



During Spring 2010, the CSO Beach Projects team will review these alternative means of accomplishing CSO control. Public input will help to inform King County's decision on a proposal for CSO Control in each project basin. The proposal will then go through the environmental review process required by state law.

How You Can Participate

- Visit the CSO Program Web page to learn about King County's work to reduce combined sewer overflows
- Visit the CSO Beach Projects Web page www.kingcounty.gov/CSOBeachProjects
 - learn about work in Barton, Murray, Magnolia, and North Beach area
 - give feedback online until April 16
- Attend public meetings to view presentations, ask questions, and provide feedback
- Contact us:
 - E-mail CSOBeachProjects@kingcounty.gov
 - Contact Monica Van der Vieren at 206-263-7301

Alternative Formats Available

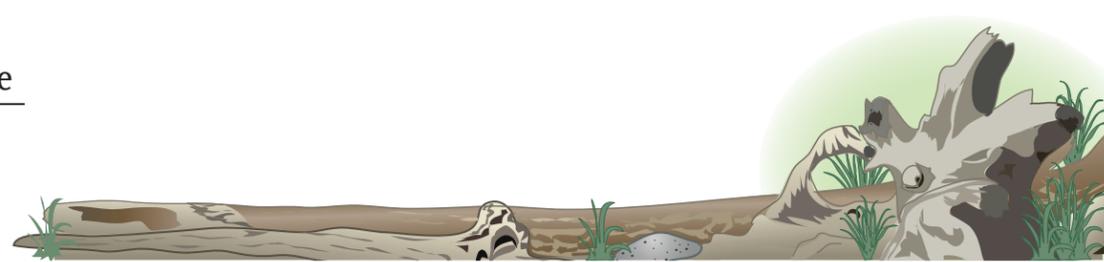
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Creating Resources from Wastewater



King County Presents Alternative Means for Combined Sewer Overflow Control in West Seattle and North Seattle

Learn More and Provide Input at Public Meetings

Barton

March 18, 2010
6-8:30 p.m.
Southwest Community Center
2801 S.W. Thistle St., Seattle

Magnolia

March 23, 2010
6-8:30 p.m.
Magnolia Community Center
2550 34th Ave. W., Seattle

Murray (Morgan Junction)

March 29, 2010
6-8:30 p.m.
Southwest Community Center
2801 S.W. Thistle St., Seattle

North Beach

March 30, 2010
6-8:30 p.m.
Loyal Heights Community Center
2101 N.W. 77th St., Seattle

King County's CSO Beach Projects team has identified several alternative means for CSO control in the Barton, Murray, North Beach and Magnolia areas. In areas where stormwater and sewage flow in the same pipe, overflows into waterways can occur during heavy rains. CSO control projects will help manage peak flows from areas of Barton, Murray, North Beach and Magnolia connected to the county's CSO facilities, limiting overflows of untreated stormwater and sewage to Puget Sound.

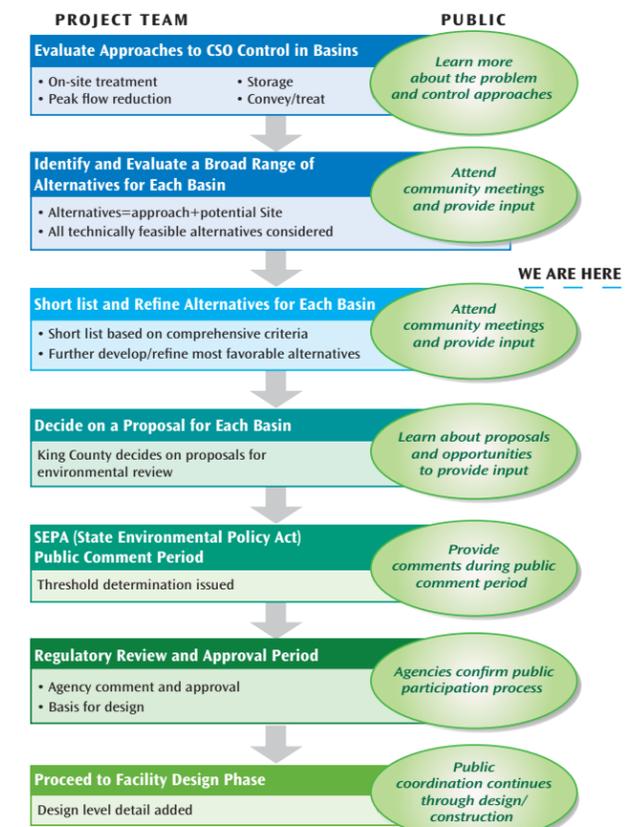
In public meetings during Fall 2009, the project team presented approaches for CSO control, including conveyance, storage, on site treatment and stormwater reduction (demand management). People were informed about the upcoming development of CSO control alternatives and opportunities for public participation.

Inside, you will find information about alternatives for CSO control for the Barton basin and opportunities to attend public meetings and provide input.

King County will decide on a proposal for CSO control in each of the four project basins: Barton, Murray, North Beach, and South Magnolia. The public will have opportunities to inform the county's decision process.



This diagram will help you keep track of the decision process and opportunities to participate



The King County Wastewater Treatment Division (WTD) provides high quality regional wastewater service. As part of WTD's mission to protect public health and the environment, the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Program has worked to reduce overflows of combined stormwater and sewage since 1980. King County has reduced CSO volume from 2.3 billion gallons per year to less than 1 billion gallons per year.

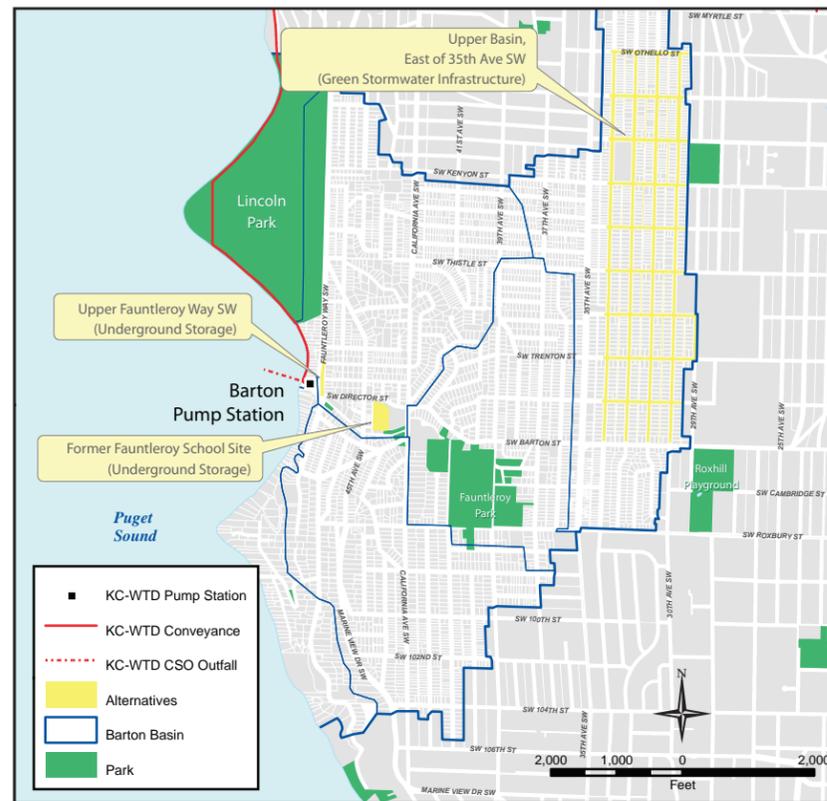
For more information: www.kingcounty.gov/CSOBeachProjects

Alternatives means for CSO control in Barton Basin

As of 2008, King County's Barton CSO facility discharged on average 4 times per year, with an average of 4 million gallons into Puget Sound from the outfall off Fauntleroy. A planned upgrade of the Barton Pump Station will increase capacity to manage a portion of the combined stormwater and wastewater. Alternative means being considered must be capable of managing a volume of 100,000 to 200,000 gallons of peak flows, depending on location, in order to meet regulatory requirements.

Information about alternative means for CSO control projects in Barton is provided below, including some of the benefits and challenges King County has identified for each.

Location of alternative means for CSO Control in Barton Basin.



Storage at former Fauntleroy School Site



Project Elements

- Buried, underground storage tank
- Diversion structure constructed under Director Street
- Above ground odor control and electrical facilities

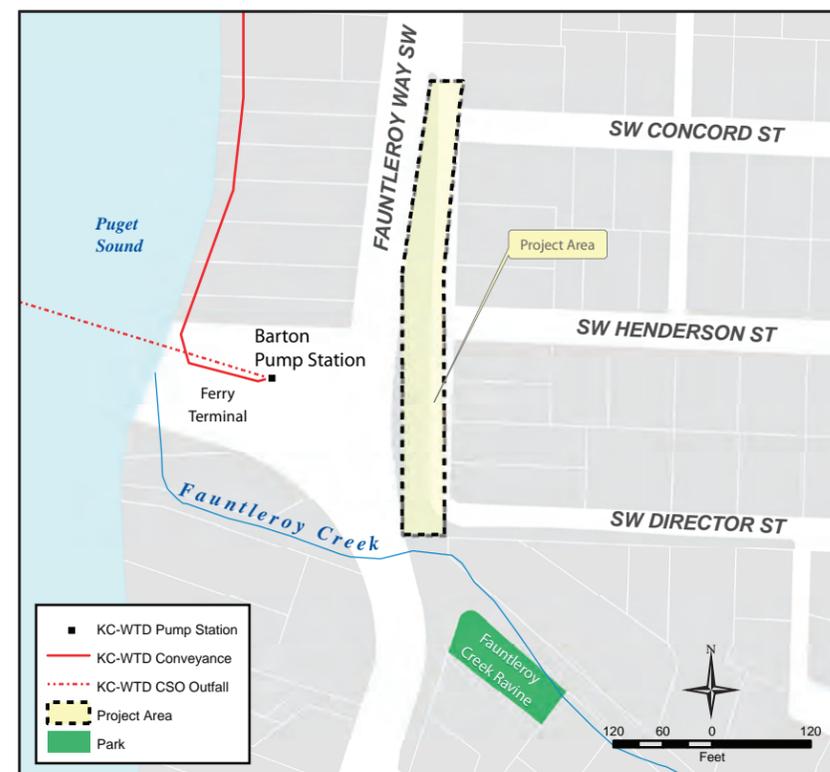
Benefits

- Located outside of shoreline zone and environmentally sensitive areas
- Off-street access for operations and maintenance crews
- Single facility similar to other King County operating facilities

Challenges

- Location higher in basin and will require more complex flow management strategy and control
- Facility size and frequency of use will be higher to capture peak flows
- Involves use of private property

Upper Fauntleroy Way SW, Underground Storage



Project Elements

- Buried, large diameter storage pipe in the right-of-way
- Diversion structure constructed under Director Street
- Above ground odor control and electrical facilities

Benefits

- Located in moderate use street outside of shoreline zone
- Safer access for operations and maintenance crew than nearby busy arterials
- Single facility similar to other King County operating facilities

Challenges

- Utility relocation will be required
- Potential conflict for cultural resources in the area
- Location needed for odor control and electrical facilities
- Traffic and residential access disruptions during construction

Green stormwater infrastructure in Upper Barton Basin

Project Elements

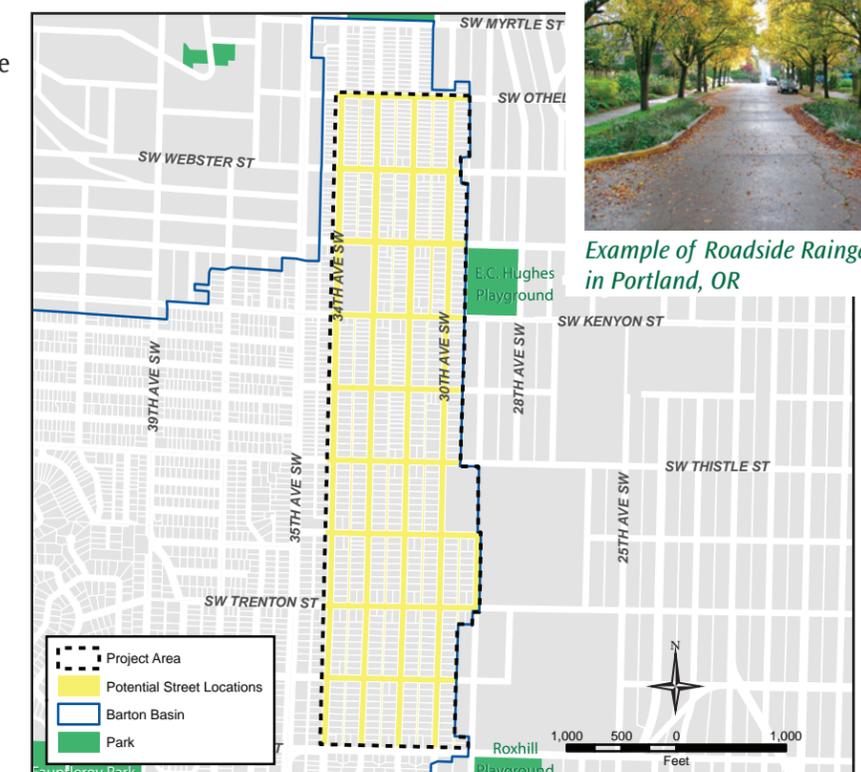
- "Roadside Raingardens" located on multiple blocks to capture street runoff before it reaches the sewer system
- No operating facilities required

Benefits

- Strong interest in green alternatives from community and regulatory agencies
- Use some of the existing planting strips
- Reduces flows to existing wastewater facilities, saving energy costs
- Working closely with Seattle Public Utilities green stormwater infrastructure program
- Many similar projects throughout the Northwest

Challenges

- First project of its type and scope for the Wastewater Treatment Division
- Reduces parking by two spaces per block



Example of Roadside Raingarden in Portland, OR