



## Office of Wetlands and Stream Protection

### *Virginia Water Protection Permit Program Overview 2013*

#### Summary

---

This report summarizes trends in permitting, compensation and compliance activities carried out by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Water Division's Office of Wetlands and Stream Protection. The report is on total wetland, open water and stream impacts from July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2013. During this period, impacts to 2,460 acres of wetlands and open water and approximately 1.7 million linear feet of streams were permitted or authorized. The wetlands and open-water impacts were compensated through a combination of creation, enhancement, restoration, and/or preservation of more than 10,000 acres of wetlands. The stream impacts were compensated through a combination of restoration, enhancement, and/or preservation of about 1.9 million linear feet of stream bed and 4,300 acres of riparian buffers. In addition to the area units of compensation received, approximately \$3.4 million were contributed to in-lieu fee funds. This report also provides maps of permitted surface water impacts, and approved and proposed mitigation banks in Virginia.

#### Table of Contents

---

Surface Water Protection in Virginia	1
Permitting	2-3
Permit Efficiency	4
Distribution of Impacts	5-6
Compensation	6-9
Compliance	9
Monitoring and Assessment	10
Milestones	11
Contacts	12



## Wetlands and Surface Water Protection in Virginia

---

An exceptional diversity of wetlands and surface waters occurs across the Virginia landscape. Swamps, streams, tidal marshes, wet meadows, bogs, pocosins and sinkhole wetlands are just some of Virginia's surface water communities.

Through the Virginia Water Protection (VWP) Permit Program, DEQ is responsible for upholding "no net loss" of surface water function and maintaining beneficial uses, such as fish and wildlife habitat.

In addition to its regulatory programs, DEQ advances surface water protection initiatives through grants received by the VWP Permit Program. Assessing the health of Virginia's wetlands and using satellite imagery to track geographic wetland trends and unpermitted impacts have been funded recently through grants.

## Scope of the Virginia Water Protection Permit Program

---

Any of the following activities in streams, lakes, wetlands or other surface waters typically require a VWP permit from DEQ:

- *land clearing*
- *dredging*
- *filling*
- *excavating*
- *draining*
- *ditching*
- *water withdrawal*

These activities are considered impacts, which affect beneficial uses of state waters. Impacts are avoided or minimized whenever practicable and are mitigated through creating, restoring or preserving similar surface water communities, preferably in the same watershed. For example, a swamp might be restored and preserved to mitigate for clearing and filling a nearby swamp. Avoidance, minimization and compensation are facilitated through the VWP permit process.

## Authorizing Permits

---

### Basics of the VWP Permit Process

1. Optional pre-application coordination
2. Joint permit application is completed and submitted for concurrent federal and state review
3. Avoidance and minimization documentation
4. Compensation package negotiation/approval
5. Public Involvement (for individual permits)
6. Permit Issuance or denial
7. Compensation
8. Impacts
9. Compliance reporting
10. Permit termination or expiration, and if applicable, application for reissuance

Application is made by submitting a completed Standard Joint Permit Application, Tidewater Joint Permit Application, or DEQ Application for Minor Surface Water Withdrawals. DEQ reviews the application to determine if either a Virginia Water Protection general permit authorization or an individual permit is necessary, and that all of the required information is included. DEQ also determines whether the proposed activities qualify for the State Program General Permit (SPGP), a federal general permit issued by DEQ as delegated from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). While processing a permit application, DEQ ensures that:

- Impacts have been avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable, including those to beneficial uses (human consumption, the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, maintenance of waste assimilation, recreation, navigation, and cultural and aesthetic values).
- Potential impacts to special resources, such as bald cypress forest, or threatened and endangered species, have been identified, avoided and minimized.
- The proposed compensation plan, when required, adequately compensates for the proposed impacts.

Receipt of an application may not result in a permit action, such as when an applicant withdraws the application, a permitting exclusion applies, or when circumstances warrant denial of the application. A VWP permit/authorization may be issued only if the proposed activity complies with state laws and regulations. Permits/authorizations may be revised later for the reasons detailed in the State Water Control Law and VWP Permit Program regulations.

DEQ coordinates with the Corps, the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC), the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF), and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) for many permit/authorization and compliance actions. In some cases, these agencies provide sufficient authorization, and DEQ may waive VWP permit/authorization requirements, or may provide prior state Section 401 certification (as is the case for certain Corps nationwide permits).

Surface water impacts and demand for permits vary from county to county. Demand for permits often reflects the proximity to Virginia’s population centers, as well as concentrations of surface waters. Additional factors influence VWP permitting activity for specific locations, including overall development pressure, amount of suitable uplands available for build-out, and local demand for water-related recreation access.

Figures 1 and 2 present the annual number of permit applications received and permits/authorizations issued by DEQ from fiscal years 2001 through 2013. In 2013, 237 general permit authorization and 31 individual permit applications were received, including those for SPGP activities.

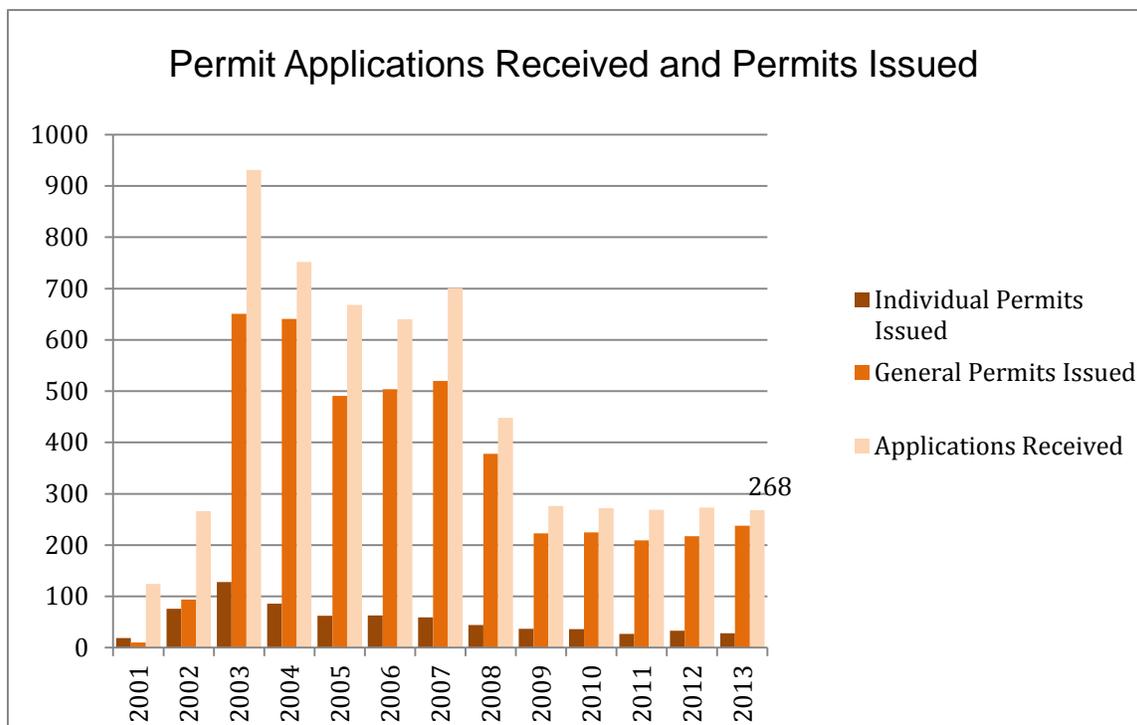


Figure 1. Number of Joint Permit Applications received and number of permits/authorizations issued (fiscal years 2001-2013)

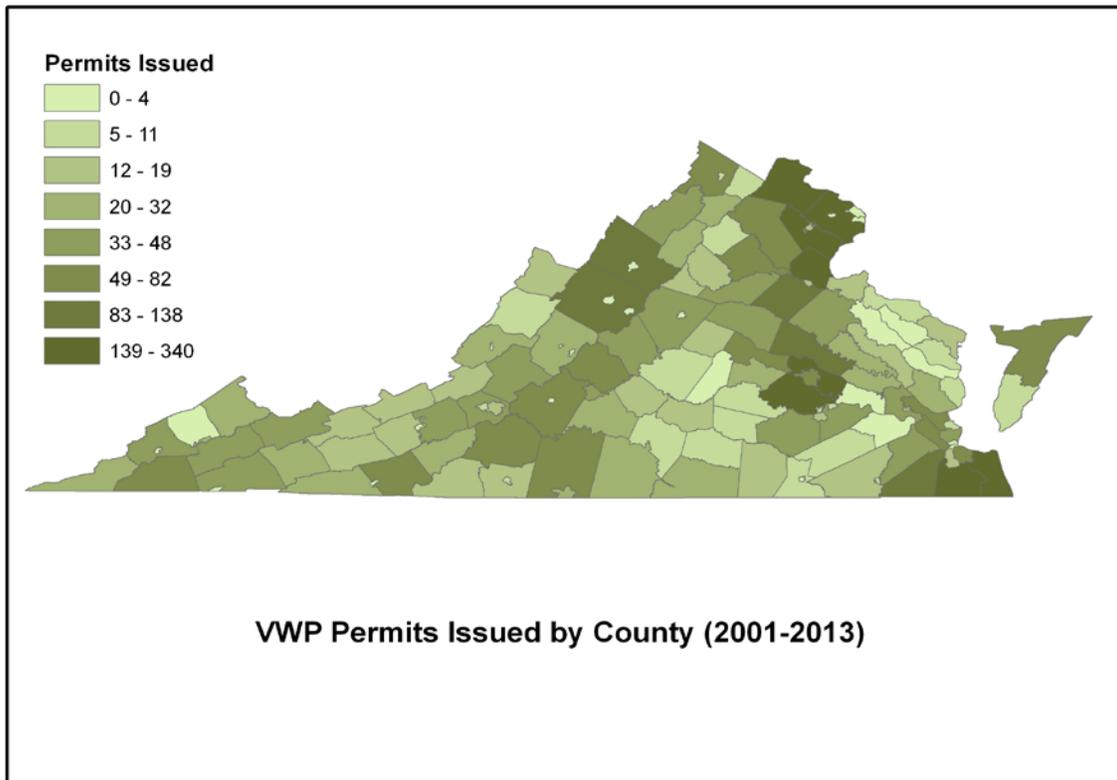


Figure 2. Cumulative number of VWP permits issued for counties in Virginia (fiscal years 2001-2013)

## Permit Efficiency

---

DEQ works to process needed permits as quickly and efficiently as possible. State law sets time limits for permit decisions, especially when impacts are considered to have minimal effect on human health and the environment. Table 1 presents the number of days of staff time allowed for certain permit actions (does not include SPGP activities).

**Table 1. Calendar days allowed for certain permitting activities**

Calendar Days	Permit Processing Activity
15	Completeness review for applications - general or individual permit
45	Permit decision for general permit authorizations or automatic issuance
120	Permit decision for individual permits
120 to 365	Guideline for permit decision for individual permits that include public hearing and board decision

Figure 3 presents the average number of days taken to issue permits for fiscal years 2001 through 2013. The 45-day line in orange and 120-day line in red show the time allowed to process general permits and individual permits. In 2013, the average number of days to process a general permit authorization from a complete application was 23, and the average number of days for an individual permit application was 135.

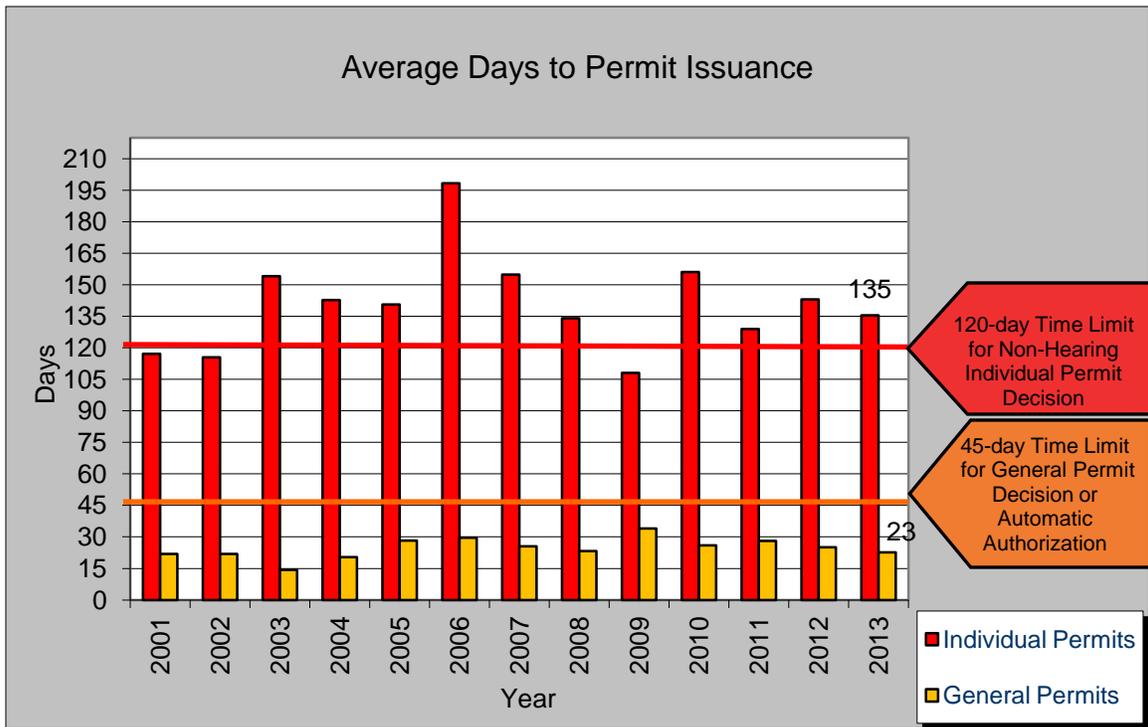


Figure 3. Average number of days to issue Virginia Water Protection permits (fiscal years 2001-2013)

## Distribution of Impacts

Development activities in Northern Virginia, greater Richmond and Tidewater continue to be reflected in the large amount of surface water impacts in these regions. Wetland impacts are particularly difficult to avoid in Tidewater, as this area of the Commonwealth has the highest proportion of wetlands to uplands. In general, wetlands are more common east of Interstate 95. Stream systems are the most common surface waters in western and northern Virginia.

DEQ has authorized impacts to approximately 2,460 acres of wetlands and open water and approximately 1.7 million linear feet of streams from July 1, 2001, to December 31, 2013, for all authorized activities, based on the VWP Permit Program database. Historically, temporary impacts have not been separated from permanent and permanent-conversion impacts in the database. In 2008, DEQ gained the ability to track these types of impacts separately for VWP general permit authorization actions only. Revisions to the database for VWP individual permit actions are pending at the time of this report. More information about SPGP-specific permitting actions can be found at <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/WetlandsStreams/PermitsFeesRegulations.aspx>.

Figure 4 presents the distribution of impacts, including those for SPGP activities, by county. It quantifies wetland and open-water impacts in progressively darker shades of green. Figure 5 presents the distribution of impacts, including those for SPGP activities, by county and quantifies stream impacts in progressively darker shades of blue.

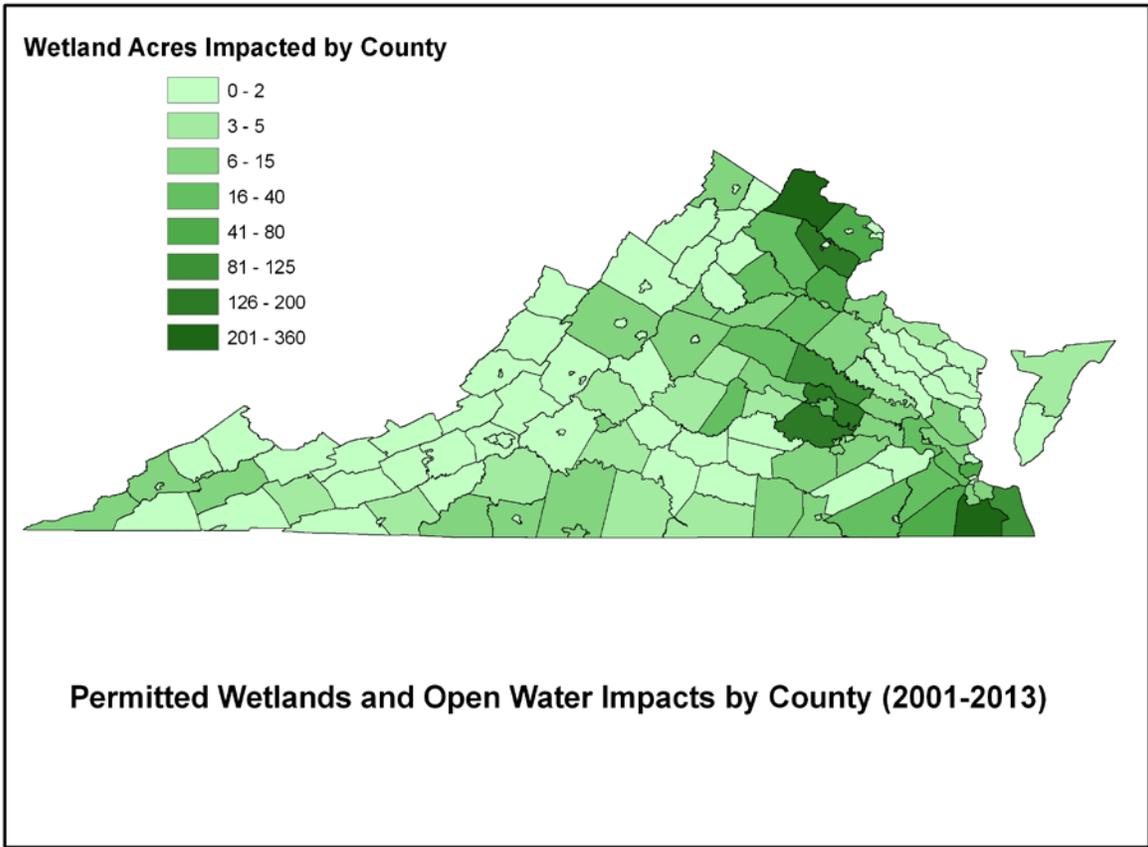


Figure 4. Cumulative wetland and open-water impacts for counties in Virginia (fiscal years 2001-2013)

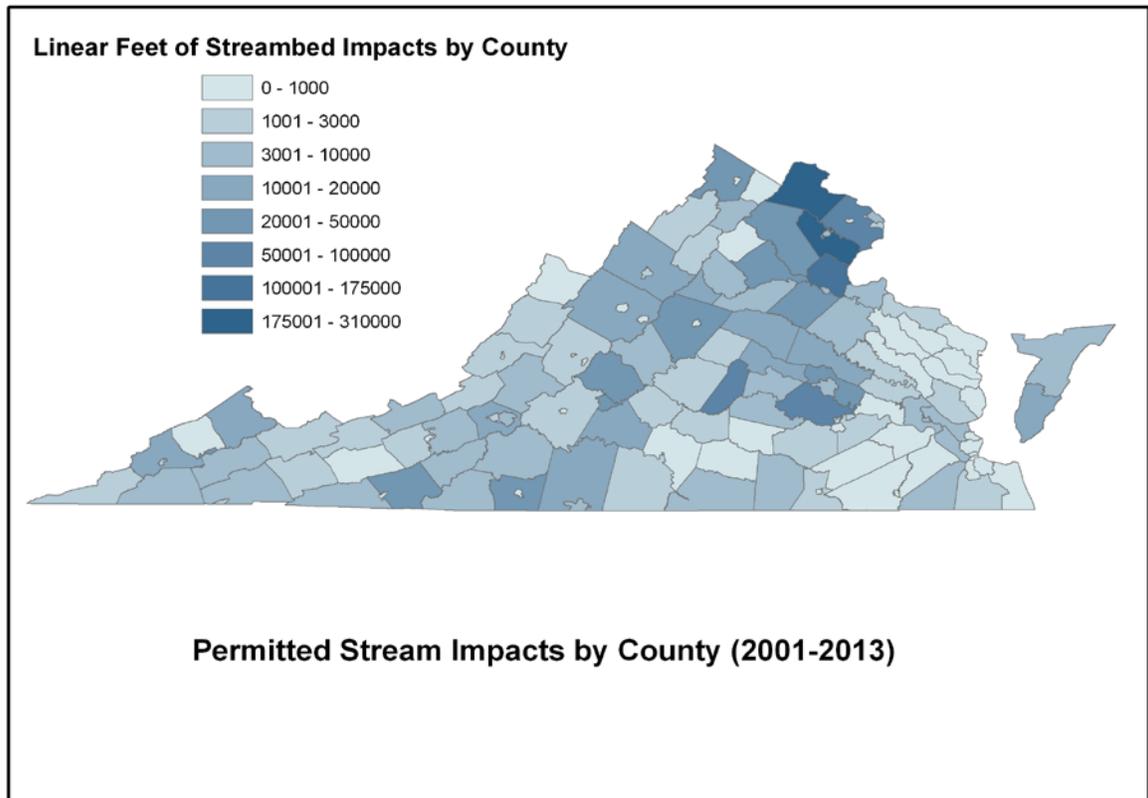


Figure 5. Cumulative stream impacts for counties in Virginia (fiscal years 2001-2013)

## Compensation

---

### *Achieving “No Net Loss” of Wetlands, Streams and Open Water*

State law requires wetlands, streams and open water that are impacted through permits to be replaced so that the overall benefits to people, aquatic wildlife and water quality remain unchanged. This means DEQ must require compensation for wetland, stream and open-water impacts to ensure “no net loss” of wetland acreage and function, as well as no net loss of function in all surface waters.

### *Avoidance and Minimization*

Many applicants avoid and minimize impacts to surface waters through careful project planning. In addition, the DEQ staff frequently recommends alternative measures and requests protection of avoided, or non-impacted, wetlands. The ability of DEQ to formally track avoidance and minimization began in early 2008 with the revision of its permit-tracking database for general permit authorizations. For fiscal years 2008 to 2013, roughly 900 acres of wetland impacts, 54 acres of open-water impacts, and 386,000 linear feet of stream bed are estimated as avoided, including that avoided for SPGP-qualifying activities. DEQ does not track avoidance and minimization for individual permits because the permit-tracking database has not yet been revised to support such for individual permits; however, an estimated 10 acres of impacts to wetlands and 9,800 linear feet of impacts to streams have been avoided and minimized during the same period.

### *Mitigating Unavoidable Impacts*

Methods commonly used to compensate for the loss of surface waters and aquatic resources include: purchasing wetland mitigation bank credits; contributing to an in-lieu fee fund or purchasing fund credits; and designing and completing creation, restoration, and/or enhancement projects. Any site accepted for compensatory mitigation is required to be protected in perpetuity. In some circumstances, preservation of existing aquatic resources or upland buffers is acceptable to satisfy a portion of the compensation requirement. From July 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013, DEQ has required creation, enhancement, restoration, and/or preservation of more than 10,000 acres of wetlands and open water, more than 1.9 million linear feet of stream bed, and more than 4,300 acres of riparian buffer as compensation for surface water impacts.

Figures 6 and 7 present total surface water impacts compensated through DEQ permitting (acres and linear feet are rounded to the nearest whole number), including those applicable to SPGP activities. In addition to the area units of compensation received, VWP general permit authorization holders paid approximately \$11.9 million into in-lieu fee funds (a dollar amount for VWP individual permits has not been historically tracked in the DEQ database, but it will be once the database is further revised). The money is used by fund sponsors to design and construct on-the-ground compensation projects.

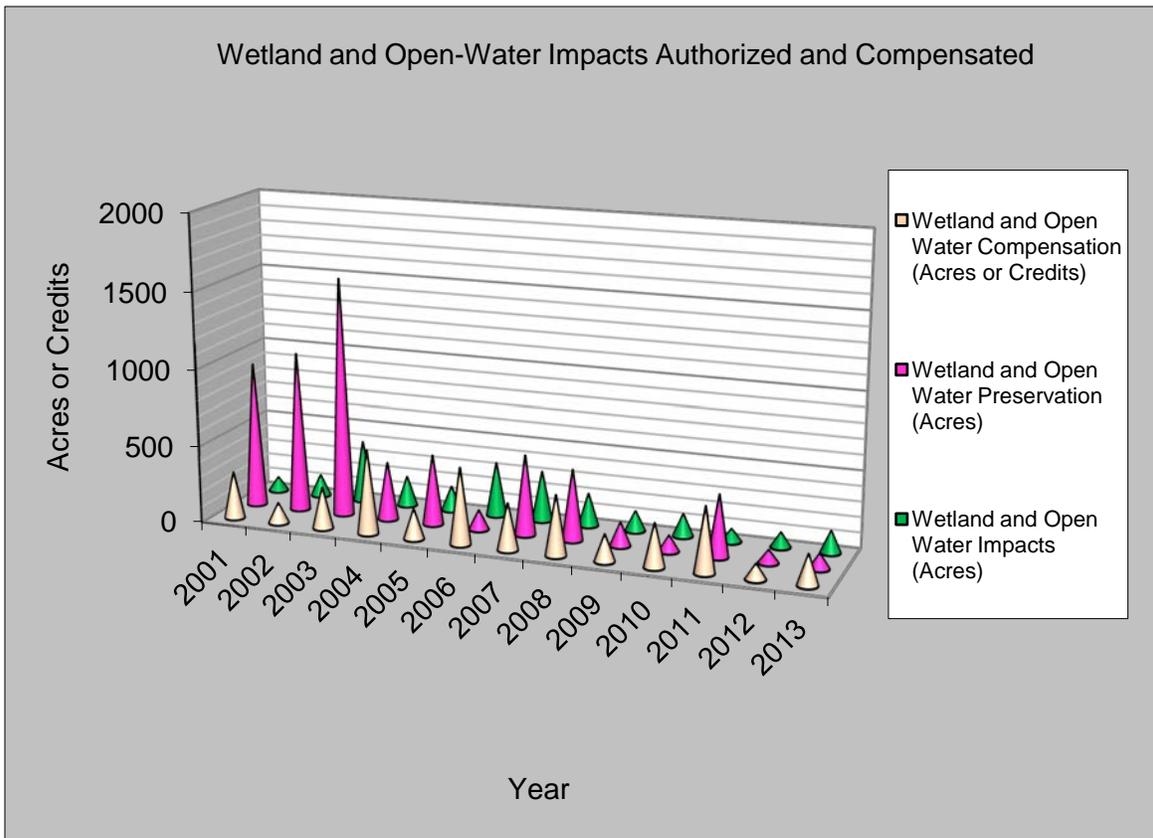


Figure 6. Wetlands and open-water impacts and compensation (fiscal years 2001-2013)

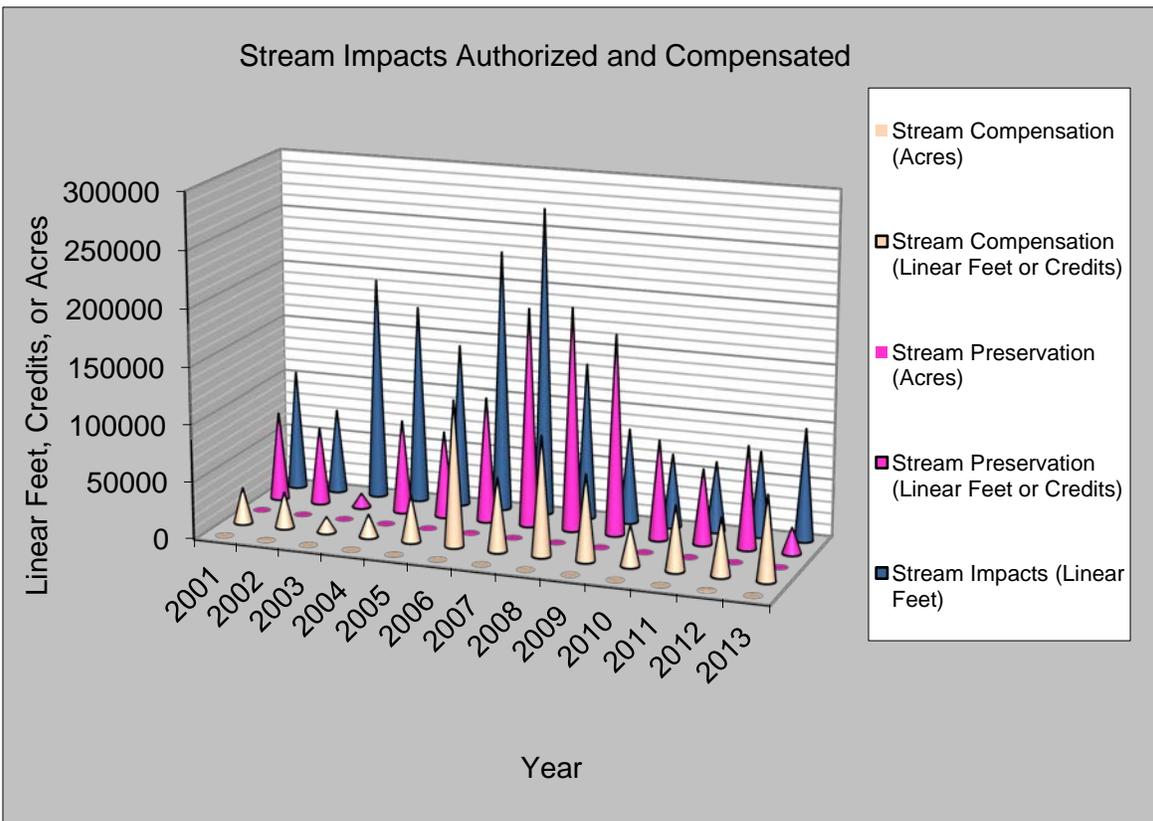


Figure 7. Stream bed impacts and compensation (fiscal years 2001-2013)

### Stream and Wetland Mitigation Banks

In Virginia and across the country there is a trend toward a large-scale watershed approach to providing compensatory mitigation. This is reflected in the *2008 Federal Mitigation Rule* issued by the Corps. DEQ is the co-chair of the Interagency Review Team, which reviews and authorizes mitigation banks and in-lieu fee funds in Virginia.

Virginia has 80 operational mitigation banks, and four proposed banks, as of June 30, 2013. Approximately 36 percent of Virginia counties and 7 percent of cities have approved and operational compensatory mitigation banks. Mitigation banks tend to be more numerous in watersheds with the most permitted impacts. Figure 8 presents the number of mitigation banks, including those operated by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), approved per year and the total number of banks in existence for each fiscal year from 2001 to 2013. Figure 9 shows the distribution of active mitigation banks, including VDOT banks, and proposed banks nearing approval. A bank's service area may extend beyond the HUC-8 where the bank is located.

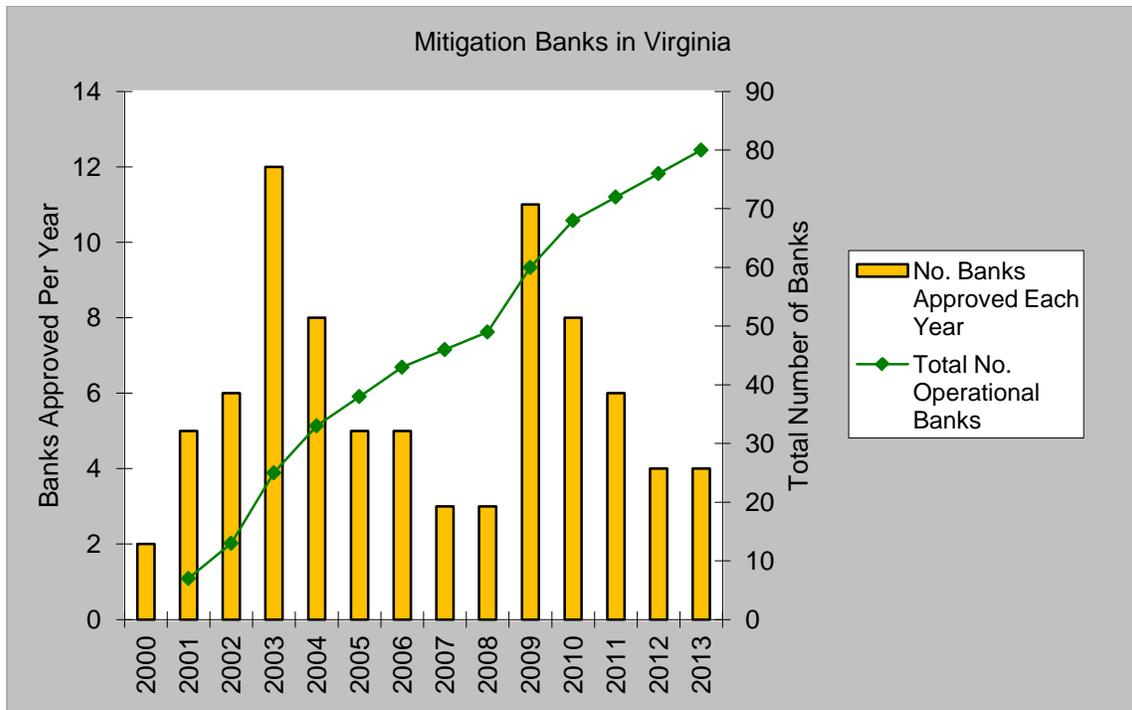


Figure 8. Number of approved mitigation banks (fiscal years 2001-2013)

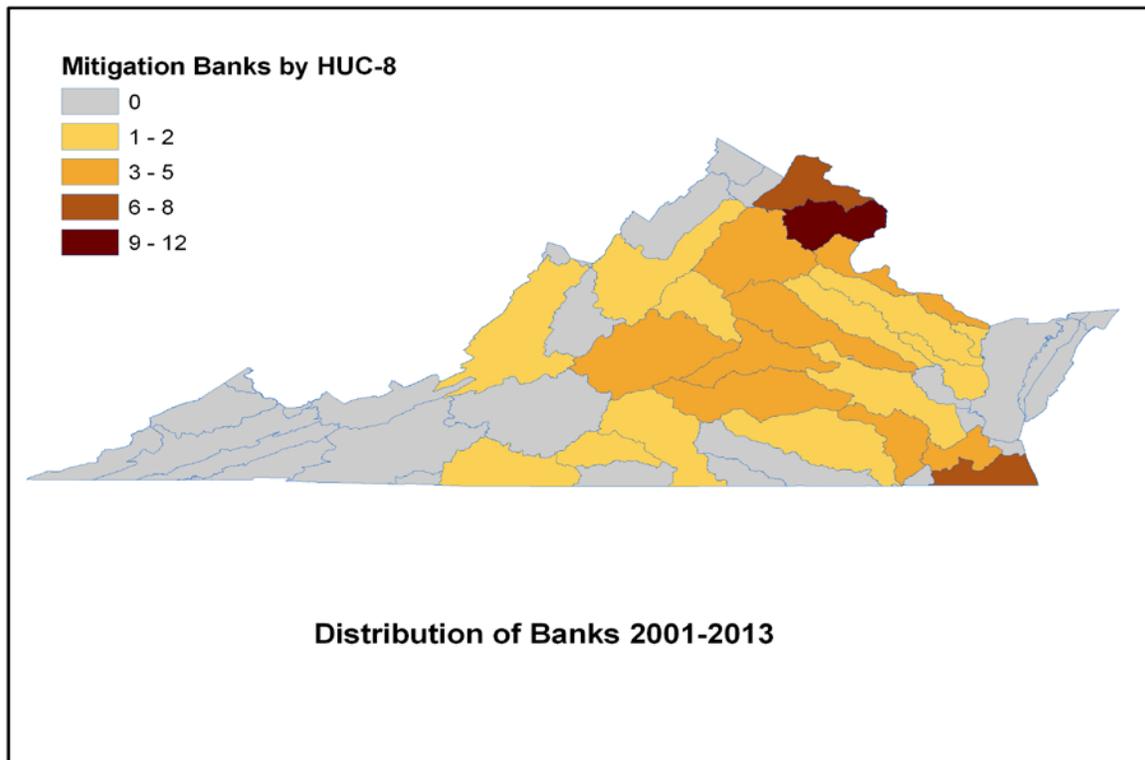


Figure 9. Distribution of mitigation banks

#### *In-Lieu Fee Funds*

An in-lieu fee collects monetary contributions as compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to wetland and stream resources. The fund administrator uses the money to identify and restore sites in need of restoration and preservation. Funds usually are sponsored by a public natural resource agency or a non-governmental organization; however, states or other entities also may operate a fund.

Virginia law states that DEQ has to approve these sites for use. There are currently two in-lieu fee funds operating in Virginia: the Living [Elizabeth] River Restoration Trust (LRRT) and the Virginia Aquatic Resources Trust Fund (VARTF).

Annual reports from the in-lieu fee funds are available on the DEQ Office of Wetland and Stream Protection website at: <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/WetlandsStreams/Mitigation.aspx>.

The primary focus of the LRRT is compensation for impacts to tidal submerged lands and tidal wetlands within the Elizabeth River watershed. Information about LRRT can be found at: <http://www.elizabethriver.org>.

The VARTF, sponsored by The Nature Conservancy, has been used to mitigate for non-tidal wetland, tidal wetland, and stream impacts in the 14 major river basins in Virginia since its inception in 1995. Information about VARTF can be found at:

<http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/virginia/explore/the-virginia-aquatic-resources-trust-fund-home.xml>.

DEQ is developing the first state-operated fund, the Wetland and Stream Replacement Fund, as mandated by the General Assembly in 2013. DEQ anticipates that the fund will be operational by the end of 2014.

## Compliance

---

Compliance activities include inspections of permitted and unpermitted sites, and warning letters to notify persons when they are not in compliance with the State Water Control Law or the VWP Permit Program regulation. Significant or ongoing non-compliance can result in a notice of alleged violation (NOV). An NOV also serves as a referral to the DEQ Division of Enforcement. In 2005, DEQ received a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to increase compliance inspections of surface water impacts and to explore use of a remote-sensing program. Remote sensing uses satellite imagery to detect changes in surface waters and document unpermitted impacts.

Figure 10 presents the number of compliance inspections since initiation of the 2005 compliance grant and the number of warning letters and NOV letters sent since 2007, including those applicable to SPGP activities. Though DEQ has performed site inspections and issued warning letters and NOV letters since the inception of the program, DEQ did not track inspections in a database before receiving the grant in 2005. DEQ started tracking warning letters and NOV letters in 2007.

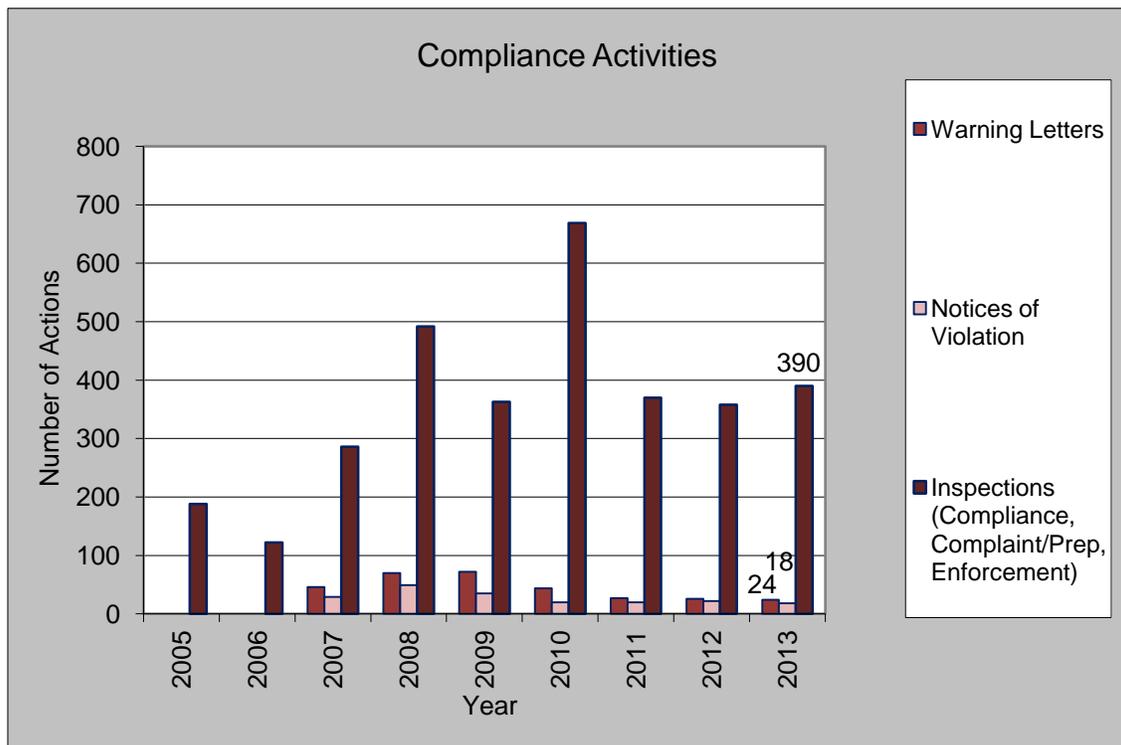


Figure 10. Compliance activity (2005 to 2013)

As depicted in Figure 10, most inspections do not result in issuance of a warning letter or NOV. Most inspections confirm that a project is in compliance with the permit, and they identify minor deficiencies that can be immediately corrected, known as informal resolution. Other outcomes include: corrective action plan, permit modification, restoration or compensation for unauthorized impacts. A corrective action plan is a course of action to meet the permit requirements, and it may take months or years. A permit modification is used to address deficiencies that arise from unexpected site conditions or changes in a project plan. Compensation is required for deficiencies causing a permanent loss of surface waters, but restoration of the avoidable, unauthorized impacts is often sufficient.

## Wetland Monitoring and Assessment

---

A key aspect of Virginia's nontidal wetlands program is ensuring that there is no net loss of wetland acreage and function through permitted impacts and a net gain in wetland resource through voluntary programs. To establish a baseline for evaluating these goals, the VWP Permit Program is determining the conditions of wetland resources in Virginia, in terms of location, extent and overall quality of wetlands in each watershed. Using this information,

changes in wetland acreage and function can be tracked and targeted in certain watersheds to help determine the effectiveness of compensatory mitigation in replacing lost wetland acreage and functions.

DEQ and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) have developed a long-term strategy for wetland monitoring and assessment, including the goals and objectives of a monitoring and assessment program and a time frame for implementation. VIMS is reviewing and verifying field results with wetland science peers for the Coastal Plain of Virginia, and expects verification of the remainder of the state to follow by the end of 2014. This strategy will provide the framework for a continual assessment of the status of the Commonwealth's wetland resources, and the success of the wetland regulatory and voluntary programs. The result will be the incorporation of ongoing wetland monitoring and assessment into the Commonwealth's water monitoring programs.

## Program Milestones

---

Since the promulgation of the VWP Permit Program regulations in 2001, the program has implemented changes to assist the efficiency of permit processing and compliance activities. Here are key program highlights:

### **VWP Compliance Program Enhancements 2005**

In 2005, DEQ received a grant from EPA to provide a systematic compliance program. Compliance program staff was hired to inspect regulated surface water activities and wetland compensation sites. The grant also funded compliance activity database improvements and a remote sensing pilot study to strengthen program compliance.

### **State Program General Permit Modified in 2007; Programmatic Agreement Enacted in 2008**

The State Program General Permit (SPGP) eliminates much of the duplication between the DEQ and the Corps permitting programs by allowing DEQ to issue the Corps-SPGP permit for certain smaller impacts. The modified SPGP became effective in 2007, and it gave DEQ responsibility for initial screening of potential impacts to federal threatened and endangered species. In 2008, DEQ became responsible for screening for potential impacts to historic resources to address Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

### **Unified Stream Methodology Introduced in 2007 and Updated in 2008**

Developed as a collaborative effort between the Corps and DEQ, the *Unified Stream Methodology* was launched in February 2007. Its purpose is to describe a method to rapidly assess what the stream compensation requirements would be for permitted stream impacts and the amount of credits obtainable through implementation of various stream compensation practices. In May 2008, the Corps and the VWP Permit Program released revisions and responses to frequently asked questions in response to public comment.

### **Comprehensive Environmental Data System Improved in 2008**

In 2008, the VWP Permit Program greatly enhanced the general permit module of DEQ's Comprehensive Environmental Data System (CEDS), which supports staff in tracking permits and aides accountability to the public. A compliance module to track compliance for general permits and non-permitted activities was completed in early 2009.

### **Wetland Monitoring and Assessment in Virginia Implemented in 2008**

Since 2003, DEQ and VIMS have been awarded several grants by the EPA to develop a Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Model to assess the current conditions of Virginia's wetlands, and to protect the physical, chemical and biological integrity of all the Commonwealth's water resources. Virginia is one of three states in the mid-Atlantic region to perform this work for EPA.

### **Wetland Change Monitoring Process Using Remotely Sensed Data Developed in 2009**

Funded by a grant from the EPA and under the direction of DEQ, the Conservation Management Institute at Virginia Tech developed and evaluated a landscape-scale wetland change detection program employing satellite imagery and aerial photography to identify non-permitted wetland losses in Virginia. Through this pilot study, wetland change in two rapidly changing areas of Virginia was identified remotely, and remote sensing was determined to be a useful and cost-effective means for monitoring wetland losses in Virginia.

### **Comprehensive Environmental Data System Design Requirements Updated in 2011**

The VWP Permit Program and DEQ business analysts completed the design requirements to update the VWP individual permit module to be like those 2008 improvements made to the VWP general permit module of CEDS.

Implementation of the design and testing of the new module is pending the acquisition of funding and personnel resources.

### **Wetland Monitoring and Assessment in Virginia Nearly Complete in 2013**

The wetland monitoring and assessment strategy continues to develop a complete wetland monitoring and quality assessment of Virginia's Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Ridge and Valley physiographic provinces. The final phase is under way. It involves collaboration with VDOT to incorporate linear transportation projects into the wetland data viewer, review and update the monitoring and assessment strategy to incorporate completed tasks, and re-evaluate the direction of the strategy.

## DEQ Office of Wetlands and Stream Protection Contacts

### **Central Office (804) 698-4000 629 East Main Street Richmond, VA 23219**

Dave Davis (Director)	804-698-4105	<a href="mailto:dave.davis@deq.virginia.gov">dave.davis@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Lee Crowell (Wetlands Enforcement Manager)	804-698-4450	<a href="mailto:lee.crowell@deq.virginia.gov">lee.crowell@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Chris Egghart (Cultural Resources)	804-698-4377	<a href="mailto:christopher.egghart@deq.virginia.gov">christopher.egghart@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Steve Hardwick (Regulations/Policy/Staff Support)	804-698-4168	<a href="mailto:steven.hardwick@deq.virginia.gov">steven.hardwick@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Michelle Henicheck (Wetlands/Monitoring & Assessment)	804-698-4007	<a href="mailto:michelle.henicheck@deq.virginia.gov">michelle.henicheck@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Sarah Marsala (Surface Water Withdrawal Permitting)	703-583-3898	<a href="mailto:sarah.marsala@deq.virginia.gov">sarah.marsala@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Nina O'Malley (VDOT Permits)	804-698-4067	<a href="mailto:nina.omalley@deq.virginia.gov">nina.omalley@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Tina Sullivan (Mitigation Banks/Stream Assessment)	804-698-4204	<a href="mailto:bettina.sullivan@deq.virginia.gov">bettina.sullivan@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Brenda Winn (In Lieu Fund/Program Data & Support)	804-698-4516	<a href="mailto:brenda.winn@deq.virginia.gov">brenda.winn@deq.virginia.gov</a>

### **Northern Regional Office (703) 583-3800 13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, VA 22193**

**Counties:** Arlington, Caroline, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Madison, Orange, Prince William, Rappahannock, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Louisa; **Cities:** Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax, Fredericksburg, Manassas, Manassas Park

Trisha Beasley (Manager)	703-583-3940	<a href="mailto:trisha.beasley@deq.virginia.gov">trisha.beasley@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Amy Dooley	703-583-3905	<a href="mailto:amy.dooley@deq.virginia.gov">amy.dooley@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Mark Remsberg	703-583-3874	<a href="mailto:mark.remsberg@deq.virginia.gov">mark.remsberg@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Margaret Quigley	703-583-3892	<a href="mailto:margaret.quigley@deq.virginia.gov">margaret.quigley@deq.virginia.gov</a>
David Grimes	703-583-3862	<a href="mailto:david.grimes@deq.virginia.gov">david.grimes@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Stephanie Kopf	703-583-3869	<a href="mailto:stephanie.kopf@deq.virginia.gov">stephanie.kopf@deq.virginia.gov</a>

### **Piedmont Regional Office (804) 527-5020 4949-A Cox Road, Glen Allen, VA 23060**

**Counties:** Amelia, Brunswick, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Essex, Gloucester, Goochland, Greensville, Hanover, Henrico, King and Queen, King William, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, New Kent, Northumberland, Powhatan, Prince George, Richmond, Surry, Sussex, Westmoreland; **Cities:** Colonial Heights, Emporia, Hopewell, Petersburg, Richmond

Allison Dunaway (Manager)	804-527-5086	<a href="mailto:allison.dunaway@deq.virginia.gov">allison.dunaway@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Roger Harris	804-527-5177	<a href="mailto:roger.harris@deq.virginia.gov">roger.harris@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Bill Pfeifle	804-527-5074	<a href="mailto:william.pfeifle@deq.virginia.gov">william.pfeifle@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Tony Cario	804-527-5008	<a href="mailto:anthony.cario@deq.virginia.gov">anthony.cario@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Justin Brown	804-527-5054	<a href="mailto:justin.brown@deq.virginia.gov">justin.brown@deq.virginia.gov</a>

### **Blue Ridge Regional Office - Lynchburg (434) 582-5120 7705 Timberlake Road, Lynchburg, VA 24502**

**Counties:** Amherst, Appomattox, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Halifax, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania; **Cities:** Danville, Lynchburg

Cody Boggs (Manager)	540-562-6700	<a href="mailto:cody.boggs@deq.virginia.gov">cody.boggs@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Mark Bushing	434-582-6240	<a href="mailto:mark.bushing@deq.virginia.gov">mark.bushing@deq.virginia.gov</a>

### **Blue Ridge Regional Office - Roanoke (540) 562-6700 3019 Peters Creek Parkway, Roanoke, VA 24019**

**Counties:** Alleghany, Bedford, Botetourt, Craig, Floyd, Franklin, Giles, Henry, Montgomery, Patrick, Pulaski, Roanoke; **Cities:** Bedford, Clifton Forge, Covington, Martinsville, Radford, Roanoke, Salem

Cody Boggs (Manager)	540-562-6700	<a href="mailto:cody.boggs@deq.virginia.gov">cody.boggs@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Jay Roberts	540-562-6785	<a href="mailto:jesse.roberts@deq.virginia.gov">jesse.roberts@deq.virginia.gov</a>

**Southwest Regional Office (276) 676-4800 355 Deadmore Street, Abingdon, VA 24210; Mailing address: P.O. Box 1688, Abingdon, VA 24212; Counties:** Bland, Buchanan, Carroll, Dickenson, Grayson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe; **Cities:** Bristol, Galax, Norton

Mark Trent (Manager)	276-676-4816	<a href="mailto:mark.trent@deq.virginia.gov">mark.trent@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Clairise Shaheen	276-676-4809	<a href="mailto:clairise.shaheen@deq.virginia.gov">clairise.shaheen@deq.virginia.gov</a>
David Nishida	276-676-4800	<a href="mailto:david.nishida@deq.virginia.gov">david.nishida@deq.virginia.gov</a>

### **Tidewater Regional Office (757) 518-2000 5636 Southern Blvd., Virginia Beach, VA 23462**

**Counties:** Accomack, Isle of Wight, James City, Northampton, Southampton, York; **Cities:** Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Poquoson, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Williamsburg

Bert Parolari (Manager)	757-518-2166	<a href="mailto:bert.parolari@deq.virginia.gov">bert.parolari@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Sheri Kattan (Team Leader)	757-518-2156	<a href="mailto:sheri.kattan@deq.virginia.gov">sheri.kattan@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Curtis Davey	757-518-2158	<a href="mailto:curtis.davey@deq.virginia.gov">curtis.davey@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Peggy Emslie	757-518-2109	<a href="mailto:margaret.emslie@deq.virginia.gov">margaret.emslie@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Larissa Ambrose	757-518-2124	<a href="mailto:larissa.ambrose@deq.virginia.gov">larissa.ambrose@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Jeffrey Hannah	757-518-2146	<a href="mailto:jeffrey.hannah@deq.virginia.gov">jeffrey.hannah@deq.virginia.gov</a>

### **Valley Regional Office (540) 574-7800 4411 Early Road, Harrisonburg, VA 22801**

**Counties:** Albemarle, Augusta, Bath, Clarke, Fluvanna, Frederick, Greene, Highland, Nelson, Page, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren; **Cities:** Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Harrisonburg, Lexington, Staunton, Waynesboro, Winchester

Keith Fowler (Manager)	540-574-7812	<a href="mailto:keith.fowler@deq.virginia.gov">keith.fowler@deq.virginia.gov</a>
Eric Millard	540-574-7813	<a href="mailto:eric.millard@deq.virginia.gov">eric.millard@deq.virginia.gov</a>