









Project Map

-  CSO Proposed Tunnel
-  Minne Lusa Stormwater Conveyance Sewer
-  CSO Targeted Sewer Separation
-  CSO Storage Tanks
-  Treatment Plants
-  Existing or Future Green Infrastructure

Improving the water quality in our rivers & streams



Completed Rain Garden, Cole Creek



Completed Bioswale System, Florence



Planned Retention Wetlands, Adams Park



Planned Treatment Plant, Saddle Creek

Funding the Program

The Clean Solutions for Omaha (CSO) Program is funded through sewer fees which will increase throughout the life of the program. The program will be financed primarily with 30-year revenue bonds issued in periodic increments as approved by the Mayor and City Council. Sewer fees will be used to pay off the bonds, with 60 percent coming from Residential customers, 30 percent from Industrial and commercial users, and 10 percent from regional customers who use the City's sewer services.

Calculate your estimated sewer fees on the Omaha CSO website:
www.omahacso.com/funding/rates

Ratepayer Assistance Program

The CSO Program recognized that increased rates could be a hardship for some residents, so the City took a proactive role in finding a solution and created an assistance option for fixed and low income residents which was implemented in 2011. Residents will qualify for this assistance if they are receiving low income energy assistance (LIHEAP) from the State of Nebraska.

Get assistance on the Ratepayer Assistance Program by calling the CSO Hotline:
 402-341-0235

Job Creation: Local Labor and Materials

The City and the CSO Program actively encourage the use of local labor along with locally purchased or locally available materials. Through the Small and Emerging Business program of the City, businesses of many sizes have the opportunity to work on contracts or to bid on projects for their company. Over the course of the 18-year CSO Program, it is anticipated that over 2000 existing and new jobs will be part of the workforce.

Get more information about Small and Emerging Business opportunities:
 402-444-5055

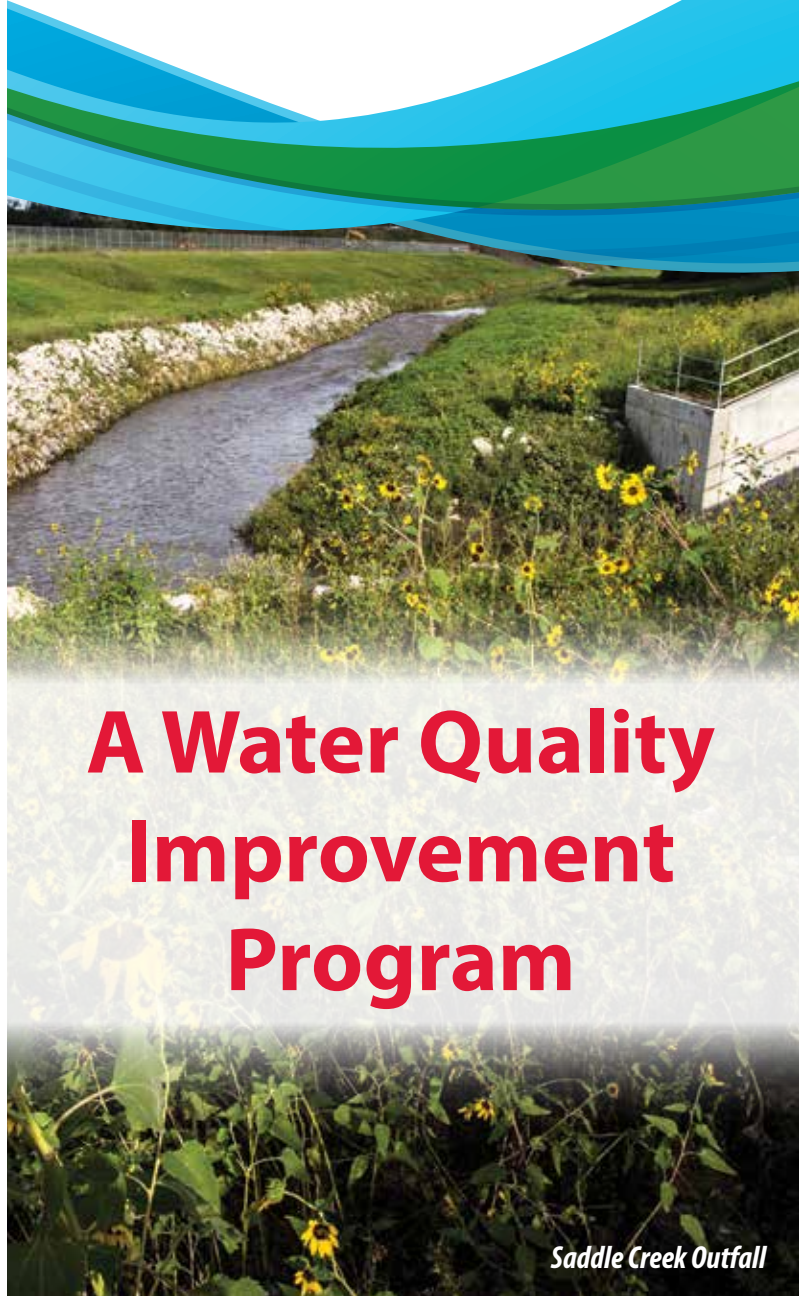


CSO!
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CSO!

Clean Solutions for Omaha



A Water Quality Improvement Program

Saddle Creek Outfall

Clean Solutions For Omaha

Omaha is a national leader among the more than 772 cities who have an unfunded, federal mandate to improve the water quality in their rivers and streams. In 2006, the Clean Solutions for Omaha (CSO) Program was initiated to study and plan changes required by 2025 under the Federal Clean Water Act. In 2014, the timeline was extended to 2027 because of the Missouri River Flood.

Omaha has built strong relationships with the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) regulators which allow the city to implement the Program through “adaptive management” rather than judicial oversight. This means as solutions are put in place and we make progress toward meeting the clean water goals the Program can be changed or “adapted” to maximize its effectiveness. In turn, this process can save ratepayers money and provide the best, most state-of-the-art solutions possible.

Improved Water Quality Has Benefits

While the challenges facing the CSO Program are significant, there are also benefits. Many of the over 90 projects offer opportunities to improve and enhance neighborhoods.

Where streets and curbs are removed for construction, new streets, curbs, handicap ramps and driveway approaches will be built. Where trees are removed, new trees or other plants will replace them. Green infrastructure options such as bioswales, rain gardens or the creation and expansion of ponds for water retention all add beauty and recreation to some of the projects.

More than 90 Construction Projects are Part of the Plan

The CSO Program is dedicated to implementing the most cost-effective solutions, being good stewards of financial resources, using local materials and labor, and continuously looking for green solutions that reduce stormwater impacts and providing other community benefits in each of the more than 90 construction projects outlined in the Long Term Control Plan (LTCP).

Some projects are out-of-sight, some provide beauty and recreation, and some are functional.

One project scheduled for early completion was the **South Omaha Industrial Lift Station**. It takes the high-strength industrial waste from industries in South Omaha and separates it from other stormwater and wastewater. Then, the new lift station pumps the separated high-strength industrial wastewater through a piped system called a force main and gravity sewer to the Missouri River Wastewater Treatment Plant. Now, all the waste from this area is treated at the plant. Since its completion in 2014 it has helped reduce the bacteria from Omaha’s CSO’s in the Missouri River by 25%.

Currently in design, the **Minne Lusa Stormwater Conveyance Sewer** will convey separated stormwater from completed and future sewer separation projects in a three-square-mile area of the Minne Lusa Basin to the Missouri River.

Projects

- ❑ 49th Street and Caldwell Street Sewer Separation
- ❑ Cole Creek CSO 204 Sewer Separation Phase 1 and 2
- ❑ Gilmore Ave Sewer Separation Phase 1 and 2
- ❑ John Creighton Blvd (JCB) & Miami Street Phase 1 and 2
- ❑ Lake James to Fontenelle Sewer Separation
- ❑ Missouri Avenue Sewer Separation
- ❑ Missouri River Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements
- ❑ Nicholas Street Phase 2 to 23rd & Grace Sewer Separation
- ❑ Saddle Creek Retention Treatment Basin
- ❑ South Interceptor Force Main
- ❑ Spring Lake Park

Green infrastructure uses natural systems and engineered systems to mimic natural processes to manage urban stormwater and reduce flow to rivers and streams.

These systems often include planning approaches such as tree preservation and impervious cover reduction, as well as structural interventions such as rain gardens and permeable pavements.

By maintaining or restoring the hydrologic function of urban areas, green infrastructure treats precipitation as a resource rather than a waste, and can play a critical role in achieving community development as well as water quality goals.

Common types of green infrastructure include: detention or retention ponds, wetlands, rain gardens, porous pavements, and green roofs.



Elmwood Park Weirs During a Rain Event

A noted park and green space, **Elmwood Park** quickly became an excellent place for natural solutions to complement the sewer separation needed in the Project area. A series of weir walls help slow the flow of wet weather water in the park and from the neighborhood using the land’s natural slope and vegetation. In the Aksarben area, small bio-retention gardens with natural vegetation help slow the water and absorb it instead of the water running through pipes and dumping directly into the creek.

The **Spring Lake Park** project will provide sewer separation to the surrounding area through installation of both new storm and sanitary sewer pipe and eliminate overflows to the Missouri River. In addition to sewer separation work, the park will be revitalized and the former ‘lake’ will be re-established. The Nebraska Environmental Trust, Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District (P-MRNRD) and the City of Omaha Parks Department have partnered on this project, making it a testament to the power of collaboration.



Sewer Separation under construction, Adams Park



Spring Lake Park Rendering