips, stone
	iv. Anch	oring methods (straw/much)
f.	Sod	
		s contain:
		Seed bed prep
		Subsoil prep per Land Grading Standard
		. Topsoil quality and application depth (5")
	4	Fertilizer and lime requirements     Irrigation until established
		i. Fresh/moist sod specified
		'. Sod installation/placement/anchoring (where necessary)
	•	. Sod instandardly placementy differential (where necessary)
g.	Temporary V	egetative Stabilization
Ü		bed preparation, de-compaction, lime and fertilizer requirements
		er seed selection from Tale 7-2
		hing required on all seeding
h. Topsoiling		
		ity – no debris, weeds etc
		mum organic matter content 2.75%
		oil substitute (manufactured topsoil) should be noted if intended for use
		ped topsoil should be stored and stabilized with vegetation
		ot work topsoil when wet
	vi. Scari	fy/break up compacted subsoil prior to application
	vii. Tops	oil depth should be 5", unsettled
i.	Tree Protecti	on
		ral detail on plan sheet noting maximum area of protection (fig 9-3)
		s identified on plan to be protected
	iii. Note	s for tree selection, protection etc. on plan
	_	
j.	Trees, Vines,	
	i. No in	vasive specified
	ii. Tree	planting detail provided

Notes