



Illinois  
Environmental  
Protection Agency

Environmental Policy  
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November 1999

IEPA/ENV/99-021

# FY 2000 Performance Partnership Agreement



November 1999

**FY 2000 PERFORMANCE  
PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT  
BETWEEN  
ILLINOIS EPA AND Region 5, USEPA**

We are pleased to execute our fifth Performance Partnership Agreement and thereby to continue the journey envisioned in the new National Environmental Performance Partnership System (see Figure 1). This agreement sets forth our mutual agenda for continued environmental progress and our expectations for the state/federal relationship. We have assembled in one comprehensive document the joint priorities, goals, strategies and measures for most of the environmental programs that are operated in Illinois. Illinois will also operate under a performance partnership grant that provides funding for the programs described in this agreement.

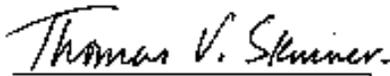
The execution of this agreement demonstrates our continuing commitment to environmental improvement that is cost-effective and responsive to public concerns. We believe that this agreement measures up to the call for finding better ways of doing our regulatory business. It also builds upon the lessons learned from previous partnership agreements.

The seven sections which follow form the body of this agreement and will serve as our joint performance plan for the specified programs.

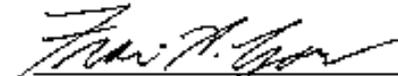
Entered into on this 27<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1999.

For the Illinois EPA:

For Region 5, USEPA:



Thomas V. Skinner  
Director



Francis X. Lyons  
Regional Administrator

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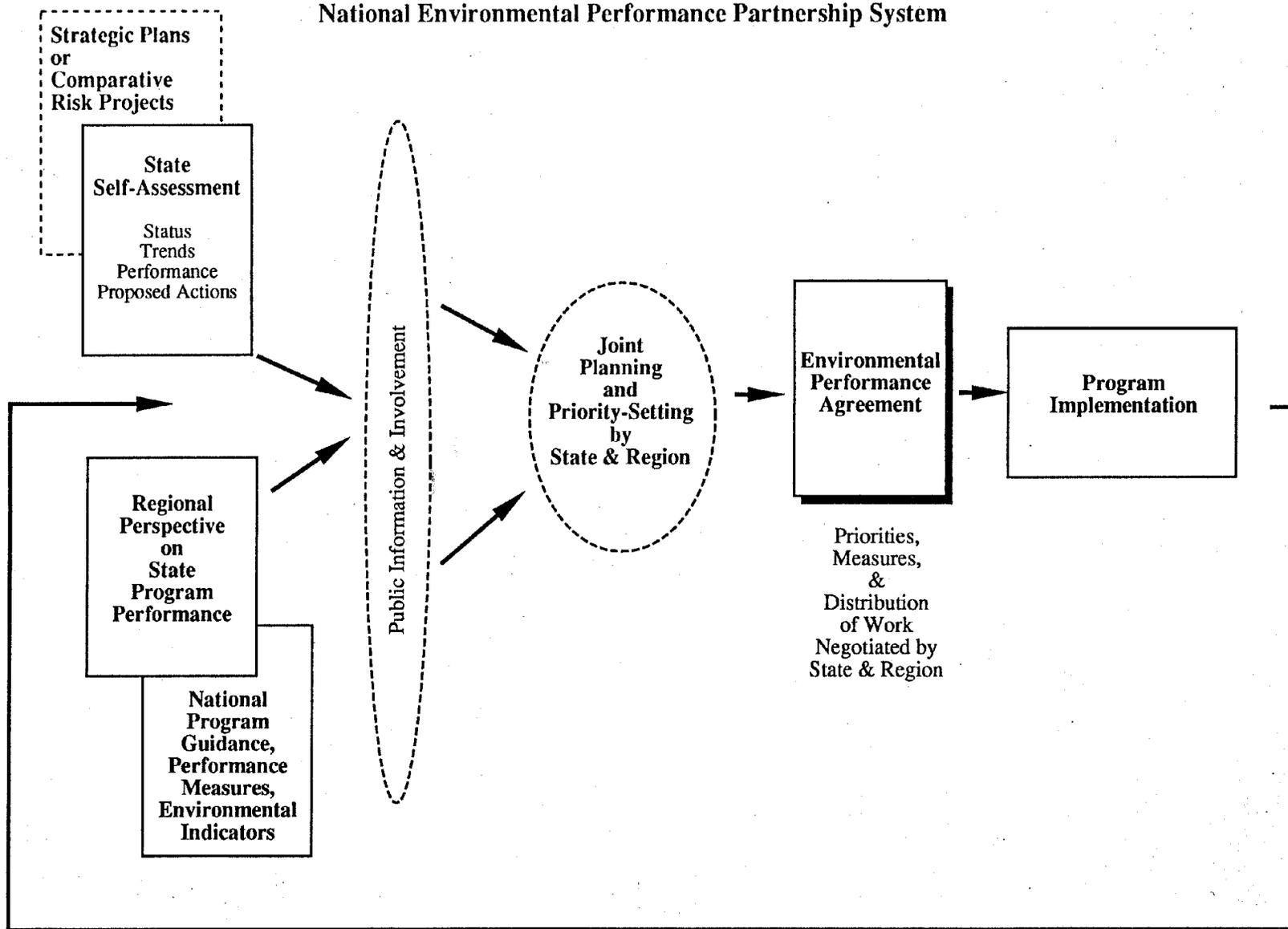
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Figure 1

### National Environmental Performance Partnership System



## I. GENERAL PURPOSE AND CONTEXT

The purpose of this FY2000 Performance Partnership Agreement ("the agreement") is to set forth the mutual understandings reached regarding the state/federal relationship, the desirable environmental outcomes, the performance expectations for the participating programs, and the oversight arrangements between the parties. The parties to this agreement are the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and Region 5 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

### A. State/Federal Environmental Partnership

This agreement is designed to be consistent with the "environmental partnership" as described in the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). The parties concur with the principles that are enumerated in the NEPPS and are proceeding in accordance with the framework shown therein.

### B. Strategic Planning Context

Senior leadership from the six states and Region 5 held an annual planning session on April 20-21, 1999. The topics addressed included Great Lakes strategic planning, building relationships, enforcement and updates for clean air/water. For the last part of the meeting, the state agricultural directors joined the discussions. Topics covered for this part included PBTs strategy, sprawl/smart growth, and animal feedlot operations.

Over the past five years, we have continued to build upon the strategic foundation forged by the states and Region 5 as described in "Strategic Directions For the Midwest Environment (1995-1999)." This strategy identified ten broad themes and 57 specific strategic directions that were needed to ensure continued environmental progress. It also described a fundamental shift in management philosophy that was taking place:

C "Cooperation and collaboration should be our foundation. The allocation of resources and the accountability between us should be directly linked to attaining environmental results."

In effect, then, this strategy became an environmental management agenda from which regional and state programs would make selections to fashion their respective work plans. It was anticipated that a flexible approach would be necessary to accommodate the full range of state and regional interests and priorities. To deal with these specific applications, a commitment was made to continue the dialogue among Region 5 and the states.

### C. Mission Statements and Roles

1. **Illinois EPA** - The mission of the IEPA is to "safeguard environmental quality consistent with the social and economic needs of the State, so as to protect health, welfare, property and the quality of life." IEPA operates under the auspices of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and several other state statutes. Under state law, the IEPA is designated

as the primary operations agency for purposes of the major federal environmental protection programs. Statutory authority is granted for policy and regulatory development, planning and monitoring, permitting, inspections and enforcement, remedial actions, emergency management, and environmental infrastructure assistance.

IEPA has sought and received delegation of the major national environmental protection programs. IEPA also operates numerous state programs that do not involve a relationship with USEPA. In combination, these national and state-specific program responsibilities place IEPA in the lead role for delivering day-to-day environmental protection in Illinois. This agreement is designed to address the full range of these operations with only a few exceptions, such as the leaking underground storage tank program.

Illinois EPA recognizes that it has a continuing responsibility to advise Region 5, USEPA regarding statutory or regulatory changes that could have a material effect on an authorized or delegated national environmental program. Region 5, USEPA, in turn, has a responsibility to promptly inform IEPA if it believes such change is inconsistent with applicable federal statutes or regulations governing the affected environmental program. Region 5, USEPA may also identify federal guidance or policies that should be considered in evaluating such change. IEPA and Region 5 agree to work together to resolve the issues related to several Illinois statutory provisions which may create impediments to certain authorization, delegation, or approval of certain federal environmental programs in Illinois, including the audit privilege law, the amnesty provisions in 415.531 (c)(3), Section 31 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, and the proportionate share liability scheme at 415 ILCS 5/58.9.

Under federal programs that are delegated to the State, IEPA will continue to assume the lead in enforcement and compliance in Illinois. IEPA recognizes that there are also circumstances where USEPA may take the lead in enforcement and compliance as set forth in the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance subsection under Federal Roles. Both agencies recognize the need for timely and open communications to identify and coordinate responsibilities, work activities and opportunities for joint actions in the compliance and enforcement area. IEPA and USEPA are committed to improving work coordination and communications to ensure effective and efficient use of resources. Program offices will continue to coordinate activities with USEPA to ensure the appropriate instances of noncompliance are referred for enforcement actions. IEPA will also identify and evaluate existing enforcement response plans, updating them as necessary to ensure timely and appropriate enforcement can be conducted.

IEPA operates within a complex network of intergovernmental and public/private relationships. The principal roles that IEPA plays within this web of relationships are as follows:

- a. Primary regulator - IEPA has direct regulatory responsibility for the full spectrum of environmental protection matters. This predominant role drives much of our focus and performance. Under the NEPPS, IEPA will strive to improve the environmental protection system in Illinois so that affordable environmental progress can continue to be realized.
  - b. Secondary regulator - IEPA has authority to delegate certain regulatory activities to local governments and has done so under several programs. Certain efficiencies are gained when some regulatory actions take place at the local level. For the most part, these arrangements have worked well and have resulted in a net improvement in program operations. Where feasible, the IEPA will continue to seek out these opportunities and assume a secondary role as needed to ensure the integrity of program performance.
  - c. Environmental information generator - IEPA creates a large amount of information about environmental quality in Illinois and about things that affect Illinois' environment. Under the NEPPS, we want to do a better job of sharing this information with the public and regulated community. The use of environmental goals and indicators should help us move in this direction.
  - d. Policy and technical advisor - The IEPA is frequently called upon to give environmental policy and technical advice to a wide variety of interests. This environmental expertise represents a major asset that can be utilized to support our environmental aims.
  - e. Financial provider - The IEPA provides financial assistance to eligible parties in a number of ways via grants, loans and cost-sharing for projects. These valuable resources need to be used wisely so that intended environmental benefits are realized.
  - f. Project sponsor - IEPA assumes direct sponsorship for a wide variety of environmental improvement projects such as hazardous site remediation, tire dump cleanups, collection of household hazardous wastes and safe disposal of abandoned hazardous materials. These environmental services help prevent or correct a wide range of adverse environmental conditions. IEPA is committed to delivering these services in a productive manner.
  - g. Change agent and promoter - The IEPA has opportunities to display environmental leadership and pursue system changes where it makes sense to do so. We want to encourage innovation and to take full advantage of these important opportunities. In exercising such leadership, we become advocates and promoters of new ways of thinking and new approaches for addressing environmental problems. Fostering this outlook within the IEPA is critical if we are to cope with the rapidly changing world scene.
2. **Region 5, USEPA** - The federal government has a fundamental responsibility to protect the integrity of the nation's environment and health of its diverse citizenry. Both USEPA and individual states conduct environmental protection activities, with USEPA directly implementing some federal programs, taking enforcement actions against violators, delegating federal programs for state operation, and reviewing and evaluating state program performance. Because pollution does not respect political boundaries,

USEPA has a fiscal and statutory responsibility to ensure that a consistent, level playing field exists across the nation. USEPA performs this vital function by providing leadership when addressing environmental problems that cross state, regional and national borders and ensuring a consistent level of environmental protection for all citizens. The Agency fulfills these responsibilities by working with its many partners--other federal agencies, states, tribes and local communities--to address high priority environmental problems. By offering training and technical assistance, sharing work and conducting scientific and policy research, USEPA helps build the capacity of states and other partners to ensure protection of public health and the environment. USEPA also carries out an important role in reviewing state program performance, incorporating a wide variety of activities, from annual meetings with state program managers to file reviews. Region 5 will continue to provide the state with funding for base programs and specific projects which will achieve environmental results consistent with USEPA and IEPA priorities set forth in this agreement and will evaluate state programs to ensure the fiscal integrity of the USEPA/State relationship. Region 5 will continue to build state capacity for undelegated programs with a goal of moving those programs to the states in the near future.

**Federal Role in Enforcement and Compliance Assistance** - Compliance and enforcement activities to be accomplished during the term of this Agreement are included in the media programs. However, USEPA and IEPA believe it is helpful to highlight the federal role in compliance and enforcement in this Agreement.

There is a continuing role for USEPA in environmental protection in Illinois. USEPA can assist IEPA in conducting inspections, conducting joint enforcement actions, and in providing compliance and technical assistance to the State and its regulated entities. USEPA carries out its responsibilities in the enforcement arena in a variety of ways. The Agency acts as an environmental steward, ensuring that national standards for the protection of human health and environment are implemented, monitored and enforced consistently in all states. Under this PPA, USEPA and IEPA retain their authorities and responsibilities to conduct enforcement and compliance assistance, and such enforcement will be accomplished in the spirit of cooperation and trust. Additionally, both Agencies agree to explore the most effective application of the full spectrum of compliance tools, including compliance assistance and enforcement, to encourage and maintain compliance of sources.

Specific federal enforcement and compliance assistance responsibilities may include:

- C Work on national priorities (e.g., multi-media inspections, companies with significant company-wide non-compliance in several states, and OECA Priority Sectors).
- C Work on regional priorities, including enforcement and compliance assistance in Region 5's Principal Places, as well as using this approach to reduce toxics, especially mercury; to promote sustainable urban environments and brownfields redevelopment; to clean up sediments; to protect and restore critical ecosystems; and to protect people at risk, especially children and environmental justice communities.

- C Ensuring timely and appropriate enforcement, if necessary, in state and federal programs.
- C Ensuring a level playing field and national consistency across state boundaries.
- C Addressing interstate and international pollution (watersheds, air sheds, or other geographic units).
- C Addressing criminal violations under federal law.
- C Multi-media inspections and enforcement at federal facilities.
- C Enforcement in non-delegated, partially delegated or non-delegable programs.
- C Enforcement to assure compliance with federal consent decrees, consent agreements, federal interagency agreements, judgments and orders.

Both IEPA and USEPA agree in FY 2000 to ensure that there is a productive use of limited federal and state resources to secure compliance. In order to foster improved communications and coordinate in the enforcement area, the following approach will be utilized:

### ***Planning and Information Sharing***

- C IEPA and USEPA will hold an annual planning meeting to discuss enforcement and compliance matters.
- C USEPA and IEPA will share information regularly about pending and potential enforcement cases in order to avoid surprises, ensure consistency, minimize duplication and ensure timely coordination of activities. For those enforcement programs where the authorizing statute does not provide for delegation to the states (e.g., non-delegable programs such as TSCA), USEPA will share enforcement information with IEPA to the extent allowed under existing Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance policies and procedures. USEPA will also provide IEPA with a copy of each non-delegable program enforcement action issued within the State. Information which is enforcement-confidential will be protected from disclosure by all parties to the fullest extent of the law.

### ***Coordination of Activities***

- C Each agency will identify cases in which inconsistency with national enforcement response policies or state environmental compliance strategies or duplication of resources are potential problems, or in which coordination between USEPA and IEPA is essential.
- C These cases will be discussed at meetings or conference calls, held at least quarterly. Each agency will designate appropriate contacts to attend meetings and discuss identified cases.
- C For each facility identified, USEPA and IEPA will discuss and attempt to agree on the appropriate response for the violation and the appropriate agency to take the lead role. For some cases, joint actions may be preferable.

USEPA will take enforcement actions in Illinois as necessary and appropriate to ensure implementation of federal programs and as a deterrent to non-compliance, in accordance

with the communication and coordination activities outlined above. There may be emergency situations or criminal matters that require USEPA to take immediate action (e.g., seeking a temporary restraining order); in those circumstances, USEPA will consult with the State as quickly as possible following initiation of the action.

For both USEPA and IEPA, enforcement and compliance assistance is conducted through individual media programs. However, both agencies conduct multi-media enforcement and compliance activities which will require coordination. While individual program activities will be coordinated on a program specific basis, multi-media activities will be coordinated, when appropriate, through Region 5's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) and the Compliance Management Panel. Specific multi-media activities that IEPA and USEPA will work together on in FY 2000 include coordination on multimedia inspections and identification of additional joint multi-media activities during the next annual planning meeting.

**Region 5 Priorities for Federal FY 2000** - USEPA's Strategic Plan sets the course for the Agency in the coming years and defines the standards against which progress will be judged. To more effectively focus on our mission, 10 strategic, long-term goals are defined which express the desired outcomes: clean air, water, and land; safe food, homes, and workplaces; global environmentalism, sound science, greater compliance with environmental laws; and management integrity and access to environmental information for all Americans. All regional work can be linked to one or more of these goals. To guide our efforts, the Region's *Agenda for Action* outlines programmatic and Region-specific priorities for FY 2000. A regional priority is one that addresses a multi-media environmental problem, needs non-traditional methods to solve the problem, needs federal leadership, is broad in scope, impacts a significant population or resource, and/or is an Administration priority. Some Regional priorities have been identified as joint priorities for both Region 5 and IEPA. The remainder will be pursued and tracked by the Region. For those priorities not identified as joint, however, the agencies will continue to work together to coordinate actions, reduce duplication and manage overlap and complimentary activities. Each of the Region's five environmental priorities continues to be a joint priority with Illinois; therefore, description of region and state activities for these programs will be found in the next section.

Region 5 FY 2000 Environmental Priorities are:

- C reducing toxics, especially mercury
- C promoting sustainable urban environments and redeveloping brownfields
- C cleaning up sediments - this is a joint priority found under Protecting and Restoring Critical Ecosystems
- C protecting and restoring critical ecosystems
  - protecting people at risk, especially children and environmental justice communities

To direct limited resources to places where these priorities can be most effectively addressed, the Region has identified **principal places** where the complex environmental problems would most benefit from a multi-media focus. Of the Region's nine principal places, those which impact Illinois are:

- C Upper Mississippi
- C Lake Michigan
- C Greater Chicago
- C Gateway (East St. Louis, IL)

Work in the Upper Mississippi relates mainly to water programs, the management of nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen) sediments, and wet weather flows, and ecosystem issues (habitat losses and restoration), and is described under the Ecosystem joint priority. To implement its activities in the other priority places, Region 5 has created multi-media Regional Teams whose role is to evaluate, plan and implement activities to address the site-specific community issues and environmental problems in communication and cooperation with all impacted stakeholders, including IEPA. The Team Managers have developed action plans for FY 2000 containing detailed information on proposed activities. State activities supporting the Team goals are described here, under the appropriate state program area or in the Joint Environmental Priorities section as appropriate. Summaries of the Regional Team plans are provided as follows:

- C Lake Michigan - Both the USEPA Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) and the Region 5 Lake Michigan Team contribute to activities which promote the clean-up, restoration and protection of Lake Michigan, with GLNPO focusing at a Great Lakes Basin-wide level. USEPA's Great Lakes Program brings together federal, state, tribal, local, and industry partners in an integrated, ecosystem approach to protect, maintain, and restore the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes 5-Year Strategy, developed jointly by USEPA and its multi-state, multi-Agency partners and built on the foundation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement with Canada, provides the agenda for Great Lakes ecosystem management: reducing toxic substances; protecting and restoring important habitats; and protecting human/ecosystem species health. These objectives closely align with Region 5 and IEPA's joint environmental priorities and certain GLNPO activities may be described in those sections as appropriate. The Lake Michigan LaMP 2000 will include a strategy for TMDL development for Lake Michigan.

Highlights of Federal activities not covered elsewhere include:

**Monitor Lake ecosystem indicators.** GLNPO will interpret and report information about Lake Michigan air, water, sediments, and biota through the Lake Michigan Mass Balance Study (LMMB), thus enabling the Agency and its partners to target further pollutant reductions. The joint GLNPO/Canadian atmospheric deposition network (including air monitoring stations on each Great Lake) will provide trend and baseline data to support and target remedial efforts and measure environmental progress under Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs). GLNPO, with its Canadian counterparts, will lead efforts to establish appropriate Basin-wide environmental indicators in anticipation of the 2000 biennial State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference which will bring

together representatives of the public and private sectors to facilitate risk- and science-based decision-making. Basin indicators will be developed by the LaMP. **Manage and provide public access to Great Lakes data.** USEPA's integrated Great Lakes information system, developed by GLNPO and its state and federal partners, will deliver LMMB, and other, scientifically sound, easily accessible environmental information to decision makers and the public by traditional means and via the Internet. GLNPO will pilot techniques to provide public access to LMMB data via the Internet.

**Provide and promote community-based environmental protection, especially in AOC's.** USEPA will work side-by-side with, and provide funding for, local communities to address the environmental problems they determine to be of the highest priority.

IEPA will continue to give priority to restoration and long term protection of Lake Michigan. We will support and participate in activities of Region 5's Lake Michigan Team including development of the Lake Michigan lakewide management plan (LaMP) and participation in the Lake Michigan monitoring coordinating council, a revised 5-year Great Lakes Strategy, the Cook County area PCB/Mercury pollution prevention initiative, the Lake Calumet area wetlands initiative, and the environmental indicators workgroup. The Agency is also actively pursuing numerous other Great Lakes activities including completion of Waukegan Harbor remediation, ecosystem restoration and ultimately its delisting as an Area of Concern (AOC), and participation in multi-state activities (IJC, Council of Great Lakes Governors initiatives, the Corps of Engineers Great Lakes Dredging Team, the Great Waters provisions of the Clean Air Act). Of particular interest from the broader Great Lakes wide perspective, the Agency will continue participation in GLNPO's implementation plan for the Binational Toxics Strategy. Some of IEPA's P2 programs help support this effort.

- Greater Chicago Initiative - The Greater Chicago Initiative (GCI) focuses on Cook County, Illinois, particularly on the environmental justice areas of the Southeast and West Sides of the City of Chicago. The purpose of the Initiative is to work with local stakeholders, including Region 5, the State of Illinois, Cook County, the City of Chicago, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, other Federal, State, and regional agencies, industry, and citizens to coordinate various government and private environmental activities for the purposes of effectiveness and efficiency. An important function of the Initiative is to address environmental problems that fall outside the purview of the regulatory agencies' base programs. These are often areas of environmental concern that will require innovative approaches to long standing environmental problems that have been very difficult to solve.

The focus areas of the Initiative suffer from a range of problems associated with aging industry, decay of infrastructure, job flight, and general urban malaise. Yet positive qualities, some unique, have also been attributed to the area: cultural and

ethnic diversity, available labor and land, a viable central downtown and important natural sites. Accordingly, three subcommittees have been established to work in the areas of enforcement, brownfields, and natural resources. The enforcement committee is writing a strategy for the participating agencies based in part on hazard ranking information that is becoming available through the Chicago Cumulative Risk Initiative, a cooperative effort to assess pollutant loading and toxicity/hazard screening in Cook County, Illinois and Lake County, Indiana. The strategy is expected to address enforcement coordination, selection of facilities for inspection, and compliance assurance issues. The brownfields committee has held a workshop for municipalities, and plans another one. In addition, the feasibility of partnering to develop an eco-industrial park is under discussion. The natural resources committee has established the Lake Calumet Government Working Group. The Working Group coordinates government natural resource activities in Southeast Chicago. Many of these agencies, including the IEPA and USEPA, participate in the Lake Calumet Ecosystem Partnership, a local partnership of stakeholders that has completed a strategic planning exercise and plans to pursue a land management plan for the Lake Calumet basin, good neighbor dialogues, and the possible creation of an eco-industrial park.

In addition to these standing subcommittees, the Region works with IEPA and others in workgroups that have been established to address odors and the cluster sites. Work on the cluster sites consists of characterizing and evaluating conditions on six adjoining CERCLIS sites located near 122<sup>nd</sup> Street and Stony Island. The IEPA has dedicated considerable remedial resources to one of these sites, the Paxton Landfill. The Associate Director at IEPA and the GCI Regional Team manager serve as co-chair of the GCI Steering Committee.

- Gateway (St. Louis/East St. Louis) - A very successful and fruitful partnership has developed over the last few years between the Region 5 Gateway Team and the staff of the IEPA, particularly the Collinsville office, as we work together to achieve the goals in the environmental justice Metro East area of improving the quality of life and protecting the natural resources within that community, as well as improving the community economics. Region 5 and IEPA will continue to work together on a Lead Initiative Project and Workgroup collecting and analyzing existing and new lead data to identify exposure pathways, hot spots and other data needs. IEPA will continue to work with USEPA to identify candidates for inspections/enforcement and provide technical assistance to facilities and communities, as well as continue to support the Gateway Enforcement Workgroup by participating in quarterly conference calls. IEPA's Air Program and Public Affairs Office will continue to support USEPA's effort for community forums on air issues, take part in the Sustainable Growth and Stormwater group meetings and will participate in identifying the extent of contaminated sediments. USEPA and IEPA will work to identify results and implement strategies to address the metro East's stormwater issues and assist with ecosystem restoration and enhancement of wetlands to alleviate flooding. Both agencies will continue to focus brownfields

activities on the metro East St. Louis area and work toward development of community based indicators of environmental health. IEPA and USEPA will continue to work on tire collection and sweeps and explore areas that would enhance coordination on groundwater issues. IEPA, specifically the Collinsville office, and USEPA will work together to establish an Annual River Cleanup incorporating environmental education initiatives and continuing to build community capacity among neighborhood, school and environmental organizations.

IEPA will work with USEPA to provide for special data runs to report Gateway-specific numbers from some of the indicators and performance measures areas already identified within the PPA for the following areas: toxic chemical releases, pollution prevention, ozone nonattainment, hazardous air pollutants, acid rain, shallow groundwater, waste disposal at permitted facilities, open dumping, contaminated lands, waterway conditions, wastewater discharges, finished drinking water and groundwater recharge areas.

Finally, to solve environmental problems most effectively, Region 5 supports USEPA's **critical approaches** to problem-solving, which reinforce how work gets done. Although every approach is not applicable to each environmental priority or principal place, the availability and use of these tools will maximize our ability to achieve better environmental results. The critical approaches are: Enforcement and Compliance Assurance; Community-Based Environmental Protection; Pollution Prevention; Partnerships with States, Local Governments, Other Federal Agencies and other Nations; Customer Focus; Trust Responsibility for Tribes; Risk and Science-Based Decision-Making; Measuring and Managing for Environmental Results; Regulatory Innovation; and Human Resource Investment for Change . In general, specific actions being taken under these approaches are described under appropriate program and priority descriptions. The following three areas are broader concepts and are highlighted here:

- C Customer Service - Based on 1993 Executive Order 12862 requiring every Federal Agency develop and publish customer service plans, USEPA reaffirmed its commitment “to providing the best customer service possible... (and) to achieve this through increased public participation, increased public access to information, and more effectively responding to customer needs.” Region 5 established a Customer service Task Force to focus on efforts to improve customer service at a Regional level and is committed to ensuring all aspects of customer service are of the highest quality possible.
- C Human Resource Investment for Change - Region 5 is committed to providing an environment that fosters recruitment, development and retention of a high quality, diverse workforce.
- C Measuring and Managing for Environmental Results - Region 5 is committed to relying heavily on environmental data to evaluate conditions, identify existing and emerging problems, set priorities, and make decisions to address the top hazards facing public health and the environment. Examples of this effort include:

Quality Assurance and Quality Management Plans - Region 5 has a responsibility to ensure the quality of environmental data collected under all assistance agreements. Through the IEPA's development and implementation of an on-going quality management program (per EPA Order 5360.1 CHG 1 (July 1998)), the quality of environmental data will be known and appropriate for the intended use. For FY 2000, Region 5 QA staff will continue to work with IEPA to finalize and implement a comprehensive quality management plan (QMP). IEPA will document the quality system in a QMP for all granted programs and will submit the final QMP to the Region for review and approval by October 1, 1999. The goal for both organizations is to have an approved State QMP implemented on or before June 30, 2000. For each subsequent year, revisions or updates to the QMP will be submitted to Region 5 for review and approval during the EnPPA negotiations. Region 5 will retain sole authority to approve individual QAPPs until such time the State QMP is approved. At such time, the authority to review and approve QAPPs for most granted programs, except Superfund and TSCA-PCB inspections, will be delegated to the State. Since GLNPO's QA requirements differ from Region 5, any projects funded by GLNPO will continue to be addressed separately through that program.

Building Partnerships for Information Sharing - To facilitate information sharing, Region 5 will work with IEPA to address the following as appropriate. Where applicable, Region 5 will ensure IEPA receives all information related to grant applications pertaining to these initiatives and will work with the State to move projects forward.

1. Collect, quality assure, and store key data (e.g. geographic location, chemical, and facility ID) from facility, discharge and monitoring points (Locational Data Improvement Project);
2. Assess and implement consistent national data standards for facility and chemical identification coding to provide effective integrated capability need for multi-media decision making processes (Facility Identification Initiative);
3. Assess collective data needs to support decision making and acquire the documented data as necessary, including environmental data not collected by either IEPA or Region 5, but by other federal, state and local agencies. Specific examples are Geographic Information System spatial data and compatible land-based attribute data (e.g. multi-resolution landscape characterization image representation, wetlands inventory, critical habitat/endangered species);
4. Develop and implement improved processes to share data, information, and analysis, such as geographic risk, sampling design, and other statistical and physical modeling tools;
5. Improve electronic communications and linkages (Envirofacts Warehouse, Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Training - EMPACT);
6. Review and develop improved joint processes (One-Stop Reporting Grants, State/USEPA Data Workshops and Regional meetings).

#### **D. Relationship of Agreement to Grants**

Illinois EPA will operate under a Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) in FY 2000. The programs that are described under this agreement are coordinated with the program elements used for the PPG. With this approach, we have taken a major step towards a more integrated approach to environmental management in Illinois.

Illinois EPA operates under a PPG to gain more flexibility in use of federal funds, to reduce the administrative burden of having numerous, specific categorical grants/work plans, and to continue some key resource investments in priority activities. In particular, we have previously provided for such investments in the regulatory innovation and pollution prevention programs. To best achieve the administrative benefits of a PPG, fewer grant actions and awards are desirable. However, where a problem is identified in a single media program, USEPA will move to award the remaining resources while seeking to resolve the issue. Both agencies commit to timely identification and appropriate level of engagement on all such issues.

The parties also recognize that some specific project grants will continue in effect and operate in concert with this agreement. These special activities are best managed in this coordinated manner to ensure program integrity. The attached listing of grants shows the breakout between the categories of federal funding for FY 2000.

Congress requires USEPA to ensure, to the fullest extent possible, that at least 8 percent of federal funding for prime and subcontracts awarded in support of USEPA programs be made available to businesses or other organizations owned or controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals, including women and historically black colleges and universities, based on an assessment of the availability of qualified minority business enterprises (MBE) and women-owned businesses (WBE) in the relevant market. Region 5 must negotiate a fair share objective with each state for procurement dollars covering supplies, construction, equipment and services. Accordingly, for any grant or cooperative agreement awarded in support of this agreement, the parties agree to ensure that a fair share objective will be made available to MBEs and WBEs.

## E. Joint Planning and Evaluation Process

The parties believe it is important to clearly articulate how all the components of the performance partnership are interrelated and sequenced. We will carry out the following joint planning and evaluation process.

<u>Actions</u>	<u>Milestones</u>
1. Annual Environmental Conditions Report	June
2. State's Self-Assessment	July
3. Planning Dialogue Sessions	August
4. Agreement Negotiations	September
5. Final Performance Partnership Agreement	October
6. State's Performance Report for PPG	November
7. Region's evaluation of State's annual report	January

In turn, the Annual Performance Report for the PPG and the Annual Environmental Conditions Report have become the key components for performance review. In turn, the State's self-assessment will serve more as a planning basis for the next year's agreement with some emphasis on important performance considerations. It is also expected that national program guidance should be available at about this same time. File reviews or other oversight by Region 5 will be coordinated with this mid-year and annual report cycle.

## II. SCOPE OF AGREEMENT

On July 28, 1999, IEPA submitted a Performance Self-Assessment to Region 5 for the following programs:

Clean air	Regulatory innovation
Clean land	Pollution prevention
Clean/safe water	Environmental education
Toxic chemical management	Community relations
Environmental emergency management	

These programs are described in Section VII of the agreement. Six programs (D-I) have been described individually but are all part of a comprehensive program element, Multimedia Programs, for purposes of the PPG.

While USEPA and IEPA have attempted to provide a description of each Agency's environmental protection activities for the period of this agreement, it should be noted that there may be additional activities warranting action that are not contemplated at this time. USEPA and IEPA agree that coordination will occur as appropriate over the course of the agreement period to avoid overlap and duplication of effort in addressing new issues and concerns as they arise.

Furthermore, we recognize that this agreement does not necessarily encompass every agreement between IEPA and USEPA, and that some agreements, relationships, and activities will be described elsewhere. (USEPA also has agreements and responsibilities with other state agencies that are not included in this agreement.) This agreement does not replace or supersede statutes, regulations, or delegation agreements entered into with the State.

### **III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR STATE/FEDERAL RELATIONSHIP**

The IEPA and Region 5, USEPA have complementary missions to protect and restore the air, land and water resources. In order to accomplish these missions, the IEPA and Region 5 must maximize their resources and minimize activities that don't contribute to these missions or that hinder their accomplishment. Therefore, in working toward our mutual success, the IEPA and Region 5, USEPA, agree to the following principles:

1. We will work together as partners in a spirit of trust, openness and cooperation and with respect for each other's roles.
2. We will work to ensure that the State, as the major implementer of state and federal environmental protection programs in its jurisdiction, has the greatest degree of flexibility allowable under existing laws and delegation guidelines based on program performance and environmental progress.
3. We will coordinate our work to avoid duplication of effort.
4. We will work to ensure that communication is frequent and timely to avoid surprises; that communication within each agency occurs and that efforts are made to ensure that the right method of communication is used and that information reaches the right person.
5. We will use an agreed upon dispute resolution process (see attachment) to handle the conflicts that are certain to arise as we implement our environmental programs and will treat the resolution process as an opportunity to improve our joint efforts and not as an indication of failure.
6. We will acknowledge EPA's role in the direct implementation of federal programs and in ensuring that federal programs are carried out in a consistent fashion throughout the region.
7. We will work to ensure that staff at all levels are aware of and held accountable for realizing these agreed upon principles.

### **IV. ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS**

Under the NEPPS, state and federal program managers are directed to focus more on "improving environmental results." To achieve this focus, the NEPPS calls for setting environmental goals and using environmental indicators to keep better track of our progress. We see this new focus as part of the next generation of environmental protection that is starting to emerge and take shape

in various ways.

Both IEPA and Region 5 have some experience working with characterization of environmental conditions. IEPA has historically collected ambient environmental quality data and reported findings in various ways. Under the NEPPS, however, we think that more attention must be paid to developing improved linkages between actual environmental conditions and program performance so that we can better assess our effectiveness over time. It should also help us to apply our resources where they will do the most good.

#### **A. Environmental Goals, Objectives, and Indicators**

We have continued to refine the goals, objectives, and indicators to be consistent with the performance measurement hierarchy agreed to between ECOS and EPA. As a result of this effort, we have six environmental goals and twelve environmental objectives and indicators. We see these goals and objectives as a useful way to focus more attention on environmental results and to guide program planning. We do not view these goals as specific deliverables that involve accountability for grants purposes. In other words, program success does not hinge solely on attainment of particular goals. Establishment of these environmental targets gives programs a more clear sense of direction and certainly sound performance should show some progress towards the desired outcome. It must be understood, however, that some environmental conditions are influenced by factors beyond the normal control of an environmental program. Thus, actual attainment of a goal may be compromised even though program performance went very well by most measures. Even with such limitations, we believe it has been useful to go through the goal setting process and to work on program linkages.

#### **B. Annual Environmental Conditions Report**

In June, 1999, IEPA published the fourth Annual Environmental Conditions Report - 1998. This report presents a full account of our environmental progress for the environmental goals and indicators. From year to year, we expect to gain more understanding regarding the directional influences between the objectives/indicators and the performance of these environmental programs. Eventually, we envision a two-way, inter-active relationship will develop. Performance strategies are designed to achieve progress towards the desired environmental outcomes. In turn, information gathered for the indicators may influence the program directions that are taken.

We are continuing to encourage public review and comment regarding this report and the progress that is shown.

## V. JOINT ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

This section of the agreement presents our joint environmental priorities and an overview of the highlights for these important matters. More details and explanations can be found in the next section under the program strategies.

### A. Reduction of Toxics, Especially Mercury

- Releases of toxic substances have caused serious adverse effects in humans and damage to the environment. The laws, regulations, and multiple programs of USEPA and the states traditionally have been devoted in large part to investigating and reducing releases of toxic substances, most often in single-medium contexts. Consequently, Region 5 has created a multi-media Toxic Reduction Team to promote coordination of toxics reduction efforts, while the Toxics program Section within Region 5's Waste Division has primary responsibility for PCBs, TRI and lead. IEPA has a similar multi-media focus on addressing toxic pollutants. Some areas of initial emphasis are: the reduction of releases of mercury; implementation of the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy; the investigation of endocrine disruptors and toxaphene; and the reduction of lead. The Region 5 Toxic Reduction Team, the Toxics Program Section, and the IEPA will work on areas of common emphasis by providing technical support, sharing information, and by coordinating and disseminating results of scientific research. Particular areas of emphasis include the following:

1. Reduce mercury levels - To meet release and use reduction goals, federal actions for FY 2000 include: outreach to industry, organizations, and citizens on pollution prevention and risks; studying alternative use and treatment/disposal options; clearinghouse support and information; and implementing maximum achievable control technology standards (MACTs), the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative (GLI), and the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy. For example, USEPA will develop outreach materials aimed at the construction and demolition industry to encourage proper disposal of mercury-containing devices found in buildings. The Binational Toxics Strategy mercury workgroup will explore options to reduce mercury releases from utilities through pollution prevention, energy efficiency, fuel switching, and green marketing programs, and will conduct outreach aimed at reducing the use of mercury-containing household products.

The implementation of a memorandum of understanding with the American Hospital Association, which commits to virtual elimination of mercury from hospital waste by 2005, is another USEPA priority. Training opportunities will be provided to hospital staff and a model waste minimization plan will be developed. In addition, under a grant from USEPA's Great Lakes National Program Office, Illinois EPA and the Illinois Waste Management and Research Center will be conducting training and providing pollution prevention technical assistance to hospitals in the Chicago area during FY 2000. This project will focus on mercury-containing devices and waste streams.

Illinois EPA's Bureau of Land is seeking authorization for the recently adopted Universal Waste Rule (UWR). The UWR is designed to encourage proper recycling of mercury-containing wastes (i.e., batteries, thermostats) by reducing the regulatory requirements for these wastes. In addition, Illinois EPA is developing a rulemaking petition to be

presented to the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) for the addition of mercury-containing electric lamps (i.e., fluorescent and HID lamps) to the UWR. This effort should further reduce the presence of mercury in Illinois' municipal solid waste and hazardous waste streams.

2. Reduce levels of Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy (BNS) toxicants - General Region 5 actions for FY 2000 include: monitor and evaluate implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy and conduct and coordinate toxics reduction activities outlined in BNS. Specific actions include: verification that certain pesticides are no longer used or released in the Great Lakes watershed; promote removal of PCBs through PCB corrective actions, the PCB Phasedown Program, Supplemental Environmental Projects, and the BNS; reduce mercury use and releases; reducing alkyl-lead from non-automotive sources; assess atmospheric pollutants; continue efforts to identify and quantify emissions of PAHs, B(a)P in particular; and investigate levels and sources of cadmium, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine, dinitropyrene, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobutadiene and hexachloro-1,3-butadiene, hexachlorocyclohexane, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloroaniline), pentachlorobenzene, pentachlorophenol, tetrachlorobenzene, and tributyl tin.
3. Investigate and reduce toxaphene levels (if controllable sources are found to exist) - The Region will investigate reasons for anomalously high levels of toxaphene in Lake Superior and northern Lake Michigan and determine whether there are local or other active sources which can be controlled. Actions for FY 2000 include: conduct studies to screen for local sources; conduct investigations on air/water interface, sediment cores, etc., recommended by the binational technical panel; continue process evaluation of mills; support study of bioaccumulation; and provide clearinghouse support.
4. Understand characteristics and effects of endocrine disruptors (ED) - To gauge the seriousness of ED impacts and to develop needed approaches, Region 5 actions for FY 2000 include: tracking and disseminating information; develop investigation and communication strategies; responding to issues and stakeholder inquiries; training through workshops and fact sheets; support effluent analysis for alkylphenols and estrogen at POTWs; support vitellogenin analysis of fish collected in Region 5 rivers and Great Lakes; track development of water quality criteria for developing water quality standards and develop data for issuance of health advisories; provide coordination and clearinghouse support.

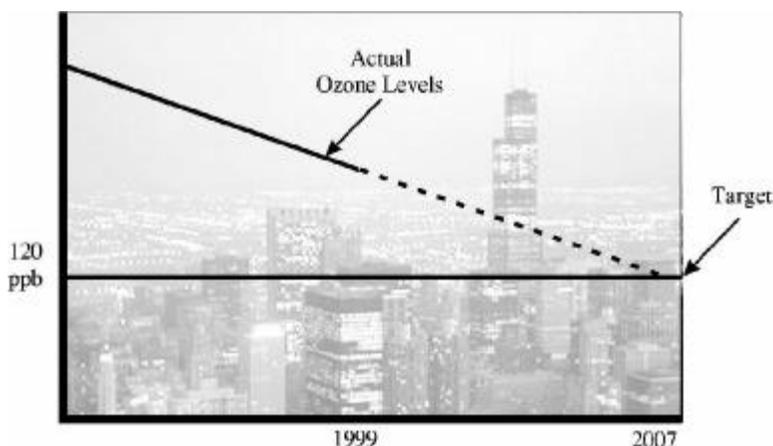
Illinois EPA has developed an Endocrine Disruptors Strategy (2/97). Further development work is described in the program strategies for the relevant programs.

5. Reduce lead exposure - Illinois EPA has taken numerous steps to respond to removal of lead-based paint that gets released to the environment. The IEPA investigates these incidents, takes appropriate samples and works with responsible parties to ensure adequate cleanup of these hazardous materials. IEPA is also developing a regulatory approach that would help prevent these adverse impacts due to unsafe removal of lead-based paints.  
Region 5 actions for FY 2000 include: promote education and outreach programs on lead

exposure through grants; improve regional coordination; support geographic initiative efforts; and implement portions of a Regional lead strategy which could include developing and implementing portions of a Regional lead strategy which could include developing a method for screening lead cluster areas and investigating use of uniform health standards and risk assessment methodology.

#### B. Addressing Ozone Nonattainment

- While there has been significant improvement in ozone levels in the country over the past 25 years, ozone has been and continues to be the most pervasive air pollutant problem in Region 5, including in Illinois. It is the single pollutant for which the State is in nonattainment, and yet it is the pollutant with which the vast majority of the State's population has the most contact. Attaining the ozone standard is a top priority for both the Region and the State. It is clear that the Region and the State must work closely to identify and develop cost-effective programs that result in reductions of ozone precursors in order for the State to attain the standards. Details of the State's strategy for the next fiscal year leading to attainment of the national ozone standards can be found in the Clean Air Program section. Region 5, ARD also has a role in assisting the State in its quest for attainment of the ozone standards, including aid in developing innovative and creative approaches to obtaining emissions reductions and in advocating the approval of such approaches with USEPA Headquarters.



#### C. Promoting Sustainable Urban Development

- Because of its increasing impacts on our air, water and land, sustainable urban development has recently become a priority for IEPA and USEPA. From 1969 to 1988, U.S. population rose 23 percent while vehicle miles traveled rose 98 percent. Regionally, urban sprawl has outstripped population increases. For example, from 1980 to 1990 in Northeastern Illinois, population rose by 4.1% while land used for residential development increased by 46% and land used for commercial and industrial development increased by 74%. IEPA and Region 5 are investigating ways to promote more sustainable land-use patterns and growth management. In FY 2000, Region 5's Sustainable Urban Environment Team will work along with the Illinois EPA to identify key projects and strategies which can demonstrate the interrelationship between environmental protection strategies and land use.

“Brownfields” has emerged over the last four years as one of the most significant issues and opportunities for the Illinois EPA. Illinois EPA has been a national leader in this area and will continue to improve its program efforts to accelerate redevelopment of contaminated sites. This effort will include the implementation of 1) the Brownfields Redevelopment Grant Program and the Environmental Remediation Tax Credit, and 2) the Southeast Chicago hazardous waste cleanup work. Illinois EPA will continue to work jointly with USEPA

Region 5 as an active participant in its Brownfields Team activities. Additional information on these joint Brownfield efforts is discussed in Section H(3).

The Illinois EPA, through the Bureau of Land will continue to coordinate with USEPA to help evaluate the nature and extent of contamination and risks to public health and the environment from a cluster of hazardous waste sites located near Lake Calumet on the southeast side of Chicago (Alburn Incinerator, Paxton Landfills, Paxton Lagoons, U.S. Drum, etc.) BOL also will coordinate state remedial and brownfields cleanup projects in the immediate area such as Paxton II Landfill, in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. The goals are to: 1) achieve consistency with the environmental restoration goals developed by government agencies and local stakeholder groups to protect public health and the environment, 2) promote the development of open space and natural habitat and 3) improve the infrastructure and drainage in the area.

#### **D. Protecting and Restoring Critical Ecosystems**

- Ecosystem degradation and loss is one of the most critical environmental management problems facing the United States today. This conclusion is consistent with the international community's Biodiversity Treaty, which identifies the loss of diversity as a global problem. Ecosystems in Region 5 and the Great Lakes Basin, beset by great ecosystem alterations and biodiversity losses, nevertheless sustain globally rare ecosystems, ecological communities, and species. These resources are being lost or degraded by physical impairment, exploitation, global climate change, chemical pollution, and the biological invasion of exotic species.

##### 1. Lake Michigan Basin

- a. Great Lakes Area of Concern (Waukegan Harbor) - Completion of the Waukegan Harbor remediation is making good progress through citizen and government cooperation. In FY 2000 the Illinois State budget will provide a \$150,000 grant to the Waukegan Port District for the pre-construction, engineering and design of the Waukegan Harbor sediment dredging project. Regular meetings between the Waukegan Harbor Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers continue to be held to provide citizen input into the dredging plan.

A draft Stage 3 Remedial Action Plan for Waukegan Harbor has been provided to the International Joint Commission with the final report to be submitted in FY2000.

- b. LaMP/TMDL - Both USEPA and IEPA are committed to the timely development of a Lakewide Area Management Plan (LaMP) for Lake Michigan. The components of this plan are very similar to the critical elements of TMDL's. Since it is impossible for any of the states bordering Lake Michigan to independently develop and implement a TMDL for the Lake without effective involvement and coordination from USEPA, it is appropriate that the TMDL and LaMP development processes should proceed with consolidation of these requirements to the maximum extent possible. The goal will be that the final LaMP for Lake Michigan will contain a strategy for the joint development and implementation of approvable TMDLs for that waterbody.



This assessment included a detailed analysis of inorganic nitrogen (total ammonia + total nitrate-nitrite), phosphorus and suspended sediment from 21 AWQMN stream stations located at the downstream end of selected watersheds. Total drainage area for these stations within the State is 48,195 miles. All of these stations have active USGS gages with continuous flow measurements and the period of record selected is October 1980 through September 1996 (Water Years 1981-96). This fifteen year period was selected because it provides a consistent and complete set of data at the beginning of this analysis. Review and analysis of data and coordination of comments with other states (through the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association) is ongoing at this time.

3. Illinois River Initiatives- Within the State of Illinois, the Illinois River Basin has been identified as a major priority. The Illinois River Watershed is one of the most significant natural resources in Illinois. The watershed includes more than 90 percent of the state's population, consists of approximately 60 percent of the total land area of Illinois, and is a principal corridor for drinking water, recreation and commerce. Protection and enhancement of this natural resource is a priority concern of the state of Illinois. The Illinois EPA has identified numerous sub-watersheds that include rivers, streams, lakes or groundwater resources that represent high quality water resources worthy of protection and actions of a preventative nature to protect these resources. In order to focus public attention and identify resource needs, several initiatives are underway which are worthy of attention:

- C Integrated Management Plan for the Illinois River Watershed - Under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant Governor Corinne Wood, an Illinois River Strategy Team was formed. This group of public and private sector representatives formed an Illinois River Planning Committee to develop recommendations regarding environmental and economic issues on the Illinois River.

Recommendations under these issues form the heart of the Integrated management Plan. The January 1997 Plan became the foundation for the next significant initiative, The Illinois River Restoration and Conservation Grant Act.

- C Illinois River Restoration and Conservation Grant Act - This Act establishes an interagency body to develop and administer a grant program to fund local watershed management projects. Focus is to be placed on ecological and economic interests, and to stimulate local and private interest in watershed enhancement and protection. The Act established the Illinois River Coordinating Council to advise on grant awards and to make recommendations towards the betterment of the Illinois River. The Council is comprised of representatives from the Governor's Office, the Illinois Congressional Delegation, state natural resource and environmental agencies, and private interests involved with the watershed.

- C Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program - In addition to the above activities, and to initiate the objectives of protection and enhancement of the Illinois River watershed, Illinois has successfully negotiated with the USDA/FSA and Commodity Credit Corporation resulting in Illinois obtaining 100,000 acre Conservation Reserve Program enhancement for the Illinois River watershed. The State Enhancement Program proposed a total acreage of 232,000. Additional acreage eligibility will be based on successful landowner sign-up in the initial program. These additional funds will be used to achieve the goals of reducing soil erosion and sedimentation, improve water quality, and enhance wildlife and fish as detailed in the Lt. Governor's Integrated Management Plan. The estimate total costs for the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) for the Illinois River watershed is \$438,978,000 over 15 years. Illinois will cost share 20 percent, or \$91,733,600. As of June 1999, a total of 12,445.10 acres had been enrolled in the CREP. Total payments to landowners was \$6,840,243.81.

The Illinois EPA is assisting this effort by providing financial support to those counties with the largest sign-up backlog. It is expected that a successful and positive experience in this program will enhance sign-up in other counties having Unified Watershed Assessment Strategy Category 1 waters within their jurisdiction.

- USEPA and Illinois EPA Detailed Work Plans - Both agencies will continue to work with local watershed interests in high priority watersheds, as identified in the Unified Watershed Assessment and Watershed Restoration Priorities. This will include providing guidance for preparing watershed plans, and tools for motivating the public to become involved. Progress regarding watershed planning within the Illinois River basin will be reported to the Illinois River Coordinating Council, of which, USEPA is a member. Both agencies will continue to explore ways in which USEPA can provide additional technical assistance.
4. Special Resource Groundwater, and Regulated Recharge Area Projects - In Federal Fiscal Year 1999, the Illinois EPA co-sponsored a Policy Forum on Regional Groundwater Protection in conjunction with the Groundwater Advisory Council, and the four Priority Groundwater Protection Planning Committees. At this forum, several statewide groundwater quality policy issues were discussed. Key topics included protection of highly sensitive groundwater underlying karst areas and the groundwater contributing to dedicated nature preserves (DNP(s)).

The Illinois EPA is in the process of publishing a proceeding document on this forum and will supply USEPA a copy of this document upon completion. Furthermore, the recommendations made at this forum will be considered in the Future Directions chapter of the 1999 Illinois Groundwater Protection Program Biennial Report, by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater (ICCG). This report will be published at the beginning of Calendar Year 2000 and will also be supplied to USEPA. In December 1998, the Illinois EPA listed the groundwater contributing to the Parker Fen DNP as Class III Special Resource Groundwater. The Illinois Nature Preserve Commission (INPR) and ICCG Groundwater Standards Subcommittee are now assessing the establishment of biologically based standards and more stringent water quality

standards, respectively, for this ecologically sensitive area. To apply these standards will require developing a regulatory proposal for the Illinois Pollution Control Board. In the future, the Illinois EPA anticipates that, by working with the INPR and other stakeholders, an additional 84 DNPs may be designated as Class III groundwater.

The role of USEPA, with respect to the protection and restoration of critical ecosystems in Region 5 and the Great Lakes Basin, will be to foster stewardship by our partners among the public, in private organizations, business and industry, and government. While the role of USEPA has changed and continues to change, the new approaches should supplement and enhance media-specific regulations and standards. Region 5 will provide and seek training; enhance coordination and collaboration with partners of ecosystems issues; and factor in ecosystem protection into traditional and innovative applications of EPA policies. USEPA will continue to emphasize protection of wet-lands including: permits; grants administration and compliance assistance. In addition, Region 5 will continue to ensure that there is national consistency in the application of environmental laws related to the protection and restoration of critical ecosystems.

#### E. Protecting People at Risk, Especially Children and Environmental Justice Communities

Over the last decade, concern about the impact of environmental pollution on particular population groups has been growing. There is widespread belief that minority or low-income populations bear disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects from pollution. In 1992, USEPA formed the Office of Environmental Justice to examine the environmental problems faced by these populations. In 1993, Administrator Carol Browner identified Environmental Justice as one of the Agency's top priorities. Further, in September 1996, USEPA Administrator Carol Browner released a report on environmental health threats to children. Children are particularly vulnerable to environmental health risks because their systems are still developing, they eat and breathe proportionately more food and air per pound of body weight and typical childhood behaviors, such as playing outside, crawling on the floor or putting things in their mouths, exposes them to different environmental hazards. IEPA and Region 5 are committed to addressing environmental threats to these populations and will facilitate these efforts through periodic conference calls (i.e. quarterly).

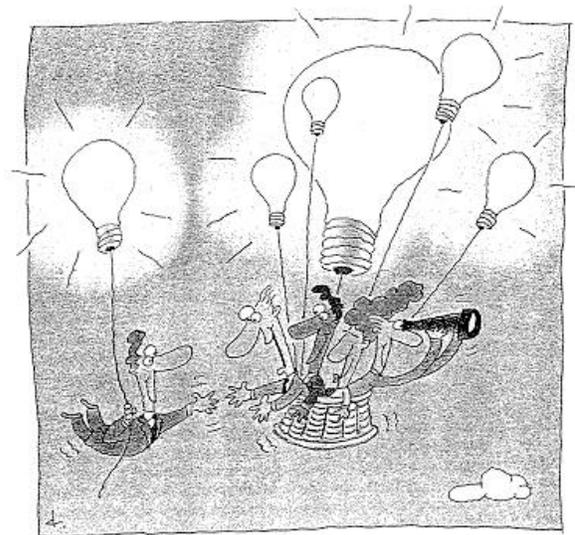
Illinois EPA is developing a management strategy (see regulatory innovation program) for "sensitive receptor areas." IEPA is focusing on schools and environmental events (accidental releases, violations/enforcement cases, total toxic chemical releases, etc.) that occur in the vicinity of these sites. Areas of high potential impact will be identified and evaluated for protective measures. In response to the Agency's call for renewed focus on children's health, Region 5 has created a multi-media Team called REACH (Region 5 Environmental Actions for Children's Health). The goal of this team is to identify and assess children's health risks and coordinate efforts to reduce the risks. The Region sponsored a highly successful Children's Health workshop, WATCH in July 1999, which focused on practical actions that community groups, parents, medical personnel and others can take to protect children by reducing asthma triggers, exposure to lead based paint, mercury and other contaminant sources of concern to children's environmental health. Based on the success of this workshop, the Region is looking for ways to continue the dialogue between and among governmental, academic, medical, public health and community organizations. Coordinating and building a relationship with State agencies is a priority for the region and particularly the

Children's health Team. The Region's literature search and data analysis to identify zones of elevated concentrations of contaminants and zones of disease that are of particular risk to children is continuing. The REACH team would like to coordinate this effort with IEPA for potential areas of overlap and joint use.

Region 5's environmental justice goal is to *"Ensure that all Region 5 citizens are protected from disproportionate impacts of environmental hazards and have adequate opportunity to participate in environmental processes"* With regard to environmental justice, Region 5 will focus on three key areas of emphasis: 1) continue EJ policy development and implementation into regional policies and programs; 2) decrease human health and environmental impacts; and 3) Enhance stakeholder outreach and partnerships. Examples of Regional efforts include sponsorship of informational/training forums with community groups, States, business and industry; development of enhanced GIS mapping capabilities; and provision of grant opportunities and grant writing software. USEPA will also continue to support human health research efforts related to environmental justice and children's programs. An example of this is the on-going Chicago Cumulative Risk Project described under Region 5's Chicago Geographic Initiative.

Region 5 will continue to use its June 1998 revised interim EJ guidelines for identifying and addressing potential environmental justice concerns in federal activities, including permit issuance and enforcement reviews. USEPA will implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and will consider environmental justice issues through the review of and comments on other federal agencies' proposals and actions under the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

**F. Regulatory Innovation** - The command and control regulatory approach has dominated environmental protection for more than twenty-five years. While much progress has resulted from this approach, various management and performance concerns have also developed as ever more stringent regulations have been employed. Some states have begun to look into alternative approaches that may be more suitable for future environmental protection programs.



***"True innovation requires an organization that is receptive to new ideas."***

TECHNOLOGY REVIEW, 1993

In Illinois, statutory authorization was provided in 1996 to conduct a pilot regulatory innovation program for five years. Under this program, we expect to enter into agreements with progressive companies that want to sponsor projects to try out innovative environmental measures. Further explanation of this program and other innovation work is provided in Section VII.

Region 5 will work to develop and provide new approaches to the existing regulatory frameworks which are more efficient and flexible, reward creativity and outstanding performance, and protect more effectively human health and the environment. This will include developing and implementing national initiatives such as XL and Metal Finishing Goal 2000, and involvement in implementing the USEPA-ECOS agreement on regulatory innovation.

## VI. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Both the Illinois EPA and the USEPA are publicly accountable government organizations that exist to protect human health and the environment. This agreement is an evolving public document that can inform and guide public debate on environmental problems, goals, priorities, strategies and accomplishments; a document whose development and content over time will be in part shaped by public involvement. The agencies commit to development and use of a mix of approaches to effectively achieve public outreach and involvement.

Public outreach and involvement have several fundamental purposes:

1. Public information - to increase public understanding of the critical environmental issues facing the State.
2. Public education - to share information with the goal of motivating environmentally desirable public behaviors.
3. Public involvement - to engage in dialogue with stakeholders in order to gather their input and feedback systematically, offering an opportunity to shape the content and direction of environmental programs. Stakeholders include the other governmental entities, the regulated community, interest groups, academia, and the general public.
4. Coordination - to engage in cooperative discussion and activities with other providers of environmental protection services (e.g., other state and federal agencies, local governments, public, private, and non-profit groups) to ensure that planning goals, strategies, and implementation measures maximize environmental benefits and minimize duplication, gaps, and inconsistencies.

For FY 2000, Illinois EPA and Region 5 held three focus group sessions. The first session for environmental interests was held on September 2, 1999. The second session for business interests was held on September 22, 1999. The third session for local government interests was held on November 2, 1999. Forty-five persons participated in these sessions, representing 38 different organizations, groups or companies. An attachment presents a summary of these discussions, including IEPA's responses, and lists the participants in these sessions. IEPA has also prepared and attached a master list of MOA/MOUs.

## VII. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

For this agreement, we have continued to refine the goals, objectives and indicators to fit the hierarchy (“SMART” Chart) agreed to by ECOS and EPA. We have, included the environmental goals and objectives, and program objectives and outcomes in the main text of the agreement. The program outputs, however, are all listed as an attachment. This approach reflects our desire to emphasize focusing on environmental results.

Illinois EPA and Region 5 continue to evaluate the national environmental data and reporting systems for each major program to identify good candidates for streamlining, wherever possible. This effort is believed to be critical for realizing the full potential of the NEPPS. During FY 98, a Reporting Requirements Inventory was completed (see attachment). Over time, we expect this master inventory to reflect the outcome of agreed reporting burden reductions or other changes.

Illinois EPA and, when applicable, Region 5 agree to the following multi-program performance deliverables for FY 2000:

- a. Program weaknesses or improvement needs that are identified in annual reports or assessments, in concert with EPA’s perspective on environmental conditions and program performance, will be appropriately addressed.
- b. National environmental information and reporting systems will be supported through timely submittal of data that is collected by the State and Region.
- c. Suitable fiscal controls will be operational and adequate financial reporting will be maintained.
- d. Core performance measures will be addressed as shown in the program-specific sections of this agreement.
- e. Performance strategies will be implemented and results achieved will be evaluated in the next annual performance report and self-assessment.

To accommodate what we are still learning about NEPPS, we may need to revise our performance expectations at appropriate times during the year. Both parties are amenable to being responsive to responsible requests for change as the circumstances may dictate.

### **Flexibility Pilots**

This agreement places special emphasis on partnership realization by identifying several **flexibility pilots**. These pilots are aimed at moving beyond some current operational practices and to try some alternative performance arrangements. For FY 2000, we will initiate the following flexibility pilots:

1. QMP integration with NEPPS - IEPA wants to avoid creating yet another performance system that must be managed. Thus, we are designing a quality management system that will be integrated with key aspects of the annual NEPPS process. For example, we do not want a separate annual work plan for quality management nor do we want to see separate periodic evaluation reports. The PPA could serve as the vehicle for describing planned work.

Likewise, the performance self-assessment and the annual performance report could handle the results of evaluation efforts. The final draft QMP that was submitted at the end of September, 1999 reflects this perspective.

2. Reduced regional review of proposed Title V permits - In order to expedite issuance of Title V permits in Illinois, the level of federal review of proposed permits will be significantly reduced. At the end of the flexibility period, an evaluation will be conducted of the appropriateness of the permits issued with minimal federal review to determine the necessary level of federal review and the types of permits requiring federal review.
3. Lake Michigan LaMP/TMDL - The components of the Lakewide Area Management Plan are very similar to the key elements for TMDLs. As one of four states that border Lake Michigan, Illinois cannot independently satisfy TMDL requirements. Effective involvement and coordination from USEPA is necessary to ensure a manageable outcome for both the LaMP and the TMDL processes. An integrated approach should be pursued so that the final LaMP sets forth a strategy for development of an approvable TMDL.
4. Stormwater permitting - Major expansions of the NPDES permitting requirements for stormwater discharges are expected to be finalized during FY 2000. The most resource-intensive element of these new regulations is the requirement to permit all municipal storm sewer systems for service areas of 10,000 population or greater. This requirement poses a significant challenge for the Agency because of the diverse ownership of these systems. In many cases, large populated areas are served by a combination of municipal, county, township and other units of local governments. Recently, countywide stormwater management authorities (SMA's) have been formed in many of the more populated counties through state legislation to coordinate stormwater controls (both flood protection and water quality). A process that would allow the state to delegate the NPDES permitting requirements to these SMA's (with appropriate oversight) would dramatically streamline the implementation of the new stormwater requirements and provide more effective monitoring of compliance.
5. Additional pilot development - During the first half of FY 2000, IEPA may propose several additional pilots for consideration by Region 5.

# MEDIA PROGRAMS

## A. Clean Air Program

1. **Program Description** - The Bureau of Air is organized, functionally, around five priority program areas:

- **Ozone** - Two major metropolitan areas in Illinois are part of interstate areas that continue to be out of compliance with the 1-hour ozone standard. There has been significant program development in terms of regulations to reduce precursors in our efforts to comply with this standard, particularly since the Clean Air Act was amended in 1990. In FY99, we focused on development of a state implementation plan (SIP) for nitrogen oxides (NOx) as part of our response to the transport SIP call issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in the fall of 1998. Additionally, we completed our analysis of Illinois' attainment status under the 8-hour ozone standard and submitted air quality data late in FY99. We will recommend designations under the 8-hour standard in early FY 2000. However, the D.C. Circuit Court's opinions in *American Trucking Associations, Inc. v. USEPA* (No. 97-1440 *et al.*, D.C. Cir. May 15, 1999), which stayed enforcement of the 8-hour standard and remanded it back to USEPA for development of criteria for setting the standard at .08 ppm, and *Michigan v. EPA* (No. 98-1497, D.C. Cir. May 25, 1999), which stayed submittal of the SIPs in response to the NOx SIP call, called into question the status of the SIP call and the 8-hour standard. We are working with USEPA and other states to resolve the associated issues and will track developments in these two cases in the court as well as proceed with development of our 1-hour attainment demonstration. The ozone program includes all activities relative to ozone, from monitoring to rulemaking to participation in subregional assessments of ozone to operation of the enhanced vehicle emissions testing program to voluntary measures through the Partners for Clean Air Program.
- **Title V Program Implementation** - This element of the Clean Air program includes the significant permitting activities required by the Clean Air Act. The primary focus in FY 2000 is to improve our rate of issuance as well as participating in and tracking the development by USEPA of revisions to the New Source Review Program, amendments to Part 70, and other related actions prior to seeking amendments to the state program.
- **Air Toxics** - Emissions of toxic air pollutants has been a concern of both the Illinois and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agencies for many years. Illinois has been active in the development of maximum available control technology (MACT) standards for a number of years. This year we will continue our focus on various programs that are evaluating levels of air toxics and identifying means of reducing such emissions.
- **Compliance** - Activities traditionally associated separately with field inspections and enforcement all come under the larger umbrella of compliance. The Bureau will proceed with its routine inspections and other compliance activities as well as participating in specific state and federal initiatives, including implementation of the hospital and medical

infectious waste incinerator program, implementation of the municipal solid waste landfill program, and implementation of MACT standards as they are promulgated.

- **Base Programs and National/Regional Priorities** - Although the four program areas listed above are very focused priorities, the base programs must continue to function so as to maintain the progress we have achieved thus far both in the area of ozone reductions and with regard to other pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and particulate matter (PM10). Such base programs include air monitoring, state permitting, and data management, among others. Although many of the activities implementing the Agency's pollution prevention and small business programs are carried out by Field Operations Section inspectors and Permits Section analysts, coordination of these programs within the Bureau of Air is included in Base Programs. At the same time, there are key national and regional initiatives that should be included in our priorities, such as continued deployment of a monitoring network to assess fine particulate matter (PM2.5) levels in the State. It is under this priority area that Air Monitoring Section will implement the new Air Quality Index system, which replaces the Pollutant Standards Index as a measure of daily air quality considering all pollutants.

2. **Program Linkage to Environmental Goal/Objectives** - Trends in air quality gauge the success of the air pollution control program. These trends are determined from a combination of air quality measurements and emission estimates. The planned program objectives and program activities of the air program contained in this agreement will contribute in a variety of ways to the improvements reflected in those trends. For example, the declining trend in air quality exceedances and the steadily improving air quality conditions measured previously through the Pollutant Standards Index and beginning in FY 2000 through the Air Quality Index provide an indication of the quality of the pollution control regulations and the effectiveness of the compliance assurance program. Emission trends illustrate the direct relationship between the control program and reductions of the targeted pollutants in the atmosphere. A summary of our environmental goals, environmental objectives, and the measures that demonstrate progress towards these goals and objectives is as follows:

# Environmental Goal

Illinois should be free of air pollutants at levels that cause significant risk of cancer or respiratory or other health problems. The air should be clearer (i.e., less smog), and the impact of airborne pollutants on the quality of water and on plant life should be reduced.

<i>Environmental Objectives</i>	<i>Environmental Indicators</i>
<p><u>General Air Quality:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintenance of 95%<sup>1</sup> “good” or “moderate” air quality conditions in the areas of the state outside the Lake Michigan and Metro-East 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas.</li> <li>2. Maintenance of 95% “good” or “moderate” air quality conditions in the two 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas.</li> <li>3. Maintenance of attainment status for pollutants other than ozone, especially in urban areas.</li> </ol> <p><u>Ozone:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Attainment of the 1-hour ozone standard by 2007.</li> </ol>	<p>Air Quality Index levels outside the 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas.</p> <p>Air Quality Index levels in the 1-hour ozone nonattainment areas.</p> <p>Trends in monitored levels of each criteria pollutant other than ozone.</p> <p>Trends in the relationship between the number of days in exceedance of the 1-hour ozone standard in the nonattainment areas and the number of days conducive to the formation of ozone.</p>

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<sup>1</sup>The new Air Quality Index, which replaces the Pollutant Standards Index, includes the 8-hour ozone standard. It also includes six categories of air quality: good, moderate, unhealthy for sensitive groups, unhealthy, very unhealthy, and hazardous.

<u>Program Objectives</u>	<u>Program Outcome/Measures</u>
1. VOM emissions in the Chicago nonattainment area reduced by at least an additional 68 tons per day by 2002.	Seasonal VOM emissions in the Chicago area 1-hour ozone nonattainment area by sector.
2. NOx emissions outside the Chicago nonattainment area reduced by at least an additional 105 tons per day by 2002.	Seasonal NOx emissions outside the Chicago 1-hour ozone nonattainment area by sector.
3. Reductions in emissions of hazardous air pollutants.	Trends in hazardous air pollutants as reported through the National Toxics Inventory.
4. Minimize the number of days of high priority violation.	Average number of days for significant violators to return to compliance or to enter into enforceable compliance plans or agreements.

3. **Performance Strategies** - Performance strategies include the daily activities performed by the Bureau of Air that ensure that our environmental goal and program objectives and outcomes are being met. The performance strategies are described below as program activities. Attaining the ozone standard is a priority with the IEPA, and the planning activities related to it have been identified as an area of program activities. The program activities performed in the other four priority areas described below also support the progress we have made towards attainment of the ozone standard as well as support for maintenance of the other criteria pollutants. For example, a source's permit includes conditions that limit the source's emissions of ozone precursors as well as other pollutants so that the source's emissions do not cause or contribute to exceedance of any pollutant standard.
- a. **Ozone** - The 1-hour ozone standard is the only one of the six criteria pollutants for which the State of Illinois is not in attainment. Therefore, attaining the national standard is a priority for us, and it deserves attention separate from the other, more functional programs in the Bureau of Air.
- **General** - IEPA will continue and expand upon our previous progress towards obtaining voluntary episodic emission reductions through the Partners for Clean Air, including measurement of program support, assessment of SIP credit potential, and continuation of our public education efforts. Additionally, we will participate in ozone forecasting and mapping projects.
  - **1-Hour Ozone** - IEPA will track developments in the *Michigan v. EPA* case. Meanwhile, IEPA will participate in the development of a compromise to resolve issues associated with the case and the stay of submission of the SIP required by the NOx SIP call. IEPA will work towards development of its 1-hour attainment demonstration SIP to the extent possible as approaches to addressing NOx transport are worked out nationally. IEPA will also continue participation in the Regional

Dialogue between communities in northeastern Illinois and USEPA in an effort to find creative means of obtaining reductions of VOM and NO<sub>x</sub> to further enhance air quality in the area.

- 8-Hour Ozone - IEPA will continue to track the status of the 8-hour standard in the wake of the *American Trucking Associations v. USEPA* opinion. IEPA will submit proposed classifications for the 8-hour standard upon receipt of federal guidance consistent with *American Trucking*.
  - Mobile Source Programs - IEPA will continue implementation of the Clean Fuel Fleet Program and will track transportation planning and conformity by MPOs and IDOT. Additionally, as part of a state initiative, we will implement the Illinois Alternative Fuels Act. IEPA will continue implementation of the enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance program in the nonattainment areas.
- b. Title V Program Implementation - IEPA will improve its rate of issuance of Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP – Illinois' Title V program) permits to ensure that sources in the State are aware of their obligations to enable them to comply, including working with Region 5 to provide it draft/proposed permits for federal review concurrent with public notice and review. Improving our rate of issuance of CAAPP permits is a necessary and important element of our air program that enables Illinois to meet its environmental and program objectives of attaining the ozone standard and maintaining attainment with other NAAQS. The Bureau of Air and Region 5 ARD will jointly determine and address any required revisions to the Title V program resulting from adoption of USEPA's final amendments to 40 CFR Part 70 and any permitting issues. We will process, public notice, and issue the remaining 90% of the Title V permit applications from ERMS sources in the Chicago area. We will reopen Title IV Phase II Acid Rain permits to include NO<sub>x</sub> plans where still necessary. We will issue construction permits with PSD and New Source Review evaluations as appropriate.
- c. Air Toxics - The Bureau of Air's air toxics program is very active on the national level in the development of MACTs, on the state/regional level through our participation in the mercury initiative and the Great Lakes project, and on the state level in the development of data relative to pollutants other than HAPs that Illinois has identified as being of concern in this state.
- MACT Development - We will continue our very active participation in development of MACT standards during FY 2000, including participation in the MACTs for the miscellaneous organic NESHAP, iron and steel foundries, lime manufacturing, boat manufacturing, and oilseed processing, among numerous others.

- § 112 Implementation - IEPA will continue implementation of § 112 requirements consistent with the Delegation Agreement between Illinois and USEPA, including subsections (g)(New Source Review), (f)(residual risk), (i)(construction permits), (j)(site-specific MACT where USEPA has not promulgated categorical MACT), and (r)(release management plans).
  - Monitoring - Illinois will implement USEPA's air toxics monitoring program.
  - Urban Toxics Strategy - Illinois will work with USEPA within the framework of the recently adopted strategy, "Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy," including evaluation of the impact of the strategy on Illinois source sectors, evaluation of federal/state roles, and determination of the significance of sectors not affected by MACT standards.
  - Community-Based Toxics Assessment - We will track development and evaluate the Cumulative Exposure Project (CEP) and the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), including coming to an understanding of USEPA's methodology and tools and evaluating USEPA's CEP conclusions and improvements.
  - Great Lakes Project - Illinois will continue its work on air toxics inventory development in conjunction with the Great Lakes Project.
  - Mercury Initiative - Illinois will continue its work with other Region 5 states regarding determination of the uses of mercury and how to address reduction of its use and in Region 5's Binational Toxics Strategy Mercury Workgroup to reduce releases of mercury in the Great Lakes Basin.
  - Inventory - We will work with Region 5 to refine Illinois' air toxics inventory as part of NATA.
  - O'Hare Airport Project - IEPA will implement a monitoring program at O'Hare Airport to compare ambient toxics levels in the vicinity of O'Hare with other parts of the Chicago urban area.
- d. Compliance - All compliance matters, including field inspections and enforcement, are addressed under this category.
- Inspections - The Bureau of Air will implement the FY 2000 workplan. We will participate in Regional enforcement initiatives with respect to prioritizing inspections and follow-up enforcement and compliance assurance, as provided below under Compliance and additionally with respect to hospital and infectious waste incinerators and landfills.
  - Compliance - The Compliance Unit in the Compliance and Air Systems Management Section of the Bureau of Air will facilitate compliance and enforcement initiatives, including the following National/Regional initiatives: coal-fired utilities;

refineries; MACT degreasers, chrome platers, and printing/publishing sources; HON sources; chemical sector sources; mini-mills; federal facilities; NSR/PSD/FESOP/Title V sources; stack testing in geographic priority areas; portland cement plants; and ozone sources. Additionally, the Compliance Unit will track compliance with the ERMS, including trades. The Compliance Unit will develop a process for the annual systems performance review as provided in the ERMS rules.

- e. Base Programs and National/Regional Priorities - The base programs are those areas of the air program that continue every day to assure clean air in the State. This element of the air program includes, for example, air monitoring and our work in the area of particulate matter. National/regional priorities are those specific areas of air pollution control that USEPA or Region 5 have identified as deserving of particular attention.
- Air Monitoring - The Bureau of Air will compile a complete and valid air quality database sufficient to meet program needs and USEPA's requirements. We will operate the air monitoring network pursuant to USEPA guidelines. Additionally, we will continue deployment of the PM2.5 network and will obtain data from that system. It is important that federal funding pursuant to § 103 be continued and be timely and that availability of the PM2.5 monitors be assured. We will work with Region 5 to conduct audits on CEMS.
  - State Permitting - The Bureau of Air will issue construction and "lifetime" operating permits to state (non-Title V/non-FESOP) sources, providing proposed construction permits to Region 5 as appropriate. The Bureau of Air will continue to work with USEPA regarding SIP approval for "lifetime" operating permits.
  - PM10 - The Bureau of Air will seek redesignation of the PM10 standard for the McCook and Lake Calumet areas.
  - PM2.5 - As indicated in Air Monitoring above, we will continue operation of the PM2.5 monitoring network and gathering monitoring data. Additionally, we will participate in development of the necessary quality assurance program that will support analysis of the monitoring data. We will continue inventory development and will continue participation in the national group developing a model for PM2.5.
  - Vehicle Programs - The Bureau of Air will implement its Clean Fuel Fleets Program and will continue its programs addressing vapor recovery (Stage I, Stage II, and Tank Truck Certification). We will also implement the state program established pursuant to the Illinois Alternative Fuels Act, which is to encourage the use of alternative fuels in the State, partially through encouraging establishment of a refueling infrastructure.

- Data Management - Data management is a program important to the Bureau of Air's ability to efficiently handle the vast amounts of data generated through permitting, inspections, inventory development, air quality planning, monitoring, and so forth. It is an element of our program that supports our efforts to attain the ozone standard and to maintain attainment with the other NAAQS.
  - ERMS Database Implementation - The Bureau of Air will complete development of the ERMS database and test its operations and capacity (2nd phase).
  - Annual Emissions Reporting - The Bureau of Air will revise Annual Emission Report rules to encompass special ERMS reporting, including of HAPs, as well as other changes in reporting requirements since it was last amended.
  - Integrated Comprehensive Environmental Data Management System (ICEMAN) - We will complete the general design of the Air Compliance Module and prepare an updated ICEMAN design.
  
- Multi-Media Agency Programs - The Bureau of Air will continue its active participation in the Agency's public education program, including measures to educate the public regarding measures individuals can take to help reduce pollution. The Agency's Pollution Prevention Program is implemented in the Bureau of Air principally through Permits and Field Operations Sections; these Sections will enhance their assistance to ERMS sources and will assist the medical community in developing waste management plans. Pollution prevention assistance will continue to be a routine part of inspections performed by Bureau of Air inspectors. Inspectors and permit analysts will assist small businesses in their awareness and understanding of existing and proposed MACT standards and air pollution regulations. As described above under Air Toxics, we will continue our participation in the Great Lakes Project. We will also proceed with a regulatory approach to limiting particulate emissions of lead from, principally, sandblasting activities, part of another Agency initiative. Bureau of Air will support the Agency's Regulation Innovation Program through the Permits Section.
  
- National/Regional Priorities - As described above, we will continue active participation in the development of MACT standards. Also as described above, we will participate with Region 5 in performing audits of CEMS, particularly those for SO<sub>2</sub>. Region 5 will help the state in its participation on a national level in the development of ozone policies, and will work with the Agency to streamline Title V. The Bureau of Air will participate in the Chicago Compliance Initiative, the Regional Dialogue, and the Clean Air/Brownfields Partnership Pilot.

#### 4. Clean Air Program Resources

Federal Resources:	49 FTE
State Resources:	<u>328</u> FTE
TOTAL	377 FTE

5. **Federal Role** - The Region 5 Air and Radiation Division (ARD) commits to support the Bureau of Air in all efforts necessary to achieve the agency's mission of Clean Air. A priority will be playing a leadership role in the identification and resolution of program issues at the national level which impact state implementation. Region 5 will work with Illinois to assess issues of concern and develop possible solutions. Region 5 will facilitate issue resolution through the HQ process to ensure answers are timely and responsive to state concerns, while reflecting appropriate national consistency. Specifically with regard to SIPs, Region 5 will provide technical assistance, review, and testimony where requested, before and during state rulemaking. Completeness reviews will be completed within 60 days, but no later than 6 months from the date of submittal, and Region 5 will prepare *Federal Register* actions as expeditiously as possible, while striving to achieve statutory deadlines for rulemaking actions. Administratively, ARD will continue to provide Illinois EPA timely information regarding available resources and competitive grants throughout the year and will work with the State to expeditiously apply for and receive appropriate awards.

ARD will work with Illinois EPA to seek innovative ways to address broad regional priorities, including community based environmental protection, pollution prevention, and compliance assistance. Geographic initiatives are in place in the Greater Chicago and East St. Louis areas in Illinois, and efforts will continue to foster relationships with these local areas and address specific community concerns related to air pollution. Greater Chicago Team activities for FY 2000 which relate to air programs include the continued development of an odor complaint log and appropriate follow up, continued asthma outreach and education, especially networking with local organizations such as the Chicago Health Corps to develop more effective communication tools, and promoting assessment of transportation and sustainable development activities. For example, Region 5 will be participating on the Chicago Brownfields pilot project, which, among other things, will assess the impacts of New Source Review (NSR) construction permit regulations on infill development. ARD will also provide continued support to the Chicago Cumulative Risk Initiative, the result of the TSCA Petition submitted to Headquarters regarding cumulative risk issues and incinerators. Completion of the loading profile phase is expected early in FY 2000, with data being made available to the State, local agencies and the communities. We envision multiple opportunities to use this information to assess and target opportunities to reduce current emissions and will be working with Illinois EPA to brainstorm and prioritize such efforts. Air-related priorities in the Gateway area include the creation of action plans to develop sustainable urban development and its related benefits. This is accomplished by pulling together stakeholders including communities, businesses, and environmental groups to meet in workshops and discuss how to maximize economic and environmental benefits to their city. Region 5 will also participate in the Clean Air/Brownfields Partnership Pilot which is designed to explore NSR effects on redevelopment, air quality benefits of infill development, and research of clean utility siting in urban areas.

Region 5 has been actively involved in a Regional Dialogue effort with a diverse network of stakeholders to create new strategies for attaining Clean Air Act standards while achieving redevelopment goals. These strategies will influence municipal and private actions such as Brownfield redevelopment, investments in transit, greening, and other infrastructure, pollution prevention, and land use decisions. Region 5 continues to be involved in various

workgroups that were formed to concentrate on pieces of the Dialogue. These include clean air technology, aggregation, incentives and credits, development and energy. Out of these workgroups, we will identify activities to be implemented in both the short and long term that enable specific actions to occur that are necessary to combine cleaner air with redevelopment activities. These actions and activities may also qualify as reductions under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) or may improve the livability within a nonattainment area.

Regional activities in the State's broad program components include the following that ARD will undertake:

a. Ozone

- Provide technical assistance to Illinois in development of a SIP to address the Oxides of Nitrogen SIP Call.
- Keep Illinois apprised of status of the *American Trucking, Michigan, and Sierra Club* (Metro-East reclassification) cases, including USEPA's direction in case development.
- Provide Illinois with guidance in the wake of these cases with regard to 8-hour designations and NOx SIP call development.
- Provide Illinois with active support in avoiding the unproductive reclassification of Metro-East.
- Assist Illinois in resolving any technical issues associated with final rulemaking action on the State's 9 percent reasonable further progress plan.
- Provide technical assistance and advise in development of upcoming reasonable further progress plans.
- Take appropriate rulemaking action on the Illinois Emissions Trading Program.
- Provide technical assistance to Illinois in implementation of its Clean Fueled Fleet program.
- Take appropriate rulemaking action on Illinois' Phase II attainment demonstration plan for the 1-hour ozone standard and provide assistance in resolving any issues.
- Provide technical assistance in development of an attainment demonstration for the East St. Louis area.
- Provide technical assistance in addressing issues and in resolving problems associated with demonstrating conformity of transportation and general programs, plans, and projects to the State Implementation Plan.
- Work with the State to continue implementing and improving upon existing Ozone Mapping System.

b. Title V

- Facilitate timely resolution of permit issuance rate impediments identified with State. Promote timely resolution of national issues, and common sense solutions for addressing newly identified concerns in a manner which promotes continued issuance of Title V permits.

- Work with State and HQ to streamline Title V where national opportunities exist and where state-specific efforts are feasible, including reviewing draft/proposed permits concurrently with public review.
  - Provide technical assistance as requested by the State for issues such as applicability determinations.
  - Review a broad range of draft permits consistent with the Permits Memorandum of Agreement and provide feedback at the staff level on permit content, organization, and structure during program start-up and on draft permits of concern where there is reason to believe that public scrutiny will be high.
  - Provide all information relative to changes in Title V regulations and guidance in a timely manner.
  - Provide general training opportunities as appropriate.
  - Provide the State with specific concerns with regard to Title V approval, including enforcement and compliance provisions.
  - Consult with the Illinois EPA during the development of federal rules and policy to the extent feasible.
  - On a quarterly basis, Region 5 will submit the following information to Illinois EPA during Title V/NSR conference calls.
    - 1) Any sources with CAAPP applications pending for which significant public interest or a concern over environmental justice has been identified by USEPA;
    - 2) Any sources with CAAPP applications pending in which USEPA has any special interest, with explanation; and
    - 3) Any source with an issued CAAPP permit for which a petition for review by USEPA has been submitted, pursuant to Section 505(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act.
- c. Air Toxics
- Provide assistance in implementing MACT.
- d. Compliance Assistance and Enforcement
- Region 5 FY 2000 initiatives include coal fired utilities, refineries, MACT (degreasers, chrome platers, printing/publishing), HON sources, chemical sector sources, minimills, federal facilities, portland cement plants, ozone sources, a stack testing initiative in geographic priority area, and NSR/PSD/FESOP/Title V.
  - Approve the Enforcement Response Plan. The Enforcement Response Plan will describe the process and criteria used by Illinois EPA to guide its response to violations of air pollution requirements at stationary point sources in Illinois.
- e. Base Programs and National/Regional Priorities
- C Air Monitoring:
- Conduct Quality Assurance (QA) system audits of the Illinois EPA ambient air quality monitoring network and provide the service of QA performance audits when needed in coordination with Illinois EPA.
  - Continue to provide assistance and technical support for the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Stations (PAMS) in coordination with Illinois EPA.

- Work with the State to implement Lake Michigan PAMS data analysis plan.
- Work with the State in reviewing and approving annual NAMS/SLAMS network plans.
- Ensure timely delivery of PM2.5 monitoring equipment.
- Provide Illinois training in quality assurance and data reporting for PM2.5.
- Support Illinois' efforts to secure Section 103 funding for PM2.5 monitoring.
- Provide assistance in locating and implementing the air toxics monitoring network.

C Permitting (other than Title V):

- Facilitate timely resolution of permit problems, including resolution of national issues, and common sense solutions for addressing identified concerns.
- Provide technical assistance as requested by the State for issues such as applicability determinations.
- Review draft permits consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement, including FESOP, netting, all PSD permits and permits of concern where there is reason to believe that public scrutiny will be high.
- Provide all information relative to changes in construction permit program regulations and guidance in a timely manner.

C Small Business

- Promote regional communication and information exchange through quarterly conference calls and an annual conference.
- Address questions, complaints, and compliance efforts regarding the Stratospheric Ozone Protection programs throughout the State.
- Work with the State to develop a mechanism to assess how well small business MACT outreach is furthering compliance goals.
- Continue to host quarterly calls with state/local dry cleaner contacts.
- Continue to provide ongoing technical assistance to state/local dry cleaner contacts. Region 5 will continue to provide a conduit for state/local dry cleaner contacts having issues to be addressed by USEPA headquarters, and will continue to assure access for these contacts to federal documents, information and other resources that become available.

• Public Outreach and Education

- Provide outreach information and educate stakeholders by providing materials, attending meetings, and making presentations on the Oxides of Nitrogen SIP call as requested by the State or other stakeholders.
- Continue to support the Ozone Action Days and Partners for Clean Air programs through mailings of materials and other outreach activities. Continue to be a "Partner for Clean Air".
- Participate in community forums on urban sprawl and hold at least another community workshop in the East St. Louis area on urban sprawl.
- Assist Illinois in educating affected stakeholders on the clean fueled fleet program.

- Pursue opportunities for public education and outreach using its Ozone Action Days asthma brochures, particularly focusing on our geographic initiative minority communities, finding ways to effectively provide this information to parents of children that may be especially vulnerable.
  - Expand and enhance ARD's Homepage to provide both general and State-specific information on environmental problems and conditions in a manner that is readily understandable.
  - Region 5 will continue to collaborate with Illinois EPA and environmental providers in Illinois to build and expand state capacity in environmental education.
  - Outreach on asthma and its relationship to air pollution in the Greater Chicago area.
6. **Federal Oversight** - As part of the planned output for the air program, the Illinois EPA will submit information to the USEPA's data system in addition to providing a variety of summary reports and analyses. The oversight arrangements listed here anticipate that USEPA will avail itself of such information as part of its oversight program. The remainder of this section discusses special arrangements, including on-site inspections for specific parts of the air program.
- a. Ozone
    - Ⓒ Vehicle Inspection and Testing - On-site audits or inspections of routine program are not recommended.
  - b. Title V
    - Ⓒ FESOPs - Federally enforceable permit programs (e.g., NSR, PSD, FESOP, Title V) will receive review sufficient to establish programmatic integrity. Draft permits will be made electronically accessible to USEPA with paper copies and supporting documents provided upon request. The oversight roles of the USEPA-Region 5 permitting and enforcement staffs need to be synchronized to be consistent.
      - Region 5 will work with Illinois EPA to jointly develop a complete and accurate source inventory.
  - c. Base Programs and National/State Priorities
    - Ⓒ Air Monitoring - USEPA will review results of National Performance System Audit program and perform limited on-site audits or inspections on a case-by-case basis pursuant to joint agreement on the needs specific to the State program. For source emissions monitoring, USEPA will participate in witnessing selected stack tests in conjunction with the State.

## B. Clean Land Program

### 1. Program Description

The Clean Land Program is implemented by the Bureau of Land (“BOL”). BOL’s goals are to protect human health and the environment through safe waste management and reduction or control of risk to human health and the environment through clean up of contaminated sites. To achieve these goals BOL has divided its resources into six broad environmental focus areas and 17 BOL programs:

#### **Hazardous Waste Management**

- a. RCRA Subtitle C Program regulates the generation, transportation, and treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. Illinois EPA has been authorized by U.S. EPA since 1986 to implement and enforce regulations for hazardous waste management under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA").
- b. Underground Injection Control Program regulates the underground injection of liquid hazardous waste into deep wells to ensure that underground sources of drinking water are protected from contamination. (Note: this program also regulates the injection of liquid non-hazardous waste as a disposal method.)

#### **(Nonhazardous) Solid Waste Management**

- c. RCRA Subtitle D Program regulates nonhazardous solid waste and hazardous wastes excluded from RCRA Subtitle C (e.g., household hazardous waste). The BOL promotes an integrated waste management hierarchy that includes, in descending order of preference: (a) volume reduction at the source; (b) recycling and resource recovery; (c) combustion with energy recovery; (d) combustion for volume reduction; and (e) landfill disposal. Despite the effectiveness of items (a) - (d), the most widely used waste management option in Illinois is still landfill disposal.
- d. Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program diverts municipal waste containing hazardous materials (e.g., waste oils, petroleum distillate-based solvents, oil based liquid paints, pesticides) from landfills through one-day collection events and long-term collection facilities.
- e. High School Hazardous Waste Collection Program provides school districts with hazardous educational waste collections associated with one-day household hazardous waste collection events.

- f. *Partners for Waste Paint Solutions Program* offers consumers the opportunity to return paint products to paint retailers, local units of government, recycling centers, and material recovery facilities participating in the program.
- g. *Used Tires Program* ensures that used tires are managed properly and are recycled and put to beneficial use or are properly disposed and that tire dumps are cleaned up.
- h. *Industrial Materials Exchange Service* provides an information exchange for hazardous and nonhazardous waste by-products, off-spec items, and overstocked or damaged materials with a potential for industrial reuse.
- i. *Underground Injection Control Program* regulates non-hazardous industrial waste injection wells, septic systems, storm water drainage wells, and other wells which inject fluids below the land surface. (Note: this program also regulates the underground injection of liquid hazardous waste into deep wells.)

### **Federal Cleanups**

- j. *National Priorities List Program* investigates and cleans up large uncontrolled, abandoned hazardous waste sites in Illinois.
- k. *Federal Facility Program* provides assistance to federal agencies responsible for conducting cleanups and provides assurance to local communities that federal facility sites have been cleaned up satisfactorily. These sites range from abandoned mines and artillery ranges in remote locations to major weapons production facilities adjacent to urban areas.
- l. *Site Assessment Program* collects and evaluates environmental information on uncontrolled hazardous waste sites or hazardous waste sites which pose an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment. The information is gathered to screen sites for cleanup under Superfund or for Brownfields redevelopment.

### **State Cleanups**

- m. *State Response Program* administers cleanup at those sites where State or responsible party resources are necessary to clean up hazardous substances.
- n. *Site Remediation Program* provides participants (“remediation applicants”) with the opportunity to voluntarily clean up contaminated sites with Illinois EPA oversight.

**Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanups**

- o. *Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program* directs the cleanup of properties where petroleum or hazardous substances have leaked from underground storage tanks and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency has been notified. BOL also administers the Underground Storage Tank (“UST”) Fund to help tank owners and operators pay for these cleanups.

**Other Environmental Areas**

- p. *Office of Brownfields Assistance* promotes the cleanup and redevelopment of abandoned or underused commercial and industrial properties.
- q. *Noise Pollution Control Program* assists in the implementation of noise pollution control regulations.

**2. Program Linkage to Environmental Goals/Objectives**

BOL utilized the SMART framework to illustrate the multilevel relationship between program and environmental objectives, and Bureau specific goals.

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Waste will be managed in a safe manner to protect human health and the environment</b></li> <li>● <b>Contaminated sites will be remediated to reduce or control risk to human health and the environment</b></li> </ul>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Environmental Objectives</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By 2005, reduce or control risk to human health and the environment at 95,000 acres with contaminated soil, contaminated groundwater, or unmanaged waste.</li> <li>2. Prevent releases from waste management facilities that harm groundwater, human health, or the environment.</li> <li>3. By 2005, reduce the waste disposed in Illinois from in-state sources to 34 million cubic yards per year.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Environmental Indicators</u></p> <p>Acres of land where human health risk is reduced or controlled</p> <p>Percent of waste management facilities with approved controls maintained<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Cubic yards of waste disposed in Illinois from in-state sources</p>

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<sup>2</sup>By FY2005, BOL will report groundwater quality and facility performance relative to applicable groundwater quality standards. BOL is currently transferring groundwater monitoring data into an electronic database, establishing baselines for measurements, and evaluating trends.

<u>Program Objectives</u> (still under development)	<u>Program Outcomes</u>
1. Reduction of the quantity and hazardous nature of waste generated.	*Percentage of pollution prevention/waste minimization opportunities identified during RCRA inspections and compliance assistance surveys.
2. Increased materials recovery and reuse.	*Recycling rates based on counties submitting recycling surveys *Amount of waste diverted from landfills through alternative management methods
3. Proper management of pollution and waste.	*Annual compliance rate of inspected waste management facilities *Annual success rate for participants that receive compliance assistance *Annual rate of hazardous process waste generated *Annual rate of hazardous process waste treated and then disposed *Annual rate of solid waste disposed, treated or recycled *Volume of solid waste transferred from open dump sites to landfills
4. By 2005, complete closure of all designated non-active waste management units.	*Percent of nonhazardous landfills closed *Percent of hazardous waste facilities, with closure plans approved prior to December 2001, closed
5. Contaminated areas evaluated and ready for cleanup action	*Acres of land where health risk is identified
6. Provide opportunities for the clean up and redevelopment of abandoned industrial and commercial properties.	*Pending. <sup>3</sup>

### 3. Performance Strategies

Performance strategies are plans to optimally employ resources and effectively direct BOL's efforts to achieve the six program objectives identified in the preceding table (1) reduce the quantity and hazardous nature of waste generated, (2) increase recycling and reuse, (3) properly manage pollution and waste, (4) complete closure of all inactive waste management units, (5) eliminate, reduce and manage impacts of contaminated land and contaminated groundwater, and (6) provide opportunities for the clean up and redevelopment of abandoned industrial and commercial properties. BOL has developed 36 performance strategies that mutually support and achieve these objectives. Thirty-four (34) of these strategies affect one or more of the six

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<sup>3</sup>The Office of Brownfields Assistance administers a new program for which outcome measures have not been fully developed. BOL will evaluate the effectiveness of the various Brownfields services and incentives to boost redevelopment and minimize the effect of new development on the environmental ("Smart Growth").

BOL environmental focus areas: hazardous waste management, solid waste management, Federal cleanups, State cleanups, leaking underground storage tank cleanups, and other (i.e. Brownfields, noise pollution). The remaining two performance strategies, development of a quality action plan<sup>4</sup> and training, enhance all BOL environmental focus areas.

### Hazardous Waste Management

- a. *Help companies identify and apply cleaner technologies and practices.* BOL and the Illinois EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention assist generators in identifying in-plant practices that may reduce the volume and toxicity of wastes. During surveys/inspections BOL's field staff discuss with generators the following pollution prevention techniques: (a) improved operating practices (e.g., installation of new controls on equipment to prevent overflows); (b) material changes (e.g., switching to water-based solvents); (c) process/technology modifications (e.g., changing to a powder coating system); and (d) product redesign (e.g., making consumer cleaning supplies less toxic).

BOL prepares Pollution Prevention Feedback Summary forms summarizing pollution prevention topics discussed with the generators. Completed forms are submitted to the Illinois EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention for follow up assistance.

For FY2000, BOL will support pollution prevention activities through: (a) continuing education of their staff, (b) conducting at least 35 evaluations<sup>5</sup> with the Illinois EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Illinois Department of Natural Resources' Waste Management and Research Center at businesses (mainly large quantity generators) generating wastes containing priority pollutants (i.e., persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic), (c) providing technical assistance to the Metal Finishing Common Sense Initiative<sup>6</sup> Work Group, and (d) promoting pollution prevention opportunities during surveys/inspections.

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<sup>4</sup>BOL is participating in an Illinois EPA workgroup to develop a quality management plan as mandated by EPA Order 5360.1CHG1 (07/16/98). This plan is scheduled to be completed in FY2000. The purpose of the plan is to ensure that all environmental data collection and processing activities performed by or for the Illinois EPA will result in the production of data that is of known and documented quality suitable for its intended purpose.

<sup>5</sup>Contingent on the approval of \$266,667 supplemental funding (see explanation under Program Resources).

<sup>6</sup>In 1994, USEPA created the "Common Sense Initiative" to review environmental regulations affecting various industries by industry sector. This Initiative involves a collaboration of business, government, and labor all seeking opportunities to do things, "Cleaner, Cheaper, Smarter."

- b. *Integrate pollution prevention into BOL's compliance and enforcement programs.* Select enforcement cases may be evaluated to incorporate supplemental environment projects<sup>7</sup> that include pollution prevention measures.

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Program Outcome(s):

1: *Description of environmental benefits achieved through resolution of enforcement cases involving pollution prevention, supplemental environmental projects, etc.*

2: *Change in quantity of hazardous waste generated annually*

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- c. *Promote the collection and recycling of certain widely generated hazardous waste.* The Universal Waste Rule provides streamlined standards for recordkeeping, storing, and transporting of certain widely generated hazardous wastes (e.g., batteries, pesticides, thermostats, etc.). The Rule promotes better management of these wastes by minimizing releases, encouraging recycling, and keeping them out of the municipal waste stream. On April 18, 1998, Illinois amended the State's Universal Waste Rule<sup>8</sup> to cover mercury-containing lamps (e.g., fluorescent light bulbs, high-intensity discharge lamps, etc.). USEPA followed by extending the scope of the Federal Universal Waste Rule to include as hazardous waste lamps (i.e., lamps that typically contain mercury and sometimes lead) on July 6, 1999. For FY2000, BOL will evaluate the Federal and State versions of the Universal Waste Rule to determine any significant differences, and determine necessary actions. BOL will also prepare and submit a regulatory proposal to the Illinois Pollution Control Board to include mercury-containing devices in the State's Universal Waste Rule.
- d. *Permit facilities that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous waste.* USEPA and BOL require owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities to obtain and comply with permits prescribing technical standards for design, safe operation, and closure of their facilities. BOL has adopted the following permitting action plans in cooperation with USEPA:

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<sup>7</sup>Supplemental environmental project is an environmentally beneficial project that a violator agrees to undertake in settlement of an enforcement action, but which the violator is not otherwise legally required to perform.

<sup>8</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 733

- By the end of FY2005, BOL will ensure 90% of the Government Performance & Results Act Baseline Operating Permit Universe<sup>9</sup> will have approved controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater. Approved controls are operating permits or final closure of the hazardous waste management unit(s). For FY2000, BOL will evaluate hazardous waste management facilities and units in and determine a strategy for meeting the FY2005 goal.
- BOL will ensure the safety and reliability of hazardous waste combustion by implementing the *Combustion Initiative's* permitting strategy: (1) establish higher priority for combustion facilities resulting in the greatest environmental benefit or the greatest reduction in overall risk to the public; (2) ensure employment of sound science in technical decision-making; and (3) include public involvement in permitting decisions. For FY2000, BOL and USEPA will evaluate the use of a risk assessment by Trade Waste Incineration, Inc. (Sauget, IL)<sup>10</sup> as a condition of its renewal application. Other activities planned are the review of renewal permit applications for McWhorter (Carpentersville, IL) and Akzo Chemical (Morris, IL) and preparation of a Class III modification for Olin (East Alton) to resolve a long-standing appeal.
- BOL will ensure that underground sources of drinking water are not degraded by injection well practices. BOL permits four underground injection wells through which liquid hazardous wastes are injected underground into deep, isolated rock formations.

These wells are tested at least annually to ensure that they maintain their mechanical integrity (i.e., there is no significant leakage in the casing, tubing or packing or no significant fluid movement into an underground source of drinking water). If a well fails a mechanical integrity demonstration, it will be shut down immediately until the well has been brought back into compliance.

For FY2000, one Class I hazardous injection well permit will be renewed.

- e. *Ensure compliance by inspecting and monitoring individuals and waste management facilities that generate, transport, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste and take enforcement measures when necessary.* To implement this strategy, BOL has adopted the following action plans:

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<sup>9</sup>Government Performance & Results Act Baseline Operating Permit Universe is based on the existing hazardous waste management facilities with a permit or seeking a permit on October 1, 1997.

<sup>10</sup>Illinois' only commercial hazardous waste incinerator

- BOL will promote environmental compliance among small businesses by conducting hazardous compliance assistance surveys regardless of the volume of waste generated. The purpose of the survey is (a) to educate business owners and operators of their regulatory obligations under RCRA; (b) to achieve compliance through assistance (not enforcement); and (c) to identify pollution prevention opportunities. When a compliance assistance survey identifies a substantial and imminent danger, BOL will cancel the survey and initiate a Compliance Evaluation Inspection. The compliance status (e.g., no deficiencies observed, all deficiencies resolved during survey, no hazardous waste deficiencies observed but non-hazardous waste deficiencies observed, deficiencies observed) of businesses *with* federal identification numbers will be entered into the RCRA Information System. At the end of FY2000, BOL will report the results of **all** compliance assistance surveys conducted.

BOL will notify a business of deficiencies in writing within 45 days of the survey. A Compliance Evaluation Inspection will be conducted and appropriate enforcement actions will be taken if the business fails to correct all identified deficiencies within 90 days of the initial survey.

For FY2000, BOL will conduct 355 compliance assistance surveys.

- BOL will conduct inspections to verify compliance status with RCRA requirements. BOL pursues compliance through the use of inspections, Violation Notices/Non-compliance Advisories, and enforcement actions, where appropriate.

Currently there are 96 waste management facilities in Illinois that actively treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste. For FY2000, BOL will inspect 62 of these facilities.<sup>11</sup> In addition BOL will inspect 110 large quantity generators that (a) produce hazardous waste containing persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic constituents, (b) have a history of non-compliance, and/or (c) have an enforcement order issued against them. BOL will be focusing many of these surveys on the Common Sense Initiative metal finishing sector.

Compliance Evaluation Inspections require assessment and compliance with Subpart CC requirements (i.e., air emission standards for tanks, surface impoundments, and containers). BOL and USEPA will conduct at least three joint inspections in FY2000 at facilities with Subpart CC requirements. BOL will participate in at least one multi-media Compliance Evaluation Inspection at a facility with Subpart CC requirements as part of the Greater Chicago Enforcement Strategy.

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<sup>11</sup>BOL is committed to inspect all hazardous waste management facilities scheduled for FY2000 and will provide written justification to USEPA Region 5 (upon request) on those facilities that are not inspected (e.g., hazardous waste management operations may have ceased prior to the time of the scheduled inspections).

All violations discovered by BOL will be addressed in accordance with the USEPA Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's *Hazardous Waste Civil Enforcement Response Policy* (dated March 15, 1996; effective April 15, 1996).

- BOL's field staff will continue its participation in Illinois' aggressive criminal/enforcement program by providing technical assistance in gathering media samples and other environmental data/evidence for case development by law enforcement agencies.

BOL will participate in the Illinois Environmental Crimes Investigators Network. The Network provides law enforcement officials with resources to identify, investigate, and prosecute environmental crimes. For FY2000, BOL will provide instruction at Network courses and contribute articles to the quarterly newsletter.

- BOL will verify the safety and reliability of hazardous waste combustion through the *Combustion Initiative*. For FY2000, BOL and its contractor will monitor Trade Waste Incineration, Inc. (Sauget, IL) by reviewing trial burn plans, observing two trial burns, and assessing the trial burn results. In addition, BOL will conduct two Compliance Evaluation Inspections at this facility.

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Program Outcome(s):

**4: [CORE] Significant Non-Compliers ("SNC") rate within compliance monitoring program**

**5: [CORE] Average number of days for Significant Non-Compliers ("SNC") to return to compliance or to enter enforceable compliance plans or agreements**

**6: [CORE] Percent of Significant Non-Compliers at which new or recurrent violations are discovered (by reinspection or compliance order monitoring) within two years of receiving a final order in an enforcement action**

**7: [CORE] Success rate of Compliance Assistance Program**

**a: % of generators in compliance at the beginning of compliance assistance surveys**

**b: % of generators in compliance at the end of compliance assistance surveys**

**c: % of generators in compliance within 90 days after compliance assistance surveys**

**8: [CORE] Percent of hazardous waste managed at Treatment, Storage, and Disposal facilities with approved controls in place**

**9: [CORE] Description of environmental benefits that are achieved due to resolution of enforcement cases that involve P2, SEPs, etc., when information is readily available**

**10: [CORE] Compliance rates of Class I wells injecting hazardous waste**

**11: Percentage of Hazardous Waste Annual Reports collected from hazardous waste management facilities**

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f.

*Review and approve closure plans for units where waste management facilities once*

*stored, treated or disposed of hazardous waste.* Many facilities which previously stored, treated or disposed of hazardous waste have elected not to obtain a RCRA permit for these activities. These facilities must complete closure (cleanup) of all the units where they conducted hazardous waste management activities. Closure must be carried out in accordance with plans approved by BOL. Below are BOL's action plans:

- BOL will complete closure at 130 facilities by FY2005. During FY2000, BOL will review closure plan modification requests and reports, as they are submitted. Illinois EPA will also review all existing closure projects during FY2000 and determine the steps needed to bring them to completion.
- BOL will ensure that 90% of the Government Performance & Results Act Baseline Post-Closure Universe<sup>12</sup> will be under control (properly closed) by FY2005.

For FY2000, BOL will (a) complete identification of all facilities in the Government Performance & Results Act Post-Closure Universe, (b) evaluate the closure status of each facility, and (c) concentrate on facilities where closure has not been completed.

- BOL will ensure that unpermitted hazardous waste management units with approved FY2000 closure plans will be closed by FY2005. During FY2000, BOL will review closure plans, modification requests and closure reports submitted by facilities found to be improperly storing, treating, or disposing hazardous waste in areas (i.e., units) without a permit.

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Program Outcome(s):

**12:** *Percent of hazardous waste facilities, with closure plans approved prior to December 2001, closed*

**13:** *Percentage of GPRRA Baseline Post-Closure Universe facilities brought under control*

**14:** *Number of new closure plans approved*

**15:** *Acres Remediated*

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- g. *Require investigation and cleanup of hazardous releases at waste management facilities.* The investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances at RCRA facilities is called corrective action. Facilities generally are brought into the RCRA corrective action process when there is an identified release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, or when BOL and USEPA are considering a facility's RCRA permit application. The elements of corrective action are an initial site assessment, an

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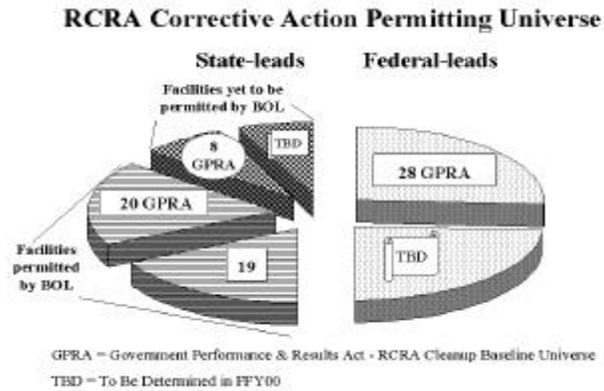
<sup>12</sup>Government Performance & Results Act Baseline Post-Closure Universe are those facilities undergoing closure of all of its hazardous waste management land-based units (e.g., landfills, waste piles, surface impoundments) as of October 1, 1997.

extensive characterization of the contamination, and an evaluation and implementation of cleanup alternatives, both immediate (e.g., drum removals) and long-term (e.g., groundwater pump and treat). BOL has authority to direct corrective action at facilities permitted after April 1990, while USEPA is responsible for directing corrective action at all other permitted facilities. Corrective action at closed facilities or those undergoing closure of all regulated units can only be directed by USEPA. BOL will initiate the following action plans in FY2000:

- BOL will ensure that human exposure will be controlled at 26 of the 28 (or 95%) Cleanup Baseline Universe<sup>13</sup> facilities and groundwater releases will be controlled at 20 of the 28 (or 70%) Cleanup Baseline Universe facilities by FY2005. Currently BOL has determined that human exposure objectives have been met at 8 facilities, while groundwater objectives have been achieved at 7 facilities. During FY2000, BOL will ensure 3 more facilities will achieve corrective action objectives.
- By FY2005, BOL will ensure that corrective measures are implemented at a total of 30 facilities. BOL is responsible for directing corrective actions at 39 permitted RCRA facilities. Corrective measures have already been implemented at 15 of the 39 facility.
- BOL anticipates issuing new RCRA permits to interim-status or new facilities or renewing existing Part B RCRA permits in FY2000. This will increase the universe of facilities for which Illinois EPA has corrective action authority. Throughout FY2000, BOL and USEPA will improve procedures for expediting corrective actions at these facilities. For FY2000, BOL will implement the following actions to expedite the corrective action process (a) develop tools (e.g., training manuals, in-house workshops) to streamline the development of acceptable soil and groundwater remediation objectives using the Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives (35 Ill. Adm. Code 742), and (b) employ a pilot system allowing RCRA facilities to use the procedures and requirements directed by 35 Ill. Adm Code 740.Subpart C (voluntary Site Remediation Program). BOL will assess whether using the Site Remediation Program's cleanup process significantly reduces negotiations with RCRA facilities under going corrective action.

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<sup>13</sup>USEPA developed the list of RCRA Cleanup Baseline Universe in conjunction with the states as a result of a mandate in the Government Performance & Results Act requiring USEPA to measure and track the program progress. There are a total of 1,712 facilities on the RCRA Cleanup baseline. There are 56 Cleanup Baseline Universe facilities in Illinois.



BOL and USEPA will continue to focus on improving the corrective action process at these facilities. The improvements<sup>14</sup> will be achieved by:

- Converting electronic permit records into Microsoft Access database format. The new platform will increase compatibility with other Microsoft office applications (e.g., Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel), improve accessibility of corrective action data (i.e., information will be easier to publish onto the Internet), ensure permit data is maintained in a Y2K-compliant format, and ensure technical support for users.
  - Using an image scanner to convert site maps into electronic images to save physical storage space, expedite sorting and cataloging site information, improve accessibility and dispersal of information (e.g., share digital images among users across networks and platforms), and enhance desktop mapping for decision making and presentation (i.e., geographic information management).
  - Employing student workers to review, verify, correct and update information in the RCRIS Corrective Action Module. Ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of the RCRIS database is important since the public can now access RCRIS via the Internet.
- h. *Expedite cleanups by reducing the administrative burdens for managing hazardous remediation wastes.* USEPA issued the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for contaminated media on November 30, 1998 to accelerate cleanups. On June 17, 1999, Illinois amended its RCRA Permit Program regulations to incorporate these new

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<sup>14</sup>Contingent on the approval of \$266,667 supplemental funding (see explanation under Program Resources).

provisions.<sup>15</sup> The cornerstone of this Rule is a new streamlined permit called the Remedial Action Plan. The Remedial Action Plan permit will expedite cleanup efforts by streamlining the permitting requirement for hazardous waste cleanups. During FY2000, BOL will develop guidance documents, application forms and instructions for obtaining a Remedial Action Plan approval.

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Program Outcome(s):

**16: [CORE] *Number of RCRA permitted facilities with corrective measures completed***

**17: [CORE] *Number of GPRA baseline facilities with human exposures controlled and groundwater releases controlled***

**18: *Number of additional facilities for which Illinois EPA is responsible for corrective action***

**19: *Acres remediated***

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- i. *Move the Authorization Revision Application forward in the approval process.* Since January 31, 1986, Illinois EPA has been authorized by USEPA to implement the RCRA hazardous waste program in Illinois. BOL has been granted authority to implement additional parts of the RCRA Program that USEPA has since promulgated (e.g., Corrective Action, Land Disposal Restrictions, etc.). BOL is awaiting final action on RCRA Authorization Revision Application (ARA) 7 which includes the Universal Waste Rule. ARA 8 will be submitted in the Fall of 1999 and ARA 9 is scheduled to be submitted during the fourth quarter of FY2000. Final action on ARA 7 and any future applications is being held up due to several statutory issues identified by USEPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. USEPA and the State of Illinois are currently working together to address these issues and possible statutory revisions. BOL anticipates that the statutory revisions needed to move this process forward may be addressed in the Spring of 2000.
  
- j. *Participate in Geographic Initiatives.* A geographic initiative represents an area deemed by USEPA to have sensitive environmental problems requiring extra attention. In addition, several of the geographic initiatives may include areas with environmental justice<sup>16</sup> concerns. Four of the eight geographic initiatives in USEPA Region 5 are located wholly or partially in the State of Illinois:

Greater Chicago Initiative covers the Chicago metropolitan area (Cook County) but focuses resources on the Southeast and West sides of Chicago. The objective of this

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<sup>15</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 703.Subpart H

<sup>16</sup>Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no groups of people, including racial, ethnic, or socioeconomic groups, should bear a disproportional share of the negative environmental impacts.

Initiative is to improve public health and the environment by promoting compliance with all environmental laws.

Great Lakes Basin Initiative covers counties in all six Region 5 states (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin). In Illinois, the eastern most sections of Cook County and Lake County are within this geographic area. This Initiative brings together Federal, state, tribal, local, and industry partners in an integrated approach to protect, maintain, and restore the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the Great Lakes.

Mississippi Gateway Initiative is a community-based approach to environmental protection that focuses Federal, state, and local resources within the Greater St. Louis metropolitan area. This approach is designed to reduce the risk to human health, protect natural resources, secure real environmental improvements in a timely and efficient manner, and build sustainable community involvement in local environmental issues. In Illinois, Madison, Monroe and St. Clair counties fall within the boundaries of this Initiative.

Upper Mississippi Initiative includes counties in four of the six Region 5 states: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. In Illinois, this Initiative includes all counties. This initiative promotes partnerships with state and appropriate local governments in protecting humans and the environment.

- k. *Implement RCRAInfo System.* For FY2000, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System ("RCRIS") and the Biennial Report System ("BRS") will be converted by USEPA from a FOCUS software/mainframe platform to an Oracle database for publication on the Internet. This information system, RCRAInfo, will enable data entry and report generation through the Internet and will be easier to maintain and upgrade, will be cheaper to operate, and will improve merge capabilities. For FY2000, BOL will work toward ensuring RCRIS information is accurate, complete, and timely prior to the conversion to RCRAInfo. BOL will require technical assistance and training from USEPA to effectively convert to RCRAInfo. With the implementation of the RCRAInfo data system, BOL will assume responsibility for all Corrective Action data (i.e., Implementor of Record). In addition, BOL will continue to provide technical reviews on the Waste Information Needs/Information Needs for Making Environmental Decisions ("WIN/INFORMED") Committee's reports.

#### (Nonhazardous) Solid Waste Management

- l. *Provide technical assistance in environmental education programs that inspire personal responsibility in source reduction.* BOL assists the Illinois EPA's Environmental Education Program in gathering and disseminating information on the benefits of source reduction. For FY2000, BOL will assist in the development and distribution of fact sheets/brochures, sponsor Governor's Environmental Corps interns, participate in Traveling Environmental Show and Earth Stewardship Day,

contribute to Environfun web site, and chair the Illinois EPA’s Waste Reduction Committee. Assessment of these activities on increasing Illinois citizens’ environmental awareness and knowledge will be reported collectively by the Environmental Education Program.

- m. *Enhance recycling and reuse opportunities.* BOL encourages environmentally sound solid waste management practices that foster recycling and that maximize the reuse of recoverable material. BOL administers the following solid waste management programs and services that reuse or reclaim materials from the municipal waste stream:

<b>Program/Service</b>	<b>Waste Types</b>	<b>Recovery Method</b>
Household Hazardous Waste Collection	Paints, Flammable Solvents, Oils, Aerosols, Household Batteries	Fuel Blended, Recycled
Partners for Waste Paint Solutions	Paints	Fuel Blended, Recycled
Used/Waste Tires	Whole or Shredded Tires	Supplemental Fuel for Power Plants and Industrial Facilities, Stamped Rubber Parts, Playground Cover, Flooring in Horse Arenas, Crumb Rubber for various applications
Industrial Materials Exchange Service	Acids, Alkalis, Other Organic Chemicals, Solvents, Oils and Waxes, Plastics and Rubber, Textile and Leather, Wood and Paper, Metals and Metal Sludges, etc.	Industrial Reuse

BOL also permits facilities that recycle and reuse waste materials as a part of their operations, such as landscape waste composting facilities, transfer stations, material recovery facilities, and storage/treatment facilities.

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Program Outcomes:

- 20:** *Percent of counties submitting recycling surveys*
  - 21:** *Recycling rates based on counties submitting recycling surveys*
  - 22:** *Amount of solid waste diverted from solid waste disposal facilities through collection events, recycling, and alternative management methods*
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- n. *Foster waste disposal habits that promote a cleaner and safer environment.* Illinois has implemented landfill bans<sup>17</sup> and a variety of environmental programs that promote safe waste management through the segregation of municipal waste streams. BOL

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<sup>17</sup>In Illinois, the following municipal waste materials are banned from landfill disposal due to their volume and/or toxicity: (a) used and waste tires; (b) landscape waste; (c) white goods (i.e., domestic and commercial large appliances) that have not had their hazardous components removed; (d) lead-acid batteries; and (e) liquid used oil.

administers three environmental collection programs that aggregate waste containing hazardous constituents (a) Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program; (b) High School Hazardous Waste Collection Program; and (c) Partners for Waste Paint Solutions. These collections provide an opportunity for the wastes to be either reused or safely disposed in facilities designed to treat or dispose of hazardous waste. These programs also include public education elements that identify (a) household wastes containing chemicals that make their disposal in municipal waste landfills or incinerators undesirable; (b) safe use and storage procedures for household hazardous materials; and (c) consumer practices to reduce the amount and toxicity of household products discarded.

BOL also administers an industrial materials exchange service that helps divert materials from the industrial waste stream to businesses that can reuse the materials. For FY2000, BOL will conduct at least four household hazardous waste collections, with at least one collection<sup>18</sup> performed in the Chicago area as part of the Great Lakes Basin Initiative. These one-day collection events will help divert municipal waste containing persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic constituents (e.g., mercury-containing lamps) from solid waste landfills.

- o. *Ensure waste is managed at permitted facilities.* RCRA Subtitle D encourages sound solid waste management practices. BOL requires additional measures for solid waste management facilities in Illinois.
- p. *Ensure that used and waste tires do not pose a solid waste problem.* Each year, BOL remediates approximately 100 tire dump sites and removes and recycles approximately one million tires. Property owners are required to remove waste tires that may present a fire hazard or breeding environment for mosquitos. If the owner is unwilling or unable to remove the tires, BOL conducts the cleanup and pursues cost recovery from the responsible party. BOL also co-sponsors 20 to 30 county-wide tire collections annually where Illinois citizens bring used/waste tires from their property to a central location for recycling and energy recovery.

Initiatives for the BOL's Used Tire Program are:

- (a) Participate in pilot projects to study the use of tire shreds in engineered applications;
- (b) Address the used and waste tire problems present at junk yards, scrap yards, and auto recycling facilities;
- (c) Ensure that the required user fee is collected from retail customers and is submitted by the tire retailers through the quarterly tax return (ST-8) to the State of Illinois. This will require a cooperative effort between the Illinois EPA and the Illinois Dept. of Revenue via an Exchange Agreement; and

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<sup>18</sup>Contingent on the approval of \$266,667 supplemental funding (see explanation under Program Resources).

- (d) Ensure that waste tire processors operating in Illinois are in compliance with applicable regulations.
- q. *Ensure that underground sources of drinking water are not degraded by injection well practices.* USEPA categories injection wells into five classes based on the nature of the fluid injected, the geologic strata into which the fluid is injected, and the location of any aquifer that supplies any public water system. These five classes are (a) Class I - wells that inject hazardous waste and industrial or municipal disposal waste wells that inject fluids underground into deep, isolated rock formation, (b) Class II - wells associated with the oil and gas industry, (c) Class III - wells injecting fluids for the extraction of minerals, (d) Class IV - wells injecting hazardous waste or radioactive waste into a formation within 1/4 mile from underground sources of drinking water, and (e) Class V - all other injection wells. BOL is responsible for evaluation of Class I and Class V wells.

Equistar (Tuscola, Illinois) holds a BOL permit for disposal of their liquid nonhazardous waste in its Class I well.

Class V wells represent the largest and most diverse type of injection wells (e.g. septic systems, stormwater drainage systems, etc.). Class V wells are inventoried, permitted (as necessary), monitored, and closed by BOL.

For FY2000, BOL will implement the revisions to the Federal Class V Injection Wells Underground Injection Control Regulations that are scheduled for adoption in FY2000. A key element of the proposed revision targets high-risk Class V wells in delineated source water protection areas for public water systems that use groundwater as a source.

- r. *Restore funding for solid waste staffing support, household hazardous waste collections, and grants to local government for enforcement.* The State General Revenue Fund, the Solid Waste Management Fund,<sup>19</sup> and the Subtitle D Management Fund<sup>20</sup> support the following solid waste control activities: permitting, inspection, compliance monitoring, enforcement, support staff, household hazardous waste collections and enforcement grants to local governments. Between SFY87 and SFY98, the real dollar value of the Solid Waste Management Fund revenues dropped 59%, requiring BOL to cut the staffing level for the solid waste control program in half, to reduce household hazardous waste collections from a high of 35 per year in SFY96 to only seven in SFY99, and to curtail planned increases in local enforcement grants.

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<sup>19</sup>Section 22.15 of the Environmental Protection Act

<sup>20</sup>Section 22.44 of the Environmental Protection Act

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Program Outcome(s):

**23:** *Quantity of potentially hazardous waste diverted from municipal solid waste stream*

**24:** *Percent of total solid waste disposed by method*

**25:** *Percent of municipal solid waste disposed annually in landfills meeting 40 CFR Part 258 standards*

**26:** *Percentage of solid waste disposal facilities submitting annual disposal data*

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- s. *Ensure proper closure and post-closure care of all old landfills by 2005.* BOL has identified 66 inactive landfills potentially subject to 1985 closure requirements,<sup>21</sup> but where the regulatory status is uncertain. Some of these landfills may have been determined closed and covered subject to older regulatory standards and so may not be required to complete further closure or post-closure care. In FY2000, the BOL will evaluate the regulatory status of these 66 landfills to determine whether or not each is required to complete closure and conduct a program of post-closure care. Each landfill owner or operator will receive a written determination from the BOL identifying all obligations to close, maintain and monitor the facility. The BOL field staff will inspect each facility to ensure compliance and initiate vigorous enforcement, if necessary.

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Program Outcome(s):

**27:** *Percent of non-hazardous landfills closed*

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- t. *Evaluate the compliance status of all facilities required to monitor groundwater quality pursuant to State and Federal law by 2005.* Illinois groundwater quality regulations<sup>22</sup> require RCRA-regulated facilities that routinely monitor groundwater quality as a permit condition to report all detections of certain contaminants. Beginning in FY2000, BOL will identify and evaluate the status of each facility required to monitor groundwater quality to determine its regulatory status according to the following categories:

Detection monitoring: These facilities are performing groundwater monitoring but have not detected concentrations of regulated contaminants;

Preventive notification: These facilities have detected contaminants but at concentrations below Illinois Groundwater Quality Standards,<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Illinois regulations adopted in 1990 (35 IAC 814.501) required all municipal solid waste landfills which were unable to demonstrate regulatory compliance at the time or which subsequently initiated closure prior to September 18, 1992 to complete all closure requirements in accordance with regulatory standards adopted in 1985 (35 IAC 807).

<sup>22</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 620

<sup>23</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 620 Subpart D

Corrective action: These facilities have detected contaminants at concentrations exceeding Illinois Groundwater Quality Standards.

Federal Cleanups

- u. *Address immediate dangers first, and then move through the progressive steps necessary to evaluate whether a site remains a serious threat to public health or the environment.* Superfund provides resources for time-critical removal actions and remediation of National Priorities List sites. Time critical removal actions are short-term emergency actions that may include disposal of tanks or drums of hazardous substances, excavation of contaminated soil, or installation of security measures at a site. Sites listed on the National Priorities List are the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. Such sites are discovered by various parties including citizens, State agencies, and USEPA. Once discovered, sites are entered into USEPA’s computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. BOL then evaluates the potential for a release of hazardous substances from the site by investigating site conditions. The data collected is used in an assessment and scoring system called the Hazardous Ranking System to evaluate the dangers posed by the site. Sites that score high enough are eligible for listing on the National Priorities List.

BOL’s site assessment priorities are to (a) identify potential hazardous waste sites; (b) identify need for emergency action; (c) evaluate the backlog of sites on EPA’s computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites; and (d) propose listing of appropriate sites on the National Priorities List (i.e., Superfund sites).

For FY2000, BOL will address these priorities through the following activities:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Number planned for FY2000</b>
Pre-CERCLIS Screening Action (“PCS”)	4
Immediate Removal Coordination (“IRC”)	10
Integrated Site Assessment (“IA”)	2
Site Team Evaluation Prioritization (“STEP”)	10
Expanded Site Inspection (“ESI”)	2
Site Assessment Team (“SAT”) Evaluations	5-6
Hazardous Ranking System (“HRS”)	1

- v. *Clean up National Priorities List (Superfund) sites in Illinois.* Since each National Priorities List site presents unique challenges, BOL employs a systematic approach or remedial action to develop a cost-effective, permanent remedy acceptable to the State and local community. The remedial action is composed of a five-phase remedial response process<sup>24</sup> (a) investigation of the extent of site contamination (remedial

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<sup>24</sup>Sections 300.430 - 300.435 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

investigation); (b) study of the range of possible cleanup remedies (feasibility study); (c) selection of the remedy (Record of Decision); (d) design of the remedy (remedial design); and (e) implementation of the remedy (construction completion). In Illinois, there are forty-four National Priorities List (Superfund) sites.

The benchmark set for FY1999 and FY2000 is to advance the following nine Superfund sites from the feasibility study phase to the remedy selection phase:

<b>Superfund Cleanup Remedy Selections<sup>25</sup> Planned for FFY99-FY2000</b>		
<b>Site Name</b>	<b>City or County</b>	<b>Illinois EPA Inventory Identification Number</b>
Amoco Chemicals - Joliet Landfill	Joliet	1978000001
Byron Salvage Yard	Byron	1418200003
Ilada Energy Co.	East Cape Girardeau	0038540002
Interstate Pollution Control, Inc.	Rockford	2010300018
Jennison-Wright	Granite City	1190400008
Lenz Oil Service	Lemont	0438020003
MIG/DeWane Landfill	Belvidere	0070050002
Pagel's Pit	Rockford	2018080001
Waukegan Coke (an Operable Unit of the Outboard Marine Corporation Superfund Site)	Waukegan	0971900047

- w. *Build partnerships which provide faster and less costly cleanup and reuse of Federal facilities.* Federal facilities are properties where the Federal government conducted a variety of industrial activities. Due to the nature of such activities, Federal installations may be contaminated with hazardous waste, unexploded ordnance, radioactive waste, fuels, and a variety of other toxic contaminants.

Under Federal law,<sup>26</sup> Federal facilities must be investigated and cleaned up to the same standards as private facilities. Due to their size and complexity, compliance with environmental laws and regulations may present unique management issues for these facilities.

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<sup>25</sup>The Record of Decision is created from information generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study phases. Public comments and community concerns are also considered during the development of this Record. The Record is a public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used to clean up a Superfund site.

<sup>26</sup>Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, and Executive Order 12580

As of 1999, Illinois EPA, USEPA, and the U.S. Department of Defense are conducting cleanup activities at 49 Federal facilities.

- BOL priorities for cleaning up include Base Realignment and Closure sites with the greatest potential for reuse, accelerating cleanup activities, improving communication with other government agencies, and using innovative technologies.

In FY2000, the BOL will (a) complete plan and report reviews within 30 days of receipt, (b) develop, in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, a comprehensive list of Formerly Used Defense Sites in Illinois; and (c) improve procedures for evaluating risks to human health and the environment posed by each Formerly Used Defense Site in Illinois.

- BOL will amend cleanup regulations to include alternatives to the recording of the No Further Remediation Letter<sup>27</sup> to form a permanent chain of title. For example, military properties normally do not maintain a chain of title for security purposes. In other cases, placing restrictions on land use may be difficult to implement (e.g., to place any institutional controls on a military property would require approval from the General Services Administration).

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Program Outcome(s):

**28:** *Percent of National Priority List sites, Federal facilities or other hazardous waste sites where removal actions (i.e., short-term actions) have been initiated*

**29:** *Percent of National Priorities List sites and Federal facilities where remedial actions (i.e., construction aimed at permanent remedies) have been initiated*

**30:** *[CORE] Acres of land where health risk is evaluated for no further action,*

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x. *Support Environmental Assessments at Brownfields throughout the State.*

Redevelopment assessments are evaluations of contaminants at abandoned or derelict industrial properties with a potential for redevelopment and productive use. These assessments are funded by USEPA.

Since FY1995, the BOL has conducted 17 redevelopment assessments, with four assessments underway. For FY2000, the BOL will conduct the following activities:

Activity	Number planned for FY2000
Expanded Pre-CERCLIS Screening ("EPCS")	3
Redevelopment Assessment ("RA")	4

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<sup>27</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 732, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 740

- y. *Promote Federal Cleanups that Put Citizens First.* USEPA, the U.S. Department of Defense and other federal agencies, and BOL have implemented the Fast Track Clean-Up Initiative to close military bases in Illinois. This Initiative directs clean-up efforts towards reuse of bases scheduled for closure and the economic recovery of communities associated with those bases. Major components of this Initiative include identification of uncontaminated parcels, quick cleanups, community involvement, leasing agreements, removal actions, technical assistance at non-National Priorities List bases, and integration of cleanup with economic development.

The remediation process includes an initial site assessment, an extensive characterization of the contamination, and evaluation and implementation of cleanup alternatives. Upon successful completion of the cleanup, a Finding of Suitability for Transfer is issued by the Department of Defense and other federal agencies, with concurrence of USEPA and Illinois EPA. The Finding of Suitability for Transfer validates that site closeout requirements have been met and identifies any institutional controls (i.e., restrictions on land use).

For FY2000, BOL will assist in the development of (a) the Finding of Suitability for Transfer for the remaining 45 acres at the 1,120-acre Naval Air Station Glenview site, (b) the Finding of Suitability for Transfer on 148 acres at the 164-acre Libertyville Naval Training site, and (c) a master schedule on Finding of Suitability for Transfers at the 13,172-acre Savanna Army Depot site.

- z. *Conduct Natural Resource Damages Assessment.*<sup>28</sup> In addition to cost-recovery for response and cleanup actions, the BOL and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, acting on behalf of Illinois citizens, may recover damages for injury to natural resources (i.e., groundwater, surface water, air, biological, and geologic resources). BOL and the Department may conduct a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (i.e., collection, compiling, and analyzing information to calculate the restoration or replacement costs for the harm, adverse impacts and loss to natural resources) should the Natural Resource Damage trustees choose to pursue a claim for damages.

### State Cleanups

- aa. *Implement part of Governor George H. Ryan's Illinois FIRST Program by initiating cleanup activities at 33 Abandoned Landfills.* Illinois FIRST (a Fund for Infrastructure, Roads, Schools and Transit) is a five-year, \$12 billion program designed by Governor George H. Ryan to build, repair and upgrade Illinois' critical infrastructure. This program has dedicated \$50 million over the next 5 years to initiate cleanup at 33 abandoned landfills that pose a safety and environmental threat.

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<sup>28</sup> Authority: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, Clean Water Act, and the Oil Pollution Act.

During FY2000, BOL will conduct cleanup activities at five of these landfills.

bb. *Provide sector-specific technical assistance in voluntary cleanups.* For FY2000, the Site Remediation Program will continue to assist communities, municipalities, and the private sector in various stages of the cleanup process. BOL has targeted dry cleaning facilities, metal finishing shops, and manufactured gas plants because they initiated sector-specific strategies (e.g., financial incentives, marketing programs, etc.) to deal with environmental cleanup issue:

cc. *Build in new concepts to increase flexibility of voluntary cleanups.* For FY2000, BOL will propose amendments to the land regulations<sup>29</sup> to facilitate voluntary cleanups:

- Allow the use of soil management zones during a voluntary cleanup. On-site management of non-hazardous contaminated soils will be exempt from disposal and waste piles standards if conducted within a soil management zone approved under the Site Remediation Program. Activities that may be conducted within a soil management zone include (a) placement of non-hazardous contaminated soil for structural fill or land reclamation, (b) consolidation of non-hazardous contaminated soil within the remediation site, and (c) removal of non-hazardous contaminated soil for treatment and return of the treated soil (with reduced contaminant concentrations) back to its original location.
- Allow alternatives to the recording of the No Further Remediation Letter to form a permanent chain of title. For example, the legal description of properties may not provide enough information to pinpoint the location of the remediation site. This is particularly true for remediation sites located in highway right of ways.

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Program Outcome(s):

**31:** *Number of sites that voluntarily complete an Illinois EPA approved remedial action plan annually (i.e., Number of No Further Remediation Letters or 4(y) Letters issued)*

**32:** *Number of sites that complete remediation in the state response program and acres of land where health risk is reduced or controlled*

**33:** *Number of new state response sites identified annually*

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dd. *Clean up Brownfields.* The Site Remediation Program (i.e., voluntary cleanup program) is the remediation component of the Illinois Brownfield Initiative. Eligibility for Brownfield Redevelopment Grants, approval for the Illinois

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<sup>29</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 740 and 742

Environmental Remediation Tax Credit, and approval for the Cook County Class 6c Brownfield Incentive Program requires participation in the Site Remediation Program. Future Brownfield redevelopment incentives also may require participation in the Site Remediation Program.

- ee. *Develop Cleanup Objectives based on Potential Impact to Plants and Animals.* BOL is in the process of developing a screening methodology and cleanup criteria to assure that cleanups protect plants and animals (eco-risk) as well as human health. This effort has been ongoing for about a year and will continue over the next several years, culminating in adopted rules. This effort will require substantial input from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and extensive peer review by the private sector.

#### Leaking Underground Storage Tank ("LUST") Cleanups

- ff. *Protect human health and environmental quality by cleaning up leaking underground storage tank systems.* The State of Illinois administers a comprehensive underground storage tank program under a cooperative agreement negotiated with the USEPA. The terms of this agreement require the Illinois State Fire Marshall to enforce preventive measures and BOL to direct remedial measures for underground storage tank leaks, spills or overfills.

In the event of a release from an underground storage tank, the owner or operator must notify the State of Illinois, take immediate actions to prevent further release, evaluate the extent of contamination, establish remediation objectives, and perform corrective action, as necessary. BOL ensures that these actions are completed in accordance with regulations by evaluating required reports (i.e., 20 Day Reports, 45 Day Reports, site classification plans and reports, corrective action plans and reports). BOL employs a tiered, risk-based methodology for establishing site-specific remediation objectives to ensure that leaking underground storage tank cleanups are completed quickly and consistently with other programs. BOL issues a No Further Remediation Letter to the owner or operator after all applicable program requirements have been successfully addressed.

Federal regulations require that owners and operators of regulated petroleum underground storage tanks demonstrate sufficient financial resources to clean up potential releases from tanks and to pay damages to other persons. As allowed by Federal underground storage tank regulations, Illinois established in 1987 a fund generated through a motor fuel tax to reimburse tank owners and operators for eligible cleanup costs. BOL administers reimbursement from this fund by reviewing and processing all claims.

For FY2000, BOL will implement the following action plans to improve the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks:

- BOL will propose adding methyl tertiary butyl ether (“MTBE”) to the list of gasoline indicator contaminants in the Petroleum Underground Storage Tanks regulations<sup>30</sup> and adding risk-based remediation objectives for MTBE to the Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives regulations.<sup>31</sup> Similar changes will also be proposed to establish state-wide Groundwater Quality Standards for MTBE.<sup>32</sup> These changes will not affect the use of MTBE relative to Clean Air Act requirements but will ensure that MTBE is addressed whenever a release of petroleum fuel occurs.
- BOL will propose revisions to the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank regulations.<sup>33</sup> Revisions include, but are not limited to, requirements for investigations of groundwater and migration pathways, off-site access and electronic reporting. In addition, BOL will propose that Licensed Professional Geologists be authorized to perform portions of the site classifications.
- BOL will publish on the Internet current information identifying the cleanup progress of over 18,000 individual leaking underground storage tank projects and indicating the status of document reviews, evaluations and approvals. When ready, a LUST Trust Fund Reimbursement database will also be published on the Internet to provide current information on the status of reimbursement applications. Publication of this data on the Internet will provide 24-hour per day, seven day per week access to current leaking underground storage tank information.
- BOL will report to USEPA semi-annually on the performance of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. BOL will be reporting on the following activities: confirmed releases, cleanups initiated, cleanups completed, and emergency responses conducted by the Illinois EPA’s Office of Chemical Safety Emergency Response Unit.
- BOL will help underground storage tank owners and operators understand and comply with the regulatory requirements by expanding the availability of program information through printed materials, computer-based informational media, and speaking engagements. Illinois EPA will take appropriate formal (i.e., referrals to the Attorney General’s or State’s Attorney’s Offices) and informal enforcement actions, as needed, to ensure that cleanups are proceeding to protect human health and the environment.

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<sup>30</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 732

<sup>31</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 742

<sup>32</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 620

<sup>33</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 732

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Program Outcome(s):

**35: [CORE] Acres of land where health risk is reduced or controlled**

**36: Average cost of LUST cleanups (based on payments from the UST Fund)**

**37: [CORE] Number of LUST sites identified**

**38: Number of LUST sites that complete corrective action annually (i.e., Number of No Further Remediation Letters issued)**

**39: Average cost of LUST cleanups per sites annually (based on payments from the UST Fund)**

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- gg. *Clean up orphaned leaking underground storage tanks.* BOL has been awarded a \$59,000 USEPA grant to conduct corrective action at orphaned leaking underground storage tank brownfields sites. For FY2000, BOL will be searching for two to three prospective sites that fit the following profile: limited size, limited contamination, and whose future users will be willing to accept institutional controls.

#### Other Environmental Areas

- hh. *Evaluate noise pollution concerns.* BOL supports a noise technical advisor who receives and evaluates complaints of noise pollution and acts on behalf of the Illinois EPA in cases brought before the Illinois Pollution Control Board as they relate to Illinois' noise regulations.<sup>34</sup>
- ii. *Provide financial incentives to support self sustaining efforts by local governments and private parties to clean up brownfields sites.* Below are financial incentives available for Brownfields redevelopment in Illinois:
- Illinois Brownfields Redevelopment Loan Program: The environmental portion of Governor George H. Ryan's Illinois FIRST Program created a \$10 million capitalized Brownfields Redevelopment Loan Program to provide low interest loans to municipalities and private parties to pay for site investigation, site remediation, and demolition costs at brownfields sites. For FY2000, BOL will develop regulations setting forth the procedures and criteria for state brownfields redevelopment loan applications, terms, and repayment; market the loan program to potential borrowers; and issue the first loan.
  - Federal Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund: On May 25, 1999, USEPA awarded Illinois EPA a \$3.5 million grant under a pilot Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund. This grant enables the Illinois EPA to issue low interest loans towards the cleanup costs at former industrial or commercial

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<sup>34</sup>35 Ill. Adm. Code 900 - 952

sites in six Illinois cities: Canton, East Moline, Freeport, Galva, Lacon, and Waukegan. For FY2000, BOL will develop program guidelines; guide eligible borrowers through the application process; and issue the first loan.

- **Brownfields Redevelopment Grant Program:** BOL administers the Illinois EPA's Brownfields Redevelopment Grant Program. This program offers grants worth a maximum of \$120,000 each to municipalities for brownfields related activities, such as preliminary assessments, soil and groundwater sampling, the development of cleanup objectives, and the preparation of cleanup plans. The grants cannot be used to fund actual cleanup activities. As of August 1999, BOL has awarded grants totaling \$1.25 million at the following twelve communities: Alton, Canton, East Moline, Effingham, Farmington, Freeport, Lacon, Lockport, Macomb, North Chicago, Peoria and Waukegan.

For FY2000, BOL will issue an estimated ten new grants.

- **Tax Credit for Businesses Conducting Environmental Remediation:** BOL provides technical assistance for administering brownfield tax incentives offered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Illinois Department of Revenue, and Cook County's Assessor's Office.
- jj. *Provide technical assistance to help local governments and private land owners clean up brownfields sites.*
- **Personal Brownfields Representatives:** BOL offers the services of personal brownfields representatives to assist community-sponsored brownfields cleanup and redevelopment projects. Services include supporting technology options for brownfields investigations and cleanups; clarifying regulatory program requirements; describing environmental liability considerations; and identifying other technical and economic resources available outside the Illinois EPA.

For FY2000, BOL will provide this service to an estimated 40 communities.

- **All Cities Brownfields Conference.** Since 1996, BOL has held one-day workshops for municipalities to promote and advance the Illinois Brownfield Initiative. The annual All Cities Brownfield Conference provides information to assist local government officials in establishing or enhancing the identification, cleanup, and redevelopment of brownfield sites in their communities.

For FY2000, BOL will conduct a brownfields conference in the Chicago metropolitan area on November 17, 1999 and again downstate in spring 2000.

#### 4. Program Resources

Projected resources for the Illinois EPA's Bureau of Land are identified by the environmental focus areas:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Federally-Funded Work Years</b>	<b>State-Funded Work Years</b>	<b>Total Work Years</b>
Hazardous Waste Management	57	41	98
Solid Waste Management	0	75	75
Federal Cleanups	38	0	38
State Cleanups	0	67	67
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	26	43	69
Other Environmental Areas (Brownfields/Noise)	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>349</b>

A one-time \$266,667 supplemental funding (75% Federal/25% State) is awaiting approval by the USEPA. If the supplemental funding is awarded, the following corrective action and persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic-related activities will be conducted:

- (a) Prepare and submit a regulatory proposal to the Illinois Pollution Control Board to include mercury-containing devices in the State's Universal Waste Rule.
- (b) Conduct at least one household hazardous waste collection event in the Chicago area as part of the Great Lakes Basin Initiative.
- (c) Convert permit files into a Microsoft Access database format.
- (d) Convert site maps into electronic images. This activity will require BOL to purchase a map scanner.
- (e) Conduct pollution prevention assessments of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic wastes during RCRA compliance evaluation inspections.

#### 5. Federal Role

##### Hazardous Waste Management

- *RCRA Subtitle C Program*
  - Provide compliance assistance to regulated entities subject to new federal regulations.
  - Provide compliance assistance to qualifying small businesses in priority sectors (i.e., industrial organic chemicals and metal services).
  - Provide assistance to Illinois EPA, if requested by Illinois EPA's BOL and/or Illinois' Small Business Program for (a) Illinois EPA delivery of compliance assistance in accordance with USEPA's "Policy on Compliance Incentives for Small Business," issued May 20, 1996, effective June 10, 1996, for RCRA authority regulations, and (b) installation and use of USEPA's computerized

- Compliance Assistance Tracking System (“CATS”).
- Provide training to Illinois EPA compliance and enforcement personnel on RCRA air emission standards.
  - Coordinate compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts developed through the Greater Chicago Senior Managers Enforcement Committee.
  - Discuss with, and/or explain to Illinois EPA: (a) new or revised federal RCRA rules, (b) new or revised Strategic Plans affecting HW, (c) USEPA’s Hazardous Waste Civil Enforcement Response Policy, (d) USEPA’s RCRA Civil Penalty Policy, (e) USEPA’s computerized programs to determine financial status of RCRA-regulated entities, (f) USEPA’s sector-, waste-, or rule-specific enforcement strategies, (g) RCRIS and other U.S. data management developments.
  - Provide assistance to Illinois EPA in conducting financial analyses of violators’ claim of inability to pay for injunctive relief and/or monetary penalties in formal enforcement actions brought by the State of Illinois.
  - Inspect installations handling hazardous waste. Criteria for USEPA’s selection of installations include (a) statutory mandate (i.e., installations managing hazardous waste in a manner for which RCRA requires a permit, which are owned and/or operated by State and/or local governments; and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities receiving CERCLA waste from off-site locations), (b) requests from Illinois EPA, (c) Federal facilities, (d) installations subject to open Federal enforcement judicial and/or administrative decrees/orders, (e) treatment, storage, and disposal facilities subject to RCRA permit conditions issued, administered, and enforced by USEPA, and (f) installations handling waste in USEPA’s national and/or Regional priority sectors, such as petroleum refining, metal services, and/or industrial organic chemicals.
  - Investigate and, if necessary, inspect installations handling certain commercial and/or industrial wastes in manners that illegally evade RCRA requirements for permits. Such operations include (a) waste-derived fertilizers, (b) metal foundries, (c) waste recycling, and (d) impermissible diluters of hazardous waste prohibited from land disposal.
  - Issue enforcement responses to RCRA violations detected by USEPA, or referred to USEPA by Illinois EPA, in accordance with USEPA’s Hazardous Waste Civil Enforcement Response Policy, USEPA’s RCRA Civil Penalty Policy, and relevant USEPA enforcement strategies.
  - Conduct inspections at state and local TSDFs and coordinate any enforcement efforts with BOL.
  - Work with BOL to inspect all federal TSDFs and coordinate any enforcement efforts with BOL.
  - Work with BOL to identify and integrate the various RCRA facility universes. These universes include: GPRA baseline for CA high priority under the National Corrective Action Prioritization System (subject to corrective action), land disposal, treatment/storage and in addition, the Region will work with BOL in re-evaluating select facilities as requested by either party.
  - Implement a plan for imposing corrective action at GPRA baseline facilities which

- do not or will not have RCRA permits.
  - Work with BOL to develop an agreement for addressing the renewal of the corrective action portion of expired RCRA permits. The corrective action portion of all RCRA permits issued prior to 1990 were addressed by Region 5. However, the future workload will be shared by Region 5 and BOL under the agreement.
  - Assist BOL with an expedited review and approval of ARA's submitted.
  - Work with BOL and other Region 5 states to explore ways to expedite and improve the authorization process.
  - Address the issues relating to Illinois legislation (e.g., Audit Privilege Law and Section 31 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act) that has delayed the RCRA authorization process.
  - Provide technical assistance and training (as needed) for the review of RCRA requirements.
  - Provide RCRIS support as needed by BOL. In addition, Region 5 will continue to maintain the Handler Identification module of RCRIS.
  - Keep BOL up to date on the development and implementation of the new hazardous waste program data system scheduled to go on-line in FY2000. Region 5 will provide training on this new system to BOL as requested/needed.
- *Underground Injection Control Program*
    - Visit BOL (as travel resources allow) to mutually discuss UIC program issues, facilitate coordination, identify areas for joint activities or technical assistance, and discuss compliance of Class I hazardous waste facilities with Land Ban petition exemptions. Focus will be on base UIC program elements.
    - Coordinate with National UIC program office and internal grants management staff to identify, secure, budget and execute resources needed to implement program priorities.

#### Solid Waste Management

- *RCRA Subtitle D Program*
  - Work with the Superfund Division to ensure the completion and submittal of all Hazardous Waste Management Annual Reports and all Nonhazardous Waste Shipped Out-of-State Annual Reports.
  - Provide technical information to BOL regarding the implementation of RCRA Subtitle D Part 258 through continued exchanges of information between approved States utilizing the Listserver and an annual meeting.
  - Based on discussions with the state and review of state reported data, the UIC Branch, USEPA, Region 5, will assess the National core measures to identify significant issues and trends that have occurred in the BOL program during the past year and follow-up as appropriate.

- Provide BOL the opportunity to provide input on the development of all major regulations, guidance, policy documents and issues.
- *Underground Injection Control Program*
  - Support BOL's Class V program, consistent with focus on geographic/hydrogeologic-based Class V initiatives, focusing additional field work efforts on communities that are groundwater sourced and likely to have active high-priority, endangering Class V injection wells (automotive and industrial waste disposal wells).
  - Assist the state in developing a Class V program that will meet the specific needs of the various communities within Illinois (e.g., developing outreach materials, closure guidelines, guidance for conducting site assessments, outreach and planning strategies, etc.).
  - Facilitate networking and mentoring with DI and Primacy Class V agencies. Assist the BOL in the follow-up of wells identified through the Peoria/Tazewell project.
  - Update references to state programs at 40 C.F.R. §147 as it pertains to Illinois.
  - Work with state to update existing quality assurance documents for the BOL's UIC program.
  - Coordinate with National UIC program office and internal grants management staff to identify, secure, budget and execute resources needed to implement program priorities.

### Federal Cleanups

- *National Priorities List Program*
  - Provide guidance, policy decisions, and program updates in a timely manner that may impact the State's program.
  - Provide Core, Site Assessment, and other cooperative agreements yearly funding for effective implementation of the State's programs.
  - Support State activities through participation in meetings, community involvement, co-hosting conferences, seminars, information sessions, as appropriate.
  - Provide technical expertise wherever possible.
  - Pursue new approaches to allow new technologies to be used in Superfund.
  - Review and provide assistance on State work as requested or required.
  - Provide lab analytical services if possible when requested by the State.
  - Develop comfort letters and/or prospective purchaser agreements.
  - Respond to requests to assist with transfer of federal properties for re-use or redevelopment.
  - Complete and submit all Hazardous Waste Management Annual Reports and all Nonhazardous Waste Shipped Out-of-State Annual Reports.
  - Inform BOL of any additional grant opportunities (e.g., Brownfields grants) that become available through USEPA.

## Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanups

- *Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program*
  - Provide forums to exchange ideas and information.
  - Assist in locating and/or providing specific training needs identified by BOL.
  - Provide projections on LUST funding, procedure and policy changes, and other information that will affect BOL's administration of the LUST program.
  - Inform BOL of any additional grant opportunities (e.g., Brownfields grants) that become available through USEPA.

## 6. Oversight Arrangement

This agreement was developed under the National Environmental Performance Partnership under the National Environmental Performance Partnership System guidance dated May 17, 1995. The oversight arrangements and BOL/USEPA's Region 5 relationship will follow the provisions of the System for the programs identified below.

### RCRA Subtitle C Partnership Arrangement

Considering BOL's past performance and the cooperative working relationship with Region 5, BOL will assume an independent self-management role in RCRA implementation and look to Region 5 for support and assistance in more specialized areas. To ensure an efficient and effective program, BOL will conduct the file audits and program self-assessments/self-evaluations in order to demonstrate the program's success and areas of concern. In particular, BOL will:

- (a) meet once on or about December 10, 1999 to discuss the *State's Performance Report for the Performance Partnership Grant*;
- (b) conduct an annual mid-year program conference call on or about July 10, 1999 to discuss the *State's Self-Assessment*;
- (c) conduct at least quarterly program component (e.g., permit/corrective action, enforcement, RCRIS) conference calls
- (d) conduct joint inspections; and
- (e) investigate and respond to inquiries from Region 5 concerning facilities that do not appear to have been timely and/or appropriately addressed under Illinois' enforcement program.

### Underground Injection Control Partnership Arrangement

BOL will conduct its own file audits and program self assessments/self-evaluations in order to demonstrate the program's successes and areas of concern. To ensure an efficient and effective partnership, BOL will:

- (a) investigate and respond to inquires from Region 5 concerning facilities that do not appear to have been timely and/or appropriately addressed under Illinois' enforcement

- program and facilities or potential areas for work sharing and mutual assistance;
- (b) provide the following reports to Region 5 (i) semi-annual electronic reports (e-mail) containing the information necessary for Region 5 to complete the 7520 forms for national reporting; (ii) quarterly electronic reports (e-mail) containing inspection, compliance, and enforcement information (e.g., inspection dates, compliance status, violations cited, enforcement actions taken) for all Class I wells; and (iii) annual financial status report by December 31, 2000;
  - (c) provide Region 5 with information on compliance assistance activities (including enforcement actions) at facilities with Class V injection wells;
  - (d) conduct a conference call on or about July 10, 1999 to discuss the *State's Self-Assessment*;
  - (e) meet once on or about December 10, 1999 to discuss the *State's Performance Report for Performance Partnership Grant*;
  - (f) prepare a stand alone "primacy package" for Region 5. The purpose of the package is to allow Region 5 to compare the presently codified State's Underground Injection Control program with the current State Underground Injection Control program as required by 40 CFR 145. Region 5 will highlight the changes and forward the document to USEPA headquarters for codification in 40 CFR 147.

Superfund Partnership Arrangement

USEPA Region 5 and BOL support each other's activities throughout the Superfund process, including reviews of work plans, investigations, community relations plans, risk assessments, remedial designs, etc. In order to streamline our efforts and reduce duplication of effort, the Superfund Memorandum of Agreement identifies the oversight roles of Region 5 and BOL. These roles are outline in the table below:

Document for Review	Federal Role	State Role
Community Relations Plan	A (limited)	RC
Health & Safety Plan	RC	AUD
Quality Assurance Project Plan	A (limited)	AUD
Sampling Plan	RC	RC
Field Remedial Investigation Activities	AUD	AUD
Draft Remedial Investigation Report	RC	CNC
Final Remedial Investigation Report	AUD	AUD
Feasibility Study Work Plan	AUD	AUD
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Regulations Review	RC	RC
Draft Feasibility Study	RC	RC
Final Feasibility Study	AUD	AUD
Proposed Plan	A	RC
Record of Decision	A	CNC
Responsiveness Summary	RC	AUD

Final Design (Fund Lead)	RC	RC
Final Design (Enforcement Lead)	AUD	AUD
Remedial Action Change Orders (Fund Lead)	RC (subject to Block Grant initiatives)	RC
Preliminary and Final Inspections	P	P
Preliminary and Final Closeout Reports (Fund Lead)	A	A
Preliminary and Final Closeout Reports (Enforcement Lead)	CNC	CNC
Five Year Reviews (Fund Lead)	RC	RC
Five Year Reviews (Enforcement Lead)	AUD	AUD

where

A	Approve	Each Agency fully approve each document before the document can be considered final.
AUD	Audit	Prior to approval or a response to the document is not required, however the support Agency may do a review after the fact to determine conformance with established procedures. If there is a deficiency identified and the parties concur, then steps shall be taken to correct the deficiency. Non-concurrence on deficiencies should be elevated to the appropriate management levels.
R	Review and Comment	The support Agency will review and comment on the designated document. The lead Agency does not need to receive an approval from the support Agency to produce a final document.
CNC	Concur or non-concur	The support Agency may either concur or non-concur on the document. Non-concurrence will require that the issues relevant to the document are elevated to the appropriate management level for potential resolution of the dispute.
P	Participate	The support Agency will be given adequate notice and supporting documentation to attend meetings.

### LUST Oversight Arrangement

The BOL/USEPA Region 5 oversight arrangement will be similar to previous years. BOL will:

- (a) conduct monthly conference call with the appropriate people from each Agency participating;
- (b) conduct semi-annual meetings (at mid-year and end-of-year) with Region 5 to discuss changes in legislation, regulations, policies and procedures. Following each meeting, a mid-year report and end-of-year report will be provided;
- (c) provide semi-annual financial status reports; and
- (d) report the progress of the leaking underground storage tank program in the Environmental Performance Partnership Self-Assessment report.

## C. Clean/Safe Water Program

1. **Program Description** - The program elements are designed to protect and maintain water resources in Illinois. Three principal efforts work together to fully address all aspects of water resource protection and management. Several program elements serve all efforts, and are consolidated. These functions include data management; compliance assurance (including formal enforcement management systems approved by USEPA) for both facility operational parameters and competency of facility operating personnel; infrastructure financial assistance; program administration; and quality control and quality assurance for environmental monitoring.
  - a. **Water Pollution Control** - Illinois' point and nonpoint source program efforts are managed using a watershed management approach and two permit systems to control the discharge, treatment or disposal of wastewater. The program serves to manage and protect existing water resources; restore and maintain water quality in those waters which have degraded due to natural causes or human actions; monitor water quality and water resource conditions; manage watersheds and drinking water aquifer recharge areas; limit discharges into water resources; insure operational compliance through facility inspection and evaluation; participate in educational activities to insure that both owners and operators understand operation, compliance and administration requirements; provide compliance assistance and initiate informal and formal enforcement procedures; and administer financial assistance programs. Reporting on all compliance provisions contained in statute is done through PCS. Program operations are authorized by primary delegation for federal Clean Water Act and its regulations, specific delegation agreements for NPDES and grant/loan activities, and through requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Program emphasis is being restructured to focus upon compliance through pollution prevention measures, using watershed management as the basis for redirecting and more closely coordinating existing activities, as well as the framework for developing new activities.
  - b. **Public Water Supplies** - Public water supplies program efforts focus on the provision of an adequate quantity of safe drinking water to Illinois consumers consistent with USEPA negotiated PWSS program priority guidance. Program activities are administered through the inspection and evaluation of water supply sources, treatment, distribution, administration and operation; water quality monitoring at the source, treatment entry point and distribution system; permitting of new or modified water supply facilities or treatment processes; administration of a Community Water Supply Testing Fund (CWSTF) program that provides analytical services and assistance with monitoring related requirements; provision of compliance assistance and initiation of formal enforcement procedures; participation in educational activities to insure that both suppliers and operators understand operation, compliance and administration requirements; administer financial assistance programs; and delivery of an annual report on the compliance history of all water supplies within the State. A source water

protection program which is closely coordinated with the watershed protection initiative of the Agency is being used to protect surface and groundwater sources and to achieve ongoing compliance. Program operations are authorized by primacy delegation for federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations and through requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

Enforcement of the federal Lead Ban is primarily accomplished through the Illinois Plumbing Code. Plumbing inspectors test flux and solder and examine pipe in both new and remodeled installations as a part of routine inspections to ensure that lead free materials are being used. Records of these inspections are maintained in a Lead Ban Compliance Report by the Illinois EPA Field Operations Section. Lead ban compliance public water supplies is enforced through the Illinois Pollution Control Board regulations.

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) has responsibility for the non-community water supply (NCWS) program through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that requires program operation to achieve compliance with federal SDWA and Illinois Pollution Control Board regulations. The MOA was modified to include the source water assessment initiatives required by the 1996 SDWA amendments. Through the MOA, the IDPH is completing potential contamination source identification within 1000 feet of non-community water supply wells. Other activities under the MOA include inspection and evaluation of non-community water supplies, water quality monitoring, provision of technical assistance, enforcement activities, operator training and demonstration of competence for surface water supply operators, and source water protection programs. IDPH has contracted program responsibility to some County Health Departments. Those County Departments perform inspection services, prepare reports, provide data input and update and enforcement case referral to IDPH. Compliance reports for federal requirements are provided quarterly as an integral part of Agency reports.

The Agency provides analytical services for all contaminants for which a maximum contaminant level has been set by the Illinois Pollution Control Board. In order to be able to provide this service, the Community Water Supply Testing Fee Program was passed by the Governor and General Assembly in 1990. This voluntary program provides analytical services for all required monitoring including repeat and confirmation samples for an annual fee. In 1996, IDPH obtained the legislation and resources required to support specific NCWS monitoring efforts through a Laboratory Fee Program. The program establishes fees for specific analyses. Analytical services are available to all NCWSs serving fewer than 100 persons. Free analytical services are provided for schools. NCWSs serving more than 100 persons are required to use a private laboratory for analytical services. IDPH laboratories are working to receive certification for all parameters required under federal Safe Drinking Water Regulations as quickly as possible to ensure full monitoring compliance.

- c. Source Water/Groundwater Protection - The Illinois EPA will continue aggressive implementation of a source water protection program under the 1996 SDWA. On February 1, 1999, the Illinois EPA submitted an application for a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) which received preliminary approval on June 2, 1999. The SWAP Application was developed by the Illinois EPA with consensus of the Source Water Protection Citizens and Technical Advisory Committee (SWAP Committee). This application built upon Illinois' approved WHPP. The main elements of Illinois' SWAP include: delineations of source water assessment area boundaries for all public water supplies; inventory existing and potential sources of contamination within those boundaries; providing an analysis of the susceptibility of the water systems to contaminants; and defining a process for making the assessments available to the public.
2. Program Linkage to Environmental Goals/Objectives - The environmental goals, objectives and indicators include various water related conditions. These indicators were chosen to reflect statewide progress in areas of water quality, safety of the drinking water provided to Illinois citizens and overall reductions in water-related pollutant loading. The section on Performance Strategies describes new or expanded activities that will be implemented in FY 98 that lead to achievement of the environmental goals and indicators.

The "Watershed Management" strategy addresses those watersheds with significant water quality concerns. The specific activities listed under this strategy will direct Agency programs to improve or protect water quality conditions in streams or lakes (waterway and inland lake conditions). The point source control activities in the watershed strategy will also provide improved compliance for those discharges that most directly influence water quality (wastewater discharges). Further, the source water protection component will insure increased compliance with drinking water criteria (finished drinking water) and insure that the areas around community water supply wells (groundwater recharge areas) and surface water supply watersheds are protected from hazardous sources of pollution. Finally, the sediment management program is intended to address the most significant remaining water-based sources of pollution to Lake Michigan (Lake Michigan conditions) and other surface waters.

The activities listed under "program enhancements" will also contribute to achievement of the goals and indicators. The NPDES program delegation is expected to improve both understanding of and compliance with permit requirements. NPDES permit backlog management activities will place priority on discharges to impacted watersheds and should contribute to improved overall water quality (waterway and inland lake conditions). Public Water Supplies will focus on the development and initial implementation of innovative programs needed to carry out the provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 including the integration of source water protection provisions into Watershed Management. The expanded municipal compliance assistance programs will be directed at both wastewater discharges and public water supplies and should improve compliance rates in both areas (wastewater discharges and finished drinking water).

## ENVIRONMENTAL GOAL

Clean Water - Illinois' rivers, streams and lakes will support all uses for which they are designated including, protection of aquatic life, recreation and drinking water supplies.

### Environmental Objectives

1. Waterways with Good water quality conditions will increase 10% from 1995 levels by the year 2000.

2. The percentage of lakes in Good or Fair condition will remain constant from 1995 to the year 2000.

3. The percentage of open shoreline miles in Good condition remains constant from 1995 to the year 2000.

### Program Objectives

4. The total pollutant load discharged in the year 2005 will be 99.5% compliant with permit discharge limits.

### Environmental Indicators

The percentage of waterways that are classified as Good, Fair or Poor based on assessment of aquatic life use attainment.

(Source: Annual supplement to Sec. 305(b) report)

Number and percent of assessed river miles, lake acres, and estuary square miles that have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses, including , where applicable, for: a) fish and shellfish consumption; b) recreation; c) aquatic life support; d) drinking water supply. (Source: Annual supplement to 305(b) report)

The percentage of inland lakes classified as Good, Fair, or Poor based on assessments of overall use support attainment.

(Source: Annual supplement to Sect. 305(b) report)

The percentage of Lake Michigan open shoreline miles that are classified as Good, Fair, or Poor based on assessments of overall use support attainment. (Source: Annual Supplement to Sec. 305(b) report)

### Program Outcomes

The total pollutant load associated with non-compliance as a percentage of the total permitted load discharged. (Source: Annual Conditions Report)

\*Percent of facilities implementing wet weather control measures. (Source: End of Year Report)

\*Core Performance Measure (CPM). Type of measure (i.e., indicator, outcome, or output) reflects EPA's view of the CPM hierarchy and does not necessarily imply concurrence by IEPA.

**ENVIRONMENTAL GOAL**

Safe Drinking Water - Every Illinois Public Water System will provide water that is consistently safe to drink

Environmental Objectives

1. The percentage of the population served by community water supplies who receive drinking water with no short term (acute) or long term (chronic) adverse health effects increases to over 95% by the year 2005 (an increase of 5%).

Environmental Indicators

The percentage of persons served by community water supplies that have not incurred violations of any acute MCL, chronic MCL, acute treatment technique, chronic treatment technique or health advisory during the year for drinking water standards that have been in effect for more than 3 years. (Source: Annual Conditions Report)

Number of: a) community drinking water systems and percent of [population served by community water systems, and b) non-transient, non-community drinking water systems, and percent of population served by such systems, with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standard

Program Objectives

2. 50% of the community water supplies in the State with source water protection programs in place by 2005.

Program Outcomes

Estimated number of community water systems (and estimated percent of population served) implementing a multiple barrier approach to prevent drinking water contamination.

**ENVIRONMENTAL GOAL**

Groundwater - Illinois' resource groundwater will be protected for designated drinking water and other beneficial uses

Environmental Objectives

1. A declining trend of groundwater contaminants in community water supply wells will occur through year 2005.

Environmental Indicators

Trends for groundwater contaminant exceedances in community water supply wells using unconfined aquifers. (Source: End of Year Report)

Program Objectives

2. The percentage of groundwater recharge areas (acres) with protection programs established or under development will increase to 45% by the year 2005. Furthermore, 90% of the state's population utilizing community water supply groundwater sources will have protection programs in place, or under development, by the year 2005.

Program Outcomes

The percentage of total recharge groundwater recharge areas (acres associated with water supply wells) using unconfined aquifers that have protection programs established or under development. The population served by groundwater dependent community water supplies with protected source water. (Source: Annual Conditions Report)

\*Core Performance Measure (CPM). Type of measure (i.e., indicator, outcome, or output) reflects EPA's view of the CPM hierarchy and does not necessarily imply concurrence by IEPA.

### 3. Performance Strategies

#### a. Base Program

- Watershed Management -The Illinois EPA continues to utilize a watershed approach in the development and implementation of its ground and surface water programs. The Agency coordinates watershed activities with other state and federal natural resource agencies utilizing the Watershed Management Committee as the coordination mechanism. The Unified Watershed Assessment will be used in the expansion of programs, and enhanced coordination of watershed activities with other state and federal agencies. Development of Comprehensive Watershed Implementation Plans will begin on 2 watersheds to be selected from the unified Watershed Assessment 1999-2000 Restoration Schedule for Category I Watersheds in Need of Restoration. The development of watershed plans in targeted watersheds, utilizing 104(b)(3) funding, is an ongoing process which has implemented 15 watershed efforts to date. Watershed staff are in place in regional offices to promote and assist watershed planning groups in the development of comprehensive watershed implementation plans. The Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) guidance document continues to be improved and reviewed by interested users and cooperative state and federal agencies. The WIP should be completed in FY 2000. To enhance program coordination and improve communication between agencies, a Natural Resources Conservation Service liaison position has been established and is housed at Illinois EPA. This liaison position will be continued through FY 2000 at a minimum. The Agency will work with USEPA to adapt planning programs to the goals of the Clean Water Action Plan.

The Agency will maintain and update the State Water Quality Management Plan which identifies goals and objectives pertaining to activities having water quality impacts. The Continuing Planning Process (CPP) provides a description of the Illinois water pollution control program. The Agency will work with USEPA to update the CPP description. Utilizing funding provided through Section 604(b) of the Clean Water Act, the Agency will also continue to support Section 205(j) water quality management planning activities performed by Areawide Planning Agencies. Activities of these agencies will be reported separately to Region 5.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role -USEPA will promote watershed management through continued financial support through Section 104(b); by supporting the Region 5 Watershed workgroup; by working with Illinois EPA in the finalization and promotion of the Watershed Implementation Plan and revisions to the Continuing Planning Process; by providing technical assistance to other watershed projects; and by continued training of staff in watershed management planning methodologies.

USEPA will continue to coordinate the state/federal watershed workgroup to facilitate exchange of information, by arranging conference calls and meetings

periodically or as special issues warrant. USEPA will provide technical assistance on environmental indicators development and planning issues and review of the anticipated Section 205(j) grant as well as past awards. USEPA will provide technical assistance to Illinois EPA through membership on the Watershed Management Committee, including development of the Watershed implementation Planning program.

Promotion of activities under the Clean Water Action Plan will continue in 2000, and the revisions to the continuing planning process and WQM plan will be reviewed. USEPA will promote watershed management through the American Bottoms and the Chicago River projects and through cooperation with Illinois EPA on the Illinois River Water project.

- C Point Source Control Programs - Emphasis will be placed on managing those point sources that cause or contribute to water quality problems in priority watersheds. These sources will include both major industrial and municipal dischargers and significant minor dischargers. The Illinois EPA will track progress in reducing impacts from these sources as a measure of success in implementing this aspect of the watershed program. Illinois EPA will provide an inspection strategy and a plan for use of inspection resources at the beginning of the federal fiscal year. The strategy will identify the percentage of majors covered and address CSO inspections (reflecting the goal of inspecting with CSO's by the end of FY 2000), other wet weather inspections including industrial stormwater and construction sites, CAFO inspections, pretreatment audits and inspections, and minor facilities. (CAFO inspections are discussed more fully in a later section.) We expect to maintain a focus on inspecting facilities in priority watersheds while addressing instances of noncompliance and maintaining a base level of oversight on a statewide basis. We are continuing to schedule a reduced number of comprehensive inspections at major facilities with good compliance histories, while maintaining a schedule of approximately six reconnaissance/sampling inspections per year on average. Full compliance inspections will be scheduled at approximately 70 percent of major dischargers.

The inspection plan will be provided via PCS and include major facilities and pretreatment programs targeted for inspection and the type of inspection planned. We are continuing work on utilizing the Bureau's GIS resources to formalize our inspection targeting process. Scheduling is based on factors including facility compliance histories, consideration of areas with identified water quality impairment, instances of noncompliance identified during the year through sampling, review of reports, citizen complaints, and other means, as well as requests for assistance from plant operating staff and for inspections needed to support other Illinois EPA programs. While the compliance assurance programs of the Agency (including field inspections, compliance follow-up and enforcement) are structured to provide timely response to all violations of NPDES permits as well as other state and federal requirements, programs are now in place to specifically track the pollutant loads associated with point sources in targeted watersheds. This information is used to

make strategic enforcement decisions. The Agency has developed an indicator to report noncompliant loads from permitted point sources in priority watersheds. By identifying critical watersheds and facilities with significant levels of noncompliant load, the Illinois EPA prioritized its efforts at eliminating the most significant impacts to our water resources. This prioritization effort has proven to be an effective tool at reducing excess pollutant loading. The Illinois EPA will continue its efforts to further reduce excess (non-compliant) pollutant loads.

**Core Program Outcomes** - Total pollutant load associated with non-compliance (Source: Annual Conditions Report), percent of facilities implementing wet weather control measures (Source: End of year report), and percent of watersheds with toxic pollutant loadings at or less than permitted limits (Source: Annual Conditions Report).

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role -USEPA acknowledges the shift in program emphasis from major discharges to sources impacting priority watersheds. Preissuance oversight of individual permits has been essentially discontinued except for an annual negotiated small listing, and available federal resources on the permitting side will be focused on resolving common permitting issues associated with existing, new or revised federal policies or effluent guidelines, identifying and resolving issues associated with state delegation and initial operation of the sludge program. In addition to the permits selected for review prior to issuance, USEPA will review a number of randomly selected issued permits for conformance with Federal requirements and an evaluation of the quality of those permits. USEPA will also be responsible for advising the state of their interest in the NPDES permits for dischargers located in the USEPA place based efforts such as Gateway or Greater Chicago. Available federal resources for compliance and enforcement will be focused on compliance monitoring in priority sectors, including metal finishers, non-ferrous metals, petroleum refining, iron and steel, industrial organic chemicals, industrial inorganic chemicals, combined sewer overflows; sludge inspection; storm water inspections, and enforcement of significant violation found in these sectors; compliance assistance and enforcement related to the sludge program; and support to the state for its efforts in priority watersheds, or where federal enforcement action is requested or warranted, as resources allow. In those areas where the USEPA has identified “place-based” initiatives, such as Greater Chicago, the Chicago River, American Bottoms, and the Gateway areas, USEPA will take the lead on working out a process to provide adequate program coverage that takes best advantage of the resources of both agencies, and other partners. USEPA will work with Illinois EPA in these place-based initiatives, to schedule direct assistance for the following activities:

1. Performing wet-weather inspections with emphasis on CSO and SSO inspections.
2. Continuing seminars for pretreatment POTWs.
3. Setting up seminars for industrial users of specific POTWs.

USEPA will provide this assistance as its staff resources allow and in consideration of the needs for similar assistance by other states in Region 5.

### Critical Ecosystems Focus

American Bottoms - The USEPA Critical Ecosystems, Gateway and Upper Mississippi teams are working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District Office, on a project to reduce the amount of interior flooding in the Metro East area. The primary focus of this project is to reduce flooding via the restoration of up to 15,000 acres of wetlands such that these natural areas will mimic earlier environmental conditions, absorb excess water and minimize the amount of flooding at any given time. The project's focus area is primarily the area within the historic American Bottoms area and some of the ancillary bluff lands to the east. USEPA supports this project because of the anticipated amount of wetlands that can be restored and because the agency can help the local communities resolve a long-standing environmental problem in a non-structural manner.

The Corps has asked USEPA's assistance in working with all local parties (including IEPA) to develop a comprehensive storm water plan that would reduce the amount of water and sediment due to erosion into streams that is being discharged from the bluffs. USEPA and IEPA's Collinsville office will work to develop and implement a locally approvable storm water plan.

### Chicago Wilderness:

USEPA is currently supporting this nationally unique partnership of 92 different organizations in the Chicago region that are striving to protect and restore the local biodiversity. As USEPA reviewed the Biodiversity Recovery Plan developed by the partnership, it became very apparent that much of the particular recommendations for the reduction of hydrological alterations, reduction of habitat deterioration and the improvement of water quality was work that the agency was already doing but not always reporting successfully on. USEPA will work closer with all the relevant partners to do our work and to achieve real environmental gains within the framework of this planning document.

USEPA and IEPA's Maywood office will work in the field with all partners to develop measures that will show real environmental improvements that can be credited to USEPA, IEPA and all applicable partners.

## Greater Chicago Area Waterways

### Joint Role

There has been an extensive amount of interest related to the Chicago waterways in recent years. The Chicago waterways include the North and South Branches of the Chicago River, Chicago River, North Shore Channel, Sanitary and Ship Canal, CalSag Channel, and Lower Des Plaines River from Lockport Lock and Dam to the I-55 Bridge. Flow in these waterways consists largely of effluent from 3 large sewage treatment plants in the Chicago Area. These waters are designated as Secondary Contact and Indigenous Aquatic Life Standards. The distance from Northern Chicago to the I-55 Bridge is approximately 50 miles. With the exception of the Des Plaines River below Brandon Road Lock and Dam, these waterways are manmade conveyances with little or no habitat diversity.

Region 5 and Illinois EPA believe that a watershed management approach for Chicago waterways, which would include structured discussions between stakeholders, is the best way to build consensus around solutions to remaining water quality problems.

### Federal Role

USEPA Region 5 Water Division will coordinate comprehensive watershed planning with Illinois EPA for a structured stakeholder discussions on subjects as listed above.

- C Nonpoint Source Programs - Illinois EPA will continue to emphasize nonpoint source management programs using funding made available from Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. The Agency will implement the Nonpoint Source Program consistent with the approved NPS management program. Additional base program activities in those priority watersheds impacted by nonpoint sources will include expanded monitoring, consultation and technology transfer/awareness programs directed at contributing watershed land owners, intergovernmental working agreements, increased attention to permitted and unpermitted storm water sources and accelerated implementation of program activities identified in the approved Nonpoint Source Management Plan. Any additional Section 319 funding will focus on support of the Unified Water Strategy, and development of implementable watershed plans. In August 1999, Illinois was the fourth state in the nation to have its expanded nonpoint source program approved by USEPA. Additional resources derived from this status will be focused on development and implementation of watershed restoration action strategies and support of the TMDL effort in Illinois. The State will provide USEPA in the first biannual report, a description of the methodology to be utilized.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role -Regional staff will support the expanded funding of nonpoint source monitoring and control activities that are part of the overall watershed program. In some cases, this may require consideration of activities that have not historically been considered for nonpoint source support at the federal level; however, activities must be eligible under Section 319 for funding. The USEPA, in cooperation with Illinois EPA staff, will pursue approval of the designation of Illinois as an Enhanced Benefits State.

During 2000, USEPA anticipates that Illinois will be submitting grant applications to support the nonpoint source program and to fund nonpoint source demonstration projects; USEPA will review these applications and provide assistance as needed. Also, Watershed Nonpoint Source Pollution Branch (WNSPB) will continue to work with Illinois EPA in the completion of grants previously awarded.

WNSPB will continue to provide technical assistance to the State and local agencies regarding practices that will minimize pollution from nonpoint sources such as proper pesticide management and no-till practices. USEPA will support use of nonpoint source funds to support clean lakes projects where appropriate criteria is met. USEPA will participate in the Watershed Management Committee at the State level and provide technical and financial support as feasible.

- C Public Involvement - The key to the success of water quality programs is understanding and involvement of citizens with local knowledge of water quality problems. Opportunities for public input into Agency decisions are widely available at both the policy level and for individual decisions. Public comments are solicited on NPDES permits for individual discharges to waters of the state and formal public hearings are held when necessary to resolve outstanding issues. Advisory committees, with representation from a broad cross section of the affected public, are formed to help guide the Agency in the development of most standard proposals and implementation procedures. In addition, a more formalized procedure for public comment is provided through the Illinois Pollution Control Board hearing process for regulatory revisions and the Joint Committee for Administrative Procedures requirements for Agency procedures. The Watershed Planning Committee was formed several years ago by the Governor's Natural Resource directors to insure coordination of all watershed planning and implementation activities around the state. The Agency chairs that committee. Public and private organizations are invited to participate in watershed planning decisions. This will continue to be the coordination mechanism for Unified Watershed Assessments and other activities associated with the Clean Water Action Plan.

As new federal requirements for state administration of the provisions of the Clean Water Act are adopted, the Agency will continue to seek input from the full spectrum of public interests to develop effective, efficient and responsible implementation strategies. Three major new program initiatives will require extensive public input in FY 2000 to define both the focus and scope of Agency implementation procedures. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development for

impaired waters (both for general listing criteria and individual watershed plan development), Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) permitting requirements and Stormwater Permitting requirements for municipal storm sewer systems. Public involvement in these program areas is discussed elsewhere in this document under the specific program activity.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - USEPA will participate in the Watershed Management Committee at the State level and provide technical and financial support as feasible.

- Wetlands Activities - The State will continue to develop and review wetland policy at the state and federal levels using the Interagency Wetland Committee. The IWC, composed of several state land/water management, regulatory and research agencies, including the Illinois EPA, will coordinate banking, mitigation and other wetland related activities.

The Illinois EPA anticipates receiving approximately 1500 applications for Section 401 certification within the next year. Many of these proposed projects involve wetlands. These applications, and plans for other projects submitted on a preliminary review basis, will be reviewed for compliance with the applicable water quality standards.

Federal Role - During 2000, USEPA anticipates that eligible applicants in Illinois will be submitting requests for grants to support the wetlands program. In order to coordinate these efforts and insure a comprehensive and uniform approach to wetlands issues statewide, and so that related efforts in other areas of the water quality program are also coordinated with the wetland activities under these grants, USEPA and the Illinois EPA will cooperatively evaluate the wetland grants and work products in terms of the additional wetland and water quality planning and research needs of the state. USEPA will review these applications and provide assistance to the grant applicants as needed. Also, WNSP Branch will continue to work with Illinois in the completion of grants previously awarded.

WNSP Branch will continue to review selected Section 404 permits for compliance with the tenets of the Clean Water Act, and this will include coordination with the State 401 certifications on these permits. The Illinois EPA will evaluate and respond as required to applications for 401 certification, providing the proper notification to USEPA. Significant violations of the provisions of Section 404 (wetlands) will result in USEPA enforcement actions. Enforcement actions in which USEPA and Illinois EPA have mutual responsibilities will be coordinated.

USEPA will continue Advanced Identification of Wetlands (ADID) in Kane County. Technical assistance will be provided to the State and other agencies upon request or referral for assistance, in such areas as wetlands training, field identification and implementation of other agency programs.

- C Source Water Protection - Illinois will continue aggressive implementation of a source water protection program under the 1996 SDWA. The Illinois EPA will begin producing source water assessments, following review of prototypical “Source Water Assessment Fact Sheets” by the SWAP Committee and formal endorsement of Illinois’ SWAP application by USEPA, Region 5, in November 1999.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - USEPA will formally approve Illinois EPA’s SWAP application in November 1999 in accordance with nationally established review criteria. Furthermore, USEPA will maintain a federal role in support of the Illinois Groundwater Protection and Source Water Assessment and Protection Programs. In particular, USEPA will undertake activities to assist Illinois with increasing local source water protection and to help define USEPA’s appropriate Federal role in support of local source water protection program.

- C Groundwater Protection Program - Illinois EPA will expand the groundwater protection program to accelerate implementation of pollution prevention in wellhead protection areas for new and existing water supply wells. Illinois EPA will continue the development of regulated recharge area and maximum setback regulations for proposal to the Illinois Pollution Control Board. In addition, the Illinois EPA will work with the Illinois Nature Preserve Commission and other stakeholders in the designation of 85 Dedicated Nature Preserves as Class III Special Resource Groundwater. Class III Special Resource Groundwater is established for: demonstrably unique (e.g., irreplaceable sources of groundwater) and suitable for application of a water quality standard more stringent than the otherwise applicable water quality standard specified; or for groundwater that is vital for a particularly sensitive ecological system.

Illinois will continue work on development of a vision for a fully integrated Comprehensive State Groundwater Protection Program (CSGWPP). Under this vision, areas of needed flexibility from USEPA will be evaluated and described to advance quality improvements toward a fully integrating CSGWPP. Illinois EPA will continue work on a CSGWPP grant to expand the Illinois EPA’s customized Environmental Systems Research Institute’s ArcView® version 2 application. The grant will leverage our ability to perform source water assessment and delineation activities pursuant to Section 1453 of the Safe Drinking Water Act by accelerating and enhancing the level and availability of resources for this effort.

The Groundwater program will also continue to work on integrating the Bureau of Land shallow groundwater monitoring at regulated facilities and sites, and the Illinois Department of Agriculture's rural pesticide monitoring program to develop an overall groundwater quality indicator.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - USEPA will work with Illinois EPA in the development of a fully integrated CSGWPP by ensuring that all Federal criteria are addressed in the submittal.

- C Lake Management Programs -The Governor's "Conservation 2000" program, initiated in SFY96, provides a wide range of conservation initiatives to be implemented by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, as well as the Agency. Many of these activities are expected to directly or indirectly compliment the watershed program, particularly in the area of nonpoint source pollution control. Conservation 2000 includes funding to implement the "Lake Management Framework Plan," a comprehensive program for improvement of Illinois' inland lake resources. This program includes expanded technical and educational assistance to lake owners interested in developing restoration and protection plans; expanded ambient and volunteer lake monitoring efforts for assessment and management purposes; and limited financial assistance programs (the Illinois Clean Lakes Program and Priority Lake and Watershed Implementation Program) to provide grants for lake planning and implementation activities. Lakes with watersheds on the priority list will be given first access to the funding and technical assistance provided by the Conservation 2000 program.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - The Illinois Clean Lakes Program is essentially the same as the Federal Clean Lakes Program authorized under Section 314 of the Clean Water Act administered by USEPA. Although Section 314 funding is no longer available, USEPA will support the use of Section 319 funds to implement appropriate lake management measures both within the lake and their watersheds as set forth in approved clean lakes program plans and where consistent with the Illinois Nonpoint Source Management Program.

- C Sediment Management - Sediment monitoring in conjunction with the Water Quality Monitoring Strategy will continue to be conducted by the Illinois EPA. As in the past, sediment quality data will be entered into the STORET data system. The Illinois EPA's stream and lake sediment classification systems will be used to evaluate sediment data and recommend areas of concern for additional monitoring or investigation as to the sources of contamination. Control programs will then be incorporated into the Watershed Management Plans mentioned above.
- State Revolving Fund Programs - The Agency will continue to manage the low

interest loan program for both wastewater and drinking water low interest loan programs. We have recently completed a report to the General Assembly passed 2 amendments to the Environmental Protection Act relative to the operation of the wastewater and drinking water loan programs. If signed by the Governor, the wastewater loan program would have the legislative authority to fund 319 projects and the drinking water loan program would be able to provide loan assistance to "privates". Subsequent to the Governor's approval, the Agency will develop a strategy for implementation of these two new provisions including the adoption of administrative rules.

- Federal Role - USEPA will process all of the necessary paperwork to close-out the twelve (12) projects that have been administratively completed and make those funds available for the SRF program.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

- b. Program Enhancements - In the Illinois EPA's self-assessment, a number of general program enhancements were identified in the three major program areas (water pollution control, drinking water and groundwater programs) that would address weaknesses or improve overall program effectiveness. The following summarizes commitments to implement these enhancements and a associated federal roles:
- c Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (SDWA) - There are a number of national work groups developing regulations required by the SDWA Amendments and the Agency is assisting on several of these. Tracking the progress of rule development will allow some advance preparation to initiate State rule making.

Annual Compliance Reports will continue to be prepared and submitted to USEPA each year prior to the first of July and public notice will include the issuance of a press release that provides a summary of the report.

Annual PWSS Grant Guidance is provided through Region 5 and gives direction for state core program activities, activities needed to retain DW-SRF grants and other recommended activities. With the EnPPA in place, a brief response will be made to the various sections and subsections of the guidance in order to keep Region 5 apprised of the work that has been done.

The State has set-aside 10% of the FY1997 SRF allotment for the purpose of delineating and assessing source water protection areas pursuant to 1452(k)(1)(C) of the SDWA. A comprehensive work plan for use of these set-aside funds has been approved by the USEPA.

A number of regulations were approved by the Illinois Pollution Control Board on July 22, 1999 to keep pace with the "identical in substance" requirements of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act including: Variance and Exemption Regulations; the new definition of a Public Water Supply; modification of monitoring

requirements as appropriate; development of a program to assist in and monitor Consumer Confidence Reports; and modification to the Public Notice Regulations. As USEPA develops a final set of requirements for Radionuclides, those water supplies out of compliance will be addressed and a program implemented to assure a return to compliance in as short a time as practical.

The Public Water Supply Operations Act was amended on July 9, 1999 to enhance the Illinois EPA operator certification program for drinking water operators. The enhancements included the requirement for continuing education for certificate renewal as well as other amendments necessary to meet the minimum standards for drinking water operator certification programs set by USEPA. The administrative rules to implement the enhanced program are currently under development and will be formally proposed during FY 2000.

Federal Role - USEPA will provide the State with guidance on all regulations and programs applicable for implementation or State regulatory development in FY2000.

USEPA will continue to develop regulations and guidance for major Amendment requirements. Input from States and Regional personnel will be included throughout the entire development procedure.

Region 5 is planning to have a workshop on Capacity Development Strategy for existing public water systems in FY2000. The July 1998 Guidance on implementing Capacity Development Provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 establishes national policy regarding the capacity development strategy for existing systems.

USEPA will develop guidance for educational and technical assistance requirements. Input from States and USEPA Regional personnel will be included through out the entire development procedure. USEPA personnel will actively participate in these programs whenever possible.

USEPA will review and provide comments on proposed legislation and regulations to insure consistency with Federal statutory requirements. Support during the legislative adoption process may also be provided.

- Collection System Operator Certification Program - The Agency will implement a voluntary certification program for collection system operators. All wastewater collection systems in Illinois will be included in the program. Applicants will be required to meet education and experience criteria and pass an examination in order to be certified. Experts in the operation and maintenance of collection systems are assisting the Agency in the development of the new certification program. The implementation of the new program will occur during FY 2000.

- C Small System Support - Technical assistance activities continue to focus upon providing operational compliance assistance to small community water supplies and toward reducing monitoring and reporting violations for small systems through operator education on a one-to-one basis during operational visits and sanitary surveys. Several scheduled activities will provide additional operational assistance through conferences, seminars and workshops co-sponsored with and provided by the Illinois Rural Water Association and the Illinois Section American Water Works Association. Presentations by Field Operations staff will also be made at workshops co-sponsored with the Illinois Department of Public Health, at the Illinois Potable Water Supply Operator's Association (IPWSOA) annual conference and at local operator meetings. These presentations will include topics such as record keeping and reporting requirements; operational testing procedures; backflow program implementation and record keeping; new requirements of the SDWA amendments of 1996; groundwater regulations; State Revolving Loan fund for public water supplies; and other topics of interest that would help in the proper operation and maintenance of community public water supplies. Additional outreach is also being provided to community water suppliers with positive coliform reports to ensure proper collection of repeat sampling and issuance of boil orders and public notices. Illinois EPA plans to provide technical assistance for Consumer Confidence Reports by providing the needed compliance information to water supplies for incorporation in the notices.

Illinois was one of the states selected for siting of a Small Public Water System Technology Center will be located at the University of Illinois, Urbana - Champaign Campus. Program coordination has begun among the USEPA, Region 5 and 7, the States, Universities and other organizations. The first set of research grants has been awarded. There will be participation on the Board of Directors and other assistance as the Center starts program development.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role -USEPA will continue to develop regulations and guidance for major Amendment requirements. Input from States and USEPA Regional personnel will be included throughout the entire development procedure.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

- C Capacity Evaluation - All new systems which come into existence after October 1,1999, are required to demonstrate that managerial, technical and financial resources are available to support operation in compliance with all State and federal drinking water regulations. This capacity development demonstration is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments development demonstration is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. Illinois adopted regulations to require this capacity demonstration for new public water supplies on July 29, 1999, and is implementing capacity evaluation as a part of the permits process. Illinois EPA is also required to develop a strategy by October 1, 2000, to provide technical assistance in developing needed capacity for

existing public water supplies which are not in compliance. Public outreach efforts are underway to complete the Strategy, which is in progress. The purpose of this Strategy is to Pilot workshops to assist in the capacity development process are scheduled for November and December 1999.

Federal Role -USEPA is developing guidance for capacity evaluation requirements, and should provide alternative models using information from States which already have programs in place. Input from States and USEPA Regional personnel will be included throughout the entire development procedure.

- C Technical and Public Education - These goals have been addressed since the inception of the Agency as a basic drinking water program element. A provision of the Amendments allows the USEPA Administrator to provide technical assistance to small PWSs, including circuit-rider and multi-state programs, training and preliminary engineering evaluations. Illinois has long supported technical assistance as a basic element needed to maintain compliance for all public water supplies, and has planned specific activities in FY 2000 in addition to routine core program operational visits (Class II Sanitary Surveys) and presentations in response to invitations. Workshops designed to provide technical assistance in record keeping, operational performance monitoring, cross-connection control and rule interpretation will be offered in several locations by the Agency and the Illinois Rural Water Association. The Agency and Illinois Section AWWA will jointly provide technical assistance to small water supplies by presenting a description of the changes to the Safe Drinking Water Act and other State and federal regulations at the Annual meeting, the two regional Small Systems Annual Meetings held in October, and through seminars scheduled to be presented throughout the State. Agency personnel will continue to participate in public civic organization programs as well as professional association activities to provide education in drinking water requirements and programs.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - USEPA will develop guidance for educational and technical assistance requirements. Input from States and USEPA Regional personnel will be included throughout the entire development procedure. USEPA personnel will actively participate in these programs whenever possible.

- C Legislative Changes - Assessment will be conducted during FY 2000 to determine the extent of legislative changes required as a result of the Amendments. Development of changes to existing statutory or regulatory language or new legislative proposals needed to address aspects of Variance and Exemption Regulations and the definition of a Public Water Supply will be among the priorities.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - USEPA will review and provide comments on proposed legislation and regulations to insure consistency with federal statutory requirements. Support during the legislative adoption process may also be provided.

- C NPDES Program Delegation (Sludge Program) - The Agency will continue with rulemaking that will allow state assumption of the Federal sludge authority. Work completed during FFY98 identified a need to proceed with rulemaking before the Illinois Pollution Control Board as well as the Agency proceeding with its portion of the rules through its own course of action. During FY 99 work on development of the rule-making drafts proceeded through the development of the basic drafts. During FY 2000, the Agency expects to have the necessary rules in place to submit a delegation application to USEPA. Sludge rulemaking proposals will be submitted to USEPA early in development so that issues or concerns may be identified. The goal of Illinois' Sludge Management Program is 54% beneficial reuse of biosolids.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - Expeditious review of the sludge rulemaking proposals as they are presented so that any fatal flaws are identified early in the process.

- C NPDES Permit Backlog - Illinois has a backlog of expired NPDES permits as of August 15, 1999, ranging from 38.5% for industrial discharges to 21.5% for municipal facilities. While a backlog is never a desirable condition, the expired permit conditions remain in effect until a new permit is issued. For facilities where permit requirements are not expected to change significantly over time, the impact of operating under an expired permit is minimal. The Agency has taken significant steps to reduce the backlog through the use of general permits and more efficient use of limited resources. We will further minimize the impact of permit backlog by targeting permit resources on reissuance of expired permits in priority watersheds with point source impacts. This initiative coupled with a continuing emphasis on major permits should effectively minimize the environmental impact of backlogged NPDES permit reissuance. During FY 00 the backlog of permits that had developed because of delays covered by the development of rules to implement the ammonia water quality standards will be essentially eliminated, putting us well on track for achieve the Federal goal of 10% by 2001. We will also insure that the backlog of all expired majors does not exceed 20%. A strategy to achieve these goals will be developed during the first quarter of FY 2000.

Joint Role: USEPA and Illinois working together will expedite the issuance of the following permits in FY2000:

- MWRDGC - Calumet, IL0028061
- MWRDGC - Northside, IL0028088
- MWRDGC - Stickney, IL0028053

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role -As new federal regulations are issued that affect different industrial sectors, USEPA will identify specific issues that could impact expired permits and work with Illinois to develop appropriate language for permit issuance. USEPA will facilitate information exchange between the states on watershed protection, innovative approaches, etc., that could be used by Illinois EPA in this effort. Region 5 will also expedite the review of the draft general NPDES permits which will require renewal during FY 2000, so that the use of general permits continue to be a significant element of the permit backlog reduction effort.

- Disinvestment Opportunities –There are many new requirements that have been imposed (or are expected to be adopted during the upcoming fiscal year) on the Illinois program through federal regulations. These include, dramatic expansion of TMDL development associated with revised federal guidance and proposed regulations expanding NPDES permit requirements for stormwater discharges and livestock facilities. Although this agreement anticipates increases in funding for both base programs and nonpoint source activities, these additional resources are not expected to be sufficient to address the resource needs associated with the new program initiatives discussed above. The Agency will work closely with USEPA to optimize utilization of available resources to address these increased demands. However, we must also look at a limited amount of disinvestment in ongoing programs. In making the decisions discussed below, the Agency has given careful consideration to the impacts on both the environment and overall program integrity and believes that they will be negligible. The following actions will be taken;
- Phase-out of Facility Planning Review – The Statewide Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) identifies the state’s goals and objectives pertaining to water quality protection. It is updated annually to provide for public notice and input into revisions.

Last year we incorporated the Illinois EPA’s Watershed Based Framework for comprehensive point and nonpoint pollution control, a substantial revision to the WQMP. This process addresses water quality management in a holistic watershed planning approach. The proposed WQMP would have replaced the historical point source Facility Planning Areas and nonpoint source pollution chapters with the incorporation of the Watershed Based framework, and a description of the Areawide Planning Authorities roles in the Framework.

Based on comments from the public following the July 28, 1998 hearing, the Director of the Illinois EPA has deferred any action on the point source component of revisions to the WQMP. This action is consistent with recommendations of the ongoing Illinois Smart Growth Task Force created through Senate Resolution 10 during the spring 1999 legislative session. The chapter on this issue has been retained in the WQMP.

Following review of comments from the August 17, 1999 Public Hearing on the WQMP, and recommendations of the Smart Growth Task Force, the Agency will determine what action is needed to maintain an effective water quality planning process. Update to the WQMP and Continuing Planning Process will be coordinated with the USEPA to assure that both parties are mutually satisfied with all revisions.

- Pretreatment Delegation – In past Agreements, Illinois has committed to seeking delegation of the federal pretreatment component of the NPDES program. The Agency has done most of the preliminary evaluation of regulatory and statutory authorities that will be needed to operate the pretreatment program. We have also evaluated changes to the workload of existing staff needed to administer the additional requirements of delegation. That analysis has been submitted to USEPA in the form of a preliminary delegation request. We have indicated that we do not expect that new state resources could be made available to add staff for this program expansion and that there would need to be substantial restructuring of permit and field operations responsibilities to deal with the increased workload. Given the new federal initiatives in the Clean Water Action Plan (particularly in the area of stormwater permitting and Confined Animal Feeding Operations) that will also place significant demands on these areas of the program, we do not believe that it is prudent to continue to seek delegation of the pretreatment program at this time. The State will continue to provide the extensive support functions that are currently in place. Teamwork between USEPA and Illinois EPA in this area has been excellent and the resulting joint permitting and compliance process is essentially transparent to the regulated community. The Agency will continue to evaluate the feasibility of pretreatment delegation as the workload associated with the new federal permitting requirements becomes better defined.

Illinois EPA will maintain Water Enforcement National Database (WENDB) elements and PCS; work with Region 5 to develop and implement a strategy to identify Categorical Industrial Users(CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs (at least those in the 6 county area surrounding Cook County) and issue construction and operating permits to such IUs that are consistent with Federal regulations. Such a strategy would have the added benefit of furthering the goals of the Metal Finishing Strategic Goals Program, by addressing facilities operating outside the regulatory system; conduct pretreatment audits of 20 percent of approved POTW programs per year; address inspection coverage for IUs in non-pretreatment POTWs with construction and operating permits. Report annually on program performance measures (i.e., high quality sludge, POTW NPDES compliance rates, compliance statistics), and status of program activities.

Federal Role - The Region will continue to review and approve new POTW pretreatment programs that have been required through NPDES permits, and modifications to approved POTW pretreatment programs. The Region will work with Illinois EPA to public notice new programs and modifications, and incorporate same into POTW NPDES permits. The Region will also coordinate with Illinois

EPA to provide oversight of POTW pretreatment programs, and requests copies of all pretreatment inspection reports generated by Illinois EPA staff, as well as all correspondence regarding review of POTW Pretreatment Annual Reports. Develop and implement a strategy to identify categorical industrial users (CIUs) in non-pretreatment POTWs (at least those in the six county area surrounding Cook County), obtain information to help verify their status as CIUs and their compliance status, and conduct inspections and compliance follow up. Such a strategy would have the added benefit of furthering the goals of the Metal Finishing Strategic Goals Program, by addressing the facilities operating outside the regulatory system.

- Compliance Assistance/Enforcement -Illinois will continue its comprehensive assistance program to provide medium and small municipal wastewater facilities with information and technical support to assist in the identification of wastewater performance trends and encourage timely planning for preventive and corrective actions. We intend to expand this program to include larger municipal and other nonmunicipal wastewater facilities as well as small community water supplies with a history of operational problems. The Agency will continue to implement several activities to improve compliance assistance and multi-media coordination. Field staff will provide a level of compliance assistance which is appropriate for the needs of the facility at each inspection. This may range from a discussion of the inspection results to extensive operational assistance, including on-site training and assistance offered under the 104(g)(1) program. Both inspections and compliance monitoring will be focused on priority watersheds, but Agency staff will also participate in extensive multi-media coordination of compliance activities. We will continue to target enforcement/compliance assistance as part of a watershed based strategy to ensure timely and appropriate enforcement action are taken for all facilities in SNC.

The Agency will continue to pursue the improvement of water quality and the achievement of sustained compliance via appropriate state actions. These include requiring an Illinois EPA permit consistent with applicable state requirements for the construction, modification, and/or operation of water supply facilities, water mains, wastewater treatment works, sewers, pretreatment, and mining facilities; administering the State's Build Illinois Compliance Grant program, loan assistance for drinking water and wastewater, and requiring properly certified operators as a vehicle for assuring that drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities are properly operated and maintained by qualified personnel. Illinois will also continue to routinely update PCS, SDWIS, and GICS as well as continue to assist USEPA in addressing information needs. Information will continue to be provided on all water programs.

Illinois EPA intends to continue its operator assistance efforts, including both assistance funded under the 104(g)(1) program and operator assistance at larger and non-municipal facilities and water treatment facilities.

IEPA will review and update, if necessary, the State's Enforcement Management System (EMS) assuring that all components are consistent with USEPA policy and regulations by year end FY 2000.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - The Region will continue to provide any information on national or other state activities with a similar focus. USEPA will share compliance assistance tools with the State, review QNCR, review the draft tracking and reporting system, provide multi-media inspection training, and share the enforcement workload with the State to assure statewide/program wide coverage of SNCs and geographic areas of concern.

The Region will continue to work with the State to identify additional Industrial Users (IUS) in non-approved POTWs that are subject to categorical pretreatment standards. The Region will also work with Illinois EPA to ensure that conditions included in State-issued construction and operating permits for pretreatment facilities at these Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs) are consistent with federal pretreatment requirements. USEPA will support operator assistance efforts and encourages Illinois to fully participate in the National Operator Training Conference. USEPA will provide Illinois EPA with a list of facilities the Region intends to inspect in the fiscal year and the resources available for assistance.

Joint Role - The Region and Illinois EPA will continue to review reports submitted by CIUs, and inspect and sample high priority facilities.

**Core Program Outcomes** - The required data elements for Accountability Outcome Measures #1 and #2 and Output Measures #1 through 4 of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Programs will be maintained in the Permit Compliance System.

- C Wet Weather Initiatives - IEPA will continue the efforts of controlling wet weather flows which include inspections of Stormwater (SW) related construction sites, industrial SW facilities, and facilities with Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) and Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs). Maintaining stormwater related compliance and enforcement is a priority. Illinois EPA will focus on CSOs and SSOs issues including reissuance of expired or expiring NPDES permits with CSO control requirements and industrial and construction activities covered under the Phase 1 SW regulations. Priority will be given to those SW facilities which: (a) have failed to apply for coverage under NPDES permit, (b) failed to develop and implement the required Best Management Practices (BMPs), and (c) cause significant water quality problems. With the Phase II stormwater regulations expected in October 1999, IEPA will develop and implement an outreach program for those entities, mainly municipalities, that will be covered under the regulations for the first time. A federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) policy is expected to be finalized in May 2000. IEPA will review and develop an appropriate implementation strategy within six

months of adoption.

Federal Role - USEPA is in the process of issuing a 1999 SSO/SCO Enforcement Strategy, which provides direction on prioritizing inspections and enforcement of industrial and construction requirements for phase 1 industrial stormwater dischargers.

- C Pollution Prevention Initiatives - A number of new and ongoing pollution prevention activities will focus on municipal operations. Completion of a "P2 for POTWs" fact sheet is scheduled for FY 2000; upon completion, the document will be promoted and distributed through professional organizations and operator groups as well as through routine field inspections. Training will be developed for POTWs interested in incorporating pollution prevention in their industrial user inspections. A partnership with the Village of Addison and its industrial users to provide pollution prevention training and on-site assistance will be continued, and efforts will be made to expand the concept to additional POTWs. Field staff will continue to take advantage of training opportunities and to incorporate pollution prevention into routine field inspections. A field staff person in the Maywood region will assist in these activities on a part time basis.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role -USEPA will provide information on P2 and AFOs to Illinois EPA.

- C Water Quality Standards Activities - Illinois EPA is currently involved in numerous standards initiatives that will carry into FY 2000, several are multi-year efforts that will extend well beyond FY 2000. We hope to complete the federal review and approval process for the Lake Michigan water quality standards revisions adopted in December 1996. Implementation procedures for the general use ammonia standard were adopted in June 1999 and promptly submitted to Region 5 to complete the submission of the new state general use ammonia standard. Refinement of the state's anti-degradation policies, mixing zone application procedures for setting water quality based effluent limitations (WQBEL's) are priority activities for FY 2000. The Agency will continue with its development of biocriteria, participation in the regional nutrient criteria workgroups and revisions of water quality standards for constituents listed below.

To the extent that staff resources permit, the Agency will also complete review of water quality standards for selenium, cadmium, zinc, nickel, barium, benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, xylene, and weak acid dissociable cyanide. This review is partially underway. IEPA will also finalize the standards revisions and proceed with filing the changes with the Pollution Control Boards. IEPA will also begin the assessment for making a change from the fecal coliform standard to E.coli and submit a schedule for completing the revisions to ensure that the 2003 goal for revising the standard is met.

The secondary contact use designation for the Des Plaines River from the confluence with the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal to the Interstate 55 Bridge will be reviewed for possible upgrade. The review will probably be segmented into two reaches (the segment above Brandon Road Lock and Dam and the segment below Brandon Road Lock and Dam) with a possibility of different outcomes for each segment. The review will include evaluation of upgrade of each segment to general use designation and other possible partial upgrades if general use designation is deemed inappropriate.

Review and revision of the State's anti-degradation policy is under way. Illinois will develop and adopt procedures to implement Illinois' anti-degradation policy once the review is complete. The implementation procedures will identify how water quality necessary to support existing uses will be protected, how high quality waters will be identified, how water quality in high quality waters will be protected, the circumstances under which water quality in high quality waters may be lowered, how Illinois will evaluate proposed actions that could lower water quality to determine whether or not the proposed lowering of water quality is necessary to support important social and economic development and how water quality in Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) can be maintained and protected.

Federal Role - USEPA will work closely with the Agency during the process of developing revisions to water quality standards and any changes to use designations to insure that proposals submitted to the Illinois Pollution Control Board are approvable. USEPA will provide IEPA with Regional and national technical support and necessary data through the Clearinghouse. USEPA will consult with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on new or revised WQS adopted by Illinois. USEPA will provide timely review and approve or disapprove new or revised WQS adopted by Illinois.

- C Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative - The water quality standards revision and permitting procedures mandated under the Great Lakes Initiative were completed and submitted to Region 5 in February 1998. The state submittal is currently under review. Activity during FY2000 will center around implementation of the GLI, coordination and support of Region 5 in their review of the Illinois GLI package and completion of the supplemental regulatory proposal.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - Hearings have been completed. The Board has issued a proposed order (second notice) for review by the Joint Committee for Administrative Rules. Upon final adoption by the Board, any changes to the original GLI procedures will be forwarded to Region 5 as an update/modification of the February 1998 submittal.

- C Development of Biocriteria Water Quality Standards - Illinois EPA will continue to work with the Region on the development of biocriteria in FY 2000. The Biocriteria Workgroup will continue to meet on a regular basis and bring together experts and

interested parties to discuss the issues involved in formulating state biocriteria standards. Three sub-workgroups will continue to focus on specific, technical issues including Modifications to the Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI); multi-metric Macroinvertebrate Index Development; and, Reference Site Selection. These three sub-workgroups meet with state experts and interested parties on a regular basis and are supported by outside contractors for technical issues. During FY2000, the emphasis will be on the identification of least impacted watersheds and stations. Once completed, this information will be used in both the re-calibration of the current IBI, and the initial selection of candidate reference sites. Confirmation of the preliminary regionalization framework for Aquatic Life Management Areas (ALMA) will also be completed. The Illinois EPA will work with the Biocriteria workgroup to identify a process and schedule for field verification of candidate reference sites ultimately end in the establishment of reference conditions within each ALMA. Through the biocriteria development process IEPA will begin to evaluate the use designations contained in Illinois' water quality standards. In conjunction with this review and possible redesignation of waters currently designated in the Illinois "General Use" category, the secondary use classification of the Chicago waterway system will be reevaluated.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - The Standards and Applied Sciences Branch at Region 5 will continue to provide expertise in workings of biocriteria in general, participate on Illinois Biocriteria Workgroup, and facilitate the exchange of biocriteria information between Region 5 states and others. Final documentation regarding the delineation of the Aquatic Life Management Units will be provide by USEPA within the first six months of this fiscal year.

- Development of Nutrient Criteria - Illinois EPA will continue participation in the Regional effort to develop nutrient criteria guidance by being a member of the regional workgroup. The workgroup will coordinate acquisition of nutrient monitoring data for Region 5, identify appropriate reference sites/conditions for lakes, streams and wetlands in each of the nutrient ecoregions within Region 5, provide input on the guidance for use by States and Tribes in developing and adopting nutrient criteria, and provide input to USEPA HQ as it develops criteria for each nutrient ecoregion. IEPA will also review data from the state to evaluate its quality and usefulness.

Federal Role - USEPA will coordinate the Regional nutrient criteria effort. USEPA will work with USGS-BRD and WRD to develop a nutrient database for Region 5. USEPA, Region 5 will participate in the national nutrient workgroup with USEPA HQ and the other Regions. USEPA, Region 5 will ensure that issues of concern to Region 5 States and Tribes receive adequate and appropriate consideration by the national workgroup. USEPA will publish national guidance on nutrient criteria applicable to Region 5 States and Tribes. Guidance will developed for lakes and reservoirs, streams, estuaries and wetlands. States and Tribes will be expected to

adopt nutrient criteria within three years of publication of final guidance.

- Upper Mississippi River Water Quality Data Report - Illinois EPA will provide data for the Upper Mississippi River Water Quality Data Report and will work with several state and federal agencies on analysis of the project.

Federal role - The USEPA will work with the State and other federal cooperators to develop an information database for the Upper Mississippi River Water Quality Data Report by FY 2000.

- C Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - The Illinois EPA's Watershed Initiative is providing a framework for successful coordination of nonpoint and point source program activities to improve overall water quality conditions. The TMDL process is an important tool for developing watershed-based solutions and therefore, an important component in watershed restoration efforts. The Agency will continue to rely heavily on the 305(b) reporting process for the identification of water quality limited waters in need of TMDLs under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. A Request for Proposals (RFP) for the development of TMDLs on the waterbody segments in the seven watersheds (28 watershed segments) identified on Illinois EPA's 1998 303(d) 2-year schedule was publicized in May 1999. Proposals were accepted until July 15, 1999, at which time the Agency received bids from 8 potential contractors. The proposals will be reviewed and contract(s) will be awarded in FY 2000. Development of TMDLs on a watershed basis, including the development of an implementation plan, will be on a 2-year schedule for completion. Contractor(s) selected for TMDL development in each watershed will be responsible for the following deliverables and/or services:

1. Develop a TMDL for each Pollutant associated with each waterbody segment in the specified watershed.
2. Each TMDL developed should have reasonable assurance of implementation in the watershed and be consistent with the applicable federal regulations and guidance issued by USEPA.
3. The contractor shall describe the methodologies in detail and submit documentation of the methodologies to be employed in the development of a TMDL.
4. The method chosen for including seasonal variation in the TMDL should be described in detail.
5. The contractor(s) will evaluate several scenarios in consultation with the Agency prior to recommending a TMDL for pollutant.
6. Prepare and submit written interim reports (there are 3 different reports required with language stipulating what each report must contain).
7. The contractor shall provide a final report which will contain but not be limited to the contents of the interim reports, description of public participation efforts, a plan for implementation of the recommended TMDLs and an executive summary.

8. The contractor will attend three public meetings and/or hearings to make presentations and explain the basis for the recommended TMDLs and the implementation plan.
9. The contractor will install the methodology or the water quality model used in the development of the TMDLs on the Agency's computer system, verify operational capability on the system and train Agency technical staff in the operation of the model.

TMDLs will be developed on the seven watersheds identified in our 2-year schedule for waterbodies on Illinois' 1998 303(d) list. The Agency is currently developing the draft 2-year 2000-2001 schedule of proposed watersheds for TMDLs for USEPA review for Section 319 funding.

The Illinois EPA has incorporated the State Waterbody Tracking System (WBTS) into GIS to track 305(b) related assessments as well as 303(d) listed waters. Emphasis will continue to be placed on expanding modeling capabilities, such as BASINS, to support TMDL development. After the federal regulations are finalized, the Agency will revise the TMDL portion of the CPP.

The expanded TMDL regulations will require the development of implementation plans that will reduce or eliminate pollutant loadings to priority watersheds. Additional requirements pursuant to USEPA's expanded guidance for TMDL development will require major revisions to resource commitments and as a result, significantly impact other components within the Illinois EPA's Watershed Initiative (i.e. technical assistance for watershed planning, characterizing watershed conditions, efforts that focus on watershed protection, etc.). In addition, resources for enhanced public participation and follow-up monitoring to determine TMDL effectiveness will need to be addressed. Illinois will also need to actively participate in the review of the Draft TMDL Regulations.

As our neighboring states will have possible TMDL development viewing in border water, which would be affected by loads from Illinois, the practice of providing notice of draft NPDES permits to our neighboring states will continue. This practice, mandated, by regulations, will be a route of information transfer for point source loads.

Federal Role - USEPA will continue to coordinate the State/Federal TMDL workgroup to facilitate exchange of information, by arranging conference calls and meetings periodically or as special issues warrant. USEPA will continue to work with State in the TMDL program review of methodologies, review of TMDLs, guidance and technical assistance in development of TMDLs. USEPA is interested in working with the States to improve the quality of the 305(b) report.

- C Livestock Waste Management - The Agency has operated a livestock waste management program for many years, and has had field inspection staff specifically assigned to the program for over 15 years. Watershed Management Section staff and the Agency's Agricultural Advisor provide additional resources for the program. In 1996, the Legislature adopted the Livestock Management Facilities Act in response to public concern about environmental affects of livestock production facilities, particularly large hog confinement facilities. Among other things, this law gives the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) some additional responsibilities for regulating environmental aspects of these facilities. In 1998 and 1999, the legislature amended the Livestock Management Facilities Act to expand the coverage of facilities subject to the Act.

The Unified Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations was issued March 9, 1999. The Agency will work with Region 5 on an implementation plan consistent with available state resources. In FY 00, Illinois EPA will continue to develop the AFO inventory. In developing the inventory, the Illinois EPA will compile data from existing sources based on field inspections, enforcement activities and permitting. Other sources will be added as deemed appropriate and reliable. This initial phase of the inventory process will be provided to USEPA for review. Following this review, additional data and a schedule for any outstanding activities necessary to complete the inventory of CAFOs by the target date of September 30, 2001, will be arranged by mutual agreement between Illinois EPA and USEPA.

The Illinois EPA during FY 00 will issue a general NPDES permit for concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) including those with 1000 or more animal units. Authorization for coverage under the general NPDES permit will be issued for eligible facilities. Individual NPDES permits will be issued to CAFOs including those with 1000 or more animal units that may need additional permit conditions beyond those in the general NPDES permit. Through ongoing efforts, the Agency will solicit notices of intent to CAFOs that should be covered under the general NPDES permit or applications for individual NPDES permits, as the case may be. The Agency will continue to work with Region 5 to review and revise as may be appropriate current state strategies for dealing with CAFOs in the context of the existing Federal strategy and emerging guidance including permitting, inspections, compliance, priority ranking criteria and enforcement. With regard to a strategy for inspections, Agency will establish a schedule for inspections with the goal of inspecting all CAFOs in State priority watersheds by September 30, 2001.

In past years, the activities of livestock program field staff have been primarily driven by citizen complaints of air or water pollution. Efforts to initiate inspections of facilities located within selected targeted watersheds are hampered by the volume of citizens complaints, by follow-up inspections of previously identified problem facilities, and by limited staff resources. The Agency has proposed to use Section 319 funds in FY 00 for development of a program to assist operators with livestock waste nutrient management plans and construction of livestock waste handling facilities that will correct water quality problems identified in the 305(b) report. The

Agency will continue to work with Region 5 to review and revise as may be appropriate current state strategies for dealing with CAFOs in the context of the existing federal Strategy and emerging guidance including permitting, inspections, compliance, priority ranking criteria and enforcement. The Agency will establish a schedule for inspection with the goal of inspecting all CAFOs in State priority watersheds that are impacted by livestock operations by September 30, 2001.

Federal Role - USEPA will update the CAFO survey of 1995 that delineates current AFO programs. USEPA will work with the State in developing the State strategy for NPDES permitting, inspections and enforcement. USEPA and the State will work cooperatively to conduct inspections and take enforcement actions as planned and required.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

- C Coordinated Use of Enforcement Authorities - Efficient use of resources and effective approaches to promoting compliance can be optimized through coordination between USEPA and Illinois EPA regarding pursuit of enforcement activities. Periodic conferences with designated compliance and legal staff at USEPA and Illinois EPA should take place to discuss formal enforcement actions each agency anticipates initiating and to identify violators that are to be pursued as a cooperative effort by both agencies. Identification of such cooperative efforts should take into account the priorities of each agency, including targeted watershed considerations, geographic initiatives (such as those involving the Metro East area, Southeast Chicago, and the Upper Mississippi River), priority pollutants, and the pretreatment and sludge programs. Where USEPA will take the lead in enforcement action, Illinois EPA would, in appropriate instances, provide supporting information and participate in proceedings and settlement negotiations. Such participation would apply to matters handled by both administrative orders issued by USEPA and by complaints filed in federal court through the United States Department of Justice (“USDOJ”). If warranted by the circumstances, the Illinois Attorney General’s Office, on behalf of the Illinois EPA and the State of Illinois, might elect to intervene as a formal party to enforcement cases filed by USDOJ.

Federal Role - USEPA and, in some cases, USDOJ would initiate and pursue the enforcement actions that are to be handled cooperatively with a federal lead. Penalties collected in such matters would be split with Illinois EPA in recognition of the degree of state support provided.

- C Compliance Assistance Activities - The Agency is currently reviewing the comprehensive list of reporting requirements provided by the Region. This listing also contains recommendations for changes and improvements to the current process. The goal of this review is to further streamline reporting and oversight within the constraints of federal statutory and regulatory requirements.

*See the Bureau of Water program outputs in the Attachment.*

Federal Role - USEPA will provide a comprehensive list of current reports received from the Agency as well as a listing of reports and submissions required under federal statutes and regulations. They will work with the Agency to streamline necessary reporting and integrate this reporting into the self-assessment process to the maximum extent possible. In addition, a study of oversight and accountability activities has been undertaken. When complete, the study will be used by USEPA and the state to insure that these programs are both efficient and responsive to program needs.

- C Sediment Management - In 1997 Illinois produced a report entitled "Evaluation of Illinois Sieved Stream Sediment Data 1982-1995" which summarized data collected from the stream sediment monitoring program. The report also determined a revised statistical classification system for characterizing sample results as normal, elevated, or highly elevated. A similar sediment classification report was prepared in 1996 for Illinois inland lakes. As noted in the description of our base program, control programs based on evaluation of the sediment data will be incorporated into Watershed Management Plans as they are developed. In the interim, the Agency will review the sampling stations with results classified as "highly elevated" and follow up as a part of 303(d) list development and subsequent development of TMDLs. Illinois EPA will also continue participation in the federal sediment criteria work group.

Federal Role - USEPA will continue work on providing better guidance for states to use in addressing legacy contamination situations such those represented by elevated sediment concentrations. In addition, USEPA will continue work on toxicity sediment criteria for use in assessing sampling results and prioritizing follow up.

- 4. **Program Resources** - The Agency plans to devote 316 work years in Fiscal Year 2000 to activities in the water program. Of this total, approximately 174 work years will be supported with State resources and 142 work years will be supported by federal funding under the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. The distribution of work years is expected to be as follows.

	Federal Estimated Work Years	State Estimated Work Years
Water Pollution Control	87	130
Public Water Supplies	55	44

Work years associated with groundwater protection activities are included in the numbers shown for the Public Water Supply program. The non-community water supply program is administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health and accounts for 12 of the

federal work years above. This level of effort assumes that federal grant awards in FY 2000 will approximate the amounts in the President's FY2000 Budget.

5. **Federal Role for Clean/Safe Water Program** - While new federal and state roles will be discussed and emerge during the next year, Region 5 commits to support Illinois in all efforts necessary to achieve the Agency's mission of clean and safe water. Administratively, Region 5 will continue to provide Illinois EPA timely information regarding available resources and competitive grants throughout the year and will work with the State to expeditiously apply for and receive appropriate awards. Region 5 will work with Illinois EPA to seek innovative ways to address broad regional priorities, including community based environmental protection, pollution prevention and compliance assistance. Geographic initiatives are in place in the Greater Chicago and East St. Louis areas as well as the upper Mississippi River Basin in Illinois, and efforts will continue to foster relationships with these local areas and address specific community concerns. In addition to those listed elsewhere in this agreement, Regional activities in the State's broad program components include the following:
- C Region 5 commits to providing technical and programmatic assistance to Illinois EPA in the development of revisions to states water quality standards.
  - C Region 5 will pursue improved state coordination 1) to establish regular and improved communication mechanisms so that the Region can be proactive in addressing upcoming issues and the states can better network with each other to provide better public service, and 2) so the states are better informed and active participants in regional and national goals.
  - C Region 5 will assist the states to successfully transition from implementation of the Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program to the SWP Program and successfully implement the SDWA Amendments of 1996.
  - C Region 5 will develop a mechanism to report the progress of the Region 5 state's WHP programs.
  - C Region 5 will develop and provide WHP tools to the states to assist with the implementation of IL's WHP Programs.
  - C Region 5 will develop a mechanism for working with or improving relationships with federal agencies to support IL's WHP Program.
  - C Region 5 will develop a mechanism to make the location of IL Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) as available to regional programs for use for priority setting.
  - C Region 5 will work with Illinois EPA and other partners on developing plans to assess and remediate sediment pollution in the West Branch of the Grand Calumet River.
  - C Region 5 will work with IEPA in regards to defining appropriate dredge material disposal sites for the Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers.
  - C Region 5 will support IEPA's effort on the development of the Upper Mississippi River Assessment Report.
  - C Region 5 will share with IEPA the Fate and Transport Report for Sediments and Nutrients for use in targeting watersheds for water quality improvements.
  - C Region will support IEPA and other Illinois Agencies along with other States in the development of an Upper Mississippi River Water Quality Assessment.

- C Region 5 will also assist the State in expanding GIS/GPS capabilities.
- C Region 5 will assist Illinois EPA staff with interpretation of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, and with the development of regulatory implementation alternatives.
- C Region 5 will work with Illinois EPA to work through analytical methods as they arise.
- C Region 5 will work with Illinois EPA staff to apply in Illinois geographic initiative areas (Greater Chicago and Peoria Lake) the sediment GIS/database system currently used in the Southeast Michigan Initiative. The system is designed to visualize and analyze sediment data at sites in priority waterways.

6. **Oversight Arrangements** -USEPA needs to ensure the effective use of Federal funds. The role of oversight is to provide the parties to the agreement knowledge that a task has been completed, is of good quality and is in conformance with the applicable law and regulation. Oversight will focus on identifying and solving problems.

- a. IEPA and USEPA agree to quickly escalate issues so that they are resolving a timely manner.
- b. **Water Pollution Control Program** - The reporting mechanisms for the water pollution control program are tied to the specific activity subjected to oversight. Some of these mechanisms have matured and are serving the needs of the oversight process quite well. Others are in stages of redevelopment and will continue to be reviewed and modified to better serve the needs of the party.

**Grants/State Revolving Fund** - This system has matured and serves the program well. No changes are anticipated.

**NPDES Permits** - The new oversight process is in the fourth year of implementation of revisions. Agreement has been reached to eliminate the formal preissuance review of each major permit. The current program involves staff to staff discussions and problem resolution before the drafting of an NPDES permit or modification. Conflict resolution procedures have been developed. The principal reporting system is the Permits Compliance System (PCS). Region 5 and the Agency are negotiating a list of permits projected for reissuance for which USEPA would review prior notice. Applications for modification of NPDES permits are supplied as received. As the permits are issued or modified, PCS is updated. Minor permit activity is also noted in PCS. Targeted watershed permit activity reporting will be in PCS also.

**Inspection Program** - The current system of providing USEPA with an inspection strategy and plan at the beginning of the year is satisfactory. No changes are anticipated at this time.

**Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement** - The current system is working well. USEPA and the Agency will continue to update oversight and coordination activities to reflect changing program priorities discussed in this document.

**Nonpoint Source Management Program** -Current program reporting requirements will be reduced to an annual basis in the conditions of the Section 319 Grant, utilizing the Grant Reporting Tracking System (GRTS).

**Chicago River** - Region 5 will provide direct assistance to this principal place and ensure wetlands work targeting.

American Bottoms - Region 5 will work with Regional Teams and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (St. Louis District Office) toward flooding reduction and wetlands restoration. Region 5 will also investigate for a potential Class V project.

Quality Management Plant (QMP) - The review and approval by USEPA needs to be limited to only those issues required for approval, and oriented toward eliminating duplication of effort. Reporting will be the QMP itself (draft October 1, 1999 and final submission for approval June 30, 2000).

- b. Public Water Supply Program - The current process of providing periodic self assessments on the negotiated PWSS program priority guidance will be continued. The Agency will continue work with the Illinois Department of Public Health to report on non-community water supplies in the Annual Compliance Report.
- c. Groundwater Program - The current process of providing self assessments will be reduced. Groundwater protection progress will be reported electronically to the Region.

## MULTIMEDIA PROGRAMS

### D. Toxic Chemical Management Program

1. **Program Description** - This program deals primarily with “toxic chemicals” and strives to take a multi-media management approach whenever possible. In particular, chemical substances that are regulated under TSCA and chemicals subject to reporting under EPCRA form the core focus for this program. Integration and analysis of toxics information from other environmental protection programs is also part of this effort. In this way, we hope to gain a better handle on the full gamut of toxic chemical risks in Illinois.
2. **Program Linkage to Environmental Goals/Objectives** - We see this program as supporting the work of the media programs that are responsible for achieving clean air, land, and water. Given this perspective, it is not appropriate to have a separate and distinct environmental objective for this program. We have, however, set forth the following program objective that we believe can serve as a guidepost for this program.

Program Objective
Total toxic load on the environment will be steadily reduced towards zero adverse consequences.

Program Outcome Measure
Annual toxic load for air, land and water

We expect a downward trend in toxic chemical releases due to a variety of forces and actions. For example, some companies have voluntarily reduced toxic chemical releases as documented by EPA’s 33/50 program. In other instances, media programs are pursuing improved toxics control such as MACT regulations for hazardous air pollutants. Greater availability and better integration of toxics chemical information should also help program managers find opportunities for more reductions.

### 3. Performance Strategies

- a. Toxics release information (TRI) - IEPA will continue to prepare and publish the Annual Toxic Chemical Report which presents a compilation of toxics data filed (Form R) by specified facilities in Illinois.

Program Objective

Program Outcome Measure

Regulated facilities that timely file Form R reports will exceed 95 percent.

Percent of regulated facilities that timely file Form R reports.

- b. Toxics database integration - Our efforts are primarily focused on implementation of the incident management system. This database will be integrated with other priority toxics data.
- c. PCB compliance assurance - More inspection work is being focused on facilities that have a greater probability of non-compliance based on experience in other state programs.
- d. Safe removal of lead-based paint - Focusing on removals from exterior surfaces and superstructures, IEPA will continue to explore a more efficient regulatory scheme that focuses on prevention rather than response to problems. IEPA continues to respond to incidents where lead-based paint gets into the environment due to poor removal practices.

At this time, Illinois EPA is not interested in applying for authorization under the Management and Disposal of Lead-Based Paint Debris rule (63 FR 70190) for the following major reasons: 1) there is no state funding associated with authorization of the rule; and 2) the rule excludes the disposal of lead-based paint in MSWLFs. Illinois EPA does not agree with this exclusion, and Illinois does not have any C & D landfills where this debris can be disposed.

- e. Access to federal CBI data - It is difficult to predict what direction this policy issue will take. IEPA will continue to participate, as appropriate, with USEPA in working out an acceptable approach.
- f. Endocrine disruptors strategy - IEPA continues to work on various science and technical issues relating to endocrine disruptors. We have also started an effort to work with OPPTS on an environmental monitoring strategy for these chemicals.
- g. Y2K readiness outreach - During the first quarter of FY 2000, IEPA will conduct a special assessment and outreach process for Y2K readiness. About 1420 facilities that use, store or release hazardous chemicals will be sent a readiness survey form to complete and return to IEPA. The results will be evaluated to determine if site visits would be appropriate for some facilities.

#### 4. **Program Resources**

- a. Toxic chemical release information - This activity is funded entirely from State sources.
- b. Toxic chemical database integration - To be determined.
- c. Access to CBI data - This activity is funded entirely from state sources.
- d. PCB compliance assurance - The work will be performed through the Office of Chemical Safety at IEPA. The Agency will devote 2.3 full-time equivalent headcount to inspectional and case development (about 31 inspections and 25 samples) at the anticipated federal funding level of \$125,000. Six personnel will be utilized on a part-time basis each. These staff will do TSCA about one-third of the time and emergency response otherwise. IEPA will continue to utilize its Organic Chemistry Laboratory (Springfield) for securing and analysis of samples taken during compliance inspections. The Springfield laboratory has been evaluated and approved for PCB analysis by the USEPA, Region 5 office. Administrative and clerical headcount for inspectional and case development will total 0.05 of a full time equivalent headcount. A State Quality Control Officer will be designated within the Office of Chemical Safety to assure that report format and contents are consistent with USEPA standards, and that all suspected violations are properly documented before reports are submitted to USEPA Region 5 for case review and development. Sample analysis quality will be assured by a review process as specified in the previously approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). IEPA will work with Region 5 staff to update the QAPP by January, 2000.
- e. Lead-based paint removal - This activity is currently funded entirely from state sources.
- f. Endocrine Disruptors Strategy - This activity is funded entirely from state sources.

#### 5. **Federal Role for Toxic Chemical Management Program** - Region 5 has a Toxics Program Section and a Toxics Reduction team. The Toxics Program Section (in WPTD) includes program activities for PCBs, the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), and lead (Pb). The Toxic Reduction team is a cross-program/multimedia effort. The team's main activities for FY 2000 are to address mercury, endocrine disruptor, lead (Pb) and, the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy. Region 5 will take the following actions relating to IEPA's program:

1. Work with IEPA on identifying facilities for Region 5 TRI data quality reviews in Illinois as well as other compliance assurance activities.
2. Provide relevant information about control/regulation of lead-based paint removal.
3. Continue dialogue with IEPA about strategies for dealing with endocrine disruptors.
4. The TRI and TSCA Programs will play an advisory role on issues pertaining to EPCRA § 313 and TSCA whenever IEPA requests and address the following:
  - C The TRI and TSCA Programs will make sure that IEPA is updated on new regulations, policies and guidance and Regional initiatives within the State of Illinois.
  - C The TRI and TSCA Programs will provide IEPA technical assistance on EPCRA § 313 and TSCA regulations.
  - C The TRI and TSCA Programs will advise IEPA on EPA National and Region 5 priorities, goals and enforcement strategies.

## 6. Oversight Arrangements

- a. Toxics release information report - Not applicable since no federal funding is involved.
- b. Access to CBI - Not applicable.
- c. Toxics data integration - Not applicable.
- d. PCB compliance assurance - Oversight will be minimized for this activity. IEPA has continued to demonstrate sound performance for all aspects of this program.
  - ⊆ The parties will use the joint planning and evaluation process described in Section I as the principal review procedures.
  - ⊆ Appropriate inspection reports will be submitted by the IEPA.
    - IEPA will consult with Region 5 to update the QAPP by January, 2000.
- e. Lead-based paint removal - Not applicable due to the absence of federal funding.
- f. Endocrine Disruptors Strategy - Not applicable.

## E. Environmental Emergency Management Program

- 1. **Program Description** - This specialized activity deals with prevention of, preparedness for and response to environmental emergencies such as spillage or sudden, accidental release of hazardous substances. Appropriate and timely response to these incidents is a high priority for the parties. The IEPA's role is spelled out in law and in coordinated state, regional and national contingency plans. The general authority and responsibility of the State administrative agencies to deal with disasters and emergencies is specified in the Illinois Emergency Management Act.
  - ⊆ The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is the State's principal coordinator for disaster response. This agency serves as the single official State point of contact for notification of emergencies and has developed an all-disasters management plan called the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan. The IEMA operates the State Emergency Operations Center to handle disasters.
  - ⊆ The IEPA is the lead State agency for technical response to emergency events involving oil and hazardous materials, although some exceptions apply. This functional area of response coordination is one of nineteen that make up the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan. IEPA is also a support agency in certain other functional areas.

The IEPA is also involved with the preventive aspect of environmental emergencies. One means is through implementation of the Illinois Chemical Safety Act, which requires certain industrial facilities to develop and maintain chemical safety contingency plans and conduct periodic training for designated staff that deal with chemical emergency incidents. Another means of prevention is by oversight of comprehensive chemical safety audits that are performed by facilities on chemical process operations. These are usually in response to a permit requirement or a court sanctioned consent decree negotiated to resolve a lawsuit filed by the State concerning a spill or release. These chemical safety audits often involve Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) studies or similar comprehensive safety reviews such as those that are described in the USEPA Risk Management Plan regulation (40 CFR Part 68).

2. **Program Linkage to Environmental Goals/Objectives** - We see this program as supporting the media programs' efforts to achieve the environmental objectives for clean air, land and water. Emergency incidents represent another source of toxic loading that may adversely impact the environment. Over the next five years, our performance strategies should result in a definite reduction in adverse consequences of emergency incidents at fixed facilities and during transportation. Facilities will be better informed and prepared to prevent and/or handle emergencies due to IEPA's analysis of and reporting about significant release incidents. Some specific industrial processes at facilities should be safer to operate due to the special studies that will be done and related hazard reduction actions taken. IEPA's enhanced enforcement efforts, especially for frequent spillers/releasers, should also lead to less frequent and less severe incidents at some facilities.

The following table shows the program objective and outcomes set for this program:

Program objective	Program outcome measures
The adverse consequences of reported emergency release incidents will decrease over the next five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Annual total number of reported deaths, injuries, evacuations and natural resource damage due to emergency release incidents.</li> <li>● Proportion of reported emergency incidents necessitating an on-scene IEPA emergency response.</li> </ul>

3. **Performance Strategies** - Appropriate response to environmental emergencies is among the highest priorities of IEPA and Region 5. Management of that response is conducted within the context of a larger disaster management framework involving all State agencies working with local and federal authorities. The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) is responsible for managing responses to emergency incidents.
- a. IEPA will continue to operate a response system that has four principal components.
- C **Duty officers** - In order to ensure IEPA capability to assess emergencies on an around-the-clock basis, OCS maintains a duty officer system. Each of the five volunteer duty officers are available on-call to the IEMA dispatchers during non-office hours for a week at a time. IEMA receives spill notifications on their toll free hotline on a 24-hour basis and also receives calls during non-office hours. The duty officer evaluates each notification and can contact an on-call OCS staffer in each of three offices in the State (Maywood, Collinsville, and Springfield) for further technical advice or to request them to respond in person to an incident.
- C **Core response team** - OCS has professional staff that work full-time on responding to emergency incidents. This core response team operates principally out of Springfield but also has field staff in Maywood and Collinsville. Whenever possible, the IEPA dispatches these specially trained staff to handle emergency situations. This team also gives expert advice to other field operations staff and local officials that may have responded to an incident.

- C Regional field personnel - Technical staff from the Agency's field offices are distributed in seven regions throughout the State and may be called on to respond to incidents when they either are closest or when individuals have unique technical expertise.
  - C Legal support - The IEPA has provided an attorney and part-time paralegal support of this activity. Various types of viable enforcement cases arise from these emergency situations.
- b. There are several efforts focused on the preventive aspects of emergency management that target one or more of the probable causative areas. The non-random or systemic causes can be reduced by focusing efforts to correct the root cause which may be traced to one or several operational, process design, maintenance or management deficiencies. OCS has also begun systematically focusing more efforts recently on compliance efforts involving businesses which frequently report incidents. In the past, this type of approach had been limited to facilities which had very egregious incident histories.
- C Chemical safety activities - Under the Illinois Chemical Safety Act (ICSA), future strategy will be to increase the effectiveness of such plans by conducting a study of "significant releases" that have occurred during the past ten years and communicating the results with the facilities regulated by ICSA. This study will encompass the causes of such releases, the impact of ICSA plans in mitigating releases, and the deficiencies frequently found when plans have been reviewed by IEPA. Efforts will be made to revise the ICSA to more closely parallel and complement the Risk Management Program (40CFR 68) and to include provisions for release prevention.
  - C Another approach used by IEPA to address serious releases from technologically complicated process facilities is to require and monitor the conduct of detailed engineering studies of accidental chemical release potential. Such studies usually begin by identifying hazards for various failures in the processes that can result in chemical releases. Often a very detailed and systematic procedure called a Hazards and Operability Study, or HAZOP, is conducted. This approach has been most frequently used by IEPA in an enforcement context as a stipulation of a consent decree. In other situations, such studies have been required as a permit condition.
- c. Enforcement and compliance assurance tools are used to obtain more prompt and thorough cleanups. Facilities or entities which have a relatively high frequency of spills have also been targeted for increased scrutiny. Examples are anhydrous ammonia releases, oil and fuel pipeline leaks, railroad locomotive spills and spills to surface waters. In addition to assuring objective evidence of remediation, a strategic focus of this effort is to encourage adoption of approaches to reduce the recurrence of these types of incidents.

d. IEPA has participated in development of area contingency plans for the Upper Mississippi River and the Quad Cities. It continues to participate in area planning for the St. Louis area, and in FY 2000 will also begin work in the Peoria area.

4. **Program Resources** - Historically and practically the emphasis has been toward responding to emergencies, assessing the risks to human health and the environment, assisting local responders as appropriate, and assuring appropriate cleanup by the responsible party or with public resources when necessary. About 14 staff are devoted to response, subsequent compliance and enforcement, ICSA implementation and HAZOP activities. These core staff are funded from non-federal sources. Other field staff that work in the Air, Land or Water Bureaus are funded from a mixture of sources that is addressed in their respective program performance sections.
5. **Federal Role for Emergencies** - State emergency management is coordinated with federal capabilities in general through the Federal Response Plan. With respect to the technical aspects of environmental emergencies, state and federal efforts are coordinated in accordance with the Regional Contingency Plan for hazardous materials and with the Oil Pollution Act Area Contingency Plan for oil spills to surface waters. If the USEPA is notified of a release or other incident which might require an emergency response, it will notify the IEPA. The IEPA may request technical and/or enforcement assistance from USEPA if it is unable to adequately respond due to limitations on resources or authority. USEPA will respond if the criteria for a response action in the NCP are met based on manpower availability. USEPA agrees to notify the State of the intent to conduct an emergency response action prior to initiating on-site activities. In cases of extreme emergency, the USEPA will make a reasonable attempt to contact IEPA and will proceed as required to mitigate threats to the environment, public health and welfare.
6. **Oversight Arrangements** - No formal arrangement has been used for this program. Coordination occurs through participation in the Region 5 Regional Response Team, of which USEPA is a co-chair. At this time, it does not seem necessary to change the working relationship.

**F. Regulatory Innovation Programi**

1. **Program Description** - IEPA was given statutory authorization in 1996 to operate a regulatory innovation pilot program for five years. Under this new authority, IEPA may enter into agreements with project sponsors that want to test innovative environmental measures. The IEPA continues to operate the Clean Break Program which offers assistance to small businesses. We also want to do an intensive evaluation of “sensitive receptor areas.”

**i Resource Investments** - The funding investment made during last year will be continued for FY 2000.

2. **Program Linkage to Environmental Goals/Objectives** - To the extent that environmental program improvements are eventually generated by all or some portion of these special initiatives, we would also expect some actual results to be reflected in the environmental indicators. At this point, however, we cannot reasonably predict the level of success that will be achieved. At the same time, it seems highly unlikely that none of these projects will bear environmental fruit. We remain optimistic, therefore, that some environmental progress will be generated over the next five years. This progress could be reflected in multiple indicators since the initiatives tend towards multimedia impacts.
3. **Performance Strategies** - The following action plan will be pursued for these special activities:
  - a. **EMS agreements** - Under IEPA’s new law, we may enter into EMS agreements with cooperating companies or other regulated entities that want to pilot test specific regulatory innovations. We expect to have several companies execute agreements during FY 2000 and even more companies initiate the development process.

Program Objective
Majority of projects undertaken will be fully or partially successful.

Program Outcome Measure
Projects that are undertaken will be evaluated to determine if they are successful, partially successful, or not successful.

- b. **XL projects** - The MWRDGC filed a proposal in June, 1999 for a pretreatment project. IEPA is working with the District to craft a viable project.
  - c. **Small business assistance** - Assistance to small businesses will be focused through the Office of Small Business, but is an effort shared by all Bureaus and Offices within Illinois EPA. The key activities of the Office of Small Business are:

C Helpline  
C Metro-East Initiative  
C Small Business Focus Group Meetings

1. Helpline - A slight increase in calls to the Helpline occurred during the fourth quarter of the last fiscal year. To promote the Helpline, the Office of Small Business will work with local chambers of commerce and trade associations during FY 2000 to increase awareness of the Helpline and the small business webpage at Illinois EPA's website. The Helpline operator currently responds to questions submitted through the small business webpage; EnviroFun, Illinois EPA's webpage for children with a question/comment area, will now be linked to the Helpline operator for coordination of responses. The Office of Small Business continues to look for opportunities for Bureau use of the Helpline.
  2. Metro-East Initiative - The Office of Small Business will assist the Bureau of Air in the design and implementation of a geographic initiative for small businesses in Metro-East St. Louis, specifically targeting VOC sources. Due to the success of the Environmental Advisor Program with the North Business Industrial Council and the Valley Industrial Association, the Metro-East Initiative will include this element.
  3. Small Business Focus Group Meetings - In 1994, the Governor's Small Business Environmental Task Force, comprised of small business owners, consultants, business organizations, and attorneys, made approximately 40 recommendations to Illinois EPA. It is time to obtain feedback and generate new ideas. The Office of Small Business will work with trade associations and business organizations to arrange and schedule meetings with small businesses across the state. It is expected that some members of the original Task Force will participate in the meetings.
- d. Geographic Initiatives - The IEPA will be part of a geographic focus for multi-media concerns for the following:
- Participation in the USEPA's St. Louis Gateway initiative and the Greater Chicago initiative.
  - Sensitive Receptor Areas- During FY99, the Illinois EPA filed a proposal for a special project to look at environmental hazards in areas around schools. This several year project is expected to evaluate ways of achieving enhanced protection for children that go to schools in high risk areas. A grant award was made in October, 1999.

## **G. Pollution Prevention Program**

1. Program Description - The mission of the Office of Pollution Prevention (OPP) is to promote pollution prevention (P2) as the preferred strategy for environmental protection. Reducing or eliminating pollution at the source is preferable to treating or managing it after the fact. P2 can not only help improve environmental protection efforts, but it also can improve operating efficiency and reduce regulatory costs. OPP seeks to promote P2

through educational, technical assistance, regulatory integration and environmental recognition initiatives.

2. **Program Linkage to Environmental Goals/Objectives** - The Agency's P2 program is designed to help the media programs deliver better environmental protection. P2 is viewed as strategy for achieving an environmental outcome, such as clean air, land and water. Given this perspective, it is not appropriate to have a separate and distinct environmental goal for the P2 program. However, OPP has established program objectives and outcome measures to help serve as a guidepost for its activities.

**Program Objectives -**

1. Educate and disseminate information to businesses and others on innovative P2 programs and techniques.
2. Assist businesses with identifying P2 opportunities at their facilities and measure the success of that service.
3. Increase integration of P2 activities into regulatory programs to help achieve and exceed Agency environmental goals.
4. Encourage industries and others to voluntarily incorporate P2 into their core business practices.

**Program Outcome Measures -**

1. Number of facilities receiving information about P2 programs, resources and techniques.
2. Number of technical assistance site visits conducted at facilities and number of P2 recommendations offered.
3. Number of projects incorporating P2 into the mainstream functions of the Agency.
4. Number of facilities participating in P2 recognition programs.
5. Number of P2 recommendations adopted and, where feasible, amount of pollution prevented through Agency programs.

3. **Performance Strategies** — The following items comprise the P2-related program activities that Illinois EPA will carry out in FY 2000.

- a. **Educational Outreach.** Over the years, OPP has conducted a wide range of educational activities for businesses and others entities. We have sponsored an annual conference that has informed hundreds of businesses and others about P2 techniques, resources and management tools. We have published brochures, reports and fact sheets on P2 approaches tailored to various audiences, including the general public and specific types of businesses. More recently, we have created an Internet site and hosted focused workshops in different parts of the state in an effort to reach a larger audience. In FY 2000, OPP will:

1. Actively seek opportunities to make presentations on P2 opportunities at business association workshops, meetings and seminars.
  2. Sponsor three workshops in different parts of the state on focused P2 topics, such as environmental accounting, clean technologies and employee training.
  3. Update the OPP program display unit.
  4. Sponsor a conference or seminar for local government officials on such topics as P2 for purchasing, wastewater treatment, vehicle maintenance and facility inspection.
  5. Maintain, regularly update and continually improve P2 information on OPP's web page.
  6. Develop an email distribution list for businesses and others to disseminate information on new developments in P2 techniques and approaches.
- b. Technical Assistance. OPP has a staff of field engineers and technical specialists that conduct P2 "walkthroughs" or site visits at Illinois facilities. The P2 site visits are designed to help businesses and others identify ways to conserve the use of resources, take advantage of less-polluting raw materials, improve housekeeping practices and increase process efficiency. In some cases, we will receive referrals from media program staff or respond to unsolicited requests for technical support. OPP also places student interns at industrial facilities, economic development groups and other institutions to work on detailed P2 projects during the summer each year. This program has helped Illinois business realize millions of dollars in cost savings and contributed to more than 100,000 pounds reduction in releases to the environment. Finally, OPP has collaborated with others to provide more targeted technical assistance. For example, OPP has been working with the Illinois Waste Management and Research Center (WMRC) and North Business and Industrial Council (NORBIC) to provide P2 assistance to printers, solvent users and coaters in the Chicago area. In FY 2000, OPP will:
1. Continue to conduct on-site P2 assistance to help businesses and others identify and implement P2 projects at their facilities.
  2. Recruit, train and place 15-20 student engineering interns at selected Illinois facilities to work on P2 projects during the summer.
  3. Build additional expertise on P2 opportunities for specific industrial sectors.
  4. Assist facilities with preparation of P2 programs and/or environmental management systems.

5. Create a program that provides grants to small businesses to conduct P2 site assessments and technology evaluations.
  6. Work with WRMC, NORBIC and Citizens for a Better Environment to provide technical assistance to Chicago-area metal finishers participating in the Common Sense Initiative National Goals Program.
  7. Through the Greater Chicago Pollution Prevention Alliance, continue to provide P2 technical assistance to targeted facilities in Chicago and neighboring communities.
  8. Provide P2 training and technical assistance to one or two more Illinois sanitary districts to help reduce pollutant discharges to their systems.
  9. Provide technical support to the military installations participating in the Department of Defense/Illinois P2 Partnership.
  10. In cooperation with WMRC, continue to offer technical assistance to Illinois hospitals, with a particular emphasis on promoting alternatives to mercury-containing equipment, products and chemicals.
- c. Regulatory Integration. To more effectively spread the message of P2 throughout the state, OPP has been working more closely with the media programs to identify ways to integrate P2 into the Agency's mainstream regulatory functions. OPP has provided P2 training for the Agency's compliance staff and collaborated with the media programs on targeted efforts to promote P2 during inspections. For example, OPP conducted joint site visits with BOA field staff to provide P2 technical assistance to selected VOC-emitting facilities in the Chicago area. We also partnered with the BOW to assist Village of Addison Sanitary District inspectors in identifying P2 opportunities at metal finishing facilities discharging into its treatment system. In FY 2000, OPP will:
1. In cooperation with the Quality Program and Bureaus, provide training to selected permit writers to increase their understanding of P2 and identify opportunities to promote P2 in the permitting process.
  2. Work with the Division of Legal Counsel and Compliance Assurance Sections to expand the role of P2 and environmental management systems (EMSs) as potential supplemental environmental projects for enforcement settlements.
  3. Work with media programs to develop and implement targeted initiatives that focus P2 assistance on a specific industrial sector, type of generator or in a geographic area that can most benefit from P2 activities.

4. Provide training to interested field operations staff on P2 opportunities for selected industrial processes or sectors.
  5. Work with the Bureaus to increase P2 technical assistance during field inspections.
- d. Voluntary Initiatives. OPP has developed a number of environmental recognition programs that encourage facilities to adopt comprehensive P2 programs. We are currently revising the Agency's voluntary P2 program, known as Partners in Pollution Prevention, to increase its effectiveness and encourage more participation. OPP has also partnered with industry groups, environmental organizations and other agencies to create special recognition programs for certain industrial sectors, such as lithographic printers and dry cleaners. These programs encourage participants to make compliance and P2 a top management priority. We are currently working with USEPA, the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago and other stakeholders to create a voluntary program that will provide technical assistance, special recognition and regulatory incentives to Chicago-area metal finishers that agree to meet "beyond compliance" national performance goals. In FY 2000, OPP will:
1. Complete revisions to the Agency's voluntary P2 program and begin implementation of the new initiative.
  2. In cooperation with WMRC, the Illinois Hospital and Health System Association and environmental groups, create a mercury reduction recognition program for Illinois hospitals.
  3. Provide technical assistance to help lithographic printers qualify for the Illinois Great Printers Project.
  4. Assist the Illinois State Fabricare Association in implementing its Gold Star recognition program for dry cleaners.
  5. Continue to collect environmental performance information and provide assistance to Illinois businesses participating in the Multi-State Workgroup EMS Pilot Project.

#### **4. Program Resources**

The funding investment made during last year will be continued for FY 2000.

5. **Federal Role** - Region 5 strongly supports Illinois EPA's efforts to advance pollution prevention activities within the media regulatory programs and to promote the use of pollution prevention within business and communities. Region 5 will continue to provide information on innovative programs, resources and funding opportunities for special projects. USEPA will work with the State to identify methods to track pollution prevention activity outputs and environmental outcomes. In FY 2000, Region 5 will:
  - Continue to facilitate cooperation among stakeholders in the Greater Chicago

- Pollution Prevention Alliance.
- Support voluntary sector initiative projects, such as the Great Printers Project and the Strategic Goals Program for Metal Finishers.
- Chair the Department of Defense/Illinois P2 Partnership.
- Disseminate pollution prevention information to IEPA, local entities and industries. This will be accomplished mainly through the USEPA supported Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx).
- Support and promote voluntary programs that reduce pollution at the source, such as the Green Lights and WasteWi\$e programs.
- Share information resources on including pollution prevention projects in compliance and enforcement settlements.
- Provide training opportunities for environmental staff.
- Leverage activities from the USEPA American Hospital Association MOU to support IEPA's work on mercury reduction in hospitals.
- Access national efforts such as Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program and Design for Environment program.

## H. Environmental Education Program

1. **Program Description** - The Illinois EPA is strongly committed to proactively reaching out to the citizens of Illinois to raise awareness of the natural environment and environmental issues, to promote earth stewardship, and to educate citizens about the role of the Illinois EPA. The environmental education coordinator, with the assistance of the environmental education committee, continues to move the Illinois EPA's environmental education program forward.

The Agency's environmental education efforts fall into five basic categories:

1. Student internships (e.g., Governor's Environmental Corps)
  2. Public events (e.g., State Fair)
  3. School outreach programs (e.g., 5th/6th Grade Environmental Education packets and Earth Stewardship Day)
  4. Co-sponsored educational exhibits (e.g., Museum of Science and Industry)
  5. Internet on-line educational programs.
2. **Program Linkage to Goals/Indicators** - The tracking form developed for Illinois EPA environmental education events will be continued to be used. This form will be completed by Illinois EPA staff for each environmental education event that they participate in. One of the key pieces of information collected with this form is the number of people (public) that participate in the Illinois EPA events. Other information on the form, such as the type of activity presented and the number of Illinois EPA staff involved, will assist the committee with assessing the current status of environmental education activities within the Illinois EPA. It could be presumed that as more people are reached through the Illinois EPA's education programs, the

proportion of environmental sensitivity and stewardship efforts increase in the community. However, the Illinois EPA would like to collect more information about the actual impact of the various education efforts.

In FY 2000, the environmental education committee agreed that the program objective is to increase environmental awareness, knowledge and skills of youth and citizens over the next five years. The program outcome is the percent of participants who indicate they are better informed after viewing an exhibit, listening to a presentation, or participating in a program.

Program Objective	Program Outcome
Environmental awareness, knowledge and skills are increased for more youth and citizens over the next five years.	Percent of participants who indicate they are better informed

It was decided that the use of a pre-survey and post-survey at selected environmental education events would be the best measurement tool to determine whether the participants have an increased understanding of specific issues following an event.

**3. Performance Strategies**

a. Support increased intra-Agency coordination of environmental education  
 The focus of the Agency-wide education program is the newly revised *Environmental Education Strategy* (Strategy). Environmental education programs are divided into two areas: youth and citizen education. The Strategy set forth the following three education goals:

- C To develop separate citizen and youth-based environmental education programs to promote environmental stewardship in Illinois;
- C To identify, prioritize and develop an educational program that complements other Illinois state agencies involved in environmental education; and
- C To establish the Illinois EPA as the principal provider of education on current environmental issues and environmental protection.

The attainment and full realization of these goals, was and still is, dependent on the dedication of additional support staff to work concurrently on priority activities and the appropriation of a budget dedicated to the environmental education program.

In FY 2000 the environmental education committee will pursue a permanent funding base for the environmental education program, including but not limited to, general revenue funds and corporate partners.

b. Refine suitable environmental indicator(s) and core performance measure(s)

The Illinois EPA will continue to refine suitable environmental indicator(s) and core performance measure(s) for this program. Different approaches will be tried out on a pilot basis in conjunction with educational events.

c. Develop partnerships with external groups

The Illinois EPA will actively pursue partnerships with external public groups (other state agencies, not-for-profits and USEPA, Region 5) and the private sector to develop cooperative environmental education initiatives.

d. Expand public outreach

The environmental education committee will continue to expand public outreach efforts to both youth and citizens. The environmental education coordinator with the assistance of a subcommittee will revise the *Air, Land & Water* education packet to meet the North American Association for Environmental Education Guidelines for Excellence. Teacher workshops for the revised *Air, Land & Water* education packet will be developed. The conceptual design plan for Illinois EPA's environmental education Web site will be revised. The next edition of Envirofun will be installed on the Illinois EPA's Web page. Articles pertaining to current environmental education activities will be submitted to various publications.

4. **Program Resources** - The Associate Director of the Illinois EPA currently dedicates a portion of his time to oversee the implementation of the *Environmental Education Strategy*. In addition to the Associate Director's time, an environmental education coordinator devotes a portion of her time to coordinating the *Strategy*, and a formal intra-agency environmental education committee meets monthly to address education issues, plan new activities, investigate outside funding sources, share resources, and coordinate existing activities.

5. **Federal Role for Education** - The Illinois EPA welcomes the continued active involvement of the USEPA, Region 5 in their educational efforts. The Illinois EPA and USEPA currently work together on educational conferences and share information on a variety of education topics.

6. **Oversight Arrangements** - There is no oversight anticipated.

## I. Community Relations Program

1. **Program Description** - The Office of Community Relations encourages and facilitates communication between the public and the Illinois EPA and within the Agency itself. "Public" means individuals, communities, businesses, organizations, other government officials, and anyone else who has a stake in Illinois EPA activities and decisions.

For some environmental programs, public involvement opportunities are required by law. Community Relations Coordinators fulfill those requirements but go further, working with environmental programs and initiatives where there are no such mandates. The Office of Community Relations: (1) explains environmental programs, laws, and regulations to the public in plain language; (2) researches and responds to environmental complaints from citizens, environmental groups, and local officials; (3) arranges and coordinates public meetings, hearings, workshops, and conferences to address public concerns and to answer questions about Illinois EPA activities; (4) writes fact sheets, pamphlets, news releases, and responsiveness summaries; (5) initiates media coverage and responds to follow-up inquiries; (6) participates in environmental education outreach activities; (7) precedes or accompanies technical staff into the field to help with property access, sampling, and meetings with citizens, local officials and the regulated community; and (8) assists permit and remedial applicants in fulfilling their public involvement obligations through reviewing community relations plans, arranging facility tours, attending site open houses, availability sessions, etc.

2. **Program Linkage to Goals/Indicators** - The Community Relations Office supports multiple programs in the Bureaus of Land, Air, and Water and shares their environmental goals and objectives. We also assist with Pollution Prevention, Environmental Education, and other initiatives, such as the investigation and cleanup of methyl parathion, a pesticide illegally applied to homes in the Chicago metropolitan area.

Program Objectives	Program Outcome Measures
1. Listen to public concerns, convey those concerns to the technical staff, and respond to the public fully and in plain language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions addressed through responsiveness summaries done by the Agency.</li> <li>• Resolution of public complaints handled by the OCR.</li> </ul>
2. Ensure that the public receives accurate and timely information about Illinois EPA activities and decision making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of affected persons satisfied with Agency actions related to hazardous site remediation.</li> <li>• Trends in inquiries at specified sites.</li> <li>• Cooperation between IEPA, consultants, municipalities, etc. reflected in “bad events” trends.</li> </ul>
3. Give the public an opportunity to take part in Illinois EPA decision making.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track record for timeliness of remediation projects and permit cases.</li> </ul>

### 3. Performance Strategies

- a. Hazardous Waste Sites - IEPA is soliciting public comment on remedies for four Superfund sites: MIG/Belvidere, IPC/Rockford, Jennison Wright/Granite City, and Ilada Energy/E. Cape Girardeau before Oct. 1, 1999. In addition, we are conducting public involvement activities at approximately 30 town manufactured gas sites, several DOD/DOE sites, along with pre-construction work at Indian Refinery/Lawrenceville, Southeast Rockford/Rockford, and New Jersey Zinc/DePue. Emergency action is also expected at the Murphysboro Rail Yard in Murphysboro where high lead levels have been found off-site.
- b. Permit Applications Across the Agency - We will initiate public involvement as required for RCRA Part B, Class III modifications of the Part B, renewal of Part B's and post closure permit as the permit review nears completion. Public involvement efforts for solid waste facilities will be conducted as needed. We will prepare FESOP public notices for approximately 30 facilities, and two new electric generating stations, and for Clean Air Act Permit Program permits (between 100 and 150 major facilities). A backlog of NPDES permit applications is expected to take a greater than usual amount of public involvement effort.
- c. Water Planning - IEPA will continue to coordinate the Coastal Environmental Management grant with the Waukegan Citizens Advisory Group (CAG) and participate on both the Technical and Public Awareness Subcommittees of the CAG.

We will respond to questions and concerns of participants in the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, and continue to train volunteers, prepare newsletters, and coordinate VLMP awards. We will assist with lake workshops and annual VLMP conference.

- d. Leaking Underground Storage Tanks - We will publish the in-house newsletter, *For Your Information*, every two months, and prepare the 1999 LUST Annual Report.
  - e. Brownfields - We will assist with preparations, including development of the conference packet, for the 4th Annual Illinois EPA All-Cities Conference. Assistance will be provided with outreach strategies to explain brownfields cleanup and redevelopment incentives, such as the tax credit and grant program, to local communities. Responsibility for conducting the majority of Brownfields public outreach activities is being transferred to the Bureau of Land
  - f. Pollution Prevention - We will assist with preparations for four pollution prevention workshops to be held across the state over the next year. These workshops are replacing the annual Pollution Prevention conference. We will also continue to assist in the extensive restructuring of the Partners in Pollution Prevention program. We will continue to co-manage the ISO 14000/Environmental Management System Pilot Project. We will assist the twelve companies participating in the project in completing data protocols. We will continue to offer technical assistance training in the areas of pollution prevention, public involvement, and risk communication.
  - g. Other activities - Three other areas will need community relations involvement. Thirty-three non-operating landfills have been targeted for corrective action because of significant erosion or exposed refuse. A community relations strategy that includes obtaining access agreements and preparing fact sheets will begin this year. Second, we will continue to participate on the Chemical Industrial Council Illinois Public Involvement Panel. Third, assistance will continue to be given to USEPA with the Gateway Initiative in Madison and St. Clair counties and the Greater Chicago geographic initiative.
4. **Program Resources** - The Illinois EPA has about 11 work years in Fiscal Year 2000 involved in the Community Relations Program. About 5 work years will be supported by federal resources.
  5. **Federal Role for Community Relations** - USEPA will continue to coordinate community relations activities at the Indian Refinery/Lawrenceville site with IEPA. In addition, USEPA will prepare a Community Relations Plan for its portion of the work at Indian Refinery/Lawrenceville, and a Community Relations Plan for Evergreen Manor/Roscoe, which IEPA will review.

USEPA will also continue to coordinate its geographic initiatives with IEPA. One major activity being planned is a beach sweep along the Mississippi River in the E. St. Louis area.

In response to the Federal mandate under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, USEPA will compile Toxic Release Inventory data and identify ways to make this information available. Our efforts will focus on enhancing and educating stakeholders' (e.g., science teachers, school children, local government and community) on the availability of the data and its uses within their communities.

6. **Oversight Arrangements** - Illinois EPA will report its community relations activities to USEPA Region 5 during the semiannual progress meetings held with the major media programs.

## ATTACHMENTS

- Listing of Funding Sources
- Summary Report For FY 2000 PPA Focus Group Discussions
- Listing of Program MOAs and MOUs
- Reporting Requirements Inventory
- Dispute Resolution Process
- Program Outputs

## LISTING OF FUNDING SOURCES

- A. The FY 2000 federal performance partnership grant to Illinois EPA includes the following programs for which this agreement serves as the program commitment (e.g., work plan):
1. Air pollution control program (CAA, Sec. 105)
  2. TSCA compliance assurance
  3. Hazardous waste management program
  4. Underground injection control program
  5. Water pollution control program (CWA, Sec., 106)
  6. Public water system supervision program
- B. For the following categorical grants to Illinois EPA, this agreement also serves as the program work plan:
1. CERCLA implementation support (CORE)
  2. Base program funding for nonpoint source control activities (CWA, Sec. 319)
  3. Construction grant program administration funding (CWA, Sec. 205(g))
  4. Base program water quality management planning activities (CWA, Sec. 604(b))
  5. State revolving fund administration funding (CWA, Sec. 603))
  6. Air pollution program (CAA, Sec. 103))
- C. For the following federal grants to Illinois EPA, this agreement provides an overall strategic framework and, in some cases implementation provisions, that work in concert with the requisite project-specific work plans that remain in effect:
1. TSCA multimedia grant project (Sensitive Receptor Areas)
  2. CERCLA pre-remedial support
  3. CERCLA site-specific projects
  4. Funding for nonpoint source projects (CWA, Sec. 319)
  5. Clean Lakes project funding (CWA, Sec. 314)
  6. Research and demonstration funding (CWA, Sec. 104(b)(3))
  7. Operator training funding (CWA, Sec. 104(g))
  8. Areawide Agency water quality management planning (CWA, Sec. 604(b))

SUMMARY REPORT  
FOR FY 2000 PPA FOCUS  
GROUP DISCUSSIONS

For the FY 2000 PPA, Illinois EPA and Region 5, USEPA held three focus group discussion sessions with interested stakeholders. The purpose of these sessions was to promote public involvement and review of the joint priorities, goals and objectives, and performance strategies. This report presents a summary of the discussions and identifies issues, concerns and suggestions provided by the stakeholders. IEPA and Region 5 responses are also presented for the record.

**Public Interests Session**

Prior to this session, the participants were sent the 1999 Performance Self-Assessment, the Annual Environmental Conditions Report - 1998, and a draft PPA for FY 2000. Prairie Rivers Network was the lead group for arranging this session. Eleven persons took part in the session held on September 2, 1999 in Chicago. These persons represented 9 different organizations (see attached roster).

The discussion is summarized as follows:

1. Tom Skinner, Margaret Guerriero and Rob Moore made brief opening remarks. In particular, Tom emphasized IEPA's initiative to develop five flexibility pilots.
2. Presentations were then made by senior staff from IEPA covering clean air, land and water, and multimedia.
  - a. Clean air program - Bharat Mathur made remarks about ozone attainment, Title V permit issuance, air toxics, compliance policy, the haze and small business programs.
    - He also mentioned that a separate meeting was held on September 1 to discuss various aspects of the Emissions Reduction Market System. In particular, concern was expressed about having adequate emissions data for the annual evaluation of performance.
  - b. Clean land program - Bill Child made remarks about their performance measurement pyramid, Illinois FIRST/33 old landfills, and Brownfields revolving loan program (cleanups for six sites).
  - c. Clean/safe water program - Jim Park made remarks about water quality improvement, the TMDL development process, the enhanced nonpoint source program, Lake Michigan LaMP, CAFO and stormwater permitting, nondegradation policy, and the public water supply program.

- d. Multimedia - Peter Wise made remarks about P2 technical assistance, PIPP reinvention, community relations, environmental education and small business.
  - e. Environmental forum - Tom Skinner announced that IEPA is going to host an “environmental forum” in January, 2000. The forum will focus on water. Other sessions will address additional topics.
3. Open discussion session
- a. Some concerns were raised about potential problems (e.g., “disparate impacts”) with the ERMS. In particular, the adequacy of tracking for toxic emissions was raised as a concern. They want a commitment in the PPA to deal with this issue.
    - Responses:
      - (1) Agency is hesitant to assume that problems will occur. If problematic patterns develop, then we need to look into the situations.
      - (2) Agency is open to working with interested persons on how the system assessment will work. We will also take another look at the emissions reporting provisions.
      - (3) We will include a provision in the PPA for cooperative development of assessment procedures.
  - b. A question was asked about the status of MACT rule adoptions.
    - Response - Agency will provide this information.
  - b. A question was asked about NSR compliance for utility companies.
    - Response - It was explained that this was a USEPA initiative.
  - d. A question was asked about CAFO general permits and how we intend to do this.
    - Response - The intent is to prohibit discharge for applicable facilities.
  - e. A request was made to have a follow-up conference call regarding the ERMS.
    - Response - BOA will arrange this when the next draft PPA is available.
4. PPA review process - We described the expectations for development of the second draft PPA. The target for refinements is Sept. 17. We will send the second draft to the participants for review and comment.

## Business Interests Session

The Illinois State Chamber of Commerce coordinated the participation by business interests. Seventeen persons took part in the session held on September 22, 1999 in Springfield. These persons represented 13 different organizations or companies (see attached roster). Participants were sent an Annual Environmental Conditions Report - 1998 and a draft PPA for FY 2000.

The discussion is summarized as follows:

4. Tom Skinner and Ken Westlake made brief opening remarks. Tom emphasized the flexibility pilots for this PPA. Ken stated that Illinois has the premier partnership relationship among the Region 5 states.
5. Presentations were then made by senior staff from the IEPA. The topics covered were the same as was done for the public interest session with the addition of comments about regulatory innovation.
6. Open discussion session.
  - a. A concern was raised about TMDLs/nondegradation policy being almost unimplementable due to nonpoint source pitfalls.
    - Responses:
      - (1) Agency is bringing a person from headquarters, USEPA to work with the dialogue group here in Illinois.
      - (2) We share the concern with the new federal regulations seeming to go too far. It appears to demand absolute answers (e.g., numbers) and implementation.
  - a. A point was raised about how variable business operations tend to be for agricultural industry. What incentives are available to promote doing controls. Business needs a lot of flexibility to work things out.
    - Response - We encourage continued comment and communication to ensure these needs are well known.
  - c. A point was raised about having sound scientific data to evaluate any adverse impacts (hypoxia-nutrients) on Gulf of Mexico. The wording on pages 20/21 should reflect the findings of the State Water Survey.
    - Response - We can add some more explanation in the agreement.
  - d. A concern was raised about EJ conflicting with Brownfields work. More coordination is needed to avoid problems.

- Response - Agency is hopeful that national guidance will empower communities to have a say but not wield a “death blow.”
- e. Some compliance and enforcement issues were raised including new Section 31 process and federal/state interaction, and over-filing on state cases. Is the partnership real or just a word? Partnership is built on trust; USEPA’s got to trust the State. Does State have authority to negotiate settlements without “silent partner” in background? Focus needs to be on compliance rather than just being punitive. More discussion could be useful and they are interested in doing something.
- Responses:
    - (1) General intent is to work towards real partnership. We still have a ways to go in certain respects.
    - (2) In water programs, states raised compliance rates as a general yardstick for triggering federal intervention.
    - (3) We need to sort out where we are with the new Section 31 enforcement procedures. The noncompliance advisories have been an improvement.
- a. A question was raised about federal funding for IEPA’s operations. What flexibility do we have in application of these funds?
- Response - Agency receives about \$16 million for operations plus more special project funding. Flexibility depends a lot on the funding source.
- g. A question was raised about the new 8 hr. standard for ozone and where we plan on heading.
- Response - An explanation was provided about the on-going dialogue among the states and USEPA’s actions to forge some type of compromise.
- h. A question was raised about where we’re going with natural resources damages.
- Response - The BOL is working with IDNR on how to handle this matter. We are looking at the approach in Texas as a model of sorts. If they would like to get involved, let us know, and we can arrange something.
4. PPA review process - Same as discussion with public interests.

## Local Government Session

The Illinois Municipal League coordinated the participation by local governments. Seventeen persons took part in the session held on November 2, 1999 in Springfield. These persons represented 16 different local governments or groups (see attached roster). Participants were sent an Annual Environmental Conditions Report - 1998 and a Topics and Issues outline along with the draft PPA for FY 2000.

The discussion is summarized as follows:

1. Tom Skinner, Ken Westlake, and Ken Alderson made brief opening remarks. Tom emphasized the Governor's Environmental Forum for "Improving Illinois Water Quality - Emerging Issues" to be held on January 12, 2000. Ken Westlake mentioned that Illinois had the best relationship among the states within Region 5. Ken Alderson stated their preference for mutually agreeable arrangements.
2. Presentations were then made by senior staff from the IEPA. The topics covered were similar to those presented at the business session.
3. Open discussion session
  - a. Several questions were asked about the HHW collection program, including how the State (e.g., IDOT facilities) handles HW, the relative amounts of HHW and opportunities for collaboration with locals on a continuous basis.
    - Responses:
      - (1) IDOT has contracts for collection/disposal of HW. Pretty small amounts of waste are generated at its facilities. This probably limits opportunities for partnering with local governments.
      - (2) The largest amount of HHW collected is paint, and second most is used oil.
      - (3) We could give more thought to other arrangements and build on our experience with the two permanent collection operations. One concern we have is being overwhelmed by public response in some larger metropolitan areas.
  - b. One local elected official raised concerns about the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) now required under the safe drinking water program. He cited their experience as being more a consumer "confusion" report with a lot of negative feedback from local water users. Citizens perceive receiving something official from government as being "trouble" rather than a confidence builder.
    - Responses:
      - (1) Agency is well aware of the communications problems with the CCRs. We want to work on improving how we implement this provision. We also have a

waiver provision that might help smaller water supplies.

- (2) We would like for the IML to help organize a team approach to address the CCR process [Answer was yes from IML.]
- c. Redevelopment of small Brownfield sites (e.g., local abandoned gas station) was raised as a local interest. An update on the status of our regulatory development for Brownfields loans was requested. It was also pointed out that local governments do not have the expertise or resources to effectively handle complex cleanup projects.
- Responses:
    - (1) The Agency is planning on filing the loan regulations in early Spring, 2000.
    - (2) A Brownfields conference for local officials is scheduled for November 17, 1999 in Brookfield.
    - (3) We offer some technical assistance to local project sponsors now and are looking at ways to do even more.
- d. A question was asked about the clean fuel fleets program. A local entity has applied for CMAC funds but wonders about progress on getting vehicles certified.
- Response:
    - (1) Enforcement has not been pushed due to shortage of certified vehicles, but we expect this situation to improve in the near future.
  - Two suggestions were then provided by the questioner:
    - (1) Look into coordination of this program with state vehicle procurement system.
    - (2) Set up a central information point to provide latest updates on vehicle certifications.
- e. A number of comments/concerns about the clean water program were raised by a local administrative official. These points are paraphrased as follows:
- They concur with watershed management approach but see no real authority or funding to drive the process.
  - Wastewater dischargers can't do a lot more, and that points to nonpoint source impacts as real need for action.
  - More funding is needed for SRF just to maintain improvements made so far.
  - Discharge permitting is going pretty well between IEPA and the permittees.
  - Very concerned about IEPA deferring pretreatment delegation, especially since Region 5 response rate is so slow (years).

- Region 5 is taking years to act on things for the sludge program which makes program nearly unworkable.
- POTWs are not the place to focus P2 outreach efforts. Staff does not have expertise to advise local industrial users.
- Biocriteria needs to be an assessment tool but not a regulatory requirement in permits.
- Ammonia standard situation is absurd. State changed standard but limitations in permits cannot be changed due to anti-backsliding provisions.
- TMDLs are a major “boondoggle,” in particular the 150% offset for new growth.
- Old command/control approach may not work well for wet weather permits.

- Responses:

- (1) Be sure to get comments into the public record for regulatory proceedings, such as for TMDLs. For instance, the 150% offset is a proposal that should be commented upon.
- (2) IEPA is sending out a needs survey to document what local projects are necessary to maintain/continue clean water progress.
- (3) Some large wastewater projects can be phased to fit into available funding.
- (4) IEPA will be seeking approval for sludge program this coming year.

f. Another set of clean water questions were raised as follows:

- About the listing of “impaired waters” process (303d), can locals have an opportunity to review before filing?
- Can local agencies get directly involved in development process for TMDLs?
- Where are we going with the review of use designation for the Des Plaines River?
- We have not mentioned the environmental lab accreditation work in Illinois, and it should be covered.

- Responses:

- (1) IEPA will work with interested persons on impaired waters once we get a better idea of final requirements.
- (2) After we complete the first pilot round of contractor work, we can accommodate more participation in this process.
- (3) IEPA committed to review the secondary contact designation for the Des Plaines River, and this work will be subject to public review.
- (4) Lab accreditation is not directly covered but may be appropriate at later point.

- g. Another local agency raised the following points:
  - Under joint priorities, the Greater Chicago Initiative needs a broader focus (beyond Cook Co.) And view of sustainable development should be broader, especially for new growth.
  - Need some funding and technical assistance for watershed planning.
  - Stormwater pollution is a big issue as are Phase II NPDES permits. A regional advisory group ranked this as the number one issue.
  - We should allow some funding for NPS projects out of SRFs.
  - Responses:
    - (1) IEPA wants more information on needs for NPS projects.
    - (2) TMDLs have put a “chill” on watershed planning approaches.
    - (3) Bureau of Water is adding staff for watershed planning work.
    - (4) There is a need for more people to sign up for CRP funds.
  
- h. A comment was made about the federal government having made money when it required local governments to switch from property tax to user fees for wastewater services. A study that shows this has been submitted to the legislature.
  
- i. A final set of questions/comments were raised by a local official:
  - As described on page 98, are we expanding SRF funding to private water supplies?
  - Downstate municipalities use the facility planning review process to their advantage. It needs to remain available as a tool for land use decision-making.
  - Local expertise could be helpful for TMDL development.
  - Concern was expressed about actual cleanup costs for local Brownfields site (Pierce Oil).
  - Responses:
    - (1) Yes, the SRF is expanded for private entities and NPS projects.
    - (2) The FPA review process will stay in place for foreseeable future. We agree it is the only tool we have right now to address growth matters.
    - (3) Funding will be available for cleanup projects.
  
- 4. PPA review process - It was explained that we need to go final with the agreement in a week or so. However, the summary of this session will show what we can work on during the year. Several persons asked if written comments could be provided to IEPA before the end of the week. This approach was acceptable to the Agency. The following items describe the written comments we received:

- a. Metro East Regional Stormwater Office - A letter dated October 29, 1999 was submitted to the IML and, in turn, given to IEPA on Nov. 2, 1999. The letter described certain general points, five specific concerns and provides seven suggestions as follows:
- (1) General points:
    - The partnership agreement says “...little or nothing about urban stormwater problems.”
    - The Metro East Regional Stormwater Committee generally supports the Phase II program (USEPA’s stormwater rules).
  - (2) Specific concerns:
    - Federal/State mandates must be designed to succeed.
    - No money to implement.
    - Ineffective implementation - watershed emphasis is little evident.
    - Ineffective local structure - realistic evaluation shows little or no coordinated stormwater management as a watershed system.
    - Inadequate data - present 303 list does not accurately indicate the impaired waters.
  - (3) Suggestions for PPA:
    - Add strong support for Phase II rules.
    - Provide implementation funds including tax money and fees for permits.
    - Provide for structural organization for watershed approach.
    - Create an accurate and valid database.
    - Provide funds to set up demonstration and pilot programs.
    - Support state legislation to provide the structure and funds to implement watershed management.
    - Require program evaluation.
- Response - This letter has been given to the BOW and Region 5 consideration.
- b. Carbondale Public Works Agency - A handwritten memo dated Nov. 2, 1999 was faxed to the IML and, in turn, given to the IEPA. The following “personal” comments are made in the memo:
- (1) Concern was expressed about state funds being used to clean up 33 abandoned landfills - property owners or operators should fund cleanups.
  - (2) Concern was expressed about allowing private entities to use SRF assistance - What is definition of “private”?
  - (3) He supports continuing education for certification renewal but is hopeful that classes can be held throughout the state to reduce local costs and save time.
  - (4) Does not believe that a voluntary certification program for collection system operators will be successful.
  - (5) Real concerned about any phase-out of FPA review process - FPA boundary gives locals ability to grow in orderly manner.

- (6) Expressed frustration with never ending capital improvements and rate increases- why not status quo for a while?
- Response - This memo has been given to BOW/BOL and Region 5 for consideration.
- c. Bolingbrook Department of Public Works - A letter dated Nov. 3, 1999, was submitted to the IEPA. It expresses concern about IEPA phasing out of the facility planning review process. IEPA is strongly urged to remain in the FPA process.
- Response - This letter has been given to BOW and Region 5 for consideration.
- d. Lake County Stormwater Management Commission - A memo dated Nov. 3, 1999 was faxed to the IEPA. This memo presents four general comments and 15 specific comments on a page by page basis. The four general comments are summarized as follows:
- (1) Limited IEPA/USEPA resources should be allocated for local partnerships with progressive performance.
  - (2) Local groups should be represented on all committees and planning processes listed in the PPA.
  - (3) PPA should be revised next year to provide more detail about how we will proceed for NPDES Phase II and FPA review process.
  - (4) Different approaches/programs are justified by differences between NE Illinois and downstate.
- Response - This memo has been given to BOW and Region 5 for consideration.

FY2000 PPA Focus Group Discussion  
 Public Interest Groups  
 September 2, 1999

NAME	REPRESENTING	PHONE NUMBER
Margaret Guerrero	USEPA	(312) 886-0899
JEFF TANGEI	B. Cook County Area	312-260-5089
JO PATTISON	TSP1	312 641-5570
ABBY JARKA	CITIZENS FOR A BETTER ENV	312-839-1530
Marion Byrnes	Southwest Env. Task Force	773-374-8543
Mehrdad Azemman	Chicago Recycling Coalition	773/862-2370
STICK DARIN	Sierra Club, IL Chapter	312 251-1680
Bill Seith	ILL. EPA	<del>312</del> 627-557-7824
Rob Moore	Prairie Rivers Network	217-344-2371
Bill Child	IEPA - LAND	217-785-9407
BHARAT MATHUR	TEPA - AIR	217-785-4440
Ken Westman	USEPA	312-353-1327
Dennis Mc Murray	IEPA	217-785-1871
Scian Lebaszanski	ALAMC	312-243-2000
Bernie Kilian	IEPA	217-782-0547
Albert Ettinger	ELPC/Sierra	312 795-3707
PETER WISE	ILLINOIS EPA	217 785-8786
Jim Park	IEPA - WATER	(217) 782-1654
Beverly McClellan	Lake Michigan Federation	312/939-0838
Bob Evans	USEPA-OIG-NAD	312-886-3106
Linda Holst	USEPA	312/886-6738
Nardi Kleus	USEPA - Chicago Team	(312) 353-5490
DENNIS W. CHECK	USEPA - ARD	(312) 886-0228
PAMELA BLAKLEY	USEPA - ARD	(312) 886-4447
CHERYL NEWTON	USEPA - ARD	312-353-6730
Tom Skinner	IL EPA	217/782-9540
Roger Kamenz	IEPA	(217) 785-5735
Stefan Noe	CBE	(312) 939-1530

FY2000 PPA Focus Group Discussion  
 Business Interest Groups  
 September 22, 1999

NAME	REPRESENTING	PHONE NUMBER
Roger Ranerwa	IEPA	(217) 785-5735
Larry Siebenhaas	Granite City Steel	618-491-3391
Jerry Starker	Equistar Chemical	815-942-7235
Joe Brewster	Equilon Wood River Refining Co.	618-255-2478
Sid Mawler	IERG / ISCC	217-522-5512
PHARAT MATHUR	IEPA - AER	217-785-4140
Brooke Peterson	IERG	217/522-5512
Bill Murray	SPFLD CWLP	217-789-2116 x 501
JIM PARK	IEPA - WATER	
Kath Hodge	Hodge Dairy for IERG	217-523-4900
Bill Child	IEPA - ISOL	217-785-9407
Jane Robinson	Illinois Power / IERG	217/424-6834
Scott Humbard	CICT	217/522-5805
John Foster	CF Industries	847-428-9500
Gary Kuhnaw	Clorox Co	(708) 728-4272
Bill Seith	ILL. EPA	217-557-7824
DK HRNER	IERG	217-522-5512
Tom Walters	Caterpillar	(217) 753-8050
Bernie Killian	IEPA	217-782-0547
JOSEPH SVOBODA	IEPA	217-782-5544
Pamela Blakley	USEPA	312-886-4447
KEVIN GREENE	IEPA	217/785-0833
MARK CALMES	Archer Daniels Midland	217-424-7456
Jean Trobec	IA Fertilizer + Chemical Assn	309-828-1041
KEN WESTLAKE	USEPA	212-353-1327
BOB EVERT	MOBIL Business Resource Cntr	815-423-7580
Tom Skinner	Illinois EPA	217/782-9540
MARK BIEL	CICT	217/522-5805

FY2000 PPA Focus Group Discussion  
 Local Governments  
 November 2, 1999

NAME	REPRESENTING	PHONE NUMBER
Roger Kanerva	Illinois EPA	(217) 785-5735
Tom Skinner	IL EPA	" 782-9540
Bill Seith	IL EPA	217-557-7824
SHANE WINN	NORTHWEST MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE	847-296-9200
Bob Rupp	S. Sub Mayors' Managers Assn.	708 206-1155
Joseph J. Annunzio	Village of Niles	847 588 8027
WARD MILLER	LAKE CO. STORMWATER	(647) 918-5260
Dennis Dreher	NE Illinois Planning Comm.	312/454-8400
Dick Lanyon	Metro Water Reclamation - Chicago	312-751-5190
Rich Beerling	Dea Director / City Ever-Springfield	(217) 789-2260
Dick Paulson	Dir Pub Sec City of Bloomington	(309) 434-2320
Mike Callahan	BLM/NRML Water Res. Dist	(309) 663-7298
Stan Browning	Gr. Senior Sanitary District	309-632-3511
Eleanor Blackmon	City of Champaign	217-351-4466
Jog Schatteman	I ML	217/525-1220
Ken Johnson	I ML	217/525-1230
Kevin Greene	IL EPA/OPP	217/785-0833
Bernie Killian	IL EPA	217-782-0547
GARY NIEBU	IML, CH. OF ENVIRONMENT	68-692-7530
RAY J. FORDEY	IML DIST. P. MAYOR VILLAGE OF ASHTON	815-453-2341
ROBERT L. AHERTON	IML VP MAYOR CITY OF MADISON	815-772-7657
JOSEPH SVOBODA	LEGAL COUNSEL I EPA	217-782-5544
WADE A. JACOBI	Village of Bolingbrook	630.226.8872
Bill Child	IEPA - Bureau of Land	217/785-9407
KEN WESTLAKE	USEPA - CHICAGO	312-353-1327
Jim Park	IEPA - BUREAU OF WATER	217-782-1654
BHARAT MATHUR	IEPA - BUREAU OF AIR	217-785-0140

MASTER LIST  
OF PROGRAM MOA/MOUs

**Clean Air Program**

1. Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs (DCCA) - This Agreement defines the responsibilities of DCCA and the Illinois EPA in developing and implementing the Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program which is required under Section 507 of the Clean Air Act.
2. Cook County Department of Environmental Control - This agreement identifies the responsibilities of the County in the implementation of the air monitoring network and filter weights analysis at the Robbins Incinerator.
3. Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs - The agreement identifies small business activities for which DCCA is responsible on an annual basis.
4. Illinois State University - The University will provide population projections to the Agency (Agency intergovernmental agreement split between the Bureaus of Air and Water).
5. Cook County Department of Environmental Control - This agreement identifies the annual activities associated with the installation and operation of the monitoring network and filter weights analysis at Robbins Incinerator.
6. Illinois Department of Agriculture - The annual agreement identifies Stage II inspections at gasoline dispensing stations that will be conducted by the Department.
7. Title V Agreement - The agreement will establish a working arrangement with USEPA regarding the Title V permit program.
8. Transportation Conformity Agreement - The agreement will be negotiated with the Chicago Area Transportation Study and Illinois Department of Transportation regarding the Clean Air Act requirements to ensure transportation related projects conform to state implementation plan.
9. Compliance Plan - An annual agreement with USEPA to implement compliance and enforcement issues within the context of the enforcement response plan to be finalized with USEPA.
10. Cook County Department of Environmental Control - This agreement defines the responsibilities of Cook County in the implementation of Section 105 Clean Air Act environmental protection programs.
11. Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs - The agreement which identifies the responsibilities of DCCA associated with the Illinois/India Environmental Initiative grant.
12. City of Chicago - This agreement identifies the annual responsibilities of the City in accordance with Section 105 of the Clean Air Act.

## **Land Program**

1. Superfund Memorandum of Agreement between the IEPA and USEPA. This agreement establishes procedures to designate "lead agency" and "support agency" roles for all Superfund activities including federal facilities oversight.
2. In 1993 USEPA and IEPA amended the Superfund Memorandum of Agreement. Addendum No. 1 was added. This amendment establishes a collaboration between USEPA and IEPA, which will guide us in dealing with sites which fit the Brownfields definition.
3. In 1995 and 1996 the TACO Memorandum of Understanding was developed under the RCRA Memorandum of Agreement. The amendment is intended to encourage voluntary environmental cleanup, and establish how IEPA intersects with USEPA and to recognize the IEPA use of the Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives for sites subject to RCRA, LUST or the TSCA.
4. RCRA Memorandum of Agreement between IEPA and USEPA. This agreement establishes policies, responsibilities and procedures for the State of Illinois Hazardous Waste Management Program. This MOA further sets forth the manner in which the State and USEPA will coordinate in the State's administration of the State Program and pending State authorization revision.
5. The RCRIS Memorandum of Understanding is designed to ensure that data integrity is preserved, and to provide sufficient data to adequately administrator and properly oversee the RCRA program.
6. The Underground Injection Control (UIC) Memorandum of Agreement establishes policies, responsibilities and procedures pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act for the State of Illinois UIC program.

## **Clean Water Program**

1. Delegation Agreement with the USEPA for management of the construction grant program under the Clean Water Act.
2. Operating Agreement with the USEPA for management of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund under the Clean Water Act.
3. Operating Agreement with the USEPA for management of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
4. Memorandum of Agreement with the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) for administration of containment regulations for agrichemical facilities.
5. Memorandum of Agreement with the IDOA for administration of regulations for livestock management facilities and livestock waste handling facilities - pending.
6. Memorandum of Agreement with the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) for regulation of private sewage disposal systems.
7. Delegation Agreement with the USEPA for management of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program under the Clean Water Act.
8. Memorandum of Agreement with the IDPH for regulation of non-community public water supplies.
9. Memorandum of Agreement with the IDPH and the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (IDNS) regarding laboratory certification authority.

10. Memorandum of Understanding with the IDNS for the agronomic disposal of sludge.
11. Memorandum of Agreement with the IDOA for providing matching funds for Clean Water Act Section 319 grant program.
12. Memorandum of Agreement with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), IDPH, and IDOA for fish contaminant monitoring.
13. Memorandum of Agreement with the City of Chicago for Lake Michigan water quality monitoring.
14. Memorandum of Agreement with the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) regarding permit activities for dredging and deposit of material in Lake Michigan.
15. Cooperation Working Agreement with IDOA regarding the Agricultural Land Preservation Policy.
16. Memorandum of Agreement with the IDNR regarding capital projects that may affect endangered species.
17. Interagency Agreement with the Historic Preservation Agency regarding permit activities affecting historic sites.
18. Memorandum of Agreement with the Corps of Engineers, IDOT, and IDNR for the dredge and fill program under future 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act.

### **Emergency Management**

1. Letter of Agreement for Illinois Emergency Operations Plan
2. Agreement for Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
3. MOA for Spill Response on the Upper Mississippi River

# REPORTING REQUIREMENTS INVENTORY

## General Grant Requirements (either grant by grant or combined under PPGs)

Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
Financial Status Report	40 CFR 31.41 40 CFR 35.6670	Annual, and at termination of grant, unless specified otherwise, but not more frequent than quarterly. Annual reports due 90 days after the end of the grant year. Final reports due 90 days after the grant termination date. Quarterly reports due 30 days after the reporting period.	For PPGs and Non-PPG grants, annual FSRs (and/or 90 days after grant termination) are required, unless quarterly reports are required by special condition to a grant.
MBE/WBE Report	40 CFR 31.36(e) 40 CFR 35.6665	Annual, with the exception of quarterly reports for Superfund cooperative agreements.	Goals are established annually for all grants. Goal attainment reports are required annually, with the exception of quarterly reports for Superfund cooperative agreements.
Property Inventory	40 CFR 31.50(5)	90 days after grant termination.	Only applicable to federally-owned property.

## Bureau of Air

<b>Reporting and Program Performance Submissions</b>			
REPORT/PERFORMANCE SUBMISSION	SOURCE	TIME FRAME	COMMENTS
PSD draft and final permits	PSD authority; delegation MOU	At notice and at issuance	Submitted in hard copy
New Source Review draft and final permits	SIP	At notice and at issuance	Submitted in hard copy
Draft and final FESOPs	SIP	At notice and at issuance	Submitted in hard copy

REPORT/PERFORMANCE SUBMISSION	SOURCE	TIME FRAME	COMMENTS
Title V draft, proposed, and final permits  •Number of operating permits issued	Program approval	At notice and at issuance  Annually	Submitted in hard copy and electronically in Lotus Notes via the Internet  End-of-the-Year Grant Report
Title V:  Numbers of: •new applications •significant modifications •early reductions of HAPs  By name of source: •significant public interest •fed. environmental justice concerns •other than administrative changes •sources where USEPA has expressed an interest or concern	MOA	Quarterly	Submitted during periodic telephone conferences with Region 5 staff
Title V source data	Program approval	On-going	Submitted electronically in through the AIRS database
RACT, BACT, and LAER source and control data	PSD authority; delegation MOU	Quarterly	Submitted electronically or in hard copy
MACT source and control data •number implemented •number of sources affected •number of sources with operational controls in place	§ 112(l) delegation agreement	During MACT development	Submitted electronically via the AIRS database
Emissions Statement Status Report:  Statistical summary of emissions reports received and not received; running tally of emissions totals submitted by sources	SIP	Quarterly	Submitted in hard copy
Annual Source Emissions:  Annual emissions inventory (raw data); send copy of EIS; USEPA requires only major sources but we send all sources	40 CFR 51.321	Annually	Due July 1; submitted electronically via the AIRS database

REPORT/PERFORMANCE SUBMISSION	SOURCE	TIME FRAME	COMMENTS
Compliance Quarterly Report  Names of stationary sources that are significant violators; information from CASM, DLC, and FOS; “non-major” violators of NSPS and NESHAP requirements	40 CFR 51.324-327; Delegation Agreement	Quarterly	Submitted in hard copy
Other Compliance Reporting  •Assertions of audit privilege •Number of enforcement cases initiated •Number of enforcement cases concluded •Penalty amounts levied •Value of SEPs in dollars and in tons of pollutants removed		Annually	End-of-the-Year Grant Report
Inspection (FOS) Data:  Names of sources inspected and dates of inspections	Mamie Miller Memo	Quarterly	Submitted electronically
Annual Review of Ambient Network	40 CFR 58.20	October	Submitted in hard copy; draft plans for the network are submitted in October and final plans are submitted in December
Network Modification:  List of changes from previous year’s ambient network	40 CFR 58.25	December	Included in cover letter to Annual Review of Ambient Network, above
Annual SLAMS Report:  Summary of the previous year’s exceedances; certification of accuracy of the data	40 CFR 58.26	Annually	Submitted in hard copy; due July 1
Air Quality Data:  PAMS data already QA/QC’ed	40 CFR 58	Quarterly	Submitted electronically via the AIRS database; due 6 months following the end of the quarter
Air Quality Data:  NAMS/SLAMS data already QA/QC’ed	40 CFR 58	Quarterly	Submitted electronically via the AIRS database; due 3 months following the end of the quarter

REPORT/PERFORMANCE SUBMISSION	SOURCE	TIME FRAME	COMMENTS
Excess Emissions Report Summaries:  Facilities' summaries of their excess emissions as detected by CEMS/COMS; send summary of the reports submitted by the sources	Previous NEPPS element	Quarterly	Submitted in hard copy; due 60 days following the end of the quarter
Acid Rain CEMS audits:  Selected facilities audited during annual retest  •Report number of audits performed	Title IV	Upon request; Summary annually  Annually	Submitted in hard copy  End-of-the-Year Grant Report
Asbestos:  List of addresses where inspections were made	Delegation agreement	Quarterly	Submitted electronically via disk; due 30 days following the end of the quarter
Vehicle Emission Test Reports:  • Number of tests performed • Outstanding driver's license suspensions • station utilization rate • Wait time statistics • Waiver rates • Compliance statistics • Number and type of motorist telephone calls to hotline • QA/QC highlights	At USEPA's request	Monthly	Submitted via hard copy

### Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Program

Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
Written Evaluation Reports	Grant Agreement/ 40 CFR 31.40	Semi-Annual	Region 5 notes that this replaced by the general, annual end of year report.

## Bureau of Land

<b>UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS</b>			
Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
Significant Non-Compliance (Form 7520-2B)	40 CFR 144.8	Semi-annual	15th of April and October to allow submittal to OECA by the 30th of each reporting month.
Exceptions List <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Compliance Evaluation</li> <li>■ Permit and Area of Review</li> <li>■ Inspections/Mechanical Integrity Testing</li> <li>■ Noncompliance Report for non-major facilities.</li> </ul>	40 CFR 144.8	Quarterly	Form 7520 is not used to report the information to the Region. The information is reported to the region electronically on a quarterly basis. Region V receives the information in a format that enables them to provide the required information to Headquarters. This arrangement has been agreed to by both Illinois and Region V.
Compliance rates with UIC permits, land ban petitions, and enforcement requirements.	Management Agreement between Office of Water and USEPA Region 5.		Includes those elements not covered under the Form 7520 reporting process. 98 percent is the target rate.

<b>COMMENTS ON USEPA (REGION 5) HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS</b>			
Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
RCRIS Reports	RCRIS Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	Daily and Monthly	Illinois EPA inputs data and maintains modules for which we are Implementor of Record (IOR). These modules includes 1.) Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement and 2.) Permit. Illinois EPA forwards original Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity Forms (8700-12) that are received by Illinois EPA to Region 5 into the Correction Action Module (for which Region 5 is IOR).
Annual Self-Evaluation Report	Environmental Performance Partnership Agreement (EPPA)	Annually (at the end of the year).	This report is a summary of Illinois EPA's activities and performance under the RCRA Subtitle C portion of the EPPA. This report includes summaries of activities and performance under the various program initiatives. This report is used for discussion at the end of the year meeting and as a basis for the performance evaluation of Illinois EPA's hazardous waste management programs.

## COMMENTS ON USEPA (REGION 5) HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Commercial (Off-Site) inspection reports.	Federal Commercial Off-Site Policy	Notification of inspection within 24 hours of inspections	The Illinois EPA questions Region 5's need for copies of <u>all</u> inspection reports for commercial facilities. Why are copies needed for facilities that are not in compliance? For facilities that are not in compliance, the necessary information can be obtained from RCRIS. Why doesn't the 24-hour notification satisfy Region 5's need for information?
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Training reports and FOIA reports will be provided to Region 5 upon request. All other reports previously identified on Region 5's reporting list for the hazardous waste management program should be eliminated from consideration and no further mention of those reports is necessary. In fact, no further mention of the Commercial (Off-Site) Inspection Reports is needed once the issue is resolved.

## SUPERFUND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
Quarterly Reporting	40 CFR 35.6650	Original requirement -- 30 days after Federal fiscal quarter. Approved deviation allows semi-annual.	Region 5 has received a deviation to move to semi-annual reporting. This applies to all States.
DOL Report Davis - Bacon Act	40 CFR 35.6665	Within 10 days of construction award.	Construction contracts only.
NTC Removals started	Section III-H of the USEPA Region V - Illinois EPA Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA)	Semi-annual	This requirement (and those that follow) may be met by a commitment to maintain the CERCLIS III data base. Once this data base is running for state data entry, Region 5 will consider requests to modify these reporting requirements to address this change.
Number of PAs/SIs	Section III-A of the SMOA	Semi-annual	Same as above.
RI/FS, RD and RA starts	Sections III-B, III-D, III-E of the SMOA	Semi-annual	Same as above.
RODs signed	Section III-C of the SMOA	Semi-annual	Same as above.
Construction Completions	Section III-E of the SMOA	Semi-annual	Same as above.
Enforcement Negotiations started	Section IV-C of the SMOA	Semi-annual	Same as above.
Settlements reached	Section III-C of the SMOA	Semi-annual	Same as above.

## UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
Written evaluation reports	Grant Agreement/ 40 CFR 31.40	Semi-annual	Region 5 notes this is replaced by the end-of-year reports/self assessments for EnPPA, PPG states.
Performance Measures Report	Grant Agreement	Semi-annual	Region 5 recognizes this as a "bean report," and will promote changes at the national level, however, until such time, a semi-annual report is still required.

## LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (LUST) PROGRAM REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
Financial Status Report	Grant Agreement/ 40 CFR 30.52	Semi-annual for Illinois	Due to continued concerns related to spending, Region 5 requests semi-annual FSRs for this program from Illinois, reduced from quarterly.
Performance Measures Report	Headquarters	Semi-annual	Region 5 recognizes this as a "bean report," and will promote changes at the national level, however, until such time, a semi-annual report is still required.

## Bureau of Water

Report	Source	Timeframe	Comments
<b>SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT</b>			
<b>Safe Drinking Water Program</b>			
Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) Note: This is a data input requirement	40CFR 142.15	Quarterly	Database reporting that includes: PWS Inventory, Violations, Enforcement, Variance/Exemption
Annual Compliance Report (ACR)	SDWA amend. 1414(c)(3)(A)(I)	Annual	State distributes the report to the public. USEPA takes all of the State's annual reports and publishes a national report.
Annual Guidance requirements. The program guidance is incorporated by reference in the EnPPA. See Program description b, and oversight Arrangements b.	40 CFR 142.17	Annual	At least annual USEPA shall review the compliance of the State set forth in 40 CFR part 142, subpart B and the approved State primacy program.
Source Water Assessment Program Set Aside Report	Program Directive SDWA Section 1453	Annual	SWP Set-aside.
<b>Wellhead Protection Program</b>			
Wellhead Protection Status Report	SDWA 1428(g)	Biennial	Status report describing the State's progress in implementing the Wellhead Protection Program. Include amendments to the State program for water wells sited during the biennial period.
<b>CLEAN WATER ACT</b>			
<b>Watersheds and Nonpoint Source and Standards and Applied Sciences</b>			
305(b) Water Quality Report	40 CFR 130.8 and 130.10	Biennial	Serves as the primary assessment of state water quality; leads to development of water quality management plans. Serves as the annual water quality report under 205(j) in those years it is prepared. Draft report is due January 1; Final report due April 1, 2000.
Section 205(j) certification	40 CFR 130.10	Annual	Will be replaced by the 305(b) report.

STORET/Ambient water quality monitoring (Note: This is a data base input requirement)		90 days	The State is required to store ambient water quality data in a suitable data base, and eventually (within 90 days) transfer the data to STORET.
303(b) List	130.7(d)	Biennial, due April 1 of even numbered years.	Consists of a list of waters, pollutants causing impairments, and the priority ranking including waters targeted for TMDL development.
<b>National PCS Data base - All of the following relate to the Permit Compliance System (PCS) Update for Enforcement and Compliance and NPDES (Permitting) Programs as required by the PCS Policy Statement, Water Enforcement National Data Base (WENDB) and cited Regulations. They are data base inputs unless otherwise indicated. (Ongoing with timeframes as indicated).</b>			
<b>Enforcement and Compliance Assurance</b>			
Commitments Pretreatment and Sludge Programs	Federal Rule Part 503 and 40 CFR Part 403 respectively	Data entry of Annual Reports from Municipalities with approved P/T programs	Federal Rule Part 503 sets minimum national standards.
		Quarterly entry of inspection data for categorical and significant industrial users	Update to Pretreatment Program Enforcement Tracking System (PPETS) for all approved pretreatment programs
		Quarterly Report	Pretreatment SNC for all major approved programs
Violation/enforcement/penalty data, which includes compliance schedules and their updates.	40 CFR 123.27	Ongoing in PCS manual reporting - semi-annual.	Administrative Orders Consent Orders Judicial Cases with Penalties concluded
Inspections	40 CFR 123.26	As conducted	USEPA reports State and Federal field efforts semi-annually to HQ.
<b>NPDES (Permitting) Support</b>			
Inventory data for major and minor dischargers	PCS QNCR/Moving Base Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	Ongoing Quarterly to Region	State submits list of major dischargers annually as required in MOA. Updates of the major and minor dischargers are in PCS.
Monitoring requirements	Discharge Monitoring Reports 40 CFR 122.44	Varies - monthly, quarterly, or seasonally, as required by permit	As agreed to in the FY98 EnPPA, and as required by regulation. Monitoring frequency varies by individual permit.

Permit limits	PCS, 40 CFR 122.44	Issuance/renewal/ modification	All permits are required to have effluent limitations as specified in regulation. No specific reporting requirement.
Permit Issuance and Expiration dates	PCS, 40 CFR 122.46	Ongoing	Each permit is required to have specified duration.
Effluent monitoring data	PCS/DMR data 40 CFR 122.48	Ongoing, whether monthly, weekly, daily, grab, composite, etc.	As required by regulation, and permit specification.
Compliance schedules	PCS, 40 CFR 122.47	Varies-based on permit requirement	Permittees are required to submit progress reports if any compliance schedules are included in its permit. State reports status in PCS.
<b>Assistance Agreements/Grants</b>			
Water Project/Grant Progress and Performance Reports, including 104, 106, 205(j),* and 319	Grant Requirement 40 CFR 31.40 319's source is CWA 319(h)(11)	End of Grant or Budget/Project Period	Water Programs have numerous pots of moneys which are all covered by an end of grant, end of project reporting requirements (as noted under general grant requirements). When part of an EnPPA/PPG, these are combined with an overall end-of-year report; otherwise a separate report is provided. IN general, all reporting has been reduced to annual or end of project.
*Semi-annual		319 - Annual	
Drinking Water/Clean Water SRF measures	Office of Water Core Performance Measures SDWA 1452	Annual	Outlays Other core measures
<b>Great Lakes Program Office</b>			
Great Lakes Projects (Funded under Section 104) Progress Reports	40 CFR 31.40	Quarterly, Semi-annually, or annually, as determined by Program	Varies by project. Periodic progress reports and a final report are required.

## **DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS**

IEPA and Region 5 will use an agreed upon dispute resolution process to handle the conflicts that may arise as we implement our environmental programs and will treat the resolution process as an opportunity to improve our joint efforts and not as an indication of failure.

### **A. Informal Dispute Resolution Guiding Principles**

IEPA and Region 5 will ensure that program operations:

- C Recognize conflict as a normal part of the State/Federal relationship.
- C Approach disagreement as a mutual problem requiring efforts from both agencies to resolve disputes.
- C Approach the discussion as an opportunity to improve the product through joint efforts.
- C Aim for resolution at the staff level, while keeping management briefed. Seriously consider all issues raised but address them in a prioritized format to assure that sufficient time is allocated to the most significant issues.
- C Promptly disclose underlying assumptions, frames of reference and other driving forces.
- C Clearly differentiate positions and check understanding of content and process with all appropriate or affected parties to assure acceptance by all stakeholders.
- C Document discussions to minimize future misunderstandings.
- C Pay attention to time frames and/or deadlines and escalate quickly when necessary.

### **B. Formal Conflict Resolution**

There are formalized programmatic conflict resolution procedures that need to be invoked if the informal route has failed to resolve all issues. 40 CFR 31.70 outlines the formal grant dispute procedures. There is also an NPDES conflict resolution procedure. The Superfund Program sponsors an Alternate Dispute Resolution Contract that provides neutral third parties to facilitate conflict resolution for projects accepted into the program. These are all time consuming and should be reserved for the most contentious of issues. For less contentious matters, we will use the following procedures:

1. Define dispute - any disagreement over an issue that prevents a matter from going forward.
2. Resolution process - a process whereby the parties move from disagreement to agreement over an issue.
3. Principle - all disputes should be resolved at the front line or staff level.
4. Time frame - generally, disputes should be resolved as quickly as possible but within two weeks of their arising at the staff level. If unresolved at the end of two weeks, the issue should be raised to the next level of each organization.
5. Escalation - when there is no resolution and the two weeks have passed, there should be comparable escalation in each organization, accompanied by a statement of the issue and a one page issue paper. A conference call between the parties should be held as soon as possible. Disputes that need to be raised to a higher level should again be raised in comparable fashion in each organization.

# **BUREAU OF AIR PROGRAM OUTPUTS**

## **Ozone:**

1. Identification, measurement, and quantification of program support for Partners for Clean Air (March, 2000)
2. Recommend boundaries for 8-hour nonattainment areas (January 2000)

## **Title V:**

3. Public notice of draft permits for the remaining 90% of the ERMS sources
4. Issue Title V permits to the remaining 90% of the ERMS sources (by May 1, 2000)
5. Issue Title V permits to electric utilities
6. Issue construction permits; PSD and New Source Review evaluations as necessary
7. Provide draft/proposed permits to Region 5 for review concurrently with public notice and review

## **Air Toxics:**

8. Continue implementation of § 112, including subsections (g)(New Source Review), (f)(residual risk), (i)(construction permits), (j)(site-specific MACT where USEPA has not promulgated categorical MACT), and (r)(release management plans)
9. Implement USEPA's air toxics monitoring program
10. Urban Toxics Strategy: evaluate impact on Illinois source sectors; evaluate federal/state roles; determine the significance of sectors not affected by MACT standards
11. Great Lakes Project: continue inventory development
12. Refine Illinois' statewide inventory as part of the National Air Toxics Assessment
13. Implement a monitoring program at O'Hare Airport; compare ambient toxics levels in the vicinity of O'Hare with other parts of the Chicago urban area

## **Compliance:**

14. Compliance investigations and enforcement actions that provide an acceptable balance between resource commitments (state, local, federal) and benefit to the environment, including any SEPs
15. Implement the FY 2000 Inspection Workplan
16. Develop a process for annual systems performance review for ERMS

## **Base Programs and National/Regional Priorities:**

### Air Monitoring:

17. See Reporting Requirements Inventory
18. Perform CEMS audits, particularly of SO<sub>2</sub> emissions at utilities
19. Continue deployment of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> monitoring network; collect and analyze data

### State Permitting:

20. Provide USEPA with copies of construction permits, as appropriate

PM10:

21. Seek redesignation of the McCook and Lake Calumet areas

PM2.5:

22. Continue inventory development

Data Management:

23. Complete development and implement the ERMS database (2d phase) (by May 1, 2000)

24. Revise the Annual Emissions Report rule to encompass special ERMS reporting as well as other changes in reporting requirements

Multi-Media Agency Programs:

25. Develop a regulatory approach to limiting particulate emissions of lead from external surface removal projects

National/Regional Priorities:

(Note: These activities are included within our categorical activities listed above.)

Reporting and Program Submissions:

26. Illinois EPA Bureau of Air will provide USEPA with the reports and program documents: as listed in the Reporting Requirements Inventory.

# **Bureau of Land Program Outputs for FFY2000**

## **Hazardous Waste Management**

1. Number of treatment storage disposal facilities inspections
2. Number of enforcement actions taken and penalties collected
3. Number of compliance surveys conducted
4. Number of compliance agreements established
5. Number of criminal investigations initiated and closed
6. Number of referrals to Illinois EPA's Criminal Enforcement Decision Group and to prosecutorial authorities (hazardous waste cases)
7. Number of draft and final permits and permit modifications issued to facilities in the permitting universe
8. Number of closure plans, closure plan modification requests, and closure certifications reviewed and approved for facilities
9. Number of RCRA Facility Assessments completions, stabilization actions required in a permit, RCRA Facility Investigation Phase I and Phase II report or workplan approvals, and corrective measures report approvals. NOTE: Among these corrective measure reports will be a final remedy construction completion report
10. Number of inspections and Mechanical Integrity Tests conducted at hazardous Class I facilities and the number passed
11. Number of permit modifications and renewals at hazardous Class I facilities
12. Status of the state's Universal Waste Rule.

## **Solid Waste Management**

1. Number of referrals to Illinois EPA's Criminal Enforcement Decision Group and to prosecutorial authorities (nonhazardous waste cases)
2. Number and category of Used and Waste Tire facilities inspected
3. Number of tire cleanups conducted and volume of tires recycled
4. Number of inspections and Mechanical Integrity Tests conducted at nonhazardous Class I facilities and the number passed
5. Number of permit modification and renewals at nonhazardous Class I facilities
6. Number of potentially significant Class V wells investigated
7. Provision the Class V inventory to Region 5 annually on December 15
8. Number of Class IV/V wells (by well type) brought under specific control through permits and closures
9. Number of abandoned or other Class V wells plugged to protect Underground Sources of Drinking Water
10. Number of Closure Certifications approved for non-hazardous landfills.

## **Federal Cleanups**

1. Number of NPL sites at which construction has been completed

2. Number of NPL sites at which removal or remedial action have been completed
3. Number of NPL sites at which a Record of Decision has been signed
4. Description of BOL's role in (a) promoting efficient and effective management of the CERCLA Program; (b) conducting legal, statutory, and regulatory activities necessary to implement effective enforcement activities at NPL sites; (c) administering cost recovery program; and (d) managing and maintaining community relations program activities
5. Status on the development and implementation of a computerized document tracking process and database to measure and evaluate performance in meeting 30 day turnaround times of Federal facility document reviews
6. Status on the development and implementation of a Federal facility site inventory database to track and report program outcomes (e.g., number of sites cleaned up, acres transferred) as outlined in this agreement
7. Number of Remedial Investigations for Federal facilities reviewed
8. Status on the development of a comprehensive list of Formerly Used Defense sites in Illinois
9. Number of Finding of Suitability for Transfers issued
10. Percentage of Federal facility acreage remaining to be transferred
11. Number of Brownfields Assessments conducted

### **State Cleanups**

1. Status of the cleanup at Paxton Landfill (Chicago, IL)
2. Number of sites receiving an action under the State Response Action Program and acres remediated
3. Status of regulatory amendments proposed for the Site Remediation Program regulations
4. Number of sites entering the Site Remediation Program
5. Number of sites in the Site Remediation Program which have received a No Further Remediation Letter and acres remediated

### **Leaking Underground Storage Tanks**

1. Number of leaking underground storage tank releases reported
2. Number of leaking underground storage tank cleanups initiated
3. Number of leaking underground storage tank cleanups completed and acres remediated
4. Status of methyl tertiary butyl ether amendment to the Tiered Approach to Corrective Action Objectives regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code 742); Petroleum Underground Storage Tanks regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code 732); and Groundwater Quality Standards (35 Ill. Adm. Code 620)
5. Number of leaking underground storage tank emergency responses
6. Description of outreach efforts
7. Number of enforcement actions taken (informal and formal)

### **Other Environmental Areas**

1. Number of noise pollution complaints received
2. Describe benefits of Illinois All-Cities Brownfields Workshops conducted in FFY00
3. Number of communities using BOL Brownfield services

# Program Outputs

## Bureau of Water

### Point Source Control

#### Watershed Management

1. Description of major achievements in developing and implementing comprehensive watershed management programs including how water quality standards are used in managing water quality improvements and how interrelated programs will be coordinated using a watershed approach. (Source: End of year report)
2. Watershed Implementation Plan development will be initiated in 2 watersheds selected from the Unified Watershed Assessment 1999-2000 Restoration Schedule for Category I Watersheds Most in Need of Restoration.
3. Develop Watershed Implementation Plans on the 104(b)(3) funded planning grants.
4. Percent of state waters monitored or assessed (includes waterway, inland lake, and Lake Michigan). (Source: Annual supplement to 305(b) report)
5. Percent of river miles and lake acres that have been assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories; and compilation of Site-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies. (Source: Annual supplement to 305(b) report)
6. Description of changes to statewide monitoring programs to conform to Section 106 guidelines. (Source: Surface Water Quality Monitoring Strategy submitted in FY 97)
7. Number of water quality surveys (Source: End of year report)
8. Designate up to 85 dedicated Nature Preserves as Class III Special Resource Groundwater to the Illinois Pollution Control Board.
9. Summary information on reduction in pollutant loading from point sources in priority targeted watershed. (Source: End of year report)
10. Number of facility inspections conducted. (Source: PCS)
11. Number and percentage of approved pretreatment facilities audited in the reporting year. Of those, the number of audits finding significant shortcomings and the number of local programs upgraded to achieve compliance. (Source: PCS)
12. Percent of POTWs that are beneficially reusing all or part of their biosolids. (Source: End of year report)
13. List of actions taken to reduce NPDES compliance monitoring (Source: End of year report)
14. Status of all delegated NPDES programs with regard to adoption of applicable regulations and legal requirements (Source: End of year report)
15. Number of CAFOs with 1,000 or more animal units with current permits and whether the permits include manure management requirements.
16. The TMDL status, including: a) the number of TMDLs identified on the 1998 303(d) list that the State has committed to produce in the two year cycle; b) the number of TMDLs submitted to EPA; c) the number of state-established TMDLs approved by EPA; and d) the number of EPA-established TMDLs. (Source: End of year report)

#### Nonpoint Source

17. Identify those watershed projects in the Section 319 draft work plan which are included in the Unified Watershed Approach. Identify the watersheds priority ranking within the Illinois EPA's Targeted

## Watershed Approach.

18. IEPA will provide a description of the methodology to be utilized to document pollutant load reductions resulting from all projects that involve the installation of BMPs in the first biannual report on the FY2000 Section 319 grant.

## Public Involvement

19. Public involvement into the Watershed Initiative will be described as part of the watershed report identified in Program Output #1 of Watershed Management (Source: End of year report).

## Drinking Water Program

20. Status of significant activities taken to meet new SDWA requirements including:
  - C Develop a strategy to provide technical assistance to non-compliant water supplies to assess and develop needed technical, managerial and financial capacity to operate in compliance.
  - C Listing of systems with a history of noncompliance and the reasons for noncompliance
  - C Section 1414 annual compliance report
  - C Percent of DW-SRF set-aside funds earmarked to perform source water delineations and assessments.  
(Source: End of year report)
    - Develop modifications to the Public Notice Regulations.
    - Implement a return to compliance program when the Radionuclides Regulations are in "final" form.  
(Source: End of year report)

## Source Water Protection

21. Receive formal endorsement of Illinois' Source Water Assessment Program application from USEPA, Region 5.
22. Begin publication of source water assessments for community water supplies.
23. Continue work with the Mentor Program to increase source water protection activities.
24. Continue work to include source water protection provisions into the WIP Guidance and participate in watershed efforts (including Lake Michigan LaMP, Upper Mississippi, etc.) to protect surface water supplies of drinking water.
25. Continue to propose regulated recharge areas and maximum setback zone regulations to the Illinois Pollution Control Board.
26. Expand I-Glass to include watershed boundaries and other Agency data and information.

## Lake Management

27. Initiate and administer 1-3 Phase I diagnostic-feasibility studies and 3-5 Phase II implementation projects under the Illinois Clean Lakes Program.
28. Initiate and administer four to six projects under the Priority Lake and Watershed Implementation Program.
29. Conduct Ambient Lake Monitoring Program activities at 50 lakes
30. Conduct basic Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP) Secchi transparency and Zebra Mussel monitoring at 180 lakes. Conduct expanded VLMP monitoring (i.e., Chlorophyll a, Water Quality) at 100 lakes.

31. Continue expanded technical assistance capabilities to lake associations, volunteers, lake owners/managers, and the public.
32. Provide funding for and administer approximately 100 Lake Education Assistance Program Grants.
33. Plan for and conduct five lake management workshops in different parts of the state.
34. Develop and distribute four to six "Lake Notes" fact sheets.

#### Sediment Management

35. Sediment quality data will be entered into the STORET water quality data management system.

#### Construction Grants Program

36. Number of projects administratively completed (GICS)
37. Number of projects closed out (GICS)
38. Amount of construction grant funds made available for transfer to the SRF (GICS)

#### Small System Support

39. Number of operational visits conducted. (Source: End of year report)
40. Estimate of water supply personnel informed/trained. (Source: End of year report)

#### State Revolving Fund

41. Number of communities receiving loans and the amount. (Source: End of year report)
42. Comparison of Quarterly Outlays to OMB planning targets. (Source: GICS)
43. Report on federal indicators to measure the pace of the CW-SRF and DW-SRF programs. (Source: End of year report)
44. Continue to maintain SRF information system. (Source: End of year report)

#### Technical and Public Education

45. Technical assistance workshops presented with Illinois Rural Water Association, Illinois Section AWWA, IDPH, IPWSOA and local operator groups.

#### NPDES Program Delegation

46. Development of regulatory package to allow the assumption of sludge authority for presentation to Pollution Control Board and Agency rulemaking procedures.

#### NPDES Permit Backlog

47. Substantial elimination of the backlog of expired NPDES permits for facilities that have been identified as significant contributors to water quality problems in priority watersheds by the end of the fiscal year.
48. Number of stormwater sources associated with industrial activity, number of construction sites over five acres, and number of designated stormwater sources (including Municipal Phase I) that are covered by a current individual or general NPDES permit. (Source: PCS)

- 49. Number of permittees that are covered by NPDES permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO policy. (Source: PCS)
- 50. Number of a)non-storm water general permits issued and b)number of facilities covered. (Source: PCS)

Compliance Assistance/Enforcement

- 51. Average number of days to reach agreement on a compliance plan for resolution of violations. (Source: PCS)
- 52. Success ratio for participants that receive compliance assistance. (Source: PCS)
- 53. Description of environmental benefits that are achieved due to resolution of enforcement cases that involve P<sub>2</sub> and SEPs. (Source: End of year report)
- 54. A pilot assessment annual compliance excellence achievers as demonstrated by three or more years of sustained compliance. (Source: PCS)
- 55. Percent of discharge monitoring data received that is required to be reported by the NPDES permit program. (Source: PCS)
- 56. Yearly significant non-compliance days per NPDES major discharger.
- 57. Number of enforcement actions including number of noncompliance advisories issued. (Source: PCS)
- 58. Number of cases involving audit privilege. (Source: End of year report)
- 59. Enhancement of Enforcement Management System reflecting provisions of recent legislative changes and program priorities. (Source: End of year report)
- 60. Number of demand letters issued. (Source: End of year report)
- 61. Number of wastewater and water supply operators certified. (Source: End of year report).
- 62. Percent of sample results received that are required under the SDWA. (Source: SDWIS)
- 63. Report to address Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance Accountability Outcome Measures #2 and #3:
  - C Environmental and public health benefits achieved through inspections and enforcement activities.
  - C Results or impact of using: audit privilege or immunity law; audit policies; small business compliance assistance policies; and compliance assistance initiatives developed for specific industrial sectors.
 (Source: End of year report)

Inspection Strategy

- 64. Inspection Strategy at the start of the fiscal year identifying overall goals and priorities including an approach for targeting CAFO's.
- 65. Inspection Plan at start of fiscal year identifying facilities to be inspected and type of inspection to be conducted. Includes Majors, Pretreatment Communities.

Pollution Prevention Initiatives

- 66. Report summarizing municipal pollution prevention activities. (Source: End of year report)

Water Quality Standards

- 67. Specific outputs for biocriteria, water quality standards, GLI, nutrients and use designations as identified in the FY 2000 Performance Partnership Agreement.

### Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

68. Develop and submit the final 303(d) list for 2000 as required according to the timeframe specified in the applicable federal regulations for TMDLs. Develop TMDLs in accordance with the approved schedule.
69. Begin development of TMDLs on the 7 watersheds identified on Illinois EPA's 1998 303(d) list with a target for completion and submittal to USEPA for approval by May 2001.

### Review of National Data/Reporting Systems

70. Report proposing changes in reporting and format for the next self-assessment. (Source: Report by the end of the second quarter of the federal fiscal year)

# **Multimedia Programs**

## **Program Outputs**

### **Toxic Chemical Management Program**

1. Annual Toxic Chemical Report.
2. Number of PCB inspections, related sample results and inspection reports.
3. Preparation of enforcement cases, if applicable.
4. Decision about regulatory proposal.
5. Number of removal incidents where response is necessary.

### **Environmental Emergency Management Program**

1. Number of emergency incident notifications and IEPA on-site responses.
2. Number of significant release reviews conducted and recommendations sent to IEMA.
3. Number of HAZOPS.
4. Number of enforcement actions taken.

### **Regulatory Innovation Program**

1. Number of regulatory innovation projects that are proposed and are implemented.
2. Number of Clean Break clients that receive some assistance.
3. Number of small business guides that are completed.
4. Database for schools and related environmental events.

### **Pollution Prevention Program**

#### **Education Outreach**

1. Number of presentations completed
2. Number of attendees at P2 workshops
3. Number of requests for further assistance from presentations and workshops
4. Number of participants on email distribution list
5. Number of documents and links available on OPP web page and number of time pages are accessed (“hits”).
6. Sponsor special P2 seminars for local governments
7. Level of customer satisfaction with educational outreach activities (ease of use, contains useful information, clear format, etc.)

#### **Technical Assistance**

1. Number of P2 site visits conducted
2. Number of facilities reached through special outreach initiatives
3. Number of engineering interns placed with business and others
4. Number of P2 recommendations offered
5. Project/Actual amount of pollution prevention
6. Level of customer satisfaction

## Regulatory Integration

1. Number of facilities receiving on-site technical assistance as a result of an inspection
2. Number of geographic or sector initiatives with P2 element
3. Number or percent of non-compliance actions (compliance-commitment agreements, consent decrees) which include P2 recommendations or conditions.
4. Number of inspections where P2 was discussed.
5. Develop and initiate P2 training for selected permit writers.
6. Provide follow-up sector-specific P2 training for field staff.

## Voluntary Initiatives

1. Initiate new voluntary P2 program for Illinois businesses
2. Initiate special mercury reduction recognition program for hospitals
3. Number of participants in voluntary P2 initiatives and partnerships
4. Number of P2 projects implemented by program participants and amount of pollution prevented
5. Level of P2 integration into facility business functions

## **Environmental Education**

### Support increased intra-Agency coordination of environmental education

- Quarterly Environmental Education reports for Senior staff.

### Refine suitable environmental indicator(s) and core performance measure(s)

1. Annual number of persons who participate in environmental education activities.
2. Summary reports of pre- and post-survey results.

### Develop partnerships with external groups

- Number of partnerships formed.

### Expand public outreach

1. Revised *Air, Land & Water* education packet.
2. Teacher workshops for the revised *Air, Land & Water* education packet.
3. Exhibit to promote the Illinois EPA's environmental education program.
4. Revised conceptual design plan for Illinois EPA's environmental education web site.
5. Next edition of Envirofun installed.
6. Number of environmental education articles for various publications.