

**CLARK COUNTY REGIONAL FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT  
HYDROLOGIC CRITERIA AND DRAINAGE DESIGN MANUAL**

**SECTION 300  
DRAINAGE POLICY**

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**304.8 Multiple Use Facilities**

In rapidly growing urban areas the creative use and identification of open space opportunities is important. In many cases linear and block flood control facilities can provide opportunities for trails, parks, environmental preserves and many other recreational uses.

THE POLICY OF THE CCRFCD SHALL BE TO ENCOURAGE EARLY PLANNING TO IDENTIFY AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MULTIPLE USE OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED BY FLOOD CONTROL FACILITIES INCLUDED ON THE MASTER PLAN. TO THAT END MASTER PLANS, DESIGNS AND CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ENTITY PLANNING PERSONNEL FOR THEIR USE.

It is the mission of the Clark County Regional Flood Control District to improve the protection of life and property for existing and future residents from the impacts of flooding. Inasmuch as Multiple uses do not contribute to that mission:

THE POLICY OF THE CCRFCD SHALL BE TO RESTRICT THE USE OF CCRFCD FUNDS TO IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FACILITIES INCLUDED ON THE FLOOD CONTROL MASTER PLAN. CCRFCD FUNDING IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE INSTALLATION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE OR REHABILITATION OF RECREATION OR OTHER NON-DRAINAGE RELATED FACILITIES LOCATED IN OR WITH FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES.

That being said, certain considerations can be made during facility planning and design to better accommodate Multiple uses. If a Master Plan Facility is to incorporate multiple uses, then the following policy statements must be met::

1. Public safety and the proper functioning of the drainage facilities are of the highest concern and cannot be compromised by other uses.
2. Flood control facilities must be clearly signed to identify them as areas subject to flooding, and as areas that should not be used during rainfall or floods. Signs must include a 24-hour emergency telephone number. Signs should be bilingual and pictorial. Signs should be spaced at all ingress and egress points and not more than one hundred fifty feet (150) apart along or around the perimeter of a flood control facility.
3. The use of benching or tiering to create areas which would not be subject to flooding during more frequent events is encouraged. Consideration must be given to storm water flow across these benched areas to lower lying areas.
4. The use of those portions of detention basins subject to flooding during a 10-year or more frequent event, other than as wildlife habitat, should not be encouraged in any way. This includes locating recreational amenities, the creation of trails/paths, or the use of turf in those areas.

5. In general, passive recreation zones, picnic areas, soccer fields and ball fields may be suitable uses for the lower elevated tiers located above the 10-year pool.
6. Tot lots, play areas and court games should be located in the higher elevated tiers located above the 25-year pool
7. Parking areas, rest rooms, concession stands, habitable structures, and swimming pools must be located outside of the 100-year pool elevation.
8. The establishment of wetlands, passive vegetation zones, or other desirable habitat will require co-ordination with and approval by appropriate local, State and Federal agencies, as well as the development of a workable habitat management plan that allows for the periodic maintenance of the drainage facilities.
9. Detention basin embankments should have gentle slopes (3:1 or less) on the impoundment area side to allow the public to exit multiple use facilities.
10. Picnic tables, benches, trash receptacles and other amenities located in flood control facilities must be securely fastened in place.
11. Channel bottoms are often subject to unhealthy conditions due to the presence of untreated nuisance flows and the accumulation of litter, as well as to high velocity flows during storms. The use of channel bottoms for recreational uses should be avoided. Channels that have a depth \* velocity product greater than 6 ( $DV \geq 6$ ) should not be considered for recreational uses.
12. Access and maintenance roads along channels may be suitable for pedestrian and biking access. A pedestrian separation device separating the channel from the road is required. The pedestrian separation device must be designed and installed in a manner that does not impair normal operations and maintenance activities, or emergency response and rescue activities.
13. Facilities, particularly those which are intended to be used for organized recreational activities, must have use-plans developed which clearly state the conditions under which these facilities will be closed to the public, as well as an implementation plan to ensure that the facilities are not being used under those conditions. The development nor the implementation of these use-plans is the responsibility of the Regional Flood Control District. As a condition of the District's acceptance of the use-plan the entities will indemnify and hold the District harmless from damages resulting from the use of flood control facilities for recreational activities.