



## iSWM Plan

An iSWM (integrated Stormwater Management) Plan is a collection of documents which show how stormwater is managed in conformance with the *City of Fort Worth integrated Stormwater Management Criteria Manual for Site Development and Construction*. An iSWM Plan must be prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed by the State of Texas.

An iSWM Plan must show the grading and management of stormwater on the site or project and include a downstream assessment of properties that could be impacted by the development. The "zone of influence" and "adequate outfall point" for the proposed development must be identified in the iSWM Plan. Information must be provided showing that an adequate hydrologic analysis has been completed based on existing, proposed, and fully-developed conditions for the drainage area involving the proposed development. The iSWM Plan must clearly identify upstream and downstream impacts of the proposed project and include analyses of existing downstream conditions and off-site drainage conveyance system(s) including the drainage path from the outfall of on-site stormwater facilities to the off-site drainage system(s) and/or appropriate receiving waters.

A capacity analysis must be made of all existing stormwater systems influenced by the proposed project such as existing floodplain developments, underground storm drainage systems, culverts/bridges, or channels from the discharge point to the limits of the "zone of influence". Separate evaluations are required for the 1-, 10-, and 100-year storm events.

For currently developed areas within the City of Fort Worth, storm water discharges and velocities from the project should not exceed discharges and velocities from current (existing) developed conditions, unless the downstream storm drainage system is designed (or adequate) to convey the future (increased) discharges and velocities.

If a proposed development drains into an improved channel or storm water drainage system designed under a previous CFW drainage policy, then the hydraulic capacities of downstream facilities must be checked to verify that increased flows caused by the new development will not exceed the capacity of the existing system or cause increased downstream flooding. If there is not sufficient capacity to prevent increased downstream flooding, then detention or other acceptable measures must be implemented to accommodate the increase in runoff due to the proposed development.