

USEPA watershed-based plan element #3:
best management practices and critical areas
where those practices are needed
(also see Chapter 5).

appendix G - expanded programmatic action plan

This is an expanded version of the Programmatic Action Plan Tables included in Section 5.2. In addition to the information included in Section 5.2, these tables also include location, goals and objectives addressed, priority, lead implementor, supporting implementor, time frame, projected cost, and status (to be filled in by the committee or organization responsible for tracking plan implementation.)

ID#	Location	Stream and Riparian Corridor Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
1	Watershed wide	Stabilize and retrofit stormwater outfall structures and the associated streambanks and channel. Install flow attenuation and outlet protection measures to reduce erosion and improve filtration of stormwater runoff entering the stream.	A3 A5 A8 A11 E1 E2	1	M BPDD RL	SMC	S	\$3000 to \$6000 each	
2	Watershed wide	Stabilize eroding streambanks, toe, and side slopes using bioengineering practices with deep-rooted native plants to reduce erosion and sediment loads downstream and to reduce property loss. Bioengineering practices include A-Jacks, linkers, fiber rolls, geotextile mats, live stakes, fascines, brush and branch layers, cribwalls, and vegetated geogrid lifts.	A3 A11 A8 C3 E1 E2	1	RL BPDD GC	SMC IEPA	M	\$50 to \$150 per linear foot, on average	
3	Watershed wide	Where feasible, replace failing or crude armoring and concrete lined channels with more sustainable, natural and habitat friendly stabilization measures.	A1 A3 A11 C3	2	RL BPDD	SMC	L	\$250 per linear foot	
4	Watershed wide	Preserve, enhance or establish native riparian buffers along all unbuffered or inadequately buffered stream reaches using emergent wetland and wet prairie vegetation to stabilize streambanks, filter out pollutants, and enhance aquatic habitat. Development within buffer areas should be strictly limited.	A1 A3 A6 A7 C3 E1 E2 E4 A7 G1	2	RL BPDD GC	M	S	\$25 per linear foot	
5	Watershed wide	Restore stream channels, streambeds, and aquatic habitat to a healthy condition. This includes instream habitat features, such as natural channel substrates and pools & riffles, to improve water quality and aquatic biodiversity.	A1 A3 A8 C3 E1	1	RL BPDD	IDNR SMC M	S	\$250 to \$575 per linear foot	
6	Watershed wide	Where feasible, daylight and meander streams that have been contained in ditches or moved underground into culverts or pipes.	A1 C3	3	RL BPDD	IDNR SMC M	L	\$575 per linear foot	
7	Watershed wide	Modify bridges, culverts, and other hydraulic structures that are directing flow into the streambanks, eroding around the edges, blocking flows and fish passage or otherwise problematic.	A2 A3 A11 C6	3	RL M BPDD DOT GC	SMC M		\$5000 each	
8	Watershed wide	Restore hydrologic connections to Lake Michigan to promote recolonization of the aquatic community.	C3 C6 G4	3	IDNR	CMP	L	varies	
9	Watershed wide	Develop and implement a regular stream inspection and maintenance program among the Beach Park Drainage District, municipalities, homeowners, and SMC to remove accumulated woody debris and other debris and litter and to target restoration needs.	A9 A10 D1 E8 F7	2	SMC	BPDD M RL	S	varies	
10	Watershed wide	For moderately and severely eroded stream reaches, develop a stream restoration plan and cost estimate.	A4	1	M BPDD RL	SMC	S	varies	

ID#	Location	Water Quality and Stormwater Management Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
11	Watershed wide	Use green infrastructure BMP's such as natural stormwater drainage, infiltration, and detention practices and lot level BMPs in new and existing development to reduce surface runoff volumes, to filter pollutants from stormwater runoff, and to improve infiltration of precipitation into the ground. Stormwater BMPs should use, to the extend possible, native plants that are appropriate for the location in which they are being planted. Reducing runoff rate and volume will also minimize sediment loadings from in-stream and surface erosion and riparian habitat degradation.	E1 E2 E7 E9 G1 G3	1	M PRL CBL DH	SMC IEPA PD LC	M	varies	
11a	Watershed wide	Where feasible, convert existing swales and open drainage ways to infiltrate runoff with natural landscaping.	E1 E2 E7 E9 F6 G1	1	M BPDD DOT	SMC PRL CBL DH LC	S	\$1 per linear foot to \$650 per acre	
11b	Watershed wide	Retrofit curb and gutter areas along roadways, parking lots, and other impervious surfaces to allow stormwater to enter swales or other naturalized filtration and infiltration measures such as parking lot and roadside rain gardens.	E1 E2 E7 F6 G1 G3	1	M CBL DH DOT	LC	M	\$1 per linear foot to \$650 per acre	
11c	Watershed wide	Install bioswales into parking lots as construction and reconstruction occurs.	E1 E2 E7 F6 G1 G3	1	M CBL DH DOT	LC	M	\$1 per linear foot to \$650 per acre	
11d	Watershed wide	Install vegetated filter strips or rain gardens where sheet flow leaves impervious surface to capture pollutants and infiltrate runoff.	E1 E2 E7 G1 G3	1	M CBL DH DOT	LC	S	\$1 per linear foot to \$650 per acre	
11e	Watershed wide	Install sand filters, filtration basins, treatment wetlands, other bioretention practices, or other filtration practices downstream of industrial, commercial facilities and other land uses potentially generating a heavy load of pollutants. Install sand filters, appropriate proprietary water treatment units, or settling basins at the storm sewer inlets in parking lots.	E1 E2 E7 G1 G3	1	M CBL DH DOT	LC	M	\$1 per linear foot to \$650 per acre	
11f	Watershed wide	Install green roofs where feasible to capture, filter, and evaporate stormwater.	E1 E2 E7 G1 G3	2	PRL CBL DH	M	L	\$5 to \$25 per square foot	
11g	Watershed wide	Reduce the hydraulic connectivity of impervious surfaces by disconnecting roof downspouts from discharging to impervious areas and instead directing the flow into a lawn or naturally landscaped area, raingarden, filter strip, rain barrel, or dry well. Substitute swale and raingarden systems for curbs and gutters to increase infiltration.	E1 E2 E7 G1 G3	1	PRL CBL DH	M LC	S	varies	
11h	Watershed wide	When replacing existing pavement, or installing newly paved areas, use pervious or porous pavement or permeable paving blocks for parking lots, emergency access roads, driveways and streets where appropriate to increase infiltration and reduce runoff volumes and pollutant loads.	E1 E2 E7 F6 G1 G3	1	PRL CBL DH DOT M	PD LC	M	\$2 to \$6 per square foot	
12	Watershed wide	Utilize naturalized wet bottom or wetland detention basin designs and retrofit existing single function dry bottom detention basins to provide multiple benefits including reduced pollutant loads, and to provide habitat. Upgrade and maintain existing stormwater detention basins and online water storage ponds to provide water quality benefits and slower release rates where feasible.	E1 E2 E9 F6 G3	2	M PRL CBL DH GC	DOT SMC BPDD	M	varies	
12a	Watershed wide	Stabilize eroding shorelines and replace rip rap, concrete and turf pond and detention basin edges with deep-rooted native landscaping for shorelines and buffers.	E1 E2 E9 F6 G3	2	M PRL CBL DH GC	DOT SMC BPDD	M	\$100 per linear foot	
12b	Watershed wide	Install settling basins upstream of wet and wetland detention where feasible and where the catchment area contains a large amount of impervious surface to capture sediment in runoff. Where settling basins can not be installed upstream, install a forebay in the basin and remove accumulated sediment to maintain detention capacity.	E1 E2 E9 F6 G3	2	M PRL CBL DH GC	DOT SMC BPDD	M	varies	
12c	Watershed wide	Monitor, maintain, and clean out stormwater detention facilities, storm drains, and catch basins to ensure effective operation and provide maximum detention, water quality benefits and habitat. Develop a monitoring and maintenance plan that identifies who is responsible, a maintenance schedule, budget and funding source.	E1 E2 E9 F6 G3	2	M PRL CBL DH GC	DOT SMC BPDD	S	varies	
12d	Watershed wide	Where possible, restrict discharge rates from detention basins to mimic natural instream flow rates.	E7 E9 F6 G1 G3	2	M PRL CBL DH GC	DOT SMC BPDD	M	varies	

ID#	Location	Water Quality and Stormwater Management Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
13	Watershed wide	Preserve and protect natural drainage and storage (green infrastructure) features of the landscape to filter and infiltrate runoff and to reduce the threat of food damage, including native vegetation, natural riparian buffers, floodplains, food prone areas, natural depressional and regional storage areas, and wetlands. Prevent fill, excavation, development, and other modifications. Smaller depressional areas may potentially be incorporated into development as raingardens, bioswales, and other measures that retain runoff rather than releasing it offsite.	A6 A7 B1 C2 C3 E1 E2 E7 G1 G2 G3 G4	2	M DH PRL	SMC LC	L	varies	
14	Watershed wide	Maintain the drainage system conveyance including cleaning out catch basins, channel maintenance, swale maintenance, culverts, and removing excess debris, trash, and other obstructions to improve aesthetics maintain flow capacity, and minimize erosion. Some natural elements such as rocks and woody debris should be left as in-stream habitat features.	A1 A2 A11 C3 E5 E9 F6 G2 G3 G4	2	M BPDD RL	DOT SMC	S	\$20 per linear foot	

ID#	Location	Planning and Development Standards Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
15	Watershed wide	Lake County, municipalities, park districts, the Forest Preserve District and other local governments units should incorporate the goals and recommendations of the watershed plan into comprehensive land use plans, development policies (zoning and subdivision regulations) capital improvement plans and budgets, and land preservation/acquisition strategies.	C1 D3 D4 F3 F4 F6	1	M	BDDD LCFPD SMC TLC	S	varies	
16	Watershed wide	Use the site development planning and approval process to encourage watershed-friendly development practices and designs that protect watershed resources and water quality by right rather than by exception.	A7 D3 D4 F3 G3	1	M LC		S	varies	
17	Watershed wide	Establish incentive programs for developers to implement conservation and low impact development planning and design practices and techniques. These incentives could include expedited permitting and review procedures, density bonuses, tax credits, cost-share, or fee reductions for early projects that serve as demonstrations and free technical assistance.	A7 F3	3	M LC		M	varies	
18	Watershed wide	Make it easy for developers and builders to incorporate best management practices recommended by this watershed plan into new developments or redeveloped areas. Modify zoning and development standards to facilitate implementation of the watershed plan recommendations. This could include the following: review and update development standards, add incentives such as density bonuses, park and open space donation credits, and other incentives, for preserving the green infrastructure system. Within new developments, easements or deed restrictions should be placed on lands identified as Category 1 parcels on the Green Infrastructure Plan.	A7 F3	2	M	LC	M	varies	
19	Watershed wide	Establish and adopt bluff-and-ravine protection standards.	A7 F3	1	M LC		S	varies	
19a	Watershed wide	Establish a 30' minimum buffer distance between bluff edges and development.	A7 F3	1	M LC		S	varies	
19b	Watershed wide	Require appropriate deep-rooted native plants as ground cover to help stabilize erodable soils on ravine slopes, edges, and buffers. Erodable soils are found in reaches BL02, BL05, BL07, BL08, BL09, BL10, BL11, BL13, BL19, BL20, BL21, BL25, BL26, and BL27. Allow cutting of trees on ravine slopes where appropriate for ground cover vegetative restoration. Require proper removal and proper disposal of cut trees.	A7 C3 F3	1	M		S	varies	
19c	Watershed wide	Prohibit dumping of grass clippings, leaves, or other natural or man-made fill or debris that may damage underlying vegetation or prevent re-vegetation on ravine slopes.	A7 C3 E1 E2 F3	2	M		S	varies	
19d	Watershed wide	Encourage the use of on site infiltration techniques to reduce direct stormwater flow from impervious surfaces into the ravines. Where stormwater can not be infiltrated on site, prohibit downspout pipe and/or sump pump outlets on or within 10 feet of or on steep ravine slopes. Allow discharge at the bottom of the ravine.	E1 E2 E7 F3	1	M LC SMC		S	varies	
19e	Watershed wide	Limit concentrated stormwater discharges to ravines to storm events larger than the 1-year frequency. Level spreaders may be required to distribute concentrated flows across a large area.	E7 F3	1	M SMC		M	varies	
20	Watershed wide	Adopt and enforce flexible local zoning and subdivision standards that allow adaptable, nontraditional designs for development that minimize negative impacts from stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution. Standards should limit runoff volume increases, minimize impervious surface area, manage stormwater on site using BMPs, and minimize land disturbance during and following construction. This action is most relevant for Highly Vulnerable Critical Subbasin #35, which is at risk for land use conversion that may result in significantly higher imperviousness.	D3 D4 E1 E2 E7 F3 F6 G3	2	M	LC	M	varies	
20a	Watershed wide	Reduce minimum street widths to those necessary to carry the expected average traffic volume rather than the maximum traffic volume.	E1 E2 E7 F3 F6 G1 G3	3	M	LC	L	varies	
20b	Watershed wide	Use alternative parking lot designs including: ensure that the number of spaces built reflects actual, everyday demand rather than infrequently needed maximums; reduce the dimensions of the normal parking spaces where feasible; convert parking lot islands and landscaping to depressed bioretention areas; allow shared parking between adjacent facilities with alternating times of parking needs (e.g., a church and an office building).	E1 E2 E7 F3 F6 G1 G3	2	M	LC	M	varies	

ID#	Location	Water Quality and Stormwater Management Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
20c	Watershed wide	Allow permeable paving practices for plazas and pedestrian areas, parking, driveways and low volume traffic streets.	E1 E2 E7 F3 F6 G1 G3	2	M	LC	M	varies	
20d	Watershed wide	Allow reduced street setbacks, frontages, and lot sizes in areas where riparian or sensitive natural areas need protection and to reduce the impervious surface area for streets and driveways.	E1 E2 E7 F3 F6 G1 G3	2	M	LC	M	varies	
20e	Watershed wide	Allow cluster / conservation design development to reduce the disturbed area and preserve green infrastructure (open land) for infiltration and treatment of runoff.	E1 E2 E7 F3 G1 G3	1	M	LC	M	varies	

ID#	Location	Green Infrastructure Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
21	Watershed wide	Land planning jurisdictions such as municipalities, park districts etc. adopt the Green Infrastructure Plan to use as a tool in prioritizing and implementing green infrastructure preservation and restoration programs.	C1 C2 F3 F4	1	M PD LCFPD	LC	S	varies	
21a	Watershed wide	Clearly identify and designate areas prioritized in the Green Infrastructure Plan as green infrastructure conservation areas in county, park district and municipal comprehensive plans and maps.	C1 C2 F3 F4	1	M PD LCFPD	LC	S	varies	
21b	Watershed wide	Identify and conserve connecting greenways, especially along streams and other water features. Provide passage and remove or mitigate barriers to fish & wildlife movement (such as highways, dams, and weirs) throughout the corridors and between the green hubs.	A2 C1 C2 C3 F3 F4	1	M PD LCFPD	LC	L	varies	
21c	Watershed wide	Avoid development and installation of gray infrastructure through Category 1 green infrastructure system parcels wherever possible.	C1 C2 F3 F4 F6	2	M LC	T DOT	S	varies	
21d	Watershed wide	For lands not readily protected through land use planning and zoning, develop a preservation strategy to prioritize and purchase or otherwise protect Category 1 Green Infrastructure parcels and the natural drainage system of stream corridors, and wetland complexes. The strategy may include purchase funds, developer fees and donation funds, conservation easements, purchase of development rights programs, or other measures. Actively manage, restore, buffer and expand Category 1 and 2 Green Infrastructure Parcels by controlling non-native and invasive plant species, planting native vegetation, using prescribed burning, and thinning the tree canopy so that a minimum 15% of available sunlight is reaching the ground layer. These areas may include Illinois Natural Areas Inventory sites, forest preserve holdings, private conservation lands, and other public agency lands such as park districts.	B1 C1 C2 F3 F4	1	M PD LCFPD	LC	S	varies	
22	Watershed wide		A6 C2 C3	1	PRL CBL M	PD IDNR LCFPD	L	varies	

ID#	Location	Natural Area Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
23	Watershed wide	Actively manage, restore, buffer and expand natural areas (riparian zones, wetlands, and high quality habitat sites) by controlling non-native and invasive plant species, planting native vegetation, using prescribed burning, and thinning the tree canopy so that a minimum 15% of available sunlight is reaching the ground layer. These areas may include Illinois Natural Areas Inventory sites, forest preserve holdings, private conservation lands, and other public agency lands such as park districts.	A6 A7 C2 C3 E4	1	M IDNR PD LCFPD	CBL PRL	L	\$25 per linear foot	
24	Watershed wide	Protect, and restore degraded, drained, and/or farmed wetlands to improve water quality, provide surface water storage, and improve habitat. Vegetative management, prescriptive burning, invasive species management, and hydrologic restoration can all be used to help improve wetland quality. The strategic removal and/or blockage of wetland drainage tiles, food control structures, or other drainage structures can help restore wetland hydrology. Approximately 754 acres are available as potential wetland restoration sites.	B1 C2 C3 E1 E2 G4	2	M LCFPD PRL	IDNR PD	L	\$500 per acre	
25	Watershed wide	Restore stream channels to natural state by preserving and/or installing pools and riffes, removing excessive debris, stabilizing stream banks and the stream bed.	A1 A3 A8 A11 C3	3	RL BPPD	IDNR	L	\$225 per linear foot	
26	Watershed wide	Stabilize upstream hydrology to reduce erosion, pollution runoff, and sediment loading to downstream natural areas and preserve valuable and unique resources within Illinois Beach State Park and Lyons Woods Forest Preserve.	A3 A8 C3 E1 E2 E7 G4	2	M PRL		L	varies	
27	Watershed wide	Replenish and stabilize the Lake Michigan shoreline to protect this valuable and unique habitat.	C3 C4	1	IDNR CMP	USACE USEFWS	L	varies	
28	Watershed wide	On private lands, actively manage, restore, buffer and expand on-site natural areas by controlling non-native and invasive plant species, planting native vegetation, using prescribed burning, and thinning the tree canopy so that a minimum 15% of available sunlight is reaching the ground layer.	A6 C3 E4	2	PRL RL CBL		L	\$7500 per acre	

ID#	Location	Land Management Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
29	Watershed wide	Improve road maintenance practices, such as street and parking lot sweeping and reduce application of de-icing salt, to reduce the flow of particulates, sediment, chlorides, and other pollutants into the stormwater system, stream, and ultimately Lake Michigan.	E1 E2 E4 E10 F3 F6 G1	1	M DOT CBL	T	S	varies	
30	Watershed wide	Investigate and address potential contamination issues in Illinois Beach State Park and the Dead River. Remediate, cap, cover, or install other controls for any potential sources of toxic or other pollutants including waste storage piles, landfills or facilities, hazardous materials, nuclear contamination sites, and salt piles to prevent stormwater contact or to capture runoff if stormwater contact does occur.	C5 E1 E2	2	IDNR CMP USEPA IEPA	LCHD CAG LMGLO	L	varies	
31	Watershed wide	Reduce fecal coliform contamination on Lake Michigan beaches by controlling gull populations, human sewage, and other contributing sources. Further study is needed to identify the non-gull sources of fecal coliform contamination.	E1 E5 E6	1	LCHD IDNR	IEPA LMGLO	S	varies	
32	Watershed wide	Use sustainable site and land management practices (including golf courses and agricultural operations).	E1 E2 E4 E5	1	PRL CBL GC	M PD LCFPD	S	varies	
32a	Watershed wide	Avoid disposal or burning of yard waste in or near the stream or riparian buffer, which adds excess nutrients to the stream system and kills the plant buffer that stabilizes the streambanks and filters runoff to the stream. Properly dispose of yard and pet wastes, household chemicals, and trash. Do not dispose of these in stormsewers, roadside swales, or the stream.	A7 E1 E2 E4 E5	1	PRL GC	CBL M PD LCFPD	S	varies	
32b	Watershed wide	Utilize deep-rooted native vegetation wherever possible for landscaping rather than turf grass to increase stormwater infiltration and evapotranspiration, reduce the need for watering, pesticides and fertilizers, filter pollutants from surface runoff, and provide habitat for native species. Plant native trees appropriate to the local area to increase interception, evapotranspiration, and uptake of precipitation.	C3 E1 E2 E4	2	PRL CBL GC PD	M	S	\$3000 to \$6000 per acre	
33	Watershed wide	Protect water resources from sedimentation due to construction site erosion by inspecting and enforcing soil erosion and sediment control standards as required by the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance. Require an approved SESC plan to help protect water resources from sedimentation by filtering and trapping sediments out of stormwater before it leaves a development site. Assess erosion and sediment control practices after storm events and ensure SESC plan implementation.	E1 E2 E3 F3 G1 G3	1	M DH LC	NRCS/SWCD	S	varies	
33a	Watershed wide	Minimize soil compaction, clearing and mass grading to only where absolutely necessary to build and provide access to structures and infrastructure (site fingerprinting). Avoid clearing and grading in or immediately adjacent to water resources and steep slopes. Clearing should be done immediately before construction, rather than leaving soils exposed for months or years.	E1 E2 E3 E7 G1 G3	1	M DH LC	NRCS/SWCD	S	varies	
33b	Watershed wide	During construction protect and retain existing vegetation to decrease concentrated flows, maintain site hydrology, and control erosion.	E1 E2 E3 E7 G1 G3	1	M DH LC	NRCS/SWCD	S	varies	
33c	Watershed wide	Limit soil exposure by phasing construction so that only a portion of the site is disturbed at any one time to complete the needed building in that phase. Other portions of the site are not cleared and graded until exposed soils from the earlier phase have been stabilized and the construction is nearly completed.	E1 E2 E3 G1 G3	1	M DH LC	NRCS/SWCD	S	varies	
33d	Watershed wide	Stabilize / revegetate exposed and disturbed soils including soil stockpiles within 14 days after disturbance with seeding, mulch cover, erosion control blankets, or other stabilization practices. Topsoil stockpiles can be reapplied as a soil amendment to reestablish vegetation following construction.	E1 E2 E3 G1 G3	1	M DH LC	NRCS/SWCD	S	varies	
33e	Watershed wide	Employ a soil erosion sediment control treatment train, and install perimeter controls and risers as a last line of defense to retain and filter sediments before runoff exits the site.	E1 E2 E3 G1 G3	1	M DH LC	NRCS/SWCD	S	varies	
34	Watershed wide	The Waukegan Regional Airport should continue to update and implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, sweep impervious surfaces regularly, and find more environmentally-friendly de-icing compounds for airplanes and runways.	E1 E2 F3 G1	2	Waukegan Regional Airport		S	varies	

ID#	Location	Flood Management Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
35	Watershed wide	Adopt and continue to enforce floodplain protection standards within zoning, subdivision, and building codes or a 'stand-alone' floodplain protection standard that prohibits new building and roadway development, fill, or other encroachment within the floodplain.	B1	2	M LC SMC		M	varies	
36	Watershed wide	Address Flood Problem Area Inventory and Illinois Department of Transportation flooding sites, and avoid potential flood damage within 10- and 100-year floodplains.	B1 B2 B3 B4	2	M PRL FEMA DOT	LC SMC	L	varies	
36a	Watershed wide	Preserve riparian and depressional floodplain and wetlands as open and undeveloped to maximize flood storage and conveyance.	B1	2	M LC		L	varies	
36b	Watershed wide	Mitigate flood damages through floodproofing of at-risk structures such as raising the structure, sealing basement windows and doors, floodplain buyouts, and installing landscape features such as foodwalls or levees.	B2	1	PRL CBL	M LC FEMA	L	varies	
36c	Watershed wide	Mitigate sanitary sewer backup flood damages through remediation / correction of infiltration and cross connections with the sanitary sewer system and installation of one-way valves.	B3	2	PRL NSSD		L	varies	
36d	Watershed wide	Mitigate local drainage capacity flood damage by providing additional flood storage and or maintaining / improving local drainage system through installation of new or larger sewer pipes, larger culverts, or improving or increasing the conveyance capacity of ditches and overland flow path.	B4	2	PRL M	LC SMC	L	varies	

ID#	Location	Stakeholder Coordination Programmatic Actions	Goals + Obj	Priority	Lead Implementor	Supporting Implementor	Time frame	Projected Cost	Status
37	Watershed wide	Form a watershed organization to coordinate and lead watershed plan implementation activities.	F2 F4 F5	1	SMC M	WPC IEPA	S	varies	
38	Watershed wide	Coordinate watershed restoration projects and develop cost-share funding for best management practices.	F1 F5	1	SMC	M WPC	S	varies	
39	Watershed wide	Establish regular (e.g., quarterly) stakeholder coordination meetings to discuss projects, watershed plan implementation, and land use planning and development activities.	F2 F4	1	SMC	M WPC	S	varies	
40	Watershed wide	Incorporate plan recommendations into regional, county, and municipal plans and budgets.	F6	1	M LC CMAP		S	varies	

