

Virginia Marine Resources Commission
2600 Washington Avenue, Third Floor
Newport News, Virginia 23607

www.mrc.virginia.gov

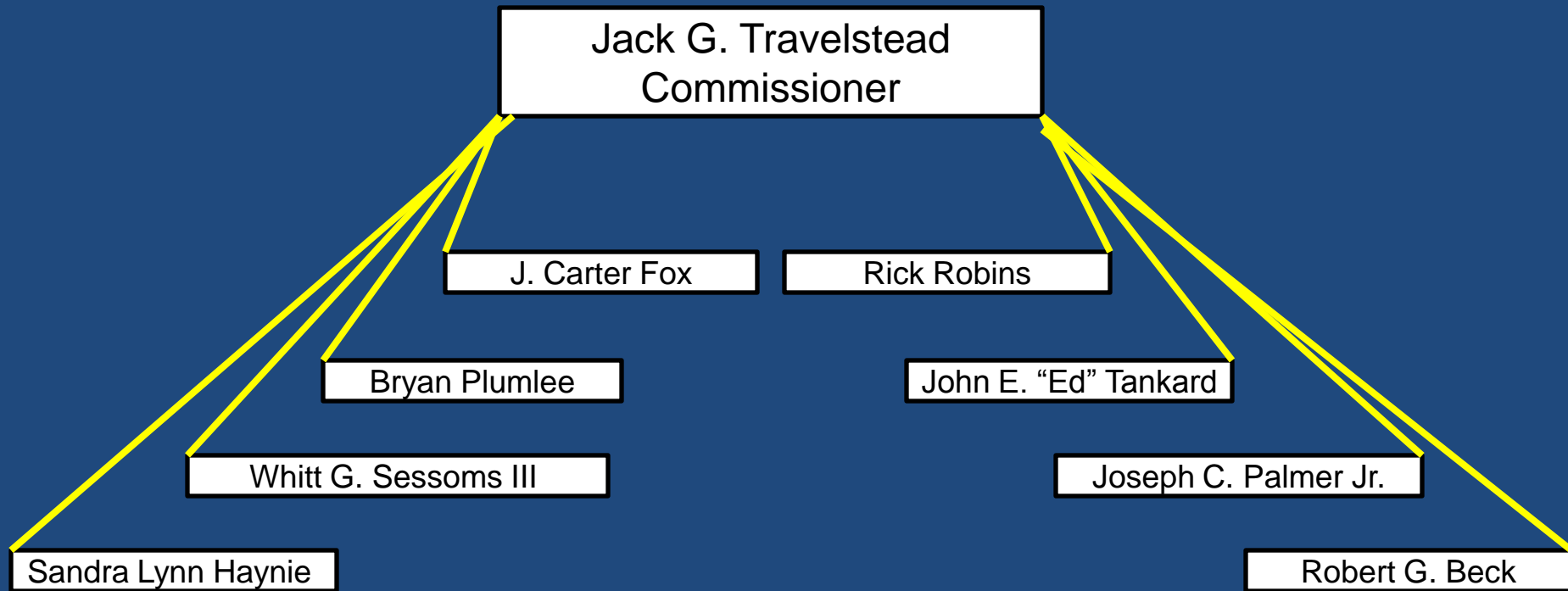


Mission Statement

The Marine Resources Commission serves as stewards of Virginia's marine and aquatic resources, and protectors of its tidal waters and homelands, for present and future generations.

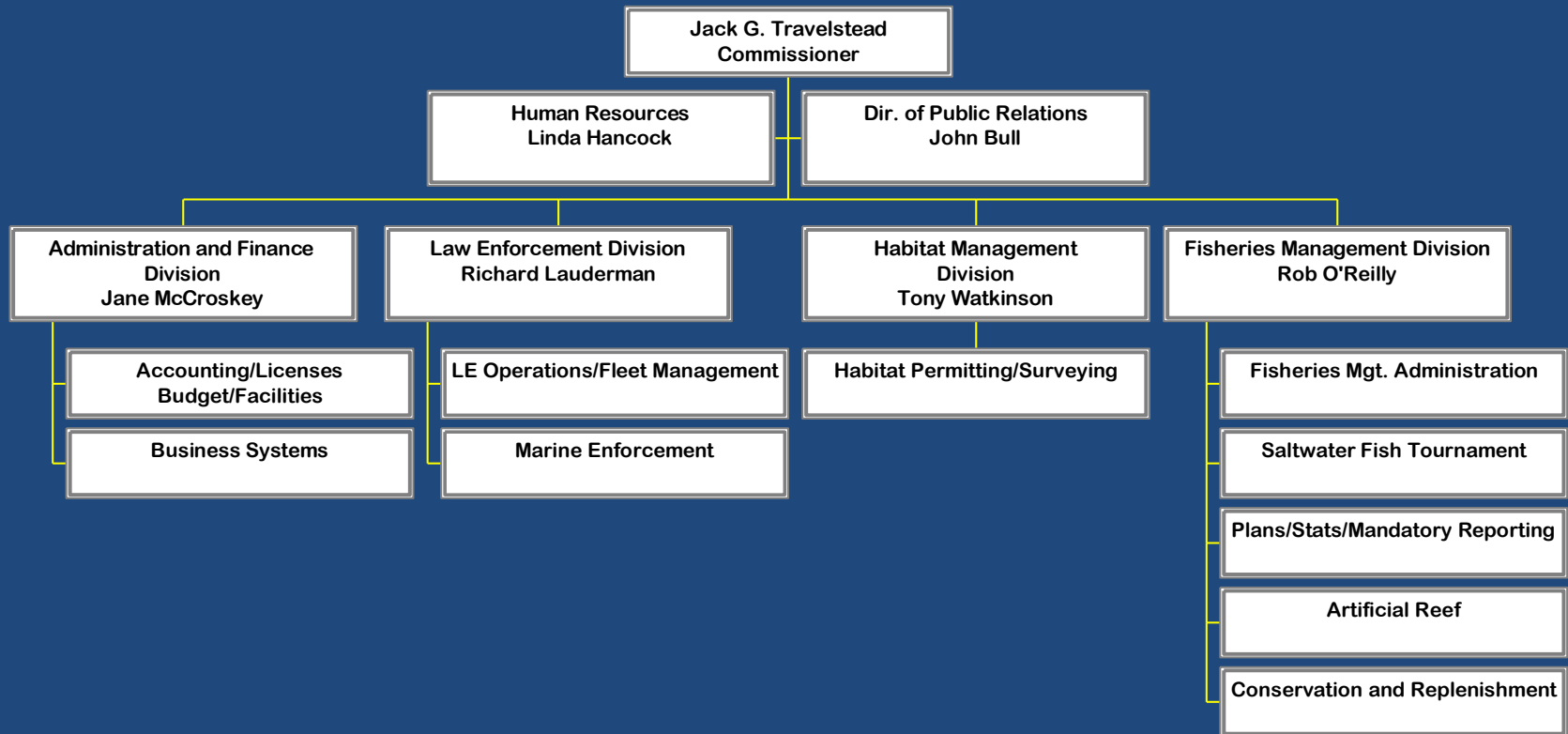
Virginia Marine Resources Commission

Commissioner and Eight Associate Members



Virginia Marine Resources Commission

Organization Chart





MARINE FISHERIES

21,792 jobs created

**\$108,250,000 commercial
landings**

HABITAT

5,000 miles tidal shoreline

1,472,000 acres bottomlands

**Streams with drainage
areas > than 5 sq miles**

MARINE POLICE

Enforce fishery, habitat, health laws

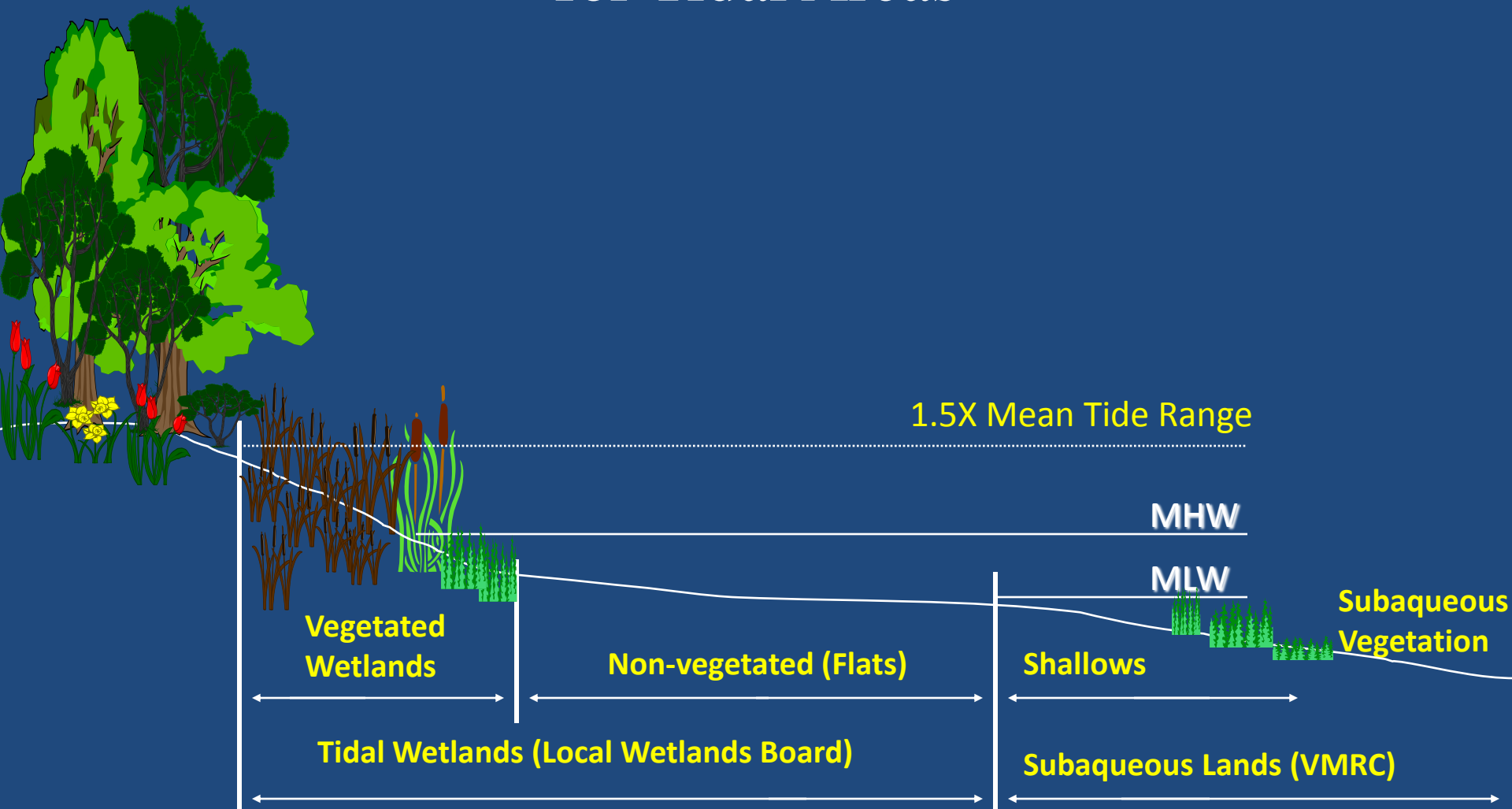
Enforce navigation, boating, waterway laws

Provide search & rescue, waterborne safety

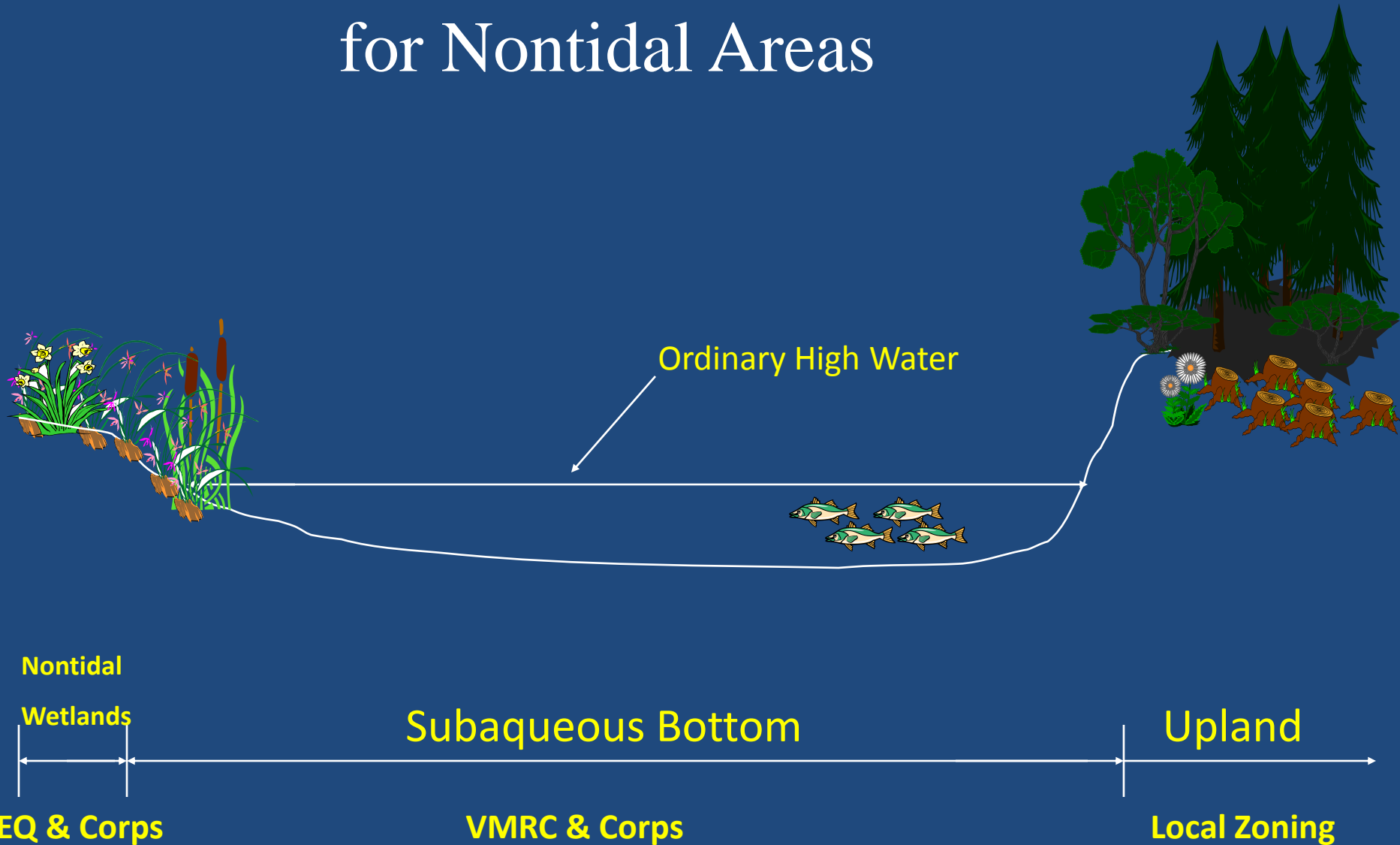
Terrorist acts on waterways/installations (7-02)

RESPONSIBILITIES

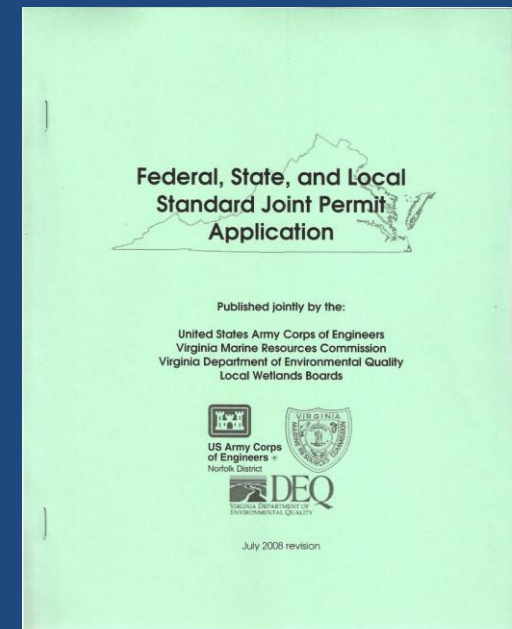
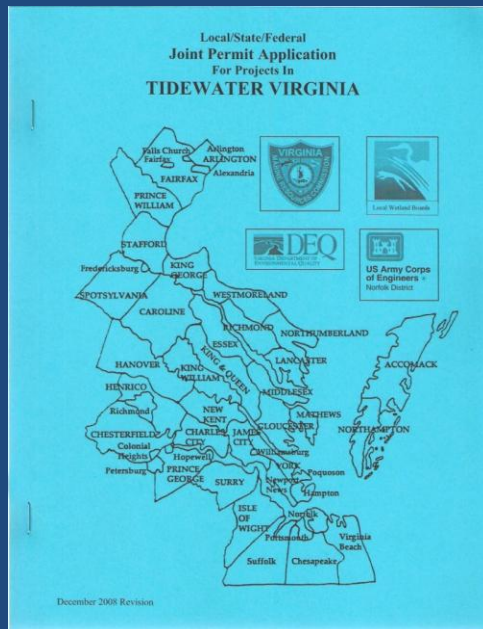
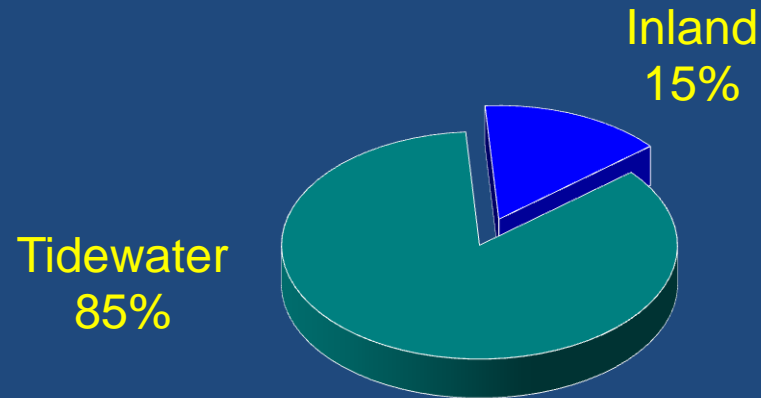
Jurisdictional Boundaries for Tidal Areas



Jurisdictional Boundaries for Nontidal Areas



Permit Activity

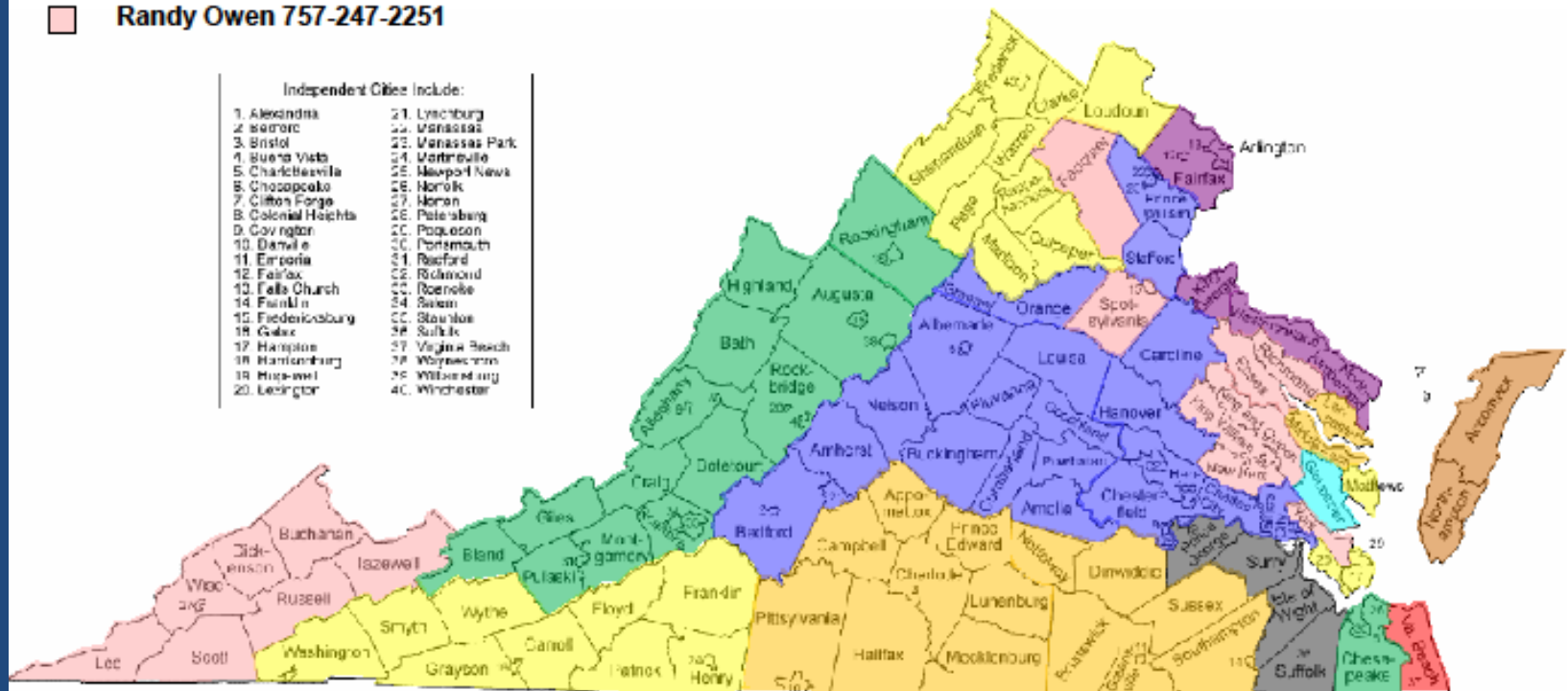


MRC Habitat Management Permit Territories, January 2012

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Chip Neikirk 757-247-2254 |  Justin Worrell 757-247-8063 |  Jeff Madden 757-247-2276 |
|  Hank Badger 757-414-0710 |  Justine Woodward 757-247-8027 | |
|  Ben Stagg 757-247-2009 |  Juliette Giordano 757-247-8028 | |
|  Jay Woodward 757-247-8032 |  Mike Johnson 757-247-2255 | |
|  Randy Owen 757-247-2251 | | |

Independent Cities Include:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Alexandria | 21. Lynchburg |
| 2. Bedford | 22. Manassas |
| 3. Bristol | 23. Manassas Park |
| 4. Buena Vista | 24. Martinsville |
| 5. Charlottesville | 25. Newport News |
| 6. Chesapeake | 26. Norfolk |
| 7. Clifton Forge | 27. Norfolk |
| 8. Colonial Heights | 28. Petersburg |
| 9. Covington | 29. Portsmouth |
| 10. Danville | 30. Radford |
| 11. Fairfax | 31. Richmond |
| 12. Falls Church | 32. Roanoke |
| 13. Franklin | 33. Salem |
| 14. Fredericksburg | 34. Staunton |
| 15. Galax | 35. Suffolk |
| 16. Hampton | 36. Virginia Beach |
| 17. Harrisonburg | 37. Waynesboro |
| 18. Hagerstown | 38. Williamsburg |
| 19. Lexington | 39. Winchester |



Stream Restoration



General Permit for Emergency Situations and Water Quality Improvement Projects (4VAC 20-395-10) involving activities in Non-tidal Waterways

June 30, 2009

- Address changes to NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) program
- Recognizes more agency involvement in stream restoration projects that are designed to improve water quality
- Added language to cover emergency work when there is a state of emergency declared by the Governor
- Now covers emergency repairs to public infrastructure
- Added Standard Permit conditions to General Permit

The General Permit applies to projects that are for stream bank restoration; generally including bioengineered approaches, livestock crossings, and waterway or stream restorations that meet the following requirements:

The project has been designed, funded or implemented by one or more of the following agencies: Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Conservation and Recreation, Soil and Water Conservation District, Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Department of Forestry, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Forest Service.

The project is conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the binding agreement, if applicable, between the landowner and the oversight agency with such agreement including provisions for maintenance of the project.

The project qualifies under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit Program (33 CFR Part 230) or a Regional Permit authorized by the Norfolk District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and qualifies for Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) 401 Certification.

“Waterway or Stream Restoration” means those activities normally associated with natural channel design concepts including, but not limited to, in-stream rock and log grade structures, current deflecting structures, dam removal, channel re-alignment, filling of scour holes, and bank plantings that are also intended to improve water quality.

Living Shorelines



Wetlands Guidelines

Shoreline protection structures are justified only if there is active, detrimental shoreline erosion which cannot be otherwise controlled; if there is rapid sedimentation adversely affecting marine life or impairing navigation which cannot be corrected by upland modifications; or if there is a clear and definite need to accrete beaches

For shorelines experiencing mild to moderate erosion, the planting of marsh grasses is a preferred means of stabilization

The placement of offshore breakwater or submerged, nearshore sills parallel to a portion of shoreline in order to attempt to elevate the height of a beach or dampen wave energy is generally acceptable only in areas with a good sand supply in the nearshore zone or where there is active detrimental erosion

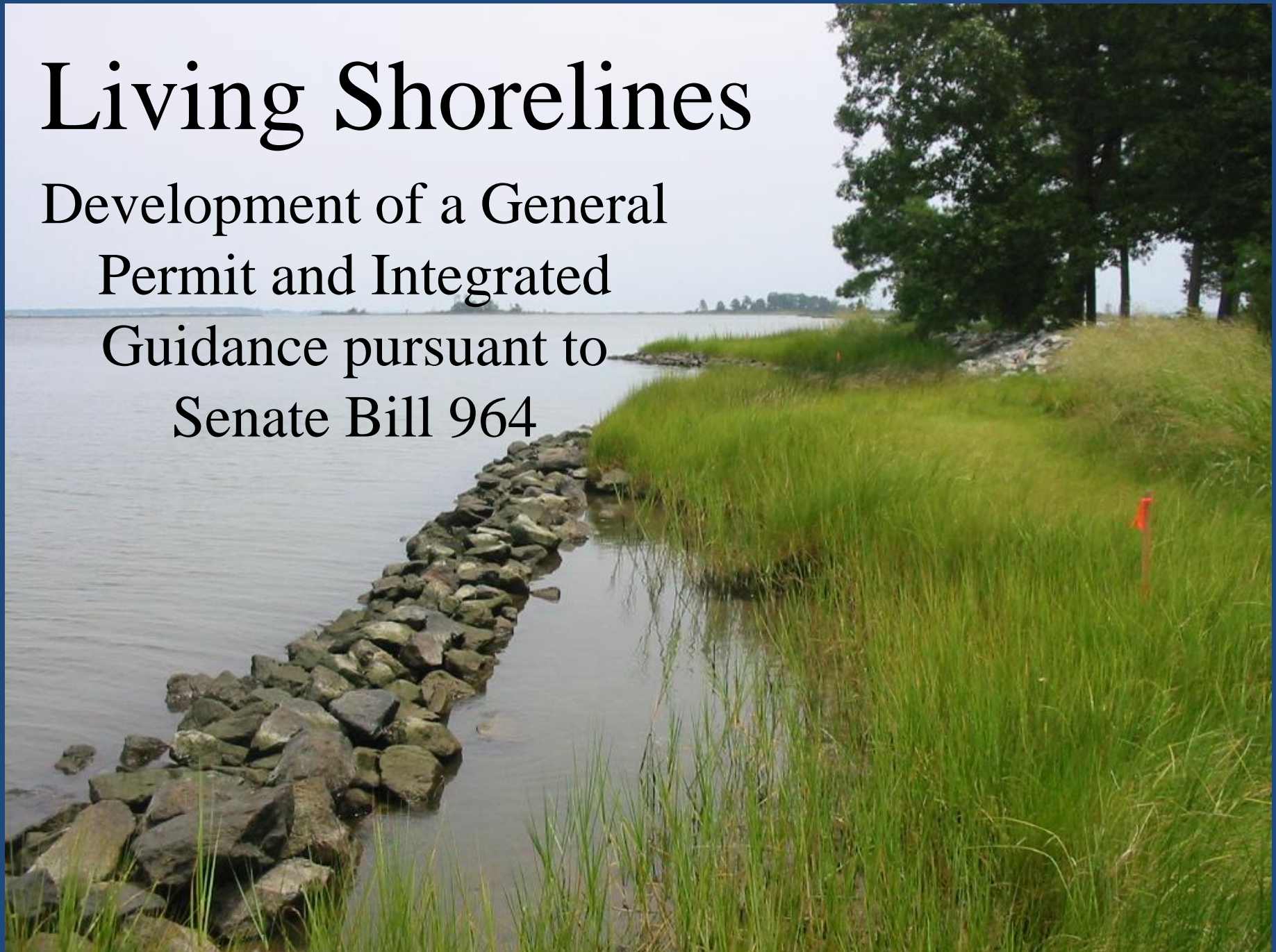
Subaqueous Guidelines

In granting or denying any permit for use of State-owned submerged lands and the waters overlying those lands, the Commission will consider, among other things, the effect of the proposed project upon: other reasonable and permissible uses of State waters and State-owned submerged lands; marine and fisheries resources, wetlands, adjacent or nearby properties; anticipated public and private benefits, submerged aquatic vegetation, and water quality. The Commission will also consider the water-dependency of the project and alternatives for reducing any anticipated adverse impacts.

Fill material may only be placed on submerged land for shoreline stabilization and/or wetland enhancement when the project can be shown to have positive aquatic resource benefits.

Living Shorelines

Development of a General
Permit and Integrated
Guidance pursuant to
Senate Bill 964



Senate Bill 964 does six important things:

1. Defines *Living Shorelines*
2. Requires VMRC to develop a general permit
3. Encourages the use of living shorelines as the preferred alternative for stabilizing tidal shorelines
4. Requires VMRC to develop integrated guidance for the management of tidal shoreline systems
5. Requires Tidewater localities to incorporate the guidance developed by VIMS into their comprehensive plans starting with the first scheduled review beginning in 2013
6. Requires VIMS to develop comprehensive coastal resource management guidance by 12/30/2012

"Living shoreline"
means a shoreline management
practice that provides erosion
control and water quality
benefits; protects, restores or
enhances natural shoreline
habitat; and maintains coastal
processes through the strategic
placement of plants, stone, sand
fill, and other structural and
organic materials.



Questions?





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