

DESOTA TILE #20-05

PUBLIC HEARING

**Defiance Soil & Water
Conservation District**

September 15, 2020

Introduction

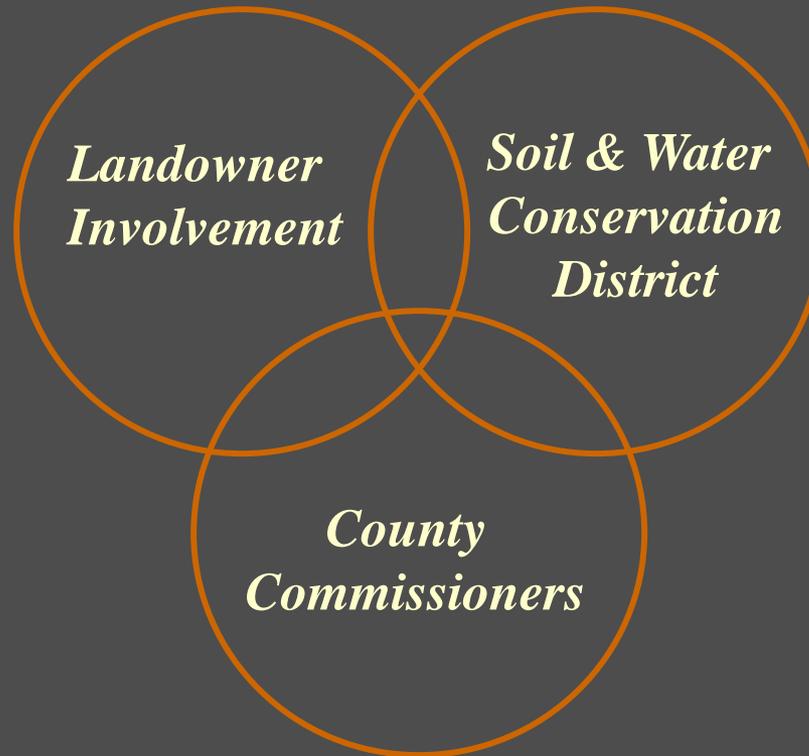
- **This Public Hearing is being recorded.**
- **All participants are muted upon joining the meeting to reduce background noise. If you have a comment or question, please “raise your hand”. This can be done by selecting the “More...” icon and choose “Raise Hand”. You will be called upon and will be unmuted. Dial-in participants can “raise your hand” by typing *9. You may also use the chat feature and message the host if you are having any issues or have questions or comments.**
- **Roll call of meeting participants:**

Agenda

- **What are Conservation Works Of Improvement?**
- **Preliminary Report Review**
- **Recommendations/Preliminary Cost Estimate**
- **Assessments**
- **Ditch Maintenance**
- **Next Steps**
- **Questions**
- **Comments**

Conservation Works of Improvement

Through Soil & Water Conservation District



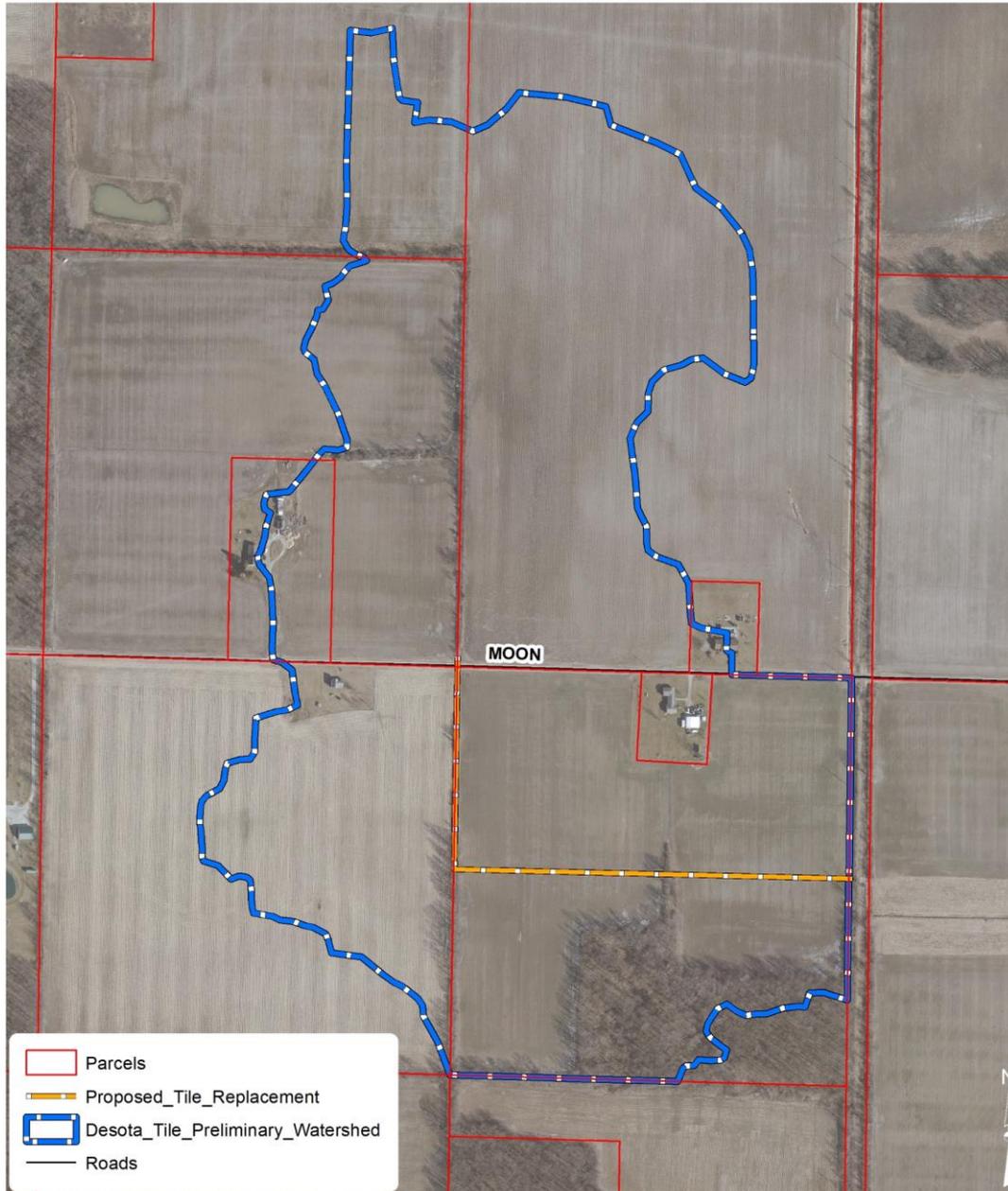
How it Works?

- ✓ A formal request for assistance is submitted to the Soil and Water Conservation District by an interested landowner or landowners.
- ✓ The Board of Soil & Water Conservation District Supervisors preliminarily accepts or rejects the request.
- ✓ If accepted, the District Supervisors hold a View to hear proof for need of project and to determine needed work. **(August 4, 2020)**
- The District Supervisors holds a Public Hearing according to section 940.23 of the Ohio Revised Code. Following the hearing, the Board decides whether to approve petition.
- If Approved, the District conducts final surveys/investigations and prepares the engineering plan and final cost estimates.
- Upon final review, the District Supervisors will decide whether to certify the project on to the Board of County Commissioners.
- The Board of County Commissioners approve or disapprove the project within 60 days of receipt of the certification.
- If approved, the project is bid out.
- Construction completed.
- Assessments mailed to landowners.

Preliminary Report Review

- See printed copy of report

Desota Tile #20-05



400 200 0 400 Feet















EXISTING CONDITIONS

The existing subsurface drainage system consists of a 12” clay tile main with some lateral tiles connected to the main. This main runs from Moon Rd. going south for approximately 670’ to a catch basin in the fence row and then runs east to Anderson Ditch located on the west side of the old railroad bed. There are two 12” tiles under Moon Road that are not adequate for the acres draining from the north that needs to cross Moon Road. The 12” clay main is breaking down severely from the crossing at Moon Road until it turns east at the catch basin in the fence row. This is due to extensive tree roots destroying the tile. There have been multiple breakdowns over the last several years on the portion of tile east of the fence row. The tile then runs through a wooded area south of the DeSota home. There are likely many roots in the tile in that area. There are some breakdowns in the tile east of the wooded area until the tile outlets into Anderson Ditch near the abandoned railroad bed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Replace the Moon Rd. crossing with new catch basins and a 30” crossing pipe. Then replace existing 12” clay tile with a new 15” smooth wall corrugated plastic tile. This tile will run from Moon Rd. south to the catch basin where the tile turns and heads east. The catch basin in the fence row will be replaced as part of the project. The tile will outlet into Anderson Ditch near the old railroad bed. Approximately length of new 15” outlet will be 1900’. The old tile main will be dug up every 30’ and broken down. New 6” submains will be installed along the new 15” main to pick up any 4” laterals entering the tile main. It should be noted that the tile was sized at a $\frac{1}{2}$ ” coefficient. This capacity takes into account some of the surface water that will be entering the drainage system, within the current drainage area. Trees and brush removed will be piled. It will be the responsibility of the landowners, where the piles are placed, to take care of these brush piles.

Preliminary Cost Estimate

<u>Items</u>	<u>Estimated Cost</u>
1900' - 15" Tile and installation	\$ 18,050.00
3100' - 6" Tile and installation	\$ 12,400.00
Brushing and clear fence row	\$ 2,250.00
(2) Road catch basins	\$ 4,120.00
(1) Road crossing	\$ 3,946.00
(60) - 4" Taps	\$ 3,600.00
(5) - 6" Taps	\$ 350.00
(1) - Tile Outlet Pipe/Rip Rap	\$ 275.00
(1) - Field catch basin	\$ 1,375.00
(76) - Tile break downs	\$ 1,900.00
Interest/Legal/Administrative Cost	\$ 8,229.35
Contingency	\$ 4,826.60
Total Tile Cost Estimate	\$ 61,321.85

How are assessments figured?

FACTORS USED TO FIGURE INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENTS

Acres Drained – Only the physical acreage of land within the actual watershed boundary is considered in making assessments.

Land Use – Each tract of land contributing runoff water to the proposed improvement is assessed according to the amount of water that is actually being generated from that tract of land. High runoff areas such as roads, parking lots, residential areas, etc. are assessed at a higher rate than the lower runoff areas such as farm ground and woodland regions, due to the fact that more runoff water is being produced from those higher runoff areas.

Soil Type – The soil type of your land draining into the project is determined using the *Defiance County Soil Survey*. Soils in Defiance County have been classified into four hydrologic soil groups. These four groups range from soils having low runoff potential and high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted (these consist mainly of sands and gravels that are deeply subsoiled) to soils having high runoff potential that have very low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted (these consist mainly of clay soils with a high swelling potential, a permanent high-water table, and a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface).

Tile Drainage – This takes in account whether the land in the watershed area is tiled and whether or not the tile drains to or away from the open ditch project.

Topography Consideration – The actual difference in elevation that each tract of land is in relation to the elevation of the project itself is considered in the assessment calculation.

Use of the Drainage Improvement – Your ground is assessed only on the amount or length of the drainage project that your water actually travels through.

PAYMENT OF ASSESSMENTS

1. Pay all the assessment when notice is received.
2. Pay part of the assessment and have remaining amount placed on your real estate taxes.
3. Do not pay any of the assessment and have it all go onto your real estate taxes to be repaid as follows:

Assessments from \$100.00 to \$499.99 you have one (1) year to pay.

Assessments from \$500.00 to \$999.99 you have two (2) years to pay.

Assessments that are over \$1,000.00 you have five (5) years to pay.

When assessments are paid in installments on your taxes, they will include interest (at the same rate as bonds or notes bear interest) plus legal costs. Current rates are around 3-5%.

4. Take out your own loan to pay the assessment.

COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Benefits are divided into two types :

1. *Obligation benefits* is based upon the need for an outlet for drainage resulting from deforestation, artificial drainage and urban development. Upper owners have a right to improve the drainage on their property, thus accelerating their drainage runoff. However, they are responsible or obligated to share in the cost of an outlet downstream that is adequately sized to handle their accelerated runoff.
2. *Drainage benefits* is the benefit that will be seen from a decrease in the flood potential and just overall better drainage of land along the improvement.

Ditch Maintenance

If the project is constructed it is required by law to be placed under the County Ditch Maintenance Program. This is done so that you will not have to go through this process again to have the ditch cleaned or reconstructed.

DITCH MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENTS

Yearly maintenance assessments will be placed on Real Estate Taxes at a percentage of your base (which is your construction cost for the project) to cover the cost of any work needing to be done during that year on the project. Money collected can only be used on the project that it is collected for. At no time can the maintenance fund have an unencumbered balance greater than 20% of the total project base.

EXAMPLE:

Base or Construction Cost = \$500.00

10% assessment would be \$50.00

Minimum Maintenance Assessment Per Parcel = \$5.00

Maintenance Money Is Used To:

- Spray for Brush and Cattail control
- Dip out sediment as needed
- Repair rock riprap if needed
- Log jam and debris removal as needed
- Inspect the project a minimum of once a year

Who decides if the project gets done?

The Board of Supervisors will consider comments from the meetings and written comments received along with reviewing the project to determine whether the project should proceed as proposed. The District Supervisors may approve the petition if...

- ▶ They are reasonably certain that the costs of the proposed project are less than benefits of the project
- ▶ That the project is necessary
- ▶ The project is conducive to the public welfare
- ▶ That the project will improve the water management and development in the county
- ▶ The project will promote economical, industrial, environmental, or social development in the area

Next Steps

- The District Supervisors will decide whether to approve the petition for the improvement.
- If approved, the Board of Supervisors will establish a date by which plans, specifications, and cost estimates will be completed.
- District Supervisors submit / certify plans, specifications, and cost estimates to Board of County Commissioners.

Next Steps

- Board of County Commissioners either approve or disapprove the project within 60 days.
- If approved, the project is bid out.
- Construction completed.
- Assessments, with notification of right to object to assessment, are mailed after construction is completed.