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**To:** Board of County Commissioners  
**From:** Staff (Community Development, Natural Resources)  
**Date:** May 30, 2003  
**Subject:** Recommendation for Master Land Use Application (MLA) 03-202;  
proposed policies and Unified Development Code (UDC) amendments to  
address seawater intrusion

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The Planning Commission transmitted recommendations for MLA03-202 dated May 7 and supplemental recommendations dated May 21 to the Board. This document represents the staff analysis and recommendation prepared after the public hearing held before the Board on May 27. The proposed policies and UDC amendments are intended to address the issue of groundwater degradation due to seawater intrusion and to respond to Compliance Order No. 01-2-0015 issued by the Western Washington Growth Management Hearings Board (WWGMHB).

### **Policies**

Following are the nine policy recommendations from the Planning Commission with footnotes provided by DCD:

1. Recommend that work to update and correct the County and Marrowstone Island "SIPZ At Risk and High Risk Map" be initiated within two (2) months and completed within six (6) months to provide an accurate base map. The map is to exclude the City of Port Townsend and the West End of the county. The existing map will be archived for historical record. [SIPZ = Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones.]<sup>1</sup>
2. Recommend that the initial water use standard for domestic wells on Marrowstone Island be 400 gallons per day per domestic well instead of 1000 gallons per day per domestic well (the limit adopted by the Board of County Commissioners as an interim regulation). Effective upon adoption of ordinance.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The supplement to the Planning Commission recommendation includes a bullet list of tasks to complete in order to accomplish this objective. Completion of the full set of tasks would require a dedication of considerable resources.

<sup>2</sup> County staff is not in agreement regarding the feasibility of establishing and enforcing water use restrictions.

3. Recommend that if after eight (8) tests over the next two (2) years there is indication of increased degradation due to seawater intrusion, the water use standard on all domestic wells on Marrowstone Island move from 400 gallons per day to 300 gallons per day with mandatory flow metering and reporting.<sup>3</sup>
4. Recommend the introduction of an extensive list of voluntary conservation measures for all well users in coastal SIPZ (1/4 quarter mile from the shoreline) and At Risk SIPZ and of mandatory conservation measures for all well users High Risk SIPZ. The recommended set of measures is attached.<sup>4</sup>
5. Recommend utilizing the sen's-slope indicator test or equivalent statistical test for analyzing data from the monitoring program to determine whether there is degradation due to seawater intrusion, taking into consideration background levels for the area.<sup>5</sup>
6. Recommend that in all High Risk SIPZ areas in the county the maximum water use be reduced to 400 gallons per day per domestic well (except when reduced further for wells on Marrowstone Island per Marrowstone Island Adaptive Management Measures – see number 3 above).<sup>6</sup>
7. All High Risk wells in the county (excluding Marrowstone Island) to be tested for chloride. They should be tested four (4) times over two (2) years. Decision to be made at the end of that time – if no statistical trend for seawater intrusion at the end of two (2) years, the tests to cease. If trend increases, county to follow Marrowstone Island Adaptive Management Measures (see number 3 above).<sup>7</sup>
8. Recommend – County staff develop a spreadsheet with the following updated information: total number of High Risk and At Risk domestic wells in the county; total number of High Risk and At Risk domestic wells on Marrowstone Island; total number of High Risk and At Risk domestic wells in each of the public water districts in the county.<sup>8</sup>
9. Recommend that the Board of County Commissioners suggest to the Board of Health that Policy Statement Number 97-01 concerning rainwater collection for potable water be augmented with the protective requirement that catchment systems for potable water must be engineered with an ongoing maintenance program and yearly inspection.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> If the Board elects to implement a comprehensive well monitoring program, staff recommends consultation with a hydrogeologic professional to ensure protocol efficacy. Refer to footnote 2 regarding water use restriction.

<sup>4</sup> Staff concurs and recommends two additional water conservation measures: preventing the use of water softeners that contribute salt to groundwater through infiltration and preventing the installation and use of hose bibs (outdoor spigots) for outdoor water use.

<sup>5</sup> Staff concurs and adds that area-wide determination of degradation should be performed by a hydrogeologic professional.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 2.

<sup>7</sup> See footnotes 2 and 3.

<sup>8</sup> Staff is able to complete this task without additional resources.

<sup>9</sup> As an example, San Juan County requires that rainwater catchment systems, when the system is intended for domestic use, are designed by a qualified engineer, water system designer, or meet the design standards approved by the Department of Health and Community Services. The design must

## UDC Line-In/Line-Out Amendments

The recommended amendments below are a combination of the interim regulations adopted by the Board on March 3, the Planning Commission recommendations, and staff adjustments and additions. Footnotes are used to describe specific line-in/line-out recommendations.

### Section 2 • Definitions

#### 2.3 Definitions.

##### Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas

~~Selected watersheds and critical aquifers where resources are potentially threatened by salt water intrusion or primary contaminants or limited due to poor recharge. Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water.~~<sup>10</sup>

##### ~~Alternative Water System, Alternative~~

Any ~~Source source~~ of water for an individual single-family use ~~that is not other than~~ a legally constructed well that produces more than 400 gallons per day or an approved public water system that can provide adequate water for the intended use of a structure.<sup>11</sup>

##### ~~Individual Water System, Individual (Residential)~~

~~Any water supply system which is not subject to the State Board of Health Drinking Water Regulations, Chapter 246-290 WAC. An individual water supply system generally provides water to one A water system serving a single-family residence and no more than one accessory dwelling unit, or in the case of family farms, four or fewer connections on the same farm.~~<sup>12</sup>

##### ~~Water System, Public~~

~~Any water system subject to the State Board of Health Drinking Water Regulations, Chapter 246-290 WAC, excluding a system serving only one single-family residence or a system with four or fewer connections all of which serve residences on the same farm, providing piped water for human consumption, including (a) any collection, treatment, storage or distribution facilities which are under control of the purveyor and used primarily in connection with a system, and (b) any collection of pretreatment storage facilities which are not under the control of the purveyor but are primarily used in connection with the system.~~<sup>13</sup>

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include a treatment program and a description of operation and maintenance requirements. (Article III. Source Approval, 13.06.140 Building Permits.)

<sup>10</sup> RCW 36.70A.030(5)(b).

<sup>11</sup> This is almost the exact language from the San Juan County UDC. The petitioner expressed confusion about the intent of the definition. “Alternative” may be less than 400 gallons per day, hence the label “alternative” in that case.

<sup>12</sup> This definition, with the additional language regarding ADUs, is from Section 2(6) of the State *Guidelines for Determining Water Availability for New Buildings* (Ecology Publication 93-27).

<sup>13</sup> Section 2(9) of the State *Guidelines*. Note that “public water systems” can be under private ownership and management.

## Groundwater

(See "Water, Ground.")

## Water, Ground

All waters that exist beneath the land surface or beneath the bed of any stream, lake or reservoir, or any other body of water within the boundaries of the state, as defined in RCW 90.44.035.<sup>14</sup>

## ~~Potable~~ Water, Potable

Water suitable for ~~public~~ human consumption.<sup>15</sup>

## Water Purveyor

Any agency or subdivision of the state or any municipal corporation, firm, company, mutual or cooperative association, institution, partnership, or person or any other entity that owns or operates a public water system. Includes the authorized agents of any such entities.<sup>16</sup>

## Seawater Intrusion Protection Zone (SIPZ)

Aquifers and land overlying aquifers with some degree of vulnerability to seawater intrusion.<sup>17</sup>

## ~~Well (or Approved Water System, Approved)~~

Any water source approved by the County Health Department and Washington Department of Health, including but not limited to, wells, ponds, roof collection systems, treated systems, and public water supplies. ~~(See "Individual Water System").~~<sup>18</sup>

## **Section 3 • Land Use Districts**

### **3.6 Overlay Districts**

#### **3.6.5 CRITICAL AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS.**

- a. **Classification.** Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas are naturally susceptible due to the existence of permeable soils or a seawater wedge in coastline aquifers. Certain overlying land uses can lead to water quality and/or quantity degradation. The following classifications define Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas.
  - (1) **Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas** are those with geologic and hydrologic conditions that promote rapid infiltration of recharge waters to groundwater aquifers. For the purposes of this section, unless otherwise determined by preparation of an Aquifer Recharge Area Report authorized under this section, the following geologic

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<sup>14</sup> Additional information for users of the Code. This definition comes from Section 2(2) of the State *Guidelines*.

<sup>15</sup> The recommendation substitution is to further clarify the confusion between "public" and "private" water systems.

<sup>16</sup> Section 2(12) of the State *Guidelines*. See footnote 15.

<sup>17</sup> Additional information for users of the Code.

<sup>18</sup> Intended for clarification.

units, as identified from available State of Washington Department of Natural Resources geologic mapping, define Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas for east Jefferson County:

- i. Alluvial fans (Ha),
- ii. Artificial fill (Hx),
- iii. Beach sand & gravel (Hb),
- iv. Dune sand (Hd),
- v. Flood plain alluvium (Hf),
- vi. Vashon recessional outwash in deltas and alluvial fans (Vrd),
- vii. Vashon recessional outwash in meltwater channels (Vro),
- viii. Vashon ice contact stratified drift (Vi),
- ix. Vashon ablation till (Vat),
- x. Vashon advance outwash (Vao),
- xi. Whidbey formation (Pw), and
- xii. Pre-Vashon stratified drift (Py).

- (2) Those areas meeting the requirements of Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas (above) and which are overlain by the following land uses as identified in this Code are subject to the provisions of the protection standards in this Section:
  - i. All Industrial Land Uses
  - ii. All Commercial Uses
  - iii. All Rural Residential Land Uses
    - A. requiring a Discretionary Use or Conditional Use Permit or
    - B. with nonconforming uses that would otherwise require a Discretionary Use or Conditional Use Permit
  - iv. Unsewered Planned Rural Residential Developments
  - v. Unsewered residential development with gross densities greater than one unit per acre
- (3) **Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Areas** include:
  - i. Sole Source Aquifers designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-523).
  - ii. Special protection areas designated by the Washington Department of Ecology under Chapter 173-200 WAC.
  - iii. Wellhead Protection Areas determined in accordance with delineation methodologies specified by the Washington Department of Health under authority of Chapter 246-290 WAC.
  - iv. Ground Water Management Areas designated by the Washington Department of Ecology in cooperation with local government under Chapter 173-100 WAC.
- (4) **Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones (SIPZ)** are aquifers and land overlying aquifers with some degree of vulnerability to seawater intrusion. SIPZ are defined either by proximity to marine shoreline or by proximity to groundwater sources that have demonstrated high chloride readings. All islands and land area within ¼ mile of marine shorelines and associated aquifers together compose the coastal SIPZ. Additionally, areas within 1000 feet of a groundwater source with a history of chloride analyses above 100 milligrams per liter (mg/L) are categorized as either at risk (between 100 mg/L and 200 mg/L) or high risk (over 200 mg/L) SIPZ. Individual groundwater sources with a history of chloride analyses above 200 mg/L shall be considered “sea-salt water intrusion areas,” which are among the “sources or potential sources of contamination” listed in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-160-171, implementing code for the Water Well Construction Act.

~~If the well monitoring program on Marrowstone Island shows that groundwater quality is degrading due to seawater intrusion, the whole of Marrowstone Island will be designated a high risk SIPZ and a "sea-salt water intrusion area" per WAC 173-160-171 two (2) years after adoption of Ordinance No. \_\_\_\_\_ on June \_\_\_\_\_, 2003 or when public water is available to the Island, whichever is sooner. Jefferson County is actively working with partner agencies to establish a public water source on Marrowstone Island as a long term solution to aquifer degradation due to seawater intrusion.~~<sup>49</sup>

In some cases, high chloride readings may be indicative of connate seawater (i.e., relic seawater in aquifers as opposed to active seawater intrusion). When best available science or a hydrogeologic assessment demonstrate that high chloride readings in a particular area are due to connate seawater, the area in question shall *not* be considered an at risk or high risk SIPZ. When the status of an area is in question, the UDC Administrator is responsible for making the determination based upon recommendation from County Department of Health and Human Services.

- b. **Designation.** Jefferson County shall prepare and exhibit dated Critical Aquifer Recharge Area maps which demonstrate the approximate distribution of the Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas, Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Areas, and Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones. The Critical Aquifer Recharge Area maps shall be periodically revised, modified, and updated to reflect additional information.
- c. **Applicability.**
- (1) The following land use activities are considered high impact land uses due to the probability and/or potential magnitude of their adverse effects on groundwater and shall be prohibited in Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas and Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Areas. In all other areas of the County outside of Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas and Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Areas, these activities shall require an Aquifer Recharge Area Report pursuant to this Section.
- i. Chemical manufacturing and reprocessing;
  - ii. Creosote/asphalt manufacturing or treatment (except that asphalt batch plants may be permitted in Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas ONLY if such areas lie outside of Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Areas and ONLY if best management practices are implemented pursuant to sections 4.24.8d and 6.17 of this Code and an accepted Aquifer Recharge Area Report);
  - iii. Electroplating and metal coating activities;
  - iv. Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities;
  - v. Petroleum product refinement and reprocessing;
  - vi. Underground storage tanks for petroleum products or other hazardous materials;
  - vii. Recycling facilities as defined in this Code;
  - viii. Solid waste landfills;
  - ix. Waste piles as defined in Chapter 173-304 AC;
  - x. Wood and wood products preserving;
  - xi. Storage and primary electrical battery processing and reprocessing.
- (2) All other land uses shall be subject to the protection standards contained in this Section and mitigating conditions included with an Aquifer Recharge Area Report, where applicable.

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<sup>19</sup> The paragraph is a hybrid between the interim ordinance adopted on March 3 and the Planning Commission recommendation. Staff recommends deleting this section and instead relying on well chloride samples to designate SIPZ and ongoing monitoring to determine degradation and the use of adaptive management measures.

- (3) **Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones.** Marine shorelines and islands are susceptible to a condition that is known as seawater intrusion. Seawater intrusion is a condition in which the saltwater/freshwater interface in an aquifer moves inland so that wells drilled on upland areas cannot obtain freshwater suitable for public consumption without significant additional treatment and cost. Maintaining a stable balance in the saltwater/freshwater interface is primarily a function of the rate of aquifer recharge (primarily through rainfall) and the rate of groundwater withdrawals (primarily through wells). ~~The Washington Department of Ecology is the agency with statutory authority to regulate groundwater withdrawal for individual wells in Jefferson County.~~ New development, redevelopment, and land use activities on islands and in close proximity to marine shorelines in particular should be developed in such a manner to maximize aquifer recharge and maintain the saltwater/freshwater balance to the maximum extent possible ~~by infiltrating stormwater runoff so that it recharges the aquifer.~~<sup>20</sup>

d. **Protection Standards.**

- (1) **General.** The following protection standards shall apply to land use activities in Susceptible Aquifer Recharge Areas and Special Aquifer Protection Areas, and when specified in Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones, unless mitigating conditions have been identified in a Critical Aquifer Recharge Report that has been prepared pursuant to this section.

(2) **Stormwater Disposal.**

- i. ~~In all Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, S~~stormwater runoff shall be controlled and treated in accordance with best management practices and facility design standards as identified and defined in the Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin, as amended and the stormwater provisions contained in Section 6 of this Code.<sup>21</sup>
- ii. To help prevent seawater from intruding landward into underground aquifers, all new development activity on Marrowstone Island, Indian Island and within ¼ mile of any marine shoreline shall be required to infiltrate all stormwater runoff onsite. The Administrator will consider requests for exceptions to this policy on a case-by-case basis ~~and may require a hydrogeologic assessment.~~ This provision is interpreted as establishing a hierarchy in which the first and best alternative is on-site infiltration using drywells or other methods, the second best alternative is upland off-site disposal, and the least preferred alternative is direct discharge into marine waters through a stormwater tightline. In order to utilize the least preferred alternative, which is considered an exception to the policy, applicants must demonstrate through a geotechnical or similar report prepared by a licensed professional that both on-site infiltration and upland off-site disposal are not practicable or feasible. The report must include cost figures for comparison.<sup>22</sup>

(3) **On-Site Sewage Disposal.**

- i. All land uses identified in Section 3.6.5.a and Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Areas that are also classified as Susceptible Aquifer Recharge

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<sup>20</sup> The proposed deletion is a reflection of the understanding that there are numerous activities that enhance aquifer recharge beyond the infiltration of stormwater.

<sup>21</sup> The intent is to clarify that this provision applies to SIPZ as well as other CARAs. See “when specified” clause under d(1).

Areas (as defined in this Section), shall be designated Areas of Special Concern pursuant to Chapter 246-272-21501 WAC.

- A. Such designation shall identify minimum land area and best management practices for nitrogen removal as design parameters necessary for the protection of public health and groundwater quality.
  - B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be adopted by action of the Board of Health.
- ii. As new information becomes available that would classify an area as a Special Aquifer Recharge Protection Area or an Area of Special Concern under this Section, said area may be designated as such by the County. Any additional Areas of Special Concern designated through this process shall receive the same protections identified in Subsection (3)i.A and B above.
- (4) **Golf Courses and Other Turf Cultivation.** In all Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, Golf-golf courses shall be developed and operated in a manner consistent with "Best Management Practices for Golf Course Development and Operation", King County Environmental Division (now: Department of Development and Environmental Services), January 1993. Recreational and institutional facilities (e.g. parks and schools) with extensive areas of cultivated turf, shall be operated in a manner consistent with portions of the aforementioned best management practices pertaining to fertilizer and pesticide use, storage, and disposal. In Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones, golf courses and other turf cultivation using groundwater for irrigation shall be prohibited, unless the water source is located outside of Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones or is an approved public water supply.<sup>23</sup>
  - (5) **Commercial Agriculture.** Commercial agricultural activities, including landscaping operations must be operated in accordance with best management practices for fertilizer, pesticide, and animal waste management as developed by the Jefferson County Conservation District.
  - (6) **Above Ground Storage Tanks.** Above ground tanks shall be fabricated, constructed, installed, used and operated in a manner which prevents the release of a hazardous substances or dangerous wastes to the ground or groundwater. Above ground storage tanks intended to hold or store hazardous substances or dangerous wastes are provided with an impervious containment area, equivalent to or greater than 100 percent of the tank volume, enclosing and underlying the tank, or ensure that other measures are undertaken as prescribed by the Uniform Fire Code which provide an equivalent measure of protection.
  - (7) **Mining and Quarrying.** Mining and quarrying performance standards containing ground water protection best management practices pertaining to operation, closure, and the operation of gravel screening, gravel crushing, cement concrete batch plants, and asphalt concrete batch plants, where allowed, are contained in Sections 4 and 6 of this Code.
  - (8) **Hazardous Materials.** Land use activities that generate hazardous waste, which are not prohibited outright under this code, and which are conditionally exempt from regulation by the Washington Department of Ecology under WAC 173-303-100, or which use, store, or handle hazardous substances, shall be required to prepare and submit a hazardous materials management plan that demonstrates that the development will not have an adverse impact on ground water quality. The

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<sup>22</sup> This language is culled from an existing DCD administrative policy. (Page 4 of the current shoreline permits information sheet.)

<sup>23</sup> Comments in the record indicate that highly water consumptive uses, such as golf courses and other turf cultivation, are not appropriate in SIPZ, where aquifer recharge is critical. Staff concurs.

hazardous materials management plan must be updated annually by the facility owner.

- (9) **Well Drilling, Land Division, and Building Permits** in Seawater Intrusion Protection Zones.
- i. *Well Drilling:* The Washington State Department of Ecology regulates well drilling pursuant to the Water Well Construction Act. Proposed wells, including those exempt from permitting requirements, must be sited at least 100 feet from “known or potential sources of contamination,” which include “Sea-salt water intrusion areas” (WAC 178-160-171), unless a variance is obtained from Ecology per WAC 173-160-106.
  - ii. *Subdivisions:* Applications for land division (UDC Section 7) ~~when the average net density proposed is less than five acres per dwelling unit~~ must include specific and conclusive proof of adequate supplies of potable water through a qualifying hydrogeologic assessment (relevant components of an Aquifer Recharge Area Report per UDC 3.6.10.e) that demonstrates that the creation of new lots and corresponding use of water will not impact the subject aquifer such that water quality is degraded by seawater intrusion.<sup>24</sup>  
  
**Marrowstone Island Subdivision Moratorium: Due to documented seawater intrusion on Marrowstone Island and the existence of undeveloped lots of record, Jefferson County has imposed a moratorium on additional land divisions on the Island until such time as public water is available or it is demonstrated through the well monitoring program that groundwater quality is not degrading due to seawater intrusion.**<sup>25</sup>
  - iii. *Building Permits:*
    - A. Evidence of potable water may be an individual well, connection to a public water system, or an alternative system. Whatever method is selected, the regulatory and operational standards for that method must be met, including Jefferson County Health Codes and Washington Administrative Code. Pursuant to Section 4 of the State Guidelines for Determining Water Availability for New Buildings (Ecology Publication 93-27), investigation and identification of well interference problems and impairment to senior rights is the responsibility of the Washington Department of Ecology. If the possibility of a problem is suspected, the local permitting authority should contact Ecology.<sup>26</sup>
    - B. All types of building permits that require proof of potable water use are subject to this policy, specifically building permits for new single-family residences (SFRs) or other structures with plumbing that are not associated with an existing SFR (i.e., shops or garages with a bathroom).
  - iv. Voluntary and mandatory measures of the Jefferson County seawater intrusion policy apply to development proposals within the coastal, at risk, and high risk SIPZ, and upon Marrowstone Island, in the following manner, in addition to all existing applicable Health Codes:

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<sup>24</sup> All land divisions should be required to provide information about water adequacy.

<sup>25</sup> Staff concurs with the Planning Commission language amendment in this provision. Additionally, once a comprehensive monitoring program is established, the a specific date should be set as to when the Marrowstone Island subdivision moratorium would be reviewed.

<sup>26</sup> This information is provided to help explain the source behind the recommended provision d(9)iv.C.I(c)1 in relation to the review of a required hydrogeologic assessment for the proposed use a well in a High Risk SIPZ.

A. COASTAL SIPZ

I. VOLUNTARY ACTIONS:

- ~~1.(a)~~ Water conservation measures.
- ~~2.~~ Installation of a flow meter.<sup>27</sup>
- ~~3.(b)~~ On-going well monitoring for chloride concentration.
- ~~4.(c)~~ Submittal of data to County.

II. MANDATORY ACTIONS:

- ~~1.(a)~~ For proof of potable water on a building permit application, applicant must utilize DOH-approved public water system *if available*.
- ~~2.(b)~~ If public water is unavailable, an individual well may be used as proof of potable water subject to the following requirements:
  - ~~e1.~~ Chloride concentration of a laboratory-certified well water sample submitted with building permit application.
  - 2. Installation of a source-totalizing meter (flow).<sup>28</sup>
- ~~3.(c)~~ If public water is unavailable, a qualifying alternative system may be used as proof of potable water.

B. AT RISK SIPZ

I. VOLUNTARY ACTIONS:

- ~~1.(a)~~ Water conservation measures.

II. MANDATORY ACTIONS:

- ~~1.(a)~~ For proof of potable water on a building permit application, applicant must utilize DOH-approved public water system *if available*.
- ~~2.(b)~~ If public water is unavailable, an individual well may be used as proof of potable water subject to the following requirements:
  - ~~e1.~~ Chloride concentration of a laboratory-certified well water sample submitted with building permit application.
  - ~~e2.~~ Installation of a flow-source-totalizing meter (flow).
  - ~~e3.~~ On-going well monitoring for chloride concentration.
  - ~~e4.~~ Submittal of flow and chloride data to the County per monitoring program.
- ~~3.(c)~~ If public water is unavailable, a qualifying alternative system may be used as proof of potable water.

C. HIGH RISK SIPZ

I. MANDATORY ACTIONS:

- ~~1.(a)~~ Water conservation measures (per list maintained by UDC Administrator).

<sup>27</sup> This clause has been moved to the list of mandatory actions. Submittal of the data to the County would remain voluntary.

<sup>28</sup> This language matches the description in the interim measures adopted on March 3 for Marrowstone Island.

- ~~2.(b)~~ For proof of potable water on a building permit application, applicant must utilize DOH-approved public water system *if available*.
- ~~3.(c)~~ If public water is unavailable, an individual well *may only be used* as proof of potable water subject to the following requirements:
- ~~e1.~~ Variance from Chapter 173 WAC standards granted by Ecology per WAC 173-160-106 for a new groundwater well within 100 feet of a sea-salt water intrusion area per WAC 173-160-171 (i.e., within 100 feet of a groundwater source showing chloride concentrations above 200 mg/L or within 100 feet of the marine shoreline); or for an existing groundwater well not subject to an Ecology variance, applicant must provide ~~evidence through a hydrogeologic assessment (relevant components of an Aquifer Recharge Area Report per UDC 3.6.10.e), which shall be transmitted to Ecology for review, of a reasonable probability that the subject aquifer will not be degraded by the proposed~~ demonstrating that use of the well does not cause any detrimental interference with existing water rights and is not detrimental to the public interest.<sup>29</sup>
  - ~~e2.~~ Chloride concentration of a laboratory-certified well water sample submitted with building permit application.
  - ~~e3.~~ If chloride concentration exceeds 250 mg/L in a water sample submitted for a building permit, then the property owner shall be required to record a restrictive covenant that indicates a chloride reading exceeded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency secondary standard (250 mg/L) under the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations.
  - ~~e4.~~ Installation of a ~~flow-source-totalizing~~ meter (flow).
  - ~~e5.~~ On-going well monitoring for chloride concentration.
  - ~~e6.~~ Submittal of flow and chloride data to the County per monitoring program.
- ~~4.(d)~~ If public water is unavailable, a qualifying alternative system may be used as proof of potable water.
- ~~(e)~~ **High Risk SIPZ Groundwater Use Limitation:** Groundwater withdrawal from all individual exempt wells, new and existing, in High Risk SIPZ shall be limited to 400 gallons per day under the authority of the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A).

<sup>29</sup> As noted under d(9)iii.A, the source of this language is Section 4 of the State *Guidelines*, specifically 4(1)(c).

## D. MARROWSTONE ISLAND

In addition to all voluntary and mandatory actions associated with the applicable SIPZ as described above, the following measures apply to all development proposals on Marrowstone Island that include groundwater withdrawal:

### I. VOLUNTARY ACTIONS

(a) Installation of timers together with new well pump installations to enable pump use limitation to low demand times.

### II. MANDATORY ACTIONS

(a) The use of a well proposed as proof of potable water for a new building permit shall be conditioned through the building permit<sup>30</sup> such that enrollment in a County-sponsored monitoring program is required, including periodic submittal of flow and chloride data as determined by the County.

(b) Installation of a source-totalizing meter (flow).

(c) Installation of a variable speed pump, controllable from the surface, in order to enable reduction of withdrawal rate, as may be necessary.

(d) Installation of a 1,000-gallon minimum storage tank that shall conform to the ANSI/NSF Standard 61.

(e) **Marrowstone Island Groundwater Use Limitation:** Groundwater withdrawal from all individual exempt wells, new and existing, on Marrowstone Island shall be limited to 400 gallons per day under the authority of the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A).

- (10) **Mitigating Conditions.** The Administrator may require additional mitigating conditions, as needed, to provide protection to all Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas to ensure that the subject land or water use action will not pose a risk of significant adverse groundwater quality impacts. The determination of significant adverse groundwater quality impacts will be based on the Antidegradation policy included in Chapter 173-200 WAC.
- (11) **Authority for Denial.** In all Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas, ~~T~~he Administrator may deny approval if the protection standards contained herein or added mitigating conditions cannot prevent significant adverse groundwater quality impacts.<sup>31</sup>

[END]

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<sup>30</sup> This language is a clarification of the language adopted on March 3, which read, “The use of a new well shall be conditioned through the associated building permit...” Public comments indicated that it was not clear whether the policy was for newly drilled wells or wells proposed for new building permits, whether the wells were drilled recently or not. The intention of the clause is better reflected with this change.

<sup>31</sup> The intent is to clarify that this provision applies to SIPZ as well as other CARAs. See “when specified” clause under d(1).