



A Brief History of ITRC

Present

ITRC produces documents and training that broaden and deepen technical knowledge and expedite quality regulatory decision making, while protecting human health and the environment. ITRC has published hundreds of documents and reached tens of thousands of participants through numerous training courses. Of equal importance to ITRC's finished products is the process by which these materials are developed. ITRC's consensus-based process brings diverse experiences, issues, and concerns to a common forum that encourages teamwork in finding solutions that work for everyone.

ITRC publishes its 50th document. ITRC continues to expand by including industry partners through the Industry Affiliates Program (IAP). ITRC now has members from all 50 states and the District of Columbia, including state and federal environmental regulators, federal agency representatives, industry experts, community stakeholders, and academics.

2005

2002-2003

The original agreement between the ITRC Workgroup and ERIS expires, and the ITRC Workgroup is renamed the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC). The relationship with ERIS is formalized through by-laws, and ITRC officially becomes a program of ERIS, giving ITRC the protections and benefits of a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization.

The ITRC Workgroup publishes its first guidance document on accelerated site characterization. The ITRC Workgroup MOU is revised to state that the ITRC Workgroup would develop a process for the reciprocal evaluation, acceptance, and approval of innovative environmental cleanup technologies. Funding for the ITRC Workgroup's independent operation is obtained from the DOE Office of Environmental Management. Management duties are held jointly by WGA and the Southern States Energy Board (SSEB). Two more states, New York and Pennsylvania, sign the MOU.

1996

1998-1999

The ITRC Workgroup offers its first internet based training course through the Environmental Protection Agency's Clu-In website. As the ITRC Workgroup continues to expand, with states across the nation wanting to participate, it decides to seek a national host organization. The Environmental Research Institute of the States (ERIS), the nonprofit education and research arm of the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS), takes over management duties for the ITRC Workgroup.

As the DO-IT Committee was coming to and end, state environmental regulators Jim Allen (CA) and Nancy Worst (TX) proposed a similar, but state-led effort, focusing on encouraging state environmental agencies to work together on permitting of innovative environmental clean up technologies. This effort was named the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation (ITRC) Workgroup and was managed by Western Governors' Association.

1994

1995

The heads of the environmental agencies of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, and New Jersey signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) committing to share data, information, and standards for the use of innovative environmental cleanup technologies facilitated by the ITRC Workgroup.

1992

The Develop Onsite Innovative Technology (DO-IT) Committee was formed to reduce regulatory barriers to the use of innovative environmental clean up technologies. The DO-IT Committee consisted of the states (through the Western Governors' Association) and the Departments of Defense, Energy, and Interior, as well as the Environmental Protection Agency.