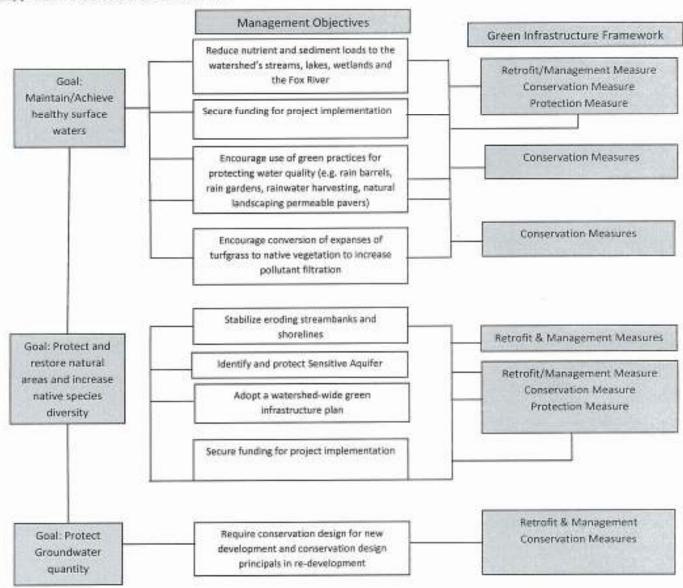
Introduction to Project Planning Recommendations

Silver Creek and Sleepy Hollow Creek Watershed Meeting

May 19, 2011

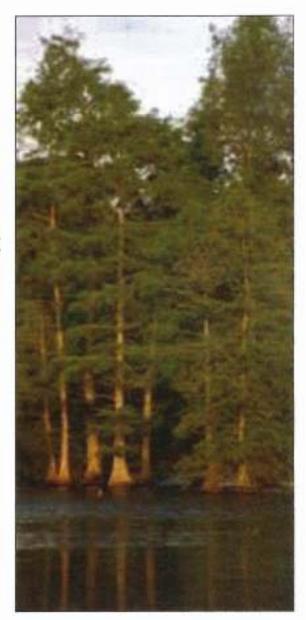
Presentation Overview

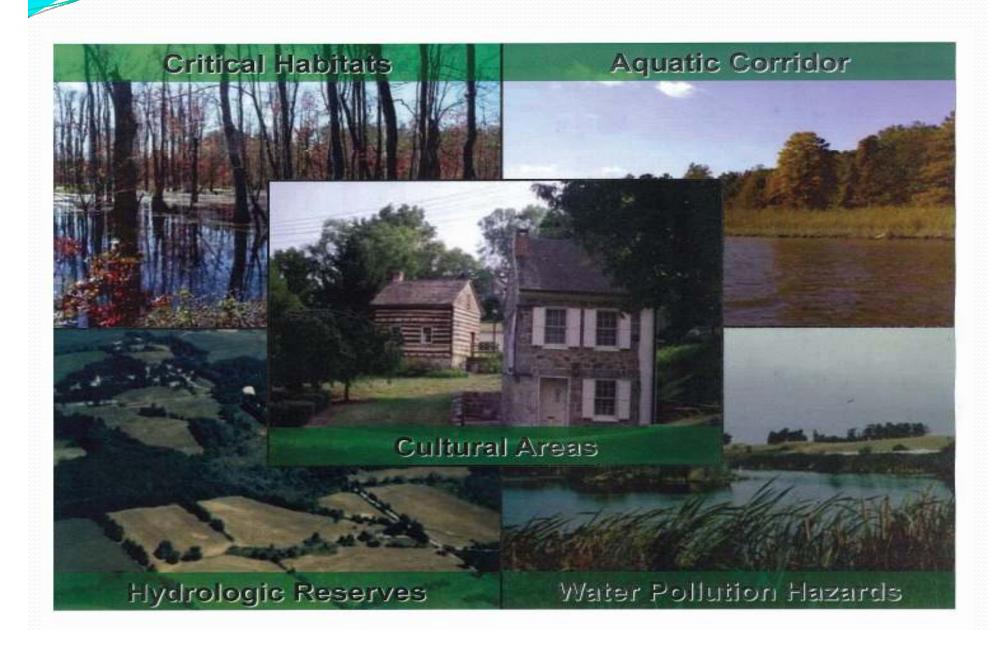
- Link watershed goals to green infrastructure framework objectives.
- Outline methods to achieve green infrastructure network goals.
- Identify a funding source used to implement green infrastructure goals.
 - Clean Water Act Section 319 (h) Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.
- Examples of funded projects
- Next Steps



Land Conservation

- Protect the most important & vulnerable parts of the watershed
- Prioritize areas for conservation throughout the watershed based on their ability to protect habitat & water quality



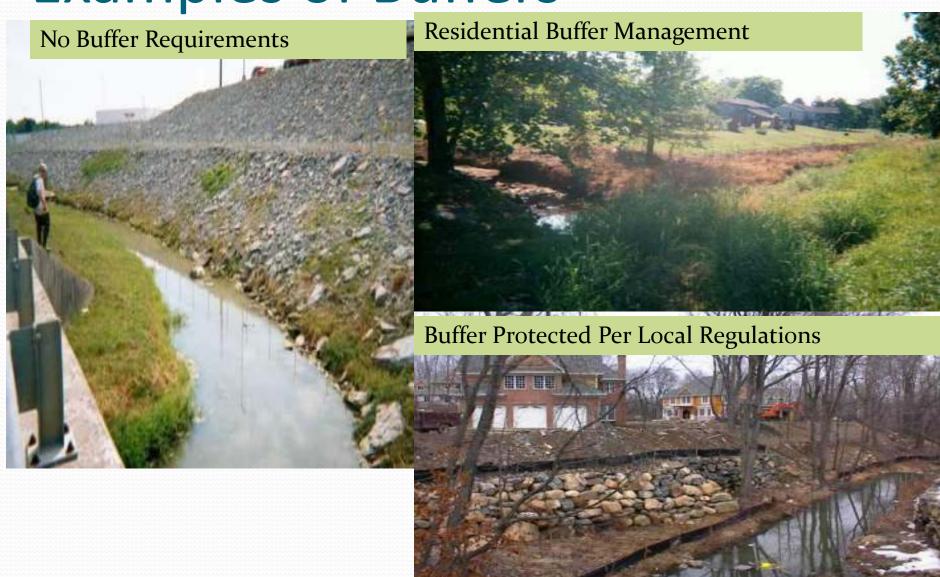


Aquatic Buffers

Transition zone between a developed area and a waterbody



Examples of Buffers



Better Site Design

Design Approach to residential & commercial site design that seeks to:

- •Reduce the amount of impervious cover
- •Increase the natural lands set aside for conservation
- •Use pervious areas for more effective stormwater treatment
- •Achieve a marketable, cost-effective product



New Directions in Stormwater Management and Watershed Planning in Your Community

What Are Stormwater Retrofits?

Stormwater management measures inserted in an altered landscape where little or no prior stormwater controls existed

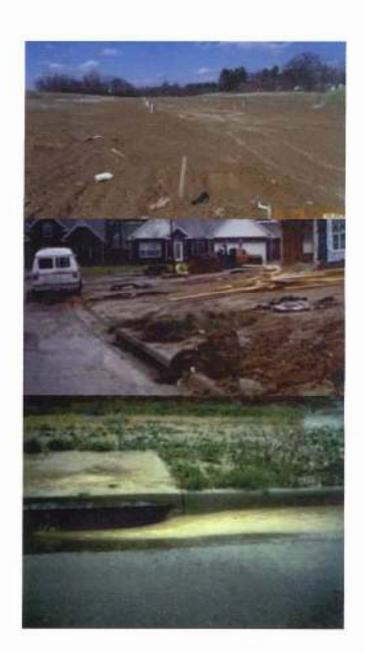


Erosion & Sediment Control

During construction

- Vegetation is cleared
- · Development site is graded
- Soils are particularly susceptible to erosion

Without proper control measures, sediment from the site can run off into the storm drain network and nearby streams

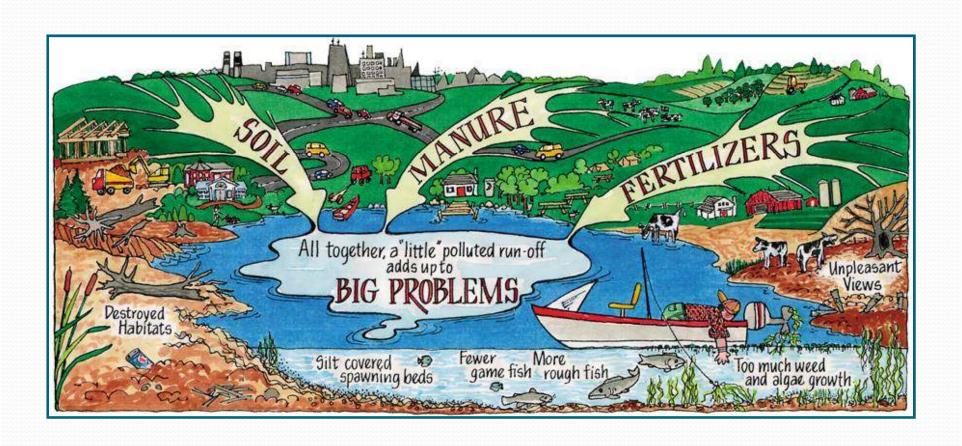


Policy Recommendations

- Agricultural Protection Recommendations
- Stormwater Management
- Zoning and Subdivision Codes
- McHenry County Conservation Design Standards
- NPDES Phase II

Implementing a Green Infrastructure Framework

Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program – a component of Section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act



Who is Eligible?

- State and local governments
- Public and private nonprofit organizations
- Businesses and companies
- Watershed planning groups (incorp.)
- Individuals

Applicant must have legal status to accept funds from the Illinois EPA

What Types of Projects are Eligible?

Higher Priority:

- Watershed projects that address NPS pollution issues
- Watershed-wide information/ education projects
- Watershed plan development

Lower Priority:

- Site-specific, non-watershed wide NPS pollution control projects.
- NPS pollution control research and monitoring projects
- Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPP) required with application
- Lowest Priority:
- Flow capacity projects, such as dredging
- Purchase of equipment and vehicles

Shoreline Stabilization – (Local Example)

Long Lake Shoreline Stabilization Project

Who? Lake County Forest

Preserve District

Project: 1,400 feet of moderately

to severely eroding

shoreline

on Long Lake.

Benefits?

- Increased Native Plants
- Improved water quality
- Restored landscapes



Streambank Stabilization (Local Example)

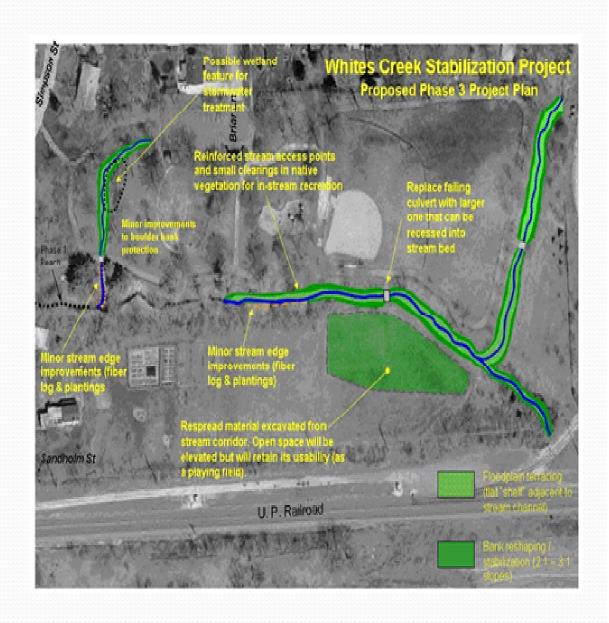
White's Creek Project

Who? Geneva Park District

Project: ½ mile long
restoration and
stabilization of
White's Creek
(tributary to the Fox River)

Benefits?

- Wider Stream Buffer
- Reestablished meanders in the low flow channel.
- New floodplain terraces
- Habitat Improvement (due to installation of riffles, pools, and substrate.
- Improved water quality.



White's Creek



White's Creek





Streambank Stabilization (Local Example)

South Branch Poplar Creek Action Plan Implementation – Phase I

Who: Village of Streamwood

Project: Protect a 988 linear foot

stream segment suffering from

streambank erosion.

Benefits:

- Erosion Protection from severe streambank erosion.
- Nonpoint source pollution control.
- Improved water quality along both the South Branch of Poplar Creek and the downstream Fox River.



Streambank Stabilization

