

DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING

Stormwater Management, and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control

The Director of the District Department of the Environment (Department or DDOE), under the authority identified below, hereby gives notice of the adoption as final of the following amendments to Chapter 5 (Water Quality and Pollution) of Title 21 (Water and Sanitation) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR). This notice refers to these amendments as the “final rule.” Specifically, these amendments repeal and replace §§ 500 to 545 and 599, and add §§ 546, 547, and 552. The final rule appears below.

DDOE also gives notice of the adoption of a final version of the Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG), which provides guidance on compliance with the final rule. This notice refers to the final version of the SWMG as the “final SWMG.” The final SWMG includes design specifications for stormwater management practices that can be used to achieve compliance. The final SWMG is approximately six hundred (600) pages long and, therefore, is not published in the *D.C. Register*. It is available via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs.

The final rule and final SWMG shall take effect upon publication of this notice of final rulemaking. The final rule includes a transition section (Section 552).

DDOE’s adoption of the final rule and final SWMG comes after an extensive public process, which has included three rounds of public comment and numerous briefings and trainings for stakeholders. DDOE conducted a first formal public comment period, which lasted ninety (90) days, beginning with the publication of the proposed rule in the August 10, 2012 issue of the *D.C. Register* (59 DCR 009486). This document refers to the August 10, 2012 version of the rule as “the proposed rule” and the accompanying version of the SWMG as “the proposed SWMG.” Based on comments received during the first formal public comment period and its internal deliberations, DDOE revised the proposed rule and proposed SWMG and released the “revised rule” and the “revised SWMG” for a thirty (30) day informal comment period that ended on April 30, 2013. DDOE posted the revised rule and revised SWMG on its website and provided notification to an email list of members of the public who had requested such notifications, as described via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs. Based on comments on the revised rule and revised SWMG and its internal deliberations, DDOE made changes to the rule and SWMG and conducted a second formal public comment period on the “second proposed rule” and “second proposed SWMG,” beginning with publication of the second proposed rule in the June 7, 2013 issue of the *D.C. Register* (60 DCR 008493). Subsequently, DDOE published a Notice of Superseding Rulemaking in the June 28, 2013 issue of the *D.C. Register* (60 DCR 009738) to correct an error in Section 517.2 of the second proposed rule. The comment period on the second proposed rule and SWMG closed on Monday, July 8, 2013, and the comment period on the Notice of Superseding Rulemaking closed on Wednesday, July 10, 2013. DDOE held a public hearing on the second proposed rule and SWMG on Monday, July 8, 2013, after providing notice for the hearing in the June 21, 2013 issue of the *D.C. Register* (60 DCR 009325), on DDOE’s website, and through the email list noted above.

DDOE has closely reviewed all of the comments that it has received on the second proposed rule and second proposed SWMG and on the Notice of Superseding Rulemaking. This includes comments submitted in writing and comments submitted verbally at the hearing on July 8, 2013. These comments are available via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs.

Having carefully considered all of these comments, DDOE has determined that there are a few changes that should be made and has made those changes in the final rule and final SWMG. Since these changes are clarifying and not substantial, it is not necessary to conduct an additional public comment process for them. These changes are described below.

In addition, DDOE has determined that there are two issues that should be taken out of the rule and set aside for separate consideration: the exemption in Section 517.2(b) and the contaminated groundwater dewatering requirements in Section 542.13. As discussed below, these are relatively challenging issues that can be separately considered without jeopardizing the finalization of the larger stormwater regulations. DDOE has removed the exemption in Section 517.2(b) from the final rule and may seek additional input and/or issue a separate notice of proposed rulemaking. For the dewatering requirements, DDOE has removed Section 542.13 from the final rule and will address that issue separately, either by a separate notice of proposed rulemaking or an alternative permitting process.

DDOE greatly appreciates the many comments that the public submitted throughout the process. DDOE has thoroughly considered these comments and made changes accordingly. This has resulted in a more effective, clear, and practical final rule and SWMG.

DDOE will post a document responding to comments on the second proposed rule and a separate document responding to comments on the second proposed SWMG, which will be available via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs. DDOE posted similar documents in response to comments on the proposed rule and proposed SWMG.

For additional background, DDOE suggests that members of the public also review the preamble to the proposed rule, the preamble to the revised rule, the preamble to the second proposed rule, and DDOE responses to clarifying questions (all available via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs).

To make this preamble easier to read, DDOE has organized it into sections with headings, as follows:

- ❖ **Authority**
- ❖ **Background**
- ❖ **Summary**
- ❖ **Sections Removed from the Final Rule**
- ❖ **Clarifying Changes to the Final Rule**

Authority

The authority for the adoption of the final rule is set forth below:

- Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985, effective October 5, 1985, as amended (D.C. Law 6-42; D.C. Official Code §§ 2-1801.01 *et seq.* (2007 Repl. & 2012 Supp.));
- District Department of the Environment Establishment Act of 2005, §§ 101 *et seq.*, effective February 15, 2006, as amended (D.C. Law 16-51; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-151.01 *et seq.* (2008 Repl. & 2012 Supp.));
- National Capital Revitalization Corporation and Anacostia Waterfront Corporation Reorganization Act of 2008, effective March 26, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-138; 55 DCR 1689), as amended by the Anacostia Waterfront Environmental Standards Amendment Act of 2012, effective October 23, 2012 (D.C. Law 19-192; D.C. Official Code §§ 2-1226.31 *et seq.*) (2012 Supp.));
- The Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act of 1977, effective September 28, 1977 (D.C. Law 2-23; 24 DCR 792), as amended by the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Amendment Act of 1994, effective August 26, 1994, (D.C. Law 10-166; 41 DCR 4892; 21 DCMR §§ 500-15);
- Uniform Environmental Covenants Act of 2005, effective May 12, 2006, as amended (D.C. Law 16-95; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-671.01 *et seq.* (2008 Repl.));
- Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, effective March 16, 1985, as amended (D.C. Law 5-188; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-103.01 *et seq.* (2008 Repl. & 2012 Supp.)); and
- Mayor's Order 2006-61, dated June 14, 2006, and its delegations of authority.

Background

These amendments update Chapter 5 of Title 21 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) to reflect the current scientific, engineering, and practical understanding in the fields of stormwater management and soil erosion and sediment control. Knowledge and technology in these fields have changed considerably since 1977, when the majority of the soil erosion and sediment control requirements were put into place, and since 1988, when the District's existing stormwater management requirements were established.

In several decades of implementing the stormwater management and soil erosion and sediment control regulations of the District and undertaking numerous restoration projects, the Department has acquired substantial firsthand knowledge and experience of the damage to District waterbodies from impervious development and inadequately managed stormwater. Stormwater impacts District waterbodies with its powerfully erosive volume and the pollution it contains. See ddoe.dc.gov/swregs for a presentation with photographs that illustrate these impacts.

These amendments satisfy the requirements of the District's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit, issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Clean Water Act (Permit No. DC0000221, available at www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/npdes/dcpermits.htm). The MS4 permit requires the District to implement a 1.2 inch stormwater retention standard for land-disturbing activities, a lesser retention standard for substantial improvement projects, and provisions for regulated sites to satisfy these standards off site.

DDOE has also designed these amendments to work in concert with other sustainability initiatives in the District, including the Office of Planning's development of Green Area Ratio requirements under the zoning code and Mayor Gray's Sustainable DC Plan (sustainable.dc.gov/).

In developing these amendments, DDOE drew on various sources of information. This included a review of the science, engineering, and practice of stormwater management and soil erosion and sediment control, as well as its own firsthand knowledge of the impact of stormwater on District waterbodies. DDOE evaluated its experience managing the installation, operation, and maintenance of the various types of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that can satisfy the requirements in these amendments. DDOE also considered the regulatory approaches taken in other urban jurisdictions.

Finally, DDOE appreciates the valuable input it has received from residents, engineers, scientists, land developers, environmentalists, and other governmental entities regarding the impacts of these amendments. This includes feedback from approximately two dozen training sessions and clarifying meetings with stakeholders during the first formal comment period, as well as the comments submitted on the proposed rule and Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG); comments received on the revised rule and SWMG; and comments received on the second proposed rule and SWMG and Notice of Superseding Rulemaking. (Training presentations, DDOE responses to clarifying questions, and public comments submitted during the first formal comment period are available via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs). DDOE recognizes that these amendments are significant for the regulated community, for environmental stakeholders, and for the public to whom the District's waterbodies ultimately belong. Accordingly, DDOE gave careful consideration to this input throughout the process and looks forward to continued input and dialogue as implementation of the final rule proceeds.

Summary

These amendments will provide greater protection for the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, Rock Creek, and their tributaries. They will improve equity in the allocation of the burden of stormwater management, and they will promote sustainable development within the District.

The amendments will significantly improve protection for District waterbodies by effectuating a fundamental shift in the management of stormwater runoff within the District. Unlike the existing approach in which the fundamental goal of stormwater management is simply to manage the timing and quality of stormwater conveyed into the public sewer infrastructure, these

amendments require the retention of stormwater volume on site with a menu of stormwater management practices through which stormwater is absorbed by the soil, infiltrated into the ground, evapotranspired by plants, or stored (“harvested”) for use on site. This more closely approximates the “sponginess” of the natural environment, where rainwater is captured by foliage, absorbed into the soil, and infiltrated into groundwater reserves.

These amendments improve the equity of how the impacts of stormwater runoff and the burden of stormwater management are distributed in the District. Over the years, inadequate stormwater management has become a leading cause of the severe degradation of District waterbodies such as the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers and Rock Creek. This degradation diminishes the value of these public resources for residents, visitors, and businesses in the District of Columbia, and it necessitates the use of public resources to pay the costs of managing stormwater and remedying its impacts. These amendments more equitably allocate the costs of stormwater management by requiring properties undergoing major development or redevelopment to do more to reduce the stormwater runoff from their property. The idea that these costs should be reflected in the costs of developing properties is in keeping with the established principle of environmental policy and economics that external environmental costs should be internalized into the costs of a transaction. By making the shift to the retention-based approach in these amendments, regulated development will become a major driver behind the long-term effort to retrofit impervious surfaces in the District and, ultimately, to restore health to the District’s waterbodies.

Enhancing sustainability in the District is another important objective, and Mayor Vincent C. Gray has released a sustainability plan that will help the District achieve this vision (sustainable.dc.gov/). These amendments are designed to support that vision not only by improving protection for District waterbodies, but also by providing that protection while maximizing flexibility and cost-savings for regulated sites. Notably, these amendments allow regulated sites the option of achieving a portion of their stormwater retention requirement off site, but still within the District, without having to first prove that on-site retention is infeasible. Sites that opt to use off-site retention have two (2) off-site options: use of Stormwater Retention Credits (SRCs), which can be purchased from the private market, or payment of an in-lieu fee to DDOE.

In addition to the flexibility and cost-savings that these off-site provisions allow, they also enhance sustainability’s triple bottom line of social, economic, and environmental impacts via the installation of more retention BMPs in more parts of the District than would otherwise be achieved under a strict on-site retention approach. The preamble to the proposed rule provided an overview of the benefits to District waterbodies that may result from the increase in retention BMPs (available via ddoe.dc.gov/swregs). To summarize, this increase has the potential to significantly reduce the volume of stormwater runoff into District waterbodies and to capture a greater share of the dirtiest “first flush” volume carrying pollutants to our waterbodies. By shifting the installation of retention BMPs from areas draining into the tidal Anacostia and Potomac Rivers to areas draining into the District’s relatively vulnerable tributary waterbodies, these off-site retention provisions are also likely to result in more protection for the District’s most vulnerable waterbodies. Socioeconomically, an increase in retention BMPs should increase the number of green jobs in the District, including low-skill and moderately skilled installation, operation, and maintenance jobs, as well as relatively high-skilled design and engineering jobs.

The increase in retention BMPs also provides aesthetic, health, and ancillary environmental benefits to the District. Finally, it is worth pointing out that DDOE sees the off-site provisions in these amendments as having the potential to result in a relatively large amount of retention BMPs being installed in less affluent parts of the District, meaning that these amendments also have the potential to improve environmental justice outcomes in the District.

These amendments also contain other provisions to provide flexibility to regulated sites and promote sustainable development in the District. To facilitate retention on site, the amendments allow a regulated site to exceed the retention requirement in one area (“over-control”) in order to compensate for retention that falls short in another area on the site. Additionally, on-site retention can also be achieved via direct drainage to a Shared Best Management Practice (S-BMP) that may serve multiple sites. Finally, although a site draining into the combined sewer system must retain a minimum volume of stormwater from the entire site, it has the flexibility to over-control without having to meet minimum requirements for retention or treatment in individual drainage areas on the site.

Sections Removed from Final Rule

As noted above, DDOE has determined that there are two sections of the final rule that should be removed, without delaying the finalization of the larger rule. These two sections are the exemption in Section 517.2(b) and the contaminated groundwater dewatering requirements in Section 542.13.

Removal of Section 517.2(b)

As the result of an editorial error, the exemption in Section 517.2(b) did not appear in the second proposed rule when it was published on June 7, 2013 (60 DCR 008493), and DDOE corrected that error with a Notice of Superseding Rulemaking on June 28, 2013 (60 DCR 009738). Subsequently, DDOE received numerous comments objecting to this exemption, including comments from Region III of the EPA stating that the exemption is inconsistent with the MS4 Permit issued to the District by EPA. In addition to commenting on the MS4 permit requirements, other stakeholders also commented that it is important for the stormwater retention requirements to apply to projects in the Combined Sewer System (CSS), noting that this will help reduce Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) and help accommodate future population growth in the CSS, since reducing stormwater into the CSS means that more capacity will be available for the increased sanitary sewage in the CSS that will result from population growth.

From a neighborhood and community perspective, stakeholders also noted the health, aesthetic, and other benefits from Green Infrastructure (GI), and they commented on the particular importance of applying these amendments to projects in the Anacostia portion of the CSS in order to achieve GI in those communities. The two major drivers of GI installation in the District are expected to be these stormwater amendments and a potential GI solution to the CSO problem, referred to as the GI Performance Partnership Agreement (GIPPA). However, the GIPPA will generally not apply to the Anacostia portion of the CSS, where a “gray infrastructure” tunnel has already begun construction; instead it applies to the Rock Creek and Potomac River portions of the CSS. A stakeholder noted, “requiring utility projects to meet the

[stormwater retention] performance standards...would help ensure that neighborhoods in the Anacostia watershed also reap the environmental, economic, and social benefits of green infrastructure.”

After considering and weighing these comments, the arguments underlying the proposed exemption, and related matters, DDOE has concluded that the exemption should not be included in the final rule. DDOE may seek additional input and/or issue a separate notice of proposed rulemaking.

Removal of Provisions Related to Dewatering of Contaminated Groundwater

DDOE has noted repeatedly, including in the preamble to the second proposed rule, that the provisions in the stormwater rule related to dewatering of contaminated groundwater (Section 542.13 in the second proposed rule) were meant to be temporary, with the understanding that they would be superseded by a separate rule on groundwater.

At this point, it is clear from the stakeholder comments on Section 542.13 that numerous concerns and complex issues remain to be clarified and that the clarification of these issues goes beyond the intended scope of the stormwater rule. In addition, DDOE is currently considering this and related groundwater issues and has concluded that it would be more appropriate to address the dewatering requirements in that larger context. DDOE is evaluating two different mechanisms for addressing the dewatering requirements. One option is to proceed with them in a separate rule on groundwater. Alternatively, EPA Region III, which has the authority to issue Clean Water Act NPDES permits for the District, has been researching and considering the establishment of an additional general NPDES permit to address these requirements. Either of these options would avoid needlessly delaying the finalization of the stormwater amendments and allow the dewatering requirements to be located in a more appropriate context.

Consequently, DDOE has decided to remove Section 542.13 from the final rule to be addressed separately, and that section has been renumbered accordingly.

Clarifying Changes to the Final Rule

Section 500.9(b)

In the preamble to the second proposed rule, DDOE explained that it was clarifying what it meant by contaminated soil or groundwater, specifically that contamination would be determined as defined in the District of Columbia Brownfield Revitalization Amendment Act of 2000, effective June 13, 2001, as amended (D.C. Law 13-312; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-631 *et seq*) or the Underground Storage Tank regulations at 20 DCMR Chapter 62.

In applying this definition of contamination to Section 500.9(b) of the second proposed rule, DDOE inadvertently omitted the reference to the Underground Storage Tank regulations. Stakeholder comments brought this to DDOE’s attention and included a request for clarification.

DDOE's intention was for § 500.9(b) to include the reference to the Underground Storage Tank regulations. The final rule includes this clarifying change, as shown below in bold.

- 500.9 An infiltration test does not require Departmental approval for groundwater quality protection provided that:
- (a) No test shall go to a depth of greater than fifteen (15) feet below the ground surface;
 - (b) If a person conducting the testing smells or sees soil or groundwater contamination in the area of a test during or after the test, the boring or other hole made for the test shall be filled in accordance with best practices for wellhead protection, unless it is determined as a result of laboratory analysis that the groundwater or soil is not contaminated, as defined in the District of Columbia Brownfield Revitalization Amendment Act of 2000, effective June 13, 2001, as amended (D.C. Law 13-312; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-631 *et seq*) **or the Underground Storage Tank regulations at 20 DCMR Chapter 62**; and
 - (c) A Professional Engineer licensed in the District of Columbia shall certify the infiltration rate and that the test was carried out in compliance with this section and accepted professional standards.

Sections 552.2 and 552.3

EPA and numerous stakeholders commented on their concern that a regulated project may submit an incomplete “placeholder” Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) in order to be regulated under Transition Period 1 (TP1) or Transition Period 2A or 2B (TP2A or TP2B). In response, DDOE notes that its intention in requiring a SWMP to be submitted in the context of the building permit application process was to prevent this from happening. Section 519.2 of the second proposed rule specifies that “a submitted SWMP and supporting documentation shall contain information sufficient for the Department to determine whether the SWMP complies with this chapter,” and it includes a list of required plan elements. Furthermore, Section 518.4 specifies that the Department will review an application, including a SWMP, to determine if it is complete and may consequently reject the application.

To avoid any ambiguity on this, EPA commented that the relevant provisions of the transition section (Section 552) should be clarified to specify that a submitted SWMP must be “complete...as required under Section 518.4...” For example, as shown in bold, Section 552.2(a) would state that “A major regulated project submitting a **complete** Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), **as required under § 518.4**, in support of a building permit application before the end of Transition Period One (TP1), shall...”

EPA's suggested change is consistent with DDOE's intent and helps to ensure clarity. Consequently, DDOE has made this clarifying change in four (4) passages in Section 552.2(a) - (c) and in Section 552.3.

Section 599 (Definition of Public Right of Way) and Section 521.1

Stakeholders pointed out an inconsistency between the second proposed rule and the second proposed SWMG with respect to whether railway tracks are included in the Public Right of Way (PROW) and thereby subject to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) process for achieving retention. Specifically, the definition of PROW in the second proposed rule does not list railways as being included, whereas Appendix B of the second proposed SWMG lists "railway tracks." DDOE's intent, as demonstrated in the second proposed SWMG, was that railway tracks should be included.

Public railway projects should be treated similarly to public roadway because regulated projects in an existing rail corridor face similar constraints as projects reconstructing existing roadway; they have similar importance for public safety and commerce; and the MEP exemption from having to use off-site retention is similarly justifiable for these public projects.

DDOE clarified its intent in the final rule by adding "railway track" to the definition of PROW, as shown below in bold.

Public Right of Way (PROW) - The surface, the air space above the surface (including air space immediately adjacent to a private structure located on public space or in a public right of way), and the area below the surface of any public street, bridge, tunnel, highway, **railway track**, lane, path, alley, sidewalk, or boulevard.

Likewise, to clarify this inconsistency between the second proposed rule and SWMG, DDOE added the word "railway" to Section 521.1, as shown below in bold and strikethrough:

- 521.1 This section applies only to the portion of a major regulated project that consists entirely of bridge, roadway, ~~or~~ streetscape, **or railway** work:
- (a) In the existing Public Right of Way (PROW); or
 - (b) In the existing PROW and in the public space associated with the PROW.

Section 599 Definition of Public Space

Prior to publishing the second proposed rule, it came to DDOE's attention that the definition of PROW might be interpreted as not including sidewalk, tree space, or parking lanes associated with the PROW. "Public space" is a term used by the District Department of Transportation (DDOT) and in the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) to refer to these spaces. To clarify its intent that these spaces are part of the PROW for the purposes of the MEP process, DDOE added this term to its list of definitions and also included it in Section 521.1 of

the second proposed rule. With the intent of ensuring that public space is not construed to mean adjacent or nearby parks or other public property, DDOE specifically referred in Section 521.1 to public space associated with the PROW.

EPA, in its comments on the second proposed rule, expressed the concern that public space might still be misconstrued as including parks and other public spaces for the purposes of the MEP process. To ensure that no such misunderstanding occurs, DDOE has further clarified this in the final rule by specifying in the definition of public space that adjacent parks and other public property that is not associated with the PROW is excluded, as shown below in bold and strikethrough.

Public Space - All the publicly owned property between the property lines on a street, park, or other public property as such property lines are shown on the records of the District, ~~and~~. **This** includes any roadway, tree space, sidewalk, or parking between such property lines, **but it excludes adjacent parks and other public property that is not associated with the public right of way.**

Chapter 5, Water Quality and Pollution, of Title 21, Water and Sanitation, of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations is amended by repealing and replacing Sections 500 to 545 and 599 and adding Sections 546, 547 and 552 as follows:

The Table of Contents is amended as follows:

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500 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 500.1 The provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to all sources of pollution affecting the Potomac River and its tributaries within the District of Columbia (the District) including pollution carried by stormwater runoff, discharges from barges and other vessels, and domestic and industrial waste.
- 500.2 An activity which this chapter regulates shall be consistent with the purposes of this chapter.
- 500.3 The purposes of this chapter are:
- (a) To prevent and control the pollution of the Potomac River and its tributaries, and the waters of the District;
 - (b) To regulate land-disturbing activities for the protection of District waterbodies;
 - (c) To regulate major substantial improvement activities for the protection of District waterbodies;
 - (d) To prevent accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation;

- (e) To prevent sediment deposit in the Potomac River and its tributaries, including the District sewer system; and
- (f) To control health hazards due to pollution of the Potomac River and its tributaries.

500.4 No person may commence an activity that this chapter regulates without obtaining an approval that this chapter requires.

500.5 A person's compliance with this chapter shall not relieve a person of responsibility for damage to a person or property.

500.6 No Department action under this chapter shall impose liability upon the District of Columbia for damage to a person or property.

500.7 A person who is regulated under this chapter may authorize an agent to act for that person; however, authorizing an agent does not change or eliminate that person's duty, responsibility, or liability.

500.8 The Department may approve alternative media, including electronic media, for a document that this chapter requires to be submitted in Mylar, paper, or other specific media:

- (a) If the alternative method will likely be as reliable for the Department's use and less expensive for an applicant; or
- (b) Upon good cause shown.

500.9 An infiltration test does not require Departmental approval for groundwater quality protection provided that:

- (a) No test shall go to a depth of greater than fifteen (15) feet below the ground surface;
- (b) If a person conducting the testing smells or sees soil or groundwater contamination in the area of a test during or after the test, the boring or other hole made for the test shall be filled in accordance with best practices for wellhead protection, unless it is determined as a result of laboratory analysis that the groundwater or soil is not contaminated, as defined in the District of Columbia Brownfield Revitalization Amendment Act of 2000, effective June 13, 2001, as amended (D.C. Law 13-312; D.C. Official Code §§ 8-631 *et seq*) or the Underground Storage Tank regulations at 20 DCMR Chapter 62; and

- (c) A Professional Engineer licensed in the District of Columbia shall certify the infiltration rate and that the test was carried out in compliance with this section and accepted professional standards.

501 FEES

501.1 The District Department of the Environment (Department) shall adjust the fees in this section for inflation annually, using the Urban Consumer Price Index published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

501.2 An applicant shall pay a supplemental review fee for each Department review after the review for the first resubmission of a plan, and the fee shall be paid before a building permit may be issued, except that a project or portion of a project entirely in the existing public right of way shall not be required to pay a supplemental review fee for a review specified for a design phase under the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) process described in the Department’s Stormwater Management Guidebook.

501.3 An applicant for Department approval of a soil erosion and sediment control plan shall pay the fees in Table 1 for Department services at the indicated time, as applicable:

Table 1. Fees for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Review

Payment Type	Payment Requirement	Fees by Land Disturbance Type		
		Residential	All Other	
		≥ 50 ft ² and < 500 ft ²	≥ 50ft ² and < 5,000 ft ²	≥ 5,000 ft ²
Initial	Due upon filing for building permit	\$50.00	\$435.00	\$1,070.00
Final • Clearing and grading > 5,000 ft ² • Excavation base fee • Excavation > 66 yd ³ • Filling > 66 yd ³	Due before building permit is issued	n/a		\$0.15 per 100 ft ²
		n/a	\$435.00	
		\$0.10 per yd ³		
		\$0.10 per yd ³		
Supplemental	Due before building permit is issued	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$1,000.00

501.4 An applicant for Department approval of a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) shall pay the fees in Table 2 for Department services at the indicated time, as applicable:

Table 2. Fees for Stormwater Management Plan Review

Payment Type	Payment Requirement	Fees by Land Disturbance Type	
		≥ 5,000 ft ² and ≤ 10,000 ft ²	> 10,000 ft ²
Initial	Due upon filing for building permit	\$3,300.00	\$6,100.00
Final	Due before building permit is issued	\$1,500.00	\$2,400.00
Supplemental	Due before building permit is issued	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00

501.5 An applicant for Department approval of a plan and any other person requesting the services in Table 3 shall pay the additional fees in Table 3 for Department services before issuance of a building permit, except:

- (a) If a person is applying for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions, the person shall pay the fee upon applying for relief; and
- (b) If a person is not applying for a building permit, the person shall pay before receipt of a service.

501.6 An applicant shall be required to pay the fee for review of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan only if the site is regulated under the Construction General Permit issued by Region III of the Environmental Protection Agency.

Table 3. Additional Fees

Review or Inspection Type	Fees by Land Disturbance Type	
	≤ 10,000 ft ²	> 10,000 ft ²
Soil characteristics inquiry	\$150.00	
Geotechnical report review	\$70.00 per hour	
Pre-development review meeting	No charge for first hour \$70.00 per additional hour	
After-hours inspection fee	\$50 per hour	
Stormwater pollution plan review	\$1,100.00	
Dewatering pollution reduction plan review	\$1,100.00	\$2,100.00
Application for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions	\$500.00	\$1,000.00

501.7 An applicant for Department approval of a SWMP for a project being conducted solely to install a Best Management Practice (BMP) or land cover for Department certification of a Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) shall pay the fees in Table 4 for Department services at the indicated time, as applicable, except that:

- (a) A person who is paying a review fee in Table 2 for a major regulated project shall not be required to pay a review fee in Table 4 for the same project; and

- (b) A person who has paid each applicable fee to the Department for its review of a SWMP shall not be required to pay a review fee in Table 4 for the same project:

Table 4. Fees for Review of Stormwater Management Plan to Certify Stormwater Retention Credits

Payment Type	Payment Requirement	Fees by Land Disturbance Type	
		≤ 10,000 ft ²	> 10,000 ft ²
Initial	Due upon filing for building permit	\$575.00	\$850.00
Final	Due before building permit is issued	\$125.00	\$200.00
Supplemental	Due before building permit is issued	\$500.00	

- 501.8 A person who requires Departmental approval of an as-built SWMP for SRC certification for a BMP or land cover for which a plan review fee has not been paid to the Department shall pay each applicable fee for initial and final SWMP review in Table 4.
- 501.9 A person who requires the Department’s review of a proposed or as-built SWMP solely for the purpose of applying for a stormwater fee discount under this Chapter shall not be required to pay a plan review fee to the Department for that project, except that a person who subsequently applies for SRC certification for the same project shall pay each applicable fee for initial and final plan review before the Department will consider the application for SRC certification.
- 501.10 An applicant for Department approval of a Green Area Ratio plan shall pay the fees in Table 5 for Department services at the indicated time:

Table 5. Fees for Review of Green Area Ratio Plan

Payment Type	Payment Requirement	Fees by Land Disturbance Type	
		≤ 10,000 ft ²	> 10,000 ft ²
Initial	Due upon filing for building permit	\$575.00	\$850.00
Final	Due before building permit is issued	\$125.00	\$200.00
Supplemental	For reviews after first resubmission	\$500.00	

- 501.11 The in lieu fee shall be three dollars and fifty cents (\$3.50) per year for each gallon of Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv).
- 501.12 The administrative late fee for an in-lieu fee payment shall be ten percent (10%) of the late payment.
- 501.13 A person shall pay the fees in Table 6 for the indicated resource before receipt of the resource:

Table 6. Fees for Resources

Paper Copies of Documents	Cost
District Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control	\$50.00
District Stormwater Management Guidebook	\$50.00
District Erosion and Sediment Control Standard Notes and Details (24 in x 36 in)	\$25.00

502 DUTY TO COMPLY

- 502.1 A person who engages in an activity that this chapter regulates shall comply with the provisions of this chapter.
- 502.2 A person shall conduct all work in accordance with each submittal approved by the Department, including each plan and approved change.
- 502.3 Each provision of an approved plan shall be complied with as a distinct provision of this chapter.
- 502.4 A person shall promptly notify the Department of an actual or likely material change in the performance provided for in an approved SWMP, including a material change in the volume of stormwater flowing into a Best Management Practice (BMP), a shared BMP, or a land cover.
- 502.5 A person shall undertake a reasonable inquiry to confirm that the facts stated and calculations made are true and correct for each communication with the Department under this chapter.
- 502.6 No person shall negligently, recklessly, or knowingly make a false statement in a communication with the Department.

503 INSPECTIONS, NOTICES OF WORK, AND APPROVALS OF CHANGES

- 503.1 The Department may conduct an inspection of an activity regulated under this chapter, including emergency work that may otherwise be exempt, to ensure compliance with this chapter.
- 503.2 The Department may require a change to an approved plan if the Department determines that a discrepancy between site conditions and the approved plan makes the plan inadequate to comply with the requirements of this chapter.
- 503.3 A person may not change an approved plan or its implementation without Department approval, as follows:
 - (a) If the change is substantial, the person shall resubmit the revised plan to the Department for approval in accordance with this chapter; and

- (b) If the change is not substantial, the person may secure written approval from the Department in the field or at the Department's office.

503.4 For the purposes of this chapter, a substantial change in an approved plan is a change in design, specification, construction, operation, or maintenance that the Department determines:

- (a) May result in a failure to comply with a requirement of this chapter; or
- (b) Has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to the District's waters.

503.5 The Department may require an additional inspection at a particular stage of construction by specifying that requirement in:

- (a) The approved plan;
- (b) The preconstruction inspection report; or
- (c) The Department's report of the preconstruction meeting.

503.6 No person may proceed with work past a stage of construction that the Department has identified as requiring an inspection unless:

- (a) The Department's inspector has issued an "approved" or "passed" report;
- (b) The Department has approved a plan modification that eliminates the inspection requirement; or
- (c) The Department otherwise eliminates or modifies the inspection requirement in writing.

503.7 A person shall communicate with the Department:

- (a) In order to schedule a preconstruction meeting or field visit before commencement of a land-disturbing activity, contact the Department at least three (3) business days before the start of the land-disturbing activity;
- (b) In order to schedule a preconstruction inspection before beginning construction of a Best Management Practice (BMP), contact the Department at least three (3) business days before the start of the construction;

- (c) In order to schedule an inspection required for a stage of construction or other construction event, contact the Department at least three (3) business days before the anticipated inspection;
- (d) For the completion of a land-disturbing activity, give notice to the Department within two (2) weeks of completion of the activity; and
- (e) For the completion of a BMP, and to request a final construction inspection, give the Department one (1) week's notice.

503.8 The Department shall make reasonable efforts to accommodate a request for inspection outside of the Department's normal business hours if the request:

- (a) Is made during the Department's normal business hours;
- (b) Includes the information the Department requires, including the matters to be inspected, the location of the site work to be inspected, and details for site access; and
- (c) Includes payment or proof of payment of the after-hours inspection fee.

503.9 The Department shall determine whether work, construction, and maintenance complies with each approved plan, including conducting a final construction inspection and ongoing maintenance inspections of each BMP, land cover, and the site.

503.10 The Department may require inspections, on a periodic or as-needed basis, of a BMP, land cover, and the site to ensure that maintenance is sufficient to achieve performance or eligibility requirements and to avoid harm to the environment or public health.

503.11 A person shall allow the Department, upon presentation of Department credentials, to:

- (a) Enter premises where a practice, measure, or activity subject to this chapter is located or conducted, or where required records are kept, including locations where a retention BMP or land cover is voluntarily installed to generate a Stormwater Retention Credit or receive a stormwater fee discount;
- (b) Access and copy a required record;
- (c) Inspect a site, practice, measure, or activity subject to this chapter, including to verify sufficient maintenance; and
- (d) Conduct sampling, testing, monitoring, or analysis.

- 503.12 The Department may require as a precondition to its approval of an inspection that the applicant:
- (a) Make available to the Department for the purposes of the inspection on site, or at the Department's offices, the professional engineer responsible for certifying the "as-built" plans; and
 - (b) Secure the seal and signature of this professional engineer certifying that the as-built plans comply with this chapter.

503.13 Upon notice, a person shall promptly correct work which the Department has found fails to comply with an approved plan.

503.14 The Department shall not approve the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for a building until the Department has determined that the approved stormwater management plan for the building site has been implemented for:

- (a) On-site stormwater management; and
- (b) Required off-site retention.

504 STOP WORK ORDERS

504.1 Upon notice from the Department that it has determined that one (1) or more of the following conditions exists, a person shall stop identified work immediately until the situation is corrected:

- (a) Noncompliance with a notice that requires corrective action;
- (b) Material false statement or misrepresentation of fact in an application that the Department approved for the project;
- (c) During the project, the license of a contractor or subcontractor is void, has expired, or has been suspended or revoked;
- (d) Work involving an activity regulated under this chapter is being conducted:
 - (1) In violation of a provision of this chapter;
 - (2) In an unsafe manner; or
 - (3) In a manner that poses a threat to the public health or the environment.

- 504.2 A stop work order shall:
- (a) Have immediate effect;
 - (b) Be issued in writing; and
 - (c) Be provided to:
 - (1) The person who has received an approval under this chapter;
 - (2) The person doing the work; or
 - (3) The person on site who is responsible for the work.
- 504.3 The stop work order shall identify the:
- (a) Address and location of the work;
 - (b) Corrective action or cessation required;
 - (c) Time period required to complete corrective action;
 - (d) Reason for the order;
 - (e) Person issuing the order, including telephone contact, and, if available, email or other electronic means of address; and
 - (f) Steps to be taken to challenge or appeal the order.
- 504.4 The Department shall:
- (a) Post the stop work order at the property; and
 - (b) Send the stop work order in a manner likely to insure receipt, including first class mail, fax with return receipt, email with return read receipt, or hand-delivery with certification of service.
- 504.5 No person shall remove a stop work order posted at a site without the Department's written approval.
- 504.6 A person who continues work stopped by an order shall be in violation of this chapter for each day on which work is conducted, except for work:
- (a) Required immediately to stabilize the activity and place the property in a safe and secure condition;

- (b) That the Department orders; or
- (c) Required immediately to eliminate an unsafe condition or threat to the public health or the environment.

505 VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

505.1 Each instance or day of a violation of each provision of this chapter shall be a separate violation.

505.2 Each separate violation of each provision may be subject to:

- (a) A criminal fine and penalty, including imprisonment, and costs; and
- (b) Either:
 - (1) A judicial civil penalty, order for corrective action, and order for damages and related costs, expenses, and fees; or
 - (2) An administrative civil fine, penalty, suspension of an approval, suspension of a permit, corrective action, order to comply with this chapter, and order for related costs, expenses, and fees.

505.3 The District may seek criminal prosecution if a person violates a provision of this chapter pursuant to:

- (a) The Water Pollution Control Act of 1984 (WPCA), effective March 16, 1985, as amended (D.C. Law 5-188; D.C. Official Code § 8-103.16 (2008 Repl. & 2012 Supp.)); and
- (b) The Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act of 1977, effective September 28, 1977 (D.C. Law 2-23; 24 DCR 792), as amended by the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Amendment Act of 1994, effective August 26, 1994, as amended (D.C. Law 10-166; 41 DCR 4892; 21 DCMR §§ 500-15).

505.4 The District may bring a civil action in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia or any other court of competent jurisdiction, for civil penalties, damages, and injunctive or other appropriate relief pursuant to D.C. Official Code §§ 8-103.17(d) and 8-103.18.

505.5 As an alternative to a civil action, the Department may impose an administrative civil fine, penalty, fee, and order for costs and expenses by following the procedures of Titles I-III of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Civil Infractions Act of 1985, effective October 5, 1985, as amended (D.C. Law 6-42; D.C. Official Code §§ 2-1801 *et seq.* (2007 Repl. & 2012 Supp.)) (Civil

Infractions Act), except that each reference in the Civil Infractions Act to an administrative law judge (ALJ) shall mean an ALJ of the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) established pursuant to the Office of Administrative Hearings Establishment Act of 2001, effective March 6, 2002, as amended (D.C. Law 14-76; D.C. Official Code, §§ 2-1831.01 *et seq.* (2007 Repl. & 2012 Supp.)).

- 505.6 Except when otherwise required by statute, an administrative civil fine shall be calculated according to the schedule of fines for violations of this chapter that has been approved pursuant to the Civil Infractions Act, D.C. Official Code § 2-1801.04.
- 505.7 Administrative adjudication of a civil violation of a provision of this chapter shall be conducted by OAH, pursuant to its rules and procedures.
- 505.8 An administrative adjudicator of a civil violation of a provision of this Chapter shall have the same power, authority, and jurisdiction with respect to the matter before it as does the Department.
- 505.9 Neither a criminal prosecution nor the imposition of a civil fine or penalty shall preclude an administrative or judicial civil action for injunctive relief or damages, including an action to prevent unlawful construction or to restrain, correct, or abate a violation on or about any premises, or to recover costs, fees, or money damages, except that a person shall not, for the same violation of the WPCA, be assessed a civil fine and penalty through both the judicial and the administrative processes.
- 505.10 With respect to a violation of a provision of this chapter, the Department may also pursue and obtain an internal remedy by:
- (a) Advising a person of a violation through the use of a DDOE internal Notice of Violation; and
 - (b) Issuing and addressing a violation through the use of a DDOE internal Notice of Infraction.
- 505.11 If a term in a provision of this section conflicts with a provision in another section of this chapter, the term in the provision of this section controls.

506 ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW

- 506.1 With respect to a matter governed by this chapter, a person adversely affected or aggrieved by an action of the Department shall exhaust administrative remedies by timely filing an administrative appeal with, and requesting a hearing before, the Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH), established pursuant to the Office of Administrative Hearings Establishment Act of 2001, effective March 6, 2002,

as amended (D.C. Law 14-76; D.C. Official Code, §§ 2-1831.01 *et seq.* (2007 Repl. & 2012 Supp.)), or OAH's successor.

506.2 For the purposes of this chapter, an action of the Department taken with respect to a person shall include:

- (a) Signed settlement of an internal Notice of Infraction (NOI);
- (b) Approval;
- (c) Denial;
- (d) Compliance order;
- (e) NOI;
- (f) Determination;
- (g) Cease and desist order;
- (h) Stop work order;
- (i) Order to show cause; or
- (j) Other action of the Department which constitutes the consummation of the Department's decision-making process and is determinative of a person's rights or obligations.

506.3 For the purposes of this chapter, a DDOE internal Notice of Violation or NOI:

- (a) Shall not be an action of the Department that a person may appeal to OAH;
- (b) Shall be responded to within fifteen (15) calendar days of service of the notice, including a written statement containing the grounds, if any, for opposition; and
- (c) Shall not constitute a waiver of compliance or tolling of a period for a fine or penalty.

506.4 If a person fails to agree to or settle an internal NOI or otherwise denies a claim stated in an internal NOI:

- (a) The Department may cancel the internal NOI and file an NOI for adjudication with OAH; or

(b) The person may request adjudication by OAH.

506.5 A person aggrieved by an action of the Department shall file a written appeal with OAH within the following time period:

- (a) Within fifteen (15) calendar days of service of the notice of the action; or
- (b) Another period of time stated specifically in the section for an identified Department action.

506.6 Notwithstanding another provision of this section, the Department may toll a period for filing an administrative appeal with OAH if it does so explicitly in writing before the period expires.

506.7 OAH shall:

- (a) Resolve an appeal or an NOI by:
 - (1) Affirming, modifying, or setting aside the Department's action complained of, in whole or in part;
 - (2) Remanding for Department action or further proceedings, consistent with OAH's order; or
 - (3) Providing such other relief as the governing statutes, regulations and rules support;
- (b) Act with the same jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Department may have for the matter currently before OAH; and
- (c) By its final decision render a final agency action which will be subject to judicial review.

506.8 The filing of an administrative appeal shall not in itself stay enforcement of an action; except that a person may request a stay according to the rules of OAH.

506.9 The burden of proof in an appeal of an action of the Department shall be allocated to the person who appeals the action, except the Department shall bear the ultimate burden of proof when it denies a right.

506.10 The burden of production in an appeal of an action of the Department shall be allocated to the person who appeals the action, except that it shall be allocated:

- (a) To the Department when a party challenges the Department's suspension, revocation, or termination of a:

- (1) License;
- (2) Permit;
- (3) Continuation of an approval; or
- (4) Other right;

(b) To the party who asserts an affirmative defense; and

(c) To the party who asserts an exception to the requirements or prohibitions of a statute or rule.

506.11 The final OAH decision on an administrative appeal shall thereafter constitute the final, reviewable action of the Department, and shall be subject to the applicable statutes and rules of judicial review for OAH final orders.

506.12 An action for judicial review of a final OAH decision shall not be a de novo review, but shall be a review of the administrative record alone and not duplicate agency proceedings or hear additional evidence.

506.13 Nothing in this chapter shall be interpreted to:

(a) Provide that a filing of a petition for judicial review stays enforcement of an action; or

(b) Prohibit a person from requesting a stay according to the rules of the court.

506.14 If a term in a provision of this section conflicts with a provision in another section of this chapter, the term in the provision of this section controls.

507 PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARDS

507.1 The Mayor may post notice on the shores of a District waterbody of a related hazard to public health or safety.

507.2 Upon determination that a direct or indirect contact with a waterbody of the District, including immersion, fishing, or boating, poses a hazard to the public health or safety, the Department may take action deemed necessary to protect the public health until the hazard has ended, including a prohibition of all recreational activities on the affected waters of the District.

507.3 If the Department takes action to protect the public health from a hazard, the Department shall:

- (a) Notify the Council of the District of Columbia immediately of the action; and
- (b) Notify the public through media most likely to effectively advise of the hazard, including:
 - (1) Newspapers of general circulation in the District;
 - (2) Radio stations serving the District; and
 - (3) Electronic media.

507.4 An action taken by the Department to protect public health from a hazard shall remain in effect until rescinded, or for a period of two (2) weeks, whichever is shorter.

507.5 The Department may extend the life of an action taken to protect public health from a hazard beyond a two (2) week period, only if the Council of the District of Columbia, by resolution, so approves.

507.6 From District waters designated as a public health hazard, no person shall operate any pumping device or water vessel so as to generate a spray which falls upon the adjacent shore, except as authorized by the Mayor for good cause shown.

508 PREVENTION OF POLLUTION BY WATERCRAFT

508.1 The discharge into the Potomac River or its tributaries of any waste, whether liquid or solid, treated or untreated, from any vessel berthed at a marina, dock, or basin, is prohibited.

508.2 Each marina, dock, or basin where a vessel or other watercraft is berthed, except for facilities that are owned by the United States Department of Defense and not generally open to the public, shall be provided with water closets, urinals, and lavatories which are separate for each sex, readily available, and in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of persons using the marina facilities.

508.3 Each marina, dock, or basin where vessels or other watercraft suitable for overnight accommodations are berthed shall be equipped with suitable bathing facilities.

508.4 The Department shall approve the facilities required under this section to be acceptable for the purposes set forth.

508.5 New or existing marinas within the Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone shall comply with the program elements outlined in the current version of the Clean Marina Guidebook issued by the National Park Service, and the owner of

the marina shall submit a copy of its Clean Marina Checklist and any supporting documentation to the Department.

509 CORRECTION OF CURRENT EROSION PROBLEMS

509.1 In instances where erosion is occurring as the result of natural forces or past land-disturbing activities, but in the absence of current land-disturbing activities, the Department shall have the authority to inspect the site and to order the property owner to correct the erosion problem.

509.2 Each order to correct existing problems shall specify the general corrective measures to be applied.

509.3 The Department shall maintain and provide to homeowners who are required to correct erosion problems information relating to possible sources of financial assistance for the project.

510-515 [RESERVED]

516 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: APPLICABILITY

516.1 No person shall engage in a major regulated project unless the Department has issued an approved stormwater management plan (SWMP) for the project.

516.2 Application for Department approval of a SWMP for a major regulated project shall be made by at least one (1) of the following persons:

- (a) The owner of a property on which a major regulated project is planned;
- (b) The lessee who undertakes a major regulated project, with the owner's permission, on a property that the lessee has leased; or
- (c) The agent of the owner or lessee.

516.3 In preparing and implementing a SWMP, or a part of a SWMP, a person must comply with:

- (a) This chapter;
- (b) The terms and conditions of the SWMP once approved; and
- (c) The Department's orders and directions to achieve compliance with the approved SWMP.

516.4 A major regulated project shall comply with the requirements and procedures of this chapter unless a provision exempts compliance.

- 516.5 The owner of a site on which a major regulated project occurs and each person to whom the owner has designated responsibility for management of the site shall ensure that the site complies with the approved SWMP for the site until site redevelopment that follows a Department-approved SWMP occurs.
- 516.6 Responsibility for compliance with an approved SWMP for a site shall pass to a subsequent owner of the site and each person to whom that owner designates responsibility for the management of the site until site redevelopment that follows a Department-approved SWMP occurs.
- 516.7 No person shall engage in a project for the generation of a Stormwater Retention Credit unless the Department has issued an approved SWMP for the project, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

517 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: EXEMPTIONS

- 517.1 If a major substantial improvement activity demonstrates that it is not part of a common plan of development with a major land-disturbing activity, then it is exempt from § 520 (Stormwater Management: Performance Requirements For Major Land-Disturbing Activity).
- 517.2 A land-disturbing activity shall be exempt from the requirements of Section 520 (Stormwater Management: Performance Requirements For Major Land-Disturbing Activity), Section 522 (Stormwater Management: Performance Requirements For Major Substantial Improvement Activity) and Section 529 (Stormwater Management: Covenants and Easements) if the Department determines that it is conducted solely to install a best management practice or land cover that retains stormwater for one or more of the following purposes:
- (a) To generate a Stormwater Retention Credit;
 - (b) To earn a stormwater fee discount under the provisions of this chapter;
 - (c) To provide for off-site retention through in-lieu fee payments;
 - (d) To comply with a Watershed Implementation Plan established under a Total Maximum Daily Load for the Chesapeake Bay; or
 - (e) To reduce Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) in compliance with a court-approved consent decree, including court-approved modifications, for reducing CSOs in the District of Columbia, or in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

- 517.3 A land-disturbing activity that consists solely of cutting a trench for utility work and related replacement of sidewalks and ramps is exempt from the stormwater management requirements of this chapter if it does not involve the reconstruction of a roadway from curb to curb or curb to centerline of roadway.
- 517.4 Land disturbance conducted solely to respond to an emergency need to protect life, limb, or property or conduct emergency repairs shall be exempt from the requirement to comply with the stormwater management provisions of this chapter, §§ 516-34.
- 517.5 For the purposes of calculating the cost of a major substantial improvement to a building or structure, an applicant may exclude the cost of replacing manufacturing and industrial equipment, including pumps, valve chambers, and wastewater treatment facilities, but may not exclude the cost of replacing boilers, furnaces, and other equipment that is part of the heating and cooling system or other infrastructure commonly found in a building or structure.
- 517.6 A land-disturbing activity in the existing Public Right of Way is exempt from the requirements in Section 520 (Performance Requirements for Major Land-Disturbing Activity) for maintaining post-development peak discharge rates.

518 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: PLAN REVIEW PROCESS

- 518.1 In order for the Department to approve a person's proposed stormwater management plan (SWMP), the person and the Department shall undertake the process described in this section.
- 518.2 The Department shall notify an applicant of each determination in the plan review process.
- 518.3 The owner of a site shall submit an initial application for the Department's approval of a major regulated project, including:
- (a) Two (2) sets of the SWMP, certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia; and
 - (b) Each supporting document specified in the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG).
- 518.4 The Department shall make an initial determination if an application is complete and:
- (a) Accept the application for review;
 - (b) Accept the application for review, with conditions; or
 - (c) Reject the application for review, without prejudice to re-submission.

- 518.5 Upon accepting an application for review, the Department shall determine if:
- (a) The application requires additional information to determine whether or not it meets the requirements for approval;
 - (b) The application meets the requirements for approval;
 - (c) The application meets the requirements for approval, with conditions; or
 - (d) The application does not meet the requirements for approval and shall be disapproved, without prejudice to re-submission.
- 518.6 If the applicant resubmits a SWMP after making changes, the re-submission shall contain a list of the changes made.
- 518.7 The Department may conduct one (1) or more supplemental reviews of a re-submitted application.
- 518.8 After receiving notification that an application meets the requirements for the Department's approval, the applicant shall submit a final preconstruction application including:
- (a) One (1) Mylar copy of the SWMP, certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia;
 - (b) Seven (7) paper copies of the SWMP, certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia; and
 - (c) Each supporting document specified in the Department's SWMG.
- 518.9 After the applicant submits a final preconstruction application that meets the requirements for the Department's approval, the Department shall approve the plan, and provide the applicant with one (1) approved copy of the SWMP for the applicant to file at the Recorder of Deeds with the declaration of covenants and, if applicable, to record an easement.
- 518.10 The Department shall issue the remaining approved paper copies of the approved SWMP to the applicant after the applicant submits proof to the Department:
- (a) That the declaration of covenants and each applicable easement has been filed at the Recorder of Deeds; and
 - (b) That each applicable fee for Department services has been paid.

- 518.11 The Department may issue the remaining approved paper copies of the approved SWMP to the applicant before the declaration of covenants is filed if:
- (a) The Government of the District of Columbia has conditioned transfer of the property upon the successful acquisition of an approved SWMP or building permit; and
 - (b) The declaration is to be filed at closing.
- 518.12 Within twenty-one (21) days of the Department's final construction inspection, the applicant shall submit an as-built package, including:
- (a) One (1) Mylar copy of the as-built SWMP certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia; and
 - (b) Each supporting document specified in the Department's SWMG.
- 518.13 For a project consisting entirely of work in the public right of way, the requirement to submit an as-built SWMP can be met by the submission of a Record Drawing that:
- (a) Documents the as-built construction of best management practices and related stormwater infrastructure; and
 - (b) Is certified by an officer of the contracting company for the project.

519 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: PLAN

- 519.1 A Department-approved stormwater management plan (SWMP) shall:
- (a) Govern all construction for which stormwater management is required;
 - (b) Govern all applicable maintenance activities; and
 - (c) Demonstrate compliance with this chapter.
- 519.2 A submitted SWMP and supporting documentation shall contain information sufficient for the Department to determine whether the SWMP complies with this chapter including:
- (a) Existing site conditions, including the identification and location of each existing Best Management Practice (BMP) and whether it will remain on the site and in use or will be removed;
 - (b) Proposed site design;

- (c) Each land use proposed for the site;
- (d) Identification and location of each proposed BMP, including geographic coordinates;
- (e) Design and performance of each BMP for stormwater retention, detention, and treatment;
- (f) Conveyance capacity of stormwater infrastructure;
- (g) Environmental characteristics of the site;
- (h) Pre- and post-development hydrologic computations, including:
 - (1) Calculation of required stormwater management volume for:
 - (A) The entire site; and
 - (B) Each individual drainage area; and
 - (2) On-site and off-site retention volumes;
- (i) Maintenance plan and schedule for each proposed BMP;
- (j) Monitoring plan for each BMP that captures stormwater for use;
- (k) For each proposed BMP not included in the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG):
 - (1) Separate identification and description; and
 - (2) Documentation of performance and effectiveness;
- (l) Construction sequence for:
 - (1) Each BMP; and
 - (2) The related development or improvement project, if any.
- (m) A list of the construction and waste material to be stored on site and a description of the material and each pollution control measure that will be implemented to minimize exposure to stormwater discharge, including:
 - (1) Each storage practice;
 - (2) A spill prevention response;

(3) The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification number, or copy of application to EPA for identification number, for each hazardous waste that will be stored on site; and

(4) Proof of payment of each applicable fee.

519.3 The retention capacity of each BMP in a SWMP shall be calculated using the applicable equations for calculating retention value in Chapter three (3) of the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook.

519.4 The pollutant removal efficiency of each BMP in a SWMP shall be calculated using the applicable equation in Chapter three (3) of the Department's SWMG.

519.5 The Department may require for each area that a project proposes for use to meet the requirements of this chapter, including a contiguous area or an area with a shared BMP:

(a) Information listed in this section; or

(b) A SWMP.

519.6 A submitted SWMP shall use:

(a) A standard drawing size of twenty-four inches by thirty-six inches (24 in. x 36 in);

(b) One (1) of the following horizontal scales of profile, unless otherwise approved:

(1) One inch equals ten feet (1 in. = 10 ft.);

(2) One inch equals twenty feet (1 in. = 20 ft.);

(3) One inch equals thirty feet (1 in. = 30 ft.);

(4) One inch equals forty feet (1 in. = 40 ft.);

(5) One inch equals fifty feet (1 in. = 50 ft.); or

(6) One inch equals eighty feet (1 in. = 80 ft.);

(c) One (1) of the following vertical scales of profile, unless otherwise approved:

- (1) One inch equals two feet (1 in. = 2 ft.);
 - (2) One inch equals four feet (1 in. = 4 ft.);
 - (3) One inch equals five feet (1 in. = 5 ft.); or
 - (4) One inch equals ten feet (1 in = 10 ft.); and
- (d) Drafting media that yield first or second generation reproducible drawings with a minimum letter size of No. 4 (1/8 inch).

519.7 A SWMP shall not be approved without the signature and seal of the Director or the Director's designee on the plan.

519.8 For each as-built SWMP that an applicant submits to the Department, an applicant shall provide that a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia, certifies with seal and signature that:

- (a) The design, and installation for an as-built plan:
 - (1) Conforms to engineering principles applicable to stormwater management; and
 - (2) Complies with the requirements of this chapter; and
- (b) A set of instructions for operation and maintenance of each BMP has been provided to the applicant.

519.9 A SWMP for a project shall be consistent with each other project submittal, including:

- (a) An erosion and sediment control plan; and
- (b) A floodplain management plan.

519.10 The approved SWMP for a major regulated project shall be available on site for Department review for the entire period of construction during ordinary business hours.

520 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY

520.1 A site that undergoes a major land-disturbing activity shall employ each Best Management Practice (BMP) and land cover necessary to meet the requirements of this section until site redevelopment that follows a Department-approved Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) occurs.

520.2

A site that undergoes a major land-disturbing activity, except the area of a site that is in the existing Public Right of Way (PROW), shall maintain the following:

- (a) Post-development peak discharge rate for a twenty-four (24) hour, two (2)-year frequency storm event at a level that is equal to or less than the storm event's pre-development peak discharge rate unless the site's discharge:
 - (1) Flows directly or through the separate sewer system to the main stem of the tidal Potomac or Anacostia Rivers, the Washington Channel, or the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal;
 - (2) Does not flow into or through a tributary to those waterbodies that runs above ground or that the Department expects to be daylighted to run above ground; and
 - (3) Will not cause erosion of land or transport of sediment.
- (b) Post-development peak discharge rate for a twenty-four (24) hour, fifteen (15)-year frequency storm event at a level that is equal to or less than the storm event's pre-project peak discharge rate; and
- (c) Post-development peak discharge rate from a twenty-four (24) hour, one hundred (100)-year storm event at a level that is equal to or less than the storm event's pre-project peak discharge rate if the site:
 - (1) Increases the size of Special Flood Hazard Area as delineated on the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map; or
 - (2) Meets the following two conditions:
 - (A) Does not discharge to the sewer system and
 - (B) Has a post-development peak discharge rate for a one hundred (100)-year storm event that will cause flooding to a building.

520.3

A site that undergoes a major land-disturbing activity shall achieve retention of the rainfall from the ninetieth (90th) percentile rainfall event for the District of Columbia, measured for a twenty-four (24)-hour rainfall event with a seventy-two (72)-hour antecedent dry period (1.2 inch rainfall event) by:

- (a) Employing each BMP necessary to retain the 1.2 inch Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRV), calculated as follows:

$$SWR_v = [P \times [(R_{vI} \times \%I) + (R_{vC} \times \%C) + (R_{vN} \times \%N)] \times SA] \times 7.48 / 12$$

- SWR_v = volume, in gallons, required to be retained
- P = 90th percentile rainfall event for the District (1.2 inches)
- R_{vI} = 0.95 (runoff coefficient for impervious cover)
- R_{vC} = 0.25 (runoff coefficient for compacted cover)
- R_{vN} = 0.00 (runoff coefficient for natural cover)
- %I = post-development percent of site in impervious cover
- %C = post-development percent of site in compacted cover
- %N = post-development percent of site in natural cover
- SA = surface area, in square feet, of land-disturbing activity

where the surface area under a BMP shall be calculated as part of the impervious cover (%I);

- (b) Employing each post-development land cover factored into the SWR_v; and
- (c) Calculating separately and achieving the SWR_v, with P equal to 1.2 inches, for the portion of land-disturbing activity that is in the existing Public Right of Way (PROW), in compliance with the section of this chapter pertaining to performance requirements in the existing PROW.

520.4 A site that undergoes a major land-disturbing activity may achieve the 1.2 inch SWR_v on site or through a combination of on-site retention and off-site retention, under the following conditions:

- (a) The site shall retain on site a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWR_v, calculated for the entire site, unless the Department approves an application for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions; and
- (b) The site shall use off-site retention for the portion of the SWR_v that is not retained on site.

520.5 A site that undergoes a major land-disturbing activity may achieve on-site retention by retaining more than the 1.2 inch SWR_v for an area of the site, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) At least fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWR_v from each Site Drainage Area (SDA), unless it drains into the combined sewer system, shall be:
 - (1) Retained; or
 - (2) Treated to remove eighty percent (80%) of total suspended solids; and

- (3) The entirety of an area intended for use or storage of motor vehicles shall drain to each necessary BMP so that at least fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWRv flowing from that entire area is retained or treated;
- (b) Retention in excess of a 1.2 inch SWRv for one area of the site may be applied to the volume required for another area of the site;
- (c) The requirement for retention of a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWRv for the entire site shall be achieved, unless the Department approves an application for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions; and
- (d) Retention of volume greater than that from a 1.7 inch rainfall event, calculated using the SWRv equation with a P equal to 1.7 inches, shall not be counted toward on-site retention.

520.6 A major land-disturbing activity may achieve on-site retention by directly conveying volume from the regulated site to a shared BMP with available retention capacity.

521 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY CONSISTING OF BRIDGE, ROADWAY, AND STREETScape PROJECTS IN THE EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

521.1 This section applies only to the portion of a major regulated project that consists entirely of bridge, roadway, streetscape, or railway work:

- (a) In the existing Public Right of Way (PROW); or
- (b) In the existing PROW and in the public space associated with the PROW.

521.2 A project in the existing PROW may comply with a requirement in this chapter to retain a Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRv) by:

- (a) Retaining fifty percent (50%) of the SWRv on site and using off-site retention for the remaining volume;
- (b) Achieving the SWRv; or
- (c) Retaining on site the SWRv to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), after proving that each opportunity for installing retention capacity has been exhausted in compliance with the MEP process for existing PROW detailed in the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG).

- 521.3 A project in the existing PROW shall:
- (a) Prioritize, to the MEP, the management of stormwater from the roadway, including stormwater draining from roadway beyond the area of land-disturbing activity; and
 - (b) Not be required to install a Best Management Practice (BMP) or landcover:
 - (1) That provides retention capacity greater than that required to achieve the SWRv that is calculated for the area of land-disturbing activity; or
 - (2) That is outside the area of land-disturbing activity.
- 521.4 An existing PROW project on an Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone (AWDZ) site may comply with a requirement in this chapter to achieve a Water Quality Treatment Volume (WQTV) by:
- (a) Achieving the WQTV; or
 - (b) Achieving the WQTV to the MEP, after proving that each opportunity for installing retention and treatment capacity has been exhausted in compliance with the MEP process for existing PROW detailed in the SWMG.
- 521.5 A project in the existing PROW that elects to comply with the SWMG's MEP process for maximizing retention or treatment shall provide the following information demonstrating technical infeasibility or environmental harm:
- (a) Detailed explanation of each opportunity for on-site installation of a BMP that was considered and rejected, and the reasons for each rejection, including each opportunity that could be created by reducing roadway width in order to create an expanded area for retention of the SWRv or treatment of the WQTV between the curb line and private property; and
 - (b) Evidence of site conditions limiting each opportunity for a BMP, including, as applicable:
 - (1) Data on soil and groundwater contamination;
 - (2) Data from percolation testing;
 - (3) Documentation of the presence of utilities requiring impermeable protection or a setback;

- (4) Documentation of structural requirements that would not be satisfied by a BMP;
- (5) Evidence of the applicability of a statute, regulation, court order, pre-existing covenant, or other restriction having the force of law; and
- (6) Evidence of a District-approved use for the safe and effective transport of goods or people

521.6 A major regulated project in the existing PROW may achieve on-site retention by retaining more than the 1.2 inch SWR_v for an area of the site or for an area that drains to the site, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) At least fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWR_v from each Site Drainage Area (SDA), unless it drains into the combined sewer system, shall be:
 - (1) Retained; or
 - (2) Treated to remove eighty percent (80%) of total suspended solids to the MEP; and
 - (3) The entirety of an area intended for use or storage of motor vehicles shall drain to each necessary BMP so that at least fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWR_v flowing from that entire area is retained or treated;
- (b) Retention in excess of a 1.2 inch SWR_v for one area of the site or an area that drains to the site may be applied to the volume required for another area of the site;
- (c) The requirement for retention of a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch SWR_v for the entire site shall be achieved, unless the project achieves retention of the SWR_v to the MEP; and
- (d) Retention of volume greater than that from a 1.7 inch rainfall event, calculated using the SWR_v equation with a P equal to 1.7 inches, shall not be counted toward on-site retention.

521.7 If a project in the existing PROW that is retaining the SWR_v to the MEP is not able to achieve retention of fifty percent (50%) of the SWR_v for the entirety of an area intended for use or storage of motor vehicles, the Department may waive a requirement to provide treatment for that volume if the Department:

- (a) Determines that a treatment BMP would displace or reduce the size of retention capacity to be installed; and
- (b) Concludes that the displaced or reduced retention capacity would be as protective or more protective for District waterbodies than the alternative treatment BMP.

521.8 An existing PROW project that is retaining the SWRV or the WQTV to the MEP shall not be required to use off-site retention for the difference between the required volume and the achieved volume.

522 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITY

522.1 If a major substantial improvement activity demonstrates that it is not part of a common plan of development with a major land-disturbing activity, then it shall comply with the provisions of this section; otherwise, it shall comply with the requirements for a major land-disturbing activity.

522.2 For the purposes of calculating the cost of a major substantial improvement to a building or structure, an applicant may exclude the cost of replacing manufacturing and industrial equipment, including pumps, valve chambers, and wastewater treatment facilities, but may not exclude the cost of replacing boilers, furnaces, and other equipment that is part of the heating and cooling system or other infrastructure commonly found in a building or structure.

522.3 A site that undergoes a major substantial improvement activity shall employ each Best Management Practice (BMP) and land cover necessary to meet the requirements of this section until the property is redeveloped in compliance with these regulations.

522.4 A site that undergoes a major substantial improvement activity shall achieve retention of the rainfall from the eightieth (80th) percentile rainfall event for the District of Columbia, measured for a twenty-four (24)-hour storm with a seventy-two (72)-hour antecedent dry period (0.8 inch rainfall event) by:

- (a) Employing each BMP necessary to retain the 0.8 inch Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRV), calculated as follows:

$$SWRV = [P \times [(RV_I \times \%I) + (RV_C \times \%C) + (RV_N \times \%N)] \times SA] \times 7.48 / 12$$

- SWRV = volume, in gallons, required to be retained
- P = 80th percentile rainfall event for the District (0.8 inches)
- RV_I = 0.95 (runoff coefficient for impervious cover)
- RV_C = 0.25 (runoff coefficient for compacted cover)
- RV_N = 0.00 (runoff coefficient for natural cover)
- %I = post-development percent of site in impervious cover

- %C = post-development percent of site in compacted cover
- %N = post-development percent of site in natural cover
- SA = surface area, in square feet, of substantially improved building footprint plus land disturbance

where the surface area under a BMP shall be calculated as part of the impervious cover (%I); and

- (b) Employing each post-development land cover factored into the SWRv.
- (c) Calculating separately and achieving the SWRv, with P equal to 1.2 inches, for the portion of land-disturbing activity that is in the existing Public Right of Way (PROW), in compliance with the section of this Chapter pertaining to performance requirements in the existing PROW.

522.5 A site that undergoes a major substantial improvement activity may achieve the 0.8 inch SWRv on site or through a combination of on-site retention and off-site retention, under the following conditions:

- (a) The site shall retain on site a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the 0.8 inch SWRv, calculated for the entire site, unless the Department approves an application for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions; and
- (b) The site shall use off-site retention for the portion of the SWRv that is not retained on site.

522.6 A site that undergoes a major substantial improvement activity may achieve on-site retention by retaining more than the 0.8 inch SWRv for an area of the site, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) At least fifty percent (50%) of the 0.8 inch SWRv from each Site Drainage Area (SDA), unless it drains into the combined sewer system, shall be:
 - (1) Retained; or
 - (2) Treated to remove eighty percent (80%) of total suspended solids; and
 - (3) The entirety of an area intended for use or storage of motor vehicles shall drain to each necessary BMP so that at least fifty percent (50%) of the 0.8 inch SWRv flowing from that entire area is retained or treated;
- (b) Retention in excess of a 0.8 inch SWRv for one area of the site may be applied to the volume required for another area of the site;

- (c) The requirement for retention of a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the 0.8 inch SWRv for the entire site shall be achieved, unless the Department approves an application for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions; and
- (d) Retention of volume greater than that from a 1.7 inch rainfall event, calculated using the SWRv equation with a P equal to 1.7 inches, shall not be counted toward on-site retention.

522.7 A major substantial improvement activity may achieve on-site retention by directly conveying volume from the regulated site to a shared BMP with available retention capacity.

523 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: RESTRICTIONS

523.1 The Department may restrict use of an infiltration Best Management Practice (BMP) to prevent contamination of soil or groundwater and require submittal of and compliance with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan if:

- (a) An applicant proposes to engage in a land use activity that has the potential to pollute stormwater runoff, as specified in the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG); or
- (b) Surface contamination is present at the site.

523.2 To prevent stormwater migration in underlying soil or groundwater in an area determined to have sub-surface contamination of soil or groundwater, the Department may:

- (a) Prohibit use of an infiltration BMP; or
- (b) Limit use of an infiltration BMP, including by requiring that an impermeable liner be used.

523.3 The Department may require a BMP that receives runoff from a stormwater hotspot designated in the Department's SWMG to include pollution control measures, including, as applicable, a baffle, skimmer, oil separator, grease trap, or other mechanism which prevents release of oil and grease in concentrations exceeding ten milligrams per Liter (10 mg/L).

523.4 The Department may require a BMP that receives runoff from an animal confinement area to:

- (a) Connect to a combined sewer, if DC Water approves the connection as not exceeding available capacity; or

- (b) Include pollution control measures necessary to protect water quality standards of the receiving waterbody, if the runoff discharges directly to a waterbody or through the separate sewer system.

523.5 No person shall use a coal tar product, or other toxic material, to seal a BMP.

524 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR REGULATED PROJECTS IN THE ANACOSTIA WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT ZONE

524.1 An Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone site (AWDZ site) is a site within the Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone (AWDZ) that undergoes a major regulated project that is publicly owned or publicly financed.

524.2 An AWDZ site shall employ each Best Management Practice (BMP) and land cover necessary to meet the requirements of this section until site redevelopment that follows a Department-approved Stormwater Management Plan occurs.

524.3 Except for activities exempted under this chapter, if a provision of this section conflicts with any other provision of this chapter, an AWDZ site shall be subject to the more stringent provision.

524.4 An AWDZ site that undergoes a major land-disturbing activity shall achieve treatment of the rainfall from the ninety-fifth (95th) percentile rainfall event for the District of Columbia, measured for a twenty-four (24)-hour rainfall event with a seventy-two (72)-hour antecedent dry period (1.7 inch rainfall event) by:

- (a) Employing each BMP necessary to treat the 1.7 inch Water Quality Treatment Volume (WQTv) equal to the difference between:

- (1) The post-development runoff from the 1.7 inch rainfall event; and
- (2) The 1.2 inch Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRv);

- (b) Calculating the WQTv in subsection (a) as follows:

$$WQTv = ([P \times [(Rv_I \times \%I) + (Rv_C \times \%C) + (Rv_N \times \%N)] \times SA] \times 7.48 / 12) - SWRv$$

WQTv = volume, in gallons, required to be retained or treated, above and beyond the SWRv

SWRv = volume, in gallons, required to be retained

P = 95th percentile rainfall event for the District (1.7 inches)

Rv_I = 0.95 (runoff coefficient for impervious cover)

Rv_C = 0.25 (runoff coefficient for compacted cover)

Rv_N = 0.00 (runoff coefficient for natural cover)

- %I = post-development percent of site in impervious cover
- %C = post-development percent of site in compacted cover
- %N = post-development percent of site in natural cover
- SA = surface area in square feet, of land-disturbing activity

where the surface area under a BMP shall be calculated as part of the impervious cover (%I); and

- (c) Employing each post-development land cover factored into the WQTV.

524.5

An AWDZ site that undergoes a major substantial improvement activity and does not undergo a major land-disturbing activity shall:

- (a) Comply with the performance requirements for major substantial improvement activity, except that the Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRV) shall be equal to the post-development runoff from the eighty-fifth (85th) percentile rainfall event for the District of Columbia, measured for a twenty-four (24)-hour rainfall event with a seventy-two (72)-hour antecedent dry period (1.0 inch rainfall event);
- (b) Achieve treatment of the rainfall from the ninety-fifth (95th) percentile rainfall event for the District of Columbia, measured for a twenty-four (24)-hour rainfall event with a seventy-two (72)-hour antecedent dry period (1.7 inch rainfall event) by:
 - (1) Employing each BMP necessary to treat the 1.7 inch Water Quality Treatment Volume (WQTV) equal to the difference between:
 - (A) The post-development runoff from the 1.7 inch rainfall event; and
 - (B) The 1.0 inch SWRV;
 - (2) Calculating the WQTV in subsection (b) as follows:

$$WQTV = ([P \times [(Rv_I \times \%I) + (Rv_C \times \%C) + (Rv_N \times \%N)] \times SA] \times 7.48 / 12) - SWRV$$

- WQTV = volume, in gallons, required to be retained or treated, above and beyond the SWRV
- SWRV = volume, in gallons, required to be retained
- P = 95th percentile rainfall event for the District (1.7 inches)
- Rv_I = 0.95 (runoff coefficient for impervious cover)
- Rv_C = 0.25 (runoff coefficient for compacted cover)
- Rv_N = 0.00 (runoff coefficient for natural cover)

- %I = post-development percent of site in impervious cover
- %C = post-development percent of site in compacted cover
- %N = post-development percent of site in natural cover
- SA = surface area in square feet,

where, the surface area under a BMP shall be calculated as part of the impervious cover (%I); and

- (3) Employing each post-development land cover factored into the WQTV.

524.6 A major regulated project in the AWDZ may achieve on-site treatment for WQTV with:

- (a) On-site treatment designed to remove eighty percent (80%) of Total Suspended Solids;
- (b) On-site retention; or
- (c) Direct conveyance of stormwater from the site to an approved shared BMP with sufficient available treatment or retention capacity.

524.7 An AWDZ site may achieve part of the WQTV by using off-site retention if:

- (a) Site conditions make compliance technically infeasible, environmentally harmful, or of limited appropriateness in terms of impact on surrounding landowners or overall benefit to District waterbodies; and
- (b) The Department approves an application for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions.

524.8 An AWDZ site that achieves a gallon of Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv) by using Stormwater Retention Credits (SRCs) certified for retention capacity located outside of the Anacostia watershed shall use 1.25 SRCs for that gallon of Offv.

524.9 An AWDZ site shall obtain Department approval of an integrated pesticide management plan meeting the requirements of the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook.

524.10 A major regulated project in the AWDZ shall achieve the required level of stormwater management using one or more of the following methods, in the following order of preference:

- (a) Vegetated BMPs and land covers designed to retain and beneficially use stormwater;
- (b) Where compatible with groundwater protection, non-vegetated infiltration BMPs;
- (c) Other low impact development practices;
- (d) Collection and use of stormwater for on-site irrigation and other purposes; and
- (e) Other on-site BMPs or design methods approved by the Department.

525 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: SHARED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

525.1 A Shared Best Management Practice (S-BMP) may, upon approval by the Department:

- (a) Provide stormwater management for a major regulated project in satisfaction of an on-site stormwater management requirement of that project; and
- (b) Be eligible for Department certification of a Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC).

525.2 A Department-approved S-BMP may provide stormwater management for a nearby property if:

- (a) Stormwater flow from the nearby property is directly conveyed to the S-BMP; and
- (b) The S-BMP has sufficient capacity.

525.3 To obtain Department approval of the use of an existing S-BMP, a major regulated project shall show how each requirement of the project will be met by the S-BMP, including:

- (a) Submit an as-built Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for the S-BMP that is accurate as of the time of submittal;
- (b) Prove sufficient capacity of the S-BMP;
- (c) Demonstrate the adequacy of each stormwater conveyance from the major regulated project to the S-BMP; and

- (d) Show each drainage area conveying stormwater into the S-BMP from the major regulated project.

525.4 To obtain Department approval of the use of a proposed S-BMP, a major regulated project shall show how each requirement of the project will be met by the S-BMP, including:

- (a) Submit a Department-approved SWMP for the S-BMP;
- (b) Prove sufficient capacity of the S-BMP;
- (c) Demonstrate the adequacy of each stormwater conveyance from the major regulated project to the S-BMP; and
- (d) Show each drainage area conveying stormwater into the S-BMP from the major regulated project.

525.5 A major regulated project that uses a S-BMP to meet a requirement shall not pass the Department's final inspection until the S-BMP passes the Department's final inspection and is operational.

525.6 After an alteration to a S-BMP to provide stormwater management for another site, the site with the S-BMP shall:

- (a) Pass the Department's inspection; and
- (b) Submit an as-built SWMP, showing each area draining into the S-BMP and the means of conveyance.

525.7 The Department may certify a SRC for a S-BMP if the S-BMP meets each requirement for certification.

525.8 A site with a S-BMP that provides a volume of stormwater management to satisfy an on-site requirement of a major regulated project shall be responsible for maintenance of the S-BMP capacity to manage that volume and shall record that responsibility in a declaration of covenants.

525.9 If the Department determines that a S-BMP has ceased satisfying an on-site retention requirement for a site that underwent a major regulated project, the site shall be responsible for retaining the required volume on site or via use of off-site retention.

526

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: RELIEF FROM
EXTRAORDINARILY DIFFICULT SITE CONDITIONS**

526.1 The applicant may apply for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions if it is technically infeasible or environmentally harmful:

- (a) For a site to comply with the minimum on-site retention requirement (50% of Stormwater Retention Volume (SWR_v); or
- (b) For an Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone (AWDZ) site to comply with any portion of its Water Quality Treatment Volume or SWR_v on site, except that AWDZ sites may also apply based on the limited appropriateness of on-site stormwater management.

526.2 The Department shall not provide relief unless the applicant proves that on-site compliance is technically infeasible or environmentally harmful, except that, for an AWDZ site, the Department may also consider the appropriateness of on-site compliance in terms of impact on surrounding landowners or overall benefit to District waterbodies.

526.3 In order to support its case for relief, the applicant shall provide the following information demonstrating technical infeasibility or environmental harm:

- (a) Detailed explanation of each opportunity for on-site installation of a Best Management Practice (BMP) that was considered and rejected, and the reasons for each rejection; and
- (b) Evidence of site conditions limiting each opportunity for a BMP, including, as applicable:
 - (1) Data on soil and groundwater contamination;
 - (2) Data from percolation testing;
 - (3) Documentation of the presence of utilities requiring impermeable protection or a setback;
 - (4) Evidence of the applicability of a statute, regulation, court order, pre-existing covenant, or other restriction having the force of law;
 - (5) Evidence that the installation of a retention BMP would conflict with the terms of a non-expired approval, applied for prior to the end of Transition Period Two A for a major land-disturbing activity or before the end of Transition Period Two B for a major substantial improvement activity, of a:

- (A) Concept review by the Historic Preservation Review Board;
 - (B) Concept review by the Commission on Fine Arts;
 - (C) Preliminary or final design submission by the National Capital Planning Commission;
 - (D) Variance or special exception from the Board of Zoning Adjustment; or
 - (E) Large Tract Review by the District Office of Planning; and
- (6) For a utility, evidence that a property owner on or under whose land the utility is conducting work objects to the installation of a BMP; and
 - (7) For a major substantial improvement activity, evidence that the structure cannot accommodate a BMP without significant alteration, because of a lack of available interior or exterior space or limited load-bearing capacity.

526.4 An applicant for relief shall submit:

- (a) A complete application; and
- (b) Proof of payment of the applicable fee.

526.5 The Department shall not consider an incomplete application for relief; except that if an application is substantially complete, the Department may begin consideration.

526.6 In determining whether to grant relief, the Department may consider:

- (a) The applicant's submittal;
- (b) Other site-related information;
- (c) An alternative design;
- (d) The Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook;
- (e) Another BMP that complies with the requirements of this chapter; and
- (f) Relevant scientific and technical literature, reports, guidance, and standards.

526.7 After considering whether an application meets the requirements of this section, the Department may:

- (a) Require additional information;
- (b) Grant relief;
- (c) Grant relief, with conditions;
- (d) Deny relief; or
- (e) Deny relief in part.

526.8 No relief shall be granted unless, for the volume of relief granted, the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for the project provides for:

- (a) Use of off-site retention, with the Off-Site Retention Volume documented on the approved SWMP; and
- (b) If the relief is from a minimum on-site retention requirement, treatment to remove eighty percent (80%) of total suspended solids.

527 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: USE OF OFF-SITE RETENTION THROUGH THE IN-LIEU FEE OR STORMWATER RETENTION CREDITS

527.1 A site that undergoes a major regulated project shall use off-site retention to achieve each gallon of its Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv).

527.2 No person shall allow a portion of their Offv obligation to be unfulfilled for any period of time.

527.3 A person shall achieve each gallon of Offv for each year by:

- (a) Using one (1) Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC); or
- (b) Paying the in-lieu fee to the Department.

527.4 An obligation to use off-site retention for a gallon of Offv shall end if:

- (a) On-site retention of the gallon is achieved in compliance with a Department-approved Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP); or
- (b) Site redevelopment that follows a Department-approved SWMP occurs.

- 527.5 No person shall use a SRC to achieve an Offv without obtaining the Department's approval.
- 527.6 Only the owner of a SRC may apply to the Department for approval to use a SRC to achieve an Offv.
- 527.7 The Department shall track the use of off-site retention to achieve an Offv.
- 527.8 An application to use a SRC to achieve an Offv shall be on a form that the Department provides and shall include:
- (a) The unique serial number of the SRC; and
 - (b) Information about the site applying to use the SRC, including property location and stormwater management on the property.
- 527.9 A person may use a Department-certified SRC without regard to the location within the District of the best management practice or land cover that generated the SRC, except as specified for an Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone site.
- 527.10 The Department shall not approve an application to use a SRC to achieve an Offv if:
- (a) The SRC has already been used to achieve one (1) year of Offv; or
 - (b) The Department has retired the SRC.
- 527.11 The one (1)-year lifespan of a SRC and of the in-lieu fee begins on the date that it is used to achieve an Offv.
- 527.12 A site's obligation to use off-site retention to achieve its Offv shall begin on the date of successful completion of the Department's final construction inspection.
- 527.13 For each gallon of required Offv, the property owner shall provide the Department at least four (4) weeks before the proposed usage date:
- (a) For use of a SRC, a completed application to use the SRC; and
 - (b) For use of an in-lieu fee:
 - (1) Notification of intent to use an in-lieu fee; and
 - (2) Proof of payment of the fee.
- 527.14 If a lapse in satisfaction of the obligation to achieve an Offv occurs, the Department shall declare the property owner out of compliance and:

- (a) Assess the property owner the in-lieu fee annually for each gallon of Offv;
- (b) Pro-rate the assessment to the period of lapsed compliance if the property owner comes into compliance; and
- (c) Assess an administrative late fee.

527.15 Upon receipt of a notice related to noncompliance with an obligation to achieve an Offv, the property owner shall immediately:

- (a) Comply; and
- (b) Pay fees and charges assessed.

527.16 For a property owner who does not come into compliance within thirty (30) days after the date of the Department's notice of a lapse in satisfaction of an Offv obligation and who owns an SRC that has not been used to achieve the Offv for another property, the Department may apply that SRC to the Offv obligation that is out of compliance.

527.17 If the Department finds that an obligation has terminated or that its administration of payments would be improved, it may:

- (a) Pro-rate the amount of SRCs used and adjust accordingly in the Department's tracking system; and
- (b) Pro-rate the in-lieu fee and refund.

528 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: MAINTENANCE

528.1 Each owner or designee of each lot and parcel that is part of a site that undertook a major regulated project shall be responsible for maintenance required by the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) approved by the Department and shall record that responsibility in a declaration of covenants.

528.2 The Department may assign maintenance responsibility for a Shared Best Management Practice (S-BMP) in an approved SWMP after considering:

- (a) How maintenance will be achieved;
- (b) Each lot and parcel's responsibility relative to its reliance on each S-BMP and land cover to comply with this chapter;
- (c) Administrative feasibility; and

(d) Accountability and enforceability.

528.3 The owner, governmental agency, or other person with maintenance responsibility shall ensure that a Best Management Practice (BMP) and a land cover on a lot or parcel is maintained in good working order if:

- (a) The BMP or land cover was installed to meet the requirements of this chapter for a major regulated project; or
- (b) The Department certified a Stormwater Retention Credit for a gallon of retention capacity created by the BMP or land cover.

528.4 Natural land cover employed to comply with a retention requirement in this chapter shall not be converted to compacted or impervious land cover, unless the loss of retention capacity associated with the land conversion will be:

- (a) Offset by a corresponding increase in retention capacity elsewhere on the site that complies with the requirements of this chapter; or
- (b) Offset by a corresponding increase in use of off-site retention that complies with the requirements of this chapter; and
- (c) The Department approves a change to the previously approved SWMP for the site, showing how the loss of retention capacity will be offset.

528.5 Compacted land cover employed to comply with a retention requirement in this chapter shall not be converted to impervious land cover, unless the loss of retention capacity associated with the land conversion will be:

- (a) Offset by a corresponding increase in retention capacity elsewhere on the site that complies with the requirements of this chapter; or
- (b) Offset by a corresponding increase in use of off-site retention that complies with the requirements of this chapter; and
- (c) The Department approves a change to the previously approved SWMP for the site, showing how the loss of retention capacity will be offset.

528.6 Maintenance of each BMP and land cover shall comply with the applicable Department-approved SWMP, including promptly repairing and restoring each:

- (a) Grade surface;
- (b) Wall;
- (c) Drain;

- (d) Structure;
- (e) Foundation;
- (f) Sign;
- (g) Plant; and
- (h) Erosion or sediment control measure.

528.7 If the Department finds that a BMP or land cover is not being properly maintained:

- (a) The Department may require that the condition be corrected; and
- (b) The governmental agency, owner, or other person charged with maintenance responsibility shall correct the condition.

528.8 If an owner or other person charged with maintenance responsibility fails or refuses to correct a condition as the Department directs, the Department may:

- (a) Declare the owner or person out of compliance;
- (b) Take corrective action itself or through its contractor;
- (c) Assess the cost incurred and fees; and
- (d) Assess a fine or penalty.

528.9 If the Department determines that the condition of a BMP or land cover presents an actual or imminent harm to the environment or the public health, the Department may:

- (a) Declare the owner or other person charged with maintenance responsibility to be out of compliance;
- (b) Take protective and corrective action itself or through its contractor without prior notice to the owner;
- (c) Assess the cost incurred and fees; and
- (d) Assess a fine or penalty.

528.10 Used soil media removed from a BMP receiving drainage from an area intended for use or storage of motor vehicles shall not be re-used for planting or as fill

material and shall be disposed of in a landfill or at a transfer station for transport to a landfill.

528.11 Non-vegetative waste material from cleaning, maintaining, repairing, and replacing a BMP shall be disposed of in a landfill, trash transfer station, or other facility for processing these materials in accordance with District and Federal law.

529 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: COVENANTS AND EASEMENTS

529.1 The owner of each lot and parcel that is part of a site that undertook a major regulated project shall record with the Recorder of Deeds:

- (a) A declaration of covenants that includes the on-site and off-site responsibilities in the Department-approved Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP); and
- (b) An easement that the Department requires to ensure access for inspection and maintenance of a Best Management Practice (BMP) or land cover employed to comply with this chapter.

529.2 An agency of the federal government or District government shall not be required to make or record a declaration of covenants, except that, if a District-owned property is sold to a private owner or leased for more than three (3) years, the property's SWMP must be incorporated in a declaration of covenants and recorded as a burden on the property or the leasehold.

529.3 The declaration of covenants and easement shall:

- (a) Be determined legally sufficient by the Attorney General or the Department's designee;
- (b) Be binding on each subsequent owner;
- (c) Include an agreement to indemnify the District of Columbia, its officers, agents, and employees from and against all claims or liability that may arise out of or in connection with, either directly or indirectly, any of the owner's actions or omissions with regard to the construction, operation, maintenance or restoration of the BMP or land cover; and
- (d) Provide for inspection of and access to the BMP or land cover at reasonable times by the Department or its authorized representative.

529.4 If the Department determines that a change to an approved SWMP for a site affects the terms of a declaration of covenants or an easement required by this chapter, the owner of each affected lot or parcel of that site shall revise as the Department approves and record the declaration of covenants or easement accordingly.

530 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: IN-LIEU FEE

530.1 The base in-lieu fee established by the Department for a purpose of this chapter shall represent the full life-cycle cost for the Department to retain one gallon (1 gal.) of stormwater for one (1) year, including the following costs:

- (a) Project planning;
- (b) Project design;
- (c) Project management;
- (d) Construction and installation;
- (e) Operations and maintenance;
- (f) Project financing;
- (g) Land acquisition;
- (h) Administration of the in-lieu fee program; and
- (i) Legal support for the in-lieu fee program.

530.2 The Department shall annually adjust the base in-lieu fee to account for inflation, using the Urban Consumer Price Index published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

530.3 The Department may re-evaluate the costs underlying the in-lieu fee and re-base the in-lieu fee as the Department determines necessary.

530.4 The Department shall provide notice in the *D.C. Register* prior to re-basing the in-lieu fee.

530.5 An in-lieu fee payment shall be based on the in-lieu fee in effect at the time payment is made.

530.6 An in-lieu fee payment shall:

- (a) Be used solely to achieve increased retention in the District of Columbia;
- (b) Be used to achieve increased retention in the Anacostia watershed, if the payment achieves Off-Site Retention Volume for an Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone site.

- (c) Be deposited in the Stormwater In-Lieu Fee Payment Special Purpose Revenue Fund, established by The Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, effective March 16, 1985, as amended (D.C. Law 5-188; D.C. Official Code § 8-103.01 *et seq.*).

531 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: CERTIFICATION OF STORMWATER RETENTION CREDITS

531.1 Only the Department shall certify a Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC); and no SRC shall be valid and usable for the purposes of this chapter unless the Department certifies it.

531.2 The Department shall:

- (a) Assign a unique serial number to each SRC; and
- (b) Retain and track information about each SRC, including final sale price.

531.3 A gallon of retention capacity in a Best Management Practice (BMP) or land cover is eligible for SRC certification if it meets the following eligibility requirements:

- (a) The gallon retained by the BMP or land cover shall:
 - (1) Be in excess of the Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRV) for a major regulated project or, for a site that is not regulated, in excess of pre-project retention;
 - (2) Be no more than the SRC ceiling; and
 - (3) Not be installed to comply with a stormwater management requirement of a statute, regulation, or court order, including for:
 - (A) Reduction of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) in compliance with the court-approved consent decree, including court-approved modifications, for reducing CSOs in the District of Columbia, except that retention capacity installed on an experimental basis as a requirement of the consent decree shall be eligible if a subsequent modification of the consent decree ends the requirement to maintain that retention capacity; or
 - (B) Compliance with a Watershed Implementation Plan established under a Total Maximum Daily Load for the Chesapeake Bay.

- (b) Design, installation, and operation shall comply with a Department-approved Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP);
- (c) The Department's final construction inspection shall be successfully completed;
- (d) A Department inspection shall be successfully completed within six (6) months before the Department decides to certify an SRC; and
- (e) An executed maintenance contract or a signed promise to follow a maintenance plan for the period of time for which the certification of SRCs is requested, in compliance with the Department-approved SWMP for the BMP or land cover, shall be in place.

531.4 The SRC-eligible retention capacity described in Subsection 531.3(a) shall be calculated using the formulas in Chapter seven (7) of the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook.

531.5 The Department shall begin accepting applications for SRC certification after this section is published as final in the *D.C. Register*.

531.6 A person submitting an application for SRC certification shall be the owner of the land with the SRC-eligible BMP or land cover or shall have been assigned the right to a SRC that is certified.

531.7 The Department may reject as premature an application for SRC certification if it is submitted more than three (3) months before the end of the preceding period of time for which the Department had certified a SRC for the retention capacity.

531.8 The Department shall not consider an incomplete application for SRC certification.

531.9 A complete application for SRC certification shall include:

- (a) A completed Department application form;
- (b) Documentation of the right to the SRC that would be certified;
- (c) A copy of the Department-approved SWMP for the BMP or land cover with SRC-eligible retention capacity and the area draining into it;
- (d) A copy of the as-built SWMP or the BMP or land cover with SRC-eligible retention capacity and the area draining into it, certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia and meeting the requirements of this chapter;

- (e) An executed maintenance contract or a signed promise to follow a maintenance plan for the period of time for which the certification of the SRC is requested;
- (f) Other documentation that the Department requires to determine that the eligibility requirements are satisfied, including documentation that a maintenance provider has the expertise and capacity to provide required maintenance for the time period of SRC certification; and
- (g) A signed promise from the owner of the property on which the BMP or land cover is located to notify the Department if, during the period of time for which a SRC is certified, the property is sold or otherwise transferred to another person.

531.10 If the Department determines that a complete application meets the eligibility requirements, it shall certify up to three (3) years' worth of SRCs for each gallon of SRC-eligible retention capacity.

531.11 The Department shall not certify an SRC:

- (a) For a period of time that overlaps with the period of time for which the Department has already certified an SRC for the same retention capacity;
- (b) For a period that begins earlier than the date of the submittal of a complete application; or
- (c) For ineligible retention capacity.

531.12 The Department may waive submittal of documentation required for a complete application if the Department has the documentation on file that reflects current conditions, except that the Department shall not waive submittal of a current maintenance agreement or maintenance contract for the BMP or land cover.

531.13 The Department may conduct an inspection of a BMP or land cover for the purposes of this section before certification of an SRC and after certification.

531.14 The Department may refuse to certify an SRC for a person:

- (a) Who is currently lapsed in compliance with an obligation to fulfill an Off-Site Retention Volume for a property; or
- (b) Who is an original SRC owner for another SRC and who is currently not maintaining the associated BMP or land cover as promised for the period of time for which the Department certified that SRC.

- 531.15 At the Director's discretion and to allow for the aggregation of SRCs, the Department may approve a SWMP that proposes aggregation of retention from small sites under a common design and that:
- (a) Would not otherwise trigger a stormwater management performance requirement in this chapter;
 - (b) Proposes the use of a common design for multiple installations of a BMP;
 - (c) Specifies well-defined technical criteria for location and placement of each BMP;
 - (d) Specifies details for how multiple installations will be constructed, operated, and maintained;
 - (e) Contains requirements for inspection by the Department or a Department-approved third party;
 - (f) Demonstrates the technical capacity to locate, design, install, and maintain each BMP; and
 - (g) Demonstrates that the requirements of this chapter will be met.

532 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: LIFESPAN OF STORMWATER RETENTION CREDITS

- 532.1 A Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) may be banked indefinitely, until:
- (a) It is used to achieve a gallon of Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv) for one (1) year; or
 - (b) The Department retires it.
- 532.2 The Department shall retire an SRC if:
- (a) An SRC owner submits a complete Department-provided application for retirement and the Department approves it; or
 - (b) A final determination to retire a SRC is made pursuant to this section.
- 532.3 Only the owner of an SRC may submit to the Department an application for retirement of that SRC.
- 532.4 An original SRC owner with an obligation to maintain a Best Management Practice (BMP) or land cover for a year for which the Department has certified an

SRC may quit that obligation by submitting and receiving the Department's approval of a:

- (a) Request that the Department retire the SRC corresponding to the year for which maintenance is required, if that SRC has not been used or sold;
- (b) Request that the Department retire another SRC; or
- (c) Payment of the in-lieu fee to the Department.

532.5 If the Department determines that there is a retention failure associated with a certified SRC, the Department may:

- (a) If the SRC has not been sold or used:
 - (1) Deny use of the SRC to achieve an Offv;
 - (2) Deny an application for transfer of ownership of the SRC;
 - (3) Retire the SRC; and
 - (4) Give notice to the owner of the SRC of the right to contest the denial or retirement through the administrative appeals process pursuant to Section 506 of this chapter, and give public notice of the denial or retirement on the Department's website for fifteen (15) days;
- (b) If the SRC has been sold or used:
 - (1) Order the original SRC owner to replace the SRC with another SRC; or
 - (2) Assess on the original SRC owner the in-lieu fee corresponding to the SRC; and
 - (3) Give notice to the original SRC owner of the right to contest the determination through the administrative appeals process pursuant to Section 506 of this chapter.

532.6 If a person fails to comply with the Department's order to replace an SRC or pay the in-lieu fee within sixty (60) days, the Department may assess an administrative late fee of ten percent (10%) of the corresponding in-lieu fee payment.

532.7 If a retention failure associated with a SRC occurs, the Department may calculate compensatory SRCs and the in-lieu fee to reflect the time period for which the retention failure occurred.

532.8 If a retention failure associated with an SRC occurs or a SRC owner requests that the Department retire an SRC, the Department may pro-rate a SRC or an in-lieu fee payment accordingly.

533 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: OWNERSHIP OF STORMWATER RETENTION CREDITS

533.1 A Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) may be bought and sold.

533.2 No person may sell a SRC that:

- (a) Has already been used to achieve an Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv); or
- (b) The person does not own.

533.3 No person may complete a transfer of SRC ownership without receiving the Department's approval.

533.4 A complete application for transfer of SRC ownership shall be in writing on a Department-provided form that includes:

- (a) The unique serial number of each SRC;
- (b) Identification of the seller and the buyer, including contact information; and
- (c) The purchase price.

533.5 Only the existing owner of an SRC (the seller) and the proposed SRC owner (the buyer) shall apply to transfer SRC ownership.

533.6 Before approving a transfer of SRC ownership, the Department shall verify the ownership and status of each SRC.

533.7 The Department shall undertake efforts to publicly share information of the price, purchase, sale, value, time, certification, and use of an SRC that is not personal, proprietary, a trade secret, or otherwise confidential.

534 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT: CERTIFICATION OF STORMWATER RETENTION CREDITS FOR A BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE OR LAND COVER INSTALLED BEFORE EFFECTIVE DATE OF STORMWATER RETENTION PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

534.1 A person may apply for certification of a Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) for a gallon of retention capacity in a Best Management Practice (BMP) or land cover installed before the end of Transition Period One (TP1) or in compliance with a Stormwater Management Plan approved by the Department before the end of TP1 if:

- (a) The BMP or land cover was installed after May 1, 2009; and
- (b) The retention capacity meets the requirements for certification of a SRC, with the modifications in this section.

534.2 A gallon of retention capacity in an existing BMP or land cover is eligible for SRC certification if it meets the following eligibility requirements:

- (a) The gallon retained by the BMP or land cover shall:
 - (1) Be in excess of the water quality treatment requirements in the Department's stormwater management regulations in place at the time the project was approved, or, for a site that was not regulated, in excess of pre-project retention;
 - (2) Be no more than the SRC ceiling; and
 - (3) Not be installed to comply with a stormwater management requirement of a statute, regulation, or court order, including for:
 - (A) Reduction of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) in compliance with the court-approved consent decree, including court-approved modifications, for reducing CSOs in the District of Columbia, except that retention capacity installed on an experimental basis as a requirement of the consent decree shall be eligible if a subsequent modification of the consent decree ends the requirement to maintain that retention capacity; or
 - (B) Compliance with a Watershed Implementation Plan established under a Total Maximum Daily Load for the Chesapeake Bay.

- (b) An as-built Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) shall document the design, installation, and operation of the BMP or land cover in sufficient detail for the Department to determine its retention capacity in compliance with the specifications and calculations in the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG);
- (c) A Department inspection shall be successfully completed within six (6) months before the Department decides to certify an SRC; and
- (d) An executed maintenance contract or a signed promise to follow the Department-approved maintenance plan for the period of time for which the certification of SRCs is requested.

534.3

For the purposes of certifying an SRC for a BMP or land cover installed before the end of TP1 or in compliance with a SWMP approved by the Department before the end of TP1, a person shall submit the following as a complete application:

- (a) A completed, Department-provided application form;
- (b) If applicable, a copy of the Department-approved SWMP for the BMP or land cover and the area draining into it, certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia that the SWMP meets the requirements of this chapter;
- (c) A copy of the as-built SWMP for the BMP or land cover and the area draining into it, certified by a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia that the SWMP meets the requirements of this chapter;
- (d) Documentation of pre-project site conditions;
- (e) An executed maintenance contract or a signed promise to follow a maintenance plan for the period of time for which the certification of SRCs is requested;
- (f) A signed promise from the owner of the property on which the BMP or land cover is located to notify the Department if, during the period of time for which SRCs are certified, the property is sold or otherwise transferred to another person; and
- (g) Other documentation that the Department requires to determine that the eligibility requirements for certification of SRCs are satisfied.

535-539

[RESERVED]

540 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: APPLICABILITY

- 540.1 No person shall engage in razing or land-disturbing activity, including stripping, clearing, grading, grubbing, excavating, and filling of land, without obtaining the Department's approval of a soil erosion and sediment control plan, unless exempted in this chapter.
- 540.2 Notwithstanding any exemptions provided in this chapter, a person who engages in a demolition project that results in debris, dust, or sediment leaving the site shall apply each necessary control measure, upon receiving instruction to do so by the Department.
- 540.3 Notwithstanding any exemptions provided in this chapter, a person who exposes erodible material and causes erosion shall apply each necessary control measure, upon receiving instruction to do so by the Department.
- 540.4 A person who applies for Department approval of a soil erosion and sediment control plan shall be the owner of the property where the activity is to take place.
- 540.5 The approved soil erosion and sediment control plan shall govern all construction work requiring the control of soil erosion and sediment.
- 540.6 At the Director's discretion, the Department may establish conditions for a general or blanket approval of soil erosion and sediment control plans that are solely covering specified activities carried out under and complying with specifications approved by the Department. These conditions may include requirements for an applicant to provide notice to the Department and comply with inspections as would normally be required under this chapter. The Department shall establish and revise any such conditions as necessary and publish them on its website as updates to the District of Columbia Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.

541 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: EXEMPTIONS

- 541.1 The following land-disturbing activities are exempt from the requirement to comply with the soil erosion and sediment control provisions of this chapter, except as noted below and in Section 540 (Soil Erosion and Sediment Control: Applicability):
 - (a) For an individual house, townhouse, or rowhouse:
 - (1) Gardening;
 - (2) Landscaping;
 - (3) Repairs;

- (4) Maintenance;
- (5) Stormwater retrofits, provided that:
 - (A) The soil allows for percolation; and
 - (B) The retrofit location is no closer than ten feet (10 ft.) from a building foundation;
- (6) Utility service connection, repair, or upgrade;
- (b) A project for which the total cost is less than nine thousand dollars (\$9,000);
- (c) Tilling, planting, or harvesting of agricultural or horticultural crops;
- (d) Installation of fencing, a gate, signpost, or a pole;
- (e) Emergency work to protect life, limb or property, and emergency repairs, except that the following is not exempted to the extent described:
 - (1) The land disturbed must still be shaped and stabilized in accordance with the requirements of this chapter;
 - (2) Generally applicable control measures shall be used; and
 - (3) A plan shall be submitted within three (3) weeks after beginning the emergency work; and
- (f) Activities that disturb less than fifty square feet (50 ft²).

542 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: PLAN

- 542.1 The soil erosion and sediment control plan shall not be approved without the date and signature of the Director or the Director's designee stamped on the plan.
- 542.2 The approved soil erosion and sediment control plan for a project shall be available on site for Department review for the entire period of construction during ordinary business hours.
- 542.3 The Department shall approve a soil erosion and sediment control plan only if the Department determines the following:
 - (a) The plan meets the requirements of this chapter and of the Department's Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control;

- (b) The applicant has paid each applicable fee; and
- (c) The applicant has certified, in writing, that he or she will implement each control measure specified in the plan.

542.4 The Department may, with respect to a soil erosion and sediment control plan:

- (a) Reject a submission as incomplete;
- (b) Approve;
- (c) Deny;
- (d) Approve or deny in part; and
- (e) Require conditions or modifications.

542.5 If a plan is disapproved, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing, providing the specific reasons for the disapproval of the plan.

542.6 The Department may suggest modifications, terms, and conditions necessary to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

542.7 A soil erosion and sediment control plan may cover multiple phases of a project.

542.8 The applicant shall submit two (2) sets of prints of the soil erosion and sediment control plan to the Department for review.

542.9 The applicant shall, at a minimum, provide the following information on the soil erosion and sediment control plan:

- (a) A title that indicates the plan is a soil erosion and sediment control plan;
- (b) A project narrative;
- (c) The address of the property;
- (d) The lot, square, or parcel numbers;
- (e) The name, address, and telephone number of:
 - (1) The property owner;
 - (2) The developer; and

- (3) The plan designer;
- (f) For sites where work will be done on slopes in excess of fifteen percent (15%), the seal and signature of a professional engineer, licensed in the District of Columbia;
- (g) A vicinity sketch indicating north arrow, scale, and other information necessary to locate the property;
- (h) One of the following horizontal scales of profile, unless otherwise approved:
 - (1) One inch equals ten feet (1 in. = 10 ft);
 - (2) One inch equals twenty feet (1 in. = 20 ft);
 - (3) One inch equals thirty feet (1 in. = 30 ft);
 - (4) One inch equals forty feet (1 in. = 40 ft);
 - (5) One inch equals fifty feet (1 in. = 50 ft); or
 - (6) One inch equals eighty feet (1 in. = 80 ft);
- (i) One of the following vertical scales of profile, unless otherwise approved:
 - (1) One inch equals two feet (1 in. = 2 ft);
 - (2) One inch equals four feet (1 in. = 4 ft);
 - (3) One inch equals five feet (1 in. = 5 ft); or
 - (4) One inch equals ten feet (1 in. = 10 ft);
- (j) Existing features that may be relevant factors in the development of an erosion prevention plan, such as vegetation, wildlife habitat, water areas, and topsoil conditions;
- (k) The existing and proposed topography, including clear identification of all areas of slope greater than fifteen percent (15%);
- (l) The proposed grading and earth disturbance including:
 - (1) Surface area involved;
 - (2) Volume of spoil material;

- (3) Volume of borrow material; and
 - (4) Limits of clearing and grading including limitation of mass clearing and grading whenever possible;
- (m) Storm drainage provisions, including:
- (1) Velocities and quantities of flow from a sediment control measure to an approved point of discharge; and
 - (2) Site conditions around each point of surface water discharge from the site;
- (n) Erosion and sediment control provisions to minimize on-site erosion and prevent off-site sedimentation including:
- (1) Provisions specified to ensure land disturbance does not extend beyond the proposed area of disturbance;
 - (2) Details of grading practices that will be used on the site;
 - (3) Methods to minimize, to the extent practicable, off-site vehicle tracking of sediment and generation of dust; and
 - (4) Design details for structural control measures, including size and location of each erosion and sediment control measure, including:
 - (A) Use of a crushed stone dike on each access road that is above grade; and
 - (B) Use of a stabilized construction entrance for a construction project on each access road;
- (o) Details of each interim and permanent stabilization measure, including statement of intent to adhere to the following, by placing the statement on the soil erosion and sediment control plan:

“Following initial land disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or interim stabilization shall be completed within seven (7) calendar days for the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes greater than three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical (3:1); and fourteen (14) days for all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site. The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to those areas which are shown on the plan and are being used for material storage other than stockpiling, or for those areas on which actual construction activities are

being performed. Maintenance shall be performed as necessary so that stabilized areas continuously meet the appropriate requirements of the District of Columbia Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control;”

- (p) The sequence of construction, including:
 - (1) A description of the relationship between the implementation and maintenance of controls, including permanent and interim stabilization and the various stages or phases of earth disturbance and construction; and
 - (2) A sequence for each of the following activities:
 - (A) Clearing and grubbing for those areas necessary for installation of perimeter controls;
 - (B) Construction of perimeter controls;
 - (C) Remaining clearing and grubbing;
 - (D) Road grading;
 - (E) Grading for the remainder of the site;
 - (F) Utility installation, including the use or blocking of storm drains after construction;
 - (G) Final grading, landscaping, or stabilization; and
 - (H) Removal of controls;
- (q) A general description of the predominant soil types on the site, as described by the appropriate soil survey information available from the United States Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service;
- (r) Recommendations for areas with unstable soils from a professional engineer licensed in the District of Columbia; and
- (s) A statement placed on the soil erosion and sediment control plan stating that the applicant shall contact the Department to schedule a preconstruction meeting before the commencement of a land-disturbing activity.

- 542.10 After receiving notification that a soil erosion and sediment control plan meets the requirements for the Department's approval, the applicant shall submit a final preconstruction application including:
- (a) One (1) Mylar copy of the plan, except for a site that disturbs less than five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) of land;
 - (b) Seven (7) paper copies of the plan, except a site that disturbs less than five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) of land shall submit four (4) paper copies; and
 - (c) Proof that each applicable fee for Department services has been paid.
- 542.11 The Department shall issue the approved copies of the soil erosion and sediment control plan after the applicant has submitted proof that each applicable fee for Department services has been paid.
- 542.12 Following approval of the plan, the applicant shall request the Department's approval at each of the following stages of construction:
- (a) Installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading; and
 - (b) Final stabilization of the site before the removal of erosion and sediment controls. Final stabilization means that all land-disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the following two (2) criteria are met:
 - (1) A uniform (for example, evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of seventy percent (70%) of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or
 - (2) Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.
- 542.13 A soil erosion and sediment control plan shall be designed in compliance with this chapter by a District-licensed:
- (a) Professional engineer;
 - (b) Land surveyor; or
 - (c) Architect.

542.14 In support of a plan which it submits for approval, the applicant shall provide additional available information that the Department considers necessary to demonstrate compliance with erosion and sediment control requirements in this chapter.

542.15 A copy of each approved plan shall be at the construction site from the date of commencement of the construction activities to the date of final stabilization and shall be made available for the Department's inspection.

543 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: REQUIREMENTS

543.1 Erosion and sediment control measures shall be those the Department approves.

543.2 The Department shall maintain a copy of its Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on its website and make a hard copy available for review at its offices.

543.3 Soil erosion and sediment control measures shall prevent transportation of sediment from the site.

543.4 Waterway crossing and stream bank protection measures designed and installed in compliance with the Department's Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control shall be assumed to be adequate for that purpose.

543.5 A best management practice shall be protected from sedimentation and other damage during construction to ensure proper post-construction operation.

543.6 Erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place before and during land disturbance, except as otherwise specifically stated.

543.7 Erosion and sediment control measures shall be in place to stabilize an exposed area as soon as practicable after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased but no later than fourteen (14) days following cessation, except that temporary or permanent stabilization shall be in place at the end of each day of underground utility work that is not contained within a larger development site.

543.8 Permanent stabilization of streets and parking areas shall be with base course crushed stone or other Department-approved measures.

543.9 Measures shall be implemented and corrective action taken, including as specified by the Department, to prevent the discharge to District sewers or District waterbodies of erodible material or waste material including those materials that have been transported off site.

543.10 A site disturbing greater than five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) of land shall:

- (a) Adhere to a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that:
 - (1) The Department provides in its Stormwater Management Guidebook,
 - (2) The Department approves as including the minimum measures in the Department-provided SWPPP; or
 - (3) Is required under the Construction General Permit issued by Region III of the United States Environmental Protection Agency; and
- (b) Post a legible copy of the SWPPP on site.

543.11 A person shall avoid work on a slope in excess of fifteen percent (15%), to the maximum extent practicable. Where avoidance is not practicable, the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the site shall be designed, signed, and sealed by a professional engineer, licensed in the District of Columbia, and the applicant shall incorporate additional protection strategies which the Department may require in order to prevent erosion or transportation of sediments from the site.

543.12 Except on an area that is undergoing construction, perimeter controls that disturb land, including dikes, swales, ditches, and perimeter slopes, shall be stabilized within one (1) week of initial land disturbance or redistribution:

- (a) On the surface of each disturbed area; and
- (b) On each associated slope greater than three (3) horizontal to one (1) vertical (3:1).

543.13 Runoff from the site shall be controlled by either diverting or conveying the runoff through areas with erosion and sediment control measures, such as through the installation of lined conveyance ditches, channels, or checkdams.

543.14 Critical area stabilization shall be applied to each cut and fill slope:

- (a) That is equal to or steeper than 3:1;
- (b) That is flatter than 3:1 if the Department determines that the soil characteristics require it; and
- (c) To every cut and fill slope when construction is out-of-season for planting and until permanent protection can be provided.

- 543.15 If the Department determines that a cut and fill slope is likely to result in erosion by stormwater of sediment from the site onto adjacent property or a nearby waterbody, then the cut and fill slope shall be protected against erosion by the use of structural diversions that are protected by vegetation or matting, in a frequency and manner that a geotechnical or civil engineer licensed in the District of Columbia has determined, based on site conditions, is sufficient to prevent erosion.
- 543.16 Stockpiled material:
- (a) That is actively being used during a phase of construction shall be protected against erosion by establishing and maintaining perimeter controls around the stockpile; and
 - (b) That is not being actively used or added to shall be stabilized with mulch, temporary vegetation, hydro-seed or plastic within fifteen (15) calendar days after its last use or addition.
- 543.17 Sediment traps or basins and other erosion and sediment controls shall be:
- (a) Installed no later than the first phase of land grading;
 - (b) Installed as soon as new site-related runoff is detected; and
 - (c) Employed at all times to protect inlets or storm sewers below silt-producing areas.
- 543.18 Debris basins, diversions, waterways, and related structures shall be seeded and mulched, or have sod or a stabilization blanket installed immediately after they are built.
- 543.19 Construction site access measures to minimize off-site vehicle tracking shall:
- (a) Be installed no later than the first day of construction;
 - (b) Stabilize each construction entrance;
 - (c) Include each additional measure required to keep sediment from being:
 - (1) Tracked, or otherwise carried, onto public streets by construction vehicles; and
 - (2) Washed into a storm drain or waterway; and
 - (d) Comply with all other Department requirements.

- 543.20 Off-site accumulations of sediment:
- (a) Shall be removed daily during construction; and
 - (b) Shall be removed immediately if the Department so requires after an inspection.
- 543.21 Maintenance shall be performed to prevent stabilized areas from becoming unstabilized.
- 543.22 A sign that notifies the public to contact the Department in the event of erosion or other pollution shall be prominently posted on every site subject to this chapter, and the sign shall:
- (a) Be in plain view of and readable by the public at a distance of twelve feet (12 ft);
 - (b) Be placed at each entrance to the site or as directed by the Department; and
 - (c) Provide contact information identified by the Department, including telephone numbers and email address.

544 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: ROADWAY PROJECTS

- 544.1 Rough graded rights-of-way awaiting installation of utilities or pavement shall be protected by the installation of:
- (a) Interceptor dikes across rights-of-way so located as to limit roadway grade to a length between dikes of not more than five hundred feet (500 ft); or
 - (b) Alternative controls that are recommended by a Professional Engineer (PE) licensed in the District of Columbia and that are approved by the Department.
- 544.2 Temporary diversion dikes and flumes, or alternative controls that are recommended by a PE licensed in the District of Columbia and that are approved by the Department, shall be used to carry runoff down cut-and-fill slopes to an outlet approved by the Department as part of the soil erosion and sediment control plan.
- 544.3 A permanent drainage structure, including diversions at top-of-slope cuts and diversions to lead runoff to a storm sewer or other suitable outlet, shall be installed at the completion of rough grading, unless the Department approves an alternative that has been recommended by a PE licensed in the District of Columbia.

**545 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: BUILDINGS,
DEMOLITION, RAZING, AND SITE DEVELOPMENT**

- 545.1 Erosion shall be controlled by the installation of gutters and downspouts as soon as practicable.
- 545.2 Measures shall be taken to achieve a non-eroding velocity for stormwater exiting from a roof or downspout or to temporarily pipe that stormwater directly to a storm drain.
- 545.3 The site work shall maximize the preservation of natural vegetation and limit the removal of vegetation to that which is necessary for construction or landscaping activity.
- 545.4 If site conditions preclude employment of other means of erosion control, the Department may approve installation of small dikes constructed along a low-lying perimeter area of a job site.
- 545.5 In an area along a waterbody, a buffer must be established:
- (a) By not disturbing the land immediately adjacent to the waterbody, except to restore native vegetation;
 - (b) Of at least twenty-five feet (25 ft) on both sides of the water body, measured perpendicular to and horizontally from the top of bank; and
 - (a) With vegetation or other measure required by the Department to insure that the buffer acts as a filter to trap sediment and keep it onsite.
- 545.6 The Department may approve an exception to or modification of the requirement for a project to establish a buffer if:
- (a) During construction, the project employs the control measures specified in the Department-approved Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the project; and
 - (b) By the end of construction and thereafter, the project:
 - (1) Achieves a 1.7 inch Stormwater Retention Volume (SWR_v) for the area of land disturbance within the buffer, calculated using the SWR_v formula in Section 520 of this chapter, with a P equal to 1.7 inches;
 - (2) Applies for relief from extraordinarily difficult site conditions for a portion of the 1.7 inch SWR_v and achieves the treatment and off-site retention requirements for the volume of relief granted; or

- (3) Receives a Department determination to grant relief for a portion of a the 1.7 inch SWRV, on-site treatment is not feasible, and the Department approves alternatives to on-site treatment that will help to protect or restore the waterbody for which the buffer is intended; and
- (c) The land disturbance is:
 - (1) Required to construct, install, or repair a:
 - (A) Public trail for walking, biking, and similar purposes;
 - (B) Public point of access for boating, fishing, or viewing a waterbody; or
 - (C) Stormwater outfall or other utility line; or
 - (2) Required to enable development of the rest of the site in a manner that is similar to the proposed project.

546 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

- 546.1 If the land-disturbing activity involves work on an underground utility, the site shall comply with the following requirements:
- (a) No more than five hundred linear feet (500 ft) of trench shall be open at any one time;
 - (b) All excavated material shall be placed on the uphill side of a trench;
 - (c) Interim or permanent stabilization shall be installed upon completion of refilling; and
 - (d) When natural or artificial grass filter strips are used to collect sediment from excavated material, mulches and matting shall be used in order to minimize erosion of these materials.

547 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL

- 547.1 If a site involves a land disturbance of five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) or more, the owner of the site and the site manager shall ensure that a responsible person is present or available as this section requires.

547.2 A responsible person shall, while the site is in a phase involving land-disturbing activity, ensure that the activity complies with this chapter by:

- (a) Inspecting the site and its erosion and sediment control measures at least once biweekly and after a rainfall event to identify and remedy each potential or actual erosion problem;
- (b) Being available to respond to each potential or actual erosion problem identified by construction personnel; and
- (c) Being available to speak on site with the Department to remedy each potential or actual erosion problem.

547.3 A responsible person shall be:

- (a) Licensed in the District of Columbia as a civil or geotechnical engineer, a land surveyor, or architect; or
- (b) Certified through a training program that the Department approves, including a course on erosion control provided by another jurisdiction or professional association.

547.4 During construction, the responsible person shall have available on site proof of professional licensing or of successful completion of a Department-approved training program.

547.5 A Department-approved training program shall cover the following topics, as demonstrated in the training syllabus:

- (a) The detrimental effects of sediment pollution to waterbodies;
- (b) The benefits of proper and effective erosion and sediment control implementation and maintenance;
- (c) The purpose and provisions of the District of Columbia erosion and sediment control laws, rules, and regulations;
- (d) A description of sediment as a pollutant;
- (e) The process of:
 - (1) Erosion;
 - (2) Sediment transport; and
 - (3) Sediment deposition;

- (f) Proper implementation of erosion and sediment control;
- (g) Recognition and correction of improperly implemented erosion and sediment controls;
- (h) Proper maintenance of erosion and sediment controls; and
- (i) Responsibilities of supervisory and enforcement personnel.

548-551 [RESERVED]

552 TRANSITION

552.1 Sections 500 through 545, 546, 547, and 599 of this chapter shall be enforced immediately upon publication as final, except as described below.

552.2 The Department shall enforce a transition to the stormwater management performance requirements in §§ 520 through 522, as follows:

- (a) A major regulated project submitting a complete Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP), as required under § 518.4, in support of a building permit application before the end of Transition Period One (TP1), shall:
 - (1) Be exempt from the requirements of §§ 520 through 522;
 - (2) Comply with the preceding stormwater management requirements for water quality treatment and detention, in 21 DCMR §§ 529-30 (as published at 35 DCR 21 (January 1, 1988)), as amended and effective through June 30, 2013; and
 - (3) Have the right to generate each applicable Stormwater Retention Credit for each gallon of eligible retention capacity in excess of the water quality treatment requirements in subparagraph (2).
- (b) A major land-disturbing activity submitting a complete SWMP, as required under § 518.4, in support of a building permit application after TP1 and before the end of Transition Period Two A (TP2A) and a major substantial improvement activity submitting a complete SWMP, as required under § 518.4, in support of a building permit application after TP1 and before the end of Transition Period Two B (TP2B) shall comply with this chapter, except that:
 - (1) The requirement in § 520 to achieve a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the 1.2 inch Stormwater Retention Volume (SWR_v) on site shall be waived; and

- (2) The entire SWRv may be achieved off-site, in accordance with § 527.
- (c) A major regulated project submitting a complete SWMP, as required under § 518.4, in support of a building permit application, for an area that was described explicitly in an Advanced Design (AD) and for which the approval of the AD reviewing body has not expired, shall comply with:
 - (1) Paragraph (a) of this subsection, if the AD was submitted before the end of TP1; and
 - (2) Paragraph (b) of this subsection, if the AD was submitted after TP1 and before the end of TP2A, for a major land-disturbing activity or before the end of TP2B, for a major substantial improvement activity.
- (d) An area of a multi-phased major land-disturbing activity for which each stormwater infrastructure and best management practice required in a Department-approved SWMP was installed during a preceding phase of construction shall be deemed to have achieved compliance with the stormwater management requirements of this chapter and shall not be required to submit a separate SWMP to support a building permit application.

552.3 A major regulated project shall comply with the stormwater management requirements of §§ 552.1 and 552.2 that are enforced at the time it submits a complete SWMP, as required under § 518.4, if:

- (a) The project must re-apply for a building permit because the preceding permit has expired under 12A DCMR § 105.5 or the permit application had been abandoned under 12A DCMR § 105.3.2; or
- (b) The project applies for a building permit after the approving body's approval of an AD has expired.

552.4 This section shall be narrowly construed, and nothing in this section shall be interpreted to otherwise affect the enforcement of the other requirements and procedures in this chapter.

Section 599 is amended to delete the section and replace it with the following:

599 DEFINITIONS

599.1 When used in this chapter, the following terms and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed:

Advanced Design (AD) - Detailed design for an area of a project described explicitly in a:

- (a) Stage Two (2) Planned Unit Development (PUD) application to the District Zoning Commission;
- (b) Application for design review under the Capitol Gateway Overlay District to the District Zoning Commission; and
- (c) Final design submission to the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC).

Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone (AWDZ) - the following areas of the District of Columbia, as delineated on a map in the Department's Stormwater Management Guidebook:

- (a) Interstate 395 and all rights-of-way of Interstate 395, within the District, except for the portion of Interstate 395 that is north of E Street, S.W., or S.E.;
- (b) All land between that portion of Interstate 395 that is south of E Street, S.W., or S.E., and the Anacostia River or Washington Channel;
- (c) All land between that portion of Interstate 695, and all rights of way, that are south of E Street, S.W. or S.E., and the Anacostia River;
- (d) The portion of Interstate 295 that is north of the Anacostia River, within the District, and all rights-of-way of that portion of Interstate 295;
- (e) All land between that portion of Interstate 295 that is north of the Anacostia River and the Anacostia River;
- (f) The portions of:
 - (1) The Anacostia Freeway that are north or east of the intersection of the Anacostia Freeway and Defense Boulevard and all rights-of-way of that portion of the Anacostia Freeway;
 - (2) Kenilworth Avenue that extend to the northeast from the Anacostia Freeway to Eastern Ave; and
 - (3) Interstate 295, including its rights-of-way that are east of the Anacostia River and that extends to the southwest from the Anacostia Freeway to Defense Boulevard.

- (g) All land between those portions of the Anacostia Freeway, Kenilworth Avenue, and Interstate 295 described in paragraph (6) of this section and the Anacostia River;
- (h) All land that is adjacent to the Anacostia River and designated as parks, recreation, and open space on the District of Columbia Generalized Land Use Map, dated January 2002, except for the land that is:
 - (1) North of New York Avenue, N.E.;
 - (2) East of the Anacostia Freeway, including rights-of-way of the Anacostia Freeway;
 - (3) East of the portion of Kenilworth Avenue that extends to the northeast from the Anacostia Freeway to Eastern Avenue;
 - (4) East of the portion of Interstate 295, including its rights-of-way, that is east of the Anacostia River and that extends to the southwest from the Anacostia Freeway to Defense Boulevard, but excluding the portion of 295 and its rights-of-way that go to the northwest across the Anacostia River;
 - (5) Contiguous to that portion of the Suitland Parkway that is south of Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue; or
 - (6) South of a line drawn along, and as a continuation both east and west of the center line of the portion of Defense Boulevard between Brookley Avenue, S.W., and Mitscher Road, S.W.;
- (i) All land, excluding Eastern High School, that is:
 - (1) Adjacent to the land described in paragraph (8) of this section;
 - (2) West of the Anacostia River; and
 - (3) Designated as a local public facility on the District of Columbia Generalized Land Use Map, dated January 2002;
- (j) All land that is:
 - (1) South or east of that portion of Potomac Avenue, S.E., between Interstate 295 and 19th Street, S.E.; and
 - (2) West or north of the Anacostia River;
- (k) The portion of the Anacostia River within the District; and

(l) The Washington Channel.

Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone Site (AWDZ site) - A site within the Anacostia Waterfront Development Zone that undergoes a major regulated project that is publicly owned or publicly financed.

Animal confinement area - An area, including a structure, used to stable, kennel, enclose, or otherwise confine animals, not including confinement of a domestic animal on a residential property.

Applicant - A person or their agent who applies for approval pursuant to this chapter.

As-built plan - A set of architectural, engineering, or site drawings, sometimes including specifications that certifies, describes, delineates, and presents details of a completed construction project.

Best Management Practice (BMP) - Structural or nonstructural practice that minimizes the impact of stormwater runoff on receiving waterbodies and other environmental resources, especially by reducing runoff volume and the pollutant loads carried in that runoff.

Buffer - An area along a stream, river, or other natural feature that provides protection for that feature.

Building permit - Authorization for construction activity issued by the District of Columbia Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs.

Clearing - The removal of trees and brush from the land excluding the ordinary mowing of grass, pruning of trees or other forms of long-term landscape maintenance.

Common plan of development - Multiple, separate, and distinct land-disturbing, substantial improvement, or other construction activities taking place under, or to further, a single, larger plan, although they may be taking place at different times on different schedules.

Compacted cover - An area of land that is functionally permeable, but where permeability is impeded by increased soil bulk density as compared to natural cover, such as through grading, construction, or other activity and will require regular human inputs such as periodic planting, irrigation, mowing, or fertilization. Examples include landscaped planting beds, lawns, or managed turf.

Control measure - Technique, method, device, or material used to prevent, reduce, or limit discharge.

Construction - Activity conducted for the:

- (a) Building, renovation, modification, or razing of a structure; or
- (b) Movement or shaping of earth, sediment, or a natural or built feature.

Critical area stabilization - Stabilization of areas highly susceptible to erosion, including down-slopes and side-slopes, through the use of brick bats, straw, erosion control blanket mats, gabions, vegetation, and other control measures.

Cut - An act by which soil or rock is dug into, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced, or relocated and the conditions resulting from those actions.

Demolition - The removal of part or all of a building, structure, or built land cover.

Department - The District Department of the Environment or its agent.

Detention - Controlling the peak discharge rate of stormwater from a site.

Dewatering - Removing water from an area or the environment using an approved technology or method, such as pumping.

Director - The Director of the District Department of the Environment.

District - The District of Columbia.

Drainage area - Area contributing runoff to a single point.

Easement - A right acquired by a person to use another person's land for a special purpose.

Electronic media - Means of communication via electronic equipment, including the internet.

Erosion - The process by which the ground surface, including soil and deposited material, is worn away by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Excavation - An act by which soil or rock is cut into, dug, quarried, uncovered, removed, displaced or relocated and the conditions resulting from those actions.

Exposed area - Land that has been disturbed or land over which unstabilized soil or other erodible material is placed.

Grading - Causing disturbance of the earth, including excavating, filling, stockpiling of earth materials, grubbing, root mat or topsoil disturbance, or any combination of them.

Impervious cover - A surface area which has been compacted or covered with a layer of material that impedes or prevents the infiltration of water into the ground, examples include conventional streets, parking lots, rooftops, sidewalks, pathways with compacted sub-base, and any concrete, asphalt, or compacted gravel surface and other similar surfaces.

Infiltration - The passage or movement of surface water through the soil profile.

Land cover - Surface of land that is impervious, compacted, or natural.

Land cover change - Conversion of land cover from one type to another, typically in order to comply with a requirement of this chapter or to earn certification of a Stormwater Retention Credit.

Land-disturbing activity - Movement of earth, land, or sediment that disturbs the land surface and the related use of pervious land to support that movement. Land-disturbing activity includes stripping, grading, grubbing, trenching, excavating, transporting, and filling of land, as well as the use of pervious adjacent land for movement and storage of construction vehicles and materials. Land-disturbing activity does not include repaving or remilling that does not expose the underlying soil.

Low Impact Development (LID) - A land planning and engineering design approach to manage stormwater runoff within a development footprint. It emphasizes conservation, the use of on-site natural features, and structural best management practices to store, infiltrate, evapotranspire, retain, and detain rainfall as close to its source as possible with the goal of mimicking the runoff characteristics of natural cover.

Major land-disturbing activity - Activity that disturbs, or is part of a common plan of development that disturbs, five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) or greater of land area, except that multiple distinct areas that each disturb less than 5,000 ft² of land and that are in separate, non-adjacent sites do not constitute a major land-disturbing activity.

Major regulated project - A major land-disturbing activity or a major substantial improvement activity.

Major substantial improvement activity - Substantial improvement activity and associated land-disturbing activity, including such activities that are part of a common plan of development, for which the combined footprint of improved building and land-disturbing activity is five thousand square feet (5,000 ft²) or greater. A major substantial improvement activity may include a substantial improvement activity that is not associated with land disturbance.

Market value of a structure - Assessed value of the structure for the most recent year, as recorded in the real property assessment database maintained by the District of Columbia's Office of Tax and Revenue.

Natural cover - Land area that is dominated by vegetation and does not require regular human inputs such as irrigation, mowing, or fertilization to persist in a healthy condition. Examples include forest, meadow, or pasture.

Nonstructural Best Management Practice (BMP) - A land use, development, or management strategy to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff including conservation of natural cover or disconnection of impervious surface.

Off-site retention - Use of a stormwater retention credit or payment of in-lieu fee in order to achieve an off-site retention volume under these regulations.

Off-Site Retention Volume (Offv) - A portion of a required stormwater retention volume or required Water Quality Treatment Volume that is not retained on site.

On-site retention - Retention of a site's stormwater on that site or via conveyance to a shared best management practice on another site.

On-site stormwater management - Retention, detention, or treatment of stormwater on site or via conveyance to a shared best management practice.

Original Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) owner - A person who is indicated as the proposed SRC owner in an application to the Department for the certification of an SRC. The proposed SRC owner becomes the original SRC owner upon the Department's certification of the SRC.

Owner - The person who owns real estate or other property, or that person's agent.

Peak discharge - The maximum rate of flow of water at a given point and time resulting from a storm event.

Person - A legal entity, including an individual, partnership, firm, association, joint venture, public or private corporation, trust, estate, commission, board, public or private institution, cooperative, the District government and its agencies, and the federal government and its agencies.

Post-development - Describing conditions that may be reasonably expected to exist after completion of land development activity on a site.

Practice - A system, device, material, technique, process, or procedure that is used to control, reduce, or eliminate an impact from stormwater; except where the context indicates its more typical use as a term describing a custom, application, or usual way of doing something.

Pre-development - Describing conditions of meadow land and its relationship to stormwater before human disturbance of the land.

Pre-project - Describing conditions, including land covers, on a site that exist before the construction described in a stormwater management plan has begun.

Publicly-owned or publicly-financed project – A project:

- (a) That is District-owned or District-instrumentality owned;
- (b) Where at least fifteen percent (15%) of a project’s total cost is District-financed or District-instrumentality financed; or
- (c) That includes a gift, lease, or sale from District-owned or District instrumentality-owned property to a private entity.

Public Right of Way (PROW) - The surface, the air space above the surface (including air space immediately adjacent to a private structure located on public space or in a public right of way), and the area below the surface of any public street, bridge, tunnel, highway, railway track, lane, path, alley, sidewalk, or boulevard.

Public Space - All the publicly owned property between the property lines on a street, park, or other public property as such property lines are shown on the records of the District. This includes any roadway, tree space, sidewalk, or parking between such property lines, but it excludes adjacent parks and other public property that is not associated with the public right of way

Raze - The complete removal of a building or other structure down to the ground or to its foundation.

Record drawing - The final annotated set of engineering drawings for a construction project, which includes all deviations, field changes, approved changes, constructed depths of footing and structural elements, and horizontal and vertical locations of utility facilities referenced to survey data.

Responsible person - Construction personnel knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and certified by a Department-approved soil erosion and sedimentation control training program to assess conditions at the construction site that would impact the effectiveness of a soil erosion or sediment control measure on the site.

Retention - Keeping a volume of stormwater runoff on site through infiltration, evapo-transpiration, storage for non-potable use, or some combination of these.

Retention capacity - The volume of stormwater that can be retained by a best management practice or land cover.

Retention failure - Failure to retain a volume of stormwater for which there is an obligation to achieve retention, including retention that an applicant promises to achieve in order to receive Department-certified Stormwater Retention Credits. Retention failure may result from a failure in construction, operation, or maintenance; a change in stormwater flow; or a fraud, misrepresentation, or error in an underlying premise in an application.

Retrofit - A best management practice or land cover installed in a previously developed area to improve stormwater quality or reduce stormwater quantity relative to current conditions.

Runoff - That portion of precipitation (including snow-melt) which travels over the land surface, and also from rooftops, either as sheetflow or as channel flow, in small trickles and streams, into the main water courses.

Sediment - Soil, including soil transported or deposited by human activity or the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity.

Sedimentation - The deposition or transportation of soil or other surface materials from one place to another as a result of an erosion process.

Shared Best Management Practice (S-BMP) - A Best Management Practice (BMP), or combination of BMPs, providing stormwater management for stormwater conveyed from another site or sites.

Site - A tract, lot or parcel of land, or a combination of tracts, lots, or parcels of land for which development is undertaken as part of a unit, sub-division, or project. The mere divestiture of ownership or control does not remove a property from inclusion in a site.

Site Drainage Area (SDA) - The area that drains to a point on a site from which stormwater discharges.

Soil - All earth material of whatever origin that overlies bedrock and may include the decomposed zone of bedrock which can be readily excavated by mechanical equipment.

Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan - A set of drawings, calculations, specifications, details, and supporting documents related to minimizing or eliminating erosion and off-site sedimentation caused by stormwater on a construction site. It includes information on construction, installation, operation, and maintenance.

Soils report - A geotechnical report addressing all erosion and sediment control-related soil attributes, including but not limited to site soil drainage and stability.

Storm sewer - A system of pipes or other conduits which carries or stores intercepted surface runoff, street water, and other wash waters, or drainage, but excludes domestic sewage and industrial wastes.

Stormwater - Flow of water that results from runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater management - A system to control stormwater runoff with structural and nonstructural best management practices, including: (a) quantitative control of volume and rate of surface runoff and (b) qualitative control to reduce or eliminate pollutants in runoff.

Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG) - The current manual published by the Department containing design criteria, specifications, and equations to be used for planning, design, and construction, operations, and maintenance of a site and each best management practice on the site.

Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) - A set of drawings, calculations, specifications, details, and supporting documents related to the management of stormwater for a site. A SWMP includes information on construction, installation, operation, and maintenance.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) - A document that identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at a construction site, describes

practices to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharge from the site, and may identify procedures to achieve compliance.

Stormwater Retention Credit (SRC) - One gallon (1 gal.) of retention for one (1) year, as certified by the Department. May also be referred to as a RainReC.

Stormwater Retention Credit Ceiling - Maximum retention for which the Department will certify a Stormwater Retention Credit, calculated using the Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRv) equation with P equal to 1.7 inches.

Stormwater Retention Volume (SWRv) - Volume of stormwater from a site for which the site is required to achieve retention.

Stripping - An activity which removes or significantly disturbs the vegetative surface cover including clearing, grubbing of stumps and rock mat, and top soil removal.

Substantial improvement - A repair, alteration, addition, or improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started.

Structural best management practice - A practice engineered to minimize the impact of stormwater runoff, including a bioretention, green roof, permeable paving system, system to capture stormwater for non-potable uses, etc.

Supplemental review - A review that the Department conducts after the review it conducts for a first re-submission of a plan.

Swale - A narrow low-lying stretch of land which gathers or carries surface water runoff.

Transition Period One (TP1) – The one hundred and eighty (180) day period of time starting upon publication of the notice of adoption as final in the *D.C. Register* of the stormwater retention rulemaking. TP1 ends at the close of business on January 15, 2014.

Transition Period Two A (TP2A) – For a major land-disturbing activity, the three hundred and sixty-five (365) day period of time starting at the completion of Transition Period One. TP2A ends at the close of business on January 15, 2015.

Transition Period Two B (TP2B) – For a major substantial improvement activity, the five hundred and forty-five (545) day period of time starting at the completion of Transition Period One. TP2B ends at the close of business on July 14, 2015.

Waste material - Construction debris, dredged spoils, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.