

Environmental & Intergovernmental Reviews

In cooperation with State Agencies, the RRPDC routinely is requested to provide environmental and intergovernmental reviews. RRPDC staff circulate the review requests among member locality staff for comments and questions prior to submitting a response to the requesting State Agency.

Environmental reviews can include:

- **Environmental Assessments and Impact Reports** - Virginia code requires state agencies to prepare an environmental impact report (EIR) for each major state project.
- **Coastal Consistency Determinations and Certifications** - Due to receipt of Federal funds or permits, proposed projects must prove consistency with the enforceable policies of Virginia's Coastal Zone Management Program.
- **Groundwater Withdrawal Permits** - RRPDC staff receives notice of Groundwater Withdrawal Permits in the Eastern Virginia Ground Water Management Area (GWMA). The eastern portion of the RRPDC is located in the Eastern Virginia GWMA. All jurisdictions in the Eastern Virginia GWMA are notified of pending permits as part of this process, therefore the RRPDC receives review requests for projects outside of the Richmond region. For more information about the Eastern Virginia GWMA see <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/WaterSupplyWaterQuantity/WaterWithdrawalPermittingandCompliance.aspx> .
- **Virginia Water Protection (VWP) Permits** - DEQ issues VWP Permits for activities related to the quality of surface waters in the Commonwealth including the filling, dredging, draining or excavation of wetlands, streams, or other state waters. Surface water withdrawals are also permitted through VWP permits.
- **Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permits** – DEQ issues VPDES permits to any person who discharges any pollutant into surface waters of the Commonwealth from a point source.

Intergovernmental reviews can include:

- State Agency grant applications for Federal funding, including:
 - CERCLA grant funds from US EPA (Superfund programming and site remediation)
 - Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program funding from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 - Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) State Clean Diesel funds from US EPA
 - Capitalization funds for the Virginia Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund for wastewater treatment facility improvements from US EPA
- FHWA Section 5310 funding for projects involving transit and mobility enhancements for seniors and individuals with disabilities
- State Corporation Commission Applications

Jurisdiction	Response Date	Review Name	Environmental					Intergovernmental			
			Coastal Consistency Determination or Certification	Impact Statement, or Impact Report	Groundwater Withdrawal Permit	VPDES Permit	VWP Permit	Federal funding of State Program	Application	FTA Section 5310 Funding	State Corporation Commission Application
Reviews Outside the RRPDC											
Buckingham	7/31/2018	Superfund: Buckingham County Landfill RI/FS OU1							X		
Hampton Roads	7/31/2018	DERA						X			
Loudoun	7/31/2018	Superfund: Hidden Lane RI/FS OU1							X		
Nelson	7/31/2018	Superfund: US Titanium PRP LR OU1							X		
Portsmouth	7/31/2018	Superfund: Atlantic Wood Sitewide 00							X		
Portsmouth	7/31/2018	Superfund: Peck Iron & Metal RI/FS OU1							X		
Virginia	7/20/2018	Wetlands Program Development Grant						X			
Virginia	7/31/2018	Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grant						X			
Virginia	8/10/2018	VADEQ - Chesapeake Bay Regulatory Accountability Program (CBRAP II) - Amendment 3						X			
Virginia	8/10/2018	State Revolving Fund Capitalization Grant						X			
Virginia	8/10/2018	VADEQ - Pre-Remedial Assessment/Site Investigation (PASI) - Amendment 3						X			
Westmoreland	7/31/2018	Superfund: Arrowhead Plating RI/FS OU3							X		
York	7/31/2018	Superfund: Chisman Creek PRP LR OU2							X		
York	7/31/2018	Superfund: Chisman Creek PRP LR OU1							X		

Environmental and Intergovernmental Reviews

July and August 2018

In cooperation with State Agencies, the RRPDC routinely is requested to provide environmental and intergovernmental reviews. RRPDC staff circulate the review requests among member locality staff for comments and questions prior to submitting a response to the requesting State Agency.

Located within the Richmond Region

Ingenco Groundwater Withdrawal

Charles City

Ingenco Wholesale Power, LLC has applied for reissuance of a permit for groundwater withdrawal with expansion in Charles City County, Virginia. The permit would allow the applicant to withdraw an average of 31,780 gallons per day. The groundwater withdrawal will support the industrial cooling processes for the facility's landfill gas electricity generation activities and some minimal non-potable operation needs. The proposed withdrawal will utilize the Potomac aquifer at a depth between 325 feet to 660 feet below the land surface at the withdrawal site. DEQ has made a tentative decision to issue the permit.

Mt. Zion and Rustic Water Treatment Plant

Charles City

Charles City County has applied for reissuance of a permit for the public Mt. Zion and Rustic Water Treatment Plant. The applicant proposes to release industrial wastewaters at a rate of 10,000 gallons per day into a water body. The facility proposes to release the industrial wastewater into Morris Creek in Charles City County in the James River watershed. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: metals, solids.

Magnolia Green, Major Modification

Chesterfield

Moseley LP has requested to modify its current Virginia Water Protection (VWP) permit for the Magnolia Green project. The project consists of the construction of a residential development and the site is located north of U.S. Route 360 (Hull Street Road) and west of State Route 667 (Otterdale Road) in Chesterfield County. The proposed permit modification will allow the applicant to impact wetlands and stream bed in order to construct associated roads and utility infrastructure.

Total cumulative impacts for this facility, including those authorized by this permit and previous permits, are permanent impacts to 4.67 acres of forested wetland, 0.02 acre of emergent wetland, and 17,112 linear feet of stream bed; permanent conversion of 4.34 acre of forested wetland to emergent wetland; and temporary impacts to 0.02 acre of forested wetland, 0.15 acre of emergent wetland, and 1,766 linear feet of stream bed. The DEQ's preliminary decision is to modify the permit as requested.

Veolia James River Plant VPDES

Chesterfield

Veolia North America Regeneration Services, L.L.C. has applied for reissuance of a permit for the private Veolia James River Plant. The applicant proposes to release cooling water, a type of industrial wastewater, treated industrial wastewater and stormwater at a rate of 7.13 million gallons per day into the James River in Chesterfield County. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: pH and temperature. The permit includes requirements for cooling water intake structures.

AdvanSix Resins & Chemicals LLC – Chesterfield Plant

Chesterfield

AdvanSix Resins & Chemicals LLC has applied for reissuance of a permit for the private AdvanSix Resins & Chemicals LLC, Chesterfield Plant facility. The applicant proposes to release treated industrial wastewaters at a rate of 30 million gallons per day into a water body. The facility proposes to release non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, condensate, and industrial stormwater into unnamed tributaries to the James River and Appomattox River in the County of Chesterfield.

The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: heat, petroleum, organic matter, nutrients and solids. The permit includes requirements for cooling water intake structures.

Falling Creek Reservoir Restoration Project

Chesterfield

Chesterfield County proposes to restore the Falling Creek Reservoir as an integral part of their Stormwater Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to meet the requirements of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit. The MS4 permit includes a Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Special Condition, which mandates significant reductions in stormwater pollutants including total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), and total suspended solids (TSS). The County is responsible for construction of stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) to treat stormwater runoff and remove these pollutants of concern (POCs). The County proposes to retrofit and maintain the reservoir as a Level 1 Wet Pond for pollutant removal credit to restore the water quality and treatment performance of the reservoir, to meet MS4 Permit requirements.

Falling Creek Reservoir is located on the northeast border of Chesterfield County (County), approximately 2-miles west of I-95. The reservoir was originally constructed in 1951 for water supply storage, but it has not been used for this purpose since 1985. It is estimated that about 66 million gallons (or 22%) of the original storage volume has been lost due to sedimentation.

Beyond the sediment/pollutant removal to meet the requirements of MS4 permit the Reservoir Restoration Project has several additional benefits including:

- Buffering of seasonal temperature extremes through the increased volume of water within the reservoir.
- Reduction of accumulated heavy metals, typically found in sediment, and potential exposure to environmentally sensitive species.
- Reduced potential for algal blooms.
- An increase in habitat variability. The dredging will create a deeper water habitat adjacent to existing shallow water habitat.
- Improved water quality downstream of the reservoir dam.

Chesterfield-Hopewell Lines #211 and #228 230 kV Transmission Line Partial Rebuild

Chesterfield

In order to maintain the structural integrity and reliability of its transmission system in compliance with mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC") Reliability Standards, Dominion Energy Virginia proposes (i) to rebuild, entirely within an existing right-of-way, an approximately 8.2-mile section of the existing 11.0-mile 230 kV transmission Lines #211 and #228, which run from the Company's existing Chesterfield Substation in Chesterfield County to the Company's existing Hopewell Substation in the City of Hopewell; (ii) to rebuild two structures on Lines #211 and #228 near the Chesterfield Substation on Company-owned property; and, (iii) to complete minor equipment replacements at both Chesterfield Substation and Hopewell Substation.

The Company solicited DEQ for comments about the proposed Rebuild Project in April 2018. The Company does not expect to burn cleared material, but if necessary, the Company will coordinate with the responsible locality to ensure all local ordinances are met. If necessary, a Joint Permit Application will be submitted for review by the VMRC, DEQ, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the "Corps"), and the City of Hopewell Local Wetlands Board to authorize jurisdictional crossings and for any impacts to jurisdictional features. No discharge of cooling waters is associated with the Rebuild Project. No tidal wetlands were identified within the proposed Rebuild Project area.

DCR Phase 1A Cabin Construction DEQ #18-0875

Chesterfield

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) proposes to construct seven cabins, an access road and utility easement within Pocahontas State Park (Park) in Chesterfield County, Virginia. The 7,950-acre Park offers boating, picnicking, camping, hiking as well as interpretive and environmental education programs. The Park also offers an aquatic center with seasonal water-based activities for the entire family. Rowboat, paddleboat, kayak, and canoe rentals are available for use on Swift Creek Lake during the summer. The Park's two fishing lakes, Beaver Lake and Swift Creek Lake, have crappie, largemouth bass, bluegill, and catfish. The Park has more than 80 miles of trails for hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding.

Superfund: C&R Battery RI/FS OU2

Chesterfield

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302581>

Chesterfield-Lakeside Line #217 230 kV Transmission Line Rebuild, PUR-2018-00082

Chesterfield/Henrico

In order to maintain the structural integrity and reliability of its transmission system in compliance with mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC") Reliability Standards, Virginia Electric and Power Company ("Dominion Energy Virginia" or the "Company") proposes: (i) to rebuild, entirely within an existing right-of-way or on Company-owned property, approximately 21.3 miles of existing 230 kV transmission Line #217 from the Company's existing Chesterfield Substation in Chesterfield County to the Company's existing Lakeside Substation in Henrico County; (ii) to remove or replace certain structures on Line #287 located on or near Chesterfield Power Station property, two of which share a common structure with Line #217; and, (iii) to perform minor work at the related substations (collectively, the "Rebuild Project"). The 21.3 miles of the Rebuild Project spans approximately 0.5 mile in Chesterfield County and 20.8 miles in Henrico County.

The proposed Rebuild Project will resolve the thermal overloads identified, will replace aging infrastructure at the end of its service life in order to comply with the Company's mandatory transmission planning criteria, and will improve the overall generating capabilities of the system, all of which will enable the Company to maintain the overall long-term reliability of its transmission system.

Virginia Public Safety Training Center

Hanover

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has applied for reissuance of a permit for the Virginia Public Safety Training Center. The applicant proposes to release treated municipal wastewaters at a rate of 34,700 gallons per day into a water body. Sludge from the treatment process will be disposed of by a licensed contract hauler. The facility proposes to release the treated sewage wastewaters in the Pamunkey River in Hanover County in the York River watershed. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: organic matter, solids, and bacteria.

DJJ Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center

Hanover

Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) has applied for reissuance of a permit for the DJJ Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center. The applicant proposes to release treated municipal wastewaters at a rate of 19,000 gallons per day into a water body. Sludge from the treatment process will be disposed of by a licensed contract hauler. The facility proposes to release the treated sewage wastewaters in Crump Creek in Hanover County in the York River watershed. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: organic matter, solids, and bacteria.

Superfund: H & H Burn Pit PRP LR OU2

Hanover

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302659>

Richmond NATTS

Henrico

Virginia DEQ seeks \$801,796 in Federal Funding from EPA to support the operation of the National Air Toxics Trends Station (NATTS) in Henrico County. The NATTS program was developed to fulfill the need for long-term hazardous air pollutant monitoring data of consistent quality across the US. There are specific pollutants to be measured as well as sampling methods to be utilized. The funds requested will be used to perform air sampling per the NATTS methodology, submission of sampling data to EPA, and participation of staff in required program management meetings, teleconferences, etc.

Lanexa-Northern Neck Transmission Line Rebuild

New Kent

Dominion Energy Virginia proposes to rebuild, entirely within the existing right-of-way, four separate segments of its existing Lanexa-Northern Neck Line #224 230 kilovolt transmission line. In the four separate segments, the Company proposes to: (i) remove and replace nine structures and foundations spanning the Pamunkey River and crossing adjacent tidal marshlands (the "Pamunkey River Rebuild"); (ii) remove and replace seven structures and foundations spanning the Mattaponi River and crossing adjacent tidal marshlands (the "Mattaponi River Rebuild"); (iii) remove and replace two double circuit COR-TEN®1 lattice structures and two adjacent wood H-frame structures, which are currently supporting a single transmission circuit, and foundations on the existing 230 kV Line #224 crossing Interstate 64 in New Kent County west of the intersection of I-64 and Route 3 (the "I-64 Rebuild"); and (iv) remove and replace one double circuit COR-TEN® lattice structure, which is currently supporting one transmission circuit for Line #224 and another for Line #2016, and foundation, with two DDE 2-pole structures and foundations (the "Diascund Rebuild") (collectively, the Pamunkey River Rebuild, Mattaponi River Rebuild, I-64 Rebuild, and Diascund Rebuild are referred to as the "Line #224 Partial Rebuild Projects" or the "Rebuild Projects").

Details about activity in the RRPDC:

The Pamunkey River Rebuild is located within the Pamunkey watershed, Hydrologic Unit Code 02080106. According to the U.S. Geological Survey ("USGS") topographic quadrangle New Kent (1985 revision), the existing transmission line crosses one tidal waterbody, the Pamunkey River. A wetland delineation conducted by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. ("Stantec") documented 4.2 acres (6,987 linear feet) of tidal channel and 0.01 acre (164 linear feet) of upper perennial stream channel within the right-of-way of the Pamunkey River Rebuild. One existing structure is located within the Pamunkey River and is proposed to be relocated north, on the river bank. Any clearing required in the vicinity of streams will be performed by hand within 100 feet of both sides and vegetation less than three inches in diameter will be left undisturbed.

HUD Proposed Centennial II

Richmond

The subject property consists of a gravel parking lot and undeveloped wooded land on approximately 0.208 acres. According to a Preliminary Site Plan prepared by Townes Site Engineering, dated June 11, 2018, the proposed development will include one (1) eight-story "multi-family apartment building with seventy-seven (77) residential units and approximately 1,500 square feet of retail space on the first floor. The subject property is bounded by the Second Presbyterian Church and Child Care Center, a parking garage, Gus's Shoe Repair, Franklin Street Cleaners, and Fast Signs to the north; Chicano's Cocina Bar & Grill, 521 Biscuits & Waffles, and multi-family residential to the east; parking lots to the south; and an Nicole Fox McCabe, P.C. Attorneys of Law, J.D. Lewis Construction Management, Inc., and single-family residential to the west. The proposed structure will be serviced by municipal water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer.

Based on the proposed development plan, HUD has determined that the construction and operation of the Proposed Centennial II will have no adverse effect on the coastal uses and/or natural resources of Virginia and the information, data, and analysis presented shows the development of the Proposed Centennial II is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program.

Located outside - but potentially impacting - the Richmond Region

Superfund: Buckingham County Landfill RI/FS OU1

Buckingham

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302624>

DERA

Hampton Roads

Virginia DEQ is seeking \$532,334 of Federal funds over 2 years from the State Clean Diesel grant program to be matched with \$459,000 for a total project cost of \$991,334. This grant program is funded under the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA). These funds will provide financial incentives for participants in the Virginia Port Authority "Green Operators" program in Hampton Roads, which encourages truck companies and individual owner/operators serving the Port to replace old dray trucks with newer and cleaner engine dray trucks to reduce emissions. DEQ will administer the program through a sub-agreement with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Air Management Association, Inc (MARAMA). MARAMA will accept and review applications and execute agreements with eligible applicants.

Superfund: Hidden Lane RI/FS OU1

Loudoun

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302762>

Superfund: US Titanium PRP LR OU1

Nelson

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302737>

Superfund: Atlantic Wood Sitewide 00

Portsmouth

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302836> .

Superfund: Peck Iron & Metal RI/FS OU1

Portsmouth

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0306115>

Wetlands Program Development Grant

Virginia

DEQ is seeking Virginia continues to make significant progress in the development of a comprehensive wetland regulatory program and continued refinement of our wetland monitoring and assessment tools for use in management decision-making and integration within our water quality programs. This project focuses on development of strategies to integrate management of wetlands across the landscape and among different jurisdictions sharing the same waterways. This will increase the potential for protection and restoration of wetlands but also include the added value of potentially improving impaired waterways in Virginia. The project will provide continued land use/wetland calibration for wetland condition models and develop strategies to increase sampling accuracy while reducing sampling costs. The project will also extend the current online Virginia Wetlands Condition Assessment Tool (WetCAT) to include both tidal and nontidal wetlands along with nontidal wetland vulnerable to changing precipitation patterns.

Chesapeake Bay Implementation Grant

Virginia

Virginia DEQ is seeking \$2,777,622 of Federal funds to be matched with \$2,777,622 in state funds for a total project cost of \$5,555,244 to implement management mechanisms established under the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement. These funds will be used to accomplish the objectives of Virginia's Phase I and Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans with a focus on nonpoint source pollution reduction programs. These Federal funds are available through EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program Office.

VADEQ - Chesapeake Bay Regulatory & Accountability Program (CBRAP II) - Amendment 3

Virginia

The Virginia Chesapeake Bay Regulatory and Accountability Program Grant (2016-2019 CBRAP) is funded through the Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Program Office (CBPO). CBRAP grants aid the six Bay watershed states and DC in implementing and expanding their regulatory, accountability, assessment, compliance, and enforcement capabilities in support of reducing nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment loads delivered to the Bay to meet the Water Quality Goal of the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement and the Bay TMDL. These grants are awarded non-competitively.

The Virginia CBRAP program has an EPA approved Quality Management Plan (QMP) and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that covers the work to be conducted. The QAPP will be reassessed annually and updated as necessary.

State Revolving Fund Capitalization Grant

Virginia

Virginia revolving fund legislation is contained in Chapter 22 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia which establishes the Virginia Water Facilities Revolving Fund. The anticipated environmental benefits of the projects are defined in the descriptions provided. Many of the projects represent priorities for the EPA and the Commonwealth including addressing sanitary sewer overflows, compliance/enforcement concerns, aging infrastructure, storm water best management practices, and energy efficiency.

VADEQ - Pre-Remedial Assessment/Site Investigation (PASI) - Amendment 3

Virginia

Application for federal funding of \$134,591.00.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a structured process, which is outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), to determine what, if any, cleanup actions should be taken at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. This proposal addresses the Site Assessment or the Pre-remedial Program.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 up to the current reporting period, VADEQ has achieved the following pre-remedial Site Assessment program milestones: Completed one site Reassessment for Weyerhaeuser and one Other Clean up Activity (OCA) Completion, for the Henrico Landfill as part of the Landfill Initiative. Additionally, VADEQ provided technical assistance to EPA on the Saltville Graveyard and power Plant sites, the New Kent Wood Preservers site, the Danville Gas site, U.S. Maritime Administration James River Reserve Fleet (JRRF) Site, and Ruckersville Construction Debris site. VADEQ also participated in the FY 2016 Work Share meeting on April 28, 2016.

A list of FY 2018/2019 Sites and Associated Actions and Tasks is available for review.

Superfund: Arrowhead Plating RI/FS OU3

Westmoreland

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302565>

Superfund: Chisman Creek PRP LR OU2

York

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302756>

Superfund: Chisman Creek PRP LR OU1

York

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (1980), or Superfund, allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites and return them to productive use. More information about this site is available here: <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0302756>