



Illinois
Environmental
Protection Agency

Bureau of Water
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Springfield, IL 62794--9276

November 2004

IEPA/BOW/04-005

Illinois 2004 Section 303(d) List



Walnut Point Lake

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Bureau of Water
Watershed Management Section
Planning Unit
www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
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NOV 04 2004

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

Marcia Willhite, Chief
Bureau of Water
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 North Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

WW-16J
RECEIVED

NOV 15 2004

Re: Approval of 2004 303(d) List of Impaired Waters

**Watershed Management Section
BUREAU OF WATER**

Dear Ms. Willhite

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has conducted a complete review of Illinois' 2004 Section 303(d) list and supporting documentation and information. Based on this review, U.S. EPA has determined that Illinois' 2004 list of water quality limited segments still requiring Total Maximum Daily Load calculations meets the requirements of Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and U.S. EPA's implementing regulations. Therefore, U.S. EPA hereby approves Illinois' Section 303(d) list. U.S. EPA approves the State's decision to list the waters and associated pollutants identified on Illinois' 303(d) list along with the State's priority ranking for these waters and pollutants. The statutory and regulatory requirements and U.S. EPA's review of the Illinois' compliance with each requirement, are described in the enclosed decision document.

U.S. EPA's approval of Illinois' Section 303(d) list extends to all water bodies on the list with the exception of those waters that are within Indian Country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. Section 1151. U.S. EPA is taking no action to approve or disapprove the State's list with respect to those waters at this time. U.S. EPA, or eligible Indian Tribes, as appropriate, will retain responsibilities under Section 303(d) for those waters.

We appreciate your hard work in this area and the submittal of the list as required. If you have any questions please contact Mr. Kevin Pierard, Chief, Watersheds and Wetlands Branch, at 312-886-4448.

Sincerely yours,

Jo Lynn Traub,
Director, Water Division

Enclosure

cc w/enclosure: Bruce Yurdin, IEPA
Jennifer Clarke, IEPA

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

- Fulfill the requirements set forth in Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Water Quality Planning and Management regulation at 40 CFR Part 130 for the year 2004.
- Inform the public and other stakeholders about the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program/process.

This report is submitted to the U.S. EPA for review and approval of Illinois' list of 303(d) waters. It provides the states supporting documentation required by 40 CFR Part 130.7 and rationale in fulfilling Section 303(d) requirements.

B. Clean Water Act Section 303(d)

1. Section 303(d) Requirements (1992)

Section 303(d) requires states, in part, to:

- i) identify waters which will not attain applicable water quality standards with technology-based controls alone (i.e., water quality limited). [40 CFR Part 130.7(b)(1)]
- ii) identify waters for which controls on thermal discharges are not stringent enough to assure protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish and wildlife sufficient to achieve water quality standards. [40 CFR Part 130.7(b)(2)]
- iii) establish a priority ranking for such waters, taking into account the severity of pollution and the uses to be made of such waters. [40 CFR Part 130.7(b)(4)]
- iv) target waters for development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that would be initiated before the next biennial reporting period. [40 CFR Part 130.7(b)(4)]

2. Background

The Section 303(d) rules, as amended on July 13, 2000, were withdrawn by the U.S. EPA on April 17, 2003. However, the U.S. EPA had proposed another set of rules on January 10, 2003 commonly known as the Watershed Rule. Four U.S. Senators wrote a letter on November 11, 2003 to the U.S. EPA Administrator asking her to cease advancing the proposed Watershed Rule for various reasons. As a result, the Watershed Rule was not advanced and the Illinois' Section 303(d) List for 2004 was prepared in accordance with 1992 regulations, and new guidance provided by U.S. EPA (U.S. EPA 2003).

U.S. EPA guidance of November 19, 2001 allowed for optional development of an Integrated Report (IR) under Sections 305(b) and 303(d). Illinois EPA elected to prepare two separate reports during 2004, one for Section 305(b) and another for Section 303(d). Illinois EPA is now in the

process of converting its data to the new U.S. EPA Assessment Database (ADB II) and will be preparing an IR in 2006.

3. Changes in the 303(d) Lists - 1992 to 2004

Illinois EPA created its first 303(d) List in 1992, which was based on the 16 screening categories from the EPA 1992 listing guidance (U.S. EPA 1991). A similar methodology was used for the 1994 and 1996 lists. The 1998 listing criteria were based on the EPA 1998 listing guidance (U.S. EPA 1997a) and included waters impaired by both point and nonpoint sources. On previous lists, impaired waters were only listed if their sources were point sources. For this reason, and the fact the 1998 list also included waters from all three previous lists, the 1998 list contained many more waters. U.S. EPA eliminated the regulatory requirement for states to submit a section 303(d) list in 2000. The two criteria that make the 2002 list different from the 1998 list are: (i) it did not include a full/threatened waters category, and (ii) the Agency identified impairment on the basis of individual use assessment rather than the overall use assessment by summing all designated uses for a specific water.

For the 2004 list, there are four changes that have been made to the 305(b) assessment methodology that affect the 303(d) list. Listed below are brief descriptions of each change. For a thorough description, please refer to the 2004 305(b) report.

- There is no longer a “Full/Threatened” use support category.
- The confidence level rating associated with the potential causes is no longer used.
- An improved fish Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) (Smogor 2004), in development for several years was used, in part, for determining aquatic life use in streams assessed for the 2004 305(b) Report.
- In previous 305(b) reports, the assessment of public water supply (PWS) use was limited to concentrations of nitrates and atrazine in raw water samples. For the 2004 305(b) report, PWS assessments are consistent with 35 IL Adm. Code 302 and 611 standards for raw and finished waters. PWS use support is determined through an assessment of the ambient (raw) water and the level of treatment provided.

Table 1 includes the total number of river miles and lake acres for each of the 303(d) lists.

Table 1. River Miles and Lake Acres for 303(d) Lists

303(d) List	River Miles	Lake Acres
1992	273	0
1994	865	11,460
1996	600	27,818
1998	5,044	133,234
2002	7,219	127,675
2004	8,078	138,578

For the 2004 list, Illinois EPA has changed the watershed boundaries for the listing prioritization (Section D). In the 2002 list, watershed boundaries were based on the USGS eight-digit hydrologic units, which were subdivided into smaller-scale watersheds with the aid of U.S. EPA’s river Reach File 3(RF3) coverage. For the 2004 list, the USGS ten-digit hydrologic units are used for the watershed boundaries. This was done to enable more comprehensive use of data and decision making in TMDL development. This may also allow for more rapid TMDL development as more waters will be considered in any TMDL, at the same time.

II. SECTION 303(d) LIST DEVELOPMENT

This section provides a brief overview of the 2004 Section 305(b) assessments, which forms the primary basis for the development of the 2004 Section 303(d) List. Further, this section provides information about the data and documents used in development of the Section 303(d) List; explains the sequence of steps employed in the identification of water quality limited waters; the priority ranking of water bodies; and removal of previously listed waters from the Section 303(d) List prior to TMDL development.

A. Brief Overview of 2004 Section 305(b) Assessment

Illinois EPA has organized an assessment of water bodies (i.e., stream segments, inland lakes and Lake Michigan), consistent with U.S. EPA requirements, under a generic set of five designated use categories. These individual designated use categories are public water supply, aquatic life, primary contact (swimming), secondary contact (recreation), and fish consumption. For each water body, and for each designated use applicable to the water body, Illinois EPA's assessment concludes one of three possible "use-support" levels: fully supporting (Full), partially supporting (Partial), or not supporting (Nonsupport). Full use support means that the water body attains the designated use. Partial use support means that the water body attains the designated use at a reduced level. Nonsupport means that the water body does not attain the designated use. All water bodies assessed as partial or nonsupport attainment for any designated use are identified as "impaired." For impaired water bodies, Illinois EPA then identifies potential "causes" and "sources" of impairment of those designated uses.

B. Data and Documents Used in the Development of 2004 303(d) List

U.S. EPA regulations at 40 CFR 130.7(b)(5) state "Each state shall assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality related data and information to develop the list required by 130.7(b)(1) [water quality limited waters for which technology based effluent limits are not sufficient to achieve water quality standards] and 130.7(b)(2) [water quality limited waters for which controls on thermal discharges are not sufficient to achieve water quality standards]." Several U.S. EPA references and guidance documents (U.S. EPA 1991, 1992a, 1992b, 1993a, 1993b, 1996, 1997a, 1997b, 1998, 2000a, 2000b, 2001, 2003) regarding data use and assessment were used in developing the Section 303(d) list. Illinois EPA's 2004 Section 305(b) Report along with external sources of data were used for the 303(d) list.

1. Illinois EPA Data

The primary source of assessment information used in the development of the Section 303(d) List is the state's 2004 Section 305(b) Report. Water quality assessments in the Section 305(b) Report are based on a combination of chemical (water, sediment and fish tissue), physical (habitat and flow discharge), and biological (macroinvertebrate, macrophyte, algal and fish) data. Because water-resource data take time to gather and process, the result is a two-year lag period. Therefore, surface water assessments relevant to this 303(d) list are based primarily on data and information collected through September 2002 in conjunction with various ongoing monitoring programs. However, for some uses (i.e., fish consumption and public water supply) more recent data are used. In the 305(b) report and 303(d) list, Illinois EPA uses the terms "monitored" or "M" and "evaluated" or "E". These terms apply only to assessments of primary and secondary contact uses in lakes and to aquatic life use in lakes and streams. Illinois EPA considers monitored assessments

more reliable than evaluated assessments. Monitored assessments are based on current site-specific monitoring data believed to accurately portray existing water quality conditions. Assessments that use biological, chemical, or physical data no more than five years old, in general, are included in this category. Assessments for primary and secondary contact uses in streams and for fish consumption and public water supply uses in both streams and lakes are considered to meet these “monitored” conditions and thus accurately reflect existing water quality conditions. Evaluated assessments are those for which the resource-quality determinations are based on data types other than those used for monitored assessments. Other information includes: land-use information, location of known point and nonpoint potential sources, monitoring data generally more than five years old, volunteer data, or documented site-specific knowledge. Illinois EPA does not use volunteer data for 303(d) listing purposes. Volunteer data are collected by citizens generally under the Illinois EPA Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP). These volunteer data collections lack sufficient reliability to be used, supported, and justified by Illinois EPA monitoring/assessment and watershed-management professionals, in a binding, highly scrutinized, regulatory-based 303(d)/TMDL Program. The purposes of the VLMP are to provide effective public education in lake ecology and management, to facilitate local lake and watershed management activities and collect baseline information for future use. A description of the different types of Monitored and Evaluated data sets and their associated codes for streams, inland lakes, and Lake Michigan can be found in the 2004 Section 305(b) Report. Data collected as part of Illinois EPA’s monitoring programs are entered into STORET, BIOS and/or a state developed database. A full and detailed description of the Illinois EPA’s monitoring programs from which data are collected and for which they are subsequently used in the Section 303(d) List can be found in the Agency’s publications “Water Quality Monitoring Strategy 1996—2000” (IEPA 1996) and “Water Quality Monitoring Strategy 2002—2006” (IEPA 2002b). A brief description can also be found in the Section 305(b) Reports.

2. Other Sources of Data

Data collected from sources other than Illinois EPA monitoring programs are considered in the assessment process. Illinois EPA considers water quality related data collected by a variety of federal, state and local organizations in Illinois. To assure the quality of these external data sets, the Bureau of Water required non-Illinois EPA providers of environmental data to submit quality assurance project plans (QAPPs) or other evidence of quality collection and analytical methods for Agency approval. A QAPP describes the activities of an environmental data operations project involved with the acquisition of environmental information, whether generated from direct measurements activities, collected from other sources, or compiled from computerized databases and information systems. The benefits of a QAPP are to communicate, to all parties, the specifications for implementation of the project design and to ensure that the quality objectives are achieved for the project. So far, Illinois EPA has entered into formal QAPP agreements with six entities. These entities are: the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago, Fox River Wastewater Reclamation District, Strand Associates, Wheaton Sanitary District, U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), and Sinissippi Coalition for Restoring the Environment (SCORE). Two provide ambient data and the others are TMDL case-specific. In all cases, the QAPP initiating entity and the Agency sign a formal QAPP and the data generated are to be provided to Illinois EPA by a certain date in a usable, specified format. In signing the QAPP, the parties collecting the data are advised that Illinois EPA can audit their data collection programs.

In November 2003, Illinois EPA held a 305(b) public meeting and at this meeting the use of non-agency data was discussed. At the same time, the Agency solicited data from the QAPP entities via a letter, requesting surface water quality monitoring data.

C. Identification of Water Bodies for the Illinois Section 303(d) List

This section identifies water quality limited waters (WQLWs) and specifies the criteria used in determining which waters will be placed on the Illinois Section 303(d) List.

1. Identification of Water Quality Limited Waters (WQLWs)

The WQLWs consist of partial and nonsupport waters from the 2004 Section 305(b) Report. These include waters with site-specific sport fish consumption advisories. Waters on previous Section 303(d) lists are also included unless they are identified as full support in the 305(b) report. The guidance documents cited in the reference section of this report were used for listing waters on the 2004 Section 303(d) List. A further description of the WQLWs is given below.

Waters for which any designated use is identified as partial or nonsupport in the 2004 Section 305(b) Report based on chemical, biological and/or physical data. This includes waters in which site-specific sport fish consumption advisories are currently in effect based on contaminants that have been identified in fish tissue. In the most recent studies of fish tissue in Illinois waters, contaminants include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), chlordane and methyl mercury. (In accordance with federal guidance (U.S. EPA 2000b), only waters identified with site specific information regarding fish tissue contamination are placed on the 2004 303(d) List. Refer to Section II (C) (2)).

Illinois has a statewide general fish consumption advisory for methyl mercury as of April 1, 2002. The primary source of methyl mercury in most waters of the United States is strongly suspected to be deposition from air pollution sources. These sources may occur outside the state and national boundaries. Therefore, assessment and control of mercury contamination may require interstate and international measures, which are beyond the scope of state environmental agencies. U.S. EPA is currently conducting several studies of the mercury problem. U.S. EPA has recommended that, at the state level, TMDLs for low-level mercury contamination be given a low priority for the time being.

2. Illinois Section 303(d) List

This section explains the criteria used to determine which WQLWs were placed on the Section 303(d) List for TMDL development. Any WQLW meeting the requirements of (i) or (ii) (described below) were placed on the Illinois Section 303(d) List. The criteria for placement are as follows:

- (i) A WQLW previously listed on an approved Section 303(d) List. However, some water bodies that were on previous Illinois Section 303(d) Lists have not been included in the 2004 list. Those water bodies and the criteria used to delist them are discussed in Section II (E); or
- (ii) A WQLW assessed as partial or nonsupport for aquatic life, primary contact, secondary contact, public water supply, and/or indigenous aquatic life designated uses in the 2004 Section 305(b) Report by using monitored chemical, biological and/or physical data (these waters include waters assessed for site-specific sport fish tissue contamination). Indigenous aquatic life designated use applies to a limited set of waters, constituting about 80 miles of canals and rivers plus Lake Calumet in northeastern Illinois. This designated use is intended to protect waters not suited for general use activities but nonetheless suited for secondary contact uses and capable of supporting indigenous aquatic life.

Certain waters that meet the above criteria will not be placed on the Illinois Section 303(d) List. They include waters for which a TMDL has been completed or waters that meet the delisting criteria in Section II (E) (i.e., waters that currently meet water quality standards or were previously listed in error).

D. Prioritization of the Illinois Section 303(d) List

U.S. EPA regulations at 40 CFR Part 130.7(b)(4) require establishing a priority ranking of the 303(d) listed waters for the development of TMDLs that accounts for the severity of pollution and the designated uses. For the purposes of the Illinois Section 303(d) List, the prioritization process was done on a watershed basis instead of on individual water bodies. Illinois EPA watershed boundaries are based on the USGS ten-digit hydrologic units. Developing prioritization at this watershed scale provides Illinois with the ability to address watershed issues at a manageable level and document improvements to a watershed's health.

1. Steps in the Prioritization Process

The Illinois Section 303(d) List was prioritized based on the steps listed below:

Step 1 - The first step in the prioritization process is based on use designations, establishing a High, Medium and Low Priority for specific uses.

- High Priority – watersheds containing one or more water bodies that are less than full support for public water supply use.
- Medium Priority – watersheds containing one or more water bodies that are less than full support for aquatic life use, fishing use, or primary contact (swimming) use.
- Low Priority – watersheds containing one or more water bodies that are less than full support for secondary contact (recreation) use.

Step 2 - The second step in the prioritization process is based on the overall severity of pollution. For the purposes of this process, “severity of pollution” is determined by summing the number of potential causes (i.e., 1220—dissolved oxygen) of impairment to a water body segment. The watersheds with more potential causes of impairments were identified and listed as higher priority than those listed with less causes within each of the priority groups identified in Step 1.

EXAMPLE: Watershed “A” has three water body segments with a total of 15 causes identified. Watershed “B” has four water body segments with a total of 10 potential causes identified. Both water bodies were assessed for public water supply use. Therefore, Watershed “A” (public water supply use with 15 potential causes) will be ranked above Watershed “B” (public water supply use with 10 potential causes) for TMDL development within the High Priority Category identified in Step 1.

2. Criteria for Higher Prioritization in Scheduling TMDL Development

Once the waters have been prioritized as specified above for the 303(d) list, Illinois EPA may also give consideration to the following criteria to indicate a higher priority within each priority category (High, Medium and Low) when scheduling TMDL development. Those waters meeting the criteria may be selected for TMDL development over those that do not meet the criteria, regardless of priority ranking on the list.

- i) A water body's potential for improvement: Best professional judgment for identifying potential improvement will be based, in part, upon the capacity of the data to pinpoint the potential cause-source relationship, and the availability and likelihood of successfully implementing regulatory and voluntary programs to achieve water quality improvement.
- ii) The degree of public support and source water protection (surface water) for water body improvement: Expressions of public support for an impaired watershed may include but are not limited to: active publicly supported watershed planning groups, ongoing public water quality monitoring programs and other similar efforts.

3. Criteria for Lower Prioritization in Scheduling TMDL Development

Along with the above factors, Illinois EPA may use the following criteria to indicate a lower priority within each priority category (High, Medium and Low) when scheduling TMDL development. Although these lower priority waters may not be scheduled for TMDL development at this time or may not be appropriate candidates for TMDLs in the future, the Illinois EPA will continue ongoing efforts, and support new approaches that will result in these waters meeting full support and being removed from the Section 303(d) list. In that regard, each of the following criteria contains a brief explanation of the actions that the Illinois EPA may take to improve or enhance the status of those waters. Those waters meeting the criteria below may be passed over on the list regardless of priority ranking.

- i) 303(d) listed waters that are interstate waters—e.g., Mississippi River, Ohio River, Lake Michigan and others. In these waters, the Illinois EPA will continue to work closely with other states and U.S. EPA in addressing issues related to Section 303(d) requirements. U.S. EPA is expected to take a lead role in coordinating the state efforts.
- ii) 303(d) listed waters where the potential causes of impairment are “pollutants” for which there are no numeric water quality standards in Illinois—e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus in streams, and others. Pending development of appropriate numeric water quality standards as may be proposed by the Agency or others and adopted by the Pollution Control Board, Illinois EPA will continue to work with watershed planning groups and others to identify causes and treat potential sources of impairment.
- iii) 303(d) listed waters where potential causes of impairment of a water body is “pollution”—e.g., habitat alterations, dams, and others. The Illinois EPA will continue to work with watershed planning groups and others to identify causes and treat potential sources of impairment.
- iv) 303(d) listed waters with legacy issues—e.g., mining, and in-place contaminated sediments. The Illinois EPA will continue to work with watershed planning groups and others to identify causes and treat potential sources of impairment.
- v) 303(d) listed waters with impairment by naturally occurring background levels: The Illinois EPA will continue to work with watershed planning groups and others to identify causes and

treat potential sources of impairment.

- vi) 303(d) listed waters with unknown causes of impairment. In these cases, depending upon available resources, additional data collection and/or site specific analysis will be instituted to determine the accuracy of the assessment.
- vii) 303(d) listed waters for which only “Evaluated” assessments are available. In these cases, depending upon available resources, additional data collection and/or site-specific analysis will be instituted to determine the accuracy of the assessment.

E. Removal of Previously Listed Waters From the Section 303(d) List Prior to TMDL Development

U.S. EPA guidance for the 1994 303(d) List (U.S. EPA 1993a) describes two instances when a previously listed water body may be removed from a state’s Section 303(d) list prior to TMDL development:

- i) if such water body is meeting all applicable water quality standards (including numeric and narrative criteria, antidegradation and designated uses) or is expected to meet the standards in a reasonable timeframe (e.g., two years or next listing cycle) as a result of implementation of required pollutant controls; or
- ii) if, upon examination, the original basis for listing is determined to be inaccurate.

All waters on Illinois’ approved Section 303(d) lists from 2002 are included on the 2004 Section 303(d) List except the water bodies under the criteria cited above. Note that the approved 2002 Section 303(d) List contains all impaired segments from the 1992, 1994, 1996, and 1998 lists. Illinois EPA delists water bodies only if it is full support for all the designated uses. Impaired water bodies may have causes change with a new assessment.

- Criterion One—Water bodies on the 2002 Section 303(d) List for which new data and information indicate that the applicable water quality standards for potential causes of previous impairment are being met. These water bodies are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Previously Listed Waters, Now Assessed as Full Support

WSID	Water Body Segment	New Segment (if changed)	Segment Name	Year 303(d) Listed
ILADD01	ADD 02		Dutchman Cr.	1998
ILATH02	ATH 11		E. Fk. Saline R.	1992
ILBE07	BE 07		Embarras R.	1998
ILBE09	BEL 01	BEL 03, BEL 01	Hurricane Cr.	2002
ILBEJ01	BEJ 01	BEJ 03	Muddy Cr.	2002
ILBEN01	TBE 05	BEN 02	Kickapoo Cr.	2002
ILBN01	BN 01		Brouillette Cr.	2002
ILBO07	BO 04		Little Vermilion R.	2002
ILBO07	BO 05		Little Vermilion R.	2002
ILBPJG01	BPJG01		Upper Salt Fork	2002
ILCDF02	CDF 02		Raccoon Cr.	2002
ILDF04	DF 05		Indian Cr.	1998
ILDJ09	DJ 09		Spoon R.	1998

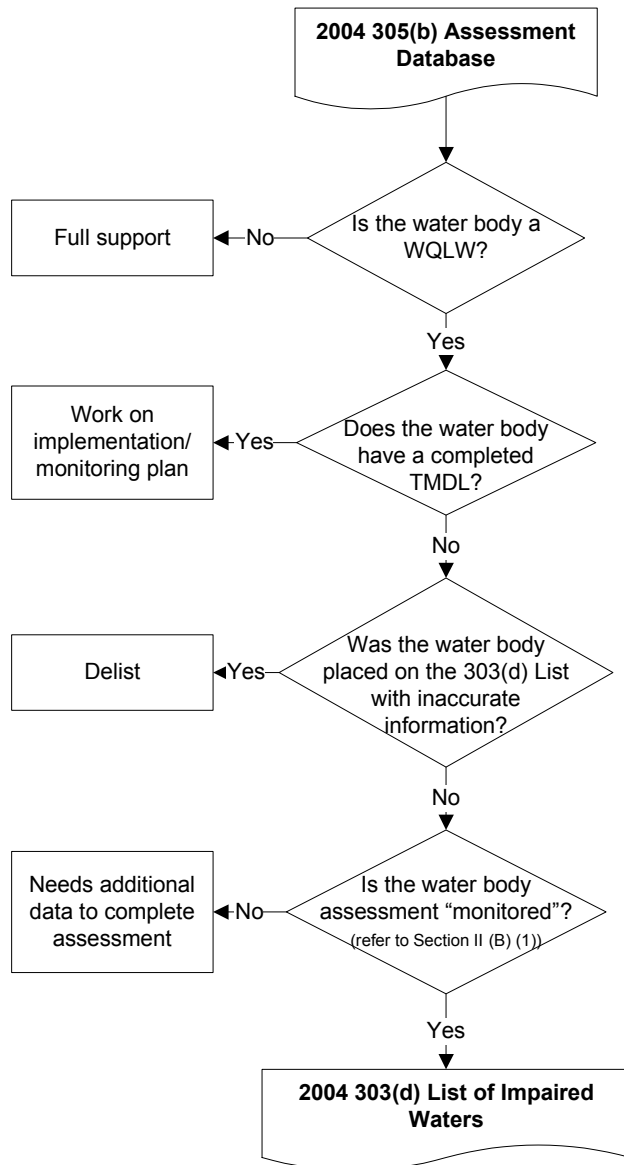
WSID	Water Body Segment	New Segment (if changed)	Segment Name	Year 303(d) Listed
ILGBL10	GBL 02		E. Br. DuPage R.	1992
ILJR02	JRA 02		E. Fk. Wood R.	1994
ILND04	ND 10		Crab Orchard Cr.	1998
ILOD08	ODM		Wendell Br.	1998
ILOD07	OD 07	ODF-OF-C1, OD 07	Silver Cr.	1994
ILODL02	ODL 10, ODL 02	ODL 02	E. Fk. Silver Cr.	2002
ILOG02	OG 02		Elkhorn Cr.	2002
ILOIB01	OIB 02		Beaver Cr.	2002
ILOJB01	OJB 02	OJB 04	Lost Cr.	2002
ILON01	ON 01		Hickory Cr.	1998
ILOO01	OO 01		Ramsey Cr.	2002
ILOPC01	OPC 01		Wolf Cr.	2002
ILOQ01	OQ 01		Beck Cr.	2002
ILPQEA01	PQEA01		Mokeler Cr.	1994
ILPWH01	PWH 02		Sumner Cr.	2002
ILRAF	RAF		Glen O. Jones	1996
ILRBW	RBW		Mill Creek Pond	1998

- Criterion Two—Water bodies on the 2002 Section 303(d) List for which the original basis for listing was determined to be inaccurate. These water bodies are presented in Tables 3.

Table 3. Inaccurately Listed Waters

WSID	Segment	Segment Name	Year 303(d) Listed	Reason for Delisting
ILAR01	AS	Cane Cr.	2002	This was mistakenly assessed in 2002 as it was considered a part of the Ohio River, which had fish consumption advisories. Since then it has been determined that this water body is not part of the Ohio River and is unassessed.
ILATG03	ATG 04	M. Fk. Saline R.	1998	In 1998, this water body was mistakenly assessed to be impaired for Aquatic Life Use based on 1993 intensive basin survey data. In 2002, the data from the 1993 intensive basin survey were reevaluated and it was determined to be full support for Aquatic Life Use.
ILATHC01	ATHC01	Battle Ford Cr.	1998	In 1998, this water body was mistakenly assessed to be impaired for Aquatic Life Use based on 1993 intensive basin survey data. In 2002, the data from the 1993 intensive basin survey were reevaluated and it was determined to be full support for Aquatic Life Use.
ILNDC01	NDC 02	Drury Cr.	1998	In 1998, this water body was mistakenly assessed to be impaired for Aquatic Life Use based on 1993 intensive basin survey data. In 2002, the data from the 1993 intensive basin survey were reevaluated and it was determined to be full support for Aquatic Life Use.
ILNE04	NEF	White Oak Cr.	1998	In 1998, this water body was mistakenly assessed to be impaired for Aquatic Life Use based on 1993 intensive basin survey data. In 2002, the data from the 1993 intensive basin survey were reevaluated and it was determined to be full support for Aquatic Life Use.
ILNE05	NEA 02	Sixmile Cr.	1998	In 1998, this water body was mistakenly assessed to be impaired for Aquatic Life Use based on 1993 intensive basin survey data. In 2002, the data from the 1993 intensive basin survey were reevaluated and it was determined to be full support for Aquatic Life Use.

303(d) Listing Flow Chart



III. ILLINOIS' 2004 SECTION 303(d) LIST

The Illinois Section 303(d) List for 2004 is presented in Appendix A. The 2004 Section 303(d) List consists of 8,078 stream miles, 138,578 inland lake acres and the Illinois portion of Lake Michigan. Out of a total of 430 watersheds, 327 are on the List and are comprised of 945 individual water segments/bodies. Out of those, 663 are stream segments and 282 are lakes. As required by U.S. EPA guidance, the 2004 Section 303(d) List contains the following information from the state ADB System:

- Water body I.D. number
- Reach number

- Stream/Lake name
- Size (stream miles, lake acres)
- Assessment level
- Designated and Impaired Uses
- Potential Causes and Sources of Impairment

The Section 303(d) list has been geographical referenced to the Medium Resolution version of the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) identified by U.S. EPA as the Reach Address Database (RAD). The RAD is a 1:100,000 scale computerized streams database that identifies 98,857 miles of permanent and intermittent streams in Illinois. In addition, approximately 85% of the lakes are indexed to the RAD while the remainder are not present in the RAD and have been identified by latitude and longitude.

An overall map of the 33 major watershed basins in Illinois is on page 27. Section 303(d) waters listed in Appendix A are depicted statewide on page 28. Pages 29 through 64 contain individual maps of the 33 major watershed basins. Appendix B contains a Water Body Look-Up Guide in which waters are listed alphabetically by water body name.

IV. SCHEDULING OF TMDL DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with U.S. EPA regulations under 40 CFR Part 130.7(b), “the priority ranking shall specifically include the identification of waters targeted for TMDL development in the next two years.” In addition, U.S. EPA guidance requests states to submit a long-term schedule (8-13 years) in which TMDLs will be developed for all listed waters.

In Illinois, development of TMDLs will be conducted on a watershed basis meaning that impaired waters upstream of a particular segment will have all TMDLs conducted at the same time. Illinois has provided a general schedule to develop TMDLs for all waters on the 2004 Section 303(d) List (Appendix A). The long term TMDL schedule (Table 4) indicates the number of watersheds for which TMDL efforts will be initiated over the next 14 years. Table 5 consists of the 22 watersheds for which TMDLs will be completed in two years. The TMDL development schedule provided here replaces all schedules previously submitted by the Illinois EPA to U.S. EPA. The schedule will be reviewed and updated in the future, as needed, to ensure timely development of TMDLs, given available resources.

The Illinois EPA’s long-term schedule for TMDL development for all waters on the 2004 Section 303(d) List, projected over a 14 year period, is consistent with other Illinois EPA program cycles which are typically five years, including statewide monitoring programs such as the rotational intensive river basin surveys and issuance of NPDES permits. The long-term TMDL development schedule will be reviewed and revised, as needed, in conjunction with future Section 303(d) lists submitted to U.S. EPA.

Table 4. Tentative Long-term TMDL Schedule

Year	Number of Watersheds Scheduled for TMDLs
2003 - 2004	22
2004 - 2005	25
2005 - 2006	25
2006 - 2007	27
2007 - 2008	27
2008 - 2009	27
2009 - 2010	27
2010 - 2011	22
2011 - 2012	22
2012 - 2013	22
2013 - 2014	22
2014 - 2015	22
2015 - 2016	22
2016 - 2017	15

Table 5. Two-Year Schedule for TMDL Development

Hydrologic Unit Code	2002 303(d) Watershed ID	Segment ID	Segment Name	Miles/ Acres	Designated Uses	Potential Causes	Potential Sources
0713001201	ILDA04	RDG	CARLINVILLE	168	1-P, 20-F, 21-X, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	595, 910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8700, 8960, 9000
	ILDA04	RDH	BEAVER DAM	56.5	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-X	910, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 8960
	ILDA04	SDT	GILLESPIE OLD	71	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	595, 910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8960, 9000
	ILDA04	SDU	GILLESPIE NEW	207	1-F, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-F	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8700, 8960
	ILDA04	DA 04*	Macoupin Cr.	19.73	20-P, 21-F, 42-N	595, 1100, 1220, 1710, 9910	1000, 5000, 7000, 9000
	ILDA04	DA 05	Macoupin Cr.	43.89	20-P, 21-F	595, 925, 1220, 1500, 9910	200, 1000, 1050, 1100, 5000, 7000, 7400, 7550
	ILDA04	DAZN	Briar Cr.	3.97	20-P	1220, 1610, 9910	200, 7000, 7100, 7550, 7600
0512011105	ILBM02	RBL	PARIS TWIN EAST	162.8	1-F, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-F	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	7550, 7700, 8700, 8930, 8960
	ILBM02	RBX	PARIS TWIN WEST	56.7	1-X, 20-P, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-F	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	7550, 7700, 8930, 8960
	ILBM02	BM 02	Sugar Cr.	12.87	20-F, 42-N(1)	1710	9000
	ILBM02	BM C2	Sugar Cr.	2.95	20-P	900, 1100, 1220, 1500	200, 7000, 7400
0713000405	ILDK17	SDA	EVERGREEN	700	1-F, 20-F, 21-F, 42-F, 44-P, 50-F	910, 2100	1000, 1050, 1100, 8700, 8960
0714020205	ILSOF	SOF	Kinmundy New	107	1-F, 20-F, 42-F, 44-F, 50-P	595	9000
	ILSOI	SOI	PATOKA OLD	6	1-X, 20-X, 21-X, 42-X, 44-X, 50-P	595	9000
	ILSOB	SOB	FARINA	4	1-P, 20-F, 21-X, 42-F, 44-P, 50-P	500, 530, 595, 900, 910	8951, 9000
	ILROZY	ROZY	KINMUNDY	20	1-X, 20-X, 21-F, 42-X, 44-X, 50-P	595	9000
	ILSOJ	SOJ	PATOKA NEW	6	1-X, 20-X, 21-X, 42-X, 44-X, 50-P	595	9000

Hydrologic Unit Code	2002 303(d) Watershed ID	Segment ID	Segment Name	Miles/ Acres	Designated Uses	Potential Causes	Potential Sources
					44-X, 50-P		
	ILSOG	SOG	Kinmundy Borrow Pit	5	1-F, 20-F, 42-F, 44-F, 50-P	595	9000
	ILOK01	OK 01	E. Fk. Kaskaskia R.	17.13	20-P, 42-P	1220, 1710, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 9000
	ILOKA01	OKA 02	N. Fk. Kaskaskia R.	15.31	20-P, 50-P	594, 595, 1000, 1220, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 5000, 9000
	ILOKA01	OKA 01	N. Fk. Kaskaskia R.	10.25	20-P, 21-F, 42-F, 50-P	594, 595, 1000, 1220, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 5000, 9000
0512011205	ILBEZX01	RBP	OAKLAND	23.4	1-P, 20-P, 21-F, 42-N, 44-N, 50-P	595, 910, 1100, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8960, 9000
	ILBEZX01	RBK	WALNUT POINT	58.7	1-P, 20-F, 21-X, 42-P, 44-P, 50-X	900, 910, 930, 1100, 1220, 2100, 2200, 2210	1000, 1050, 1100, 8500, 8960
	ILBE14	BE 14*	Embarras R.	5.56	20-P, 21-X, 42-N	925, 1000, 1100, 1220, 1710, 2100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 1600, 9000
0714020404	ILODL02	ROZA	HIGHLAND SILVER	550	1-P, 20-P, 21-P, 42-P, 44-N, 50-P	595, 910, 1100, 1220, 2100, 2210, 9312, 9318, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 1350, 1400, 8500, 9000
0512010906	ILBPJ03	RBO	HOMER	80.8	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-X	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8960
	ILBPJ03	BPJ 03	Salt Fk. Vermilion R.	9.97	20-P, 21-X, 50-P	594, 925, 930, 1730, 2100, 9910	200, 1000, 9000
	ILBPJ03	BPJ 09*	Salt Fk. Vermilion R.	13.62	20-P, 21-X	610, 925, 1000, 1730, 2100, 9910	200, 1000
	ILBPJ03	BPJ 10	Salt Fk. Vermilion R.	13.6	20-P, 50-P	610, 925, 930, 1000, 1730, 2100, 9910	200, 1000, 9000
	ILBPJ03	BPJ 08	Salt Fk. Vermilion R.	3.17	20-P, 50-P	594, 610, 925, 930, 1000, 1730, 2100, 9910	200, 1000, 9000
	ILBPJ03	BPJ 12	Salt Fk. Vermilion R.	3.07	20-P, 21-X	610, 925, 1000, 1730, 2100, 9910	200, 1000
0512010904	ILBPJ03	BPJ 09	Salt Fk. Vermilion R.	13.62	20-P, 21-X	610, 925, 1000, 1730, 2100, 9910	200, 1000
	ILBPJD02	BPJD02	Spoon Br.	13.71	20-P	1220, 1610	1000, 7000

Hydrologic Unit Code	2002 303(d) Watershed ID	Segment ID	Segment Name	Miles/ Acres	Designated Uses	Potential Causes	Potential Sources
0512010903	ILBPJC06	BPJC08	Saline Br.	15.52	20-P	925, 1220, 1610	1000, 7000
	ILBPJC06	BPJC06	Saline Br.	10.26	20-P	593, 610, 925, 1610, 1730, 2100, 9322, 9326, 9339, 9910	200, 1000, 7000, 7100, 8500, 9000
0713001104	ILDD04	SDL	MAUVAISSE TERRE	172	1-P, 20-P, 21-F, 42-N, 44-N, 50-P	595, 910, 930, 2100, 2210, 9910	7550, 7700, 8700, 8960, 9000
	ILDD04	DDC	N. Fk. Mauvaise Terre C	14.03	20-P	595, 925, 1220, 2100	1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 9000
	ILDD04	DD 04	Mauvaise Terre R.	36.55	20-F, 21-F, 42-N	1710	9000
0512010813	ILBO07	RBS	GEORGETOWN	46.1	1-X, 20-F, 21-X, 42-N, 44-P, 50-X	910, 1620, 2100, 2210, 9910	100, 1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8960
0512010814	ILBO07	BO 07	Little Vermilion R.	5.11	20-F, 42-N	1710	9000
0512011404	ILC19	C 19*	Little Wabash R.	35.89	20-P, 21-F, 42-P, 50-P	595, 1000, 1100, 1220, 1510, 1710, 2100, 3100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7300, 9000
	ILC21	C 21	Little Wabash R.	31.11	20-F, 21-F, 42-F, 50-P	595	9000
	ILRCU	RCU	Clay City SCR	6	1-P, 20-F, 42-N, 44-P, 50-P	595, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 9000
0512011401	ILRCF	RCF	MATTOON	765	1-F, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-F	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8700, 8960
	ILRCG	RCG	PARADISE (COLES)	176	1-P, 20-P, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-F	900, 910, 925, 1000, 1100, 2210	200, 1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7400, 8960
	ILRCE	RCE	SARA	765	1-F, 20-F, 21-X, 42-F, 44-P, 50-P	595, 910, 2100, 2210	9000
	ILCSB07	CSB 08	E. Br. Green Cr.	5.63	20-P	595, 1220, 9910	1000, 1100, 1600
	ILC21	C 21*	Little Wabash R.	31.11	20-F, 21-F, 42-F, 50-P	595	9000
	ILCSB07	CSB 07	E. Br. Green Cr.	3.23	20-P	1100, 1220, 2100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 1600
0512011402	ILCP01	CP-EF-C2	Salt Cr.	2.33	20-P	925, 1220, 9910	200, 1000, 1050, 1100, 4000
	ILCP01	CP 04	Salt Cr.	1.88	20-P, 21-F	1100, 2100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100

Hydrologic Unit Code	2002 303(d) Watershed ID	Segment ID	Segment Name	Miles/ Acres	Designated Uses	Potential Causes	Potential Sources
	ILCP01	CP-EF-C4	Salt Cr.	1.76	20-P	925, 9910	200, 1000, 1050, 1100, 4000
	ILCPD01	CPD 03	Second Salt Cr.	1.38	20-P	597, 1100, 1220, 2100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 1600, 9000
	ILCPD01	CPD 01	Second Salt Cr.	2.67	20-P	1100, 1220, 2100, 9910	1000, 1350, 1400, 1600
	ILCP01	CP-TU-C3	Salt Cr.	0.81	20-P	595, 9910	200, 1000, 1050, 1100
	ILCPD01	CPD 04	Second Salt Cr.	2.91	20-N	1100, 1220, 2100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 1600
	ILPC01	CPC-TU-C1	First Salt Cr.	1.44	20-P	595, 1220, 9910	200, 1000, 1050, 1100
0512011403	ILCOC09	COC 10	Dietrich Cr.	8.2	20-P	595, 595, 597, 1100, 2100, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 9000
0713001202	ILDAG01	SDZF	HETTICK	110	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-X	900, 910, 1220, 2210	1000, 7000, 7400, 8960
	ILDAG01	RDF	OTTER	765	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	595, 2210	200, 1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7400, 7550, 7700, 7900, 9000
	ILDAG01	RDZP	PALMYRA-MODESTO	35	1-P, 20-F, 21-X, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	595, 1000, 1220, 2210	200, 1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7400, 8700, 8960, 9000
	ILDAG01	DAG 02	Hodges Cr.	10.69	20-P	1220	9000
0714020302	ILOIL01	ROL	GLENN SHOALS	1350	1-F, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-F	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8700, 8960
	ILOIL01	ROT	HILLSBORO OLD	108.7	1-P, 20-F, 21-X, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	595, 910, 2100, 2210, 9910	8700, 8960, 9000
0512010909	ILBPG09	RBD	VERMILION	608	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	900, 925, 930, 1100, 1220, 2100, 2210	1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7400, 7550, 7700, 8700, 8960, 9000
	ILBPGD01	BPGD	Hoopston Br.	4.72	20-P	925, 1220, 9910	100, 200, 400, 7000
	ILBPG10	BPG 10	N. Fk. Vermilion R.	24.25	20-P, 21-X	925, 1610	200, 1000, 7000
	ILBPG09	BPG 09	N. Fk. Vermilion R.	5.91	20-F, 42-N	1710	9000
	ILBPG09	BPG 05	N. Fk. Vermilion R.	9.81	20-F, 50-P	930	9000
0512011506	ILRCT	RCT	WAYNE CITY SCR	8	1-P, 20-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-P	595, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 9000

Hydrologic Unit Code	2002 303(d) Watershed ID	Segment ID	Segment Name	Miles/ Acres	Designated Uses	Potential Causes	Potential Sources
	ILCA03	CA 03	Skillet Fk.	7.18	20-P, 21-P, 42-N	595, 1000, 1100, 1220, 1610, 1710, 2100, 3100, 9410, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7100, 9000
	ILCA03	CA 05	Skillet Fk.	10.96	20-P, 21-P, 42-F, 50-P	595, 1000, 1100, 1220, 1610, 2100, 3100, 9410	1000, 1050, 1100, 7000, 7100, 9000
0512011502	ILRCD	RCD	STEPHEN A. FORABES	525	1-P, 20-F, 21-F, 42-P, 44-P, 50-X	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700, 8700, 8960
	ILRBF	RBF	SAM DALE	194	1-P, 20-F, 21-X, 42-N, 44-P, 50-X	910, 2100, 2210, 9910	1000, 1050, 1100, 7550, 7700
	ILCA06	CA 06	Skillet Fk.	16.63	20-P, 21-P, 42-F	595, 1000, 1100, 1220, 2100, 3100, 9410	1000, 1050, 1100, 9000
	ILCAW01	CAW 04	Dums Cr.	25.38	20-P	1220	1000, 1350, 1400, 1600
	ILCA06	CA 09	Skillet Fk.	19.77	20-P, 21-P	1220, 9410	9000
	ILCAR01	CAR 01	Brush Cr.	21.27	20-P	595, 1220	1000, 1600, 9000
0512011503	ILCAN01	CAN 01	Horse Cr.	28.21	20-P, 21-F	595, 1220	1000, 1600, 9000

Note: Although all causes for which impairment has been identified are shown in this table, TMDLs are currently done only for causes for which a numeric water quality standard exists.

V. TMDL DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Individual contractors that have been selected through a competitive bidding process develop the TMDLs. Illinois EPA personnel manage the contracts. There are three stages in the TMDL development process.

Stage 1- Watershed Characterization, Data Analysis and Methodology Selection

- Description of the watershed
- Collection/analysis of available data
- ID methodologies, procedures and models
- Identifies if additional data is needed

Stage 2- Data Collection (optional stage)*

- Evaluate Stage 1 and collect additional data as needed
- The Agency or a contractor will collect data

Stage 3- Model calibration, TMDL Scenarios, Implementation Plan

- Develop TMDLs with data from stages 1 and 2
- Develop and evaluate several scenarios
- Develop an implementation plan

* Stage 2 was added in the 2003 round of TMDLs. If Stage 1 identifies data as lacking, additional data may be collected for a more accurate TMDL.

A. TMDL Development Status

The following table includes the 17 watersheds with completed TMDLs and their approval dates.

Table 6. TMDL Status

TMDL	U.S. EPA Approval Date
Altamont New Reservoir	September 2004
Beaucoup Creek	June 2004
Big Muddy River	September 2004
Bonnie Creek	June 2004
Casey Fork	September 2004
Cedar Creek	August 2002
Charleston Side Channel Reservoir	September 2002
Dutchman Creek	September 2004
East Branch DuPage River	September 2004
East Fork Kaskaskia River	August 2002
Fox River	September 2004
Governor Bond Lake	October 2002
Little Muddy River	June 2004
Rayse Creek	September 2002
Salt Creek	September 2004
Vandalia Lake	September 2004
West Branch DuPage River	September 2004

Table 5 includes the TMDL watersheds in progress. It is anticipated that TMDL development for each watershed will be completed approximately two years from the initiation date. Stage 1 is scheduled to take a maximum of nine months. Stage 2 is optional and the time frame will depend on the type and

quantity of additional data required. Stage 3 has a maximum time frame of 18 months. To date, contractors are doing all TMDL development work for Illinois EPA.

B. TMDL Implementation Status

The Illinois EPA views TMDLs as a tool for developing water quality based solutions that are incorporated into an overall watershed management approach. The TMDL establishes the link between water quality standards attainment and water quality based control actions. For these control actions to be successful, they must be developed in conjunction with local involvement, which incorporate regulatory, voluntary and incentive-based approaches with existing applicable laws and programs. The four programs that have provided funds for implementation of TMDL watersheds are: the Illinois Nonpoint Source Management Program, the Illinois Clean Lakes Program (ICLP), the Priority Lake and Watershed Implementation Program (PLWIP), and the Conservation Practices Program (CPP).

The Illinois EPA administers the Illinois Nonpoint Source Management Program, the ICLP and the PLWIP. The Illinois Nonpoint Source Management Program was developed to meet the requirements of Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 319 projects can include educational programs and nonpoint source pollution control projects such as Best Management Practices (BMPs). The ICLP is a financial assistance grant program that supports lake owners' interest and commitment to long-term, comprehensive lake management and ultimately results in improved water quality and enhanced lake use. The PLWIP supports lake protection/restoration activities at "priority" lakes where causes and sources of problems are apparent, project sites are highly accessible, project size is relatively small, and local entities are in a position to quickly implement needed treatments. Table 7 includes past and present projects in TMDL watersheds funded under these programs.

Beginning in July of 2002, the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDoA) began shifting a portion of its Conservation Practices Program (CPP) funds to Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs) to more directly address water quality concerns within TMDL watersheds. This program gives incentive payments to landowners/operators within that watershed to promote the use of management practices that reduce/control the movement of pollutants causing the water quality impairment.

Table 7. Illinois EPA Projects in TMDL Water Bodies

Water Body	County	IEPA Program	Funding Y	Local Partner/ Sponsor	Project Description
Altamont Reservoir	Effingham	PLWIP	2001	City of Altamont	Shoreline erosion control
Charleston Side Channel Reservoir	Coles	319	2003	City of Charleston	Sedimentation basin
		PLWIP	2002	City of Charleston	Streambank stabilization-rip rap
		ICLP	1998	City of Charleston	Shoreline erosion control
		319	1993	City of Charleston	CSCR streambank and shoreline protection
E. Branch DuPage River	DuPage	319	2003	Hobson Cr. Community Council	Unnamed trib to E. Br. DuPage streambank stabilization phase II
		319	2003	Village of Westmont	Muddy Waters pond (trib. of E. Br. DuPage) restoration- shoreline stabilization and wetland/prairie restoration
		319	2002	Hobson Creek Community Council	Unnamed trib to E. Br. DuPage streambank stabilization and riparian buffer phase I
		319	2002	Morton Arboretum	Morton Arboretum parking lot runoff control
		319	2001	Village of Woodridge	Prentiss Creek (trib of E. Br. DuPage) streambank stabilization
		319	2000	Village of Glendale Heights	Armitage Creek (trib of E. Br. DuPage) streambank stabilization
		319	1999	The Conservation Foundation	E. Br. DuPage River WRAS implementation phase I-urban stormwater, hydrologic modification & Info/Education
		319	1998	The Conservation Foundation	Streambank stabilization
		319	1998	Morton Arboretum	Willoway Brook (trib. of E. Br. DuPage) streambank stabilization project phase II
		319	1998	Lisle Park District	Old Tavern Park shoreline stabilization
		319	1997	Morton Arboretum	Willoway Brook (trib of E. Br. DuPage) streambank stabilization project phase I
		319	1997	The Conservation Foundation	Four Lakes Village streambank stabilization
		319	1990	DuPage County Dept of Environmental Concerns	Streambank/ shoreline stabilization
		Will, DuPage	319	2003	Downers Grove Park District
Evergreen Lake	McLean	PLWIP	2004	City of Bloomington	Shoreline stabilization
Georgetown Lake	Vermilion	319	2000	AISWCD	Nutrient management plan implementation for nitrogen
Glen Shoals Lake	Montgomery	PLWIP	2003	City of Hillsboro	Shoreline stabilization
		319	2002		Shoreline stabilization
		ICLP	2001	City of Hillsboro	Shoreline erosion control
		319	1997	Montgomery County SWCD	Shoreline stabilization
Governor Bond Lake	Bond	PLWIP	2004	City of Greenville	shoreline stabilization- rip rap project
		319	2003	City of Greenville	Governor Bond Lake stormwater basin #4
		319	2001	City of Greenville	Governor Bond Lake TMDL implementation plan execution phase I- stormwater wetlands (3)
Hillsboro Lake	Montgomery	319	2003	City of Hillsboro	Stormwater wetland to reduce runoff
Lake Vermilion	Vermilion	ICLP	2004	Consumers Ill. Water Co.	Phase II- shoreline stabilization (tied to 2003 319 Project)
		319	2003	Consumers Ill. Water Co.	Shoreline stabilization
		319	2003	Vermilion SWCD	Sedimentation basin, riparian restoration and filter strip project
		319	2000	AISWCD	Nutrient management plan implementation for Nitrogen

Water Body	County	IEPA Program	Funding Yr	Local Partner/ Sponsor	Project Description
Little Vermilion River	LaSalle	319	1999	LaSalle County SWCD	Little Vermilion WRAS development
Macoupin Creek	Macoupin	319	1999	Macoupin County SWCD	Macoupin Creek WRAS development
Mauvaise Terre Creek	Morgan	319	1994	Youth Attention Center	Education and debris removal
N. Fork Embarras River	Jasper, Clark	319	2002	North Fork Conserv. District	Watershed project phase III
		319	2000	North Fork Conserv. District	Watershed project phase II
	Edgar, Coles, Cumberland, Jasper, Clark, Crawford	319	1996	North Fork Conservancy District	Watershed project phase I- sediment and nutrient reduction project
N. Fork Vermilion River	Vermilion	319	2003	Vermilion County SWCD	N. Fork Vermilion project phase II
		319	1997	Vermilion County SWCD	N. Fork Vermilion project phase I- BMP construction to reduce siltation and nutrient transport
Olney East Fork	Richland	ICLP	1999	City of Olney	Shoreline erosion control
Otter lake	Macoupin	319	2002	Otter Lake Water Commission	Otter in-lake sediment control project (tied to the 1999 Phase II project)
		ICLP	1999	Otter Lake Water Commission	Phase II- shoreline stabilization and in-lake sedimentation basin
		PLWIP	1998	ADGPTV Water Commission	Shoreline erosion control
		319	1994	Macoupin County SWCD	Water and sediment control structures and restored wetlands
Palmyra-Modesto Lake	Macoupin	319	1994	Macoupin County SWCD	Water and sediment control structures
		PLWIP	1998	Palmyra-Modesto Water Commission	Shoreline erosion control
Paris Twin Lakes	Edgar	319	2000	AISWCD	Nutrient management plan implementation for Nitrogen
		ICLP	1997		Phase II- watershed BMPs, sediment removal, shoreline stabilization
		319	1993	Edgar County SWCD	Paris Twin Lakes restoration and management
		319	1993	City of Paris	Paris restoration/protection 314/319 project
Rayse Creek	Jefferson	319	2003	SIUC- School of Forestry	Watershed plan from the TMDL
Salt Creek	DuPage and/or Cook	319	2003	Village of Elk Grove Village	Streambank stabilization
		319	2003	City of Worthlake	Addison Cr.(trib to Salt Cr.) streambank stabilization and wetland restoration
		319	2003	Village of Villa Park	Villa Park Lake urban BMP construction
		319	2002	Conservation Design Forum	Green roof system to reduce urban runoff to Salt Cr.
		319	2002	Addison Creek Conservation District	Addison Creek (trib to Salt Cr.) streambank stabilization
		319	2001	City of Wood Dale	Salt Creek streambank stabilization project phase III
		319	2001	NIPC	Salt Creek TMDL implementation plan execution phase I
		319	2000	City of Wood Dale	Salt Creek streambank stabilization project phase II
		319	1999	City of Rolling Meadows	Salt Creek Streambank stabilization – Rolling Meadows
		319	1994	City of Wood Dale	Salt Creek streambank stabilization project phase I
		319	1993	Village of Palatine	Palatine streambank stabilization project
Vandalia Lake	Fayette	319	2002	Fayette County SWCD	Vandalia Lake water quality information and education

Water Body	County	IEPA Program	Funding Yr	Local Partner/ Sponsor	Project Description
W. Branch DuPage River	DuPage	319	2003	Forest Preserve District of DuPage County	Spring brook Creek (trib of W. Branch)- recreate river meander, wetland and floodplain
		319	2000	The Conservation Foundation	Streambank stabilization phase II
		319	1998	The Conservation Foundation	Streambank stabilization
		319	1996	Forest Preserve District of DuPage County	Streambank stabilization
		319	1997	DuPage County Dept of Environmental Concerns	Spring Brook (trib of W. Branch DuPage) streambank/shoreline protection
		319	1990	DuPage County Dept of Environmental Concerns	Stormwater management assistance program-streambank/ shoreline stabilization

* 319 Projects funded prior to 2003 are described in the March 2003 State of Illinois Section 319 Biannual Report at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/watershed/reports/biannual-319/>.

VI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Illinois EPA has a comprehensive approach offering opportunities to stakeholders to participate, review and comment throughout the TMDL development process. For watersheds in which the development of TMDLs is currently underway, the Illinois EPA holds three public meetings.

All public meetings are held at a location within the effected watershed to enable greater local participation. Illinois EPA and its contractor typically provide an update of the progress made to-date. The final public meeting held within the watershed, is on the draft TMDL report. The public/stakeholders have an opportunity to comment 30 days prior to the meeting date, during the meeting and generally 30 days after the meeting. In addition, where applicable, the report is distributed to the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the USDA—Natural Resources Conservation Service and other state and federal partners prior to release to the public for technical review and input.

A TMDL stakeholders group of 30 to 40 members has been assembled. The group consists of representatives from environmental groups, point source dischargers, Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, U.S. EPA, nonpoint sources including agricultural and commodity associations, and other organizations. Initial meetings of this group were held on February 5, 2002 and May 7, 2002 in Springfield, Illinois. The Illinois TMDL Stakeholders Workgroup will continue to meet from time to time, serving as a sounding board and review panel for development of various program elements.

In August 2003, the Science Advisory Committee (SAC) was formed and it met for the first time to discuss TMDL development. This committee is made up of staff from the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, University of Illinois Extension, Illinois State Water Survey, and an environmental group. The purpose of this committee is to provide technical advice and scientific analysis of issues related to TMDL development in Illinois. It is anticipated that the SAC will review, comment upon and discuss TMDL interim reports throughout the TMDL development process.

For more information on the Illinois EPA TMDL Program, please visit our website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/>.

VII. REFERENCES

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VIII. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Assessment Data Base
Background Levels	Levels representing the chemical, physical, and biological conditions that would result from natural geomorphological processes such as weathering or dissolution.
Confidence Level	An estimate of the relative reliability of the Illinois EPA's identification of potential causes based on the amount and type of data available for the assessment, and the guideline used to assess the data (e.g., Illinois water quality standards, sediment classifications, state-wide statistical values {85th percentile}). (Used in the 2002 List)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations (U.S. EPA)
CWA	Clean Water Act
Illinois EPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Interstate Water	Water bodies sharing boundaries with more than one state.
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Research Council
Perched Lake	Lakes privately owned and hydrologically separated
Pollutant	Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (See CWA section 502(6)).
Pollution	The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water (See CWA section 502(19)).
RF 3	EPA Reach File Version 3
Section 303(d)	Section of the federal Clean Water Act
Section 305(b)	Section of the federal Clean Water Act
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load. A written, quantitative plan and analysis for attaining and maintaining water quality standards in all seasons for a specific water body and pollutant.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	United States Geological Survey

Water Quality Standards

Provisions of state or federal law which consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the U.S. and water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses. Water quality standards are to protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the CWA.

WQLW

Water Quality Limited Water is defined in 40 CFR 130.2(j) as “water quality limited segment,” as “Any segment where it is known that water quality does not meet applicable water quality standards, and/or is not expected to meet applicable water quality standards, even after the application of the technology-based effluent limitations required by sections 301(b) and 306 of the [Clean Water] Act.”