



# Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

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## Northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply Planning Group

November 24, 2009 9:30 a.m.

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)  
Cook County Conference Room  
233 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 800  
Chicago, Illinois 60606

### Delegates Present:

Robert Abboud, President, Village of Barrington Hills; Lenore Beyer-Clow as proxy for Joyce O'Keefe, Deputy Director, Openlands; Mike Bossert, Kankakee County Board Chairman; Karen Darch, President, Village of Barrington; Jerry Dudgeon, Director, PB&Z, Kendall County Government; Jeffrey Edstrom, Senior Scientist, Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc.; Scott Goldstein, Principal, Teska Associates, Inc.; Jeff Greenspan, Attorney-at-Law; Jim Holland, Mayor, Village of Frankfort **and** as proxy for Howard Hamilton, Chief Subdivision Engineer and Stormwater Director, Will County Land Use, Will County Government; Martin Jaffe, Director and Associate Professor, University of Illinois Chicago; Alan Jirik, Director of Corporate Regulatory Affairs, Corn Products International, Inc. Mike Kenyon, Farmer; Mark Knigge, Village of Wauconda; Ken Koehler, McHenry County Board Chairman; William Olthoff, Farmer; Lynn Rotunno, Sierra Club Illinois Chapter; Paul Schuch, Director Water Resources, Kane County Government; Jeffrey Schuh, Senior VP, Patrick Engineering, Inc.; Sergio Serafino, Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago; Jack Sheaffer, Ph.D., Principal, Sheaffer Consulting, LLC; Patrick Smith, Attorney-at-Law; Mike Sturtevant as proxy for John Spatz, Jr., Commissioner, City of Chicago; Bonnie Thomson Carter, RWSPG Chair and Lake County Board **and** as proxy for Robert Martin, RWSPG Vice-Chair and General Manager, DuPage Water Commission **and** S. Louis Rathje, Chairman, DuPage Water Commission; Ruth Anne Tobias, DeKalb County Board Chairman; Bob Walberg, Boone County Board Chairman; Peter Wallers, President, Engineering Enterprises, Inc.; Thomas Weisner, Mayor, City of Aurora.

### Delegates Absent:

Frederic Brereton, Mayor, City of Belvidere; Charlie Eldredge, Richmond Development Corp.; Daniel McLaughlin, Mayor, Village of Orland Park; Heidi Miller, Grundy County.

### RWSPG Vacancy:

Cook County Government.

### Others Present:

Allen Wehrmann, Dan Injerd, Danielle Ghalayini, Cassandra McKinney, Suzanne Petrella, Chris Johnson, Richard Hermann, Chris Staron, Kama Dobbs, Deborah Stone, Cathy White, Alec Davis, Derek Winstanley, Joe Johnson, Paul Moyano, Greg Penny, David Mullan, Jessica Dexter, Gary

Clark, Theresa O'Grady, Ed Glatfelter, Jill Leary, Tim Loftus, Jesse Elam, Margaret Schneemann, Hala Ahmed, Megan Elberts, Amy Talbot.

**I. Welcome and Roll Call:**

Chairwoman Bonnie Thomson Carter called the meeting to order shortly after 9:30 a.m. The meeting was held in the Cook County Conference Room located at 233 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

**II. Agenda Changes and Announcements**

There were no agenda changes and two announcements.

Chairwoman Bonnie Thomson Carter announced that there will be a RWSPG group photo taken at the January 2010 meeting.

Dr. Loftus announced that Dr. Moira Zellner and Leilah Lyons from the University of Illinois Chicago will be hosting a workshop at CMAP, tentatively scheduled for late January, to demonstrate a land-use and water supply modeling tool for municipal planners and others. More information will be emailed to the RWSPG as it becomes available.

**III. Approval of Minutes**

A motion was made, seconded, and carried to approve last meeting's (September 22, 2009) minutes as written.

**IV. Draft NE IL Regional Water Supply Plan – Version 9**

Mayor Holland on behalf of Howard Hamilton announced to the RWSPG that the Will County Board passed Resolution 09-367 on November 19, 2009 citing several requested modifications to the current version 9 draft plan. These modifications will be addressed throughout Sections 1 through 4. Resolution 09-367 is attached as Appendix A and includes a full list of the requested modifications.

The current draft was posted on the RWSPG website (<http://www.cmap.illinois.gov/watersupply/minutes.aspx>) in preparation for today's meeting. Discussion will continue today in the same manner as previous meetings, organized into sections in order to cover the draft in a timely manner.

Section 1: Section 208 Planning, pages 102-106 comments included the appropriateness of water quality in the plan, calls for the deletion of Section 208 Planning text and CMAP recommendation #2 and #3, change "Develop or require" to "Encourage" in #1 CMAP recommendation, concerns about developing FPAs for drinking water, request to delete Ontario example on page 102 and 103, the connection between water quality and EPA funding, and the need to retain Section 208 Planning text due to important links cited in the text such as watershed management and connection between water and wastewater.

There was a motion to move the Section 208 Planning section (pages 102-106) to a subsequent section of the plan. The motion failed. A motion to delete most of the Section 208 Planning section (pages 102-106) up until the recommendation section was made, but failed as well. Voting rosters are included in Appendix B of the minutes. Section 208 Planning will remain in the RWSPG plan, but will be revised following discussion with Will County. Dr. Loftus will email a revised Section 208 Planning section by December 4, 2009 for RWSPG review.

Section 2: Chapters 1-3, pages 1-121 comments included page 107 to include note that county ordinances only apply to unincorporated areas, page 107 add "or other means" after public water supplier recommendation #1, add the need for municipalities and counties to coordinate similar complementary ordinances under public water supplier recommendations on page 107, add low

density housing as a strategy for stormwater retention on page 108, page 96 add language to acknowledge exceptions to larger lot sizes language, footnote modification (Chapter 2 reference) on page 96, add language of benefits of large lot lower density development, inclusion of rainwater harvesting in the next cycle, the role of CMAP to aid communities in adopting the plan's recommendations, page 89 add diverted stormwater text to third paragraph, more definitively state the current conditions of Lake Michigan water supply in the plan, the need for a clearer distinction between infiltration and recharge, and more revisions requested in the zero water footprint section page 118-121.

Section 3: Chapter 4, 5 and Appendices, pages 122-239 comments included the need for additional information/footnote regarding Q7/10 reference on page 122 and 208, add additional language for LEED on page 111 and in the water-use conservation section starting on page 125, additional reference to athletic fields on page 197, how to manage pricing in terms of drought, page 123-3A include additional language such as maintain stream flows, wetland hydrology, and a wetland component and additional concerns about the implications of establishing thresholds as well as the need for further study on this topic, concerns about adjacent communities' adaptation of conservation pricing, soften new sentence on bottom of page 209 to "should be considered," add economic development or supply augmentation text in the instream flow protection section, add text about the relationship between water supply and economic development, additional text to represent Boone County, page 221 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, delete "a greater commitment to conservation and efficiency" and replace with "this region" at the end of the sentence, the need to weave the idea of conservation as a supply option in the text, and the need to revise city of Chicago data in certain sections.

Consensus was reached resulting in the deletion of the first paragraph on page 123 referring to results from an as yet unfinished water use in new homes study funded by USEPA.

Section 4: This section addresses the remaining Will County requests outlined in Appendix A. Comments included page 100-101, the need to be reworded as to not favor older plants but to achieve a balance between the old and the new, change first word of DRI CMAP recommendation back to "Following" in text, requests for rewrite in DRI County recommendation section as to soften review process language such as "may request a review" for additional clarification, and *GO TO 2040* CMAP recommendation sections will be revised by working with Will County with reference to their comprehensive plan.

Additional comments may be emailed to Dr. Loftus at [tloftus@cmapp.illinois.gov](mailto:tloftus@cmapp.illinois.gov).

#### **V. Discussion of adding 3 new goals**

After a recommendation by CMAP staff and subsequent Group discussion, consensus was reached to add three goals to the plan. The final language approved for the additional three goals are as follows:

- 1) Foster regional intergovernmental communication for water conservation and planning.
- 2) Meet data collection needs to continue informed and effective water supply planning.
- 3) Improve integration of land use and water use planning and management.

A comment was made that the plan does not address economic development. Dr. Loftus responded with a story about the connection between water availability/planning and economic development in both Atlanta and Las Vegas. The story aimed to serve as a reminder that the fundamental purpose of regional water supply planning and the NE IL Water Plan itself is to maintain regional prosperity: enabling economic development, protecting environmental resources, and providing for social equity.

**VI. Other Business**

The deadline to submit a dissenting view was pushed forward to January 12, 2010 in order to allow time for review of the final draft that is scheduled to be posted on January 5, 2010. Dr. Loftus will email the RWSPG with this updated deadline.

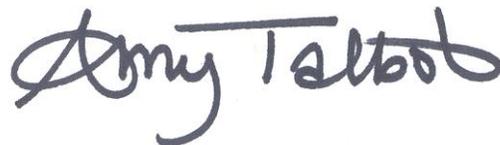
**VII. Public Comment**

Alec Davis, Illinois Environmental Regulatory Group, expressed his interest in having the Water Plan explicitly reflect the comments made by Dr. Loftus regarding the fundamental purpose of regional water supply planning.

**VIII. Adjourn**

Today's meeting adjourned at 12:43 p.m. The RWSPG will not be meeting in December. The last monthly meeting will be held on January 26, 2009 from 9:30-12:30 at the offices of the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning located at 233 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, 60606.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amy Talbot". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Amy Talbot  
CMAP Staff Liaison

11-30-09

Appendix A

**Will County Board  
RESOLUTION**

**09-367**

November 19, 2009

**RE: Regional Water Supply Planning Group**

**WHEREAS**, Executive Order 2006-01 *FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATE AND REGIONAL WATER-SUPPLY PLANS* authorizes the Department of Natural Resources' Office of Water Resources under 20 ILCS 801/5-5, the Office of Water Resources, in coordination with the Illinois State Water Survey to:

1. Define a comprehensive program for state and regional water supply planning and management and develop a strategic plan for its implementation consistent with existing laws, regulations and property rights,
2. Provide for public review of the draft strategic plan for a water supply planning and management program;
3. Establish a scientific basis and an administrative framework for implementing state and regional water supply planning and management;
4. Develop a package of financial and technical support for, and encouragement of, locally based regional water supply planning committees. These committees, whether existing or new entities, shall be organized for participation in the development and approval of regional plans in the Priority Water Quantity Planning areas; and

**WHEREAS**, one such Priority Water Quantity Planning Area is the 11-county northeastern Illinois region for which the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP), under a three-year contract with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources, is leading the Water Quantity Planning effort; and

**WHEREAS**, the County of Will, is within this 11-county northeastern Illinois Water Quantity Planning area; and

**WHEREAS**, the County of Will has invested a significant amount of time following the evolution of the Regional Water Quantity Planning process by participating in the process and providing comments to CMAP since the summer of 2006; and

**WHEREAS**, the County of Will, Illinois is the fastest growing County in the State of Illinois, is among the top 10 fastest growing Counties in the nation, is the largest user of deep aquifer water in the 11-county northeastern Illinois Water Quantity Planning area and therefore has a vested interest in the overall development and effectiveness of a regional water supply planning and management process to assure sustainable growth; and

**WHEREAS**, the Land Use Planning and Development Committee of the County of Will has endorsed 4 principles that any planning document that is produced through the Regional Water Quantity Planning process should follow, said principles being:

1. The process should be used to obtain data to help encourage sustainable growth in Will County; and
2. The process should seek to limit intrusive red-tape by "regional" entities that could harm the growth of Will County; and
3. The process should seek to limit unfunded mandates and regulations; and
4. The process should avoid regional requirements that could be promulgated toward a goal of requiring growth patterns that are contrary to the continued, sustainable growth of Will County; and

**WHEREAS**, Chapter 4 of the latest version, 9, of the Northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply Plan as drafted by CMAP suggests 13 possible methods to manage the use of water in northeastern Illinois; and

**WHEREAS**, the repercussions and effectiveness of none of those 13 potential methods have been discussed in adequate detail by the RWSPG as a whole, by the region as a whole or among local units of government to the extent that a preferred recommendation can be made at this time; and

**WHEREAS**, detailed conversations at the local, regional and state level must take place to evaluate each of these potential methods before mandatory actions are considered; and

**WHEREAS**, Chapter 3 of the latest version, 9, of the northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply Plan as drafted by CMAP includes language in *Section 208* that intends to link CMAP's role in water quality issues to CMAP's role in the Water Supply Plan in unnecessary and unintended ways; and

**WHEREAS**, latest version, 9, of the northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply Plan as drafted by CMAP includes other suggestions that do not pertain to water supply planning as defined by Executive Order 2006-1, are undefined and are inappropriate to the intent of the document and should therefore be struck from the document; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** by the County Board of Will County, Illinois that the Northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply Plan should strike sections of Chapter 3 of the latest version, 9, as included in Attachment A; and

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED** that the Northeastern Illinois Water Supply Plan be written so as to provide an unbiased list of options to be further considered regarding potential future options for management of water supply in Northeastern Illinois; and

**FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED** that the preambles of this resolution are incorporated herein as if fully set forth.

**Adopted by the Will County Board this 19 day of November 2009.**

Vote: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Pass \_\_\_\_\_ (SEAL)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nancy Schultz Voots  
Will County Clerk

Approved this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2008 (SEAL)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lawrence M. Walsh  
Will County Executive

**ATTACHMENT A**

**RE: Regional Water Supply Planning Group**

**Northeastern Illinois Water Supply Plan, Version 9**

Sections to delete are **highlighted**; added words are in **bold underlined**

Pages 99-100

***Water Revolving Funds*** The Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds were are provisions in the Clean Water Act, the purpose of which is the establishment of loan programs made available to states for a variety of activities that promoting better water quality. Loans have interest rates of 2-3% as compared to market rates of 4-5% with 20% match provided by states. States fulfill loan payment in 20 years or under and the money is then entered into a revolving fund from which new loans are made available. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) operates the Water Pollution Control Loan Program (WPCLP) and the Public Water Supply Loan Program (PWSLP) to meet the above provisions through the sale of revenue bonds. Projects eligible for WPCLP funds include the construction, expansion and upgrade of wastewater treatment facilities as well as the separation or upgrade of combined sewer systems. PWSLP funds the construction of new water treatment and/or distribution facilities, the expansion, replacement or upgrade of existing treatment and/or distribution facilities. Under federal requirements, PWSLP funds cannot be used for projects needed to meet future growth. Both programs can be influential in guiding growth towards more sustainable water use. Nationally, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund was is used by various communities for brownfield remediation, conservation easements, and land acquisition for preservation of natural and water supply resources as well as technical assistance for comprehensive planning.

***Recommendations:***

***State:*** 1) IEPA to prioritize the rehabilitation of existing water and wastewater treatment and distribution facilities for eligibility of funding from WPCLP and PWSLP over the construction of new plants for the promotion of compact growth and community-appropriate densities, 2) Communities that have conservation policies and programs and that show compliance with existing comprehensive plans in their loan applications may receive lower or zero interest rates, 3) Encourage use of funds for brownfield remediation, conservation easements, and land acquisition for sourcewater protection.

#### Pages 100-101

**Developments of Regional Importance (DRI)** Enabling legislation for CMAP provides a CMAP Board review and comment opportunity for engaging regional partners to comprehensively assess the regional implications of large-scale development proposals, reconcile regional priorities associated with such proposals, and coordinate independently-taken actions in support of regional goals. CMAP staff along with the working committees collaborated on identifying thresholds that must be exceeded for CMAP to proceed with a DRI review. While there is no specific water-supply related threshold, the DRI process gets underway as a two-year pilot beginning August 1, 2009. Addressing DRIs presents a potential opportunity to integrate water supply planning into major regional development activities as the DRI process evolves.

#### **Recommendations:**

**CMAP:** 1) **During Following** the two-year pilot period, discuss consider the inclusion of new groundwater and inland river-based withdrawal thresholds for their practical relevance in a DRI review.

**County Government:** 1) Consider the DRI process, via a request for review, as a potential means to examine the cumulative impact on regional ground- and river-water supplies from new groundwater withdrawals associated with proposed developments that fall beneath the DRI-pilot thresholds.

#### Pages 101-102

**GO TO 2040** As the region's first plan that integrates land use and transportation planning, the *GO TO 2040* Regional Comprehensive Plan *addresses the full range of quality-of-life issues, including the natural environment, economic development, housing, and human services such as education, health care and other social services.* The plan vision is for the region to grow sustainably to achieve the highest possible quality of life. A process of scenario building and public input will guide the plan to completion at 2010. As the final recommendations of the plan aim to influence future development and investment decisions, the *GO TO 2040* is an appropriate device to address the integration of land use and water resources. The recommendations for the *GO TO 2040* are based on several findings concerning the effect of land use planning on water supply, some of which coincide with earlier discussions in this chapter, e.g. correlation between density and per capita water use, lower infrastructure costs as a result of infill development and redevelopment, and the use of Best Management Practices (BMP) to increase infiltration (will be further discussed later on this chapter).

#### **Recommendations:**

**CMAP** The following are recommendations that the *GO TO 2040* should include to address the integration of land use and water resources: 1) Promote infill/redevelopment and community-appropriate densities as future land growth patterns, 2) Maximize transportation options to support development patterns that promote water use efficiency and infrastructure cost effectiveness, 3) Promote the use of environmentally sensitive development practices for both infill and greenfield development, 4) Support the protection of ecologically sensitive environmental lands, particularly in areas where significant groundwater recharge occurs, 5) To achieve the recommendations described above, CMAP should work with local governments (through technical assistance, funding or other methods) to incorporate plan recommendations within existing regulations.

#### Pages 102-106

**Section 208 Planning** As mentioned in Chapter 2, CMAP is the state designated water quality management agency for northeastern Illinois. CMAP reviews and makes recommendations to IEPA regarding facility planning area amendment applications (i.e. wastewater treatment plant plans and service area boundaries) for consistency with the Illinois Water Quality Management Plan and the Areawide Water Quality Management Plan. The relevance to water supply planning will now be discussed.

The link between drinking-water quality and water supply is a matter of public health. For example, over 400,000 people were sickened in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1993 from drinking tapwater that was found to be contaminated by the parasite, *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Beyond the tragic loss of human life caused by this incident, the total cost of outbreak-associated illness among those who survived was conservatively estimated to have been \$96.2 million: \$31.7 million in medical costs and \$64.6 million in productivity losses. The strain of the parasite involved was found to be linked to animal waste rather than

human, but beyond the implication for the efficacy of water treatment, wastewater treatment/management also played a role in this tragedy.

More recently, seven people died in a small agricultural community in Walkerton, Ontario in 2000 from contamination of their community water supply by *E. coli O157:H7*, a lethal strain of a usually harmless bacterium. Elsewhere, over five thousand residents of North Battleford, Saskatchewan suffered gastrointestinal illnesses in 2001 when their community drinking water supply was contaminated by *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Once again, both wastewater management and drinking water treatment(s) are implicated.

Among the lessons learned from these events is that drinking water supplies must be managed more comprehensively: from the surface or groundwater source to the tap of finished drinking water, rather than rely solely on water treatment plants. Water-treatment plants can be upgraded, of course, as was done in Milwaukee, but not inexpensively. Put another way, raw-water or source-water quality matters. As noted, the importance of effective disposal of wastewater, including discharge to rivers that also serve as public drinking water supplies, cannot be viewed independently of downstream uses of that water that follow in time.

Wastewater treatment and disposal of wastewater are primary concerns of Section 208 planning. Section 208 of the Clean Water Act was designed to bring about change in terms of how wastewater treatment management is to be pursued. As discussed in Chapter 2, CMAP is responsible for developing the Section 208 or Areawide Water Quality Management Plan for northeastern Illinois. Furthermore, the continuing areawide waste treatment management process (i.e. Section 208 planning) executed by CMAP is to be consistent with Section 201 of the CWA. The relevance warrants some explanation.

Section 201 of the CWA makes explicit that waste treatment management plans and practices, 'shall provide for the application of the best practicable waste treatment technology before any discharge into receiving waters, including reclaiming and recycling of water. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (and by extension, states), shall encourage waste treatment management which results in the construction of revenue producing facilities for the recycling of potential sewage pollutants through production of agriculture, silviculture (and) the reclamation of wastewater.' Furthermore, states 'shall encourage waste treatment management which combines 'open space' and recreational considerations with such management.' Further on, Section 201 directs EPA/states to withhold support for expansion or construction of facilities, 'unless the grant applicant has satisfactorily demonstrated < that the applicant has analyzed the potential recreation and *open space opportunities* in the planning of the proposed treatment works.' (emphasis added) This federal requirement along with regional interest in maintaining open space (e.g. agricultural-land preservation, Chicago Wilderness Green Infrastructure Vision, CMAP Parks and Open Lands strategy paper, etc.) presents an opportunity to pursue more coordinated and multi-objective land- and water-use planning that is more closely aligned with the treatment and disposal of wastewater.

The 208 Plan for northeastern Illinois has historically organized the approach to solving regional water quality problems by major drainage basins that lie entirely or partly with the planning region: Fox River, Des Plaines River, Kishwaukee River, etc. Today, the Section 208 planning approach is similar, yet increasingly dependent on solving such problems at the scale of watersheds nested within those larger river basins or even at the spatially smaller scale of subwatersheds. US EPA remains firmly committed to a watershed-based approach, both for addressing water quality and as a framework for implementing and coordinating their various regulatory programs (e.g. NPDES program, TMDL program, etc).

CMAP has either developed EPA-compliant watershed plans, overseen the development of such plans created by others, or reviewed plans upon request by their authors. Recently developed watershed plans and new plans currently under development are beginning to go beyond the minimum components required by US EPA to include what might reasonably be considered regionally-appropriate criteria in an effort to plan and manage water resources more holistically and come closer to achieving 208 Plan objectives that are driven by the Clean Water Act.

Tying matters together is another CMAP 208 planning objective that involves review of Facility Planning Area (FPA) amendment applications. Guided by the Clean Water Act, a regional FPA review seeks evidence, 'that innovative and alternative wastewater treatment processes and techniques which provide for the reclaiming and reuse of water, otherwise eliminate the discharge of pollutants, and utilize recycling techniques, land treatment, new or improved methods of waste treatment management < have

been fully studied and evaluated by the applicant taking into account section 201 (d) of the Act CMAP staff brings application-review conclusions before the Wastewater Committee, formed by the CMAP Board, who has the responsibility of recommending directly to the IL EPA the appropriateness of proposed requests as outlined in Illinois Public Act 095-0677.

Going forward, the FPA review responsibility will increasingly seek opportunities to achieve the *water-related* goals and objectives of other plans, among them the NE IL Regional Water Supply Plan (RWSP), the regional comprehensive plan - *GO TO 2040* -, and locally developed watershed plans. For example, an FPA amendment application involving WWTP expansion or new construction could ultimately satisfy antidegradation-policy requirements, fulfill a regional water supply reuse recommendation, and avoid new or reduce existing shallow-aquifer withdrawals for irrigation by pursuing land application of effluent. On that last note, a more complete accounting framework that captures the value of carbon credits embedded within nutrient-rich effluent may become commonplace in the years ahead and, if so, holds promise for a financial antidote to the claim that regional land values render land application infeasible. Such a way of thinking holds the additional potential of supporting county agricultural preservation goals where innovation is pursued as part of a collaborative planning process.

The example described above could also involve applicant adoption of a water-use conservation ordinance. Indoor water-use conservation can reduce effluent and thus, increased pollutant loads associated with increased plant capacity, and simultaneously work towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the NE IL RWSP.<sup>42</sup> At the same time, this hypothetical case allows the FPA amendment application to move forward in anticipation of accommodating growth and development expectations while meeting multiple interrelated objectives.

#### ***Recommendations***

**CMAP:** 1) **Develop or require Encourage** Section 319 funded watershed plans that further the goals of regional water supply planning while simultaneously achieving water-quality objectives , 2) **Refine the** FPA review process to be clear, transparent, and supportive of regional water supply planning goals and to achieve integrated water resource planning and management consistent with the agency mission, 3) **pursue where feasible open space and agricultural-land preservation program/policy integration with fulfillment of Section 208 planning responsibilities,** and 4) **Develop model water-use conservation ordinance to assist communities in effluent**

Appendix B

Northeastern Illinois Regional Water Supply Planning Group Roster				
Date: November 24, 2009			Rollcall #1	Rollcall #2
<i>first</i>	<i>last</i>	<i>interest group</i>	<i>Topic: Move Section 208*</i>	<i>Topic: Delete Section 208**</i>
Scott	Goldstein	Academia, Pub.	N	N
Martin	Jaffe	Academia, Pub.	N	N
Mike	Kenyon	Agriculture	N	Y
William	Olthoff	Agriculture	N	Y
Alan	Jirik	Bus., Ind., and Power	N	Y
Jeffrey	Schuh	Bus., Ind., and Power	N	Y
Jeffrey	Edstrom	Conserv. and Res. Mgmt.	N	N
Jeffrey	Greenspan	Conserv. and Res. Mgmt.	N	N
Joyce	O'Keefe	Environmental Advocacy	Y	N
Lynn	Rotunno	Environmental Advocacy	Y	N
Charles	Eldredge	Real Estate and Develop.		
Patrick	Smith	Real Estate and Develop.	N	Y
Sergio	Serafino	Wastewater, Non-muni. H2O	N	N
Jack	Sheaffer	Wastewater, Non-muni. H2O	N	N
Bob	Walberg	Boone County Gov.	N	Y
Ruth Anne	Tobias	DeKalb County Gov.	N	N
S. Louis	Rathje	DuPage County Gov.	N	N
Heidi	Miller	Grundy County Gov.		
Paul	Schuch	Kane County Gov.	N	N
Mike	Bossert	Kankakee County Gov.	N	Y
Jerry	Dudgeon	Kendall County Gov.	N	N
Bonnie	Thomson Carter	Lake County Gov.	N	N
Ken	Koehler	McHenry County Gov.	N	N
Howard	Hamilton	Will County Gov.	N	Y
Federic	Brereton	Municipalities / Muni. H2O		
John	Spatz	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	N
Robert	Martin	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	N
Mark	Knigge	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	N
Robert	Abboud	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	N
Thomas	Weisner	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	Y
Peter	Walters	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	Y
Karen	Darch	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	Y
Daniel	McLaughlin	Municipalities / Muni. H2O		
Jim	Holland	Municipalities / Muni. H2O	N	Y

Y=Yes  
 N=No  
 P=Present  
 Highlight=Delegate Absent

Pass/Fail	Fail	Fail
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\* Move Section 208 Planning to Next Planning Cycle section.  
 \*\*Delete the majority of Section 208 Planning up to the recommendations part (page 102-106).