

## ARTICLE 8

SITE GRADING, STORM WATER DETENTION, CULVERTS AND  
PIPED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND SOIL SEDIMENT CONTROL  
REQUIREMENTS

## 8.1 SITE GRADING

- 8.1.1 Grading shall be conducted in accordance with the lines and grades shown on the approved Grading Plan.
- 8.1.2 Grading plans shall show existing and proposed contour lines at an interval of no more than two-feet (2'). Grading plans shall outline the areas, including dimensions, that are required to remain undisturbed (i.e., Tree Protection Areas, buffer, etc.) and shall indicate protective fencing or staking to be placed surrounding such areas.
- 8.1.3 If the property is within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan River Protection Act, the grading shall be consistent with the River Corridor Certificate approved for the project.
- 8.1.4 Embankments shall be placed in uniform layers not to exceed a compacted thickness of six-inches (6") per layer and shall be compacted to a density of ninety-five percent (95%) of the maximum laboratory dry weight per cubic foot as determined by AASHTO Method T-99 in all areas where structure, parking lots and drives, streets, and utilities are to be placed. All other embankments are to be compacted to at least eight-five percent (85%).
- 8.1.5 The maximum slopes for cut or fill shall be 2:1 (two-feet of horizontal run for each foot of rise or fall), except 1) for earthen dam embankments, 2) for rock cuts, 3) where certified by a professional geotechnical engineer, or 4) as discussed in Section 8.1.6 (below). Earthen dam embankments shall be 3:1 maximum unless a modification application is approved. The intent of the earthen dam embankment slope regulation is to provide for public safety, soil stability, and dam maintenance considerations. The depth of cut referred to herein shall be the maximum cut or fill that shall be allowed to occur in any one section of cut or fill. The slope of cut or fill shall be uniform throughout for each section of cut or fill unless benching is approved by the Department. When a cut is made in rock that requires blasting, the slope may be steeper if pre-splitting is employed and upon submission of a geotechnical report which substantiates the integrity of the rock in the steeper condition, subject to the review and approval of the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee. (Note: No blasting shall occur unless a permit has been obtained from the Gwinnett County Fire Marshall's office.) Refer to the Standard Drawings for grading section and retaining wall details.
- 8.1.6 While most soils in the area can be safely stabilized at a 2:1 slope, some soils exhibit a low shearing resistance and a low cohesiveness. These soils typically are micaceous silts and sandy soils with little or no clay. If the 2:1 slope shows evidence of shearing, non-cohesiveness, sliding, or inability to maintain compaction, the slope shall be stabilized at 3:1 or by using such mechanical methods as needed (such as retaining walls or "grow mats" stapled in place) to maintain slope, height, and integrity.
- 8.1.7 A grading plan showing building pad locations shall be completed for residential subdivisions, unless a modification application is approved, having a zoning that requires a lot size of less than 12,000 square feet or less or a density of four-units (4) per acre or more. The intent of this

regulation is to ensure adequate lot to lot drainage. Granting a modification will not nullify the intent of these regulations when the layout has a minimum lot area of 14,520 square feet and a minimum lot width of ninety-feet (90'). The grading plan may be used as a construction document prior to approval of the Final Plat or as a guidance document for individual lot grading after approval of the Final Plat.

- 8.1.8 Grading for roads and improved ditches shall be shown. A contour interval of less than two-feet (2') may be required to adequately represent planned grades and confirm positive drainage.
- 8.1.9 All construction drawings, plans, engineering calculations and other engineering data shall be prepared and sealed by a Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia, in accordance with the provisions of Georgia Law.

## 8.2 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

### 8.2.1 Storm Water Management Report Required

- a. Every project shall provide a Storm Water Management Report prepared by a Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia. The purpose of this report shall be to formulate a plan to manage storm water runoff so that storm water runoff hazards are not created and existing runoff-related problems are not exacerbated, either upstream or downstream from or within the boundaries of the property being developed. The engineer shall be responsible for obtaining all information necessary for the report. Hydrologic analysis and detention pond hydraulics (excluding dams as defined in Section 8.6 of these regulations), pipe and open channel hydraulics, culvert hydraulics and water quality best management practices shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Georgia. Flood studies for any floodplain or flood prone areas, and hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and design calculations which are performed for the design of a dam as defined in Section 8.6 of these regulations, shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Georgia.
- b. The Storm Water Management Report shall identify the locations and quantities of storm water runoff entering and exiting the site for both pre- and post-developed conditions. Analysis of the off-site properties shall anticipate future development in addition to addressing existing conditions. It shall contain drainage area delineation maps and other exhibits at satisfactory scale and sufficient in quantity and scope to define the boundaries of the site relative to watercourses, drainage divides, drainage structures, and other pertinent features.

All culverts, pipe systems and open channel flow systems shall be sized based on all on-site upstream areas being developed per the development plans and the off-site upstream areas being fully developed per the Land Use Plan with no detention. Upstream detention may be included when determining flows, provided the engineer calculates the reduced flows by routing the developed flows through any storm water facility included in the analysis rather than assuming the reduction will occur. The engineer shall show that detention facilities used in the analysis will remain, be properly maintained and the storage

volume and outlet structure is based on current conditions.

Detention facilities shall be designed using pre-development flows based on existing conditions for all upstream areas including existing on-site lakes and detention. Post-development flows, except the 100-year flow, shall be based on on-site upstream areas being developed per the development plans and existing conditions for off-site upstream areas. The 100-year flow shall be based on on-site upstream areas being developed per the development plans and the off-site upstream areas being developed per the Land Use Plan with no detention. Upstream detention may be included if it meets the conditions as described for culverts and pipe systems. Existing conditions shall be defined as the conditions of the site at the time of application for a Land Disturbance Permit. The existing condition includes on-site lakes and ponds. Pre-development flows shall be determined by routing the pre-development flows through these storm water facilities. Flows used to size the outlet structures for detention facilities that exceed the 25-year design flow, shall be sized as described for culverts and pipe systems.

When more than fifty percent (50%) of the property of a developed project site is disturbed for either redevelopment or improvement, the Storm Water Management Report shall be prepared for the entire site and existing impervious areas shall be treated as forest in the pre-developed analysis. When fifty percent (50%) or less of the property is disturbed, detention shall be provided as required by these regulations for the disturbed area and existing impervious areas which are disturbed shall be treated as forest in the pre-developed analysis.

The report shall contain drainage area delineation maps and other exhibits at satisfactory scale and sufficient in quantity and scope to define the boundaries of the site and off-site areas relative to the watercourses, drainage divides, drainage structures and other pertinent features. The Gwinnett County Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping shall be used where appropriate.

- C. For the purposes of these regulations, the words “downstream” and “analysis” shall have the following meanings. The analysis of downstream conditions in the report shall address each and every point or area along the project site's boundaries at which runoff will exit the property. The analysis shall focus on the portion of the drainage way "immediately" downstream from the project. This area shall extend downstream from the project to a point in the drainage basin where the project area is ten percent (10%) of the total basin area.
- (1) The report shall examine the conditions downstream of the project to a point where the project area is ten percent (10%) of the total drainage basin.
    - (a) The analysis must include all culverts, obstructions, existing and potential erosion problems, elevations of existing improvements, existing drainage complaints and any other existing modifications to natural conditions. The downstream watercourses and receiving conveyance shall be analyzed to ensure that the channel velocities do not exceed values recommended in the Design Manual nor does

- the pipe system exceed current design criteria of these regulations, and,
- (b) If the existing downstream conditions are overburdened by the pre-developed flows in the stream, then the developer shall work with the City to resolve the problem. The meaning of “overburdened” shall include but not be limited to situations where 25-year velocities exceed the non-erosive velocity of the stream, habitable structures are shown to be subject to flooding for any frequency up to and including the regulatory flood and storm water facilities that cannot carry the design storm in accordance with these regulations, and,
  - (c) If there are any problems identified downstream that are a result of the development, then the developer shall eliminate the conditions causing the problem.
- (2) Hydrographs shall be analyzed at least at two points. One study point shall be at the downstream property line where the watercourse crosses the project site’s downstream property line. The second study point shall be downstream of the project at the point where the project area is 10 percent of the total drainage basin.
- (a) The study will compare pre-developed hydrographs with post-developed hydrographs for the 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 25-year, 50-year and 100-year flood frequencies, and,
  - (b) Comparison of peak flows shall include the timing of the hydrographs, and,
  - (c) Hydrographs shall be based on a 24-hour storm.
  - (d) The analysis shall be in accordance with the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual.
- d. The following criteria shall be evaluated by the engineer preparing the Storm Water Management Report and in determining whether or not detention should be required for any portion of any site:
- (1) Existing land uses downstream,
  - (2) Anticipated future land uses downstream,
  - (3) Magnitude of increase in peak flows due to development,
  - (4) Presence of existing drainage problems,
  - (5) Capacity of existing and anticipated drainage systems,
  - (6) Creation of concentrated flows where none had occurred previously,
  - (7) Availability of feasible locations for detention facilities,
  - (8) Existing flows generated off-site which pass through the project site, and,
  - (9) The nature of the receiving watercourse.
- e. Where detention for a proposed project is provided in a regional detention facility that was permitted prior to January 1, 2001, the developer shall provide a copy of the original study that met the regulations at the time the facility was permitted. If the approved study cannot be found, then the engineer shall provide a recreated study. The project shall be exempt from restudy and any modifications required to meet regulations effective after January 1, 2001, provided the proposed project is in keeping with the intent of the original detention study and the detention facility is maintained.

- f. When a development uses an existing facility where the last approved certification and record drawing of the facility was over 18-months prior to the new development's submittal, the engineer shall provide one of the following.
  - (1) A new survey, drawing and certification showing that the outlet structure is constructed as approved and the flood storage and water quality volume of the facility is equal to or greater than the volume required when the facility was approved.
  - (2) Construction plans and calculations showing that the outlet structure will function as designed and the flood storage and water quality volume of the facility will be equal to or greater than the volume required when the facility was approved once the proposed maintenance has been performed.
  - (3) A new record survey, drawing, study and certification showing that the facility meets the development requirements when the facility was approved.
- g. Design Criteria – General.  
All design related to storm water shall be in accordance with the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual.
- h. Evidence of Acquisition of Applicable Non-Local Permits  
The applicant shall certify and provide documentation that all other applicable environmental permits have been acquired for the site prior to approval of the Storm Water Management Report.

### 8.2.2 Storm Water Detention Required

- a. Whenever a Storm Water Management Report indicates that an adverse impact from storm water runoff related impact is expected to result from the development of a property, that project shall be required to provide storm water detention facilities. The meaning of "adverse impact" shall apply when pre-developed flows did not cause difficulties and post-development flows do. Difficulties shall include but not be limited to situations where 25-year velocities exceed the non-erosive velocity of the stream, habitable structures are shown to be subject to increased depth of flooding for any frequency up to and including the regulatory flood and storm water facilities that cannot carry the design storm in accordance with these regulations.
- b. Stormwater detention facilities required in Section 8.2.2.a shall be provided, unless the registered Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia certifies and provides certified documentation supporting the conclusion to the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee that at least one of the following is true and correct as applicable.
  - (1) The non-detained, post-development runoff will leave the project site as sheet flow, and will not have an adverse impact upon downstream properties. The increase for a 25-year storm should not exceed 1 cfs over a length perpendicular to the flow of one-hundred feet (100').
  - (2) The effect of detention would be to concentrate flows where sheet flow

- had occurred under pre-developed conditions, and any impact of increase sheet flows upon downstream properties would be less adverse than that which would result from the concentrated flows from a detention facility even if energy dissipation devices were employed.
- (3) The undetained flow will pass through downstream properties, in drainage easements obtained by the developer, to an existing detention facility that has been designed to manage the upstream property's runoff or to the point in the downstream analysis (see 8.2.1.c) which shows that detention is not required.
  - (4) Where the site runoff will flow directly into a stream or lake without crossing off-site properties:
    - (a) 24-hour detention of the 1-year storm is required if water quality protection is required for the project.
    - (b) Only peak detention for the 2-year though the 25-year storm is not required if the downstream analysis using timing of the hydrographs shows no adverse impact from the exit of the site to the point immediately downstream from the project in the drainage basin where the project area is ten percent (10%) of the total basin area.
- c. Should the Professional Engineer conclude that storm water detention might not be necessary because of anticipated compliance with Section 8.2.2.b., rigid compliance with all of the following criteria is mandatory:
- (1) A storm water management report shall always be required whether or not storm water detention is required.
  - (2) If the applicant proposes to show that the detention requirement may be eliminated for all or a portion of a project, then a pre-submittal conference with the Department staff is required prior to preparation and submittal of construction plans for the project.
  - (3) At the pre-submittal conference with the staff, the consultant shall be prepared to discuss the downstream analysis findings as follows:
    - (a) The affected stream must be analyzed downstream from the project to a point where the project area is ten percent (10%) of the total drainage basin. The analysis must include all culverts, obstructions, existing and potential erosion problems, elevations of existing improvements, and any other existing modifications to natural conditions; and,
    - (b) If the existing downstream conditions are overburdened by the pre-developed flows in the stream, then detention shall be required unless the developer elects to eliminate the downstream overburdened conditions at his or her expense when the development occurs;
    - (c) If there are any existing drainage complaints downstream, then detention shall be required unless the developer elects to minimize the conditions causing the complaint at his or her expense when the development occurs.

### 8.2.3 Detention Design Criteria - General

- a. All storm water detention design calculations shall be certified by a Professional

Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia.

- b. All storm water detention facilities shall be designed to detain the 1-year storm runoff, for the area draining to the pond, for 24-hours. For the project, this volume called the channel protection volume, shall be equal to or greater than the 1-year storm runoff volume from the project. In addition, these facilities shall control the peak flow rates associated with storms having 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, and 25-year return frequencies so that flows from the developed site do not exceed those associated with pre-development conditions at the project boundary nor increase the peak flows downstream from the project to the point in the drainage basin where the project area is ten percent (10%) of the total basin. Where adverse impacts, as defined in section 8.2.2.a, occur during the 100-year storm, the 100-year storm shall also be regulated.
- c. A variety of methods of achieving storm water management goals shall be acceptable in providing detention facilities. The type of facility provided shall be based on the following criteria:
  - (1) The type of development which the detention facility is being provided,
  - (2) The type of development which the detention facility is intended to protect,
  - (3) Volume of storm water to be stored,
  - (4) Origin and magnitude of the flows to be managed,
  - (5) Topographic opportunities and limitations,
  - (6) Safety considerations,
  - (7) Maintenance requirements,
  - (8) Aesthetic considerations,
  - (9) Likelihood of facility operation interfering with access to public or private facilities,
  - (10) Proximity of facility to property lines, utilities, buffers, etc., and;
  - (11) Similar site-specific constraints.
- d. Detention facilities may be of any of the following types, and two or more types may be used in combination with one another:
  - (1) Normally-dry basins, whether excavated or created by damming a natural drainage feature, or a combination of both methods,
  - (2) Lakes and ponds, whether excavated or created by damming a natural drainage feature, or a combination of both methods,
  - (3) Parking lot facilities,
  - (4) Underground facilities, and
  - (5) Roof top facilities.
- e. Reservoir routing methods shall be used for all detention facility design. The size of the orifice to detain the 1-year storm for the facility shall be computed using the following orifice equation with a 24-hour draw down time from the elevation of the total channel protection volume (CPV) and an orifice coefficient of 0.60. The minimum elevation of the 2-year control shall be at the maximum routed pool elevation of the 1-year storm and not the pool elevation of the total 1-year storm volume.

- h = head measured in feet from the elevation needed to store the total 1-year runoff volume (CPV) to the centroid of the orifice;  
Qa = average CPV outflow rate in cfs;  
Qa = CPV/3600 x 24;  
A = required orifice area in square feet;  
A = Qa/(0.6 x (64.4 x h/2)<sup>0.5</sup>).

- f. The detention methodology used for any given project shall conform to the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual.
- g. Runoff coefficients and runoff Curve Numbers used for pre- and post-development conditions shall be consistent with those shown in the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual. The USGS Method shall be used where applicable to check the magnitude of peak flows when other hydrologic methods recommended in the Manual are used.
- h. Calculations shall be provided showing how all times of concentration or lag times were computed, both for pre- and post-developed conditions. Likewise, adequate support must be provided for all composite runoff coefficients or curve numbers used.
- i. If a computer program is used for hydrologic and hydraulic analysis and design, including generating and routing hydrographs, the output from the program shall be summarized in the Storm Water Management Report, and the name and version of the program shall be indicated. Computer output sheets shall be attached to the report as required to substantiate the input parameters used in the computer evaluation.
- j. The design of every detention facility of any type shall consider the effects both of inflows in excess of those the facility is designed to accommodate and of malfunctioning of the primary outlet system. A safe path for overflow condition flows shall be provided.
- k. Weirs shaped like a "V" (V-notch weirs) shall be used where practical, considering structural or hydrological concerns.
- l. Prior to beginning the design of the storm water detention facility, the design engineer shall submit a concept plan outlining the proposed system which will include as a minimum the following items:  
(1) Pre-development and post-development drainage basin maps,  
(2) Proposed site plan sketch (to scale) showing major site items, contours and all impervious areas,  
(3) Locations, approximate size and type of all BMP and detention facilities.
- The concept plan will be reviewed and agreed upon between the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee and the design engineer and will form the basis for the final storm water facility design.
- m. In residential subdivisions, no more than fifty percent (50%) of the basin

perimeter may be a wall of any type.

#### 8.2.4 Detention Facility Location Criteria

- a. For purposes of these Regulations, a detention facility shall be deemed to consist of the area within the maximum design ponding limits (100-year ponding limit) unless a modification application is approved, the dam (if one) including all embankment slopes and wall footings (if applicable), primary and emergency outlet works, any drainage and access easements, and any energy dissipation devices. The intent of these regulations is to ensure that the extent of the facility is defined to allow flooding, access and maintenance. Granting of a modification will not nullify these regulations. When the facility is a wet pond or lake, the area within the maximum design ponding limits is reduced to a few feet inside the normal pool elevation, and easements are provided on the perimeter properties to allow for flooding, access and maintenance around the lake. In addition, granting of the modification shall only be considered when the wet pond is an amenity and under no circumstances shall the dam and outlet structure lie on private property.
- b. Detention facilities, to the greatest extent feasible, shall be located so as to minimize the amount of flow generated on-site which by-passes the facility.
- c. No portion of any detention facility shall disturb any required (as opposed to voluntary) buffer, landscape strip, or tree protection area, except that natural bottom detention ponds and its appurtenant structures, which require no grading and removal of trees, may encroach into a required construction buffer.
- d. The 100-year ponding limits of a detention facility shall not encroach upon a public right-of-way.
- e. Detention facilities may be located within utility easements or rights-of-way, or encroach upon utility easements or rights-of-way, upon receipt by the Department of written permission from both the property and utility owners.
- f. Detention facilities may be constructed within recreation areas required under Section 5.9 of these Regulations, if the following criteria are met:
  - (1) Ownership of the area will be held by a Qualified Property Owners Association, Homeowners Association, or other private parties.
  - (2) Permanent structures, such as buildings and swimming pools, will not be constructed within the boundaries of the detention facility.
  - (3) Detention facilities within recreation areas will be approved only if the design of the area includes recreation amenities such as ball fields, tennis courts, grassed open areas or other similar improvements. The intent is to provide recreation facilities with detention as a secondary feature.
  - (4) Permanent detention features shall not interfere with the intended use of the recreation amenity, (i.e., a ditch or large swale shall not traverse a ball field, an inlet structure shall not be in a tennis court, etc.).

- g. If a subdivision (residential or non-residential) project is provided with an on-site detention facility not located within a recreation area as specified in 8.2.4.f. above, a property owners association shall be established for its ownership and maintenance. The facility shall be located on a single lot within the development and owned by the property owners association. The association bylaws shall be recorded concurrently with the recording of a final subdivision plat. The association bylaws shall include the same provisions as specified in subsection 5.8.1, paragraph b. of this regulation.
- h. If a residential subdivision is provided with an on-site detention facility not located within a recreation area as specified in 8.2.4.g above, a mandatory property owners' association shall be established for its ownership and maintenance. The facility shall be located on a single lot within the development and owned by the property owners' association. The lot shall have a minimum of thirty-feet (30') of public road frontage and a minimum lot width of thirty-feet (30'). If the project is provided with an off-site detention facility, a mandatory property owners' association shall be established for its maintenance. The association bylaws shall be recorded concurrently with the recording of a final subdivision plat. The association bylaws shall include the same provisions as specified in Subsection 5.9.1, Paragraph b. of this regulation.
- i. A non-residential subdivision is not required to locate an on-site detention facility on a separate lot. The property owners served by a detention facility that provides detention for more than one property owner or is located off-site shall enter into a maintenance agreement with the City for the facility's maintenance. However, if desired by the developer, the facility may be located on a separate lot if it is owned and maintained by a mandatory property owner's association.

#### 8.2.5 Detention Facility Easement Requirements

- a. In a non-residential subdivision or project, an easement at least twenty-feet (20') in width shall be required so as to provide access to all detention facilities from a public street.
- b. In a residential subdivision, an easement at least thirty-feet (30') in width shall be required so as to provide access to all detention facilities from a public street.
- c. Access Easement
  - (1) The access easement shall be cleared, grubbed and graded so that it can be utilized by rubber-tired construction vehicles.
  - (2) The minimum drive width shall be fifteen-feet (15').
  - (3) The drive shall be grassed or paved.
  - (4) The maximum slope shall be twenty percent (20%) (5H:1V).
  - (5) Access easements may be combined with drainage easements containing an open channel; however, the combined easement shall be a minimum of thirty-feet (30') in width and shall be wide enough for the drainage channel and the drive.

- d. Every normally dry detention basin, lake, or parking lot detention facility shall be completely enclosed within a drainage easement. The drainage easement shall extend at least ten-feet (10') beyond the 100-year flooding limits of the detention facility.

#### 8.2.6 Detention Facility Maintenance

- a. The detention storage capacity or function of any detention basin, pond or other impoundment, whether natural or man-made, shall not be removed or diminished without the express approval of the Department.
- b. In a residential subdivision, it shall be the responsibility of the mandatory property owners' association to maintain the operational characteristics of any facility constructed on their property for storm water detention pursuant to City requirements, to keep the access drive free of obstructions, and to maintain the facility free of obstruction, silt or debris.
- c. In a non-residential subdivision or project served by a detention facility that provides detention for more than one property or by an off-site facility, the property owners shall be responsible for maintenance of the facility. The property owners shall enter into a maintenance agreement with the City for maintenance of the operational characteristics of the facility pursuant to City requirements, to keep the access drive free of obstructions, and to maintain the facility free of obstruction, silt or debris.
- d. In a non-residential project with an on-site detention facility which serves only that project, the property owner shall be responsible to maintain the operational characteristics of the facility pursuant to City requirements, to keep the access drive free of obstructions, and to maintain the facility free of obstruction, silt or debris.
- e. Where no maintenance agreement has been recorded, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner to maintain the operational characteristics of any facility constructed on their property for storm water management pursuant to City requirements, to keep the access drive free of obstructions, and to maintain the facility free of obstruction, silt or debris.
- f. Prior to the issuance of a Development Permit, the owner shall submit a detailed schedule of long-term maintenance and inspection activities. This schedule of activities shall be incorporated into a maintenance agreement to be entered into between the City and the owner. The schedule shall describe all maintenance and inspection activities and the parties responsible. The maintenance agreement shall be in a form acceptable to the City and shall be recorded in the deed records of the Clerk of Superior Court of Gwinnett County prior to the issuance of a final plat or a certificate of occupancy.

#### 8.2.7 Detention Facility Construction Standards

- a. Storm water detention facilities shall be constructed in accordance with plans reviewed and approved by the Department, and shall be in place and inspected

prior to the initiation of other improvements. If the detention facility is planned to be a lake, temporary detention facilities shall be provided and shall remain in place until such time as the lake has become effective in providing storm water management.

- b. Within a detention basin, all stumps are to be cut flush with the ground or removed and all debris is to be removed below a 1.2" rainfall event ponding elevation. Trees or shrubs may be allowed to remain below this ponding elevation only upon certification of the survivability of the vegetation.
- c. Detention slopes that are disturbed are to be grassed. The ground cover within the basin shall be well established with all exposed areas covered prior to the end of the maintenance period.
- d. If the developer desires to place a fence around a detention facility, it shall be a minimum four-foot (4') high fence of durable material, with a twelve-foot (12') wide access gate. The fence shall be contained within an easement at least twenty-feet (20') wide, shall not encroach upon the detention facility (although their easements may overlap by up to ten-feet (10')), and shall comply with the locational requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.
- e. The side slope in graded areas is to be 3H:1V or flatter. The normal pool ponding surface elevation shall be defined as the elevation when the volume contained in the facility equals the runoff from a 1.2" rainfall event. When the depth to the normal ponding surface is greater than four-feet (4') and the side slope is steeper than 4H:1V, a bench shall be provided. The bench shall be at least ten-feet (10') in width and is recommended to be fifteen-feet (15') in width. The slope of the bench shall be 10H:1V. The bench shall be located so that the normal ponding surface elevation is between the top and bottom edge of the bench. See Storm Water Standard Drawing.
- f. The bottom of the pond shall be graded for positive drainage. See Storm Water Standard Drawing.
- g. Permanent fencing at least four-feet (4') in height shall be required around all these facilities having a 100-year storm water depth of four-feet (4') or more or bank slope greater than two (2) (horizontal) to one (1) (vertical) or those designated by the Department as constituting a public health hazard. The fence shall be contained within an easement at least twenty-feet (20') wide, shall not encroach upon the detention facility (although their easements may overlap by up to ten-feet (10')), and shall comply with the locational requirements of the Zoning Ordinance. This fencing shall be designed, installed, and maintained to allow the free flow of runoff and sediment into the facility. Gate latches shall be locked with a key, a copy of which must be supplied to the City. The fence shall include a twelve-foot (12') gate to permit entrance of equipment necessary to allow periodic maintenance activities. Fencing may be waived by the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee in nonresidential areas when the pond is more than five-hundred feet (500') from a residential district and in residential districts when retention is provided in natural areas such as stream channels and fencing, when in the opinion of the Director of Planning and

Development or his/her designee, it would damage the environment or affect stream flow.

### 8.2.8 Detention Facility Engineer's Certification and Record Drawings

- (a) When a new facility is constructed in a development, a certified record survey of each detention facility shall be prepared by a Land Surveyor currently registered in the State of Georgia. A certified record drawing of the facility shall be prepared based upon this survey. Based on the actual parameters established on the record drawing, an addendum to the Stormwater Management Report shall be prepared which demonstrates that the facility, as constructed, complies with the requirements of these Regulations. The amended Storm Water Management Report shall be certified by a Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia. The survey shall be performed after substantial completion and stabilization of the project has occurred. The record drawing and addendum to the Storm Water Management Report shall be submitted to the City at least one week prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Final Plat approval (as appropriate to the project).
- (b) When a development uses an existing facility without an existing storm water maintenance bond, the facility shall be cleaned out if necessary and a new record survey, drawing and certification showing that the outlet structure exists as approved and the flood storage and water quality volume of the facility is equal to or greater than the volume required when the facility was approved. As an alternative, a new record survey, drawing, study and certification showing that the facility meets the development requirements when the facility was approved shall be submitted. The survey shall be performed after substantial completion and stabilization of the project has occurred. The certification and supporting data shall be submitted to the County at least one week prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Final Plat approval (as appropriate to the project).

## 8.3 CULVERTS AND PIPED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- A. **Public Drainage Systems.** Public drainage systems include any storm water drainage structure located within the public right-of-way (ROW) engineered and constructed for the purpose of managing storm water passing parallel to or crossing the public ROW. These structures include, but are not necessarily limited to, catch basins, drop inlets, curb and gutter, culverts and headwalls under roadways, culverts and headwalls under driveways within the ROW, and open, vegetated channels within the ROW. Public drainage systems shall also include storm water drainage directed from the ROW through piped systems (including headwalls) within dedicated drainage easements to locations outside the ROW, as necessary, for the efficient management of storm water.
- B. Piped drainage systems that originate and terminate on private property, or piped systems that depart the roadway ROW but are not in a dedicated drainage easement, will not be maintained by the City without establishment of the appropriate easement. If a private piped system crosses roadway ROW, only that portion of the drainage structure located within the ROW will be maintained by the City.

### 8.3.1 Drainage Improvements Required

Storm water conveyance facilities, which may include but are not limited to culverts, storm drainage pipes, catch basins, drop inlets, junction boxes, headwalls, gutter, swales, channels, and ditches, shall be provided for the protection of public right-of-way and private properties adjoining project sites and/or public rights-of-way. Storm water conveyance facilities that are designed to carry runoff from more than one parcel, existing or proposed, shall meet the requirements of these regulations.

### 8.3.2 Standard Specifications

- a. Unless otherwise specifically set forth herein or in the Gwinnett County Standard Drawings, (incorporated herein by reference) all of the materials, methods of the construction, and workmanship for the work covered in reference to storm water conveyance facility construction shall conform to the most recent Standard Specifications of the Georgia Department of Transportation (Georgia DOT).
- b. Allowable pipe material for all applications in drainage easements and public street rights-of-way, except as specified below, are Aluminum Coated (Type 2) Corrugated Steel Pipe (ASP), Corrugated Aluminum Alloy Pipe, Smooth Lined Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe (PE), or Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP).
- c. For roads constructed with public funds, either wholly or in part, or roads classified as Major Thoroughfares, materials which meet the Georgia DOT design standards shall be used unless an alternative is specifically approved by the Gwinnett Department of Transportation.
- d. Only Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) shall be used for all dams nine-feet (9') or more in height with an impounding capacity of twenty (20) acre-feet or more unless the Georgia Safe Dams Program requires another material.
- e. Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) shall be used under non-local roads.
- f. The Department may approve an alternative pipe material.

### 8.3.3 Design Criteria - General

- a. All storm water conveyance facility design calculations shall be certified by a Professional Engineer currently registered in the State of Georgia.
- b. Methods to calculate storm water flows shall be in accordance with the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual. The USGS Method shall be used where applicable to check the magnitude of peak flows when other hydrologic methods recommended in the manual are used.
- c. All portions of a storm water conveyance system which drain areas falling within the same size category above shall be analyzed using the same methodology.
- d. Run-off coefficients used for the Rational Method and runoff Curve Numbers used for the SCS Method shall be consistent with those shown in the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual.

- e. Smooth interior corrugated polyethylene (PE) pipe shall not be used or installed under the road surface of existing or proposed to be dedicated public streets.

#### 8.3.4 Design Criteria - Culverts

- a. Culverts or pipe systems (designed to convey water from one side of a public right-of-way to the other) shall be designed to pass the fully developed peak flow associated with a 100-year storm with at least one- and one-half feet (1½') of freeboard between the 100-year ponding elevation and the centerline of the road, without raising the 100-year flood elevation on upstream properties, and in accordance with Floodplain Management Ordinance. Fully developed flows shall be based on the Land Use Plan adopted by the City Council.
- b. The 100-year ponding limits above the culvert shall be shown on the Development Plans and on the Final Plat (if applicable).
- c. The minimum allowable culvert diameter shall be eighteen-inches (18").
- d. Culvert design is to be in accordance with the methods contained in the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design and shall include a thorough analysis of both inlet and outlet control conditions.

#### 8.3.5 Piped Collection Systems

- a. The preliminary design (initial pipe sizing and profile design) of piped collection systems required under 8.3.1 herein shall be based upon conveyance of the peak flows associated with a fully developed 25-year storm with the hydraulic grade line (HGL) being one foot or more below the top of each structure, gutter line or proposed final ground surface elevation, whichever is lowest.
- b. Once the preliminary design of a piped collection system has been prepared, it shall be analyzed for its behavior during conditions of 100-year flow, with the objective of this analysis being to ascertain the quantities of flow and flowpaths followed by flows exceeding the capacity of the system, whether these pond at inlets or flow along the ground's surface.
- c. Based on the analysis of 100-year conditions, the preliminary design shall be revised where necessary to produce a final design for which the likelihood of dwelling flooding, major property damage, or substantial public access and/or utility interruption shall be less than one chance in 100 years.
- d. The minimum allowable pipe diameter shall be fifteen-inches (15").
- e. Catch basins shall be spaced so that the spread in the street for a 10-year design flow shall not exceed eight-feet (8'), as measured from the face of the curb. Gutter spread calculations shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval prior to issuance of a Development Permit.

- f. Complete flow, velocity, and hydraulic grade line computations, shall be provided for all portions of a piped collection system. Hydraulic grade lines shall be shown on the storm drainage profiles contained with the Development Plans for the 25-year storm.

### 8.3.6 Energy Dissipation - Piped Systems and Culverts

- a. Energy dissipation devices, such as splashpads, rip-rap, stilling basins, etc., shall be provided at the outlet of every culvert and piped collection system (please refer to the Standard Drawings.) Velocity protection shall be in accordance with the Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual. Velocities for the fully developed 25-year flow shall not exceed the non-erosive velocity as shown in the Design Manual for the receiving conveyance.
- b. Energy dissipation devices shall be located entirely within the project site, and shall not encroach upon any required buffer.
- c. When uniform, graded stone riprap is used for energy dissipation, ultraviolet resistant filter fabric (200-pound test) shall be used between the stone layers.

### 8.3.7 Minimum Pipe and Pipe Coating Requirements

- a. Galvanized corrugated steel pipe and pipe arches are not approved for use in the City of Snellville.
- b. Reinforced concrete pipe shall be in not less than eight-feet (8') joint lengths. All joints shall be bell and spigot type, using an O-ring gasket conforming to ASTM C-443. Pipe shall be manufactured in accordance with AASHTO M-170 and/or ASTM C-76. Class of pipe and wall thickness shall be in accordance with 1030-D, Georgia D.O.T. specification, Table No. I.
- c. Aluminized steel-coated pipe (Type 2) shall comply with AASHTO M-274 for the coating and AASHTO M-36 for the pipe fabrication. Aluminum alloy pipe shall comply with AASHTO M-196 for material and fabrication.
  - (1) All corrugated aluminized or aluminum pipe not carrying a live stream located within a street right-of-way, drainage easement, or detention facility may be plain. All corrugated aluminum coated steel or aluminum alloy pipes, which will carry a live stream, shall have paved inverts pursuant to AASHTO M-190, Type C, except that the pipe need not be fully coated.
  - (2) See the Standard Drawings for the minimum acceptable combinations of gages, diameters, and corrugation configurations for corrugated aluminum pipe and pipe arches, and for corrugated aluminized steel pipe and pipe arches.
  - (3) Each end of each pipe section, to be joined by a coupling band, shall have a minimum of two annular corrugations. Coupling bands shall be so constructed to lap on an equal portion of each of the pipe sections to be joined. The connecting bands shall have a minimum of two annular corrugations and fully engage, over the entire pipe periphery,

- one corrugation on each pipe. Bands shall be fabricated from the same material as the pipe. The minimum band gauges for aluminum pipe and aluminized pipe shall be as specified in AASHTO M-196, Section 19, and AASHTO M-36, Section 9, respectively.
- (4) Gaskets may be required as determined by the Department in the field, and shall be either sleeve type or O-ring type and shall meet the requirements for gaskets as specified in AASHTO M-36, Section 9.3.
- d. Structural plate drainage structures shall conform to the following specifications:
- (1) Corrugated steel structural plate pipe, pipe arches, and arches consisting of galvanized plates are not authorized for use in the City of Snellville.
  - (2) Corrugated aluminum alloy structural plate pipe, pipe arches and arches shall consist of aluminum plates and galvanized bolts and nuts of the size, shape and thickness as shown on the approved plans. These structures shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M-219.
- e. Smooth Interior Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe
- (1) This specification applies to high-density polyethylene (PE) corrugated pipe with an integrally formed smooth interior. PE pipe manufacturers shall be approved by the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee.
  - (2) This specification is applicable to nominal sizes fifteen-inches (15") through forty-eight-inch (48") diameter. Requirements for test methods, dimensions, and markings of pipe sizes fifteen-inches (15") through thirty-six inch (36") diameter are those found in AASHTO Designation M-294 and AASHTO MP7, Type S and D.
  - (3) Pipe and fittings shall be made of polyethylene compounds that meet or exceed the requirements of Type III, Category 4 or 5, Grade P33 or P34, Class C per ASTM D-1248 with the applicable requirements defined in ASTM D-1248. Clean reworked material may be used.
  - (4) The pipe and fittings shall be free of foreign inclusions and visible defects. For pipe sizes fifteen-inch (15") diameter and greater, designed drainage perforations shall be permitted in corrugation valleys only. All holes of any kind in the corrugation crests or sidewalls shall be considered unacceptable. The ends of the pipe shall be cut and connected as recommended by the manufacturer.
  - (5) The normal size for the pipe and fittings is based on the nominal inside diameter of the pipe. Corrugated fittings may be either molded or fabricated by the manufacturer. Fittings supplied by manufacturers other than the supplier of the pipe shall not be permitted.
  - (6) Joints shall be made with split couplings, corrugated to engage the pipe corrugations, and shall engage a minimum of four (4) corrugations, two (2) on each side of the pipe joint. Where required by the Director of Planning and Development or his/her designee, a neoprene gasket shall be utilized with the coupling to provide a soil tight joint. Gaskets shall conform to ASTM F-477.

- (7) Installation shall be in accordance with ASTM Recommended Practice D-2321 AASHTO Section 30, or as specified by the City.
- (8) Certification from the manufacturer that the product was manufactured, tested, and supplied in accordance with this specification shall be furnished to the City upon request.

### 8.3.8 Pipe Length

- a. Culverts carrying live streams shall extend to where the crown of the pipe intersects the roadway slope.
- b. Pipes that do not carry live streams shall extend at least fifty-feet (50') beyond the front building setback lines, and may be required to extend farther where necessary to provide an adequately protected building site on the property. In nonresidential subdivisions, these pipes may temporarily end at the right-of-way line, but shall be extended as part of a subsequent development permit approved for the individual site.
- c. The length requirement, however, shall be subject to requirements for maintaining stream buffers required by State Law, County and City Ordinances and Regulations.

### 8.3.9 Pipe Installation

Reinforced concrete pipe, corrugated aluminum alloy pipe, corrugated aluminum coated steel pipe and smooth interior corrugated polyethylene pipe shall be installed in accordance with Section 550 of the Georgia DOT Standard Specifications, Construction of Roads and Bridges. Prior to approval of a Final Plat, the City may require the submittal of certification from a mandrel testing agency indicating that all installed pipe does not exceed five percent (5%) deflection. Based on field inspections, video surveillance may be required by the City on storm drain installations before approval of the Final Plat or issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. If required, video surveillance should be done after completion of all activities that may damage the pipe but prior to placement of base, paving or landscaping over or near the pipe. If video surveillance indicates problems such as pipe deformation, cracking or joint separation, the pipe shall be removed and replaced before approval.

#### a. Bedding:

All pipe structures shall be placed on stable earth or fine granular foundation, the characteristics of which would be expected to provide long-term stability. In all live stream pipe installations, in areas of low bearing solid or non-uniform foundations, in area where rock is encountered at the foundation level, or in other locations where conditions warrant, a minimum of six-inch (6") of crushed stone bedding is required, (maximum size of stone shall be three-quarter inches (3/4")). The City may also require Geotextiles or geogrids in problem areas.

b. Backfilling:

Backfill on all pipe installations shall be constructed using foundation backfill material Type I or Type II, as specified in Section 812.01 and 812.02 respectively, in Georgia D.O.T. Standard Specifications. These materials shall be placed in layers of not more than six inches loose. Compaction of these materials shall be accomplished by hand tamping or machine tamping. Required compaction levels are as follows:

- (1) Backfill within all street rights-of-way shall be compacted to ninety-five percent (95%) maximum density, tested using the AASHTO Method T-99.
- (2) Backfill in all other areas shall be compacted to eighty-five percent (85%) maximum density, tested using the AASHTO Method T-99.

c. Construction loads and minimum covers:

If drainage pipe is installed prior to the completion of grading, a minimum of four-feet (4') of fill should be provided where needed to adequately protect the drainage structure during the land development phase, unless the structure itself is designed to withstand the anticipated live load during construction.

### 8.3.10 End Finish

Headwalls or other end treatments are required on all culverts (except under residential driveways) and at the outlet of all piped collection systems.

- a. Headwalls are to be precast concrete, stone masonry with reinforced concrete footings, or poured-in-place, reinforced concrete with reinforced concrete footings. Precast concrete headwalls for corrugated aluminum coated steel pipe or aluminum alloy pipe shall be made with aluminum coated steel or aluminum alloy pipe stubs.
- b. End treatments that conform to the slope may be masonry, pre-cast concrete end sections, aluminum alloy end sections, PE end sections, reinforced poured-in-place slope collars, or grouted riprap. Concrete and metal flared end sections shall conform to Georgia DOT Specifications 1120.

### 8.3.11 Junction Boxes and Catch Basins

- a. Junction boxes and catch basins shall have metal manhole frames and lids for access.
- b. Lids for storm drainage facilities shall be engraved in accordance with the Gwinnett County Standard drawings.

### 8.3.12 Other Structures

Natural bottom arches and box culverts may be used in accordance with the latest Standard Specifications of the Georgia Department of Transportation.

#### 8.4 SURFACE DRAINAGE

Natural drainage swales, creeks, streams or other natural paths for water movement outside the ROW, whether in a drainage easement or not, are not considered Public Drainage Systems. Maintenance of these natural drainage paths is the responsibility of the property owner on which that drainage course traverses. The City may direct stormwater into open drainage swales, creeks, streams, etc. outside the ROW in order to maintain suitable drainage for roadway and ROW areas. The property owner is responsible for maintaining the drainage course open and in a free flowing condition through the use of periodic clearing of vegetation, mowing, and removal of debris to maintain efficient movement of water.

##### 8.4.1 Design Standards

- a. All new proposed channels shall be designed to carry at least the fully developed 25-year storm with freeboard equal to twenty percent (20%) of the design flow depth.
- b. Transition channels shall be provided at the inlet and outlet ends of all culverts and pipe systems, unless otherwise provided herein.
- c. The maximum flow velocity at the project site's downstream property line shall not exceed the predeveloped velocity.
- d. In cases of potential erosion due to irregular channel alignment, extreme velocities, or excessive slopes, a paved ditch may be required. However, if, in the opinion of the Department, the expected long-term maintenance of a surface drainage system could prove impractical, a pipe design may be required.
- e. The cross-sectional shape of channels shall be as found in the Standard Drawings. "V" shaped cross-sections are not permitted in grassed channels.
- f. If the channel will be affected by backwater from culverts, bridges, other structures or floodplains, backwater curves shall be shown in profiles of the channel.
- g. All channels must be capable of conveying flows sufficient to ensure that overflow of the channel would not result in a likelihood of dwelling flooding, property damage or public access and/or utility interruption shall be greater than one (1) chance in 100-years.
- h. Channels shall be designed to carry the fully developed 25-year flow in accordance with Gwinnett County Storm Water Design Manual.

##### 8.4.2 Construction Standards

- a. The channel shall be shaped to the dimensions specified on the approved plans and shall be free of overfalls, gullies, or other irregularities.
- b. Channels in fills shall be lined.
- c. Protective cover in grassed channels shall be installed as soon as the earthwork is completed.

## 8.5 EROSION CONTROL

### 8.5.1 Design Standards

- a. The procedures and requirements of the Snellville Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, as may be amended from time to time, shall be applicable whenever any land disturbance is proposed to occur which requires a permit to be obtained by these regulations and shall continue to apply until the project has been completed.

### 8.5.2 Abandoned Projects

Any project whose permit has lapsed under the terms expressed in Article 4, shall immediately have all disturbed areas stabilized. This responsibility shall fall upon the owner, developer, contractor, or any and all other responsible parties involved in the land disturbance activity.

## 8.6 DAMS

Any land disturbing activity that involves a property, which is proposed to contain a dam, shall comply with the provisions of this Article as well as the provisions contained in Article 3, Section 3.1 of these Regulations.

### 8.6.1 New Dams Which Become Subject to the Requirements of the Georgia Safe Dams Act and Rules for Dam Safety

Dams proposed to be twenty-five feet (25') or more in height or proposed to have an impounding capacity of 100 acre-feet or more at maximum water storage elevation shall be subject to the following:

- a. The developer of any new dam in which development exists within the proposed breach zone shall be subject to the requirements of the Georgia Safe Dams Act and Rules for Dam Safety adopted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources. The developer shall obtain necessary approvals and permits from the Environmental Protection Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources for the project and the dam prior to securing a Development Permit from the Department. The developer of any new dam as to which development does not exist within the proposed breach zone shall submit construction plans to the City for review of the project and the dam prior to securing a Development Permit from the Department.

- b. If the developer elects to construct the new dam in accordance with the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, then new development shall be permitted within the dam breach zone. However, the dam shall meet the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety if development currently exists or is proposed in the dam breach zone.
- c. If the developer elects not to construct the new dam to the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, then a dam breach analysis for the dam shall be submitted along with the construction plans for review prior to securing a Development Permit from the Department. The design engineer shall utilize the computer model entitled "DAMBRK" for the dam breach analysis.
- d. Should the new dam not meet the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, then only the following uses and structures shall be permitted within the dam breach easement:
  - (1) Agriculture which requires no structures for human habitation within the dam breach zone including forestry, livestock raising, and agricultural and forestry access roads.
  - (2) Fences.
  - (3) Outdoor advertising signs provided they are located no closer than 100-feet from any residence or place of business.
  - (4) Roads, driveways and parking areas.
  - (5) Utility poles, towers, pipelines, water treatment outfalls and facilities, or other similar facilities and structures.
- e. For any new dam that is proposed not to meet the design for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, the developer shall obtain a dam breach easement, recorded with the Clerk of Superior Court, from any offsite property owner where it is proposed for the dam breach zone to extend off the property where the dam is being constructed. The developer shall also cause a dam breach easement to be recorded upon the property being developed.
- f. Prior to recording of a Final Plat or issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, as appropriate, an as-built certification from a registered professional engineer shall be submitted to the Department. The certification shall state that the dam is constructed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations as well as the authorized construction plans. If the project is for the development of a subdivision, the developer shall also establish a legal entity, acceptable to the City, such as a mandatory Property Owners Association, at the time of the recording of the Final Plat, responsible for the maintenance of the dam and its impoundment.

#### 8.6.2 New Dams Subject to Regulation by the City of Snellville

Dams proposed to be nine-feet (9') or more in height, but less than twenty-five feet (25') in height, in combination with an impounding capacity proposed to be 20 acre-feet

or more at maximum water storage elevation, but less than 100 acre-feet, shall be subject to the following:

- a. If the developer elects not to construct the new dam to the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, then a dam breach analysis for the dam shall be submitted with the construction plans for review and authorization prior to securing a Development Permit from the Department. The design engineer shall utilize the computer model entitled "DAMBRK" for the dam breach analysis.
- b. Should the new dam not meet the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, then only the following uses and structures shall be permitted within the dam breach zone:
  - (1) Agriculture which requires no structures for human habitation within the dam breach zone including forestry, livestock raising, and agricultural and forestry access roads.
  - (2) Fences.
  - (3) Outdoor advertising signs provided they are located no closer than 100-feet from any residence or place of business.
  - (4) Roads, driveways and parking areas.
  - (5) Utility poles, towers, pipelines, water treatment outfalls and facilities, or similar facilities and structures.
- c. If the developer elects to construct the new dam in accordance with the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, then new development shall be permitted within the dam breach zone. However, the dam shall meet the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety if development currently exists or is proposed in the dam breach zone.
- d. Construction plans for new dams defined herein shall be submitted to the City for review for the project and the dam prior to securing a Development Permit from the Department.
- e. For any dam that is proposed not to meet the design standards for new dams as contained in the Rules for Dam Safety, the developer shall obtain a dam breach easement, recorded with the Clerk of Superior Court, from any offsite property owner where it is proposed for the dam breach zone to extend off the property where the dam is being constructed. The developer shall also cause a dam breach easement to be recorded upon the property being developed.
- g. Prior to recording of a Final Plat or issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, as appropriate, an as-built certification from a registered professional engineer shall be submitted to the Department. The certification shall state that the dam is constructed in accordance with the provisions of these regulations as well as the authorized construction plans. If the project is for the development of a subdivision, the developer shall also establish a legal entity, acceptable to the City, such as a mandatory Property Owners Association, at time of recording of the Final Plat, responsible for the maintenance of the dam and its impoundment.

### 8.6.3 Existing Dams

Existing dams that are located on a project site and will remain after construction is completed shall comply with the provisions of this article and all referenced articles as if they were new dams.

### 8.6.4 Existing Category II Dams

When an existing Category II dam may be classified to a Category I dam because of a proposed development downstream of the dam, the following shall be provided by the developer for review by the Safe Dams Program:

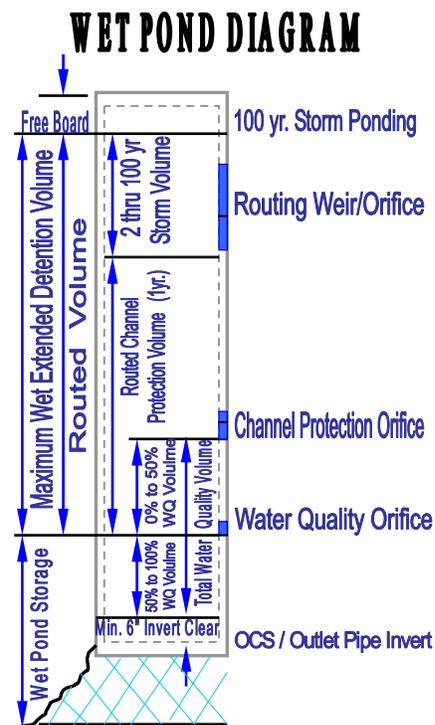
- a. Location of the Category II dam and the proposed development; and
- b. A surveyed cross-section of the stream valley at the location of the proposed development including finished floor elevations; and
- c. A dam breach analysis using the Dambreak computer model to establish the height of the floodwave in the downstream floodplain. The Dambreak modeling shall be completed in accordance with the Safe Dams Program Quality Assurance Program by a qualified registered engineer.

## 8.7 EXTENDED DETENTION

### 8.7.1 Wet Extended Detention Facility Design Requirements

Wet detention facilities shall be designed and constructed to meet the following requirements:

- a. **Minimum and Maximum Drainage Area**  
The minimum drainage area for a wet detention facility should be at least 20 acres. The maximum drainage area should be 100 to 300 acres. The maximum drainage area of highly impervious drainage areas should be restricted to the lower end of the range (100 acres) and low density residential watersheds should be restricted to a maximum of 300 acres.
- b. **Storage Volume of Permanent Pool**  
The permanent pool storage (Vb) shall be at least 50% of the Water Quality Volume (WQV) defined in Section 8.9.1. The part of the WQV (50% or less) not used in the permanent pool shall be detained for 24-hours and the storage volume may be used as part of the detention requirements. The WQV to be stored shall be based upon the project area. The project area compensated for in a pond shall not exceed the total drainage area draining to the pond. Off-site areas that do not drain through other water quality BMP's may be used to compensate for areas that by-pass the pond. By-passed areas shall be minimized as much as practical. Off-site areas exceeding the project site area may bypass the pond.



c. Depth of Permanent Pool

(1) Mean Depth

The mean depth (Z) of the permanent pool shall be between three-feet (3') and seven-feet (7') and is calculated by dividing the permanent pool storage volume (Vb) by the surface area (As) [ (Vb)/(As) = Z ].

(2) Maximum Depth

The maximum depth of the permanent pool shall be no greater than twelve-feet (12') unless a modification is approved. The intent of these regulations is to ensure that the depth of the facility is not out of proportion with the surface area of the facility. Granting of a modification will not nullify these regulations when the depth and surface area of the facility is based on existing natural topography.

d. Minimum Surface Area of Permanent Pool

The minimum surface area (As) of the permanent pool shall be 0.25 acres. The minimum ratio of surface area to drainage area used to calculate the permanent pool (Aw) in residential watersheds shall be one percent (1%) unless a modification is approved. The intent of these regulations is to ensure that the depth is minimized to increase removal efficiencies. Granting of a modification will not nullify these regulations when the depth and surface area of the facility is based on existing natural topography. As/Aw ratios in excess of three percent (3%) are desirable for nonresidential watersheds with relatively high levels of imperviousness.

- e. **Side Slopes Along the Shoreline**
- (1) The side slope in graded areas is recommended to be 3H:1V or flatter. When the depth of the permanent pool is greater than four-feet (4') and the slope is steeper than 4H:1V, a bench shall be provided. The bench shall be ten-feet (10') in width and is recommended to be fifteen-feet (15') in width. The bench shall have a slope of 10H:1V. The bench shall be located so that the permanent pool elevation is between the top and bottom edge of the bench. See Storm Water Standard Drawing.
  - (2) Side slopes shall be topsoiled, nurtured or planted from two-feet (2') below to one-foot (1') above the permanent pool control elevation to promote wetland vegetative growth. Below the safety ledge, the pond side shall be sloped to meet topographic or volumetric constraints.
- f. **Length to Width Ratio of Permanent Pool**
- The minimum length: width ratio of the permanent pool shall be 2:1. The length shall be measured at the shortest flow path from the inlet to the outlet. The width shall be calculated as the surface of the pond divided by the length. In addition, the location of the outlet structure within the basin shall maximize travel time from the inlet to the outlet. Baffles or islands may be installed within the permanent pool to increase the flow path length and to minimize short-circuiting.
- g. **Soil Permeability**
- In some cases where relatively permeable soils are encountered, water drawdown rates shall be minimized by either compacting the permanent pool soils during construction, incorporating clay into the soil or by installing an artificial liner.
- h. **Spillway and Dam Design**
- The principal spillway, emergency spillway and dam shall be designed in accordance with Sections 8.2, 8.6 and 9.8 of these regulations.
- i. **Forebay**
- (1) To facilitate major cleanout activities, a sediment forebay shall be constructed near the inlet to the permanent pool to trap coarse sediment particles. The forebay volume may be included in the permanent pool volume requirements. The forebay storage capacity shall be ten percent (10%) of the runoff from 1.2 inches of rainfall draining to the facility to accommodate sediment accumulations. The forebay should not exceed ten percent (10%) of the permanent pool. The volume shall be calculated as:  
  
$$FBV = (0.1) 1.2 (R_v) A_s / 12 \text{ (ft}^3\text{)}$$
  
  
Where  $R_v = 0.05 + I(0.009)$   
 $I$  = Percent Impervious as a whole number  
 $A_s$  = Total on-site area draining to facility (ft<sup>2</sup>)
  - (2) The facility shall be dredged to ensure that all of the permanent pool storage volume is available after the upstream area has been stabilized. All

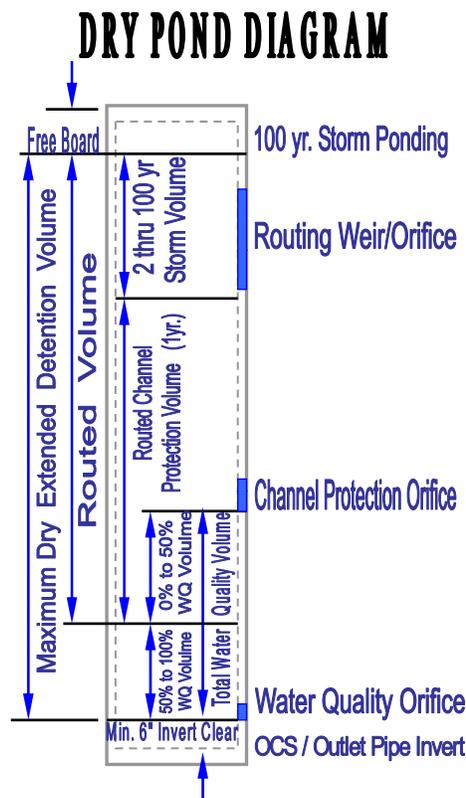
- temporary sediment control measures employed during land disturbing activities to trap sediment shall be located outside of state waters.
- (3) The forebay shall be distinguished from the permanent pool. Options which may be used include: a lateral sill with wetland vegetation; two (2) ponds in series; differential pool depth; rock-filled gabions or a retaining wall; or a horizontal rock filter placed laterally across the permanent pool.
- j. Inlet and Outlet Structures
- (1) The inlet design shall dissipate flow energy and diffuse the inflow plume where it enters the forebay or permanent pool. Options which may be used include: drop manholes; energy dissipaters at the bottom of paved ditches; a lateral bench with wetland vegetation and the placement of large rock deflectors at each inlet.
  - (2) The outlet design shall consist of a riser with a hood or trash rack to prevent clogging and an adequate antivortex device for facilities serving large drainage areas. The outlet may be sized to achieve the flood control performance standards contained in Sections 8.2, 8.6 and 9.8 of these Regulations. An emergency spillway shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.8.4 of these regulations.
  - (3) The channel which receives the discharge from the basin's outfall pipe shall be protected from erosive discharge velocities. Options which may be used include: rip rap lining of the channel; the provision of stilling basins, check dams, rock deflectors or other devices to reduce outfall discharge velocities to non-erosive levels.
  - (4) An orifice for any required extended detention volume shall be sized using the same criteria as required in Section 8.7.2.
- k. Access  
Access requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.5 of these regulations.
- l. Easement Requirements  
Easement requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.5 of these regulations with the change that the easement enclosing the facility shall be named a Best Management Practice (BMP) easement.
- m. Engineer's Certification and Record Drawings  
A certified record survey of each facility shall be prepared by a Land Surveyor currently registered in the State of Georgia. A certified record drawing of the facility shall be prepared based upon this survey. The design engineer shall certify that the facility functions hydraulically as designed. The record drawing shall be submitted to the City at least one week prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Final Plat approval (as appropriate to the project). Record drawings of off-site facilities shall be recorded at least one week prior to the recording of the subdivision Final Plat.

### 8.7.2 Dry Extended Detention Facilities

Extended detention facilities with wetland plantings shall be designed and constructed to meet the following requirements:

- a. **Maximum Drainage Area**  
The maximum drainage area for which the facility shall be allowed to be constructed should be twenty (20) acres (DA = drainage area in acres);
- b. **Storage Volume**  
The Water Quality Volume (WQV) to be stored is defined in Section 8.9.1. Up to fifty percent (50%) of the storage volume shall be detained for 24-hours and may be used for detention requirements. The remaining portion (50% or greater) shall be drained through a filter drain in 24-hours. The filter drain shall be the only outlet draining the WQV.

S = BMP storage volume in cubic feet;



- c. **Minimum Surface Area**  
The facility should have a minimum surface area of one percent (1%) of the total drainage area when the volume contained in the facility equals the required BMP storage volume;
- d. **Side Slopes Along the Shoreline**  
The side slope in graded areas shall be 3H:1V or flatter. The normal ponding surface elevation shall be defined as the elevation when the volume contained in the facility equals the required water quality volume. When the depth to the normal ponding surface is greater than four-feet (4') and the side slope is steeper than 4H:1V, a flat bench shall be provided. The bench shall be at least ten-feet (10') in width and is recommended to be fifteen-feet (15') in width.

The slope of the bench shall be 10H:IV. The bench shall be located so that the normal ponding surface elevation is between the top and bottom edge of the bench. See Storm Water Standard Drawing.

- e. **Length: Width Ratio**  
The length: width ratio shall be maximized. The length shall be measured as the shortest flow path from the inlet to the outlet. The width shall be calculated as the surface area of the pond divided by the length.
- f. **Depth of Facility**  
The average cross-sectional area of the facility shall be calculated as the volume of the pond divided by the length. The water velocity shall be determined by dividing the maximum outflow rate by the average cross-sectional area. The maximum desired water velocity shall be one-half foot (0.5') per second.
- g. **Spillway and Dam Design**  
The principal spillway, emergency spillway and dam shall be designed in accordance with Sections 8.2, 8.6, and 9.8 of these regulations.
- h. **Forebay**  
The forebay requirements are the same as for wet extended detention (section 8.7.1.i).
- i. **Inlet and Outlet Structures**  
(1) Inlet and outlet structures shall meet the same requirements as wet detention facilities.  
(2) The size of the orifice for the facility shall be computed using the following orifice equation with a 24-hour draw down time from the full pool BMP volume (S) and an orifice coefficient of 0.60:  
  
h = head measured in feet from the elevation at the required BMP storage to the centroid of the orifice;  
  
Qa = average BMP outflow rate in cfs;  
Qa = S/3600 x 24;  
  
A = required orifice area in square feet;  
A = Qa/ (0.6 x (64.4 x h/2)<sup>0.5</sup>)  
  
(3) An allowance for base flow shall be provided. The designer either shall determine the base flow using a factor of 1.6 cfs per square mile or may use another standard engineering practice if warranted.
- j. **Access**  
Access requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.5 of these regulations.
- k. **Easement Requirements**  
Easement requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.5 of these regulations with the exception that the easement enclosing the facility shall be named a Best Management Practice (BMP) easement.

- I. **Engineer's Certification and Record Drawings**  
A certified record survey of each facility shall be prepared by a Land Surveyor currently registered in the State of Georgia. A certified record drawing of the facility shall be prepared based upon this survey. The design engineer shall certify that the facility functions hydraulically as designed. The record drawing shall be submitted to the department at least one week prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy or Final Plat approval (as appropriate to the project). Record drawings of off-site facilities shall be recorded at least one week prior to the recording of the final subdivision plat.
- m. **Wetland Plantings**  
The facility bottom shall be planted with plantings indigenous to local wetlands per recommendation of City Arborist.
- n. **The bottom of the pond shall be graded for positive drainage. See Storm Water Standard Drawing.**

### 8.7.3 [Reserved]

### 8.7.4 Stream Buffers and Impervious Surface Setbacks

Refer to the Zoning Ordinance for buffer and impervious surface setback requirements from streams.

### 8.7.5 Wet and Extended Detention Facility Maintenance

Maintenance requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.6 of these regulations.

### 8.8 [RESERVED]

## 8.9 WATER QUALITY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 8.9.1 Treatment of Runoff

- a. All projects, unless exempt pursuant to 8.9.1.d (below), that meet one or more of the following criteria shall provide water quality treatment based on the modeled Total Suspended Solids (TSS) load off the project for post construction conditions. The determination of the TSS load shall be in accordance with the Storm Water Design Manual. The modeled TSS load shall not exceed 850 pounds/acre/year.
  - (1) New development that involves the creation of 5,000 square feet or more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activities of one (1) acre or more;
  - (2) Redevelopment that includes the creation, addition or replacement of 5,000 square feet of more of impervious cover, or that involves other land development activity of one (1) acre or more; or,
  - (3) Land development activities that are smaller than the minimum applicability criteria set forth in items i and ii, above, if such activities are part of a larger common plan of development, even though multiple, separate and distinct

land development activities may take place at different times on different schedules.

- b. The water quality volume (WQV) shall be the runoff from 1.2 inches of rain from the project site. The volume shall be calculated as:

$$WQV = 1.2(R_v)A_s/12 \text{ (ft}^3\text{)}$$

Where  $R_v = 0.05 + I(0.009)$

I = Percent Impervious as a whole number

$A_s$  = On-site area to be treated (ft<sup>2</sup>)

- c. Runoff from any new development or redevelopment, regardless of size, that is defined by the Director to be a hotspot land use or activity shall be adequately treated and addressed through the use of structural storm water controls, nonstructural practices and pollution prevention practices.
- d. The following activities are exempt from providing treatment:
  - (1) Individual single-family or duplex residential lots that are not part of a subdivision or phased development project;
  - (2) Additions or modifications to existing single-family or duplex residential structures; and,
  - (3) Repairs to any storm water management facility or practice deemed necessary by the Director.

#### 8.9.2 Facility Location Criteria

- a. Facility location criteria shall be as specified for detention facilities in Section 8.2.4 of these regulations.
- b. In a residential subdivision, the following Best Management Practices must be located on a separate lot in accordance with Section 8.2.4.h if not located on a recreation area lot as specified in 8.2.4.g:
  - (1) Extended detention ponds;
  - (2) Retention ponds;
  - (3) Sand filters;
  - (4) Constructed wetlands;
  - (5) Infiltration trenches;
  - (6) Oil/grit separators.

#### 8.9.3 Easement Requirements

- a. Easement requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.5 of these regulations with the exception that the easement enclosing the facility shall be named a Best Management Practice (BMP) easement.
- b. Stream Buffer Easements shall be shown on the final plat for areas that are claimed in the TSS model as Undisturbed Stream Buffers for the site. These

areas shall be left in a natural, undisturbed condition except for walking trails. Trails shall not be allowed within twenty-five feet (25') of a stream bank without a state waters buffer variance.

- c. Upland Area Easements in non-residential subdivisions that are claimed as undisturbed upland areas for the site, shall be recorded in an easement acceptable to the city. These areas shall be left in a natural, undisturbed condition except for walking trails.

#### 8.9.4 Facility Maintenance

- a. Maintenance requirements shall be as specified in Section 8.2.6 of these regulations.
- b. Prior to or concurrent with the recording of a Final Plat for a subdivision, or issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for a non-subdivision project, the developer shall provide acceptable surety such as a bond or letter of credit providing for the maintenance of the facility for a period of not less than twenty-four (24) months. The amount of the surety shall be the greater of; fifty percent (50%) of construction costs of the facility, or one-hundred percent (100%) of the cost to clean out the facility. At the end of eighteen (18) months, the City may require the surety to be renewed due to anticipated maintenance caused by such concerns as future construction activity in the basin draining to the facility. A renewed surety may be required up to a total maximum of ten (10) years. The surety for a facility shall be renewed during the ten (10) years until:
  - (1) The surface water drainage area within the project has undergone final stabilization and all planned construction activity has been completed;
  - (2) All storm water runoff in the surface water drainage area within the project is coming from undisturbed or stabilized areas;
  - (3) At least 90% of the lots in that surface water drainage area within the project have been sold to an unrelated party, permanent structures completed and final stabilization achieved;
  - (4) The accumulation of acreage of undeveloped lots, lots with no completed permanent structure and no final stabilization, within the surface water drainage area within the project is less than five acres or 10 percent of the total area of the common development draining to the facility, whichever is greater; and
  - (5) Within two (2) months of surety release, the facility shall be cleaned out, if necessary, and a new record survey, drawing and certification shall be submitted, showing that the volume of the facility is equal to or greater than the volume shown in the record survey, drawing and certification when the facility was approved. As an alternate, a new record survey, drawing and certification showing that the facility complies with these regulations as specified in section 8.2.8 shall be submitted.

### 8.9.5 Facility Certification and Record Drawings

Requirements for a certified record survey and addendum to the Storm Water Management Report shall be the same for water quality facilities as for detention facilities in section 8.2.8.

### 8.9.6 Existing Subdivisions with Regional Water Quality Facilities

Where the drainage is treated in a regional water quality facility approved between April 27, 1999, and January 1, 2001, lots in non-residential subdivisions (or phases in residential subdivisions) shall either conform to the permit and water quality regulations at the time of approval or conform to the current water quality regulations as stated in section 8.9.

### 8.9.7 Existing Subdivisions without Regional Water Quality Facilities

Where drainage is treated in a regional detention facility approved before April 27, 1999, lots in non-residential subdivisions (or phases in residential subdivisions) shall conform to the current water quality regulations as stated in section 8.9.

### 8.9.8 Retrofitting of existing detention facilities for water quality treatment

If water quality treatment for a proposed development is to be provided in an existing detention basin then treatment must be provided for the entire original project basin. A modification to the twenty-five (25) year detention requirement may be granted for the purpose of retrofitting the detention pond to meet current water quality regulations. Granting of a modification will meet the intent and purpose of these regulations when:

- 1) The detention requirements of the current regulations are provided in the facility for the 1-year, 2-year, 5-year and 10-year storm. For a retrofitted basin, the volume of the 1-year storm shall be based on the original project area being detained instead of the total area draining to the basin;
- 2) The water quality requirements of the current regulations as stated in section 8.9 are provided for the original project area in the facility;
- 3) The ponding limits create a hardship if no modification is granted; and,
- 4) The outlet structure meets the requirements of the current regulations.

### 8.9.9 Retrofitting of existing water quality facilities

If water quality treatment for a proposed development is provided in an existing water quality facility then water quality treatment conforming to the current regulations must be provided for the entire original project basin.

### 8.9.10 Redevelopment

- a. When 5,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface area is added or one (1) acre or more of a developed project site is disturbed for redevelopment and the disturbed area is more than fifty percent (50%) of the property, the water quality requirements of this section must be met for the entire site.

- b. When less than 5,000 square feet of new impervious surface area is added, or less than one (1) acre of land of a developed project site is disturbed for redevelopment, the project is exempt from having to provide the water quality requirements of this section for the project or for the rest of the site.
- c. When 5,000 square feet or more of new impervious surface area is added or one (1) acre or more of a developed project site is disturbed for redevelopment and the disturbed area is less than fifty percent (50%) of the property, the project shall provide water quality treatment for just the improvements on the site.