This report is being submitted to comply with the District’s Consent Decree entered on January 6, 2014. Per the Consent Decree, this required Annual Report is for calendar year 2018 and is due March 31, 2019.

Per Section XII.44.a of the District’s Consent Decree, this pre-TARP completion annual report transmits the following information:

1. Status of Design and Construction Activities (Consent Decree Section V) and Reservoir Mining Progress for Thornton Composite and McCook Reservoirs.
2. Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Quarterly Discharge Reports submitted to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for calendar year 2018.
4. Record of Floatable Control Activities (Consent Decree Paragraph 18 and Appendix II).
5. Green Infrastructure (GI) Activities (Consent Decree Section V of Appendix E).

This Annual Report for calendar year 2018 is intended to demonstrate satisfactory compliance with the Annual Reporting obligation of the District per the Consent Decree entered on January 6, 2014.

In addition to the above, the District would like to note that it is in compliance with Section II, Paragraph 5 of the Consent Decree, which requires the District to transmit copies of the Consent Decree to its officers, employees, and agents, as well as to CSO municipalities and its contractors. Letters were transmitted to all of the parties and a copy of the Consent Decree has been posted on the District’s website. Language regarding the Consent Decree continues to be included in all contracts where the required work may impact the ability of the District to comply with the terms and conditions of the Consent Decree.

Also, as required in Section V of the Consent Decree, the District remitted the civil penalty to both the IEPA and USEPA within 30 days from the date the Court entered the Consent Decree.

Final touches were made at the connection of the Mainstream Tunnel System to McCook Reservoir to place the reservoir in service by the start of 2018. The reservoir is so large that more than 11 Soldier Field Stadiums can fit inside it, and it is nearly deep enough to stack another 11 on top of that.
Water rushes into McCook Reservoir Stage I. Baffle blocks built at the tunnel openings prevent the force of the water coming out of the tunnel from eroding the reservoir floor.
McCook Reservoir

The District owns the land for the McCook Reservoir, which is being built within the LaMalfa Avenue Soils Management Area (LASMA). A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to construct, operate, and maintain the reservoir was signed on May 10, 1999. The Corps assumed responsibility for designing and constructing the reservoir features, and the District was responsible for providing lands, easements, right-of-way, and relocations, including the storage capacity required for the new water supply, as well as rock and mining. The reservoir is being completed in two stages. A major milestone was reached at the end of 2017 when the first stage was placed into service providing 3.5 billion gallons of storage for CSOs. The second stage is currently under construction and will expand the total capacity to 10 billion gallons of storage. The District and the Corps are negotiating a new Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) under which the Corps will transfer the remaining federal funds for Stage 2 to the District, and the District will complete the remaining design and construction. The PCA is anticipated to be executed in early 2019.

District Work

In order to accomplish its responsibilities, the District has initiated a number of projects which are described below, along with their status.

DECOMMISSIONING OF LOW SOLIDS LAGOONS: Seventeen of the District’s biosolids stabilization and drying lagoons were decommissioned to provide the land necessary for constructing the reservoir.

WILLow SPRINGS BERm (96-149-JP): Approximately 300,000 cubic yards of the reservoir overburden was hauled off site in a test project and placed as a berm along the canal.

SITE PREPARATION (73-161-BH): Sludge lines that cut through the reservoir footprint were relocated, and earthenwork was performed to drain the reservoir footprint to facilitate future work. This work commenced in July 1999 and was the start of construction work for the McCook Reservoir.

73RD STREET TUNnEL RELOCATION (97-156-JH): The existing 73rd Street Tunnel was cut through the future reservoir footprint and was relocated to go around the reservoir.

CONVEYANCE TUNnEL (73-161-AH): This tunnel was constructed to connect LASMA to Vulcan’s McCook Quarry and is used to transport the crushed rock to the Vulcan processing plant.

STAGE 1 AND 2 OVERBURDEN REMOVAL (73-161-CH): Approximately 7.3 million cubic yards of overburden was removed from the footprint of the original Stage 1 and 2 McCook Reservoir sites to expose the top of the rock for mining.

MICHEssULe OVERBURDEN REMOVAL (73-161-EH): An additional 450,000 cubic yards of overburden was removed from the site under this contract.

EXPANDED STAGE 2 OVERBURDEN REMOVAL (73-161-DH): The remaining 1.8 million cubic yards of overburden overlying the rock in the expanded Stage 2 portion of the reservoir was removed in 2015, fulfilling the District’s obligations from Paragraph 17.d. of the Consent Decree ahead of schedule.

VULcan CONVEYANCE SYSTEM AND MAINTENANCE FACILITIES (73-161-EH): Mining facilities were constructed to crush and transport the rock from the reservoir site to the existing Vulcan Quarry. The contract included construction of the conveyance system, the office and maintenance building, installation of a rock crusher, relocation of the LASMA access road and sludge lines, and miscellaneous site work (access ramp, parking area, site lighting). The crusher was purchased separately in advance due to the long lead time.

VULcan MINING EQUIPMENT (73-161-GH and 73-161-HH): A fleet of mining trucks and other mining equipment were procured to facilitate mining of the reservoir.

MINING (73-161-EH): The District entered into an agreement with Vulcan on October 1, 2003, to mine the rock to create the storage capacity required for the reservoir. Under the terms of the new contract, Vulcan was to mine at the same production rates they would have achieved at the existing quarry to meet the market demand.

Mining for Stage 1 commenced in 2008 and was essentially completed in 2016, fulfilling the District’s obligations from Paragraph 17.a. of the Consent Decree, which required that the Stage 1 mining be completed by December 31, 2016.

A mining ramp into Stage 2 was initiated in 2013 and production mining began in 2014, concurrent with Stage 1 mining. Approximately 30 percent of the stone from Stage 2 had been mined by the end of 2018. Paragraph 17.c. of the Consent Decree requires that the Stage 2 mining be completed by December 31, 2028. The overall market for stone in the Chicagoland area remained relatively stable and less than historical averages. However, mining of Stage 2 is still expected to be completed by December 31, 2028. Vulcan’s annual mining progress report for 2018 was transmitted to the IEPA and USEPA within 30 days of receipt.

DES PlAINES INFLOW TUNnEL (13-106-F): The Corps’ original plan to use the existing dewatering tunnels and distribution tunnels to convey water from the Des Plaines Tunnel to the reservoir was modified and it was determined that a new direct connection to the reservoir would provide greater flood relief benefits to the Des Plaines Tunnel’s service area. Construction of a new 20-foot diameter tunnel and associated gate shaft to convey and control flow from the Des Plaines Tunnel System to the McCook Reservoir began in 2016 and is scheduled to be completed in 2020.

EXPANDED STAGE 2 SLOPe STABILIZATION AND RETAINING WALLS (16-125-F): The District has committed to expanding the Corps-authorized 8 billion gallon reservoir to hold a total volume of 10 billion gallons. The District constructed retaining walls and stabilized the overburden slopes for the expanded portion of the reservoir. This work was completed in 2018.

STAGE 2 ROCK WALL STABILIZATION (17-313-F): As the vertical rock faces of Stage 2 of the reservoir are exposed, scaling, rock bolting, and other ground support is installed as required to make the permanent walls stable. This work is scheduled to begin in 2020.

STAGE 2 MICHEssULe FLOORs (17-312-F): Drainage improvements to the reservoir floor from previous provisions will be provided after the mining is completed. Two tunnels will be constructed through the weir to allow water to pass between Stages 1 and 2.
Thornton Composite Reservoir

The Thornton Composite Reservoir currently provides 7.9 billion gallons of storage for combined sewage from the Calumet TARP Service Area. In the future, flood waters from Thorn Creek will also be diverted to the Thornton Composite Reservoir when the Thornton Transitional Reservoir is de-commissioned. Design and construction of the Thornton Composite Reservoir was planned as a joint venture between the Corps and the District. However, due to uncertainties in federal funding that threatened to deprive the Corps of appropriations sufficient to work on both the McCook and Thornton projects simultaneously, the District committed to proceed with the Corps work on the Thornton Composite Reservoir using the District’s own resources in 2004 at a total cost of approximately $420 million. The following projects were completed as part of construction of Thornton Composite Reservoir:

VINCENNES AVENUE RELOCATION (77-235-AF): Approximately 2,500 feet of roadway that cut through the footprint of the reservoir was relocated in order to provide the required storage volume.

THORNTON TRANSITIONAL RESERVOIR (77-235-BF): This temporary reservoir was constructed to provide floodwater storage for Thorn Creek while the Thornton Composite Reservoir was being constructed. At the end of 2020, the Thorn Creek flood water will be rerouted to the composite reservoir and the transitional reservoir will be de-commissioned and turned back over to the quarry. At that time, the reservoir volume allocated for capturing CSOs will be 4.8 billion gallons while the remaining 3.1 billion gallons will be allocated for floodwater storage from Thorn Creek. Many of the facilities constructed for the transitional reservoir will be reused at the composite reservoir.

MINING (77-235-CF): The District entered into an agreement with Material Service Corporation (MSC) to purchase a portion of its existing rock quarry to be used for the reservoir. Under the agreement, MSC expanded their existing quarry to neighboring lands purchased by the District in order to achieve the required storage volume. Mining for the Thornton Composite Reservoir was completed in 2013, in fulfillment of the requirements outlined in Paragraph 16.a. of the Consent Decree.

TOLLWAY DAM, GROUT CURTAIN AND QUARRY PLUGS (04-202-AF): The south side of the reservoir is a rock dam that separates the reservoir from the rest of the quarry and carries the I-80/294 Tollway. A large opening and two haul tunnels in this wall were plugged to hydraulically isolate the reservoir from the quarry. Also, as part of this contract, a grout curtain was constructed around the entire reservoir perimeter, creating a hydraulic barrier and providing stability to the rock dam. This contract was completed in 2015 as required in Paragraph 16.b. of the Consent Decree.

CONNECTING TUNNELS AND GATES (04-202-BF): The existing TARP tunnels were extended to connect to the reservoir. A large gate chamber was constructed to allow for isolation of the tunnels from the reservoir. This contract work was completed in 2015 as required in Paragraph 16.c. of the Consent Decree.

SURFACE AERATION (04-203-AF): Floating solar aerators were installed in the reservoir to mitigate odors that may come from the reservoir. This contract was completed in 2015. An additional thirteen floating solar aerators were installed in the reservoir in March 2017.

FINAL RESERVOIR PREPARATION (04-203-BF): All remaining items required for operation of the Thornton Composite Reservoir such as the Thorn Creek tunnel connection, live connections to the existing Thorn Creek tunnel, creating a drainage conduit in the Thorn Creek tunnel, site landscaping and stabilization of the finished reservoir walls were completed under this contract in 2015, and the reservoir was placed in operation as required in Paragraph 16.d. of the Consent Decree.

The Thornton Composite Reservoir became operational when it took water for the first time on November 26 and 27, 2015. Since that time and through the end of 2018, the reservoir captured a total of 20.6 BG of combined sewage during 44 storms events. A table showing the dates and respective volumes captured by the Thornton Composite Reservoir is provided on the enclosed FINAL RESERVOIR PREPARATION (04-203-BF): The Thornton Composite Reservoir currently provides 7.9 billion gallons of storage for combined sewage from the Calumet TARP Service Area. In the future, flood waters from Thorn Creek will also be diverted to the Thornton Composite Reservoir when the Thornton Transitional Reservoir is de-commissioned. Design and construction of the Thornton Composite Reservoir was planned as a joint venture between the Corps and the District. However, due to uncertainties in federal funding that threatened to deprive the Corps of appropriations sufficient to work on both the McCook and Thornton projects simultaneously, the District committed to proceed with the Corps work on the Thornton Composite Reservoir using the District’s own resources in 2004 at a total cost of approximately $420 million. The following projects were completed as part of construction of Thornton Composite Reservoir:

VINCENNES AVENUE RELOCATION (77-235-AF): Approximately 2,500 feet of roadway that cut through the footprint of the reservoir was relocated in order to provide the required storage volume.

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TOLLWAY DAM, GROUT CURTAIN AND QUARRY PLUGS (04-202-AF): The south side of the reservoir is a rock dam that separates the reservoir from the rest of the quarry and carries the I-80/294 Tollway. A large opening and two haul tunnels in this wall were plugged to hydraulically isolate the reservoir from the quarry. Also, as part of this contract, a grout curtain was constructed around the entire reservoir perimeter, creating a hydraulic barrier and providing stability to the rock dam. This contract was completed in 2015 as required in Paragraph 16.b. of the Consent Decree.

CONNECTING TUNNELS AND GATES (04-202-BF): The existing TARP tunnels were extended to connect to the reservoir. A large gate chamber was constructed to allow for isolation of the tunnels from the reservoir. This contract work was completed in 2015 as required in Paragraph 16.c. of the Consent Decree.

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VINCENNES AVENUE RELOCATION (77-235-AF): Approximately 2,500 feet of roadway that cut through the footprint of the reservoir was relocated in order to provide the required storage volume.

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MINING (77-235-CF): The District entered into an agreement with Material Service Corporation (MSC) to purchase a portion of its existing rock quarry to be used for the reservoir. Under the agreement, MSC expanded their existing quarry to neighboring lands purchased by the District in order to achieve the required storage volume. Mining for the Thornton Composite Reservoir was completed in 2013, in fulfillment of the requirements outlined in Paragraph 16.a. of the Consent Decree.

TOLLWAY DAM, GROUT CURTAIN AND QUARRY PLUGS (04-202-AF): The south side of the reservoir is a rock dam that separates the reservoir from the rest of the quarry and carries the I-80/294 Tollway. A large opening and two haul tunnels in this wall were plugged to hydraulically isolate the reservoir from the quarry. Also, as part of this contract, a grout curtain was constructed around the entire reservoir perimeter, creating a hydraulic barrier and providing stability to the rock dam. This contract was completed in 2015 as required in Paragraph 16.b. of the Consent Decree.

CONNECTING TUNNELS AND GATES (04-202-BF): The existing TARP tunnels were extended to connect to the reservoir. A large gate chamber was constructed to allow for isolation of the tunnels from the reservoir. This contract work was completed in 2015 as required in Paragraph 16.c. of the Consent Decree.

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Pollution Control Technicians collect water samples in the Chicago River Main Stem, while tour boats cruise by and visitors flock to the Chicago Riverwalk. Activity has soared in the area as a result of the District's water quality improvements documented in the District's Ambient Water Quality Monitoring program.

Combined Sewer Overflow Quarterly Discharge Reports submitted to the IEPA for Calendar Year 2018
CSO monitoring reports and other CSO-related reports submitted to Illinois EPA including, but not limited to, all documentation of water quality data for the waterway systems within MWRD’s jurisdiction, as required by the Calumet, North Side, and Stickney NPDES Permits.” (44(a)(iii))

CSO Monitoring

The District utilizes its approved CSO Representative Monitoring and Reporting Plans for the North, Central, and South Areas to track the frequency, duration, and volume of individual CSOs within the Des Plaines River and Chicago Area Waterway System Plans on the enclosed CD.

In summary, the District monitors 221 (28 permitted to the District; 193 permitted to the City of Chicago and Suburbs) of the 394 (39 permitted to the District; 355 permitted to the City of Chicago and Suburbs) total outfalls within its service area. Most of the monitored outfalls have tide gates with telemetry; however, there are six monitored outfall locations permitted to the District that are pump stations. Unmonitored outfalls are assumed to discharge when select monitored ones discharge because of similar invert elevations. Signals are transmitted to the Stickney and Calumet Water Reclamation Plants (WRPs) when the outfall tide gate is open and assumed to be discharging. Plant staff are notified when the pumps are activated at the six pump stations. Volume estimates at six pump station locations are based on pump ratings and run times while volume estimates at the other outfall locations are performed via a conservative method which assumes that all rain that falls during the period that a tide gate is open is being discharged to the waterway. These discharge volumes are then compared to two boundary conditions: (1) total area rainfall volume and (2) outfall pipe capacity. The minimum of these three values are used as the final discharge volumes.

CSO Quarterly Discharge Reports submitted to the IEPA for calendar year 2018 are on the enclosed CD.
Kayakers meet up before paddling on the Main Stem of Chicago River alongside the Chicago Riverwalk.

2018 Water Quality Data for Waterway Systems within the District’s Jurisdiction
CSO monitoring reports and other CSO-related reports submitted to Illinois EPA including, but not limited to, all documentation of water quality data for the waterway systems within MWRD’s jurisdiction, as required by the Calumet, North Side, and Stickney NPDES Permits. (44(a)(iii))

The District conducts Ambient Water Quality Monitoring (AWQM) and Continuous Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring (CDOM) on the Chicago Area Waterway System (CAWS). In 2018, AWQM was conducted monthly at fifteen locations (weekly at Lockport) on the CAWS in accordance with the attached Quality Assurance Project Plan (See Appendix A on the enclosed CD). A spreadsheet containing the water quality data generated from this monitoring is submitted as Attachment 1 on the enclosed CD.

The CAWS Use Attainability Analysis (IPCB Rulemaking R08-009) resulted in more stringent water quality standards for the CAWS, effective July 1, 2015, based on new CAWS A and CAWS B Aquatic Life Use designations. The CAWS exhibited high compliance with water quality standards. Of the parameters analyzed that had applicable water quality standards, only dissolved oxygen (DO), fecal coliform, and low-level mercury (human health criteria) were exceeded more than once at any single station during 2018.

In 2018, CDOM was conducted at fifteen locations on the CAWS in accordance with the attached Quality Assurance Project Plan (See Appendix B on the enclosed CD). A spreadsheet containing the hourly dissolved oxygen data generated from this monitoring is submitted as Attachment 2 on the enclosed CD. A report entitled “Continuous Dissolved Oxygen Monitoring in the Chicago Area Waterways During 2017” was released in 2018 and is included as Appendix C on the enclosed CD.

The District submitted a petition for variance related to the more stringent DO water quality standards for the CAWS, resulting in a stay of the effective July 1, 2015. As such, most CAWS waterways were subject to the Secondary Contact and Indigenous Aquatic Life Use DO water quality standard of 4.0 mg/L, with the exception of the Cal-Sag Channel, which had a DO standard of 3.0 mg/L, anytime, and the Chicago River, which was subject to General Use Standards. The DO concentration was greater than the applicable water quality standard over 95 percent of the time on an annual basis at 11 out of 15 stations on the CAWS.

A draft of the Calumet TARP System Post Construction Monitoring Plan was submitted to the required agencies on November 7, 2014 in accordance with Section IX, paragraph 35a of the Consent Decree. Discussions regarding the plan continued in 2016 and a revised plan was submitted to the USEPA in a letter dated October 7, 2016 (copy on enclosed CD). The sampling and monitoring required in this plan occurred during 2017 and 2018, with the final report scheduled for submittal by June 30, 2019.

A draft of the Mainstream/Lower Des Plaines TARP System Post Construction Monitoring Plan was submitted to the required agencies on November 5, 2018 in accordance with Section IX, Paragraph 35b of the Consent Decree (copy on enclosed CD). The sampling and monitoring required in this plan will occur during 2030 and 2031, with the final report scheduled for submittal by June 30, 2032.

A sign of summer in Chicago, the District’s Melas Centennial Fountain graces the city skyline, spraying its arch over the Chicago River. The cannon shoots off for five minutes on the hour each day and is named after former District President Nicholas J. Melas. It was dedicated in 1989 to celebrate the District’s 100th anniversary.
Skim Pickens takes to the Chicago River to protect the waterways from trash and debris. The skimmer boat provides a vital community service by improving water quality and the recreational experience for thousands of people canoeing, kayaking, boating, and enjoying the waterways.
The following is a record of floatable control activities undertaken pursuant to the Consent Decree Paragraph 18 and Appendix B:

**Dates of purchase and commencement of operations of each skimmer boat:**
- The two skimmer boats were procured under Contract 13-611-21, “Furnish and Deliver Trash Collection Boats to the Stickney Water Reclamation Plant.” The boats were delivered on January 2, 2015 and commenced operations on April 6, 2015. These boats continued operations during 2018.

**The dates on which each skimmer boat, pontoon boat, or other piece of equipment was operated:**
- A spreadsheet on the enclosed CD, entitled Summary of 2018 Floatable Control Activities, is a summary of data collected for debris, skimmer and pontoon boat operations.
- Additionally, logs for each day a boat was in operation are also transmitted on the enclosed CD. (2018 Debris and Skimmer Boats Floatable Control Logs.pdf)

**Status of Combined Sewer Overflow Floatables Control in Addison Creek:**
The floatables control boom was installed during the summer of 2017 and continued operation in 2018. All necessary permits and easements were obtained before the installation of the boom. The following is the summary of activities:
- In late September 2014, the District spoke to the Village of Broadview and the two private property owners regarding the proposed installation of the debris boom.
- On November 14, 2014, the District received a Letter of No Objection (LONO) from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (on the enclosed CD).
- On January 8, 2015, the District Board of Commissioners adopted an ordinance establishing the right-of-way in the installation, operation, and maintenance of the containment boom.
- On February 19, 2016, the District obtained an executed easement agreement (on the enclosed CD) from the first private property owner, Real Group, LLC. The District’s Board of Commissioners approved payment of the easement on April 7, 2016.
- In February 2016, the District purchased the floatables control boom.
- On March 31, 2017, the District obtained an executed easement agreement (on the enclosed CD) from the second private property owner, 2920 South 19th Avenue, LLC. The Districts Board of Commissioners approved payment of the easement on March 3, 2017.
- On April 17, 2017, the District obtained an executed agreement (on the enclosed CD) from the third private property owner, the Village of Broadview.
- On July 31, 2017, the floatables control boom was installed (photo on enclosed CD).

The District’s 36-foot debris boat operates year-round with a team of up to four responding to pollution and debris in the waterways. It has a crane on an attached barge to grab large logs and other heavy objects from the waterway.
The City of Berwyn replaced 10 alleys with green infrastructure thanks to funding support and expertise from the District. The green alleys temporarily store stormwater prior to infiltration into the subgrade, lessening the amount of runoff that enters the sewer system.
The following is a report on Green Infrastructure activities undertaken pursuant to Consent Decree Section V of Appendix E:

Introduction

The Consent Decree required the District to submit a Green Infrastructure Program Plan (GI Plan) to the EPA and IEPA for approval within one year of the effective date. A draft of the District's GI Plan was submitted to the EPA and IEPA on December 23, 2014 and ultimately approved on October 7, 2015. (See Green Infrastructure Program Plan on the enrolled CD.)

Going forward, the Consent Decree (Appendix E, Section V) requires the District to include Green Infrastructure reporting in its Annual Report.

2018 Rain Barrel Program Annual Report (Appendix E.IIA)

Rain Barrel Program

In May 2015, the District revised and expanded the rain barrel distribution program through new partnerships and collaborative efforts with residents and organizations to increase the number of barrels disseminated. The District delivered free rain barrels through three distribution networks: municipal campuses, government organizations, planning groups, or community groups. This free program continued through 2016 and ended on December 31, 2016. To participate in this free program, municipalities were required to sign an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the District, and non-governmental organizations, planning groups, or community groups throughout Cook County were required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding. During the free program, a total of 68 municipalities and 32 community groups participated as partners.

Since the free program concluded, the District began selling rain barrels to Cook County residents at cost ($45.78 per rain barrel) via mwrddirect.org.

Marketing Activities

The District marketed rain barrels through multiple channels in 2018. Our marketing materials educated the public about the value of rain barrels in preventing flooding and improving water quality while countering barriers to their acceptance. To address concerns about the difficulty of installation, the District provided educational and monetary incentives in an attempt to encourage community members to install rain barrels. This effort focuses on educating the environmental and monetary value of utilizing rain barrels, while other posts detailed specific events where rain barrels would be or were distributed to the public.

Outreach Events and Rain Barrel Drawings:

The District continued to promote rain barrels at public outreach events. Attendees were asked to complete a “Water Environment Pledge” detailing water conservation actions they plan to take, or rain barrels provided as a prize. In many cases a lack of playground equipment. In contrast, the new schoolyards typically feature expanded and safer playground equipment, track and field areas, multi-purpose courts on permeable asphalt, turf fields, outdoor classrooms, rain gardens and vegetable gardens. Also, on average, each school in this study had the capacity to capture hundreds of thousands of gallons of rainwater that would otherwise drain into local sewers.

Technical Assistance

The District continued to provide instructions on how to install a rain barrel with each order. The District worked with Openlands to create a YouTube video that demonstrates how to install a rain barrel. (See storyboards on the enrolled CD.)

Potential Volume

With proper utilization, all rain barrels distributed and sold through December 31, 2018 were properly utilized during the entire year, the volume of rainwater kept out of the sewer system in 2018 is 465,477,705 gallons.

Early Monitoring, Evaluation & Knowledge Building (Appendix E.IIB)

The Consent Decree also required the District to implement one or more GI projects and dedicate a minimum of $325,000 towards such projects prior to January 6, 2015, within one year of the effective date of the Consent Decree or prior to approval of the GI Plan, whichever is later. As further described below, the District satisfied this requirement in 2014 through collaboration with the Chicago Public Schools (CPS), the City of Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM), Openlands, and Healthy Schools Campaign in the Space to Grow Program (Phase I Space to Grow) and continued to participate in this program in 2016 (Phase II Space to Grow).

The District and the DWM invested approximately $2 million towards the construction of GI at four CPS schools in 2014. The District’s nearly $2 million investment was used solely for GI improvements at the selected CPS schools, thereby far exceeding the minimum $325,000 requirement of the Consent Decree.

Phase I Space to Grow Program – Financial Partnership between the District, CPS & DWM

Space to Grow is a cooperative public-private partnership with a goal of transforming Chicago schoolyards into vibrant green spaces for physical activity, outdoor learning and play. As centers of school and community life, school yards promote active and healthy lifestyles and connect people with nature in their daily lives. The schoolyards are also designed to prevent flooding and water pollution via rain-capturing green infrastructure features such as permeable surfaces, natural areas and rain gardens.

The District is co-managed by the Healthy Schools Campaign and Openshaw with the goal of water quality improvements and flooding solutions. The District also provides technical support for green infrastructure elements to ensure that the new schoolyards provide optimal stormwater capture benefits. Each school’s pursuit of water quality improvements and flooding solutions is refresh as changes to the program are incorporated.

The program is co-managed by the Healthy Schools Campaign and Openshaw with capital funding, leadership and expertise from the District, CPS and the DWM. The District also provides technical support for green infrastructure elements to ensure that the new schoolyards provide optimal stormwater capture benefits.

Groundbreaking and ribbon cutting ceremonies were held at each of the schools and were attended by students, parents, school staff, local residents, and elected officials, including the District’s Commissioners. The four projects have positively impacted thousands of local residents by providing a safe place for their children to play, educating all to the benefits of GI, and providing much needed relief from localized flooding. The projects have been well received by students and staff alike, with many expressing enthusiasm for the new schoolyards, which are being utilized by students at a far greater rate than before, as well as reducing gang activity within close proximity to the schools.

The District is proud to be a part of the Space to Grow Program as it successfully brings communities together, enhances the educational experience for students, encourages physical activity and encourages physical activity while reducing the risk of flooding and water pollution.

Phase II Space to Grow Program – Financial Partnership between the District, CPS & DWM

Given the success of the Phase I Space to Grow Program, the District's Board of Commissioners authorized expansion of the program to fund GI at up to thirty schools, which started in 2015, and will continue through 2022, with a total investment by the District of approximately $15 million. These projects will not only address localized flooding but will also serve to educate students, parents, and school staff about the benefits of GI. The District will also invest up to $150,000 to fund GI projects at ten schools.

In 2015, plans and specifications were prepared for six schools and construction completed for two schools: Willa Cather (Cather) Elementary School, located at 8045 S. Carpenter Street and Nathan S. Davis Elementary School, located at 7439 S. Union Avenue. Both of these elementary schools are located in low-income neighborhoods and the addition of GI will help prevent flooding and encourage physical activity while reducing the risk of flooding and water pollution.

In 2016, Space to Grow projects were completed at three additional schools, also located in low-income neighborhoods: Daniel J. Corkery Elementary School, located at 2510 S. Kilbourn Avenue, Franklin W. Gage Elementary School, located at 2099 W. Division Street, and the James Wadsworth Elementary School, located at 6650 S. Ellis Avenue. The District contributed a total of $1,371,508.67 towards the work at these three schools, which also provided an estimated combined DRC of $388,648.40 per rain event.

In 2017, projects were designed for the following schools: John W. Cook Elementary School, located at 8150 S. Bishop Street, Nathan Davis Elementary School, located at 3014 W. 39th Place, Fernwood Elementary School, located at 10041 S. Union Avenue, and the James Wadsworth Elementary School, located at 6650 S. Ellis Avenue. The District contributed a total of $1,371,508.67 towards the work at these schools and provided an estimated combined DRC of $388,648.40 per rain event.

In 2018, these schools were prioritized for implementation by CPS, DWM, and the District based on flood risk, site suitability, and socioeconomic factors. Numerous community meetings were held to describe project details and benefits. The District and CPS executed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) to facilitate this project whereby long-term maintenance responsibilities are assigned to CPS. The District has perpetual rights to inspect the GI to ensure it is properly maintained.

These projects were prioritized for implementation by CPS, DWM, and the District based on flood risk, site suitability, and socioeconomic factors. Numerous community meetings were held to describe project details and benefits. The District and CPS executed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) to facilitate this project whereby long-term maintenance responsibilities are assigned to CPS. The District has perpetual rights to inspect the GI to ensure it is properly maintained.

Green Infrastructure Program (Appendix E)

In 2018, Space to Grow projects were completed at three additional schools, also located in low-income neighborhoods: Daniel J. Corkery Elementary School, located at 2510 S. Kilbourn Avenue, Franklin W. Gage Elementary School, located at 2099 W. Division Street, and the James Wadsworth Elementary School, located at 6650 S. Ellis Avenue. The District contributed a total of $1,371,508.67 towards the work at these three schools, which also provided an estimated combined DRC of $388,648.40 per rain event.
Also constructed in 2018 was the previously designed project at the James B. Farnsworth Elementary School located at 5414 N. Linder Avenue. The District contributed almost $3,000,000.00 towards the work at these six schools which will provide a combined DRC of 1,287,651 gallons per rain event.

Currently, four more Space to Grow projects are being designed with construction anticipated in 2019. These four schools are Arthur R. Ashe Elementary School, 8505 S. Ingleside Avenue; Ninos Heroes Elementary Academic Center, 8344 S. Commercial Avenue; Henry H. Naib Elementary School, 4837 W. Erie Street; and Daniel Webster Elementary School, 4055 W. Arthington Street. The DRC for these four schools will be determined once the plans and specifications are complete. In addition, one school designed in 2015, the Oliver S. Wescott Elementary School, located at 409 W. 80th Street, was lacking enough financing from CPS to start construction at the time it was designed. Recently, the additional funding was allocated and this project will also be constructed in 2019. The DRC for Wescott Elementary School was estimated to be 146,346 gallons per rain event.

All Space to Grow schools were prioritized for implementation by CPS, DWM, and the District based on flood risk, site suitability, and socioeconomic factors. Numerous community meetings were and will continue to be held to describe project details and benefits.

The existing IGA between the District and CPS facilitates projects through 2019, and a pending amendment would extend the timeline for completion of the remaining projects through 2022. Under the agreement, long term maintenance responsibilities are assigned to CPS. The District has perpetual rights to inspect the GI to ensure it is being properly maintained in accordance with the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual developed for each school. The District reviewed and provided comments on the construction drawings and specifications at various intervals during the course of design. During construction, the District frequently visited the sites to gain knowledge on the installation of GI, while monitoring progress.

**Space to Grow Awards**
The Space to Grow program continues to be recognized by numerous awards, including:

- The 2014 Silver Ribbon Award, Friends of the Chicago River;
- The 2015 Active Design Excellence Award, Honorable Mention: This was the only submission from Chicago to be recognized this year. Fellow award recipients span the globe;
- The 2015 Emerald Award from the Illinois Chapter of the U.S. Green Building Council, Mission category;
- The 2015 New Champions Award from the National Physical Activity Plan Alliance (NPAPA);
- The 2015 Sustainability Award from the Illinois Association for Floodplain and Stormwater Management (IAFSM), which recognizes excellence in stormwater management across the state of Illinois;
- Top 100 Finalist for the 2015 Chicago Innovation Awards;
- Best of Green Schools 2016 – Collaborator, Green Schools National Network;
- First Place - Large Population Green Infrastructure, 2016, National Association of Flood and Stormwater Management Agencies (NAFSMA);
- The 2016 Special Achievement Award to Primera Engineers, Ltd. for Morrill Elementary - American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC) of Illinois;
- The 2017 MWRD Sustainable Landscaping Award;
- The 2017 MWRD Sustainable Landscaping Award.
The 2017 Stormwater Solutions Magazine Top Project;

The Local Initiatives Support Corporation Chicago Neighborhood Development Awards – Blue Cross Blue Shield of Illinois Healthy Community Award;

The 2018 Metropolitan Planning Council Burnham Award for Excellence in Planning.

Additional GI Partnerships:

In 2018, the District contributed additional GI projects that conformed to the criteria established for projects. This program has been initiated with several communities to acquire 81 homes thus far. These homes were subsequently demolished and restored to open space. These 81 properties provide a total of 1,686,733 gallons of stormwater capture and detention. These partnerships are still actively pursuing acquisition of an additional 70 properties. The District contributed buyout funds in the amount of $16,734,000 while the Illinois Emergency Management Authority (IEMA) and U.S. Housing and Urban Development (HUD) contributed $12,264,000 of funding towards the acquisition of these flood-prone properties to date. The District is currently reviewing three applications for potential new acquisition projects for 47 homes.

The District will continue to pursue additional projects that will exceed the goals required by the Consent Decree.

Chicago-Calumet Rivers Fund:

A team of private and public organizations, including the District, established and funded the Chicago–Calumet (Chi–Cal) Rivers Fund, administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NWF). The Fund’s main goals include reducing damages caused by flooding, improving water quality, and restoring habitat and safe public access on the local waterways. One method to achieve these goals is through green infrastructure such as rain gardens, green roofs, permeable pavements, bioswales, and bioinfiltration systems. In 2014 and 2015, the District contributed to the Chi–Cal Fund for green infrastructure projects throughout the region. However, in 2016 the District decided to no longer contribute to the Fund in order to have more flexibility to fund projects with high DRCs in flood-prone areas throughout its jurisdiction. However, the District has continued to work with the Chi–Cal team in evaluating projects that will reduce flooding, improve water quality and reduce loads to the local sewer systems.

Watershed Management Ordinance:

The District began requiring stormwater detention in 1972 under the Sewer Permit Ordinance (SPO) for development projects greater than five acres. In 2007, the District worked with a new wastewater management regulatory ordinance known as the Watershed Management Ordinance (WMO). Numerous public hearings were held on the WMO in order to provide input to the District’s Stormwater Management Commission. Subsequently, the Commission approved the WMO, which became effective on May 1, 2014. The WMO is a comprehensive regulatory ordinance drafted with the assistance of an Advisory Committee consisting of regulatory agencies, municipalities, and non-governmental organizations.

As part of the GI Plan, the District has also developed a Comprehensive Land Use Policy (Appendix E.II.C) to ensure they are being maintained as required by the O&M Manuals of the respective projects.

Shokie – Green Infrastructure at Devonshire Park and the Wheeling Park District:

In 2018, the Village of Shokie completed a Green Infrastructure Project. A rain garden was constructed at Devonshire Park near the intersection of Greenwood Street and Kenneth Terrace. In addition, a naturalized stormwater detention basin was constructed at the Police Station Headquarters located at 7300 Niles Center Road. The District funded $200,000 of the approximately $500,000 total cost for both projects. These projects provided 46,424 gallons to alleviate flooding in the project area.

Arlington Heights – Parking Lot Pavers and a Bio-Infiltration Basin at the Arlington Heights Police Station:

In December 2018, the new Arlington Heights police department headquarters was built to replace the old station at 200 E. Sigwalt St. The District entered into IGAs with these entities to ensure they are being maintained as required by the O&M Manuals of the respective projects.

Green Infrastructure Comprehensive Land Use Policy (Appendix E.II.C):

As part of the GI Plan, the District has also developed a Comprehensive Land Use Policy. As can be seen in the table below, the WMO’s GI requirements will be approved in 2018 and beyond. (see Green Infrastructure Project Log below and table showing Green Infrastructure Design Retention Accomplishments on enclosed CD).

Potential Future GI Projects:

In order to assist communities in addressing urban flooding issues and promote the use of GI in the region, the District has been sending out a “Call for Green Infrastructure Projects” to governmental organizations (i.e., municipalities, townships, and various agencies) within its corporate boundaries. In 2017, the District received 47 project submittals and selected 19 partnerships to help fund GI installations. Some of these projects began construction in 2018 and the projects with Arlington Heights, River Forest, and the Wheeling Park District (described previously) were substantially completed by the end of the year. The remainder of these projects are anticipated to be constructed in 2019. In 2018, the District again solicited project submittals and received 48 applications, and selected another 20 projects to pursue. Some of these projects are currently in progress and funded by the Polsky Foundation. There are also 10 additional GI projects which have not yet been finalized for all the projects yet to be constructed, the total GI for those projects selected in both 2017 and 2018 is estimated to be 4.8 million gallons.

Green Infrastructure Comprehensive Land Use Policy (Appendix E.II.C):

As part of the GI Plan, the District has also developed a Comprehensive Land Use Policy. The District’s Comprehensive Land Use Policy was approved by the District’s Board of Commissioners on August 6, 2015 and approved by the USEPA on October 7, 2015 (see Appendix B of the GIP on the enclosed CD). The Comprehensive Land Use Policy requires public entities leasing District property under the terms of its lease to implement and maintain GI on the property at a nominal fee from the District to provide GI based on the size of the leasehold and the desired use. For any newly-renewed lease, the public lessee must now pay for and GI on its leasehold. Private entities leasing District land are provided incentives to implement and maintain GI for development projects based on the size and type of use of the property. Private entities installing GI will receive a credit equal to 10% of the stormwater capture credit, capped at 10% of the leasehold cost, in addition to GI improvements in excess of WMO requirements. The District will seek credit toward the DRC requirements outlined in Section 8.II of this plan for any GI installed by lessees of District property due to GI installed as a result of the requirements of the Comprehensive Land Use Policy.

Additionally, the District is in the process of implementing a Geographical Information System (GIS), allowing it, among other things, to input and track the type of GI on its various parcels as well as such information as GI stormwater capacity rate. In 2018, two leases were entered into with new lessees under this policy. One lessee, the City of Evanston, will install rain gardens on the District’s North Shore Channel Parcel 3.04 located at 2525 Church Street in Evanston, Illinois that will provide a Design Retention Capacity (DRC) of 373,777 gallons, which is greater than the 19,463 gallons required under the terms of its lease. Another lessee, the Chicago Park District, has agreed to install GI on the District’s Eddie Dowling District 3.29 acres located on the District’s SEPA Station No. 1 site located north of the Calumet River and west of Torrence Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. The DRC of this project has not yet been evaluated but the District estimates that over 50% of the area will be converted to pervious space, thereby increasing stormwater retention and stormwater capture.

Watershed Management Ordinance Permits:

TIF 19 WMO Permits issued regarding Green Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction Status</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permitted to begin construction</td>
<td>7,289,288 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitted under construction</td>
<td>21,506,740 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitted construction complete</td>
<td>25,217,721 gallons</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total WMO GI Permitted | 54,141,711 gallons |

Summary Log of Green Infrastructure Capture Volume

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installed Design Retention Capacity (Gallons)</td>
<td>771,044</td>
<td>394,004</td>
<td>379,878</td>
<td>1,085,001</td>
<td>2,507,007</td>
<td>6,918,983</td>
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<tr>
<td>District Partnership approved</td>
<td>392,764</td>
<td>1,462,753</td>
<td>1,093,786</td>
<td>255,473</td>
<td>6,174,718</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO Projects (Installed)</td>
<td>247,647</td>
<td>7,711,362</td>
<td>8,338,038</td>
<td>7,074,714</td>
<td>1,885,960</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total DRC Installed</td>
<td>978,651</td>
<td>8,468,630</td>
<td>10,209,349</td>
<td>8,186,582</td>
<td>3,279,064</td>
<td>31,204,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits Consent Decree

2018 Annual Report

Referenced Resources

The District and its partners at Space to Grow transformed six Chicago Public Schools campus grounds in 2018, including at Fernwood Elementary School on the South Side of Chicago, where students also learned the value of green infrastructure, such as rain gardens and permeable pavement as tools to combat urban flooding.

Space to Grow Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Completed</th>
<th>Name of School</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Retention Capacity (gallons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Virgil I. Grissom Elementary School</td>
<td>12810 S. Escanaba Ave</td>
<td>253,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>George Leland Elementary School</td>
<td>512 S. Lavergne Ave</td>
<td>128,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Morrill Elementary School of Math &amp; Science</td>
<td>6211 S. Rockwell St</td>
<td>118,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Theophilus Schmid Elementary School</td>
<td>9716 S. Greendale Ave</td>
<td>109,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Willa Cather Elementary School</td>
<td>2908 W. Washington Blvd</td>
<td>36,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Orozco Fine Arts &amp; Sciences Elementary School</td>
<td>1980 W. 18th St</td>
<td>348,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Daniel J. Corkery Elementary School</td>
<td>2210 S. Pilsen Ave</td>
<td>103,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Frank W. Guzmanos Elementary School</td>
<td>6420 S. Sorensen Ave</td>
<td>153,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>James Wadsworth Elementary School</td>
<td>3655 S. Ellis Ave</td>
<td>133,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>John W. Cook Elementary School</td>
<td>8150 S. Brittany Blvd</td>
<td>277,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Nathan G. Davis Elementary School</td>
<td>1310 W. 27th St</td>
<td>197,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Fernwood Elementary School</td>
<td>15941 S. Union Ave</td>
<td>138,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Eugene Field Elementary School</td>
<td>7717 N. Ashland Ave</td>
<td>422,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Milton School of Excellence</td>
<td>421 W. Troy St</td>
<td>155,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>James B. Farwell Elementary School</td>
<td>5414 N. Linder Ave</td>
<td>156,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,771,987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GI Installed Through 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPS School Retention</th>
<th>District Partnership Projects</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,946,565 gallons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CD Table of Contents

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Board of Commissioners

Kari K. Steele  
President

Barbara J. McGowan  
Vice President

Frank Avila  
Chairman of Finance

Cameron Davis

Kimberly Du Buclet

Marcelino Garcia

Josina Morita

Debra Shore

Mariyana T. Spyropoulos

Brian A. Perkovich  
Executive Director

Front cover: District engineers peer into the McCook Reservoir Stage I, as it fills for the first time on January 22, 2018. The initial inflow was 263 million gallons of water, accounting for snowmelt and unseasonable rain. By the year’s end, the reservoir captured more than 28 billion gallons of water.