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HOUSE BILL NO. 1170

Offered January 24, 2000

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 62.1-44.3, 62.1-44.5, 62.1-44.15, 62.1-44.15:5, and 62.1-44.29 of the Code of Virginia, relating to wetlands.

Patrons—Bryant, Abbitt, Almand, Baskerville, Bloxom, Brink, Byron, Callahan, Christian, Darner, Day, Dillard, Grayson, Griffith, Hargrove, Howell, Jones, J.C., Jones, S.C., Melvin, Moran, Morgan, Moss, Parrish, Phillips, Plum, Pollard, Rhodes, Shuler, Thomas, Van Yahres and Watts; Senators: Chichester, Couric, Hawkins, Lucas, Marye and Miller, K.G.

Referred to Committee on Chesapeake and Its Tributaries

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 62.1-44.3, 62.1-44.5, 62.1-44.15, 62.1-44.15:5, and 62.1-44.29 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 62.1-44.3. Definitions.

Unless a different meaning is required by the context the following terms as used in this chapter shall have the meanings hereinafter respectively ascribed to them:

"Board" means the State Water Control Board;

"Member" means a member of the Board;

"Certificate" means any certificate issued by the Board;

"State waters" means all water, on the surface and under the ground, wholly or partially within or bordering the Commonwealth or within its jurisdiction, *including wetlands*;

"Owner" means the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions, including, but not limited to, sanitation district commissions and authorities, and any public or private institution, corporation, association, firm or company organized or existing under the laws of this or any other state or country, or any officer or agency of the United States, or any person or group of persons acting individually or as a group that owns, operates, charters, rents, or otherwise exercises control over or is responsible for any actual or potential discharge of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes to state waters, or any facility or operation that has the capability to alter the physical, chemical, or biological properties of state waters in contravention of § 62.1-44.5;

"Pollution" means such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any state waters as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters (a) harmful or detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to the health of animals, fish or aquatic life; (b) unsuitable with reasonable treatment for use as present or possible future sources of public water supply; or (c) unsuitable for recreational, commercial, industrial, agricultural, or other reasonable uses; provided that (i) an alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological property of state waters, or a discharge or deposit of sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes to state waters by any owner which by itself is not sufficient to cause pollution, but which, in combination with such alteration of or discharge or deposit to state waters by other owners is sufficient to cause pollution; (ii) the discharge of untreated sewage by any owner into state waters; and (iii) contributing to the contravention of standards of water quality duly established by the Board, are "pollution" for the terms and purposes of this chapter;

"Sewage" means the water-carried human wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments or other places together with such industrial wastes and underground, surface, storm, or other water as may be present;

"Industrial wastes" means liquid or other wastes resulting from any process of industry, manufacture, trade or business, or from the development of any natural resources;

"Other wastes" means decayed wood, sawdust, shavings, bark, lime, garbage, refuse, ashes, offal, tar, oil, chemicals, and all other substances, except industrial wastes and sewage, which may cause pollution in any state waters;

"Establishment" means any industrial establishment, mill, factory, tannery, paper or pulp mill, mine, coal mine, colliery, breaker or coal-processing operations, quarry, oil refinery, boat, vessel, and every other industry or plant or works the operation of which produces industrial wastes or other wastes or which may otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of any state waters;

"Sewerage system" means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force mains, and all other construction, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto, used for conducting sewage or industrial wastes or other wastes to a point of ultimate disposal;

"The law" or "this law" means the law contained in this chapter as now existing or hereafter amended;

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60 "Rule" means a rule adopted by the Board to regulate the procedure of the Board pursuant to
61 § 62.1-44.15 (7);

62 "Special order" means a special order issued under subdivisions (8a), (8b), and (8c) of § 62.1-44.15;

63 "Ruling" means a ruling issued under § 62.1-44.15 (9);

64 "Regulation" means a regulation issued under § 62.1-44.15 (10);

65 "Standards" means standards established under subdivisions (3a) and (3b) of § 62.1-44.15;

66 "Policies" means policies established under subdivisions (3a) and (3b) of § 62.1-44.15;

67 "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, a governmental body, a municipal
68 corporation or any other legal entity;

69 "Pretreatment requirements" means any requirements arising under the Board's pretreatment
70 regulations including the duty to allow or carry out inspections, entry or monitoring activities; any rules,
71 regulations, or orders issued by the owner of a publicly owned treatment works; or any reporting
72 requirements imposed by the owner of a publicly owned treatment works or by the regulations of the
73 Board; and

74 "Pretreatment standards" means any standards of performance or other requirements imposed by
75 regulation of the Board upon an industrial user of a publicly owned treatment works.

76 "Normal agricultural activities" means those activities defined as an agricultural operation in
77 § 3.1-22.29, and any activity that is conducted as part of or in furtherance of such agricultural
78 operation, but shall not include any activity for which a permit would have been required as of January
79 1, 1997 under 33 U.S.C. § 1344 or any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

80 "Normal silvicultural activities" means any silvicultural activity, as defined in § 10.1-1181.1, and any
81 activity that is conducted as part of or in furtherance of such silvicultural activity, but shall not include
82 any activity for which a permit would have been required as of January 1, 1997 under 33 U.S.C. § 1344
83 or any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

84 "Wetlands" means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a
85 frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a
86 prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally
87 include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.

88 § 62.1-44.5. Prohibition of waste discharges or other quality alterations of state waters except as
89 authorized by permit; notification required.

90 A. Except in compliance with a certificate issued by the Board, it shall be unlawful for any person to
91 (i) discharge into state waters sewage, industrial wastes, other wastes, or any noxious or deleterious
92 substances; ~~or~~ ; (ii) drain, dredge, excavate, ditch, permanently flood or impound, fill, or discharge any
93 material into wetlands; or (iii) otherwise alter the physical, chemical or biological properties of such
94 state waters and make them detrimental to the public health, or to animal or aquatic life, or to the uses
95 of such waters for domestic or industrial consumption, or for recreation, or for other uses.

96 B. Any person required to obtain a permit or certificate pursuant to this chapter, who discharges or
97 causes or allows (i) a discharge of sewage, industrial waste, other wastes or any noxious or deleterious
98 substance into or upon state waters or (ii) a discharge that may reasonably be expected to enter state
99 waters, in violation of the provisions of subsection A shall, upon learning of the discharge, promptly
100 notify, but in no case later than 24 hours the Board, the Director of the Department of Environmental
101 Quality, or the coordinator of emergency services appointed pursuant to § 44-146.19 for the political
102 subdivision reasonably expected to be affected by the discharge. Written notice to the Director of the
103 Department of Environmental Quality shall follow initial notice within the time frame specified by the
104 federal Clean Water Act.

105 § 62.1-44.15. Powers and duties.

106 It shall be the duty of the Board and it shall have the authority:

107 (1) [Repealed.]

108 (2) To study and investigate all problems concerned with the quality of state waters and to make
109 reports and recommendations.

110 (2a) To study and investigate methods, procedures, devices, appliances, and technologies which could
111 assist in water conservation or water consumption reduction.

112 (2b) To coordinate its efforts toward water conservation with other persons or groups, within or
113 without the Commonwealth.

114 (2c) To make reports concerning, and formulate recommendations based upon, any such water
115 conservation studies to ensure that present and future water needs of the citizens of the Commonwealth
116 are met.

117 (3a) To establish such standards of quality and policies for any state waters consistent with the
118 general policy set forth in this chapter, and to modify, amend or cancel any such standards or policies
119 established and to take all appropriate steps to prevent quality alteration contrary to the public interest or
120 to standards or policies thus established, except that a description of provisions of any proposed standard
121 or policy adopted by regulation which are more restrictive than applicable federal requirements, together

with the reason why the more restrictive provisions are needed, shall be provided to the standing committee of each house of the General Assembly to which matters relating to the content of the standard or policy are most properly referable. The Board shall, from time to time, but at least once every three years, hold public hearings pursuant to subsection B of § 9-6.14:7.1 but, upon the request of an affected person or upon its own motion, hold hearings pursuant to § 9-6.14:8, for the purpose of reviewing the standards of quality, and, as appropriate, adopting, modifying, or cancelling such standards. Whenever the Board considers the adoption, modification, amendment or cancellation of any standard, it shall give due consideration to, among other factors, the economic and social costs and benefits which can reasonably be expected to obtain as a consequence of the standards as adopted, modified, amended or cancelled. The Board shall also give due consideration to the public health standards issued by the Virginia Department of Health with respect to issues of public health policy and protection. If the Board does not follow the public health standards of the Virginia Department of Health, the Board's reason for any deviation shall be made in writing and published for any and all concerned parties.

(3b) Except as provided in subdivision (3a), such standards and policies are to be adopted or modified, amended or cancelled in the manner provided by the Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.).

(4) To conduct or have conducted scientific experiments, investigations, studies, and research to discover methods for maintaining water quality consistent with the purposes of this chapter. To this end the Board may cooperate with any public or private agency in the conduct of such experiments, investigations and research and may receive in behalf of the Commonwealth any moneys which any such agency may contribute as its share of the cost under any such cooperative agreement. Such moneys shall be used only for the purposes for which they are contributed and any balance remaining after the conclusion of the experiments, investigations, studies, and research, shall be returned to the contributors.

(5) To issue, *revoke or amend* certificates *under prescribed conditions* for: (a) the discharge of sewage, industrial wastes and other wastes into or adjacent to ~~or state waters~~; (b) the alteration otherwise of the physical, chemical or biological properties of state waters ~~under prescribed conditions~~ and to ~~revoke or amend such certificates~~; or (c) *the draining, dredging, excavating, ditching, permanently flooding or impounding, filling, or discharging of any material into wetlands.*

(5a) All certificates issued by the Board under this chapter shall have fixed terms. The term of a Virginia Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit shall not exceed five years. The term of a Virginia Pollution Abatement permit shall not exceed ten years, except that the term of a Virginia Pollution Abatement permit for confined animal feeding operations shall be ten years. The Department of Environmental Quality shall inspect all facilities for which a Virginia Pollution Abatement permit has been issued at least once every five years, except that the Department shall inspect all facilities covered by the Virginia Pollution Abatement permit for confined animal feeding operations annually. Department personnel performing inspections of confined animal feeding operations shall be certified under the voluntary nutrient management training and certification program established in § 10.1-104.2. The term of a certificate issued by the Board shall not be extended by modification beyond the maximum duration and the certificate shall expire at the end of the term unless an application for a new permit has been timely filed as required by the regulations of the Board and the Board is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of the previous permit.

(5b) Any certificate issued by the Board under this chapter may, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, be amended or revoked on any of the following grounds or for good cause as may be provided by the regulations of the Board:

1. The owner has violated any regulation or order of the Board, any condition of a certificate, any provision of this chapter, or any order of a court, where such violation results in a release of harmful substances into the environment or poses a substantial threat of release of harmful substances into the environment or presents a hazard to human health or the violation is representative of a pattern of serious or repeated violations which, in the opinion of the Board, demonstrates the owner's disregard for or inability to comply with applicable laws, regulations, or requirements;

2. The owner has failed to disclose fully all relevant material facts or has misrepresented a material fact in applying for a certificate, or in any other report or document required under this law or under the regulations of the Board;

3. The activity for which the certificate was issued endangers human health or the environment and can be regulated to acceptable levels by amendment or revocation of the certificate; or

4. There exists a material change in the basis on which the permit was issued that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the certificate necessary to protect human health or the environment.

(6) To make investigations and inspections, to ensure compliance with any certificates, standards, policies, rules, regulations, rulings and special orders which it may adopt, issue or establish and to

183 furnish advice, recommendations, or instructions for the purpose of obtaining such compliance. In
184 recognition of §§ 32.1-164 and 62.1-44.18, the Board and the State Department of Health shall enter into
185 a memorandum of understanding establishing a common format to consolidate and simplify inspections
186 of sewage treatment plants and coordinate the scheduling of the inspections. The new format shall
187 ensure that all sewage treatment plants are inspected at appropriate intervals in order to protect water
188 quality and public health and at the same time avoid any unnecessary administrative burden on those
189 being inspected.

190 (7) To adopt rules governing the procedure of the Board with respect to: (a) hearings; (b) the filing
191 of reports; (c) the issuance of certificates and special orders; and (d) all other matters relating to
192 procedure; and to amend or cancel any rule adopted. Public notice of every rule adopted under this
193 section shall be by such means as the Board may prescribe.

194 (8a) To issue special orders to owners (i) who are permitting or causing the pollution, as defined by
195 § 62.1-44.3, of state waters to cease and desist from such pollution, (ii) who have failed to construct
196 facilities in accordance with final approved plans and specifications to construct such facilities in
197 accordance with final approved plans and specifications, (iii) who have violated the terms and provisions
198 of a certificate issued by the Board to comply with such terms and provisions, (iv) who have failed to
199 comply with a directive from the Board to comply with such directive, (v) who have contravened duly
200 adopted and promulgated water quality standards and policies to cease and desist from such
201 contravention and to comply with such water quality standards and policies, (vi) who have violated the
202 terms and provisions of a pretreatment permit issued by the Board or by the owner of a publicly owned
203 treatment works to comply with such terms and provisions or (vii) who have contravened any applicable
204 pretreatment standard or requirement to comply with such standard or requirement; and also to issue
205 such orders to require any owner to comply with the provisions of this chapter and any decision of the
206 Board.

207 (8b) Such special orders are to be issued only after a hearing with at least thirty days' notice to the
208 affected owners, of the time, place and purpose thereof, and they shall become effective not less than
209 fifteen days after service as provided in § 62.1-44.12; provided that if the Board finds that any such
210 owner is grossly affecting or presents an imminent and substantial danger to (i) the public health, safety
211 or welfare, or the health of animals, fish or aquatic life; (ii) a public water supply; or (iii) recreational,
212 commercial, industrial, agricultural or other reasonable uses, it may issue, without advance notice or
213 hearing, an emergency special order directing the owner to cease such pollution or discharge
214 immediately, and shall provide an opportunity for a hearing, after reasonable notice as to the time and
215 place thereof to the owner, to affirm, modify, amend or cancel such emergency special order. If an
216 owner who has been issued such a special order or an emergency special order is not complying with
217 the terms thereof, the Board may proceed in accordance with § 62.1-44.23, and where the order is based
218 on a finding of an imminent and substantial danger, the court shall issue an injunction compelling
219 compliance with the emergency special order pending a hearing by the Board. If an emergency special
220 order requires cessation of a discharge, the Board shall provide an opportunity for a hearing within
221 forty-eight hours of the issuance of the injunction.

222 (8c) The provisions of this section notwithstanding, the Board may proceed directly under
223 § 62.1-44.32 for any past violation or violations of any provision of this chapter or any regulation duly
224 promulgated hereunder.

225 (8d) With the consent of any owner who has violated or failed, neglected or refused to obey any
226 regulation or order of the Board, any condition of a permit or any provision of this chapter, the Board
227 may provide, in an order issued by the Board against such person, for the payment of civil charges for
228 past violations in specific sums not to exceed the limit specified in § 62.1-44.32 (a). Such civil charges
229 shall be instead of any appropriate civil penalty which could be imposed under § 62.1-44.32 (a) and
230 shall not be subject to the provisions of § 2.1-127. Such civil charges shall be paid into the state
231 treasury and deposited by the State Treasurer into the Virginia Environmental Emergency Response
232 Fund pursuant to Chapter 25 (§ 10.1-2500 et seq.) of Title 10.1, excluding civil charges assessed for
233 violations of Article 9 (§ 62.1-44.34:8 et seq.) or 10 (§ 62.1-44.34:10 et seq.) of Chapter 3.1 of Title
234 62.1, or a regulation, administrative or judicial order, or term or condition of approval relating to or
235 issued under those articles.

236 The amendments to this section adopted by the 1976 Session of the General Assembly shall not be
237 construed as limiting or expanding any cause of action or any other remedy possessed by the Board
238 prior to the effective date of said amendments.

239 (9) To make such rulings under §§ 62.1-44.16, 62.1-44.17 and 62.1-44.19 as may be required upon
240 requests or applications to the Board, the owner or owners affected to be notified by certified mail as
241 soon as practicable after the Board makes them and such rulings to become effective upon such
242 notification.

243 (10) To adopt such regulations as it deems necessary to enforce the general water quality
244 management program of the Board in all or part of the Commonwealth, except that a description of

provisions of any proposed regulation which are more restrictive than applicable federal requirements, together with the reason why the more restrictive provisions are needed, shall be provided to the standing committee of each house of the General Assembly to which matters relating to the content of the regulation are most properly referable.

(11) To investigate any large-scale killing of fish.

(a) Whenever the Board shall determine that any owner, whether or not he shall have been issued a certificate for discharge of waste, has discharged sewage, industrial waste, or other waste into state waters in such quantity, concentration or manner that fish are killed as a result thereof, it may effect such settlement with the owner as will cover the costs incurred by the Board and by the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries in investigating such killing of fish, plus the replacement value of the fish destroyed, or as it deems proper, and if no such settlement is reached within a reasonable time, the Board shall authorize its executive secretary to bring a civil action in the name of the Board to recover from the owner such costs and value, plus any court or other legal costs incurred in connection with such action.

(b) If the owner is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, the action may be brought in any circuit court within the territory embraced by such political subdivision. If the owner is an establishment, as defined in this chapter, the action shall be brought in the circuit court of the city or the circuit court of the county in which such establishment is located. If the owner is an individual or group of individuals, the action shall be brought in the circuit court of the city or circuit court of the county in which such person or any of them reside.

(c) For the purposes of this subsection the State Water Control Board shall be deemed the owner of the fish killed and the proceedings shall be as though the State Water Control Board were the owner of the fish. The fact that the owner has or held a certificate issued under this chapter shall not be raised as a defense in bar to any such action.

(d) The proceeds of any recovery had under this subsection shall, when received by the Board, be applied, first, to reimburse the Board for any expenses incurred in investigating such killing of fish. The balance shall be paid to the Board of Game and Inland Fisheries to be used for the fisheries' management practices as in its judgment will best restore or replace the fisheries' values lost as a result of such discharge of waste, including, where appropriate, replacement of the fish killed with game fish or other appropriate species. Any such funds received are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

(e) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed in any way to limit or prevent any other action which is now authorized by law by the Board against any owner.

(f) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any owner who adds or applies any chemicals or other substances that are recommended or approved by the State Department of Health to state waters in the course of processing or treating such waters for public water supply purposes, except where negligence is shown.

(12) To administer programs of financial assistance for planning, construction, operation, and maintenance of water quality control facilities for political subdivisions in this Commonwealth.

(13) To establish policies and programs for effective area-wide or basin-wide water quality control and management. The Board may develop comprehensive pollution abatement and water quality control plans on an area-wide or basin-wide basis. In conjunction with this, the Board, when considering proposals for waste treatment facilities, is to consider the feasibility of combined or joint treatment facilities and is to ensure that the approval of waste treatment facilities is in accordance with the water quality management and pollution control plan in the watershed or basin as a whole. In making such determinations, the Board is to seek the advice of local, regional, or state planning authorities.

(14) To establish requirements for the treatment of sewage, industrial wastes and other wastes that are consistent with the purposes of this chapter; however, no treatment shall be less than secondary or its equivalent, unless the owner can demonstrate that a lesser degree of treatment is consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(15) To establish and implement policies and programs to protect and enhance the Commonwealth's wetland resources. Regulatory programs shall be designed to achieve no net loss of existing wetland acreage and functions. Voluntary and incentive-based programs shall be developed to achieve a net resource gain in acreage and functions of wetlands.

§ 62.1-44.15:5. Virginia Water Protection Permit.

A. ~~After the effective date of regulations adopted by the Board pursuant to this section, issuance~~ Issuance of a Virginia Water Protection Permit shall constitute the certification required under § 401 of the Clean Water Act.

B. The Board shall, *after providing an opportunity for public comment*, issue a Virginia Water Protection Permit ~~for an activity requiring § 401 certification~~ if it has determined that the proposed activity is consistent with the provisions of the Clean Water Act *and the State Water Control Law* and will protect instream beneficial uses.

306 C. The preservation of instream flows for purposes of the protection of navigation, maintenance of
307 waste assimilation capacity, the protection of fish and wildlife resources and habitat, recreation, cultural,
308 and aesthetic values is a beneficial use of Virginia's waters. Conditions contained in a Virginia Water
309 Protection Permit may include, but are not limited to, the volume of water which may be withdrawn as
310 a part of the permitted activity. Domestic and other existing beneficial uses shall be considered the
311 highest priority uses.

312 D. *Except in compliance with an individual or general Virginia Water Protection Permit issued in*
313 *accordance with this subsection, it shall be unlawful to drain, dredge, excavate, ditch, permanently flood*
314 *or impound, fill, or discharge any material into wetlands. An individual permit for such an activity shall*
315 *be issued only if the permit applicant demonstrates that the impact on the wetland is unavoidable and*
316 *will be minimized and the permit contains compensation requirements with at least a 2:1 acres*
317 *replaced-to-acres impacted ratio. Replacement shall be accomplished through wetland creation or*
318 *restoration and shall be sufficient to maintain existing wetland functions. If the activity for which a*
319 *permit is sought is not water dependent, a permit shall be issued only if the applicant demonstrates that*
320 *there is no practical alternative. A permit shall be issued only if the Board finds that the effect of the*
321 *impact, together with other existing or proposed impacts to wetlands, will not cause or contribute to a*
322 *significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources.*

323 *The Board shall develop general permits for wetland impacts of less than one quarter of an acre.*
324 *The general permits shall include such terms and conditions as the Board deems necessary to protect*
325 *state waters and fish and wildlife resources from significant impairment. Each general permit shall*
326 *require a pre-construction application demonstrating that there is no on-site practical alternative and*
327 *that on-site impacts will be minimized and compensation will be provided with at least a 2:1 acres*
328 *replaced-to-acres impacted ratio. Replacement shall be accomplished through wetland creation or*
329 *restoration and shall be sufficient to maintain existing wetland functions. The Board shall deny, approve*
330 *or issue with conditions any application for coverage under the general permit within forty-five days of*
331 *receipt of a complete pre-construction application.*

332 *This subsection shall not apply to activities governed under Chapter 13 of Title 28.2 or normal*
333 *agricultural activities or normal silvicultural activities.*

334 E. When a Virginia Water Protection Permit is conditioned upon compensatory mitigation for adverse
335 impacts to wetlands, the applicant may be permitted to satisfy all or part of such mitigation requirements
336 by the purchase or use of credits from any wetlands mitigation bank, including any banks owned by the
337 permit applicant, that has been approved and is operating in accordance with applicable federal and state
338 guidance, laws or regulations for the establishment, use and operation of mitigation banks as long as: (1)
339 the bank is in the same U.S.G.S. cataloging unit, as defined by the Hydrologic Unit Map of the United
340 States (U.S.G.S. 1980), or an adjacent cataloging unit within the same river watershed, as the impacted
341 site, or it meets all the conditions found in clauses (i) through (iv) and either clause (v) or (vi) of this
342 subsection; (2) the bank is ecologically preferable to practicable on-site and off-site individual mitigation
343 options, as defined by federal wetland regulations; and (3) the banking instrument, if approved after July
344 1, 1996, has been approved by a process that included public review and comment. When the bank is
345 not located in the same cataloging unit or adjacent cataloging unit within the same river watershed as
346 the impacted site, the purchase or use of credits shall not be allowed unless the applicant demonstrates
347 to the satisfaction of the Department of Environmental Quality that (i) the impacts will occur as a result
348 of a Virginia Department of Transportation linear project or as the result of a locality project for a
349 locality whose jurisdiction crosses multiple river watersheds; (ii) there is no practical same river
350 watershed mitigation alternative; (iii) the impacts are less than one acre in a single and complete project
351 within a cataloging unit; (iv) there is no significant harm to water quality or fish and wildlife resources
352 within the river watershed of the impacted site; and either (v) impacts within the Chesapeake Bay
353 watershed are mitigated within the Chesapeake Bay watershed as close as possible to the impacted site
354 or (vi) impacts within U.S.G.S. cataloging units 02080108, 02080208, and 03010205, as defined by the
355 Hydrologic Unit Map of the United States (U.S.G.S. 1980), are mitigated in-kind within those
356 hydrologic cataloging units, as close as possible to the impacted site. After July 1, 2002, the provisions
357 of clause (vi) shall apply only to impacts within subdivisions of the listed cataloging units where
358 overlapping watersheds exist, as determined by the Department of Environmental Quality, provided the
359 Department has made such a determination by that date.

360 CF. Prior to the issuance of a Virginia Water Protection Permit, the Board shall consult with, and
361 give full consideration to the written recommendations of, the following agencies: the Department of
362 Game and Inland Fisheries, the Department of Conservation and Recreation, the Virginia Marine
363 Resources Commission, the Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture and Consumer
364 Services and any other interested and affected agencies. Such consultation shall include the need for
365 balancing instream uses with offstream uses. Agencies may submit written comments on proposed
366 permits within forty-five days after notification by the Board. The Board shall assume that if written
367 comments are not submitted by an agency within this time period, the agency has no comments on the

proposed permit.

DG. No Virginia Water Protection Permit shall be required for any water withdrawal in existence on July 1, 1989; however, a permit shall be required if a new § 401 certification is required to increase a withdrawal.

H. No Virginia Water Protection Permit shall be required for any water withdrawal not in existence on July 1, 1989, if the person proposing to make the withdrawal has received a § 401 certification before January 1, 1989, with respect to installation of any necessary withdrawal structures to make such withdrawal; however, a permit shall be required before any such withdrawal is increased beyond the amount authorized by the certification.

I. *After January 1, 2000, and prior to the adoption of regulations promulgated pursuant to subsection D, no person shall drain, dredge, excavate, ditch, permanently flood or impound, fill, or discharge any material into a wetland without compensating the impact on the wetland to the satisfaction of the Board, with at least a 2:1 acres replaced-to-acres impacted ratio. Replacement shall be accomplished through wetland creation or restoration and shall be sufficient to maintain existing wetland functions.*

§ 62.1-44.29. Judicial review.

Any owner aggrieved by, or any person who has participated, in person or by submittal of written comments, in the public comment process related to, a final decision of the Board under §§ 62.1-44.15 (5), 62.1-44.15 (8a), (8b), and (8c), 62.1-44.15:5, 62.1-44.16, 62.1-44.17, 62.1-44.19 or § 62.1-44.25, whether such decision is affirmative or negative, is entitled to judicial review thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.) if such person meets the standard for obtaining judicial review of a case or controversy pursuant to Article III of the United States Constitution. A person shall be deemed to meet such standard if (i) such person has suffered an actual or imminent injury which is an invasion of a legally protected interest and which is concrete and particularized; (ii) such injury is fairly traceable to the decision of the Board and not the result of the independent action of some third party not before the court; and (iii) such injury will likely be redressed by a favorable decision by the court.

2. That the State Water Control Board shall adopt final regulations to implement the provisions of this act no later than April 1, 2001, and shall incorporate into the regulations a provision establishing the United States Army Corps of Engineers' "Wetlands Delineation Manual, Technical Report Y-87-1, January 1987, Final Report" and current technical and procedural guidance as the approach and method for delineating wetlands.

3. That the State Water Control Board shall, by July 1, 2002, seek from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers the issuance to Virginia of a Section 404 Clean Water Act State Programmatic General Permit.

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