Table 1 – Program Short- and Medium-Term Objectives and Milestones

	STATUS	CITATION/DESCRIPTION
ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS -		
The percent of assessed stream miles in Illinois impaired by nonpoint source pollution in 2016 (60.6%) will decrease to 57.5% in 2022.		
The percent of assessed lake acres in Illinois impaired by nonpoint source pollution in 2016 (98.2%) will decrease to 97.2% in 2022.		
Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in <u>sediment</u> of 10,000 tons/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. <i>This objective</i> <i>corresponds to National Water Program</i> <i>Guidance Measure WQ-09c.</i>		
Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in total suspended solids of 50,000 pounds/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year.		
Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in <u>nitrogen</u> of 20,000 pounds/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. <i>This objective corresponds to National Water Program Guidance Measure WQ-09a</i> .		
	Illinois impaired by nonpoint source pollution in 2016 (60.6%) will decrease to 57.5% in 2022. The percent of assessed lake acres in Illinois impaired by nonpoint source pollution in 2016 (98.2%) will decrease to 97.2% in 2022. Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in <u>sediment</u> of 10,000 tons/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. <i>This objective corresponds to National Water Program Guidance Measure WQ-09c</i> . Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in total <u>suspended</u> <u>solids</u> of 50,000 pounds/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year.	The percent of assessed stream miles in Illinois impaired by nonpoint source pollution in 2016 (60.6%) will decrease to 57.5% in 2022. The percent of assessed lake acres in Illinois impaired by nonpoint source pollution in 2016 (98.2%) will decrease to 97.2% in 2022. Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in <u>sediment</u> of 10,000 tons/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. This objective corresponds to National Water Program Guidance Measure WQ-09c. Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in total suspended solids of 50,000 pounds/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved utsch sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an additional annual load reduction in <u>total</u> supended solids of 50,000 pounds/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. This objective corresponds to National Water Program

A6	Each Federal fiscal year from 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will achieve an annual load reduction in <u>phosphorous</u> of 10,000 pounds/year (as estimated with approved U.S. EPA models) discharged to water resources through the installation of new nonpoint source pollution control best management practices implemented with funding under Section 319 (or with approved match sources) and completed during that particular Federal fiscal year. <i>This objective corresponds to National Water Program Guidance Measure WQ-09b.</i> PROGRAMATIC -establish and implement et and prevention of known and presumed foster multi-agency cooperation and loca implementation, and evaluation of this sta pollution, consistent with the social and ecc property, and the quality of life; and satisfy nonpoint source management program as	water quality impairm al stakeholder input o tewide plan of action; onomic needs of the sta the informational and	ents ensuing from NPS pollution; on the development, maintenance, safeguard water quality from NPS ate, so as to protect health, welfare, procedural requirements of a state
	associated federal guidance, including the as defined by U.S. EPA.	nine key program elem	ents of a successful state program
B1	The RMMS database will continue to be updated monthly and information added to track present and historical BMP implementation (date, type, location, effectiveness, etc.) by state and federal agencies.		
	A 305(b) assessment of Illinois Waters and a		
B2	303(d) List of Impaired Waters will be submitted to U.S. EPA Region V for review and approval in 2020 and 2022. Update of the Illinois EPA's Assessment of Nonpoint Source Impacts on Illinois Water Resources (Assessment) will be achieved through the biennial Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report required by Section 305(b) and 303(d) of the CWA.		
	Six (C) NDC courses of impeirment will be		
В3	Six (6) NPS causes of impairment will be eliminated from 303(d)-listed waterbodies during 2018 through 2022 by restoration actions so that the waterbody either fully supports the use or meets the water quality criterion for that particular pollutant or stressor for which it had been impaired. <i>This</i> <i>objective corresponds to National Water</i> <i>Program Guidance Measure WQ-10a.</i>		
B4	Illinois EPA will work with Federal partners to align NPS pollution control programs and determine deficiencies.		
В5	Annually submit a success story or success story update to U.S. EPA Region V for consideration. <i>This objective corresponds to</i> <i>National Water Program Guidance Measure</i> <i>WQ-10a.</i>		

Satisfy all conditions explained in the 2016 findings document and receive full approval from NOAA and USEPA by 2020 of Illinois Coastal Monpoint Follution Control Program, developed under the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA), and continue program implementation. B6 Annually the Illinois EPA will issue a request for proposals soliciting applications for Socion 319(f) funding for projects that prevent ellinoits to reduce water quality impairments by nonpoint source pollution. B7 Each year during 2018 through 2022, Illinois EPA will utilize approximately \$1.5 million of state funds (received from repayment of loans issued under the Water Pollution Control Loan Program) for TMDL development and grant awards issued under its Section 319(f) — Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Financial Assistance Program and as match for federal funds received under Section 315 of the Clean B8 Water Act. B9 Porgram self as match for federal funds received under Section Sils of the Clean B1 Water Act. B2 Water Act. B4 Water Act. B4 Porgram will be set-asile to finance "Section projects that implement illinois 'Nonport Source Amagement Program. BMP implementation data (date, type, location, pollutant load reduction, cost, etc.) (bit these projects will be entered into RMMS. B4 Port fillinois Cost etc.) (bit these projects will be entered into RMMS. B4 Port fillinois Cost etc.) (bit hey in projects will be entered into RMMS. B4 Port the Illinois Nonp			
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C2 National Water Program Guidance Measure			
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	<u></u>	2019. This objective corresponds to	

1	WO 01	
	WQ-01.	
	Illinois EPA will provide support, through	
	Section 319 grant opportunities, monitoring	
	assistance, and technical advisory	
	assistance for NRCS targeted watershed	
	programs (i.e., MRBI, NWQI, RCPP).	
	Annually Illinois EPA will provide monitoring, laboratory analysis, and technical assistance	
	in at least one designated NRCS targeted	
C3	watershed program.	
05		
	By the year 2022, at least 25% of the	
	"Nonpoint Sources - Nitrate Priority	
	Watersheds for Nutrient Loss Reduction" and 50% of the "Nonpoint Sources – Phosphorus	
	Priority Watersheds for Nutrient Loss	
	Reduction" will be covered by a current	
C4	(2010 or later) watershed-based plan.	
•		
	Per the Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction	
	<u>Strategy</u> , the total nitrogen load to the	
	Mississippi River Basin from nonpoint	
	sources in Illinois in the year 2011	
	(448,700,000 pounds/year, which is 84% of	
	all TN loadings) will decrease 15%	
C5	(67,305,000 pounds/year) by the year 2025.	
	Per the Illinois Nutrient Loss Reduction	
	Strategy, the total phosphorus load to the	
	Mississippi River Basin from nonpoint	
	sources in Illinois in the year 2011	
	(19,400,000 pounds/year - which is 52% of	
00	all TP loadings) will decrease 25%	
C6	(4,850,000 pounds/year) by the year 2025.	
	The manual of account stream with in	
	The percent of assessed stream miles in	
	Illinois impaired by low dissolved oxygen in 2016 (26.1%) will decrease to 20% in 2022.	
C7	2010 (20.1%) will decrease to 20% in 2022.	
01		
	The percent of assessed stream miles in	
	Illinois impaired by fecal coliform in 2016	
C8	(20.7%) will decrease to 18% in 2022.	
	Support two Watershed Coordinators in	
	Nutrient Priority Watersheds to assist and	
	coordinate watershed planning and	
	implementation and build watershed group	
C9	capacity.	
	An update of the Illinois Nutrient Loss	
	<u>Reduction Strategy</u> will be completed in the	
C10	year 2020.	

	GROUNDWATER-Create projects and programs to and inform the general public about the various v groundwater can be reduced; that increase the alternative best management practices that help	vays in which NPS pollution number of investigation	on problems in shallow, rural wells and in ns, which assist in the identification of
D1	Report on the progress of the Groundwater NPS Program for NPS Source Impacts to Groundwater in the ICCG Biennial Report.		
51		1	
D2	Training and BMP implementation will be used to foster road salt application BMPs and training to prevent and reduce chloride contamination trends in Priority Regional Groundwater Protection Planning Areas and in designated Class III: Special Resource Groundwater Areas. (Groundwater Section)		
	WETLANDS- Promote voluntary projects an their benefits through education, demonst implementation of BMPs for wetland NPS c a large cross section of restoration sites. which contribute to project success, regard	trations, and wetland ontrol projects should This will allow identit	monitoring. Planning, design, and be evaluated and compared across fication of common characteristics,
	At least 10 acres of wetlands will be restored (established and re-established) or		
	improved (enhanced and rehabilitated) with funding under Section 319 (or with approved		
	match sources) during 2018 through 2022. This objective corresponds to National Water		
E1	Program Guidance Measure WT-01.		
E2	Wetland protection will be incorporated into watershed-based plans. The NPS components of Illinois EPA-approved watershed-based plans will be incorporated by reference into the NPS Program and implementation of watershed-based plans will be tracked through RMMS.		
	EDUCATION-Encourage the creation, im programs that specifically explain NF restoration/preservation and planning throu printed materials.	S pollution, evaluat	tion, prevention, implementation,
F1			
	Develop and hold, once every two years, a Nonpoint Source Pollution Workshop. To be held alternatively upstate and downstate;		
F1	agricultural and urban topics. The first workshop was held in November 2012.		
	An update of the June 2007 <u>Guidance for</u> <u>Developing Watershed Action Plans in</u>		
F2	Illinois will be completed by the year 2022.		
	The Illinois EPA, in cooperation with AISWCD, will update and maintain the Illinois Urban Manual (IUM) technical guide for use in Illinois EPA's wastewater construction		
F3	permit applications, and as general guidance		

	in the design of urban nonpoint runoff controls. Internet access of designs will continue to be available and updated.		
	MONITORING-Review, and when appropriate ex- incorporate monitoring initiatives into NPS pollu approach. Develop initiatives and programs that and adaptive planning decisions. Apply the re- trends. Continue to incorporate the data collecter	tion reduction programs a employ monitoring effor levant data into the doc	as part of the comprehensive watershed ts as an educational tool to make sound umentation of long-term water quality
G1	Investigate the initiation of watershed monitoring and reporting for one new Section 319 National Monitoring Program Project by 2022.		
G2	Illinois EPA will complete development of the 2020-2025 Illinois Water Monitoring Strategy by September 2019. Consideration will be given to comments provided by Region V on the Agency's previous strategy; new state and federal priorities; availability of Agency staff and financial resources; technical capabilities; etc.		
G3	Implementation of the Illinois EPA's "Illinois Water Monitoring Strategy" (which identifies specific monitoring sites, methods, schedules, parameters, etc. and is incorporated by reference as part of this Program).		
G4	Biannually have a Social Indicator Project either started or in the process of completion.		
G4		comprehensive reso	urce management plans for the
G4 H1	either started or in the process of completion. PLANNING-Develop programs and pro intergovernmental cooperation; develop	comprehensive reso	urce management plans for the
H1	either started or in the process of completion. PLANNING-Develop programs and pro intergovernmental cooperation; develop protection or restoration of lakes, streams, During 2018 through 2022, twelve (12) watershed-based plans covering at least twenty (20) 12-digit hydrologic unit codes (HUCs) will be completed or updated. Incorporate groundwater and source water	comprehensive reso	urce management plans for the
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