

**1996–1997
Water Quality
Activities**

Water Resource Project Highlights ♦ 1996–1997

- ❖ Completed an assessment of the status of the Commission's water resources policy plans
- ❖ Continued coordination of wetland advanced identification project in McHenry County
- ❖ Published a report on alternative site design approaches to reduce urban runoff impacts
- ❖ Initiated the development of a brochure on alternative pavement deicing techniques
- ❖ Completed construction for a series of stream and shoreline restoration projects in the Flint Creek watershed
- ❖ Initiated the development of a landowner handbook for managing and restoring stream greenways
- ❖ Assisted the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in updating the Illinois Urban Manual
- ❖ Coordinated the 1996-97 Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program for 53 lakes in northeastern Illinois
- ❖ Completed Lake Water Quality Assessment report for six publicly-owned lakes in northeastern Illinois
- ❖ Continued a diagnostic/feasibility study of Indian Lake at Brookfield Zoo
- ❖ Began Illinois Clean Lakes Program Phase 2 Implementation Program at Lake George in the Village of Richton Park
- ❖ Initiated Illinois Clean lakes program Phase 1 Diagnostic/Feasibility Studies at Maple Lake and Chicago Botanic Gardens Lagoon
- ❖ Continued Phase 2 Clean Lakes Program Implementation Program at McCullom Lake in the City of McHenry
- ❖ Coordinated tenth annual "National Conference on Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs," April 23–25, 1997
- ❖ Coordinated a national conference "Nonpoint Source Pollution Information/Education Programs," October 22-24, 1996
- ❖ Assisted Kane and Will County Stormwater Committees in preparing countywide stormwater plans
- ❖ Continued technical support of countywide and watershed stormwater management programs
- ❖ Reviewed 29 Level II Illinois Water Quality Management Plan amendment requests including 22 FPA boundary changes, 4 plant expansions, 1 facility plan review, and 4 applications for new treatment facilities. Review of two Level I amendment requests (2 FPA amendments and 1 new plant). Also reviewed 112 requests for reissue, issue, modification, or termination of NPDES permits.

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For more information on the topics discussed in this report, please contact these individuals at NIPC (312/454-0400).

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Cover Photo: Skokie River at the Chicago Botanic Garden

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CHICAGO WILDERNESS

A Regional Nature Reserve

Protecting and Restoring the Region's Biodiversity

An exciting movement is underway in northeastern Illinois to preserve high quality ecosystems—including aquatic systems—and to restore those already degraded by unwise development. Known as *Chicago Wilderness*, this initiative is being led by the 34 members of the Chicago Region Biodiversity Council. The Council includes public land agencies, research and education institutions, conservation organizations, and federal, state, regional, and local agencies.

Chicago Wilderness has recognized the unique natural legacy of the region. Despite landscape alterations associated with the largest metropolis in the Midwest and over a century of agricultural development, the region still supports numerous high quality wetlands, streams and lakes, some of the highest concentrations of threatened and endangered species in the state, and globally significant prairie and oak savanna ecosystems.

As a participant in Chicago Wilderness, the Commission is attempting to represent the needs and challenges of local government. While Chicago Wilderness is focusing much of its effort on 200,000 acres of public and private open space, it also recognizes that the entire landscape must be better managed in order to ensure the protection and restoration of important aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. In particular, there is a need to develop and implement creative, watershed-based solutions to reverse damaging trends of the past, such as the severe degradation of stream quality which has inevitably followed watershed urbanization.

Several ongoing activities exemplify the Commission's current Chicago Wilderness involvement:

- participation on leadership committees, including an Aquatics Committee which is developing a classification system for the region's streams, rivers, and lakes;
- preparation of a landowner's handbook for managing and restoring stream corridors;
- development of a catalog of relevant spatial data (e.g., maps); and
- assessment of the impacts of the forecasted regional growth on biodiversity.

Beyond these activities, the Commission's broader work program incorporates numerous ecosystem-based approaches to prevent or remediate common water quality problems. Examples include the use of sustainable and biologically-based techniques to manage invasive exotic plants in lakes, to stabilize eroding shorelines and streambanks, to reduce stormwater runoff impacts, and to landscape new developments.

We encourage the region to embrace the objectives of Chicago Wilderness. We have concluded that actions taken to protect and restore the region's biodiversity will not only provide the obvious benefits associated with a healthy ecosystem, but also will lead to more sustainable and economical development, reduce seemingly unrelated problems such as flooding, and improve the overall quality of life.

Phillip D. Peters
Executive Director

LAKE RESTORATION AND PROTECTION PROJECTS

In partnership with local constituents, the Commission has a long and successful history of working to restore and protect lakes. Earlier projects were funded principally through the federal Clean Lakes Program. More recent projects are being funded through the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Illinois Clean Lakes Program. Both federal and state programs involve a competitive grant application process and require that grant recipients provide at least 50 percent of the project costs. Phase 1 projects, commonly called *diagnostic/feasibility studies*, involve lake problem diagnosis and evaluation of feasible restoration alternatives. Phase 2 projects involve the *implementation* of approved measures to restore and protect the lake's quality. For more information on Clean Lakes Program projects and application procedures, contact the Commission at 312/454-0400, or the Illinois EPA's Lakes Management Unit at 217/782-3362. Following is a summary of ongoing Clean Lakes projects that are being managed by Commission staff.

Lake George – Richton Park

An Illinois Clean Lakes Program Phase 2 grant was awarded to the Village of Richton Park in January 1997. The grant funds will be used to implement the Lake George Restoration and Protection Program – an ambitious 27 month project to restore the lake's quality and recreational uses and provide for its long-term ecological protection. This plan was developed by NIPC staff and the Village of Richton Park and its citizens under a Phase 1 study

grant from the federal Clean Lakes Program from 1993-1996.

NIPC is serving as technical project coordinator for the Village of Richton Park for the lake restoration and protection program. Other partners include the Illinois EPA, Tech 3 Consulting Group, Inc., Illinois Department of Natural Resources-Division of Fisheries, U.S. Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, Will-South Cook County Soil & Water Conservation District, Butterfield Creek Steering Committee, and local residents.

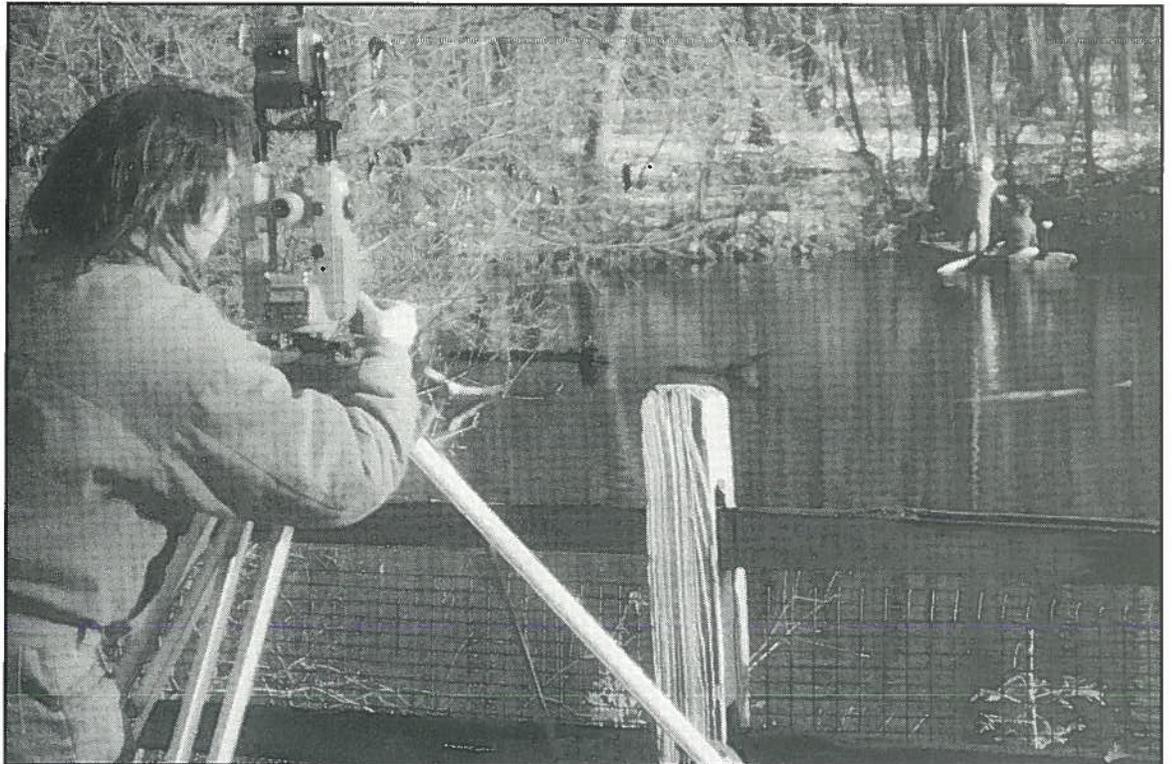
Some of the activities planned include streambank and shoreline stabilization utilizing vegetative and soil bioengineering techniques, fishery rehabilitation and restocking, limited nearshore sediment removal, minimization of the over-wintering waterfowl population, public education and awareness activities, installation of a wintertime aeration system, and incorporation of alternative drainage and site design approaches within new development in the watershed.

McCullom Lake – McHenry

Since 1993, the City of McHenry has been implementing a Clean Lakes Program Phase 2 grant at McCullom Lake in McHenry County. The purpose of the project is to restore the lake's recreational uses while providing for its long-term ecological protection. The Commission is serving as technical coordinator for the project, while Illinois EPA is administering the federal grant from the U.S. EPA.

As reported in previous *Water Quality Activities Reports*, in 1995 McCullom Lake experienced a dramatic decline in a nuisance non-native aquatic plant-Eurasian watermilfoil. Coinciding with this decline was the discovery of an aquatic weevil in McCullom Lake: *Euhrychiopsis lecontei*. This is the first confirmed sighting of the "watermilfoil weevil" in Illinois in the presence of an Eurasian watermilfoil plant decline.

Monitoring of aquatic plants and weevil densities continued during 1996 and 1997. During summer 1996, milfoil colonies began to reestablish in some areas of the lake,



Water and Sediment Depth Mapping at Indian Lake, Fall 1996

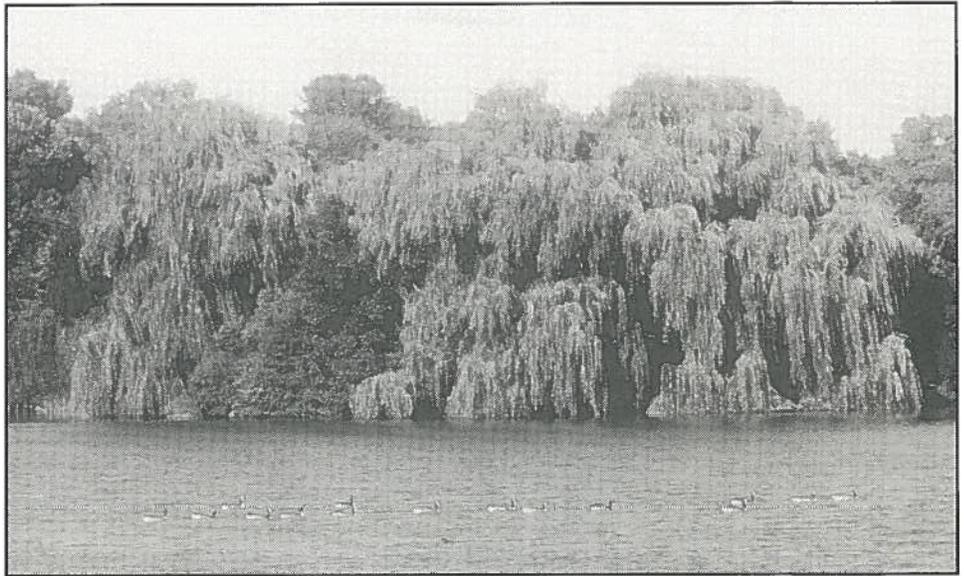
but stem and leaf damage from the weevils was evident as well. In most areas of the lake, the milfoil did not reach nuisance proportions. Other more desirable plant species continued to expand within the lake, particularly spiny naiad and *Chara*. These observations are very encouraging because they provide real hope that the weevil, a natural biological control, may be a viable alternative to conventional chemical and mechanical methods for controlling nuisance milfoil growth in many of our lakes.

Finally, the lake's water clarity remains excellent: one often can see all the way down to the lake bottom (up to 9½ feet). This compares to the pre-project water clarity (before the bottom-feeding carp were removed) of less than 1 foot! An assessment of pre- and post-project monitoring data is underway, with completion of the project's final report scheduled for summer 1997.

Indian Lake – Brookfield Zoo

A Phase 1 diagnostic/feasibility lake study continued at Indian Lake during 1996-97. Located at Brookfield Zoo in Cook County, this small but picturesque lake has experienced a number of water quality issues over the years, including floating algae mats and pungent odors. Because Indian Lake is such an important part of the Zoo's overall environmental stewardship program, staff from the Zoo and the Commission have been intensely studying the lake to determine the best approaches for safeguarding the lake's health and providing quality aquatic habitat.

Water and sediment depth mapping was completed in fall 1996. Additional monitoring of the lake and its watershed was undertaken in fall 1996 and spring 1997. This information, combined with other water quality data collected in 1995, will provide the basis for a comprehensive lake restoration and protection plan (scheduled for fall 1997). This lake plan will benefit from the currently-planned creation of a new wetland ecosystem within the lake's watershed on Zoo property.



The Lagoons at the Chicago Botanic Garden

Chicago Botanic Garden Lagoons – Chicago Horticultural Society

Thanks to funding support provided by the Illinois Clean Lakes Program, the Chicago Horticultural Society has received grant funds to support a Phase 1 diagnostic/feasibility study for the 75-acre lagoon system at the Chicago Botanic Garden. Located just east of the Edens Expressway in northeastern Cook County, the Chicago Botanic Garden truly represents a biological oasis in our region's complex urban environment. The Phase 1 lake study is part of the Chicago Botanic Garden Aquatic Initiative, with a mission "... to create one of the world's preeminent aquatic gardens by stabilizing the Garden's shorelines, ecologically managing the Garden's lagoons, and developing an aquatic plant collection."

The Commission is a partner in this exciting undertaking, and is serving as technical project coordinator for the Phase 1 project. The comprehensive study will intensively monitor and assess the quality of the lagoons and the tributary watershed. The project began in April 1997, with a scheduled completion date of June 1999.

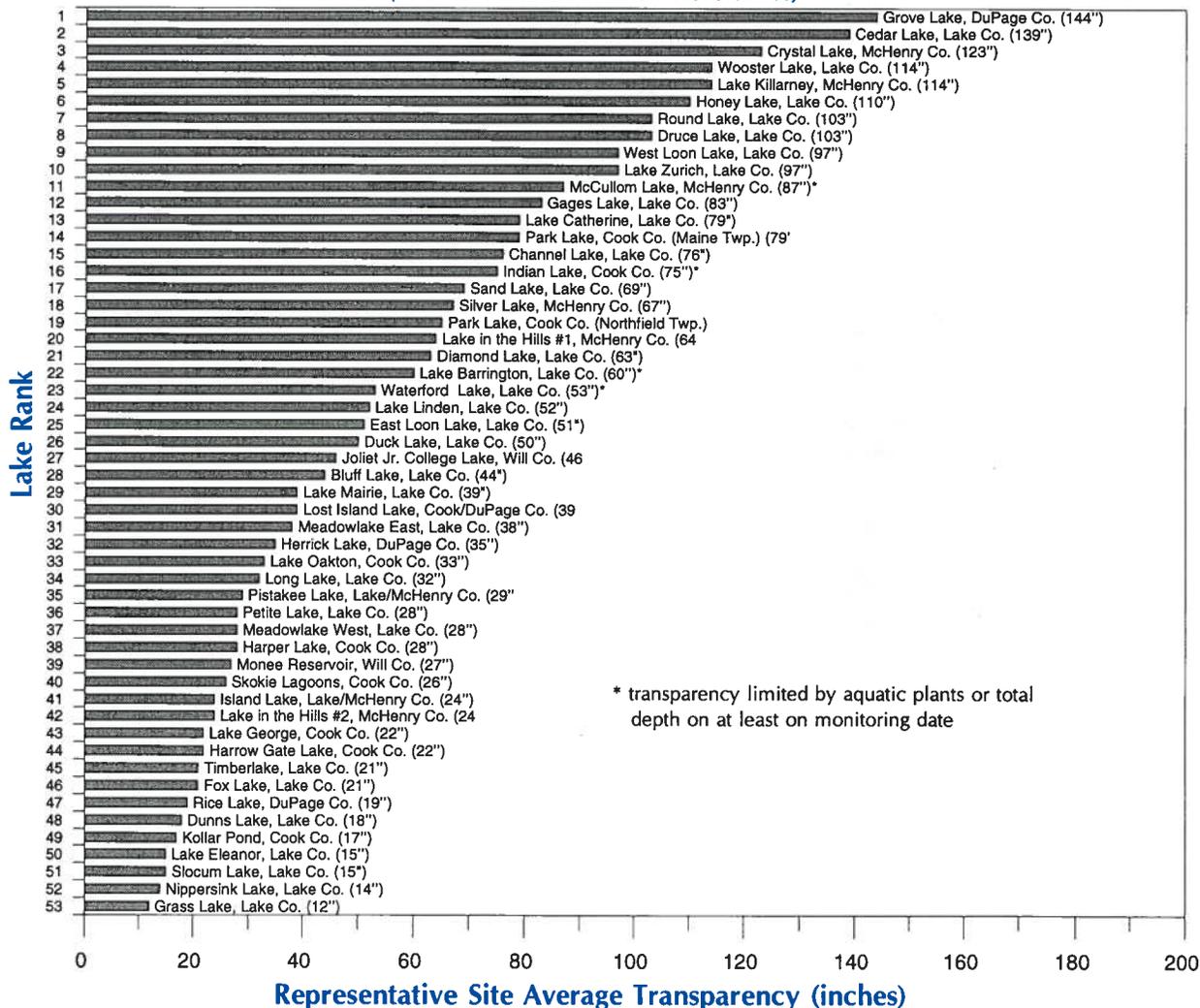
Maple Lake – Forest Preserve District of Cook County

Also receiving funding support from the Illinois Clean Lakes Program is Maple Lake. Located entirely within the Forest Preserve District of Cook County's Palos Preserve, Maple Lake's 55 acres of water are a favorite fishing destination. Although the lake is comparatively "healthy" among lakes in northeastern Illinois, the Forest Preserve District was eager to study the lake and determine the best approaches for protecting the lake's future. The Commission is serving as technical project coordinator for this project. Intensive lake and watershed monitoring began in April 1997 and will continue through September 1998, after which a comprehensive lake management plan will be developed (scheduled for completion in October 1999).

VOLUNTEER LAKE MONITORING PROGRAM

Northeastern Illinois 1996 VLMP Lake Rankings

(lakes monitored four or more times)



The Illinois Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP) continued going strong in 1996, the program's sixteenth season. Initiated by the Illinois EPA, the program brings volunteer citizen scientists, state agency staff, and areawide planning commissions together to monitor the quality of Illinois' lakes. NIPC continues to serve as program coordinator for the six-county northeastern Illinois region. Commission staff provide training for volunteers, technical assistance, educational materials, fact sheet development, and assistance in annual report preparation. Of the 156 lakes participating in the VLMP statewide during 1996, 53 were in the northeastern Illinois region and involved 100 volunteers.

Volunteers measure their lake's water clarity (transparency) with a very simple device called a Secchi disk (pronounced *sĕk'ē*, rhymes with *ekki*). Typically, three sites in each lake are monitored twice per month from May through October. The measurements are used to document changes in water clarity during the monitoring season, as well as from year to year. The data is used by the volunteers to learn about their lake's ecology and cause-and-effect relationships, and to facilitate local lake and watershed management decision-making.

The accompanying figure presents northeastern Illinois lake rankings by average annual Secchi disk transparency for the 1996 monitoring season. Grove Lake in DuPage

County exhibited the highest average transparency (144 inches). Cedar, Wooster, Honey, Round, and Druce lakes in Lake County, and Crystal Lake and Lake Killarney in McHenry County all had average transparencies greater than 100 inches. The lowest average annual transparency of 12 inches was at Grass Lake in Lake County. In comparison to other VLMP lakes statewide, northeastern Illinois had ten of the top sixteen lakes. Snakeden Hollow Lake in Knox County in western Illinois again exhibited the greatest average transparency (234 inches).

For more information on the VLMP, contact Holly Hudson at 312/454-0400.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROVIDE INSIGHTS FOR CONTROLLING NONPOINT SOURCES



Streambank Stabilization Along Flint Creek in Barrington

Flint Creek Watershed Restoration Projects Completed

As reported in the last issue of *Water Quality Activities*, Commission staff have been working since 1995 to restore Flint Creek with local entities in southwestern Lake County – including the Villages of Barrington and Lake Zurich, the Lake County Forest Preserve District, and Citizens for Conservation. Restoration projects were funded in part by the U.S. EPA through the Illinois EPA under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. Projects were based on the recommendations of a comprehensive watershed plan. Brief project summaries are provided below.

■ **Shoreline stabilization:** Paulus Park is located on the shores of Lake Zurich, one of the higher quality lakes in the six-county area. One stretch of the park's shoreline was eroding at a rapid rate due to steep slopes and a lack of stabilizing vegetation. To remedy this situation, a design plan was developed to protect the toe of the slope (where the water meets the shore), reduce erosive wave action in

the littoral zone (the area of shallow water next to the toe), and stabilize the steep slope above the toe. Innovative *soil bioengineering* stabilization techniques – that combine native plants with structural elements – were installed in the spring of 1996. These included concrete *A-Jacks* structures and *coir fiber rolls* (sausage-shaped rolls of compressed coconut fiber), dormant stakes of sand bar willow, emergent wetland vegetation, and deep-rooted prairie grasses and shrubs. Descriptions of these techniques are found in the Commission's recent *Lake Notes* fact sheet on "Shoreline Stabilization."

Although the project has been very successful in halting shoreline erosion, establishing the vegetation has been more of a challenge. As a result, some replanting and additional weed management efforts were needed in 1997. Experience from similar projects indicates that these types of follow-up management needs should be anticipated during the first several years after installation of bioengineering stabilization measures.

■ **Stream corridor restoration and stabilization:** Restoration measures were applied to four separate reaches of Flint Creek. Two reaches were in urban areas of Lake Zurich and Barrington where previous channelization had occurred. The other two reaches, on property owned by Citizens for Conservation (a local citizens group) and the Lake County Forest Preserve District, were more natural and meandering.

The restoration objectives for the urban reaches were to stabilize eroding channel banks, and to remove excessive debris and non-native trees and shrubs that were shading out understory vegetation and causing flow obstructions. After clearing undesirable woody vegetation, a combination of soil bioengineering techniques was installed to stabilize the streambanks. Treatments ranged from planting native prairie grasses and/or dormant willows in the least severe erosion zones, to the installation of A-Jacks, coir fiber rolls, and lunker structures, in combination with native vegetation and erosion blanket, on more severely eroded

banks. These installations successfully withstood severe flooding conditions in February 1997.

The Citizens for Conservation (CFC) and Forest Preserve District projects involved stabilization of channel banks as well as restoration of riparian and instream habitat. One of the unique challenges of the CFC restoration was the replacement of pervasive stands of shallow-rooted reed canary grass with native wetland and prairie vegetation. CFC tackled this problem with two techniques: 1) a combination of burn management with a special herbicide that appears to not harm more desirable sedges and 2) scraping the floodplain to physically remove the reed canary grass. While initial indications are positive, follow-up replanting and burn management will be essential to keep the reed canary grass under control. The Forest Preserve District focused on restoration of instream habitat, utilizing lunker structures to create artificial undercut banks and rock riffle structures. As of this writing, it is too early to evaluate the success of their activities.

■ **Urban runoff best management practices (BMPs):** To reduce stormwater-related water quality contaminants flowing into Lake Zurich from older urban areas, the Village of Lake Zurich designed and installed two sand filters and a wetland swale. The sand filters treat runoff from areas that are almost entirely impervious, including commercial parking lots, a highway, and a gas station. The sand filter structures include both a settling chamber to remove heavy grit and debris, and a sand filter to remove finer particles and contaminants such as oil. The sand filter structures were created using standard manhole structures and PVC piping. The wetland swale provides runoff treatment for a mixed-use area including a landscape nursery. Its design includes a settling forebay to remove heavy particles, and a densely vegetated wetland zone to filter out organic matter, nutrients, and other pollutants.

While the projects described above are intended to restore the Flint Creek

watershed, they also should be viewed as demonstrations of techniques that may be applied more widely across the region. A detailed report documenting these projects, including lessons learned, will be available in August 1997.

Skokie Lagoons Shoreline Restoration

Using funding assistance provided by a grant from the U.S. and Illinois EPAs under Section 319 (Nonpoint Source Pollution Demonstration Projects), the Forest Preserve District of Cook County has completed installation of over 2 miles of shoreline stabilization practices in the Skokie Lagoons (northeastern Cook County). Much of the Lagoons' shoreline experiences serious shoreline erosion. Erosion is attributed, in part, to the dramatic water level fluctuations (as much as 7 feet) in this man-made lake system that doubles as a flood control reservoir and a popular recreational destination. Commission staff assisted the Forest Preserve District and its consultant in the planning and design of the stabilization project.

All of the stabilized shoreline areas received one or more forms of soil bioengineering treatments, similar to those described above for Lake Zurich. An additional technique was the use of "pallets" of rooted plants that are intended to rapidly establish emergent vegetation in the littoral zone. Most of the installation was completed in the summer of 1996. Monitoring in 1997 will assess the relative success of each of the various practices used, and thereby help guide planning for stabilization of other lagoon shoreline areas. Early observations indicate the greatest success of vegetative techniques in lagoons areas that are least susceptible to extended inundation.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

McHenry County Wetlands Study Nearing Completion

Commission staff, under contract with U.S. EPA, are coordinating a study of wetlands in McHenry County. This project is known as an Advanced Identification (ADID) study. It is intended to develop improved knowledge and understanding of the county's wetland resources and to generate a comprehensive wetland protection strategy. To date, a digital mapping inventory of county wetlands has been completed, revealing that roughly 11 percent of the county landscape is composed of wetlands and other "waters of the U.S." Evaluation of high quality wetland habitats also is largely complete. Not surprisingly, numerous stream corridors in the Kishwaukee and Fox River watersheds have been identified as high quality resources.

Tasks underway include the evaluation of stormwater storage and water quality protection functions, development of a wetland protection strategy, and creation of a user-friendly geographic information system (GIS) interface to allow ready access to the final ADID maps and data. It is anticipated that wetland evaluations will be completed late in 1997, leading to a public review process and a final report and maps. Commission staff also will develop an educational brochure and conduct a workshop to educate both professionals and citizens about the ADID products and the importance of wetland protection in McHenry County.

Assistance Provided to Countywide Stormwater Planning Agencies

Active stormwater planning programs are now underway in all five collar counties of the region. The two newest initiatives are in Kane and Will counties. Authorized by state statute since 1987, these efforts allow joint municipal/county committees to develop countywide stormwater plans. From a water quality perspective, the most important undertaking of these committees is the



Prairie Smoke (Geum triflorum) in a McHenry County Wetland, June 1997

development of comprehensive countywide stormwater management ordinances.

The Commission has played an active role with each county in the development of its plan. Assistance has ranged from serving on advisory committees and reviewing draft plans and ordinances, to drafting plan components and performing technical analyses under contract. DuPage and Lake counties were the first to complete their plans and develop countywide ordinances. The Commission continues to provide formal assistance to DuPage County in its hydrologic modeling work. McHenry County was next to adopt a plan (in 1996), with contractual assistance from the Commission, and has recently begun preparation of a countywide ordinance. Commission staff are currently assisting both Kane and Will counties in drafting countywide plans. Cook County, operating under somewhat different enabling legislation, has undertaken some initial stormwater management activities, including an inventory of local ordinances.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of each of these initiatives has been

the comprehensive stormwater management approach embraced by the elected officials who serve on the countywide committees. While the principal mission of the committees is to address flooding problems, all of the stormwater plans and ordinances developed to date also have addressed stormwater quality and stream and wetland protection concerns. One indication of the progressive approach taken by these programs is the recent award given to the DuPage County Stormwater Committee for the country's outstanding floodplain management program in 1997, by the Association of State Floodplain Managers. Ultimately, the plans and ordinances that are adopted through these countywide initiatives can provide a formidable tool to reduce nonpoint source impacts of new development and, to a lesser extent, remediate existing nonpoint source problems in already-developed areas.

Technical Assistance Provided to Local Governments

One of the important missions of the Commission is to provide technical assistance to local governments. With

limited funding from the Illinois EPA and local government contributions, the Commission provides advice on a variety of water quality and water resource issues, including urban stormwater management, nonpoint source control, stream, lake and wetland protection, and groundwater protection.

This assistance is provided in several ways. Technical and policy presentations are made at numerous seminars and conferences sponsored by groups such as the Illinois

Association of Floodplain and Stormwater Management, American Society of Civil Engineers, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, and American Public Works Association. Presentations also are made to village boards, planning commissions, and advisory committees. Staff regularly attends meetings of countywide stormwater management agencies. In addition, staff respond to numerous telephone inquiries from local governments and their consultants. These inquiries typically focus on local development ordinances, water quality data, and other water quality protection issues. This year saw a significant increase in requests to provide assistance to fledgling watershed planning groups.

A summary of available services and publications is provided in the 1995-96 *NIPC Publications List*. Telephone inquiries and requests for assistance may be directed to the Natural Resources Department at (312) 454-0400.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings from *A National Conference on Nonpoint Source Pollution Information/Education Programs*, October 22-24, 1996, Chicago; March 1997, 134 pages. The proceedings would be of most interest to public education professionals.

Reducing the Impacts of Urban Runoff: The Advantages of Alternative Site Design Approaches, April 1997, 65 pages, \$11.00. This report is targeted to local government officials and members of the development community.

Lake Notes Fact Sheets: Topics include *Home and Yard, Septic Systems, Illinois Clean Lakes Program, Aquatic Exotics, Canada Geese and Your Lake, Fertilizers and Pesticides: Options for Lawn and Garden Use, Shoreline Buffer Strips, and Shoreline Stabilization: Bioengineering Alternatives*. The fact sheets were published in 1996 and 1997 and are typically four pages long. Additional fact sheets will be available in summer 1997 on the following topics: aquatic plant management, aeration/destratification, where to go for help, and lake stratification and mixing. *Lake Notes* are targeted to lake and watershed residents, as well as local government and park district officials.

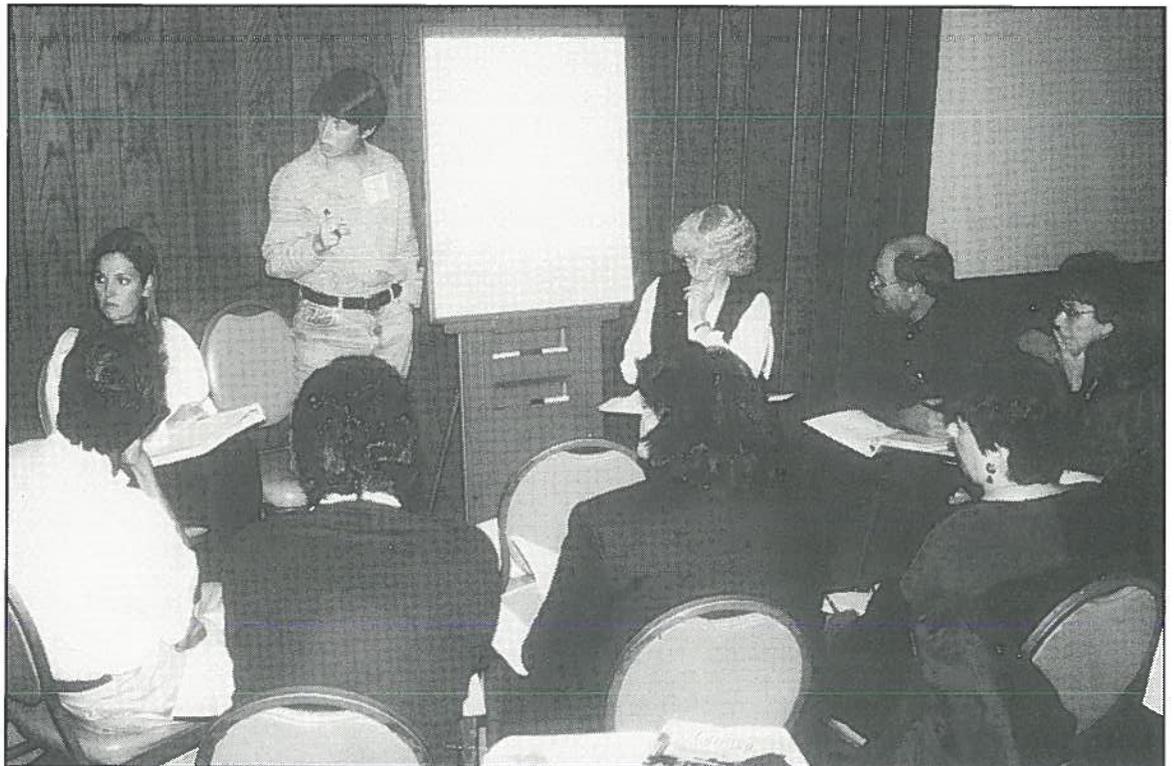
Proceedings from *Assessing the Cumulative Impacts of Watershed Development on Aquatic Ecosystems and Water Quality*, March 18-21, 1996, Chicago.

Publications are available from the Commission's Publications Department at 312/454-0400.

CONFERENCE AND COURSE HIGHLIGHTS

State lake program managers, together with leaders of statewide lake associations, gathered from across the country in downtown Chicago on April 23-25, 1997 for the **National Conference on Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs**. Co-sponsored by the Commission and the U.S. EPA, this year's conference represented the 10th consecutive year that the Commission and U.S. EPA have collaborated to hold this important event. Session topics at this year's conference included the economic value of lakes and lake quality, promoting opportunities for diverse lake recreation experiences, starting an internet home page, integrating drinking water protection with lake management, conflict resolution approaches, biocriteria for lakes, aquaculture issues, lake association networking, improving public speaking skills, and strengthening the watershed stewardship ethic. Representatives from Illinois included the Illinois EPA and the Illinois Lake Management Association. Planning already is underway for next year's conference, scheduled for April 21-24, 1998 in downtown Chicago.

In response to the need for improved education strategies addressing nonpoint source pollution, the **National Conference on Nonpoint Source Pollution Information/Education Programs** was held in downtown Chicago on October 22-24, 1996. Sponsored by Illinois EPA, U.S. EPA, and the Commission, the conference provided a first-of-its-kind opportunity—at a national scale—to learn and share ideas on nonpoint source information/education strategies. The conference's 200+ attendees explored practical, state-of-the-art examples of successful outreach programs through multi-media sessions. Those attending judged the conference a real success, and expressed hope that a similar conference could be held again sometime in the future.



A Breakout Session at the Nonpoint Source Pollution Information/Education Programs Conference

Watch for these Upcoming Conferences and Courses!

Fall 1997, location to be determined; course on Urban Stormwater Best Management Practice Design. The course will be similar in scope to two courses that were held in 1993 but will include new information, particularly on alternative site design approaches and insights gained from several recent BMP demonstration projects.

February 9-12, 1998; The Westin Hotel, Chicago. National Conference on Retrofit Opportunities for Water Resource Protection in Urban Environments.

April 21-24, 1998; Ramada Congress Hotel, Chicago. 11th National Conference on Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs.

Contact the Natural Resources Department for more information on these events or to be placed on the mailing list for the conference/course announcements.

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS

Under contract with the Illinois EPA, the Commission reviews requested amendments to wastewater Facility Planning Areas (FPAs). A summary of review actions from July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997 involving FPA boundary changes and/or new or expanded treatment facilities is presented below.

WQ#	Applicant	Request	Finding
96-WQ-062	City of Joliet	FPA Amendment	Non-Support
96-WQ-076	Village of Green Oaks	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-080	City of Crystal Lake	Plant Expansion	Support
96-WQ-081	Village of Palos Park	Facility Plan Review	Support
96-WQ-082	Hinsdale Sanitary District	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-083	Village of Channahon	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-084	City of Braidwood	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-085	City of Braidwood	FPA Amendment	Partial Support
96-WQ-087	DuPage Co. Dept. of Env. Concerns	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-099	DuPage Co. Dept. of Env. Concerns	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-132	DuPage Co. Dept. of Env. Concerns	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-137	City of Woodstock	Plant Expansion	Support
96-WQ-141	Village of Hampshire	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-142	Village of Maple Park	Plant Expansion	Support
96-WQ-143	City of Joliet	FPA Amendment	Support
96-WQ-144	Village of Huntley	New Land Treatment Facility	Support
96-WQ-145	Village of Manhattan	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-004	Lake in the Hills S.D.	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-005	Village of Channahon	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-007	Village of Algonquin	Plant Expansion	Support
97-WQ-008	Citizens Utilities Co.	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-009	Citizens Utilities Co.	FPA Amendment and Plant Exp.	Support
97-WQ-010	Village of Libertyville	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-011	Village of Manhattan	FPA Amendment and New Plant	Cond. Support
97-WQ-029	Mill Creek WRD	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-030	Village of Frankfort	Plant Expansion	Support
97-WQ-031	City of St. Charles	FPA Amendment	Cond. Support
97-WQ-039	Village of Sleepy Hollow	New Treatment Facility	Under Review
97-WQ-040	Fox Metro WRD	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-041	Nicholas Novelle	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-042	Village of Spring Grove	New Treatment Facility	Cond. Support



northeastern illinois planning commission

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Northeastern Illinois is diverse in its land use and complex in its political structure. It has some of the most productive farms on earth—also one of the world's greatest cities. It contains 3,714 square miles of land and 38 square miles of water. It is home to 7 million people, organized in more than 1,250 units of government.

In 1957, following a decade of rapid urbanization in the Chicago suburban area, the Illinois General Assembly created the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) to conduct comprehensive planning for the six-county greater Chicago region.

The Commission has three statutory charges: conduct research and collect data for planning; assist local government; and prepare comprehensive plans and policies to guide the development of the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will.

By necessity, regional planning deals with general development policies, not local land use detail. NIPC supports and coordinates county and municipal planning. The Commission has advisory powers only and relies upon voluntary compliance with its plans and policies.

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~~Roseanna Marquet,~~
Director of Programs

Elected by the Assembly of Mayors

Alan Bennett, Trustee,
Village of Elmwood Park

Kevin Kelly, Mayor,
City of Elgin

Al Larson, Mayor,
Village of Schaumburg

Kyle R. Hastings, President,
Village of Orland Hills

Sidney H. Mathias, President,
Village of Buffalo Grove

Joseph L. Murawski, Trustee,
Village of Lake in the Hills

Rae Rupp Srch, President,
Village of Villa Park

Anthony Uremovic, Councilman,
City of Joliet

Appointed by the County Board Chairmen

Jerry Butler, Member,
Cook County Board of Commissioners

Herbert T. Schumann, Member,
Cook County Board of Commissioners

appointment pending
Cook County Board of Commissioners

Olivia Gow, Member,
DuPage County Board

~~Patricia Sjurseth, Member,~~
Kane County Board

Pamela O. Newton, Member,
Lake County Board

Donald Doherty, Member,
McHenry County Board

John E. Gerl, Member,
Will County Board

Appointed by the Board of the Regional Transportation Authority

Frank R. Miller

Appointed by the Board of the Chicago Transit Authority
appointment pending

Appointed by the Board of Metra
~~W. W. W. W.~~

Appointed by the Board of Pace
Carl F. Roth

Appointed by the Board of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
Patricia Young

Appointed by the Board of the Illinois Association of Park Districts
Judy Beck

Appointed by the Board of the Chicago Park District
Appointment Pending

Appointed by the Board of the Illinois Association of Wastewater Agencies
A. E. Machak

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Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission

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