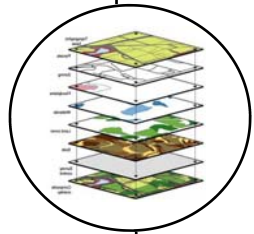




From your home



To our maps

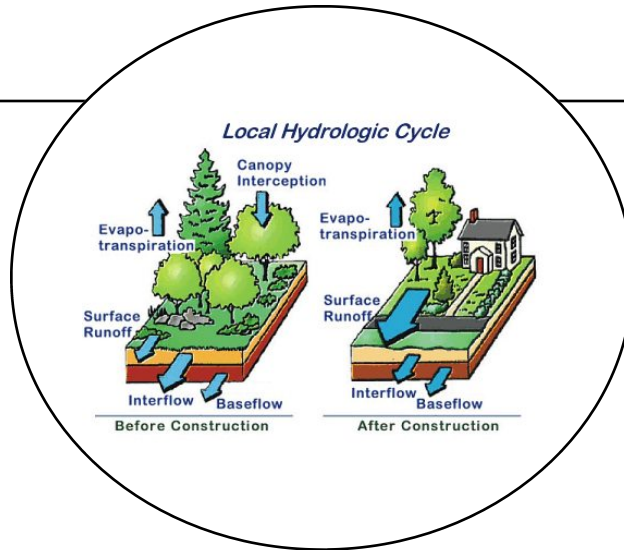


Seeking solutions



Village of Niles

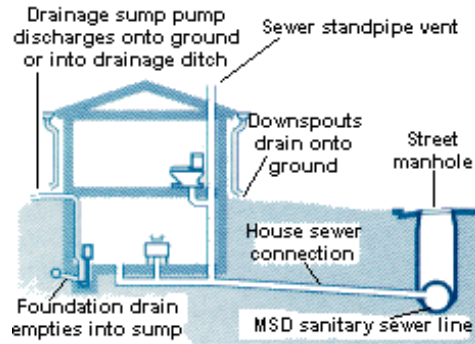
1000 Civic Center Drive
Niles, Illinois 60714
847-588-8000



Increased impervious surface causes increased stormwater runoff

Correct Connections

All water from rainstorms and underground seepage should be discharged onto the ground or into a drainage ditch.



Stop the inflow and infiltration by disconnecting downspouts and sump pumps from sewer the system

Working toward stormwater management solutions.

A note on our progress



Village of Niles

Stormwater Commission

Stormwater Update

Over the past three months, the Stormwater Commission has conducted a comprehensive stormwater survey of residents, mapped this survey data, and identified areas of concern. This data is being used to conduct site visits in an effort to further investigate and identify specific stormwater issues, as well as to pursue solutions when feasible.

What we are finding

The issues the Commission has been identifying seemingly fall into one or more of the following five categories:

1) Sewer systems (public and private) requiring maintenance. The Village sewer system is maintained daily and televised on a regular basis to ensure pipes are not clogged, cracked or collapsed. However, there are times that restrictors and pipes become clogged with leaves and yard debris, which may cause the system to charge quickly during a heavy rain. This is also the case with private homes. Homeowners must also maintain the pipe (many of which are old clay tiles susceptible to failure)

leading from their home to the sewer main.

2) Stormwater flow generated by 3rd party properties negatively impacting their neighbors. Throughout the study, the Commission has identified a number of locations that are capable of generating a significant amount of stormwater runoff that has the potential of charging sewer systems and/or directly flowing onto neighboring properties. The Commission is working with these property owners on solutions;

3) Homeowner education and responsibility. Homeowners must become familiar with the stormwater systems on their property and maintain them regularly, flood proof their basements, and do their part to help reduce the amount of stormwater entering into the combined sewer system;

4) Inflow and Infiltration. About 70% of the Village has a combined sewer system typically found in older municipalities and inflow (stormwater dumped into the sewer) and infiltration (ground water that enters the sewer through leaks in the pipe) is a major problem that must be addressed by both the municipality and homeowners; and

5) Area system concerns requiring further engineering and/or substantial capital expenditure. A detailed Sewer Capacity Analysis may be required to determine system improvements and how they will be funded.

Beyond the infrastructure

The Stormwater Commission is going beyond the study of existing stormwater infrastructure and surface hydrology by conducting a comprehensive review of internal department standard operation procedures and village ordinances. In doing so, we must take into consideration that national, state, and regional stormwater regulations are changing based on global needs requiring us to rethink the way things are done locally. Not only must we consider stricter regulations to prevent stormwater from impacting neighboring properties, but we must also be concerned as to how this stormwater is retained and treated.

Stormwater points to live by:

Stop stormwater inflow and infiltration into the combined storm sewer by:

- disconnecting downspouts and sump pumps from the sewer.
- installing a rain barrel and/or a rain garden.
- having the pipe from your home to the sewer main and drain tiles inspected for cracks or failure.