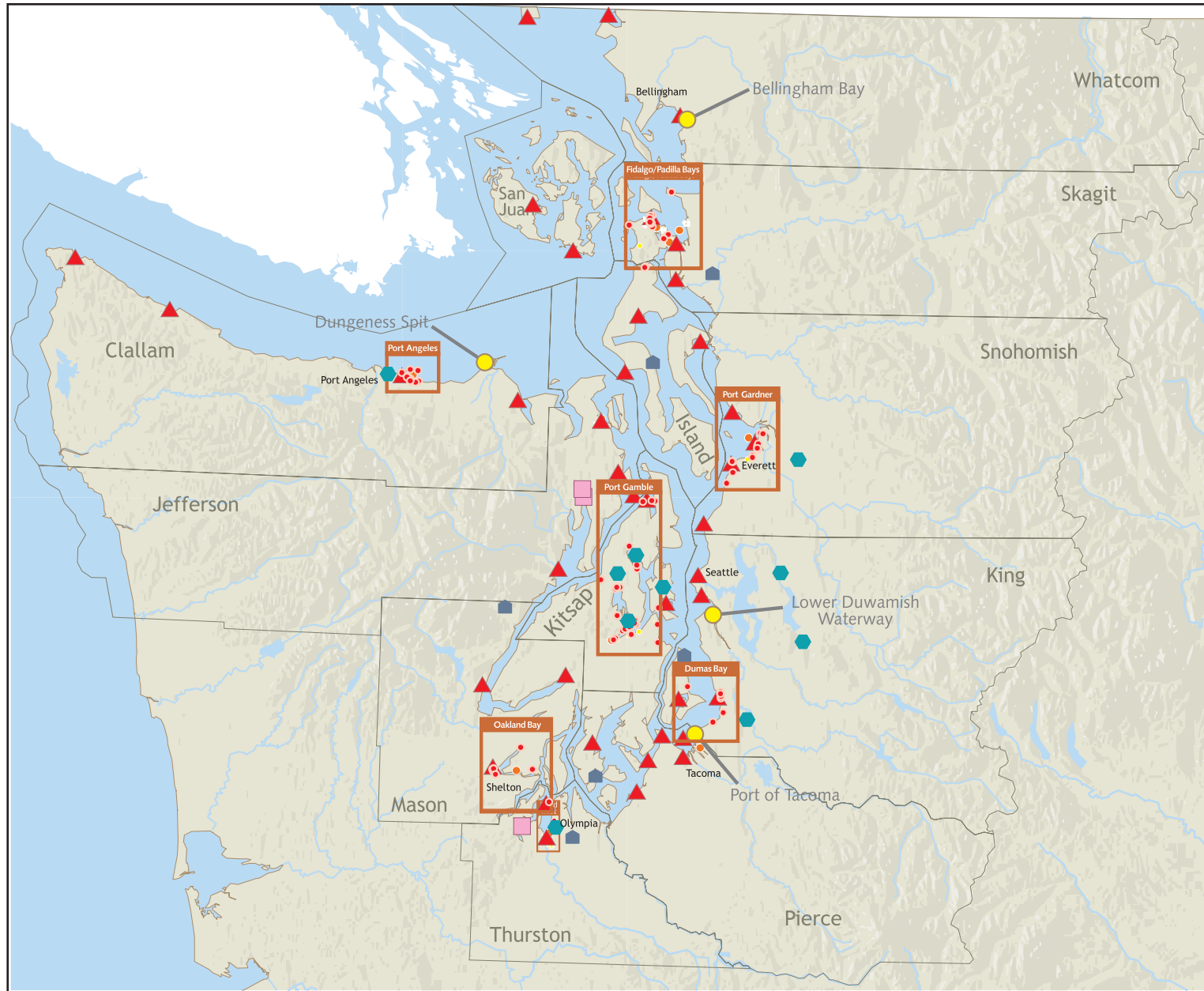


# Legend

- ▲ Deploying Spill Response Equipment
- Cleaning Up Aquatic and Upland Toxic Sites
- Ongoing Cleanups
- Reduce Stormwater Runoff
- Repair or Replace Septic Systems
- Protecting Critical Habitat

# Ecology Investment Atlas Puget Sound

July 1, 2005 - June 30, 2007



## Putting Spill Response Equipment in Local Communities

Cost: \$1.45 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

The 2006 Legislature provided Ecology \$1.45 million in supplemental funding to put mobile spill response and protection equipment in communities across the state. Nearly two-thirds of the equipment will be placed in the Puget Sound region, a total investment of about \$950,000. The equipment helps local governments – who often are the first responders to an oil spill – deploy oil containment boom, absorbent materials and take other timely response measures that can greatly reduce the environmental and economic impacts of an oil spill. As of Dec. 22, 2006, xxx, Ecology had received 91 grant applications and approved 41 requests for equipment. The agency already had delivered approximately 20 response equipment trailers to local governments in Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Pierce, San Juan and Whatcom counties. The average cost for each portable trailer, including training for hundreds of local responders, is about \$20,000. Distribution of all equipment should be complete by June 30, 2007.

Delivery Date	Agency	Location
Sept. 28, 2006	King Co. Sheriff's Office	Lake Washington
Sept. 28, 2006	Seattle Fire Dept.	Elliott Bay
Sept. 28, 2006	Port of Seattle	Fisherman's Terminal
Nov. 13, 2006	Tacoma Fire Dept.	Tacoma
Nov. 15, 2006	Tacoma Fire Dept.	Tacoma
Nov. 16, 2006	San Juan Co. Dept. Emergency Management (DEM)	Shoal Bay (Lopez Island)
Nov. 17, 2006	San Juan Co. DEM	Deer Harbor (Orcas Island)
Nov. 17, 2006	San Juan Co. DEM	Rosario (Orcas Island)
Nov. 20, 2006	Port of Lopez	Lopez Island
Nov. 20, 2006	Port of Port Townsend	Port Townsend
Nov. 21, 2006	Port of Friday Harbor	San Juan Island
Nov. 29, 2006	Anderson Is. Fire Dept.	Anderson Island
Dec. 6, 2006	Lummi Indian Tribe	Lummi Bay
Dec. 6, 2006	Port of Bellingham	Bellingham Bay
Dec. 12, 2006	Port of Bremerton	Port Orchard Marina
Dec. 14, 2006	City of Gig Harbor	Gig Harbor
Dec. 18, 2006	Port Gamble Bay	Point Julia
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Bellingham	Blaine Harbor
December 2006-February 2007	City of Des Moines	Des Moines Marina
December 2006-February 2007	Whatcom Co. Fire Dept.	Point Roberts
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Port Angeles	Port Angeles
December 2006-February 2007	Seattle Fire Dept.	For a fire boat
December 2006-February 2007	Seattle Fire Dept.	For a fire boat

<b>Delivery Date</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Location</b>
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Bell Harbor Marina
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Harbor Island Marina
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Maritime Industrial Center
December 2006-February 2007	Port of Seattle	Seaport Maintenance Center
January-June 2007	Port of Seattle	Shilshole Marina
January-June 2007	Swinomish Tribe	Swinomish Channel
January-June 2007	Makah Indian Tribe	Neah Bay
January-June 2007	Port of Anacortes	Anacortes
January-June 2007	Kitsap DEM	Bainbridge Island Fire & Rescue
January-June 2007	Kitsap DEM	N. Kitsap Fire Dept. - Kingston
January-June 2007	Tulalip Tribes	Tulalip Marina
January-June 2007	Port of Olympia	Swantown Marina
January-June 2007	Nisqually Tribe	Lacey

## Puget Sound Toxic Site Cleanups

### Costs:

Increasing number of upland & aquatic cleanups: \$9.73 million (State Toxics Control Account)

Bellingham Bay Cleanup: \$7.5 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

Port of Tacoma Cleanup: \$1.75 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

Port of Seattle Duwamish Waterway Cleanup: \$1.75 million (Local Toxics Control Account)

When toxic pollutants get into Puget Sound, Hood Canal and Strait of Juan de Fuca, they can settle to the bottom, then work their way into the food chain and accumulate, ultimately threatening the entire ecosystem. More than 5,700 acres of underwater lands in Puget Sound and Hood Canal exceed state toxic levels. Ecology is currently cleaning up 553 toxic sites located in or within one-half mile of Puget Sound and identified another 115 toxic cleanup sites waiting to be cleaned up. With \$9.73 million program approved by the Governor and the Legislature, Ecology initiated cleanups at 14 new sites starting July 1, 2006, (see table) and will begin cleaning up another 15 sites before June 30, 2007. During the next fiscal year (July 1, 2007, through June 30, 2008), Ecology will start cleaning up 25 more sites. These 54 sites are in addition to the 553 sites already being cleaned up. To support the increase in cleanup activities, Ecology hired 15 site managers, sediment cleanup specialists, budget and contract specialists, data trackers and an attorney.

### New Puget Sound cleanup sites (July 1, 2006, through June 30, 2007)

Cleanup Areas	Description	No. of Sites
Port Gamble (also includes Kitsap Peninsula & Port Gamble/Bremerton area)	Clean up upland sites where groundwater and soils contaminated by petroleum. Characterize sediments for potential contamination and conduct cleanup if necessary. Aquatic environment impacted by wood waste which contains a deleterious substance that harms biological resources. In December, wood waste will be dredged in areas near to shore to restore habitat and natural resources.	2-4
Dumas Bay (Poverty Bay to Dash Point)	Commercial geoduck bed that once yielded near 4 million pounds closed due to contamination from two wastewater outfalls. Working with DNR, state Health, tribes, and a local municipality to reopen the shellfish bed through outfall extension.	At least 1
Fildalgo-Padilla Bay & Port of Anacortes (Skagit Co.)	Clean up upland sites where underground (ground) water sources and soils contaminated by petroleum, metals and other chemicals. Prevent contaminants from a closed landfill from affecting aquatic environment in Padilla Bay and Skagit River Estuary. Clean up contaminated sediments by dredging and/or natural recovery and restore habitat.	About 20
Oakland Bay, Shelton	Prevent contaminants from a closed landfill from affecting aquatic environment. Clean up contaminated sediments by dredging and/or natural recovery and restore habitat and natural resources.	About 11
Port Gardner Bay/Snohomish River Estuary	Upland sites include petroleum and pulp & paper industries that have contaminated soil and groundwater. Aquatic environment also affected by wood waste and other chemical contaminants. Clean up sediments and restore habitat and natural resources.	About 20
Port Angeles	Upland cleanup sites include petroleum and pulp and paper industries that have contaminated soil and groundwater. Aquatic environment affected by wood waste and other chemicals contaminants. Clean up sediments and restore habitat and natural resources.	About 13

### **Bellingham Bay Cleanup**

Ecology is using the \$7.5 million to provide matching funds for its federal, tribal, state and local partners to complete environmental investigations at five cleanup sites and fund the first phase of cleanup construction at the Whatcom Waterway site. The goals for the Bellingham Bay Demonstration Pilot Team include cleaning up 11 contaminated properties in and around Bellingham Bay. The cleanups are occurring with the guidance of the Bellingham Bay Comprehensive Strategy, a document completed in 2000. The strategy integrates cleanup, control of pollution sources, habitat restoration and land use along the shoreline on a bay-wide scale.

### **Port of Tacoma Cleanup**

Ecology is using the \$1.75 million to help fund dredging, disposal, capping, and natural recovery of contaminated sediments in the middle of the Hylebos Waterway. In 2002, the Port of Tacoma and Occidental Chemical received an EPA-issued administrative order that expanded the cleanup at the mouth of the Hylebos waterway (from the East 11th Street Bridge to approximately 300 feet north of the middle turning basin).

### **Port of Seattle Duwamish Waterway Cleanup**

Ecology will continue to work with the Port of Seattle to clean up of contaminated sediments and control sources of recontamination in the 5.5 mile lower Duwamish waterway. The additional \$1.75 million will assist in starting the first phase of soil cleanup at the Terminal 117 property in the lower Duwamish, conducting additional remedial investigations, technical assistance, and early actions at the site.

## Reduce Stormwater Runoff into Puget Sound and Hood Canal

Total available: \$2.5 million (State Toxics Control Account)

When land is developed, typically the surface is paved over, creating a hard barrier that keeps rain and melting snow from soaking into the ground. Instead, water runs off roads, parking lots, rooftops, and other hard surfaces. As this “stormwater” flows across developed areas, it carries oil, grease, yard and garden chemicals, bacteria, and other pollutants to area streams, rivers, wetlands and Puget Sound. Hard surfaces mean less stormwater soaks into the ground so drinking water supplies, streams and wetlands don’t get replenished. Improperly managed stormwater also can flood homes and businesses, and damage vital fish and wildlife habitat.

Ten Puget Sound governments will receive grants to complete demonstration projects that protect or restore water quality to help meet stormwater management goals. The communities will use the grants for a variety of projects including: using pavement that allows water to soak through, designing rain gardens and vegetated roofs, using reverse-slope designs for sidewalks, and harvesting rainwater. The goal is to have less polluted runoff that needs to be managed thereby reducing the size of centralized stormwater facilities. In some cases, centralized stormwater facilities may not be necessary at all.

Local government	Amount	Project
City of Redmond	\$429,200	Grass Lawn Park low-impact development
King County	\$424,375	Improvements at intersection of Military and 272nd Streets
City of Olympia	\$352,750	Decatur Street demonstration projects
Snohomish County	\$323,400	Evergreen State Fairgrounds project
City of Poulsbo	\$263,000	Caldart Avenues stormwater project
City of Bremerton	\$195,170	Bremerton Blueberry Park and Urban Gardens
Bainbridge Island School District No. 303	\$145,313	Bainbridge High School stormwater controls
City of Issaquah	\$140,000	Rainier Boulevard Street improvements
City of Port Angeles	\$192,242	Future Builder’s streetscape
Kitsap Co. Consolidated Housing Authority	\$77,550	Parking lot retrofit
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	

### Other communities that also applied for (but did not receive) LID grants:

City of Bellevue (\$800,000)	City of Kirkland (\$382,000)	Kitsap Transit (\$500,000)
City of Bellingham (\$328,560)	City of Seattle (\$350,000)	Mason Conservation District (\$222,467)
City of Bellingham Public Works Dept. (\$316,130)	City of Snoqualmie (\$229,900)	Mason County (\$762,000)
City of Bonney Lake (\$300,000)	Edmonds School District No. 15 (\$429,954)	Peninsula Metropolitan Park District (\$325,000)
City of Burien (\$250,000)	Jefferson County Dept. of Community Development (\$164,000)	Port of Bremerton (\$587,000)
City of Everett (\$400,000)	Kitsap County (\$812,260)	Seattle Dept. of Parks & Recreation (\$83,000)

## Helping Homeowners Repair or Replace Septic Systems

Total available: \$7.5 million

(\$1.5 million State Centennial Clean Water Fund & \$6 million State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund)

There are about 472,000 septic tank systems in the Puget Sound region that are not connected to sewage treatment plants. Many of them are aging and in disrepair, allowing human waste to reach the Sound. Ecology received and processed six applications. The applications were reviewed and scored by representatives from Ecology, Puget Sound Action Team and Department of Health. Based on evaluations of the applications and using the 2005-07 biennial and 2006 supplemental budgets, Ecology is proposing to fund the six projects at \$7,490,000. The remaining \$10,000 will not be used due to constraints on allowable administration costs. The final distribution of grant and loan funds is summarized in the table.

Local government	Amount	Project
Hood Canal Coordinating Council	\$3,584,500	Provide owners of malfunctioning on-site sewage systems with grant/loan funding for repair, based on financial need. Regional program includes Jefferson, Kitsap and Mason counties, Port Gamble S'Klallam and Skokomish tribes and ShoreBank Enterprise Pacific, a non-profit lender.
Skagit County	\$2,247,000	Repair failing septic systems in the Skagit and Samish River basins. Make low interest loans and grants available to assist financially-distressed homeowners the repair or replacement their failing on-site sewage systems.
Seattle-King Co. Public Health	\$588,500	Repair or upgrade failing and substandard shoreline and near-shore on-site sewage systems on Vashon-Maury Island.
Thurston County	\$374,500	Make low interest loans and grants available to help financially-distressed septic system owners finance the repair or replacement of failing on-site sewage systems that pose a risk to Puget Sound.
Tacoma-Pierce Co. Health Dept.	\$374,500	Provide grant and loan assistance to qualifying low income residents and loan assistance to other qualifying residents to assist in the repair of failing on site septic systems in areas of special concern (Burley Lagoon, Minter Bay, Rocky Bay and Filucy Bay).
Island County	\$321,000	Program supplements existing local loan fund that provides financial assistance to private citizens to repair failing on-site sewage systems. A priority system is used to identify and fund the repair and replacement of failing systems with the most critical water quality, public health, and citizen need for no interest or grant funding.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$7,490,000</b>	

## Restoring and Preserving Critical Habitat

Total available: \$2,444,000

(National Coastal Wetland Grants)

Nearly 70 percent of the land near the mouths of rivers throughout the Puget Sound region has been converted to residential, commercial and industrial uses. However, these near-shore estuary areas also provide vital nurseries for salmon and other marine life. Acquiring and restoring valuable habitat areas is a cornerstone of Gov. Chris Gregoire's initiative to help recover and preserve Puget Sound. Ecology received \$2.44 million from National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program, established by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service in 1990. The grant program helps states acquire, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands.

Project	Ecology Funding	Location	Description
<b>Eld Inlet</b>	\$799,000	Thurston County	<p>Project entailed acquiring a conservation easement for 203 acres of salt marsh, estuarine tidelands, and freshwater wetlands in Eld Inlet. The site, commonly referred to Mud Bay, is one of the highest quality and most biologically diverse estuarine areas of Puget Sound. The project provides critical habitat for staging, spawning, and rearing five salmon species as well as waterfowl and upland bird species. The project also ensures permanent access by the Squaxin Island Tribe to a 1,000 year-old Squaxin village.</p> <p>Matching funds provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecology Coastal Protection Fund</li> <li>• Trust for Public Land</li> <li>• Entrix</li> <li>• Capitol Land Trust</li> <li>• Private donation</li> </ul> <p>Total project cost: \$1,239,000</p>
<b>Tarboo Creek</b>	\$1,645,000	Jefferson County (Hood Canal, Dabob Bay)	<p>Project encompasses 90 percent of the remaining 341 acres of unprotected wetlands in the lower Tarboo floodplain. The floodplain, historically the most productive salmon habitat in the Quilcene-Snow watershed, was logged and drained more than a century ago. The long-term goal is creating a continuous nature preserve of floodplain wetlands and salmon habitat from the lower Tarboo Valley to Tarboo-Dabob Bay. The project will protect at-risk freshwater and estuarine fish, including five salmon species, forage fish species, and numerous shorebird, waterfowl, and land bird species. The lower floodplain is critical for the long-term health of Tarboo-Dabob Bay and its diverse coastal salt marsh, sand spit, and mudflat habitats.</p> <p>Matching funds provided by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Natural Resources</li> <li>• Jefferson Land Trust,</li> <li>• Northwest Watershed Institute</li> <li>• Private donations</li> </ul> <p>Total project cost: \$2,395,000</p>