



Village of Lincolnwood Private Drainage Rebate Program

If an area of your property is experiencing drainage issues, the Village is offering a rebate program to help assist with making the repair. Private drainage issues have a negative overall public impact as standing water can lead to nuisances such as increasing the population of mosquitos and run off onto neighboring properties. As a way of helping to mitigate these concerns, residents who construct a drainage relief project are eligible to receive a rebate from the Village up to 50% of the project cost, not to exceed \$2,000. In order to participate in the rebate program, the application below **MUST** be submitted with the other required building permit documentation.

Prior to submitting the application, an appointment must be made with the Village Engineer to review the proposed improvements. The Village Engineer will make a recommendation to the Public Works Director as to the effectiveness of the improvement. The Public Works Director, or his/her designee, will make the final determination whether the project is eligible for funding.

Work must be completed and proof of payment must be submitted to the Village in order to receive the rebate. In the event multiple homeowners collaborate on a shared drainage project, each homeowner will be eligible for a rebate of 50% not to exceed \$2,500 of their portion of the overall project cost. Each shared drainage project is capped at \$10,000 in total reimbursements. Each homeowner involved must submit proof of payment detailing their specific amount paid. For shared drainage projects involving piping between adjoining properties, a recorded legal Plat of Survey establishing a permanent drainage and utility easement between the properties is required.

This program has a limited annual budget and is based on a first come first serve basis.

Examples of eligible improvements include, but are not limited to re-grading, or installation of French drains, drywells, storm sewers with pop-up drains, and sump pump systems.

Name: _____ Address: _____
Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Please check this box if this is a shared drainage project. If so, please list the other involved property owners below.

Name _____ Address _____ Phone Number _____ Email _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone Number _____ Email _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone Number _____ Email _____

Name _____ Address _____ Phone Number _____ Email _____

Summary of Problem and Proposed Solution:



Please attach the following documentation:

1. Copy of Contract With Licensed Contractor Detailing Improvement
2. Copy of Building Permit
3. Invoice
4. Proof of Payment (copy of cancelled check OR credit card receipts and stamped invoice marked PAID)
5. Photos Demonstrating the Drainage Issue to be Resolved (Engineering drawings if necessary)
6. I have spoken/met with the Village Engineer regarding my proposed improvement: Yes___No___

If this application is part of a shared improvement project amongst neighbors, each participant must submit the items above which must accurately provide what their portion of the cost of the project is in order to obtain the rebate.

I hereby attest that the attached documents are true copies of the original documents of the projects incurred costs.

Applicant Signature: _____ Date: _____

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE- OFFICE USE ONLY

PRIVATE DRAINAGE REBATE # _____

Application Verification	Date	Approved By
Copy of Contract		
Copy of Permit		
Invoice		
Proof of Payment		
Photos Demonstrating Drainage Issue		
Village Engineer Recommendation		

TOTAL PROJECT COST: \$ _____

TOTAL REFUND: \$ _____

(50% not to exceed \$2,000 per resident for non-shared drainage projects or \$2,500 per resident for a shared drainage project)

Make Check Payable to: _____

Approved By:

Signature Date

HISTORY

According to the 2018 National Climate report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the average annual precipitation for the contiguous United States in 2018 was 34.63 inches. This was 4.69 inches above the long-term average; making it the 3rd wettest year on record for the nation and the 6th consecutive year with above-average precipitation. The Chicagoland area receives approximately 36 inches of rainfall per year. Although Chicagoland experiences a rainfall close to the national average, a large portion of this unfortunately arrives in short, intense rainfall that is likely to cause flooding.

CHALLENGES

Soil borings throughout the Village show that the makeup of the Village is predominately sandy clay. Of all soil types, clayey soil is the most challenging in regards to stormwater management. Although it retains moisture well, it is the poorest draining of all the soil types. As such, stormwater tends to collect much easier; contributing to unwanted ponding in grass areas. Clayey soil is also highly subject to heaving in winter months, causing structural damage.

GOVERNING BODIES

The Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD) is a special-government district that manages, among other things, the flood water abatement within Cook County. As a part of this district, the Village of Lincolnwood sits on the North Branch of the Chicago River Watershed and North Shore Channel Subwatershed. All sewer projects within the area are subject to MWRD review and approval.

RULES & REGULATIONS

PER THE VILLAGE OF LINCOLNWOOD:

- Discharge points (sump pumps and downspouts) must be directed away from neighboring properties and located no closer than 5 feet from the property line.
- Any home that contributes stormwater to neighboring properties could be deemed a nuisance and subject to violations and fines.

PER MWRD:

- Residential downspout and sump discharges may not be connected to the public sewer system.

PRACTICES TO AVOID

Any system that discharges stormwater onto neighboring properties can be subject to violations and fines. Blocking the natural flow of water between properties via structures, berms, etc. is not recommended and may be subject to violations and fines as it can also be considered a nuisance issue.

PERMITTING

The Village of Lincolnwood would require a construction permit for any construction activity that alters the flow of stormwater. In addition, any developments that are larger than 500 square feet in area must be permitted by the Building Department. In some cases, this may require a set of plans designed and sealed by a Professional Engineer.

FUNDING ASSISTANCE

The Village of Lincolnwood currently offers a rebate program for the installation of stormwaters facilities. On a first come, first served basis, homeowners have the opportunity to receive 50% of the construction costs, up to \$2,000 or \$2,500 for shared projects. Applications can be obtained through the Department of Public Works.

VILLAGE STORMWATER PLAN

EXISTING SYSTEM

The Village of Lincolnwood is mostly served by combined sewers which collect both stormwater and sanitary sewage. This system is limited in its ability to handle large rainfall events and results in basement backups. To address this issue the Village had performed a Stormwater Management Plan which can be found on the Village website:

www.lincolnwoodil.org/resident-services/stormwater-study

The Village has begun to implement the projects recommended on the Stormwater Management Plan. For progress updates, visit: www.lincolnwoodil.org/resident-services/infrastructure-projects



FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

The Department of Public Works
at (847) 675-0888

BACKYARD DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



Department of Public Works
7001 N. Lawndale Avenue
Lincolnwood, IL 60712
www.lincolnwoodil.org

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and other elements and practices to restore some of the natural processes required to manage water and create healthier urban environments.

LANDSCAPING

Light rain can be effectively absorbed by the right landscaping

- Rock gardens
- Soils with high drainage and infiltration capabilities
- Plants, shrubs, trees that favor large amounts of water



PERMEABLE PAVERS

Permeable pavers are standard paver installations, except are constructed with a porous bedding and gapped for greater infiltration. Permeable pavers can hold different amounts of water, but are often designed to hold the first inch of rainfall over its surface.



RAIN HARVESTING

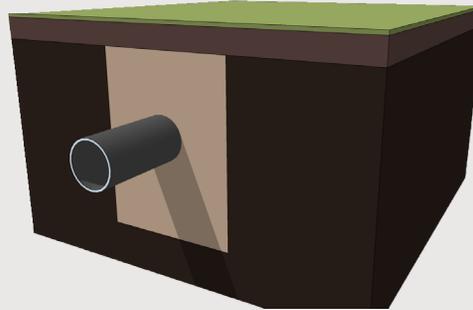
Rain harvesting is capturing rain for use or discharge at a future date. There are many types of systems available. One of the most common and affordable capture devices is a rain barrel. They typically hold around 50 gallons and can be installed on most homes with typical gutter systems.



TYPICAL STORMWATER PRACTICES

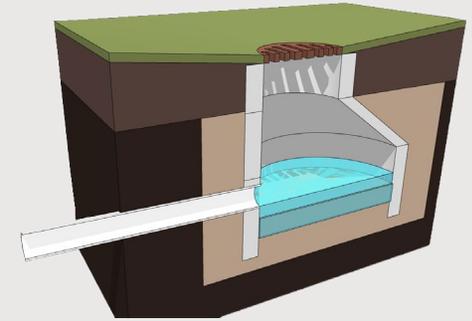
DRY WELL

These devices capture water much like catch basins on public roads, but are perforated and surrounded in stone in order to allow water to infiltrate slowly into the surrounding soil. They can be constructed with or without open lids, pop-ups, and drain pipes. They can be installed as standalone structures, or part of a larger system.



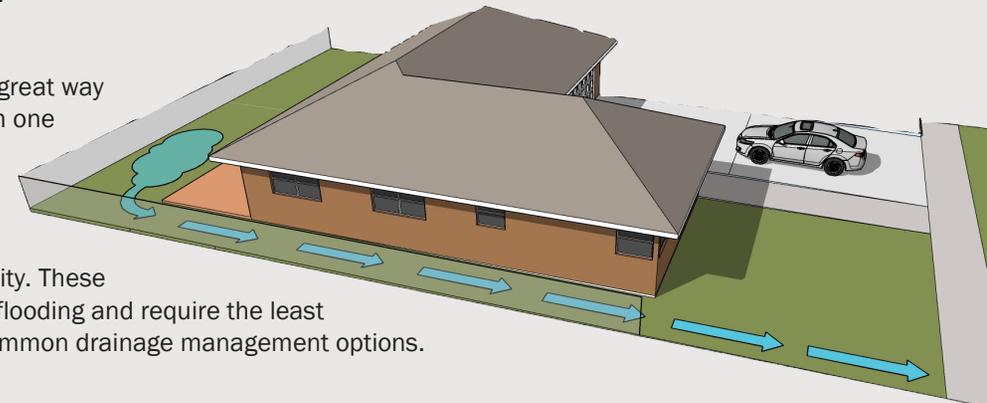
FRENCH DRAIN

Like the Dry Well, the French Drain can be installed as a standalone facility, or as a part of a greater system. A French Drain moves water from one location to another via a perforated pipe. The perforation allows some water to infiltrate in its surrounding stone bedding in order to reduce the amount of discharge. Most commonly, these discharge via use of a pop-up.



REGRAIDING & SWALES

Above ground land contours are a great way to capture and/or move water from one location to another. If enough slope is available, regrading in combination with overland swales can effectively move water to an appropriate location by use of gravity. These systems greatly reduce the risk of flooding and require the least amount of maintenance among common drainage management options.



PRIVATE SEWER SYSTEMS

In cases where the previously described facilities are insufficient for handling excess volumes of stormwater, they can be combined to form a Private Sewer System. Stormwater can be collected, redirected, and discharged through a permanent buried system. Catch basins, inlets, and Dry Wells can be used to collect, French Drains or sewer pipe can be used to redirect, and pop-up valves can be used to discharge the water at an appropriate location on top of grade. Where gravity flow is not an option, these Private Sewer Systems can be powered by Sump Pumps. However, they require the most amount of maintenance, cannot be combined with perforated facilities, and are the only facility with energy requirements.

