

**LFUCG STORMWATER MANUAL  
DATED OCTOBER 1, 2020**

**AMENDMENT NO. 1 - FINAL**

**JANUARY 1, 2024**

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## AMENDMENT NO. 1

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Amendment No. 1 includes the following changes:

### Section 4.3.3 – Composite Drainage Plans

- Language was added to require the Preliminary and Final Composite Drainage Plan to show the following:
  - a typical section of each swale and open channel
  - finished ground elevation of critical flow points
- Language was added to define the critical flow points as (1) the rear corners of each lot in the subdivision, (2) the flowline elevation of swales where they cross property lines, and (3) the elevation of surface inlets.

### Section 4.5 – Record Drawings

- Language was added to require a typical section of each swale and open channel on the record drawings.

### ***4.3.3 Composite Drainage Plans***

This plan is intended to aid homebuilders and commercial/industrial builders in preparing their application for a building permit. The following information shall be shown on the Preliminary Composite Drainage Plan submitted with the Improvement Plans:

- Surface drainage easements on each lot
- Flow arrows that indicate the direction of surface drainage through each surface drainage easement
- Sanitary sewers and manholes, and the elevations of the manhole lids
- Storm sewers and manholes
- Surface inlets, curb inlets, constructed channels, and stormwater controls
- Lowest floor elevation for proposed structures on lots containing a mapped FEMA floodplain
- Lowest Adjacent Grade for proposed structures on lots that do not contain a mapped FEMA floodplain if the lots are:
  - adjacent to or contain a constructed channel
  - at the low point of a street
  - adjacent to or contain a surface inlet
  - adjacent to or contain a detention basin/retention pond
- A typical section of each swale and open channel
- Environmentally sensitive areas
- Non-buildable areas such as sinkholes, floodplains, vegetative buffer strips, and wetlands
- Building setback of 25 feet from the 100-year floodplain
- Alluvial soils

The Final Composite Drainage Plan shall be submitted with the record drawings of the streets, sanitary sewers, and storm sewers. The plan shall show all information on the Preliminary Composite Drainage and must reflect any changes that occurred during construction. In addition, the plan shall show the finished ground elevation of critical flow points. The critical flow points will be (1) the rear corners of each lot in the subdivision, (2) the flowline elevation of swales where they cross property lines, and (3) the elevation of surface inlets.

#### **4.5 Record Drawings**

A record drawing of all stormwater structures shall be submitted at the end of construction. Plan view drawings shall be at a scale of 1 inch = 50 feet with 2-foot contours. Profile sheets shall be at a scale of 1 inch = 50 feet horizontal and 1 inch = 5 feet vertical. Drawings shall be 22 inches x 34 inches in size.

The record drawings shall include the following:

- Plan sheet and profile of storm sewers and inlets, showing the invert elevation at each inlet and manhole
- Grate elevation of each curb and surface inlet
- A typical section of each swale and open channel
- Plan sheet and profile of constructed channels
- Plan sheet and profile of principal and emergency spillways, showing the inlet and outlet invert elevation
- Plan sheet and sections of risers, showing the size and elevation of orifices and weirs
- Plan sheet, profiles, and details of stormwater controls
- 2-foot contour map of detention basins and other stormwater controls
- Manhole and inlet structure types
- CCTV of the storm sewer system. An alternative form of photo documentation, such as a pole camera, will be accepted for pipe lengths of 50 feet or less