3) The maximum length between any storm sewer structures, serving less than a 48 inch line, is 300 feet.
4) Bedding details and joint specifications are to be provided with all construction drawings and shall comply with manufacturing recommendations.
5) A storm sewer structure must be used if a proposed storm line extends beyond the maximum length, is altered in horizontal or vertical alignment, or changes in pipe material. Structures are also to be used at the beginning and ending points for proposed storm lines.
6) Proposed systems are to be designed to handle the 10 year/ 24 hour event capacity with no flow above crown of pipe. Flow interception for structures must be based on bypass conditions. No proposed system is to surcharge in the 100 year/ 24 hour event.
7) Designers are to design storm sewers that prevent the 100 year/ 24 hour runoff from crossing roadway crowns for local and continuous streets. For collectors and arterials, runoff spread and ponding are restricted to 6 feet from the face of curb in the 10 year/ 24 hour event.
8) 100 year/ 24 hour water surface elevations are to be determined for all proposed storm sewer structures, such as headwalls and surface inlets.
9) In residential subdivisions that include curb and gutter as part of their roadway design, proposed storm lines are to be daylighted at the rear of proposed lots.
10) Overflow swales are to be provided at sag locations in commercial and residential subdivisions.
11) The Planning Commission Engineer and Public Works Department or equivalent must approve the types of structures proposed for storm water systems that could be maintained by a municipality of Scott County.

Culverts and Bridges: Proposed channel and stream crossings are to include a means to convey the 100-year flow. Culverts are typically used in situations where drainage ways do not have any base flows associated with them. Head conditions occur on the upstream side to force the peak flow through the structure(s). Proposed culverts are to be designed so that the 100-year water surface elevation is one foot below the overtopping elevation of the embankment. Bridge structures are to be used at creek and stream crossings where base flow conditions do exist (base flow being defined as water being present in