



2025

Annual Report & Report of the Chief Engineer



**THE MIAMI
CONSERVANCY
DISTRICT**

Miami Conservancy District

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Cover page images

Germantown right conduit floor repair, before and after.



Miami Conservancy District's Legacy

When three powerful storms converged over the Miami Valley on Easter weekend of March 23-25, 1913, the cities along the Great Miami River recorded up to 11 inches of rain and experienced devastating flooding.

The rain fell on frozen saturated ground, resulting in nearly 95 percent runoff into streams and rivers, drowning the region and creating **The Great Flood of 1913** - still considered the worst natural disaster in Ohio's history.

As the Great Miami River overflowed its banks, about 400 billion gallons of water rushed through Dayton.

The floodwaters chased residents to their second stories, attics, and rooftops. More than 360 people died, and thousands were left homeless. Some were without basic services for days.

Damages reached \$100M. This would equal over \$3.2B in today's economy.

In response to this great disaster, the people of the Miami Valley vowed, "Never again."

Miami Conservancy District and its flood protection system are the result of that promise. Completed in 1922, the integrated flood protection system of dams, levees, and channel improvements have protected communities from flooding by the Great Miami River for more than 100 years.

Today's Miami Conservancy District focuses on three areas: flood protection, water stewardship, and river recreation.



In response to this great disaster, the people of the Miami Valley vowed, "Never again."



**In the Court of Common Pleas of
Montgomery County, Ohio**

In the Matter of:

The Miami Conservancy District	No. 036847
The Water Conservation Subdistrict	No. 105912
The Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict	No. 94-4414
The River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict	No. 99-2243

**2025
Annual Report of the Board of Directors**

To the Honorable Judges of the Conservancy Court:

The undersigned Board of Directors of The Miami Conservancy District and its subdistricts have the honor of presenting the 2025 Annual Report and Report of the Chief Engineer.

Section 6101.66 of the Ohio Revised Code requires that after the close of each fiscal year, the Board of Directors shall make a report to the Conservancy Court of its proceedings and an accounting of receipts and disbursements for the year. The report shall be presented to the full Court at its annual meeting and a copy filed with the Clerk of Courts as a record of the Court.

Section 6101.12 of the Ohio Revised Code requires that the Chief Engineer, as superintendent of all the works and improvements, shall make a full report to the Board of Directors each year. The 2025 Report of the Chief Engineer is incorporated herein.

Additional copies are on file at The Miami Conservancy District headquarters office.

The Board wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Court for its continued support.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael H. van Haaren, President
Beth G. Whelley, Vice President
Mark G. Rentschler, Member

MaryLynn Lodor
General Manager/Board Secretary

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Governance

The organization is administered by a three-member Board of Directors. The General Manager reports to the Board. The Board of Directors meets quarterly, or as needed, and must be conducted in full compliance with Ohio Sunshine Laws. In 2025, the Board of Directors met January 23, March 12, April 11, May 22, June 25, July 28, September 16, October 29, November 7, and December 17. In addition, the organization has a three-member Board of Appraisers which meets as needed. In 2025 they met January 8, July 8, August 13, November 19. The powers of the Board of Directors and Board of Appraisers are set forth in the Ohio Revised Code.

The political jurisdiction includes all or portions of the following nine counties in southwestern Ohio: Butler, Clark, Greene, Hamilton, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the Conservancy Court, comprised of nine Common Pleas Court judges from counties in the Conservancy District, shall exercise the jurisdiction conferred by Chapter 6101 of the Ohio Revised Code. In 2025, the Conservancy Court met on August 29, 2025.

Conservancy Court Judges

Montgomery County

Honorable Mary Wiseman
Presiding Judge

Greene County

Honorable Cynthia Martin

Preble County

Honorable Martin P. Votel

Butler County

Honorable Keith M. Spaeth

Hamilton County

Honorable Amy L. Searcy

Shelby County

Honorable Timothy S. Sell

Clark County

Honorable Brian C. Driscoll

Miami County

Honorable Jeannine N. Pratt

Warren County

Honorable Robert W. Peeler

Board of Directors



Beth G. Whelley



Mark G. Rentschler



Michael H. van Haaren

General Manager, Board Secretary

MaryLynn Lodor

Chief Engineer

Donald P. O'Connor

Legal Counsel

Lee. A. Slone
McMahon DeGulis LLP

Board of Appraisers

David K. Galbreath Jr.
Chairman

Joseph P. Kelley
Member

Adam P. Kranbuhl
Member

Leadership Team



MaryLynn Lodor
General Manager

The General Manager is directly responsible to the Board of Directors in accordance with the MCD Bylaws. The General Manager has oversight responsibility for the effective and efficient operation of the organization. The day-to-day operations and business are primarily handled by full-time and part-time MCD staff that report to the leadership team. The MCD staff total approximately 50 employees and 10-15 seasonal employees.



Don O'Connor
Chief Engineer



Barry Puskas
Chief of Technical &
Engineering Services



Ken Moyer
Treasurer



Shannon Phelps
Administration Manager



Ben Casper
Operations & Maintenance
Manager



Ginger Clark
Great Miami Riverway
Manager



Sarah Hippensteel Hall
Communications,
Outreach, &
Stewardship Manager



Mike Ekberg
Water Monitoring &
Analysis Manager

2023-2028

Strategic Plan

The strategic plan describes the Miami Conservancy District's commitment, mission, vision, values, goals, and objectives. It is intended to provide clear direction for setting organizational priorities. The purpose of the strategic plan is to ensure that the organization is complying with the official plans, meeting the needs of stakeholders, and carrying out work effectively and efficiently.

The Board of Directors approved the 2023 – 2028 Strategic Plan (MCD Report No. 2023-11 in September 2024.



Flood Protection

- Prevent floods to cities along the Great Miami River by maintaining, improving, and protecting the system of dams, retarding basins, levees, and improved channels.
- Prepare for, and respond effectively, to potential riverine flood events.
- Enhance community climate resilience by preparing and planning for the possibility of more frequent, more intense storms.
- Communicate flood risk, individual responsibility, and the importance of community involvement to prevent flood damages.



Water Resources

- Protect the safety and availability of water throughout the region.
- Improve water quality in the region's rivers, streams, and aquifers.
- Provide water information for various purposes.
- Increase public awareness of water.



Waterways

- Develop and maintain river corridor bike trails and activity zones for public use and enjoyment.
- Develop and implement river corridor marketing, planning, and programming that: increases use of recreational, historical, and cultural assets; attracts more visitors; supports economic development; and strengthens neighborhoods.

Our Vision

Thriving communities, a healthy watershed, and a higher quality of life, sustained by well-managed water resources throughout the Great Miami River Watershed.

Mission

Protecting lives, property, and economic vitality within the Great Miami River Watershed through an integrated and balanced system that provides unfailing flood protection, preserves water resources, and promotes enjoyment of our waterways.

Values

Commitment to the Great Miami Watershed

We are mindful of our mission. We realize what we do is crucial to the health of our region, and we are devoted to providing value to the people we serve.

Stewardship of the Public Trust

We carefully and responsibly manage the resources entrusted to our care.

Honesty and Integrity

We strive to be recognized as an organization with the highest ethical standards and integrity.

Teamwork and Cooperation

Teamwork is critical to our success. Trust and mutual respect for each other's responsibilities, functions, skills, and experience are essential.

Engineering Excellence

Efficiency and effectiveness in providing flood protection, water and land preservation, and recreational opportunities to enhance the region. It requires continuous learning, collaboration, adaptation to a changing world, and actively pursuing emerging technologies to ensure MCD's systems are resilient and will not fail.

Continuous Improvement

Exceptional contributions by individuals and teams are critical to our successful performance. Contributions at all levels will be appreciated and recognized.

Communication

Open, candid communication flowing in all directions is the norm. We emphasize listening as a critical component of effective communication.

General Manager's Message

Dear Friends and Partners,

For more than 100 years, the Miami Conservancy District has helped protect communities across Southwest Ohio through regional collaboration, long-term planning, and a commitment to public safety. What began as a promise of “Never Again” following the Great Flood of 1913 continues today through flood protection, water stewardship, and river recreation.

In 2025, the importance of that mission was on full display. Communities across the watershed experienced repeated high water events, and the region’s flood protection system operated as designed – protecting lives, property, infrastructure, and local economies throughout Southwest Ohio.

At the same time, 2025 reinforced the urgent need to invest in the future of this nationally recognized infrastructure system. After more than a century of service, many components show signs of age and deterioration. In response, Miami Conservancy District initiatives advanced rehabilitation, dam safety, levee accreditation, emergency preparedness, and long-term planning.

This year also marked progress in implementing the Capital Improvement Plan and advancing the Benefit Assessment Study and Seventh Readjustment. Through technical analysis, independent review, and extensive public engagement, we continued developing sustainable approaches to funding and maintaining this critical system for future generations.

Throughout 2025, investments continued in clean water, hydrologic monitoring, recreation amenities, emergency planning, and regional partnerships that strengthen communities across the watershed. From flood inundation mapping and groundwater monitoring to trail connectivity and river access, this work reflects a comprehensive approach to protecting and enhancing the region’s natural and community assets.

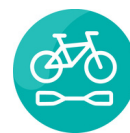
None of this work would be possible without the dedication of staff, the guidance of the Board of Directors, the support of the Conservancy Court, and the collaboration of local governments, emergency management agencies, and community stakeholders throughout Southwest Ohio.

The work ahead is significant, but so is the strength of this region and the partnerships that sustain it. Together, we remain committed to protecting, preserving, and promoting the Great Miami River Watershed for generations to come.

With gratitude,



MaryLynn Lodor
General Manager / Board Secretary



2025 By the Numbers

In 2025, the region experienced 21 high-water and storage events, reflecting the continued impact of frequent and intense rainfall. The most significant high-water event occurred in early April and ranked among the top 100 in the history of the flood protection system.



21

storage
events

total
precipitation

41.92"

1.93"

Largest rainfall, April 5

2,184

total storage events
1922 to 2025

15.01"

total
runoff

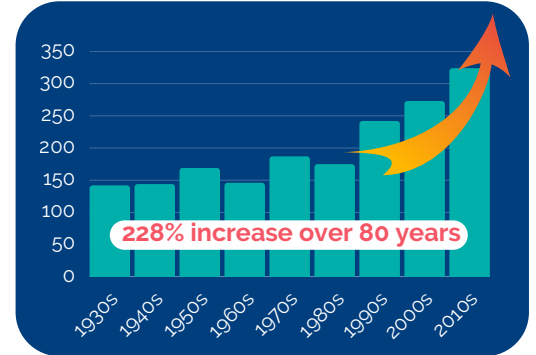
Aquifer Trends

- Groundwater at near normal levels
- Below normal to normal recharge
- Drought present during fall season

28.6B

gallons stored

Total storage events by decade



What is a Storage Event?

When the water elevation behind a dam reaches the minimum height at which the conduits begin to slow the flow of water.

High Water Highlight

March 31 - April 9, 2025

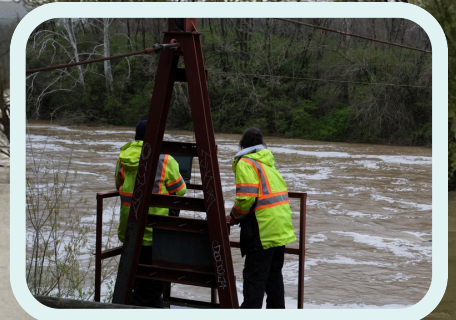
Southwest Ohio was hit with a 5- to 25-year storm—dropping 5 to 7 inches of rain in just one week. Thanks to the flood protection system, 22.5 billion gallons of water were safely stored and released.

- 17 floodgates closed and monitored
- 5 dams activated
- 24/7 response across the system
- 12th largest flood storage event on record



22.5B Gallons
of water
stored

12th largest
storage event since 1922



FLOOD PROTECTION

Ingeniously Simple

The drainage patterns of the entire Great Miami River Watershed are key to the system's design.

The dams and levees operate without human intervention and have no moving parts, except floodgates on storm sewers along the levees. The system includes:

- 5 dry dams
- 5 storage basins
- 55 miles of levee
- 1000s of acres of preserved floodplain

Total Capacity

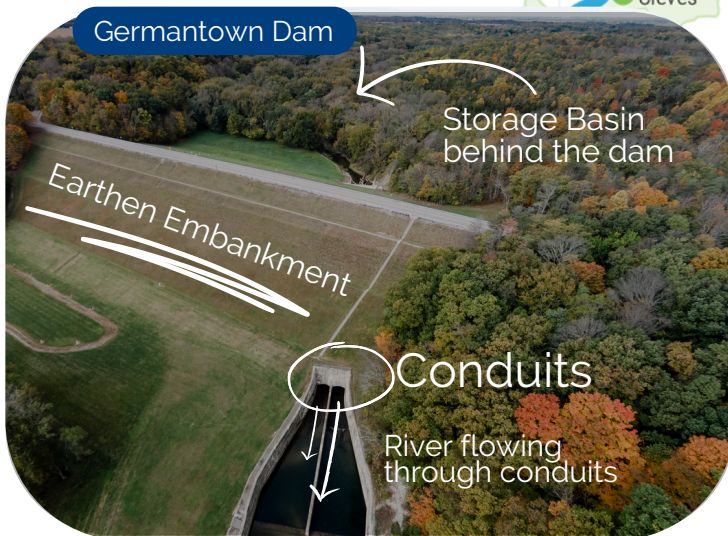
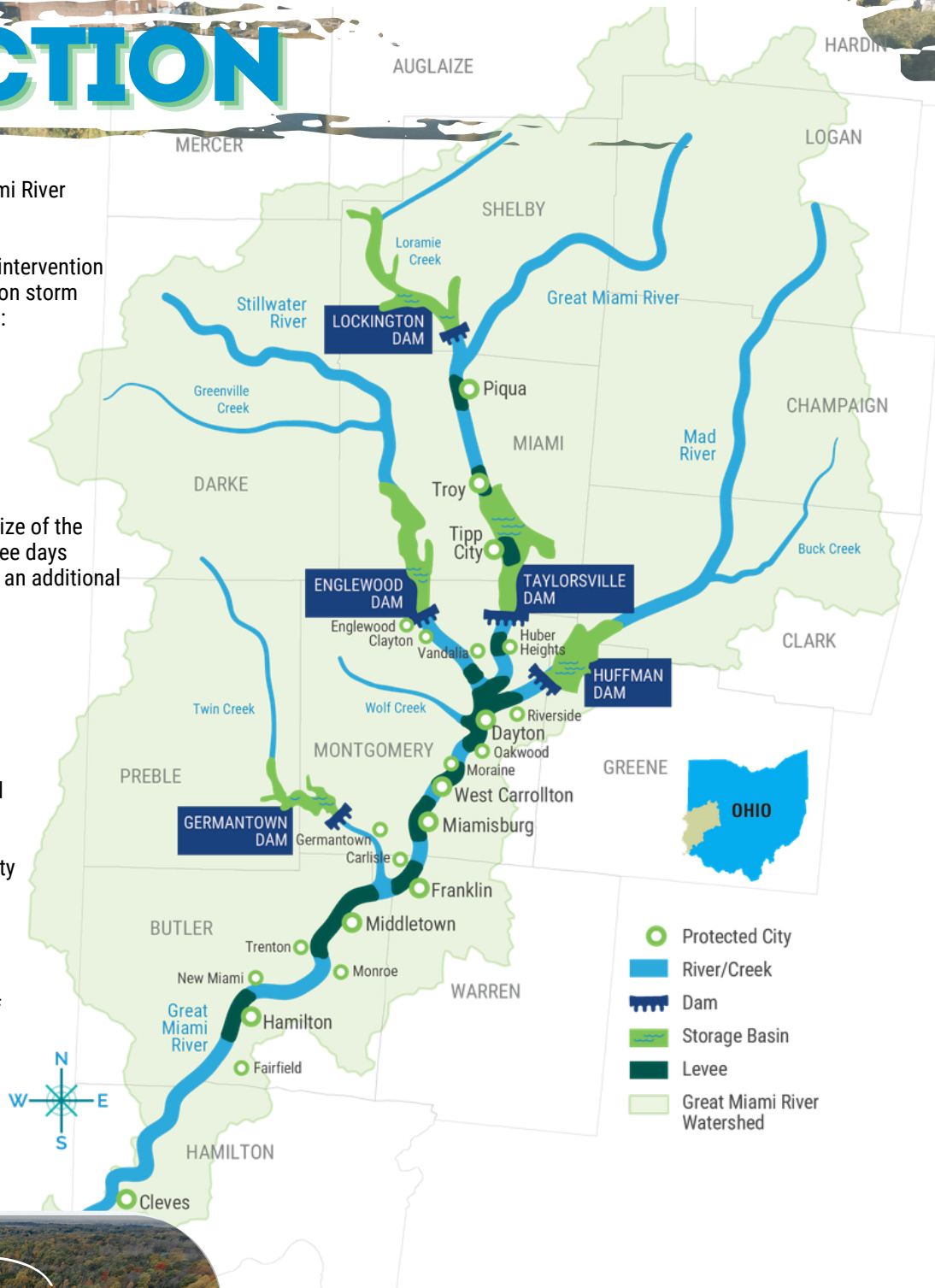
The system is designed to store a storm the size of the Great Flood of 1913 (9-11 inches of rain in three days across the 4,000-square-mile watershed) plus an additional 40 percent.

Storage Basins

Behind each of the five dry dams, the Miami Conservancy District has flood storage rights that restrict land use on over 35,650 acres of land where floodwaters are stored when needed. When not storing floodwater, the land is primarily used for parks and agricultural activities. For the flood protection system to work properly, maintaining the storage capacity in the basins is critical.

Dam Safety Compliance

Miami Conservancy District works to ensure the dams comply with the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Dam Safety regulations.



How Do Dry Dams Work?

Each earthen dam has large concrete openings (conduits) at the dam's base. During normal flows, the river runs through the conduits unimpeded. When the river rises approximately to the top of the conduit, water begins to store in the storage basin upstream. The conduits allow only the amount of water the downstream channel can handle. During periods of extreme high water, it can take up to a few weeks for the storage basin to drain the backed-up floodwaters.

Dams & Storage Basins

Flood Protection

Located on Twin Creek in Montgomery County, it is 1,210 feet long and 100 feet high. The drainage area above the dam is 275 square miles. It would take eight days to empty the 34.55 billion gallons of water in the storage basin after a maximum high-water event.

Germantown Dam



Englewood Dam



Located on the Stillwater River in Montgomery County, it is 4,716 feet long and 110.5 feet high. The drainage area above the dam is 650 square miles. It would take 28 days to empty the 101.68 billion gallons of water in the storage basin after a maximum high-water event.

Lockington Dam

Located on Loramie Creek in Shelby County, it is 6,400 feet long and 69 feet high. The drainage area above the dam is 257 square miles. It would take seven days to empty the 22.81 billion gallons of water in the storage basin after a maximum high-water event.



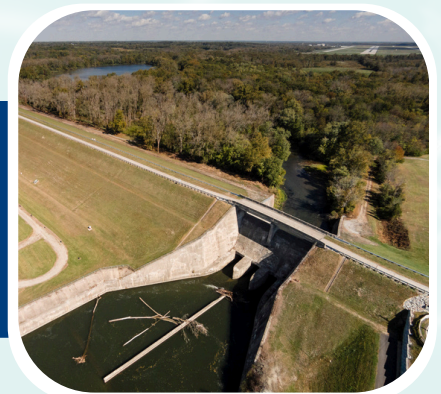
Taylorsville Dam



Located on the Great Miami River in Montgomery County, it is 2,980 feet long and 67 feet high. The drainage area above the dam is 1,149 square miles. It would take five days to empty the 60.62 billion gallons of water in the storage basin after a maximum high-water event.

Huffman Dam

Located on the Mad River in Greene County, it is 3,340 feet long and 65 feet high. The drainage area above the dam is 635 square miles. It would take five days to empty the 54.43 billion gallons of water in the storage basin after a maximum high-water event.



Levee Systems

Flood Protection

Dams and storage basins work in combination with levee systems to protect downstream communities.

The flood protection system includes 55 miles of levees that keep floodwaters within the river channel through the riverfront cities of Piqua, Troy, Tipp City, Huber Heights, Dayton, Moraine, West Carrollton, Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton, also referred to as the Local Protection Features.

Miami Conservancy District works to ensure the levee systems meet or exceed the criteria for accreditation by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Levee systems include earthen embankments, revetments, floodwalls, floodgates, storm sewers, and pump stations.

In over 100 years of operation, no more than 60% of the flood protection channel capacity has ever been needed. This demonstrates the effectiveness of our dual system—combining upstream storage basins with well-designed levees and channels. The system not only protects local communities but also significantly reduces flood heights in downstream areas without levees.



Dayton levees



Miamisburg levees

MCD works with communities to strengthen levees while achieving community goals. The Miamisburg levee pictured above was raised to complete their new riverfront park.



MCD operates several types of floodgates and sluice gates are the most common type.

Floodgates

During high water, floodgates prevent river water from backing through storm sewers into the cities. Closing floodgates is one of the first actions taken by Miami Conservancy District staff during a high water event.

Cities have storm sewer pipes that cut through Miami Conservancy District levees to drain water from city streets to the river. The floodgates are built at the end of the storm sewers. Miami Conservancy District maintains and operates 218 floodgates. Other floodgates are also operated by the cities of Dayton, Piqua, and Hamilton.

Other Protection Features

Flood Protection

During high water, floodwalls keep water away from communities to protect people and property. In total, there are seven miles of floodwalls throughout the flood protection system.

Floodwalls



Revetment

Embankment armoring that includes 1.7 million square feet of concrete, is installed in select locations for prevention of erosion in areas with anticipated high stream velocities. In the Miami Conservancy District system, revetment is commonly located on the outside curve of the river, in areas where the channel is narrow, and under bridges.



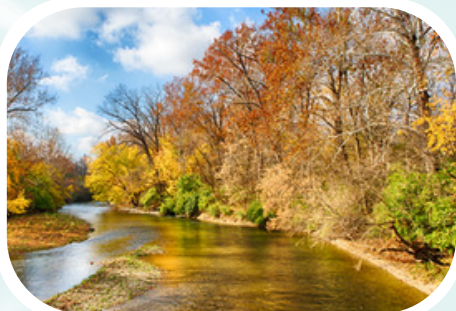
Pump Stations

After floodgates are closed, water is prevented from flowing from the river into city streets. The water is also stopped from draining into the river. In some areas water must be pumped into the river from city streets. There are 21 pump stations throughout the system. Only two are operated and maintained by Miami Conservancy District, one in Piqua and one in Tipp City.



Preserved Floodplains

Approximately 1,100 acres of preserved floodplains along the Great Miami River are owned by Miami Conservancy District. These lands were acquired for stewardship and flood protection purposes.



Improved Channels

There are 37 miles of improved channels along the Great Miami River. The channels were modified to improve their ability to convey floodwaters.



Funding

The Ohio Revised Code outlines how conservancy districts are funded. The Miami Conservancy District (Main District) and two subdistricts (Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict and River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict) are individually funded, and the funds are not interchangeable. Miami Conservancy District can also receive funding through grants, agreements, and other sources.



Main District – Flood Protection

Properties that flooded in 1913 – and are now protected by the integrated flood protection system – pay an annual assessment calculated using several factors. The assessment amount is calculated by multiplying the benefit by the rate. Miami Conservancy District's level of protection is designed to store a flood equivalent to the Great Flood of 1913 plus 40 percent.

Because property values can increase or decrease over time, the Ohio Revised Code (O.R.C. 6101.54) allows conservancy districts to regularly readjust benefits but no more than once every six years.



Subdistrict – Aquifer Preservation (Water Stewardship)

Miami Conservancy District's work in preserving water resources is funded through assessments to the nine counties within the Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict. In 2024, Darke County entered into an agreement for groundwater monitoring and other programs.



Subdistrict – River Corridor Improvement (Recreation)

Recreation amenities are funded through assessments to seven communities for maintenance of recreational amenities in their city, township, or county. The amenities include bikeways and river activity areas – with improvements such as low dams, portages, river access, trailheads, and parking lots.

The Great Miami Riverway is a program managed by the Miami Conservancy District under the River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict. The program is funded through agreements based on population, or sponsorship with 19 cities, counties, park districts and other organizations.

2025 Funding Requests

Priority Development and Advocacy Committee (PDAC)

Two proposals were resubmitted to PDAC in October 2024: the first for critical repairs to the concrete walls of the Germantown, Englewood, and Taylorsville Dams; and the second for improvements to levees and river access along the Great Miami River. Both proposals were given priority ranking in 2025.

Other Funding Requests

District/Subdistrict	Purpose	Funding Source	Total	Status
Flood Protection	Planning efforts for preparedness	HHPD Grant; Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$6.2M	Paused due to Executive Order
Flood Protection/Aquifer Preservation	Feasibility Study for flood risk reduction improvements	Water Resources Development Act of 2024; USACE	\$3M	Awarded (Passed by US Senate 12/24; MCD requested the appropriation via letter to USACE 2/25)
Flood Protection	Demolition and restoration of former bowling alley; 1301 N. Keowee Street	Montgomery County Land Reutilization Corporation	\$547K	Awarded
Flood Protection	Feasibility study of Miamisburg levee	Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill; USACE	\$200K	Not eligible
Flood Protection	Collaborative feasibility study to evaluate upstream watershed conditions and identify potential flood mitigation strategies that protect WPAFB's critical assets	Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI); Department of Defense	\$340K	Submitted September 2025
Flood Protection	Upstream wall rehabilitation at Germantown, Englewood, Taylorsville Dams	U.S. Homeland Security	\$15.2M	Submitted March 2025

Main District – Flood Protection

Benefit Assessment Study and 7th Readjustment of the Appraisal of Benefits

In 2025, the Miami Conservancy District advanced a multi-phase Benefit Assessment Study to modernize how flood protection benefits are defined, valued, and distributed across the Great Miami River Watershed. The effort supports the 7th Readjustment of the Appraisal of Benefits and represents the most comprehensive evaluation of Miami Conservancy District’s funding structure in its history.

Study Purpose and Approach

Miami Conservancy District engaged Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. to evaluate the district’s existing benefit appraisal methodology, identify unrecognized benefits, and develop alternative funding models aligned with modern industry standards. The study used pilot areas in Dayton, Hamilton, and Miami County to simulate flood conditions without Miami Conservancy District infrastructure and measure avoided damages and service disruptions.

The analysis incorporated both **direct benefits** (avoided property damage within flood-prone areas) and **indirect benefits** (avoided loss of critical public services such as hospitals, emergency response, transportation, water, wastewater, and electricity systems).

Key Findings: Regional Value of Flood Protection

Across Phases 1a and 1b, Stantec determined that Miami Conservancy District’s flood protection system provides substantial regional economic and public safety value:

- **\$2.0 billion in total direct benefits** (50-year net present value, all pilot areas)
- **\$1.85 billion in total indirect benefits** (50-year net present value, all pilot areas)

Indirect benefits were found to be nearly equivalent to direct property protection benefits in urban areas, demonstrating the system’s broad regional impact beyond the floodplain.

Benchmarking of other conservancy and flood control districts showed that Miami Conservancy District’s detailed parcel-level benefit appraisal system is unique nationally. Most peer agencies rely on ad valorem taxation or watershed-based assessments rather than individualized benefit calculations.

Implementation and Phase 1b Progress

Phase 1b expanded the study through additional modeling, sensitivity analysis, and a third pilot in Miami County. Findings confirmed that indirect benefits are substantial across both urban and rural areas, though ratios vary depending on land use and infrastructure density. A third-party review was completed by two independent experts in October 2025. Both confirmed and validated Stantec’s approach and recommendations.

Implementation planning includes:

- Development of a Certified Appraisal Record (CAR)
- Calculation of parcel-level Equivalent Benefit Units (EBUs)
- System modernization in coordination with Tyler Technologies
- Independent third-party technical and economic reviews

Refinement of indirect benefit categories using FEMA-based methodologies and additional economic research

Funding Model Alternatives

Stantec developed and refined multiple benefit appraisal alternatives for Board consideration, including:

- Stormwater contribution models based on impervious surface and Equivalent Benefit Units (EBUs)
- Flood zone-based tiered models with varying levels of risk and land use adjustment
- Hybrid property value and benefit models
- Streamlined versions of the current methodology
- Flat-rate and Equivalent Benefit Unit (EBU) approaches

Alternatives were evaluated based on equity, simplicity, revenue stability, and alignment with regional benefit distribution.

Public Engagement and Advisory Process

Following the pause of the Seventh Readjustment in 2024, the Miami Conservancy District launched an extensive public engagement and advisory process to better understand community concerns, evaluate alternative funding methodologies, and improve transparency around the regional flood protection system and its benefits.

The process included:

- A statistically significant survey, conducted by Burges & Burges Strategists (MCD Agreement No. 2024-027A), of approximately 1,200 property owners across the nine-county watershed
- More than 40 in-depth interviews, conducted by Burges & Burges Strategists (MCD Agreement No. 2024-027A) with regional leaders, community stakeholders, utilities, businesses, local governments, and partner organizations
- A 20-member regional Advisory Committee facilitated by the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission (MVRPC)
- Technical analysis and facilitation support provided by consultant Stantec

The Advisory Committee included representatives from counties, municipalities, utilities, economic development organizations, healthcare institutions, agriculture, business interests, and regional agencies across Southwest Ohio. Working alongside Miami Conservancy District staff and consultants, the committee reviewed the history of the benefit assessment system, examined both direct and indirect benefits provided by the flood protection system, and evaluated alternative approaches to funding and assessment methodology.

During four meetings, committee members discussed issues related to equity, transparency, communication, land use, regional growth, and long-term resilience. The committee also reviewed public opinion research findings and provided feedback on potential assessment alternatives and community concerns. Members consistently emphasized the importance of rebuilding public trust, improving understanding of Miami Conservancy District's role and responsibilities, and ensuring any future methodology is transparent, understandable, equitable, and defensible.

Several key themes emerged through the engagement process:

- Limited public awareness of Miami Conservancy District’s flood protection role and funding structure
- Strong support for pausing reassessment to allow for additional study and engagement
- Preference for transparent and easy-to-understand funding models
- Recognition that the flood protection system provides both direct and indirect regional benefits
- Concerns regarding fairness, complexity, and how indirect benefits should be measured

Policy Direction and Board Actions

Based on study findings and Ohio Revised Code Chapter 6101, the Miami Conservancy District Board of Directors:

- Formally recognized previously unappraised direct and indirect benefits across the watershed
- Directed the Board of Appraisers to calculate these benefits in the 7th Readjustment process
- Adopted a **stormwater contribution approach** as the preferred funding model
- Expanded the potential assessment boundary to the full nine-county watershed

This policy is a transition for Miami Conservancy District from a primarily property-value-based system tied to the 1913 flood to a watershed-scale model reflecting modern hydrologic and economic conditions.

Implementation Timeline

- Nov 2026: Public notice of Certified Appraisal Record
- Dec 2026–Mar 2027: Exception hearings
- Summer 2027: Magistrate review
- Aug 2027: Conservancy Court review
- Sept 2027: Final Certified Appraisal Record adoption
- 2028: Implementation of new assessment system

Organizational Readiness and Outreach

To support implementation, Miami Conservancy District restructured internal engineering roles and strengthened coordination with consultants and external partners. A comprehensive outreach strategy was launched, including stakeholder briefings, regional presentations, and dam tours to build public understanding of the system’s value.

A communications campaign tentatively titled “Fix the System – Fix the Infrastructure – Fix the Funding Formula to Protect Jobs, Families, and the Miami Valley” will guide ongoing engagement. Miami Conservancy District plans to reconvene the Advisory Committee in 2026 to present calculated benefits and estimated assessments.

Overall Outcome

The 2025 Benefit Assessment Study concluded that Miami Conservancy District’s flood protection system delivers far greater regional value than previously recognized, including significant indirect benefits to public safety, infrastructure resilience, and economic continuity. The resulting policy direction establishes a modern, stormwater-based watershed funding model designed to equitably distribute costs based on contribution to runoff and regional benefit—positioning the district for long-term sustainability and resilience.

Previous Readjustments of Flood Protection Benefits

Since its creation following the Great Flood of 1913, the Miami Conservancy District's benefit assessment system has been periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changing property values, community growth, and evolving approaches to regional flood protection funding. The original appraisal record, approved in 1917, established assessments based on the direct benefits properties and communities received from the flood protection system. Over the past century, six formal readjustments have refined the methodology while maintaining the principle that those who benefit from the system help support its operation and maintenance. In 2024, the planned Seventh Readjustment was paused and later rescinded, leading to the launch of a comprehensive Benefit Assessment Study to evaluate both direct and indirect benefits and explore potential updates to the assessment methodology for the future.

Original Appraisal Record

- Approved in 1917 for collection beginning in 1919
- Each property was individually appraised to establish value and benefit
- Municipal Unit Benefit equal to sum of individual benefits within that municipality
- Piqua's Municipal Unit Benefit equal to one-half the sum of individual benefits within that municipality

First Readjustment of Benefits

- Approved in 1968 for collection in 1970
- Individual Benefits adjusted based on current (at that time) property values
- Used county auditor Tax Values (not full appraised values) as basis for benefit computation
- Unit Benefits to municipalities and counties not adjusted (remained at 1917 values)

Second Readjustment of Benefits

- Approved in 1980 for collection in 1981
- Individual Benefits adjusted based on current (at that time) property values
- Properties owned by federal, state and local governmental entities were exempted from individual assessments
- Adjusted all Unit Benefits by increasing the 1917 Unit Benefits by 13%

Third Readjustment of Benefits

- Approved in 1986 for collection in 1987
- Individual Benefits adjusted based on current (at that time) property values
- A committee of representatives of the affected municipalities and counties plus Miami Conservancy District staff recommended the current Unit Benefit formula:
 - Municipal - 40 percent of the sum of the individual benefits within the municipality
 - County - 40 percent of the sum of the individual benefits within unincorporated areas (townships) within that county; PLUS 15 percent of the sum of the individual benefits within that county

Fourth Readjustment of Benefits

- Approved in 1996 for collection in 1997
- Individual Benefits adjusted based on current (1994) property values
- No change to Unit Benefit formulas

Fifth Readjustment of Benefits

- Approved in 2004 for collection in 2005
- Individual Benefits adjusted based on current (2002) property values
- No change to Unit Benefit formulas

Sixth Readjustment of Benefits

- Approved in 2012 for collection in 2013
- Individual Benefits adjusted based on current (2011) property values
- No change to Unit Benefit formulas

Seventh Readjustment of Benefits

- Scheduled for 2020. Public notice in 2024. Paused on May 3, 2024, by Miami Conservancy District Board of Directors. Rescinded by the Conservancy Court on May 10, 2024.
- Benefit Assessment Study was launched in July 2024 to identify all direct and indirect benefits and to update the methodology.

Subdistrict – River Corridor Improvement

Readjustment Planning

The purpose of RCIS is to enhance public use and enjoyment of river corridors utilizing improvements, amenities and activities within and along the river corridors. The River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict within nine counties: Butler, Clark, Greene, Hamilton, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren. River corridor enhancements by Miami Conservancy District date back to the 1920s.

Early on, Miami Conservancy District developed extensive parks above each of the five flood protection dams – Germantown, Lockington, Englewood, Taylorsville and Huffman – as well as the Carillon Historical Park in Dayton.

Miami Conservancy District helped build the first mile of bike trail in Troy nearly 50 years ago. That first mile has grown into a system of over 350 connected paved trails that stretch across southwest Ohio managed by many trail partners. This includes the 101-mile long GMRRT, of which Miami Conservancy District manages approximately 30 miles.

Between 1976 and 1990, Miami Conservancy District built recreation trails, three low dams and acquired ownership of an existing low dam. These amenities were created under successive General Plans for Recreation, which were amendments to The Miami Conservancy District's Official Plan.

An Official Plan for the River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict was created in June 2000 to facilitate river corridor improvement, bike trails, and low head dams that create pools for recreational use. A readjustment of the subdistrict was last completed in 2016.

In 2017, at the request of the river corridor communities, Miami Conservancy District launched the Great Miami Riverway under its River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict with 19 riverfront communities and organizations. Funds are generated by assessments levied against townships, cities and counties where the amenities are located. New projects are also funded through state and federal grants or other agreements when possible.

In recent years, Miami Conservancy District has secured almost \$6M for trail improvements from federal or state sources.

Current Annual Funding

The RCIS revenue comes from four different sources.

- Annual assessments total about \$290,000 to maintain recreation trails, two low dams, walkways, bridges, boat ramps and other amenities. This funding comes from the communities where Miami Conservancy District maintains recreational assets, including approximately 30 miles of bike trails from Dayton to Butler County.
- Five Rivers Metroparks provides \$154,000/year through an agreement for rehabilitation of assets within Five Rivers jurisdiction.
- Great Miami Riverway generates approximately \$150,000 per year with twenty-four public entities via agreement who participate on an advisory board, the Riverway Coalition. The Riverway agreements expire in May 2027.
- Grants for Capital Improvements for rehabilitation and repair of Miami Conservancy District maintained assets.

Miami Conservancy District began planning in 2025 for a readjustment of the River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict.

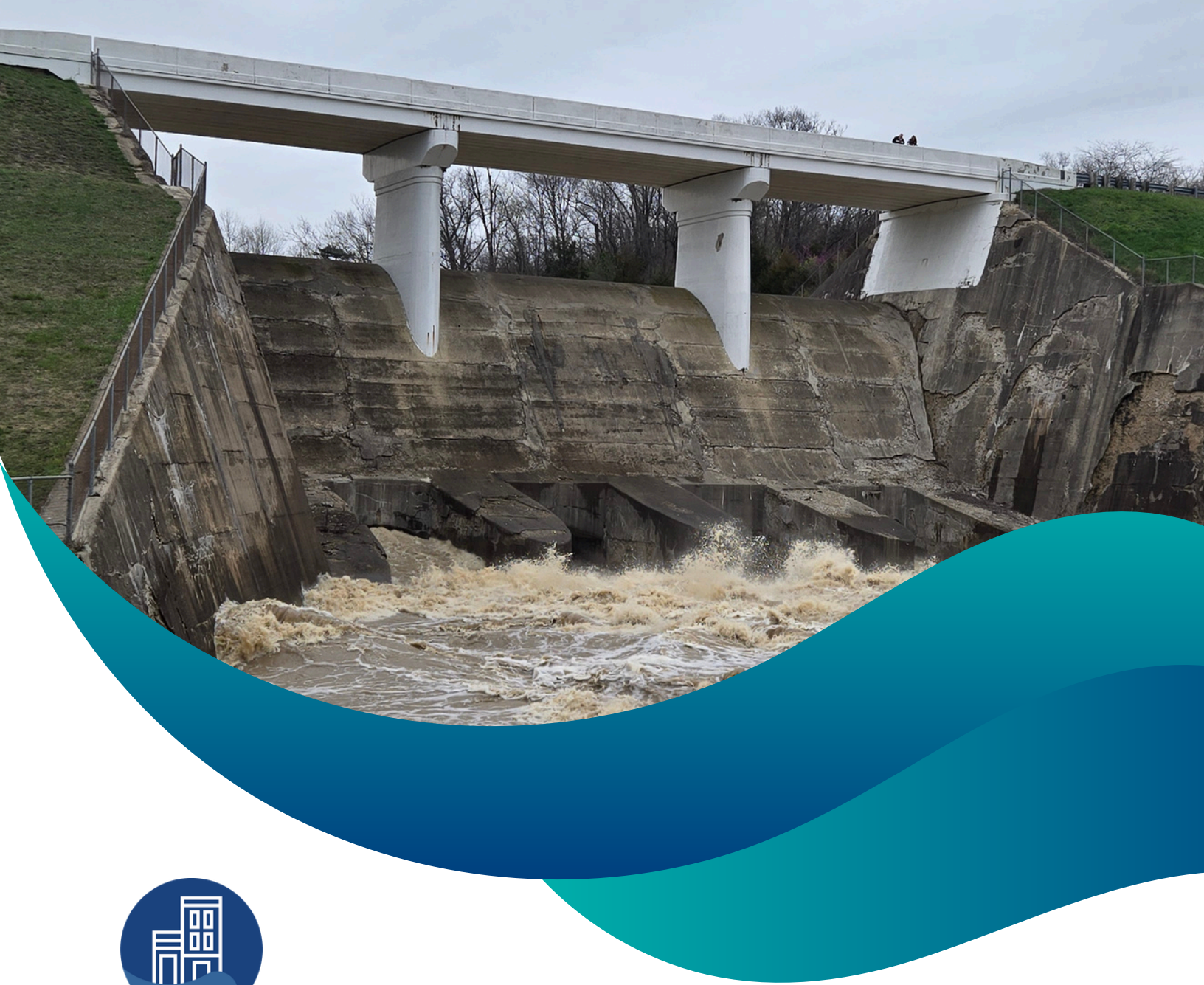
Subdistrict – Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict

The Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict of The Miami Conservancy District was formed on January 25, 1995. The Official Plan was approved by the Conservancy Court on January 26, 1996. It was amended on August 27, 2004, May 31, 2007, and August 11, 2017.

The Official Plan states that a comprehensive summary of all work performed will be presented to the elected body of each participating county every eight years. The most recent report was published for 2012-2019 (MCD Report 2019-55). At that time counties were advised that no changes to the annual assessment would occur in 2020 as part of the reauthorization, but that MCD will re-evaluate funding needs in the future.

No changes to the benefits or assessments have occurred since the start of the program.

Darke County became a partner via contract in 2025.



Flood Protection

Miami Conservancy District

Flood Protection

Infrastructure Priorities

The Miami Conservancy District's flood protection system has safeguarded communities throughout Southwest Ohio from catastrophic flooding since 1922. After 103 years of service, this critical infrastructure, one of the most innovative and influential flood protection systems in the United States, now faces deterioration and requires significant reinvestment.

While the system has benefited from routine maintenance and targeted capital projects over the decades, recent condition assessments and regulatory inspections have made clear that major repairs and system-wide improvements are now necessary. The system's most visible and iconic structures, the concrete walls (up to 78 feet tall), are literally falling apart in some areas. The deteriorating concrete poses risk to dam safety. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), which oversees dam safety across the state, has mandated immediate repairs to these critical assets.

Additional concerns extend across the entire flood protection network. Concrete floodwalls in downtown riverfront cities show signs of serious degradation. Many of the hundreds of pipes and conduits that pass through the levees, many of which are more than a century old, are in poor condition and could become failure points under stress. Built before modern geotechnical science, the levees are increasingly vulnerable, particularly where erosion, settlement, or outdated construction materials are present.

Most alarmingly, while the Miami Conservancy District system has performed well under the storms it has experienced to date, it has never been tested by a high water event even 30 percent as large as the event it was originally engineered to withstand. That official plan "design flood" could occur at any time. Technical analysis of the dam walls indicates structural instability risk at the design storm. Combined with the region's exposure to changing weather patterns, more intense rainfall, and aging infrastructure, the risks posed by the current condition of the system demand a strategic, forward-looking response.

National Infrastructure Trends

Despite its age, the Miami Conservancy District system remains among the most effective in the nation. Based on earlier FEMA accreditation reviews, most Miami Conservancy District levees meet FEMA 1% chance flood certification criteria. Recent analysis identified deficiencies in three (3) levee segments in Montgomery County that require remediation. Miami Conservancy District dams are currently rated as "Fair" in the National Inventory of Dams, a designation meaning no immediate safety issues exist under normal conditions, but significant repairs beyond routine maintenance are required.

The challenges facing Miami Conservancy District are part of a larger national crisis. According to the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 2025 Infrastructure Report Cards:

- Levees received a national grade of D+. More than 24,000 miles of levees have been inventoried nationally, but it is estimated that there are tens of thousands of miles that remain undocumented.
- Dams also received a D+ grade nationwide. In Ohio, the rating is slightly higher at C-.

Although Miami Conservancy District infrastructure is outperforming many national benchmarks, it still faces significant risks and requires dedicated investment to remain effective in the decades to come. State and federal funding assistance for levees and dams has never been sufficient to provide meaningful help to local flood protection systems.

Capital Improvement Update

For the system to remain strong, infrastructure is continuously improved through large scale capital projects. Miami Conservancy District's first coordinated capital improvement program with a dedicated assessment is known as the Dam Safety Initiative.

Dam Safety Initiative (1999-2026)

The Dam Safety Initiative (DSI) was authorized in 1999 and collected assessments that generated approximately \$35 million from 1999 to 2022. The total amount spent on dam safety through 2025 projects was approximately \$27.8M.

The DSI was authorized to address a limited scope of high-risk concerns related to dam underseepage, crest permeability, and concrete deterioration. This initiative enabled essential dam safety projects including:

- Installed 208 relief wells to control underseepage at Miami Conservancy District dams
- Placed impervious material at the crest of three dams to protect against seepage
- Rehabbed concrete and three (3) walls at Lockington Dam to improve stability
- Improved floodgates, revetment, and floodwalls in multiple cities
- Substantially completed rehab of the floor inside the Germantown Dam conduits.

Miami Conservancy District also secured grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) using the DSI funds as matching dollars to evaluate structural stability of concrete walls and design rehabilitation projects of Germantown, Englewood, and Taylorsville.

Critical Improvement and Investment Needs

As the Miami Conservancy District flood protection system enters its second century, the need for a large-scale capital improvement effort is undeniable. The most urgent projects focus on structural safety, failure risk reduction, and improving resilience to increasingly severe weather as categorized in the Work-Type Summary 2024-2032 table below.

Specific priorities include:

- Rehabilitation of dam concrete walls and spillways, and address advanced deterioration, cracking, and potential structural weakening, and utilize modern engineering standards.
- Repair or replacement of levee conduits and internal pipes, which are potential failure points, particularly where corrosion or material failure is present.
- Comprehensive levee improvement projects (such as widening, flattening slopes, rebuilding with better materials) to address underseepage and erosion risks, and adding modern inspection access features.
- Floodwall patching and reinforcement, especially in urban areas where high-risk assets and population density demand the most stringent protection.
- Erosion control and bank stabilization in the channels managed by Miami Conservancy District, where unchecked erosion now threatens levee stability and nearby community assets.

Work-Type Summary 2024-2032

Budget Category	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	Estimated Costs
Dam - Embankment	\$55,000	\$426,996	\$100,000	\$260,000	\$116,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$958,000
Dam - Concrete	\$0	\$2,207,484	\$6,458,570	\$611,133	\$692,133	\$3,111,178	\$286,133	\$514,133	\$1,342,133	\$15,223,000
Dam Total =	\$55,000	\$2,634,480	\$6,558,570	\$871,133	\$808,133	\$3,111,178	\$286,133	\$514,133	\$1,342,133	\$16,181,000
Levee - Embankment	\$524,100	\$570,069	\$3,320,000	\$1,570,400	\$1,879,200	\$100,000	\$2,566,800	\$652,800	\$132,000	\$11,315,000
Levee - Floodwall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Levee - Revetment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$790,400	\$0	\$0	\$124,000	\$896,000	\$0	\$1,810,000
Levee - Floodgate	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$119,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$473,600	\$0	\$593,000
Levee - Pipe	\$30,167	\$26,262	\$120,000	\$0	\$429,200	\$564,000	\$498,800	\$0	\$488,400	\$2,157,000
Pump Station	\$71,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$71,000
Levee Total =	\$625,607	\$596,331	\$3,440,000	\$2,480,400	\$2,308,400	\$664,000	\$3,189,600	\$2,022,400	\$620,400	\$15,947,000
Channel - Capacity	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Channel - Erosion	\$0	\$409,068	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,009,000
Channel Total =	\$0	\$409,068	\$0	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,009,000
Emergency Preparedness Total =	\$0	\$0	\$360,000	\$75,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$436,000
Facilities Total =	\$0	\$258,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259,000
										\$36,832,000

Capital Improvement Plan (2025–2032)

To fund Phase 1 of the new Capital Improvement Plan, the Board of Directors adopted a new capital assessment with a rate of 1.0% following the authorization to spend \$34.5M. Phase 1 focuses on the highest-priority projects. Projects are evaluated and prioritized each year based on multiple factors, including risk (likelihood and consequence of failure), regulatory requirements, infrastructure condition, funding opportunities, and project readiness. This phased strategy distributes costs over time, minimizes the financial burden on local communities, and uses local matching funds to pursue additional funding through state and federal grants and low-interest loans.

Aggressively pursuing funding opportunities was a theme of the 2025 capital improvements effort. A request for \$8.7 million to help pay for construction of upstream concrete wall improvements at Germantown, Englewood, and Taylorsville dams is anticipated included in FY 2026 Homeland Security Bill. However, as of early 2026, the bill had not passed. This uncertainty combined with not wanting to pass up this opportunity has led to a delay in implementing these projects.

The Capital Improvement Plan will continue to evolve based on the most recent information and funding opportunities. There are still some Dam Safety Initiative funds remaining due to the Germantown Dam Right Conduit Floor Repair project coming in under budget and other projects not moving to construction in 2025. As detailed in other sections of this report, continued inspections, analysis, and detailed design can result in changing project priorities, schedules, and budgets. The funds from the Dam Safety Initiative and the new capital improvement assessment will continue to be programmed for high priority projects, with an emphasis on spending the remaining Dam Safety Initiative funds in a timely manner.

Infrastructure Work History

To improve infrastructure planning and management, a database was created in 2024 to consolidate significant maintenance and capital infrastructure work history into one location. Historically, the information was listed in numerous reports and throughout multiple folders. Now consolidated in one place, the work history includes date, location, work descriptions, cost, district/subdistrict, and who performed the work. In the future, the data will be migrated and integrated into the District Asset Management System (DAMS). Substantial progress was made in 2025 despite a pause because of higher priority work.

Emergency Preparation Coordination & Planning

Emergency preparedness and coordinated response planning remain essential components of the Miami Conservancy District's mission to protect lives, property, and critical infrastructure throughout the Great Miami River Watershed. In 2025, flood preparedness was advanced through regional coordination, flood inundation mapping, emergency exercises, and investments in real-time monitoring and data systems. These efforts support informed decision-making before, during, and after high water events, while strengthening communication and coordination among local, state, and federal partners. This approach combines field operations, engineering expertise, hydrologic monitoring, and emergency planning to help communities better understand flood risk and improve regional resilience.

The Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) and related preparedness activities are designed to support rapid detection, evaluation, communication, and response during flood emergencies and potential dam incidents. These plans identify notification procedures, response responsibilities, inundation mapping, and coordination protocols with emergency management agencies and public safety partners throughout the region.

Flood Inundation Mapping

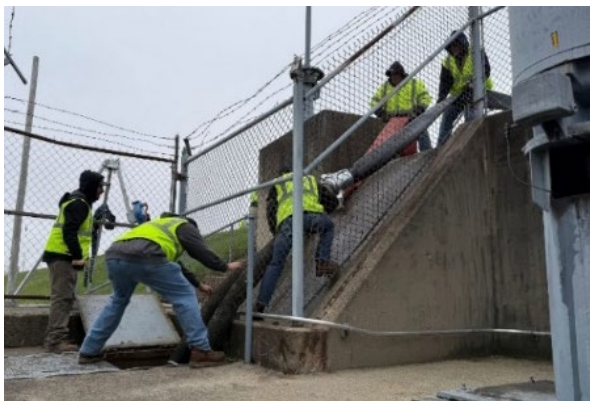
- A flood inundation mapping (FIM) project was initiated in 2024 for the Great Miami River from Piqua, Ohio to Troy, Ohio through the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Silver Jackets team. The project was funded under the FY24 Flood Plain Management Services.
- The project continued through 2025 and is in the final stages with mapping products and a website in development for public release and access. A public meeting was scheduled for the end of 2025 to share the FIM application but was postponed due to federal funding issues. This meeting will be rescheduled for 2026Q1 and hosted by Miami Conservancy District and Miami County EMA. The public FIM applications are available but will not be deployed until the public meeting occurs.

Dayton - Montgomery County | Table-Top Exercise

Engineering staff participated in a water emergency table-top exercise hosted by the City of Dayton and Montgomery County Environmental Services in November of 2025. This exercise simulated emergency response coordination during a major flood event including using MARCS (Multi-Agency Radio Communication System) radios to communicate between jurisdictions. The exercise included representatives from a variety of government agencies and departments as well as private partners. One notable takeaway as evidenced by catastrophic flooding in western North Carolina in 2024 is that communication devices, even MARCS radios, may not be available or reliable.

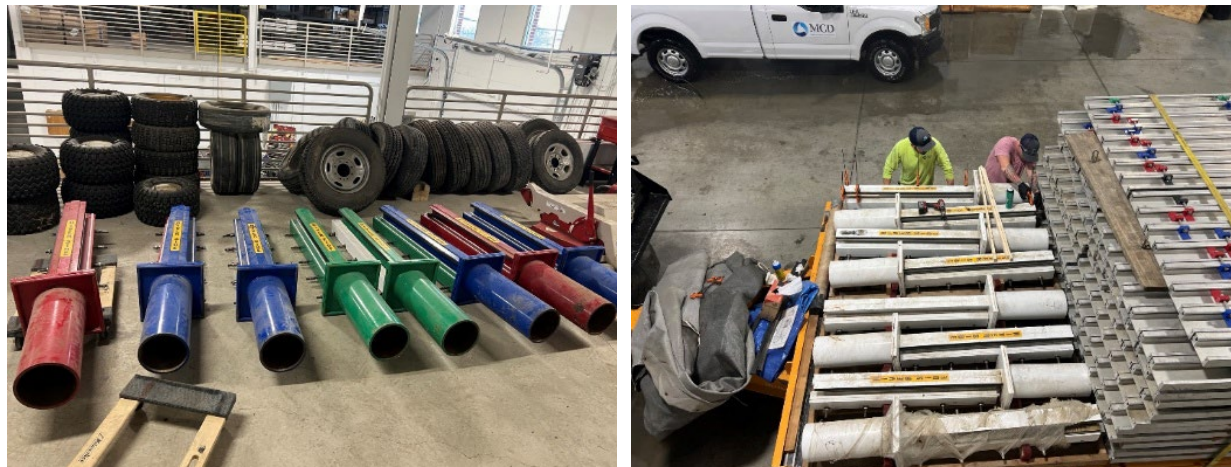
Piqua | Pump Station Training

Contracted with BL Anderson to update the control of the Race Street Pump Station in Piqua. Field staff tested the new controls at the pump station and combined the exercise with flood-fighting training. The team deployed two trailer-mounted pumps to fill the wet well for control testing and used the large trailer-mounted generator to operate the station via its transfer switch—simulating power outage conditions.



Dayton | Riverscape Flood Wall

As a result of a floodwall training exercise at Riverscape in Dayton in 2024, Miami Conservancy District staff identified maintenance needed with the flood wall and in 2025, repaired all identified issues.



Equipment, Accuracy, and Efficiency Improvements

Cellular data transmission equipment was purchased and tested for field deployment. This equipment is used for instantaneous data readings by the engineering team to monitor the current state of select system elements. One example is Solinst LevelSender cellular telemetry devices and data processing that were successfully piloted at Lockington Dam for near real-time monitoring of underseepage at Lockington Dam.

During the April 2025 high water event, high temporal density level logger data was captured from monitoring wells near levees throughout Montgomery County and utilized in levee accreditation studies. High quality data is instrumental in accurate analysis and modeling.

Computer code was written and tested in 2025 intended to automate pool-to-tail charts using current data science tools. Pool-to-tail charts are important to the evaluation of underseepage controls projects.

Improvements were made to automated remote file transfers in partnership with Miami Conservancy District's IT contractor, Vivitec.

These efforts are part of a continuous effort to build skills and internal tools to implement data science workflows needed to continuously improve the efficiency and quality of data collection.

Water Data Collection & Monitoring

Water data is collected and the information is managed for analysis and validation of critical infrastructure. High quality data is the first step in managing a successful flood protection system. This is also important to water stewardship and recreation. Data includes precipitation quantity, stream flow quantity, how water moves on the ground surface, and how water moves underground.

Hydrology

The Miami Conservancy District manages a Hydrologic Monitoring Program to continually collect data to evaluate flood protection system performance and provide recorded hydrologic data for public use. These networks include a daily Observer Precipitation network, a Stream-Gaging network, and a Real-Time Data network. Additional data and statistics are also recorded during each high-water event in which the dams store water.

To track water quality and quantity conditions, Miami Conservancy District operates automated and observer precipitation stations as well as extensive stream gaging and observation well networks to record precipitation, stream flow, and water levels.

Stream Gage and Stream Flow Data

To conduct high water forecasting, remotely observe river conditions, and schedule activities in accordance with the Operations, Maintenance, and Inspection (OMI) manuals and Emergency Action Plans (EAP), Miami Conservancy District maintains a network of 24 stream gages by agreement with USGS.

The gages are equipped with Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES) telemetry. Each stream gage transmits data to the USGS National Water Information System (NWIS) and is stored in a permanent archive. The network includes continuous recording (automated) and non-recording (manual) stream gages. The GOES system allows the Miami Conservancy District, USGS, and National Weather Service (NWS) to receive real-time stream stage, discharge, precipitation, water temperature, and air temperature data.

Miami Conservancy District also operates and maintains five automated stream gages immediately downstream of Germantown, Englewood, Lockington, Taylorsville, and Huffman dams not connected to the GOES system.

Water levels are read manually at the dams and local protection features using staff gages and wire weight gages. These manual readings provide backup data for monitoring the streams and help identify problems with automated gages or the GOES system.



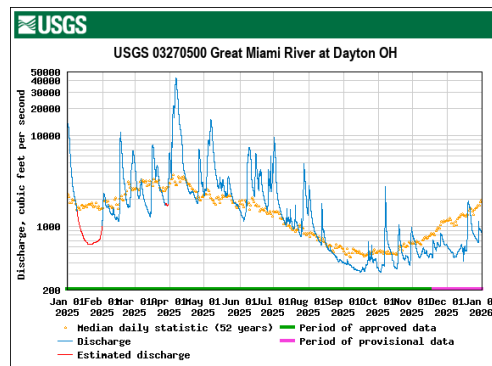
To measure stream flow (discharge), staff use either an Acoustic Doppler Velocimeter (ADV) or an Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP). The ADV provides measurements of water velocity at various points in the stream while the ADCP provides measurements of water velocity throughout the entire stream depth. As part of the cooperative agreement with Miami Conservancy District, USGS:

- Processes and analyzes the data from the automated stream gages equipped with GOES telemetry and the stream flow measurements taken by Miami Conservancy District.
- Establishes rating curves and tables defining the stage/discharge relationship for each gage.
- Publishes the stream flow data online and in state and federal reports.

The 24 stream gage sites are visited on a bimonthly basis to measure the flow in the river or stream. While staff are on site, they also check the electronic readings against manual readings to make sure the electronic equipment at the gage is properly calibrated and in good working order. Non-routine flow measurements are also collected during larger high-water events to develop the high flow end of rating curves for the stream gages.

Stream flow trends for 2025

The year 2025 saw eight high flow events on the Great Miami River between mid-February and late June. The highest flow event occurred in early April when flows on the Great Miami River at Dayton peaked at 42,700 c.f.s. Flows on the Great Miami River trended below normal throughout the fall of 2025 as drought conditions set in. Groundwater levels in the buried valley aquifer were also below normal throughout the fall. Lower than normal groundwater levels resulted in lower hydraulic head differences between the river and aquifer and less flow from the aquifer into the river. The result was a prolonged period of lower-than-normal river flows from September through the end of the year.



Hydrology Team Activities

Routine Flow Measurements

Completed routine bi-monthly flow measurements at all 24 stream gage sites in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

High flow Measurements

Flows were measured during the April 3-12 high water event at all stream gage locations. No additional high flow measurements were made in 2025.

New stream gage installation on Mad River near Springfield

Working with USGS, a new stream gage was installed on the Mad River near Springfield. The previous gage location did not have safe access due to a bridge not being maintained by the private landowner. A decision was made to relocate the gage to a bridge crossing downstream of the current location. The new

Springfield gage began transmitting water stage data on January 16, 2024. Miami Conservancy District, NWS, and USGS have coordinated with local officials to ensure everyone was aware of the change in gage location. The phase out of the former stream gage location occurred on September 16, 2025.

Stream gage maintenance

Maintenance was performed on stream gage sites configured with stilling wells. Stilling wells at the Germantown Dam (downstream), Englewood Dam (downstream), Lockington Dam (downstream), Huffman Dam (downstream), Sidney, Dayton, Wolf Creek, Miamisburg, and Hamilton gages were all flushed out and returned to service.

Observation wells

Depth to groundwater was measured monthly at all 101 observation wells throughout 2025. Logged groundwater level data from wells with recorders was also downloaded monthly. Wells with loggers collect multiple depth to water readings each day.

Many Miami Conservancy District observation wells have been installed in regional aquifers for decades. Over time, well screens can become fouled by microbial activity and buildup of mineral deposits, causing the well to lose connectivity with the surrounding aquifer. This deterioration in specific capacity can be remedied by redeveloping the well. Miami Conservancy District evaluated specific capacities of all Miami Conservancy District -owned observation wells. Wells constructed with 2-inch PVC casings have been redeveloped in-house.

Completed well redevelopment work on eight observation wells in the network. Observation wells redeveloped included CLA10018, MON00003, MON00023, MIA00043, LOG10000, CHA10010, and BUT10013. Staff are working on a plan to troubleshoot options where wells lack screens. Observation well MON00023 was removed from service after redevelopment efforts showed the well was no longer in good communication with the aquifer.

Specific capacity testing was completed on observation wells BUT00013, BUT10013, BUT00179, CHA10010, CLA10017, CLA10018, MIA00043, MON00003 (NRSF3), MON00023 (nrsf4).



Precipitation

- The 2025 mean annual total precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed was 41.30 inches. That is 0.62 inches below the 30-year average.
- Miami Conservancy District's observer at Ingomar recorded the most precipitation – 52.09 inches – for 2025, while Union City recorded the lowest amount – 29.17 inches.
- The 2025 monthly precipitation reports were compiled into MCD Report No. 2025-30.
- Monthly precipitation totals were often far above or below the 30-year monthly averages.



TRACKING PRECIPITATION

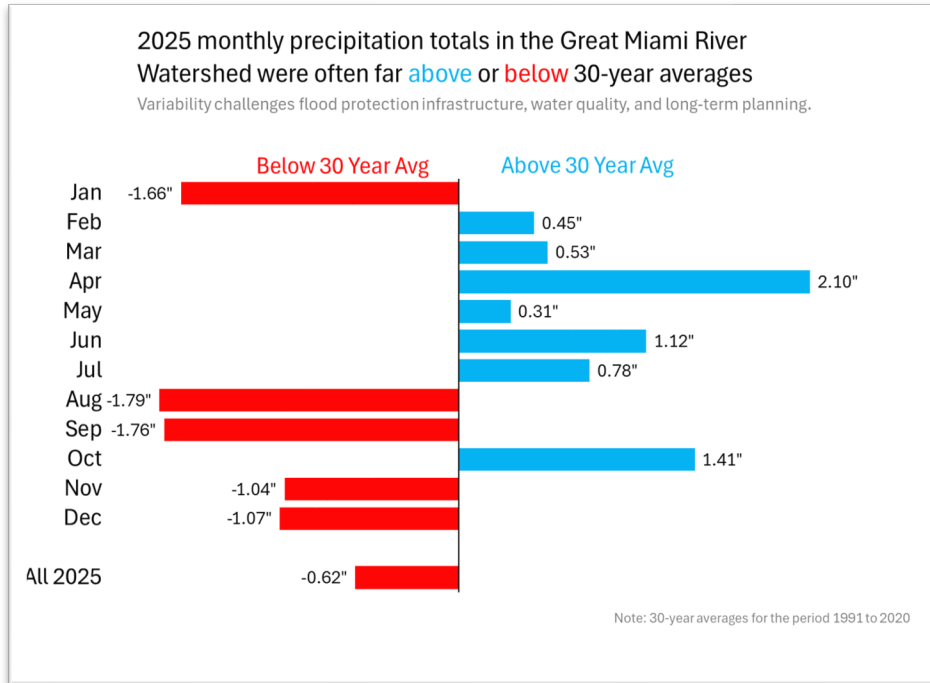
To track precipitation amounts, MCD maintains a network of 42 stations staffed by citizen observers who record daily precipitation.

The observers read the amounts collected at standard National Weather Service (NWS) rain and snow gages and send the readings to MCD via mail or electronic submittal.

MCD uses the data to calculate annual precipitation for the watershed by averaging annual precipitation totals measured at each of the stations.

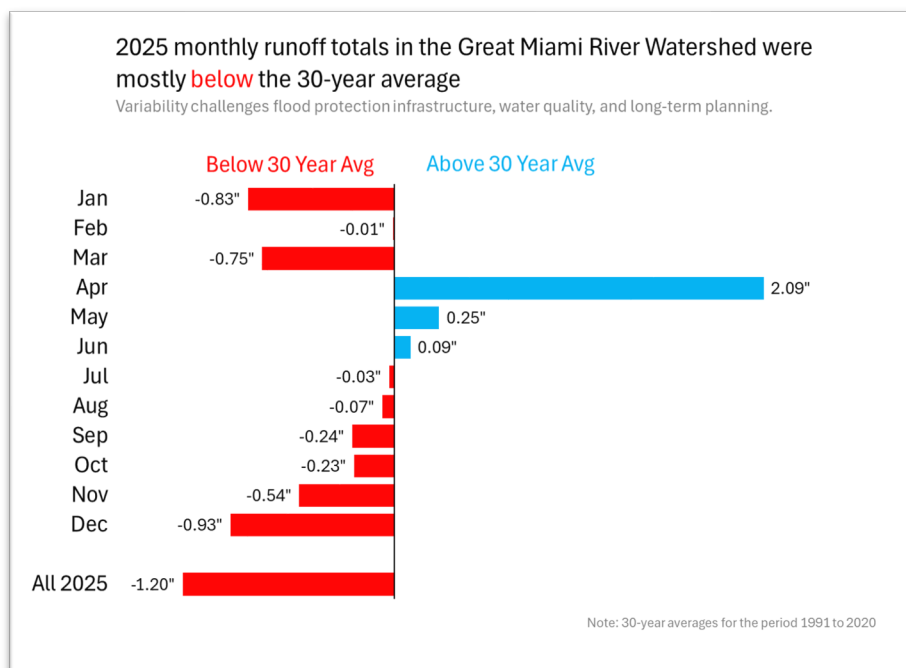
MCD publishes the information from these precipitation stations in a monthly precipitation report. Twenty-eight of MCD's precipitation stations have more than 75 years of records. See Appendix G, Table 7. The Urbana station has the longest period of record—142 years. Long records are required for resource planning and understanding environmental trends.

Precipitation observers at five of the stations in the network also record air temperature. Data are published in "Climatological Data, Ohio," prepared by NWS. The five stations are: Bellefontaine, Greenville, Sidney, Springfield Water Treatment Plant, and Eaton.



Runoff

The 2025 mean annual total runoff for the Great Miami River Watershed was 15.01 inches. That is 1.20 inches below the 30-year average. Monthly runoff totals were mostly below the 30-year average.



High Water and Storage Events

A high-water event is defined by Miami Conservancy District as a time when one or more of the following occurs:

- Any one of the flood protection dams goes into storage, which is defined as when the pool elevation reaches a minimum stage at which the conduits begin to slow the flow of water. See Appendix G, Table 6. Storage events at each of the dams are recorded separately. If all five dams are in storage at the same time, it is recorded as five separate events.
- The stream gage at any one local flood protection feature reaches an action stage.

The high-water event begins with any one or combination of storage events at the dams, or any action stage at the local flood protection features. An action stage is a specific river stage at which a defined activity must be performed, such as a floodgate closure or well reading. The high-water event ends when the dams are no longer storing water, and all the local flood protection features have receded below the defined action stages. During a single high-water event, any dam could have multiple storage events, and the river at any feature could rise into and recede out of action stages several times.

Miami Conservancy District measures the magnitude of a high-water event by totaling the peak storage volume recorded at the five dams during the event.

2025 High Water Event Summary

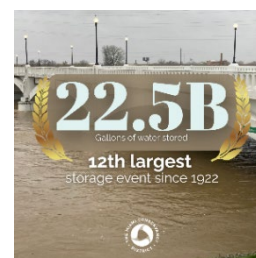
The table below summarizes high-water events during 2025. A total of 9 high water events and 21 storage events took place during the year. The total peak water storage volume of about 28.6 billion gallons. There was a total of 41.30 inches of precipitation and 12.39 inches of runoff. The largest rainfall event – April 5 with 1.50 – 3.00 inches

G=Germantown, E = Englewood, L= Lockington, T= Taylorsville, H=Huffman

Dates	Dams in Storage	Local Protection Features that Reached Action Stage
Feb 16-18	G, E, H	MID, HAM
Feb 27-28	E	None
Mar 16-19	G, E	HAM
APR 3-12	G, E, L, T, H	PIQ, TRO, DAY, WC, MIA, FRA, MID, HAM
MAY 6-8	E, L, T	DAY, WC, MID, HAM
JUN 8-11	E	None
JUN 15-16	E	None
JUN 18-19	G	HAM
JUL 1-3	E	None

APRIL 3-12 HIGH WATER EVENT

The largest high-water event of the year took place April 3-12 and resulted in a peak water storage of 22.5 billion gallons of water. This event ranked 12 on the list of largest storage events for the flood protection system.





West Carrollton, Miami Bend Park



Hamilton, Black Street Bridge



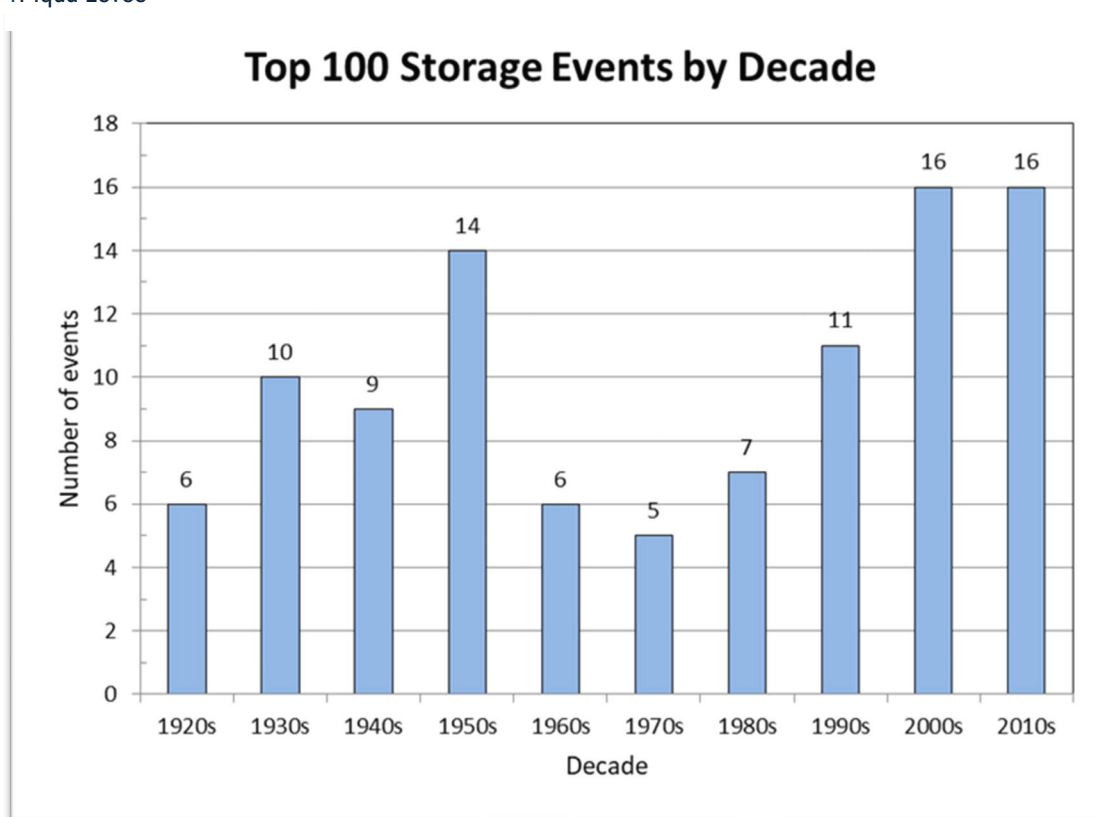
Lockington Dam Storage Basin



Huffman Dam, downstream



1Piqua Levee



Additional Hydrologic Data in Appendix G:

- Table 5 - Summary of 2025 High Water Events
- Table 6 – Flooding Basin Stages Where Storage Begins
- Table 7 – Precipitation Station Records in the Great Miami River Watershed - 2025
- Table 8 – Storage Basin Operation (Storage Events) Miami Conservancy District during 2025
- Table 9 – Largest Storage Events by Volume at Miami Conservancy District Dams since 1922
- Table 10 – Storage Basins – Ten highest for 1922-2025
- Table 11–Storage Basins–Ten Highest Stages for 1922–2025
- Table 12 –Flooding Basin Data and Operational Experience
- Table 13–Channel Data for Local Protection Since 1922
- Table 14–Maximum Stage and Discharge during 2025 for the Great Miami River
- Chart 1–Great Miami River Watershed Monthly Precipitation Statistics, 1913–2025
- Chart 2–Change in the 30-Year Average Annual Precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed, 1945–2025
- Chart 3–Average Annual Precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed, 1915–2025
- Chart 4–Annual Precipitation for the Dayton Observer Station, 1915–2025
- Chart 5–Annual Peak Discharges of the Great Miami River at Dayton, Ohio

Inspections

Inspections are critical to determine conditions, observe performance, and track deterioration of Miami Conservancy District's assets. This information helps with identifying and prioritizing maintenance and capital work. This summary includes the flood protection infrastructure inspections and evaluations performed, and active projects.

Dams

Routine inspections of the dams were conducted in 2025 by Miami Conservancy District caretakers and engineers as outlined in the Operation, Maintenance & Inspection (OMI) manuals.

ODNR Inspections

Miami Conservancy District dams are regulated by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) and inspected regularly, typically on a five-year cycle. In 2024, ODNR staff performed detailed inspections of Englewood, Lockington, Taylorsville, and Huffman dams. Their detailed inspections reports (MCD Report Nos. 2024-71, -72, -73, -74) were received by Miami Conservancy District in December of 2025. These reports do contain several repair, maintenance, and monitoring work items required by ODNR, but there were no surprises. Some of the items were already addressed by Miami Conservancy District staff through normal operations before receiving the ODNR inspection reports. All items that could be quickly addressed have been or will be in 2026. Other larger items, such as projects to improve the concrete walls, were already in the Miami Conservancy District project development process.

Concrete Deterioration Monitoring

The annual Concrete Monitoring Program Photograph Reviews were completed in 2024. Miami Conservancy District gathered comparison photographs to analyze a 5-year change detection, reviewed and prepared documentation of the findings, and completed the 5-year Comparison of Concrete Monitoring Photographs reports (MCD Report Nos. 2024-60, -61, -62, -63, -64). In general, several locations of new initiation or minor continuation of spall of original concrete and shotcrete on most walls at the dams were observed over five years of monitoring, but the impact on structural stability analyses is concluded to be negligible.

The annual Concrete Monitoring Program Photograph Reviews were completed in 2025 (MCD Report Nos. 2025-02, -03, -04, -05, -06).

Levee Systems

Routine inspections were conducted in 2025 by Miami Conservancy District caretakers and engineers as outlined in the Operation, Maintenance & Inspection (OMI) manuals.

Holes Creek Levee System Inspection

The Holes Creek Levee System is the only U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) sponsored levee system of all the Miami Conservancy District levees. Following guidance in the USACE Holes Creek Operations and Maintenance Manual, staff inspected the system in 2024. USACE personnel also inspected this levee system on November 13, 2024, accompanied by Miami Conservancy District staff. An Inspection Summary Letter (MCD Report No. 2025-08) was received in 2025, with overall positive results and expected recommendations. Miami Conservancy District began addressing USACE's recommendations in 2025 and will continue to do so in 2026.

USACE Levee Screening Tool Pilot Test

In collaboration with the USACE, several Miami Conservancy District levee segments were selected as non-Federal levee pilot locations. The National Levee Database team chose Miami Conservancy District for a second time to perform levee screening risk assessment at three Miami Conservancy District levee systems in Franklin, Miamisburg, and Troy. The Levee Screening Tool (LST) 2 is a USACE web-based application that quantifies risk estimates based on the likelihood of flood loading, expected performance of the levee under those loads and the potential consequences of a levee breach or overtopping. On March 10 through March 14, 2025, site visits and levee screenings were conducted with personnel from the USACE LST team and consultants, as well as engineering staff.

The final reports (MCD Report Nos. 2025-23, -24, -25) have been received. The levee screening assessments for the Franklin (FRAL1), Miamisburg (MSBGL 2–5), and Troy (TROYR 1–3) segments indicate all levees are over 100 years old, generally well maintained, and classified as Levee Safety Action Classification (LSAC) 4, meaning low risk. Each levee has historically performed well during major floods, though none have been loaded beyond 50% of their design height. Key risks include slope instability, riverine erosion, and localized issues such as poor floodwall condition in Miamisburg and animal burrows in Troy. Recommended actions focus on erosion protection, structural rehabilitation, improved emergency preparedness, and resource planning to mitigate strain during large regional flood events.

Pipes

Pipe Cleaning and CCTV Inspections

Engineering staff issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) package that included quantities to clean, inspect, and evaluate the condition of Miami Conservancy District-owned pipes. Miami Conservancy District and Hydro-Klean entered into an agreement (MCD Agreement No. 2024-010A), and Hydro-Klean performed the work on the pipes in Piqua and on Lockington Dam. Following this work, Miami Conservancy District executed an amendment to this agreement for the inclusion of the pipes in Troy. The Project Deadline for the work in Troy was extended to November 31, 2025, but the cleaning and CCTV services under this agreement had not been completed at the end of 2025. Staff are reevaluating the approach to pipes cleaning and CCTV inspections.

Floodgates

Annual inspections of all Miami Conservancy District floodgates were completed in January 2025. Staff inspected each floodgate, operating mechanism, chamber, and storm pipes that connect to the chamber. During the inspection, staff operated each floodgate and performed annual maintenance such as lubricating moving parts. All results were reviewed by the engineering staff, and work items were added to the Maintenance Web App for further project development.



Active Projects in 2025

The following table lists the projects that were active or completed in 2025. The list includes analysis, design, and construction projects. More details about some of the key projects can be found in the sections that follow.

Project Name	Phase	Description	Most Recent Cost Estimate	Estimated MCD Cost	% Complete
USACE Flood Inundation Mapping for Piqua and Troy	Analysis	Develop a detailed hydraulic model to estimate flood areas, depths, and impacts in the Piqua and Troy regions of Ohio. The study will produce a Flood Inundation Mapping (FIM) system that will be accessible to the public.	\$130,000	\$0	100
Hydraulic Evaluation of Modifications to the Great Miami River in Hamilton, Ohio	Analysis	Evaluates future modifications to existing infrastructure on the Great Miami River in Hamilton, including channel widening, dam removal or alteration, and alternative bank protection strategies. The study will leverage existing FEMA and Miami Conservancy District hydraulic models and survey data, with the option to develop a 2D hydraulic model using available bathymetric data as needed.	\$250,000	\$0	100
USACE Great Miami River Hydraulic Analysis	Analysis	Covers the Great Miami River and key tributaries across multiple southwest Ohio counties and aims to integrate existing and newly developed hydraulic models for the river system associated with the Miami Conservancy District flood protection network. The study will also produce a Data Management Plan to guide the long-term organization, use, and maintenance of hydraulic modeling data.	\$100,000	\$0	100
GELTH Hydrologic Analysis for Probable Maximum Flood (PMF)	Analysis	Analyzes Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) inflow hydrographs for all five Miami Conservancy District high-hazard dry dams using and enhancing the existing MCD HEC-HMS modeling framework. The work includes review of existing data, hydrologic model development and verification, and PMF determination to meet Ohio regulatory requirements.	\$331,784	\$331,784	90

Project Name	Phase	Description	Most Recent Cost Estimate	Estimated MCD Cost	% Complete
GELTH Underseepage Rehabilitation Phase 2	Analysis	Builds on an initial desktop review of historical design records to identify high-risk relief wells, guided by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintenance criteria. Phase 2 demonstrates that long-term underseepage pressure monitoring during major storage events can be used to prioritize rehabilitation of underperforming wells while deferring inspection of wells exhibiting adequate performance.	\$55,000	\$55,000	100
Montgomery County Levee Accreditation Phase 3	Analysis	In response to anticipated updates to Montgomery County FIRMs, this project evaluates levee segments in Huber Heights, Moraine, and Dayton through hydrologic and hydraulic, geotechnical, and interior drainage analyses. The effort produces certified documentation demonstrating that the levees meet federal accreditation requirements.	\$469,100	\$469,100	65
Pipe Cleaning and CCTV Phase 1	Analysis	A contractor will clean, camera inspect, and create reports for MCD storm pipes through the levees in Piqua and Troy and for the Lockington Dam crest drains. This data will help determine and prioritize pipe repair needs.	\$30,168	\$30,168	75
Miami Villa Seepage Remediation, Alternatives Analysis	Analysis	Evaluates current levee performance to identify and select a preferred design alternative to address landside seepage observed during high water events. The selected solution will achieve required stability objectives for the Miami Conservancy District Official Plan Flood event.	\$55,000	\$55,000	90
Lockington Underseepage Evaluation	Analysis	Phased, desktop-based approach to evaluate underseepage controls by reviewing existing records, monitoring data, seepage modeling, and failure modes to identify data gaps and guide future dam investigations. Phase 1 culminates in an engineering report with findings and recommendations, relying solely on existing Miami Conservancy District data and excluding new field investigations or repairs.	\$90,996	\$90,996	5

Project Name	Phase	Description	Most Recent Cost Estimate	Estimated MCD Cost	% Complete
Montgomery County Levee Accreditation Phase 4	Analysis	Responding to anticipated updates to FIRMs for Montgomery County, MCD is working with engineering consultant Michael Baker International to perform hydrologic & hydraulic, geotechnical, and interior drainage analysis and generate certified reports demonstrating levee segments in Miamisburg meet requirements for accreditation.	\$315,069	\$315,069	10
Pipe Cleaning and CCTV Phase 2	Analysis	A contractor will clean, camera inspect and create reports for MCD storm pipes through the levees in Dayton, Franklin, and Middletown. This data will help determine and prioritize pipe repair needs.	\$26,262	\$26,262	5
Germantown Dam Right Conduit Floor Repair	Design	Design of removal and replacement of a damaged concrete floor that has been severely eroded by gravel during high-water events. Deliverables include construction plans, technical specifications, and an engineer's cost estimate.	\$139,793	\$139,793	100
Germantown Dam Auxiliary Spillway Improvements	Design	Design for removal and replacement of portions of a severely deteriorated concrete spillway including associated concrete revetment, weirs, drainage systems, and stormwater improvements. Deliverables consist of construction plans, technical specifications, and an engineer's cost estimate.	\$119,774	\$119,774	98
GET Dams Upstream Final Design Modifications	Design	Design plans and technical specifications to rehabilitate severely deteriorated concrete and stabilize concrete walls at the upstream outlet works at Germantown, Englewood, and Taylorsville Dams.	\$90,000	\$90,000	33
Miami Villa Seepage Remediation, Design	Design	This phase of the project focuses on developing shovel-ready plans and specifications for the selected remedial design which will ensure the levee is stable if loaded to the Official Plan Flood level. The design advances a previously vetted alternative into construction-ready documents to support efficient implementation.	\$255,000	\$255,000	5

Project Name	Phase	Description	Most Recent Cost Estimate	Estimated MCD Cost	% Complete
Middletown Great Miami River Restoration near OEPA river mile 47	Design	Restores approximately 3,000 linear feet of stream bank along both banks of the Great Miami River near Middletown, Ohio, using natural channel design principles to address severe erosion, bank instability, habitat loss, and degraded biological conditions. Improves water quality and aquatic habitat while establishing a permanent conservation covenant over the 13-acre project area to support long-term ecological benefits.	\$409,068	\$0	15
Piqua Race Street Pump Station Controls Improvement	Construction	Upgrades the Race Street Pump Station with a modernized control system, improved electrical panel for maintenance, and safer access hatches. The new system enables remote monitoring via cellular modem and incorporates dual water-level tracers to enhance operational reliability and safety.	\$71,340	\$71,340	100
GELTH Underseepage Rehabilitation Phase 3	Construction	Phase 1 & 2 is a data-driven process for the prioritization of underseepage control relief wells needing maintenance was prototyped. Phase 3 pilots the field rehabilitation and redevelopment process with the goal of validating that critical performance improvement can be realized for optimized annual cost.	\$336,000	\$336,000	20
Germantown Dam Right Conduit Floor Repair	Construction	Rehabilitates the right conduit by installing a cofferdam system, repairing the downstream partition wall, and removing damaged concrete through selective demolition. Remediation is completed by anchoring high-strength reinforced concrete to the remaining floor to restore structural integrity.	\$1,413,466	\$1,413,466	95

Investigations & Analysis

Investigations and analysis make up a broad range of work that Miami Conservancy District performs. Anything from new scientific advances to a staff member noticing a problem at a dam can lead to something that needs to be investigated or analyzed further. Miami Conservancy District prides itself on being one of the best flood protection districts in the country. That requires being curious, keeping up on best practices, and striving to do the right work at the right time.

USACE: Planning Assistance to States (PAS)

Miami Conservancy District is working with the USACE Louisville District to utilize USACE funding, including Planning Assistance to States (PAS) Section 22 and Flood Plain Management Services (FPMS) Section 206, to move forward with multiple investigations. Projects were evaluated for either 50/50 cost share or 100% funded if the project was determined to be within a disadvantaged community.

Hydraulic Evaluation of Modifications to the Great Miami River Low Head Dams in Hamilton

This USACE PAS project was awarded 100% federal funds. The focus of the study is on potential modifications to existing infrastructure along the Great Miami River. These modifications may include channel widening, removal or alteration of low dam(s), and alternative channel bank protection. A detailed hydraulic model was developed using HEC-RAS software to help evaluate and determine if any modifications are feasible that would enhance the river while maintaining flood protection. Work began in 2024 and continued into 2025. Miami Conservancy District received the final report in 2025 and is expecting the final modeling files in 2026. The report showed that the two low head dams in Hamilton could be removed without negatively impacting flood protection.

Wright Patt AFB - Mad River Watershed and Huffman Dam Operational Modification Analysis

Miami Conservancy District and Wright Patterson Air Force Base worked towards a goal to perform analysis at Huffman Dam and upstream areas to enhance the level of service at Wright Patterson Air Force Base (WPAFB) and consider potential capital improvements or upgrades. Miami Conservancy District worked with the USACE Louisville District in 2025 to get this analysis project started but was paused to pursue a contract through the Department of Defense.

Evaluation of Underseepage Controls

Relief wells and underground drainage systems have been installed over the last 6 decades at all five of Miami Conservancy District's dams. It is important to inspect these periodically to ensure they are working properly. Building on Phase 1 research completed in 2024, staff and consultants have developed performance validation criteria for all relief wells at all dams. This framework supports a pilot program for data-driven relief well maintenance, where condition risk informs planning and prioritization. Miami Conservancy District contracted with Terran (MCD Agreement No. 2024-017A) for Phase 2, which included further data analysis. Phase 2 Analysis was completed, and the Phase 2 Draft Report was received in 2025. Major Findings from Phase 2 revealed that all Germantown Dam relief wells do not require maintenance, and identified priority wells at Englewood Dam for inspection, cleaning, and testing during Phase 3. Additional study is required to address critical data gaps and improve risk-based prioritization of maintenance at Taylorsville & Huffman Dams. Miami Conservancy District contracted with Terran (MCD

Agreement No. 2025-029A) for Phase 3 field investigations of priority wells at Englewood Dam, which began in October of 2025 and will continue into 2026.

Probable Maximum Flood Analysis at Dams

The Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) is theoretically the largest flood that could possibly occur at a location because of the theoretical largest rainfall that could cause that flood. State of Ohio law requires Class I (high hazard) dams to be able to pass the PMF without the dam failing. The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) Dam Safety division has guidelines for applying the probable maximum precipitation under OAC 1501:21-13-02.

Hired HDR Engineering Inc., (MCD Agreement No. 2023-026A) who performed a PMF hydrologic analysis. The purpose of the analysis is to determine if any of Miami Conservancy District's five Class I dams need improvements to store the PMF event. The hydrologic model development was completed (MCD Report No. 2024-50) using Miami Conservancy District data and information available from other dams, ODNR, and the USACE. Actual storm data was entered into the model, and simulations were run for model calibration. HDR provided draft reports for each dam, which were still being reviewed at the end of 2025. Review will continue in 2026. The overall draft findings indicate that the Miami Conservancy District dams can handle the updated probable maximum precipitation without overtopping and generally meet ODNR Class I PMF criteria, with Germantown requiring further evaluation of saddle hydraulics and acceptance of seasonal PFM simulations.

Lockington Dam | Underseepage Analysis

In April 2024, Lockington Dam experienced a significant event with an approximate recurrence interval of five years. The underseepage control system at Lockington's downstream right exhibited unusual water level readings, which may suggest that the system's performance does not adequately address underseepage control. The engineering team noted that these readings and observations will require further study and/or action. An internal report summarizes the investigation: MCD Report No. 2024-38 Engineering Investigation at Lockington Dam, April 2024 High Water Event.

Miami Conservancy District contracted with Stantec as the consulting engineer to conduct engineering analysis for this project. The project will begin in June with a review of conditions at Lockington Dam. A

FEMA LEVEE ACCREDITATION

When FEMA updates floodplain mapping, levees must be recredited for the updated maps to continue to recognize the levees as providing flood protection to the communities. MCD, as the levee owner, must provide sufficient information to demonstrate that the levee complies with all accreditation requirements. The information and documentation submitted to FEMA must be certified by a professional engineer.

Miami Conservancy District provided the necessary information to recredit levees in Miami, Warren, and Butler counties between 2012 and 2016.

Accredited levees can save property owners money through reduced or avoided flood insurance costs and increased property value. Properties that FEMA determines are within a FEMA flood hazard area would be required to purchase increased, or new, flood insurance. Every time a property in a flood hazard area is backed by a federally backed mortgage, flood insurance is a requirement of the financial institution.

Phase 1 desktop review of historical documentation and operational performance data and seepage analysis began in 2025.

Levee Accreditation | Montgomery County

In anticipation of FEMA accreditation requirements, Miami Conservancy District completed the field exploration of nine miles of levee in Montgomery County in 2023. In 2024, engineering consultant Michael Baker International (MBI) delivered the corresponding report (MCD Report No. 2024-22) detailing full geotechnical and laboratory analysis results for 71 soil borings. In 2025, the Phase 1 and 2 results were utilized in embankment and foundation seepage and slope stability analysis towards FEMA accreditation reporting.

Phase 3 Montgomery County Levees Accreditation with Michael Baker International (MCD Agreement No. 2024-018A) analysis resulted in two levees that require improvements to pass FEMA levee accreditation: MVL1 (Huber Heights) and MSR1 (Moraine). Alternative analysis and design were kicked off for MVL1 in 2025, and MSR1 is planned for 2026.

All other analyses that were started in 2025 Q1 for Dayton Levee segments DAYGML3, DAYGML5, and DAYGML6 are anticipated to be completed without major findings in 2026. Analysis for Miamisburg levee segments MSBGL3, MSBGL4, and MSBGR1 Phase 4 of Montgomery County levee accreditation (MCD Agreement No. 2025-008A) commenced in 2025, and Preliminary results are expected in 2026.

Miami Villa | Levee Seepage Remediation, Alternatives Analysis

This analysis began following review of FEMA Accreditation/levee performance preliminary findings, which revealed that the downstream portion of the levee at Miami Villa in Huber Heights does not meet embankment and foundation stability factors of safety requirements per industry guidelines for levee geotechnical design. Miami Conservancy District selected Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. to perform the engineering analysis of alternatives (MCD Agreement No. 2024-031A). This study identified a range of alternatives with cost estimates. The alternative analysis was completed in August 2025. Miami Conservancy District also selected Stantec for the development of levee design plans and accreditation certification for the Miami Villa levee system (MCD Agreement No. 2025-036A).



Miami Shores | Levee Seepage Remediation, Alternative Analysis and Design

The review of FEMA Accreditation/levee performance preliminary findings revealed that upstream and downstream segments of the levee at Miami Shores in Moraine do not meet embankment and foundation stability factors of safety (FS) requirements per industry guidelines for geotechnical design, as demonstrated by standard geotechnical embankment seepage and slope stability modeling. Miami Conservancy District is soliciting proposals for professional engineering services to perform alternatives

analysis and identify candidate remedial designs that demonstrate Miami Conservancy District's design requirements for the OPF riverside loading event at the two locations. This project is expected to start early in 2026.

Design Projects

Dams

Germantown, Englewood, and Taylorsville | Upstream Improvement

In 2023, Miami Conservancy District contracted with DLZ Ohio, Inc., (MCD Agreement Nos. 2023-036A; No. 2023-037A; No. 2023-038A) to advance the design of the rehabilitation of the upstream dam walls at Germantown, Englewood, and Taylorsville Dams, based on the concrete structural analysis alternatives completed in 2022. The design work was performed with Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) High Hazard Potential Dam grant funding and was informed by structural analysis and alternatives analysis that began in 2020.



There was some delay with completing these designs due to uncertainty with construction funding. However, when federal funding (requested by Congressman Mike Turner through the Homeland Security Bill) appeared likely to be successful, completing design work was made a high priority. In 2025, all three designs were over 90% complete and reviewed by Miami Conservancy District staff. To ensure these projects were eligible for FEMA grant funding, a cost-benefit analysis was performed.

DLZ was instructed to prioritize the finalization of Germantown Upstream Improvement plans and specifications first; Analysis shows they pose a higher risk. Additionally, this project has the highest cost-benefit ratio. If the federal grant funding is not secured, the Miami Conservancy District will likely move forward with the Germantown project first using 100% Miami Conservancy District funds.

Germantown Dam | Auxiliary Spillway Improvement

Under (MCD Agreement No. 2023-040A) HDR consulting engineers performed detailed design work for this project. The project includes repairs to the concrete revetments and weirs at the auxiliary spillway. In 2025, Miami Conservancy District staff reviewed the 90% submittal and supplied comments to the design engineer. The 100% plan submittals were reviewed in July, and several drainage modifications were made to prevent concrete deterioration, which were then submitted to ODNR Dam Safety for final review and approval. Bidding is projected for early 2026 following ODNR review.



Levees

Dayton | Riverfront Plan: Wolf Creek Levee Improvements

The City of Dayton and Miami Conservancy District entered into an agreement to construct levee and river access improvements along the Wolf Creek near the confluence with the Great Miami River. The project was to include work on both banks of Wolf Creek, strengthen the levees, and make the creek more accessible and attractive. Due to high estimates, the work may only include one bank.

The City of Dayton hired Stantec to develop the design. MCD Agreement No. 2024-032A commits the city to provide \$1,505,000 and Miami Conservancy District to commit \$750,000 towards construction. Miami Conservancy District committed to managing bidding and construction in.

As design advanced, additional utility work was identified, which caused the cost estimate to increase. The project partners agreed that most of the utility work is necessary because of the levee project, that the existing agreement and funding limits should remain as-is, and that the south levee section should be prioritized over the north levee section. Based on a detailed review of the utility work, Miami Conservancy District will only contribute to portions of the work that are directly related to the construction of the new and improved levee. The project is expected to move forward with bidding in 2026 and will contain bid alternates.

Middletown | Great Miami River Restoration near OEPA river mile 47

A \$4 million grant from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP) was awarded to the Miami Conservancy District, in partnership with the City of Middletown in 2024. The funds will be used to address ongoing erosion of Great Miami riverbanks is creating severe soil and land loss and cutting dangerously close to the City of Middletown's wastewater treatment plant, and adjacent Miami Conservancy District levee.

The project plan, which includes the proposed engineering scope of services, was reviewed and approved by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and the City of Middletown in January 2025. The Miami Conservancy District-led project kicked off in April 2025 with design consultant Burgess & Niple working on a mussel survey, geotechnical drilling, management plan, and surveying for the project. Miami Conservancy District provided a hydraulic model to aid in developing design elements. A draft management plan was submitted in November to Miami Conservancy District staff for review. Once approved, the management plan will be submitted to Ohio EPA for approval. Reimbursements may begin once a project sponsor is secured. Hydraulic analysis began in 2025.

Construction Projects

Dams

Germantown Dam | Right Conduit Floor Improvement

The concrete floor of the right conduit at Germantown Dam was severely deteriorated and required major rehab. Under MCD Agreement No. 2023-039A, HDR consulting engineers assessed repair methods and developed comprehensive design plans for repairs to the concrete floor of the right conduit at the base of the dam. In 2025, design was completed and final plans, specifications, and engineer's estimate were received.

This project was bid for construction in July of 2025, and a contract (MCD Contract No. 2025-005C) was awarded to The Ohio based Ruhlin Company which included bid alternate #1 for higher strength concrete. Construction began in August, including demolition of the existing floor to the specified dimensions and limits, surface preparation including anchor and placement of reinforcing steel, and placement of new, high strength 8,000psi concrete. The project required the design, installation, and maintenance of a coffering system. A final inspection was made, and the physical work was accepted in December. Final restoration will take place in the spring of 2026.



Operations & Maintenance

Properly maintaining dams, levees, floodwalls, floodgates, and pump stations along with addressing problems before they become large emergency repairs are critical to Miami Conservancy District's success. Failure to maintain or repair the flood protection infrastructure could result in catastrophic loss of life and property. To properly operate and maintain the flood protection system, staff must be well-educated about Miami Conservancy District features and repair practices and have the knowledge to apply appropriate flood protection methods during high water events. An Operations, Maintenance, and Inspection manual (OMI) and Emergency Action Plan (EAP) is written for each dam and feature and used to train staff. The OMI manuals were updated in 2024 (MCD Report Nos. 2024-05 through 2024-14) and staff were trained using the updated manuals.

Operation and maintenance activities include routine and preventive work such as:

- High water response activities
- Regular inspections of infrastructure and land
- Mowing levees and dams
- Brush and tree clearing
- Repairing erosion
- Filling levee holes
- Clearing drift and debris
- Installing or repairing safety features
- Installing or repairing signage and gates
- Checking or repairing floodgates



Closing a floodgate in Middletown

The operations vary by season. During the winter months, facility projects and annual inspections of the system occur which include safety and inventory checks. Staff also make improvements to facilities, and caretakers work in teams for some of these efforts.

Caretakers and assistant caretakers, supplemented by temporary employees who help with routine maintenance during the mowing season, perform the work necessary to keep the flood protection system in proper working condition as described in the Miami Conservancy District Official Plan.

Staff maintain and monitor precipitation stations at each of the features and dams. During high water events, more frequent precipitation and river stage readings are collected. To record the fluctuation of groundwater pressure, staff read observation well data in and around each dam and along many of the levees. This data could be early warnings of potential failures. Dam caretakers also read relief wells and record the time and duration of relief well flow.

The project crew assists with maintaining facilities and infrastructure by performing larger-scale and specialized construction work. The crew operates a variety of heavy equipment throughout the flood protection system to perform its tasks. The equipment includes a backhoe, track hoe, bulldozer, track loader, skid steer with multiple attachments, dump trucks, generators, and pumps.

Field Operations Implements New Zone Approach

In 2025, a change was made to the field operations teams to enhance safety, efficiency, and collaboration. Starting in March, the features of the flood protection system were organized into five zones. Each zone is assigned to a team. Rather than caretakers working alone at each feature, a team approach will enhance safety, because safety is a top priority. The change streamlined field operations while maintaining strong collaboration with engineering staff.

The zones are based on approximate mowing acreage and is anticipated to reduce the amount of equipment needed by 10 to 15%. The zone approach should also reduce the amount of idle time for certain equipment and equalize the number of staff members working in each zone.

Zone 1

- Lockington Dam
- Piqua
- Troy
- Tipp City

Zone 2

- Taylorsville Dam
- Englewood Dam
- Miami Villa

Zone 3

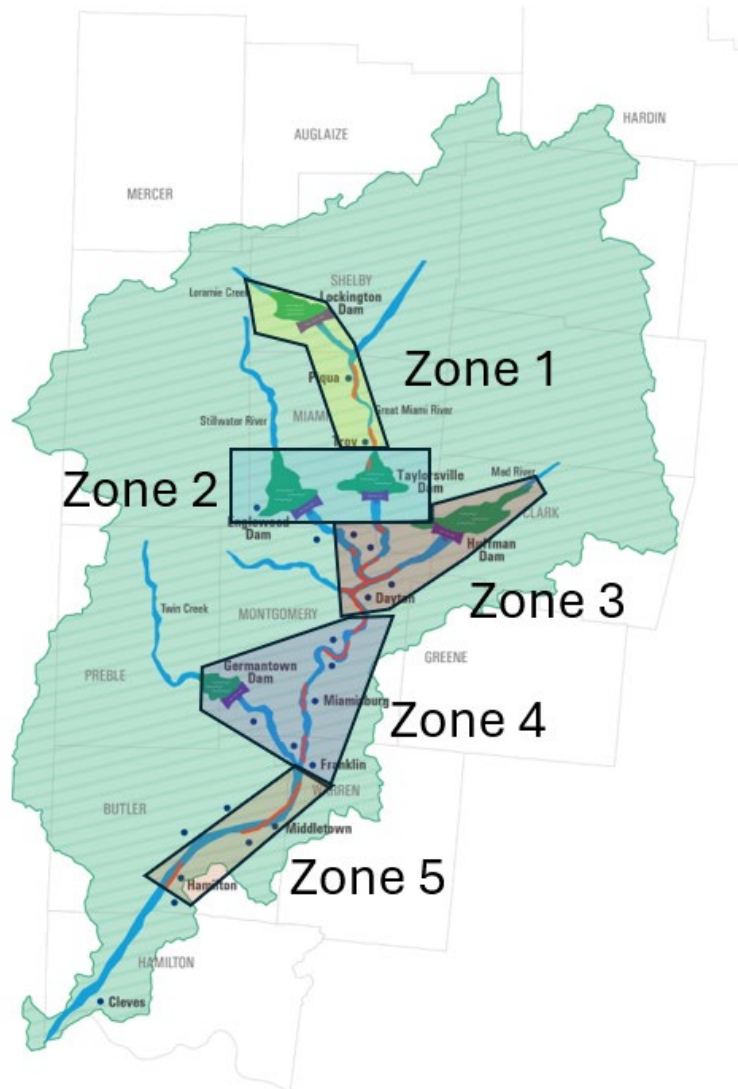
- Dayton
- Huffman Dam
- Recreation Corridor

Zone 4

- West Carrollton/Moraine
- Germantown Dam
- Miamisburg
- Franklin

Zone 5

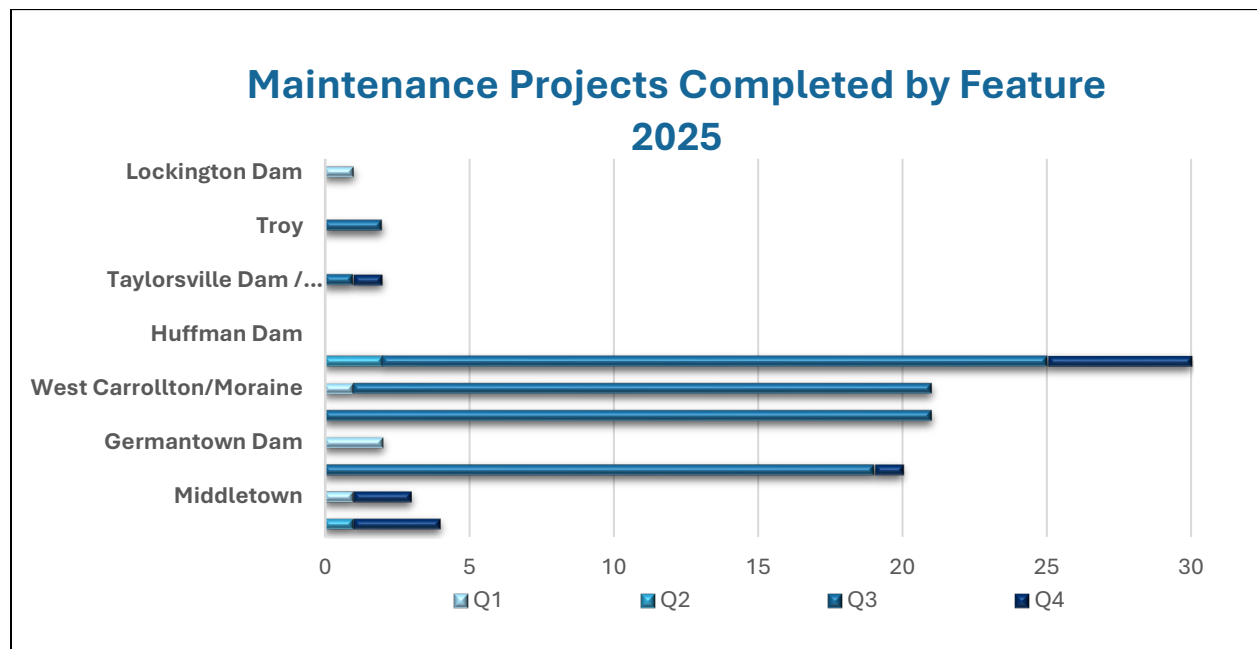
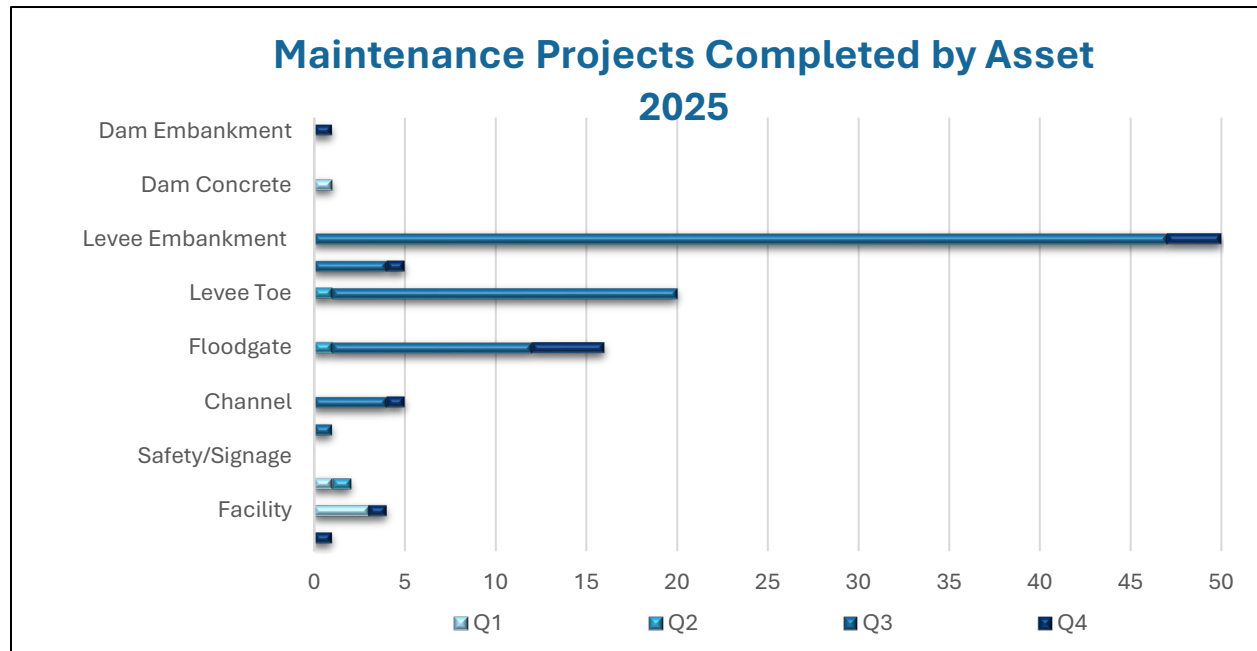
- Middletown
- Hamilton



Green - Great Miami River Watershed

Tracking Maintenance

Maintenance activities are tracked using an asset management system. The charts below summarize maintenance activities performed in 2024. Tracking activities help us to understand the performance of the infrastructure and can help identify repair, rehabilitation, and capital investment priorities.



Heavy and Specialty Equipment

Fleet Maintenance

To service equipment, 191 work orders were completed on trucks and equipment including routine services, tire replacements, emergency repairs, and contracted mechanical work.



The Fleet Coordinator had all 16 slope mowers brought to the Dayton Service Facility for Winter service and preventative maintenance.



Staff outfitted and repurposed the old project crew truck that was replaced in early 2025 to haul the robot slope mower. This allows easier access to some areas by not needing to pull a trailer and utilize the truck's toolboxes to keep the string trimmer, blower, and all the necessary tools to do field repairs on the robot mower.



Staff sanded, primed, and painted the bed on one of the tandem axle dump trucks that was starting to get rusty. This will help preserve the bed and prolong the life of the truck.

Equipment Purchased in 2025



Ventrac sloper mower, including a rough-cut deck and a core aerator, which staff use to overseed and fertilize levee turf.



Two Cub Cadet mowers



F450 Project Crew Truck



Two crew cab half-ton 4x4 Chevy Caretaker trucks in early March 2025, given to the supervisors in zone 4 and 5.



John Deere 5075m tractor to be based out of Dayton.



Four new mowing trailers, replacing older units that will be sold.



A new CAT 305 mini excavator and a 24k pound tilt deck trailer. This is the first mini excavator and will be utilized by the project crew and other field staff for a wide array of projects. Previously, MCD was renting mini excavators multiple times a year. This machine was ordered with an enclosed cab and three sizes of buckets.

Facilities Maintenance

Facility inventory and safety inspections are conducted each year. All assets at dam and feature maintenance facilities are inspected during the winter months to ensure they are ready for the high water season and the mowing season. For some specialty inventory and inspections, contractors are used.

Annual Inspections & Certifications

- Conducted Garage Safety and Inventory inspections.
- Contracted with Mega City to perform an annual fire extinguisher certification.

Lockington Facility

Updated old security lighting with new LED security lights.

Troy Facility

- Replaced old fluorescent lights with new LED lights, reducing energy consumption and cost.

- Added new security bars over the windows, replacing the old, expanded metal covers that blocked natural light and were hard to keep clean. The old, expanded metal will be repurposed for other projects.

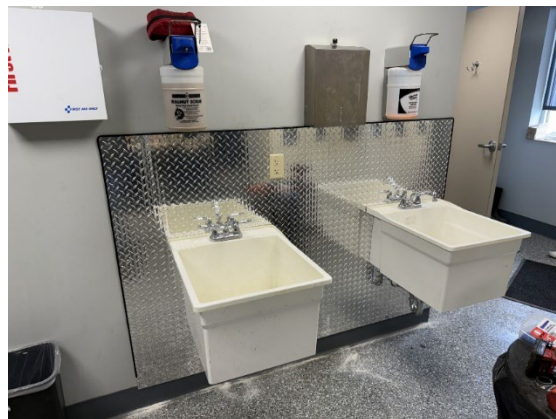
Taylorsville Facility

After Tri Cities Wastewater Treatment Plant installed a new sewer lateral to the Taylorsville garage as part of their permitted construction project the bathroom was rehabbed – which had not been operational for several years. Rehab included moving old fixtures, drywall and insulation and reframing the bathroom, painting the floor, and adding new lighting, a commode, vanity, and cabinet.



Dayton Facility

Added a backsplash to the breakroom sinks to avoid water damage to the drywall.



West Carrollton Facility

Added a new commode and water heater in the West Carrollton garage

Middletown Facility

Resealed and restriped the parking area at the Middletown garage



Before and after work on the Middletown parking lot.

Dam Maintenance

Drift Removal

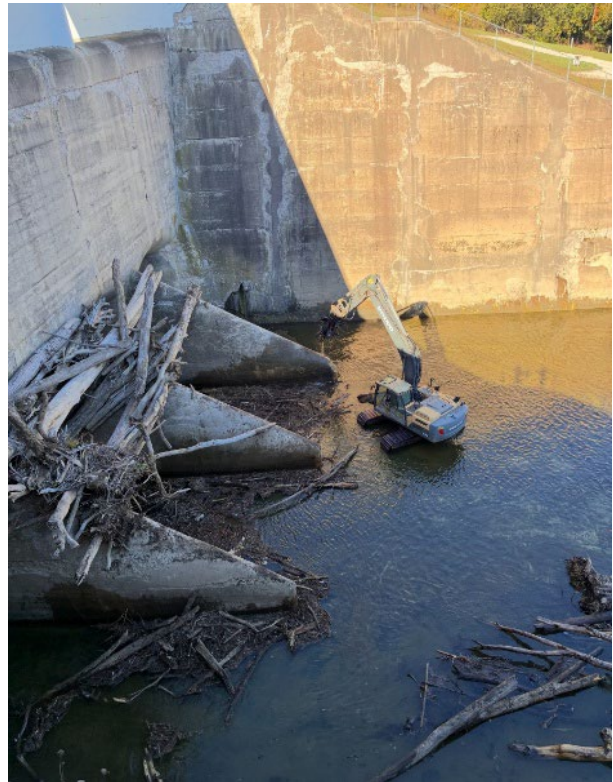
- Cleared drift at Germantown and Englewood dams after the April high water event.
- Removed drift from the inlets of Germantown, Englewood and Taylorsville dams

Lockington Dam

Cleared brush and trees around the downstream gage and entrance gates; removed trash that had accumulated over the years.

Taylorsville Dam

- Cleared brush and trees from the dam slope near Bridgewater Road in accordance with ODNR inspection recommendations.
- Filled groundhog holes and sealed an abandoned drain in the dam with grout.



Local Protection Feature Maintenance

The Miami Conservancy District maintains flood protection infrastructure, called Local Protection Features, in ten communities along the Great Miami River: Piqua, Troy, Tipp City, Huber Heights, Dayton, West Carrollton-Moraine, Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton. Each Feature includes levees, and some have maintained channels. See Appendix F for maps of each feature.



Completed brush and tree clearing projects in Piqua, Troy, Tipp, Dayton, Huffman, West Carrollton, Miamisburg, and Franklin and ground over 50 stumps from these tree clearing projects.



Operated the MowerMax to push brush back out of mowing lanes in Dayton, Tipp, and West Carrollton.



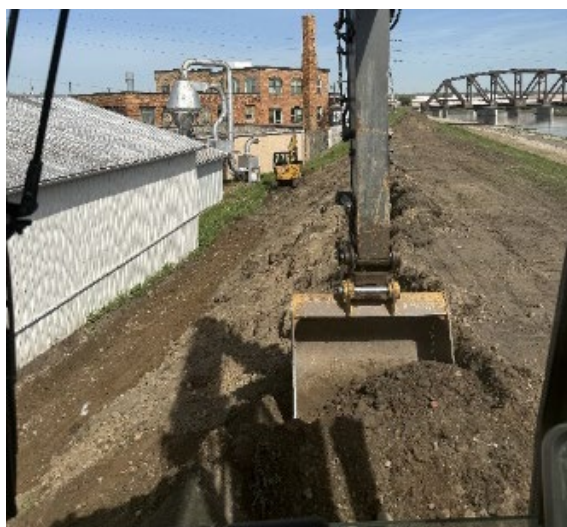
Completed aerating, overseeding, and fertilizing projects on levees in Tipp City, Dayton, West Carrollton, Miamisburg, Franklin, Middletown, and Hamilton.

Dayton

Regraded approximately 175 feet of levee near Gerstner and Sons in Dayton. This project, initiated by Gerstner, laid the levee slope back, made a flat area in between the toe and the building, and added 100 yards of screened topsoil, seeded, and mulch. This improved drainage and access for maintenance.



BEFORE



DURING



AFTER

Middletown

A multi-week project, the Dicks Creek bank stabilization project removed trees, excess material, and installed erosion protection and established proper channel flow adjacent to MID levee.



BEFORE



AFTER



Cleared brush and trees encroaching on levees; used topsoil from the Dicks Creek project to regrade low spots and repair ruts and seeded/strawed graded areas.

During annual floodgate inspections, standing water standing was observed on the exit side of the outfall pipe at floodgate 12 in Middletown, so Project Crew staff pushed brush back along the tree line and regraded the ditch to allow for proper drainage away from the levee.



Removed old headwall, flap gate, and pipe; installed a new section of pipe with an inline Tideflex valve to keep the pipe buried to the bank, improving maintenance access and reducing future upkeep needs.



Tipp City

An encroachment issue on an Miami Conservancy District levee in Tipp City was resolved in collaboration with the city. An adjacent property owner had constructed a patio into the levee. Miami Conservancy District worked with the city to require the removal of all brick and debris, then filled the hole and restored the levee to its proper condition.



West Carrollton | Owl Creek

Reviewed a revised request from the City of West Carrollton for ongoing mowing maintenance within a reduced section of the Owl Creek watershed. Staff confirmed the work can be performed in the public right-of-way and estimated an annual cost of approximately \$5,120 with a 3% annual escalation. An agreement is under development for potential implementation in 2026.

Dayton

Fixed erosion along the rock slope on the right bank of the Great Miami River downstream of the Island Low Dam utilizing material that was being hauled from the sewer maintenance project at Wolf Creek.



Hamilton

Cleared trees with the Fecon on the track hoe on the right bank of the Great Miami River from the mouth of Two Mile Creek to Spooky Nook Sports Complex.



Illegal Dumping & Homeless Encampments

With an increasing number of people faced with homelessness, Miami Conservancy District properties are sought out for unauthorized uses. In such situations, Miami Conservancy District works with local social service agencies and law enforcement to assist in addressing the risk and safety issues of homeless encampments or illegal dumping on Miami Conservancy District lands. These are regional and national problems and not unique to Miami Conservancy District.

Coordinated Approach to Address Large Homeless Encampment in Hamilton

Over the past few years, Miami Conservancy District has worked with the Butler County Sheriff's Office to address various homeless camps located on an approximately 50 acres Miami Conservancy District -owned parcel along the left bank of the Great Miami River north of Hamilton and parallel to SR 127.

In early 2025, Miami Conservancy District was invited to participate in a discussion about homelessness in Butler County organized by local law enforcement agencies. During this meeting, numerous contacts were made with local support organizations, including Butler County Projects for Assistance in Transitioning from Homelessness in Hamilton (PATH). PATH staff were familiar with the property and worked regularly with clients staying in that area. PATH indicated that of the roughly 20 individuals there, housing vouchers were available for most of them, and they were waiting on housing placements.

This presented an opportunity to reclaim the property in a coordinated and responsible manner. An on-site meeting was held with representatives from Miami Conservancy District, local law enforcement, PATH, and PATH clients to develop a plan. While walking the property, the group identified 21 active or abandoned camps, with the understanding that additional sites likely existed within the brush that were not visible.

PATH clients agreed to help clean up as much of the area as possible. The first step was for the Project Crew to clear the area around the Miami Conservancy



District access gate and install a gravel parking area. Miami Conservancy District then contracted with Zollett Waste to deliver a 30-yard dumpster for PATH and its clients to fill with debris.

Miami Conservancy District worked closely with PATH to ensure everyone had a reasonable amount of time to vacate the property and that no one was prematurely displaced or had belongings destroyed. Beginning June 4, a dedicated Fecon unit was rented from Company Wrench in Monroe and, along with Miami Conservancy District's two Fecon machines, began clearing the property.

This parcel had been used as a farm field as recently as 2004, so most of the vegetation consisted of brush and smaller trees that provided easy concealment. Miami Conservancy District cleared as much of the property as possible, removed remaining trash and debris, and maintained the area through regular mowing and herbicide application for the remainder of the season. In the fall, an agriculture producer approached Miami Conservancy District with the intent of requesting a permit to further clear the property and farm.

Property

Miami Conservancy District lands that were acquired for flood protection also serve as land managed for recreation and water stewardship activities. These lands are utilized for recreation, public access, raw water supply, and regional promotion. Miami Conservancy District property administration oversees the land uses, leases, permits, and storage basin rights.

Routine inspections are conducted of properties to identify and address encroachments and to ensure permit or lease conditions comply.

Surveying

Surveys locate and establish property lines; locate existing and proposed structures and utilities; and establish locations, elevations, and topography as needed for dam, levees, and channel maintenance projects. Staff prepare as-built surveys to document completed projects. In 2025, a contract (MCD Agreement No. 2025-012A) was executed with Choice One Engineering for survey work. Projects completed in 2025:

- Taylorsville Dam topographic survey of the upstream access road
- Dayton as-built survey of the new bikeway on the left bank of the Great Miami River downstream of the Keowee Street bridge and checked control points from construction
- Huffman Dam survey of concrete wall joint locations
- Hamilton established control points for the bathymetric survey for hydraulic modeling
- Middletown water surface elevation survey for bathymetric survey near the State Route 4 bridge

Miami Conservancy District staff locates and establishes property lines to provide information regarding Land Use Permits, property encroachments, and land transactions. In 2025, staff surveyed the following property lines:

- Dayton property line along Mad River near Keowee Street
- Hamilton property boundary for 2 lots near North B Street

- Troy property lines near Morgan Ditch near County Road 25A

Permit Processing

The Miami Conservancy District advanced its property management services through the implementation of a new online permit portal. Building on process improvement work initiated in 2023, the portal is a central tool for managing permit applications and improving coordination across departments. The tool was built with staff guidance using a contractor, Citizenserve (MCD Agreement No. 2025-038A)

The new system allows applicants to submit permit requests; upload required documentation and track the status of their applications in one place. Internally, the portal improves consistency in application review, streamlined communication among staff, and enhances the ability to track and manage permits throughout their lifecycle.

The launch of the portal reflects Miami Conservancy District's continued commitment to modernizing operations, improving transparency, and ensuring that property use and land disturbances are managed in alignment with the flood protection mission.

Land Use Permits

Land Use Permits are issued allowing for specified use of Miami Conservancy District land for public and private purposes. Staff review each permit request to ensure that the proposed use does not adversely affect the operation or maintenance of the flood protection system or Miami Conservancy District property. Each permit specifies conditions for installation, construction, maintenance, removal, and termination of the permitted use.

General Land Use Permits

Many of the uses covered by General Land Use Permits are for utilities, including water and sewer lines, communication lines, and gas lines. In addition, parks and recreation trails that coexist with the flood protection levees and channels are permitted on a significant amount of land that Miami Conservancy District originally acquired for the flood protection system.

- At the close of 2025, there were 649 active General Land Use Permits.

Channel Excavation Permits

Channel Excavation Permits provide written authorization to access and use Miami Conservancy District property for a defined period for the purpose of excavating gravel. Periodic gravel removal is necessary to maintain the channel capacity.

In 2025, the Miami Conservancy District issued no Channel Excavation Permit to begin investigating potential updates to operations.

Farm Permits

Farm Permits provide written authorization to access and use Miami Conservancy District property for a defined period for planting and harvesting crops, harvesting grasses, and raising livestock. Farm Permits issued in 2025 include:

- Six crop permits, four harvesting grass permits, and one livestock permit.

- One farming and sludge application permit, and one harvesting grasses permit, remained in effect.

The Farm Permits authorized the use of approximately 860 acres of land for agricultural purposes. These permits reduce Miami Conservancy District maintenance responsibility at sites upstream and downstream of Lockington Dam, at a site upstream of Taylorsville Dam, and along certain portions of the Great Miami River at Troy, Dayton, Miamisburg, Franklin, and Middletown. Miami Conservancy District included language in the farm permits for the installation of conservation measures to enhance water quality, align land use, and demonstrate best management practices.

Temporary Permits

Temporary Permits provide written authorization to access and use Miami Conservancy District property for a defined period, typically 14 days or less. Temporary Permits issued in 2025 include:

- Six Temporary Permits for soil borings, clearing overgrowth of brush and trees, drift removal from bridge piers and use of the bikeway for mural and apartment painting.
- Seven Temporary Permits for scheduled events such as festivals, races, disc golf tournaments and trail activities.
- In addition to the Temporary Permits that Miami Conservancy District issued for scheduled events, Five Rivers MetroParks issued 39 Special Event Permits in 2025 for a variety of scheduled activities on Miami Conservancy District bikeways.

Construction Permits

Construction Permits provide written authorization to contractors to access and use Miami Conservancy District property to work on non-Miami Conservancy District projects. Each Construction Permit has language specific to the project. A list of issued construction permits for 2025 can be found in Appendix H, Table 1.

Leases for Park Usage or Production Wells for Water

For decades, Miami Conservancy District has worked with local parks and water districts to allow Miami Conservancy District lands to be used for activities complementary to the mission and vision, and/or for the betterment of the region. From floodplain lands to lands above the five dams, Miami Conservancy District developed a unique agreement to give a partner or tenant the right to occupy property for a specific term and for specific purposes.

Throughout 2025, Miami Conservancy District continued to monitor land use authorized within 15 long-term leases (see Table 2 in Appendix H).

The Board of Directors authorized the General Manager to enter into a lease agreement with the City of West Carrollton for their River District and Whitewater Park. The lease was executed on December 1, 2024, through November 30, 2039, with optional renewal. There are currently 15 long-term active leases.

Storage Basins

In 2025, Miami Conservancy District continued the monitoring of land use activities in the storage basins to ensure that activities comply with the language in the individual deeds and with Miami Conservancy District Storage Basin rules.

Reaffirming Flood Storage Rights in Basins

The Miami Conservancy District holds legal rights on approximately 35,000 acres of land within the five storage basins located in Miami, Montgomery, Greene, Clark, Preble, and Shelby Counties. These rights were acquired beginning in 1918 through land purchases. While deed specifics may vary, they generally include the right to:

- Retain and back up floodwaters on the property;
- Remove structures located below the spillway elevation of each dam;
- Enter the property to remove drift and debris or conduct lawful inspections.

To preserve flood storage capacity, as required by the Official Plan, Miami Conservancy District regulates certain activities on these lands. These rights are critical to protecting lives and property during flood events.

Historically, Miami Conservancy District reaffirms these rights approximately every 30 years by filing affidavits—detailing legal descriptions of each parcel—with the appropriate County Recorder’s Office. This ensures the rights are discoverable during title examinations and apply to newly created parcels through land splits or replats. Most recently, rights for all basins were reaffirmed in the 1990s, except for Germantown Basin (Montgomery County) and Lockington Basin (Shelby County), which were reaffirmed in 2016.

In 2025, staff completed all reaffirmation affidavits for Englewood Basin in Miami County and Germantown Basin in Preble County and submitted them for review and certification by the Board Secretary, as required by the Ohio Revised Code (ORC). This process ensures continued public awareness of Miami Conservancy District’s rights and encourages property owners or potential buyers to consult Miami Conservancy District before making changes that could impact floodwater storage. The next reaffirmation is planned for 2040.

Dam and County	Completion Year	# Affidavits Filed
Englewood, Montgomery County	2024	126 filed
Huffman, Montgomery County	2024	61 filed
Taylorville, Montgomery County	2024	24 filed
Germantown, Montgomery County	2016	152 filed
Englewood, Miami County	Approximately 50% of affidavits filed in 2024. Remaining 200 will be filed in 2025	197 filed in 2024 176 filed in 2025
Taylorville, Miami County	Affidavits filed in 2024	342 filed
Germantown, Preble County	Legal descriptions acquired. 62 affidavits will be filed in 2025	
Huffman, Clark County	2024	82 filed
Huffman, Greene County	2024	436 filed
Lockington, Shelby County	2016	385 filed

Note: Some affidavits included multiple county parcel numbers for the same owner.

Storage Basin Permits

The deeds for storage basin properties and Miami Conservancy District's Land Use Policy limit structures built in the basins. Miami Conservancy District staff may authorize non-habitable structures, structure modifications, and other developments that comply with the deed and the Land Use Policy. This authorization is documented in Storage Basin General and Individual Permits (previously called Retarding Basin Permits). During 2025, Miami Conservancy District issued eleven new and replaced twelve expiring permits.

- Permit 4014 was issued to Keyhole Pizza for placement of fill at 6617 SR 66 in Lockington Basin.
- Permit 4016 was issued to the United Missionary Church of Troy for the seasonal use of a dormitory for youth camps in the Englewood Basin. In response to an appeal from the Permittee, the Board of Directors allowed an extension of this permit until September 1, 2025, but decided no further occupancy will be permitted after that date because of the risk to life from a habitable structure in the storage basin.
- Permits 4020 and 4021 were issued to WPAFB for the placement of fill and the District Cooling Plant structure and parking lot in Area A of Huffman Basin.
- Permit 4022 was issued to the Village of West Milton for the placement of fill for the installation of a shared use path along the east bound lane of SR 571 in Englewood Basin.
- Permit 4032 was issued to the City of Sidney for the placement of fill along both banks of Loramie Creek, east of the intersection of Taylor and Patterson-Harpin Road, north of Lehman Road, and upstream of Lockington Dam in Lockington Basin.
- Permit 4033 was issued to WPAFB for the placement of fill for a new maintenance shop and training facility located along SR 444 in Huffman Basin.
- Permit 4037 was issued to WPAFB for cut and fill related to the demolition of a building and parking lot located west of SR 444 in Huffman Basin.
- Permit 4041 was issued to WPAFB for the placement of fill for a new aircraft fire training facility and wastewater tank located east of SR 4 in Huffman Basin.
- Permit 4058 to Jodi Voight for placing fill for Green Space in Taylorsville Basin.
- Permit 4063 was issued to Waterwheel Farm for construction of a new unattached garage in Englewood Basin.
- Permit 4065 was issued to WPAFB for the placement of fill for the West Ramp Pump Station located on the northeast segment of Water Road in Huffman Basin.

Real Estate Land Transactions

Dayton | 1301 Keowee Street

This property is adjacent to the Bannock garage and will enable Miami Conservancy District to build indoor equipment and material storage along with a Records Center. The Montgomery County Land Bank assisted with purchasing the property.

Miami Conservancy District purchased the property on April 22, 2025, and building demolition and site restoration occurred in May. Planning for a building will occur in 2026 with construction to follow.

Tipp City | Miami & Erie Canal Land

To gain better access to existing Miami Conservancy District property for clearing and maintenance purposes, staff worked with the State of Ohio to acquire a piece of M&E Canal land located south of Main Street. The property is upstream and downstream of existing canal land owned by Miami Conservancy District. The transfer was finalized in December 2025 with the State transferring the property at no cost to Miami Conservancy District.

Conservation Easements

A conservation easement is a voluntary legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust or government agency that permanently limits land use to protect its conservation values.

For conservation, Miami Conservancy District protects over 1,800 acres of land using fee simple acquisition, conservation easements, or deed restrictions.

In 2025, Miami Conservancy District staff visited six conservation easement sites to visually examine, photograph, document, and assess property conditions to ensure there are no violations.



Community Projects on Miami Conservancy District Lands

Miami Conservancy District partners with others on projects led by communities or organizations that are built on Miami Conservancy District controlled land and often impact flood protection or river corridor infrastructure. Staff review projects through the permitting process prior to approval. Miami Conservancy District may contribute funding or additional time for planning, design, or construction for certain projects that assist with Miami Conservancy District missions. Below is a list of some of the community projects that were completed or under development in 2025.

Piqua | Low Dam Removal

The City of Piqua began working with multiple agencies including US Fish and Wildlife and Miami Conservancy District to remove the low dam in the Great Miami River associated with their now closed power plant. The city submitted the 90% plans and applied for a Miami Conservancy District Land Use Permit in November 2025. Miami Conservancy District reviewed the plans and supplied review comments to the city at the end of 2025 and expects to receive final plans in Q1 of 2026.

Troy | Low Dam Removal

The City of Troy began working with multiple agencies including US Fish and Wildlife and Miami Conservancy District to remove the low dam in the Great Miami River downstream of Market Street. Miami Conservancy District began the process of reviewing the hydraulic analysis details with the city consulting engineer. The city applied for a Land Use Permit and submitted 90% plans in December 2025 per request.

Troy | GMRRT Riverfront Trail

ODOT and the City of Troy began developing plans for the construction of a multi-use path along the Great Miami River from Treasure Island to the existing Troy low head dam in Troy. ODOT selected Burgess & Niple for the design work. Stage 1 plans were received, but ODOT requested a resubmittal for more detailed plans. Miami Conservancy District provided comments on revised Stage 1 plans to the ODOT. Plan review will continue into 2026. Bidding/Award and Construction are expected in 2026.

Taylorsville: | Tri-Cities Equalization Tanks

Tri-Cities Wastewater Authority hired Peterson Construction Co. to construct two equalization tanks, and associated structures to improve their wastewater treatment system. Miami Conservancy District agreed to allow Tri-Cities to place these structures on the downstream side of Taylorsville Dam near the maintenance

facility. Miami Conservancy District issued a construction permit for tree removals to be completed before the equalization tank installations. Miami Conservancy District field staff reviewed and approved the tree removal plan. Construction began in July 2024 and was completed in the fall of 2025 with final restoration work. By the end of 2025, Miami Conservancy District performed a punch list inspection and found that all work was completed satisfactorily, and vegetation was established.

Taylorsville | Vandalia Bikeway Connector

Construction began in November 2024 on a new bike trail from the city of Vandalia to the Great Miami River Recreation Trail in Taylorsville Metropark. Coordination began in 2017. Miami Conservancy District reviewed and approved the plans that included building part of the trail on the existing dam slope with a new retaining wall to strengthen that portion of the dam. A Construction and a Land Use permit were issued in Fall 2024.

During construction in February 2025, Miami Conservancy District noticed cracks in the earthen embankment portion of the dam. Work was halted in the area for over a week as all parties, including ODNR, analyzed the situation and agreed on a safe path forward. Work was resumed with daily monitoring of the stability of the slope. The Chief Engineer closely monitored this project. Construction and punch list items were completed in 2025. Jaden Horner represented Miami Conservancy District and spoke during a ribbon-cutting event on October 30, 2025.



Englewood | Electric Vehicle Charging Station

All construction work and restoration for the Englewood Dam charging station (EV 23) was completed by Heartland Electrical Services. Miami Conservancy District performed a 6-month inspection and found some restoration items that had not been completed properly. The contractor was notified and repaired the restoration items. This work was completed and accepted in 2025.

Huffman | Wright Patterson Air Force Base Groundwater Treatment System

A Storage Compensation Agreement was approved by Miami Conservancy District in August 2024 granting authorization to proceed with the installation of a groundwater treatment system within the Huffman Storage Basin. Construction began in 2025. WPAFB will provide final cut/fill numbers after project completion.

Huffman | Wright Patterson Air Force Base West Ramp Pump Station

A Storage Basin permit was approved by Miami Conservancy District in November 2025 granting authorization to construct a new 68' X 31' pump station for the purpose of providing a safe, reliable, and sustainable drinking water system to Wright Patterson Air Force Base. Construction began in 2025. WPAFB will provide final cut/fill numbers to Miami Conservancy District after project completion.

Huffman | Wright Patterson Air Force Base SAC Child Development Center

Miami Conservancy District began plan review for the construction of a new Child Development Center in the Kittyhawk portion of WPAFB at the northeast corner of the intersection of Old State Route 444 and Oak Street. Wright Patterson Air Force Base applied for a Storage Basin permit.

Dayton | Colonel Deeds Park

The Greater Dayton School completed a new park design in 2025 for north of the school building and east of the left bank of the Great Miami River with review and input from Miami Conservancy District. Their contractor, the Daimler Group, was issued a construction permit for their work, and construction began at the end of 2025. Review of designs for two interpretive signs to be placed in the park, created by Miami Conservancy District is underway. Once approved internally, Miami Conservancy District will send designs to the Greater Dayton School for review and installation.

Dayton | Parallel Sanitary Sewer Phases C & D

The installation of a new parallel sanitary sewer was completed. Sunesis will continue to restore the site, which includes Miami Conservancy District property.

- The concrete ramp at the River Bank Levee and the widening of the levee was delayed due to another contractor (Inliner) wanting to use the ramp as access for a separate project. Once in place, the ramp ended up not being used for access by the other contractor for sanitary sewer lining because staff worked out a plan with the city to allow that contractor to cut in part of one of the ramps for the Wolf Creek Levee Improvement project. This saved money for both projects.
- The contractor is also expected to provide Miami Conservancy District with a survey of the finished ground elevation to help determine how much material may need to be removed from the bank opposite the project location.
- The contractor completed the revetment placement.
- The City of Dayton made temporary repairs to the pipe that was discovered and installed the revetment panel around it. They will make permanent repairs to the pipe during a future pipe project that is planned.
- An asphalt overlay with a few full depth replacement areas of the trail was complete.
- Miami Conservancy District, City of Dayton, and the contractor met on site on 8/21/2025 to do a walkthrough for punch list items.

West Carrollton | River District and Whitewater Park

Miami Conservancy District has worked with the City of West Carrollton since 2022 on the proposed West Carrollton's River District and Whitewater Park. This project supports the Miami Conservancy District mission by enhancing safe public access to the river and expanding recreational opportunities. At their September 2024 meeting, the Miami Conservancy District Board of Directors approved the agreement terms and authorized the General Manager to enter into the lease agreement. The lease was presented to West Carrollton City Council for their consideration on October 22, 2024. The lease reflects a start date of December 1, 2025.

The city entered into a professional services agreement with Muller Engineering Company, advancing plans for the highly anticipated West Carrollton Whitewater Park along the river, and secured funding for the

project. Miami Conservancy District Chief Engineer participated in the Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR) selection team. Four of the five firms advanced to the proposal and interview phase. Interviews are planned for early 2026.

Middletown | Lemon Township GMRRT

Butler County Metroparks submitted preliminary layout plans for a new section of the GMRRT in Lemon Township that is planned to close a portion of a gap in the trail between the south side of Middletown and Monroe. The trail is proposed to be installed on the river side of Miami Conservancy District levee and cross Dicks Creek on a new bridge. Miami Conservancy District provided comments on the initial schematic design layout. Butler County MetroParks plan review will continue in 2026.

Hamilton | Low Dam Safety

Miami Conservancy District partnered with River Rangers International to re-attach buoys in the Great Miami River upstream of the low head dams. In discussing the buoy project with the Great Miami Rowing Club and Hamilton Vision Commission, the topic of removing submerged log jams on the Great Miami River was identified. Miami Conservancy District is not equipped to do this task safely. The Hamilton Low Dam represents an unsafe condition on the Great Miami River.

Miami Conservancy District contracted with Burgess & Niple to develop a cost estimate for Dam Safety and Recreational Improvements, coordinating closely with key partners of the City, MetroParks, Hamilton Foundation. Miami Conservancy District worked collaboratively to seek funding and support in 2025 and will continue to do so in 2026. The Hamilton Community Foundation agreed to lead grant writing and funding efforts to implement the improvements, in collaboration with Miami Conservancy District and other partners.

Hamilton | RiversEdge Kayak Launch

The City of Hamilton contracted KT Holden Construction for the construction and restoration of a kayak ramp, concrete staging area, rock channel protection, and access. Miami Conservancy District reviewed plans for this work and issued a construction permit to KT Holden Construction. Construction began in August 2025, and all construction and restoration work was completed by the end of 2025. Miami Conservancy District will complete a 6-month inspection in 2026 and anticipates no issues.



Water Stewardship

Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict

Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict

Under the Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict, the Miami Conservancy District works to help protect and improve water for people living and working within the Great Miami River Watershed. Using data collected by Miami Conservancy District and partners, we work collaboratively with elected officials and community leaders, providing them with valued research and insight. This water stewardship helps support the overall health and growth of our region. This work is funded by nine counties.

According to the Official Plan, the purpose is to “...develop and maintain an ongoing, watershed-wide program in support of comprehensive protection, management, and understanding of the region’s water resources; to implement improvements and actions necessary in order to accomplish said purpose; and to work with existing federal, state, local, and regional agencies toward that purpose.”

The income, assets, costs, and obligations of the Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict are kept legally separate from those of the main district’s flood protection system and other subdistricts.

Strategic Planning Review & Update

In addition to the Official Plan, a strategic plan guides the activities of the Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict. Major categories include:

- Assess water conditions
- Analyze and publish data
- Education and outreach
- Develop and support regional partners
- Implement projects to improve water
- Watershed and land use planning
- Advocacy

Monitoring, Analysis, & Studies

Water Monitoring Strategy

A water monitoring strategy (MCD Report No. 2025-33) guides the collection of both quality and quantity data and reporting. Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPPs) are necessary for precipitation, groundwater levels, nutrient monitoring, and groundwater quality monitoring.

About the Great Miami River Watershed



Includes all of the land that drains to the Great Miami River



1.5 trillion gallons of good quality water are stored in the watershed’s buried valley aquifer



68 percent of the land in the watershed is used for agriculture



2.3 million people get their water from the buried valley aquifer



6,600 miles of rivers and streams flow within the watershed



75 percent of stream miles meet state standards

Groundwater Quality

In 2025, the hydrology team sampled 14 monitor wells for bacteria, field parameters, major ions, metals, nutrients, and per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS).

The analytical results from the sampling event are consistent with previous rounds of sampling. The results show anthropogenic impacts associated with elevated levels of nitrates and salinity as well as the presence of PFAS in shallow zones of the buried valley aquifer system. These results are consistent with other regional groundwater monitoring programs and previous studies on groundwater quality. A report on all groundwater analytical results for samples collected in 2025 is available (MCD Report No. 2025-26).

GROUNDWATER QUALITY

To provide a better understanding of human impact on—and identify trends related to—groundwater quality, MCD analyzes samples for a groundwater quality characterization program.

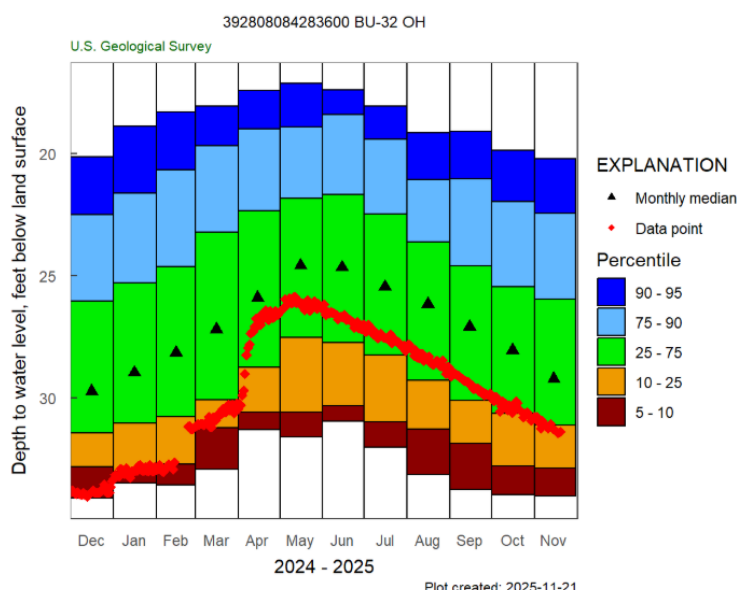
The MCD groundwater quality monitoring network consists of 12 monitoring wells located in the buried valley aquifer.



Groundwater Levels

Groundwater levels were measured at 101 active groundwater level (observation) wells in three aquifer types—buried valley, bedrock, and upland glacial sediment. Of the 101 active wells, 35 have loggers (transducers) that automatically record groundwater levels daily. Groundwater levels are measured manually monthly in the other 66 observation wells.

In general, groundwater levels in the network fell below average throughout 2025. The chart below shows the depth to water measured in Observation Well BU-32 in Butler County. The well is 234 feet deep and in the buried valley aquifer system. BU-32 is equipped with a logger and telemetry system that transmits hourly depth to water measurements to USGS. This well is representative of groundwater conditions in deeper unconfined zones of the buried aquifer system. The chart shows the highest groundwater level (smallest depth to water) occurred in May of 2025. This level fell below the monthly median groundwater level. After May, groundwater levels began to decline and fell below monthly median values for the remaining months of 2025. The lowest 2025 groundwater level (greatest depth to water) occurred in January. Groundwater levels at other Miami Conservancy District observation wells installed in the buried valley aquifer system showed similar trends in 2025.



GROUNDWATER MONITORING

To track changes in water availability including precipitation, runoff, and groundwater levels, MCD collects data to estimate water inflows and outflows for the Great Miami River Watershed upstream of the Hamilton stream gaging station, an area of more than 3,630 square miles.

Collection of groundwater data helps MCD evaluate trends in water quantity entering and leaving the watershed, as well as trends in aquifer storage. The information can be useful for planning related to water supply, flood protection, construction, agriculture, commerce, and industry.

MCD continues an ongoing partnership with the United States Geological Survey (USGS) to operate and maintain 10 real-time groundwater wells (MCD Agreement Nos. 2024-025A and 2025-023A). USGS published the real-time data on its website.

Nutrient Monitoring

Elevated levels of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) are widespread in the surface water and groundwater of the Great Miami River Watershed. Nutrients enter water from numerous sources including discharges from municipal wastewater treatment plants, runoff from urban and agricultural land, discharges from drainage tiles in agricultural fields, and infiltration of nutrients into groundwater from agriculture and failing septic systems.

To track nitrogen and phosphorus levels in rivers and streams, analysis was collected at all four sensor locations.

Impacts of nutrient enrichment

Nutrient enrichment occurs when excessive amounts of nitrogen and phosphorus are present in the water column of lakes, rivers, and streams. Excessive nutrients in natural water systems can overstimulate the growth of phytoplankton and periphyton such as algae and cyanobacteria. When phytoplankton and periphyton growth is overstimulated, it can disrupt aquatic ecosystems and cause biological impairment.

How nutrients are monitored

Samples from four nutrient sampling stations are picked up weekly by Miami Conservancy District and analyzed for nutrients by the City of Dayton water reclamation facility's laboratory. Two samples are collected each week by an automated sampler deployed at each of the stations.

The samples are analyzed by the laboratory at the Dayton Wastewater Treatment Plant. Analytical data from the laboratory was imported into Miami Conservancy District's AQUARIUS database. The data from the sampling stations is used by Miami Conservancy District to track long-term trends in nutrient concentrations in the water of the Great Miami, Mad, and Stillwater rivers.

Assessment of nutrient trends in the Upper Great Miami River Watershed

The Miami Conservancy District has conducted automated water quality monitoring of the Upper Great Miami River since 2006 to assess nutrient trends in a predominantly agricultural watershed. This study evaluated long-term patterns in nitrate-nitrogen and total phosphorus concentrations from 2007–2024 using the U.S.

SURFACE WATER QUALITY

To increase regional understanding of water quality conditions in surface water and groundwater resources, MCD has managed a surface water quality monitoring program focused on nutrients in the Great Miami River Watershed since 2006.

MCD operates and maintains four nutrient monitoring stations in the Great Miami, Stillwater, and Mad rivers.

An average of two samples per week are collected at each sampling station and delivered to the City of Dayton Wastewater Treatment Plant laboratory for analysis.



Geological Survey's EGRET software, which accounts for flow, time, and seasonality.

Findings indicated stream flows have steadily increased since 1960, potentially influencing nutrient dynamics. Nitrate concentrations remained relatively stable over time but consistently exceeded Ohio EPA's 1.5 mg/L threshold for biological over-enrichment. Total phosphorus concentrations declined through 2017, then increased—especially at low flows—remaining above the 0.13 mg/L EPA benchmark throughout the study period.

Persistent nutrient enrichment suggests ongoing risks to aquatic ecosystem health in the Upper Great Miami River and contributes to nutrient exports downstream. These results underscore the importance of continuous monitoring to inform watershed management and nutrient reduction efforts.

The results of this study are published in MCD Report No. 2025-13.

Private Well Testing

As a service to private well owners, Miami Conservancy District supports a confidential screening program called Test Your Well. Scheduled events allow private well owners to bring a sample of well water to be tested, at no charge, for the presence of nitrates, arsenic, and bacteria.

Miami Conservancy District supported two Test Your Well events in 2025 one on April 2 at the Greene County Fairgrounds in Xenia and one on November 5 at Carlisle High School in Warren County. Miami Conservancy District supported both events by providing test strips and funding for analytical support. Greene County residents brought in 52 water samples for analysis while Warren County residents brought in 10 water samples.



Test Your Well events provide free well water testing for private well owners.

Studies

Monitoring Bacteria Levels for Safe Recreation

Miami Conservancy District manages a bacteria application featured on the Great Miami Riverway website and app. The predictive application uses recent rainfall and changes in river flow to predict *E. coli* levels at two locations (Dayton Rowing Club and Huffman Dam) in the Dayton region. The sensors are live from May 1 – October 31. They are dormant from November 1 – April 30 for the winter season.

The purpose is to promote public health and safety by helping people decide to enter the water when it is most likely to be safe. To safely engage in water sports, river users should know water conditions before entering the water. Rain events can cause water to become too high or too swift for recreation. Rain events can cause bacteria levels in river water to become unsafe for human contact. Bacteria can get into the river water from a variety of sources including pet waste, storm sewers, septic tanks, and farm fields. Bacteria can make people sick if they swallow water. The Ohio EPA defines water that is suitable for recreation as unsafe for human contact when *E. coli* is > 298 colony counts per 100 mL of water.

Fish Passage through Taylorsville Dam

In 2024, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) launched a study in the Great Miami River. The study is tracking fish movements for an entire year. The data collected will help preserve and protect the river's ecosystem for generations to come. Partners included the Miami Conservancy District, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and Ohio EPA. The study was ongoing throughout 2025.

Hamilton to New Baltimore Groundwater Consortium

Miami Conservancy District is a long-time partner with the Consortium in its effort to protect source water areas. Groundwater and surface water monitoring data collected by Miami Conservancy District are shared with the Consortium.

Hydroclimatic Variability Study

Miami University investigated hydroclimatic variability from 1981 to 2023 in the Great Miami River Watershed using gridded climate data and long-term station records (MCD Agreement No. 2024-004A). The findings are published in a report (MCD Report No. 2025-21). Results of the study indicate there are changes in temperature, precipitation distribution, and long-term precipitation patterns that may have implications for the Miami Conservancy District.

Findings include:

- Minimum temperatures are increasing, particularly in summer, fall, and early winter months. The increase of these minimum temperatures, typically nighttime temperatures, without similar increases in maximum temperature suggests reduction in the diurnal temperature range. Reductions in monthly temperature ranges were observed.
- Average temperature is increasing in September, suggesting summertime temperatures may extend into the fall months.
- Daily dry areas are becoming smaller overall, particularly in summer.
- Light precipitation areas are covering more of the watershed, particularly in summer.
- Trends diverge for moderate precipitation, with these events affecting smaller areas in summer and larger areas in winter.

- Total annual and seasonal precipitation have increased at nearly all stations, particularly in fall and spring, though trends in daily precipitation intensity are mixed.
- The number of wet days per year has generally increased at locations throughout the watershed, and the length of the longest dry period per year has decreased.
- Trends in extreme daily precipitation and hourly precipitation are mixed, with some local increases but no emerging watershed-wide trends.

This collection of results suggests that the watershed is becoming warmer and wetter, with seasonal variability. Warmer nights, suggested through increased minimum temperatures, and longer summers, reflected in increased September temperatures, may increase evaporative demand. However, as light precipitation becomes more widespread across the watershed, soil moisture may become more consistent across the basin. The localized findings for heavy precipitation may complicate flood management in the region, as infrastructure and residents in different areas may be exposed to differing conditions.

Assessing Groundwater Vulnerability in the Buried Valley Aquifer

In 2024, the Miami Conservancy District was awarded a \$100,000 grant by the Ohio Water Development Authority (MCD Agreement No. 2024-034A) to study the long-term sustainability of the Buried Valley Aquifer, which supplies nearly all Southwest Ohio's drinking water. The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether the region's groundwater is vulnerable to increased future withdrawals or potential export beyond the watershed.

The project will assess aquifer recharge rates, groundwater availability, and the impacts of interbasin or interstate transfers. The findings will help inform future planning and policy decisions to ensure that this critical water resource remains abundant and resilient in the face of growing demands and climate variability.

This research aligns with Miami Conservancy District's mission to protect, preserve, and manage water resources throughout the Great Miami River Watershed and supports our long-term commitment to regional water security.

In 2025, LimnoTech was selected to lead the study (MCD Agreement No. 2025-022A). Throughout the year, work advanced on establishing baseline groundwater conditions, analyzing recharge and usage rates, and developing models to predict the impacts of increased demand on aquifer levels and connected streamflow. The study began identifying areas most at risk of over-extraction and exploring strategies to ensure long-term, sustainable water management.

Darke County

Through MCD Agreement No. 2024-011A, Miami Conservancy District monitored precipitation, groundwater levels, and the flow in Greenville Creek throughout 2025. The Darke County monitoring network consists of four precipitation observer stations, five observation wells, and one stream gaging station. In addition, the observation well installed in Eidson Woods was equipped with a bladder pump for groundwater sample collection. In 2025 groundwater samples were collected for laboratory analysis during the spring and fall sampling events. The data will help to assess the conditions of water resources in the county.

Lockington Reserve Wetland Assessment

Contracted with Burgess & Niple (MCD Agreement No. 2024-029A) to perform a wetland delineation and Ohio Rapid Assessment Method (ORAM) in the Lockington Storage Basin. The delineation and ORAM will provide possible location of wetland habitats.

The project is complete and Burgess & Niple has compiled all the delineation and assessment information into a report (MCD Report No. 2025-12). The Lockington Dam property is approximately 313 acres in size. Based upon a desktop and field reconnaissance, the report concluded:

- Fourteen (14) potentially jurisdictional streams are located within the study area. All fourteen streams have a total length of 13,134 linear feet. Of these streams, two (2) are perennial, two (2) are intermittent, and nine (9) are ephemeral.
- Fifteen (15) wetlands are located within the study area with a combined area of 6.10 acres. Of these wetlands, seven (7) are Modified Category 2 wetlands, six (6) are Category 2 wetlands, and two (2) are Category 3 wetlands. All the wetlands on site are likely Isolated Waters of the State.
- Two (2) open water features are located within the study area. They have a total area of 3.80 acres. Both open water features are likely Isolated Waters of the State.



Projects That Protect, Restore, & Conserve Water Resources

Restoring Habitat

Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict funds support native prairie meadows on Miami Conservancy District lands near Lockington Dam, the Hamilton Ponds area near the HAML6 levee system, and Germantown Dam. Trees were also planted on five acres of land in Miami County along the Great Miami River in Piqua. Miami Conservancy District is planting areas to improve the environment and save time and money.

Miami Conservancy District hired The Conservationist, LLC, for weed eradication on the planted areas. In 2025, staff also performed targeted herbicide applications in the reseeded area with guidance from The Conservationist. Project crew also performed maintenance on a forested prairie planted by Miami Conservancy District along the Mad River.





Recreation

River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict

River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict

Under the River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict, the Miami Conservancy District works to enhance and promote public use and enjoyment of river corridors utilizing improvements, amenities, and activities within and along the river corridors.

These amenities include:

- Recreation trails
- Bridges and walkways
- Water recreation areas
- Low dams
- Boat ramps
- Boat docks
- River access points
- Parking lots

To enable the full enjoyment of the amenities, River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict also maintains stairways, signs, fences, railings, lighting systems, benches, trash receptacles, and landscaped areas.

To improve the recreation trails, Miami Conservancy District plans, designs, and constructs projects, seeking grants to enhance the level of service and working with numerous partners and park districts.



Funds to maintain River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict amenities are generated by assessments levied to townships, cities, and counties where the amenities are located. In Montgomery County, funds are also made available through an inter-governmental agreement with Five Rivers MetroParks. River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict supplements local assessment funding with a variety of local, state, and private sources, including grants, donations, and land use fees. Income, assets, costs, and obligations are separate from Miami Conservancy District's flood protection system and other Miami Conservancy District subdistricts.

What MCD Promotes



Charming riverfront downtowns with unique shopping, delicious food, and fun events



Ohio's first National Water Trail - 291 miles of rivers and streams



10 whitewater play kayak parks



117 public access points.



100+ natural and urban parks for every activity



350 miles of connected paved trails



The U.S. only National Aviation Heritage Area



World-class fishing - and the best smallmouth bass fishing in Ohio

River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict partners with park districts, cities, and other agencies to support programming and promotion of the river corridor.

River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict cooperates and collaborates with river corridor partners to enable river corridor law enforcement and to secure state and national designations.



MAINTAINING RECREATION

Typical maintenance includes:

- sweeping asphalt & concrete surfaces
- drift removal & scraping mud following high water
- mowing, weeding, & spraying for vegetation control
- trash pick-up & emptying trash receptacles
- painting
- replacing light bulbs & globes
- planting trees & tree pruning
- bridge inspections
- placing and replacing signs and signposts, fences, safety railing, guardrails, gates, and riprap
- patching asphalt and concrete
- repairing gravel surfaces
- installing & removing boat docks
- sealcoating asphalt & painting pavement markers
- repairing culverts
- design and distribution of safety publications
- detour coordination

Planning

Dayton | Dayton Riverfront Plan: River Walk Improvements

Under contract with Five Rivers MetroParks, Human Nature, Inc. completed the concept plan for comprehensive improvements to the River Walk and submitted final deliverables in March of 2025. They contain recommendations for improvements all along the River Walk in downtown Dayton including infrastructure, art, programming, and branding.

Miami Conservancy District staff continued to be active on the Working Committee in 2025 along with multiple stakeholder agencies with the goal to continue to advance tangible projects to improve river corridor enjoyment. The Steering Committee made up of agency executives met in 2025 to review plan progress. Next steps will be for partners to pursue grants for infrastructure improvements and art partnerships.

Trail Gap Closures and Connectivity Update

The Great Miami River Recreation Trail (GMRRT) is the backbone of the regional trail network, Miami Valley Trails, and the Great Miami Riverway. The core section from Fairfield to the Piqua Roadside Park – 86 miles – has been complete for years, and several additional segments have been completed incrementally since, bringing the total to 102.2 miles once all currently identified and funded gaps are closed. Gaps remain at the trail's northern and southern ends before it forms one continuous route from Sidney to the Ohio River.

In 2025, Miami Conservancy District staff continued to guide the region's largest gap-closing projects through design and construction, while partner agencies in Shelby and Butler counties advanced work on the trail's northern and southern extents.

Old North Dayton Trail, Segments 2 and 3

Together these two segments will add nearly 2 miles of new trail along the river's left bank between Keowee Street and Eintracht Park in Riverside, closing one of the more prominent in-city gaps. Segment 2 completed detailed design and right-of-way work in 2025, resolving a required CSX railroad easement and protective canopy, with construction now scheduled for the second half of 2026 following ODOT bidding. Segment 3's feasibility study was completed in 2025, with detailed design beginning in early 2026.

Troy | GMRRT Riverfront Recreation Trail

ODOT and the City of Troy continued developing a new multi-use path along the river from Treasure Island to the existing Troy lowhead dam, part of the broader Troy Great Miami River Connectivity and Low Dam Removal Project. Stage 1 plans required a resubmittal for additional detail; Miami Conservancy District provided comments on the revised plans, with review continuing into 2026. The City of Troy secured \$11.6 million of the project's estimated \$12.1 million cost, with dam removal construction targeted for summer 2026 and multi-use trail construction expected to follow that fall.

Taylorsville | Vandalia Bikeway Connector

This new connector linking the City of Vandalia to the GMRRT at Taylorsville MetroPark reached completion in 2025, following a brief construction pause in February to address cracking discovered in the adjacent dam embankment. Miami Conservancy District's Chief Engineer closely monitored the resumed work, and a ribbon-cutting was held October 30, 2025.

Sidney – Piqua Connection

At the trail's northern end, Sidney's existing Canal Feeder Trail (3.4 miles) has been extended 0.9 miles from I-75 to Kuther Road, closing that portion of the route. A 4.7-mile gap remains between Kuther Road and the Piqua Roadside Park section of the GMRRT; as of Miami Conservancy District's September 2025 project tracking, funding for this segment is still being pursued and has not yet been secured. The City of Sidney submitted a PDAC application in 2025 in support of its longstanding priority to fully connect its trail system to the GMRRT, though the overall status of the Sidney connection remained unconfirmed by staff as of September 2025 and will need updating once current.

Middletown | Lemon Township GMRRT Trail

At the trail's southern end, Butler County MetroParks submitted preliminary layout plans for a new GMRRT section addressing the roughly 1.6-mile gap between Monroe and Trenton/Middletown (comprising 0.9 miles of new trail and 0.7 miles of shared road along Old Oxford State Road). The proposed alignment runs along the river side of the Miami Conservancy District levee and crosses Dicks Creek on a new bridge. Miami Conservancy District provided comments on the initial design, and plan review continues into 2026. Separately, a 3.1-mile gap further south between Rentschler Forest MetroPark and Monroe remains funded but not yet built, using \$3.8 million in American Rescue Plan Act and OKI funding MetroParks secured in 2023, with construction expected in phases between 2026 and 2028.

Trenton | State Route 73 Gap (Closed)

A previously long-standing 1.7-mile gap between the Trenton Trailhead on State Route 73 and the northern terminus of Monroe's trail segment, once bridged only by riding the shoulder of the state route, has been closed. MetroParks of Butler County completed this connection using \$1.1 million in OKI funding secured in 2022, and trail users can now travel continuously from the Trenton Trailhead north to Piqua without detouring around a gap.

Future plans

Staff contributed to a plan that Great Parks of Hamilton County has begun exploring to extend the GMRRT south from Fairfield toward the Ohio River, which would push the trail system well beyond its current southern terminus. Combined with the Sidney – Piqua connection at the northern end, these efforts represent the shared, multi-decade goal of linking the full length of the Riverway corridor into one continuous trail. The City of Troy's PDAC application for the Great Miami River Recreation Connectivity Project, noted above, was among the letters of support Miami Conservancy District provided in 2025 toward these regional connectivity goals.

Recreation Activity Areas

Recreation Infrastructure Management

Miami Conservancy District staff manage the recreation infrastructure assets such as trails, bridges, river access, and amenities considering condition, safety, user demand, and the latest standards and technologies. With relatively low revenue from assessments, it is critical that Miami Conservancy District seek federal and state grants as well as contributions from local partner agencies to assist with higher cost

rehabilitation and new infrastructure projects. Staff spent significant time guiding major projects through the project development process in 2025. For many projects, this planning and design process spans years.

Active Projects in 2025

The following table lists the projects that were active or completed in 2025. The list includes analysis, design, and construction projects. More details about some of the key projects can be found in the sections that follow:

Project Name	Phase	Description	Most Recent Cost Estimate	Estimated MCD Cost	% Complete
South River Walk Improvements	Design	This project includes improvements to the existing walking trail to replace lighting, electrical, and gravel surface, as well as adding trail amenities like benches and trash cans. This design is being performed by engineering staff.	\$0	\$0	95
Old North Dayton Trail Segment 2	Design	This project designs a 1.17-mile extension of the Great Miami River Recreational Trail along the left bank of the river from Keowee Street to Heid Avenue. Work includes a new 14-foot-wide asphalt trail, trailhead plaza, storm drainage improvements, pavement striping, and signage.	\$116,905	\$116,905	95
Project Name	Phase	Description	Most Recent Cost Estimate	Estimated MCD Cost	% Complete
GMRRT ADA & Safety Improvements	Design	This project designs safety improvements at five Great Miami River Recreational Trail crossings, including pedestrian-activated rectangular rapid flashing beacons, ADA-compliant curb ramps, pavement striping, and enhanced signage. Improvements are planned at intersections in Dayton, Moraine, West Carrollton, and Miamisburg to increase visibility and safety for trail users.	\$48,800	\$48,800	95
GMRRT Carillon Reconstruction	Design	This project advances evaluation and design for the Carillon Boulevard corridor, encompassing the levee, Great Miami River Recreational Trail, and roadway, to identify and implement the preferred improvement strategy. The proposed work reconstructs a 1.37-mile segment of the trail from Stewart Street to the Tait Substation, widening the levee, improving accessibility, meeting industry standards, and adding trail amenities.	\$343,062	\$343,062	85
Stillwater Trail Resurfacing	Design	This project resurfaces a 1.46-mile segment of the Stillwater River Trail between the Gayle Price Bridge near Island Metro Park and Wegerzyn Road. Work	\$111,705	\$111,705	75

		includes milling and resurfacing the asphalt, full-depth pavement repairs, and installation of trail amenities such as benches, swings, trash cans, and dog waste stations.			
Old North Dayton Trail, Segment 3	Design	This project designs a 0.80-mile extension of the Great Miami River Recreational Trail along the left bank of the river from Heid Avenue to Old Troy Pike, with a proposed connection to the City of Riverside's Eintracht Singing Society. Work includes surveying, feasibility evaluation of trail alignment, environmental services, and development of right-of-way and property acquisition plans.	\$116,905	\$116,905	15
Sycamore Creek Bridge Replacement	Construction	This project replaces the Great Miami River Recreation Trail bridge over Sycamore Creek with a wider, higher, pier-free structure capable of supporting increased loads, including maintenance vehicles. The existing bridge will be demolished after the new bridge is operational to minimize trail disruptions.	\$522,754	\$336,391	100

Design Projects

Dayton | South River Walk Improvements

Engineering staff continued in-house work on detailed design plans through 2025, completing the 90% plans. Review comments were received from ODOT by the end of 2025. Staff will finish revisions to the plans early in 2026 and construction is expected to begin in the summer of 2026 following ODOT bidding and award.

Dayton | Old North Dayton Trail, Segment 2 (Keowee Street to Heid Avenue)

Choice One Engineering Corporation (MCD Agreement No. 2023-015A) completed detailed design and right-of-way acquisition for this project in 2025. Miami Conservancy District needs to acquire an easement from CSX railroad so the trail can pass through their property under their bridge. CSX is requiring a protective canopy to be installed over the trail and under their bridge to protect trail users from falling debris. Hydraulic analysis was performed on the canopy and found that it would have a negligible impact on flood protection, therefore the canopy is acceptable. Construction is scheduled for the second half of 2026 after ODOT bidding and award.

Montgomery County | GMRRT ADA & Safety Improvements

Choice One Engineering Corporation (MCD Agreement No. 2023-042A) was selected for project design work. Choice One Engineering and Miami Conservancy District acquired right-of-way permits from all impacted jurisdictions to waive ODOT's right-of-way plan requirement. All plans and final tracings were completed by Choice One Engineering and approved by both ODOT and Miami Conservancy District in 2025. Miami Conservancy District received final legislation documents and an invoice from ODOT, and the project was added to the Board of Directors meeting in December of 2025. Construction is on track for the first half of 2026 following ODOT bidding and award.

Dayton | GMRRT Carillon Reconstruction

This project began in early 2024 with LJB Inc. (MCD Agreement No. 2023-052A) performed alternatives analysis and detailed design. An AER (Alternative Evaluation Report) to explore options for setting the curblin for Carillon Boulevard was created and reviewed by the cities of Dayton and Moraine, Miami Conservancy District, and ODOT.

Stage 2 plans were submitted by LJB and reviewed by Miami Conservancy District in 2025. Miami Conservancy District worked through issues with inaccurate FEMA floodway maps by providing a No Rise Certification and a Letter of Compliance. LJB addressed Stage 2 comments and began Stage 3 plans. LJB will continue working on Stage 3 plans in 2026.

Dayton | Stillwater Trail Resurfacing

After narrowing the original grant scope to reduce design costs, LJB Inc. (MCD Agreement No. 2024-012A) began designing Stage 1 plans after completing a field survey and base mapping. LJB, Inc. submitted Stage 1 plans to ODOT & Miami Conservancy District in 2025. Miami Conservancy District began working with LJB to provide ODOT with right-of-way information. Stage 1 plan review will continue into 2026 with Stage 2 plans expected in mid-2026.

Dayton | Old North Dayton Trail, Segment 3 (Heid Avenue to Eintracht Park)

A project kick-off meeting was held with ODOT and MVRPC on March 6, 2024. Detailed design work, which was planned for 2026, began in 2025. Choice One Engineering was chosen to provide a proposal to perform an informal feasibility study and detailed design. Following internal proposal review and approval, Miami Conservancy District executed MCD Agreement No. 2025-015A with Choice One Engineering, authorizing a feasibility study, topographic survey, design, and environmental services. The feasibility study was completed and submitted to Miami Conservancy District and ODOT for review in 2025. Design is expected to begin early 2026.

Dayton | Gayle B. Price Bridge Painting

Staff met with ODOT for a Scope of Services meeting in 2025. This meeting set the project schedule and discussed environmental items and construction logistics. ODOT is raising concerns over the proposed gravel access route coming from the Triangle Park parking lot and hugging the Stillwater Trail “due to archaeological concerns”. Since this is an ODOT-sponsored project, Miami Conservancy District will need to develop access route alternatives and will have to coordinate with both the State Historic Preservation Office and Tribes to decide on a final access route and materials. This effort will continue in 2026. Construction is expected in 2028 at the earliest.

Construction Projects

Miamisburg | Sycamore Creek Bridge Replacement

ODOT managed bidding in February and received a handful of bids, the lowest of which came in at about 1% over the estimated cost. RB Jergens was awarded the construction contract. Construction began in the summer of 2025 and was completed by the end of the year. Miami Conservancy District and ODOT began tabulating final quantities and costs in 2025, and a final walkthrough is expected in 2026.



Old Bridge. Notice the middle pier and low clearance over the creek.



New Bridge

Safe Recreation Plan

A Safe Recreation Plan (MCD Report No. 2022-11) details how and where Miami Conservancy District provides safety information on and about Miami Conservancy District low dams, trails, and other river corridor amenities. Miami Conservancy District utilizes navigational aids, portage routes, publications, social media platforms, and safe boating resources of other partners such as the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) and Five Rivers MetroParks to communicate the safety information.

- Staff inventoried and installed low dam warning signs in advance of the spring paddling season.

Dayton | Great Miami River

Miami Conservancy District worked with the University of Dayton River Stewards on a river safety project at “Island Low Dam.” Miami Conservancy District provided funding (\$5000) and technical support of the 2025 Senior Project which identified the need to improve safety information and signage near the low dam. While the City of Dayton owns the dam, Miami Conservancy District owns or controls the adjacent riverbanks and built and maintains the portage on the left bank. Working with the City, Five Rivers MetroParks (FRMP), Miami Conservancy District, Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) and others, the students led the project’s purpose, design, and implementation. New signs were installed in 2025.



Hamilton | Low Dam Safety

Miami Conservancy District contracted with River Rangers International to re-attach buoys in the Great Miami River upstream of the low head dams. The buoys, provided to MCD through an ODNR Navigational Aids grant in 2022, are installed upstream of each Miami Conservancy District-owned low head dam, as outlined in MCD Report 2022-11, to create a visual warning that river users are approaching the low dam. The buoys are frequently damaged by floodwater and debris. They are replaced when river conditions allow for staff to safely enter the river. The buoys are chained to large concrete weights that are submerged. If a chain is broken or damaged, the concrete weight is not recoverable and replaced. The buoys are heavy duty regulatory white buoys with pick-up eye and an orange cap marked with a “Danger dam” Hazard symbol.

Water Trails

Miami Conservancy District maintains up-to-date maps for the Great Miami River Watershed Water Trail including the Great Miami River, Stillwater, and Mad rivers.

- In 2025, the Great Miami River map was re-printed.

Low Dams

Low head dams present a significant safety hazard to individuals who encounter them, particularly recreational users of the river such as kayakers, swimmers, and anglers. Despite their modest appearance, these structures create powerful recirculating currents often referred to as “drowning machines” that can trap and submerge even strong swimmers. The hydraulic forces at the base of a low head dam are deceptively dangerous and difficult to escape once entered. Numerous incidents across the country have highlighted the urgent need to address these risks through public awareness, improved signage, and



structural modifications. As we continue to evaluate the future of our river corridor, prioritizing safety around low head dams remains a critical concern.

On July 31, 2025, the Miami Conservancy District hosted a roundtable discussion and site tour at Miami Conservancy District and Riverscape, welcoming members of the Hamilton Vision Commission. Attendees included the City Manager, City Engineer, a City Councilmember, the Director of Butler County MetroParks, representatives from the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, Hamilton Community Foundation, Travel Butler County, and other Commission stakeholders.

The roundtable featured presentations and shared insights from regional partners including the City of Dayton, Five Rivers MetroParks, West Carrollton, Miamisburg, Dayton Area Chamber of Commerce, the City of Troy, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These contributions were instrumental in informing Hamilton's strategic planning efforts regarding the future of the river corridor and the management of low head dams.

This gathering provided a valuable platform for exchanging updates and best practices among communities actively engaged in improving safety and accessibility around low head dams.

Summary of recent low head dam activities

TROY | GREAT MIAMI RIVER

The Miami Conservancy District is playing a central role in the Troy Great Miami River Dam Removal & River Improvement Project, with a focus on protecting the city's levee and long-term flood resilience. Miami Conservancy District's hydraulic modeling shows that the "Troy Low Dam" removal is expected to improve flood conditions, and the project will include levee stabilization, habitat restoration, and new recreational connections. Miami Conservancy District remains committed to safeguarding Troy while helping shape a healthier, more vibrant riverfront.

PIQUA | GREAT MIAMI RIVER

The project is funded by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Water Resource Restoration Sponsor Program (WRRSP), H2Ohio, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) programs for the removal of the low head dam in Piqua and modifying the associated sheet pile dam known as the "Piqua Low Dam" to restore the Great Miami River's ecosystem and improve recreation. The dam is no longer useful for its original purpose and potentially causing harm through oxygen depletion and dangerous currents. The project will allow for better fish passage, increased recreation opportunities, and habitat restoration.

WEST CARROLLTON – GREAT MIAMI RIVER

Miami Conservancy District executed an agreement (MCD Lease 32-370-1) with West Carrollton in 2024 to facilitate the City's economic development plan to create a river district with dam safety improvements to the low head dam. The City of West Carrollton is set to enter into a nearly \$2.8 million professional services agreement with Muller Engineering Company, advancing plans for the highly anticipated West Carrollton Whitewater Park along the river near the "South Montgomery County Low Dam." Miami Conservancy District Chief Engineer is serving on the City's selection committee of the Construction Manager at Risk (CMAR).

MIAMISBURG – GREAT MIAMI RIVER

Miami Conservancy District met with the Frontier Group, who owns the former DP&L Hutchings Station Low Dam. Miami Conservancy District owns or controls parcels on both sides of the river upstream of the low dam. Frontier, along with their consultant, is interested in using Miami Conservancy District land to access

mitigation credits to support Frontier Group's Hutchings Station Dam Removal project. Miami Conservancy District is waiting to hear back from Frontier on their final proposal including:

- Land configuration and setback options on both sides of the Great Miami River.
- Vegetation types of interest that are permitted along the river.
- Potential use of new modeling software to evaluate project details.

HAMILTON – GREAT MIAMI RIVER

Miami Conservancy District and the City requested the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) complete a feasibility study for the Miami Conservancy District-Hamilton Hydraulic Evaluation of Modifications to the Great Miami River. The report includes four alternative configurations or modifications of the two low dams – known as the "Hamilton Low Dam" and the "Two Mile Low Dam." Removal or modification of low dams' goals included:

- Improve flood protection
- Study river sediment accumulation and migration
- Increase recreational availability
- Recreational safety
- In-stream habitat

The study identified two recommended options for further investigation. This study demonstrates that modifying the low dam(s) is feasible, but comprehensive validation of the hydraulic impacts on the Miami Conservancy District Hamilton Flood Protection and sediment transport is necessary for future options.

Two-Mile Low Dam has been prioritized by Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) as a candidate for mitigation credits and ODOT is awaiting an appropriation to authorize design. Based on current projections, it is possible that Two-Mile modification may be in design in 2026-2027.

COVINGTON – STILLWATER

The Village of Covington is leading the "Stillwater River Low Dam Project | 2024" on a dam known as the "Covington Low Dam." The project is being advanced in collaboration with the Village of Covington, USFWS, and ODNR Division of Wildlife. USFWS secured a grant from its National Fish Passage Program to fund engineering design work, with a consultant now engaged in design development. The next steps include completing design and securing permits, after which USFWS plans to pursue a grant for the actual dam removal. Miami Conservancy District provided \$2,500 under its APS (Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict) program for developing a conceptual design for the removal.

Recreation Trail Maintenance

Great Miami River Recreation Trail

After the April high water event damage was caused to the trail near Crains Run Park, when a tree started to fall and damaged the bank. ACE Tree Service was contracted to remove the damaged trees, filled the gap with flowable fill and topsoil, and grade and seed. Concrete rip rap was placed along the river edge to prevent further erosion.

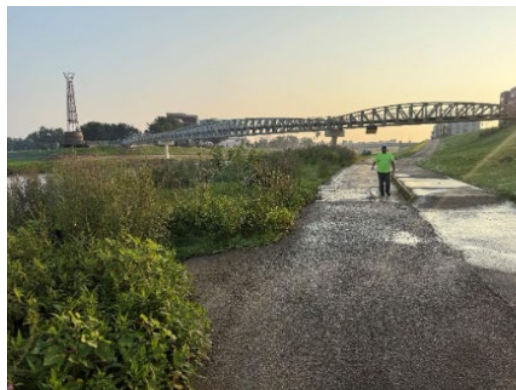


An area along the trail just north of Riverscape was excavated to improve drainage. A low spot caused water from the fountains to pond and was causing a hazard for users. After multiple safety issues in this area, Five Rivers requested assistance from Miami Conservancy District.

Repaired a damaged section of trail near Linden Avenue bridge.

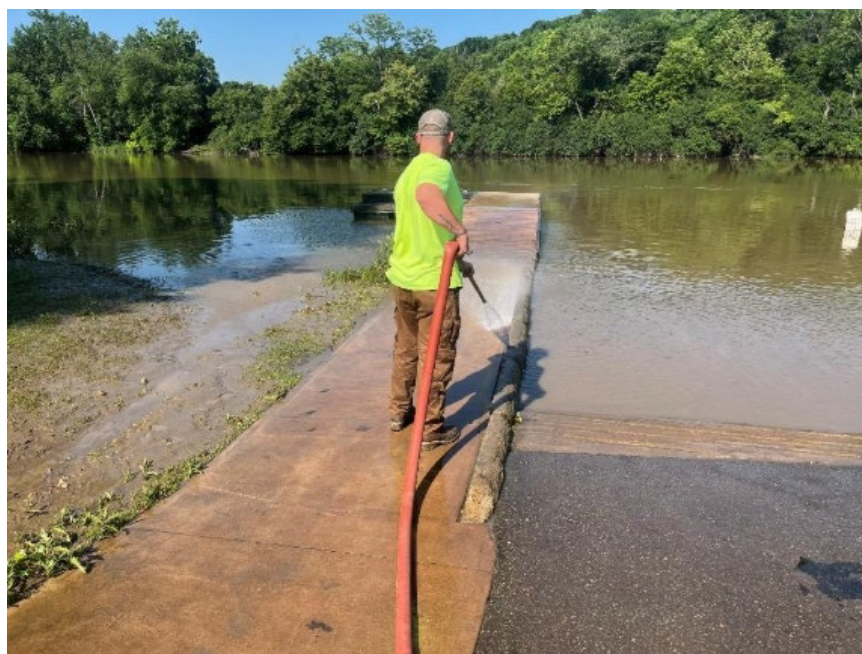
Cleared brush and removed 13 problem trees near Franklin.

Crack-sealed 13 miles of trail from West Carrollton to Franklin using approximately 15,000 lbs of material; this project took over a month to complete.



Other Maintenance

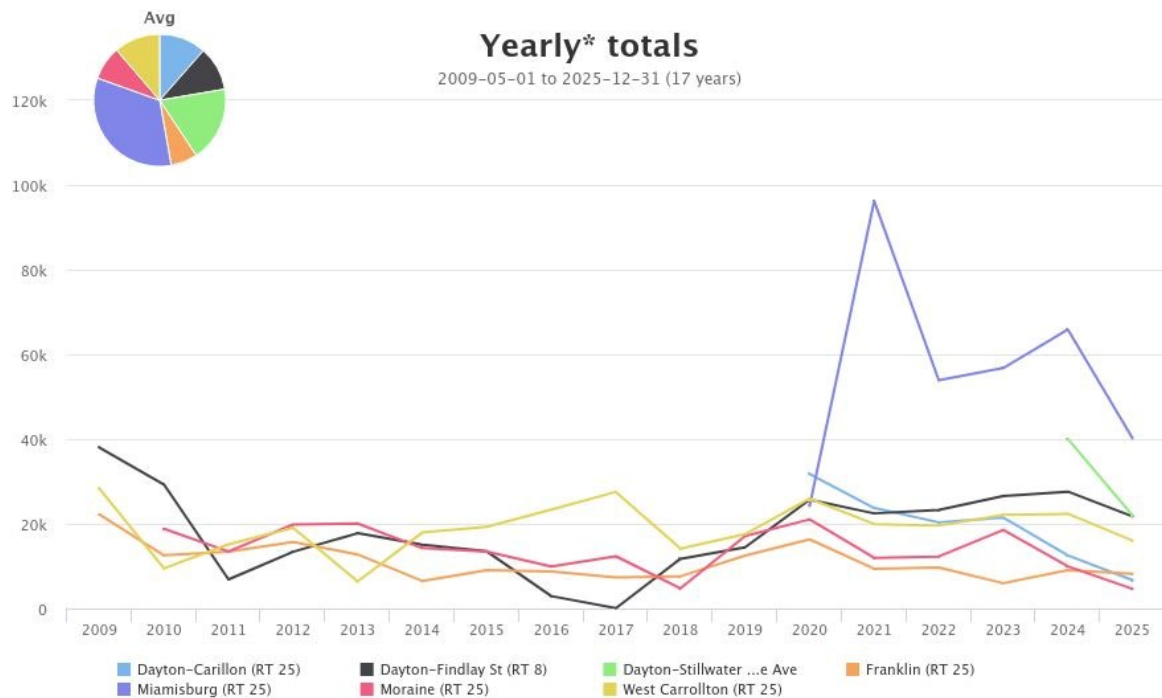
- Boat ramps: cleaned the parks at East River Landing and Miami Bend after frequent rains to make sure boat ramps are clean and accessible.



Counting Recreation Trail Users

The Miami Conservancy District maintains infrared counters at seven locations to monitor trail usage across the region. The counters along the Mad River Recreation Trail (Dayton) and the Great Miami River Recreation Trail (Dayton, Moraine, West Carrollton, Miamisburg, and Franklin) continued to operate in 2025. The counter along the Stillwater River Recreation Trail (Dayton) was damaged mid-year and was not replaced in 2025. The West Carrollton counter malfunctioned for a few months.

Compared with 2024 trail counts, a slight decrease was recorded at every counter location in 2025 except Franklin, which experienced a slight increase. All counters follow a typical pattern of spring peak, slight summer lull, fall peak, and winter lull. The Stillwater River Recreation Trail counter provided a limited but promising snapshot of trail use due to its truncated service. The Miamisburg counter at Riverfront Park continued to report high usage. Below is a graph of trail activity since 2009.



Great Miami Riverway

Under the River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict, Miami Conservancy District manages the Great Miami Riverway program as a Miami Conservancy District initiative. The program is funded through agreements with 19 cities, counties, park districts and other organizations.

The goals of the Great Miami Riverway program are to:

- Increase use of recreational, historical, and cultural assets.
- Attract more visitors.
- Support economic development.
- Strengthen river corridor neighborhoods.

The Miami Conservancy District leads the Great Miami Riverway Coalition. The activities of the Great Miami Riverway are funded by the Coalition members and guided by the strategic priorities identified in 2021 for a five-year agreement with Coalition members for 2022-2027.

Priority One: Build identity and awareness of the Great Miami Riverway.

Economic Impact of Tourism in the Great Miami Riverway Region

Throughout the year, the Riverway continued to strengthen its regional brand and expand awareness through coordinated marketing, outreach, and promotional campaigns.

Efforts included ongoing digital marketing through Google and Bing campaigns, regular newsletters distributed via Mailchimp, and consistent social media engagement across Facebook, LinkedIn, and Instagram.

Creative campaigns such as the **Shop Local Passport** engaged 38 participating businesses across Riverway communities, encouraging residents and visitors to explore local shops and supporting small business visibility. Additional sweepstakes and contests added new subscribers and expanded the Riverway's audience.

Coalition Members

- City of Franklin
- City of Hamilton
- City of Miamisburg
- City of Middletown
- City of Piqua
- City of Sidney
- City of Tipp City
- City of Trenton
- City of Troy
- City of West Carrollton
- Miami County Commissioners
- Montgomery County Commissioners
- Five Rivers MetroParks
- Great Parks of Hamilton County
- MetroParks of Butler County
- Miami County Park District

Sponsors

- Miami County Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission
- Sidney/Shelby County Visitors Bureau



Strategic partnerships also played a key role in outreach. A collaboration with the Dayton Dragons professional baseball team provided exposure to approximately 500,000 attendees through in-park advertising, video boards, radio, and on-site activations.

Media partnerships with Cincinnati Magazine produced sponsored content highlighting hidden gems and unique experiences along the Riverway. Regional visibility was further enhanced through features, interviews, and participation in tourism and economic development events, including Ohio Tourism Day and the Ohio Tourism Leadership Academy.

EXHIBITIONS

- Bike to Work Day at Riverscape Park, May 17.
- Ohio Tourism Day at the Ohio Statehouse on May 21.
- August 23 Donut Jam
- August 24 Tour de Donut
- Outdoor Experience at Eastwood MetroPark, October 5 & 6.

PRESENTATIONS

- Presented at Chamber 45005 (Franklin/Carlisle) meeting on July 15
- Presented a general overview of the Great Miami Riverway and upcoming projects for the Miami County Board of Development on September 11.

SPONSORSHIPS

- Supported Miamisburg's Spring Fest in the Burg and Sidney's Paddles, Pedals and Pints as a presenting sponsor.



Priority Two: Advocate and nurture connections between Riverway Communities.

The Riverway continued to foster strong collaboration among communities through events, advocacy, and shared initiatives. Riverway staff also supported regional collaboration through letters of support for grant applications, participation in planning and advisory committees, and engagement with partner organizations across multiple communities.

Events

The 2025 Great Miami Riverway Summit, held in Miamisburg, brought together more than 200 participants, multiple exhibitors, and regional leaders to discuss the future of the corridor. The event featured keynote speaker Sarah Milligan-Toffler and highlighted topics including equitable access to nature, economic development, river safety, and community revitalization.



Signature events continued to grow and engage the public, including:

- The Great Float
- The Riverway Smallmouth Bass Fishing Challenge
- River Ride
- Riverway Half Marathon

These events attracted hundreds of participants and highlighted recreational opportunities while strengthening community connections along the river.

Planning is well underway for the 2026 Riverway Summit, which will be held in Hamilton at the Fitton Center for Creative Arts, continuing the tradition of rotating the event across Riverway communities.



Letters of Support

- City of Sidney's PDAC application for their trail development project
- City of Troy's PDAC application for the Great Miami River Recreation Connectivity Project
- Miami Township's PDAC application for improvements to Crains Run Park
- City of Miamisburg's application to the Ohio Department of Transportation for assistance in developing an Active Transportation Plan
- City of Franklin's application to the Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) grant program for the Franklin Riverfront Revitalization: Connectivity for Community Transformation Project.

Priority Three: Build investment in riverfront development along the river and in our communities.

Riverway communities continue to experience significant public and private investment along the corridor, reinforcing the connection between river access, economic development, and community vitality.

Notable projects

- Riverfront redevelopment and adventure park planning in West Carrollton
- Major downtown revitalization efforts in Franklin and Troy
- Continued growth in tourism, recreation, and hospitality infrastructure across multiple communities
- Investments in parks, trails, and river access points by local governments and park districts
- Private sector investments in housing, retail, and mixed-use development along the river corridor

These investments demonstrate the growing recognition of the river as a key economic driver and community asset across Southwest Ohio.

Public and private sector investment continues to be robust in Riverway communities.

- West Carrollton plans adventure park and campground on site of former Appvion wastewater treatment facility.

- WACO Air Museum and Learning Center receive \$500,000 in grant funding from the Troy Foundation and the Duke Foundation for their Wings and Dreams campaign to assist in their goal of completing a dedicated education facility.
- \$18m Troy project to capitalize on Great Miami River attraction.
- \$30m Franklin project to transform downtown into 'a place residents will be proud to call home.

Priority Four: Restructure the Riverway Coalition and broaden the funding platform

The Riverway Coalition and funding partners continued discussions around long-term sustainability and funding strategies.

The Coalition has explored options to broaden and strengthen the funding platform, including potential shifts toward an assessment-based model through the RCIS and the continued use of intergovernmental agreements.

A key consideration remains the upcoming expiration of Riverway agreements in May 2027, with planning and discussions underway to ensure continuity and stability of the program.

In 2025, a Coalition-wide Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities Threats analysis was initiated to guide strategic planning for the future of the Riverway, identifying strengths, opportunities, and potential challenges as the organization moves forward.

Water Conservation Subdistrict

No Activity in 2024.



Communications & Outreach

Communications and Outreach

Effective, transparent communication is a core value of the Miami Conservancy District, both internally and externally. A comprehensive communications approach enables Miami Conservancy District to broadly engage a wide variety of stakeholders, including community partners, scientific and educational experts, property owners, major business and civic institutions, internal staff members, and other interested parties.

Communications Plan

Miami Conservancy District continues implementation of its multi-year Communications Plan (2024–2029), guiding strategic messaging, outreach priorities, and stakeholder engagement across all mission areas.

Work also advanced on internal coordination and planning tools to support consistent messaging across flood protection, water stewardship, and the Riverway initiative.

Publications

Internal Staff Communications

An internal monthly newsletter is distributed to keep staff informed and engaged. The newsletter provides updates on events, training opportunities, HR reminders, organizational news, staff recognition, and other relevant information.

Websites and Digital Platforms

Miami Conservancy District maintains two primary websites:

- www.mcdwater.org
- www.greatmiamiriverway.com

Both websites are actively updated with news, publications, events, and educational resources. Work is underway to ensure continued accessibility compliance in alignment with federal ADA requirements.

The Miami Conservancy District website continues to support key tools and resources, including interactive mapping, publications, meeting information, and educational materials.

Social media channels remain an important communications tool for both Miami Conservancy District and the Great Miami Riverway. Platforms include Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube, and other channels. Content is developed internally and supported by contracted communications partners, with ongoing monitoring and engagement by staff.

Social Media and Digital Engagement

Miami Conservancy District and the Great Miami Riverway continue to expand their digital presence through coordinated campaigns and organic content.

Paid and organic campaigns have supported increased visibility of key initiatives, including flood protection messaging, the benefit assessment study, and Riverway programming.



A major public awareness campaign utilizing streaming TV, YouTube, and paid social media delivered more than 1 million video impressions, with exceptionally high completion rates across platforms. This campaign demonstrated the effectiveness of targeted digital storytelling in reaching regional audiences and improving message retention.

Annual Report

The 2024 Annual Report (MCD Report No. 2024-54) was completed and finalized in 2025.

The Deed

The 2024–2025 Deed (MCD Report No. 2025-27) was printed and distributed to more than 300,000 property owners and stakeholders across southwest Ohio. The publication continues to serve as a key communication tool explaining Miami Conservancy District’s mission, funding, and services.

Fact Sheets and Educational Materials

Miami Conservancy District produced and updated multiple fact sheets to support public understanding of its work, including topics related to flood protection, dam safety, water resources, and funding.



Blog and Website Content

Miami Conservancy District continues to publish educational and informational blog content on a regular basis. Topics in 2025 included:

- Flood protection infrastructure and system updates
- Groundwater and aquifer research
- Water quality and nutrient impacts
- Infrastructure maintenance and capital improvements
- Recreational access and river stewardship

These articles support public education and transparency while reinforcing Miami Conservancy District’s role as a regional resource for water-related information.

Email Communications

A monthly email newsletter (Conservancy News) is distributed to subscribers, highlighting current projects, events, blog posts, and organizational updates.

Additional targeted email campaigns are used to reach specific audiences regarding programs, events, and public information initiatives.

Events and Community Engagement

Staff participated in and supported a wide range of community events, including:

- Riverway Summit (Miamisburg)
- Tourism Day at the Ohio Statehouse
- River management roundtables and professional forums
- Community festivals and educational outreach events
- Legislative and stakeholder engagement meetings

Supported planning for upcoming events, including future Riverway Summits and community open houses.

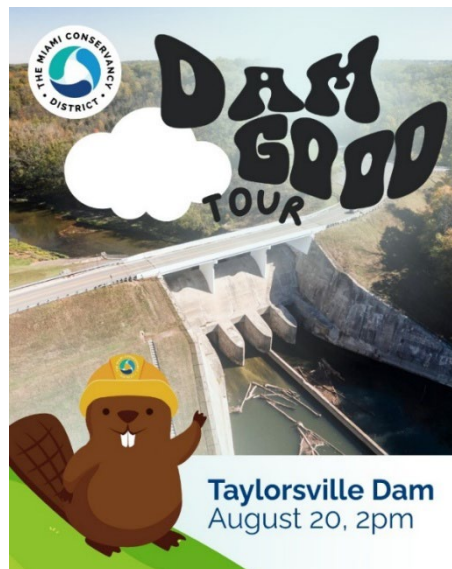
Dam Tours

Public engagement through dam tours continued to expand in 2025, providing residents and stakeholders with direct access to Miami Conservancy District infrastructure.

Tours and events highlighted:

- The history and function of the flood protection system
- Recent and ongoing rehabilitation projects
- The importance of long-term maintenance and investment
- Opportunities for public education and engagement

These experiences strengthen transparency and build public trust in Miami Conservancy District's work.



Speaking Engagements and Presentations

Delivered numerous presentations to civic groups, professional organizations, government agencies, and community groups. Topics included flood protection, water stewardship, infrastructure, and regional collaboration.

These engagements support public education and strengthen relationships with key stakeholders across the region.

Educational Outreach and Partnerships

Supported a wide range of educational and outreach initiatives, including:

- Partnership with the Dayton Dragons
- Partnerships with universities, schools, and museums
- Support for water festivals and youth education programs
- Collaboration with environmental and watershed organizations



- Support for curriculum development and educational programming

These efforts help build long-term awareness and understanding of water resources, flood protection, and environmental stewardship.

Media and Public Relations

Maintain an active media presence through press releases, interviews, and expert commentary.

Press releases in 2025 addressed topics such as:

- Flood protection and infrastructure updates
- Dam safety and rehabilitation projects
- Funding and assessment updates
- Program announcements and public initiatives

Served as subject matter experts for regional media outlets, helping inform public understanding of water issues, infrastructure, and flood protection.

Public Awareness Campaigns

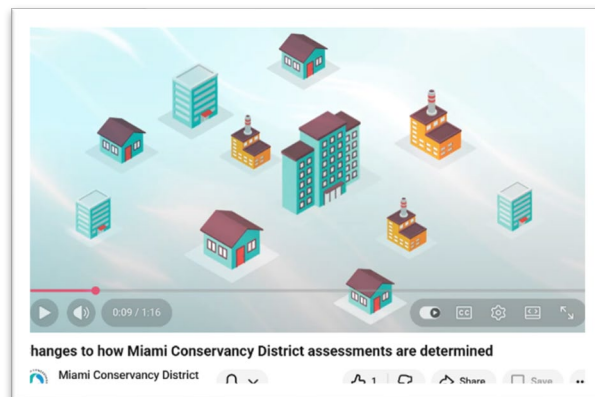
A major focus of 2025 was a public awareness campaign related to Miami Conservancy District's benefit assessment and the importance of flood protection funding.

The campaign utilized a mix of:

- Streaming television (Connected TV)
- YouTube and programmatic video
- Paid social media

The campaign achieved strong performance metrics, including high completion rates and efficient cost-per-engagement, and significantly increased awareness across the region.

This effort demonstrated the value of coordinated multi-channel communication in conveying complex civic messages to a broad audience.



Riverway Communications and Promotion

The Great Miami Riverway continued to build regional identity and promote river-based recreation, tourism, and economic development. Marketing efforts included:

- Digital advertising campaigns
- Social media engagement
- Partnership marketing with regional media outlets
- Event promotion and sponsorships

The Riverway also supported regional events such as the Riverway Summit, recreational events, and community programming designed to highlight the river corridor as a destination.

Interpretive Signage and Wayfinding

A Sign Plan is under development to inventory all signs on MCD property including signs at dams and features, signs installed for recreation safety, and property signs.

Strategic implementation of signage and wayfinding across both the flood protection system and the recreation corridor helps keep people and property safe. These improvements enhance public safety, education, and overall user experience along the river corridor.

Progress in 2025 included:

- Installation of new safety and interpretive signage at dams and key locations
- Development and installation of interpretive kiosks at multiple sites
- Continued design and planning for additional kiosks and signage updates
- Coordination of sign replacement and maintenance efforts





Administrative & Support Services

Administrative & Support Services

Ensuring the Main District and Subdistricts are supported with administrative and support services is critical to achieve Miami Conservancy District's mission. This section summarizes records management, staff names and positions, and outreach and education.

Records Retention and Disposal

The Records Commission held its annual meeting on October 20, 2025. The Records Commission reviewed and approved the One-Time Disposal of Obsolete Records (RC-1) for Human Resources and the Records Retention Schedule (RC-2) for Property. The Records Commission also reviewed and approved the disposal of Fiscal, Human Resources, Hydrology, Payroll, and Property records.

Active Litigation

The Miami Conservancy District was the defendant in an action pending in Montgomery County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas (Case No. 36847), filed by Sunesis Construction Co. (Sunesis) on November 12, 2021. The action was related to the Lockington Dam Right Wall Drain System and Concrete Repair project. The action was resolved by decision of Judge Stevenson on May 21, 2024, granting summary judgment in favor of the MCD and against Sunesis on all claims. Sunesis appealed to Ohio's Second District Court of Appeals. Appellate oral argument was held on November 5, 2024, before Judges Epley, Welbaum, and Lewis. The Court of Appeals rendered a decision on January 17, 2025, affirming the trial court's decision in part, reversing in part and remanding back for further proceedings. Thereafter, the parties entered into a settlement agreement, and the case was dismissed with prejudice on July 21, 2025.

The Miami Conservancy District was a defendant in an action pending in Montgomery County, Ohio, Court of Common Pleas (Case No. 2024 CV 04888), filed by Tain Investments III LLC (Tain) on September 16, 2024. Originally assigned to Judge Mary Wiseman, the matter was transferred to Judge Susan D. Solle on December 2, 2024. The action involved Tain seeking declaratory judgment related to special assessments for property located in downtown Dayton. The Miami Conservancy District moved to dismiss the Complaint on October 14, 2024. The Court held oral argument on May 5, 2025. On July 30, 2025, the Court granted MCD's motion to dismiss.

Staff Training

The American Red Cross came to the Dayton facility to train Miami Conservancy District staff on First aid/AED/life threatening bleeding.



Staff

Miami Conservancy District employees as of December 31, 2025.

<u>EMPLOYEE NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>
Emma J. Allington	Engineering Associate
Justin B. Bailey	Assistant Caretaker
Timothy J. Barrett	Inspector
David L. Basballe	Caretaker
Stephen A. Berry	Mechanic/Fleet Coordinator
Lori A. Birch	Finance Assistant
William J. Birtcil	Project Crew Member
William L. Boyle	Caretaker
Raymond M. Burton	Project Crew Supervisor
James B. Casper	Manager, Operations & Maintenance
Brandon K. Clark	Caretaker
Ginger K. Clark	Manager, Great Miami Riverway
Karen A. Claude	Technical Property Analyst
Lauren E. Eifert	Administrative Associate
Michael P. Ekberg	Manager, Water Resources Monitoring & Analysis
Darin M. Eversole	Project Crew Member
Roxanne H. Farrier	Property Administrator
Jack L. Fisher	Caretaker Supervisor
Ryan W. Gray	Caretaker Supervisor
James E. Haaga, Jr.	Caretaker Supervisor
Alex C. Hackney	Hydro Technician
Sarah Hippensteel Hall	Manager, Communications, Outreach, and Stewardship
Nathan T. Homan	Caretaker Supervisor
Jaden D. Horner	Sr. Civil Engineer
Deborah L. Janning	Records Administrator
James D. Kittel	Construction Administrator
Krystal L. Lacy	Lead Worker, Water Monitoring
MaryLynn Lodor	General Manager
Shane T. McGuire	Assistant Caretaker
Jessica L. Moyer	Civil Engineer
Kenneth P. Moyer	Treasurer
Robert D. Myers, Jr.	Assistant Caretaker
Donald P. O'Connor	Chief Engineer
Jerry K. Oaks, Jr.	Caretaker
Christina M. Pfeiffer	Executive Assistant
Shannon E. Phelps	Manager, Administration
Amanda N. Phillips	GIS Analyst
Andrew E. Pohl	Caretaker
Barry M. Puskas	Chief, Technical & Engineering Services
Justin C. Shade	Caretaker
Elizabeth E. Sigmond	Hydro Technician
Darion B. Smith	Communications Specialist
Larry C. Sword	Assistant Caretaker
Joseph A. Wesselman	Caretaker

Austin J. Williams
 Scott E. Wilson
 Cody E. Wright

Caretaker Supervisor
 Caretaker
 Assistant Caretaker

New Hires/Appointments

Name	Position	Effective Date
Bailey, Jeremy A.	Hydro Technician	03/10/2025
Bailey, Justin B.	Assistant Caretaker	06/29/2025
Birch, Lori A.	Finance Assistant	07/21/2025
Barrett, Timothy J.	Inspector	07/28/2025
Sword, Larry C.	Assistant Caretaker	08/25/2025
Myers, Robert D., Jr.	Assistant Caretaker	12/08/2025
Wright, Cody E.	Assistant Caretaker	12/08/2025

Separations/Retirements

Name	Position	Effective Date
Reynolds, David A.	Hydro Technician	01/09/2025
Macy, Christopher D.	Assistant Caretaker	05/23/2025
Frey, Jamie L.	Finance Assistant	05/29/2025
Shaffer, Issac D.	Inspector	07/11/2025
Borders, Timothy S.	Caretaker	09/26/2025
Peele, Susan M.	Caretaker	09/30/2025
Bailey, Jeremy A.	Hydro Technician	10/09/2026

Changes—Promotions/Position Reassignments

Name	Position	Effective Date
Horner, Jaden D.	Sr. Civil Engineer	01/04/2025
Basballe, David L.	Caretaker	03/10/2025
Clark, Brandon K.	Caretaker	03/10/2025
Fisher, Jack L.	Caretaker Supervisor	03/10/2025
Gray, Ryan W.	Caretaker Supervisor	03/10/2025
Haaga, James E., Jr.	Caretaker Supervisor	03/10/2025
Homan, Nathan T.	Caretaker Supervisor	03/10/2025
Pohl, Andrew E.	Caretaker Supervisor	03/10/2025
Williams, Austin J.	Caretaker Supervisor	03/10/2025
Moyer, Jessica L.	Civil Engineer	10/27/2025
Name	Position	Effective Date
Deborah L. Janning	Records Administrator	01/01/2024

Interns

Hosted two Summer Interns from the University of Dayton – Matthew Holland and Kamryn King. Both students worked on a range of projects related to water stewardship, flood protection, and recreation.

Retirees

Tim Borders

Timothy S. Borders retired effective September 26, 2025, with more than 11 years of dedicated service, beginning on April 22, 2014. Mr. Borders began his career as an Assistant Caretaker and then became a Caretaker.



Susan Peele

Susan M. Peele retired effective September 30, 2025, with more than 39 years of loyal service, beginning on June 9, 1986. Ms. Peele began her career as a Seasonal Laborer and continued on to serve as a Maintenance Crew Member and Caretaker.



Awards

Alex Hackney, Hydrogeologist, was named the 2025 Technician of the Year by the Water Management Association of Ohio. With more than 17 years of service at Miami Conservancy District, Alex is recognized for his expertise in streamflow measurement, water quality monitoring, instrumentation, and data collection. His professionalism, teamwork, and willingness to support colleagues make him a trusted field technician, mentor, and representative of Miami Conservancy District's mission.



Leadership

MaryLynn Lodor was elected as the Vice President of the National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies (NAFSMA).

Sarah Hippensteel Hall, PhD, was elected President of WMAO, reflecting continued leadership in Ohio's water management community.



Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Miami Conservancy District maintains its accounting records in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Fund accounting is a concept developed to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific receipts and disbursements. The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts, an accounting entity, which stands separate from the activities reported in other funds. The restrictions associated with each fund type and the funds they cover are as follows:

I. GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

A. GENERAL FUND

Limited to operation, maintenance, and other current expenses of The Miami Conservancy District

1. The Miami Conservancy District

B. SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

To account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to disbursements for specified purposes

- The Aquifer Preservation Subdistrict (APS)
- The River Corridor Improvement Subdistrict (RCIS)
- The Water Conservation Subdistrict (WCS)
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Assistance

C. DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

To account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of debt principal, interest, and related costs

1. Dam Safety and Rehabilitation Debt Service

D. CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

To account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities

- Dam Safety and Rehabilitation
- Capital Improvements
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Capital Projects

See Appendix A – E for Financial Tables.



Appendices

Appendix A—Combined Statement of Cash, Investments, and Fund Cash Balances for all Fund Types

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2025

Demand Deposits	\$ 1,021,784
Total Deposits	1,021,784
STAR Ohio	20,889,632
Money Market Mutual Fund	3,182,735
Total Investments	24,072,367
Total Deposits and Investments	\$ 25,094,151

CASH BALANCES BY FUND TYPE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:

General Fund	\$ 10,522,992
Special Revenue Funds	7,633,295
Debt Service Funds	-
Capital Projects Funds	6,937,864
Total Cash Balance	\$ 25,094,151

Appendix B—Combined Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Cash Balances for Governmental Fund Types

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES				TOTAL
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	(Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:					
Assessments	\$ 9,662,830	\$ 1,203,618		\$ 2,808,836	\$ 13,675,284
Investment Income	431,771	297,258		268,977	998,006
Fees & Charges	98,112	50,972			149,084
Intergovernmental	518,187	898,407			1,416,594
Reimbursements/Miscellaneous	14,675	55,194		34,000	103,869
Total Cash Receipts	10,725,575	2,505,449	-	3,111,813	16,342,837
Cash Disbursements:					
Operating	7,692,383	2,031,490			9,723,873
Equipment & Machinery	473,133	27,944			501,077
Land Acquisition	258,655				258,655
Dam Safety				1,779,839	1,779,839
MCD Capital				76,214	76,214
Other					-
Debt Service:					
Principal			153,545		153,545
Interest			132,587		132,587
Total Cash Disbursements:	8,424,171	2,059,434	286,132	1,856,053	12,625,790
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	2,301,404	446,015	(286,132)	1,255,760	3,717,047
Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements):					
Sale of Land					-
Sale of Equipment	14,842				14,842
Advances In					-
Advances (Out)					-
Transfers In			286,132		286,132
Transfers (Out)	(286,132)				(286,132)
OWDA Loan Proceeds					-
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)	(271,290)	0	286,132	-	14,842
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements and Other Financing Disbursements	2,030,114	446,015	-	1,255,760	3,731,889
Cash Balance - January 1, 2025	8,492,878	7,187,280	-	5,682,104	21,362,262
Cash Balance - December 31, 2025	\$ 10,522,992	\$ 7,633,295	\$ -	\$ 6,937,864	\$ 25,094,151

Appendix C—Combined Statement of Revenue—Estimated and Actual for all Budgetary Funds

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

<u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Budgeted Receipts</u>	<u>Actual Receipts</u>	<u>Variance</u>
General	\$ 10,668,487	\$ 10,740,417	\$ 71,930
Special Revenue	2,457,407	2,505,449	48,042
Debt Service	286,132	286,132	-
Capital Projects	<u>3,091,900</u>	<u>3,111,813</u>	<u>19,913</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 16,503,926</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 16,643,811</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 139,885</u></u>

Appendix D—Combined Statement of Appropriations, Expenditures, and Encumbrances for all Budgetary Funds

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

<u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Prior Year Carryover Appropriations</u>	<u>2025 Appropriations</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Actual 2025 Expenditures</u>	<u>Encumbrances Outstanding 12/31/2025</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
General Fund	\$ 1,473,372	\$ 10,119,684	\$ 11,593,056	\$ 8,710,303	\$ 2,351,131	\$ 11,061,434	\$ 531,622
Special Revenue Funds	403,797	2,422,518	2,826,315	2,059,434	461,015	2,520,449	305,866
Debt Service Fund	-	286,132	286,132	286,132	-	286,132	-
Capital Projects Funds	<u>728,609</u>	<u>2,009,591</u>	<u>2,738,200</u>	<u>1,856,053</u>	<u>861,315</u>	<u>2,717,368</u>	<u>20,832</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 2,605,778</u>	<u>\$ 14,837,925</u>	<u>\$ 17,443,703</u>	<u>\$ 12,911,922</u>	<u>\$ 3,673,461</u>	<u>\$ 16,585,383</u>	<u>\$ 858,320</u>

Appendix F - Local Protection Features

Figure 2—Piqua Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems

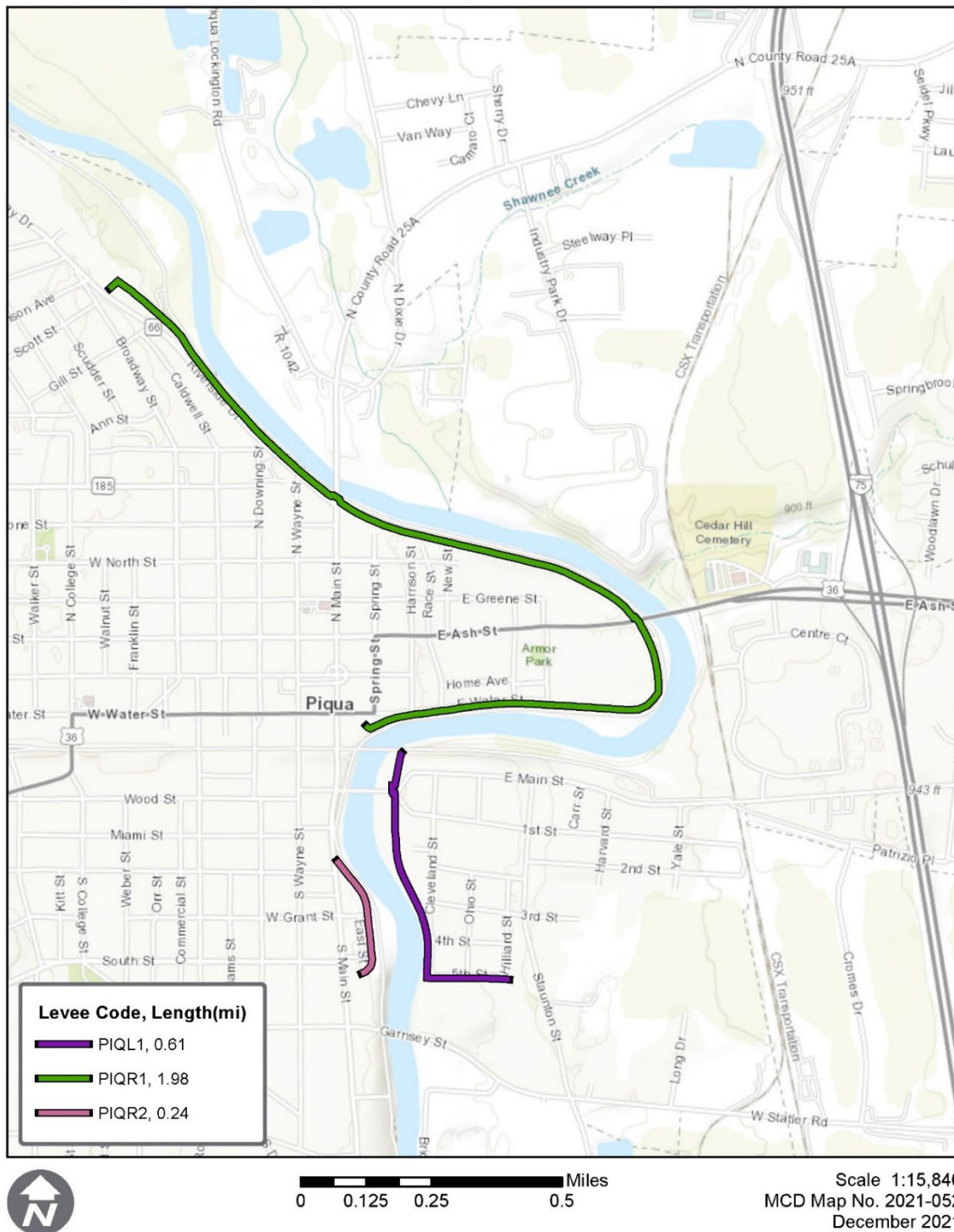


Figure 3—Troy Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems

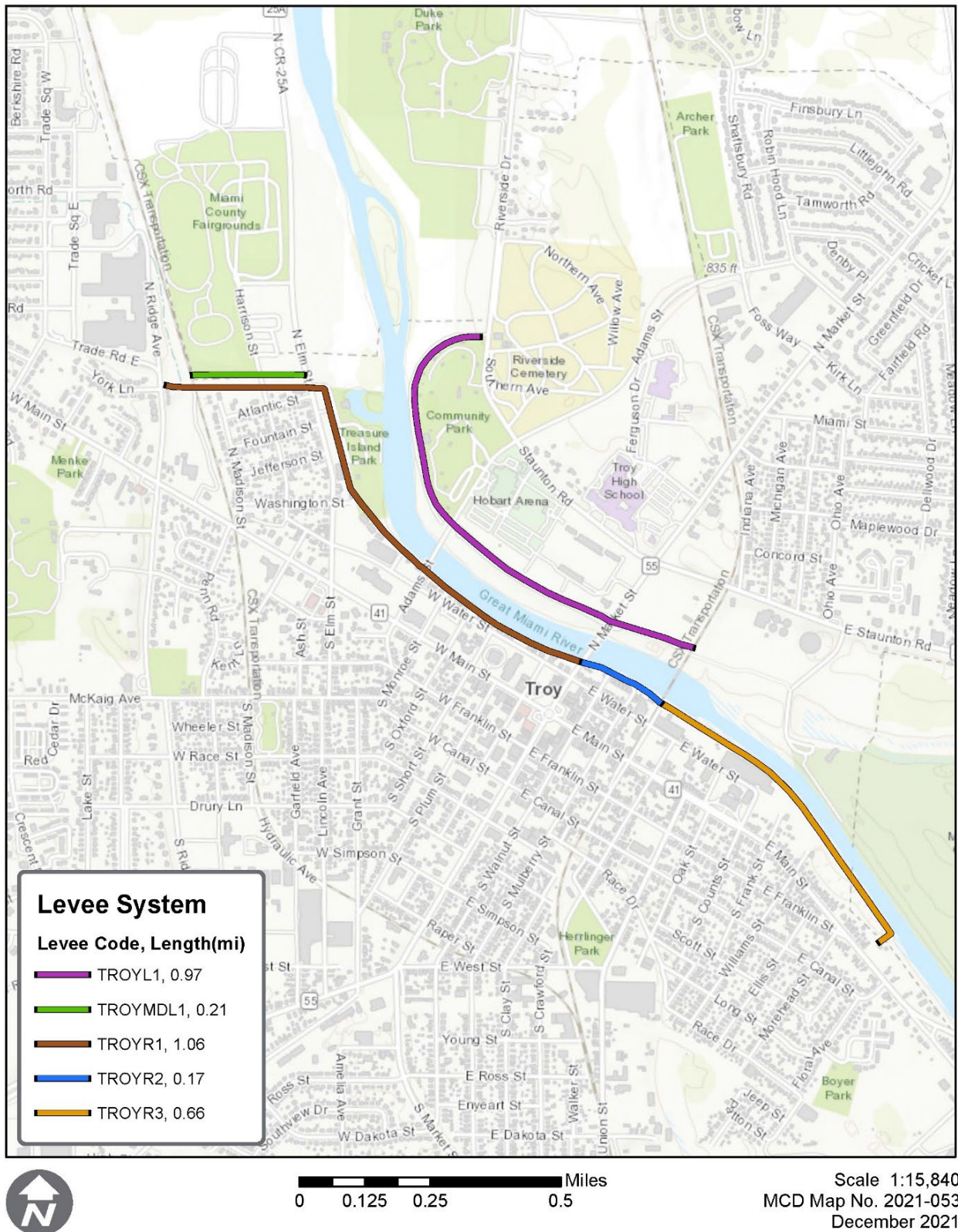
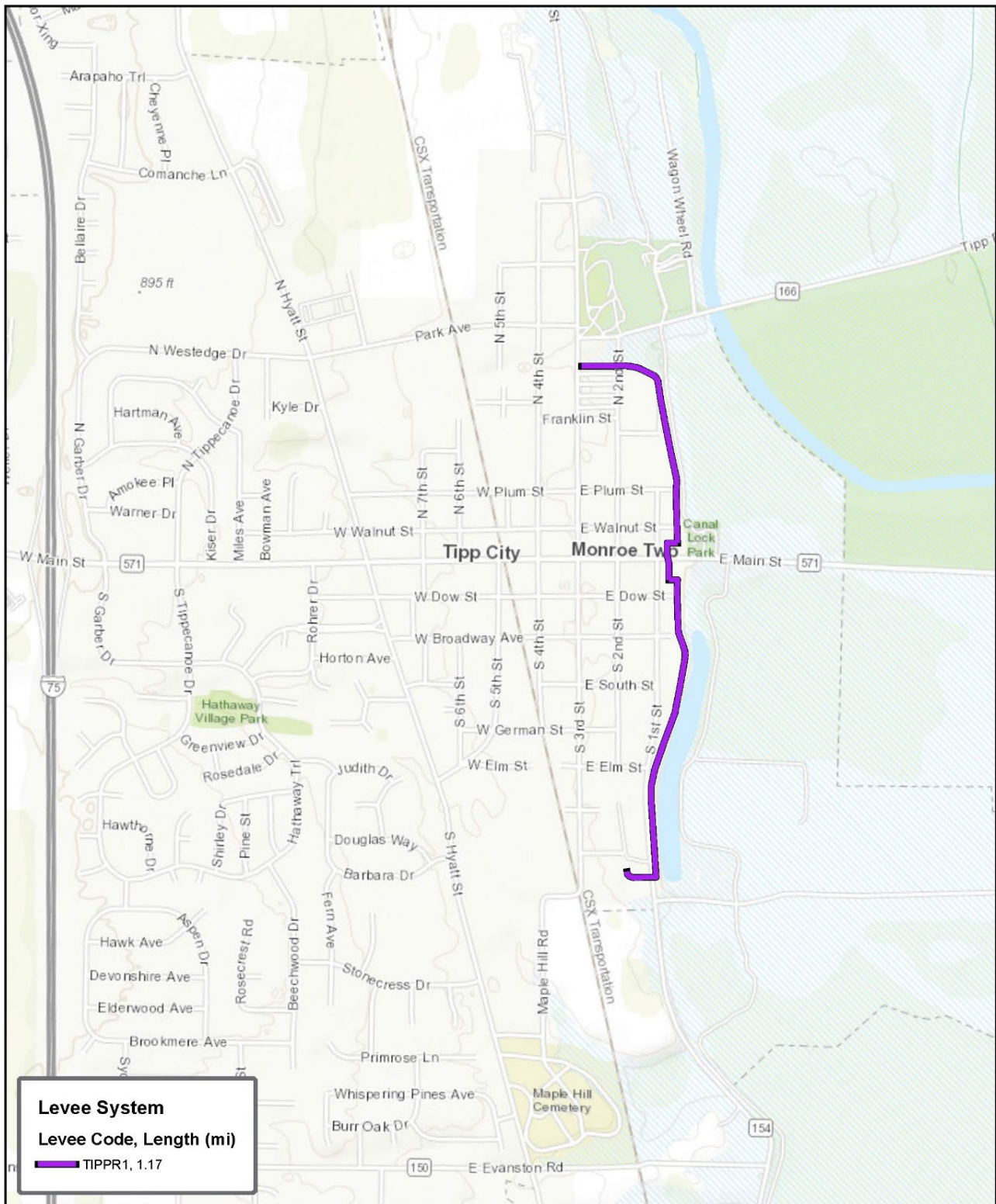


Figure 4—Tipp City Local Flood Protection Feature Levee System



0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles

Scale 1:15,840
 MCD Map No. 2021-054
 December 2021

Figure 5—Huber Heights Local Flood Protection Feature Levee

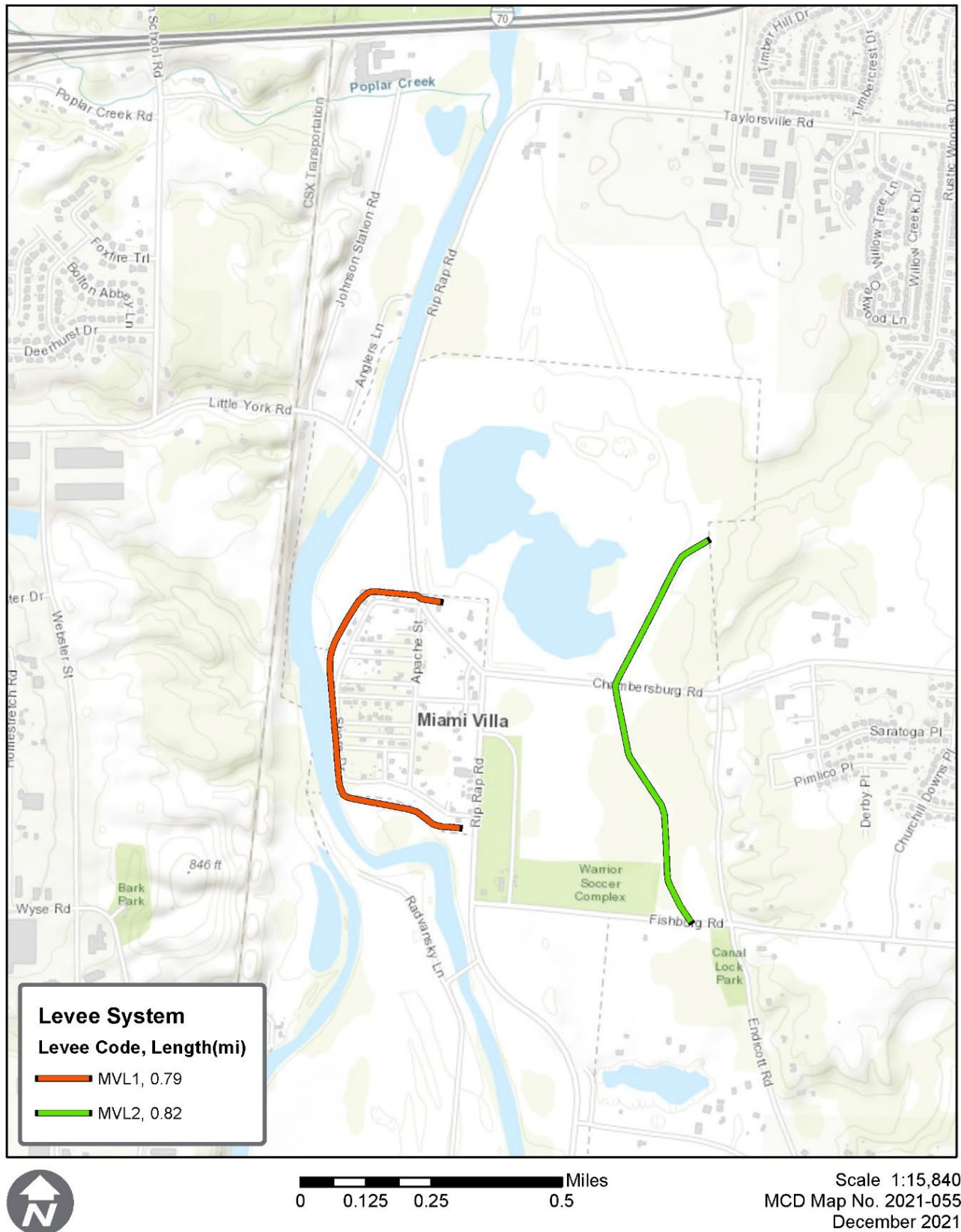


Figure 6—Dayton Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems

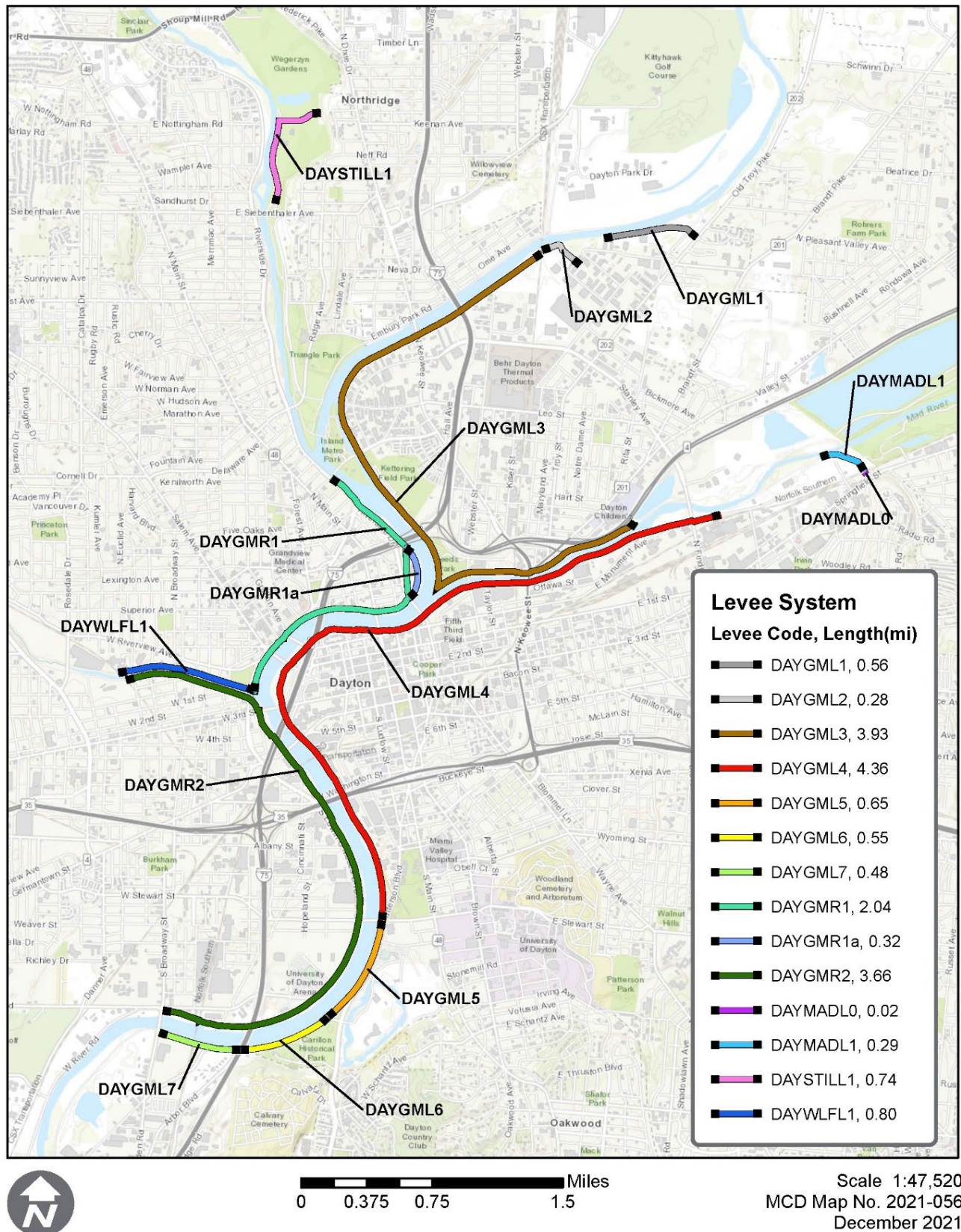
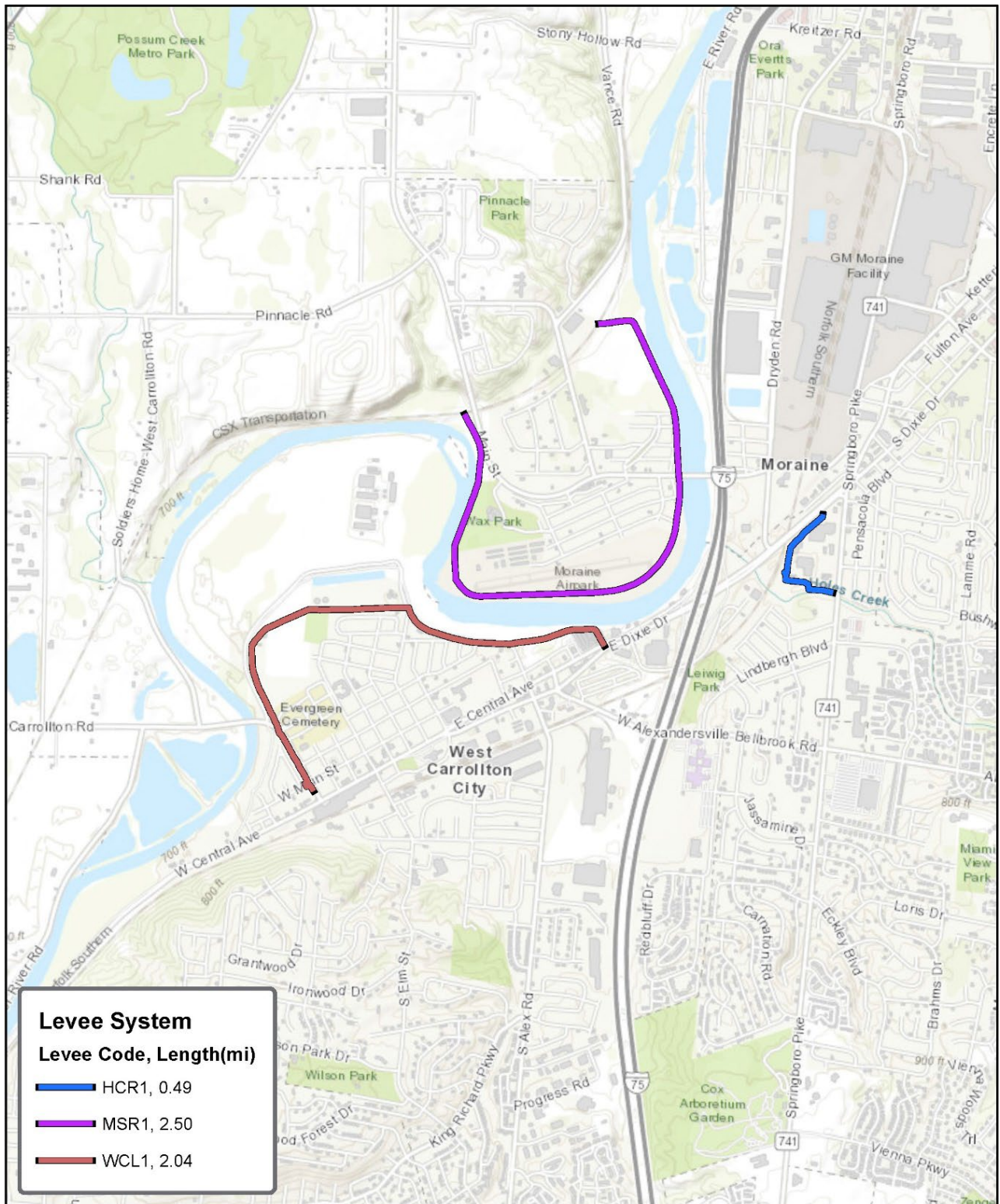


Figure 7—West Carrollton-Moraine Local Flood Protection Feature

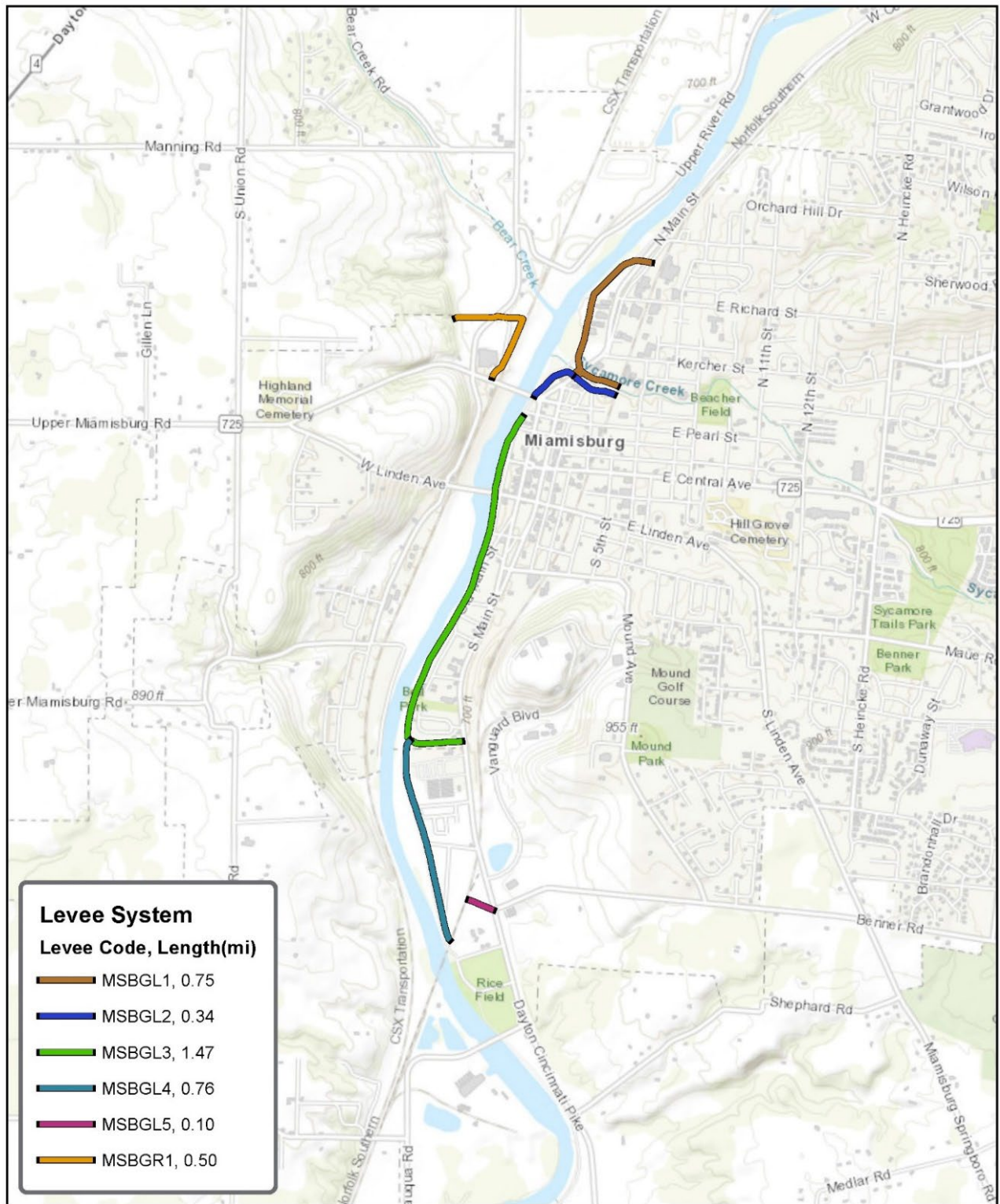


0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Scale 1:31,680
MCD Map No. 2021-057
December 2021

Levee Systems

Figure 8—Miamisburg Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

Scale 1:31,680
MCD Map No. 2021-058
December 2021

Figure 9—Franklin Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems

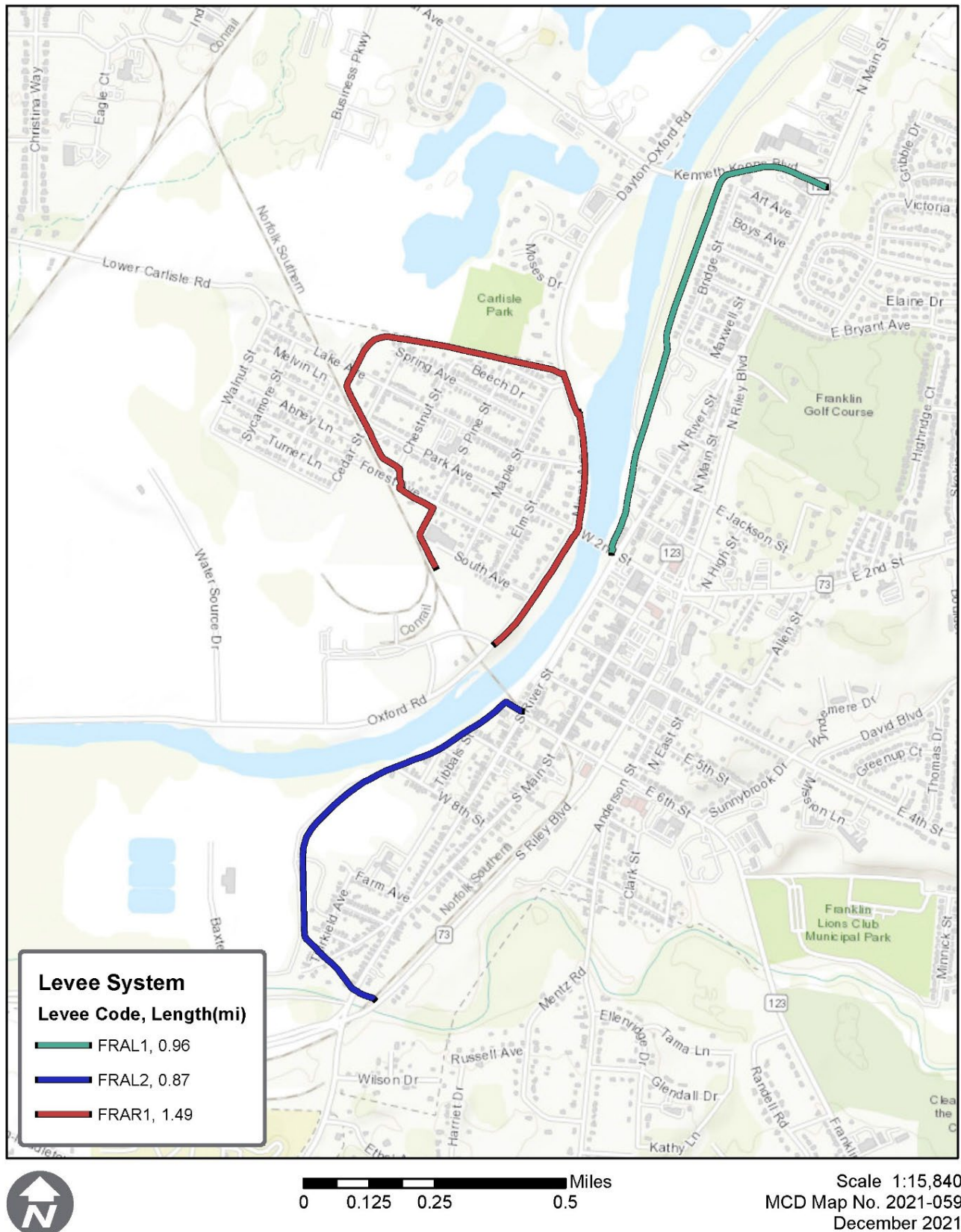
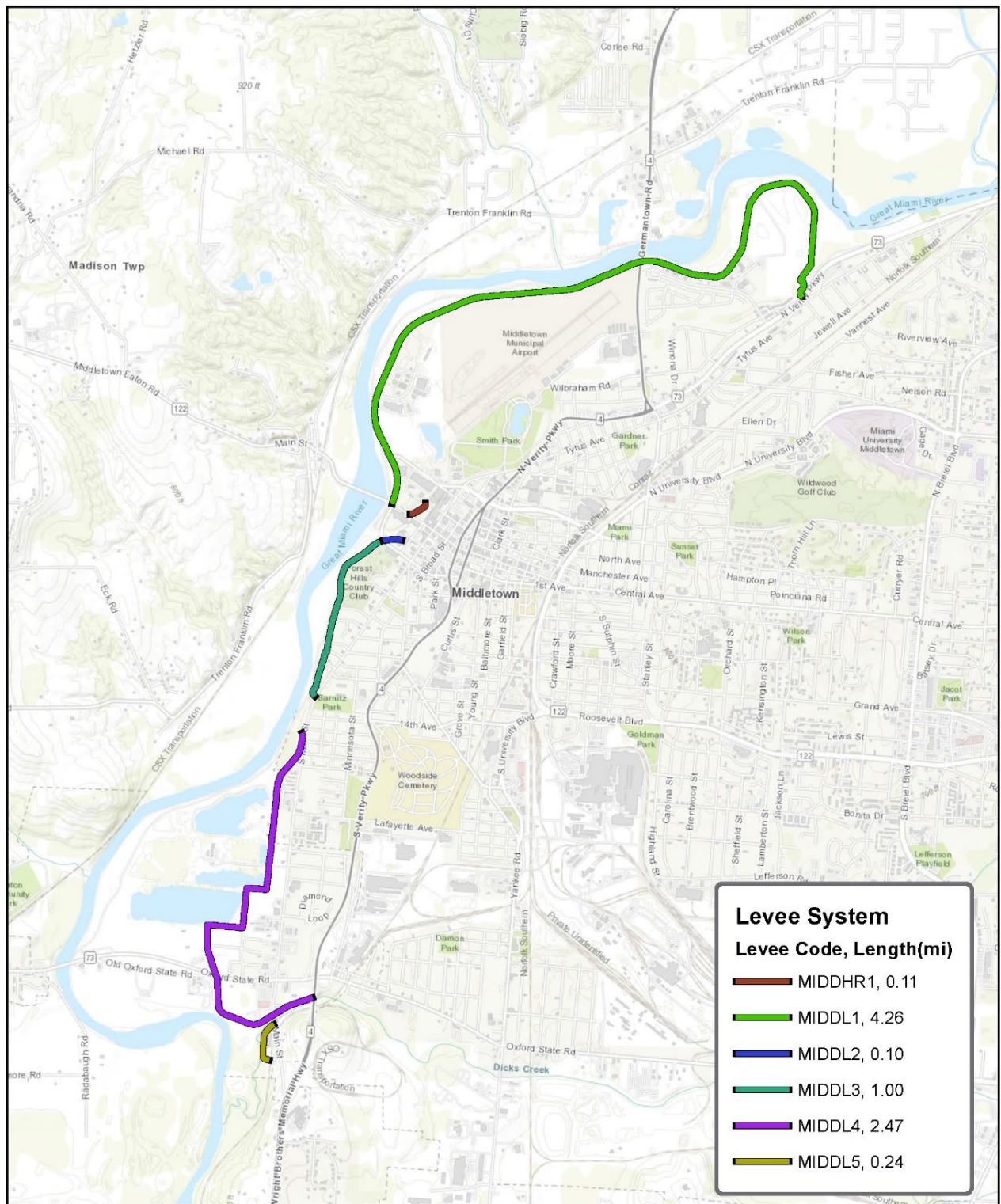


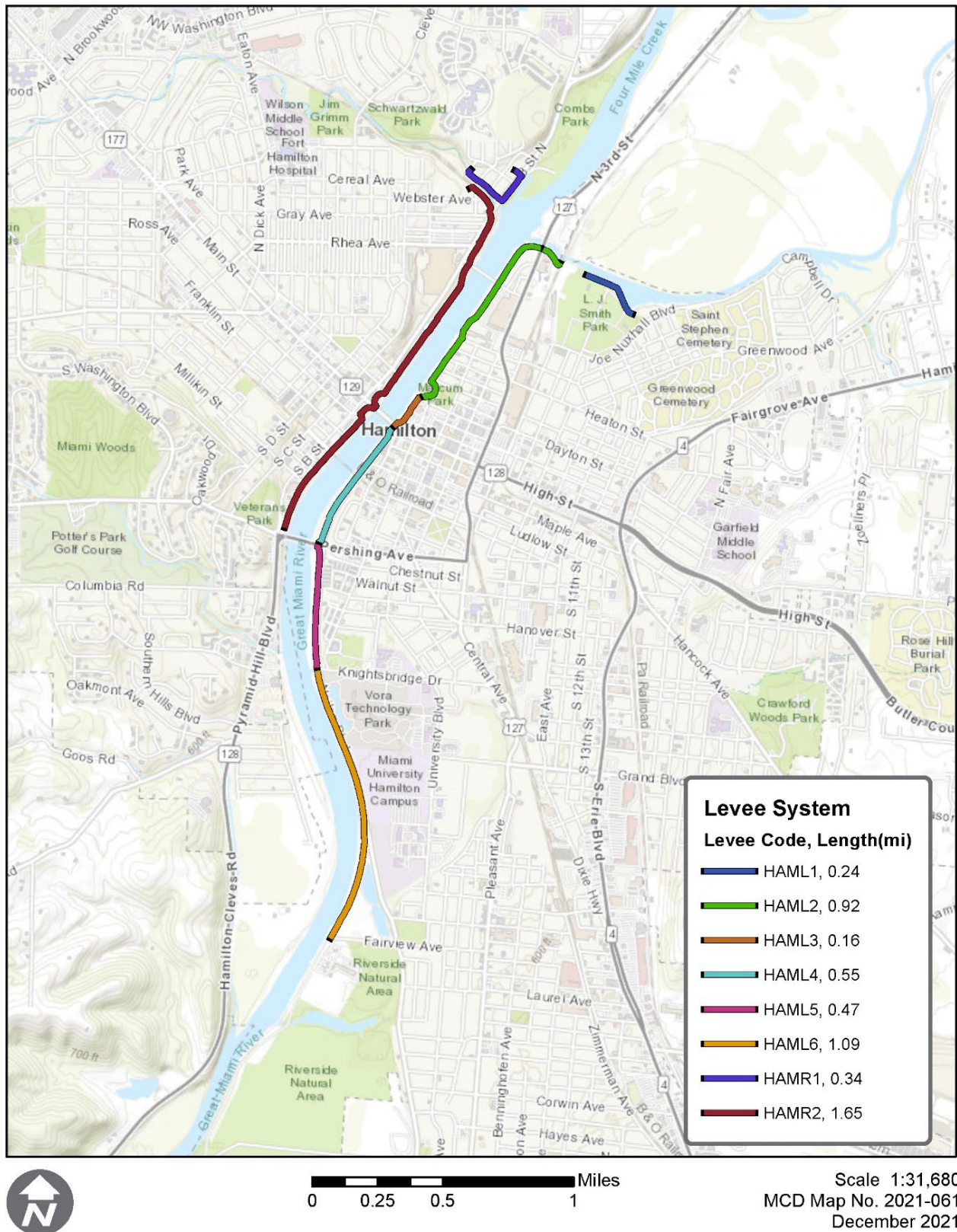
Figure 10—Middletown Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems



0 0.375 0.75 1.5 Miles

Scale 1:47,520
MCD Map No. 2021-060
December 2021

Figure 11—Hamilton Local Flood Protection Feature Levee Systems



Appendix G – Hydrologic Data

- Table 5 - Summary of 2024 High Water Events
- Table 6 – Flooding Basin Stages Where Storage Begins
- Table 7 – Precipitation Station Records in the Great Miami River Watershed - 2024
- Table 8 – Storage Basin Operation (Storage Events) Miami Conservancy District during 2024
- Table 9 – Largest Storage Events by Volume at Miami Conservancy District Dams since 1922
- Table 10 – Storage Basins – Ten highest for 1922-2024
- Table 11–Storage Basins–Ten Highest Stages for 1922–2024
- Table 12 –Flooding Basin Data and Operational Experience
- Table 13–Channel Data for Local Protection Since 1922
- Table 14–Maximum Stage and Discharge during 2023 for the Great Miami River
- Chart 1–Great Miami River Watershed Monthly Precipitation Statistics, 1913–2024
- Chart 2–Change in the 30-Year Average Annual Precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed, 1945–2024
- Chart 3–Average Annual Precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed, 1915–2024
- Chart 4–Annual Precipitation for the Dayton Observer Station, 1915–2024
- Chart 5–Annual Peak Discharges of the Great Miami River at Dayton, Ohio

Table 5—Summary of 2024 High Water Events

Dates	Dams in Storage*	Local Protection Features that Reached Action Stage
January 26	None	HAM
January 28-30	G, E	HAM
March 6-8	E	None
March 9-11	G, E	HAM
March 15-16	E	None
April 2-7	G, E, L, T, H	PIQ, TRO, DAY, WC, MIA, FRA, MID, HAM
April 11-15	G, E, L, T	DAY, WC, FRA, MID, HAM
December 16-17	G	None
December 29 – January 3	G, E, L, T	DAY, MID, HAM

The table reflects the high water events as measured from the beginning to the end of all storage at the dams or action stages at the local flood protection features.

*Names of Dams: G – Germantown; E – Englewood; L – Lockington; T – Taylorsville; H - Huffman

Table 6—Flooding Basin Stages Where Storage Begins

Storage Basin	Stage Where Storage Begins
Germantown	12
Englewood	11.6
Lockington	12
Taylorsville	15
Huffman	11

Table 7—Precipitation Station Records in the Great Miami River Watershed—2024

STATION NAME	PERIOD OF RECORD* (years)	30-YEAR AVERAGE** (inches)	2024 TOTAL (inches)	DEPARTURE (inches)
Alcony	44	40.19	37.26	-2.93
Arcanum	65	41.52	46.90	5.38
Beechwood	52	41.97	46.42	4.45
Bellefontaine	52	42.74	39.25	-3.49
Brookville	54	42.32	44.77	2.45
Centerville	61	44.18	38.29	-5.89
Collinsville	54	44.03	40.66	-3.37
Covington	68	41.95	38.92	-3.03
Dayton	142	41.96	39.38	-2.58
De Graff	63	40.26	38.56	-1.70
Eaton	105	42.96	53.95	10.99
Englewood Dam	98	42.29	45.17	2.88
Ft. Loramie	104	39.07	37.69	-1.38
Franklin	95	43.29	42.22	-1.07
Germantown Dam	103	42.34	49.03	6.69
Greenville	120	40.19	41.07	0.88
Hamilton	107	42.45	40.85	-1.60
Huffman Dam	93	42.28	39.04	-3.24
Ingomar	90	44.09	49.13	5.04
Lakeview	99	40.10	37.24	-2.86
Lockington Dam	104	41.03	36.27	-4.76
Miamisburg	100	44.63	43.12	-1.51
Middletown	101	42.48	40.83	-1.65
New Carlisle	100	41.71	43.81	2.10

Oxford	94	42.85	46.34	3.49
Piqua	110	43.01	40.77	-2.24
Pleasant Hill	104	40.98	43.13	2.15
St. Paris	88	42.65	40.49	-2.16
Sidney	126	41.59	37.10	-4.49
Springboro, South	47	43.72	43.36	-0.36
Springfield North	59	43.25	39.07	-4.18
Springfield, WPC	114	42.86	39.32	-3.54
Taylorsville Dam	99	43.19	44.03	0.84
Tipp City	101	40.92	39.98	-0.94
Troy	93	40.64	40.78	0.14
Union City	56	38.85	36.33	-2.52
Urbana	143	41.24	43.97	2.73
Versailles	106	39.64	40.17	0.53
West Carrollton	61	41.93	41.91	-0.02
West Liberty	62	42.87	47.08	4.21
West Manchester	96	42.17	47.60	5.43
West Milton	88	39.55	39.18	-0.37
Average for Watershed		41.92	41.91	-0.01

* The Years of Record values include only years with full, uninterrupted monthly records.

** The 30-year average represents the average annual precipitation at each station for the period of 1991–2020. The 30-year average is recalculated every 10 years to account for climatic trends and variability.

Figure 1—Great Miami River Watershed Monthly Precipitation Statistics, 1913–2024

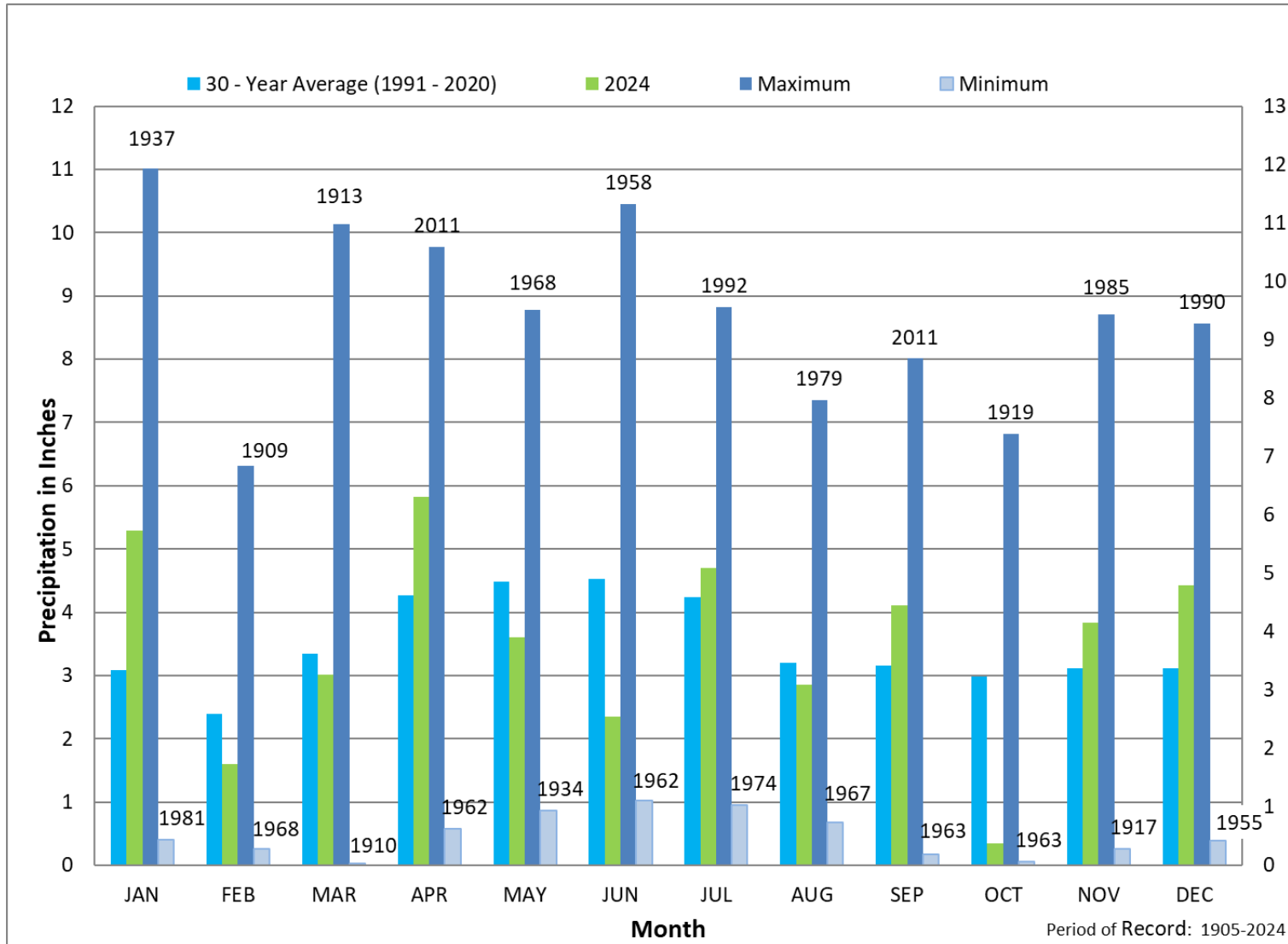


Figure 2 —Change in the 30-Year Average Annual Precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed, 1945–2024

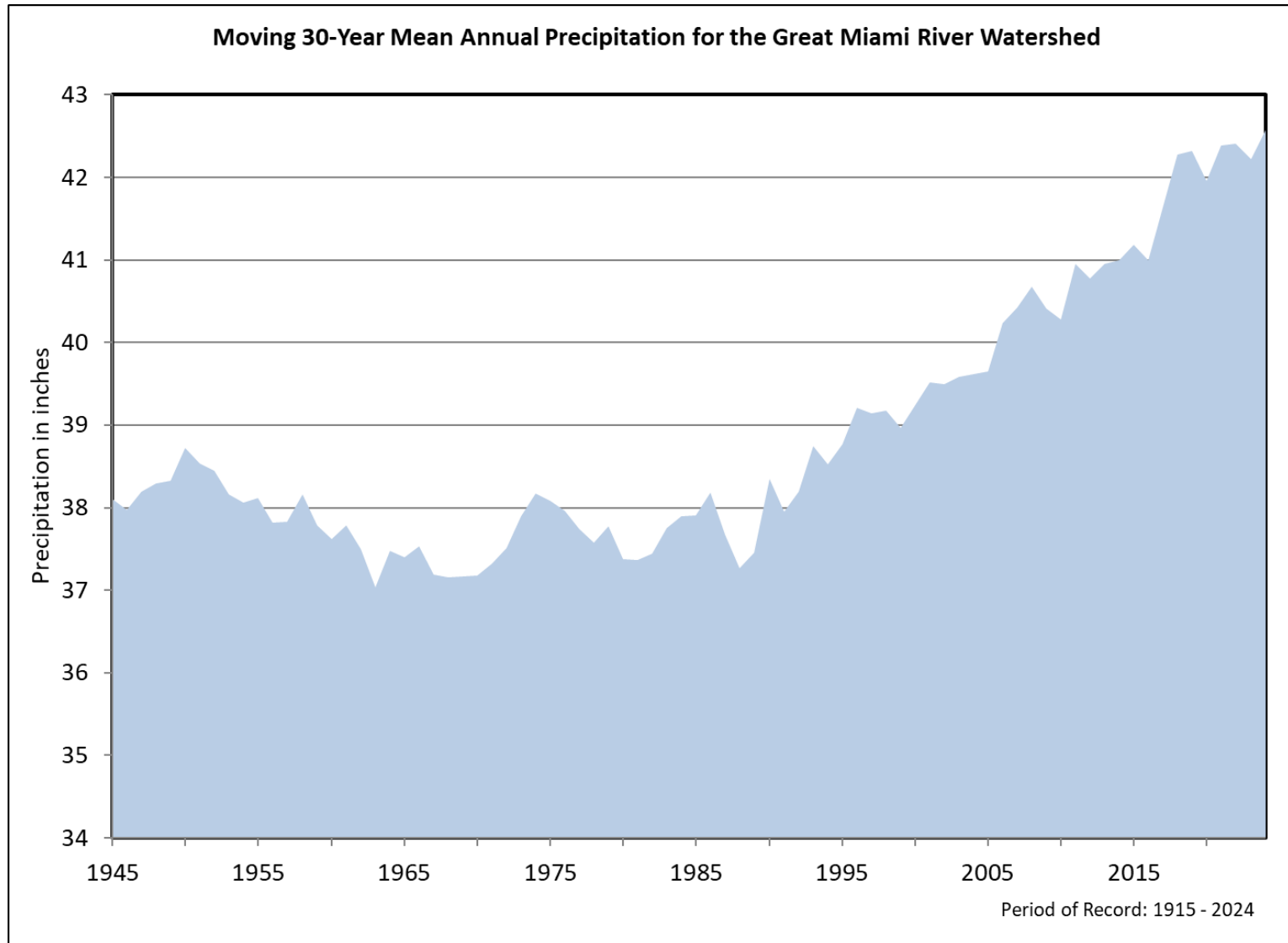


Figure 3—Average Annual Precipitation for the Great Miami River Watershed, 1915–2024

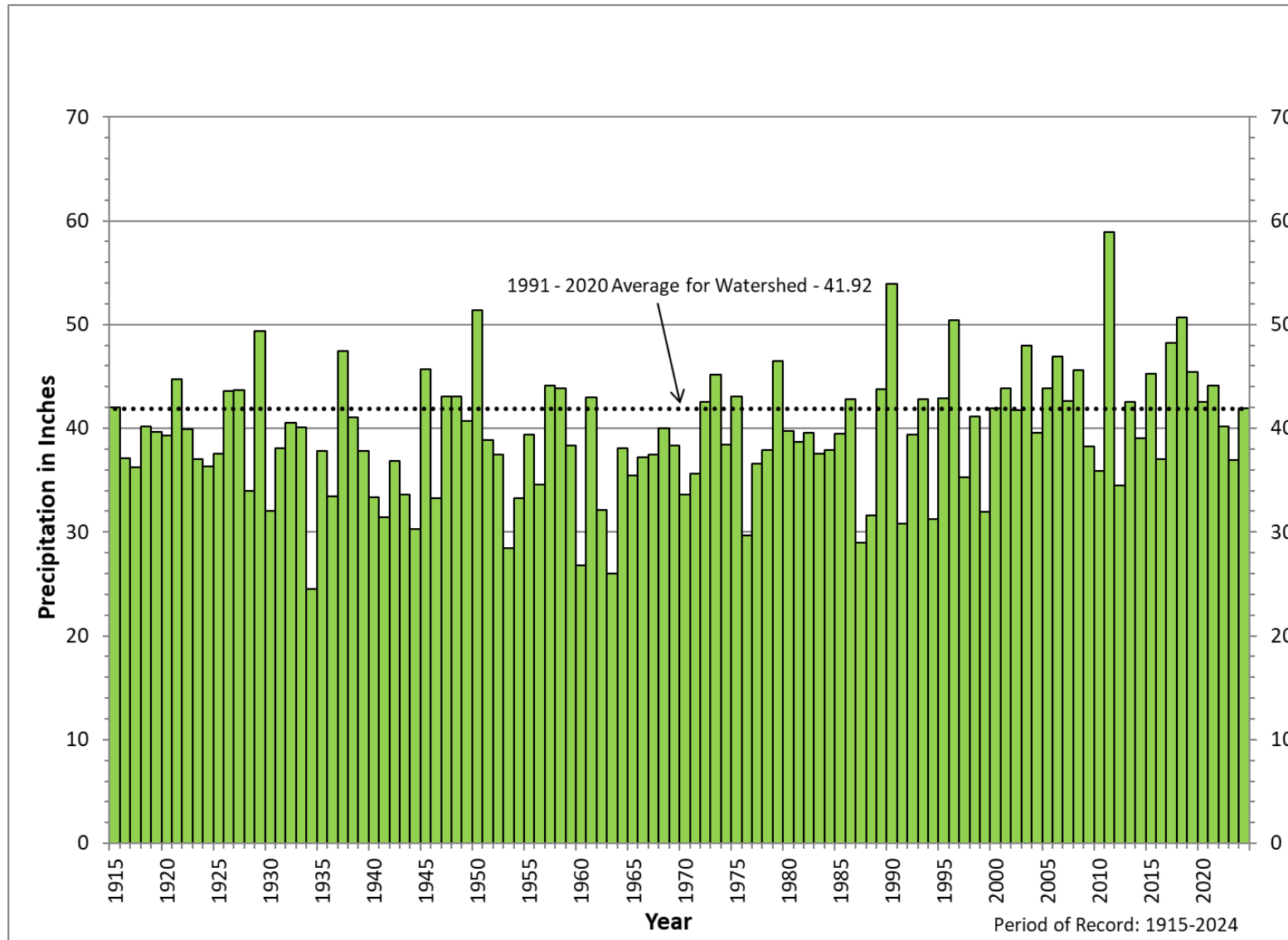


Figure 4—Annual Precipitation for the Dayton Observer Station, 1915–2024

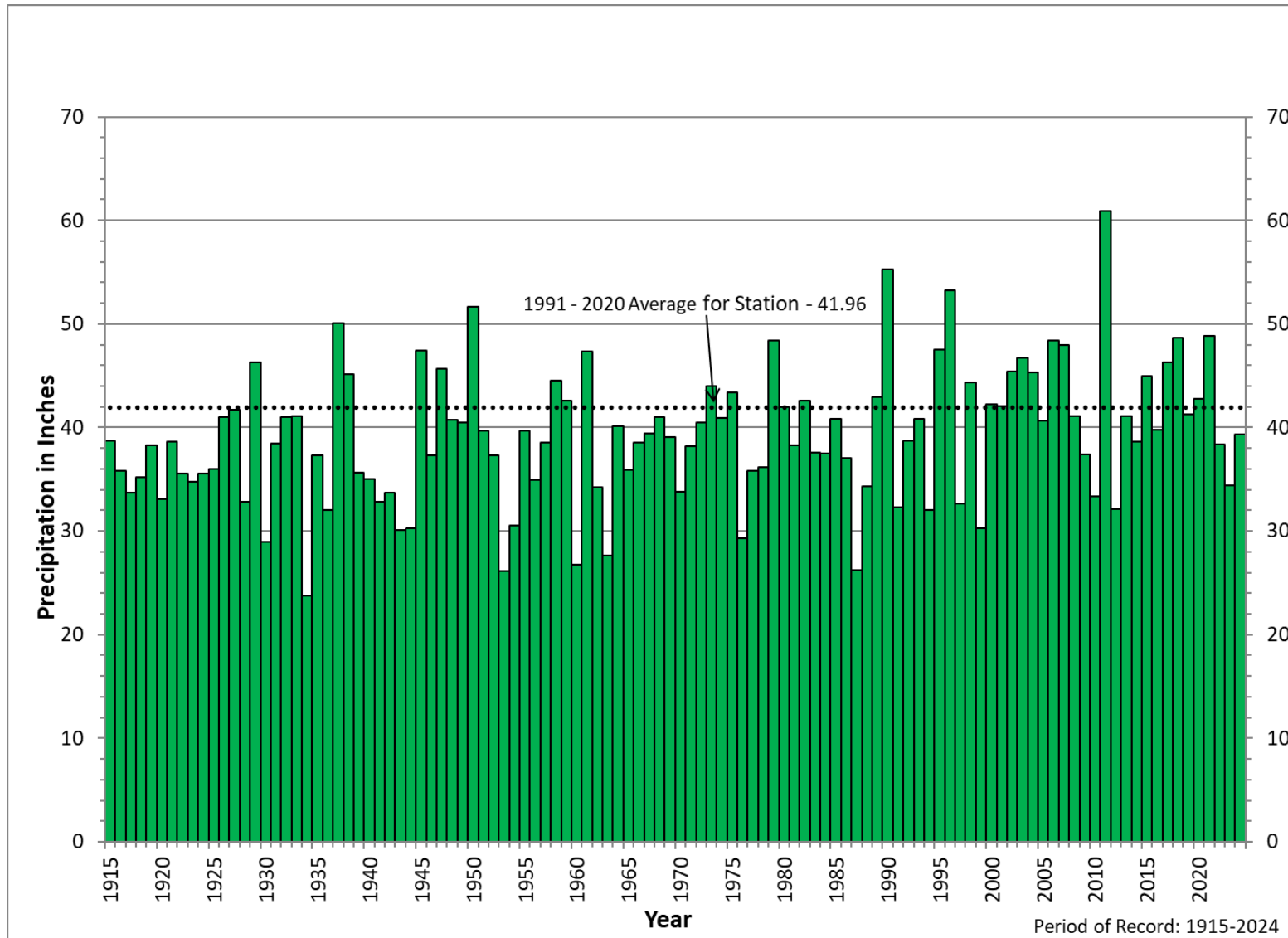


Table 8—Storage Basin Operation (Storage Events) during 2024

Storage Basin	Date	Maximum Elevation (ft.)	Maximum Depth (ft.)	Maximum Storage (ac. ft.)	Storage Used (percent)	Pool Area (acres)	Maximum Outflow (c.f.s.)
Germantown Twin Creek (Zero 723.2)*	1/28/2024	741.1	17.9	540	0.5%	114	3,830
	3/9/2024	745.2	22.0	1,075	1.0%	175	4,520
	4/3/2024	739.6	16.4	420	0.4%	93	3,580
	4/11/2024	738.7	15.5	345	0.3%	83	3,420
	12/16/2024	739.5	16.3	410	0.4%	92	3,550
	12/29/2024	752.0	28.8	2,775	2.6%	378	5,480
	12/31/2024	739.9	16.7	435	0.4%	96	3,630
Englewood Stillwater River (Zero 771.2)*	1/29/2024	786.9	15.7	1,070	0.3%	235	3,460
	3/7/2024	789.4	18.2	2,400	0.8%	325	4,010
	3/10/2024	792.8	21.6	4,000	1.3%	540	4,730
	3/16/2024	783.8	12.6	430	0.1%	135	2,770
	4/4/2024	806.3	35.1	15,200	4.9%	1,240	6,640
	4/13/2024	803.1	31.9	11,300	3.6%	1,030	6,270
	1/1/2025	791.8	20.6	3,500	1.1%	465	4,520
Lockington Loramie Creek (Zero 875.2)*	4/3/2024	901.9	26.7	4,100	5.9%	555	5,210
	4/12/2024	893.7	18.5	1,050	1.5%	250	3,730
	12/31/2024	888.6	13.4	290	0.4%	111	2,550
Taylorsville Great Miami River (Zero 759.2)*	4/3/2024	782.3	23.1	7,700	4.1%	1,080	19,700
	4/12/2024	777.8	18.6	3,800	2.0%	645	14,400
	1/1/2025	774.8	15.6	2,235	1.2%	425	11,100
Huffman							

Mad River (Zero 776.3)*	4/3/2024	788.7	12.4	620	0.4%	225	5,890

* Denotes floor elevations of conduits referenced to NAVD88 vertical datum.

Table 9—Largest Storage Events by Volume at Miami Conservancy District Dams

Rank	Date	Total Storage (acre-feet)	Total Storage (billion gallons)
1	January 22–23, 1959	137,600	44.8
2	January 6–8, 2005	114,500	37.2
3	June 11–15, 1958	97,690	31.8
4 (tie)	January 14–16, 1937	93,300	30.4
4 (tie)	December 21–24, 2013	93,300	30.4
6	January 21–23, 1937	93,200	30.4
7	May 13–15, 1933	86,900	28.3
8	March 5–7, 1963	86,690	28.2
9	February 26–27, 1929	84,300	27.5
10	December 31, 1990	81,300	26.5

Table 10—Storage Basins—Ten Highest Stages for 1922–2024

Germantown			
Date	Elevation	Depth (ft.)	Storage (percent)
Capacity	814.2*	91.0	100.0
1/22/1959	786.4	63.2	31.8
2/26/1929	777.7	54.5	20.8
1/27/1952	776.7	53.5	19.8
1/06/2005	776.4	53.2	19.6
3/05/1963	776.0	52.8	18.5
12/22/2013	775.9	52.7	18.4
4/04/2018	775.3	52.1	17.8
1/15/1937	775.0	51.8	17.5
1/22/1937	773.2	50.0	15.9
1/05/1949	772.5	49.3	15.3

Englewood			
Date	Elevation	Depth (ft.)	Storage (percent)
Capacity	875.2*	104.0	100.0
1/08/2005	831.2	60.0	21.6
6/15/1958	830.5	59.3	21.1
5/15/1933	827.4	56.2	18.1
1/23/1937	825.9	54.7	17.0
1/16/1937	825.0	53.8	15.9
12/24/2013	824.8	53.6	15.7
1/23/1959	824.3	53.1	15.4
1/10/1924	822.1	50.9	13.6
1/15/1930	821.9	50.7	13.5
12/31/1990	821.9	50.7	13.5

Lockington			
Date	Elevation	Depth (ft.)	Storage (percent)
Capacity	937.2*	62.0	100.0
7/09/2003	911.6	36.4	17.2
6/11/1958	911.4	36.2	17.1
1/22/1959	909.0	33.8	13.6
12/31/1990	908.6	33.4	13.0
12/22/2013	907.4	32.2	11.6
3/21/1927	907.3	32.1	11.4
5/13/1933	906.6	31.4	10.7
4/22/1964	906.4	31.2	10.5
1/12/2005	905.7	30.4	9.4
1/06/2005	905.2	30.0	8.9

Table 11—Storage Basins—Ten Highest

Stages for 1922–2024

Taylorsville			
Date	Elevation	Depth (ft.)	Storage (percent)
Capacity	817.2*	58.0	100.0
1/22/1959	790.7	31.5	11.6
1/06/2005	788.8	29.6	8.7
12/22/2013	787.7	28.5	8.3
12/31/1990	786.7	27.5	8.0
5/14/1933	786.3	27.1	6.9
1/14/1937	786.1	26.9	6.7
2/26/1929	785.8	26.6	6.4
8/09/1995	785.7	26.5	6.3
1/21/1937	785.6	26.4	6.2
3/05/1963	784.9	25.7	5.7

Huffman			
Date	Elevation	Depth (ft.)	Storage (percent)
Capacity	834.3*	58.0	100.0
1/22/1959	808.3	32.0	15.0
2/26/1929	804.5	28.2	8.5
3/05/1963	803.4	27.1	7.5
1/21/1937	800.3	24.0	4.7
1/27/1952	800.1	23.8	4.5
1/15/1937	799.1	22.8	3.9
2/14/1948	798.6	22.3	3.7
3/29/1924	797.3	21.0	2.9
3/10/1964	797.0	20.7	2.7
2/11/1959	796.5	20.2	2.5

* Spillway crest in feet above mean sea level referenced to NAVD88 vertical datum.

Table 12 —Flooding Basin Data and Operational Experience

Flooding Basin & Stream	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Capacity (ac. ft.)	Design Depth (ft.)	Times Water Stored		Maximum Storage Depth		
				102 years	2024	Date	(ft.)	(percent)
Germantown	275	106,000	91	580	7	January 1959	63.2	31.8
Twin Creek								
Englewood	650	312,000	104	731	7	January 2005	60.0	21.6
Stillwater River								
Lockington	257	70,000	62	435	3	July 2003	36.4	17.2
Loramie Creek								
Taylorsville	1,149	186,000	58	209	3	January 1959	31.5	11.6
Great Miami River								
Huffman	635	167,000	58	208	1	January 1959	32.0	15.0
Mad River								
Total Times of Storage				2,163	21			

Table 13—Channel Data for Local Protection Since 1922

City	Drainage Area (sq. mi.)	Channel Capacity (c.f.s.)	Maximum Discharge (c.f.s.)	Maximum Gage Height (ft.)	Percent Total Channel Capacity	Month and Year
Piqua	866	70,000	26,500 ⁽¹⁾	16.2 ⁽¹⁾	37.9	March 1927
Troy	926	78,000	29,500 ⁽¹⁾	--	37.8	March 1927
Tipp City	969	--	--	14.6	--	January 1959
Dayton	2,511	110,000	60,900	35.4 ⁽²⁾	54.5	January 1959
West Carrollton	2,614	125,000	--	20.1	--	January 1959
Miamisburg	2,713	130,000	62,000	20.7	47.7	January 1959
Franklin	2,727	135,000	68,000	17.6	50.4	January 1959
Middletown	3,134	150,000	90,000	20.5	60.0	January 1959
Hamilton	3,630	200,000	108,000	79.5 ⁽³⁾	54.0	January 1959

1- Estimated.

2- Measurement originally was made at the Main Street Bridge and converted to an equivalent Dayton gage height.

3- Measurement originally was made at the Main-High Bridge and converted to an equivalent Hamilton gage height.

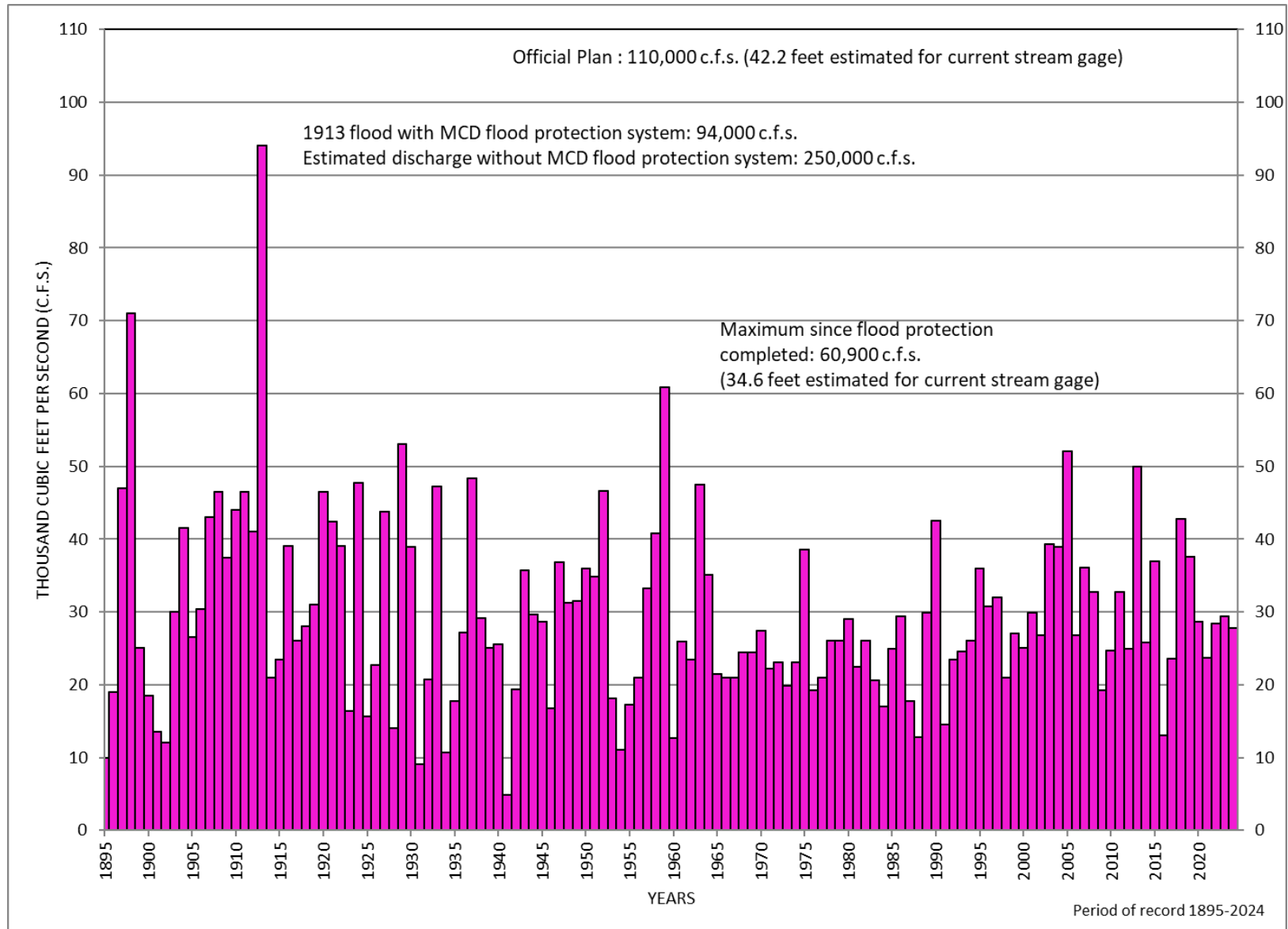
Table 24—Maximum Stage and Discharge during 2024 for the Great Miami River

City	Date	Gage Height(ft.)	Discharge (c.f.s.)
Piqua	4/3/2024	12.6	16,900
Troy	4/3/2024	12.7	16,800
Tipp City	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
Dayton	4/3/2024	31.8	27,800
West Carrollton	4/3/2024	14.5	N/A**
Miamisburg	4/3/2024	13.8	27,600
Franklin	4/3/2024	11.3	27,900
Middletown	4/3/2024	10.7	29,400
Hamilton	4/3/2024	69.6	31,000

* Miami Conservancy District does not measure stage or discharge at Tipp City.

** Miami Conservancy District does not measure discharge at West Carrollton.

Graph 5—Annual Peak Discharges of the Great Miami River at Dayton, Ohio



Appendix H – Permits

Table 1 - Construction Permits

NUMBER	ISSUED TO	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRE DATE	LOCATION	PURPOSE	FEATURE
2140	OUTDOOR ENTERPRISE	1/2/2025	2/28/2025	RB WLF, MIDDLE ST TO EDIWN C MOSES BLVD	WOLF CREEK SANITARY TRUNK LINING	DAYTON
2145	ARBORCARE	2/19/2025	5/31/2025	LB GMR, BTWN POWELL & NEEDMORE	TREE REMOVAL	HUBER HEIGHTS
2150	BRUMBAUGH CONSTRUCTION	3/17/2025	11/30/2025	LB GMR MONTGOMERY/WARREN CO LINE	TRAIL ACCESS FOR WAR-CR25-7.37/MOT-CR99-0.00 PROJECT	MIAMISBURG
2153	CAPITAL ELECTRIC LINE BUILDERS	4/6/2025	5/10/2025	GMR, DS MAIN ST BRIDGE	TRANS LINE AND POLE REMOVAL	MORAINES
2164	RB JERGENS CONTRACTORS	5/19/2025	10/15/2025	LB GMR SYCAMORE ST BRIDGE	CONSTRUCTION SYCAMORE ST BRIDGE	MIAMISBURG
2178	OUTDOOR ENTERPRISE	7/7/2025	8/9/2026	LB GMR, BTWN POWELL & NEEDMORE	MUD RUN RELIEF SEWER	HUBER HEIGHTS
2184	KT HOLDEN CONSTRUCTION	8/4/2025	12/31/2025	RIVERSEDGE PARK, BTWN BUCKEYE & DAYTON ST	KAYAK LAUNCH RAMP, STAGING AREA, ACCESS, ROCK CHANNEL PROTECTION	HAMILTON
2197	GEO CONSULTANTS CORP	10/1/2025	12/31/2025	RB MAD, ALONG KAUFFMAN AVE	SOIL BORINGS FOR WPAFB	HUFFMAN
2208	THE DAIMLER GROUP	9/8/2025	11/30/2025	24 N BEND BLVD	COLONEL DEEDS PARK CONSTRUCTION	DAYTON
CONSTRUCTION PERMITS THAT CONTINUED IN 20245						
1915	SUNESIS CONSTRUCTION CO	<u>11/19/2021</u>	6/30/2025	RB GMR ALBANY - DEEDS PT	INTERCEPTOR SEWER PHASE C & D	DAYTON

2050	MAROUS BROTHERS CONSTRUCTIO N	3/1/2024	8/1/2025	RB GMR BETWEEN RAILROAD & MAIN/HIGH BRIDGE	STAGING OF 4 CONEX BOXES	HAMILTON
2090	PETERSON CONSTRUCTIO N CO	6/3/2024	10/1/2025	RB GMR S OF US 40 E OF RR	EQ TANKS	TAYLORSVILL E
2100	EAGLE BRIDGE COMPANY	8/1/2024	7/31/2025	BOTH BANKS OF GMR AT SR 4 BRIDGE	REHAB OF SR 4 (GERMANTOW N RD) BRIDGE	MIDDLETOWN
2103	BRUMBAUGH CONSTRUCTIO N, INC	9/2/2024	9/30/2025	UPS & DS OF US 40 E OF BROWN SCHOOL 9/2/2024	VANDALIA BIKEWAY CONNECTOR	TAYLORSVILL E
2108	OUTDOOR ENTERPRISES, LLC	8/8/2024	5/31/2025	LB MAD DS OF FINDLAY ST BR	FINDLAY ST OUTFALL	DAYTON
2117	MOODY'S OF DAYTON, INC	9/3/2024	5/31/2025	RB GMR DS OF SELLARD RD (MAIN ST) BRIDGE	MIAMI SHORES WELLFIELD ABANDONMEN T	MORaine
2134	HGC CONSTRUCTIO N	10/8/2024	5/9/2025	LB GMR BET BUCKEYE & DAYTON	RIVERSEDGE RENOVATION CONSTRUCTIO N	HAMILTON

Table 2 - Active Leases

MCD NUM	ISSUED TO	DATE ISSUED	EXPIRE DATE	FEATURE	PURPOSE	FEE	LOCATION
24	VANDALIA, CITY OF	1/1/1983	12/31/2032	VANDALIA	CARETAKER RESIDENCE & STORAGE	\$0.00	N OF CASSELL RD, W OF RR
33	VANDALIA, CITY OF	1/1/1983	12/31/2032	VANDALIA	GOLF COURSE	\$0.00	CASSELL RD
76	DAYTON, CITY OF	12/16/1991	12/15/2031	DAYTON (GMR)	TEMPLE ISRAEL DEVELOPMENT	\$0.00	RIVER BEND AREA
203	FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS	1/1/2012	12/31/2036	PIGEYE-RESERVE	PARK	\$0.00	PIGEYE RESERVE
204	FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS	1/1/2012	12/31/2036	ENGLE-RESERVE	PARK	\$0.00	ENGLEWOOD RESERVE
205	FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS	1/1/2012	12/31/2036	GERMAN-RESERVE	PARK	\$0.00	GERMANTOWN RESERVE
206	FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS	1/1/2012	12/31/2036	HUFF-RESERVE	PARK	\$0.00	HUFFMAN RESERVE
207	FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS	1/1/2012	12/31/2036	TAYLOR-RESERVE	PARK	\$0.00	TAYLORSVILLE RESERVE
208	FIVE RIVERS METROPARKS	1/1/2012	12/31/2036	TWIN CR-RESERVE	PARK	\$0.00	TWIN CREEK RESERVE
235	BUTLER MP	6/1/2016	5/31/2036	MIDDLETOWN	BICENTENNIAL COMMONS	\$0.00	DS SR 122 BR
307	MIAMI COUNTY PARK DIST	5/1/2019	4/30/2029	CONCORD TWP	RECREATION PUBLIC TRAIL	\$150.00	RUSK RD TO ELDEAN
311	MIAMI TOWNSHIP	3/1/2020	2/28/2025	MIAMI TWP	CRAIN'S RUN PARK	\$150.00	LB GMR DAYTON-CINCINNATI PK DS OF CRAINS RUN RD

317	HAMILTON, CITY OF	1/1/2022	12/31/2031	HAMILTON	COMBS PARK	\$150.00	ALONG RB OF GMR BETN TML DAM & N B ST AT ZOAR
364	WARREN CO PARK DISTRICT	10/1/2022	9/30/2027	FRANKLIN TWP	CARMODY/TWIN CREEK PRESERVE	\$150.00	BOTH BANKS OF TWIN CR DS OF FRANKLIN- TRENTON RD
370	WEST CARROLLTON, CITY OF	12/1/2024	11/30/2039	WEST CARROLLTON	MIAMI BEND PARK	\$150.00	BOTH BANKS OF GMR UPS & DS OF LOW DAM



THE MIAMI CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

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