WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Public Hearing Location:
Department of Ecology, Padilla Bay Reserve
10441 Bayview Edison Road
Mount Vernon, Washington 98273

PUBLIC HEARING
JANUARY 9, 2020

RE: PROPOSED RULE FOR CHAPTER 173-502 WAC, INSTREAM RESOURCES PROTECTION PROGRAM NOOKSACK WATER RESOURCE INVENTORY AREA 1

PAGES 1 THROUGH 17
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MS. BALLARD: I'm Laura Ballard, Hearing Officer for this hearing. This morning we're conducting a hearing on the proposed amendments for Chapter 173-501 WAC, Instream Resources Protection Program, Nooksack Water Resource Inventory Area 1.

Let the record show that it's 10:50 on January 9th, and this hearing is being held at Padilla Bay, Mount Vernon, Washington.

Legal notices of this hearing were published in the Washington State Register, December 4th, 2019, Washington State Register Number 19-23-084. In addition, notices of this hearing were emailed to approximately 1,600 interested people, and a news release was issued on November 19th, 2019. Notice was also published in the following papers on November 22nd, 2019: Bellingham Herald and Skagit Valley Herald.

Ruth will be calling people up to provide testimony in random order. Once everyone who has indicated that they would like to testify has had the opportunity, we'll open it up for others if time allows.

Remember, your comments should be about three minutes. When you reach 30 seconds, Barbara will display a yellow circle. When your time is up, it will
show a red circle and the timer will sound. Please summarize your comments so that the next person can come to testify.

When you step up front, state your name, and if you haven't given us contact information, please do so. You can also provide this after the hearing.

Please also speak clearly so we can get a good recording of your testimony.

MS. BELL: Okay. So five people indicated they're interested in providing testimony. I will call up the first and also let you know who the second is so that you can be prepared to come up. So Cliff Langley first, and then Paul Isaacson next.

MR. LANGLEY: I'm Cliff Langley, a resident of Whatcom County in the WRIA 1 district, and $I$ am a member of the Private Well Owners' Caucus.

I would like to start out by saying that the Washington State Constitution was modeled after the U.S. Constitution, which if followed was designed to limit government and allow and preserve the rights of individuals. We find ourselves in a time and situation where that is not true and that people have no confidence that they are being listened to.

Now, regarding what we're here today for, there is consideration that rules being made which
affect private exempt wells, wells which have the least effect and not really have been proven to affect stream flow, rules that will greatly affect usage of private rules, but in all practicality can't be enforced.

In 2018 the Whatcom County Planning Unit was working on a plan that would satisfy 6091 . As you know, we came up with a plan that was passed by a super majority of caucuses in the Planning Unit, but that was not enough to put it into place.

So now you are intending to implement a plan here that is different from what the super majority of the Whatcom County Planning Unit approved.

What you are proposing, I believe, is unreasonable when the volume of water drawn by these wells is compared to the volume of water in the Nooksack water basin.

I spoke with a State licensed engineer who is a member of our caucus and has spent considerable time investigating this. He told me that if, in fact, the volume of water drawn out of the ground by all exempt wells, both current and estimated future, was at the maximum allowed by the Planning Unit plan, it would still be within the allowable margin of error when measured in decreased stream flow caused by exempt well withdrawal, especially when you consider that 90
percent of the water drawn is returned to the ground and does not go into the sewer where it is eventually pumped into the Sound.

On behalf of the private well owners, current and future, $I$ am asking that you reconsider what you're doing and adopt the recommendations that the overwhelming majority of caucuses of the Whatcom County Planning Unit approved. Thank you.

MS. BELL: Paul can come up, and then Nina.
MR. ISAACSON: Paul Isaacson. I'm the
president of the private well caucus -- private well caucus in Whatcom County.

I've spent the last several days thinking about how I would prepare some information for this hearing, and I have thousands and thousands of sheets of data in my office. I've paid a number of employees several thousands of dollars to go over them. I have legal staff within my office. And I've come up with a conclusion that I decided today I would share with you about rule-making, and I don't have a prepared statement, so I'm going to take this a little more personal.

A couple of years ago, a lady about 40 years old knocked on my door with two children at ten o'clock at night, and she was crying. She said Mr. Isaacson --

I didn't even know who this was. I thought I needed to call the police or something. I said what's the problem, what's going on here? She said I'm losing my home right now and I'm losing the property because I have a moratorium and I can't drill a well on my property. What is wrong with me? What did I do? I love the environment, $I$ was born and raised in Whatcom County, what have I done? What makes me so cruel? What have I done? I said you haven't done anything. So I went on to explain to her that we had somebody file a lawsuit and that there would be some kind of remedy down the road that may have some effect, but throughout this 18 months what I've realized is we're all sitting in this room dealing with less than one percent of the water, but I had to buy into the premise that we have a problem here, and I don't believe that we have a problem.

I know that the public doesn't necessarily believe that we have a problem. We're trying to remedy something in a negotiated political climate through a lawsuit. So when you're doing this, let's not perceive that we have this horrible problem because we don't.

Now, I brought an illustration, and I blew it up -- it's not a sign, but it's from your guys' -- your site. It's less than one percent of the water we're

talking about.
So with all the industrial users and all
these other people, including the farmers and all the others, if this process is difficult for less than one percent, I can't even believe what you have ahead of you. But what $I$ want you to think about -- and I understand most of you are here because it's your job. I've done all of this free. Could you imagine doing this every day free?

I just want you to think about that as you're moving forward with these rules because I think this is actually cruel what it's doing to a lot of people. It's cruel and unusual punishment in my opinion after 18 months of reviewing records, and I personally spent $\$ 10,000$ of research alone last year, including my own time.

I want you to keep that in mind when you're doing this rule-making. And thank you for listening to me.

MS. BELL: After Nina is Brad Hanks.
MS. DENSON: I'm Nina Denson. I live in
Custer on five acres. I am a rural well exempt resident. I talked yesterday about my wetlands, and one of the parts that $I$ forgot is when you're developing property in Whatcom County and you have to
take trees out of the wetlands -- I had to replace four trees for every tree that I took out of the wetlands. And I signed a piece of paper with Whatcom County that I will keep these trees alive. If they die, I have to replace them. Trees are expensive, and trees take a lot of water. My wetlands is way more than half-an-acre, and $I$ have to water it in August.

So when you're thinking about new wells and new residents, you're just not being practical or considering unintended consequences.

My information is that the State law is 5,000 gallons per home. The Planning Unit came up with 3,000 gallons. I have listened to this hearing yesterday and today, and I hear all of these numbers, and to me they're just arbitrary. They're not real numbers.

So 3,000 was a reasonable amount. 500 is not a reasonable amount living on five or ten acres out in the County.

And just like the other gentleman said, you know, I would ask the question how many of these people who are making this rule have exempt wells, or are they city dwellers making rules for rural residents. You're going to say that doesn't matter, and I'm going to say this is personal. This is about living on your land and how we can use it and what we can do with it, and
this is all arbitrary on your part, but it's personal on our part.

MS. BELL: After Brad, Max Perry.
MR. HANKS: Brad Hanks, Bellingham. 5,000,
3,000 and 500. Respectively, those are the withdrawal limits that the State law allows, the withdrawal limits that the Planning Unit recommended, and finally the 500 gallons represents what the rule-making process is trying to introduce. I submit to you that that is wholly arbitrary and it should be increased.

But to the point made earlier about the reason that we're standing in this room today relating back to a lawsuit is partially correct, but I would also submit to you that we are here because of the Whatcom County Council's failure to act and abdicating their responsibility to the citizens of Whatcom County.

And I understand that Ecology is trying to do the best they can. You were basically brought thousands of boxes, I'm sure, of paperwork by the legislature and said, here, fix this for us, and I commend you for trying to do your best with this particular rule-making process, but I would ask you to reconsider the withdrawal limits and go with what the Planning Unit suggested for 3,000 gallons per day. Thank you.

MR. PERRY: Max Perry, Whatcom County. I spoke yesterday about our -- most wells are -- exempt wells -- are on rural septic systems. And for a 500-per-gallon-per-day usage for a rural exempt well with an 80 percent return, that's 400 gallons that (indiscernible words) back into the water system, your water well -- water aquifer.

If it's 90 percent, it's 450 gallons back in the aquifer, and $I$ would probably argue with Mr. Covert about the irrigation being 90 percent consumptive. I don't agree with that. Perhaps that would be for a large agriculture operation with large guns and this type of thing, if that's what he's thinking of. But with a home system, 3,000 gallons, I estimate that -and I've researched some of this -- that it's 70 percent attrition. And with 70 percent attrition, 3,000 gallons, 2,100 gallons per day goes back into your water table, water aquifer.

So all I'm saying is that, just like Mr. Isaacson showed the graph with the wells being such a minute part of the water, total water, it's absurd to have the restrictions that you're talking about on these. Thank you.

MS. BELL: Any other comments? Do you have a comment?

MS. PERRY: I have a comment.
MS. BELL: Okay, please come up.
MS. PERRY: My name is Carole Perry, and I'm a resident of Whatcom County. Having followed this whole process, $I$ was very disappointed at these last three hearings that there were so few people that participated because in the year-long process when 6091 was passed, there was a lot of participation. And we watched the hearings with the County Council where hundreds of people were affected by this whole thing.

I really am encouraged by the comments that have been made this morning, even though there's half-a-dozen comments at each one of these, starting on the 7th, the 8th, and now today on the 9th.

But I think -- and -- it's hard to limit my comments, but according to what someone said earlier, the founders looked ahead, and I want to just read a paragraph for the record.
"The law should be understandable and stable. The founders were sensitive to the fact that the people have confidence in the law only to the extent that they can understand it and feel that it is a rule of relative permanence which will not be continually changed. James Madison emphasized both of these points when he wrote, 'It will be of little avail to the
people that the laws are made by men of their own choice if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood, if they can be repealed or revised before they are promulgated or undergo such incessant changes that no man who knows what the law is today can guess what it will be tomorrow. Law is defined to be a rule of action, but how can that be a rule which is little known and less fixed?'" From the Federalist Papers. That's where we're at. The people are losing confidence in their government. That's why there's no one here.

MS. ANDREW: My name is Carmen Andrew. I'm actually a Skagit County resident, but I am (indiscernible due to paper rustling near microphone) Washington, and I am a realtor that services all of Skagit and Whatcom County.

And so I'm here on behalf of a lot of my clients and their property rights and (paper rustling) and very close to that line on the graph of the Nooksack Basin.

So what I wanted to bring to your attention is this idea of the subsistence gardening that's kind of thrown in there at the end. It's a little confusing. It seems like it's an entirely new
provision introduced at this phase and not contemplated during the preliminary rule phase of the rule-making process.

It's defined but has no general application in the rule, and the only application is a specific instance where a drought is declared. That statute that forms the basis for this rule discusses drought rules for other watersheds, but not this one, which seems like it's a bit inappropriate.

There doesn't seem to be any discussion about how this will be monitored or enforced, and worse, it limits gardens for a rural household to only $1 / 12$ th of an acre with an assertion of conservation.

It's interesting because the State authorized that we can garden $1 / 6$ th of our acre, or 10,000 square feet, and so this is $1 / 6$ th of what they've already determined in the legislature. So it seems a bit extreme because the State has already told us what we can do with that.

I'd like to see other conservation measures with irrigation timing, water savings, sprinkling, that kind of thing. That seems that that should be considered first before regulating a non-commercial gardening lot size.

And this is a bit of a question, but I'll
just put it out there because I was a bit confused reading the rule. If you have a single-family home and they have an agricultural tax classification, which just means they have to make so much per year, they may have a larger garden and maybe they just go down and they do a farmer's market to sell their vegetables -it's not a commercial license, they aren't running a full business, but they have this tax classification they have to meet -- how does that affect them as well? Thank you.

MS. BELL: Any other comments?
(No audible response.)
MS. BALLARD: If you would like to submit comments to Ecology, please remember they're due postmarked by January 17th, 2020. We accept written comments in the following ways: Here at the hearing, by mail or online using our online comment form. To get instructions on how to comment by mail or online, please pick up one of the Ecology handouts on the back table. This information is also available on our website, or you can contact Annie Sawabini.

All testimony received at this hearing, as well as other hearings which were held in Bellingham and Lynden, along with all written comments online and by mail postmarked no later than January 17th, 2020,
will be part of the official record for this proposal.
Ecology will send notice about the Concise Explanatory Statement, or CES publication, to everyone that provided written comments or oral testimony on this rule proposal and submitted contact information, everyone that signed in for today's hearing that provided an email address and other interested parties on the Agency's mailing list for this rule.

The CES will, among other things, contain the Agency's response to questions and issues of concern submitted during the public comment period.

If you'd like to receive a copy but did not give us your contact information, please let one of the staff at the hearing know or contact Annie Sawabini at the contact information provided for submitting comments.

The next step is to review the comments and make a determination whether to adopt the rule. The Ecology Director will consider the rule documentation and staff recommendations and will make a decision about adopting the proposal.

Adoption is currently scheduled for May 2020. If the proposed rule should be adopted at that time and filed with the Code Reviser, it will go into effect 31 days later.

If we can be of any further help to you, please don't hesitate to ask, or you can contact Annie or Kasey if you have other questions.

On behalf of the Department of Ecology, thank you for coming. I appreciate your cooperation and courtesy.

Let the record show that the hearing is adjourned at 11:12. Thank you.
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