

2019 SPSC and STREAM RESTORATION PLAN CHECKLIST (adopted June 2019):

In addition to following the District's Plan Submittal Guidelines/Checklist, we specifically look for the following to be implemented on SPSC and stream restoration projects:

1. Plan View must show:

- Clear water diversions and/or pump-around practices.
- SCE, access roads, staging areas, and stockpile areas.
- Stationing so one can follow profiles and sequence.
- Protection of the flowing stream channel with filter logs or berms or Reinforced Silt Fence (RSF) if regrading side slopes.

2. Sequence of construction must include:

- Note all sediment control installations, especially clear water diversions and/or pump-around practices.
- Note installation of access roads, staging areas, and heavy use areas. If unable to show in plan view, then note approximate location.
- Verify that all stationing in the sequence is consistent with plan view.
- Note that all disturbed areas in the floodplain are to be stabilized at the end of each work day.

3. Details on plans:

- Use details from the 2011 Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and the 2000 Maryland Waterway Construction Guidelines. The most commonly used ones are: Stabilized Construction Entrance, RSF (detail on AASCD Website), Super Silt Fence, Pump Around Practice, Clear Water Diversions, Filter Logs, Filter Bags, Sump Pits, Portable Sediment Tanks, and Removable Pump Stations.
- For SPSCs, include profiles and cross-section details from DPW's SPSC Design Guidelines (please note that these design guidelines are currently under revision, and new guidelines are expected to be available by 2020).

4. Various notes to be added to plans:

- Note that if additional stockpile areas are needed within the existing LOD, the contractor must get approval from the inspector and wrap the stockpiles with filter logs or RSF.

For SPSC projects:

- Temporary stabilization notes (include one of the following):
 - Temporary stabilization for any area of earth disturbance around the pools and riffle zones of a SPSC (e.g., Step Pool Storm Conveyance System) shall be considered achieved when uniformly covering the area with 2 to 4 inches of wood chips. Annual rye may be utilized for the temporary seeding application period found under the Anne Arundel Soil Conservation District's (AASCD) Vegetative Establishment Specification or 2011 Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.

- Permanent stabilization notes (include one of the following):
 - Permanent stabilization for an area of earth disturbance of a SPSC shall be considered achieved when the area is covered with 2 to 4 inches of compost (applied over any wood chips used for temporary stabilization) or 2 to 4 inches of wood chips tracked into soil and a (Native Plants) planting plan has been implemented, regardless of soil treatment.
 - Permanent stabilization for an area of earth disturbance of a SPSC shall be considered achieved when the banks and floodplain are covered with fully biodegradable stabilization matting installed per manufacturer's instructions and a (Native Plants) planting plan has been implemented.
 - All disturbed areas shall receive hydroseeding or flexible growth medium (FGM) after the establishment of final grades and microtopography (if applicable) in accordance with the project Landscaping Plans.

For Stream Restoration projects:

- Temporary stabilization notes:

Temporary stabilization for any disturbed areas on the floodplain and terraces adjacent to the restored stream channel shall be considered achieved using one of the following measures.

 1. The disturbed area is uniformly covered with 2 to 4 inches of wood chips.
 2. The disturbed area has been seeded with annual rye grass following the temporary seeding application periods found under the Anne Arundel Soil Conservation District's (AASCD) Vegetative Establishment Specification or 2011 Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. No soil test, lime or fertilizer will be required.
- Permanent stabilization notes:
 1. Permanent stabilization for constructed stream banks greater than 6 inches shall be considered achieved when all stream banks are seeded (native seed mix) and lined with a fully biodegradable stabilization matting with appropriate strength properties dependent on local shear stress conditions.
 2. Permanent stabilization for disturbed floodplain and terraces adjacent to the restored stream channel shall be considered achieved using one of the following measures :
 - The disturbed area is covered with 2 to 4 inches of compost (applied over any wood chips used for temporary stabilization) and the native planting plan (including permanent seeding) has been implemented.
 - The disturbed area is covered with 2 to 4 inches of wood chips tracked into soil and the native planting plan (including permanent seeding) has been implemented.
 - The disturbed area is covered with 2 to 4 inches of topsoil (furnished or salvaged) and fully biodegradable stabilization matting installed per manufacturer's instructions and a native planting plan (including permanent seeding) has been implemented, regardless of soil treatment.

- The disturbed areas shall receive hydroseeding or flexible growth medium (FGM) after the establishment of final grades and microtopography (if applicable) in accordance with the project construction details or Landscaping Plans.
- The disturbed area has adequate vegetative establishment with 95% groundcover.