

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Improvement Plan

Phase 3 Report for the Roanoke Valley –
Alleghany Region

December 2018

Participants

Adam Valenti, STANTEC Consulting/VDOT

Dan Collins, Craig County

Darlene Burcham, Town of Clifton Forge

David Givens, Botetourt County

David Henderson, Roanoke County

Donnie Wayne Jones, Craig County PSA

Genevieve Goss, Botetourt Community Partnership

James Moneymaker, DEQ

Jason Tyree, Town of Buchanan

Jay Johnstone, STANTEC Consulting/VDOT

Jon Lanford, Alleghany County

Kathy Smith, Blue Ridge SWCD

Michael McEvoy, WVWA

Nathan Staley, Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Richard Douglas, City of Covington

Tim Miller, Mountain Castles SWCD

Report Prepared by: Amanda McGee, RVARC



Contents

Introduction	3
General Recommendations	3
Population Growth in the Region	4
Alleghany County	4
Botetourt County	6
Covington	7
Craig County	7
Roanoke County	7
Appendix A: Regional Watershed Map	9
Appendix B: BMP Input Deck	10
Appendix C: Programmatic Action Template	13
Appendix D: Participation Letters	15

Introduction

In early spring of 2018, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) approached planning district commissions across the Commonwealth to request assistance in executing Phase 3 of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Improvement Plan, with work to begin in July of 2018 and end by December of 2018. The Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Regional Commission agreed to assist DEQ in collecting input from the localities of Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, and Roanoke Counties as well as the City of Covington and the Town of Clifton Forge.

Three group meetings were conducted with these localities and other stakeholders, including the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), Western Virginia Water Authority (WVWA), Craig – New Castle Public Service Authority (PSA), and the Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD). Two additional meetings were held in the localities of Alleghany County and Botetourt County, which yielded additional insights, and are detailed in the sections devoted to the respective localities. A complete list of attendees to all of the meetings is included on page one.

There were three main deliverables identified by DEQ in this process. These were participation letters from the aforementioned localities; an update to the Best Management Practices (BMP) Input Deck; and a completed Programmatic Action Template. Copies of these items are included in the appendices, along with a map of the Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Region. It is important to note that the BMP Input Deck developed through this process by the Roanoke Valley - Alleghany Regional Commission for the DEQ Local Area Planning effort solely represents a theoretical implementation of BMPs by 2025, strictly for the unregulated developed (non-MS4), natural, and septic sectors, based upon information supplied to the PDC by the DEQ as of June 2018. This theoretical scenario is just one of hundreds of possibilities that may, or may not, occur between now and 2025 in the unregulated developed (non-MS4), natural, and septic sectors. Furthermore, this submittal does not represent any commitment by any of the local governments involved in this process to implement or fund the BMPs, Programmatic Actions or Strategies.

General Recommendations

Major programmatic actions for the region are encapsulated in the Programmatic Action Template included at the end of this report. A brief discussion of these actions is included below. Several of the recommendations made may be discussed again in later sections. The recommendations are:

- Expand the DCR Nutrient Management Plan Program to include urban areas.
- Work with VDOT to improve unpaved road maintenance and conversion.
- Expand flexibility in existing grant funds to allow for state partnerships with private entities on water quality projects.
- Improve frequency and availability of DEQ training to locality employees and contractors, and consider expanding curriculums.
- Provide funding for public outreach and education programs to educate citizens on how the Chesapeake Bay Watershed impacts them and how they can help.
- Work with VDOT to expand street cleaning practices on state-maintained roads in Botetourt, Alleghany, Craig, and Roanoke Counties.
- Generally pursue more communication and coordination between state agencies to meet Chesapeake Bay Watershed Improvement goals.

- Generally increase state funding for wastewater improvements, septic improvements, nonpoint source water quality programs, etc., without decreasing existing funding in areas of water quality and environmental programs.

Overall, the recommendations above strive to put no new burdens on localities to enforce or otherwise expand programs to address water quality in the Chesapeake Bay region. It is generally felt by the localities that other agencies are better suited to either expand current programs already in place (in the case of DEQ or other state departments already working in environmental quality and conservation) or to implement new programs. Should any state requirements for localities to expand existing services be adopted, it is imperative that adequate funding from the state to cover all resulting costs should accompany those requirements, including funding for positions or staff, and that training should be expanded to meet those needs.

Population Growth in the Region

Generally speaking, population growth in the part of the Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Region which is within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed is low, and new development outside of agricultural or forestal land uses was seen as unlikely by staff participants. Overall population growth over the entire planning district was estimated at 1.4 percent over seven years by Weldon Cooper in July of 2017. This number includes growth rates from the urban centers of the Cities of Roanoke and Salem, as well as other areas of dense development which are located outside of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Additional numbers can be seen in Table 1, and show that population growth for the counties within the watershed is a more complicated picture.

Table 1: Population Change in Chesapeake Bay Localities

Locality	April 1, 2010 Census	July 1, 2017 Estimate	Change since 2010 Census	
			Numeric Change	Percent Change
Alleghany County	16,250	15,405	-845	-5.2%
Botetourt County	33,148	33,350	202	0.6%
Craig County	5,190	5,129	-61	-1.2%
Roanoke County	92,376	93,735	1,359	1.5%
Covington City	5,961	5,850	-111	-1.9%

In this situation, a quota system for implementing BMPs identified in the Input Deck below would be damaging and unlikely to be achievable. Funding for retrofitting is a possibility to address these numbers, but as the highest uses for water quality of forest or agriculture are already present on most properties, it is difficult for locality staff to successfully engage with the numbers without a more in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the future land use and population growth projected for the region. Additionally, locality staff refuse to make more concrete recommendations without the opportunity for review and input from elected officials, which the quick turnaround for this project made impractical.

Alleghany County

The WIP 2 numbers provided by DEQ show that Alleghany County, which includes the Town of Clifton Forge, will bear a significant portion of the reductions, at about 30 percent. Alleghany therefore follows

Botetourt in being one of the most impacted localities by this planning process. Accordingly, an independent meeting was held with Jon Lanford, Alleghany County Administrator, and Darlene Burcham, Clifton Forge Town Manager, to look at specific recommendations and goals for these localities. The entirety of the county is within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Alleghany County is mostly National Forest, and as such the county desired to avoid BMPs which included increased forest cover. Alleghany County has seen negative population growth at a rate of 5.2 percent as shown in Table 1, and sees little to no development of non-federally owned lands. Agricultural and forested lands are additionally taxed at a lower rate than lands developed for residential or commercial use, a disincentive for development. The County and Town both currently follow the minimum state standards for erosion and sediment control. Alleghany County finds it a battle to encourage new economic growth, so is hesitant to support any policies which may be seen as anti-growth at this time. Clifton Forge is largely built out, and any improvements in water quality controls would need to be focused largely on redevelopment. Both localities feel that the numbers described for Alleghany County in the BMP Input Deck are largely unrealistic given these constraints.

That said, the conversation with Alleghany and Clifton Forge staff yielded several productive programmatic recommendations. Key conversations revolved around septic and sewer and gravel roads, similarly to Botetourt County. Alleghany County owns and operates a sewer system including a septic receiving facility. Currently there is no way to track where pumpouts are coming from, and deliveries are likely received from several surrounding counties, including Botetourt, Bath, and Rockbridge. Tracking the number of systems pumped could provide better numbers for both Botetourt and Alleghany on Septic Pumping BMPs, but may be difficult to implement given that many septic pumping companies are private providers.

Septic Connection was also a BMP discussed, specifically within the context of grant funding. Alleghany County currently uses numerous grant sources to expand the existing sewer system when required. These grant sources often require that any property which could be serviced by the new stretch of sewer to be installed are connected. Increasing funding for similar programs and adding more funding for residential connections to existing sewer systems may help to improve these numbers.

Several road-related BMPs were already in place for the Town of Clifton Forge, including Street Cleaning and Storm Drain Cleaning. However, tracking these BMPs by acreage was seen as difficult or impossible. The Town recommended using linear feet and number of storm drains as more meaningful units. These numbers could more easily be provided for tracking. The Town was unable to posit if the current WIP 2 goals were realistic given the unit of acreage.

In terms of dirt and gravel road BMPs, state money for private dirt and gravel driveways was seconded as a useful program which might improve maintenance of these roadways. Additionally, Alleghany County raised concerns with state-owned unpaved road maintenance through VDOT and with federally owned forest roads through National Forest Service lands.

Main takeaways from the meeting with Alleghany County mirrored concerns expressed in larger meetings. The County is not averse to improvements which are beneficial for the environment, but is concerned with how to pay for it. If requirements are imposed for the Chesapeake Bay area which are greater than for non-Chesapeake rural localities, additional funding must be provided by the state.

Botetourt County

According to the WIP 2 numbers provided by DEQ, Botetourt County and the associated towns within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed are where about 40 percent of the identified BMP improvements can be made. However, Botetourt has adopted a Comprehensive Plan which contains a future land use map and designated urban development areas which target the southern part of the County, largely outside of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Development within the majority of the watershed is therefore expected to be limited. This boundary can be seen in Appendix A.

Botetourt County is one of two localities in the region which shows positive population growth, though Botetourt's growth rate is a modest 0.6 percent. Most of the growth is localized within the area of the county below the Town of Fincastle. It is likely that population growth within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed is lower than this rate, based on current development patterns. In order to target specific recommendations to this community, a small working group meeting was held. Participants included David Givens, Botetourt County Development Services Manager; Tim Miller, Mountain Castles SWCD representative; Genevieve Goss, Botetourt Community Partnership and Upper James RC&D representative; and Jason Tyree, Buchanan Town Manager.

Botetourt County could see the greatest reductions through septic and rural road programs, since new development is, for the most part, not expected to occur within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Any new development in the watershed would likely include new septic except in areas where a new property may border a town-operated sewer system, so septic education and funding for septic pump outs and improved septic systems would net the most reductions for the target nutrient nitrogen. However, funding continues to be an issue for the County itself, and any programs should take that into account. Providing more robust funding for septic upgrades and pump outs, either through programs targeting property owners or to organizations which can help to facilitate pump outs and upgrades, such as the Department of Health, the County, or the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, would be a needed element to reach the septic targets identified in the WIP 2 numbers. Partnerships with the Towns of Fincastle, Troutville, and Buchanan may also provide opportunity to eliminate septic systems and provide sewer hookup on their borders, but currently the Towns do not have the resources to approach this issue without additional state funding.

Additional grant funding should be offered to property owners through a state agency or other entity which would allow for maintenance of privately-owned Dirt and Gravel Roads in Botetourt. The County has many of these roads, which are often difficult for landowners to maintain. To achieve erosion reductions, funding and a dedicated outreach program to landowners to advise them of the program would be necessary.

Nutrient management plans were a final opportunity recommended by Botetourt's community representatives. A program to provide free nutrient management plans might help to allow property owners to understand what they can do to improve the water quality impacts of their properties. Implementation would be on the burden of the property owner.

Lastly, the group expressed interest in touching base again after the draft DEQ report is released in order to provide comments and begin thinking about implementation efforts. Regional Commission staff feels that a follow-up meeting to present the report from DEQ would be beneficial for participants.

Covington

While no independent meeting was held with Covington, it is important to note Covington's constraints as a locality. A small city in Alleghany County, Covington manages their own street maintenance, including street sweeping programs, and has recently adopted an ordinance to help storm drain maintenance by requiring property owners to keep grass clippings and other detritus out of the roads. Additionally, like many of the smaller localities, Covington maintains its own sewer system. This sewer system needs upgrades to continue to minimize its impact on surrounding water quality, especially during storm events. However, current quotes to upgrade the sewer system are estimated to be about \$30 million. Additionally, extending the sewer service area will not be possible without an additional pumping station to address topography issues.

In the final group meeting of the three general group meetings required by the WIP 3 process, a discussion about the cost effectiveness of improvements to the sewer system did occur. Without further time to analyze it would be difficult to see which is more effective – attempting to retrofit properties in rural areas to address the desired mix of BMPs, or to make expensive upgrades to wastewater systems. In the case of septic BMPs, it may be impossible for many localities to improve Septic Connection numbers without also upgrading wastewater systems.

Covington is currently experiencing a negative population growth trend similar to Alleghany County and Craig County.

Craig County

Like Covington, Alleghany, and Clifton Forge, Craig County does have a limited sewer system. This is maintained and operated by the Craig – New Castle PSA, a representative of which attended the group meetings. The PSA sewer system is also at capacity. To add new Septic Connections, the PSA must improve the sewer system. Cost estimates for such a project were not provided in the discussion.

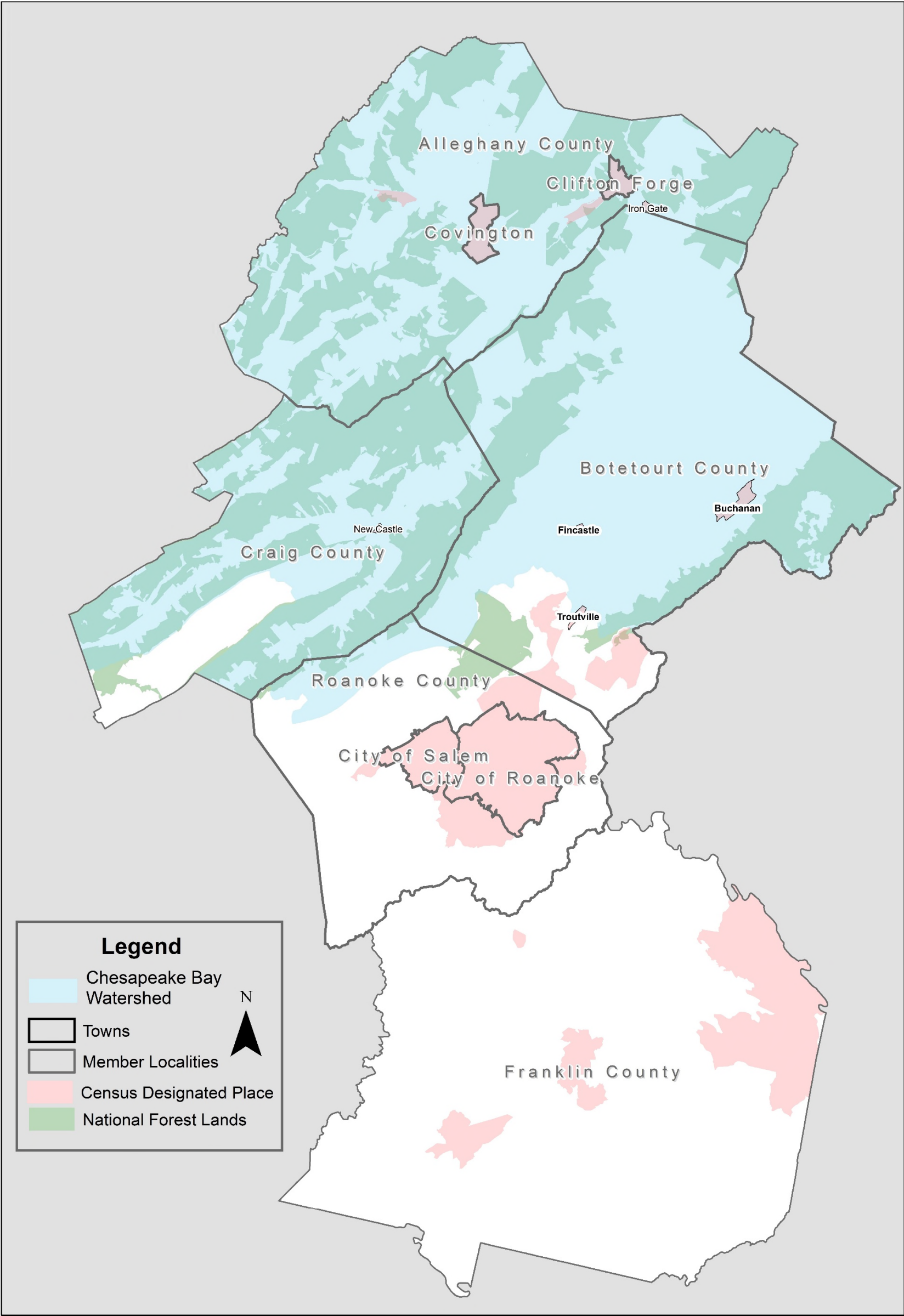
It is important to note that over 50 percent of Craig County is National Forest. Additionally, this county is currently experiencing a negative population growth rate of 1.2 percent which will likely limit demand for future development. Staffing is also limited, with Craig County employing a part-time County Administrator and an administrative staff person. The PSA faces similar staffing issues, with only three staff members who can maintain or expand the sewer infrastructure. Staffing is likely the largest inhibition towards improving the number of BMPs on the ground for Craig County.

Roanoke County

Roanoke County is in a unique position among the member localities included in this project, in that only a small fraction of the county is within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. This area of the county is largely agricultural, and so many of the improvements that can be made in terms of BMPs such as Forest Plantings or Forest Buffers would be more appropriately included in the work of the SWCDs. Like the other areas inside the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, this portion of Roanoke County is not slated to see much in the way of development. While population growth rates in Roanoke County are distinctly positive, it is estimated that most of the development this has generated is happening in other areas of the county.

It is important to note that some of the concerns about staffing aptitude and capacity were initially raised by Roanoke County. This is not because Roanoke County lacks staff as compared to other localities within the Regional Commission's service area. Rather, Roanoke County staff are already concerned with meeting required Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permitting required by DEQ. As such, Roanoke County has the most experience with implementing BMPs in the region, but also the most concerns about interfacing required MS4 activities with broader BMP implementation in areas outside the MS4. In County staff's words, the water quality program for non-point sources has traditionally been the responsibility of the state through DCR. Localities are already heavily burdened through the MS4 program and Roanoke County has no resources available to divert to address water quality issues outside of its MS4 area.

DCR and the Soil Conservation Districts have developed long-term working relationships with property owners in rural areas through administering their various programs. Roanoke County believes that these programs, administered through DCR and the Soil Conservation Districts, should remain the main tool in meeting the Chesapeake Bay goals in non-regulated areas.



Appendix B: BMP Input Deck

Sector	LAPG BMPs (grey background are Annual BMPs)	Unit	2017	WIP 2	2025 Available	WIP 3
Developed	Advanced Grey Infrastructure Nutrient Discovery Program (IDDE)	acres	-	-	20,318	-
Developed	Bioretention/raingardens - A/B soils	acres	3	777	31,079	777
Developed	Bioswale	acres	-	-	31,064	-
Developed	Dirt & Gravel Road Erosion & Sediment Control	feet	-	31	10,017	31
Developed	Dirt & Gravel Road Erosion & Sediment Control - Outlets	feet	-	76	5,008	76
Developed	Dry Detention Ponds and Hydrodynamic Structures	acres	1	1,518	31,079	1,518
Developed	Dry Extended Detention Ponds	acres	-	2,890	31,079	2,890
Developed	Erosion and Sediment Control Level 1	acres	8	25	176	25
Developed	Erosion and Sediment Control Level 2	acres	-	-	176	-
Developed	Erosion and Sediment Control Level 3	acres	-	-	176	-
Developed	Filtering Practices	acres	-	1,646	31,079	1,646
Developed	Floating Treatment Wetland 10% Coverage of Pond	acres	-	-	31,079	-
Developed	Floating Treatment Wetland 20% Coverage of Pond	acres	-	-	31,079	-
Developed	Floating Treatment Wetland 30% Coverage of Pond	acres	-	-	31,079	-
Developed	Floating Treatment Wetland 40% Coverage of Pond	acres	-	-	31,079	-

Sector	LAPG BMPs (grey background are Annual BMPs)	Unit	2017	WIP 2	2025 Available	WIP 3
Developed	Floating Treatment Wetland 50% Coverage of Pond	acres	-	-	31,079	-
Developed	Forest Buffer	acres	-	76	15,951	76
Developed	Forest Planting	acres	-	19	15,951	19
Developed	Impervious Surface Reduction	acres	-	728	11,165	728
Developed	Infiltration	acres	1	1,539	31,079	1,539
Developed	Nutrient Management Plan	acres	196	10,031	20,318	10,031
Developed	Permeable Pavement	acres	-	2	31,079	2
Developed	Storm Drain Cleaning	pounds	-	-	N/A	-
Developed	Stormwater Performance Standard-Runoff Reduction	acres	1	-	31,079	-
Developed	Stormwater Performance Standard-Stormwater Treatment	acres	-	-	30,990	-
Developed	Street Cleaning	acres	-	280	5,885	280
Developed	Tree Planting - Canopy	acres	-	-	1,276	-
Developed	Vegetated Open Channels - A/B	acres	-	38	31,079	38
Developed	Wet Ponds and Wetlands	acres	1	2,971	31,079	2,971
Natural	Algal Flow-way Non-Tidal Monitored	pounds	-	-	N/A	-
Natural	Algal Flow-way Non-Tidal	acres	-	-	31,079	-

Sector	LAPG BMPs (grey background are Annual BMPs)	Unit	2017	WIP 2	2025 Available	WIP 3
Natural	Urban Stream Restoration	feet	-	5,788	9,442,919	5,788
Natural	Wetland Enhancement	acres	-	-	1,580	-
Natural	Wetland Rehabilitation	acres	-	-	1,580	-
Septic	Septic Connection	systems	-	1,411	13,093	1,411
Septic	Septic Denitrification-Conventional	systems	23	2,505	11,849	2,505
Septic	Septic Denitrification-Enhanced	systems	1	-	11,849	-
Septic	Septic Pumping	systems	35	2,103	11,849	2,103
Septic	Septic Secondary Treatment Conventional	systems	26	-	11,849	-
Septic	Septic Secondary Treatment Enhanced	systems	1	-	11,849	-
Growth	Agricultural Conservation Policy	County	-	-	All	-
Growth	Forest Conservation Policy	County	-	-	All	-
Growth	Growth Management Policy	County	-	-	All	-

DISCLAIMER: It is important to note that the BMP Input Deck developed through this process by the Roanoke Valley - Alleghany Regional Commission for the DEQ Local Area Planning effort solely represents a theoretical implementation of BMPs by 2025, strictly for the unregulated developed (non-MS4), natural, and septic sectors, based upon information supplied to the PDC by the DEQ as of June 2018. This submittal does not represent any commitment by any of the local governments of involved in this process to implement or fund the BMPs, Programmatic Actions or Strategies. Many, especially those impacting roads and sewer or septic, will require the coordination of outside entities. Individual discussions and details can be found in the final reporting.

Virginia Phase III WIP Programmatic Action Template				
<p>The Commonwealth has initiated the process for developing the Phase III Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP), which builds on BMPs and programmatic actions developed during the Phase II WIP to meet 2025 goals. As Virginia and local stakeholders move forward in Phase III, this document has been developed to provide a format for building and submitting local Phase III programmatic actions. Localities, PDCs and SWCDs will submit input decks with revised or enhanced BMP data that will be run through the Chesapeake Assessment and Scenario Tool (CAST). Programmatic actions that will facilitate BMP implementation will be submitted to DEQ using this formatted spreadsheet.</p> <p>Using the table below, enter proposed programmatic actions and quantitative measures of implementation, when applicable. In addition, you may enter funding/capacity needs that can be utilized to implement the programmatic actions. There are also columns to enter co-benefits that will result from the implementation of the programmatic actions and gaps in statutory/regulatory authority that may exist.</p>				
PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT SELECTED BMPS	QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT	FUNDING AND CAPACITY NEEDS	LOCALLY IDENTIFIED CO-BENEFITS	GAPS IN STATUTORY/REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Expand the DCR Nutrient Management Plan Program to include urban areas.		DCR would need to define	Increased number of Nutrient Management Plans for residential, corporate, and other urban properties.	None
Work with VDOT to improve unpaved road maintenance and conversion.		VDOT would need to define	Achieve BMP numbers identified in BMP Input Deck for Dirt & Gravel Road Sediment Control	VDOT retains jurisdiction over street maintenance in counties, and localities would like to maintain this structure.
Expand flexibility in existing grant funds to allow for state partnerships with private entities on water quality projects.			Would allow smaller localities to sponsor projects without committing to long-term maintenance on BMPs. BMP maintenance can be performed by private organizations and entities.	Currently not allowed through SLAF and other grants.
Improve frequency and availability of DEQ training to locality employees and contractors, and consider expanding curriculums.		DEQ would need to define	Would allow for more familiarity with diverse BMPs. Would help to support needed expansion of contractor base in the region (lack of contractors was identified as a potential barrier to program expansion).	None
Provide funding for public outreach and education programs to educate citizens on how the Chesapeake Bay Watershed impacts them and how they can help.		Would likely need to be directed through nonprofits such as Valley Conservation Council, Clean Valley Council	Localities face a difficulty in communicating the importance of water quality efforts, and of explaining impacts to the Chesapeake Bay given distance from the cost. Could help to address this issue.	None

PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT SELECTED BMPS	QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENT	FUNDING AND CAPACITY NEEDS	LOCALLY IDENTIFIED CO-BENEFITS	GAPS IN STATUTORY/REGULATORY AUTHORITY
Work with VDOT to expand street cleaning practices in Botetourt, Alleghany, and Roanoke Counties.		VDOT would need to define	Achieve BMP numbers identified in BMP Input Deck for Street Cleaning and Storm Drain Cleaning	VDOT retains jurisdiction over street maintenance in counties, and localities would like to maintain this structure.
Generally pursue more communication and coordination between state agencies to meet Chesapeake Bay Watershed Improvement goals.			Local governments and regional bodies benefit from a unified vision for state-led initiatives that impact multiple sectors. Specifically local governments are often unable to effect changes when another state agency controls the infrastructure in question.	None
Generally increase state funding for wastewater improvements, septic improvements, nonpoint source water quality programs, etc., without decreasing existing funding in areas of water quality and environmental programs.			Local governments need more funding and resources for any expansion to existing programs. If possible, BMP identified should be placed or maintained by other agencies. In any eventuality that sees an increase in BMP implementation, more funding will need to be provided and should not take away from existing funding sources.	Changes in state budget allocations possible.

Appendix D: Participation Letters

County of Allegheny

Allegheny County Governmental Complex

9212 Winterberry Avenue

Covington, VA 24426

Administration
540/863-6600
Fax: 540/863-6606

Central Accounting
540/863-6610
Fax: 540/863-6611



Parks & Recreation
540/863-6622
Fax: 540/863-6620

Public Works
540/863-6650
Fax: 540-863-6655

Amanda McGee
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

Ms. McGee:

I am writing to inform you of Allegheny County's agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Allegheny Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley – Allegheny Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

Allegheny County agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP II planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings (total of four) facilitated by the Regional Commission and planning efforts or activities detailed in the scope of services. Allegheny County understands that signing this letter does not commit them to implement Best Management Practices, programmatic actions, or specific strategies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "J.A.L." followed by a stylized flourish.

Jonathan A. Lanford
County Administrator

07/24/2018

Jonathan A. Lanford, County Administrator

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Shannon P. Cox
Boiling Springs District

M. Joan Vannorsdall
Clifton Forge East District

Richard Lee Shull
Clifton Forge West District

James M. Griffith
Covington District

G. Matt Gorton
Falling Spring District

Stephen A. Bennett
Jackson River District

Cletus W. Nicely
Sharon District



BOTETOURT

COUNTY OF VIRGINIA

Office of the Deputy County Administrator

5 West Main Street | Suite 200 | Fincastle, Virginia 24090

Roanoke Valley Alleghany Regional Commission
Amanda McGee
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

Ms. McGee:

I am writing to inform you of Botetourt County's agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley - Alleghany Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

Botetourt County agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP III planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings (total of four) where feasible, facilitated by the Regional Commission. Signing this letter and participation in the meetings is not a commitment to implement Best Management Practices, take any programmatic actions, or adopt specific strategies or policies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,


Administrator

7-6-18
Date



July 28, 2018

Aminda McGee
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24015

Ms. McGee:

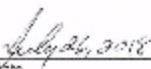
I am writing to inform you of Blue Ridge Soil & Water Conservation District (Blue Ridge SWCD) agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley - Alleghany Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

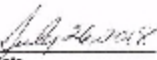
Blue Ridge SWCD agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP III planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings (total of four) facilitated by the Regional Commission and planning efforts or activities detailed in the scope of services. Blue Ridge SWCD understands that signing this letter does not commit them to implement Best Management Practices, programmatic actions, or specific strategies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,


Kathy R. Smith, Program Manager/Education Coordinator


Date


Daphne W. Jamison, Chairman Blue Ridge SWCD


Date

A partnership to conserve natural resources





CITY OF COVINGTON

333 W. LOCUST STREET, COVINGTON, VIRGINIA 24426

Thomas H. Stibold, Jr., Mayor
David S. Crosier, Vice-Mayor
Mary Ann Beirne, Councilwoman
Raymond C. Hunter, Councilman
R. Allan Tucker, Councilman

Richard A. Douglas, City Manager
Edith S. Wood, City Clerk
Theresa J. Rontana, City Attorney

Amenda McGee
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

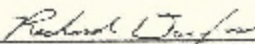
Ms. McGee:

I am writing to inform you of the City of Covington's agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley - Alleghany Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

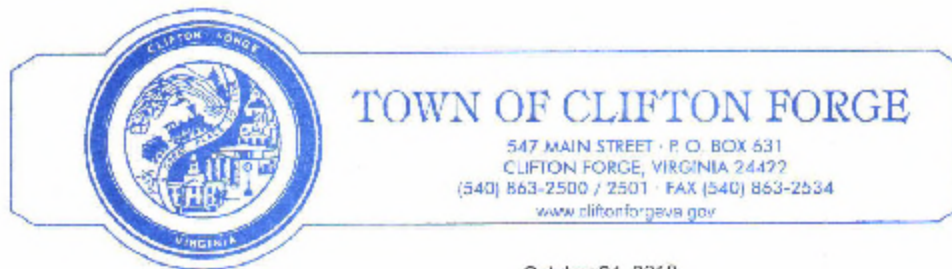
The City of Covington agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP III planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings (total of four) facilitated by the Regional Commission and planning efforts or activities detailed in the scope of services. The City of Covington understands that signing this letter does not commit them to implement Best Management Practices, programmatic actions, or specific strategies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,


Richard Douglas, Covington City Manager

8-6-18
Date

Telephone (540) 965-6300 Fax (540) 965-6203
www.covington.va.us



October 24, 2018

Amanda McGee
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24018

Ms. McGee:

I am writing to inform you of the Town of Clifton Forge's agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

The Town of Clifton Forge agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP III planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings facilitated by the Regional Commission and planning efforts or activities detailed in the scope of services. The Town of Clifton Forge understands that signing this letter does not commit them to implement Best Management Practices, programmatic actions, or specific strategies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Darlene Burcham".

Darlene Burcham
Town Manager

Board of Supervisors

Jessie Spence, Chair, New Castle District
Carl Bailey, Vice Chair, North Mountain District
Casey McRae, Craig Creek District
Kathie Toolko, Simmonsville District
Sandy Zimmerman, Craig City District

County of Craig

108 Court Street
P. O. Box 808
New Castle, Virginia 24127

County Administrator

H.R. Don Collins
540.884.5070

August 2, 2018

Amanda McGee
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

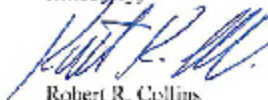
Ms. McGee:

I am writing to inform you of Craig County's agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

The County of Craig agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP III planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings (total of four) facilitated by the Regional Commission and planning efforts or activities detailed in the scope of services. The County of Craig understands that signing this letter does not commit them to implement Best Management Practices, programmatic actions, or specific strategies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,



Robert R. Collins
County Administrator

Cc: Board of Supervisors

CRAIG-NEW CASTLE PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY

**P.O. BOX 128
NEW CASTLE, VA 24127-0128
(540) 864-6368
(540) 864-6525 Fax
psasgans@gmail.com**

July 23rd, 2018

Amanda McGee
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

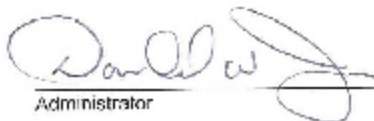
Ms. McGee:

I am writing to inform you of the Craig New Castle Public Service Authority's agreement to participate in the Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission's efforts to assist Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with Phase III of the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP).

The Roanoke Valley – Alleghany Regional Commission has agreed to assist DEQ in identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will allow the region to assist in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed by 2025. The Regional Commission has agreed to work with localities to identify these BMPs and to additionally advise DEQ on barriers to implementing identified improvements.

The Craig New Castle Public Service Authority agrees to participate voluntarily in WIP III planning, acknowledging that such participation shall include attending meetings (total of four) facilitated by the Regional Commission and planning efforts or activities detailed in the scope of services. The Services Authority understands that signing this letter does not commit them to implement Best Management Practices, programmatic actions, or specific strategies resulting from meetings.

Sincerely,



Administrator

7-23-18

Date



ROANOKE COUNTY

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR
5204 Bernard Drive, P.O. Box 29800
Roanoke, Virginia 24018 0798

Thomas C. Gates
County Administrator

TEL: (540) 772-2004
FAX: (540) 561-2884

July 30, 2018

Ms. Amanda McGee, Regional Planner II
Roanoke Valley-Alleghany Regional Commission
313 Luck Ave SW
Roanoke, VA 24016

Re: Roanoke County participation with the Regional Commission in development of the Phase III
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan (Phase III WIP)

Dear Ms. McGee:

We understand that the Regional Commission has agreed to assist the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) with the development of the Phase III WIP, for those areas in your region that are within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. This area includes the Catawba Creek watershed in Roanoke County.

The Regional Commission's efforts include identifying best management practices (BMPs) which will assist the region in meeting statewide nutrient and sedimentation load targets for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and identifying barriers to implementing the identified improvements. The Regional Commission is seeking input from localities and other stakeholders and has requested this letter from Roanoke County to document to DEQ that Roanoke County is participating in this effort.

Roanoke County agrees to participate in the local planning for the Phase III WIP. We understand that this effort may include attending up to 4 meetings, providing readily available information, reviewing work products developed by the Regional Commission, and providing comment and other input.

Sincerely,

Thomas C. Gates
County Administrator

cc: Mr. Tarek Moneir, Acting Director of Development Services