

Revised 1/21/99

CSO STATUS REPORT  
TO THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY COMMISSION

---

AUGUST 6, 1998



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
CITY OF PORTLAND  
**CLEAN RIVERWORKS**

## **Introduction**

The purpose of today's meeting is to provide you with:

- ♦ A history of the City of Portland's combined sewer overflow program;
- ♦ A status report on our progress; and
- ♦ Talk to you about the future of our program.

## **1. Historic Overview**

**Bureau's Mission** - to protect public health and environment. We aim to accomplish this through wastewater collection and treatment, sewer installation, watershed restoration and oversight of solid waste collection and recycling services

### **Accomplishing our Mission**

- ♦ Provide sanitary service to: 511,000 people, 12,000 commercial and industrial facilities;
- ♦ Own and operate 2 sewage treatment plants;
- ♦ Operate and maintain the sanitary and stormwater treatment and collection systems;
- ♦ 2,300 miles of pipes and 98 pump stations;
  - Successfully completed the Mid County Sewer project which connected 54,000 properties, laid 394 miles of main line and installed, 6 pump stations and 13 interceptors.
- ♦ Regulate industrial discharges - Almost 8,000 reports reviewed, 96% were in compliance;
- ♦ Implement Combined Sewer Overflow Program;
- ♦ Implement comprehensive stormwater quality program;
- ♦ Conduct watershed planning and restoration;
- ♦ Ensure that the rivers and streams in Portland meet water quality standards;
- ♦ Encourage citizen and neighborhood involvement in project decisions;
- ♦ Oversee contaminated sediment cleanup;
- ♦ Participate in Metro 2040 and other watershed planning efforts; and
- ♦ Develop a plan to deal with endangered species in Portland.

## Schedule

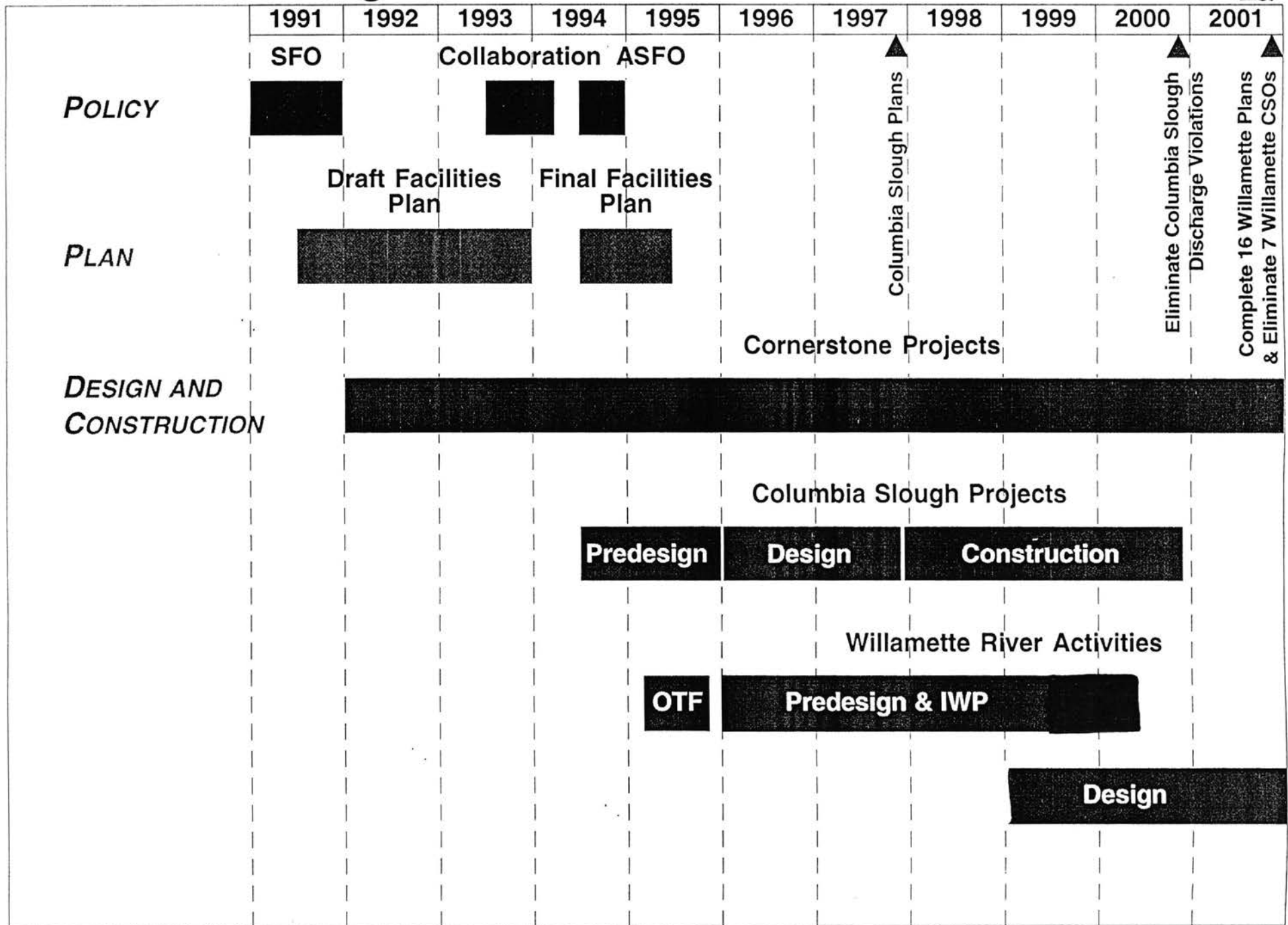
### According to the amended order, Portland must:

- ♦ Control all CSO discharges to the Slough by December 1, 2000. (13 outfalls);
- ♦ Control CSO discharges from 7 identified outfalls on the Willamette consistent with the approved Facilities Plan by December 1, 2001;
- ♦ Submit plans to control discharges from 16 outfalls by December 2001;
- ♦ Control CSO discharges from 16 identified outfalls by December 1, 2006; and
- ♦ Control CSO discharges from the remaining outfalls by December 1, 2011.

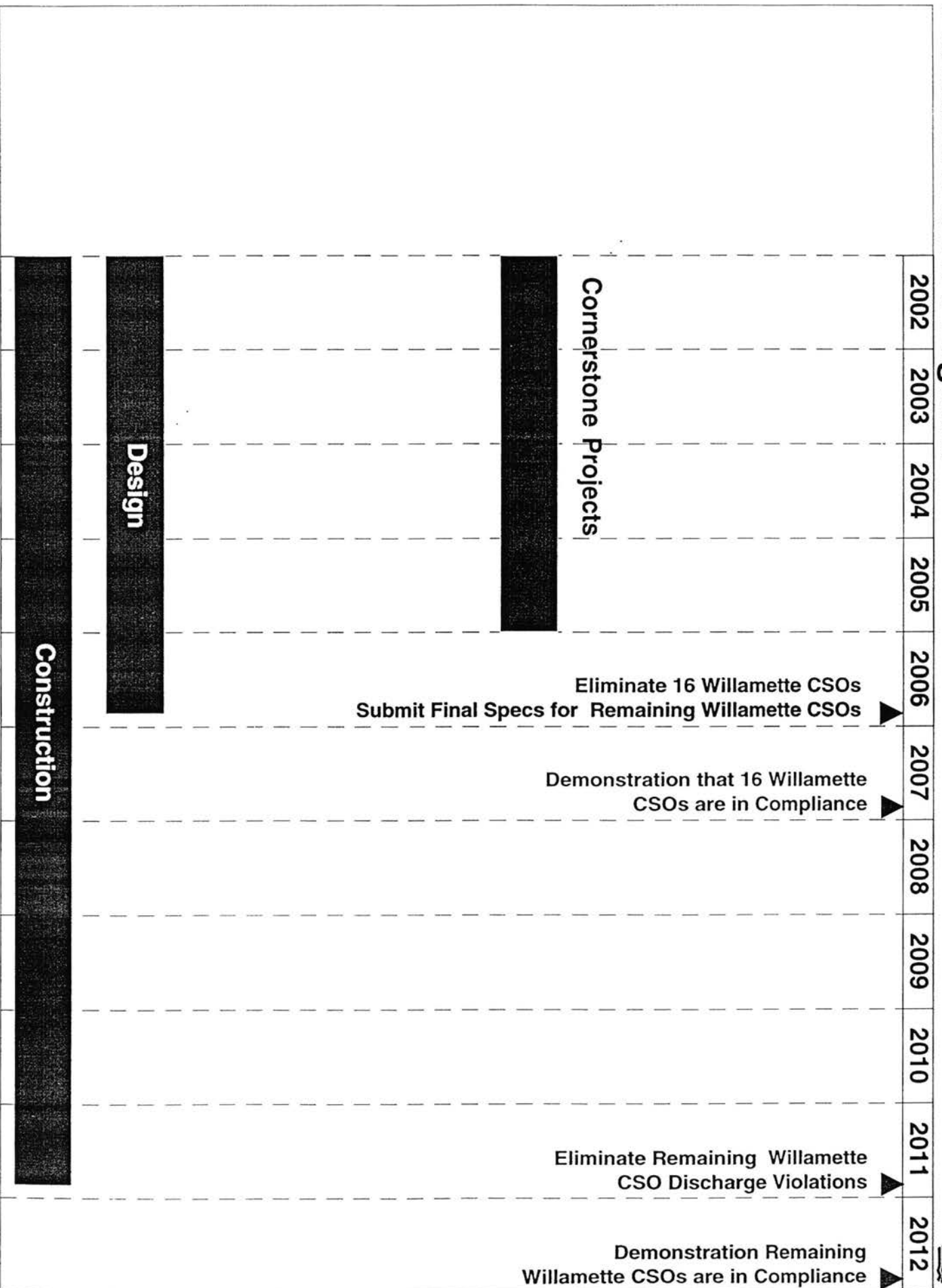
## 2. Status Report on our Progress

- ♦ In 1990, the City of Portland began planning efforts to control combined sewer overflows (CSOs). Approximately 1/3 of Portland neighborhoods are served by a combined sewer system built prior to 1960. Nearly every time it rains in Portland stormwater mixes with untreated sewage and overflows into the Columbia Slough and the Willamette River.
- ♦ In 1991 the City of Portland and DEQ signed a Stipulation and Final Order (SFO). The order directed Portland to remove 99% of its overflows by 2011. At the time of this agreement relatively little was known about the combined sewer overflows (we didn't know the quantity or the impact on the receiving waters). Portland began a facilities planning process that same year. Over time we developed better information on the quantity of overflows and their characteristics. On average, CSO contains 80% stormwater and 20% sewage.
- ♦ In 1994, based on the information developed for the draft facilities plan, Portland, DEQ and EQC took advantage of a re-opener clause in the original agreement to review newly developed information. This is known as "the collaborative process". Portland and the EQC came to an agreement to re-negotiate the order. This resulted in an Amended Stipulation and Final Order (ASFO). The agreement calls for overflows on the Columbia Slough to be controlled by December 2000, and overflows to the Willamette River to be drastically reduced by 2011. The ASFO calls for a total CSO control of 96.4%.

# Portland's CSO Program



# Portland's CSO Program

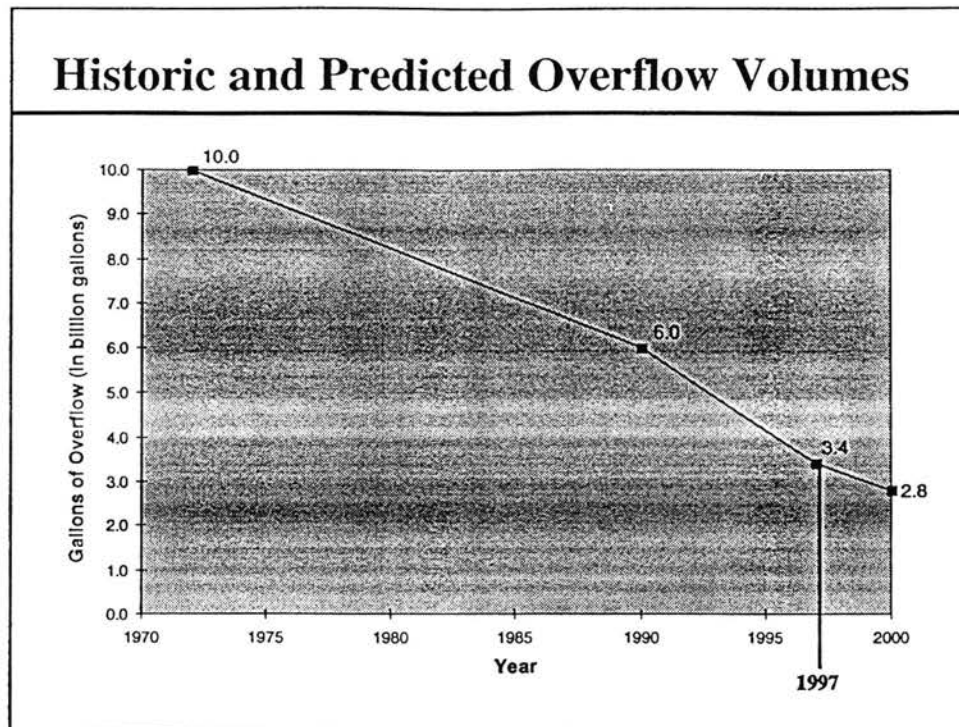


# CSO Program Strategy

		Basins	
		Columbia Slough	Willamette River
Strategies	Remove Stormwater (Cornerstone Projects)	Sumps Downspouts Sewer Separation	Sumps Downspouts Sewer Separation Stream Diversion Green Solutions
	Collect & Treat	Conduit Pump Station Expand Treatment Facility Outfall	Conduit Pump Stations New Treatment Facility Outfall

- ◆ Two basins managed on different time lines
- ◆ Two strategies to control CSO's: remove stormwater; collect and treat
- ◆ Cornerstone projects are implemented first to remove as much stormwater as possible. What's not removed is collected and treated.

## Historic and Predicted Overflow Volumes



To date, through Cornerstone projects and changes in our existing sewer system we have reduced overflows from:

- ◆ 10 billion gallons per year in 1972 to a rate of
- ◆ 3.4 billion gallons per year in 1997

We are projecting through a combination of Cornerstone and Columbia Slough projects we will further reduce overflow volume in 2000 to:

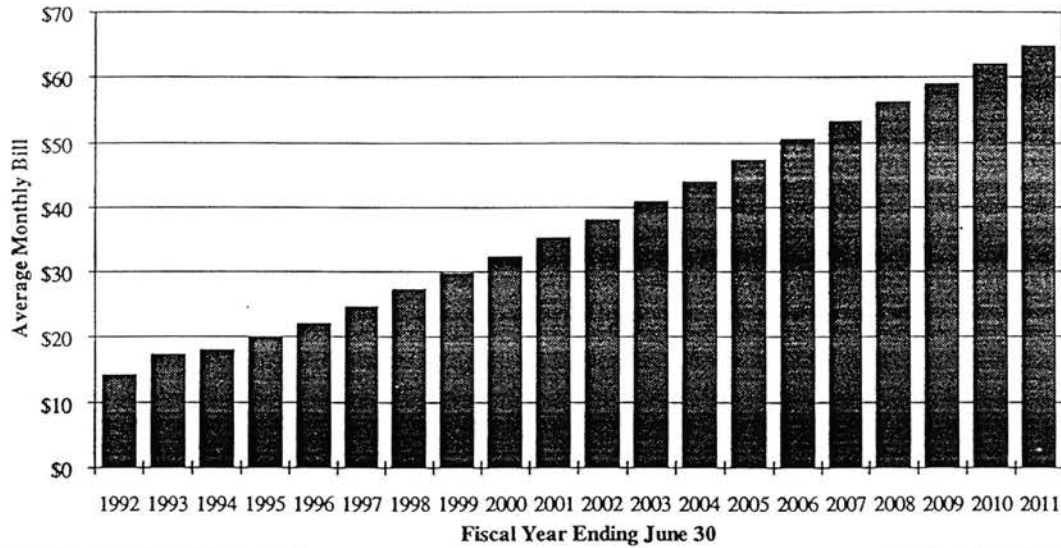
- ◆ 2.8 billion gallons per year

This is a 72% reduction since 1972 and a 53% reduction since 1991.

The cost per gallon for controlling CSOs rises dramatically as the total volume of CSO controlled increases.

# Rate Impacts

## Historical and Forecast Average Monthly Sewer Bills Single Family Residential Customers



- ◆ From the beginning of the CSO program (roughly 1992) to its completion, we are anticipating rate increases from: \$14.15 to <sup>66.92</sup> \$64.82 per month, this includes inflation This is a significant increase, we are spending significant dollars on many different projects and ratepayers throughout Portland are expecting to see improved water quality as a result.
- ◆ 60% of our CIP expenditures over the next ten years are attributed to CSO projects.



X  
X  
X  
X  
X  
X

## Cornerstone Successes

- ◆ **Downspout Disconnection Program**
  - ◆ <sup>6,400</sup> 4,500 Residences Served (<sup>15,000</sup> ~~10,437~~ downspouts)
  - ◆ <sup>107</sup> ~~76.2~~ Million gallons removed per year
- ◆ **Sump Installation Program**
  - ◆ 2,821 Sumps Installed (in the CSO area)
- ◆ **Sewer Separation Program**
  - ◆ <sup>5</sup> of <sup>6</sup> ~~7~~ Sub Basins Separated
- ◆ **Stream Diversion Projects**
  - ◆ 4 Streams

### Cornerstone Program

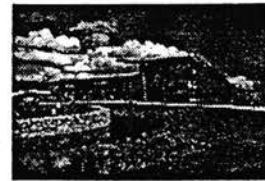
- ◆ Environmental Services has completed many of the Cornerstone projects (which remove more stormwater from entering the sewer system and reduces CSO's). The bureau is committed to continuing its efforts to control CSO's and reduce the amount of stormwater entering the sewer system.
- ◆ We analyzed the cost and feasibility of sewer separations for the entire CSO area. We determined that we would separate only ~~seven~~ <sup>SIX</sup> basins because they were the only basins that yielded multiple environmental benefits and made economic sense.
- ◆ The combined effect of these early action projects is to reduce the amount of overflow from the combined sewer system per event by at least half. These are gains the City is making now.

X  
X

## Cornerstone Successes

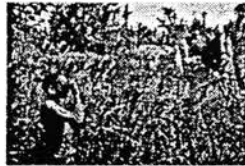
### ◆ Stormwater Treatment Facilities

- ◆ Pollution Control Lab Pond
- ◆ Ramsey Lake Constructed Wetland



### ◆ Cornerstone Budget

- ◆ Dollars spent to date: \$ <sup>77</sup>76 Million
- ◆ Total estimated cost: \$155 Million



- ◆ As part of the Cornerstone projects Portland has constructed several stormwater treatment facilities. Two examples are the Pollution control lab stormwater pond and the Ramsey Lake wetlands which both treat stormwater that has been separated from the combined sewer system.
- ◆ The Pollution Control Lab Pond drains 50 residential and industrial acres from the St. Johns B basin.
- ◆ Ramsey Lake drains 700 residential and 160 industrial acres from the St. Johns A, Oswego and Oregonian basins.
- ◆ These projects offered opportunities for school aged children and adults to learn about ecosystem management and to participate in monitoring.
- ◆ We've completed almost all of the Cornerstone projects in the Columbia Slough basins and have begun many in the Willamette River basins. Total spent to date on these projects is \$<sup>77</sup>76 Million and total estimated cost for all Cornerstone projects once completed is \$155 Million.

# Columbia Slough

## ◆ Projects

- ◆ Consolidation Conduit
- ◆ Pump Station
- ◆ Outfall
- ◆ Added Treatment



## ◆ Budget

- ◆ Dollars spent to date: \$ <sup>54</sup>~~41~~ Million
- ◆ Total estimated cost: \$177 Million



◆ Big Pipe construction is underway. Construction started this July and will be completed in August of 1999. This project will control CSO's to the Slough by over 99%. We are installing: 3.5 miles of pipe that is 6-12 feet in diameter

◆ We are also constructing an outfall, a pump station and additional primary treatment capacity at the Columbia Boulevard Wastewater Treatment Plant.

## Accomplishments to Date:

- ◆ On Schedule
- ◆ Within Budget
- ◆ CSO Volumes Reduced by 2.6 billion gallons per year (1991-1997)
- ◆ Developed Innovative Solutions
  - Ramsey Lake Wetlands
  - Downspout Disconnection
  - Stream Diversion
- ◆ Total dollars spent to date on CSO: <sup>137</sup>~~123~~ Million

## Willamette River Facilities Plan

### ◆ The 1994 Facilities Plan:

- ◆ 2 Large Conduits
- ◆ Storage Tank
- ◆ Pump Station
- ◆ Treatment Facility
- ◆ Handle 2.2 Billion Gallons



### ◆ Budget

- ◆ Total estimated cost: \$404 Million

X

## **Refining the 1994 Facilities Plan**

- ◆ **Began in 1997 and ends in 1999**
- ◆ **Develop a Predesign Plan that:**
  - ◆ Incorporates New River Information
  - ◆ Considers New and Better Technologies
  - ◆ Controls Willamette River CSO's
  - ◆ Improves Overall Water Quality
  - ◆ Reflects Community Values and Uses
  - ◆ Is Cost Effective
- ◆ **ASFO provides opportunities for re-evaluation**

The predesign project is a two year, technical and policy review of the City's existing CSO facilities plan to improve Willamette River water quality.

We have spent <sup>6.1</sup>~~5.8~~ Million dollars to date including the land acquisition for a Willamette wet weather treatment facility.

## Predesign Results

- ◆ Identified “green solutions”
- ◆ Analyzed system optimization
- ◆ Identified projects which provide CSO relief
- ◆ Evaluated treatment alternatives
- ◆ Completed water quality assessment
- ◆ Organized a public involvement campaign

- ◆ Identified additional “green solutions” which remove stormwater
- ◆ Identified opportunities to optimize the existing sewer system
- ◆ Identified other bureau projects which can provide CSO relief
- ◆ Evaluated CSO treatment alternatives including emerging technologies which we may want to build on a demonstration level to evaluate their performance. (also looking at the impact of the ESA listing)
- ◆ Completed water quality assessment which indicated that there are significant upstream sources of pollutants in addition to the bacteria contributed by CSOs.
- ◆ Implementing an aggressive public involvement campaign that focuses on Willamette River watershed health.

## Public Information and Involvement



### Public Information

- ◆ Clean River Works Program that serves as umbrella for all of our projects.
- ◆ CSO media and citizen notification program. ✓
- ◆ Work with upstream communities on public service announcements

### Public Involvement

Chaired by Bill Hutchison, the Willamette River Stakeholders Task Force was created in September of 1996. Members represent rate payer, environmental, neighborhood, and agency interests and are appointed by Commissioner Sten

### The charge, accepted by members of the Task Force is to:

- ◆ Review Portland's plan for controlling combined sewer overflows (CSO's) into the Willamette River; and to
- ◆ Develop a process for public involvement which included river tours and walks.
- ◆ Make recommendations to the Portland City Council and the City's Bureau of Environmental Services on how to best implement the plan, giving full consideration to community values and the need to maintain community support for this public investment. The plan should ensure high water quality in the river and tributaries with the best possible investment of ratepayer dollars.



## Issues Facing Portland

- ◆ CSO program costs
- ◆ Public expectations for cleaner waterways
- ◆ Other pollutants
- ◆ Upstream and downstream impacts
- ◆ Stormwater requirements
- ◆ ESA listings
- ◆ Willamette River TMDLs
- ◆ Watershed restoration

- ◆ Portland has a number of issues which must be addressed over the next five to ten years. It is important that we evaluate these issues and prioritize activities to address them effectively.

## **Integrated Watershed Approach**

- ◆ Since February of 1998 we have been working on developing an approach that allows us to integrate our water quality programs:
- ◆ The purpose of using this approach is to achieve the best water quality, environmental improvements and community benefits.
- ◆ Allows the bureau to:
  - Achieve multiple objectives;
  - Leverage its resources;
  - Prioritize our investments to achieve earliest and best results; and
  - Implement, monitor and adjust projects to ensure that we are getting maximum results.
- ◆ We will be back in mid 1999 to discuss the results of this watershed planning effort, our findings and the next steps for our program.

CSO STATUS REPORT  
TO THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY COMMISSION

---

AUGUST 6, 1998



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
CITY OF PORTLAND  
**CLEAN RIVERWORKS**

## **Introduction**

The purpose of today's meeting is to provide you with:

- ♦ A history of the City of Portland's combined sewer overflow program;
- ♦ A status report on our progress; and
- ♦ Talk to you about the future of our program.

## **1. Historic Overview**

**Bureau's Mission** - to protect public health and environment. We aim to accomplish this through wastewater collection and treatment, sewer installation, watershed restoration and oversight of solid waste collection and recycling services

### **Accomplishing our Mission**

- ♦ Provide sanitary service to: 511,000 people, 12,000 commercial and industrial facilities;
- ♦ Own and operate 2 sewage treatment plants;
- ♦ Operate and maintain the sanitary and stormwater treatment and collection systems;
- ♦ 2,300 miles of pipes and 98 pump stations;
  - Successfully completed the Mid County Sewer project which connected 54,000 properties, laid 394 miles of main line and installed, 6 pump stations and 13 interceptors.
- ♦ Regulate industrial discharges - Almost 8,000 reports reviewed, 96% were in compliance;
- ♦ Implement Combined Sewer Overflow Program;
- ♦ Implement comprehensive stormwater quality program;
- ♦ Conduct watershed planning and restoration;
- ♦ Ensure that the rivers and streams in Portland meet water quality standards;
- ♦ Encourage citizen and neighborhood involvement in project decisions;
- ♦ Oversee contaminated sediment cleanup;
- ♦ Participate in Metro 2040 and other watershed planning efforts; and
- ♦ Develop a plan to deal with endangered species in Portland.

## Schedule

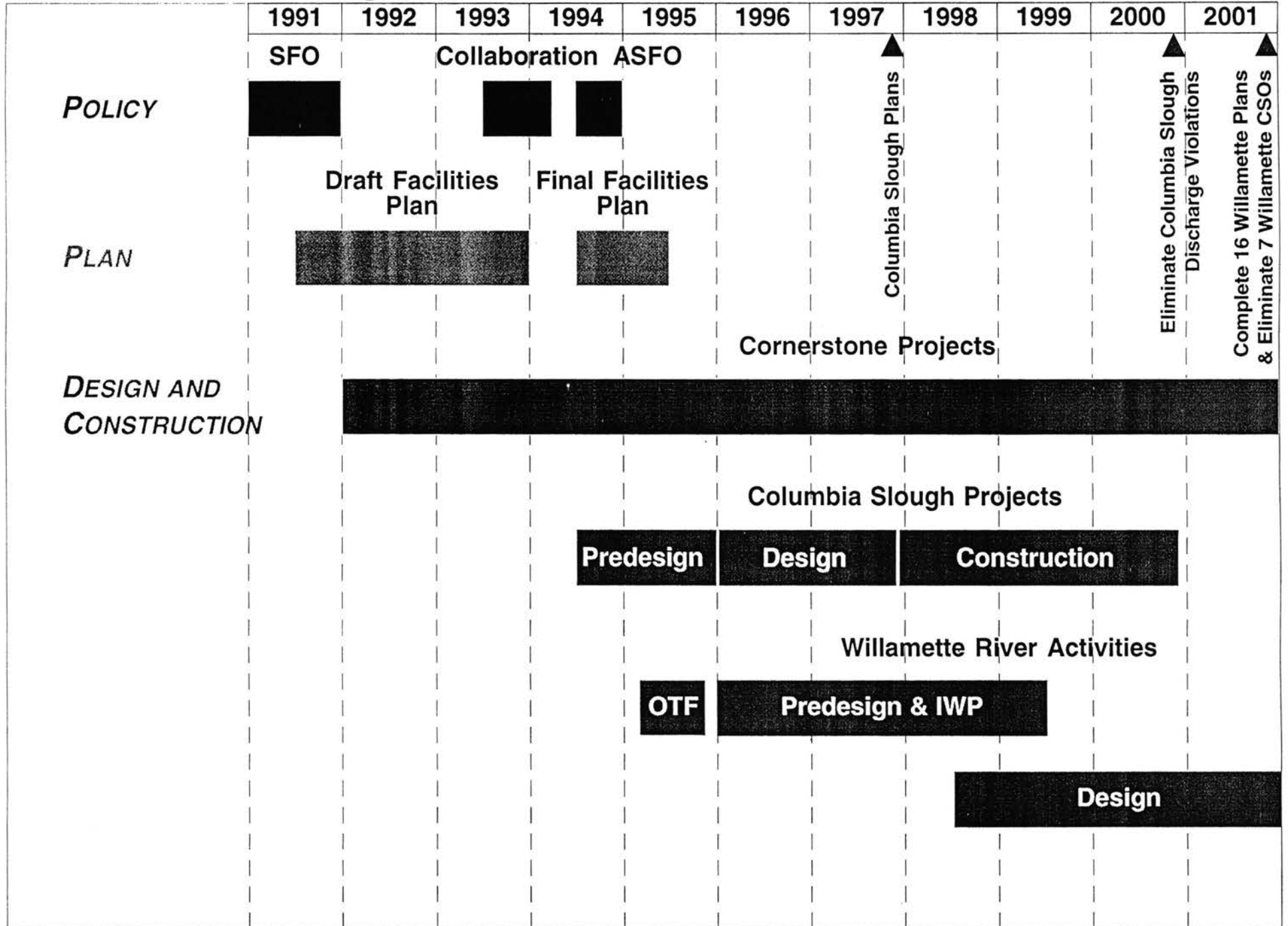
### According to the amended order, Portland must:

- ♦ Control all CSO discharges to the Slough by December 1, 2000. (13 outfalls);
- ♦ Control CSO discharges from 7 identified outfalls on the Willamette consistent with the approved Facilities Plan by December 1, 2001;
- ♦ Submit plans to control discharges from 16 outfalls by December 2001;
- ♦ Control CSO discharges from 16 identified outfalls by December 1, 2006; and
- ♦ Control CSO discharges from the remaining outfalls by December 1, 2011.

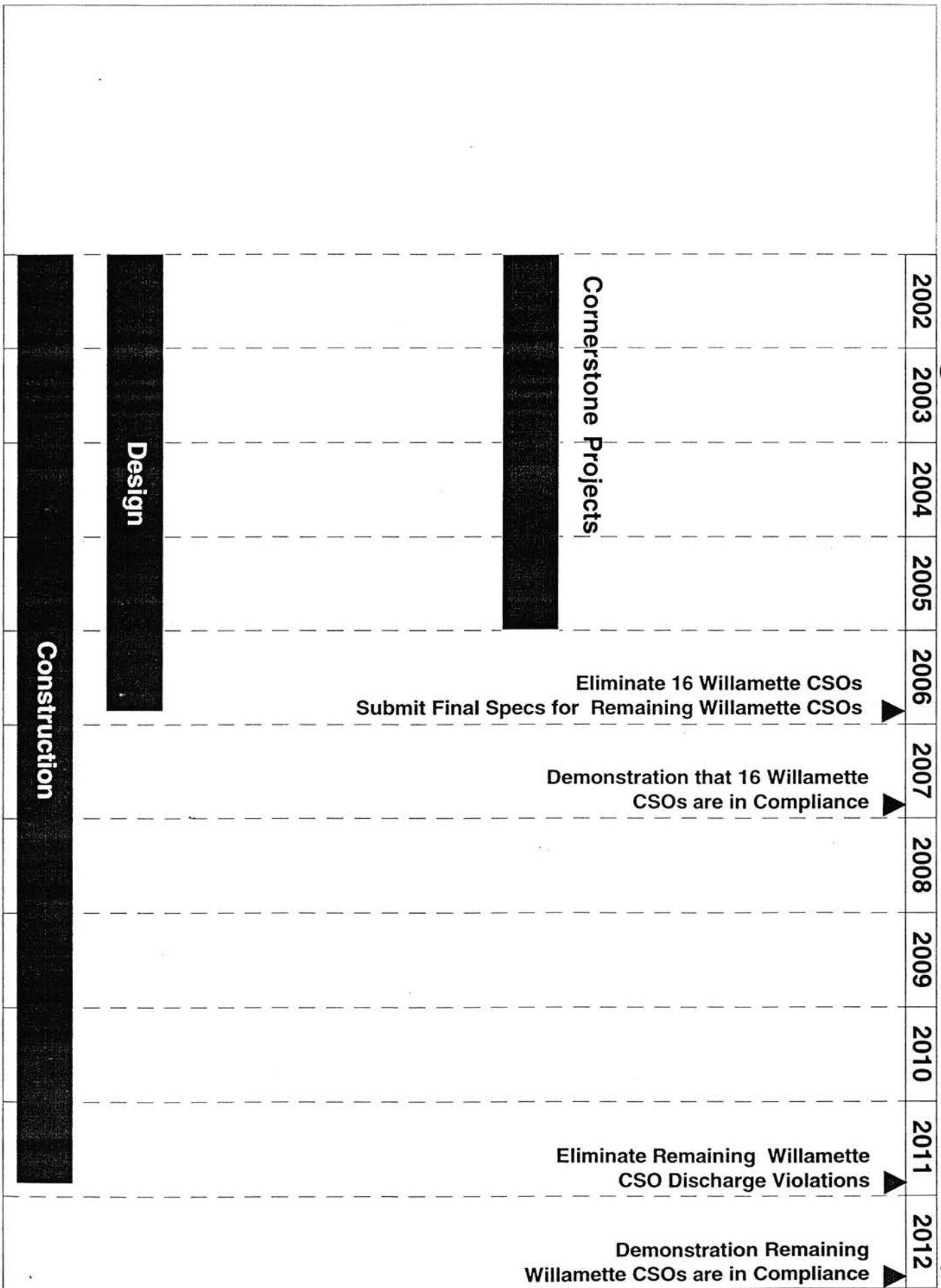
## 2. Status Report on our Progress

- ♦ In 1990, the City of Portland began planning efforts to control combined sewer overflows (CSOs). Approximately 1/3 of Portland neighborhoods are served by a combined sewer system built prior to 1960. Nearly every time it rains in Portland stormwater mixes with untreated sewage and overflows into the Columbia Slough and the Willamette River.
- ♦ In 1991 the City of Portland and DEQ signed a Stipulation and Final Order (SFO). The order directed Portland to remove 99% of its overflows by 2011. At the time of this agreement relatively little was known about the combined sewer overflows (we didn't know the quantity or the impact on the receiving waters). Portland began a facilities planning process that same year. Over time we developed better information on the quantity of overflows and their characteristics. On average, CSO contains 80% stormwater and 20% sewage.
- ♦ In 1994, based on the information developed for the draft facilities plan, Portland, DEQ and EQC took advantage of a re-opener clause in the original agreement to review newly developed information. This is known as "the collaborative process". Portland and the EQC came to an agreement to re-negotiate the order. This resulted in an Amended Stipulation and Final Order (ASFO). The agreement calls for overflows on the Columbia Slough to be controlled by December 2000, and overflows to the Willamette River to be drastically reduced by 2011. The ASFO calls for a total CSO control of 96.4%.

# Portland's CSO Program



# Portland's CSO Program



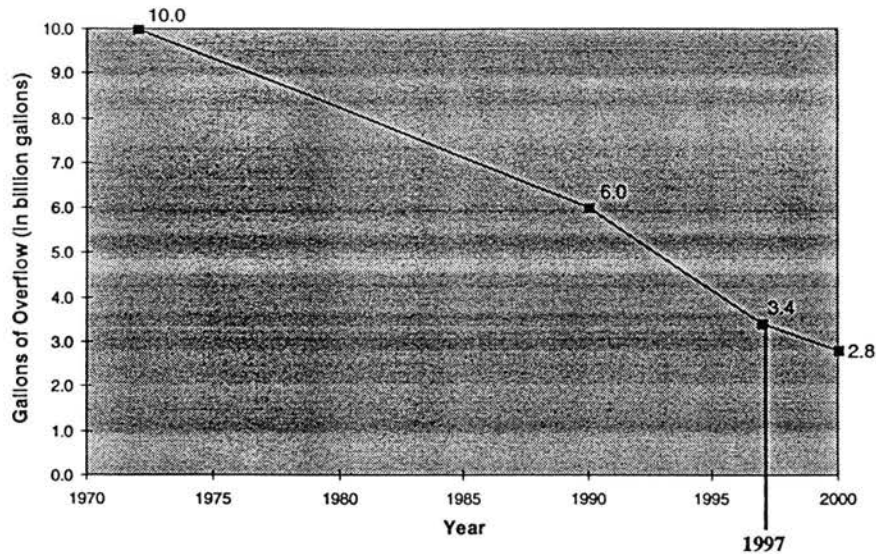
# CSO Program Strategy

		Basins	
		Columbia Slough	Willamette River
Strategies	Remove Stormwater (Cornerstone Projects)	Sumps Downspouts Sewer Separation	Sumps Downspouts Sewer Separation Stream Diversion Green Solutions
	Collect & Treat	Conduit Pump Station Expand Treatment Facility Outfall	Conduit Pump Stations New Treatment Facility Outfall

- ◆ Two basins managed on different time lines
- ◆ Two strategies to control CSO's: remove stormwater; collect and treat
- ◆ Cornerstone projects are implemented first to remove as much stormwater as possible. What's not removed is collected and treated.



## Historic and Predicted Overflow Volumes



To date, through Cornerstone projects and changes in our existing sewer system we have reduced overflows from:

- ◆ 10 billion gallons per year in 1972 to a rate of
- ◆ 3.4 billion gallons per year in 1997

We are projecting through a combination of Cornerstone and Columbia Slough projects we will further reduce overflow volume in 2000 to:

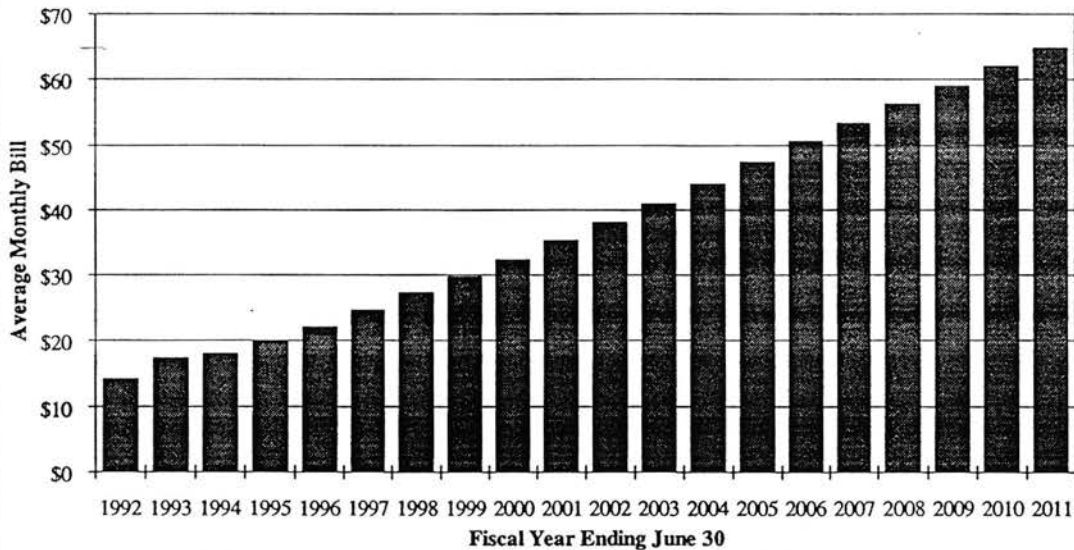
- ◆ 2.8 billion gallons per year

This is a 72% reduction since 1972 and a 53% reduction since 1991.

The cost per gallon for controlling CSOs rises dramatically as the total volume of CSO controlled increases.

# Rate Impacts

**Historical and Forecast Average Monthly Sewer Bills  
Single Family Residential Customers**



- ◆ From the beginning of the CSO program (roughly 1992) to its completion, we are anticipating rate increases from: \$14.15 to \$64.82 per month, this includes inflation This is a significant increase, we are spending significant dollars on many different projects and ratepayers throughout Portland are expecting to see improved water quality as a result.
- ◆ 60% of our CIP expenditures over the next ten years are attributed to CSO projects.

## Cornerstone Successes

- ◆ **Downspout Disconnection Program**
  - ◆ 4,500 Residences Served (10,437 downspouts)
  - ◆ 76.2 Million gallons removed per year
- ◆ **Sump Installation Program**
  - ◆ 2,821 Sumps Installed (in the CSO area)
- ◆ **Sewer Separation Program**
  - ◆ 3 of 7 Sub Basins Separated
- ◆ **Stream Diversion Projects**
  - ◆ 4 Streams

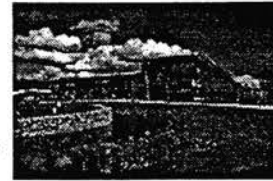
### Cornerstone Program

- ◆ Environmental Services has completed many of the Cornerstone projects (which remove more stormwater from entering the sewer system and reduces CSO's). The bureau is committed to continuing its efforts to control CSO's and reduce the amount of stormwater entering the sewer system.
- ◆ We analyzed the cost and feasibility of sewer separations for the entire CSO area. We determined that we would separate only seven basins because they were the only basins that yielded multiple environmental benefits and made economic sense.
- ◆ The combined effect of these early action projects is to reduce the amount of overflow from the combined sewer system per event by at least half. These are gains the City is making now.

## Cornerstone Successes

### ◆ Stormwater Treatment Facilities

- ◆ Pollution Control Lab Pond
- ◆ Ramsey Lake Constructed Wetland



### ◆ Cornerstone Budget

- ◆ Dollars spent to date: \$ 76 Million
- ◆ Total estimated cost: \$155 Million



- ◆ As part of the Cornerstone projects Portland has constructed several stormwater treatment facilities. Two examples are the Pollution control lab stormwater pond and the Ramsey Lake wetlands which both treat stormwater that has been separated from the combined sewer system.
- ◆ The Pollution Control Lab Pond drains 50 residential and industrial acres from the St. Johns B basin.
- ◆ Ramsey Lake drains 700 residential and 160 industrial acres from the St. Johns A, Oswego and Oregonian basins.
- ◆ These projects offered opportunities for school aged children and adults to learn about ecosystem management and to participate in monitoring.
- ◆ We've completed almost all of the Cornerstone projects in the Columbia Slough basins and have begun many in the Willamette River basins. Total spent to date on these projects is \$76 Million and total estimated cost for all Cornerstone projects once completed is \$155 Million.

## Columbia Slough

### ◆ Projects

- ◆ Consolidation Conduit
- ◆ Pump Station
- ◆ Outfall
- ◆ Added Treatment



### ◆ Budget

- ◆ Dollars spent to date: \$ 41 Million
- ◆ Total estimated cost: \$177 Million



◆ Big Pipe construction is underway. Construction started this July and will be completed in August of 1999. This project will control CSO's to the Slough by over 99%. We are installing: 3.5 miles of pipe that is 6-12 feet in diameter

◆ We are also constructing an outfall, a pump station and additional primary treatment capacity at the Columbia Boulevard Wastewater Treatment Plant.

## **Accomplishments to Date:**

- ◆ On Schedule
- ◆ Within Budget
- ◆ CSO Volumes Reduced by 2.6 billion gallons per year (1991-1997)
- ◆ Developed Innovative Solutions
  - Ramsey Lake Wetlands
  - Downspout Disconnection
  - Stream Diversion
- ◆ Total dollars spent to date on CSO: \$123 Million

## Willamette River Facilities Plan

### ◆ The 1994 Facilities Plan:

- ◆ 2 Large Conduits
- ◆ Storage Tank
- ◆ Pump Station
- ◆ Treatment Facility
- ◆ Handle 2.2 Billion Gallons



### ◆ Budget

- ◆ Total estimated cost: \$404 Million

## **Refining the 1994 Facilities Plan**

- ◆ **Began in 1997 and ends in 1999**
- ◆ **Develop a Predesign Plan that:**
  - ◆ Incorporates New River Information
  - ◆ Considers New and Better Technologies
  - ◆ Controls Willamette River CSO's
  - ◆ Improves Overall Water Quality
  - ◆ Reflects Community Values and Uses
  - ◆ Is Cost Effective
- ◆ **ASFO provides opportunities for re-evaluation**

The predesign project is a two year, technical and policy review of the City's existing CSO facilities plan to improve Willamette River water quality.

? We have spent \$5.8 Million dollars to date including the land acquisition for a Willamette wet weather treatment facility.

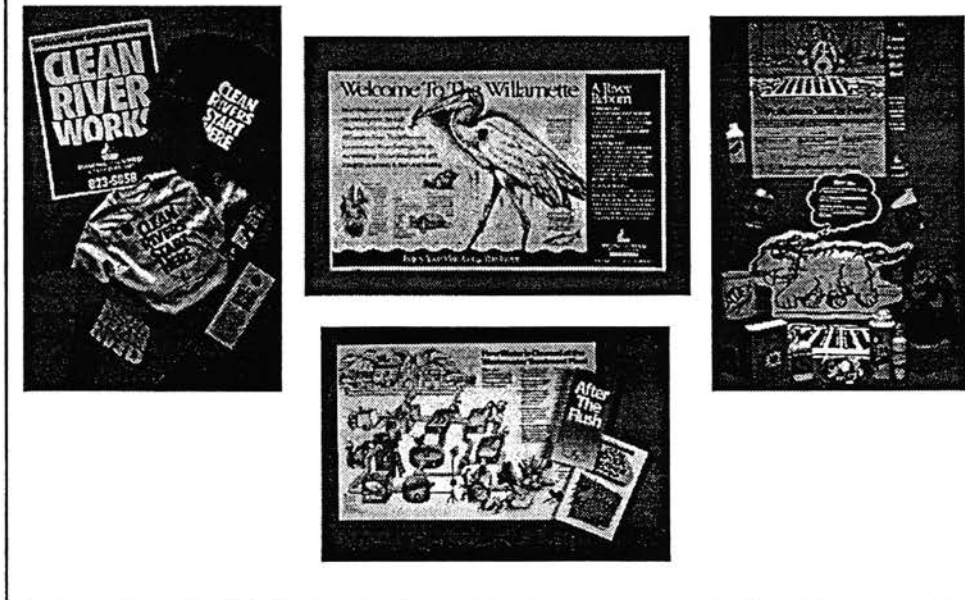


## Predesign Results

- ◆ Identified “green solutions”
- ◆ Analyzed system optimization
- ◆ Identified projects which provide CSO relief
- ◆ Evaluated treatment alternatives
- ◆ Completed water quality assessment
- ◆ Organized a public involvement campaign

- ◆ Identified additional “green solutions” which remove stormwater
- ◆ Identified opportunities to optimize the existing sewer system
- ◆ Identified other bureau projects which can provide CSO relief
- ◆ Evaluated CSO treatment alternatives including emerging technologies which we may want to build on a demonstration level to evaluate their performance. (also looking at the impact of the ESA listing)
- ◆ Completed water quality assessment which indicated that there are significant upstream sources of pollutants in addition to the bacteria contributed by CSOs.
- ◆ Implementing an aggressive public involvement campaign that focuses on Willamette River watershed health.

## Public Information and Involvement



### Public Information

- ◆ Clean River Works Program that serves as umbrella for all of our projects.
- ◆ CSO media and citizen notification program.
- ◆ Work with upstream communities on public service announcements

### Public Involvement

Chaired by Bill Hutchison, the Willamette River Stakeholders Task Force was created in September of 1996. Members represent rate payer, environmental, neighborhood, and agency interests and are appointed by Commissioner Sten

### The charge, accepted by members of the Task Force is to:

- ◆ Review Portland's plan for controlling combined sewer overflows (CSO's) into the Willamette River; and to
- ◆ Develop a process for public involvement which included river tours and walks.
- ◆ Make recommendations to the Portland City Council and the City's Bureau of Environmental Services on how to best implement the plan, giving full consideration to community values and the need to maintain community support for this public investment. The plan should ensure high water quality in the river and tributaries with the best possible investment of ratepayer dollars.

## **Issues Facing Portland**

- ◆ CSO program costs
- ◆ Public expectations for cleaner waterways
- ◆ Other pollutants
- ◆ Upstream and downstream impacts
- ◆ Stormwater requirements
- ◆ ESA listings
- ◆ Willamette River TMDLs
- ◆ Watershed restoration

- ◆ Portland has a number of issues which must be addressed over the next five to ten years. It is important that we evaluate these issues and prioritize activities to address them effectively.

## **Integrated Watershed Approach**

- ♦ Since February of 1998 we have been working on developing an approach that allows us to integrate our water quality programs:
  
- ♦ The purpose of using this approach is to achieve the best water quality, environmental improvements and community benefits.
  
- ♦ Allows the bureau to:
  - Achieve multiple objectives;
  - Leverage its resources;
  - Prioritize our investments to achieve earliest and best results; and
  - Implement, monitor and adjust projects to ensure that we are getting maximum results.
  
- ♦ We will be back in mid 1999 to discuss the results of this watershed planning effort, our findings and the next steps for our program.

# Portland's Clean River Performance Record

## Quick Facts

Portland's CSO program is on schedule and has met all regulatory deadlines.

Since 1972 overflows have been reduced from 10 billion gallons to 3.4 billion gallons in 1997. By the year 2000, overflows will be reduced an additional 18 percent.

Estimated cost of the CSO program is \$1 billion to be paid by Portland sewer ratepayers. **Dollars spent to date: \$123 million.**

Projects underway:

- 10,437 downspouts disconnected to remove rainwater from sewers
- sumps installed to reduce overflows
- out of 7 sub-basin sewer separations completed (new stormwater pipes installed and stormwater treatment facilities built)
- Tanner Creek removal from the sewer system
- Construction of the Big Pipe to handle Columbia Slough overflows (3.5 miles of pipe, 6-12 feet in diameter)
- Full evaluation and refinement of the Willamette River CSO program.

Improved reliability and effluent quality from treatment facilities resulting in 54 consecutive months of treatment plant permit compliance.

No pump station bypasses in 4 years.

In the Johnson Creek watershed the City constructed a wetland at a cost of \$3.4 million to provide 60 acre feet of passive flood storage, stormwater treatment, improved fish and wildlife habitat including 6 acres of wetlands and a half mile of riparian restoration.

Improved flood plain management with \$2.5 million in land acquisition, removal of 15 frequently flooded structures and floodplain development limitations in the Johnson Creek watershed.

Completed the Mid County Sewer Project to protect groundwater in Mid Multnomah County. Sewer installation to connect 54,000 properties. Installed 394 miles of main line, 6 pump stations and 13 interceptors. **Project cost: \$255 million.**

Revegetated 155 acres of riparian and watershed areas in cooperation with 40 private businesses in the Columbia Slough watershed.

Restored more than 400 feet of stream bank on Balch Creek.

Worked in partnership with other agencies to clean up a 12 acre former junk yard in the Columbia Slough watershed to develop the Whitaker Ponds Learning Center.

August 1998