NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the President and Village Board of Trustees of the Village of Homer Glen, Will County, Illinois, as follows:

100.0 Authority and Short Title

101.0 Authority

This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the village's home rule power and the police powers granted to the village by 65 ILCS 5/1-2-1, 5/7-4-4, 5/11-12-12, 5/11-30-2, 5/11-30-8, 5/11-31-2, 5/11-111.1-1 and 5/11-104.1

102.0 Short Title

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the Village of Homer Glen Water Resource Management Ordinance.

200.0 Purpose and Definitions

201.0 Purpose of this Ordinance

It is the purpose and intent of this Ordinance to:

- Promote the health, safety, and general welfare of the present and future residents of Village of Homer Glen and downstream drainage areas. This shall be accomplished through the preservation and enhancement of the quality of surface waters and the wise utilization of water and land resources;
- Promote effective, equitable, acceptable, and legal Stormwater Management measures by establishing reasonable rules and regulations for development;
- Guide, regulate, and control the design, construction, use, and maintenance of any development or other activity which disturbs or breaks the topsoil or otherwise results in the movement of earth on land situated in Homer Glen;
- Provide for the protection, preservation, proper maintenance, and use of Village of Homer Glen watercourses, lakes, ponds, floodplain, and wetland areas;
- Maintain the Village of Homer Glen's eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program;
- Manage and mitigate the effects of urbanization on stormwater drainage throughout the Village of Homer Glen through planning, appropriate engineering practices and proper maintenance;
- Protect from, and reduce the existing potential for, loss of human life, health, safety and property from the hazards of flooding damages on a watershed basis by preserving storm and flood water storage capacity;
- Preserve and enhance the natural hydrologic and hydraulic functions, balance, and natural characteristics of watercourses, floodplains, and groundwater to protect or improve water quality, protect aquatic habitats, reduce flood damages, reduce soil erosion, provide recreational and aesthetic benefits, and enhance community and economic development by storing and providing for infiltration of wet-period runoff in floodplains and wetlands and releasing it slowly to the stream;
- Control sediment and erosion in and from stormwater facilities, developments, agricultural fields, and construction sites;

- Reduce, protect, and repair streambank and shoreline erosion;
- Require that planning for development provide for water resource management, taking into account natural features such as vegetation, wildlife, waterways, wetlands, and topography in order to reduce the probability that new development will increase flood or drainage hazards to others or create unstable conditions susceptible to erosion;
- Maintain and enhance the aesthetic qualities of developing areas;
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas and areas of special recreation, scenic, or scientific interests from deterioration or destruction by private or public actions;
- Protect fish spawning, breeding, nursery, and feeding grounds;
- Require appropriate and adequate provision for site runoff control, especially when the land is developed with a large amount of impervious surface;
- Require the design and evaluation of each site Stormwater Management plan consistent with watershed capacities;
- Encourage the use of stormwater storage and infiltration of stormwater in preference to stormwater conveyance, including maintaining natural runoff conveyance systems, which minimizes the need for major storm sewer construction and drainage way modification and improves water quality by filtering and storing sediments and attached pollutants, nutrients, and organic compounds before they drain into streams or wetlands;
- Lessen the taxpayers' burden for flood-related disasters, repairs to flood-damaged public facilities and utilities, and flood rescue and relief operations;
- Minimize conflicts and incompatibilities between agricultural and urban drainage systems and maintain agriculture as a viable and productive land use;
- Allow the use of simple technologies whenever appropriate and realistic, but require the use of more sophisticated techniques when necessary to ensure the adequacy of stormwater controls;
- Meet the requirements of 616 ILCS 5/18g Rivers, Lakes and Streams Act;
- Make federally subsidized flood insurance available for property in the Village by fulfilling the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program;
- Comply with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program codified as 44 CFR 59-79, as amended;
- Encourage the continued economic growth and high quality of life of Village of Homer Glen, which depends in part on an adequate quality of water, a pleasing natural environment, and recreational opportunities in proximity to the Village of Homer Glen; and
- Require strict compliance with and enforcement of this Ordinance.

This Ordinance further is adopted to avoid the following impacts:

- Erosion from areas undergoing development for certain non-agricultural uses including but not limited to the construction of dwelling units, commercial buildings and industrial plants, the building of roads and highways, the modification of stream channels and drainage ways, the creation of recreational facilities;
- Washing, blowing, and falling of eroded soil across and upon roadways, which endanger the health and safety of users thereof by decreasing vision and reducing traction of road vehicles;
- Costly repairing of gullies, washed-out fills, and embankments;

- Clogged sewers and ditches and the pollution and siltation of rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, and reservoirs;
- The growth of undesirable aquatic weeds and the destruction of fish and other desirable aquatic life; and
- The reduction of the channel capacity of waterways and storage capacity of floodplains and natural depressions, resulting in increased chances of flooding at risk to public health and safety.

202.0 Definitions
Within the context of this Ordinance the following words and terms shall have the meanings set forth except where otherwise specifically indicated. Words and terms not defined shall have the meanings indicated by common dictionary definition.

Accessory Structure: A structure that is detached from a principal structure (dwelling) on the same lot, and customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal structure or use.

Administrative Violation: An administrative violation of the Ordinance occurs when rules and procedures regarding permit applications and permits are not followed.

Agricultural Subsurface Drainage: A water management technique driven by economic and safety concerns, where the rate at which surplus groundwater should be removed is determined primarily by the moisture/air requirements of the vegetation (commonly called "Tiles, "Field Tiles", etc.)

Applicant: Any Person, Firm or Agency who executes the necessary forms to procure official approval of a development or permit to carry out construction of a development from the Village.

Appropriate Engineering Practice: Procedures, methods, or materials recommended in standard engineering textbooks or references as suitable for the intended purpose.

Appropriate Use: Only uses of the designated floodway that are permissible and will be considered for permit issuance. The only uses that will be allowed are as specified in Section 1605.0 of this Ordinance.

Armoring: A form of channel modification which involves the placement of materials (e.g., concrete, riprap, bulkheads, etc.) within a stream channel or along a shoreline to protect property above streams, lakes and ponds from erosion and wave damage caused by wave action and stream flow.

Base Flood: The flood having a one percent probability of being equaled or exceeded in a given year.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE): The highest water surface elevation that can be expected during the base flood.

Basin Trap: A structure or area that allows for the temporary deposit and removal or disposal of sediment materials from stormwater runoff.

Best Management Practices (BMP): A measure used to control the adverse stormwater-related effects of development. BMPs include structural devices (e.g., swales, filter strips, infiltration trenches, and detention basins) designed to remove pollutants, reduce runoff rates and volumes, and protect aquatic habitats. BMPs also include nonstructural approaches, such as public education efforts to prevent the dumping of household chemicals into storm drains.

Bio-Infiltration: Temporary storage of runoff water in a vegetated depression with porous soils to encourage retention/uptake of nutrients by the vegetation and groundwater recharge to the natural subsoils, primarily in a grass covered area with no surface outlet, excepting flooding of adjacent areas during the extreme event, which will ultimately lead to infiltration and evaporation.

Buffer: An area of predominantly vegetated land located adjacent to channels, wetlands, lakes or ponds for the purpose of reducing contaminants in stormwater that flows to such areas.

Building: A structure that is principally above ground and is enclosed by walls and a roof. The term includes a gas or liquid storage tank, a manufactured home, mobile home or a prefabricated building. This term also includes recreational vehicles and travel trailers to be installed on a site for more than 180 days, unless fully licensed and ready for highway use.

Building Permit: A permit issued by the Village for the construction, erection, or alteration of a structure or building.

Bulkhead: A retaining wall that protects property along water.

Bulletin 70: “Frequency Distributions and Hydroclimatic Characteristics of Heavy Rainstorms in Illinois” by Floyd Huff and James Angel of the Illinois State Water Survey (1989).

Bypass Flows: Stormwater runoff or groundwater from upstream properties tributary to a property’s drainage system but not under its control.

Certify or Certification: Formally attesting that the specific inspections and tests where required have been performed, and that such tests comply with the applicable requirements of this Ordinance.

Channel: Any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or artificial depression, ponded area, flowage, slough, ditch, conduit, culvert, gully, ravine, wash, or natural or manmade drainage way, which has a definite bed and bank or shoreline, in or into which surface, groundwater, effluent, or industrial discharges flow either perennially or intermittently.

Channel Modification or Channelization: The alteration of a watercourse by changing the physical dimension or materials of the channel. Channel modification includes damming, riprapping (or other armoring), widening, deepening, straightening, relocating, lining, and removal of bottom or woody vegetation. Channel modification does not include the clearing of debris or trash from the watercourse. Channelization is a severe form of channel modification involving a significant change in the channel cross-section and typically involving relocation of the existing channel (e.g., straightening).

Channel Relocation: A severe form of channel modification involving a significant change in the channel cross-section and relocation of the existing channel (e.g., straightening).

Clearing: Any activity which removes vegetative ground cover.

Commercial: Sale of goods to the public at large where the traffic generated warrants construction of site improvements.

Compensatory Storage: An excavated, hydrologically and hydraulically equivalent volume of storage created to offset the loss of existing flood storage.

Conditional Approval of a Designated Floodway Map Change: Pre-construction approval by Illinois Department of Natural Resources/Office of Water Resources (IDNR/OWR) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of a proposed change to the floodway map. This pre-construction approval, pursuant to this Part, gives assurances to the property owner that once an Appropriate Use is constructed according to permitted plans, the floodway map can be changed, as previously agreed, upon review and the acceptance of as-built plans.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR): A letter which indicates that FEMA will revise base flood elevations, flood insurance rate zones, flood boundaries or floodway as shown on an effective Flood Hazard Boundary Map or Flood Insurance Rate Map, once the as-built plans are submitted and approved.

Conservation Planning: The practices and procedures associated with the management of soil, water, plants, plant nutrients and other elements of agricultural production. Documentation of the management system shall only be as required by the NRCS or in cases of a complaint, as requested by the Administrator in response to a notification of a complaint.

Control Structure: A structure designed to limit the rate of flow that passes through the structure to a specific rate, given a specific upstream and downstream water surface elevation.

Critical Duration: The duration of a storm event that results in the greatest peak runoff.

Cross-Section: A section formed by a plane cutting through an object, usually at right angles to an axis.

Cubic Yards: The amount of material in excavation and/or fill measured by the method of “average end areas.”

Culvert/Culvert Crossing: A structure designed to carry drainage water or small streams below barriers such as roads, driveways, or railway embankments.

Dam: Any obstruction, wall embankment, or barrier, together with any abutments and appurtenant works, constructed to store or divert water or to create a pool (not including underground water storage tanks).

Delineation: Written description of characteristics and determination of boundary lines of watercourses, wetlands, and any buffers located on the property and marked with flags or tape. (For complete requirements see Army Corp of Engineers Delineation Manual Y-87-1)

Depressional Area: Any area which is lower in elevation on all sides than surrounding properties (i.e., it does not drain freely), or whose drainage is severely limited such as by a restrictive culvert. A depressional area will fill with water on occasion when runoff into it exceeds the rate of infiltration into underlying soil or exceeds the discharge through its controlled outlet. Large depressional areas may provide significant stormwater or floodplain storage.

Depressional Storage: The volume contained below a closed contour on a 1-foot contour interval topographic map, the upper elevation which is determined by the invert of a surface gravity outlet.

Design Runoff Event: The runoff quantity produced from the design storm event, which is typically the 100-year event for detention, overland flow route and flood conveyance calculations; the 10-year event for storm sewer and inlet calculations; and the 2-year for release rate calculations.

Designated Floodway: The channel, including on-stream lakes, and that portion of the floodplain adjacent to a stream or watercourse as designated by INDR/OWR which is needed to store and convey the existing 100-year frequency flood discharge with no more than a 0.1 foot increase in stage due to the loss of flood conveyance or storage, and no more than a ten percent (10%) increase in velocities.

1. The floodways are designated for the Village of Homer Glen on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map prepared by FEMA (or the Department of Housing and Urban Development) and dated.
2. To locate the designated floodway boundary on any site, the designated floodway boundary should be scaled off the designated floodway map and located on a site plan, using reference marks common to both maps. Where interpretation is needed to determine the exact location of the designated floodway boundary, IDNR/OWR should be contacted for the interpretation.

Designated Natural Areas: Land areas officially designated as such, which are unoccupied by any structure and exhibit distinctive natural characteristics, including but not limited to fish and wildlife habitat, native vegetation habitat, water quality, enhancement, and natural and created flood storage; which shall be permanently devoted to open space use by, but not limited to, conservancy easements, or dedication for such purposes to a Municipal corporation with authority to so use such land.

Detention Basin (Site Runoff Storage Facility): A constructed structure for the temporary storage of stormwater runoff with a controlled release rate.

Developer: A person who creates or causes a development.

Development: Any constructed change to real estate including but not limited to:

1. Construction, reconstruction, repair, or replacement of a building or an addition to a building;
2. Installing a Manufactured Home on a site, preparing a site for a Manufactured Home, or installing a travel trailer or recreational vehicle on a site for more than 180 days. If the travel trailer or recreational vehicle is on-site for less than 180 days, it must be fully licensed and ready for highway use;
3. Drilling, mining, installing utilities, construction of roads, bridges or similar projects;
4. Construction or erection of levees, walls, fences, dams, culverts, channel modifications, filling, dredging, grading, excavating, paving, or other non-agricultural alterations of the ground surface, storage materials, deposit of solids or liquid waste;
5. Any other activity of man/woman that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface water, including extensive vegetation removal;
6. Placement or removal of any fill, storm sewer, culvert, or tile (other than agricultural tiles as discussed further herein) in a manner that either impedes flow from upgradient properties or hastens flow onto downgradient properties.

The activities, including but not limited to the following are not considered development:

1. Maintenance of existing buildings and facilities such as reroofing or resurfacing of roads when there is no increase in elevation;
2. Construction of trails and/or paths through native wooded areas or adjacent to waterways when not within a road right of way or when not within or tributary to an area for which a stormwater control system exists or is planned;
3. Plowing and cultivation and other similar agricultural practices that do not involve filling, grading or construction of levees.

The activities, including but not limited to the following, that do not individually or aggregately hasten or alter the flow of surface water, are considered minor development:

1. Garden sheds;
2. Landscaping or planters;
3. Fences;
4. Gazebos;
5. Swimming pools;
6. Patios or decks.

District: The Lowland Conservancy Overlay District as defined in Section 1504.0 of this ordinance.

Drainage Area: The land area above a given point that may contribute runoff flow at that point from rainfall.

Drainage Easement: Property which is dedicated to either the sole, or shared purpose of conveying stormwater flows either overland or via a buried conduit. Drainage easements may be granted to the Village, a homeowners' association, or other entity responsible for the maintenance of drainage facilities within a development. No party may construct any structure for any purpose within a drainage easement if the structure will, in the sole opinion of the Village block or impede either maintenance of drainage facilities or the flow of stormwater.

Drainage Facilities: The system including, but not limited to pipes, manholes, inlets, swales, basins, rain gardens, waterways, curbs, easements, etc. that collects, transports, detains, treats, discharges, retains, and infiltrates stormwater.

Effective Date: The date to be determined by the Village of Homer Glen from which this ordinance will be in effect.

Effective Infiltration Area: The area of the infiltration system that is used to infiltrate runoff excluding the area used for site access, berms or pretreatment.

Elevation Certificates: A form published by FEMA that is used to certify the elevation to which a building has been elevated.

Emergency Overland Flow: The scenario where all storm sewer inlets are completely blocked and the 100 year stormwater drainage can only be conveyed through an overland flow path.

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland (undisturbed or degraded) site to heighten, intensify, or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. Enhancement is undertaken for specified purposes such as water quality improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in wetland function(s) and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres. This term includes activities commonly associated with management, manipulation, and directed alteration.

Erosion: The general process whereby soils are moved by flowing water or wave action.

Evapotranspiration: Total amount of water transferred from the earth's surface to the atmosphere by evaporation from lakes, streams, and soil surfaces and by transpiration from plants.

Exempt Organization: Organizations, which are exempt from this Ordinance per Illinois Compiled Statutes (ILCS) including state, federal, or local units of government.

Excavation: Any act by which the organic matter, earth, sand, gravel, rock, or any other similar material is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, relocated, or bulldozed and shall include the conditions resulting there from.

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) has been completed before January 23, 1996.

Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency and its regulations at 44 CFR 59-79 effective as of September 29, 1989. This incorporation does not include any later editions or amendments.

Fill: Any act by which earth, sand, gravel, rock or any other material is deposited, placed, replaced, pushed, dumped, pulled, transported, or moved by man to a new location and shall include the conditions resulting there from.

Filter Barrier: A structure composed of burlap or standard weight synthetic filter fabric stapled to wooden stakes.

Filter Strip / Vegetated Filter Strip: A strip or area of herbaceous vegetation that removes contaminants from overland flow for the purposes of:

- Reducing suspended solids and associated contaminants in runoff.
- Reducing dissolved contaminants in runoff.

The flow length through a filter strip shall be not less than 30 feet.

Filtered View: The maintenance or establishment of woody vegetation of sufficient density to screen developments from a stream or wetland, to provide for streambank stabilization and erosion control, to serve as an aid to infiltration of surface runoff, and to provide cover to shade the water. The vegetation need not be so dense as to completely block the view. Filtered view means no clear cutting.

Finished Grade: The vertical location of the ground or pavement surface after the grading work is completed in accordance with the site development plan.

Flood: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from overflow of inland or tidal waves, or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM): A floodplain management map issued by FEMA that depicts, based on detailed analysis, the boundaries of the base flood, the two tenth percent (0.2%) probability flood, and the floodway.

Flood Frequency: Normally expressed as a period of years, based on a percent chance of occurrence in any given year from statistical analysis, during which a flood of a stated magnitude may be expected to be equaled or exceeded. For example, the 2-year flood frequency has a fifty percent (50%) chance of occurrence in any given year. Similarly, the 100-year flood frequency has a one percent (1%) chance of occurrence in any given year.

Flood Fringe: That portion of the floodplain outside of the designated floodway.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM): A map issued by FEMA that is an official Community map, which depicts generalized areas of floodplains, replaced by a detailed Flood Insurance Study.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): A map issued by FEMA that is an official Community map, on which map FEMA has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the Community. This map may or may not depict floodways.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS): A study of flood discharges and flood profiles for a Community, adopted and published by FEMA.

Floodplain: That land typically adjacent to a body of water with ground surface elevations at or below the base flood or the 100-year frequency flood elevation including detached special flood hazard areas, ponding areas, etc. The floodplain is also known as the special flood hazard area (SFHA).

Floodproofing: Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

Floodproofing Certificate: A form published by FEMA that is used to certify that a building has been designed and constructed to be structurally dry and flood proofed to the flood protection elevation.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE): A point two feet above the water surface elevation of the one-hundred-year recurrence interval flood.

Floodway or Designated Floodway: The floodway includes the channel, on-stream lakes, and that portion of the floodplain adjacent to a stream or channel which is needed to store and convey the critical duration 100-year frequency flood discharge with no more than a 0.1 foot increase in flood stage due to the loss of flood conveyance or storage, and no more than a 10% increase in velocities.

Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA): A method, developed by Swink and Wilhelm, to assess the floristic integrity of vegetation; FQA shall be used for determining wetland quality in the Village of Homer Glen.

Floristic Quality Index (FQI): An index derived from floristic inventory data and calculated by the following formula from Swink & Wilhelm (1979, 1994):

$$FQI = C' (\sqrt{N}), \text{ in which:}$$

C = coefficient of conservatism
C’ = ∑ C/N (mean coefficient of conservatism)
N = number of taxa

Forebay: A small reservoir at the inlet of a detention facility designed to facilitate sediment removal.

Forested Areas: Any land that is capable of producing or has produced forest growth or, if lacking forest growth, has evidence of a former forest and is not now in use.

Freeboard: An increment of height added to the BFE or 100-year design water surface elevation to provide a factor of safety for uncertainties in calculations, unknown local conditions, wave actions and unpredictable effects such as those caused by ice or debris jams.

Functional: In the context of the usage in this Ordinance, functional refers to stormwater facilities, which serve their primary purpose of meeting developed release rate requirements but do not meet all of the final design conditions. For example, a detention basin, which has been excavated but has not had the side slopes graded, nor the final landscaping placed, may be considered "functional" as a site runoff storage facility.

Good Husbandry: Generally accepted agricultural practices found in good farm management.

Grading: Excavation or fill or any combination thereof and shall include the conditions resulting from any excavation or fill.

Groundwater: Water that is located within soil or rock below the surface of the earth. Same as subsurface water.

Groundwater Control System: A designed system which may consist of tiles, under drains, French drains, or other appropriate stormwater facilities whose purpose is to lower the groundwater table to a predictable elevation throughout the year.

High Quality Aquatic Resource: A water of the U.S. and other wet or perennially wet land including those listed in Appendix A of this ordinance.

High Quality Natural Area: Land areas officially designated as such, which are unoccupied by any structure and exhibit distinctive natural characteristics, including but not limited to fish and wildlife habitat, native vegetation habitat, water quality, enhancement, and natural and created flood storage; which shall be permanently devoted to open space use by, but not limited to, conservancy easements, or dedication for such purposes to a Municipal corporation with authority to so use such land.

High Water Level (blocked restrictor): The water surface elevation of a pond, lake or other major drainage facility that occurs during the 100-year storm when the outlet structure is completely blocked and water is discharged through Overland Flow Path.

High Water Level (design): The water surface elevation of a pond, lake or other major drainage facility that occurs during the 100-year storm when the outlet structure is functioning properly.

Historic Structure: Any structure that is:

1. Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or preliminary determination by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
2. Certified or preliminary determination by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

3. Individually listed on the State inventory of historic places by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency;
4. Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places that has been certified by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency;

Hydraulic Characteristics: The features of a watercourse which determine its water conveyance capacity. These features include, but are not limited to, size and configuration of the cross-section of the watercourse and floodway; texture and roughness of materials along the watercourse; alignment of the watercourse; gradient of the watercourse; amount and type of vegetation within the watercourse; and size, configuration, and other characteristics of structures within the watercourse. In low-lying areas the characteristics of the overbank area also determine water conveyance capacity.

Hydraulically Connected Impervious Area: Hydraulically connected impervious area shall consist of those areas of concrete, asphalt and gravel surfaces along with roof tops which convey flows directly to an improved drainage system consisting of storm sewers or paved channels. Rooftops whose downspouts discharge to unpaved surfaces which are designed for the absorption and filtration of stormwater runoff shall not be considered as hydraulically connected impervious surfaces. Roadways whose primary conveyance is through open ditches and swales shall not be considered as hydraulically connected impervious surface. Roadways drained by curb and gutter and storm sewer, and driveways hydraulically connected to those roadways shall be considered as directly connected impervious surface.

Hydraulically Equivalent Compensatory Storage: Compensatory storage either adjacent to the floodplain fill or not located adjacent to the development but can be shown by hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to be equivalent to compensatory storage located adjacent to the development.

Hydraulics: The science and study of the mechanical behavior of water in physical systems and processes.

Hydric Soils: A soil that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part.

Hydrological and Hydraulic Calculations: Engineering analysis that determines expected flood flows and flood elevations based on land characteristics and rainfall events.

Hydrologically Disturbed: An area where the land surface has been cleared, grubbed, compacted, or otherwise modified that changes runoff, volumes, rates, or direction.

Hydrology: The science of the behavior of water, including its dynamics, composition, and distribution in the atmosphere, on the surface of the earth, and underground.

IDNR-OWR: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources.

Impervious: Surfaces that cause the majority of rainfall to be converted to direct runoff. Asphalt, concrete, gravel parking areas and roofing systems will be considered impervious.

Infiltration Devices: A system that collects rainwater that falls on a site, stores it temporarily, and then releases it into the ground.

Infiltration Volume: The average annual volume of water that is retained on a site by the entry and movement of precipitation or runoff into or through soil on a parcel exclusive of initial abstractions, evaporation, transpiration, and runoff.

Intermittent Stream: A stream whose bed intersects the groundwater table for only a portion of the year on the average or any stream which flows continuously for at least one month out of the year but not the entire year.

Institutional Development: A public or private, profit or non-profit use designated to advance the knowledge or application of educational, religious, health, cultural or other similar objectives.

Isolated Waters: Wetlands and other waters not regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These include lakes, ponds, streams (including intermittent streams), and farmed wetlands, but do not include permitted excavations, areas created by incidental construction grading, or roadside ditches unless regulated by another unit of government.

Lake: A natural or artificial body of water encompassing an area of two or more acres, which retains water throughout the year.

Land Clearing: The process of removing trees, stumps, brush, stones and other obstacles from an area as required to obtain a constructible plot of land.

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA): Official determination by FEMA that a specific structure is not in a 100-year flood zone; amends the effective Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or FIRM.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR): Letter that revises base flood or 100-year frequency flood elevations, flood insurance rate zones, flood boundaries or floodways as shown on an effective FHBM or FIRM.

Lot: A platted parcel of land intended to be separately owned, developed and otherwise used as a unit.

Lowland Conservancy Overlay District: As further defined in Section 1504.0, an overlay to the zoning districts created by the Village of Homer Glen zoning ordinance as amended.

Manufactured Home: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term manufactured homes also includes park trailers, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on site for more than 180 consecutive days. The term “manufactured home” does not include a “recreational vehicle.”

Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Maintenance Agreement: An agreement guaranteeing that the applicant and all future owners of the property will maintain its stormwater drainage system.

Major Drainage System: That portion of a stormwater facility needed to store and convey flows beyond the capacity of the minor stormwater system.

Mass Grading: Development in which the primary activity is a change in topography affected by the movement of earth materials.

Minor Drainage System: Shall consist of all infrastructure including curb, gutter, culverts, roadside ditches and swales, storm sewers, and sub-surface drainage systems intended to convey stormwater runoff at less than a 100-year flood frequency.

Mitigation: Measures taken to offset negative impacts from development in wetlands or the floodplain.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP): A Federal program whose requirements are codified in Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD): Reference surface set by the National Geodetic Survey deduced from a continental adjustment of all existing adjustments in 1929.

Natural: In reference to watercourses, those stream channels, grassed waterways, and swales formed by the existing surface topography of the earth prior to changes made by unnatural causes. A natural stream tends to follow a meandering path; its floodplain is not constrained by levees; the area near the bank has not been cleared, mowed or cultivated; the stream flows over soil and geologic materials typical of the area with no alteration of the course or cross-section of the stream cause by filling or excavating.

Net Benefit in Water Quality: A finding that when compared to the pre-development condition can be judged to reduce downstream sediment loading or pollutant loadings.

Net Watershed Benefit: A finding that, when compared to the existing condition, the developed project will do one of the following: substantially reduce (more than 10%) downstream peak discharges; reduce downstream flood stages (more than 0.1 ft.); or reduce downstream damages to structures occurring in the pre-development condition. The demonstration of one of these conditions must be through detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis of watersheds on a regional scale as approved by the Administrator.

New Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision: Manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) has been completed on, or after, January 23, 1996.

Non-riverine: Areas not associated with a stream or river such as isolated depressional storage areas, ponds and lakes.

Normal Water Level: The static water surface elevation of a pond, lake or other major drainage facility that occurs between rain events.

North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88): The accepted standard orthometric datum, referenced to the single control point at Father Point, Quebec, Canada.

NRCS: The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Observation Structures: Structures built on a field tile where the pipe inflow and outflow is visible upon removal of a lid.

On-Stream Detention: Temporary storage of runoff within a principal drainage system, such as in the receiving streams.

On-Stream Impoundment: A reservoir that is filled by the river or stream flowing through it.

Open Channel: A conveyance system with a definable bed and banks carrying the discharge from field tiles and surface drainage. Open channels do not include grassed swales within farm fields under agricultural production, which are ephemeral in nature.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM): The point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of surface water is so continuous so as to leave a distinctive mark, such as by erosion, destruction or prevention of terrestrial vegetation, predominance of aquatic vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristic.

Overland Flow Path: A design feature of the major stormwater system which carries flows in excess of the minor stormwater system design capacity in an open channel or swale, or as sheet flow or weir flow over a feature designed to withstand the particular erosive forces involved.

Parcel: All contiguous land under one ownership.

Perennial Streams: Riverine watercourses whose thalwag generally intersects the groundwater table elevation and flows throughout the year.

Permittee: Any person to whom a Site Development Permit is issued.

Person: Any individual, firm, or corporation, public or private, the State of Illinois and its agencies or political subdivisions, and the United States of America, its agencies and instrumentalities, and any agent, servant, officer or employee of any of the foregoing.

Plugged Inlet Event: The scenario where all storm sewer inlets are completely blocked and stormwater drainage can only be conveyed through an overland flow path.

Pond: A body of water of less than two acres, which retains a normal water level year round.

Presedimentation Basin (Forebay, Sedimentation Basin, Siltation Basin, Stilling Basin): A basin constructed for the purpose of allowing silt to drop out of waters before entering the main detention or retention basin. Its purpose is to localize siltation in the detention facilities to an area that that can be more regularly, more easily, and more cost effectively dredged of accumulated sediment than the entire basin. The terms herein are interchangeable.

Primary Gravity Outlet: The outlet structure designed to meet the release rate requirements of this Ordinance.

Prior Converted Wetlands: Wetlands which were converted to non-wetland uses such as cultivation or pasture prior to the current understanding of the importance of wetlands.

Professional Land Surveyor: A land surveyor registered in the State of Illinois, under The Illinois Land Surveyors Act. (225 ILCS 330/1, et seq.), as amended.

Professional Engineer/Registered Professional Engineer: An engineer registered in the State of Illinois, under The Illinois Professional Engineering Practice Act. (225 ILCS 325/1 et seq.), as amended.

Property: Contiguous land under single ownership or control.

Property Owners Association (Homeowners Association, HOA): The legal entity created for the purpose of developing, selling, managing and maintaining a residential, commercial or industrial development, which shall have the primary responsibility for providing for the care, maintenance, renewal and replacement of stormwater drainage facilities.

Protected Wetland: Any wetland protected by federal, state or local government laws or regulations.

Public Bodies of Water: All open public streams and lakes capable of being navigated by watercraft in whole or in part for commercial uses and purposes and all lakes, rivers and streams, which in their natural conditions were capable of being improved and made navigable, or that are connected with or discharge their waters into navigable lakes or rivers within, or upon the borders of the State of Illinois, together with all bayous, sloughs, backwaters, and submerged lands that are open to the main channel or body of water directly accessible thereto.

Public Flood Control Project: A flood control project, which will be operated and maintained by a public agency to reduce flood damages to existing buildings and structures, which includes a hydrologic and hydraulic study of the existing and proposed conditions of the watershed. Nothing in this definition shall preclude the design, engineering, construction or financing in whole or in part of a flood control project by persons or parties who are not public agencies.

Public Flood Easement: An easement acceptable to the appropriate jurisdictional body that meets the regulations of the OWR, the Village of Homer Glen, and that provides legal assurances that all areas subject to flooding in the created backwater of the development will remain open to allow flooding.

Qualified Professional: A person trained in natural and/or physical sciences (such as one or more of the disciplines of biology, geology, soil science, engineering, or hydrology) who’s training and experience ensure a competent analysis and assessment of stream, lake, pond, and wetland conditions and impacts.

Record Drawings: Drawings prepared, signed, and sealed by a registered professional engineer or registered land surveyor representing the final “as-built” record of the actual in-place elevations, location of structures, and topography.

Recreational Vehicle or Travel Trailer: A vehicle, which is:

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. Four hundred square (400) feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently tow-able by a light duty truck; and,
4. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling, but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel or seasonal use.

Regional Detention Basin: A common detention basin which can be utilized by multiple adjacent properties.

Registered Structural Engineer: A person licensed under the laws of the State of Illinois as a structural engineer.

Regulatory Floodplain: The floodplain as depicted on maps recognized by FEMA as defining the limits of the SFHA.

Regulatory Floodway: Regulatory floodways are those portions of the floodplain depicted on maps as floodway and recognized by the IDNR-OWR for regulatory purposes.

Removal: Cutting vegetation to the ground or stumps, complete extraction, or killing by spraying.

Repair, Remodeling, or Maintenance: Development activities which do not result in any increases in the outside dimensions of a building or any changes to the dimensions of a structure.

Residential Development: A parcel that is divided into lots with single or multi-family structures constructed on each piece of subdivided land.

Retention Facility: A retention facility stores stormwater runoff without a gravity release.

Riverine (SFHA): Any SFHA subject to flooding from a river, creek, intermittent stream, ditch, on-stream lake system, or any other identified channel. This term does not include areas subject to flooding from lakes, ponding areas, areas of sheet flow, or other areas not subject to over-bank flooding.

Runoff: The waters derived from melting snow or rain falling within a tributary drainage basin that exceeds the infiltration capacity of the soils of that basin.

Seasonal High Groundwater Table: The upper limits of the soil temporarily saturated with water, being usually associated with spring wetness conditions. This may be indicated by soil mottles with a Munsell color of 2 chroma or less.

Sediment Basin: A structure or area that allows for the temporary deposit and removal or disposal of sediment materials from stormwater runoff.

Sedimentation: The process that deposits hydraulically moved soils, debris, and other materials either on other ground surfaces or in bodies of water or stormwater drainage systems.

Seepage: The movement of drainable water through soil and rock.

Setback: The horizontal distance between any portion of a structure or any development activity and the ordinary high water mark of a perennial or intermittent stream, the ordinary high water mark of a lake or pond, or the edge of a wetland, measured from the structure or development's closest point to the ordinary high water mark or edge.

Short-circuiting: The rapid flow of incoming water through the center of the pond directly to the outlet.

Silt Fence: A temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts and entrenched.

Site: A lot or parcel of land, or a contiguous combination thereof, where grading work is performed as a single unified operation.

Site Development: Altering terrain and/or vegetation and construction improvements.

Site Development Permit: A permit issued by the Village for the construction or alteration of ground improvements and structures for the control of erosion, runoff, and grading, or for the clearing, grading, stripping, excavating, or filling of land.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA): An area having special flood, mudslide or mudflow, or flood-related erosion hazards, and which area is shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, AH, VO, V1-30, VE, V, M, or E.

Special Service Area: A special taxing district that serves as a backup for the Property Owners Association to provide for the care, maintenance, renewal and replacement of stormwater drainage facilities in the event that the Property Owners Association defaults in its responsibilities.

Stilling/Sedimentation Basin: A man-made depression in the ground where runoff water is collected and stored to allow suspended solids to settle out.

Stormwater Facility: All ditches, channels, conduits, bridges, culverts, levees, ponds, natural and man-made impoundments, wetlands, riparian environment, tile, swales, sewers, or other natural or artificial structures or measures which serve as a means of draining surface and subsurface water from land.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): A plan for stormwater discharge that includes erosion prevention measures and sediment controls that, when implemented, will decrease soil erosion on a parcel of land and decrease off-site nonpoint pollution.

Stream: A body of running water flowing continuously or intermittently in a channel on or below the surface of the ground. 7.5 minute topographic maps of the U.S. Geological Survey and the Village's Comprehensive Plan are two references for identifying perennial and intermittent streams. For purposes of this ordinance, the term "stream" does not include storm sewers.

Streambank Stabilization: The stabilization and protection of eroding streambanks with selected vegetation.

Stripping: Any activity which removes the vegetative surface cover including tree removal, clearing, and storage or removal of topsoil

Structure: The results of a built change to the land constructed on or below the ground, including the construction, reconstruction or placement of a building or any addition to a building; installing a Manufactured Home on a site; preparing a site for a Manufactured Home or installing a travel trailer on a site for more than 180 days unless they are fully licensed and ready for highway use.

Subdivision: A housing development that is created by dividing a tract of land into individual lots for sale or lease.

Substantial Damage: A building is considered substantially damaged when it sustains damage from any cause (fire, flood, earthquake, etc.), whereby the cost of fully restoring the structure would equal or exceed fifty percent (50%) of the pre-damage market value of the structure, regardless of the actual repair work performed.

Substantial Improvement:

1. Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure either, (a) before the improvement or repair is started, or (b) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred.
2. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.
3. The term does not, however, include either (a) any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions or (b) any alteration of a "historic structure," provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Subsurface Drainage: The removal of excess soil water to control water table levels at predetermined elevations for structural, environmental or other reasons in areas already developed or being developed for agricultural, residential, industrial, commercial, or recreational uses.

Subsurface Water: Water beneath the ground or pavement surface, sometimes referred to as ground water or soil water.

Subwatershed: A subdrainage area within a watershed.

Swale / Drainage Swales: A natural or constructed waterway, usually broad and shallow, covered with erosion-resistant grasses, used to conduct surface water from a field, diversion, or other site feature.

T Factor: The T factor is the soil loss tolerance. It is defined as the maximum amount of erosion at which the quality of a soil as a medium for plant growth can be maintained. Erosion losses are estimated by Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE).

Tail Water: The water surface elevation at the downstream side of a hydraulic structure.

Topography: Graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map, indicating their relative positions and elevations.

Transition Section: Reaches of the stream or floodway where water flows from a narrow cross-section to a wide cross-section or vice versa.

Tributary Areas: The area upstream of a specified point including all overland flow that directly or indirectly connects down-slope to the specified point.

Upstream Tributary Area: Areas upstream of a given tributary area for which detention is not provided.

Vegetation: All plant growth, especially trees, shrubs, mosses, and grasses.

Village: The Village of Homer Glen or its designee for enforcement of this ordinance.

Village of Homer Glen Water Resource BMP Guidelines: A document that includes BMP Practices of which the Village encourages use. This document does not warrant nor guarantee the effectiveness of the BMP, is not to be considered as exclusive, and may be updated from time to time.

Water Resource Management Plan: A study, evaluation, permits, construction plan and maintenance plan for an individual parcel's stormwater management, floodplain management, erosion control, groundwater recharge, wetland preservation, water quality and flood control.

Water Resource Management System: The system including, but not limited to storm sewers, subsurface drains, inlets, catch basins, manholes, stormwater management facilities, floodplain management facilities, permanent erosion control, groundwater recharge facilities, wetlands, water quality facilities and flood control facilities that function in combination to control the direction, volume, rate, and quality of surface and subsurface drainage within, into, and away from a development.

Water Table: The upper limit of a free water surface in a saturated soil or underlying material.

Watercourse: Any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or artificial depression, ponded area, slough, gulch, draw, ditch, channel, conduit, culvert, swale, grass waterway, gully, ravine, wash, or natural or man-made drainage way, which has a definite channel, bed and banks, in or into which stormwater runoff and floodwater flow either regularly or intermittently.

Waters of the U.S.: As defined by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in their Federal Methodology for the Regulation of Wetlands. For purposes of this Ordinance, waters of the U.S. include wetlands, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, bogs, fens, and ponds. Waters of the U.S. do not include maintained stormwater facilities.

Watershed: All land area drained by, or contributing water to, the same stream, lake, stormwater facility, or draining to a point.

Watershed Benefit: (See Net Watershed Benefit).

Watershed Characteristics: Watershed characteristics include land use, physiology, habitat, climate, drainage system and community profile.

Watershed Plan: A study and evaluation of an individual drainage basin's stormwater management, floodplain management, water quality and flood control needs and capabilities.

Wetland: As defined in current Federal methodology recognized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Wetland, Regulated: A wetland that is subject to development restrictions imposed by any government agency, including the Village of Homer Glen. Wetlands regulated by the Village of Homer Glen are those that meet the definition of a High-Quality Aquatic Resource.

Wetland Quality: For the purposes of this ordinance, wetland quality is determined using Floristic Quality Index (FQI) and mean coefficient of conservatism (C'). Wetlands with a FQI less than 10 and C less than 2.0 are considered low-quality wetlands. Wetlands with a FQI greater or equal to 20 and C greater than 3.5 are considered high quality wetlands.