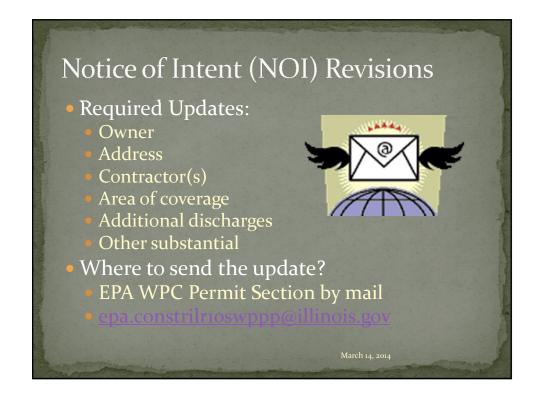
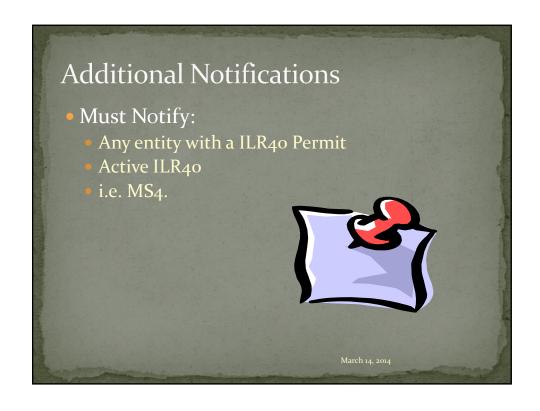


ILRIOXXXX Permit Implementation New permit applications should include both the NOI and the SWPPP To avoid any delay in issuance Existing permittee must 2.0 the existing Storm Water Pollution It evention Plans (SWPPP) within 12 months. The exception being construction projects to be completed within 12 months are not required to update their SWPPP.





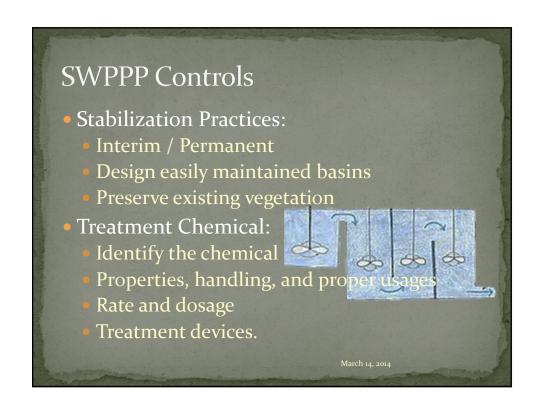
Erosion and Sediment Controls

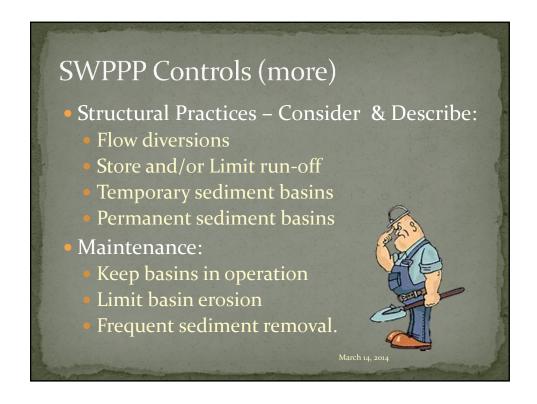
- Volume and Velocity
- Peaks flow and storm water volume
- Minimize soil slopes and exposure
- Consider precipitation:
 - Amount, duration, and intensity
- Maintain natural buffers
- Minimize compaction.













SWPPP Post-Construction Storm Water Management

- ILR10 Permit addresses only the post-construction controls not their long term maintenance
- ILR10 requires that the permittee "retain the greatest amount of post-development storm water runoff as practicable."
- ILR10 does not require treatment of design storms or specified volumes of storm water
- Green infrastructure is not specifically addressed but these types of measures may be included in the SWPPP.

March 14, 2017

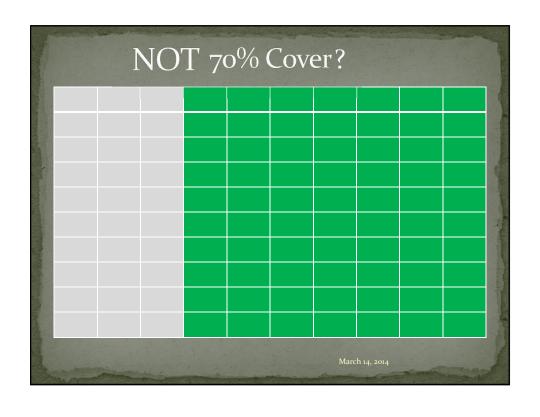
15

Notice of Termination (Pt. I D 2)

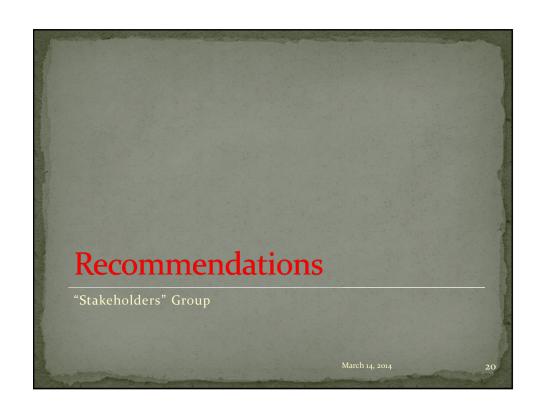
- Required:
 - Date when construction completed... and ...
 - Site must be **STABILIZED!**
- Send to Agency:
 - Must use the Agency form
 - By mail to BOW WPC Permit
 - Electronically.



Notice of Termination – WHEN? The Storm Water Permit stays in effect until the Agency receives a Notice of Termination Termination requires that the site has undergone final stabilization (70% cover over the entire site) Erosion controls must be maintained until termination The July 30, 2013 ILR10 permit requires that the permittee consider controls in post-construction storm water discharges.







Post-Construction Standards

- The Standards are on the Association of Illinois Soil and Water Conservation Districts website.
- The link to the Standards is:
 - http://www.aiswcd.org/wp-Content/uploads/2013/07/Stormwater-Performance Standard-Recommendations_FINAL0628131.pdf

March 14, 2014

Post-Construction Storm Water **Recommendations**

- These are not recommendations by IEPA they are recommendations to IEPA
- The Recommendations were developed by a group of stakeholders facilitated by the Association of Illinois Soil and Water Conservation Districts.
- The recommendations were created to address failures of storm water controls after permit termination and to parallel a similar Federal work group.
- USEPA may issue post-construction recommendations at some future date.

Post-Construction Storm Water

Recommendations

- These are <u>only</u> recommendations
- Have to go through the rule-making process
 - Illinois Pollution Control BoardJoint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) in Illinois legislature
- The use of Green Infrastructure:
 - Integral performance standards
 - Emphasis on retention and infiltration.

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Requirements for Development Sites

- Applicable to sites disturbing 1 acre of ground or more.
- New development sites must either demonstrate no net increase in runoff due to the development or retain runoff from a 1 inch 24 hour storm event
- Re-development sites must either demonstrate no net increase or retain a 0.8 inch 24 hour storm
- Re-development is any human induced activity or change to an existing developed property where runoff characteristics are affected.

Site Limitations

- The following sites would be limited with regard to the use of infiltration as a runoff control.
 - Vehicle fueling or maintenance areas
 - Areas with Karst topography
 - Areas subject to high infiltration rates
 - Areas with inadequate separation between the storm water BMP and groundwater
 - Areas with soil contamination
 - Source areas for drinking water or recharge areas
 - Class D (high clay) soils.

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Mitigation (elsewhere)

- Site restrictions may result in areas where retention of storm water is not feasible. Mitigation would be provided for those sites.
- Mitigation should occur as close as possible to the construction site
- Off-site mitigation would require retention of 1.5 times the design storm.
- Fee-in-lieu might be considered provided a legal basis is enacted in support of this program.

Linear Projects

- Special considerations are made for linear projects.
- For projects where site constraints limit storm water control measures a hierarchy of alternative storm water control measures is provided.
- The workgroup recommended that storm water control standards be incorporated into IDOT manuals.

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Enforcement (compliance)

- Enforcement of storm water performance standards would come through the ILR10 and MS4 NPDES General Permits
- Inclusion of the recommended performance standards in the NPDES permit program would require codification through the rulemaking process
- Permittee's would self-certify that they would be in compliance with the performance standards when their constructions permits are terminated (NOT).

Maintenance

- The Recommendations would require development of an Operations and Maintenance Plan to be submitted with the Notice of Termination.
- The O & M Plan would address maintenance over the useful life of the BMPs.
- The O & M Plan would identify parties responsible for maintenance and operations of the BMPs.

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Other Points

- Counties implementing ordinances, which are at least as stringent as the State-wide storm water performance standards, <u>should</u> be allowed to administer the storm water management program.
- A second round of recommendations may be undertaken at some time in the future to address the following:
 - Lowering of the threshold triggering a storm water permit to less than 1 acre.
 - Basing performance standards on percentile storms rather than specific precipitation quantities
 - The protection of Biologically Significant Streams
 - Retrofitting of storm water controls in developed areas
 - Mitigation ratios.

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Future Issues

- The Virginia court decision
- Numeric effluent limits for construction permit
- More consideration of green infrastructure
- Post-construction storm water controls may be required at some time in the future
- The ILRoo (Industrial) and ILR40 (MS4) permits will be re-issued next year.

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Virginia Court Decision

- USEPA had proposed using flow as a substitute for parameters such as suspended solids, BOD and nutrients.
- Federal Court in Virginia held that flow cannot be regulated as a proxy for pollutants because storm water runoff is not considered a pollutant in the Clean Water Act
- The court case was specifically dealing with actions resulting from a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study.
- IL EPA's position is that this does not effect our storm water permits because they are based on Best Management Practice rather than actual pollutant removal.

Numeric Effluent Limits

- Existing permits do not have numeric effluent limits.
 - Currently based on implementing Best Management Practices
- Various environmental groups have advocated effluent limits for storm water permits
- USEPA has considered using turbidity as an effluent limit for storm water
 - There are significant issues as to how this parameter would be monitored
- Numeric limits could be dictated by court a decisions.



Illinois EPA Site Visit Verify a permit has been issued Evidence of Pollution Off-Site Evaluate the controls Effectiveness of the Controls to protect the environment



Illinois EPA Site Visit

- o. Records:
 - a. Inspections, corrections, <u>ION</u> (non-compliance reports)
 - b. One ION vs. No ION's.
- verify that permit is posted on-site
- Compliance Expected at the time of the Visit.

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Illinois EPA Site Visit

Follow-Up

- Let SWCD do it. Education.
- B. Non-Compliance Advisory letter (NCA)
- Violation Notice letter (VN)
- Referral to Illinois Attorney
 General.



