CHESAPEAKE BAY LOCAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

2Title of Regulation:9 VAC 10-20-10 et seq.Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and3Management Regulations (amending 9VAC 10-20-30 through 9VAC 10-20-130, 9VAC 10-20-150,49 VAC 10-20-170, 9 VAC 10-20-250, and 9 VAC 10-20-260; adding 9 VAC 10-20-105, 9 VAC 10-20-171,59 VAC 10-20-181, 9 VAC 10-20-191, [9 VAC 10-20-201,]620-221, 9 VAC 10-20-225, and 9 VAC 10-20-231; repealing 9 VAC 10-20-140, 9 VAC 10-20-160, 9 VAC710-20-180 through 9 VAC 10-20-230, 9 VAC 10-20-270, and 9 VAC 10-20-280).

8 Statutory Authority: §§ 10.1-2103 and 10.1-2107 of the Code of Virginia.

9 9 VAC 10-20-30. Purpose of chapter.

A. The purpose of this chapter is to protect and improve the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay, its
 tributaries, and other state waters by minimizing the effects of human activity upon these waters and
 implementing the Act, which provides for the definition and protection of certain lands called Chesapeake
 Bay Preservation Areas, which if improperly used or developed may result in substantial damage to the
 water quality of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

15 B. This chapter establishes the criteria that counties, cities and towns (hereinafter "local governments") 16 shall use to determine the extent of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas within their jurisdictions. This 17 chapter establishes criteria for use by local governments in granting, denying or modifying requests to 18 rezone, subdivide, or to use and develop land in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. This chapter 19 identifies the requirements for changes which local governments shall incorporate into their comprehensive 20 plans, zoning ordinances and subdivision ordinances and employ to protect ensure that the use and 21 development of land in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas shall be accomplished in a manner that 22 protects the quality of state waters pursuant to §§ 10.1-2109 and 10.1-2111 of the Act.

23 **9 VAC 10-20-40. Definitions.**

The following words and terms used in this chapter have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. In addition, some terms not defined herein are defined in § 10.1-2101 of the Act.

"Act" means the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act found in Chapter 21 (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.) of Title 10.1
 of the Code of Virginia.

28 "Best management practice" means a practice, or combination of practices, that is determined by a state 29 or designated area-wide planning agency to be the most effective, practicable means of preventing or 30 reducing the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources to a level compatible with water quality 31 goals.

32 *"Board"* means the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board.

"Buffer area" means an area of natural or established vegetation managed to protect other components of
 a Resource Protection Area and state waters from significant degradation due to land disturbances.

"Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area" means any land designated by a local government pursuant to Part
 III (9 VAC 10-20-70 et seq.) of this chapter and § 10.1-2107 of the Act. A Chesapeake Bay Preservation
 Area shall consist of a Resource Protection Area and a Resource Management Area.

38 "Department" means the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department.

39 *"Development"* means the construction or substantial alteration of residential, commercial, industrial, 40 institutional, recreation, transportation or utility facilities or structures.

41 *"Director"* means the executive director of the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Department.

"Floodplain" means all lands that would be inundated by flood water as a result of a storm event of a
 100-year return interval.

Highly erodible soils" means soils (excluding vegetation) with an erodibility index (EI) from sheet and rill erosion equal to or greater than eight. The erodibility index for any soil is defined as the product of the formula RKLS/T, as defined by the "Food Security Act (F.S.A.) Manual" of August, 1988 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Soil Conservation Service, where K is the soil susceptibility to water erosion in the surface layer; R is the rainfall and runoff; LS is the combined effects of slope length and checks and Tis the soil less telerance.

49 combined effects of slope length and steepness; and T is the soil loss tolerance.

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"Highly permeable soils" means soils with a given potential to transmit water through the soil profile. Highly permeable soils are identified as any soil having a permeability equal to or greater than six inches of water movement per hour in any part of the soil profile to a depth of 72 inches (permeability groups "rapid" and "very rapid") as found in the "National Seils Soil Survey Handbook" of July, 1983 November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Soil Conservation Service.

"Impervious cover" means a surface composed of any material that significantly impedes or prevents
 natural infiltration of water into the soil. Impervious surfaces include, but are not limited to, roofs, buildings,
 streets, parking areas, and any concrete, asphalt or compacted gravel surface.

10 *"Infill"* means utilization of vacant land in previously developed areas.

"Intensely Developed Areas" means those areas designated by the local government pursuant to 9 VAC
 10-20-100 of this chapter.

- 13 "Local governments" means counties, cities and towns. This chapter applies to local governments in 14 Tidewater Virginia, as defined in § 10.1-2101 of the Act, but the provisions of this chapter may be used by 15 other local governments.
- 16 *"Local program"* means the measures by which a local government complies with the Act and this chapter.

"Local program adoption date" means the date a local government meets the requirements of
 [subsections A and B subdivisions 1 and 2] of 9 VAC 10-20-60 of Part II.

"Nontidal wetlands" means those wetlands other than tidal wetlands that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to § 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, in 33 CFR 328.3b.

24 "Plan of development" means any process for site plan review in local zoning and land development 25 regulations designed to ensure compliance with § 10.1-2109 of the Act and this chapter, prior to issuance of 26 a building permit.

27 "Public road" means a publicly owned road designed and constructed in accordance with water quality protection criteria at least as stringent as requirements applicable to the Virginia Department of 28 29 Transportation, including regulations promulgated pursuant to (i) the Erosion and Sediment Control Law (§ 10.1-560 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) and (ii) the Virginia Stormwater Management Act (§ 10.1-603.1 et 30 31 seq. of the Code of Virginia). This definition includes those roads where the Virginia Department of 32 Transportation exercises direct supervision over the design or construction activities, or both, and cases 33 where secondary roads are constructed or maintained, or both, by a local government in accordance with 34 the standards of that local government.

35 "Redevelopment" means the process of developing land that is or has been previously developed [so that 36 there is no increase in the amount of impervious cover and no further encroachment within the Resource 37 Protection Area].

"Resource Management Area" means that component of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area that is
 not classified as the Resource Protection Area.

40 "Resource Protection Area" means that component of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area comprised 41 of lands [at or near the shoreline adjacent to water bodies with perennial flow] that have an intrinsic water 42 quality value due to the ecological and biological processes they perform or are sensitive to impacts which 43 may result in significant degradation to the quality of state waters.

44 ["Shoreline" means the line describing the interface between land that is continually or, in the case of tidal 45 flows, routinely submerged under water and land that is not continually or routinely submerged.]

46 ["Silvicultural activities" means forest management activities, including but not limited to the harvesting of 47 timber, the construction of roads and trails for forest management purposes, and the preparation of property 48 for reforestation that are conducted in accordance with the silvicultural best management practices 49 developed and enforced by the State Forester pursuant to § 10.1-1105 of the Code of Virginia and are 50 located on property defined as real estate devoted to forest use under § 58.1-3230 of the Code of Virginia.]

51 *"Substantial alteration"* means expansion or modification of a building or development which that would 52 result in a disturbance of land exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet in the Resource Management Area 53 only. 1 *"Tidal shore"* or *"shore"* means land contiguous to a tidal body of water between the mean low water level 2 and the mean high water level.

3 *"Tidal wetlands"* means vegetated and nonvegetated wetlands as defined in § [62.1-13.2 28.2-1300] of 4 the Code of Virginia.

5 "Tidewater Virginia" means those jurisdictions named in § 10.1-2101 of the Act.

6 ["Tributary stream" means any perennial stream that is so depicted on the most recent U.S. Geological 7 Survey 7-1/2 minute topographic quadrangle map (scale 1:24,000), or any stream segment that has a 8 drainage area of at least 320 acres (one-half square mile), or both. Alternatively, local governments may 9 conduct more thorough investigations to accurately determine the perenniality of stream.]

10 *"Use"* means an activity on the land other han development including, but not limited to, agriculture, 11 horticulture and silviculture.

"Water-dependent facility" means a development of land that cannot exist outside of the Resource Protection Area and must be located on the shoreline by reason of the intrinsic nature of its operation. These facilities include, but are not limited to (i) ports; (ii) the intake and outfall structures of power plants, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants and storm sewers; (iii) marinas and other boat docking structures; (iv) beaches and other public water-oriented recreation areas; and (v) fisheries or other marine resources facilities.

PART II.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

20 9 VAC 10-20-50. Local program development.

21 Local governments shall develop measures (hereinafter called "local programs") necessary to comply with 22 the Act and this chapter. Counties and towns are encouraged to cooperate in the development of their local 23 programs. In conjunction with other state water quality programs, local programs shall encourage and 24 promote: (i) protection of existing high quality state waters and restoration of all other state waters to a 25 condition or quality that will permit all reasonable public uses and will support the propagation and growth of 26 all aquatic life, including game fish, which might reasonably be expected to inhabit them; (ii) safeguarding 27 the clean waters of the Commonwealth from pollution; (iii) prevention of any increase in pollution; (iv) 28 reduction of existing pollution: [and] (v) promotion of water resource conservation in order to provide for the 29 health, safety and welfare of the present and future citizens of the Commonwealth [; and (vi) assurance, to 30 the extent feasible, that all streams and shorelines will be protected by a forested or other riparian buffer 31 area].

32 9 VAC 10-20-60. Elements of program.

Local programs shall contain the elements listed below. Local governments shall adopt elements A and B concurrently and no later than 12 months after the adoption date of these regulations. Elements C through G shall also be in place within 12 months after the adoption date.

36 A. 1. A map delineating Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas.

37 B. 2. Performance criteria applying in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas that employ the 38 requirements in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter.

39 C. 3. A comprehensive plan or revision that incorporates the protection of Chesapeake Bay
 40 Preservation Areas and of the quality of state waters, *in accordance with criteria set forth in Part V (9* 41 VAC 10-20-170 et seq.) of this chapter.

42 D. 4. A zoning ordinance or revision that (i) incorporates measures to protect the quality of state waters 43 in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas, as set forth in [9 VAC 10-20-191 Part VI (9 VAC 10-20-181 et 44 seq.) of this chapter], and (ii) requires compliance with all criteria set forth in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 45 et seq.) of this chapter.

46 E. 5. A subdivision ordinance or revision that (i) incorporates measures to protect the quality of state
 47 waters in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas, as set forth in [9 VAC 10-20-201 Part VI (9 VAC 10-20 48 18 t seq.) of this chapter], and (ii) assures that all subdivisions in Chesapeake Bay Preservation
 49 Areas comply with the criteria set forth in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter.

50 **F.** 6. An erosion and sediment control ordinance or revision that requires compliance with the criteria in 51 Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter. G. 7. A plan of development process prior to the issuance of a building permit to assure that use and development of land in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas is accomplished in a manner that protects the quality of state waters.

PART III.

CHESAPEAKE BAY PRESERVATION AREA DESIGNATION CRITERIA.

6 **9 VAC 10-20-70. Purpose.**

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The criteria in this part provide direction for local government designation of the ecological and geographic extent of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas are divided into Resource Protection Areas and Resource Management Areas that are subject to the criteria in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) and the requirements in Part V (9 VAC 10-20-170 et seq.) of this chapter. In addition, the criteria in this part provide guidance for local government identification of areas suitable for redevelopment that are subject to the redevelopment criteria in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter.

14 9 VAC 10-20-80. Resource Protection Areas.

A. [*At a minimum*,] Resource Protection Areas shall consist of [sensitive] lands [at or near the shoreline *adjacent to water bodies with perennial flow*] that have an intrinsic water quality value due to the ecological and biological processes they perform or are sensitive to impacts which may cause significant degradation to the quality of state waters. In their natural condition, these lands provide for the removal, reduction or assimilation of sediments, nutrients and potentially harmful or toxic substances in runoff entering the bay and its tributaries, and minimize the adverse effects of human activities on state waters and aquatic resources.

- 22 B. The Resource Protection Area shall include:
- 23 1. Tidal wetlands;
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 2. Nontidal wetlands connected by surface flow and contiguous to tidal wetlands or [tributary streams
 25 water bodies with perennial flow];
- 26 3. Tidal shores;
- 4. Such other lands under considered by the local government to meet the provisions of subsection A of
 9 VAC 10-20-80 this section and to be necessary to protect the quality of state waters; and

29 5. A buffer area not less than 100 feet in width located adjacent to and landward of the components 30 listed in subdivisions 1 through 4 above, and along both sides of any [tributary stream water body with 31 perennial flow]. The full buffer area shall be designated as the landward component of the Resource 32 Protection Area notwithstanding the presence of permitted uses or equivalent measures, 33 encroachments, and permitted vegetation clearing in compliance with Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) 34 of this chapter. Designation of this area shall not be subject to reduction unless based on reliable 35 site-specific information as provided in subsection B of 9 VAC 10-20-110, and subsections C and E of 9 36 VAC 10-20-220.

C. Designation of the components listed in subdivisions 1-4 of subsection B of this section shall not be subject to [reduction modification] unless based on reliable, site-specific information as provided for in 9 VAC 10-20-105 and subdivision 6 of 9 VAC 10-20-130.

[D. For the purpose of generally determining whether water bodies have perennial flow, local governments may use one of the following methods, as long as the methodology is adopted into the local program and applied consistently: (i) designation of water bodies depicted as perennial on the most recent U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute topographic quadrangle map (scale 1:24,000); or (ii) use of a scientifically valid system of in-field indicators of perennial flow. However, site-specific determinations shall be made or confirmed by the local government pursuant to 9 VAC 10-20-105.]

46 **9 VAC 10-20-90.** Resource Management Areas.

47 A. Resource Management Areas shall include land types that, if improperly used or developed, have a 48 potential for causing significant water quality degradation or for diminishing the functional value of the 49 Resource Protection Area.

50 B. A Resource Management Area shall be provided contiguous to the entire inland boundary of the 51 Resource Protection Area. The following land categories shall be considered for inclusion in the Resource 52 Management Area and, where mapping resources indicate the presence of these land types contiguous to 53 the Resource Protection Area, should be included in designations of Resource Management Areas:

- 1 1. Floodplains;
- 2 2. Highly erodible soils, including steep slopes;
- 3 3. Highly permeable soils;
- 4 4. Nontidal wetlands not included in the Resource Protection Area;

5 5. Such other lands under considered by the local government to meet the provisions of subsection A of 6 9 VAC 10-20-90 this section and to be necessary to protect the quality of state waters.

C. Resource Management Areas shall encompass a land area large enough to provide significant water quality protection through the employment of the criteria in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) and the requirements in Parts II (9 VAC 10-20-50 et seq.) and V (9 VAC 10-20-170 et seq.) of this chapter.

10 1. Local governments with few or no Resource Management Area land types evident from available 11 mapping resources should evaluate the relationships of the following land categories to water quality 12 protection in making their Resource Management Area designations. The board will consider the 13 degree to which these land categories are included when evaluating the consistency of a locality's 14 Resource Management Area designation for achievement of significant water quality protection:

- 15 a. Known Resource Management Area land types;
- 16 b. Developable land within the jurisdiction;
- 17 c. Areas targeted for redevelopment; and
- d. Areas served by piped or channelized stormwater drainage systems which provide no treatment of
 stormwater discharges.
- 20 2. Localities with no mapping resources or with mapping resources for only portions of their jurisdiction 21 should evaluate the relationships of the following land categories to water quality protection in making their Resource Management Area designations. The board will consider the degree to which these land 22 23 categories are included when evaluating the consistency of a local government's Resource 24 Management Area designation for achievement of significant water quality protection. Furthermore, 25 such designations may be considered an interim designation until such time as appropriate mapping 26 resources become available if such resources are considered by the board to be useful in determining 27 the Resource Management Area boundaries, in which case the board will reevaluate the interim 28 Resource Managem ent Area designations at a later date:
- 29 a. Known Resource Management Area land types;
- 30 b. Developable land within the jurisdiction;
- 31 c. Areas targeted for redevelopment; and
- d. Areas served by piped or channelized stormwater drainage systems which provide no treatment of
 stormwater discharges.
- 34 3. Local governments should consider extending the Resource Management Area boundary to the
 35 remainder of the lot, parcel, or development project upon which Resource Management Area-type
 36 features are present.
- 4. [The board will expect] Local governments [to shall] demonstrate how significant water quality
 protection will be achieved within designated Resource Management Areas, as well as by each local
 program as a whole, and to explain the rationale for excluding eligible Resource Management Area
 components that are not designated.
- 41 5. It is not the intent of the board, nor is it the intent of the Act or this chapter, to require that local 42 governments designate all lands within their jurisdiction as Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. [It is 43 also not the intent of the board to discourage or preclude jurisdiction-wide designations of Resource 44 Management Areas when the local government considers such designations appropriate, recognizing 45 that greater water quality protection will result from more expansive implementation of the performance 46 criteria.] The extent of the Resource Management Area designation should always be based on the 47 prevalence and relation of Resource Management Area land types and other appropriate land areas to 48 water quality protection.

49 9 VAC 10-20-100. Intensely Developed Areas.

50 *A.* At their option, local governments may designate Intensely Developed Areas as an overlay of 51 Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas within their jurisdictions. For the purposes of this chapter, Intensely 1 Developed Areas shall serve as redevelopment areas in which development is concentrated as of the local 2 program adoption date. Areas so designated shall comply with the performance criteria for redevelopment in 3 Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter.

B. Local governments exercising this option shall examine the pattern of residential, commercial, industrial and institutional development within Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. Areas of existing development and infill sites where little of the natural environment remains may be designated as Intensely Developed Areas provided at least one of the following conditions exists existed at the time the local program was [originally] adopted:

- 9 A. 1. Development has severely altered the natural state of the area such that it has more than 50% impervious surface;
- B. 2. Public sewer and water is systems, or a constructed stormwater drainage system, or both, have been constructed and currently serves served the area by the effective [original] local program adoption date. This condition does not include areas planned for public sewer and water or constructed stormwater drainage systems;
- 15 C. 3. Housing density is equal to or greater than four dwelling units per acre.

16 9 VAC 10-20-105. Site-specific refinement of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area boundaries.

17 Local governments [may exercise judgement in determining site-specific boundaries of Chesapeake Bay 18 Preservation Area components and in making determinations of the application of this chapter, based on 19 more reliable or specific information gathered from actual field evaluations of the parcel, in accordance with plan of development requirements in subdivision 1 e of 9 VAC 10-20-231 shall, as part of their plan-of-20 development review process pursuant to 9 VAC 10-20-231 1 e or during their review of a water quality 21 22 impact assessment pursuant to 9 VAC 10-20-130 6, ensure or confirm that (1) a reliable, site-specific 23 evaluation is conducted to determine whether water bodies on or adjacent to the development site have 24 perennial flow, and (2) Resource Protection Area boundaries are adjusted, as necessary, on the site, based 25 on this evaluation of the site. Local governments may accomplish this by either conducting the site 26 evaluations themselves or requiring the person applying to use or develop the site to conduct the evaluation 27 and submit the required information for review.]

PART IV.

LAND USE AND DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA.

30 **9 VAC 10-20-110.** Purpose.

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A. The purpose of this part is to achieve the goals of the Act and 9 VAC 10-20-50 by establishing criteria to implement the following objectives: prevent a net increase in nonpoint source pollution from new development and development on previously developed land where the runoff was treated by a water quality protection best management practice, achieve a 10% reduction in nonpoint source pollution from redevelopment development on previously developed land where the runoff was not treated by one or more water quality best management practices, and achieve a 40% reduction in nonpoint source pollution from agricultural and silvicultural uses.

B. In order to achieve these goals and objectives, [these the] criteria [in this part] establish performance
 standards to minimize erosion and sedimentation potential, reduce land application of nutrients and toxics,
 maximize rainwater infiltration, and ensure the long-term performance of the measures employed.

A. C. [These The] criteria [*in this part*] become mandatory upon the local program adoption date. They are
 supplemental to the various planning and zoning concepts employed by local governments in granting,
 denying, or modifying requests to rezone, subdivide, or to use and develop land in Chesapeake Bay
 Preservation Areas.

45 B. Local governments may exercise judgment in determining site-specific boundaries of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area components and in making determinations of the application of this chapter, based on 46 more reliable or specific information gathered from actual field evaluations of the parcel, in accordance with 47 plan of development requirements in Part V. D. Local governments shall incorporate the criteria in this part 48 49 into their comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances [, and] subdivision ordinances, [and may incorporate the 50 criteria in this part into] such other [police and zoning powers ordinances and regulations] as may be appropriate, in accordance with §§ 10.1-2108 and 10.1-2111 of the Act and Parts V (9 VAC 10-20-170 et 51 seq.), VI (9 VAC 10-20-181 et seq.), and VII (9 VAC 10-20-211 et seq.) of this chapter. The criteria may be 52 53 employed in conjunction with other planning and zoning concepts to protect the quality of state waters.

1 9 VAC 10-20-120. General performance criteria.

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14 [Through their applicable land use ordinances, regulations and enforcement mechanisms, local] 3 governments [must] be demonstrated to the satisfaction of local governments. [ensure shall require] that any 4 use, development or redevelopment of land in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas meets the following 5 performance criteria:

- 6 1. No more land shall be disturbed than is necessary to provide for the desired proposed use or 7 development.
- 8 2. Indigenous vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent possible practicable, consistent with
 9 the use and or development allowed proposed.
- 10 3. Where the best management practices utilized require regular or periodic maintenance in order to 11 continue their functions, such maintenance shall be ensured by the local government through a 12 maintenance agreement with the owner or developer or some other mechanism that achieves an 13 equivalent objective.
- 4. All development exceeding 2,500 square feet of land disturbance shall be accomplished through a
 plan of development review process consistent with § 15.1-491 (h) 15.2-2286 A 8 of the Code of
 Virginia and subdivision 1 e of 9 VAC 10-20-231.
- 17 5. Land development shall minimize impervious cover consistent with the *proposed* use or development
 18 allowed.
- 6. Any land disturbing activity that exceeds an area of 2,500 square feet (including construction of [all single family houses,] septic tanks and drainfields, but otherwise as defined in § 10.1-560 of the Code of Virginia) shall comply with the requirements of the local erosion and sediment control ordinance.
- 7. On-site sewage treatment systems not requiring a Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 (VPDES) permit shall:
 - a. Have pump-out accomplished for all such systems at least once every five years;.

[However, (1) If] deemed appropriate by the local health department and subject to conditions the local health department may set, local governments may offer to the owners of such systems, as an alternative to the mandatory pump-out, the option of having a plastic filter installed [and maintained] in the outflow pipe from the septic tank to filter solid material from the effluent while sustaining adequate flow to the drainfield to permit normal use of the septic system. Such a filter should satisfy standards established in the Sewage Handling and Disposal Regulations (12 VAC 5-610-10 et seq. [of the Virginia Administrative Code]) administered by the Virginia Department of Health.

[(2) Furthermore, in lieu of requiring proof of septic tank pump-out every five years, local
 governments may allow owners of on-site sewage treatment systems to submit documentation
 every five years, certified by a sewage handler permitted by the Virginia Department of Health,
 that the septic system has been inspected, is functioning properly, and the tank does not need to
 have the effluent pumped out of it.]

38 b. For new construction, provide a reserve sewage disposal site with a capacity at least equal to that 39 of the primary sewage disposal site. This reserve sewage disposal site requirement shall not apply to 40 any lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989, if the lot or parcel is not sufficient in capacity to 41 accommodate a reserve sewage disposal site, as determined by the local health department. Building 42 shall be prohibited on the area of all sewage disposal sites until the structure is served by public 43 sewer or an on-site sewage treatment system which operates under a permit issued by the State 44 Water Control Board. All sewage disposal site records shall be administered to provide adequate 45 notice and enforcement. As an alternative to the 100% reserve sewage disposal site, local 46 governments may offer the owners of such systems the option of installing an alternating drainfield 47 system meeting the following conditions:

- 48 (1) Each of the two alternating drainfields in the system shall have, at a minimum, an area not less
 49 than 50% of the area that would otherwise be required if a single primary drainfield were
 50 constructed.
- (2) An area equaling 50% of the area that would otherwise be required for the primary drainfield
 site must be reserved for subsurface absorption systems that utilize a flow diversion device, in
 order to provide for future replacement or repair to meet the requirements for a sewage disposal
 system. Expansion of the primary system will require an expansion of this reserve area.

1 2 3 4 5	(3) The two alternating drainfields shall be connected by a diversion valve, approved by the local health department, located in the pipe between the septic (aerobic) tank and the distribution boxes. The diversion valve shall be used to alternate the direction of effluent flow to one drainfield or the other at a time. However, diversion valves shall not be used for the following types of treatment systems:
6	(a) Sand mounds;
7	(b) Low-pressure distribution systems;
8	(c) Repair situations when installation of a valve is not feasible; and
9 10	(d) Any other approved system for which the use of a valve would adversely affect the design of the system, as determined by the local health department.
11 12 13	(4) The diversion valve shall be a three-port, two-way valve of approved materials (i.e., resistant to sewage and leakproof and designed so that the effluent from the tank can be directed to flow into either one of the two distribution boxes).
14 15	(5) There shall be a conduit from the top of the valve to the ground surface with an appropriate cover to be level with or above the ground surface.
16 17	(6) The valve shall not be located in driveways, recreational courts, parking lots, or beneath sheds or other structures.
18 19 20	(7) In lieu of the aforementioned diversion valve, any device that can be designed and constructed to conveniently direct the flow of effluent from the tank into either one of the two distribution boxes may be approved if plans are submitted to the local health department and found to be satisfactory.
21 22	(8) The local government shall require that the owner(s) alternate the drainfields every 12 months to permit the yearly resting of half of the absorption system.
23 24	(9) The local government shall [notify ensure that] the owner(s) [are notified] annually of the requirement to switch the valve to the opposite drainfield.
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33	8. Stormwater management criteria which accomplish the goals and objectives of this chapter shall apply. For development, the post-development nonpoint source pollution runoff load shall not exceed the pre-development load based upon average land cover conditions. Redevelopment of any site not currently served by water quality best management practices shall achieve at least a 10% reduction of nonpoint source pollution in runoff compared to the existing runoff load from the site. Post-development runoff from any site to be redeveloped that is currently served by water quality best management practices shall not exceed the existing load of nonpoint source pollution in surface runoff consistent with the water quality protection provisions (4 VAC 3-20-71 et seq.) of the Virginia Stormwater Management Regulations (4 VAC 3-20-10 et seq.) shall be satisfied.
34 35	a. The following stormwater management options shall be considered to comply with this subsection of this chapter:
36 37 38 39 40	(1) Incorporation on the site of best management practices that achieve meet the required control water quality protection requirements set forth in this subsection[. For the purposes of this subsection, the "site" may include multiple projects or properties that are adjacent to one another or lie within the same drainage area where a single best management practice will be utilized by those projects to satisfy water quality protection requirements];
41 42 43 44 45 46 47	(2) Compliance with a locally adopted regional stormwater management program[, which may include a Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) permit issued by the Department of Environmental Quality to a local government for its municipally owned separate storm sewer system discharges,] incorporating pro-rata share payments pursuant to the authority-provided in § 15.1-166(j) of the Code of Virginia that results in achievement of equivalent [that is] reviewed and found by the board to achieve water quality protection equivalent to that required by this subsection; and
48 49 50 51 52 53	(3) Compliance with [an individual permit issued by] a [state or locally implemented program of stormwater discharge permits pursuant to § 402(p) of the federal Clean Water Act, as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124, and 504]; and [site-specific VPDES permit issued by the Department of Environmental Quality], provided that the local government specifically determines that the permit requires measures that collectively achieve water quality protection equivalent to that required by this subsection.

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- (4) For a redevelopment site that is completely impervious as currently developed, restoring a minimum 20% of the site to vegetated open space.
- b. Any maintenance, alteration, use or improvement to an existing structure which that does not degrade the quality of surface water discharge, as determined by the local government, may be exempted from the requirements of this subsection.
- 6 c. Stormwater management criteria for redevelopment shall apply to any redevelopment, whether or 7 not it is located within an Intensely Developed Area designated by a local government.

8 9. Land upon which agricultural activities are being conducted, including but not limited to crop 9 production, pasture, and dairy and feedlot operations, or lands otherwise defined as agricultural land by 10 the local government, shall have a soil and water quality conservation plan. Such a plan shall be based upon the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Soil 11 12 Conservation Service and accomplish assessment conducted [regarding that evaluates] the 13 effectiveness of existing practices pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control, nutrient management, 14 and management of pesticides[, and, where necessary, results in a plan that outlines additional 15 practices needed to ensure that water quality protection is being accomplished consistent with the Act and this chapter. Such a plan will be approved by the local Soil and Water Conservation District by 16 17 January 1, 1995.

18 The board will request the Department of Conservation and Recreation to evaluate the existing state and federal agricultural conservation programs for effectiveness in providing water quality protection. In 19 20 the event that, by July 1, 1991, the Department of Conservation and Recreation finds that the 21 implementation of the existing agricultural conservation programs is inadequate to protect water quality 22 consistent with the Act and this chapter, the board will consider the promulgation of regulations to 23 provide more effective protection of water quality from agricultural activities and may require 24 implementation of best management practices on agricultural lands within the Chesapeake Bay 25 Preservation Areas.

- 26 a. Recommendations for additional conservation practices need address only those conservation 27 issues applicable to the tract or field being assessed. Any soil and water quality conservation practices that are recommended as a result of such an assessment and are subsequently 28 29 implemented with financial assistance from federal or state cost-share programs must be designed, 30 consistent with cost-share practice standards effective in January [1998 1999] in the "Field Office 31 Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service or the 32 January 2001 edition of the "Virginia Agricultural BMP Manual" of the Virginia Department of 33 Conservation and Recreation, respectively. Unless otherwise specified in this section, general 34 standards pertaining to the various agricultural conservation practices being assessed shall be as 35 follows:
 - (1) For erosion and sediment control recommendations, the goal shall be, where feasible, to prevent erosion from exceeding the soil loss tolerance level, referred to as "T," as defined in the "National Soil Survey Handbook" of November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. However, in no case shall erosion exceed the soil loss consistent with an Alternative Conservation System, referred to as an "ACS", as defined in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation System, referred to as an "ACS", as defined in the "Field Office Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service.
 - (2) For nutrient management, whenever nutrient management plans are developed, the operator or landowner must provide soil test information, consistent with the Virginia Nutrient Management Training and Certification Regulations (4 VAC 5-15-10 et seq.).
- 46 (3) For pest chemical control, referrals shall be made to the local cooperative extension agent or an
 47 Integrated Pest Management Specialist of the Virginia Cooperative Extension Service.
 48 Recommendations shall include copies of applicable information from the "Virginia Pest
 49 Management Guide" or other Extension materials related to pest control.
- 50 b. A higher priority shall be placed on conducting assessments of agricultural fields and tracts 51 adjacent to Resource Protection Areas. However, if the landowner or operator of such a tract also 52 has Resource Management Area fields or tracts in his operation, the assessment for that landowner 53 or operator may be conducted for all felds or tracts in the operation. When such an expanded 54 assessment is completed, priority must return to Resource Protection Area fields and tracts.

c. The findings and recommendations of such assessments and any resulting soil and water quality
 conservation plans will be submitted to the local Soil and Water Conservation District Board, which
 will be the plan-approving authority.

4 10. Silvicultural activities in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas are exempt from this chapter provided 5 that silvicultural operations adhere to water quality protection procedures prescribed by the Virginia 6 Department of Forestry in its the January 1997 edition of "Forestry Best Management Practices [Handbook] for Water Quality in Virginia [Technical Guide]." The Virginia Department of Forestry will 7 8 oversee and document installation of best management practices and will monitor instream in-stream 9 impacts of forestry operations in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. In the event that, by July 1, 10 1991, the Department of Forestry programs are unable to demonstrate equivalent protection of water 11 quality consistent with the Act and this chapter, the Department of Forestry will revise its programs to 12 assure consistency of results and may require implementation of best management practices.

13 11. Local governments shall require evidence of all wetlands permits required by law prior to authorizing
 14 grading or other on-site activities to begin.

15 9 VAC 10-20-130. Performance [Use and] Development criteria for Resource Protection Areas.

16 The following criteria shall apply specifically within Resource Protection Areas and supplement In addition 17 to the general performance criteria set forth in 9 VAC 10-20-120, the criteria in this section are applicable in 18 Resource Protection Areas.

19 A. Allowable development. A water quality impact assessment shall be required for any proposed 20 development in accordance with Part V. 1. [Permitted uses.] Land development may be allowed in the 21 Resource Protection Area[, subject to approval by the local government,] only if it (i) is water dependent 22 or; (ii) constitutes [the continuance or] redevelopment [of a use existing at the time of local program 23 adoption]; (iii) [constitutes development or redevelopment within a designated Intensely Developed 24 Area; (iv)] is a new use established pursuant to subdivision 4 a of this section; $\left[\frac{(iv)}{(iv)}(v)\right]$ is a road or 25 driveway crossing satisfying the conditions set forth in subdivision 1 d of this section; or $\frac{(4)}{(4)}$ (vi) is a 26 flood control or stormwater management facility satisfying the conditions set forth in subdivision 1 e of 27 this section.

- a. A water quality impact assessment [shall be required for any proposed land disturbance] in
 accordance with subdivision 6 of this section [shall be required for any proposed land disturbance].
- 301. b. A new or expanded water-dependent facility may be allowed provided that the following criteria31are met.
- 32 a. (1) It [does not conflict with *is proposed to be located in an area designated for such facilities in*]
 33 the comprehensive plan;
- 34 b. (2) It complies with the performance criteria set forth in this part 9 VAC 10-20-120;

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- 35 e. (3) Any nonwater-dependent component is located outside of Resource Protection Areas; and
 - d. (4) Access to the water-dependent facility will be provided with the minimum disturbance necessary. Where possible practicable, a single point of access will be provided.

 2. c. Redevelopment [outside locally designated Intensely Developed Areas shall be permitted in the Resource Protection Area only if there is no increase in the amount of impervious cover and no further encroachment within the Resource Protection Area, and it] shall conform to applicable
 stormwater management and erosion and sediment control criteria in this part and stormwater management criteria set forth in subdivisions 6 and 8, respectively, of 9 VAC 10-20-120, as well as all applicable stormwater management requirements of other state and federal agencies.

- 44 3. *d*. Roads and driveways not exempt under subdivision 1 of subsection B 1 of 9 VAC 10-20-150 and
 45 *which, therefore, must comply with the provisions of this chapter,* may be constructed in or across
 46 Resource Protection Areas if each of the following conditions is met:
- 47 **a.** (1) The local government makes a finding that there are no reasonable alternatives to aligning 48 the road or driveway in or across the Resource Protection Area;
- 49 b. (2) The alignment and design of the road or driveway are optimized, consistent with other
 50 applicable requirements, to minimize (i) encroachment in the Resource Protection Area and (ii)
 51 adverse effects on water quality;

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- e. (3) The design and construction of the road or driveway satisfy all applicable criteria of this chapter, including submission of a water quality impact assessment; and
- d. (4) The local government reviews the plan for the road or driveway proposed in or across the Resource Protection Area in coordination with local government site plan, subdivision and plan of development approvals.

e. [Subdivision-scale and regional-scale Flood] control and stormwater management facilities [that drain or treat water from multiple development projects or from a significant portion of a watershed] may be [constructed allowed] in Resource Protection Areas[, provided that (1) the local government has conclusively established that location of the facility within the Resource Protection Area is the optimum location; (2) the size of the facility is the minimum necessary to provide necessary flood control, stormwater treatment, or both; (3) the facility must be consistent with a stormwater management program that has been approved by the Board as a Phase I modification to the local government's program; (4)] all applicable permits for construction in state or federal waters [have been must be] obtained from the appropriate state and federal agencies, such as the US. Army Corps of Engineers, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, and the Virginia Marine Resources Commission[; and (5) approval must be received from the local government prior to construction; and (6 routine maintenance is allowed to be performed on such facilities to assure that they continue to function as designed. It is not the intent of this subdivision to allow a best management practice that collects and treats runoff from only an individual lot or some portion of the locat bot to be located within a Resource Protection Area].

2. Exemptions in Resource Protection Areas. The following land disturbances in Resource Protection
 Areas [may be exempt from the criteria of this part provided that they comply with subdivisions a and b
 below of this subsection]: (i) water wells; (ii) passive recreation facilities such as boardwalks, trails and
 pathways; and (iii) historic preservation and archaeological activities [may be exempt from the criteria of
 [this] part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this dhapter, provided that they comply with the following
 requirements:]

- a. Local governments shall establish administrative procedures to review such exemptions.
- b. Any land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet shall comply with the erosion and sediment control criteria in subdivision 6 of 9 VAC 10-20-120.

30 B. 3. Buffer area requirements. The 100-foot wide buffer area shall be the landward component of the 31 Resource Protection Area as set forth in subdivision B 5 of 9 VAC 10-20-80. Notwithstanding permitted 32 uses, encroachments, and vegetation clearing, as set forth in this section, the 100-foot wide buffer area 33 is [never not] reduced in width. To minimize the adverse effects of human activities on the other 34 components of the Resource Protection Area, state waters, and aquatic life, a 100-foot wide buffer area 35 of vegetation that is effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source 36 pollution from run-off runoff shall be retained if present and established where it does not exist.

[a.] The 100-foot *wide* buffer area shall be deemed to achieve a 75% reduction of sediments and a
 40% reduction of nutrients. Except as noted in this subsection, a combination of a buffer area not less
 than 50 feet in width and appropriate best management practices located landward of the buffer area
 which collectively achieve water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource
 conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot buffer area may be employed in lieu of the
 100-foot buffer. The following additional performance criteria shall apply:

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 4. In order to maintain the functional value of the buffer area, indigenous vegetation may be removed
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- 46 a. Trees may be pruned or removed as necessary to provide for sight lines and vistas, provided that
 47 where removed they shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding 48 runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff.
- 49 b. Any path shall be constructed and surfaced so as to effectively control erosion.
- 50 c. Dead, diseased or dying trees or shrubbery may be removed at the discretion of the landowner, 51 and silvicultural thinning may be conducted based upon the recommendation of a professional 52 forester or arborist.
- 53 d. For shoreline erosion control projects, trees and woody vegetation may be removed, necessary-54 control techniques employed, and appropriate vegetation established to protect or stabilize the

1 2	shoreline in accordance with the best available technical advice and applicable permit conditions or requirements.
3 4 5 6	[b. Where land uses such as agriculture or silviculture within the area of the buffer cease and the lands are proposed to be converted to other uses, the full 100-foot wide buffer shall be reestablished. In reestablishing the buffer, management measures shall be undertaken to provide woody vegetation that assures the buffer functions set forth in this chapter.]
7	2. 4. Permitted encroachments into the buffer area.
8 9 10	[a.] When the application of the buffer area would result in the loss of a buildable area on a lot or parcel recorded prior to October 1, 1989, modifications to the width of encroachments into the buffer area may be allowed [through an administrative process,] in accordance with the following criteria:
11 12	[a. (1)] Modifications to Encroachments into the buffer area shall be the minimum necessary to achieve a reasonable buildable area for a principal structure and necessary utilities.
13 14 15 16	[b. (2)] Where possible practicable, an a vegetated area that will maximize water quality protection, mitigate the effects of the buffer encroachment, and is equal to the area encroaching of encroachment into the buffer area shall be established elsewhere on the lot or parcel in a way to maximize water quality protection.
17 18 19	[c. (3)] In no case shall the reduced portion of the buffer area be less than 50 feet in width. [Regarding the provisions of this subdivision,] The encroachment may not extend into the seaward 50 feet of the buffer area.
20 21 22 23	[b. When the application of the buffer area would result in the loss of a buildable area on a lot or parcel recorded between October 1, 1989 and (insert the date upon which this subdivision becomes effective), encroachments into the buffer area may be allowed through an administrative process in accordance with the following criteria:
24 25	 The lot or parcel was created as a result of a legal process conducted in conformity with the local government's subdivision regulations;
26 27	(2) Conditions or mitigation measures imposed through a previously approved exception shall be met;
28 29 30	(3) If the use of a best management practice (BMP) was previously required, the BMP shall be evaluated to determine if it continues to function effectively and, if necessary, the BMP shall be reestablished or repaired and maintained as required; and
31	(4) The criteria in subdivision 4 a of this section shall be met.]
32 33 34 35 36	3. Redevelopment within Intensely Developed Areas may be exempt from the requirements of this subsection. However, while the immediate establishment of the buffer area may be impractical, local governments shall give consideration to implementing measures that would establish the buffer in these areas over time in order to maximize water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource conservation.
37	5. Permitted modifications of the buffer area.
38 39 40 41	a. In order to maintain the functional value of the buffer area, existing vegetation may be removed[, subject to approval by the local government,] only to provide for reasonable sight lines, access paths, general woodlot management, and best management practices, including those that prevent upland erosion and concentrated flows of stormwater, as follows:
42 43 44	(1) Trees may be pruned or removed as necessary to provide for sight lines and vistas, provided that where removed, they shall be replaced with other vegetation that is equally effective in retarding runoff, preventing erosion, and filtering nonpoint source pollution from runoff.
45	(2) Any path shall be constructed and surfaced so as to effectively control erosion.
46 47 48 49 50	(3) Dead, diseased, or dying trees or shrubbery and noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) may be removed [at the discretion of the landowner, and silvicultural thinning may be conducted based upon the recommendation of a professional forester or arborist and thinning of trees may be allowed, pursuant to sound horticultural practice incorporated into locally-adopted standards.]
51 52	(4) For shoreline erosion control projects, trees and woody vegetation may be removed, necessary control techniques employed, and appropriate vegetation established to protect or stabilize the

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shoreline in accordance with the best available technical advice and applicable permit conditions or requirements.

4. *b*. On agricultural lands the agricultural buffer area shall be managed to prevent concentrated flows of surface water from breaching the buffer area and *appropriate measures may be taken to prevent* noxious weeds (such as Johnson grass, kudzu, and multiflora rose) from invading the buffer area. The Agricultural *activities may encroach into the* buffer area may be reduced as follows:

a. To a minimum width of 50 feet when the adjacent land is enrolled in a federal, state or locally funded agricultural best management practices program, and the program is being implemented, provided that the combination of the reduced buffer area and the best management practicesachieves water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot buffer area;

b. To a minimum width of 25 feet when a soil and water quality conservation plan, as approved by the
 local Soil and Water Conservation District, has been implemented on the adjacent land, provided that
 the portion of the plan being implemented for the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area achieves water
 quality protection at least the equivalent of that provided by the 100-foot buffer area in the opinion of
 the local Soil and Water Conservation District Board. Such plan shall be based upon the "Field Office
 Technical Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Soil Conservation Service
 and accomplish water quality protection consistent with the Act and this chapter;

19c. The buffer area is not required for agricultural drainage ditches if the adjacent agricultural land has20in place best management practices in accordance with a conservation plan approved by the local21Soil and Water Conservation District.

(1) Agricultural activities may encroach into the landward 50 feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area when at least one agricultural best management practice which, in the opinion of the local soil and water conservation district board, addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land – erosion control or nutrient management – is being implemented on the adjacent land, provided that the combination of the undisturbed buffer area and the best management practice achieves water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource conservation at least the equivalent of the 100-foot wide buffer area. [(a)] *If nutrient management is identified as the predominant water quality issue, a nutrient management plan, including soil tests, must be developed consistent with the November 1995 edition of the "*]Virginia Nutrient Management [Standards and Criteria," Training and Certification Regulations (4 VAC 5-15-10 et seq.)] administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation.

(b) In addition, if specific problems are identified which, in the opinion of the local soil and water conservation district board, are causing pollution of the nearby tributary stream or violate performance standards pertaining to the vegetated buffer area, such problems must be corrected within a specified period of time, consistent with time frames and conditions in the implementation guidelines of the Virginia Agricultural Stewardship Act (§§ 10.1-559.1 through 10.1-559.11 of the Code of Virginia). Such problems requiring correction shall be reported to the local government for the purposes of follow-up and, if necessary.]

40 (2) Agricultural activities may encroach within the landward 75 feet of the 100-foot wide buffer area 41 when agricultural best management practices which address erosion control, nutrient management, and pest chemical control, are being implemented on the adjacent land. The erosion control practices must prevent erosion from exceeding the soil loss tolerance level, referred to as "T," as 42 43 44 defined in the 'National Soil Survey Handbook" of November 1996 in the "Field Office Technical 45 Guide" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. A nutrient 46 management plan, including soil tests, must be developed, consistent with the [November 1995 47 edition of the Virginia Nutrient Management [Standards and Criteria," Training and Certification 48 Regulations (4 VAC 5-15-10 et seq.)] administered by the Virginia Department of Conservation and 49 Recreation. In addition, if specific problems are identified which, in the opinion of the local soil and 50 water conservation district board, are causing pollution of the nearby tributary stream or violate 51 performance standards pertaining to the vegetated buffer area, such problems must be corrected 52 within a specified period of time, consistent with time frames and conditions in the implementation 53 guidelines of the Virginia Agricultural Stewardship Act (§§ 10.1-559.1 through 10.1-559.11 of the 54 Code of Virginia). Such problems requiring correction shall be reported to the local government for 55 the purposes of follow-up and, if necessary, enforcement.] In conjunction with the remaining buffer 56 area, this collection of best management practices shall be presumed to achieve water quality 57 protection at least the equivalent of that provided by the 100-foot wide buffer area.

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3) The buffer area is not required to be designated adjacent to agricultural drainage ditches if at least one best management practice which, in the opinion of the local Soil and Water Conservation District board, addresses the more predominant water quality issue on the adjacent land – either erosion control or nutrient management – is being implemented on the adjacent land.

[(4) If specific problems are identified pertaining to agricultural activities which are causing pollution of the nearby water body with perennial flow or violate performance standards pertaining to the vegetated buffer area, the local government, in cooperation with soil and water conservation district, shall recommend a compliance schedule to the landowner and require the problems to be corrected consistent with that schedule. This schedule shall expedite environmental protection while taking into account the seasons and other temporal considerations so that the probability for successfully implementing the corrective measures is greatest.

(5) In cases where the landowner or his agent or operator has refused assistance from the local soil and water conservation district in complying with or documenting compliance with the agricultural requirements of this chapter, the district shall report the noncompliance to the local government. The local government shall require the landowner to correct the problems within a specified period of time not to exceed 18 months from their initial notification of the deficiencies to the landowner. The local government, in cooperation with the district, shall recommend a compliance schedule to the landowner. This schedule shall expedite environmental protection while taking into account the seasons and other temporal considerations so that the probability for successfully implementing the corrective measures is greatest.]

6. Water quality impact assessment. A water quality impact assessment shall be required for any proposed development within the Resource Protection Area consistent with [this] Part [IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter] and for any other development in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas that may warrant such assessment because of the unique characteristics of the site or intensity of the proposed use or development.

- 26 a. The purpose of the water quality impact assessment is to identify the impacts of proposed 27 development on water quality and lands in the Resource Protection Areas consistent with the goals 28 and objectives of the Act, this chapter, and local programs, and to determine specific measures for 29 mitigation of those impacts. The specific content and procedures for the water quality impact 30 assessment shall be established by each local government. Local governments should notify the board of all development requiring such an assessment. Upon request, the board will provide review 31 32 and comment regarding any water quality impact assessment [within 90 days], in accordance with the advisory state review requirements of § 10.1-2112 of the Act. 33
- b. The water quality impact assessment shall be of sufficient specificity to demonstrate compliance
 with the criteria of the local program.
- 36 7. Buffer area requirements for Intensely Developed Areas. In Intensely Developed Areas [and isolated 37 redevelopment and in-fill sites which meet the criteria set forth in 9 VAC 10-20-100 for designating 38 Intensely Developed Areas, establishment of vegetation in the 100-foot wide buffer area may not be 39 required the local government may exercise discretion regarding whether to require establishment of 40 vegetation in the 100-foot wide buffer area]. However, while the immediate establishment of vegetation 41 in the buffer area may be impractical, local governments shall give consideration to implementing 42 measures that would establish vegetation in the buffer in these areas over time in order to maximize 43 water quality protection, pollutant removal, and water resource conservation.

44 9 VAC 10-20-140. Local program development. (Repealed.)

Local governments shall incorporate the criteria in this part into their comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and such other police and zoning powers as may be appropriate, in accordance with §§ 10.1-2111 and 10.1-2108 of the Act and Part V of this chapter. The criteria may be employed in conjunction with other planning and zoning concepts to protect the quality of state waters.

49 9 VAC 10-20-150. Administrative waivers and Nonconformities, exemptions, and exceptions.

50 A. Nonconforming use uses and development waivers noncomplying structures.

Local governments may permit the continued use, but not necessarily the expansion, of any structure
 in existence on the date of local program adoption. Local governments may establish an administrative
 review procedure to waive or modify the criteria of this part for structures on legal nonconforming lots or
 parcels provided that:

55 a. There will be no net increase in nonpoint source pollutant load; and

1 b. Any development or land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet complies with all 2 erosion and sediment control requirements of this part.

2. [It is not the intent of this chapter *This chapter shall not be construed*] to prevent the reconstruction of pre-existing structures within Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas from occurring as a result of casualty loss unless otherwise restricted by local government ordinances.

6 B. Public utilities, railroads, [*public*] *roads,* and facilities exemptions.

7 1. Construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of electric, *[natural*] gas, *fiber-optic*, and 8 telephone transmission lines, railroads, and public roads and their appurtenant structures in accordance 9 with (i) regulations promulgated pursuant to the Erosion and Sediment Control Law (§ 10.1-560 et seq. 10 of the Code of Virginia) and the Stormwater Management Act (§ 10.1-603.1 et seq. of the Code of 11 Virginia), (ii) an erosion and sediment control plan and a stormwater management plan approved by the 12 Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, or (iii) local water quality protection criteria at least 13 as stringent as the above state requirements will be deemed to constitute compliance with this chapter. 14 The exemption of public roads is further conditioned on the following:

- 15 a. Optimization of the road alignment and design, consistent with other applicable requirements, to 16 prevent or otherwise minimize (i) encroachment in the Resource Protection Area and (ii) adverse 17 effects on water quality; *and*
- b. Local governments may choose to exempt (i) all public roads as defined in 9 VAC 10-20-40, or (ii)
 only those public roads constructed by the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- 20 2. Construction, installation and maintenance of *[ocal*] water, sewer and *local*, [*natural*] gas, [and 21 *underground fiber-optic telecommunications*] *and cable television* lines [*owned, permitted, or both, by a* 22 *local government or regional service authority*] shall be exempt from the criteria in this part provided 23 that:
- a. To the degree possible, the location of such utilities and facilities should be outside Resource
 Protection Areas;
- b. No more land shall be disturbed than is necessary to provide for the desired proposed utility
 installation;
- c. All such construction, installation and maintenance of such utilities and facilities shall be in
 compliance with all applicable state and federal permits and designed and conducted in a manner
 that protects water quality; and
- d. Any land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet complies with all erosion and
 sediment control requirements of this part.

C. Exemptions in Resource Protection Areas. The following land disturbances in Resource Protection
 Areas may be exempt from the criteria of this part provided that they comply with subdivisions 1 and 2 below
 of this subsection: (i) water wells; (ii) passive recreation facilities such as boardwalks, trails and pathways;
 and (iii) historic preservation and archaeological activities.

- 37 **1. Local governments shall establish administrative procedures to review such exemptions.**
- 2. Any land disturbance exceeding an area of 2,500 square feet shall comply with the erosion and
 sediment control requirements of this part.
- 40 C. [Exceptions.

1.] Exceptions to the requirements of [Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter 9 VAC 10-20-120 and 9 VAC 10-20-130 may be granted, provided that: (i) exceptions to the criteria shall be the minimum necessary to afford relief, (ii) reasonable and appropriate conditions upon any exception granted shall be imposed as necessary so that the purpose and intent of the Act is preserved, and (iii) the provisions of § 15.2-2309 of the Code of Virginia are met. Each local government shall design an appropriate process or processes for the administration of exceptions, in accordance with § 15.2-2309 of the Code of Virginia and subdivision 6 of 9 VAC 10-20-130. a finding is made that:

- 48 a. The requested exception to the criteria is the minimum necessary to afford relief;
- 49 b. Granting the exception will not confer upon the applicant any special privileges that are denied by 50 this part IV to other property owners who are subject to its provisions and who are similarly situated;

1 2	c. The exception is in harmony with the purpose and intent of this part IV and is not of substantial detriment to water quality;
3 4	d. The exception request is not based upon conditions or circumstances that are self-created or self- imposed;
5 6	e. Reasonable and appropriate conditions are imposed, as warranted, that will prevent the allowed activity from causing a degradation of water quality; and
7	f. Other findings, as appropriate and required by the local government, are met.
8 9 10	2. Each local government shall design and implement an appropriate process or processes for the administration of exceptions. The process to be used for exceptions to 9 VAC 10-20-130 shall include, but not be limited to, the following provisions:
11 12 13	a. An exception may be considered and acted upon only by the local legislative body; the local planning commission; or a special committee, board or commission established or designated by the local government to implement the provisions of the Act and this chapter.
14 15 16	b. Local governments implementing this chapter through the local zoning code may provide for specific provisions that allow for consideration of exceptions that comply with subdivision 2 of this subsection.
17 18 19 20 21 22	c. The provision of subdivision 2 b of this subsection notwithstanding, no exception shall be authorized except after notice and a hearing, as required by § 15.2-2204 of the Code of Virginia, except that only one hearing shall be required. However, when giving any required notice to the owners, their agents or the occupants of abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, the notice may be given by first-class mail rather than by registered or certified mail.
23	3. Exceptions to other provisions of this part may be granted, provided that:
24	a. Exceptions to the criteria shall be the minimum necessary to afford relief; and
25 26	b. Reasonable and appropriate conditions upon any exception granted shall be imposed, as necessary, so that the purpose and intent of the Act is preserved.
27 28 29 30 31	4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions 2 a through 2 c of this subsection, additions and modifications to existing legal principal structures may be processed through an administrative review process, as allowed by subsection A of this section, subject to the findings required by subdivision 1 of this subsection but without a requirement for a public hearing. This provision shall not apply to accessory structures.]
32	9 VAC 10-20-160. Exceptions to the criteria. (Repealed.)
33 34 35 36 37	Exceptions to the requirements of this chapter may be granted, provided that: (i) exceptions to the criteria shall be the minimum necessary to afford relief, and (ii) reasonable and appropriate conditions upon any exception granted shall be imposed as necessary so that the purpose and intent of the Act are preserved. Local governments shall design an appropriate process or processes for the administration of exceptions, in accordance with Part V.
38 39 40	PART V. IMPLEMENTATION, ASSISTANCE, AND DETERMINATION OF CONSISTENCY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN CRITERIA.
41	9 VAC 10-20-170. Purpose.
42 43 44 45	The purpose of this part is to assist local governments in the timely preparation of local programs to implement development of a comprehensive plan or plan component that is consistent with the Act, and to establish guidelines for determining local program the consistency of the local comprehensive plan or plan component with the Act.

46 9 VAC 10-20-180. Local assistance manual. (Repealed.)

47 A. The department will prepare a manual to provide guidance to assist local governments in the-48 49 preparation of local programs in order to implement the Act and this chapter. The manual will be updated periodically to reflect the most current planning and zoning techniques and effective best management-

50 practices. The manual will be made available to the public. timely receipt of assistance. The board will consider compliance with the schedule in allocating financial and technical assistance. Those elements of the manual necessary to assist local governments in meeting the requirements of subsections A and B of 9 VAC 10-20-60 will be completed by the effective date of this chapter.
 C. The manual is for the purpose of guidance only and is not mandatory.
 9 VAC 10-20-190. Board to establish liaison. (Repealed.)
 The board will establish liaison with each local government to assist that local government in developing and implementing its local program, in obtaining technical and financial assistance, and in complying with the Act and this chapter.

B. The manual will recommend a schedule for the completion of local program elements and their

submission to the board for its information, to ensure timely achievement of the requirements of the Act and

12 9 VAC 10-20-200. Planning district comments. (Repealed.)

13 Local governments are encouraged to enlist the assistance and comments of regional planning district 14 agencies early in the development of their local programs.

15 9 VAC 10-20-210. Designation of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. (Repealed.)

- 16 A. The designation of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas as an element of the local program should:
- 17 1. Utilizing existing data and mapping resources, identify and describe tidal wetlands, nontidal wetlands,
 18 tidal shores, tributary streams, floodplains, highly erodible soils including steep slopes, highly
 19 permeable areas, and other sensitive environmental resources as necessary to comply with Part III;
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 2. Determine, based upon the identification and description, the extent of Chesapeake Bay Preservation
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 Areas within the local jurisdiction;
- 22 3. Prepare an appropriate map or maps delineating Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas;
- 4. Prepare amendments to local ordinances which incorporate the performance criteria of Part IV or the
 model ordinance prepared by the board.

B. Review by the board. The board will review a proposed program within 60 days. If it is consistent with
 the Act, the board will schedule a conference with the local government to determine what additional
 technical and financial assistance may be needed and available to accomplish the proposed program. If not
 consistent, the board will notify the local government and recommend specific changes.

29 C. Adoption of designation and performance criteria. After being advised of program consistency, local 30 governments shall hold a public hearing, delineate Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas on an appropriate 31 map or maps, and adopt the performance criteria. Copies of the adopted program documents and

32 subsequent changes thereto shall be provided to the board.

33 9 VAC 10-20-220. Preparation and submission of management program. (Repealed.)

Local governments must adopt the full management program, including any revisions to comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances and other local authorities necessary to implement the Act, within 12 months of the adoption date of this chapter. Prior to adoption, local governments may submit any proposed revisions to the board for comments. Guidelines are provided below for local government use in preparing local programs and the board's use in determining local program consistency.

39 A. 9 VAC 10-20-171. Comprehensive plans.

Local governments shall review and revise their comprehensive plans, as necessary, for compliance with \$ 10.1-2109 of the Act [*and this chapter*]. As a minimum, the comprehensive plan or plan component should *shall* consist of the following basic elements: (i) a summary of data collection and analysis; (ii) *a analysis and* policy discussion discussion(s); (iii) *a* land use plan map map(s); and (iv) implementing measures, including specific objectives and a time frame for accomplishment.

- Local governments should shall establish and maintain, as appropriate, an information base from
 which to make policy choices are made about future land use and development that will protect the
 quality of state waters. This element of the plan should be based upon the following, as applicable to
 the locality:
- 49 a. Information used to designate The location and extent of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas;
- 50 b. Other marine resources. Physical constraints to development, including soil limitations;

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1 [c. The character and location of commercial and recreational fisheries and other aquatic resources;] 2 [c. d.] Shoreline and streambank erosion problems and location of erosion control structures; 3 [d. e.] Conflicts between Existing and proposed land uses and water quality protection; 4 [e. f.]. Catalog of existing [and potential water] pollution sources; 5 [f. g.] Public and private waterfront access areas[,including the general locations of or information 6 about docks, piers, marinas, boat ramps, and similar water access facilities]; 7 e. [q. h.] A map or map series accurately representing the above information. 8 2. As part of the comprehensive plan, local governments shauld shall clearly indicate local policy on 9 land use issues relative to water quality protection based on an analysis of the data referred to in 10 subdivision 1 of this section. Local governments [should shall] ensure consistency among the policies 11 developed. 12 a. Local governments [should shall] discuss each component of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas 13 in relation to the types of land uses considered appropriate and consistent with the goals and 14 objectives of the Act, this chapter, and their local programs. 15 b. As a minimum, local governments should shall prepare policy statements for inclusion in the plan 16 on the following issues, as applicable to the locality: 17 (1) Physical constraints to development, including a discussion of the relationship between soil 18 limitations and existing and proposed land use, with an explicit discussion of soil suitability for 19 septic tank use; 20 (2) Protection of potable water supply, including groundwater resources and threats to the water 21 supply or groundwater resources from existing [and potential] pollution sources; 22 (3) Relationship of land use to commercial and recreational fisheries [and other aquatic resources]; 23 (4) Appropriate density for [Siting of docks and piers;] 24 (5) $\left[\frac{3}{3}\right]$ Public and private access to waterfront areas and effect on water quality; 25 (6) Existing pollution sources; [Mitigation of the impacts of land use and its associated pollution 26 upon water quality;] 27 [(4) (7)] Shoreline and streambank erosion problems; and (7) (5) (8)] Potential water quality improvement and through reduction of existing pollution 28 29 sources [through and] the redevelopment of Intensely Developed Areas and other areas targeted 30 for redevelopment. 31 c. For each of the policy issues listed above, the plan [should shall] contain a discussion of the scope 32 and importance of the issue, alternative policies considered, the policy adopted by the local 33 government for that issue, and a description of how the local policy will be implemented. 34 d. Within the policy discussion, local governments [should shall] address consistency the relationship 35 between the plan and all adopted, existing and proposed land use, public services, land use value 36 taxation ordinances and policies, and capital improvement plans and budgets to ensure a consistent 37 local policy. 38 PART VI. [ZONING AND SUBDIVISION LAND DEVELOPMENT] ORDINANCES. 39 40 9 VAC 10-20-181. Purpose. 41 The purpose of this part is to assist local governments in the [development preparation] of [zening and 42 subdivision ordinances land use and development ordinances and regulations adopted pursuant to § 10.1-

41 The purpose of this part is to assist local governments in the (development preparation) of [zoning and 42 subdivision ordinances land use and development ordinances and regulations adopted pursuant to § 10.1-43 2109 and Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (§ 15.2-2200 et seq.) of Chapter 22 of Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia] 44 that are consistent with the Act [and this chapter], and to establish guidelines for determining the 45 consistency of [zoning and subdivision ordinances such ordinances and regulations] with the Act [and this 46 chapter. Such ordinances and regulations include, but are not limited to, subdivision ordinances and zoning 47 ordinances.] 1 **B.9**

B. 9 VAC 10-20-191. [Zoning Land development ordinances regulations and procedures].

2 A. Local governments shall review and revise their [zoning ordinances land development regulations], as necessary, to comply with § 10.1-2109 of the Act. The ordinances To achieve this - each local government 3 4 shall demonstrate and establish, as necessary, a development suitability hierarchy of land uses and 5 performance standards within the local zoning ordinance that (i) protects sensitive environmental features as listed in 9VAC 10-20-80 and 9VAC 10-20-90; (ii) ensures that the uses permitted by the local zoning 6 7 ordinance are consistent with the comprehensive plan, the Act and this chapter; (iii) minimizes the amount of 8 impervious cover and land disturbance; and (iv) preserves existing vegetation and open space to the maximum extent practicable. Each local zoning ordinance should: 9

- 10 **1. Make provisions for the protection of the quality of state waters;** *by:*
- 11a. Incorporating appropriate design considerations that concentrate development in areas without12physical constraints to development as identified in the comprehensive plan or that address the13appropriate development density in areas with physical constraints to development; and
- b. Encouraging compact, efficient development concentrated in the most appropriate portions of the
 locality as identified in the comprehensive plan, in order to minimize land disturbance and impervious cover and preserve existing vegetation, drainage patterns, and open space.
- 172. Incorporate either explicitly or by direct reference the performance criteria in Part IV; (9 VAC 10-20-18110 et seq.) of this chapter. At a minimum, specific development standards that implement the19following performance criteria from subdivisions 1, 2, and 5 of 9 VAC 10-20-120 (minimizing land20disturbance and impervious cover and preserving existing vegetation, respectively) shall be included as21part of the zoning ordinance.]
- [3.] Be consistent [Ensure consistency with the water quality protection goals, objectives, policies, and
 implementation strategies identified in the local comprehensive plan] within Chesapeake Bay
 Preservation Areas. [:
- Local zoning ordinances shall ensure that the uses permitted by the local zoning regulations are
 consistent with the Act and this chapter.
- 2. Local land development ordinances and regulations shall incorporate either explicitly or by direct
 reference the performance criteria in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter. Specific
 development standards that implement the performance criteria from subdivisions 1, 2 and 5 of 9 VAC
 10-20-120 (minimizing land disturbance and impervious cover and preserving existing vegetation,
 respectively) shall be included.
- 32 3. Local land development ordinances and regulations shall protect the integrity of Chesapeake Bay 33 Preservation Areas by incorporating standards to ensure (i) the protection of water quality; (ii) the 34 preservation of Resource Protection Area land categories, as set forth in 9 VAC 10-20-80, including the 35 100-foot wide buffer area; and (iii) the compatibility of development with Resource Management Area 36 land categories, as set forth in 9 VAC 10-20-90.
- 4. Local land development ordinances and regulations shall provide for (i) depiction of Resource
 Protection Area and Resource Management Area boundaries on plats and site plans, including a
 notation on plats of the requirement to retain an undisturbed and vegetated 100-foot wide buffer area,
 as specified in subdivision 3 of 9 VAC 10-20-130; (ii) a plat notation of the requirement for pump-out
 and 100% reserve drainfield sites for on-site sewage treatment systems, when applicable; and (iii) a plat
 notation of the permissibility of only water dependent facilities or redevelopment in Resource Protection
 Areas, including the 100-foot wide buffer area.
- Local governments shall require, during the plan of development review process, the delineation of
 the buildable areas that are allowed on each lot. The delineation of buildable areas shall be based on
 the performance criteria specified in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter, local front and
 side yard setback requirements, and any other relevant easements or limitations regarding lot
 coverage.]
- C. Plan of development review. Local governments shall make provisions as necessary to ensure that any development of land within Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas must be accomplished through a plan of development procedure pursuant to § 15.1-491(h) of the Code of Virginia to ensure compliance with the Act and this chapter. Any exemptions from those review requirements shall be established and administered in a manner that ensures compliance with these this chapter.
- 54 B. Local governments [should evaluate the relationship between the submission standards, performance 55 standards, and permitted uses in local land management ordinances to identify any obstacles to achieving

the water quality goals of the Act and this chapter. Local governments should revise these ordinances as
 necessary to eliminate any identified obstacles based in the procedural or development standards. shall

3 undertake the following, as necessary, to comply with § 10.1-2109 of the Act:

1. Local governments shall evaluate the relationship between the submission requirements, performance standards, and permitted uses in local land development ordinances and regulations to identify any obstacles to achieving the water quality goals of the Act and this chapter as set forth in § 10.1-2107.B of the Act, 9 VAC 10-20-50 and 9 VAC 10-20-110. Local governments shall revise these ordinances and regulations, as necessary, to eliminate any obstacles identified in the submission requirements or development standards.

10 2. Local governments shall review and revise their land development ordinances and regulations 11 adopted pursuant to § 10.1-2109 and Articles 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 (§ 15.2-2200 et seq.) of Chapter 22 of 12 Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia to assure that their subdivision ordinances, zoning ordinances, and all 13 other components of their local Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act programs are consistent in promoting 14 and achieving the protection of state waters. In addition, local governments shall identify and resolve 15 any conflicts among the components of the local programs and with other local ordinances, regulations 16 and administrative policies, to assure that the intent of the Act and this chapter is fulfilled.

17 3. Local governments shall review and revise their land development ordinances and regulations to
 18 ensure consistency with the water quality protection goals, objectives, policies, and implementation
 19 strategies identified in the local comprehensive plan.]

20 D. [9 VAC 10-20-201. Subdivision ordinances.

Local governments shall review and revise their subdivision ordinances, as necessary, to comply with §
 10.1-2109 of the Act. The ordinances | should | shall:

- 23 1. Make provisions for the protection of the quality of state waters by:
- a. Incorporating specific development standards in the subdivision ordinance regarding (i) lot sizes,
 coverage, and layout, and (ii) street widths, materials and layout, in order to minimize land
 disturbance and impervious cover and preserve existing vegetation; and
- b. Local governments may also incorporate other appropriate standards including, but not limited to,
 cluster development, conservation easements, open space design, planned unit developments, and
 common septic systems and artificial wetlands for sewage treatment.

1. [2. Include language to ensure the integrity of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas; by incorporating
 standards to ensure (i) the protection of water quality; (ii) the preservation of Resource Protection Area
 land categories, as set forth in 9 VAC 10-20-80, including the 100-foot wide buffer area; and (iii) the
 compatibility of development with Resource Management Area land categories, as set forth in 9 VAC
 10-20-90.]

35 2. [3. Incorporate, either explicitly or by direct reference, the performance criteria of Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter by including standards to (i) limit land disturbance; (ii) limit the clearing of 36 37 existing vegetation; (iii) limit impervious cover; (iv) delineate Resource Protection Area and Resource 38 Management Area boundaries on plats, including a notation on plats of the requirement to retain an 39 undisturbed and vegetated 100-foot wide buffer area, as specified in subdivision 3 of 9 VAC 10-20-130; 40 (v) require a plat notation of the requirement for pump-out and 100% reserve drainfield sites for on-site 41 sewage treatment systems, when applicable; and (vi) require a plat notation of the permissibility of only 42 water dependent facilities or redevelopment in Resource Protection Areas, including the 100-foot wide 43 buffer area.]

44 E. Water quality impact assessment. A water quality impact assessment shall be required for any 45 proposed development within the Resource Protection Area consistent with Part IV and for any other 46 development in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas that may warrant such assessment because of the 47 unique characteristics of the site or intensity of the proposed use or development.

48 1. The purpose of the water quality impact assessment is to identify the impacts of proposed 49 development on water quality and lands in Resource Protection Areas consistent with the goals and 50 objectives of the Act, this chapter, and local programs, and to determine specific measures for 51 mitigation of those impacts. The specific content and procedures for the water quality impact 52 assessment shall be established by local governments. Local governments should notify the board of 53 all development requiring such assessment. Upon request, the board will provide review and comment 54 on any water quality impact assessment within 90 days, in accordance with advisory state review-55 requirements of § 10.1-2112 of the Act.

1 2. The assessment shall be of sufficient specificity to demonstrate compliance with the criteria of the local program.

F. Review by the board. The board will review any proposed management program within 90 days. If it is consistent with the Act, the board will schedule a conference with the local government to determine what additional technical and financial assistance may be needed and available to accomplish the long-term aspects of the local program. If the program or any part thereof is not consistent, the board will notify the local government in writing stating the reasons for a determination of inconsistency and recommending specific changes. Copies of the adopted program documents and subsequent changes thereto shall be provided to the board.

10[To accomplish these standards, local governments shall require, at a minimum, the delineation of the
buildable areas that are allowed on each lot. The delineation of buildable areas shall be based on the
performance criteria specified in Part IV (9 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter, local front and side
yard setback requirements, and any other relevant easements or lim itations regarding lot coverages.

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 4. Local governments shall review and revise their subdivision ordinances to assure that their

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 subdivision ordinances, comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, and all other components of their

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 local Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act programs are consistent with each other in promoting and

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 achieving the protection of state waters. In addition, local governments shall identify and resolve any

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 conflicts among the components of the local programs and with other local regulations and

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 administrative policies to assure that the intent of the Act and this chapter are fulfilled.]

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PART VII.

LOCAL ASSISTANCE AND LOCAL PROGRAM CONSISTENCY REVIEW PROCESS.

22 9 VAC 10-20-211. Purpose.

The purpose of this part is to assist local governments in the timely preparation of local programs to implement the Act and to establish an administrative procedure for determining local program consistency with the Act.

26 9 VAC 10-20-215. Local assistance manual.

A. The department will prepare a manual to provide guidance to assist local governments in the preparation of local programs in order to implement the Act and this chapter. The manual will be updated periodically to reflect the most current planning and zoning techniques and effective best management practices. The manual will be made available to the public.

B. The manual will recommend a schedule for the completion of local program elements and their submission to the board for its information to ensure timely achievement of the requirements of the Act and timely receipt of assistance. The board will consider compliance with the schedule in allocating financial and technical assistance.

35 C. The manual is for the purpose of guidance only.

36 9 VAC 10-20-221. Board to establish liaison.

The board will establish liaison with each local government to assist the local government in developing and implementing its local program, in obtaining technical and financial assistance, and in complying with the Act and this chapter.

40 9 VAC 10-20-225. Planning district comments.

Local governments are encouraged to enlist the assistance and comments of regional planning district agencies early in the development of their local programs.

43 9 VAC 10-20-230. Certification of local program. (Repealed.)

44 Upon request, the board will certify that a local program complies with the Act and this chapter.

45 9 VAC 10-20-231. Preparation and submission of management program.

Local governments must adopt the full management program, which will consist of Phases I - III as defined in this section and including any revisions to comprehensive plans, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and other local authorities necessary to implement the Act. Prior to adoption, local governments may submit any proposed revisions to the board for comments. Criteria are provided below for local

50 government use in preparing local programs and the board's use in determining local program consistency.

1 1. Phase I shall consist of the designation of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas and adoption of the 2 performance criteria. This phase of designating Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas as an element of 3 the local program should include:

- a. Utilizing existing data and mapping resources to identify and describe tidal wetlands, nontidal
 wetlands, tidal shores, [tributary streams water bodies with perennial flow], flood plains, highly
 erodible soils including steep slopes, highly permeable areas, and other sensitive environmental
 resources as necessary to comply with Part III (9 VAC 10-20-70 et seq.) of this chapter;
- b. Determining, based upon the identification and description, the extent of Chesapeake Bay
 Preservation Areas within the local jurisdiction;
- 10 c. Preparing an appropriate map or maps delineating Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas;
- d. Preparing amendments to local ordinances that incorporate the performance criteria of Part IV (9
 VAC 10-20-110 et seq.) of this chapter or the model ordinance prepared by the board;
- e. Establishing, if necessary, and incorporating a plan of development review process. Local
 governments shall make provisions as necessary to ensure that any development of land within
 Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas shall be accomplished through a plan of development
 procedure pursuant to § 15.2-2286 A 8 of the Code of Virginia to ensure compliance with the Act and
 this chapter. Any exemptions from those review requirements shall be established and administered
 in a manner that ensures compliance with this chapter.
- 19f. Conducting a public hearing. Prior to adopting Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas and the20performance criteria, each local government shall hold a public hearing to solicit public comment21regarding these local program components.
- g. Providing copies of the adopted program documents and subsequent changes thereto to the board
 for consistency review, as set forth in subdivision 5 of this section.
- Phase II shall consist of local governments reviewing and revising their comprehensive plans, as
 necessary, for compliance with § 10.1-2109 of the Act, in accordance with the provisions set forth in
 Part V (9 VAC 10-20-170 et seq.) of this chapter.
- Phase III shall consist of local governments reviewing and revising their [zoning and subdivision ordinances land development regulations and processes, which include but are not limited to zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, erosion and sediment control ordinances, and the plan of development review process], as necessary, to comply with § 10.1-2109 of the Act[, in accordance and to be consistent] with the provisions set forth in Part VI (9 VAC 10-20-181 et seq.) of this chapter.
- 4. Consistent with §§ 10.1-2108, 10.1-2109, and 10.1-2113 of the Act, [and to the degree that a local program is adopted pursuant to or as a part of local zoning authority,] local governments may use civil penalties [consistent with § 15.2-2209 of the Code of Virginia] to enforce compliance with the requirements of local programs.
- 36 5. Review by the board.

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37 a. The board will review proposed elements of a program phase within 60 days according to review 38 policies adopted by the board. If the proposed program phase is consistent with the Act, the board 39 will schedule a conference with the local government to determine what additional technical and 40 financial assistance may be needed and available to accomplish the proposed program phase. If the 41 proposed program phase or any part thereof is not consistent, the board will notify the local 42 government in writing, stating the reasons for a determination of inconsistency and specifying needed 43 changes. Copies of the adopted program documents and subsequent changes thereto shall be 44 provided to the board.

45 b. The board will review locally adopted elements of a program phase according to review policies 46 adopted by the board and as set forth in 9 VAC 10-20-250.

PART ¥I VIII. IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

49 9 VAC 10-20-250. Administrative proceedings.

50 Section 10.1-2103.8 of the Act provides that the board shall ensure that local government comprehensive 51 plans, subdivision ordinances and zoning ordinances are in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and 52 that it shall determine such compliance in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Process Act. 53 When the board determines to decide such compliance, it will give the subject local government at least 15 1 days notice of its right to appear before the board at a time and place specified for the presentation of factual 2 data, argument and proof as provided by § 9-6.14:11 of the Code of Virginia. The board will provide a copy 3 of its decision to the local government. If any deficiencies are found, the board will establish a schedule for 4 the local government to come into compliance.

1. In order to carry out its mandated responsibilities under § 10.1-2103.10 of the Act, the board will:

6 a. [Request Require] that each Tidewater local government submit an annual implementation report 7 outlining the implementation of the local program. The board will develop reporting criteria which 8 outline the information to be included in the reports and the time frame for their submission. The 9 board will use the information in these reports to assess local patterns of compliance with the Act and 10 this chapter and to evaluate the need for an administrative proceeding to more closely review any 11 individual local government's compliance. All proceedings of this nature will be developed and 12 conducted in accordance with this section.

- b. Develop a [four -year] compliance review process[. that will Reviews will occur on a five-year cycle, and, when feasible, will be conducted as part of the local government's comprehensive plan review and update process. The review process shall] consist of a self-evaluation by each local government of local program implementation and enforcement as well as an evaluation by department staff.
 Based on these evaluations, the b oard will make a consistency finding regarding the implementation of each local program.
- 19 (1) The self-evaluation shall be conducted by each local government according to procedures
 20 developed by the board.
- (2) At a minimum, the department staff's evaluation will include a review of previous annual reports
 and site visits.
- 2. Certification of a local program. Upon a satisfactory finding resulting from the compliance review 24 process, the board will certify that the local program is being implemented and enforced by the local 25 government consistent with the Act and this chapter and is, therefore, in compliance. Such a 26 certification shall be valid for a period of [four five] years until the local government's next scheduled 27 review, unless the board finds a pattern of noncompliance during the interim period of time, pursuant to 28 subdivision 1 of this section.

29 9 VAC 10-20-260. Legal proceedings.

30 Section 10.1-2103.10 of the Act provides that the board shall take administrative and legal actions to 31 ensure compliance by local governments with the provisions of the Act. Before taking legal action against a 32 local government to ensure compliance, the board shall, unless it finds extraordinary circumstances, initiate 33 an administrative proceeding under the Act and 9 VAC 10-20-250 to obtain such compliance and give the 34 local government at least 15 days notice of the time and place at which it will decide whether or not to take 35 legal action. If it finds extraordinary circumstances, the board may proceed directly to request the Attorney 36 General to enforce compliance with the Act and regulations this chapter. Administrative actions will be taken 37 pursuant to 9 VAC 10-20-250.

38 9 VAC 10-20-270. Adoption date. (Repealed.)

39 The adoption date of this chapter shall be November 15, 1990.

40 9 VAC 10-20-280. Effective date. (Repealed.)

The effective date of this chapter shall be October 1, 1991, at which date this chapter shall supersede the
 Emergency Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations (VR
 43 173-02-01.1).

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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

- 45 "Field Office Technical Guide," US Department of Agriculture-Natural Resource Conservation Service,
 46 Second Edition, 1999.
- 47 "Natural Soils National Soil Survey Handbook," US Department of Agriculture-Natural Resource
 48 Conservation Service, 1996.
- 49 "Forestry Best Management Practices [Handbook] for Water Quality in Virginia [Technical Guide].", January
 50 1997, Virginia Department of Forestry.
- 51 *Virginia Nutrient Management Standards and Criteria, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation,* 52 1995.

- 1 Virginia Agricultural BMP Manual, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, 2000.
- 2 Pest Management Guide, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1999.