

FOUNDED 1962

FLOATING HOMES  
ASSOCIATION

NUMBER 142

*Newsletter*

SUMMER 2003

# *Swimming Upstream* Can They Survive?

An in-depth look at the plight  
of salmon in an urban lake

## **Nasty Weed**

Milfoil Control Sprouts Controversy

## **On the Docks**

PI Profiles Mark Freeman

## **Annual Meeting**

Earthquake Panel Wants You

## **Waterlog**

## **Steamer Party!**

Historic  
Steamboat  
*Virginia V*



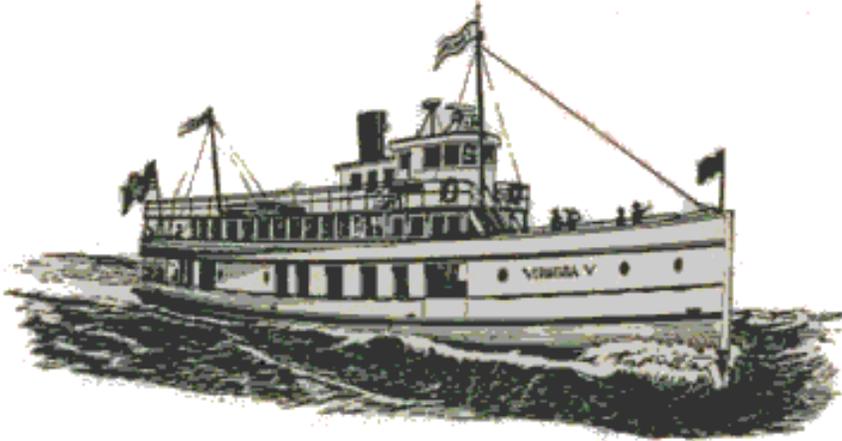
The Association has chartered the  
*Virginia V* for a party on August 21.

You're invited.  
See insert for details.

## **SUMMER STEAMER PARTY!**

### **Houseboater Party Aboard the *VIRGINIA V* Thursday, August 21<sup>ST</sup>**

#### **The *Virginia V***



The Steamer *Virginia V* is a 122-foot steam-powered passenger vessel, built in 1921 near Gig Harbor. She's now the sole steam-powered survivor of the historic "Mosquito Fleet", precursor to the Washington State Ferry system, and for whom she provided passenger and freight service along Colvos Passage between Seattle and Tacoma.

You've seen her around the Lake and Portage Bay and now you'll have a chance to see her up close.

"A cruise aboard the *Virginia V* is a fascinating time-warp into Puget Sound's rich maritime history. Passengers can watch at close range the massive, yet quiet, 400 horsepower steam engine movements as volunteer crewmembers lovingly attend her hissing articulations with oil cans and wipe rags."

Instantly recognizable by her unique 5-tone steam whistle, and home berthed on the south shore of Lake Union, the *Virginia V* recently celebrated her 80th birthday after returning to service from a 6 year, multi-million dollar restoration project. On October 5, 1992, she gained National Historic Landmark status, and remains today one of only two operating steam-powered, wooden-hull passenger ships surviving in the United States.

The Floating Homes Association is pleased to invite you to a summer party aboard the *Virginia V* exclusively for houseboaters and their guests.

**Thursday, August 21st**

**6:00 pm: Boarding**

**7:30 pm: Cruise the lake**

**8:30 pm: Return from cruise**

**Party until 10:00 pm**

**RSVP by August 5th**

**\$35 per person ticket includes**

**Appetizers**

**Cruise**

**Entertainment**

Please RSVP by August 5th using the insert in this issue of the *Newsletter*. Due to restricted space, attendance must be limited to the first 150 people who RSVP.

**See *Newsletter* insert for full details and to RSVP**

## The Floating Homes Association

2329 Fairview E  
Seattle, WA 98102

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*Vice President:* **Marty Greer  
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**Jo Seel (2460 WL)**

**Susan Susor (1409 NE Boat St)**

**Betty Swift (1213 E Shelby)**

**Jan Carlson (2019 FV)**

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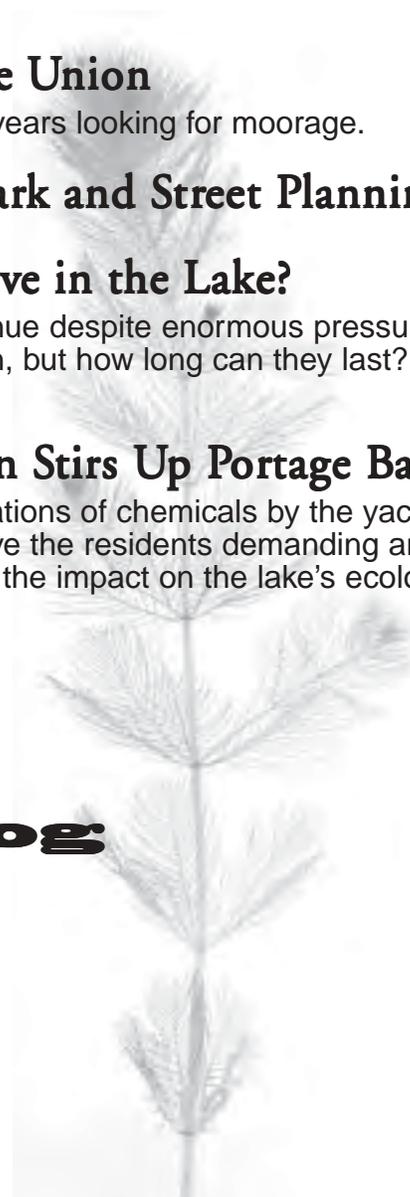


Summer 2003

# Contents

Floating Homes Association *Newsletter*

- 2 Summer Steamer Party**  
The deadline for buying tickets to the Association's party aboard the historic *Virginia V* is August 5th. Get yours today!  
**Also see Colored Insert.**
- 4 April 24 Annual Meeting**
- 5 Association Standing Committee Reports**
- 7 On the Docks**  
The *Seattle P-I* interviews long-time houseboater Mark Freeman.
- 8 Marooned on Lake Union**  
A happy ending after 30 years looking for moorage.
- 8 Get Involved in Park and Street Planning**
- 10 Can Salmon Survive in the Lake?**  
**Feature:** The runs continue despite enormous pressure from the urban population, but how long can they last?  
**By Jan Carlson**
- 14 Milfoil Eradication Stirs Up Portage Bay**  
**Feature:** Recent applications of chemicals by the yacht clubs on Portage Bay have the residents demanding answers to questions about the impact on the lake's ecology.  
**By Betty Swift**
- 16 In Memorium**  
Dr. Belding Scribner.  
Hellen Nelson.
- 18 Waterlog**



# 41st Annual Membership Meeting

*After a few thrills from the earthquake panel and a short business meeting, we all adjourned to serious appreciation of the complimentary refreshments.*



Photo by Sheri Greaves

**Come on in! Left to right: Tiff McNamara, Sandi McQuirk, and Andrea Wieland relax after greeting meeting goers and working the sign up table.**

## By Bill Keasler

Local earthquake experts were featured at the Floating Homes Association's 41st Annual Meeting on April 24<sup>th</sup>. The 150 or so people who attended also heard Association Standing Committee Chairs give their annual reports and elected their officers and Board of Directors for the coming year. The meeting then enthusiastically adjourned to a complimentary spread of hors d'oeuvres and liquid refreshments.

The presentation by the earthquake panel was followed with great interest. They reviewed what happened during the Denali quake last fall and why it seemed to affect us and not the uplanders. There was also a discussion covering what might be done to prepare for the special dangers earthquakes present to those of us living on the water. Bill Steele, Director of Information Services, Pacific Northwest Seismograph Network (PNSN), UW Earth and Space Sciences, is the contact person for the panel at (206) 685-5880, bill@ess.washington.edu. Please see the sidebar below for Bill's appeal to houseboaters for information on damage and water action during the Denali quake.

## How you can Help

### An Appeal from the Earthquake Panel

The Pacific Northwest Seismograph Network (PNSN) would like information from owners or occupants of floating homes or property that sustained damage during the "seiche", or information about unusual water waves that were generated by earthquake waves from the Denali, Alaska Earthquake on the afternoon of November 3rd, 2002.

Information that would be helpful to us includes:

- The type and severity of the damage.
- The time of onset and duration of unusual waves.
- Observations of wave height, period (time between wave crests), and direction, for any unusual waves seen at the time of the Earthquake.

Reports can be mailed or emailed to Bill Steele at the address below. If both options are available, email is preferred.

Please include a street address where damage occurred, or where unusual water motions were observed, and indicate where your house is located in relation to that address, as we will be generating a latitude and longitude for the location of the damaged property.

We thank the floating homes community for the help they have provided us.

William P. Steele  
Director of Information Services  
Pacific Northwest Seismograph Network (PNSN)  
UW Earth and Space Sciences  
bill@ess.washington.edu  
Box 351310  
Seattle, WA 98195-1310  
Phone: 206-685-5880



# Association Standing Committee Reports



## Security & Safety

Giff Jones  
Tiffany McNamara  
Co-Chairs

**SAFETY:** Thanks to a recent Homeland Security grant, the Seattle Police Harbor Unit now expects funding for two new 36' patrol boats with fire fighting capability including foam application. The existing Patrol #4 will be upgraded to include foam. Key police and fire personnel are meeting monthly to improve communication and staffing on water-related fires.

**SECURITY:** The houseboat community is making progress in deterring our crime problems through increased vigilance and being proactive by calling the police. This project paid off on June 18th when a car prowler was caught by SPD. The Dock Watch email network is steadily expanding. If you would like to be added to the distribution list please email me at [tiffmcnamara1@netscape.net](mailto:tiffmcnamara1@netscape.net)

**PARKING:** We are actively recruiting houseboaters interested in identifying and solving parking and traffic issues. We had our first meeting on the subject on June 18th and plan to meet monthly. Please contact either of us for details if you would like to join in.

Giff Jones, 860-9293, [206giff@raincity.com](mailto:206giff@raincity.com),  
Tiff McNamara, 328-8433, [tiffmcnamara1@netscape.net](mailto:tiffmcnamara1@netscape.net)



## Legislative & Legal

Sheri Greaves, Chair

Update by Bill Keasler

### University Dock

The six houseboats at 1409 NE Boat St have always endured an uneasy relationship with their docklord, the University of Washington. Residents were unnerved by a casual announcement from the University several years ago that their current leases would not be renewed. The implication that the floating homes might soon lose their sites echoed with other similar situations over the past 30 years. Periodically, the University makes it known that the houseboats are only there until they find something better to do with the property. Luckily, one way or another, we have always been successful beating back the immediate danger. But for the houseboaters, it has been a life of uncertainty and unpleasant surprise.

In exasperation, the Association appealed to the local legislative delegation for relief. Mike Ryherd, our lobbyist, reports that a bill was passed and signed during the last session that directs the University to

come up with a plan to deal with the houseboats in an equitable way. The details of what this means are now being worked out with the University. The next *Newsletter* will carry a full report.

### Lake Union Crew

The latest twist in the Lake Union Crew saga comes from another case altogether. The *MV Challenger* is a tugboat that has operated as a bed and breakfast for a number of years at the south end of Lake Union. The city issued a Notice of Violation claiming the *Challenger* operation had to meet land use requirements. Jeff Eustas (also Lake Union Crew's attorney), claimed that because the *Challenger* was a vessel, she was exempt from land use requirements. In an "unpublished" ruling, meaning no precedent set, the State Court of Appeals recently upheld the *Challenger's* claim. This was a heavy blow to the city's effort to regulate impacts of over water uses. Then Eustas followed through, appealing to the Court to "give guidance" in other cases, specifically including Lake Union Crew. He moved that case be "published" and thus become a precedent. The court granted his motion.

This is obviously bad news for our case against Lake Union Crew. But worse, if the city lets this decision go unchallenged, in spite of a recent "fix" by the City Council, it's likely to be cited every time they attempt to regulate **any** operation that finds a spot of water and convinces the Coast Guard to give them a license. Because of this, the Association and the Eastlake Community Council are urging the city to appeal the case to the State Supreme Court.

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# Association Standing Committee Reports



## Environmental Betty Swift, Chair

### Lake Stewards for Lake Union and Portage Bay

Amy Bergin and Van Woods (Wandesforde's Dock) are sharing their project for the King County Lake Stewardship program. The purpose is to evaluate physical properties of the lake and examine ways our actions affect lake water quality. Amy and Van think the stewardship program "is a unique way to learn more about the function of Lake Union and its watershed. We volunteered because environmental education and responsibility is important to us."

Amy and Van take turns measuring lake levels and accumulated precipitation, and note water temperature. They also look at plant materials in the lake and report any unusual happenings that affect the lake. The data they submit is entered into a database and compiled into annual reports showing trends in the lake's health. Ultimately, the county uses this information to build programs that encourage positive stewardship of the lake resources.

This month some new volunteers will join Amy and Van in the Great North American Secchi Dip-in, a national project that monitors water clarity in waterbodies all across the country. With five years' data now under its belt, this volunteer program is showing changes in the nation's lakes – and even ones that are improving.

If you'd like to join this group on a project that takes a few minutes a week (or less if you share it), contact Betty Swift at (206) 323-3879 or bswift@u.washington.edu.

### Sweep Saturday

What a perfect day for messing around on a lake! On Saturday, June 28<sup>th</sup>, under a brilliant sunny sky, the Puget Soundkeeper Alliance put together a cleanup program with volunteers from sponsoring companies, organizations, a school, and government agencies. After thanks from Chris Wilke of Puget Soundkeeper Alliance and encouragement from the Mayor, boaters grabbed a fistful of big blue garbage bags and

pushed off across the lake. On land, one group of students from Nathan Hale School stenciled storm drains and Envirostars kids cleaned up around South Lake Union Park.

Calls began to come in with questions – the kayaker who couldn't muscle a car battery into his boat, the woman who found a dumped TV, and the person who wondered what to do with a large dead bird. Everyone returned to a late lunch supplied by six restaurants and the day was declared a success. To the houseboaters who came to help clean their lake, Chris sends a very special thanks and "see you next year."



Photo by Betty Swift

**Setting off: Some of the assembled kayakers and boaters prepare to leave for the Lake Union Sweep. That's Giff Jones with the hat.**

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**Dock Denizens:** The combination of our turbulent history and the appeal of living on an urban lake has laid a rich vein of personalities in our neighborhood. The *Newsletter* intends to mine this lode by profiling interesting houseboat characters. The dandy little article below, reprinted from the P-I, is just what we're looking for. We're having no trouble at all coming up with a list of people to profile, but if you have a suggestion, please let us know.

In addition to the information in the article, it's worth noting that Mark Freeman was Vice President of the Floating Homes Association in the late 60s. He also helped get the ordinance on plumbing for waste water that helped keep the Houseboat Community in Seattle, no small task! Mark & Margie have been making an impact on our floating home community for years. Cheers to the Freemans, our featured dock denizens!

## On the Docks

Friday, May 23, 2003

*A moment with ...*

### Capt. Mark Freeman of Fremont Tugboat Co.

By DAN RICHMAN  
SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER REPORTER

Mark Freeman piloted his first tug boat, a 32-foot launch named Dolphin II, at age 11. At age 25, he bought Fremont Boat Co. Inc. from his father and then founded Fremont Tugboat Co. Now 69, he sold the tugboat company to his son and a partner last year, but he remains president of the boat company.

**On business:** Fremont Tugboat Co. Inc. owns seven tugs. Fremont Boat Co. Inc. owns moorage for 125 boats, which is a normal-to-large moorage space for Lake Union. Our businesses are profitable. (Gesturing around the photo-filled room) Does this look unhealthy?

**On competition:** We take the towing jobs the big boys don't. Western Towboat, Foss, Crowley have boats 75 feet to 200 feet long. Our tugs start at 15 feet and go to 75 feet. We tow yachts, move them into and out of dry dock, move commercial fishing boats around. We keep a rescue tug at Shilshole Bay. Sometimes we go into salt water, but our niche is ... Lake Union and the Ship Canal.

**On our most recent rescue:** In that windstorm the other day, a 180-foot crab boat was trying to make a landing and lost all its power. It was drifting into a 200-foot coastal freighter that had broken loose from its moorings. We pushed the crab boat into a safe landing.

**On commuting:** We live on a houseboat on Westlake and commute between there and here on a 15-foot seine skiff named "The Jeep." We're planning a trip into Canada — we don't know for how long — on our 1941, 65-foot ex-Coast Guard buoy tender, "Blueberry." And we own one car.

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Scott Eklund / Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Mark Freeman of the Fremont Boat Co. spends a moment with his wife, Margie, on one of their tugs.

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## A Happy Ending to 30 Years Adrift



In the early 1970s over 50 houseboats were moored over on W. Ewing off Nickerson Street. Then Foss Tug bought the property and these houseboats had to move. Some found moorages, some went into dry storage and some were razed.

A few bounced around from one temporary moorage to another over the years and one of those houseboats has just found a new permanent home at a moorage on Fairview Avenue East. The owner never gave up his houseboat throughout all the years of being adrift.

Photos by Adrienne Robineau

## GET INVOLVED IN PARK AND STREET PLANNING

by Chris Leman  
Secretary, Eastlake Community Council

Volunteers are needed to design street, trail, and park projects stemming from the 1994-98 public process of the Eastlake Neighborhood Plan.

**Fairview Green Street.** A 1999 City ordinance designated parts of Fairview Ave. E. as a Green Street, but any proposed street and building guidelines must stem from local effort and public comment, and will require further City action. The committee for the northern segment of Fairview between Hamlin & Fuhrman is cochaired by houseboater, Mary Lou Pederson (SamMar@aol.com) and Fairview land resident, Mary Kay Gillespie (mkgskis@yahoo.com) and meets the 3rd Tuesday each month, 7 p.m., usually at the Pocock Rowing Center, 3320 Fuhrman Ave. For draft proposals, see [www.eastlake.oo.net](http://www.eastlake.oo.net) or contact a co-chair. The committee for the segment of Fairview between Roanoke & Newton is chaired by Fairview land resident, Jack Lemons (jack@drizzle.com), who would like a houseboater as cochair. They meet the 2nd Monday each month, 7 p.m. at Management Recruiters, 2510 Fairview Ave. E. A volunteer is also needed to be overall coordinator of the Green Street effort. Would you take on this role, or help us convince a friend of yours to do so? Contact Chris Leman, [deman@oo.net](mailto:deman@oo.net), 322-5463.

**Fairview Trail and Intersection South of NOAA.** The trail and improved parking in front of NOAA started with a sketch by

houseboater, Jim Donnette. The sketch also helped inspire the current effort to extend the trail south from NOAA and get a safer intersection between Lake Union Dry Dock and the Washington State Employees Credit Union. Comments are needed on the latest trail and intersection proposal, posted near the reception desk at Hart Crowser, 1910 Fairview Ave. E. The realigned Fairview Ave. E./Fairview N. intersection would create a parklike area in front of the Washington State Employees Credit Union (east of Fairview Avenue E.) and a larger and more functional parking area west of Fairview. The trail can be built with donated funds and labor, but the intersection needs City funds. Please urge the addition to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) of a safer intersection of Fairview Ave. E./Fairview Ave. N.: Mayor Greg Nickels ([mayors.office@seattle.gov](mailto:mayors.office@seattle.gov)), City Council Transportation Chair Richard Conlin ([richard.conlin@seattle.gov](mailto:richard.conlin@seattle.gov)); or write to them at Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue, Seattle 98104.

**I-5 Open Space/Colonnade Park.** The Seattle Parks Dept. is holding public planning meetings for this new park to be located under the freeway between Newton and Garfield streets. The next meeting is Thurs., July 31, 7 p.m. at Pima Medical Institute, 1627 Eastlake Ave. To comment or ask to be notified about the monthly meetings, contact project manager, David Goldberg, [davidw.goldberg@seattle.gov](mailto:davidw.goldberg@seattle.gov). Questions and suggestions can also be directed to Frank Gonzalez, ECC board member who is following this project, at 526-6803, [Frank.I.Gonzalez@noaa.gov](mailto:Frank.I.Gonzalez@noaa.gov).

**Park maintenance.** Volunteers are needed to help maintain our neighborhood parks, especially with City budget cuts. Fairview Park

by Jann McFarland

The one-day move involved taking out all the houseboats on that side of the dock to get the houseboat in and many dock residents were there to help as well as to watch the proceedings as their houses were gently guided out one by one and rafted together at the end of the dock. The new house was moved in next to the shore and the procedure was reversed to move back in along with associated floats and small boats and finally all the many utilities were reconnected and the houses chained back up. Then in traditional houseboat style, it was party time.



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(near the Shelby Street end, adjacent to the P-Patch) has monthly weeding parties 4th Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Good Turn Park needs a volunteer coordinator; contact Chris Leman, [cleman@oo.net](mailto:cleman@oo.net).

**Eastlake Shake.** Don't miss Eastlake's "Eastlake Shake" community festival at Rogers Playfield and the Franklin Green Street (near Seward School), Saturday, August 9, noon to 10 p.m. Mayor Nickels opens the festivities, which will include live music, a beer garden, "taste of Eastlake," antique cars, a pet parade, face painting, races, kickball, and craft booths. The event is being organized by the Eastlake Community Council, which will be sharing a community organizations booth with FHA and other local groups. For more information see the June/July issue of the Eastlake News, which is available on the ECC web site, [www.eastlake.oo.net](http://www.eastlake.oo.net).

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# Can Salmon Survive in the Lake?

**Underneath our feet several species of Salmon follow their ancient ritual of death and renewal. The runs continue despite enormous pressure from the urban population, but how long can they last?**

**By Jan Carlson**

A number of different kinds of fish still call Lake Union home, like cutthroat trout, steelhead, catfish, large and small mouth bass, sturgeon, and skulpin. However, the salmon residents, those most graceful and courageous of fish, capture most of our attention these days. Perhaps these fish fascinate us so because of the mystery and drama of the salmon life cycle, or perhaps because of the salmon's history of first feeding the Native Americans of the Pacific coast and then the melting pot of peoples that came to inhabit this land along with them. Perhaps it's because salmon were so revered by those aborigines, and they have taught all of us to honor, respect and love these watery wonders. Perhaps it's because the Chinook salmon was placed on the threatened species list under the endangered species act in 1999, and it jolted us into understanding that if we didn't clean up our act, we would lose this important part of our culture and food supply, and then we real-

*Then we realized that the health of our salmon is unalterably linked to our own health*

ized that the health of our salmon is unalterably linked to our own health. Perhaps it's because through all of this, salmon have become part of our collective unconscious. They swim through our art in carvings, pictures, song, poetry and dance. They grace our tables and nourish our bodies. They delight us, inspire our imaginations and awe and earn our respect when we see them swimming in the lake or jumping up waterfalls or the fish ladder in the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks.

Several species of salmon inhabit the rivers, streams and lakes in the Cedar River, Lake Sammamish and Lake Washington water sheds, and all must swim through Lake Union and the locks on their journey to the Pacific Ocean and back again to spawn. There are three species of salmon that can be found in Lake Union. Chinook, the giants of Pacific Salmon, spawn in rivers or larger streams. Adults range in length from 24 inches to 60 inches (that's 5 feet)! Look for them to swim through the lake in September to begin their spawning season which continues until December. Coho, smaller than Chinook, tend to spawn in smaller streams. They range in size from 17 to 38 inches, and their spawning season, similar to Coho, runs from September through mid-

December. Sockeye must have a lake in order to complete their life cycle. Young fry will spend from a few months to two years in Lake Union so the water quality in the lake is extra important to them. They spawn from early August through late December. Both Sockeye and Coho turn bright red in color when they are ready to spawn, and male Sockeye develop the famous hooked nose.

## **A sparkling jewel becomes cloudy**

On the odyssey that each salmon must complete in order to reproduce and insure survival of their species, they encounter many challenges placed before them by the urban environment of Lake Washington and Lake Union. Though the water quality in Lake Union has improved steadily in the last several years, there is still much to be done to clean up the water and improve the salmon habitat. One hundred years of misuse and abuse left Lake Union, the sparkling jewel in the heart of the Emerald City, a virtual cesspool. When settlers reached the shores of Lake Union, they saw a great place to build saw mills, ship yards and fish packing houses. Not only would the lake provide the water they needed to support their industries, it would also carry away the waste. The city of Seattle also surmised that it would be a good place to dump raw sewage, a practice that caused an outbreak of typhus in the late 1890s. As the city had declined to build a proper sewer, the first houseboaters also flushed their raw sewage into Lake Union.

*One hundred years of misuse and abuse left Lake Union, the sparkling jewel in the heart of the Emerald City, a virtual cesspool*

As the 19th century turned into the 20<sup>th</sup>, Seattle Lighting Co. bought the piece of property that is now Gas Works Park and built a coal gasification plant that would provide the energy to heat Seattle homes until 1956. This plant would also contribute major amounts of pollution in the form of lead, arsenic, mercury, benzo(a)pyrene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PHAs,) and other carbon compounds to the land and percolating ground water around the plant. These contaminants of course washed into Lake Union and still lurk in the lakebed sediments and in the water. Though the soil at the park has been capped so it is relatively safe to play at the park, signs at the water's edge still remind us that it's unsafe to swim at Gas Works Park for both people and fish. A sediment cleanup project is under way with studies on just how bad the problem is and how to attack the problem. However, cleaning up sediments in fresh water has not really been done before so lack of knowledge and political wrangling over who is responsible for the pollution and the cost of cleaning it up, has the project creeping along at a snail's pace. Lack of government standards for freshwater cleanup, and coordination of all the governmental bodies, companies

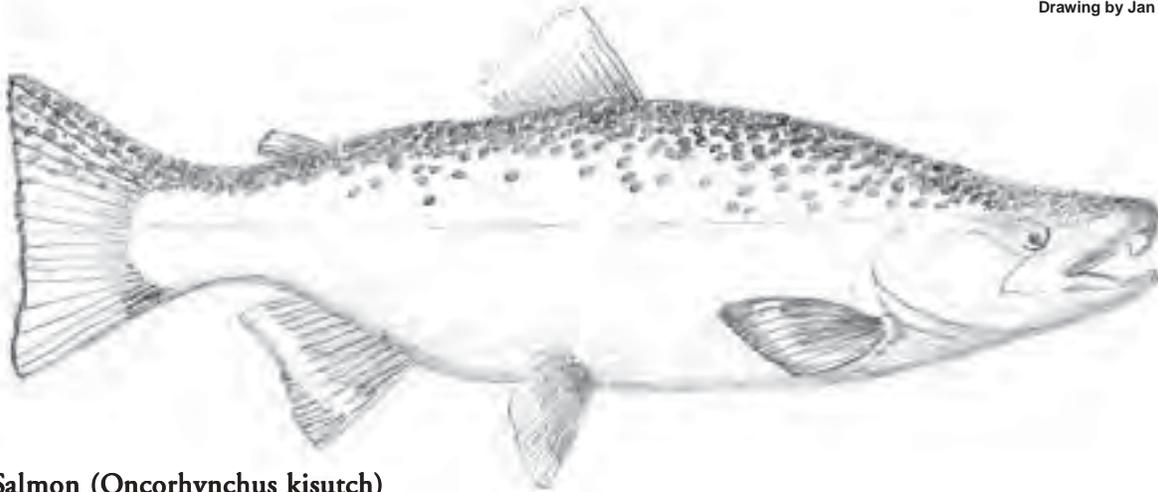
**Jan Carlson has been a high school and middle school counselor and teacher for 30 years. She recently moved to the Log Foundation on Fairview from Port Orchard.**

and desires of the public, present but a few of the problems that must be solved before the project can reach completion.

Contaminants from the Gas Works is not the only problem contributing to the salmon's challenges. In the 50s when we were beginning to learn that the phrase "throw away" has no meaning because there is no "away," numerous communities around both Lake Union and Lake Washington got together to form Metro, a regional consor-

for salmon in the lake. One might wonder how algae could be a problem for fish. The correlation is an indirect one. First, the fertilizers percolating through yard soils and from plant containers on houseboats cause an increase in the growth of milfoil, which causes problems for boats and people. Then people want to kill the milfoil with herbicides like 2,4-D and Diquat. This adds more pollution to the lake which is dangerous to people and animals. Some studies have evidence that

Drawing by Jan Carlson



**Coho Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)**

tium to build a sewer system. More recently the city has implemented the Combined Sewer Overflow project (CSO) to treat both sewer and storm runoff at the same time, but not all of the waste can be handled during the winter flood months. Signs at Terry Pettus Park warning against swimming there remind us that when it rains heavily raw sewage still enters the lake. Development around Lake Union and Lake Washington has contributed all the pollutants that come with constructing buildings, homes and the new roads and sewers that go with them. A 1984 study by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) found that other industries around the lake have dumped their share of heavy metals creating pockets of contaminated sediments and water all around Lake Union. Boat builders and boaters both commercial and private have dumped oil, paints and lead into the lake. The study also cited homeowners as chipping in small amounts of pesticides and fertilizers to the lake. These toxins make their way from yards close to shore by percolating through the soil.

Two stroke engines on boats also put oil and gas into the water every time they are used. Accidental fuel spills also occur regularly any time gasoline and diesel engines are used around water.

### **Is a lake safe for people also safe for salmon?**

Through the efforts of citizens and numerous governmental bodies, the surface waters of Lake Union have largely been cleaned up. A 1994 study declared that overall pollution has measurably improved. Heavy metals are infrequently detected and when they are, the concentrations are well below normal water quality standards. So it appears that on the surface the lake is safe for people to swim in. For salmon who need more than the surface to swim in, the question of swimability may have another answer.

Milfoil and other non-native aquatic weeds have been introduced into Lake Union. These noxious weeds present additional problems

2,4-D is extremely toxic to wildlife, juvenile salmon being among the most vulnerable. Another impediment to salmon survival happens when the milfoil and other algae die whether from the poisons or from their natural life cycle and sink to the bottom where they are added to the organic debris that is naturally washed into the lake from the rivers and streams that feed it. Bacteria eat the dead vegetation on the bottom, and there is so much of it that the bacteria thrive in teeming numbers – enough to use up virtually all the oxygen on the bottom layer of the lake by the end of the summer. This means that fish and

### *Two stroke engines on boats also put oil and gas into the water every time they are used*

other animals cannot live in the bottom layer of the lake where the oxygen has been depleted.

In addition, warm summer air temperatures increase the water temperatures in the ship canal through which the salmon must migrate to return home to spawn. While the ideal temperature for migrating salmon is 60 degrees F, the yearly average water flow is now 70 degrees F. This temperature difference is an additional barrier to salmon migrating from the cool brackish water churning in the Locks to the canal. In fact, the temperature of all of Lake Union has warmed to a yearly average of 70 degrees. Since warmer water holds less dissolved oxygen than cool water, this warming of the lake and ship canal further degrades the general environment for salmon. The irregular infusion of saltwater from the locks contributes to the anoxic conditions on the bottom of the lake. Saltwater, being denser than fresh water, tends to lie on the bottom and does not mix well with the less dense fresh water above it. This causes stratification of the lake waters so the lake does

*Continued Next Page*

## The combination of 70 degree water and anoxic conditions pose a sometimes lethal challenge to the newborn fry.

### From Previous Page

not flush well. The saltwater on the bottom tends to sit there with the bacteria consuming the oxygen as it consumes the dead organic material on the soft, gooshy bottom which by now has become very deep.

Unnatural shorelines of bulkheads and riprap and docks, which surround Lake Union, present another challenge to tiny salmon fry as they grow and migrate. Young salmon need shallow water with gravelly bottoms and overhanging vegetation where they can hide from predators like bass, rest, and feed on insects that hang out in the shallows and overhanging vegetation. They also need protection from the sun provided by overhanging vegetation. Docks, however, are too dark underneath, and so salmon are discouraged from taking refuge under them.

### What's Being Done?

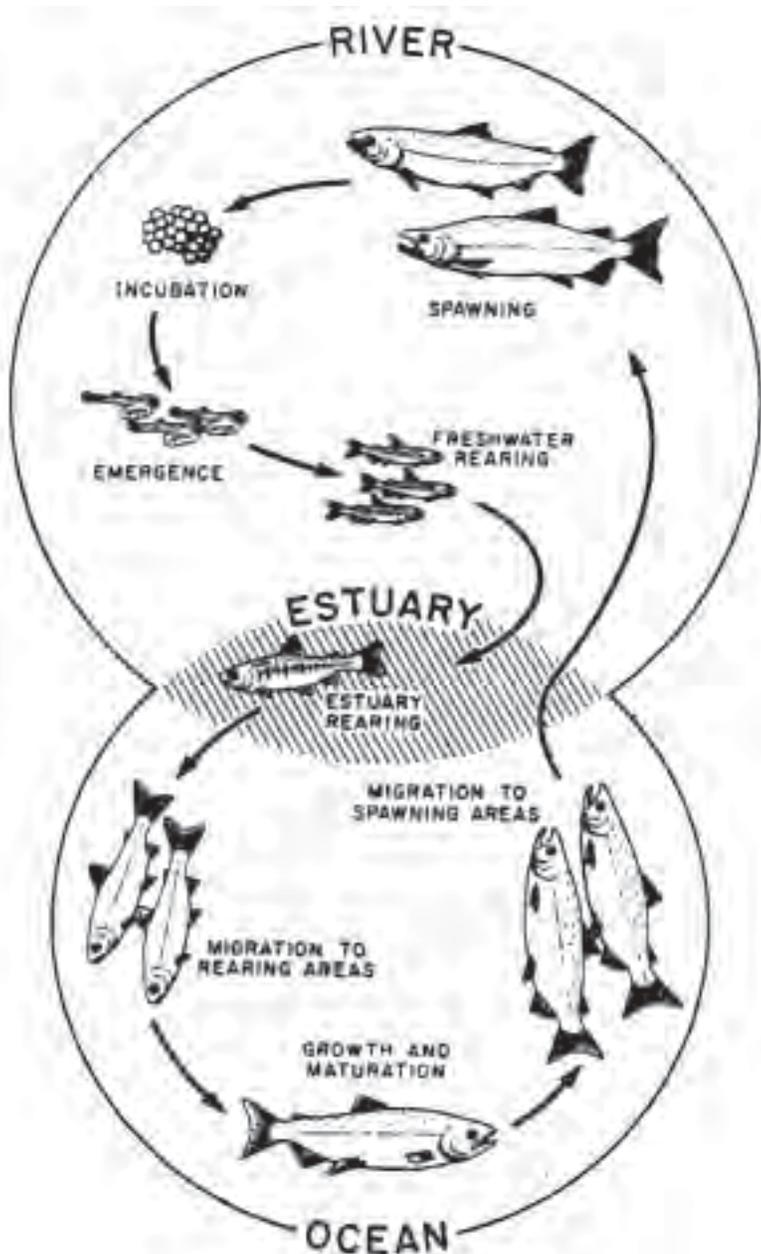
The good news is that this gloomy outlook has spurred a number of groups and individuals into action to help rescue the salmon. As early as 1964 the Corps of Engineers started attacking the saltwater problem in the ship canal and Lake Union by building a saltwater siphon at the locks, which returns some of the salt water to Puget Sound. The Corps has since made other modifications in the locks and how they operate that limits the amount of salt water coming into the lake through the locks. This has also helped improve conditions for the organisms that live on the bottom of the lake and form the basis of the lake's food web.

New research is helping the city, citizens groups and some businesses begin to restore salmon habitat. Gravel has been laid down to create gradually sloping shoreline in places. Companies have begun to replace docks built of solid boards with grates that let light in. The Cascade Land Conservancy, Groundswell NW, a community group in Ballard, the Cascade Land Conservancy and the city are teaming up to restore a piece of salmon habitat in Lake Union not far from the locks.

When houseboaters learned that Portage Bay was being sprayed for Milfoil and Brazilian Elodea by Northwest Aquatic Ecosystems, they coalesced into an informal group led by Betty Swift, Molly Bailey and Diana Forman. They did their homework and got the spraying stopped for now. The Department of Fish and Wildlife prohibits spraying between April 15 and October 1 because of the presence of juvenile Chinook and Coho salmon. The DFW had not issued the permit (The Department of Ecology did) and did not know that the spraying was taking place. When DFW was informed by the group, it denied the permit. The group is also asking that all parties affected by the problem weeds work together to find an ecological solution.

Shortly after World War II the University of Washington built a teaching and research Fisheries Center which included a hatchery on Portage Bay. The hatchery made its beginning in 1949 when it released 23,000 Chinook fingerlings. Four years later 24 adult Chinooks returned to the pond from which they were released. Today the hatchery incubates

Chinook and Coho salmon eggs and raises the fish to the smolt stage and then releases them into Portage Bay. Surplus eggs are used to rebuild depleted populations or reestablish runs that have died out. Each year between 2,500 and 4,000 salmon use mostly their sense of smell to return to the hatchery raceway and pond. Dedicated managers, researchers, teachers and students have learned to cultivate this very complicated process of raising salmon from spawning to egg to alevin to fry, all without using harmful chemicals. The research conducted at the



**Salmon Lifecycle:** Returning adult salmon spawn in rivers where eggs incubate and hatch in upwellings. Fry develop in the fresh water until they smolt. Smolts begin the migration back to the sea, where they remain until as mature adults they are ready to complete their lifecycle.

hatchery continues to contribute to the body of knowledge of restoring salmon habitat and protecting species from extinction. Tagging salmon to track their movements throughout their lives, just one of many projects at the hatchery, is also adding to the knowledge base of how to protect and improve salmon habitat. Hatchery manager, John Wittouck, is very dedicated to this ultimate goal of research.

Students at the hatchery also team up with the Seattle Public Utility Department to run the Salmon-In-the-Classroom program that educates Seattle fourth and fifth graders about salmon, their life cycle and their environmental problems. Children who know and appreciate how their environment works, tend to grow into adults who care about it and want to protect it.

Another tagging project has biologists from the State Department of Fish and Wildlife tagging wild smolts near the ship canal in order to track how many and how fast salmon are migrating to the locks. The microchips used for tagging (1.2 mm long and finer than a human hair) are implanted in the salmon's nose.

*The good news is that this gloomy outlook has spurred a number of groups into action to help rescue the salmon*

The dam at the locks now has notches called smolt flumes, which allow young, vulnerable salmon to avoid the locks in their migratory route from fresh to saltwater. The notches are safer and easier for the young fish to negotiate than the locks themselves where the suction in the locks and underwater pipes were maiming or killing many of them prior to the installation of the flumes in 1996. The flumes also benefit the tagging program. The electrical field at the end of the flumes reads the microchip of tagged salmon as they pass through. It tells researchers where the salmon was hatched, its species and how long it stayed in the lake.

Many agencies, organizations and individuals are teaming up to improve the stewardship of salmon, a resource critical to our way of life in the Pacific Northwest. See sidebar for how you can help.

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## How Can You Help Salmon?

Salmon and their habitat impact everyone in the Pacific Northwest, sometimes in unique ways. How do salmon swim through your imagination? There are many ways individuals can help in the stewardship of our salmon resources on Lake Union. If we all work together, we can save the salmon and ourselves. Choose from the following list an activity that best fits you and your schedule.

**Become a Salmon Watcher!** "The Salmon Watcher Program trains volunteers to identify and record species and numbers of spawning salmonids in streams in the Lake Washington Watershed and on Vashon Island. Seeing salmon spawning is an exciting Pacific Northwest experience and helping to track their journey is worthwhile for natives and newcomers alike." Find the Salmon Watcher report at [http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/2001\\_report/2001.htm](http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/waterres/salmon/2001_report/2001.htm). Contact Katie Sauter at 206-296-0516 or send an email to [SalmonWatcher@metrokc.gov](mailto:SalmonWatcher@metrokc.gov).

**Plant native plants that overhang the water along banks and decks.** Water plants with lake water and don't use fertilizer.

**Help salvage native trees and shrubs.** Call Cindy Young at 206-296-8065.

**Talk to or write your legislators and representatives.** Let them know you care.

**Volunteer to help with the Lake Union Sweep**, an annual cleanup in the water and on the shore. Look for postings in June around the lake, or contact Chris Wilke, Pollution Prevention Coordinator at 206-297-7002.

**Conserve water.** Call city water conservation experts for tips 206 684-SAVE.

**Do your part to prevent water pollution.** "Wash your car at a car wash instead of at home and choose one that uses recycled water." Use non-toxic cleaners to clean at home. "After scooping your pets' poop, bury it or dispose of it in trash containers."

**Join Other Citizens in Restoring Shoreline Habitats.** Many Seattle residents have joined volunteer efforts to restore shoreline areas along our waterways. For more information about getting involved, contact the following programs:

**Urban Creeks Legacy Program:** Call 206-684-7655.

**Salmon Information Center** is a regional resource of activities throughout King, Snohomish and Pierce counties.

**King County Beach Naturalist Program:** Call 206-296-8359. Quotations are from Salmon Friendly Seattle website, <http://www.cityofseattle.net/salmon/youdo.htm>. Go here for links to these organizations.

**Learn about salmon and their needs.** Teach a child. Visit the locks in the fall to watch salmon climbing the fish ladder.

**Visit the hatchery on Portage Bay in the fall** to watch salmon flying over the jump boards and returning to the pond.

**Fall in love with salmon.**

# Milfoil Eradication Stirs Up Portage Bay Residents

By Betty Swift

Just eight years ago you could walk down to the end of the dock off Shelby Street on Portage Bay and see all the way to the lake bottom, twelve feet down. But on this summer day, you see the canopy of an exotic forest, decorated here and there with pillows of bright green algae. The plant is an exotic aquarium item called Brazilian elodea. Closer to shore the earlier-arriving Eurasian milfoil, a Class B noxious weed, takes over in shallower water. There's nothing good to say about these two – they spook swimmers, tangle boat propellers, jam motorboat water intakes, deplete oxygen in the water, and crowd out native plants and fish.

Farther down the bay, in the shallower waters that milfoil favors, moorage docks of the Queen City and Seattle yacht clubs reach toward each other from opposite shores. Over the past decade both clubs have been hearing member complaints about milfoil tangled in props and sailboats stuck in their moorages. Three mechanical remedies for the milfoil infestation were tried

but each proved unsatisfactory. A City of Seattle project to mow and harvest in mid-bay seemed to work well, but weed fragments rooted and spread to new locations and the yacht clubs were unable to maneuver mowing equipment in and around their moorages. Hand pulling by divers was also done but proved too expensive for the size of the infestation. And for a time, barrier screens laid on the lake bottom under one yacht moorage worked well until the dropping lake level at summer's end caused boat propellers to tangle in the barrier.

During these years there was little communication between yacht clubs and their surrounding residential communities, so it was with surprise that bayside residents found, on a July day in 2001, that a large herbicide application on yacht club and open bay waters was due to begin. Concerned about effects of successive large-scale chemical applications, an informal group of houseboaters and their upland neighbors scrambled to inform themselves. Three days later the application was cancelled because of irregularities with the permit.

What did these scrambling houseboaters learn? They found that noxious water weeds are a national problem and chemical control is highly controversial. Mechanical controls are equally

## How good is the water?

The depth of the milfoil signals water quality.

3-12 feet  
"Mediocre"

25 feet  
"Good"

45 feet  
"Terrific"



**Eurasian Milfoil**

**Brazilian elodea**

*milfoil tangled in props and sailboats stuck in their moorages*

problematic because lake bottoms are hard to reach and always changing. They found helpful organizations such as the Washington Toxics Coalition, People for Puget Sound, and Puget Soundkeeper Alliance, and equally helpful and hardworking government employees in the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture and Washington State's Department of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife. And they found that almost all herbicide treatments done in this state are the result of management plans formulated by lake people working together so that concerns are answered long before treatment takes place. The yacht clubs were approached with a proposal that adjacent neighborhood groups be included in future control efforts.

By May of 2002, permitting for aquatic herbicides had been changed by an environmental case affecting all nine western states. From now on a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit would be required

from the Department of Agriculture. The permit, effective for five years, requires an integrated plant management plan after a second year of application. This long-term IPM plan must involve everyone in the affected community and must consider all options for treatment.

In June of 2002 the yacht clubs were granted an NPDES permit for application of 2,4-D on the area of the bay affecting their operations. Because of an unfortunate miscommunication within one of the clubs, residents were not informed and so were again surprised a short two weeks before application began. This legally permitted application released 100 pounds of liquid 2,4-D per acre on 15 acres of water, resulting in an estimated 95% kill of milfoil in the area.

The learning curve for the scrambling houseboaters continued upward. They found that Washington State has the best

*... legally permitted application released 100 pounds of liquid 2,4-D per acre on 15 acres of water, resulting in an estimated 95% kill of milfoil in the area*

lake monitoring and management program and tightest controls in the nation. They found that grass carp, often effective at consuming nuisance plant material in small lakes, may not be released in contiguous waters. They learned about migration windows during which coho and Chinook salmon pass through Portage Bay. They were told that Lake Washington and its connecting waters is too large an area for eradication of milfoil or Brazilian elodea. Within the lake, however, areas such as open beaches can be controlled using mowing or bottom barriers.

And they learned a lot about herbicides. Treatments for Eurasian milfoil and Brazilian elodea are quite different. 2,4-D is a highly selective systemic, killing only the milfoil and leav-

ing surviving natives to anchor sediment on the lake bottom. In addition to systemic herbicides, there are contact chemicals such as Diquat, which are chemical pruners, burning foliage but leaving roots to resprout after treatment. Killing all vegetation results in turbidity and aggressive pest plants quickly reinfest the barren ground. In general, government agencies consider use of herbicides as part of a long-term means to get a major plant nuisance under control. But they feel the chemical treatment must be followed by supplementary methods, such as pulling and barriers, to keep weeds under control. Agencies are generally opposed to use of herbicides as a sole management technique.

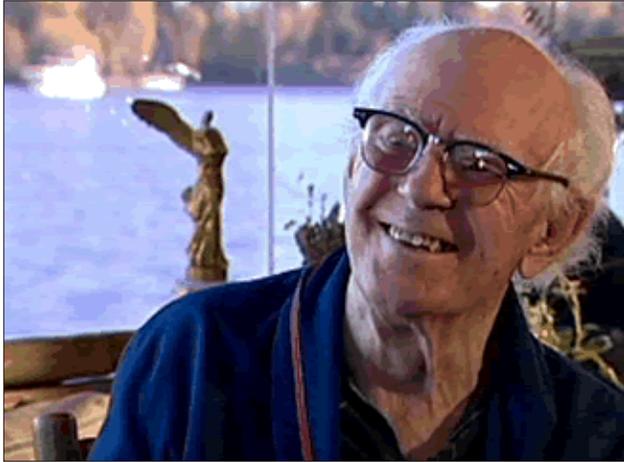
In March of 2003 representatives of the Seattle and Queen City yacht clubs met in a public meeting with residents of the community. At this information meeting, the clubs outlined their plan to reapply 2,4-D as well as another herbicide, Diquat. The double application, planned for early summer, was designed to kill all native plants and any remaining milfoil. Deeply concerned about what they felt was an unnecessary dosing of the bay, neighborhood residents strongly opposed approval of this permit. Because young Chinook and coho salmon migrate through Portage Bay between April 15 and October 1, the permit request for application in this period was denied by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Among things learned in 2003 were that activism works. Now the goal for next year is to continue joint meetings, working with all of the community toward a comprehensive plan for Portage Bay. Anyone interested in these issues may call Molly Bailey at 709-9903, Diana Forman at 329-2541, or Betty Swift at 323-3879.



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## Dr. Belding Scribner

1/18/21 - 6/19/03

In the Seattle houseboat community where he and his wife Ethel have lived since 1965, Dr Belding Scribner 'Scrib' is remembered as a man dedicated to houseboat life and to the co-op dock he helped found. He enjoyed his family and was close to all his and Ethel's children. He was a modest man. Blaine Hammond, a long time friend says, "I knew Scrib first as a warm friend and neighbor. It was later that I learned he was a world renowned researcher."

In 1968 Scrib and Ethel were living on the Jean Kennell (Lunstead) dock. That year he became one of twelve houseboaters to purchase the Carrie Stafford moorage. A short time later his houseboat was towed to the newly named Houseboat Harbor, Inc., the second co-op dock on the lake.

Friends describe him as a simple, unassuming man whose life centered on his family, the University and his houseboat. Neighbors and passing boaters frequently saw Scrib at work in his water view home office, "Scribner Central".

Houseboat life wasn't all seriousness. Dr. Scribner canoed across Portage Bay to the campus. He and Ethel enjoyed good food and wine and often entertained faculty and students. "He was interested in absolutely everything," says neighbor Sheri Greaves. An avid model sailboat and airplane builder, he had a workshop in the houseboat. The models were float planes, gas powered and radio controlled. One plane, with a wing span of 5-6 feet, is suspended from his living room ceiling. Dr. Scribner was an expert flyer but Blaine remembers the time "the wind came up and despite Scrib's efforts the plane was carried across Portage Bay and over the campus where it crashed." Myrna Cordova, recalls that, sometimes, for fun, he would dive bomb a cruising police boat.

Dr. Scribner remained active in the co-op dock. In a recent letter to the members he asked them to appreciate nature, respect each other and safe guard their houseboat lifestyle.

— **Marilyn Robertson**



## Hellen Nelson

1/21/11 - 6/17/03

Hellen Nelson, who resided in the Lake Union floating home community for forty five years, passed away in her sleep on June 17, 2003 at the age of 92.

Hellen May Tackett was born on January 21, 1911 in Ferndale, Washington. She was first married to Edwin Hill in 1929 and then married Burt Nelson in 1943. Burt and Hellen purchased their floating home in 1956 for the now, amazing sum of \$1,500 and rebuilt it "from the float up". They were part of a community of 37 floating homes located in southwest Lake Union near the present site of Kenmore Air. In 1962 they were evicted from that location because of planned housing construction — a "boatel" — for the Seattle World's Fair that never was built. They were acquaintances of the Jeffreys who owned the moorage at 2031 Fairview Avenue East and luckily they were able to provide them with a moorage on their dock. Burt passed away in 1989, but Hellen continued to reside on the dock until 2001 when she could no longer live alone and she moved to Alterra in Lynnwood to be closer to granddaughter, Luisa and her husband, Dave.

Hellen was active in the International Longshore and Warehouse Union (ILWU) Ladies Auxiliary, serving as their President, and in the Pensioners, after Burt's death. Even when her eyesight was so bad she could no longer drive, she would take the bus down to the Union Hall. She worked as an industrial seamstress for many years which later came in handy for helping her neighbors make sofa and chair cushions. She was a "Rosie the Riveter" working at Boeing during World War II and for many years was a guest lecturer at Evergreen State College, sharing her experiences in the workforce during that era.

When asked if there was a reason Hellen was spelled with two L's she would laugh mischievously and her eyes would twinkle. She made wonderful cookies and would tell great houseboat stories to dock neighbors about the history of our floating home community. We will all remember and miss her very much. — **Larry Logue**





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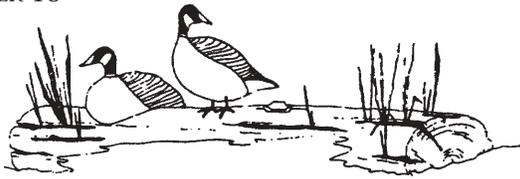
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# Waterlog

**By Marilyn Robertson  
With Jo Seel and Marty Greer**

## Babies on Board

Georgia Scout was born on 15 December 2002 to Arminda and Jonathan Phillips of 2822 Boyer. Scout, now 7 months, remains a contented, healthy baby. Her mom has enrolled her in swim class. Jon and Arminda feel a close bond with their neighbors. Since Scout's birth, several houseboaters have offered baby sitting services. Others leave small gifts for their new neighbor. On Tenas Chuck: Lydia Anne Eastlick, born on 2 November 2002 and lives with Lester Eastlick and Siggy Denny at 2339 Fairview is 8 months old. On the same dock, neighbors welcome another houseboater, Samone, born 22 May, daughter of Pam Poolsawad and Jon Alberts and sister of Jacqui. Lee's Moorings reports that July will bring a new infant to their dock.

## On the Water

**Portage Bay:** Tom and Susan Susor, at 1409 NE Boat Street have returned from a 10 day trip to Peru with Valley General Hospital friends. They visited Lima, Cuzco and Machu Pichu.

Houseboaters at 2828 1/2 Boyer Ave. say farewell to Monica Fabara who, having finished a Masters in Marine Affairs is moving to Ecuador to work in Marine Conservation. Eli Clifton, son of Ann Birnbaum and Larry Clifton, returns for the summer. He has been teaching computer skills in Langa Township and studying in Capetown, South Africa.

Now summer is here, Norman Turgeon at 2822 Boyer finds more time to enjoy his Vashon Island farm. Arminda Phillips reports she is thrilled by the occasional parcels of fresh produce Norman leaves on her doorstep.

Betty Swift sends news from 1213 E. Shelby. Krissy and Todd Biernacki are in the middle of a major remodel. Richie Meyer and Susan Harmon are returning this summer to the dock after a few years away while neighbors bid farewell to Sonia Gomez, their delightful tenant for the past two years. Long time resident, Jim Gray, celebrated his 76th birthday on 15 June with friends from 1213 and 2822 Boyer dock.

Many accomplished musicians live around the lake. One is flutist Helen Van Mater (2918 Fuhrman), who performs with her own group, A Curious Collection and with the Scottish music and dance performance group, Bonnie Dundee. A Curious Collection, a quartet of flute, tenor viol, bass viol, guitar and voice perform Scottish, chamber, and dance music. Helen's musical interests extend beyond performing. She writes

many of her own arrangements, teaches beginning flute and also acts as the west coast manager for the internationally known wooden flutist, Chris Norman, based in Baltimore.

At 3126 Portage Bay Place Ellen Swanson reports "all our houses are again occupied." Welcome is extended to renters Michelle Green and Aaron Pompeo at #D. Aaron is a fireman who once lived with his mother on a houseboat. Over at #N Eric Hostetler, recently from Georgia Tech, and Jennifer Hansen are settled in.

**North End of Lake Union:** Jan Loeken, Lee's Moorings, 933 North Lake Way, has just returned from an 11 day trip to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. She describes the trip as fantastic. "But the unseasonable cold made it a physically difficult journey. The average daily temperature was 20 to 25 degrees."



The group of eight people traveled from Fairbanks to Arctic Village in the Refuge, then they flew in a small plane, to a sandbar "landing strip" on the north slope of the Brooks Range near the headwaters of the Hulahula River. From there they set out, four persons to a rubber raft, down the 90 mile river. For the next 10 nights the travelers camped in frigid conditions.

The group sighted 45 different species of birds, many small herds of caribou with calves, and hundreds of mountain sheep..... and 10 grizzlies. Most grizzly sightings were from afar but once while on a group hike, "We sighted three grizzlies coming in our direction. The bears were about 3/4 of a mile away when they smelled us, stood up and took off, in the opposite direction."

On the final day, as they approached the Beaufort Sea, at the frozen mouth of the Hulahula, the group was forced to portage to another river to reach the sea. They rafted out to

Arey Island and the Eskimo village (250 people) of Kaktovik. Jan says the views of the midnight sun were incredible. A memorable experience was "standing on the ice in the Arctic Ocean". From Arey they made a 10 minute flight to Barter Island and one last flight back to civilization.

Jan, learned of the Refuge trip from neighbor Charlie Weems, who made the trip last June. Charlie describes it as, "a trip of a lifetime." Jan, who has traveled to numerous remote spots said, "The refuge is unique. At this moment it remains as it was created."

Jan and Charlie's trips were organized by Arctic Wild.  
www.arcticwild.com

**Fairview:** Mallard Cove welcomes Heidi Alhadeff to #2. Years ago Heidi lived with her dad at #13. We can assume it was great experience that has drawn her back to the water. Jim Caputo has moved onto #1 bringing with him a power boat and a sail boat. Rumor has it Jim is looking for a crew for Tuesday evenings Duck Dodge. On 20 June the "Floating Tasters" were hosted on Mallard Cove by Andy Mansell, and Ed Buchwald. There were two parties with a cunningly constructed bridge that united the two venues.

3235 1/2 Fairview E., also known as Tui Tui reports a busy Spring. A renter in Tui Tui, Dena Wilson, graduated from the University of Washington School of Medicine. Dena, originally from the Pine Ridge Lakota Indian Reservation, becomes the first M.D. in her family. In celebration, 23 of her relatives, were hosted in Tui Tui by Robbie Rudine and Janet Yoder.

3123 Fairview new houseboaters Nick and Alisa Holt arrived on the lake by chance. After becoming engaged they searched for a land house with as much character as Alisa's condo, with water views to please Nick and room to accommodate his two children. When nothing suited, they considered a houseboat, but most were too small for four people. Then they saw the Jim Jessup houseboat he built for himself in 1970. The children, ages 7 and 9, love the many hiding places in the house. In July 2002 the family moved aboard and are restoring the 1970 character to the house. On Halloween weekend, 2002, Alisa and Nick Holt were married, where else, but on the houseboat.

**Phoenix dock:** Gene Morris reports that Phoenix dock has three, small wooden boats. Gene found a 1959 Tollycraft Speed boat on a used car lot. The 16 foot mahogany boat has been restored and now possesses a 1959 Mercury (Mark 55) outboard motor. Bill Pettit owns a 24 foot early 50s cabin cruiser with a Volvo engine. On a trip back east, Tom and Jan Marshall found a 1924, 21 foot Dutch speed boat.

**Tenas Chuck:** Jeri Callahan reports Barry and Val Burgess, new home at 2339 was featured on KING TV's Evening Magazine and in the summer issue of *Northwest Home and Garden*. Pauline Sheldon has completed her Ph.D. in Microbiology from the University of Washington

and is now a Protein Crystallographer and Drug Designer.

Travelers from Tenas Chuck include Bob Lilly who made his annual tour of English gardens. The Langtons recently celebrated Lauri's retirement with a cruise to Alaska. Todd Warmington and Julie North enjoyed a trip to Italy, Croatia and Crete. Jim and Barbara Donnette joined a UW alumni tour to Denmark.

"CAN YOU HELP?" Two houseboaters, publisher Elliott Wolf of Peanut Butter Press and Jeri Callahan, notorious houseboat addict, invite contributions of photos, sketches and assorted memorabilia for possible use in a book tentatively titled *Staying Afloat Aboard Houseboats, Barges and Liveaboards*. Deadline for submissions is August 31, 2003.

**Westlake:** 2460 Westlake: Jo Seel just returned from a three week trip to Italy to celebrate her 50th birthday. Jo and three friends rented a villa in Umbria, near Spoleto and wandered the hill towns in search of the best art, food and wine.

Nesika Chuck Co-op (2466 Westlake) welcomes Jane Hendler and Rex Rombach to #8. The neighbors had barely gotten to know them before Jane and Rex were off on a trip to Spain.

Send dock news to

Marilyn Robertson (jweyand@u.washington.edu)

Jo Seel (joseel@prodigy.net)

Marty Greer (marty@water-color.com)

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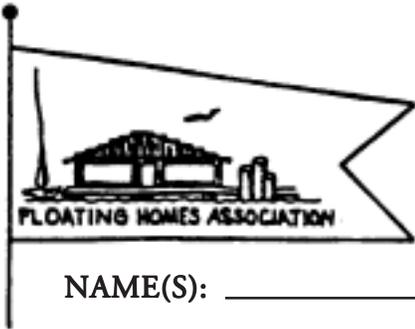
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