



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200 • Yakima, Washington 98902-3452 • (509) 575-2490

June 19, 2008

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KITITAS COUNTY  
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Kari Braniff  
Kittitas County Community Development  
411 N Ruby Street, Suite 2  
Ellensburg, WA. 98926

Dear Ms. Braniff:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment during the optional determination of nonsignificance process for the division of approximately 13.18 acres into 4 lots, proposed by Alex Kohl [SP-08-17]. We have reviewed the documents and have the following comments.

### **Water Quality**

Dividing or platting of a piece of property is often the first step in a proposed development. If a subsequent individual or common plan of development exceeds 1 acre of disturbed ground in size an NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit may be required. Ground disturbance includes all utility placements and building or upgrading existing roads. The process requires going through SEPA, developing a stormwater pollution prevention plan, submitting an application and a 30 day public notice process. This may take 45-60 days. A permit and a stormwater plan are required prior to beginning ground-breaking activities. Please contact Bryan Neet with the Department of Ecology, (509) 575-2808, with questions about this permit

### **Water Resources**

Any ground water withdrawals in excess of 5,000 gallons per day or for the irrigation of more than ½ acre of lawn or noncommercial garden will require a permit from the Department of Ecology.

Chapter 173-150 WAC provides for the protection of existing rights against impairment, i.e. interruption or interference in the availability of water. If water supply in your area becomes limited your use could be curtailed by those with senior water rights.



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The Attorney General's Opinion, (AGO 1997 No. 6) regarding the status of exempt ground water withdrawals, states that a group of wells drilled by the same person or group of persons, at or about the same time, in the same area, for the same purpose or project should be considered a single withdrawal and would not be exempt from the permitting requirement contained in RCW 90.44.050, if the total amount withdrawn for domestic use exceeds 5,000 gallons per day or if a total of more than .5 acre of lawn and garden are irrigated.

The Attorney General's opinion suggests that caution should be used in finding developments to be exempt from needing a water right permit if the possibility exists that the development of the project will result in the ultimate withdrawal of water in excess of 5,000 gallons per day or the irrigation of more that .5 acre of lawn and garden.

There is a concern about irrigation with a single groundwater exemption, which only allows up to ½ acre. With the proposed lot size, irrigation could easily be over 0.5 acre. If irrigation water is available through an irrigation district, know that the water purveyor is responsible for ensuring that the proposed use(s) are within the limitations of its water rights. If the proposal's actions are different than the existing water right (source, purpose, the place of use, or period of use), then it is subject to approval from the Department of Ecology pursuant to Sections 90.03.380 RCW and 90.44.100 RCW.

However, if irrigation water is not available through an irrigation district, Ecology encourages the use of covenants to help property owners stay within the groundwater exemption criteria until a valid water right is obtained for irrigation. For metering information, please contact Ken Schuster at (509) 454-4263. The key element will be to obtain valid irrigation rights.

If you have any questions concerning the Water Resources comments, please contact Breean Zimmerman at (509) 454-7647.

Sincerely,



Gwen Clear  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
Central Regional Office  
(509) 575-2012