

## PURPOSE OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

The purpose is to establish technically feasible and economically reasonable stormwater management standards to achieve a level of stormwater quality and quantity controls and erosion and sediment controls that will minimize damage to property and degradation of water resources and promote health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Olmsted Township.

The Township adopted the latest version of the Comprehensive Stormwater Regulations including Erosion and Sediment Controls (dated January 2017) in March 2017.

Those regulations coincide with the requirements of the stormwater discharge permit issued by EPA.

In summary this regulation requires the owner of any property that is to be developed or redeveloped to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3). Depending on the size of the area of disturbance, either a full SWP3 plan or an Abbreviated SWP3 must be developed and approved prior to any land disturbance.

Various agencies are involved in the review and approval of SWP3 submittals in Olmsted Township.

There are also various agencies that monitor and inspect projects under construction in the Township. These include the Cuyahoga County Engineer, Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District and Olmsted Township. All construction developments are inspected and monitored by the County Engineer's Office. All construction sites are inspected by CSWCD on behalf of the Township. All other construction sites are monitored by Olmsted Township.

Included in all new SWP3 plans are maintenance requirements for the facilities. These maintenance requirements are varied and tailored specifically to the type of Stormwater Control Measures (SCM) built. There are a variety of SCM's designed and installed in developments. Some have combined water quality and quantity provisions and features, while some have water quality features separated from the quantity controls. The maintenance responsibilities for these facilities falls on the contractors and owners during construction and the owners or Homeowners Associations (HOAs) upon completion. The type and frequency of the maintenance operations is contained in the SWP3 plan.



## **Stormwater Meeting**

### **AGENDA**

November 29, 2018

#### **Olmsted Township Board of Trustees:**

Lisa Zver,  
Jeanene Kress,  
Larry Abbott,  
Rebecca Corrigan, Township Administrator

#### **Olmsted Township Building Dept Team:**

Dave Faciana, CBO/ Building Inspector  
Heather Serrano, Permit Tech  
Patty Ruscsak, Zoning Inspector  
Joe Schaller, Township Engineer

Building Department Contact Info  
Building@olmstedtownship.org  
(440) 235-4225

#### **Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District:**

Kelly Parker, CESSWI  
Carla Regener, CESSWI  
Brent Eysenbach, CPESC, CESSWI

### **I TOPICS OF DISCUSSION**

New Development oversight  
Dumping in ditches, swale and streams.  
Maintenance responsibilities  
Best practice for maintenance  
HOA maintenance plan and agreement

### **II Bioretention Ponds.**

Bioretention areas (also referred to as bioretention filters or rain gardens) are structural stormwater controls that capture and temporarily store the water quality volume using soils and vegetation in shallow basins or landscaped areas to remove pollutants from stormwater runoff

### **III Retention Ponds**

A retention basin, sometimes called a wet pond, wet detention basin or stormwater management pond, is an artificial lake with vegetation around the perimeter, and includes a permanent pool of water in its design



#### **IV What is the difference between detention pond and retention pond?**

Unlike dry detention ponds, retention ponds hold a permanent pool of water and are referred to as wet ponds. Usually a retention pond is constructed because of a high groundwater table (in other words, the groundwater is near the surface of the earth).

## **TOPICS TO KNOW**

### **Drainage swales**

#### **DO's....**

##### **Monthly**

- Inspect your swale after storms to make sure that rainwater has drained and there is no erosion.
- Remove sediment and debris from in and around the swale.

##### **Seasonally**

- Mow fescues and bluegrass no shorter than 2 ½" to 3" inches. Remove or compost tall grass clippings.
- Manually remove any weeds or invasive plants
- Remove or compost leaves in the fall. Leaves may smother the grass and block the flow of water.
- Adjust the mower height to avoid scalping the edges of the side slope.

##### **As Needed**

- Reseed any bare areas and water during the initial establishment period.
- Contact DEP if you continue to have ongoing erosion problems.

#### **DON'T....**

- Don't use fertilizer or pesticides in swale.
- Don't over-mow or mow shorter than 2 ½" to 3" inches.
- Don't mow immediately after a rain event.

#### **WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SWALES?**

As a property owner, YOU are responsible for the maintenance of your drainage swale.

#### **WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN YOUR SWALE?**

An unmaintained swale may:

- Cause rainwater to pool on the surface and become a breeding place for insects
- Stop filtering the rainwater and allow the pollutants to enter our local streams
- Block the flow of water and cause local flooding

By maintaining your swale, you are doing your part to help the environment and protect your local streams.



26910 Cook Road, Olmsted Township, OH 44138  
Phone Number: 440-235-3051 info@olmstedtownship.org

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