

**1997-1998
Water Quality
Activities**

Water Resource Project Highlights ♦ 1997-1998

- ❖ Developed a brochure on alternative pavement deicing techniques
- ❖ Published a landowner's handbook for restoring and managing stream greenways
- ❖ Continued the next phase of restoration projects in the Flint Creek watershed
- ❖ Completed assessments of wetland quality and developed a wetland protection strategy for McHenry County
- ❖ Coordinated the 1997-98 Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program for 57 lakes in northeastern Illinois
- ❖ Completed four *Lake Notes* fact sheets
- ❖ Completed a diagnostic/feasibility study of Indian Lake at Brookfield Zoo
- ❖ Initiated Illinois Clean Lakes Program Phase 2 restoration and protection project at Indian Lake in Brookfield Zoo
- ❖ Continued Illinois Clean Lakes Program Phase 2 restoration and protection work at Lake George in the Village of Richton Park
- ❖ Continued Illinois Clean Lakes Program Phase 1 Diagnostic/Feasibility studies at Maple Lake and Chicago Botanic Garden Lagoons
- ❖ Completed Phase 2 Clean Lakes Program restoration and protection projects at McCullom Lake in the City of McHenry
- ❖ Coordinated eleventh annual "National Conference on Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs," April 22-25, 1998
- ❖ Coordinated a national conference "Retrofit Opportunities for Water Resource Protection in Urban Environments," February 9-12, 1998
- ❖ Assisted Kane and Will County Stormwater Management Committees in preparing countywide stormwater plans
- ❖ Assisted the Blackberry Creek Watershed Committee in preparing a watershed management plan
- ❖ Continued technical support of stormwater and watershed management programs
- ❖ Reviewed 29 Level II Illinois Water Quality Management Plan amendment requests including 23 FPA boundary changes, four plant expansions, one land treatment system, four applications for new treatment facilities and one transfer of wastewater service. Reviewed two Level I amendment requests for FPA amendments. Also reviewed 38 requests for reissue, issue, modification, or termination of NPDES permits and facility plan amendments.

Inside...

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Cover photo courtesy of Brook McDonald of The Conservation Foundation.

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Local Grass-Roots Initiatives Benefit Water Quality

In recent years there has been a growing level of interest and an increasing number of activities to protect and restore the region's natural environment. Particularly inspiring are the grass-roots efforts by citizens, landowners, and businesses to preserve our streams, lakes, and wetlands. These initiatives also are encouraging because they evidence a growing awareness of the critical link between management of the landscape and the quality of the water environment. There are many examples here in northeastern Illinois, including:

- "Friends of groups" and "ecosystem partnerships" that have formed around many of the stream and river systems in the region. These groups, arising out of the concerns of individual citizens and local organizations, have spurred renewed interest in restoring waterways such as the Chicago, Des Plaines, DuPage, Fox, and Kishwaukee rivers and Nippersink, Salt, Thorn, Butterfield, Blackberry, Waubensee, and Tyler creeks. The groups have initiated projects ranging from streambank stabilization to water quality sampling and watershed planning.
- Natural landscaping – the use of native trees, shrubs, and prairie and wetland plants in place of turf grass and non-native ornamentals – is steadily growing in popularity. Homeowners, park districts, schools, and corporations increasingly are using natural landscaping to enhance aesthetics, reduce maintenance costs, and improve water quality. Natural landscaping benefits water quality by reducing the need for fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, and by enhancing the capacity of the landscape to filter out pollutants in stormwater runoff. A striking local example is the conversion of 50 acres of bluegrass turf to native prairie grasses and wildflowers at the Lucent Technologies (formerly AT&T) research campuses in Lisle and Naperville. This project, spurred by an employee-organized ecology club, has generated a very favorable response in the local community.
- Local land conservation groups are protecting and restoring hundreds of acres of land to the benefit of aquatic ecosystems. Notable examples are the Lake Forest Open Lands Association and Citizens for Conservation, a Barrington area group. These organizations have acquired and restored important wetlands, stream corridors, and adjacent uplands in the North Branch Chicago River and Flint Creek watersheds. Their efforts have been supported by private donations, developer contributions, and government grants.

The Commission supports these and other local initiatives through technical assistance, as well as publications on stream corridor management, natural landscaping, and greenway development and other natural resource topics.

The importance of these initiatives goes far beyond their individual accomplishments. Citizen activists and the projects they initiate have heightened awareness among fellow citizens and local governments. In particular, there is a growing sense of the unrealized recreational potential of local waterways, and what remains to be done to restore them to higher uses.



Phillip D. Peters
Executive Director

Lake Restoration and Protection Projects



Water Quality Monitoring at Maple Lake, Winter 1998

Working with numerous local agencies, the Commission has assisted in the acquisition of grant funds, prepared diagnostic studies, and assisted in the implementation of recommended lake restoration and protection measures. Highlights of ongoing projects appear below.

Lake George Restoration Moves into High Gear

Since January 1997, the Village of Richton Park (southern Cook County) has been implementing an Illinois Clean Lakes Program Phase 2 grant at Lake George. Like many suburban lakes, Lake George serves multiple purposes. It was designed for both stormwater detention and as an amenity to the residential subdivision that surrounds it. Like many similar lakes, it now suffers from degraded water quality, eroding shorelines, and reduced aesthetics. The purposes of the

project are to restore the lake's water quality and recreational uses and provide for its long-term ecological protection. NIPC is serving as technical coordinator for the project.

One of this year's projects is the stabilization of eroding streambanks on the two tributaries entering Lake George. NIPC staff helped to select a consultant/contractor that specializes in the use of native vegetation and soil bioengineering practices. Installation is scheduled to begin in June 1998.

Another summer 1998 project is the limited dredging of nearshore sediment. A contractor is scheduled to conduct this work in June.

Control of the possible adverse effects of development activities in the upstream watershed also is a critical element of this project. NIPC staff are assisting the Village in the review of engineering plans for a "planned unit development" to be constructed upstream of Lake George. Recommendations are being provided to improve the designs for drainage, stormwater detention, and soil erosion and sedimentation control so the lake is protected from polluted runoff.

Other restoration activities that are in the planning stages include coordination with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources for

rehabilitation of the lake's fishery planned for September; stabilization of eroding lake shorelines; reintroduction of native aquatic plants; installation of a wintertime aeration system; and public awareness and education activities. The Phase 2 grant continues through December 2001.

McCullom Lake Restoration Project Completed

Located in the City of McHenry, McCullom Lake has been the site of an aggressive Clean Lakes Program Lake Restoration and Protection Program project. Completed in June 1998 (and ongoing since 1990), the purpose of the project has been to restore and improve the lake's recreational uses and ensure its long-term ecological protection. The Commission served the City of McHenry as technical coordinator for the project, while Illinois EPA administered the federal grant from the U.S. EPA's Clean Lakes Program.

Ironically, the lake's rebirth began with an eradication of the fish population, which was necessitated by an explosive rate of growth among bottom-feeding carp during 1991 through 1993. Illinois Department of Natural Resources fisheries biologists in 1993 applied a fish toxicant called rotenone. Within the next few days, over 84,000 pounds of dead fish, almost all carp, were removed by lakeshore residents and volunteers. The impacts on the lake were astounding: by the following spring, water clarity increased from less than 1 foot before the carp were removed, to over 9 feet after the carp eradication. These clearer lake waters have been welcomed by swimmers, and the restocked game fish population has done well in the improved habitat.

Dramatic changes in McCullom Lake continued in 1995, as the lake experienced a decline in a nuisance, non-native aquatic plant called Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*). Coinciding with this decline was the discovery of an aquatic weevil in the lake: *Euhrychiopsis lecontei*. This is the first confirmed sighting of the "watermilfoil weevil" in Illinois in the presence of a Eurasian watermilfoil

decline. In most areas of the lake, the milfoil no longer grows to nuisance proportions. Other native, more desirable aquatic plant communities continue to expand within the lake. Research continues at McCullom Lake and other lakes in the Midwest regarding the potential role this weevil, as a "biological control," might play reducing nuisance growth of Eurasian watermilfoil.

Other important activities during the project included installation of an wintertime-only aeration system (to prevent fishkills during the winter), acquisition of lakefront property that included the lake's outlet, education programs for watershed residents and lakefront homeowners about actions they can take to protect lake quality, and demonstration programs to reduce shoreline erosion.

Chicago Botanic Garden Takes Comprehensive Approach to Lagoon Restoration

With funding support provided by Illinois EPA's Clean Lakes Program (part of the state's Conservation 2000 initiative), the Chicago Horticultural Society began in 1997 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's 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 ambitious undertaking, and is serving as technical project coordinator for the Phase 1 project. During 1997-1998, in-lake water quality was monitored at sites throughout the lagoon system to characterize existing water quality and conditions. Detailed surveys of aquatic birds have been ongoing since the project began in spring 1997. Public education and outreach also was a priority focus over the past year.

Commission staff also assisted in the development of a Master Plan for the Chicago Botanic Garden's Lagoon Shoreline Restoration Initiative. Moderate to severe erosion is a common condition around much of the lagoons. This master plan stresses the importance of addressing the underlying causes for erosion, such as unstable water levels and steep shoreline slopes. Implementation of this shoreline plan will complement and enhance the water quality improvement strategies that emerge from the Clean Lakes Program study upon its completion in late 1999.

Maple Lake Study Aims to Protect Recreational Resource

Another lake restoration/protection project continuing to receive funding support from Illinois EPA's Clean Lakes Program is the Forest Preserve District of Cook County's Maple Lake. Located in the southern part of the NIPC region in the District's Palos Preserve, Maple Lake's overall "good" quality makes it a favorite fishing destination for many of our region's anglers. The Forest Preserve District is studying the lake to determine the best approaches for protecting its good quality into the future.

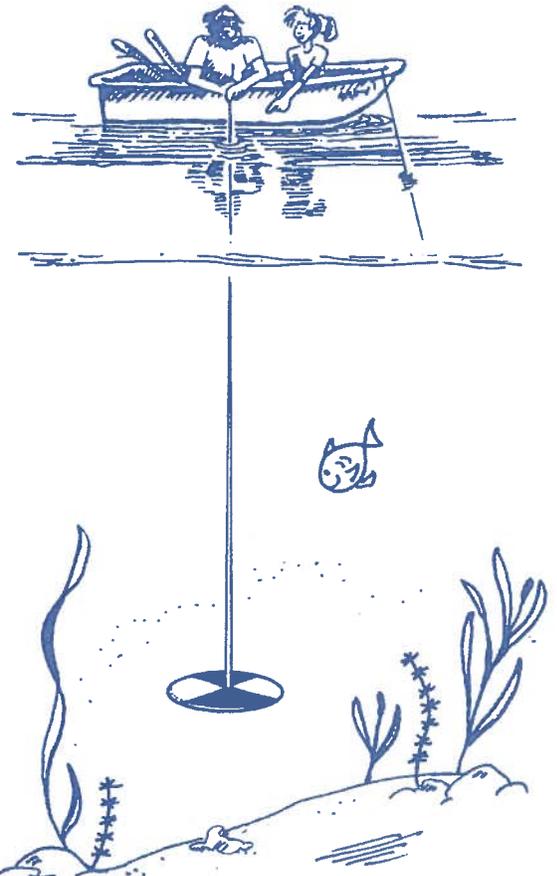
The Commission is serving as technical project coordinator for this project. During 1997-98, myriad parameters that characterize lake water quality and conditions were monitored; this monitoring will continue into fall 1998. Analysis of these data and other information relating to the lake's watershed will lead to a comprehensive lake management plan by October 1999.

New Restoration Project Begins at Indian Lake

A comprehensive Lake Restoration and Protection Plan was completed at Indian Lake during 1997. Located at Brookfield Zoo in Cook County, this small but picturesque lake has experienced a number of water quality problems over the years including floating algae mats, pungent odors, and even fishkills. 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 to safeguard the lake's health and provide improved aquatic habitat.

In spring 1998, the Zoo was awarded a Phase 2 cost-share grant from the Illinois Clean Lakes Program to implement the ambitious lake restoration and protection plan. The tasks to be completed over the next 2 1/2 years include evaluation of a nearby sewer system, lake aeration, precipitation of lake nutrients, and an increase in fish and aquatic plant species diversity. Shoreline protection with "bioengineering" approaches and the establishment of a shallow water wetland adjacent to the lake are also included in the Phase 2 grant as are public education and awareness activities relating to the Indian Lake project. Aggressive water quality and ecological monitoring during and after project implementation will be done to document the relative success of the restoration/protection measures. The Zoo has selected the Commission to serve as technical advisor for this project.



Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program

What began back in 1981 continued in 1997 with the seventeenth season of Illinois' Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP). This Illinois EPA-sponsored program brings volunteer citizen scientists, state agency staff, and regional planning commissions together to investigate the quality of Illinois' lakes. As program coordinator for the six-county northeastern Illinois region, NIPC staff provides volunteer training, technical assistance, educational materials, fact sheet development, and assistance in annual report preparation. During 1997, of the 134 volunteer-monitored lakes statewide, 51 lakes were in the northeastern Illinois region involving 110 volunteers.

Volunteers monitor water transparency (clarity) in a lake of their choosing using a Secchi disk (an 8-inch diameter plate painted black and white in opposite quadrants, attached to a calibrated rope). The disk is lowered into the water and the depth to which it is visible recorded. Monitoring is done from May through October, typically at three sites in the lake. The Secchi measurements are used to document changes in water transparency during the monitoring season, as well as from year to year. In addition to Secchi disk monitoring, a portion of the volunteers (on a rotating basis) also collect water samples that are analyzed at an Illinois EPA laboratory.

VLMP 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. Lake scientists, planners, and consultants also use the data for a wide variety of purposes. The Illinois EPA uses the VLMP data in its biennial assessment of the state's waters as required by the federal Clean Water Act.

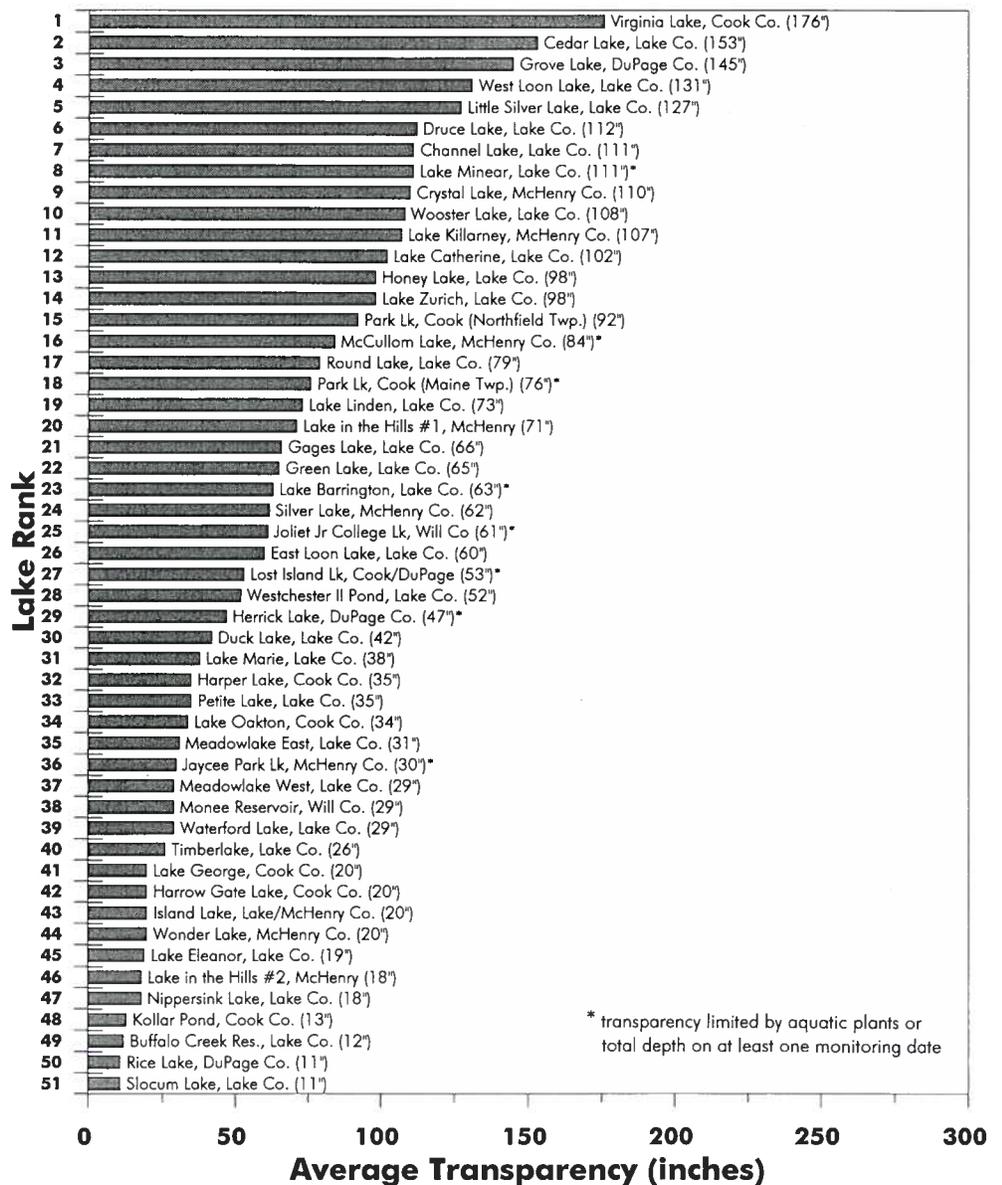
The accompanying figure presents the average annual Secchi disk transparency values for the northeastern Illinois lakes participating in the VLMP during 1997. Virginia Lake in Cook County exhibited the greatest average transparency of 176 inches. Cedar Lake in Lake County was next with an

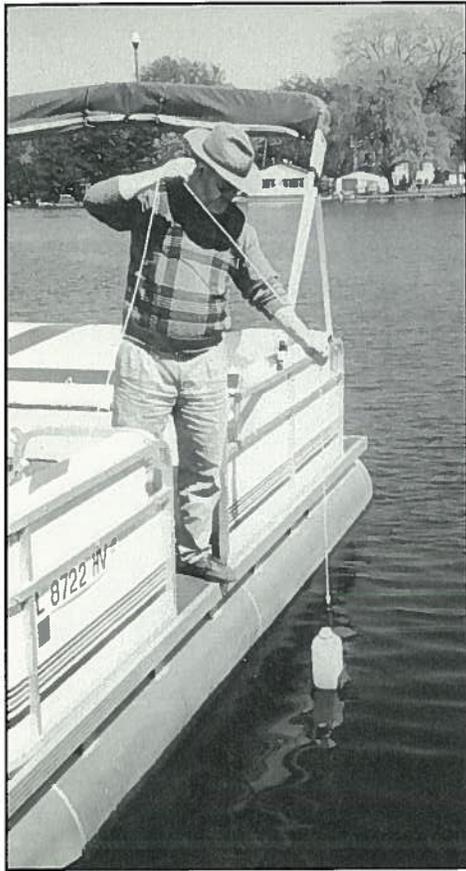
average clarity of 153 inches, followed by Grove Lake in DuPage County at 145 inches. Also exhibiting average transparency of greater than 100 inches were West Loon, Little Silver, Druce, Channel, Minear, Wooster, and Catherine lakes in Lake County and Crystal Lake and Lake Killarney in McHenry County. The lowest average annual transparency of 11 inches was observed at both Rice Lake in DuPage County and Slocum Lake in Lake County (due to substantial suspended sediment and algae).

Compared to other VLMP lakes statewide, 20 of the top 34 lakes in the state (average transparency of at least 71 inches) were in the northeastern Illinois region. Snakeden Hollow Lake in Knox County in western Illinois again exhibited the greatest average transparency of 212 inches.

More information on the VLMP, as well as copies of the annual reports, are available from NIPC's Natural Resources Department.

Northeastern Illinois 1997 VLMP Lake Rankings (lakes monitored four or more times)





Volunteer James Burg Collecting a Water Quality Sample on Island Lake

Watershed Management Activities

New Round of Flint Creek Restoration Projects

The Illinois EPA recently awarded its third round of grants through Section 319 of the Clean Water Act to implement the Flint Creek Watershed Management Plan. The Commission assisted the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission in preparing the watershed plan and has been assisting the local communities in implementing numerous restoration projects.

The most recent grant is providing funds to assist the Village of Barrington and Good Shepherd Hospital with separate streambank stabilization and restoration projects and the Village of Lake Zurich with a detention retrofitting project to improve the quality of stormwater runoff. Design work is expected to occur this summer with installation in fall of this year or spring of next year.

Watershed Planning Initiated for Blackberry Creek

Blackberry Creek, located in north-central Kendall and south-central Kane counties is one of the many streams in the region that is receiving new attention from local organizations and agencies. The creek was one of the hardest hit

areas during the record-setting flood of July 1996.

In response to flooding concerns, as well as other issues, a broad-based watershed committee was formed. It includes two counties, six municipalities, the Farm Bureau, consultants, contractors, and land owners. It was formed with assistance from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) who organized the committee and assisted them in identifying issues and concerns. The NRCS also assisted in formation of technical teams to advise the watershed committee. The technical teams included representatives from resource agencies, municipal and county staff, local consultants, as well as NIPC.

The Commission is currently assisting the Blackberry Creek Watershed Committee in preparing a watershed plan. A large focus of the emerging plan is the control of flooding that seriously damaged several subdivisions in the watershed. In particular, two adjacent subdivisions experienced first floor damage in 203 of their 278 homes. The technical teams, along with the City of Aurora, identified a number of alternatives to address the flooding in these areas. The Watershed



Citizens for Conservation Restoration Project Along Flint Creek

Other Activities

Committees struggled with the recommendations due to stream impacts that the improvements may have. The teams also debated the relative merits of installing flood control improvements versus removing homes from the floodplain. While many agreed that removing homes from the floodplain was the best long-term solution, the deciding factor was cost. The buyout plan was estimated to cost up to five times the flood control plan.

In addition to addressing the severe flooding problems in selected areas of the watershed, the plan has many stream and wetland protection and enhancement recommendations including acquisition of high quality wetland complexes, re-meandering of the stream in selected locations, establishing vegetated stream buffers along the entire creek, and working with urban and rural land owners to better manage upland areas.

Commission Assists Other Watershed Planning Initiatives

With new financial support from the Illinois EPA, the Commission has been providing planning assistance to several local watershed management initiatives. Significant ongoing efforts are being directed to the Waubensee and Butterfield Creek and Kishwaukee, DuPage, and Chicago River watersheds. Assistance ranges from informal advice, to serving on an advisory committee, to participating as a partnership member.



Nippersink Creek, One of the High Quality Stream Corridors in McHenry County

McHenry County Wetlands Study Nearing Completion

Commission staff, under contract with U.S. EPA, is 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. As an indication of the level of interest in wetlands in the County, a public meeting in the spring of 1998 was attended by over 200 citizens.

A digital mapping inventory of county wetlands completed as part of this project revealed that roughly 11 percent of the county landscape is comprised of wetlands and other "waters of the U.S." ADID assessments also focused on high quality wetland habitats. Not surprisingly, numerous stream corridors in the Kishwaukee and Fox River watersheds have been identified as high quality resources and approximately 156 wetlands have been classified as high quality habitats. In addition, approximately 274 wetlands have been classified as high functional value for their significant ability to mitigate stormwater runoff and water quality impacts.

Perhaps the most important project task is the development of a comprehensive wetland protection strategy. This strategy, involving education, regulation, acquisition, and restoration components, is being developed with a local advisory committee. It is hoped that this strategy will be endorsed and implemented by local entities, particularly municipalities, the county, the McHenry County Stormwater Committee, and the McHenry County Conservation District.

End products, including a final report, wetland inventory maps, an educational brochure, and a user-friendly GIS interface and database, are being completed in the summer of 1998.

NIPC Helps Kane and Will Counties Develop Countywide Stormwater Management Plans

With contractual assistance from Commission staff, both Kane and Will counties recently completed draft plans for countywide stormwater management. Adoption of both plans is anticipated in the fall of 1998. The main emphasis of the plans is the prevention of increased stormwater damages that could otherwise occur

due to projected high rates of development during the coming decades.

While increased stormwater runoff causes several serious impacts, both plans focus on flood damages as their primary concern. Encouragingly, though, water quality protection and stream and wetland preservation also are identified as important objectives in the Kane County plan. The Kane County plan, for example, calls for the preservation or restoration of high quality conditions (Class B or better) in all of its streams. The Kane County plan also identifies innovative design alternatives for new development to protect sensitive natural resources.

Both Counties have indicated that the next step after their plan is approved is to develop and implement countywide stormwater ordinances. Plan recommendations call for comprehensive ordinances addressing stormwater drainage and detention, floodplain management, soil erosion and sediment control, and stream and wetland protection.

Technical Assistance Provided to Local Governments

One of the Commission's most important missions 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 Managers, 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 responds 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 continuing increase in requests to provide assistance to fledgling watershed planning groups.

A summary of available publications is provided in the March 1998 NIPC Publications List. Telephone inquiries and requests for assistance may be directed to the Natural Resources Department at (312) 454-0400.

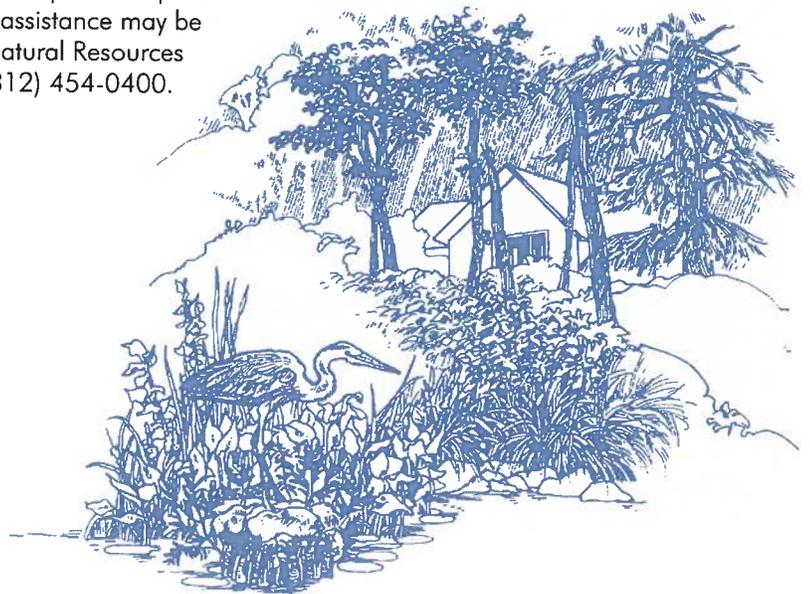
New Publications

Restoring and Managing Stream Greenways: A Landowners Handbook, April 1998, 47 pages, free. This report is targeted to public and private owners of property along streams and rivers.

Pavement Deicing: Reducing the Environmental Impacts, April 1998, 16 pages, free. This brochure is intended for local governments and property managers involved in pavement deicing operations.

Lake Notes Fact Sheets: New fact sheets were developed on the topics of "Aquatic Plant Management Options," "Lake Stratification and Mixing," "Lake Aeration and Circulation," and "Where to Go for Lake Information." The fact sheets provide lake and watershed residents and public officials with a greater understanding of environmental cause-and-effect relationships, and efforts everyone can take to protect our lakes.

A complete listing of NIPC water quality publications can be found in the March 1998 Publications List or on the Commission's internet home page (<http://www.nipc.cog.il.us>).



Conference and Course Highlights

A cold winter wind didn't deter over 350 people from northeastern Illinois and across the country from converging on downtown Chicago in February 1998 for the **National Conference on Retrofit Opportunities for Water Resource Protection in Urban Environments**. Co-sponsored by the U.S. EPA, the Commission, and Illinois EPA, this four-day conference featured presentations from progressive scientists and researchers, along with managers of successful local projects.

The conference program was organized around the premise that a diverse assortment of water resource management tools—"retrofits"—have been developed for improving water quality in already-developed urban areas. However, implementation of these approaches has been hampered by a lack of technology transfer opportunities—which this conference sought to help correct. Featured session topics included retrofit opportunity identification, modeling and monitoring approaches, conservation design

strategies, innovative financing approaches, evaluating results and measuring success, newly-emerging technologies, urban revitalization issues, riparian reforestation, and public education/involvement programs.

For the eleventh consecutive year, state lake program managers, along with leaders of statewide lake associations, gathered in downtown Chicago for the **Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs** annual conference. Held in April 1998, this successful partnership between U.S. EPA, the Commission, and the North American Lake Management Society once again brought timely and useful information to the government programs and local volunteers who are making a difference in the quality of our nation's lakes.

The theme of this year's conference, "Smart Growth Strategies to Protect Lakes and Reservoirs," was particularly relevant to our urban growth challenges here in northeastern Illinois. An enlightening keynote address was delivered by Linda Rimer, U.S. EPA's Advisor for Sustainable Urban Environments. Conference attendees also learned about new technologies for assessing the impacts of growth on lakes, as well as new design approaches for reducing adverse water quality impacts from new development. Volunteer lake monitoring programs were featured, as were local ordinances and programs to protect lakes. The conference wrapped up with an overview of the Clean Water Action Plan by John Meagher, U.S. EPA's Clean Water Action Plan Coordinator.



Linda Rimer Speaking at the *Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs* Conference in April

Upcoming Conferences and Courses

April 20-23, 1999; Congress Plaza Hotel and Convention Center, Chicago. 12th National Conference on Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs.

February 10-13, 2000; The Westin Michigan Avenue, Chicago. National Conference on Tools for Urban Water Resource Management and Protection.

Fall 1998; location to be determined. Course on the design and implementation of Urban Stormwater Best Management Practices. 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.

Water Quality Management Plan Amendments

Under a contract with the Illinois EPA, the Commission reviews requested amendments to wastewater Facility Planning Areas (FPAs). A summary of review actions from July 1, 1997 through June 30, 1998 involving FPA boundary changes and/or new or expanded treatment facilities is presented below.

WQ#	Applicant	Request	Finding
96-WQ-010	Village of Kildeer	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-009	Citizens Utilities	FPA Amendment & Plant Expansion	Support
97-WQ-039	Village of Sleepy Hollow	New Treatment Facility	Conditional Support
97-WQ-052	Village of Plainfield	FPA Amendment	Conditional Support
97-WQ-056	Opus Corporation	Land Treatment	Non-Support
97-WQ-057	City of Joliet	FPA Amendment - Level I	Support
97-WQ-058	City of Joliet	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-059	Village of Hampshire	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-063	Village of Deer Park	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-064	Village of Elburn	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-070	Village of Sugar Grove	Service Transfer	Support
97-WQ-071	City of West Chicago	FPA Amendment	Partial Support
97-WQ-078	City of Crest Hill	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-079	Village of Minooka	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-080	Village of South Elgin	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-084	Village of New Lenox	FPA Amend, New Plant and Plant Exp.	Conditional Support
97-WQ-086	Village of Orland Park	FPA Amendment	Conditional Support
97-WQ-093	Fox Metro WRD	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-094	Village of Minooka	FPA Amendment	Support
97-WQ-095	Village of Huntley	FPA Amendment - Level I	Under Review
97-WQ-097	Village of Wheeling	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-001	Village of Mundelein	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-005	Village of Plainfield	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-006	Downers Grove S.D.	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-007	Village of Fox River Grove	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-008	Village of Hampshire	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-009	City of Batavia	Plant Expansion	Support
98-WQ-013	Village of Vernon Hills	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-014	Village of Grayslake	FPA Amendment	Support
98-WQ-018	Toor's Car and Truck Plaza	New Treatment Facility	Under Review
98-WQ-019	Lou Perrine's Gas and Groceries	New Treatment Facility	Under Review
98-WQ-020	City of Naperville	Plant Expansion	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

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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

- Lowell Anderson**
- 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

- Gerald Sullivan**
- Appointed by the Board of the Illinois Association of Wastewater Agencies**
A. E. Machak



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