

Participation

If you live in a subdivision that was built prior to July, 1998, you or your Homeowners Association still has an opportunity to place your subdivision in the



Annual Inspection

Delaware County Drainage Maintenance Program via the drainage petition process. In this scenario, staff would visit your subdivision, assess all existing drainage infrastructure, and issue a report indicating what existing drainage features need improvement and what additional features need constructed. A cost estimate

would also be provided for the improvements required to participate in the DMP. If too much repair is needed, work may need to be done prior to the project being accepted in the maintenance program. For more information, read our “*Drainage Petition Process Explained*” guide for more information on our website.

Your Role in Maintenance

As a landowner, what can I do to help preserve drainage infrastructure, thereby protecting one of my biggest investments—my house?

Once your project is on maintenance, and if you observe a problem with the system, call our office. The faster we can respond to a problem, the faster we can initiate repairs.



Clogged Catch Basin



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Drainage Maintenance Program in Subdivisions

Delaware (Ohio) Soil and Water Conservation District,
in partnership with the Delaware County Commissioners and
Delaware County Engineer



Delaware Soil & Water Conservation District



The **Delaware County Drainage Maintenance Program (DMP)**, authorized under Ohio Revised Code 6137, regards the upkeep of drainage improvements petitioned under Ohio Revised Code 6131 within Delaware County.

Drainage improvements include open ditches, subsurface tile mains, surface drains and subdivision stormwater systems. As of July 1998, all newly platted subdivision stormwater systems in the county must be placed on the DMP.

Costs

Costs are paid by landowners through a special assessment, which is collected in conjunction with property taxes. Each unit (dwelling) in subdivisions or condos is assigned a value (known as a base), which consists of an equal share of the infrastructure value. Money collected is dedicated for use only within the subdivision or project area for which it was collected, with each fund capped at 20% of the value of the infrastructure unencumbered.

Assessments generally average 2-5% of the base (though they can go higher or lower depending on maintenance costs). If maintenance needs are low for a project, and the maintenance funds approach the 20% unencumbered figure, the percentage collected can be reduced.

Maintenance serves to keep stormwater systems functioning at the designed level and affords repairs to the system if needed.



Outlet



Retention Basin

Benefits

Protection and upkeep of the stormwater infrastructure is the primary benefit. This is typically accomplished through activities, such as annual inspections, infrastructure repair, vegetation control, basin maintenance to maintain flow and capacity, and logjam/obstruction removal.

Basins (retention and detention), selected storm sewers, curb inlets, storm tile/pipes, manholes, catch basins, open ditches, and swales comprise the structures maintained. Drainage maintenance does not maintain any aesthetic aspect of a retention or detention basin.

All stormwater infrastructure within a development is protected from encroachment by a drainage easement. **No** permanent objects, such as fencing, buildings, sheds, trees, or landscaping may be placed in the drainage easement without written permission.



Curb Inlet