Urban Agriculture Grant Application

Submit by Email

Nature of Request *(check all that apply)*: ☐ Infrastructure Installation ☐ Water Use Charges

Garden Address:

Applicant Information

Applicant Name:

Applicant Address:

Applicant City: Applicant State: Applicant ZIP:

Applicant Telephone: Applicant Email:

Property Information

Property Owner:

Owner Address:

Owner City: Owner State: Owner ZIP:

Owner Telephone: Owner Email:

Water Utility Information *(party responsible for water utility account)*

Name on Account:

Account Address:

Account City: Account State: Account ZIP:

Account Telephone: Account Email:

Garden Information

Where on the lot is your garden location (ex. NW corner)?

Size of garden (sq. ft.): How many regular volunteers will work at the garden?

Anticipated growing season:

Who will benefit from the yield?

What Storm Water Best Management Practices Practices (BMPs) does/will your garden employ? *(See Attachment #1)*

NOTE: Attach garden's operational budget to this application.

Applicant Signature: Date:

CITY OF DAYTON water one source Regional • Reliable • Renewable

Submit application to:
Verletta Jackson
City of Dayton - Dept. of Planning and Community Development
6th Floor, 101 W Third St, Dayton, OH 45402
verletta.jackson@daytonohio.gov
(937) 333-3288

THE CITY OF DAYTON OHIO INCORPORATED AD 1805

Attachment #1 - Storm Water Best Management Practices

Below are examples of storm water BMPs. This is not meant to be a comprehensive listing of BMPs but rather to give you an idea of common implementations.

- Bio retention cells

  A bio retention cell or rain garden is a depressed area with porous backfill (material used to refill an excavation) under a vegetated surface. These areas often have an under drain to encourage filtration and infiltration, especially in clayey soils. Bio retention cells provide groundwater recharge, pollutant removal, and runoff detention. Bio retention cells are an effective solution in parking lots or urban areas where green space is limited.*

- Sand and organic filters

  Sand and organic filters direct storm water runoff through a sand bed to remove floatables, particulate metals, and pollutants. Sand and organic filters provide water quality treatment, reducing sediment, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), and fecal coliform bacteria, although dissolved metal and nutrient removal through sand filters is often low. Sand and organic filters are typically used as a component of a treatment train to remove pollution from storm water before discharge to receiving waters, to groundwater, or for collection and reuse. Variations on the traditional surface sand filter (such as the underground sand filter, perimeter sand filter, organic media filter, and multi-chamber treatment train) can be made to fit sand filters into more challenging design sites or to improve pollutant removal.*

- Rain barrels and cisterns

  Rain barrels and cisterns harvest rainwater for reuse. Rain barrels are placed outside a building at roof downspouts to store rooftop runoff for later reuse in lawn and garden watering. Cisterns store rainwater in significantly larger volumes in manufactured tanks or underground storage areas. Rainwater collected in cisterns may also be used in non-potable water applications such as toilet flushing. Both cisterns and rain barrels can be implemented without the use of pumping devices by relying on gravity flow instead. Rain barrels and cisterns are low-cost water conservation devices that reduce runoff volume and, for very small storm events, delay and reduce the peak runoff flow rates. Both rain barrels and cisterns can provide a source of chemically untreated “soft water” for gardens and compost, free of most sediment and dissolved salts.*

- Soil amendments

  Soil amendments increase the soil's infiltration capacity and help reduce runoff from the site. They have the added benefit of changing physical, chemical, and biological characteristics so that the soils become more effective at maintaining water quality. Soil amendments, which include both soil conditioners and fertilizers, make the soil more suitable for the growth of plants and increase water retention capabilities. The use of soil amendments is conditional on their compatibility with existing vegetation, particularly native plants.*

- Removal of Impervious Surfaces

- Using native plant species

*(storm water BMPs from epa.gov)