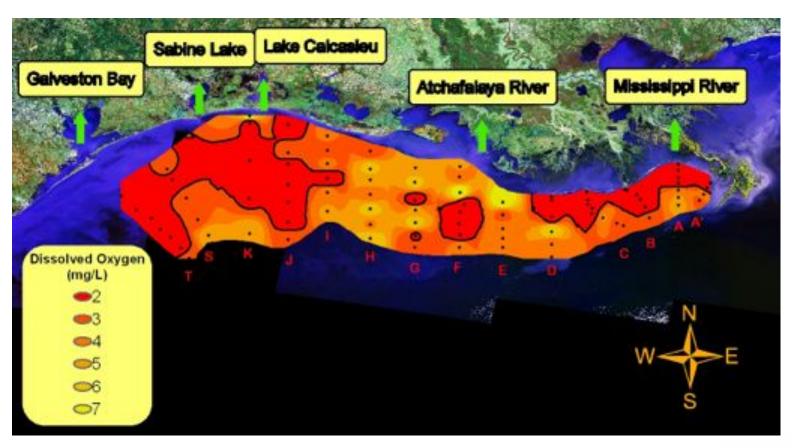


Gulf of Mexico Dead Zone (2010)

A portion of the Gulf of Mexico has been referred to as the "dead zone" because of low Dissolved Oxygen levels.





Credit: NOAA http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2010/20100809 deadzone.html

What causes the "Dead Zone?"

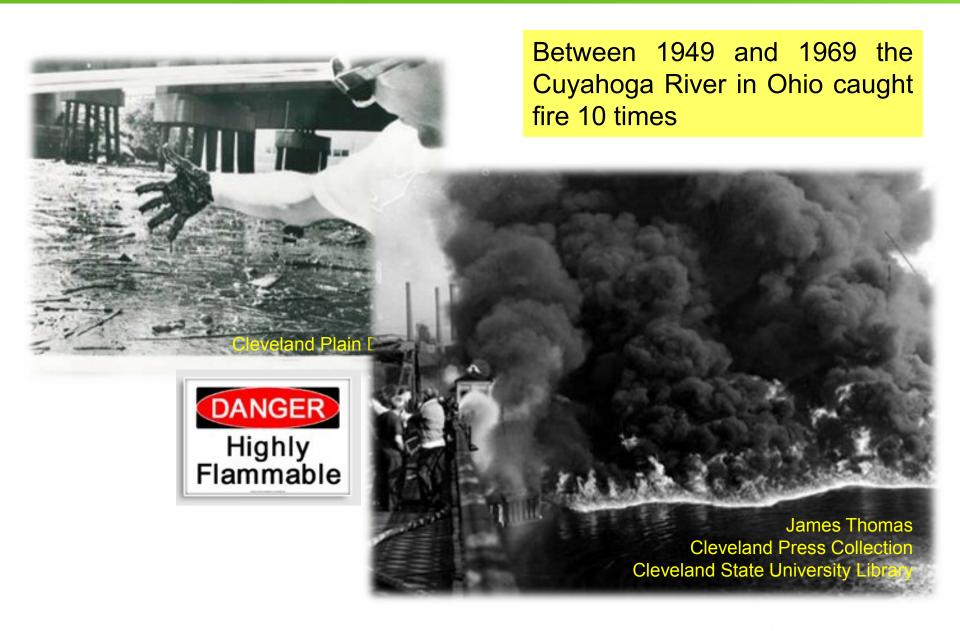
Nutrients stimulate overgrowth of algae Algae sinks, decomposes & consumes oxygen supply in bottom waters Threatens commercial & recreational gulf fisheries (\$2.8 billion industry annually).

Fueled by nutrient runoff in Mississippi River WS

Nutrients (such as nitrogen and phosphorus) can come from fertilizers, failing septic systems, water fowl etc.



Federal Water Pollution Control Act was enacted in 1949



To better protect these public assets, the 1949 Act was amended in 1972

The Act was amended again in 1977

1977 became
Clean Water Act
(CWA)

To preserve, protect and improve the Nation's water resources

Regulatory History CWA (1972 – 1987)

Beginning of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program



Required NPDES permitting of point-source discharges (primarily industrial and waste water treatment plants).

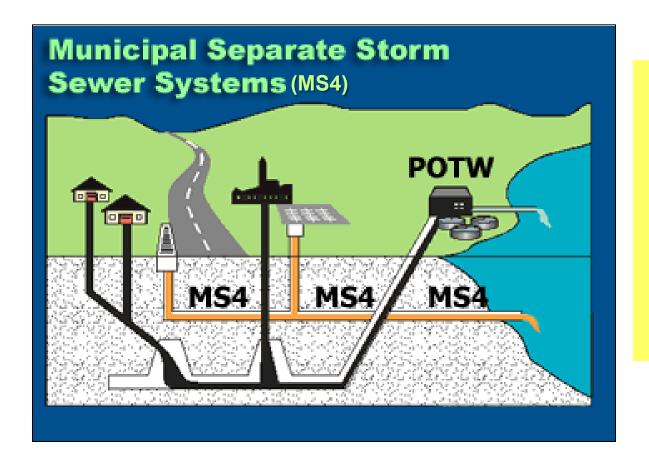


Did not regulate stormwater (considered a non-point source).



Regulatory History CWA (1987– present)

Water Quality Act (1987) required NPDES permitting of certain stormwater discharges and construction sites



MS4 stormwater discharges considered point discharges the same as industrial and waste water treatment plant discharges.

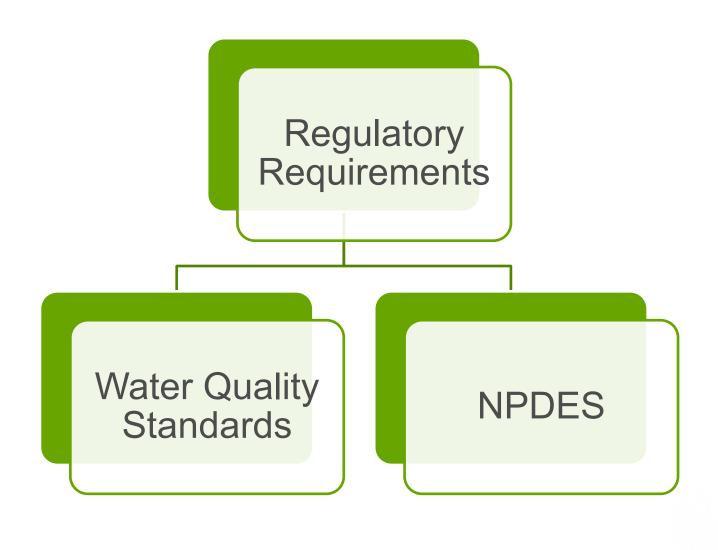


Credit: USEPA





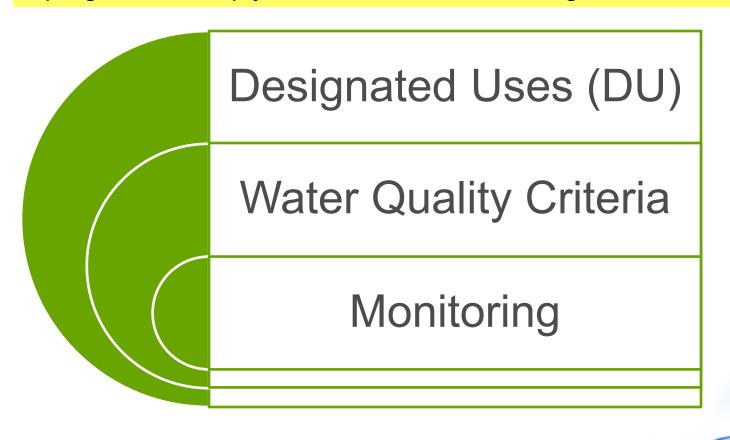
Some regulations are intended to translate the goals of the Clean Water Act into actions.





Water Quality Standards (WQS)

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) created a program to comply with the Federal WQS regulations



There are 3 parts to this branch of the regulations

Water Quality Standards (WQS) Part 1 Designated Uses in Illinois

IEPA identified all uses its waters should support



Fish Consumption



Aquatic Life



Primary Contact



Public and Food Processing Water Supply



Secondary Contact



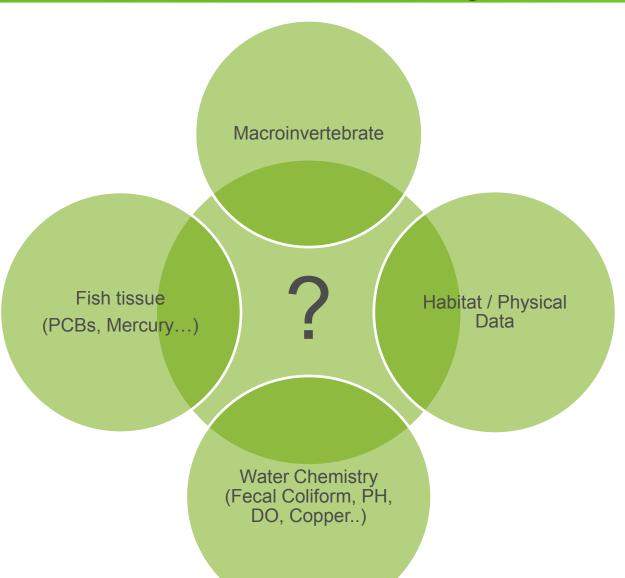
Aesthetic Quality



Indigenous Aquatic Life

Photographs by: Steve Gettle, Dick Biggins, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, City of Chicago, Great Lakes Fish Advisory Task Force, Fun on the Fox.com, Brian Cook

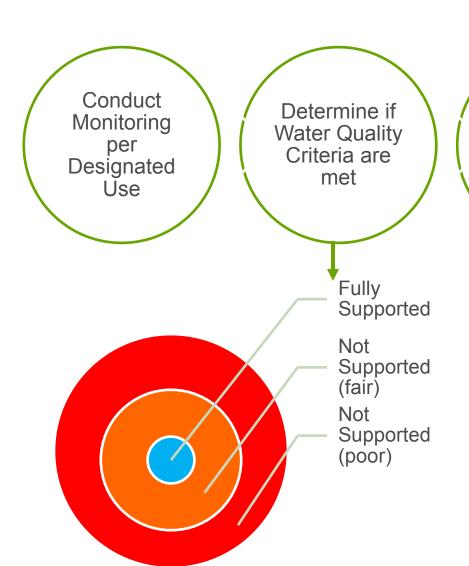
Water Quality Standards (WQS) Part 2 Water Quality Criteria



IEPA determined a set of water quality criteria that waters needed to meet based on each of the 7 designated uses. Some criterion are applicable for multiple Designated Uses.



Water Quality Standards (WQS) Part 3 Monitoring



Include Non-Supporting Waters on Impaired Waters report Rank nonsupporting waters based on severity of problem.

IEPA is required to submit the monitoring results [305(b) report] to USEPA every 2 years. The impaired waters report [303(d) report] and ranking are part of this report.

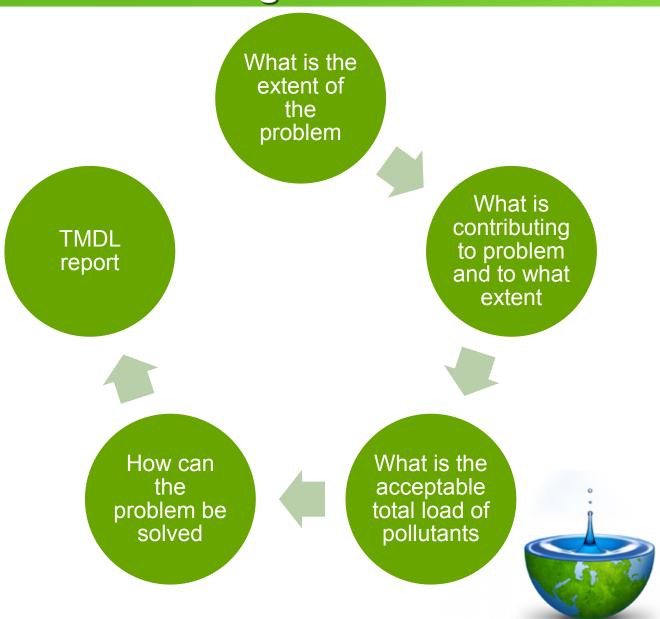


Water Quality Standards (WQS) Part 3 Monitoring

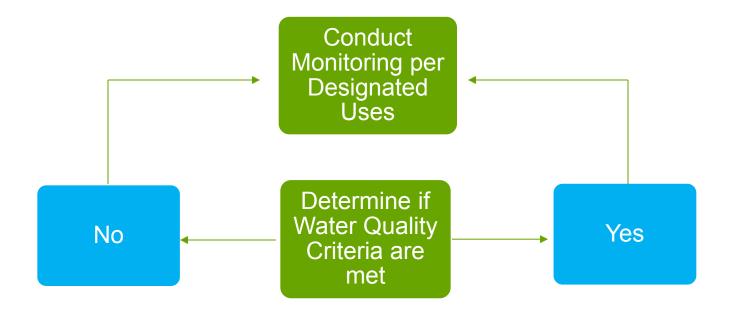
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reports are created by IEPA for impaired waters.

The following are pieces of a TMDL report.

Once the report is approved by USEPA, the recommended strategies should be implemented by affected MS4.



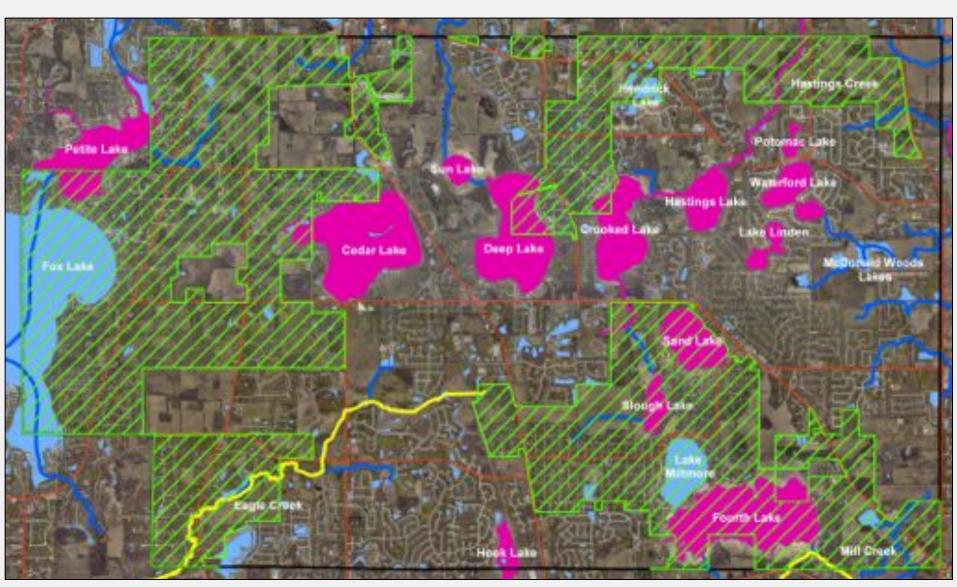
What is the status of waters in Lake Villa Township?







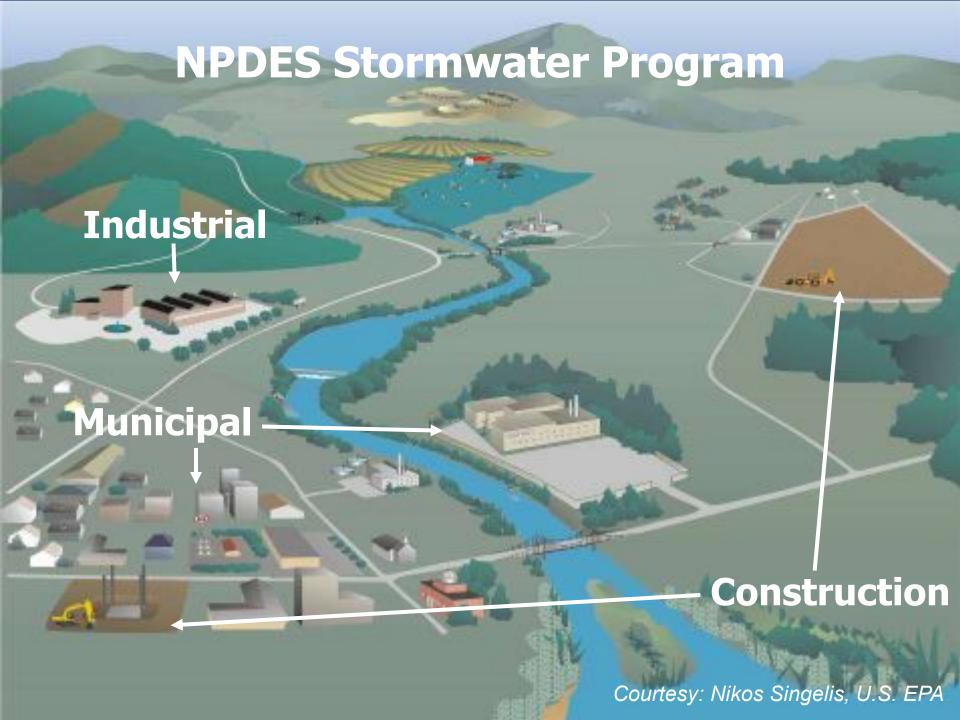
Unincorporated Lake Villa Township



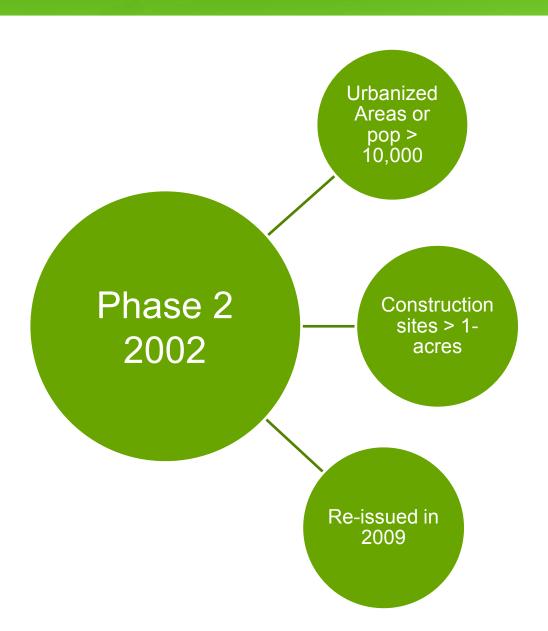
Impaired Lakes & Streams

Streams meeting Water Quality Standards

Streams not yet assessed



NPDES





Stormwater Management Program Plan

Lake Villa Township Highway Department



Stormwater Management Program Plan (SMPP)

February 2013

LVTHD created a plan to address six minimum control measures.



6 minimum control measures

