

**Illahee Community Plan
Monday May 05, 2008
Illahee Unitarian Universalist Church
Perry Avenue, Illahee**

MEETING SUMMARY

Present: 20 citizens; Staff: Jonathan Pavy, Barry Loveless, Keith Grellner. Also in attendance were members of North Perry Water District: Gary Purbaugh, North Perry Water Commissioner, George Smalley, Manager, Jim Gross, Consultant, and Rob Robinson.

Introduction and Overview: Jonathan Pavy opened the meeting at 6:00 pm. He welcomed everyone and introduced the other county staff and North Perry Water District staff in attendance with a brief overview of what each speaker would be talking about at the meeting.

Discussion:

Barry Loveless, Kitsap County Public Works Wastewater Manager, started off by introducing the GMA Wastewater Compliance Plan. He said that the Central Kitsap Wastewater Plan is almost complete after almost two years in the making. The entire plan is posted on the County's website and a link has been provided on the County's Illahee Sub-area Plan page. The Public Works consultant developed a conceptual plan to sewer the entire Kitsap County UGA. GMA determined KC's new urban growth expansion was not IAW GMA since the expansion area do not have sewer. He talked about the conceptual plan to sewer the entire UGA and in particular Illahee. The existing infrastructure will have to be upgraded to handle the projected load – larger lines or another parallel line, larger pumps, etc. Sewer is considered to be an urban service. Managing Stormwater is not an urban service but provided countywide. In the urban area, all new construction on existing lots of record will have to be on sewer, where available. Creating new lots in the UGA will not be allowed to install a septic system. GMA said that if you are in a UGA, you have to be on sewer. How is sewerage the county going to be funded? The sewer rate payers and developers are the ones that pay for extending sewer lines. A developer extension will fund sewer lines for the Timber's Ridge sub-division. Satellite stations are an option provided there is sufficient available land with the right soils. The wastewater plan does not address infiltration.

Keith Grellner spoke next saying that the Health District does not work for the county and normally subjected to the same bureaucratic rules that the county has to abide by. They can always fall back on public health protection. As a health district and responsible for public health, he supports sewer for Illahee. Illahee is complex area. An area with very tiny lots next to large lots. Septic systems were never a long term option for the area. It is very possible that Illahee is at risk for serious health problems from too many septic systems with its steep slopes. He presented numbers to illustrate the fact that septic systems contribute an insignificant portion of the infiltration that occurs IRT that which occurs through rainfall. For the type of rainfall we have in this area, LID practices will contribute or afford greater infiltration. Then again, you cannot infiltrate all the rain water from all the gutters and impervious surfaces and infiltrate it since it will

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New Business (continued):

overload the receiving system, namely soils. Most Stormwater is not contaminated to the level of public health concern. We can minimize the level of contamination by managing our own property – reducing the use of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, etc. Health District has no authority on Stormwater contamination. They can back trace the source of the contamination and then take action. The discussion continued as to the scope of the responsibilities and authority of the Health District. A short discussion followed as to the decision making process of the Hearing Examiner and his track record on project approval/disapproval. Jim Aho mentioned LID options – using roadside ditches and rain gardens as areas where we can maximize infiltration, and with the right soils infiltration should not be a problem. Grellner continued with on a slope the people at the top have a house, rainwater infiltration, septic system. As you go down the slope with more houses, rainwater infiltration, septic system, the lower you get the homeowner need to add a curtain drain to handle the overload of water that eventually ends up in the roadside ditch and then to a waterway. Grellner said he believes that sewer is necessity for the Illahee area. There is some indication that there are fewer failing septic systems and the area is the best it has been for the past 15 years.

North Perry representatives took questions from the group. George Smalley said they put in application to transfer water rights to be able to drill a new well in the deep aquifer and get out of the shallow aquifer. The Suquamish tribe took objection to the plan. They foresee a lengthy litigation period. A question about the reduced flow of the Illahee Creek was raised. He said that one well that has been used for the past fifty years has lost approximately 50 feet of static head with all the wells that are pulling water out of the shallow aquifer. He cannot say that this is affecting the flow in the creek. He would like to get out of the shallow aquifer and into the deep aquifer. 250 gallons is the average use of each hookup. The area sees an average growth rate of approx. 1.9% but they use a more conservative rate of 2.5%. No one can deny senior water rights. Typical cost of a water hookup is approx. \$4200. Ecology theoretically owns the rain water that fall on WA state.

Conclusion

Pavy told the group the next meeting will be held at the county building in Port Orchard because we could not find a venue closer to the Illahee area. A request to send out the agenda in advance of the meetings was made and agreed to. Judith requested time for the area plan update. It was said that time would be made at the May 19th meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

Summary prepared by Jonathan Pavy