

What Lack of Drainage Can Lead To...

WHAT ARE DRAINAGE FACILITIES?

Any type of infrastructure that is designed to capture, convey, or block stormwater. Large drainage facilities, like the Cave Creek Wash, are often built to protect entire communities from the risks associated with infrequent storms. However, smaller infrastructures are also designed as part of home construction.

Keeping your drainage facilities functioning as intended protects your home, property, and others from storm damage. It also helps prevent liability. In addition to drainage facilities a common water system found in yards are washes. Washes collect stormwater runoff, and their maintenance is a shared and ongoing responsibility.

As a resident you must...

- Clear sediment, debris, and obstructions annually before Arizona's monsoon season (June 15 – September 30).
- During cleanup, remove built-up sediment, debris, prune shrubs, and clear trash racks.
- Be aware of state laws prohibiting wash blocking (ARS 48-3613).



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about best practices when it
comes to water at

carefree.org/stormwater



DRAINAGE FACILITIES & WASH MAINTENANCE

**Maintain your
drainage systems to
keep our water clean
and prevent flooding!**



TYPES OF DRAINAGE FACILITIES

TRENCH DRAINS

A continuous line of surface drainage with a continuous inlet along the entire length ensuring maximum liquid capture, typically through a grate.



PERMEABLE PAVERS

Permeable interlocking concrete pavements filter and direct stormwater. Commonly found in driveways and patios, these bricks can lose their water-passing ability over time and require maintenance.



WALL OPENINGS

Large openings at the bottom of your yard walls help allow water flow out and into storm drains when it rains. Make sure any screens allow water to pass freely to avoid a possible flood in your yard.



TYPES OF DRAINAGE FACILITIES CONT.

CULVERT & PIPES

These help water flow along a channel in such a way to keep it from washing away a roads, driveways or your yard landscape.



RETENTION BASINS

An area designed to store stormwater ; may be temporary or permanent. It helps mitigate the effects of flood peak discharges and runoff volume



DRY WELLS

A well that is used to transmit surface water underground. Though discreet, these should be cleaned annually. Consider a maintenance plan from a company.



WHAT'S MY RESPONSIBILITY?

For an individual property owner, the maintenance responsibilities related to a wash running through your property primarily involve ensuring its cleanliness. This entails keeping it free of trash, debris, and sediment, as well as ensuring it remains clear of overgrown, choking, or clogging vegetation. Additionally, it should be free of any obstructions or structures. The objective is to maintain an unimpeded flow of water, preventing any hindrance or reduction in the water-carrying capacity of the wash or channel. It is crucial not to fill in, plug, block, divert, or alter washes in any manner.

What to avoid:

- 1.Refrain from constructing walls or fences that cross washes. If walls are necessary, terminate them at the edge of the drainage easement or the channel's floodplain, leaving the wash area as common open space.
- 2.Avoid siting your primary access or the sole driveway to your house across washes.
- 3.Steer clear of diverting natural washes from their established flow path.

