



clean water connections



happyrivers.org

Published by the City of Eugene Stormwater Management Program

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What's Inside

- Stormwater and river health.....2
- Curbside food waste3
- Pet-friendly garden.....4
- Spring chores5
- Benefits of floodplains.....5
- Booms collect spills.....6
- Trees are magic6
- Groundwater and springs7
- Lily's page.....7
- Covid-19 and water quality8
- Utility fees stay stable.....8



photo by Bruce Newhouse

Native bee habitat— it's in your yard

Spring is here and along with it, planning for vegetable gardens and colorful blooms to liven up planters, landscape beds and entire yards. You can boost habitat for a wide range of native bees, conserve biodiversity, and improve pollination at home with a few simple choices.

Oregon is home to over 500 species of native bees, with 150-250 species in the Willamette Valley. Bumblebees, metallic green sweat bees, mason bees, and miner bees are some of the common types you could find in an urban yard in Eugene with good native bee habitat.

Check the product label if you use chemical pesticides. Avoid neonicotinoids, imidacloprids and dinotefurans. Learn more at the national pesticide information center: www.npic.orst.edu

Tips for promoting native bees

- Choose plants with a variety of flower shapes, plan for blooms to last throughout spring into late summer, and plant the same species in clusters.
- Keep spots of bare ground open for ground-nesters – our native bees cannot dig through bark mulch. Dead wood, pithy stems, and brush piles make good above-ground nest sites. Thoroughly clean and maintain nest blocks to prevent disease.
- Avoid the use of fungicides and pesticides, especially neonicotinoid pesticides or plant starts grown with neonicotinoid pesticides. Ask for details before you buy!

Eugene became an official Bee City USA in 2018, declaring our community's commitment to pollinators, native habitats, and sustainability. Learn more at: eugene-or.gov/bee-city and <https://xerces.org/bringbackthepollinators/>



Salmon dig Eugene parks!

In the summer of 2017, Salmon-Safe—a leading U.S. ecolabel organization—certified Eugene Parks and Open Space policies and planning as Salmon-Safe. This certification is conditional upon maintaining or completing certain requirements intended to improve water quality and habitat for salmon and other aquatic organisms. The report includes recommendations to review irrigation and other water uses, to stop or limit use of pesticides that are considered high hazards to aquatic animals, and to apply Salmon-Safe development standards to any new park development. Continuing and increasing efforts to plant streamside vegetation and restore more natural stream channels are also strong recommendations from Salmon-Safe. Parks and Open Space must report annually on our progress. To date, we have met the organization's expectations.

Applying Salmon-Safe standards to development and ongoing stewardship of our parks and waterways helps ensure Eugene continues to maintain and improve our local environment for people and fish.

Interested in learning more about Salmon-Safe and Eugene Parks and Open Space certification? Visit these websites: <https://www.eugene-or.gov/3747/Salmon-Safe-Parks>, and salmonsafe.org.



Fish monitoring at Delta Ponds (above) and salmon smolt



To learn about stormwater's role in river health, see article on page 2.

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COVID-19

The coronavirus has impacted nearly every aspect of our lives. See page 8 for information about how local water quality experts are working to ensure we have access to clean, safe water.

CITY OF EUGENE
Public Works
Stormwater Management Program
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The link between stormwater and river health

For decades, cities managed urban stormwater systems mainly for flood control. They often treated bodies of water as a sewer, dumping industrial waste, sewage and stormwater runoff directly into them. Our nation's water quality was in serious decline. When the federal Clean Water Act was passed in 1972, national mandates included a permitting system requiring local governments to implement programs to reduce pollutants in waterways.

Eugene's Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan, adopted by the City Council in 1993, forms the framework for meeting these requirements. In addition to flood control, the plan includes protection of water quality in wetlands and waterways. To cover the costs of these additional services, the City Council approves stormwater fees assessed to all properties in Eugene.

Stormwater fees: what exactly am I paying for?

Some folks think stormwater fees are about "paying for rain," others don't understand why those on unimproved streets—without storm drains—pay these fees. Stormwater fees go to much more than storm drains—they support a system of City services, permits, and pollution prevention that keeps our local waterways and aquifers clean now and for future generations.

Stormwater infrastructure

Improved streets (those with sidewalks and curbs) have a system of underground pipes and culverts that direct rain from impervious surfaces to the nearest waterway. This system also catches leaves, sediment and litter, so must be cleaned regularly. Street sweeping, leaf pick up and vector cleaning (a large vacuum truck) are three of the operations that the City provides to keep this system flowing.

Each year, capital improvement projects are considered to upgrade or rehabilitate both the piped and open waterway systems. Staff evaluate the most efficient, effective options for improvements that serve short- and long-term goals.

Open waterways such as Amazon Creek are important for flood control and are inspected on a routine basis. Staff oversee flood water conveyance, water quality protection, and natural resource enhancement. During the summer months, teams remove vegetation,

The City's stormwater system includes:



Stormwater system maintenance includes:

- ◆ Cleaning 8,500 catch basins and curb inlets annually
- ◆ Collecting about 14,00 cubic yards—nearly 1,800 dump truck loads—of leaves annually
- ◆ Eliminating illegal connections and discharges
- ◆ Sweeping more than 40,000 curb miles of street each year
- ◆ Planting and maintaining street trees and median vegetation
- ◆ Monitoring water quality in local waterways through sampling and data analysis
- ◆ Protecting, restoring and maintaining wetlands and waterways
- ◆ Managing stormwater regulations related to certain industries, all construction activities and most new residential, commercial and industrial development

trash and sediment around outfalls and open stormwater drainage systems. The West Eugene Wetlands are also part of our stormwater system, as they provide a place for much of our runoff to be absorbed, filtered and returned to underground aquifers.

Protecting water quality

Most runoff from public and private properties flows into the City's stormwater system and ultimately empties into the Willamette River. In a recent permitting change, run-off from new or replaced impervious surface areas 1,000 square feet or larger must be treated by an on-site stormwater system. Examples include grassy swales, stormwater planters and constructed wetlands.

Businesses that have the potential to introduce pollution into the local stormwater system or waterways need permits and are monitored regularly to make sure that pollutants are not present in the area. Stormwater and wastewater inspectors and lab technicians work together to collect and test samples.



Stormwater fees are used for services including stormwater infrastructure installation (a,b) and maintenance (c), emergency spill response(d), the leaf collection (e) and street sweeping (f) programs, water quality monitoring (g), and natural resource restoration and care (h).

Improvements along Amazon Creek near Chambers (left and h above) were funded in part with stormwater dollars.

Discharging anything other than stormwater into the stormwater system is prohibited and enforceable by Eugene City Code. When spills or illegal discharges occur near a storm drain or waterway, our stormwater teams are called to isolate the spill and pick up the fluid before it can reach the river. Occasionally a HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials) team is needed if the spill is particularly dangerous. Special monitoring may be required to determine if the pollutant has escaped to local waterways.

Erosion control

The City's erosion prevention team helps contractors and homeowners to control disturbed soil in areas where it can be a threat to local water. From October 15 to April 30, disturbed soil in construction areas must be covered or otherwise kept from running into waterways. Activities including grading, excavating or filling may require a permit if they affect more than one acre of land or are in sensitive areas.

Keeping citizens informed

Pollution from many small sources (non-point pollution) is currently the biggest threat to our water quality. Individual homes, yards and driveways are the primary culprits. This type of pollution includes pesticides, fertilizers, automotive fluids, loose soil, yard waste and pet waste. Information to build awareness and consider alternatives is provided in this annual newsletter, at home shows and other events, in the City's rate brochure inserted with EWEB's bill in July, and in the City's website and social media. A stormwater education curriculum is offered to teachers at local schools and on the City's website to help young residents understand the importance of protecting river health. 💧

Curbside food waste collection now available

In October 2019, the City of Eugene implemented curbside food waste collection for residential customers living within incorporated city limits. Customers can compost food scraps by placing them in their curbside yard waste bin.

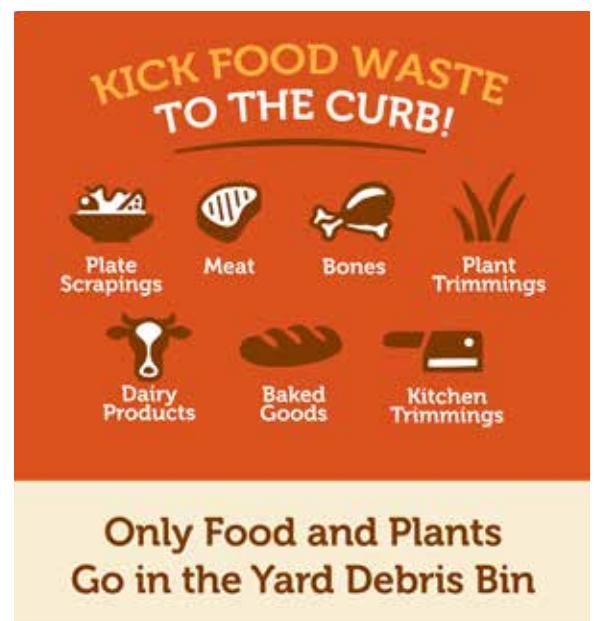
Acceptable materials include plate scrapings, meat, bones, plant trimmings, dairy products, baked goods, kitchen trimmings, and fruits and veggies.

No paper products, compostable serviceware (plates, cups, bowls, forks, spoons, etc.), compostable bags or other materials are allowed in the bin.

Keeping the outside food waste/yard debris bin clean will help minimize odors and encourage ongoing participation in the program. Here are some tips for success:

- ◆ Keep liquids, oil, and grease out of the bin.
- ◆ Drain excess liquids from your food scraps down the sink. Cooking oil and grease belongs in the garbage.
- ◆ Keep the lid of the food waste/yard debris bin closed at all times.
- ◆ Refrigerate or freeze smelly food scraps in a container or zipper-top bag until collection day.
- ◆ Maintain a good mix of yard debris and food scraps in your bin, when possible.
- ◆ Even if your food waste/yard debris bin isn't very full, be sure to bring it to the curb for every collection day.
- ◆ If a bin needs to be cleaned, use a biodegradable soap to wash the bin on a grassy or gravel area that will not allow the debris to flow into a storm drain.

For more information about food waste collection and recycling in Eugene, go to eugenerecycles.org 💧



Creature comforts

Plant a pet-friendly garden

As gardeners contemplate their vision for this year's outdoor landscape, pet owners may want to take some time to plan a garden that is safe and enjoyable for all.



Room to roam

If its dogs who share your home and yard, take time to observe their traffic patterns before laying out garden beds. Some dogs will wear a path along fence lines so it's best to avoid planting in those areas. Using mulch on pathways and in flower beds helps discourage

digging, and rock borders can help keep pets out. Never use cocoa bean mulch. Like other chocolate products, it contains theobromine and can be lethal if ingested.

Avoid thorny and spiny plants which can cause serious eye injuries. Hellebore and castor bean plants are poisonous to dogs so exercise caution with these. Also, wild mushrooms produce aflatoxins which can be fatal if ingested.

Employ creative techniques to protect prized blooms. Consider hanging baskets, raised beds and trellises. If your dog is a digger, give him his own digging space by loosening the soil or mixing it with sand. Train him to use it by hiding treats or toys in the sand.

Take care when choosing lawn and garden chemicals to reduce toxic exposure to your pet. Try alternatives like compost for flower beds, special gardening soaps, or a mild solution of dish soap and water to remove insects from garden plants. If you must use chemicals, be sure to read the label and follow the instructions for mixing and application. Keep your pets inside while applying chemicals and be sure to check how long they persist – your lawn may need to be off-limits for several days.

Toxic plants

Some vegetables and flowers can be toxic to your pets, so either fence them off to avoid exposure or avoid planting them altogether. Vegetables that may make your pet sick or even cause death include onions, chives, garlic, potatoes, tomatoes and rhubarb.

Flowers and shrubs to avoid where pets have access include lilies, autumn crocus, rhododendron, foxglove, hyacinth, tulips, narcissus, hydrangea, lupine, morning glory, yew, elephant's ear, nightshade, chrysanthemum, English ivy and lily of the valley. Symptoms of ingestion can include rapid breathing, irregular pulse, seizures, cold extremities, vomiting and lethargy. If you suspect your pet has eaten a toxic plant, call your veterinarian. If you need to make a trip to the vet's office, try to take along a sample of the plant.

Keep the number of the National Animal Poison Control Center (800-548-2423) handy—it is staffed 24-hours a day. There may be a fee for the call, so have a credit card ready.



Plant pet-healthy treats

Lots of plants are good for your pets. Consider planting a patch of wheat or oat grass which adds dietary fiber, improves breath and helps maintain healthy teeth and gums. Rose hips—the rounded fruit left when rose blossoms fade—are full of vitamin C and help prevent urinary tract infections. Fleabane, pyrethrum and chamomile make excellent flea repellents. Scatter them in Rover's doghouse, spread where he likes to lie in the sun, or make a sachet and hang around his neck.

If cats rule your garden, here are some cat-safe plants to consider: sunflower, bamboo, violet, lavender and snapdragon. Herbs that are a good fit include mint, sage, parsley, dill, rosemary, basil and tarragon. And of course, a popular favorite is catnip. It contains an essential oil which has a euphoric effect and makes cats very happy.

If cats are unwelcome visitors to your yard and garden, consider planting rue, lavender, pennyroyal, coleus canina and lemon thyme—all smells they dislike. As a bonus, these plants will attract pollinators and can help deter other pests too. 💧

Portions of this article are reprinted with permission from Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine

Consider hanging baskets, raised beds and trellises to keep dogs and cats away from your favorite plants.



Keep spring chores clean-water friendly

Spring chores may be taking time away from your weekend fun, but rushing through a project can create long-term problems.

Pesticides get rid of all kinds of bugs, including the 95 percent or so that aren't harming your plants. Choose the least toxic option and apply carefully to limit the amount of residual damage.

Antifreeze for your car is important, but a few misplaced drops can sicken pets and children. Pour carefully and be sure to clean up any spills.

Washing the car in the driveway or street allows soap to flow straight into the storm drain. Wash on the lawn (soil is a natural filter) or use a commercial car wash.

Pressure washers are a handy way to clean a driveway or prep your house for painting, but if debris-filled water is directed down a driveway or into a street, it's a problem when it settles in a catch basin or ends up in the river.

Our underground stormwater system does a pretty good job of collecting and transporting runoff back to our waterways. Since it is often hidden from view, many people forget or don't realize that it isn't treated for pollutant removal before reaching its final



destination. It's up to each of us to protect the health of the Willamette, Amazon Creek and other waterways now and for future generations. Slow down and take steps to avoid releasing these common pollutants whenever possible. 💧

A rolled up towel is a simple way to create a "mini-boom" at home to protect storm drains from runoff containing pollutants. For more ideas to help protect water quality, visit happyrivers.org.

The many beneficial functions of floodplains

In the Willamette Valley, we love our rivers and adjoining floodplains. They provide our community with transportation, food and recreation. Natural floodplains reduce the severity and frequency of floods. They also protect water quality, recharge groundwater reserves and preserve our local ecosystem.

Floodplains have beneficial physical, biological and societal impacts.

From a physical perspective, floodplains:

- ◆ Store and convey floodwaters
- ◆ Filter nutrients and pollutants out of runoff
- ◆ Reduce flood velocities
- ◆ Moderate water temperature
- ◆ Reduce the amount of sediment entering into surface water
- ◆ Enhance the quality of surface water
- ◆ Promote infiltration, groundwater and aquifer recharge
- ◆ Reduce frequency and duration of low surface flows
- ◆ Maintain sediment budgets

From a biological perspective, floodplains:

- ◆ Enhance biological productivity
- ◆ Enhance biodiversity
- ◆ Serve as a critical nursery for fish
- ◆ Create and enhance waterfowl habitat
- ◆ Provide habitat for rare, threatened and endangered species

From a societal perspective, floodplains:

- ◆ Contain wild and cultivated plants
- ◆ Enhance agricultural lands
- ◆ Provide sites for aquaculture
- ◆ Restore and enhance forest lands
- ◆ Provide recreational resources
- ◆ Support scientific study and outdoor education
- ◆ Often contain cultural resources

For more than 30 years, there has been an increase in projects to restore artificial channels to natural channels, a wider use of stream buffers for their filtration capability, and an increased awareness of stream and river fronts as recreational amenities.

Design principles are being used to recreate these natural beneficial functions through green infrastructure. All of these approaches utilize the power of nature to maximize natural floodplain functions.

Examples of local floodplains include the West Eugene Wetlands (below), Delta Ponds and the bike paths along the Willamette River. 💧



This vernal pool in the West Eugene Wetlands fills with water in the winter and explodes with wildflowers in the spring

Top 10 reasons trees are literally magic

- 1 Trees soak up nasty pollution and release life sustaining oxygen. By the time a tree reaches 40 years old it will have absorbed one ton of carbon dioxide. That same tree will provide enough oxygen for four people each year.
- 2 Those dog days of summer might sound nice right about now, but air conditioning is expensive. Trees planted around your home can cut your energy costs by up to 25 percent.
- 3 Tree canopies, their roots and the earth beneath pull toxins out of the air and from rainwater run-off before they reach our rivers and streams. No minor thing, considering people drink that water.
- 4 Could your home use a little curb appeal? Plant trees and landscape to improve your property values by about 15 percent. So cheap it almost seems too easy.
- 5 To plant a tree is to leave a lasting legacy for your children, your children's children and well, you see where this is going.
- 6 Trees help control flooding. In one day, a large tree can hold up to 100 gallons of water and discharge it as purified air. Viola!
- 7 Trees are fun. Good for the mind, body and soul – hug around, climb up, hang on, sit in, sit under, and yes even fall out of a tree. Share your favorite tree memory at engage.eugene-or.gov/tree-stories.
- 8 Street trees define our neighborhoods and their shade cools our city by up to 10 degrees. Trees have got our backs when it comes to changing climate conditions.
- 9 Trees are urban condos to critters of all kinds. Birds, bees and wait, what were we saying? Oh yes ... squirrels!
- 10 Money grows on trees. Well, sort of, especially if you're building or remodeling your home. Earn tree credits on your stormwater permit to reduce the size and associated cost of treatment construction. 💧

For all of these reasons and so many more, trees really are magical. If you love trees, consider being a magician yourself. For your first trick, amaze your friends and increase Eugene's canopy coverage in two snaps of your fingers. Snap one: Plant and care for a street tree in front of your home with the help of Friends of Trees. Simply visit friendsoftrees.org to get started. Snap two: Plant trees and tend to thriving landscapes in Eugene's parks and natural areas. Find a schedule of upcoming volunteer events at eugene-or.gov/parkvolunteer



Oil-absorbing booms protect waterways from spills

Last fall, Public Works Maintenance installed oil absorbing booms at several locations along the Amazon Channel and two smaller local waterways. By placing booms where piped water empties into the creek, they hoped to better identify sources of pollution such as hydraulic or motor oil spills. Because the booms float on the water and only absorb hydro-carbons (motor oil, hydraulic oil, etc.), they can stay in the waterways year-round.

Ironically, less than one month after the booms were installed, a private commercial vehicle broke a hydraulic line and over 20 gallons of hydraulic fluid entered the Amazon Channel—just upstream of the booms. The booms captured the fluids, preventing them from flowing down-stream, and making the cleanup much easier.

A secondary benefit of the booms is capturing trash and debris that has washed into the stream. The expectation was that the booms would be replaced after a spill, or every three to four months. Maintenance at four of the five locations has been as expected. The fifth site, on the Amazon Channel just west of Acorn Park, has required maintenance several times per month. The booms at this location collect several bags worth of trash, needles and debris every couple of weeks. Thanks to collaboration between Maintenance and Parks and Open Space staff, regular monitoring has helped with removing trash and debris in a timely fashion. 💧



Free Family Fun Climb in Maurie Jacobs Park



Clean Water Connections is published by the City of Eugene Public Works Department to enhance awareness of stormwater and related surface water management issues.

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For more information about stormwater in general, write or call

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GROUNDWATER AND SPRINGS

Have you ever noticed water coming up beside a sidewalk, from a hillside, or out of a crack in the street and wondered where it was coming from? Public Works Maintenance crews often have the same question. Usually the answer is groundwater. In the Eugene area, groundwater springs are fairly common and are generally unseen. When groundwater finds its way to the surface as a spring, it can be a major maintenance challenge. Without an obvious source and with uncertain volume, groundwater can be difficult to capture and direct into the City's stormwater system.

A perfect example of this is on Chambers Street, just north of West 28th Avenue, where city maintenance crews have tried to solve a groundwater issue for some time. A natural spring found its way to the surface on this busy street, leaking out around two manholes and coming out of cracks in the street. Public Works Maintenance crews tried to collect the water by installing a perforated pipe placed in the path of the spring and connecting it to the stormwater system. The attempt was a partial success. It captured enough water to eliminate the water leaking around the manholes but the water began leaking from another part of the street. Staff continue to look for a solution to this issue.

Another issue with groundwater and springs is the appearance of green or orange slime. These colors occur when minerals in groundwater oxidize with a harmless type of bacteria. Springs can also have the appearance of an oily sheen—the result of iron-oxidizing bacteria similar to the orange slime.

Groundwater and springs can also be problematic for property owners. Wet spots in a lawn and water leaking from the edges of slopes or into basements can be a major nuisance and also costly. Fixes may include landscape repairs, a perimeter or foundation drain system, and sump pump installation. 💧

Lily's Pad

an educational section for learners of all ages!



Lily the Frog is the mascot for Eugene's stormwater program. Her job is to remind people that we all live downstream, and it is important to keep water clean!

Attract the best bugs to your garden

Did you know that if you collected 100 different kinds of insects, only two or three of them would be pests?

The other 97 would be helpful bugs that play important roles in the natural world. Some help us with our gardens as they carry pollen or eat other bugs. These are called **beneficial bugs**.

Bees and some types of flies spread pollen from flower to flower. Pollen is what makes flowers turn into fruit and seeds that we can eat. Some small wasps lay their eggs on host insects, and when the eggs hatch the baby bugs feed from the host. Some bugs simply enjoy other bugs for lunch.

Bugs are also fun to watch. Have you ever looked closely at a bumble bee as it collects pollen on its legs? Butterflies and dragonflies are colorful visitors to your garden. Ladybugs eat aphids, a common garden pest that lives on the stems of plants, and some people believe that they bring luck to those they land on.

If you'd like to have more of these interesting and helpful insects in your yard or patio, you can attract them by planting flowers that have lots of pollen. Also, keep a small dish of water out in the hot summer months so they can get a drink. We also need to be careful about using chemicals, as bugs that land on sprayed leaves and flowers can get sick or die from them. If you have a problem with pest insects, it's often better to wait until the beneficial bugs show up and take care of the pests naturally. 💧

Which of these flowers will you grow to invite insect friends to visit?



From left: sunflower, marigold and yarrow are easy to grow and are attractive to people and bugs



Clean water and COVID-19

Public health remains a priority during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the safety of our water. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has stated that “Americans can continue to use and drink water from their tap as usual.”

Eugene Water & Electric Board’s (EWEB) existing drinking water treatment system removes waterborne pathogens, including viruses, and prevents them from contaminating drinking water.

The City of Eugene operates the regional wastewater treatment plant through an intergovernmental agreement with the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission (MWWC). We’re following expert guidance and best practices from the EPA, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and CDC. We are also monitoring emerging research on the COVID-19 virus and water systems from organizations such as the Water Environmental Research Foundation.

The EPA has stated that “wastewater treatment plants treat viruses and other pathogens. COVID-19 is a type of virus that is particularly susceptible to disinfection. Standard treatment and disinfectant processes at wastewater treatment plants are expected to be effective.” OSHA has also issued statements consistent with this position.

In addition, the CDC and OSHA are not currently advising additional precautions for wastewater treatment plant employees beyond their normal daily practices to prevent exposure to wastewater viruses and pathogens.

Maintaining safe and effective drinking water and wastewater services are top priorities for the City of Eugene and our partners EWEB and the MWWC. Additional information is available on their websites:

Eugene Water and Electric Board: eweb.org

Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission:
mwwmpartners.org 💧

Do Not Flush!



When toilet paper disappeared from shelves a few weeks ago, substitutes may have been necessary. However, **these items do not break down when flushed, and can lead to blockages and expensive plumbing problems.**



" I feel grateful every day to live in Eugene. As we move from response to long-term community recovery, I'm confident in our ability to work together to rebound as fast as possible."

Sarah Medary
City Manager Pro Tem



Reducing the spread of COVID-19

Since early March, and in coordination with Lane County Public Health and the Oregon Health Authority, the City’s main goal is to slow the spread of COVID-19. The City has consistently amplified the messages, recommendations and preventative measure of the lead agencies, while finding opportunities to limit the impacts of the virus. The most up to date information about the City’s work can be found at eugene-or.gov/coronavirus.

Some of the latest website updates include both new and updated Community Resource pages:

- Health and Wellbeing
- Food Support
- Housing Support
- Business Support
- Employee Support
- Support for the Unhoused
- Schools and Children
- Support in Spanish
- Utilities and Internet
- How You Can Help

The City’s Health and Wellbeing page even includes ideas for physical distancing fun. We will continue to update all of this information as new resources become available. 💧

For more information

Our partner agencies have a significant amount of information available online. Please visit these resources for the most up-to-date information:

Lane County Public Health: lanecountyor.gov/coronavirus

Lane County COVID-19 Call Center: 541-682-1380

Oregon Health Authority: healthoregon.org/coronavirus

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
cdc.gov/coronavirus

Stormwater and wastewater rates hold steady

The City of Eugene and the Metropolitan Wastewater Management Commission (MWWC) are keeping both stormwater and wastewater rates at the same level over this next year. These fees appear on the monthly EWEB bill, and are calculated based on water use and impervious surface calculations for both residents and businesses.

To help protect and keep our rivers clean and healthy for all, we can all take steps to prevent or reduce pollutants from traveling to our waterways.

To learn more about the steps the city is taking, watch our 8 ½-minute video at (<https://vimeo.com/203376314>) or see the article on page 2 for an overview of stormwater services and programs.

If you have questions about stormwater fees, contact our utility billing staff at 541-682-4900. Call 541-682-8600 with wastewater questions. 💧