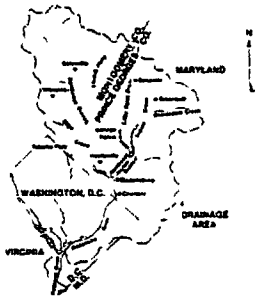
Anacostia Watershed Society

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TESTIMONY RE AMENDMENTS PROPOSED IN CASE NO. 04-34 CONCERNING THE USE OF PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

June 16, 2005

Masaya Maeda
Anacostia Watershed Society
Water Quality Specialist

The comments I would like to make are itemized below

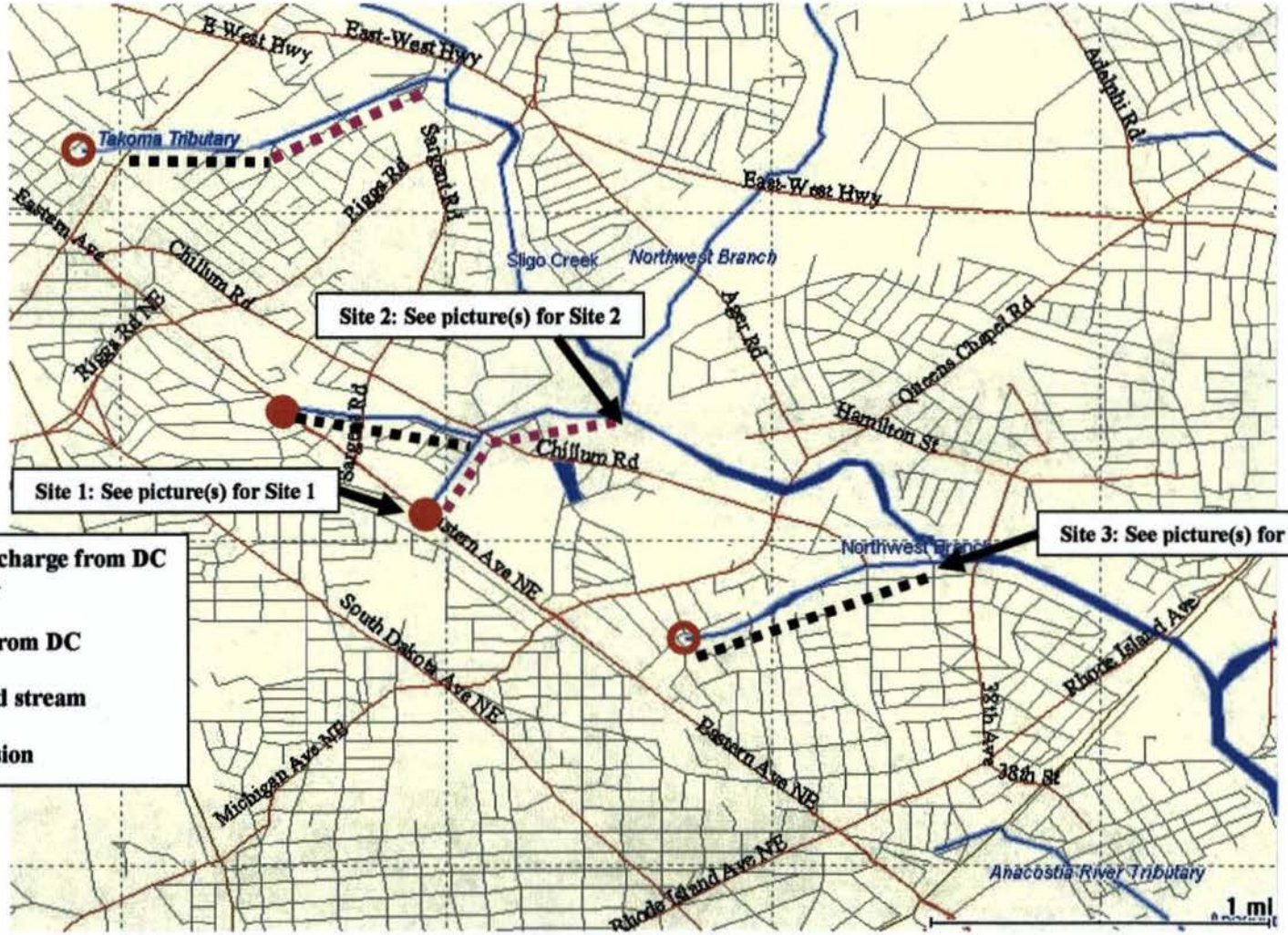
- I really welcome the change in codes to allow the use of pervious paving and paving blocks, and appreciate the change very much Stormwater is the major source of pollutants, which bring animal feces, trash, heavy metals, pesticides, oil, various organic matters into waterways at a time
- As a member of a community, I would like to see better and faster change in the water quality in our waterway so it would be much better if the code change is a requirement to use the pervious paving not a choice
- Though I appreciate the code change very much, I would like to see the change as a requirement to install pervious paving whenever and wherever possible.
- Some developers don't want to invest their time and money to learn new approach such as pervious paving because they want to maximize their profit as much as possible Impervious paving is more easy and profitable for them Without regulatory requirement, the implementation of the pervious paving would be limited even though the roadblocks for the pervious paving are removed from the code.
- Once impervious paving is installed, it stays there probably 10 years at shortest time period. We need to realize the significant impact of impervious paving onto the environment
- Lastly, I would like to show you impacts that Washington, DC imposes onto the upstream portion of the Anacostia River through Northwest Branch. See the map and pictures shown below In order to rectify these problems, we have to reduce stormwater from Washington, DC as well as from Montgomery and Prince George's Counties Therefore, LID such as pervious paving should be a requirement not a choice for all new developments

ZONING COMMISSION
Case 04-34
Date 6/23

ZONING COMMISSION
District of Columbia
CASE NO.04-34
EXHIBIT NO.23

Stormwater Pipe Outfalls from Washington, DC damaging streams to the Northwest Branch





Pictures for Site 1

This picture below shows an example of discharge from Washington, DC just after a small amount of rainfall. Even after the small amount of rainfall, turbid water with a variety of pollutants from impervious surfaces in Washington, DC is coming out of the pipe. Be noted that brown colored water is coming from the outfall because of the small amount of rainfall. See the next page (page 4) for the result that this turbid water brings.



Pictures for Site 1

Small amount of rainfall could be absorbed, retained, filtrated into the ground, replenishing ground water. However, even small amount of rainwater, it is discharged into waterways instead of being absorbed into the ground because of impervious surfaces in Washington, DC. The turbid water after the small amount of rainfall changed water clarity at the stormwater outfall area dramatically. Pervious paving could resolve this problem.

Just **before** the rainfall



Just **after** the rainfall



Pictures for Site 1 (2)

Flushing stormwater from impervious surfaces in Washington, DC causes erosion at the stormwater pipe outfall area. This picture was taken on dry-weather day. Sewer pipe is exposed and vulnerable. See the next picture shown below to take a closer look at the pipe.



A sewer pipe is severely exposed and in danger of rupture.



Pictures for Site 1 (3)

Large amount of trash comes from impervious surfaces in Washington, DC. Fallen trees by the flushing stormwater pick up trash with their branches and twigs. This picture was taken just downstream from the stormwater pipe outfall.



Pictures for Site 2

Due to the heavy flushing stormwater with increased velocity from impervious surfaces in Washington, DC, severe erosion is occurring at various places. This picture shows one of them. Pervious paving could reduce the impact onto streams.



Zoom-in picture of the erosion site shown above.



Pictures for Site 3

In order to receive the large amount of flushing stormwater from impervious surfaces in Washington, DC, this WHOLE stream is channelized with concrete. The channelization destroyed aquatic habitat almost completely. In addition, there is no riparian buffer to give shade over this stream.



Peak Discharge at Northwest Branch USGS monitoring station

The graph shown below represents that the annual peak flow is increasing over years due to the development in the Northwest Branch sub-watershed. Due to this increasing flushing stormwater, the branch is suffering severe erosion. Sewer pipes are severely exposed because of this flushing stormwater, some are leaking, some are totally disconnected. The stormwater amount has to be reduced. Washington, DC has some of responsibility to reduce this flushing stormwater. Pervious paving could contribute the reduction.

