



March 31, 2026

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RE: CSO Annual Report for Calendar Year 2025

City of Peoria, Illinois

Civil Action Number: 1:20-cv-01444

DOJ Case Number: 90-5-1-1-08724

Attached is the City of Peoria's CSO Annual Report for calendar year 2025 pursuant to Paragraphs 77 and 132 of the Consent Decree in United States of America, et al. v. The City of Peoria, et al. (civil action number: 1:20-cv-01444 and DOJ case number: 90-5-1-1-08724). Also attached is the City of Peoria's updated CSO Remedial Measures Operations & Maintenance and GI Performance Testing Plan, as referenced in Section 5 of the CSO Annual Report.

I certify under penalty of law that I have examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that this document and its attachments were prepared either by me personally or under my direction or supervision in a manner designed to ensure that qualified and knowledgeable personnel properly gathered and presented the information contained therein. I further certify, based on my personal knowledge or on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing and willful submission of materially false statements.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Urich".

Patrick Urich
Peoria City Manager



CSO Annual Report for Calendar Year 2025

March 31, 2026

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The City of Peoria (Peoria) and the Greater Peoria Sanitary District (GPSD) are implementing projects to reduce combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges into the Illinois River (river) to reduce water quality impacts and protect public health.

This annual report was prepared to share information with the public and document information required by Paragraph 77 of Peoria's CSO Consent Decree (CD). This annual report summarizes the activities Peoria has undertaken in 2025 to reduce CSO discharges into the river. It includes updates on CSO Remedial Measure projects, operations and maintenance (O&M) activities, and other items relating to Peoria's CSO reduction efforts and the CD.

Additional information is available at PeoriaCSO.com.

1.2 Background

Peoria owns a sewer system comprised of both combined sewers and separate sewers that collect and convey flow to the Riverfront Interceptor (RFI). The RFI sewer runs parallel to the river and transports flow to the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP).

In areas served by separate sewers, sanitary flow and stormwater flow are conveyed through separate pipes. The sanitary flow is conveyed to the WWTP via the RFI, and a separate storm sewer system conveys stormwater runoff to receiving waters. In areas with combined sewers, stormwater runoff combines with the sanitary flow in the sewers, flows to the regulating structures, and then to the WWTP via the RFI.

During rainfall events, the flow in the combined sewers sometimes exceeds the system capacity. When this happens, the regulating structures divert the excess flow to the river via CSO outfalls. Peoria has 16 permitted CSO outfalls that discharge to the river. Twelve of the CSO outfalls are considered "active" while the other four are "emergency" CSO outfalls that rarely, if ever, overflow. Peoria owns the CSO outfalls, combined sewers, and some of the separate sewers. GPSD owns the RFI, WWTP, regulating structures, and some of the separate sewers. Appendix A shows the combined sewer area and outfall locations.

1.3 History of CSO Reduction and Compliance

In May 1986, the Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) issued an opinion granting the City of Peoria an exception to the CSO regulations in Title 35 of the Illinois Administrative Code. Peoria presented a comprehensive plan for reducing CSOs that was subsequently approved by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), the state governing agency, pending the IPCB order. Final design for the improvements began in May 1988, with construction of the first of the projects beginning in late 1989. Construction of most improvements was completed by December 1992, with final completion of the projects in July 1994.

In April of 1994, the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Combined Sewer Overflow Policy (59 Federal register 18688) was enacted at the federal level. This federal policy requires CSO communities to develop a Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) to reduce CSO discharges and comply with the Clean Water Act requirements. Peoria developed its CSO LTCP in December 2008 and submitted a revised CSO LTCP in March 2010. Peoria's goal in completing the CSO LTCP was to develop a plan for achieving compliance with the terms and conditions of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and meeting the objectives of the 1994 Combined Sewer Overflow Policy, the Clean Water Act, and the CSO control requirements of the Illinois Administrative Code.

From 2014 through 2020, Peoria and GPSD negotiated a CD with the U.S. EPA, IEPA, and United States Department of Justice (DOJ). The final CD has an effective date of March 4, 2021, and an 18-year period to implement CSO Remedial Measure projects. Both Peoria and GPSD will complete projects to achieve the CSO reduction goals in the CD. Peoria's specific compliance requirements are described in Section VI.A of the CD. GPSD's specific projects to reduce CSO discharges are described in Section VI.B.1 of the CD.

The projects implemented as part of Peoria's CSO Remedial Measure Program are intended to achieve the following Final Performance Criteria at the end of the 18-year implementation period and Interim Performance Criteria as shown in Table 1.

Final Performance Criteria

1. Eliminate CSOs for all storms less than or equal to Peoria's Six-Month Design Storm.
2. Eliminate CSOs for all but one event (July 21, 1949) during Peoria's Typical Year.
3. Limit the CSO volume discharged during the July 21, 1949 event to no more than 16.3 million gallons (MG) when analyzed in Peoria's Final Conditions H&H Model.
4. No CSOs during precipitation events that are equal to or smaller than Peoria's Six-Month Design Storm and Typical Year events, excluding the July 21, 1949 Typical Year event.

Table 1 | Interim Performance Criteria

	Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #1	Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #2	Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #3	Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #4
CSO Individual Discharge Reduction	None	25%	40%	60%
CSO Evaluation Volume Reduction	20%	35%	50%	70%
Interim Performance Criteria Evaluation Monitoring Period	January 1, 2026 to December 31, 2026 "Year 4"	January 1, 2029 to December 31, 2029 "Year 7"	January 1, 2032 to December 31, 2032 "Year 10"	January 1, 2036 to December 31, 2036 "Year 14"
Interim Performance Criteria Report Submittal	March 31, 2027	March 31, 2030	March 31, 2033	March 31, 2037

1.4 CSO Remedial Measures Program Planning

1.4.1 Project Types

The following are the primary types of projects Peoria plans to implement to reduce CSO discharges.

- **Green Infrastructure (GI)** includes stormwater best management practices (BMPs), such as permeable pavement, subsurface infiltration, and bioswales, constructed within Peoria's combined sewer area upstream of existing inlets to capture and manage stormwater runoff before it enters the combined sewer system.
- **Gray Infrastructure** includes more traditional CSO Remedial Measures, such as storage and conveyance improvements, designed to manage wet weather flows within the sewer system. Examples of gray infrastructure projects are provided below.
 - **Offline Storage** involves construction of storage facilities to capture combined sewer flow that would otherwise discharge to the river. The wet weather flow is temporarily stored and then returned to the interceptor for conveyance to the WWTP for treatment when capacity is available.
 - **In-System Storage** involves implementing improvements to store flow within the existing sewer system where pipes have unused capacity. Storage is achieved by adding weirs and orifices to existing structures or constructing new structures at targeted locations within the collection system to store flow in the existing pipes. The stored flow is released to the downstream pipes when there is capacity in the system to convey the flow to the WWTP for treatment.

1.4.2 Initial Project Planning

To achieve the performance requirements specified in the CD, both Peoria and GPSD are implementing a variety of projects, including GI, CSO storage, and regulator, throttle pipe, and RFI improvement projects. The original conceptual, planned project mix to be implemented throughout the 18-year period is summarized below. Peoria's projects are flexible, with the CD allowing for adjustments to the mix of projects throughout the implementation period. GPSD's specific projects and associated schedule are defined in the CD.

- **Green Infrastructure (City of Peoria Project)** to capture approximately 78% of runoff below the bluff in the Sanger and South sewersheds and 100% of the runoff below the bluff in the Cedar, Fayette, Eaton, and Spring-Caroline sewersheds. Distributed GI below the bluff, where Peoria has measured high native soil infiltration rates, was originally expected to be more cost-effective than offline storage and thus the preliminary plan maximized its use to reduce runoff to the sewer system.
- **In-System Storage (City of Peoria Project)** at ten locations in the Darst, Sanger, South, Cedar, Fayette, and Eaton sewersheds. Utilizing existing system capacity for storage is often a cost-effective alternative to other capacity-related improvements and was therefore included as part of the conceptual project mix.
- **Offline Storage (City of Peoria Project)** to manage CSO flow from the Cedar, Fayette, Eaton, and Spring-Caroline sewersheds. Note that the storage volumes and locations are subject to change based on the performance of other projects.
- **RFI Sediment Removal (GPSD Project)** to remove the existing debris and sediment from the RFI, thereby improving its conveyance capacity.
- **RFI Restriction Investigation and Resolution (GPSD Project)** to investigate the existing RFI conflict structure and any other unusual and material restriction in the RFI between Darst Street and Cedar Street and resolve the restrictions.
- **Sanger and South Regulators and Throttle Pipes Improvements (GPSD Project)** by modifying the existing throttle pipe or adding an additional throttle pipe, modifying or adding regulating structures, and upgrading the localized gate controls to increase flow to the RFI.
- **Spring and Caroline RFI Access Improvements Caroline (GPSD Project)** by installing localized gate controls, modifying or adding regulating structures and/or throttle pipes to increase flow to interceptor.
- **Cedar, Fayette, and Eaton Gate Control Modifications (GPSD Project)** to improve flow regulation to the RFI.
- **Darst Regulator and Throttle Pipe Improvements (GPSD Project)** by modifying the existing throttle pipe or adding an additional throttle pipe, modifying or adding regulating structures, and upgrading the localized gate control to increase flow to the RFI, if a GI solution will not be most effective within Darst for CSO control.

1.4.3 Updated Project Planning

In 2025, Peoria completed planning projects for in-system storage and offline storage. Peoria used the findings from these planning projects, along with cost and performance data from the GI projects completed to date, to update the estimated cost per gallon of CSO volume controlled for each planned project type. The analysis identified offline storage as the lowest cost project type. The initial project planning estimates, updated estimates, and reasons for the changes are summarized in Table 2 below.

The 2025 estimated cost for offline storage is similar to the 2019 estimate, with inflation accounting for the observed cost increase. As discussed below, estimated costs for GI and in-system storage have increased to a greater extent. As a result, offline storage is currently Peoria's most cost-effective project type for CSO control.

The 2025 analysis for GI costs, which utilizes actual construction costs from Peoria's Year 1 through Year 4 GI projects, shows an increase of approximately four times the 2019 planning-level estimate. Key factors contributing to the increase include high variability in the native soil infiltration rates, more difficult and frequent maintenance requirements, a limited number of contractors bidding on the projects, the absence of supplemental funding for co-benefits, and high inflation and supply chain disruptions post-pandemic.

In-system storage cost estimates increased from the preliminary planning numbers as well. The earlier estimates assumed that existing structures could be modified, passive controls could be implemented, and upstream sewer lining would not be required. The 2025 planning evaluation determined that new, large, deep structures and active controls, including powered gates and sensors, would be necessary to mitigate the risk of basement backups. Upstream sewer lining is also recommended to mitigate the risk of structural damage to older brick sewers resulting from increased hydraulic head. These additional infrastructure and control requirements were not included in the planning estimate and result in substantially higher projected costs.

Table 2 | Project Types Cost Comparison

Project Type	2019 Initial Planning Estimated Cost per CSO Gallon Managed (in 2018 dollars)	2025 Updated Estimated Cost per CSO Gallon Managed (in 2025 dollars)	Cost Increase	Reasons for Cost Increase (in addition to inflation)
Offline Storage	\$10.50	\$13.20	x1.3	• None other than inflation
GI	\$5.00	\$19.00 ¹	x3.8	• Variable soil conditions • Maintenance and performance challenges • Limited contractor availability • No funding for co-benefits • Supply chain reductions
In-System Storage	\$1.20	\$21.00	x18.0	• New large, deep structures • Complex controls • Sewer lining to mitigate risk from increased surcharging

¹ Cost is based on actual costs from Peoria's Year 1 through Year 4 GI projects. All other costs are engineer's estimates.

Offline storage has reliable, predictable performance, which provides Peoria confidence in achieving Interim Performance Milestone #2. Implementing offline storage also allows Peoria time to continue enhancing GI maintenance techniques, while staying on track to meet the Interim Performance Criteria summarized in Section 1.3. Section 2.3.1 includes more information about the upcoming offline storage project planned to meet Interim Performance Milestone #2.

Peoria remains committed to GI and will pursue opportunistic GI where feasible and cost-effective. Opportunistic GI is GI implemented in conjunction with other infrastructure projects, such as a roadway reconstruction, rather than as a standalone CSO project. This approach reduces the cost of GI for CSO reduction by leveraging other funding sources, such as grants or motor fuel tax funding. These opportunistic GI projects contribute to CSO reduction and provide co-benefits including improved water quality and enhanced aesthetics.

Peoria's updated planned project mix to meet the CD performance requirements is summarized below. In-system storage is no longer included due to its comparatively high cost. Peoria will continue to evaluate and refine the project mix as implementation progresses and Peoria-specific construction costs for offline storage become available to replace the current engineer's estimates.

- **Offline Storage (City of Peoria Project)** to manage CSO flow from the Darst, Sanger, South, Cedar, Fayette, Eaton, and Spring-Caroline sewersheds.
- **Opportunistic Green Infrastructure (City of Peoria Project)** incorporated into other planned projects, such as roadway reconstruction, to reduce the amount of stormwater entering the combined sewer system, thereby reducing CSO volume. GI opportunities will be evaluated as they arise.

2.0 CSO Remedial Measures and Performance Testing

Peoria is implementing CSO Remedial Measures to reduce the frequency and volume of CSO discharges to the Illinois River. Most years, Peoria has CSO Remedial Measures projects in various stages, such as, planning, design, construction, and becoming operational. The following sections provide information on CSO Remedial Measures that are in progress or have been completed during the calendar year of this report and future projects that will be started in upcoming calendar years. The information provided in each section is summarized below.

- **Section 2.1 Recently Completed CSO Remedial Measures** discusses projects where construction was substantially complete in the calendar year of this report and includes:
 - Project location, description, cost, and photos
 - Pre- and post-construction performance testing results
 - Implementation problems and resolutions
 - Volume of stormwater addressed and basis for performance estimates
- **Section 2.2 In Progress CSO Remedial Measures** discusses projects where construction was in progress during the calendar year for this report and includes:
 - Project location, description, and status update
 - Preliminary estimate of stormwater volume addressed based on the design
- **Section 2.3 Upcoming CSO Remedial Measures** discusses projects in planning to achieve Interim Performance Milestone #2 and includes:
 - Project location and description
 - Preliminary estimate of combined sewer flow volume that will be managed
- **Section 2.4 Future CSO Remedial Measures** discusses projects in the planning or design stage during the calendar year for this report, but do not yet have a defined construction timeline, and includes preliminary project information.
- **Section 2.5 Previously Completed CSO Remedial Measures** provides updates on previously completed projects, as needed, and tracks the schedule for long-term performance testing.

2.1 Recently Completed CSO Remedial Measures

This section provides information on the CSO Remedial Measures that became operational within the past calendar year in accordance with the CD requirements in Table 3. Projects are considered operational once construction is substantially complete.

No CSO Remedial Measures projects reached substantial completion in 2025.

Table 3 | CD Requirements from Paragraphs 77.a.i, 77.a.iv, and 77.a.vi

CD Paragraph	Description
77.a.i	Information on each CSO Remedial Measure (including Green Infrastructure, Gray Infrastructure, improvements to existing structures, etc.) that became operational during the preceding calendar year. For each project Peoria shall provide the description, location, Project ID, operational date, a representative picture or pictures of the completed project, amount of stormwater and wastewater captured, infiltrated, or otherwise addressed, the basis for all performance estimates, testing data, and a description of any problems in implementation and how those problems were resolved. Peoria shall provide the total actual capital cost of CSO Remedial Measures that became operational during the preceding calendar year.
77.a.iv	Performance testing results for all previously completed GI CSO Remedial Measures.
77.a.vi	A representative picture or pictures of each Green Infrastructure project that became operational during the preceding calendar year taken between June 1st and August 31st.

2.2 In Progress CSO Remedial Measures

This section provides information on the CSO Remedial Measures that were in progress during the calendar year for this report in accordance with the CD requirements in Table 4. Projects are considered to be in progress if construction is occurring, but the project has not yet become operational within the calendar year of this annual report.

Table 4 | CD Requirement from Paragraph 77.a.ii

CD Paragraph	Description
77.a.ii	A status report on all CSO Remedial Measures in process that did not yet become operational in the preceding calendar year.

2.2.1 Year 3 CSO Control Project

The Year 3 CSO Control Project (Year 3 project) utilizes GI to reduce the amount of stormwater entering the combined sewer system in the Cedar sewershed. The project drainage area is within the area bound by the following streets: West Butler Street, South Webster Street, West John H Gwynn Jr Avenue, West Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, and South Western Avenue. The Year 3 project manages stormwater runoff from a drainage area of approximately 84 acres. The types of GI included in the project are permeable pavers, subsurface storage and infiltration below pavement, and stormwater bump-ins. The project area and location of individual GI facilities are shown in Figure 1 and the project summary is provided in Table 5. Once operational the project will reduce CSO discharges at the Cedar Street Outfall 016.

The Year 3 project is currently under construction, with approximately 85% of the project construction substantial completion date was extended by change order to allow for manufacture and installation of GI pretreatment products. Construction is anticipated to be substantially complete in spring 2026.

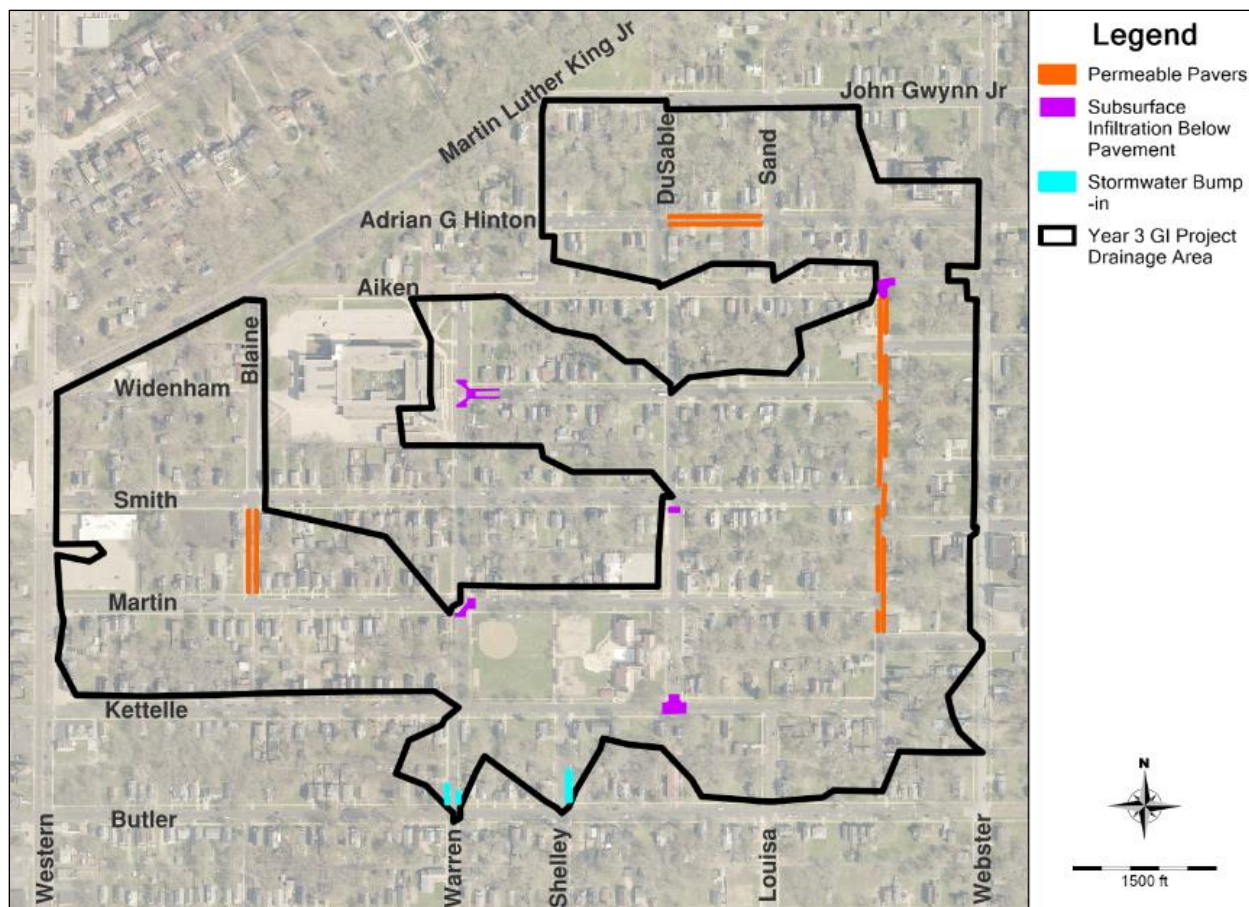


Figure 1 | Year 3 CSO Control Project Area and Locations of Green Infrastructure

Table 5 | Year 3 CSO Control Project Summary

Project ID	Year 3 CSO Control Project
CSO Outfall Name and ID	Cedar Street 016
Drainage Area Managed	84 acres
Total Actual Capital Cost	TBD
Permeable Pavers	8 blocks with permeable paver parking lanes
Subsurface Storage and Infiltration Below Pavement	5 subsurface infiltration facilities
Stormwater Bump-Ins	3 stormwater bump-ins
Static Storage Volume	0.3 MG

The permeable pavers in the Year 3 project are PaveDrain paver blocks. The permeable pavers are located in the parking lane next to the curb and are 3 feet wide at the surface. The PaveDrain paver blocks have an open joint space and are approximately 6 inches thick and are underlain by 4.3 to 5.5 feet of aggregate, resulting in the native soil interface being approximately 4.8 to 6 feet below ground surface. The width of aggregate at the native soil interface varies from 4 feet to 15.5 feet based on the drainage area managed, stormwater volume to be infiltrated, and the native soil infiltration rate. The permeable pavers will be installed the full length of the block and on both sides of the street. Where feasible permeable pavers will be interconnected across the street to equalize flow and provide resiliency.

The subsurface storage and infiltration below pavement in the Year 3 project consists of 4.3 to 5.5 feet of aggregate below conventional asphalt, with the depth of each GI facility based on the depth to high infiltrating soils. Stormwater enters the aggregate through an inlet and perforated distribution pipe. Stormwater is stored in the aggregate until it can infiltrate.

The stormwater bump-ins in the Year 3 project use subsurface aggregate behind the curb to store and infiltrate stormwater. Stormwater enters the bump-in through an inlet and is distributed to the aggregate by a perforated pipe. The stormwater bump-ins consist of 18 inches of topsoil underlain by 30 inches of aggregate, resulting in the native soil interface being approximately 4 feet below ground surface. The stormwater bump-in surface is not designed or constructed to infiltrate stormwater.

The Year 3 project includes over 8,000 SF of paver surface area on 8 blocks, over 11,000 SF of subsurface storage and infiltration below pavement, and 3 stormwater bump-ins. Co-benefits for the Year 3 project include over 3/4 mile of sidewalks, 56 ADA compliant sidewalk ramps, 18 driveway aprons, and 1 mile of concrete curb and gutter.

Key project dates are summarized below.

- **Design Work Order Issued:** February 2023
- **Bid Advertisement:** February 2024
- **Bid Opening:** March 2024
- **Construction Notice to Proceed:** July 2024
- **Construction Substantial Completion and Project Operational:** anticipated spring 2026

Based on the Year 3 GI design model, the project is estimated to control approximately 9.1 MG of stormwater for Peoria's Typical Year and 0.7 MG of stormwater for Peoria's Six-Month Design Storm.

2.2.2 Year 4 CSO Control Project

The Year 4 CSO Control Project (Year 4 project) utilizes GI to reduce the amount of stormwater entering the combined sewer system in the Sanger and South sewersheds. The project is located in the area bound by West Lincoln Avenue to the north, South Westmoreland Avenue to the west, Southwest Adams Street to the south, and South Louisa Street to the east. The Year 4 project manages stormwater runoff from a drainage area of approximately 117 acres. The GI included in the project is subsurface storage and infiltration below pavement. The project summary is provided in Table 6 and the GI drainage area and location of individual GI facilities are shown Figure 2 below. The project locations were selected to target areas with both high native soil infiltration rates, based on pre-construction performance testing results, and high estimated volume of stormwater runoff based on the drainage area. Once operational the project will reduce CSO discharges at the Sanger Street Outfall 018 and South Street Outfall 017.

The Year 4 project is currently under construction, with approximately 15% of the project complete. Construction is anticipated to be substantially complete in summer 2027.

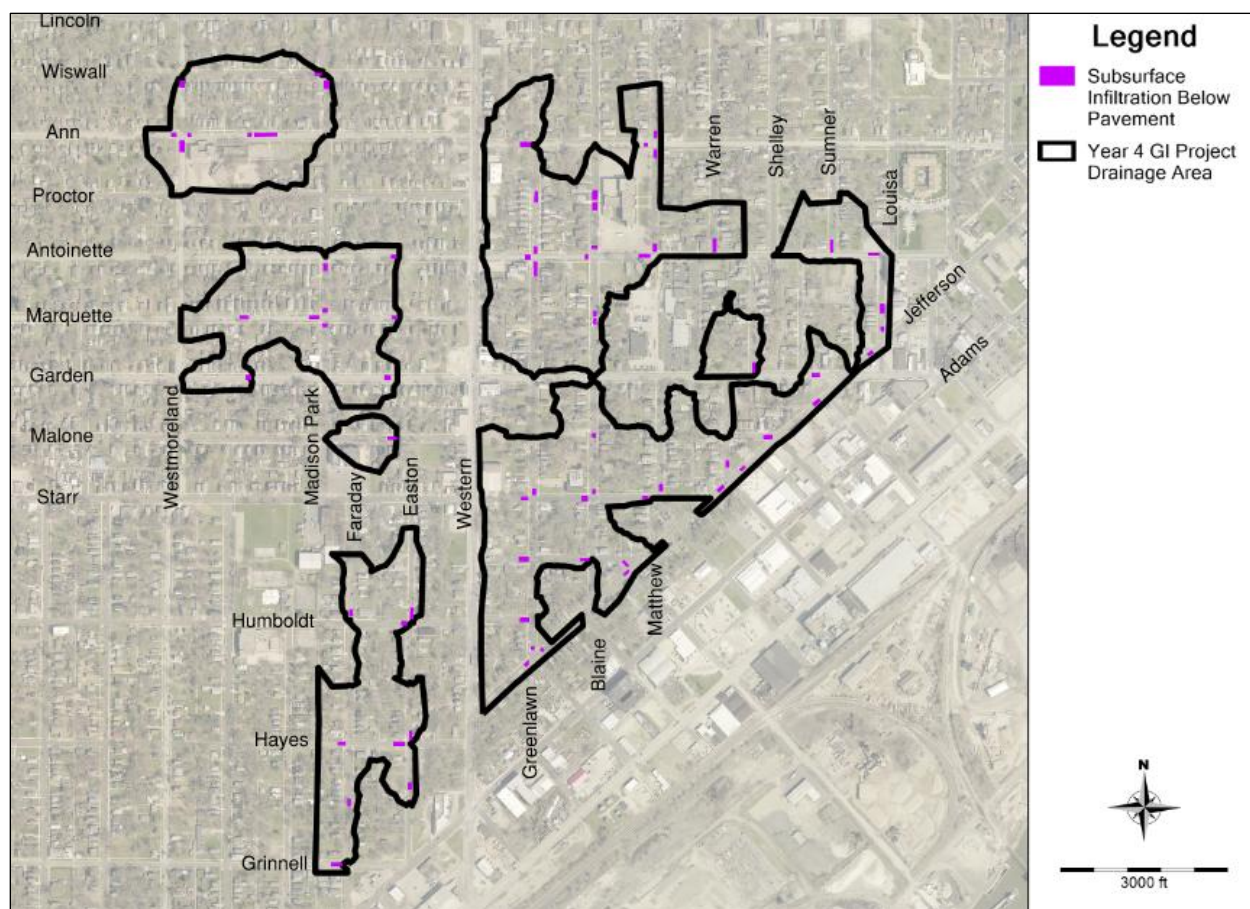


Figure 2 | Year 4 CSO Control Project Area and Locations of Green Infrastructure

Table 6 | Year 4 CSO Control Project Summary

Project ID	Year 4 CSO Control Project
CSO Outfall Name and ID	Sanger Street 018 South Street 017
Drainage Area Managed	117 acres
Total Actual Capital Cost	TBD
Subsurface Storage and Infiltration Below Pavement	71 subsurface infiltration facilities
Static Storage Volume	0.9 MG

The subsurface storage and infiltration below pavement in the Year 4 project consists of 5 feet of aggregate below conventional asphalt pavement. Stormwater enters the aggregate through an inlet and perforated distribution pipe. Stormwater is stored in the aggregate until it can infiltrate. Where feasible, subsurface aggregate facilities are interconnected across the intersection to equalize flow and provide resiliency.

The Year 4 project includes over 55,000 SF of subsurface storage and infiltration below pavement. Co-benefits for the Year 4 project include over 1/3 mile of sidewalks, 155 ADA compliant sidewalk ramps, 15 driveway aprons, and over 1.4 miles of concrete curb and gutter.

Key project dates are summarized below.

- **Design Work Order Issued:** September 2023
- **Bid Advertisement:** January 2025
- **Bid Opening:** February 2025
- **Construction Notice to Proceed:** July 2025
- **Construction Substantial Completion and Project Operational:** anticipated summer 2027

Based on the Year 4 GI design model, the project is estimated to control approximately 17.6 MG of stormwater for Peoria's Typical Year and 1.1 MG of stormwater for Peoria's Six-Month Design Storm.

2.2.3 MacArthur Highway Rehabilitation Project

The MacArthur Highway Rehabilitation Project (MacArthur project) is located in the Cedar sewershed, in the corridor of South MacArthur Highway from West Howett Street to West 4th Street. The portion of the project between West Howett Street and West Hurlburt Street is within the combined sewer area and therefore suitable for GI CSO Remedial Measures. Although this is primarily a roadway project, it includes opportunistic GI within the portion of the project located in the combined sewer drainage area to reduce the amount of stormwater that enters the combined sewer system. The MacArthur project GI manages stormwater runoff from a drainage area of approximately 9 acres and consists of stormwater bump-ins.

The GI drainage area and location of individual GI facilities are shown in Figure 3 and the project summary is provided in Table 7. Once operational the project will reduce CSO discharges to the Cedar Street Outfall 016.

The MacArthur project is currently under construction, with approximately 15% of the project complete. Construction is anticipated to be substantially complete in fall 2026.

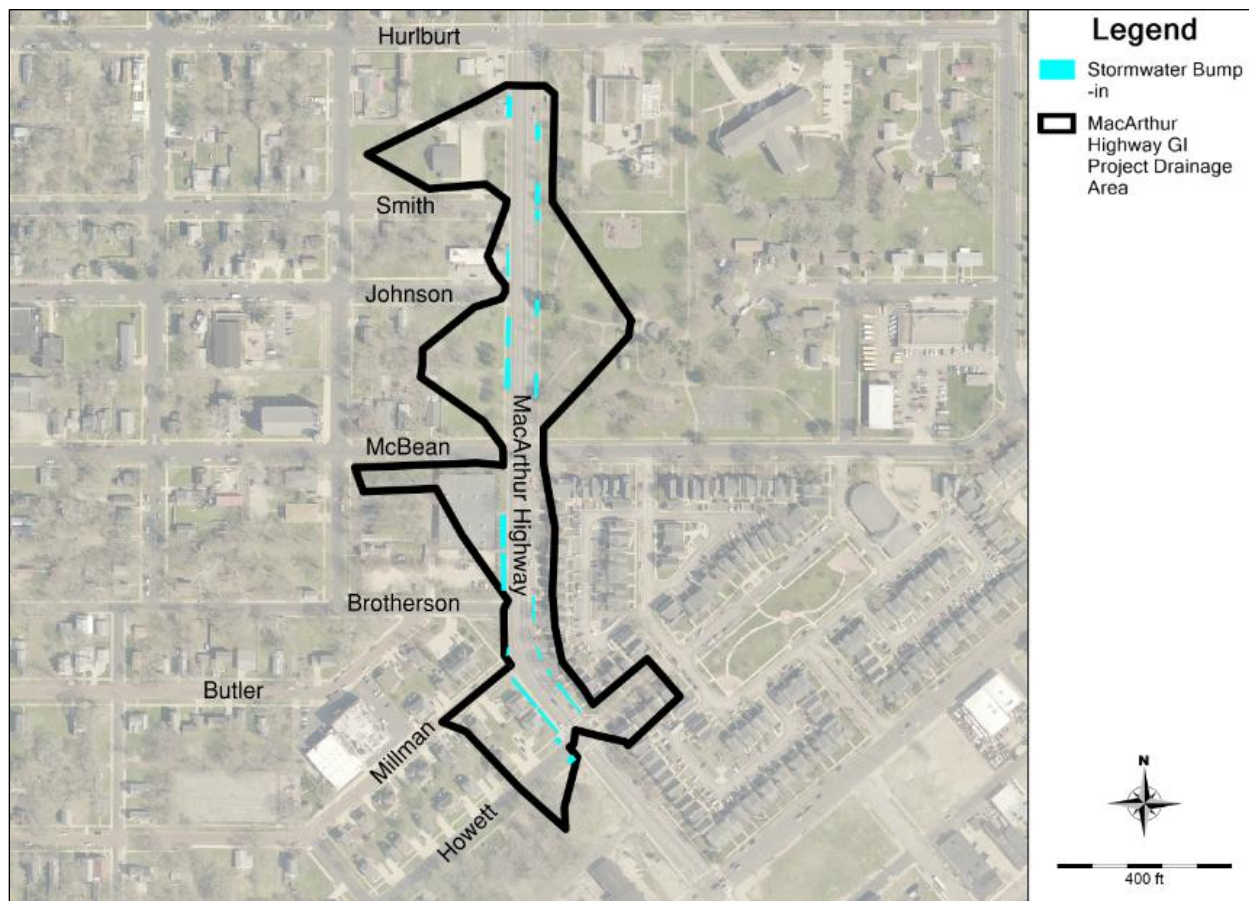


Figure 3 | MacArthur Highway CSO Control Project Area and Locations of Green Infrastructure

Table 7 | MacArthur Highway CSO Control Project Summary

Project ID	MacArthur Highway CSO Control Project
CSO Outfall Name and ID	Cedar Street 016
Drainage Area Managed	9 acres
Total Actual Capital Cost	TBD
Stormwater Bump-Ins	21 stormwater bump-ins
Static Storage Volume	0.1 MG

The stormwater bump-ins in the MacArthur project use subsurface aggregate behind the curb to store and infiltrate stormwater. Stormwater enters the bump-in through an inlet and is distributed to the aggregate by a perforated pipe. The stormwater bump-in surface is not designed or constructed to infiltrate stormwater.

The MacArthur project includes 21 stormwater bump-ins. Co-benefits for the MacArthur project include 0.3 miles of full street restoration, sidewalks, and shared use path; 21 ADA compliant sidewalk ramps; 3 driveway aprons; and over 0.6 miles of concrete curb and gutter.

Key project dates are summarized below.

- **Design Work Order Issued:** August 2023
- **Bid Advertisement:** May 2025
- **Bid Opening:** June 2025
- **Construction Notice to Proceed:** July 2025
- **Construction Substantial Completion and Project Operational:** anticipated fall 2026

Based on the MacArthur GI design model, the project is estimated to control approximately 1.4 MG of stormwater for Peoria's Typical Year and 0.1 MG of stormwater for Peoria's Six-Month Design Storm.

2.3 Upcoming CSO Remedial Measures

This section provides required information on the upcoming CSO Remedial Measure planned to achieve Interim Performance Milestone #2 in accordance with the CD requirements in Table 8 for project expected to start in the next calendar year.

Table 8 | CD Requirement from Paragraph 77.a.iii

CD Paragraph	Description
77.a.iii	A list of all CSO Remedial Measures expected to be started in the next calendar year, including location, project type, and estimated volume of stormwater/wastewater to be addressed.

2.3.1 Milestone #2 Offline Storage Project

Peoria intends to construct one offline storage facility to achieve Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #2. See Table 1 in Section 1.3 for more information regarding Interim Performance Criteria. The project will consist of offline storage to reduce CSO discharge volumes at either the Cedar Street Outfall or the Eaton and Fayette Street Outfalls. The preliminary Cedar Street storage project area, shown in Figure 4 below, is located south of SW Washington Street, between MacArthur Highway and Persimmon Street, and north of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railway. The approximate area for the Eaton/Fayette Street storage project, shown in Figure 5 below, is located north of NE Water Street between Eaton Street and the RiverPlex Parking Lot, and south of Hancock Street.

The Cedar Street storage project is Peoria's preferred project for Milestone #2 and is currently being advanced into design. The project requires acquisition of properties owned by BNSF railway, which can involve longer coordination and approval timelines than typical property acquisitions. Peoria is currently engaged in discussions with the property owner regarding land acquisition.

To remain on schedule for achieving Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #2 by the end of 2028, Peoria is also considering offline storage to manage flow from the Eaton and Fayette Street Outfalls as an alternate project should property acquisition for the Cedar Street storage project delay implementation. Both the Cedar Street and Eaton/Fayette Street storage projects are currently planned as part of Peoria's CSO Remedial Measures Program, but only one will be constructed to achieve Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #2.

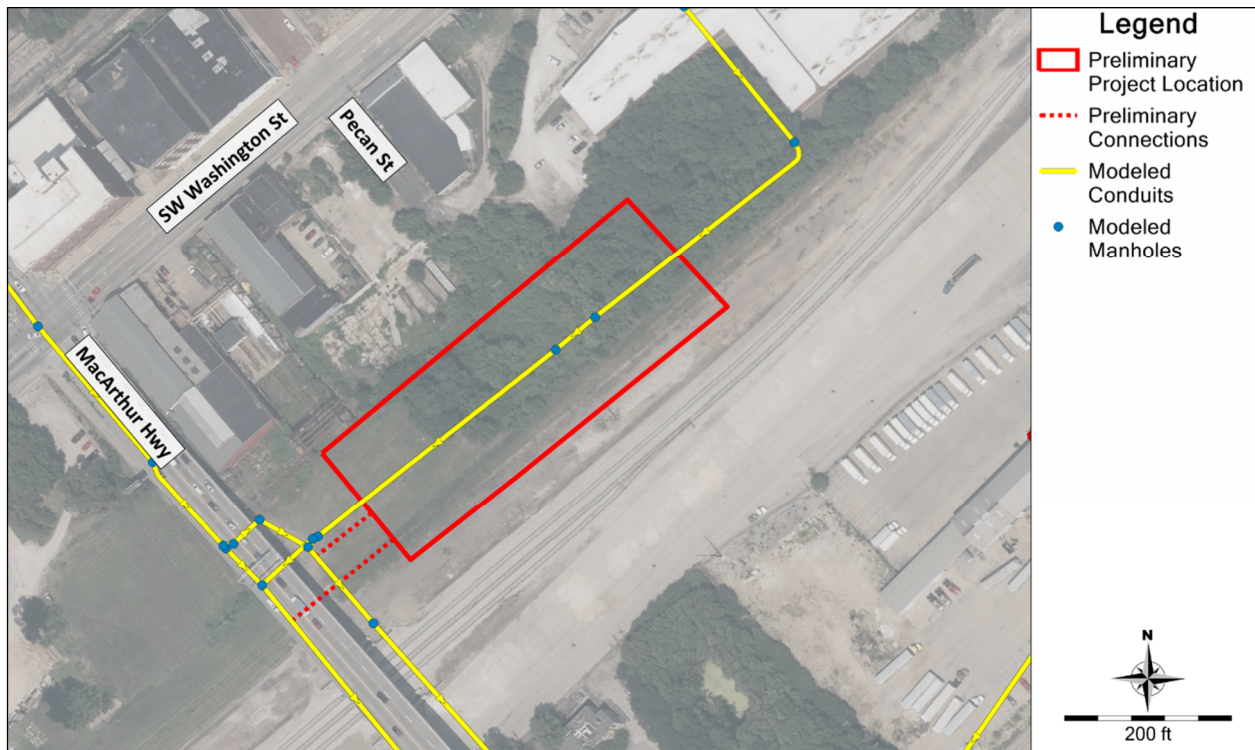


Figure 4 | Preliminary Cedar Street Storage Project Area, Preferred Project for Milestone #2

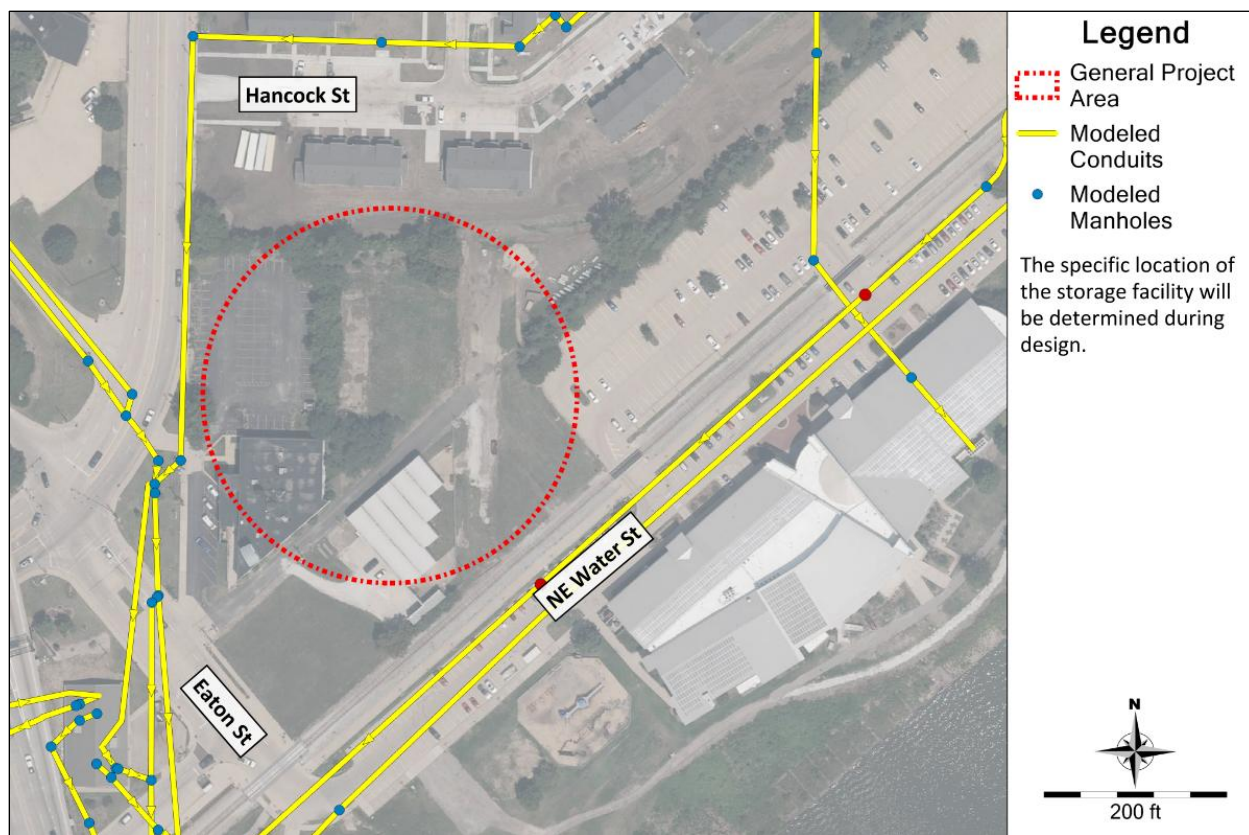


Figure 5 | General Eaton/Fayette Street Storage Project Area, Alternate Project for Milestone #2

The offline storage planned for the Cedar Street and Eaton/Fayette Street storage projects is anticipated to be constructed belowground based on preliminary engineering evaluations. The Cedar Street storage facility is planned to have a storage volume of 6.4 MG, while the Eaton/Fayette Street storage facility is planned to have a storage volume of 5.5 MG. During wet weather events, combined sewer flows will be gravity-diverted from the CSO outfall pipes to the offline storage facilities for temporary storage. Once the wet weather event has ended, and system capacity is available, the stored flows will be pumped back into the collection system for conveyance to the WWTP. A summary of the two projects considered for Milestone #2 is provided in Table 9 below.

Table 9 | Milestone #2 Offline Storage Project Summary

Project ID ¹	Cedar Street Storage	Eaton/Fayette Street Storage
CSO Outfall Name and ID	Cedar Street 016	Eaton Street A06/B06 Fayette Street A07
Planned Storage Volume and Estimated CSO Volume Managed	6.4 MG	5.5 MG
Total Capital Cost	TBD	TBD

¹ Only one storage project will move forward into final design and construction for Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #2.

Key project dates are summarized below.

- **Design Agreement Finalized:** November 2025
- **Bid Advertisement:** anticipated fall 2026
- **Bid Opening:** anticipated fall 2026
- **Construction Notice to Proceed:** anticipated early 2027
- **Construction Substantial Completion and Project Operational:** anticipated end of 2028

2.4 Future CSO Remedial Measures

This section provides information on future CSO Remedial Measures that were in the planning or design stage during the calendar year for this report, but do not yet have a defined construction timeline.

2.4.1 Spring Street Complete Green Street Project

The Spring Street Complete Green Street Project (Spring Street project) is located in the Spring-Caroline sewershed and includes opportunistic GI to reduce the amount of stormwater that enters the combined sewer system. The Spring Street project will manage stormwater runoff in the area bound by Northeast Glen Oak Avenue, Laveille Street, Northeast Jefferson Street, and Voris Street. The preliminary GI drainage area and detention infiltration basin layout is shown in Figure 6 below. The 90% design for the Spring Street project was completed in 2025. The schedule for final design, bidding, and construction is not yet defined as Peoria is working to identify a suitable funding source.

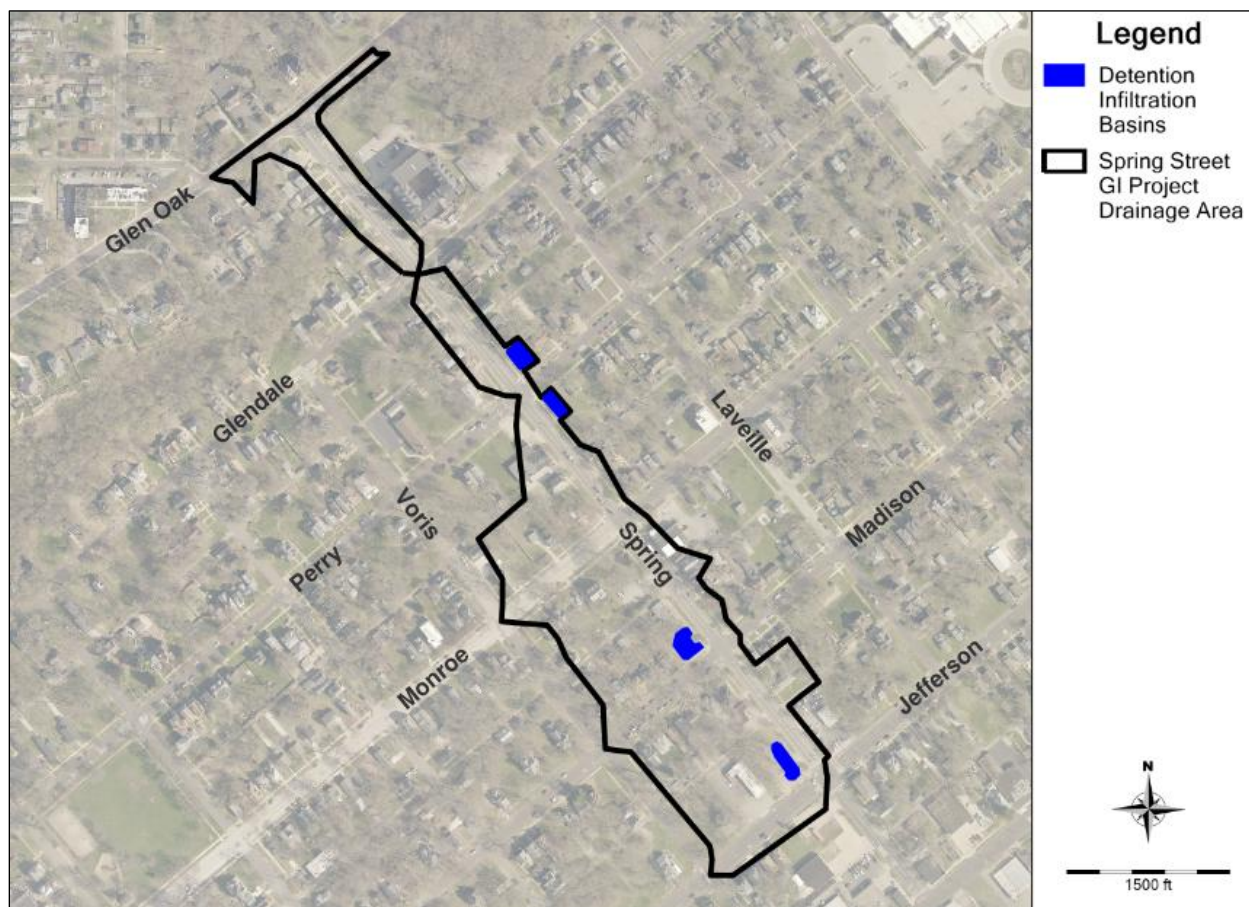


Figure 6 | Preliminary GI Drainage Area for Spring Street Complete Green Street Project

2.5 Previously Completed CSO Remedial Measures

2.5.1 Follow-Up on Year 1 CSO Control Project

The Year 1 CSO Control Project post-construction performance testing described in the CSO Annual Report for Calendar Year 2023 identified a flow restriction between the stormwater bump-out and the subsurface aggregate below the permeable pavers and noted that corrective action is planned.

During 2024, Peoria completed multiple rounds of cleaning, televising, and performance testing of the StormTech chambers to evaluate the flow restriction. The televising showed sediment, debris, and standing water in the StormTech chambers. After several rounds of cleaning, the hydrant testing indicated no improvement in StormTech chamber performance. Further investigation revealed the ADS StormTech SC-160LP chambers were designed and installed with a layer of ADS Plus 125 woven geotextile fabric between the chambers and underlying aggregate. The long-term design capacity of the ADS Plus 125 fabric was stated to be 1.85 GPM/ft² (0.06 cfs per chamber) per ADS. The StormTech chambers do not have perforations, so all stormwater must flow through the geotextile fabric to reach the storage aggregate. The StormTech chambers were determined to be significantly undersized due to the presence of the fabric.

During 2025, Peoria began implementing the Year 1 rehabilitation project. Design plans and specifications were developed to remove the flow restriction between the stormwater bump-outs and the subsurface aggregate and to provide sufficient pretreatment. Rehabilitation activities include, depending on location, installing new distribution pipes or StormTech chambers without fabric. The pretreatment will be provided using either the Fabco ScreenBox or Fabco StormRing, with the specific unit selected based on location and design flow rates. In addition, a landscaping consultant completed rehabilitation of the stormwater bump-outs in 2025, which included removing the mulch, regrading, and installing native plantings.

The Year 1 rehabilitation project is currently under construction, with approximately 20% of the project complete. Construction is anticipated to be substantially complete in fall 2026.

Preliminary performance testing during construction has confirmed that the ADS StormTech SC-160LP chambers with the ADS Plus 125 fabric removed have a higher conveyance capacity than when the fabric is installed. Testing also confirmed that the flow distribution capacity increases with increases to perforated pipe length and opening area, and narrow aggregate trenches have limited horizontal stormwater conveyance capacity.

Key project dates are summarized below.

- **Design Work Order Issued:** May 2025
- **Bid Advertisement:** June 2025
- **Bid Opening:** July 2025
- **Construction Notice to Proceed:** September 2025
- **Construction Substantial Completion and Project Operational:** anticipated fall 2026

The following corrective action steps are planned to complete the rehabilitation for the Year 1 project.

1. Complete installation of new StormTech chambers and distribution piping.
2. Install pretreatment devices upstream of the stormwater distribution system.
3. Conduct performance testing after the GI is rehabilitated.

2.5.2 Follow-Up on Year 2 CSO Control Project

The Year 2 project included pretreatment consisting of 20 mesh stainless steel screens installed over the outlet pipes upstream of the storage aggregate. The stainless steel screen was identified as a flow restriction, as documented in the CSO Annual Report for Calendar Year 2024. Peoria is replacing the stainless steel screens with alternate pretreatment products that have suitable durability, sediment capture, and filtered flow capacity. The pretreatment products are the Fabco ScreenBox, Fabco StormRing, and REM Triton Crescent. Procurement and installation of the Year 2 replacement pretreatment products was bid with the Year 1 rehabilitation project discussed in Section 2.5.1, and is planned to be complete in 2026.

The CSO Annual Report for Calendar Year 2024 reported the estimated total capital cost for the Year 2 project as \$10,449,035 using the construction bid amount. The total actual capital cost for the Year 2 project including all construction costs through project close out is \$9,629,480.

The Year 2 post-construction performance estimate was not reported in the CSO Annual Report for Calendar Year 2024. Peoria received Year 2 as-builts in January 2025. The Year 2 post-construction flow meters were installed in January and February 2025 to measure the system improvements. As discussed above, the 20 mesh stainless steel screen installed as pretreatment is restrictive and will be replaced, which will improve the Year 2 project performance. After the replacement pretreatment products are installed, the post-construction model will be calibrated to flow meter data collected after pretreatment installation. Then the calibrated, post-construction model will be used to estimate the Year 2 project post-construction performance.

2.5.3 Long-Term Performance Testing

Long-term performance testing will be conducted at a minimum frequency of once every three years, in accordance with the CSO Remedial Measures Operation and Maintenance and GI Performance Testing Plan. Table 10 summarizes when upcoming long-term performance testing is planned for the GI CSO Remedial Measures.

Table 10 | Green Infrastructure Long-Term Performance Test Tracking

Previously Completed GI Project ID	Project Operational	Calendar Year of Last Performance Test	Calendar Year of Next Performance Test
Year 1 CSO Control Project	June 2023	2023	2026
Year 2 CSO Control Project	December 2024	2024	2027

3.0 O&M Description

This section provides information on inspection and O&M activities performed for completed CSO Remedial Measures during the calendar year of this report, in accordance with the CD requirements in Table 11 below.

Table 11 | CD Requirement from Paragraph 77.a.v

CD Paragraph	Description
77.a.v	A description of the O&M performed on previously-completed CSO Remedial Measures, including when routine inspections were conducted and a brief summary of each routine inspection, and any necessary corrective actions for previously-completed CSO Remedial Measures.

During 2025, Peoria performed GI inspection and maintenance activities for the following GI projects in the combined sewer area: Year 2, Year 1, Western Avenue, Folkers Avenue, and SW Adams Street. Two permeable pavement facilities within the Year 3 project were turned over to Peoria in July 2025, with the remaining portions of the project anticipated to be turned over in Spring of 2026.

The inspections and maintenance were completed in accordance with the CSO Remedial Measures Operation and Maintenance and GI Performance Testing Plan. This includes inspections and maintenance, if needed, at least four times per year from March through November, with one inspection occurring in November, and within 48 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) after each rain event with more than 1-inch of rainfall. Rainfall events with more than 1-inch of rainfall are determined using Peoria's rain gauges. Each GI facility is associated with a specific rain gauge based on proximity using Theissen polygons. Due to variability of rainfall throughout the combined sewer area, rainfall measurements differ from location to location. Therefore, all GI facilities may not require inspection for the same rainfall event.

Inspection and maintenance activities were documented using the GI inspection and maintenance forms in the GI GIS tracking system. The appropriate forms are assigned to each GI facility and completed digitally using the Field Maps GIS mobile collection platform. Inspections are performed to identify items that may impact GI performance such as sediment or debris accumulation, erosion, obstruction of connecting piping, need for vegetation maintenance, evidence of standing water, and structural issues. Post-inspection maintenance activities are performed to address items identified during the inspections and ensure proper functioning of the GI facilities. Maintenance typically includes removal of trash, debris, sediment, invasive species, and landscaping.

Table 12 below summarizes when and where inspections were conducted and provides a brief summary of the inspection and maintenance activities. The corrective actions for previously completed CSO Remedial Measures are discussed in Sections 2.5.1 and 2.5.2.

In 2025, Peoria implemented a proactive inspection, maintenance, and permeable pavement surface infiltration testing program for GI facilities to maintain a higher level of GI performance and reduce maintenance required within 48-hours after 1-inch rain events. The GI GIS tracking system is set up to indicate when proactive activities are scheduled and used to record activities completed. The 2025 proactive activities and schedule are summarized below; these will be reviewed and adjusted, as appropriate.

- GI inlets with sediment control devices were scheduled for monthly inspections with maintenance performed as needed based on the inspections.
- Permeable pavement surface infiltration testing in the Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3 project areas was scheduled for every two months with maintenance performed as needed based on test results.
- Street sweeping was scheduled for every two weeks on blocks with GI facilities and blocks tributary to GI facilities. This was completed as operations staff and equipment were available.
- Permeable pavement in the Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3 project areas was scheduled for deep cleaning every 3-months or 6-months, based on site-specific conditions.

Table 12 | GI Inspection and Maintenance Summary

Inspection Overview	Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Activities
Inspection #1 Dates: 3/6/2025 – 3/8/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 • Bradley • Glen Oak Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and sediment removed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: debris removed from cleanouts and connecting piping • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 227 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 100 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept and deep cleaned

Inspection Overview	Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Activities
Inspection #2 Dates: 3/20/2025 – 3/22/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • Bradley Projects Inspected: • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue	• 28 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 59 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 33 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement deep cleaned
Inspection #3 Dates: 4/3/2025 – 4/5/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • Bradley Projects Inspected: • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue	• 28 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 59 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 33 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement deep cleaned

Inspection Overview	Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Activities
Inspection #4 Dates: 4/21/2025 – 4/23/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 • Bradley • Glen Oak Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: sediment and debris removed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and invasive vegetation removed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: debris removed from cleanouts and connecting piping • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 230 GI inlets inspected* ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 100 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept and deep cleaned *The total number of GI inlets inspected increased from 227 for earlier events to 230 for this and future events based on the CSO Year 2 project as-built information provided by the construction engineer.
Inspection #5 Dates: 5/21/2025 – 5/23/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 • Bradley • Glen Oak Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: sediment, invasive vegetation, and debris removed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and sediment removed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: debris removed from cleanouts and connecting piping • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 230 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: debris removed • 100 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept and deep cleaned

Inspection Overview	Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Activities
Inspection #6 Dates: 6/5/2025 – 6/7/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 • Bradley • Glen Oak Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: invasive vegetation and debris removed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and sediment removed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: sump cleaned • 230 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 100 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept and deep cleaned
Inspection #7 Dates: 6/19/2025 – 6/21/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 • Bradley • Glen Oak Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and invasive vegetation removed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: debris removed from cleanouts and connecting piping • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: sumps cleaned • 230 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 100 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept and deep cleaned

Inspection Overview	Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Activities
Inspection #8 Dates: 7/14/2025 – 7/16/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 • Bradley • Glen Oak Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and invasive vegetation removed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: debris and invasive vegetation removed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 230 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 100 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement deep cleaned
Inspection #9 Dates: 10/7/2025 – 10/9/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 • RG018 • TRG1 Projects Inspected: • Year 2 Project • Year 3 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sumps cleaned • 184 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sumps • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 74 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept and deep cleaned

Inspection Overview	Summary of Inspection and Maintenance Activities
Inspection #10 Dates: 11/13/2025 – 11/20/2025 Reason: November Inspection GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • n/a Projects Inspected: • Year 1 Project • Year 2 Project • Year 3 Project • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue • SW Adams Street	• 27 bioswales inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 20 stormwater bump-outs inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 20 cleanouts inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 30 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: sumps cleaned • 230 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates and sediment control devices cleaned and sediment/debris removed from sump • 20 overflow inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 102 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement deep cleaned
Inspection #11 Dates: 12/29/2025 – 12/31/2025 Reason: >1" Rainfall GI Associated Rain Gauges with >1" Rainfall: • RG019 Projects Inspected: • Western Avenue • Folkers Avenue	• 8 dry wells inspected ○ Maintenance: none needed • 11 GI inlets inspected ○ Maintenance: grates cleaned • 6 permeable paver sections inspected ○ Maintenance: pavement swept

4.0 CSO Reduction

This section provides information regarding the estimated reduction in CSO discharge events and volumes for the calendar year of this report, in accordance with the CD requirements in Table 13 below.

Table 13 | CD Requirement from Paragraph 77.a.vii

CD Paragraph	Description
77.a.vii	The percentage of CSO Individual Event and CSO Evaluation Volume reductions from the preceding calendar year compared to the Starting Conditions H&H Model with detailed calculations as set forth in Paragraphs 33.d and 34.d.

The CSO Individual Event and CSO Evaluation Volume reduction calculations were completed in accordance with Paragraphs 33 and 34 of the CD, using the Starting Conditions H&H Model and CSO flow meter data as described in the Flow Monitoring Implementation Plan.

In 2025, the CSO Individual Event Reduction was 28% and the CSO Evaluation Volume Reduction was 42%. There were 55 precipitation events with peak rainfall recorded by the rain gauges less than or equal to the Six-Month Design Storm's 2-hour, 3-hour, and 6-hour peaks, of which 32 resulted in CSO discharges at one or more CSO outfalls.

5.0 Additional Information

This section provides additional information and supplemental material, as appropriate.

5.1 CSO Remedial Measures Operation & Maintenance and GI Performance Testing Plan Updates

Included with this report is a March 2026 update to the CSO Remedial Measures Operation & Maintenance and GI Performance Testing Plan (O&M Plan). The updates to the plan include the revisions summarized below; additional details are provided in O&M Plan.

- Sections 2.2 and 3.2 were updated to clarify infiltration trench typically has no vegetation at surface and to move bump-ins from Section 2.2. to Section 3.2.
- The tables in Sections 2.3, 3.3, and 4.3 were updated to reflect inspection and maintenance activities for installed GI or to clarify descriptions of activities.
- Section 4.1 was updated to reflect that Peoria piloted use of both rubber-tipped and conventional snowplow blades on permeable pavement. Peoria identified various issues with the use of rubber-tipped snowplow blades and found no adverse impacts from conventional snowplow blades. Peoria will use conventional snowplow blades going forward and will monitor for impacts to the permeable pavement.
- Section 5.3 was updated to note that inspection and maintenance activities may be refined when Peoria implements a stormwater retention type of GI facility. The inspection and maintenance tables and checklist were updated to clarify description of activities.

5.2 Upcoming Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #1 Evaluation Monitoring Period

The evaluation monitoring period for Interim Performance Criteria Milestone #1 will occur from January 1, 2026, to December 31, 2026. Peoria will evaluate the rainfall data for this period to determine whether sufficient precipitation occurred or whether there was Insufficient Precipitation, in accordance with the CD. If sufficient precipitation has occurred, Peoria will submit an Interim Performance Criteria Report by March 31, 2027.

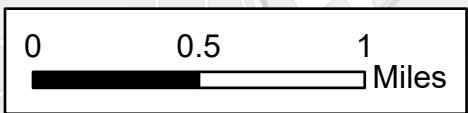
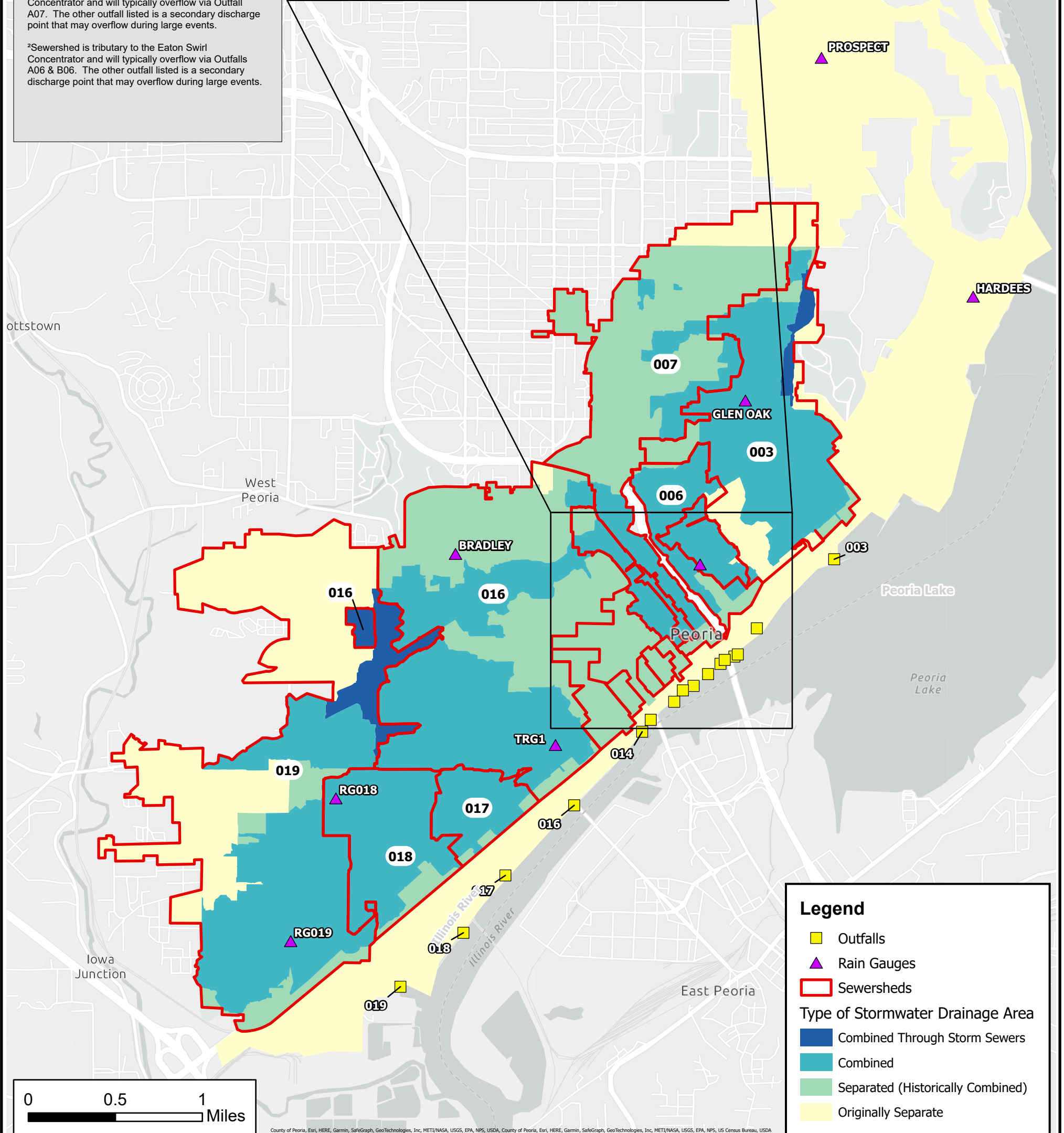
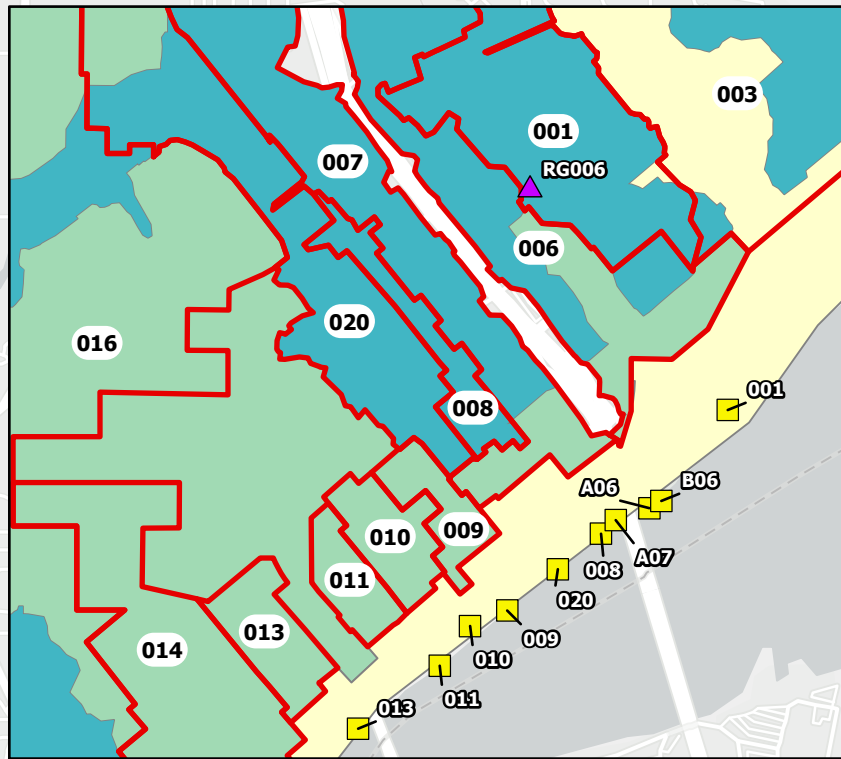
In the event of Insufficient Precipitation, Peoria will submit the required notification within 30 days of the end of the monitoring period and will continue monitoring until there is a 12-month period that does not qualify as Insufficient Precipitation. The Interim Performance Criteria Evaluation will then be performed using that 12-month period and the report will be submitted within 90 days following the end of the period.

APPENDIX A

CSO Outfall, Rain Gauge, and Sewershed Locations

- 019 Darst Street: Outfall 019
- 018 Sanger Street: Outfall 018
- 017 South Street: Outfall 017
- 016 Cedar Street: Outfall 016
- 014 State Street: Outfall 014
- 013 Walnut Street: Outfall 013
- 011 Harrison Street: Outfall 011
- 010 Liberty Street: Outfall 010
- 009 Fulton Street: Outfall 009
- 020 Main Street¹: Outfalls 020 & A07
- 008 Hamilton Street¹: Outfalls 008 & A07
- 007 Fayette Street: Outfall A07
- 006 Eaton Street: Outfalls A06 & B06
- 001 Green Street²: Outfalls 001, A06 & B06
- 003 Spring Caroline: Outfall 003

²Sewershed is tributary to the Eaton Swirl Concentrator and will typically overflow via Outfalls A06 & B06. The other outfall listed is a secondary discharge point that may overflow during large events.



County of Peoria, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, County of Peoria, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA

- Outfalls
- Rain Gauges
- Sewersheds

Type of Stormwater Drainage Area

- Combined Through Storm Sewers
- Combined
- Separated (Historically Combined)
- Originally Separate