

DISTRIBUTION:

Trustee Guy Franzese,
Chairperson
Trustee Al Paveza
Nancy Montelbano
Alice Krampits
David Allen

Vacant

Vacant

Doug Pollock
David Preissig

AGENDA**STORMWATER COMMITTEE**

Tuesday, May 14, 2019

7:00 p.m.

**Public Works Conference Room
451 Commerce Street**

- 1) CALL TO ORDER**
- 2) ROLL CALL**
- 3) APPROVAL OF FEBRUARY 21, 2019 MINUTES**
- 4) UPDATE REGARDING PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP 7950 DREW AVENUE**
- 5) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATION TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT
WITH THE LOWER DES PLAINES WATERSHED GROUP**
- 6) STATUS OF DATABASE UPDATES AND EVALUATION OF STORMWATER
STORAGE FACILITIES**
- 7) AUDIENCE DISCUSSION**
- 8) ADJOURNMENT**



M E M O

To: Chairperson Guy Franzese
Members of the Village of Burr Ridge Stormwater Committee

From: David Preissig, P.E., Director of Public Works & Village Engineer

Date: May 10, 2019

Subject: Agenda Summary for Stormwater Committee Meeting on May 14, 2019

1) CALL TO ORDER

2) ROLL CALL

3) APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM THE FEBRUARY 21, 2019 STORMWATER COMMITTEE MEETING

Please see attached minutes for consideration [*Attachment A*].

4) DISCUSSION REGARDING PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP 7950 DREW AVENUE

The developer for “The Cottages on Drew”, an 8.87 acre PUD at 7950 Drew Avenue, is proposing eight single-family homes of approximately 2,200 square feet each. The public benefit for the PUD would be provided by adding 20% to the regulatory volume of the stormwater detention storage. The first submittal of final plat and engineering was made in November 2018, and the second submittals on March 20, 2019.

DuPage County returned comments on April 29, 2019, and requested a meeting. This meeting was held at the County’s offices on May 2, 2019, with concerns that the second submittal had not addressed significant comments generated by the first review from DuPage County. The County specifically reiterated that a reduction in the scale of the development or rearrangement of the proposed facilities should be considered to avoid or minimize wetland and floodplain impacts, and requested a report of design alternatives, in accordance with the DuPage County Countywide Stormwater and Flood Plain Ordinance, Section 15-86.C:

15-86.C Development proposing to affect a Regulatory Wetland must demonstrate through an Alternatives Analysis that the proposed Development represents the least damaging alternative while still achieving the Basic Development Purpose. If the impact is determined to be allowable, the impacted area shall be mitigated in accordance with Section 15-88 “Wetland Mitigation Requirements”.

Concurrent with the reviews of final engineering and final plat, the violation of wetland filling and wetland buffer disturbance as described to the Committee at its November 2018 meeting, is being addressed. With a temporary grading permit, the property owner (Mr. Anthony Perino, Jarper Properties, LLC) must remove the fill material and restore the area with wetland plants. A three-year guarantee for performance standards of planted materials could overlap the disturbance by subdivision construction; which would cease the monitoring and performance requirements for this mitigation.

5) CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATION TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT WITH THE LOWER DES PLAINES WATERSHED GROUP

The Village must meet all aspects of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Stormwater Permit requirements in the Illinois EPA (IEPA) ILR40 Storm Water Permit for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4's). While the Village partners with DuPage County at a minimum level of County involvement for compliance with many NPDES reporting requirements through its IEPA-approved local qualifying program, a separate NPDES reporting issue is the chlorides water quality standard pursuant to Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act. This issue was mentioned briefly to the Committee at its November 2018 meeting.

The Illinois Pollution Control Board established the statewide chloride water quality standard with criteria which “represents the conditions (e.g. concentrations of particular chemicals, levels of certain parameters) sufficient to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the water bodies and protect applicable designated uses.” The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) allows for variances from a water quality standard for a limited period of time. A water quality standards variance is defined as a “time-limited designated use and criterion for a specific pollutant(s) or water quality parameter(s) that reflect the highest attainable condition during the term of the variance”, also known as a Time-Limited Water Quality Standard (TLWQS). USEPA will approve a water quality standard variance if a State can prove, among other things, that attaining the designated use and criterion are not feasible throughout the term of the variance.

The Des Plaines River has a chlorides water quality standard of 500 mg/l as set by the Illinois Pollution Control Board. A failure to meet this standard could result in penalties, fines, and enforcement against any agency that drains to this watershed. The Village of Burr Ridge is entirely within the watershed of the Lower Des Plaines River basin.

In response to these concerns in the Lower Des Plaines River and Chicago Area Waterways (Chicago River, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Cal-Sag Channel and the Calumet Rivers), the Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group (LDWG) was formed by a local group of communities, MWRD, and environmental organizations to develop a long term water quality monitoring program and implement viable remediation projects. Because of the similarities of water quality issues, development patterns and multiple agency/organizational overlap, this group will address both watersheds simultaneously.



The LDWG initiated the process for a chloride variance in this river basin which currently involves 49 Petitioners jointly seeking a watershed TLWQS for chlorides from the Illinois Pollution Control Board (Board) within the Lower Des Plaines River (LDPR) watershed and portions of the Chicago Area Waterway System (CAWS) watershed. In this case, the Petitioners ask for a TLWQS for chlorides for 15 years, with a 5-year re-evaluation cycle. They claim the 500 mg/l chlorides water quality standard is not feasible because of two primary factors:

1. Human-caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the designated use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place.
2. Widespread economic and social impact would result from controls more stringent than those required by the Clean Water Act.

In preparation for seeking a chloride variance from the Board, the LDWG established an instream chloride monitoring program in the Des Plaines River. This study showed that approximately 75% of the chloride loading in the watershed is from salt-spreading activities during winter months. All agencies in the LDWG agree that cessation of road salting would create an unacceptable increase in risk to public safety and is infeasible.

In response to the chloride variance petition, the IEPA has stated that any relief from the chloride water quality standard should include a requirement that all Petitioners in that watershed seeking coverage under the TLWQS, must participate in the CAWS chlorides workgroup or the Lower Des Plaines chlorides workgroup.

Village staff recommend an agreement for participation in the Lower Des Plaines River Watershed Group (LDWG) for the purposes of meeting NPDES requirements, and more specifically to become a Petitioner in the Time-Limited Water Quality Standard (TLWQS) for chlorides. The initial fee to join is \$6,878, and which fee was included in the FY 2019-20 Stormwater Management Fund budget as discussed at this Committee's meeting on February 21, 2019.

For reference and discussion, please see the LDWG information packet [*Attachment B – New Member Packet 2019-2020*]

Committee Action:

Present a motion for recommendation to the Village Board and direct Staff to enter into an agreement with the Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group. Staff would follow up with a membership application and become an individual petitioner in the Time-Limited Water Quality Standard (TLWQS) for chlorides.



6) STATUS OF DATABASE UPDATES AND EVALUATION OF STORMWATER STORAGE FACILITIES

As discussed at the May 2018 meeting of the Stormwater Committee, one of the strategic goals of the Village Board over the next year is to provide a mechanism that ensures adequate maintenance of stormwater storage facilities. These facilities not only provide the stormwater function as designed, but are known to add value and appeal to the adjacent homes, businesses, and Village neighborhoods.

This Village-wide program for evaluation of stormwater storage facilities involves various steps. The first step in this process was completed in 2018 and provided an accurate inventory of stormwater storage facilities. The next step in the process is specifying evaluation criteria and classify facilities accordingly. Remaining steps, possibly to be started this year, would include determining facility ownership and maintenance rights-of-way, and mapping each facility into the Village's new Geographic Information System (GIS). The Village's goal in Summer 2019 is to establish evaluation criteria and make significant progress toward classifying facilities.

A method of stormwater facility evaluation as utilized by other agencies has been reviewed by our Engineering Division, modified to fit the goals of this Committee and Village Board, and would be utilized by our engineering intern in Summer 2019 [*please see Attachment C*].

Any concerns noticed by the intern will be reported to the Village Engineer. If immediate corrective actions are required, the Village may initiate contact with the owner(s) of record and attempt to remedy the issue. As noted in prior meetings of this Committee, older subdivision plats vary in their specificity regarding responsibility for maintenance. The Village generally takes the position that stormwater facilities on private property have to be maintained by the property owner, or an HOA where one exists. The Village attorney is reviewing amendments to the Municipal Code and/or Subdivision Code to make clear that stormwater facilities on private property are the responsibility of private parties.

ATTACHMENTS

A: Minutes, Stormwater Management Committee Meeting, February 21, 2019

B: Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group New Member Packet

C: Storm Water Facility Inspection: Standard Operating Procedures

Next meeting: August 13, 2019, 7:00 p.m., at Public Works Building



**MINUTES
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
REGULAR MEETING
February 21, 2019**

CALL TO ORDER

Trustee Al Paveza called the meeting to order at 7:07 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Present: 5 - Trustee Al Paveza, Trustee Tony Schiappa, Nancy Montelbano, Alice Krampits, and David Allen.

Absent: 1 - Trustee Guy Franzese

Also Present: Public Works Director/Village Engineer David Preissig

APPROVAL OF NOVEMBER 13, 2018 MINUTES

A **MOTION** was made by Committee Member Nancy Montelbano to approve the minutes of the November 13, 2018 meeting. The motion was **SECONDED** by Committee Member David Allen and **APPROVED** by a vote of 5-0.

UPDATE REGARDING PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP 7950 DREW AVENUE

Mr. Preissig shared an update regarding the PUD under design at 7950 Drew Avenue which is known as “The Cottages on Drew”. The first submittal for final plat and engineering plan review was provided in November 2018. Concurrent submittal was made to the DuPage County Stormwater Management Division. The developer is proposing eight single-family homes of approximately 2,200 square feet each, and a public benefit of retaining 20% above the required stormwater detention.

Mr. Preissig stated that the first review generated a significant number of comments. DuPage County specifically requested a reduction in the scale of the development and/or rearrangement of the proposed facilities. He stated that coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and FEMA will also be required, regarding determinations of floodplain, floodway, and endangered species. Mr. Preissig shared that the Village and County both required that subsequent submittals provide better documentation of wetland buffer impacts, and delineate the 2017 updated floodway limits and floodplain boundaries. He also mentioned that the proposed water main be removed from the floodplain, which will impact the compensatory storage area. In summary, revisions to the plans and stormwater report will be substantial and may take more than a year to resolved completely.

**DISCUSSION REGARDING DUPAGE COUNTY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
PLANNING COMMITTEE PUBLIC MEETING OF TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 2018**

Mr. Preissig advised the Committee that the County's public meeting fulfilled one of the Village permitting requirements in the Illinois EPA ILR40 Storm Water Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4). Mr. Preissig reminded the Committee that the Village IGA with DuPage County complies with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Stormwater Permit requirements and is an approved joint program by the IEPA.

The public meeting was held February 5th, 2019 at 7:30 a.m. in the DuPage County Board Room and Mr. Preissig attended. The meeting was sparsely attended except for a speaker from SCARCE.

PRESENTATION OF THE DRAFT FY 2019-20 STORMWATER BUDGET

Mr. Preissig provided at this meeting the REVISED budget pages from the Stormwater Management Fund, showing the current and future fiscal years' expenditures exceeding the estimated revenues. This is a result of the large project to replace the storm sewer outfall at Deer Path Trail. Per the Village Administrator, a transfer from the General Fund surplus will be recorded to show a positive balance. He also mentioned that the proposed expenditures from the Stormwater Management Fund this coming fiscal year include joining the DuPage River Salt Creek Work Group (DRSCWG) or Lower Des Plaines River Working Group (LDWG) to achieve the necessary Chloride Variance (\$6,900), sharing with private property owners in the cost of ravine stabilization at Oak Hill Ct/94th St (\$12,000), and preliminary engineering for replacing the Elm Street corrugated metal pipe culvert (\$35,000).

A **MOTION** was made by Committee Member Alice Krampits to recommend that the Board of Trustees approve the Stormwater Management Fund budget for Fiscal Year 2019-20. The motion was **SECONDED** by Committee Person Allen and **APPROVED** by a vote of 5-0.

AUDIENCE DISCUSSION

Trustee Tony Schiappa shared that will not be seeking a renewal at the end of his term on the Stormwater Committee in May 2019. He thanked the Committee members and staff. There was no further discussion.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, a **MOTION** was made by Committee Member Montelbano to adjourn the meeting. The motion was **SECONDED** by Committee Member Allen and **APPROVED** by a vote of 5-0. The meeting was adjourned at 7:25 p.m.

Respectively submitted,

David Preissig, P.E.
Director of Public Works/Village Engineer

Executive Board
 President, Allison Swisher, City of Joliet
 Vice President, Mark Siefert, City of Crest Hill
 Secretary/Treasurer, Keith McKeen,
 Village of New Lenox



Members At Large
 Ed Dolezal, Village of Channahon
 Pete Grossi, City of Lockport
 Jennifer Wasik, MWRDGC

March 1, 2019

The Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group (LDWG) is a non-profit organization focused on improving the health of the Lower Des Plaines River and its tributaries. To achieve this LDWG is implementing a long-term, comprehensive monitoring program that will assess the current conditions of the watershed and identify the most important stressors to aquatic life.

This data-driven approach will allow us to make well-informed management decisions and identify the most cost-effective way to improve local water quality. This data collection effort will also assist member agencies meet in-stream monitoring requirements for both wastewater and stormwater NPDES permits. In addition to the monitoring activities, LDWG will provide a variety of public education and involvement materials, events, and trainings to further assist member agencies meet MS4 and Chloride Time-Limited Water Quality Standard petition requirements. Membership classification is described below.

Agency Member: Any agency holding an NPDES permit for a discharge from a wastewater treatment plant or from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into the Lower Des Plaines River or its tributaries. Agency Membership dues are calculated based on design average flow of treatment plant discharge in million gallons/day (MDG) and/or acres within the watershed boundary. In addition, all Agency Members are assessed a \$200 administration fee and \$800 per-permit monitoring fee.

Associate Member: Any agency, organization or company interested in the mission and objectives of LDWG that is not eligible for membership as an Agency Member. Several types of Associate Memberships are available:

Industrial NPDES Permit Holders	\$2,500
Townships	\$1,000
All Other Organizations	\$500
Municipal Non-Permitted	Membership dues are calculated based on 1/3 of a municipality's total acreage within the watershed boundary at \$1.00 per acre plus the \$200 administration fee.

FY2019-2020 (March 1, 2019 – February 28, 2020) Membership Dues: Membership dues are provided on the back of this page for MS4 and wastewater permittees. New agency members are assessed a on-time start-up fee equal to 25% of their regular annual dues amount. Please fill out a membership application and staff will provide a dues invoice and W-9.

We are happy to meet, in-person or by phone, to discuss membership benefits with staff and or elected officials. Please contact Jennifer Hammer, Director of Watershed Programs, at 630-428-4500 x114 or jhammer@theconservationfoundation.org with questions.

Executive Board
President, Allison Swisher, City of Joliet
Vice President, Mark Siefert, City of Crest Hill
Secretary/Treasurer, Keith McKeen,
Village of New Lenox



Members At Large
Ed Dolezal, Village of Channahon
Pete Grossi, City of Lockport
Jennifer Wasik, MWRDGC

LDWG

The Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group (LDWG) is a non-profit organization formed by municipal stakeholders to cost effectively improve the health of the Lower Des Plaines River and its tributaries and to assist member agencies meet current and future NPDES permit requirements. Participation in LDWG is voluntary and our programs and services are prioritized and supported by dues-paying members.

GOALS

We provide local coordination to develop and implement a long-term, comprehensive monitoring program to assess current stream conditions in the watershed and identify the biggest stressors to aquatic life. LDWG collectively represents member interests in discussions with the regulatory community and environmental advocacy groups.

JOIN

Agency Members include any agency holding an NPDES permit for a discharge from a wastewater treatment plant or from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) into the Lower Des Plaines River or its tributaries (see watershed boundary). Associate Members include any agency, organization or company interested in the mission and objectives of LDWG that is not eligible for membership as an Agency Member.

ROI

Our data-driven approach will enable us to make informed management decisions and identify the most cost-effective ways to improve local water quality. The monitoring program also meets in-stream monitoring requirements for both wastewater and stormwater NPDES permits. Watershed scale participation to implement programs increases cost savings for members.

We can do more together.

Visit lowerdesplainswatershed.org or contact us for more information:

Jennifer Hammer—Watershed Manager

jhammer@theconservationfoundation.org or 630-428-4500 X114

Lower Des Plaines Watershed Group • 10S404 Knoch Knolls Road • Naperville, IL 60565



LOWER DES PLAINES WATERSHED GROUP



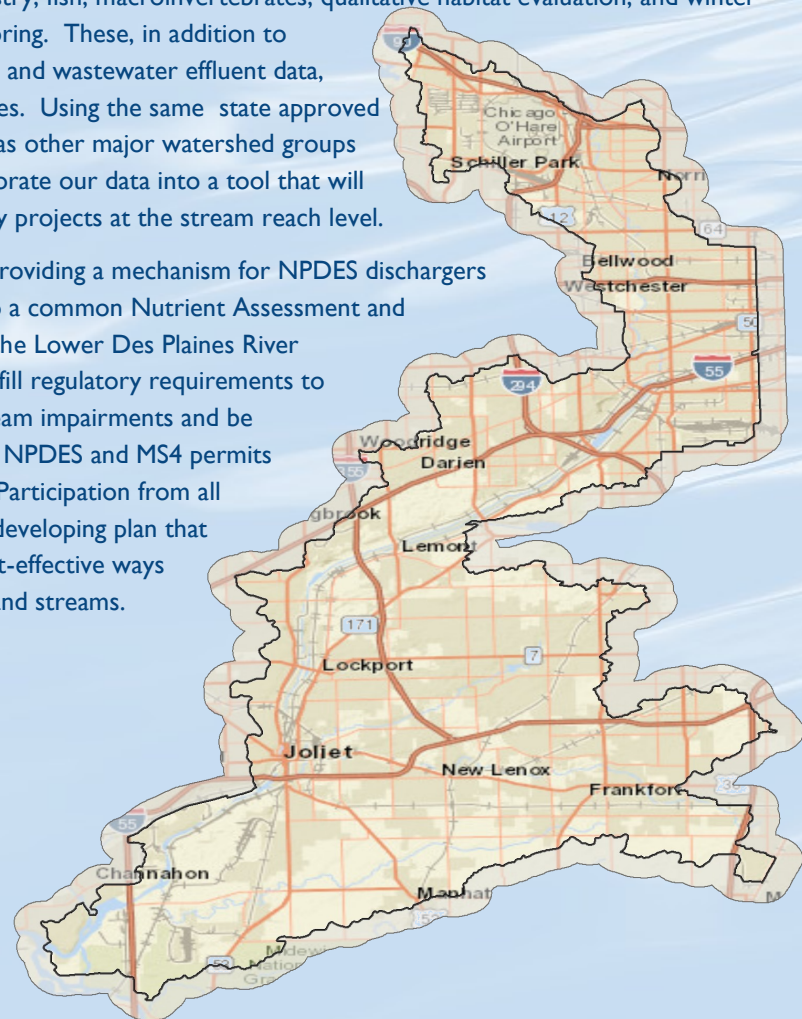
Environmental Outcome—Improved Aquatic Life

Our approach to improve local rivers and streams begins with identifying the biggest stressors to aquatic life. That's why we've developed a comprehensive monitoring program that includes water column and sediment chemistry, fish, macroinvertebrates, qualitative habitat evaluation, and winter chloride/conductivity monitoring. These, in addition to continuous dissolved oxygen and wastewater effluent data, are all included in our analyses. Using the same state approved data collection and analyses as other major watershed groups in the region, we will incorporate our data into a tool that will identify and rank restorability projects at the stream reach level.

Additionally, the LDWG is providing a mechanism for NPDES dischargers to work together to develop a common Nutrient Assessment and Reduction Plan (NARP) for the Lower Des Plaines River Watershed. This plan will fulfill regulatory requirements to address nutrient-related stream impairments and be implemented through future NPDES and MS4 permits throughout the watershed. Participation from all permit holders is critical to developing plan that identifies meaningful and cost-effective ways to improve our local rivers and streams.

Watershed Facts:

- 1.5 million people
- 491 square miles of drainage
- 308 miles of stream
- 15 sub-watersheds
- 77 communities
- 3 counties
- 24 WWTP
- 85 Industrial Dischargers



Members

Village of Channahon, City of Crest Hill, Village of Elwood, ExxonMobil, Village of Frankfort, Forest Preserves of Cook County, Village of Hinsdale, Illinois American Water, City of Joliet, City of Lockport, Village of Manhattan, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, Village of New Lenox, New Lenox Township, Village of Romeoville, Village of Western Springs, Village of Westmont, Will County

Wastewater NPDES Permit Requirements:

Common permit language related to NARP (Nutrient Assessment and Reduction Plan)

Watershed scale collaboration for permit discussions with the regulatory and environmental advocacy groups

Regional collaboration for additional resources and tools

Watershed scale in-stream monitoring program

Watershed scale point-source nutrient planning

ILR-40 (MS4) NPDES Permit Requirements:

Materials, events and trainings related to:

- ✓ Public Education & Outreach
- ✓ Public Involvement & Participation;
- ✓ Pollution Prevention/ Good Housekeeping

Watershed scale in-stream monitoring program

Winter chloride/conductivity monitoring

Watershed scale nonpoint source nutrient planning

Chloride Time-Limited Water Quality Standard Requirements

The LDWG will provide assistance to variance petitioners to meet requirements including:

- ✓ Development of Pollutant Minimization Plans
- ✓ Training materials and opportunities
- ✓ Outreach materials
- ✓ Annual Reporting



LOWER DES PLAINES WATERSHED GROUP

Prospective Member FY2019-20 Dues Schedule								
Agency	Acres	\$1/Acre Rate	Design Avg. Flow (MGD)	\$2,336/ MGD	Admin Fee	Sampling Fee	OneTime Startup Fee	New Agency Member Total
Arlington Heights	450	\$ 450			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 363	\$ 1,813
Bedford Park	3,918	\$ 3,918			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,230	\$ 6,148
Bensenville	2,169	\$ 2,169			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 792	\$ 3,961
Berwyn	2,496	\$ 2,496			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 874	\$ 4,370
Bolingbrook	553	\$ 553			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 388	\$ 1,941
Bridgeview	1,159	\$ 1,159			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 540	\$ 2,699
Broadview	303	\$ 303			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 326	\$ 1,629
Brookfield	321	\$ 321			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 330	\$ 1,651
Burr Ridge	4,502	\$ 4,502			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,376	\$ 6,878
Chicago	18,078	\$ 18,078			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 4,770	\$ 23,848
Cicero	3,750	\$ 3,750			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,188	\$ 5,938
Clarendon Hills	721	\$ 721			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 430	\$ 2,151
Countryside	1,832	\$ 1,832			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 708	\$ 3,540
Country Club Hills	294	\$ 294			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 324	\$ 1,618
Darien	3,774	\$ 3,774			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,194	\$ 5,968
Des Plaines	1,206	\$ 1,206			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 552	\$ 2,758
Downers Grove	217	\$ 217			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 304	\$ 1,521
DuPage County	2,796	\$ 2,796	10	\$ 23,360	\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 6,789	\$ 33,945
Elk Grove Village	3,803	\$ 3,803			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,201	\$ 6,004
Elmwood Park	1,217	\$ 1,217			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 554	\$ 2,771
Flagg Creek WRCD			12	\$ 28,032	\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 7,258	\$ 36,290
Forest Park	1,547	\$ 1,547			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 637	\$ 3,184
Forest View	767	\$ 767			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 442	\$ 2,209
Franklin Park	3,004	\$ 3,004			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,001	\$ 5,005
Hickory Hills	770	\$ 770			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 443	\$ 2,213
Hodgkins	1,644	\$ 1,644			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 661	\$ 3,305
Homer Glen (1/3)	4,587	\$ 4,587			\$ 200	\$ -	\$ 1,197	\$ 5,984
Indian Head Park	615	\$ 615			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 404	\$ 2,019
Justice	1,803	\$ 1,803			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 701	\$ 3,504
LaGrange	547	\$ 547			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 387	\$ 1,934
Lemont	4,556	\$ 4,556			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,389	\$ 6,945
Lyons	1,280	\$ 1,280			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 570	\$ 2,850
Matteson	692	\$ 692			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 423	\$ 2,115
Maywood	1,706	\$ 1,706			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 677	\$ 3,383
McCook	1,714	\$ 1,714			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 679	\$ 3,393
Melrose Park	1,669	\$ 1,669			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 667	\$ 3,336
Mount Prospect	379	\$ 379			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 345	\$ 1,724
Norridge	773	\$ 773			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 443	\$ 2,216
Northlake	232	\$ 232			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 308	\$ 1,540
North Riverside	821	\$ 821			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 455	\$ 2,276
Orland Park	9,754	\$ 9,754			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 2,689	\$ 13,443
Oak Park	2,905	\$ 2,905			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 976	\$ 4,881
Palos Park	380	\$ 380			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 345	\$ 1,725
Park Ridge	613	\$ 613			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 403	\$ 2,016
Richton Park	734	\$ 734			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 434	\$ 2,168
River Forest	1,587	\$ 1,587			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 647	\$ 3,234
River Grove	1,537	\$ 1,537			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 634	\$ 3,171
Riverside	1,296	\$ 1,296			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 574	\$ 2,870
Rosemont	1,061	\$ 1,061			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 515	\$ 2,576
Schiller Park	1,768	\$ 1,768			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 692	\$ 3,460
Stickney	1,277	\$ 1,277			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 569	\$ 2,846
Summit	1,455	\$ 1,455			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 614	\$ 3,069
Tinley Park	5,188	\$ 5,188			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 1,547	\$ 7,735
University Park	1,112	\$ 1,112			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 528	\$ 2,640
Willow Springs	2,558	\$ 2,558			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 890	\$ 4,448
Willowbrook	1,666	\$ 1,666			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 667	\$ 3,333
Wood Dale	1,086	\$ 1,086			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 522	\$ 2,608
Woodridge	1,743	\$ 1,743			\$ 200	\$ 800	\$ 686	\$ 3,429
Municipal Non-Permitted Stakeholders: Please contact Jennifer Hammer to calculate your 2019-2020 dues based to 1/3 of your total watershed acreage.								

Stormwater Facility Maintenance Program

Standard Operating Procedures

Last Revised: 05/09/2019

Purpose

This document provides guidance on the inspection process and maintenance requirements for stormwater basins as part of the Storm Water Storage Facility Maintenance Program initiated by the Village of Burr Ridge in 2018. For the purpose of this document, the term "pond" shall include all stormwater detention and retention facilities, regardless of whether they have a permanent pool. The purpose of the program is to ensure that the ponds in the Village of Burr Ridge remain **safe, functional, and aesthetically appealing**.

Introduction

The Engineering Division of the Public Works Department for the Village of Burr Ridge is committed to preventing flood damages and improving surface water quality. The Village adopted the DuPage County Stormwater and Flood Plain Ordinance in 1991. The Ordinance requires that all new developments include erosion control, water quantity and storm water quality protection measures. The most commonly installed stormwater management device in Burr Ridge is a dry-bottom detention basin, followed by the wetland-bottom detention basins, and retention basins (lakes with detention volume).

Approximately 200 ponds have been identified. A database of the pond locations, volumes, and owners is being established. Close coordination and extensive follow-up will be needed with the owners.

Inspection Process

The Seasonal Engineering Intern will be primarily responsible to inspect the ponds. However, training and workload balancing will require involvement of full-time Engineering Division staff as well. The Development Engineer in the Engineering Division will prioritize inspections.

Research and Plan Review

The Intern will conduct research to find the current ownership of the pond. Once ownership is established, the pond database will be updated with the new information. Site and design plans will be thoroughly reviewed prior to the inspection.

Inspection

The inspection will include a thorough evaluation of the primary features. A field sheet will be filled out (see attachment #1) to include all field notes. Particular attention will be given to the following areas:

Berms & Emergency Spillway

The berms and emergency spillway are of primary importance in the protection of lives and property downstream in the event of a catastrophic failure. Excessive woody vegetation or the establishment of mature shrubs and trees can degrade the integrity of a

berms by their root structure infiltrating the berms' foundations and trees that may fall in a storm. Further degradation can occur due to burrowing animals such as muskrats, mice, etc. Particular attention must be given to the inspection of the berms and spillway for any kind of cracks, seepage or excessive erosion that may potentially cause a breach. The emergency spillway should be maintained from any excessive woody vegetation or significant erosion as well.

Inlets, Outlet, and Restrictor

The inlets and outlets may become clogged with sediment, trash or debris. Structural failure of the inlet or outlet may occur as a result of blockages or improper installation. Blockages should be removed and inlet or outlet pipes should be repaired/replaced as needed. The riser pipe and orifice (restrictor manhole) should be visually inspected to ensure that they are easily accessible, clear from any blockages, and that the pond drains properly.

Erosion

Erosion can vary in magnitude and importance within the pond. Minor erosion should be noted and recommended to be corrected by vegetating. Major erosion on the berms, shoreline or spillway should be required to be corrected by regrading and vegetating. Erosion of side slopes may occur if the slopes are too steep and/or if there is limited vegetation to stabilize the slopes. On slopes milder than 3H:1V, vegetation should be recommended or required. On steep slopes, regrading the slope to less than a 3:1 ratio and then vegetating should prevent erosion, without affecting the pond's design volume.

Sediment Storage Capacity

One of the major functions of a wet-bottom detention pond is to trap pollutants, including sediment. Periodic sediment removal is required to ensure continued treatment of storm water runoff. A visual inspection of the pond should reveal any excessive sedimentation problem. In the event that a pond requires sediment removal, sediment capacity calculations should be used to determine the extent of removal necessary to restore the pond to designed conditions.

Water Quality

Water quality problems in ponds may result from a number of sources. It could be a result of needed maintenance, upstream influences or urban runoff. Algae or sedimentation will be the most likely problem observed. However, stagnation and fish kills may result for no apparent reason. Other problems such as oil, trash, bacterial growth, etc. may occur as well. General appearance and overall function should be visually inspected to ensure proper function.

Constructed Wetlands

The Intern should seek the assistance of the engineers for information concerning wetlands constructed within ponds.

Other Best Management Practices

The Intern should seek the assistance of the engineers for information concerning other BMP's.

Inspection Report

The inspection report will be in a letter format with any recommendations or requirements necessary to improve water quality or return the facility to the design specifications. This inspection report will be mailed directly to the owner with a deadline (generally 90 days for required/immediate items, and 1 year for maintenance) for all recommended/required items to be completed.

No Actions Required

If no problems were noted and no actions are required, a letter is sent to the owner stating that the pond was inspected and was found to be in good condition, although recommendations may be given.

Actions Required

Great care should be taken when actions are required for safety or function. Enforcement should be an absolute last resort. If actions are required, a letter will be sent to the owner with a deadline. Contact with the owner should be made within two weeks after the inspection report is mailed out to ensure that the letter was received and to address any questions. It will be the responsibility of the inspector to ensure that all items are accomplished by the scheduled completion date.

Required Items

Required actions are those that are necessary for **safety and design function** of the pond. Examples of required actions are excessive woody vegetation on slope of berm/spillway, evidence of burrowing animals, leaks, seepage, or cracks on the berms of wet detention ponds. Required actions are those that, if not immediately addressed, may cause injury or structural/functional failure of the pond. Excessive sedimentation causing impaired function of wet detention ponds is also an item that may be required. Under certain circumstances where complex, expensive, or a substantial amount of time may be required to complete required items, a written corrective action plan should be submitted by the owner to the inspector with estimated time frames for completion. It will be the inspector's responsibility to ensure that the corrective action plan is followed and the required items completed.

Recommended Actions

The vast majority of maintenance items will only be recommendations to the owner. Items such as minor erosion, small/minor vegetation or debris on spillway, etc. should be recommended maintenance items.

Follow up

Periodic contact should be made with the owner to ensure that the required items will be completed by the scheduled date. A contact log should be kept in the particular pond file documenting any phone or written contact with the owner. Technical assistance and education will be the approach used when contacting owners and encouraging them to complete the required items. Once all the items are completed, the site shall be re-inspected to ensure that the actions were completed. A follow up letter stating that a

second inspection was conducted and items were completed will then be sent to the owner for their records and placed in the file.

Enforcement

In the event that an owner does not complete the required action items during the original 90-day time period, a second letter is sent by certified mail to the owner allowing an additional 15 days to complete the required actions. The Development Engineer should follow up by phone to ensure that the second letter is received and that the owner understands the requirements. Again, informative technical assistance and education should be our focus when dealing with all stormwater facility owners. If required actions are not completed by the end of the second time period and all attempts to cooperate with the owner have failed, the owner will be sent a notification letter. That letter states that a code enforcement case will commence and the owner will have 180 days to complete the required actions. If the work has not been completed by the end of the 180-day cycle the work may be completed by the Village of Burr Ridge's chosen contractor at the owner's expense and a lien will then be filed against the property. This process will be in accordance with the State of Illinois Mechanics Liens Laws and will follow all applicable guidelines.

Filing

All documentation, site plans, field notes, inspection reports, letters, and records of phone calls (contact log) for each facility inspection should be kept in a hard copy format in each corresponding file folder.

Attachment #1 Inspection Checklist

Inspector Name: _____ Basin Name: _____
 Inspection Date: _____ Location: _____
 Water level: _____ Owner: _____
 Weather: _____ Contact: _____
 Date of last rain: _____ Address: _____
 Accompanied on Inspection by: _____ Phone: _____

Berm:

Seepage/Burrows/ OK____
 Dying Trees Yes____

Vegetation/ OK____
 Riprap Poor____

Erosion OK____
 Control Poor____

Comments:

Emergency Overflow Spillway:

Capacity OK____
 Poor____

Vegetation/ OK____
 Riprap Poor____

Erosion OK____
 Control Poor____

Comments:

Water Level Control Structure:

Grate OK____
 Missing*____

Barrel/FES OK____
 Poor____

Restrictor OK____
 Blocked____
 Missing____

* if >24" diameter pipe

Comments:

Water Quality:

Permanent pool? Yes____
 No____

Odors OK____
 Yes____

Algae OK____
 Yes____

Sediment OK____
 Problem? Yes____

Comments: