



MIDDLE PENINSULA
PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

Essex County
Mr. John Clickener
Hon. Edwin E. Smith, Jr.
Hon. John C. Magruder

Town of Tappahannock
Hon. Roy M. Gladding

Gloucester County
Hon. Ashley C. Chriscoe
(Vice-Chairman)
Dr. William G. Reay
Hon. Michael R.
Winebarger

King and Queen County
Hon. Sherrin C. Alsop
Hon. R. F. Bailey
Mr. Thomas J.
Swartzwelder
(Chairman)

King William County
Hon. David E. Hansen
Hon. Travis J. Moskalski
(Treasurer)
Mr. Eugene J. Rivara
Ms. Bobbie Tassinari

Town of West Point
Hon. Jack Lawson

Mathews County
Hon. George C. Morrow
Mr. Thornton Hill
Hon. Marion C. Love
Ms. Melinda Conner


Middlesex County
Mr. Gordon E. White
Hon. Wayne H. Jessie, Sr.
Mr. Matthew L. Walker
Hon. Kathy H. Swinehart

Town of Urbanna
Hon. Steve Hollberg
Ms. Holly Gailey

Secretary/Director
Mr. Lewis L. Lawrence

MEMORANDUM

TO: MPPDC Board of Commissioners

FROM: Lewis Lawrence, Executive Director 

DATE: December 12, 2018

RE: December Commission Meeting

The Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission will host its monthly meeting on Wednesday, December 19, 2018 at 7:00 p.m. in the Regional Board Room at the Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission office in Saluda.

Enclosed are the December meeting agenda and supporting materials for your review prior to the meeting.

If you have any questions concerning material in your agenda packet, please give me a call at 804-758-2311 or email me at LLawrence@mppdc.com.

I look forward to seeing you on **December 19th**!

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Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission
Meeting

7:00 P.M.

Wednesday, December 19, 2018

125 Bowden Street

Saluda VA 23149

- I. Welcome and Introductions
- II. Approval of November Minutes
- III. Approval of November Financial Report
- IV. Executive Director's Report on Staff Activities for the Month of December
- V. MPCBPAA Update
- VI. MPA Update
- VII. Public Comment

AGENDA ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

- VIII. Old Business:
 - a. NG9-1-1
 - b. Dragon Run Steering Committee Discussion
- IX. WIP III Update Report
- X. Virginia Water Trails Website
- XI. Rappahannock Community College Discussion: Dual Enrollment, Rankings, President's Retirement
- XII. Indirect Cost Allocation Plan Amendment
- XIII. Legislative Discussion
- XIV. Other Business
- XV. Adjournment

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MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

November 28, 2018

Saluda, Virginia

I. Welcome and Introductions

The monthly meeting of the Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission was held in the Regional Board Room at the Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission office in Saluda, Virginia on Wednesday, November 28, 2018, at 7:00 p.m. MPPDC Chairman Thomas Swartzwelder welcomed everyone in attendance.

Commissioners Present

King and Queen County: Tom Swartzwelder

Essex County: John Clickener, John Magruder, Edwin “Bud” Smith, Jr.

Gloucester County: Ashley Chriscoe, Michael Winebarger

King William County: Eugene Rivara, Travis Moskalski

Mathews County: G.C. Morrow, Marion Love, Mindy Conner

Middlesex County: Wayne Jessie, Gordon White

Town of Urbanna: Holly Gailey

Commissioners Absent

King and Queen County: R.F. Bailey, Sherrin Alsop

Gloucester County: Dr. Willy Reay

King William County: David Hansen, Bobbie Tassinari

Mathews County: Tim Hill

Middlesex County: Matt Walker, Kathy Swinehart

Town of West Point: Jack Lawson

Town of Tappahannock: Monte “Roy” Gladding

Town of Urbanna: Steve Hollberg

Also in Attendance

Lewis Lawrence, MPPDC Executive Director

Beth Johnson, MPPDC Finance Director

Dawn Mantell, MPPDC Secretary

Stephanie Heinatz, Consociate Media

Randy Comer, Thrasher Group

Ricky Wiatt, VHP

II. Approval of October Minutes

Chairman Swartzwelder asked whether there were any corrections or changes to the October Minutes. There being no corrections to the Minutes, Chairman Swartzwelder requested a motion to approve the October Minutes. Mr. Smith moved that the October Minutes be approved. Ms. Conner seconded the motion; motion carried.

III. Approval of October Financial Report

Chairman Swartzwelder asked whether there were any questions regarding the October financial report before being approved subject to audit. There being no questions, Chairman Swartzwelder requested a motion to approve the October

financial report subject to audit. Mr. Rivara moved to approve the October financial report subject to audit. Mr. Clickener seconded the motion; motion carried.

IV. Executive Director's Report on Staff Activities for the Month of November

Chairman Swartzwelder requested MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence review the Executive Director's Report on Staff Activities for the month of November. The Executive Director's Report on staff activities is developed at a monthly staff meeting, organized by PDC Service Centers, and the activities are used to report grant funding activities.

Mr. Lawrence directed Commissioners' attention to several items:

- Received phone call from Gloucester loan client regarding payoff for living shoreline loan. Client is interested in obtaining a home improvement loan to make repairs to home prior to retirement and may need to payoff loan. Mr. Lawrence stated there has been an increase in inquiries for payoff. The program is working and the money is revolving.
- Drafted a letter to localities requesting identification of publicly owned waterfront land that could be used for storage of dredged material. Mr. Lawrence discussed Del. Hodges Bill, Port Authority funding for dredging and dredge spoil placement sites. This continues to unfold.
- On November 7th, the Waterways public input survey was closed and the results were analyzed and incorporated into the Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP). A summary of the results were provided. There were 53 respondents. The most commonly identified waterways in need of dredging were Hole in the Wall, Davis Creek, Aberdeen Creek and Winter Harbor. Sarah Creek was identified as possibly requiring dredging in the future.
- November's Local Planners meeting was scheduled for November 28th. Dominion Resources is scheduled to give a presentation to local planners on Dominion's solar power operations and future solar power plans. This is of interest to the local planners as utility scale solar facilities have become more common throughout the Commonwealth and the Region. Mr. Lawrence stated he will obtain the information provided by Dominion at this meeting and relay it to the Commission.
- MPPDC will apply for a Technical Assistance Grant offered by the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation to hire an economist to conduct a study on the transportation and economic impacts of 74.1% of MPPDC residents out-commuting for work. Mr. Lawrence stated the out-commute rate is continuing to increase and he plans to take the result of the study to the General Assembly.
- Confirmed the MPPDC as a host for a viewing party for Virginia Community Capital's 2018 "The Learning Exchange" webinar on December 13th. This

webinar will provide MPPDC local planners and officials with information on ways in which communities can plan for economic development that designs communities and shapes the movement of people and goods. Mr. Lawrence stated the panel will consist of landscape designers and architects.

- Participated in the Governor's Economic Development announcement for Premier Tech, a multi-national company which has expanded its operations in King and Queen County.
- Finalized the draft version of the MPPDC Vacant Housing Survey. Mr. Lawrence informed the Commission the survey has been sent to all of their local planners.

Commissioners were encouraged to contact Mr. Lawrence with any questions regarding the staff activities reported for the month of November.

V. MPCBPAA Update

Mindy Conner, MPCBPAA Chairman stated the Authority has not met and thus did not have anything to report. The next scheduled meeting will take place in December.

VI. MPA Update

Travis Moskalski, MPA Chairman provided the Commission with an update on the recent activities of the MPA. In lieu of its November meeting, the MPA sponsored a ThanksPartners Holiday Lunch Reception at Rappahannock Restaurant in Richmond to thank state partners for their support throughout the year. This event was well attended with approximately 80 people in attendance including the Secretary of Commerce and Trade, Brian Ball. The MPA is looking forward to hosting this event again next year. The MPA will resume its regular meeting schedule next month.

VII. Public Comment

None.

VIII. General Legislative Discussion

MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence opened the discussion by stating that, as this will be a short General Assembly session, legislators will be limited to 15 bills each. Mr. Lawrence, Del. Hodges and Robert Crockett will be meeting on Friday to determine which bills to bring forward. Mr. Lawrence advised the Commissioners to keep in mind that last year's tabled items do not rollover and would be counted towards the allowable 15. Mr. Lawrence asked if anyone had any items they would like him to bring up at the meeting. It was suggested by the Commissioners to bring increased lodging tax to the table for discussion on Friday.

IX. Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) Migration: Open Discussion

MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence drew the Commission's attention to a printed copy of VITA's Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG9-1-1) Migration powerpoint presentation. Mr. Lawrence stated he had recently been contacted by several Commissioners with questions on this subject and opened the floor for discussion. Mr. Lawrence was directed to speak with Legislative Services to inquire as to the entity put in charge by the GA to oversee this mandate and to invite them to come to the Middle Peninsula to answer questions in the near future.

X. General Assembly Budget: Open Discussion

MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence drew the Commissioners' attention to a printed copy of a powerpoint presentation distributed at this year's VACo Conference entitled *Virginia's Budget Choices*. After review, Mr. Lawrence thanked Ashley Chriscoe for sharing this information with the Commission.

XI. FY18 Audit Presentation

MPPDC Finance Director, Beth Johnson presented the Commission with the MPPDC FY18 Audit performed by Dunham, Aukamp & Rhodes, PLC. Mrs. Johnson informed the Commission that the FY18 audit report noted that MPPDC's 2018 financial statements are in good order and ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America – i.e. it was a good audit with no "findings". The Commission ended FY18 with an increased net position of \$35,000 over FY17. Commissioners voted to accept the FY18 Audit Report as presented. This was the Commission's 16th consecutive year under the financial management of Mrs. Johnson with no audit findings. The Commission thanked Mrs. Johnson for her hard work.

XII. MPPDC Budget Discussion

MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence informed the Commission of the recent departure of the MPPDC's Emergency Planner. As with all rural government entities it has become increasingly difficult to recruit and retain qualified staff for the PDC, therefore the Executive Director is exploring increased use of consultants to provide staffing as a means to providing more and varied expertise for the increasingly complicated projects being undertaken by the Commission. This change in the staffing model requires consideration of a modification in the PDC's indirect cost allocation plan to allow for an equitable allocation of indirect costs to all PDC projects and funders. MPPDC staff recommended that the Commission switch from a Personnel Costs basis to a Modified Total Direct Costs basis for its indirect cost allocation. Since the FY19 Indirect Cost Allocation Plan adopted in July has not yet been sent to the PDC's "cognizant federal agency" for approval waiting for the audit report, this is a good time to make any needed changes. The consensus of the Commission is to move forward with this modification for six months and then re-evaluate. Finance

Director, Beth Johnson will present an amended FY19 Cost Allocation Plan to the Commission for approval at the December meeting.

XIII. WIP III Update

MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence attended a joint WIP III meeting at Germanna Community College in Fredericksburg. Soil and Water Conservation District staff, member localities of the Commonwealth, George Washington Regional Council, and Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck PDC's, and other stakeholders in the region were invited to attend. Mr. Lawrence laid out MPPDC's approach for rural economic development centered on workforce development and clean water. The Commission's #1 WIP strategy of growing 10 billion oysters across rural coastal Virginia can create over 18,000 jobs while leveraging the blue green infrastructure of the regions to clean the Bay. The Assistant Secretary of Natural Resources for the Commonwealth of Virginia, Ann Jennings commended the MPPDC for bringing innovative and effective solutions to the table.

XIV. Other Business

MPPDC Executive Director, Lewie Lawrence directed the Commissioners' attention to a report entitled *Oyster Bag Sill Construction and Monitoring at Two Sites in Chesapeake Bay*. This report discusses the use of oyster shell bags as a means of shoreline protection along fetch-limited shorelines in Chesapeake Bay. The study was provided for by a National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant to MPPDC. The project, performed by the Shoreline Studies Program at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science and conducted on two sites owned by the Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority, also included monitoring of oyster bag sills at 6 privately owned sites in the region. Conclusion – oyster bag sills are a low cost, easy to install solution for certain low-fetch sites providing shoreline protection and increased habitat for marine life.

XV. Adjournment

Chairman Swartzwelder requested a motion to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Love motioned to adjourn; Mr. Clickener seconded. The motion carried.

**Note: All handouts distributed at a meeting are filed in the official MPPDC record book of the minutes. Copies of all PowerPoint presentations, if any, are filed with the official minutes.*

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(Secretary)

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Project Financial Report

Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission

Run Date: 12/10/2018

Run Time: 4:07:56 pm

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Period Ending: 11/30/2018

-----Expenditures-----								
Code	Description	Budget	Curr Month	Project Total	Un/Over	% Budget	Revenues	Balance
30013	EE&CBG Project	3,987.44	0.00	4,051.70	(64.26)	101.61%	4,892.60	840.90
30109	MPEDRO Staff Support	21,736.00	1,037.82	5,401.71	16,334.29	24.85%	3,720.96	(1,680.75)
30111	Blue/Green Infrastructure PDC f	15,000.00	1,736.48	8,340.07	6,659.93	55.60%	5,400.00	(2,940.07)
30115	VHDA Community Impact Grant	30,000.00	595.00	10,250.53	19,749.47	34.17%	6,404.00	(3,846.53)
30170	MPBDP Staff Support	22,179.81	65.83	21,437.95	741.86	96.66%	24,083.42	2,645.47
30214	FY19 Transportation Demand M	84,807.00	5,118.48	25,639.75	59,167.25	30.23%	24,408.18	(1,231.57)
30215	TDM Marketieng	24,844.00	890.52	3,720.87	21,123.13	14.98%	3,111.45	(609.42)
30316	FY19 Rural Transportation Planr	72,500.00	8,025.27	36,074.95	36,425.05	49.76%	15,865.26	(20,209.69)
30420	Onsite Loan Management	179,713.02	665.58	154,115.05	25,597.97	85.76%	187,843.04	33,727.99
30428	WQIF 2016, \$183500 RLF match	216,500.00	394.79	123,408.13	93,091.87	57.00%	91,783.31	(31,624.82)
30502	Water Supply Planning	167,859.87	178.57	166,895.70	964.17	99.43%	168,132.45	1,236.75
31002	GA Lobby FY09	40,750.00	0.00	20,431.34	20,318.66	50.14%	40,750.25	20,318.91
31207	MP/NN Mass Casualty Exercise	64,473.00	7,179.38	53,408.47	11,064.53	82.84%	42,734.98	(10,673.49)
31208	MP/NN Regional Debris Manage	43,000.00	1,098.19	13,253.83	29,746.17	30.82%	12,027.27	(1,226.56)
31500	Living Shoreline Incentive Progr:	26,196.92	695.33	10,907.13	15,289.79	41.64%	25,233.74	14,326.61
32015	PAA Staff Support	4,400.00	524.15	2,582.69	1,817.31	58.70%	4,200.00	1,617.31
32016	VIMS Living Shoreline/EPA9633:	92,636.80	48.82	92,670.40	(33.60)	100.04%	35,075.98	(57,594.42)
32017	NAWCA PAA project	75,000.00	(4,564.43)	23,725.54	51,274.46	31.63%	75,000.00	51,274.46
32140	FY18 Coastal TA	60,000.00	1,674.59	59,912.98	87.02	99.85%	57,781.12	(2,131.86)
32141	WWF_ANPDC	10,000.00	14.70	9,757.44	242.56	97.57%	10,000.00	242.56
32142	ANPDC Ecotourism	47,495.00	3,146.26	45,345.72	2,149.28	95.47%	37,318.07	(8,027.65)
32143	WIP III	50,000.00	13,053.87	50,872.47	(872.47)	101.74%	275.00	(50,597.47)
32144	Coastal TA FY19	69,000.00	4,721.88	9,515.89	59,484.11	13.79%	0.00	(9,515.89)
32145	CZM Dredging	50,000.00	1,742.27	3,118.05	46,881.95	6.24%	0.00	(3,118.05)
32146	ANPDC EcoTourism II	38,263.00	1,933.91	5,130.68	33,132.32	13.41%	0.00	(5,130.68)
32147	ANPDC Rural Enhancement Autl	5,000.00	1,723.02	2,165.54	2,834.46	43.31%	0.00	(2,165.54)
32148	NNPDC WWF Video	5,000.00	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00
38019	FY19 Local Projects	217,617.00	11,770.70	72,248.47	145,368.53	33.20%	177,330.53	105,082.06
Totals:		1,737,958.86	63,470.98	1,034,383.05	703,575.81	59.52%	1,053,371.61	18,988.56

Balance Sheet by Category

Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission

Run Date: 12/10/18
 Run Time: 4:08:47 pm
 Page 1 of 1

Period Ending: 11/30/2018
 Format: 1 Board

Assets:

Cash in Bank	516,427.69
Cash in Bank, Restricted	309,779.36
Receivables	277,067.76
Property & Equipment	3,678.77
Prepaid Pension (Deferred Outflows)	13,015.24

Total Assets:	\$1,119,968.82
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Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	25,796.40
VRA Loan Payables	299,459.16
Payroll Withholdings	1,866.60
Accrued Leave	47,938.02
Deferred Revenue	(1,860.00)
Deferred Inflows (VRS)	157,347.00
Net Pension Liabilities	22,476.00
Cost Allocation Control	(2,817.09)

Total Liabilities:	\$550,206.09
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Equity:

Local Initiatives/Information Resources	125,080.06
Economic Development	(2,861.97)
Transportation Programs	(22,050.68)
Emergency Management Projects	(11,900.05)
Onsite Repair & Pumpout	2,105.53
Housing	(3,283.96)
Coastal Community & Environmental	(66,117.97)
Public Access Auth Programs	(4,702.65)
Mandates	1,242.06
Temporarily Restricted	177,307.09
General Fund Balance	374,945.27

Total Equity:	\$569,762.73
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Total Liabilities and Equity	\$1,119,968.82
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Balance:	\$0.00
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Agencywide R&E by Category

Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission

Run Date: 12/10/2018

Run Time: 4:09:29 pm

Page 1 of 1

Period Ending: 11/30/2018

Format: 1 Agencywide R&E

With Indirect Cost Detail

Code & Description	Budget	Current	YTD	Un/Over	% Bud
Revenues					
Local Match	94,347.00	0.00	22,945.30	71,401.70	24.32%
Local Annual Dues	135,099.00	0.00	135,099.00	0.00	100.00%
Local Other Revenues	39,948.00	0.00	35,897.47	4,050.53	89.86%
Local Other Organizations	24,900.00	0.00	3,720.96	21,179.04	14.94%
State Revenues	159,817.00	2,014.00	61,484.00	98,333.00	38.47%
Federal Revenues	637,162.00	26,325.63	112,520.85	524,641.15	17.66%
Miscellaneous Income	11,500.00	892.38	5,636.89	5,863.11	49.02%
RevolvingLoan Program Income	13,250.00	1,018.47	55,569.15	(42,319.15)	419.39%
Revenues	1,116,023.00	30,250.48	432,873.62	683,149.38	38.79%
Expenses					
Personnel	376,777.00	42,013.56	191,190.69	185,586.31	50.74%
Facilities	30,887.00	2,506.10	12,478.73	18,408.27	40.40%
Communications	3,150.00	380.18	2,196.44	953.56	69.73%
Equipment & Supplies	3,300.00	61.81	4,303.28	(1,003.28)	130.40%
Travel	6,650.00	374.32	2,123.35	4,526.65	31.93%
Professional Development	11,660.00	493.66	6,972.02	4,687.98	59.79%
Contractual	436,086.00	(1,159.27)	142,616.70	293,469.30	32.70%
Miscellaneous	58,430.00	1,599.85	13,335.92	45,094.08	22.82%
Regional Share	94,347.00	0.00	22,945.30	71,401.70	24.32%
	0.00	17,200.83	17,200.83	(17,200.83)	0.00%
Expenses	1,021,287.00	63,471.04	415,363.26	605,923.74	40.67%
Agency Balance	94,736.00	(33,220.56)	17,510.36		

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**Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission
Executive Director's Report of Regional Progress
December 11, 2018**

Note: On May 23, 2018, the Commission voted to direct staff to email all future documents including the Commission meeting packets in an effort to save on postage. As we strive to make this report more informative and user friendly, some previously contained information may now be accessed by clicking on the following link(s):

- For Demographic Information:
http://virginalmi.com/report_center/community_profiles/5109000318.pdf
- For MPPDC Website: <http://www.mppdc.com/>

MPPDC Staff and Contact Information

Executive Director: Lewis Lawrence

Contact Info: llawrence@mppdc.com (804) 758-2311x24 (804) 832-6747 (cell)

Programs: *Coastal Zone Technical Assistance, Local Initiatives, Public Access Authority*

Finance Director: Beth Johnson

Contact Info: bjohnson@mppdc.com (804) 758-2311x22

Programs: *Commuter/Employer Transportation Services, Septic Repair & Pumpout Assistance, Living Shoreline Incentive Program, Revolving Loan Programs Administration, PDC Finance & Grants Administration, PAA Staff Support, MPA Staff Support*

Planner 2: Vacant

Special Projects Planner: Jackie Rickards

Contact Info: jrickards@mppdc.com (215) 264-6451 (cell)

Programs: *Environmental Programs, Graphic Arts*

Planner 1: Matt Becker

Contact Info: mbecker@mppdc.com (804) 758-2311x28

Programs: *Rural Transportation Planning*

Secretary: Dawn Kirby

Contact Info: dkirby@mppdc.com (804) 758-2311x21

Programs: *Septic Pumpout Assistance, MPA Staff Support, Facilities Scheduling*

Funding – VDEM, MANDATES
VDEQ, localities, MPPDC General Fund

Project 30502 Water Supply Planning

9 VAC 25-780 establishes a planning process and criteria that all local governments will use in the development of local or regional water plans. The plan will be reviewed by the Department of Environmental Quality and a determination will be made by the State Water Control Board on whether the plan complies with this regulation. Within five years of a compliance determination by the board, the plan will be reviewed to assess adequacy and any significant changes will require the submission of an amended plan and review by the board. All local programs will be reviewed, revised, and resubmitted to the Department of Environmental Quality every 10 years after the last approval. The jurisdictions of Essex, King and Queen, King William, Mathews, Middlesex, Tappahannock, Urbanna and West Point opted to prepare a regional plan with assistance from Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission staff and EEE Consulting, an environmental consulting firm. The Regional Plan was completed and submitted to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality for compliance review by the November 2, 2011 deadline for Regional Plan submission.

INFORMATION RESOURCES/ASSISTANCE

- Updated www.mppdc.com website – meeting notices, reports, news releases, GoVA meetings, and MPA notices.

COASTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/ ENVIRONMENTAL

Funding – VDEQ, VIMS, VDCR, local match from MPPDC General Fund & partners

Project 32015 - Staff Support to Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority (MPCBPAA)

Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority Special Project – Support of Executive Order 23, Goal 8 Coastal Management Coordination Public Access: Continue implementation of adopted annual work program, including identifying land, either owned by the Commonwealth or private holdings that can be secured for use by the general public as a public access site; researching and determining ownership of all identified sites; determining appropriate public use levels of identified access sites; developing appropriate mechanism for transferring title of Commonwealth or private holdings to the Authority; developing appropriate acquisition and site management plan. This Program allows the Authority to function by supporting the individual projects and operations of the Authority, as well as, by responding to daily requests for assistance from local government staff.

- Prepared vouchers, processed A/P, reconciled bank statements. Prepared monthly financial statements.
- Updated draft FY19 budget.
- Reviewed FY18 audit report and prepared management discussion and analysis.
- **VOF Easement** – Consulted with Ann-Neal Cosby of McGuire Woods regarding review of the proposed public access easement to be placed on Captain Sinclair’s Recreation Area.

Project 31500 - Living Shoreline Incentive Program RLF

MPPDC submitted a proposal to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for VIMS. The objective of this project is to leverage previous funding from NFWF to install oyster bag sills at two publicly-owned (MPCBPAA) properties on and monitor them for a year. In addition, existing oyster bag sill installations at four private locations will be monitored to determine overall project effectiveness. This work will provide recommendations for installations along fetch-limited shorelines of Chesapeake Bay.

- Received phone call from client requesting payoff amount for loan.
- Received phone call from Gloucester homeowner requesting information on living shoreline installations

and MPPDC LSIP program. Discussed program and provided contact information for Tidewater SWCD and Shoreline Advisory Services at Department of Conservation Recreation.

- Consulted with Karen Doran, DEQ regarding loans to commercial property owners.
- Consulted with homeowner and contractor regarding partial payment for Mathews living shoreline project.
- Consulted with Mathews County homeowner regarding MPPDC LSIP program. Discussed program and provided him with contact information to Tidewater SWCD and DCR Shoreline Advisory Services.
- Consulted with Kristal McKelvey, Tidewater SWCD regarding VCAP funding availability.
- *Executed ACH loan payments for loans. All MPPDC loan funding programs require that loan recipients authorize loan payments to be made automatically from loan recipients' bank accounts. Loan clients authorize the payments at loan closing (ACH Authorizations). MPPDC staff process these payments on the 15th of each month. This places the onus to not make a payment on the loan client contacting MPPDC staff prior to the loan processing date of the 12th of the month to request a payment be held. This has significantly reduced defaults and delinquent repayments of MPPDC loans.*
- **Remaining uncommitted funds - \$174,287**

Project 32017 – NAWCA PAA Acquisitions

The Wetlands Conservation on the Middle Peninsula of Virginia Phase I proposal is the first in a series of projects planned by the Middle Peninsula District Commission (MPPDC) in coordination with local, state and federal agencies, non-government organizations and landowners to protect key wetlands along the Chesapeake Bay. This project will employ a novel, creative and cost effective land conservation model in order to perpetually protect 77.05 acres of coastal habitat.

- Received letters of interest from several adjoining land owners in the Lands End Subdivision/Captain Sinclair's Recreation Area for possible acquisition. Discussed eligibility for acquisition with Christine Ryder, Wildlife Biologist at Chesapeake Bay Field Office with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Additionally, discussed preparation of annual report materials for the USFW Small Grant program providing land acquisition grant funds.

Project 32142 – ANPDC Ecotourism

This project is a collaboration between rural PDCs (ANPDC, NNPDC, and MPPDC) to develop and expand watertrails within each region. MPPDC staff will focus on developing watertrails on the York River, Pamunkey River, Mattaponi River and the Mobjack. MPPDC staff will also work with PDCs to create an interactive itinerary tool and to develop an overall Rural Coastal Virginia Water Trails theme/brand.

- Continued to tweak the Middle Peninsula Watertrails map.
- Reached out to Eugene Rivara, Mattaponi Pamunkey River Association and John Edwards, Town Manager of West Point, regarding the development of the watertrails on the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers which will then be added to the map.
- Created an outreach postcard to inform the general public about the new watertrails website for Rural Coastal Virginia (viriniawatertrails.org).

Project 32143 – WIP III

In support of the Chesapeake Bay Phase III Watershed Implementation Planning (WIP) efforts, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, in cooperation with the Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership and other state and federal partners, has made grant funds available as authorized in the federally-funded 2017 Commonwealth of Virginia Chesapeake Bay Regulatory and Accountability Program (CBRAP) Work Plan approved by EPA. Virginia's Planning District Commissions (PDCs), as authorized in the Code of Virginia (§15.2-4207), encourage and facilitate local government cooperation and state-local cooperation in addressing on a regional basis problems of greater than local significance, specifically in the functional area of environmental management. The intent of this project initiative is for each Virginia Planning District Commission (PDC) covering Chesapeake Bay watershed localities to convene locality and regional officials, staff and stakeholders to provide input and recommendations for meeting Local Area Planning Goals (LAPGs) in accordance with the DEQ-provided "Outline for Local Area Planning Goal Initiative".

- Attended the 4th and final meeting with various PDCs and SWCDs to present the MPPDC approach of meeting the Commonwealths goals of Clean Water.
- Consulted with Stephanie Heinatz, Principal Officer of Consociate Media regarding final WIP III narrative for the Middle Peninsula to be submitted to DEQ on December 14th. Also coordinated with Mrs. Heinatz for a presentation of the final WIP III narrative to MPPDC Commission on December 19th.

Project 32144 – Virginia Coastal TA FY19

This project provides ongoing support to member localities of the Planning District Commission and other stakeholders committed to improving community development and coastal management within the coastal zone.

- Reviewed a document titled *Bioengineering Shoreline Stabilization* which supports the use of natural materials to stabilize and reduce erosion. This coincides with project proposals recently submitted to FEMA/VDEM and NFWF.
- Consulted with Hal Bourke, Mathews County EDA concerning marine training classroom space and potential funding sources for building acquisition.
- Responded to multiple constituent questions regarding hunting opportunities on land owned by the Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority.
- Consulted with Andrew McRoberts, MPPDC legal counsel regarding VDEM/FEMA coastal resiliency grant application submittal questions to be provided to the Conflict of Interest Council regarding clarification on applicant submittal eligibility.
- Consulted with Del. Keith Hodges concerning dual enrollment teacher retention issues across the Middle Peninsula. Researched standards and classroom delivery approaches. Met with the Rappahannock Community College Dean for Dual Enrollment, Canice Graziano to discuss programmatic structure for the delivery of Dual Enrollment across the Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck.
- Participated in a conference call organized by Ted Povar, Weldon Cooper Center located at UVA, regarding the Center's interest in better understanding the challenges facing rural coast Virginia. Provided a copy of the WIP III narrative as background for challenges and opportunities.
- Convened a meeting with Del. Keith Hodges to review and discuss various legislative needs related to the Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority, member local governments and constituents. Prepared and submitted approximately twenty bill concepts to legislative services for conversion into proposed legislation for the 2019 session.
- Participated in a meeting called by the Virginia Department of Health regarding input on new VDH hardship standards and privatizing of septic and well design services as per House Bill 888. Submitted comments based on the presentation regarding the inequity of regulations placed on rural coastal Virginia

and the continuation of special financial and technical relief offered to Southwest Virginia as opposed to the rest of rural Virginia.

- Coordinated with a Mathews County business owner looking to expand aquaculture operations in Mathews, Virginia. Scheduled a meeting for late December to review and discuss business expansion needs.

Project 32145 – Dredged Material Citing: Fast-Track Permitting and Beneficial Use Program

This project will help to help localities begin to use their new authority and resources for local dredging projects by identifying opportunities for beneficial use of dredged material. In part, a channel analysis will be conducted by Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) Shoreline Studies Program to determine the best locations for dredged material. Additionally, the Virginia Coastal Policy Center (VCPC) will conduct legal research associated with HR 1096.

- Sent out a memo to Commissioners of Revenue in the Middle Peninsula, Northern Neck and the Eastern Shore requesting data on publicly owned waterfront land that could be used for the placement and storage of dredged material.
- Drafted Sub-Recipient Contacts for VIMS Shoreline Studies Program and VCPC.

Project 32146 – ANPDC Ecotourism II

This project will build on efforts from the first year and extend Middle Peninsula Watertrails into the Mobjack Bay and the Severn River. The Rural coastal Virginia Ecotourism Steering Committee will refine the Virginia Watertrails website and will focus on marketing watertrails and eco-tourism in rural coastal Virginia.

- Reviewed scope of work for year two of the project and continued to add assets to the regional map.

Project 32147 – ANPDC Rural Enhancement Authority

ANPDC and MPPDC will host a Summit to engage interested localities towards their participation and membership in the Rural Coastal Virginia Community Enhancement Authority to further legislative advancements in Working Waterfront and other rural coastal Virginia policy.

- Corresponded with ANPDC regarding project deliverables. It was decided that the Summit will be held in the spring, following the 2019 General Assembly Session.
- Participated in a conference call held by the ANPDC concerning a date to hold a meeting of the Rural Coastal Enhancement Authority after the 2019 General Assembly Session.
- Consulted with Beth Polak, Virginia Coastal Zone Management Planner concerning the kick-off meeting for enacting the Rural Coastal Enhancement Authority.
- Executed contract with Accomack-Northampton PDC.

Project 32148 – NNPDC WWF Video

This project proposes to expand available tools that help promote and ensure the sustainability of working waterfronts and related industries. Specifically, StoryMaps will be created for the Coastal Region that detail the locations and histories of selected working waterfronts and a video will be produced to capture the most important working waterfront stories of the coastal region of Virginia.

- Corresponded with Lisa Hull, Northern Neck Economic Development Coordinator, regarding potential working waterfront professionals to be interviewed for the Working Waterfront video.

TRANSPORTATION

Funding – VDRPT, VDOT, local match from MPPDC General Fund

Project 30213 - Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Services

This program assists local commuters and employers with transportation issues. The main emphasis is on lowering the number of single occupancy vehicle commutes within and from the Middle Peninsula region through marketing and promotion of the program through local media and provision of ride matching services to commuters.

- Updated website – www.midpenrideshare.org
- Consulted with Rick Steele, NuRide/AgileMile regarding new ridematching software migration steps. Provided them with requested files – MidPenRideshare logos, ridematching database, Park and Ride Lot geocode files.
- Consulted with Barbara Simcoe, DMME regarding repurposing of EECBG loan funds to be used for the King and Queen Telework Center.
- Consulted with Elham Shirazi, Telework Council Chairman regarding next Telework Council Meeting for December 13. Emailed meeting notice to Telework Council members, consulted with ACT staff regarding Telework Council meeting notice and call-in information.
- Convened Association for Commuter Transportation Telework Council meeting. Agenda items included Remote Tulsa project, Tax Credits for Telecommuters, pending Technology webinar, Conference session topics.
- Sent Chris Arabia of the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, a draft Project Justification, Project Scope, and Project Budget for the Technical Assistance Grant the MPPDC is preparing to apply for. Chris has agreed to assist the MPPDC during the development of the application.
- Consulted with Chris Arabia, DRPT regarding vanpool subsidies.
- ***Current commuter database – 160***

Project 30214 - Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Marketing Plan

MPPDC proposes to engage the services of a marketing firm to assist its TDM program to update its marketing plan. Special emphasis will be placed on developing a social marketing plan to target regional out commuters and introduce the new Telework Center being constructed in King & Queen County. This is anticipated to be a 2-year project with the first year providing market research and design of the marketing plan and the second year, if funded, implementation of the plan.

- Prepared and executed contract with Consociate Media to provide market research.
- Met with King and Queen County officials regarding Telework Center plans.

Project 30315 – Rural Transportation Planning

This program provides rural transportation planning services through the Rural Transportation Planning Work Program which outlines specific tasks and goals to guide the rural planning of transportation services.

- Re-opened the Waterways survey to provide input opportunity for Virginia Marine Resource Commission members.
- The final version of the Draft 2018 Long Range Transportation Plan Update is nearing completion. The only section that remains to be completed is the “Roadway Systems Recommendations” which is pending a report from VDOT.

- Consulted with Joyce McGowan, VDOT Saluda Residency in regards to posted and restricted bridge structures in the Middle Peninsula.
- Updated the Long Range Transportation Plan with bridge maintenance and replacement section. Included posted and restrictive facilities list provided by Joyce McGowan, VDOT.
- Hosted the November local Planners Meeting on November 28th. Meeting minutes were sent to planners on November 28th. The agenda for this meeting included:
 - A presentation by Dominion Energy on utility scale solar facilities and future solar power plans. Robust discussion was held after the presentation.
 - LRTP update
 - Update on Rt. 17 Multi-Use Path
- Sent Middlesex County Planning Director an overview of the findings from the Right-of-Way maps provided by VDOT.
- Contacted John Bolecek, Statewide Bicycle/Pedestrian Coordinator for VDOT, in regards to concept for Phase I of Rt. 17 Multi-Use Path and request guidance for the process for commissioning a preliminary plan.
- Informed Local Planners Group of the Commonwealth Transportation Board Meeting on November 29th.
- Assisted Linda LaSut, VDOT Fredericksburg in developing the FY18 report to the Federal Highway Administration on the expenditure of State Planning and Research Funds (SPR), which funds the MPPDC RTP program.
- Informed PublicInput.com that the MPPDC would not be pursuing their project.
- Put together a “Smart Scale 101” presentation for the Mathews County Administrator to give to new Board of Supervisors.
- Consulted with Liz Povar, Middle Peninsula Alliance in regards to the VCC “The Learning Exchange” public viewing session the MPPDC will be hosting on December 13th.
- Posted a notice on the MPPDC website for the VCC “The Learning Exchange” public viewing party.
- Scheduled meeting with Marc Longest and Matt Walker of Middlesex County for December 13th to discuss a multi-use path project in Deltaville.
- Sent the funding guidelines of the Virginia Waterways Maintenance Fund to the Local Planners Group, along with the draft existing conditions and recommendations sections for Waterways from the 2018 Long Range Transportation Plan Update. Mathews County has requested assistance with drafting an application for the Virginia Waterways Maintenance Fund.

ONSITE REPAIR & PUMPOUT

Funding –VRA Loan Funds, local match from MPPDC General Fund, cost sharing

Project 30420/30428 - On-Site Technical Guidance Assistance and Revolving Loan Program

The On-Site Technical Guidance Program aids the Middle Peninsula localities and residents in the technical understanding and implementation of approaches to address On-Site Disposal Systems and improve water quality by assisting local homeowners with repairing failing septic systems through low-interest loans and/or grants. In addition MPPDC received funding under the Water Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF) to provide grants to low to moderate income Middle Peninsula and New Kent County homeowners to repair failing septic systems impacting water quality and health in the region. Grants can be paired with loans from the MPPDC

Onsite Wastewater Revolving Loan Fund to provide matching funds as required. It is anticipated this funding will be used to provide assistance to 20-27 homeowners.

- Consulted with Rick Hill, DEQ regarding usage of cost-share for volunteer fire department septic repair. DEQ determined that grant funds can be used for volunteer fire department repairs. Informed Brian Hancock, local AOSE of availability of cost-share for project.
- Received phone calls from homeowners regarding assistance with septic repairs.
- Received phone calls from septic contractors regarding assistance with septic repairs.
- Received phone call from local AOSE regarding status of applications for several septic repairs.
- Received phone call from local septic contractor regarding availability of funding for homeowner whose septic system failed. Contractor had failed inspection prior to purchase of house, but real estate agent got a different contractor to pass inspection. Homeowner purchased home unaware that the first contractor had failed the inspection and has been pumping system for months. Homeowner is ineligible for grant due to income, but very appreciative of assistance in form of loan.
- Received phone call from Middlesex homeowner regarding assistance available for septic repair. Met with homeowner to fill-out application. Convened loan committee which approved application for \$15,800 loan. Sent information to attorney to schedule loan closing.
- *Executed ACH loan payments for septic repair loans. All MPPDC loan funding programs require that loan recipients authorize loan payments to be made automatically from loan recipients' bank accounts. Loan clients authorize the payments at loan closing (ACH Authorizations). These payments occur on the 15th of each month. This places the onus to not make a payment on the loan client contacting MPPDC staff prior to the loan processing date of the 12th of the month to request a payment to be held. This has significantly reduced defaults and delinquent repayments of MPPDC loans as well as collection efforts.*
- **Remaining uncommitted septic repair funding – \$63,076 in loan funds, \$57,243 in grant funds.**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Funding – EDA, local match from MPPDC General Fund, BDP Loan Program Income

Project 30115 - Blue/Green Infrastructure

Commission's effort to promote compatible economic development across the Middle Peninsula looking to leverage blue and green assets.

- Convened a meeting with principal owners for *Keep It Simple Technology*, a dredging startup company located in Tappahannock, concerning company financing and dredging needs across the Middle Peninsula.

Project 301702 - Small Business Revolving Loan Fund

MPPDC agreed to service Middle Peninsula Business Development Partnership's (MPBDP) Small Business Loan Portfolio after MPBDP's dissolution November 30, 2011. MPPDC established a revolving loan fund and staff initiate ACH loan payments from clients bank accounts and manages the accounts. Principal repaid will be held until the Commission determines the best use for these funds as allowed by the USDA (RBEG) original lending restrictions. Interest earned will be used to offset administration costs.

- *Executed ACH loan payments for MPBDP loans. All MPPDC loan funding programs require that loan recipients authorize loan payments to be made automatically from loan recipients' bank accounts. Loan clients authorize the payments at loan closing (ACH Authorizations). MPPDC staff process these payments on the 15th of each month. This places the onus to not make a payment on the loan client contacting MPPDC staff prior to the loan processing date of the 12th of the month to request a payment be held. This has significantly reduced defaults and delinquent repayments of MPPDC loans.* 20

- **Funds available – \$139,689**

Project 30109 – Staff Support to Middle Peninsula Alliance (MPA)

MPPDC staff are providing clerical and fiscal assistance to the Middle Peninsula Alliance.

- Prepared vouchers, processed A/P, processed deposits and balanced bank account. Prepared monthly financial statements.
- Prepared and distributed MPA Board meeting packet materials, received response to email invite for monthly meeting and provided Liz Povar, MPA Principal Officer with the anticipated attendance.
- Attended December MPA meeting and presented financial reports.

Project 301093 – PamunkeyNet

PamunkeyNet, a proposed wireless internet system which would harness the Middle Peninsula’s existing emergency services radio infrastructure to create a regional internet service in Middle Peninsula localities. This project proposes to address the business structure necessary for the Pamunkey Nation to operate and become a wireless provider.

LOCAL INITIATIVES

Funding - local dues, PDC base-funding from VDHCD and/or MPPDC General Fund. Funding for specific projects may come from locality requesting assistance.

Project 380191 - Local & Regional Technical Assistance

This program responds to daily requests for technical assistance which other commission programs are unable to provide.

- Gathered and submitted outstanding information needs for the VDEM application for the Ware Cove, LLC Mitigation Reconstruction project.
- Gathered and submitted outstanding information needs for the VDEM application for the Advanced Assistance proposal focused on designing nature based solution for Hog Island in the Guinea Marshes.
- Met with King and Queen County EDA staff to discuss the planned Business Innovation-Incubator and TeleWork Center to be built in King and Queen County. Discussed the future facility needs of MPPDC and the opportunity to co-locate and consolidate regional governmental services within the new facility.
- **NFWF Resiliency** – requested a 911 building and/or centroid GIS database from selected Middle Peninsula localities with multiple FEMA repetitive loss structures for use in determining appropriate locations for establishing and building large scale nature-based flood mitigation structures.
- Sent information on three recent reports published by Wetlands Watch on the National Flood Insurance Program’s Community Rating System program in Virginia to the Local Planners Group. These reports highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the program, the funding opportunities, and the need for staff support to utilize this program to enhance resiliency planing in Virginia’s coastal communities.

Project 31002 – GA Lobby

This program provides professional services to represent Middle Peninsula interests at the General Assembly during the current session.

HOUSING

Funding –Housing Loan Program Income

Project 300132 – Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG) Revolving Loan Fund

The program emphasizes a community-based approach to help meet energy and climate protection goals. MPPDC was awarded a contract to provide weatherization renovations to 12 homeowners ineligible for¹LMI

weatherization programs in each of the 6 counties. MPPDC subcontracted the promotion and construction portions of this project to Bay Aging but was tasked with administering the overall project. MPPDC is administering the revolving loan program per DMME.

- Received email from Barbara Simcoe, DMME regarding repurposing of EECB funds. She provided a link to EECBG Guidance.
- Executed ACH loan payments for MPBDP loans. All MPPDC loan funding programs require that loan recipients authorize loan payments to be made automatically from loan recipients' bank accounts. Loan clients authorize the payments at loan closing (ACH Authorizations). MPPDC staff process these payments on the 15th of each month. This places the onus to not make a payment on the loan client contacting MPPDC staff prior to the loan processing date of the 12th of the month to request a payment be held. This has significantly reduced defaults and delinquent repayments of MPPDC loans.
- **Funds available = \$40,269**

Project 30115 – VHDA Community Impact Grant

This project will consider new approaches to address vacant homes and clouds on deeds within the Middle Peninsula. Using recommendations derived from VCPC's extensive policy analysis, MPPDC will identify feasible strategies to address housing issues in the region. This work will also include a limited field inventory which will help MPPDC better evaluate how many vacant homes are in the Middle Peninsula. The short-term objective of Phase I is to identify tools available to address housing vacancies and determine how many vacant homes are in the Middle Peninsula. MPPDC will contract with VCPC and the Berkley Group to provide needed analysis and footwork.

- Incorporated feedback from William & Mary Law School into the vacant housing survey.
- Created an online version of the vacant housing survey.
- Requested mailing addresses for the owners of the identified Essex County addresses for the vacant housing survey from Susanne Joy, Essex County GIS staff.

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Funding – VDEM/FEMA/Homeland Security

Project 31207 – MP/NN Mass Casualty Exercise

The 2017 Gap Analysis of the Middle Peninsula/Northern Neck's Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs), identified the need of integrating as a region, including the need for a regional exercise that would require multiple jurisdictions to carry out a coordinated response to an incident. This functional exercise will include the Middle Peninsula, will invite the Northern Neck, and will provide jurisdictions that recently purchased regional support trailers, the opportunity to deploy and use that gear in a simulated real-world event.

Project 31208 – MP/NN Regional Debris Management Plan

The Middle Peninsula/Northern Neck Debris Management Plan improves and supports the jurisdictions within the Middle Peninsula/Northern Neck's Operational Coordination, Information Sharing and Recovery Planning. The 2017 Gap Analysis of the Middle Peninsula/Northern Neck's Emergency Operations Plans (EOPs) identified the need to develop a Regional Debris Removal Plan that would engage the 10 county area in a joint planning process.

- Consulted with Connor Conzone, VDEM regarding process to request project extension. Due to loss of staff it will be difficult to complete project by deadline.

AGENCY ADMINISTRATION

Funding - Indirect cost reimbursements from all PDC projects

MPPDC Administration

Administrative services provided to MPPDC programs. Planned FY19 Indirect Cost rate =54.86%.

- Participated in NFWF Small Watershed Grant Program Evaluation Interview upon request of National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.
- Consulted with Ashley Atkins, King William County regarding missing check. Voided check and issued new check, handed to Bobbie Tassinari at LGA meeting.
- Consulted with Michael Aukamp of Dunham, Aukamp and Rhodes regarding status of MPPDC audit. Reviewed draft audit, provided a couple of minor corrections, drafted and submitted management discussion and analysis for inclusion in final audit report. Presented FY18 Audit report to Commission at November meeting
- Consulted with Michael Aukamp, MPPDC auditor regarding options for indirect cost allocation plan amendment in light of decreased staffing.
- Consulted with Mike Lowe and Nancy Greenwood regarding MPPDC lease.
- Agreed to meet with Juanita McInteer, King William County to discuss grant opportunities.

Closed Projects

Project 32016 - VIMS Living Shoreline

MPPDC submitted a proposal to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for VIMS. The objective of this project is to leverage previous funding from NFWF to install oyster bag sills at two publicly-owned (MPCBPAA) properties on and monitor them for a year. In addition, existing oyster bag sill installations at four private locations will be monitored to determine overall project effectiveness. This work will provide recommendations for installations along fetch-limited shorelines of Chesapeake Bay.

- Received and reviewed VIMS Shoreline Studies Program final report.
- Presented VIMS final report to MPPDC Commission at November Commission meeting.
- Prepared and submitted final report to NFWF.

Project 32140 – Virginia Coastal TA FY18

Project 32141 – Working Waterfront Zoning and Coastal Living Policy Development

MPPDC: Membership, Appointments, Committee Assignments, and Networks

Coastal Policy Team (CPT): The CPT, whose members and alternates represent the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program's key partners and eight planning district commissions, provides a forum for discussion and resolution of cross-cutting coastal resource management issues. Members serve on the team at the discretion of their agency or planning district commission director. The CPT recommends funding levels to the DEQ Director for coastal zone management projects. (MPPDC Staff 15 years +)

Congressman Robert Wittman's Fisheries Advisory Committee and Environmental Advisory Committee: (MPPDC Staff 8 years +)

Virginia Sea Grant Program External Advisory Committee (EAC): The EAC provides stakeholder input on the strategic planning process, the research proposal review process, and on Commonwealth-wide trends and needs. The EAC is a diverse group of end-users including representatives from state agencies, the education community, coastal planning and management, the private sector, and NGOs. (MPPDC Staff 9 years+)

The Association for Commuter Transportation (ACT) (Telework Council Secretary): ACT is the premier association for professionals and organizations whose focus is the delivery of commuting options and solutions for an efficient transportation system. The Telework Council is concerned with promoting telework and providing telework information and technical assistance to employers (MPPDC Staff 10 years+)

Middle Peninsula Northern Neck Coordinated Human Services Mobility Committee: Provides direction for a unified comprehensive strategy for transportation service delivery in the Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck Planning Districts focused on unmet transportation needs of seniors, people with disabilities, and people with low incomes. (MPPDC Staff 12 years)

The Coastal Society: The Coastal Society is an organization of private sector, academic, and government professionals and students. The Society is dedicated to actively addressing emerging coastal issues by fostering dialogue, forging partnerships, and promoting communications and education. (MPPDC staff serves as a Director)

Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Advisory Committee (EVGMAC) Workgroup #2B: EVGMAC is charged with assisting the State Water Commission and DEQ in developing, revising and implementing a management strategy for groundwater in Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Area. Group #2B will identify trading options and programs used in other states; evaluate how trading programs might help with future growth and development, and individual and regional solutions; and evaluate feasibility, data needs, cost and possible participants.

Opportunities Identified to Implement Commission Priorities

Service Center	Project Title and Description	Funding Requested	Status
Environmental	NFWF TA Service Provider	n/a	Approved
Environmental	DEQ – NPS Septic Repair WQIF grants to homeowners	\$200,000	Extended
Environmental	NFWF – PAA Living Shoreline Oyster Bag Sills & Monitoring (VIMS)	\$96,637	Funded
Emergency Mgmt	VDEM – Middle Peninsula/Northern Neck Mass Casualty Functional Exercise	\$64,473	Funded
Emergency Mgmt	VDEM – Homeland Security Middle Peninsula/Northern Neck Regional Debris Mgmt Plan	\$43,000	Funded
Environmental	NAWCA Acquisitions	\$75,000	Funded
Environmental	CZM ANPDC WWF	\$10,000	Funded
Housing	VHDA – Community Impact Grant	\$30,000	Funded
Environmental	CZM ANPDC Ecotourism	\$39,263	Funded
Transportation	DRPT -FY19 TDM Operating	\$67,846	Funded
Transportation	DRPT – TDM Marketing Research and Design	\$20,000	Funded
Environmental	CZM – Coastal Technical Assistance – FY19	\$30,000	Funded
MPCBPAA	Virginia Outdoor Foundation – Captain Sinclair Easement/Improvements	\$180,000	Approved
Environmental	CZM ANPDC Ecotourism	\$38,263	Funded
Environmental	CZM NNPDC WWF	\$5000	Funded
Environmental	CZM Dredging	\$50,000	Funded
Environmental	CZM Rural Enhancement Authority	\$10,000	Funded
Transportation	VDOT – RTP FY19	\$58,000	Funded
Local	Urbanna Comp Plan Update	\$15,000	Submitted
Emergency Mgmt	Re-Entry and Access Authorization Plans	\$44,050	Funded
Emergency Mgmt	Regional Emergency Planner Position	\$49,500	Funded
Environmental	Virginia CWF Funding – Living Shoreline Capitalization	\$250,000	Approved
Emergency Mgmt	VDH RSAF – Middle Peninsula RMS Recruitment/Retention Plan	\$17,500	Submitted
Emergency Mgmt	Gloucester County – COOP Plan	\$9,000	Submitted
Environ/Emergency	VDEM – Pre-Disaster Mitigation - Gloucester County Capt Sinclair Residential Property Mitigation	\$103,098	Submitted
Environ/Emergency	VDEM – Flood Mitigation - Gloucester County Capt Sinclair Property Mitigation	\$103,098	Submitted
Environ/Emergency	VDEM – Pre-Disaster Mitigation – Gloucester County – Nature Based Resiliency Solutions	\$132,001	Submitted
Environ/Emergency	VDEM – Flood Mitigation - Gloucester County – Nature Based Resiliency Solutions	\$132,001	Submitted
Environ/Emergency	VDEM – Pre-Disaster Mitigation – MP Reducing Flooding Impact of Repetitive Loss Structures	\$269,914	Submitted
Environ/Emergency	VDEM – Flood Mitigation - MP Reducing Flooding Impact of Repetitive Loss Structures	\$269,914	Not Funded
Environmental	NFWF – Resiliency Planning and Design for Hog Island Restoration	\$132,0112	Not funded
Environmental	NFWF – Improving Coastal Resiliency Through Nature Based Solutions	\$269,914	Funded

ACRONYMS

ACH	Automated Clearing House	MPRSC	Middle Peninsula Regional Security Center
AFG	Assistance to Firefighters Grants	NHD	Natural Heritage Data
AFID	Agricultural and Forestry Industries Development	NIMS	National Incident Management System
AHMP	All Hazards Mitigation Plan	NFWF	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
BCC	Building Collaborative Communities Project	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
BOS	Board of Supervisors	NPS	National Park Services
CBPA	Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area	OCVA	Oyster Company of Virginia
CBSF	Chesapeake Bay Stewardship Fund	OLGA	On-line Grant Administration
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant	PAA	Public Access Authority
CEDS	Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy	RBEG	Rural Business Enterprise Grant
CIP	Capital Improvement Plan	RBOG	Rural Business Opportunity Grant
COI	Conflict of Interest	RFP	Request for Proposal
CRS	Credit Rating System	RFQ	Request for Qualifications
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism	RLF	Revolving Loan Fund
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Program	RTP	Rural Transportation Planning
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	SERCAP	Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project
DGIF	Department of Game and Inland Fisheries	SHSG	State Homeland Security Grant
DHR	Department of Historic Resources	SWCD	Soil and Water Conservation District
DHCD	Department of Housing and Community Development	SWM	Storm Water Management
DMME	Department of Mines Minerals and Energy	SWRP	State Water Resource Plan
DOC	Department of Corrections	THIRA	Threat & Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment
DOE	Department of Energy	TIF	Tax Increment Financing
DRPT	Department of Rail and Public Transportation	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Loads
EDA	Economic Development Administration	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
EDO	Economic Development Organization	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
EECBG	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant	VAPA	Virginia Planning Association
EOC	Emergency Operation Center	VAPDC	Virginia Association of Planning District Commissions
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	VASG	Virginia Sea Grant
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency	VAZO	Virginia Association of Zoning Officials
Fracking	Hydraulic Fracturing	VCP	Virginia Coastal Program
GIS	Geographic Information System	VCZMP	Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program
HAM	Amateur Radio	VCWRLF	Virginia Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund
HRPDC	Hampton Roads Planning District Commission	VDEM	Virginia Department of Emergency Management
LGA	Local Government Administrators	VDH	Virginia Department of Health
LPT	Local Planning Team	VDOT	Virginia Department of Transportation
LSIP	Living Shoreline Incentive Program	VDMME	Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	VEE	Virginia Environmental Endowment
MPA	Middle Peninsula Alliance	Vertical Assets	"Towers or other structures that hold cell, broadband and other equipment"
MPBA	Middle Peninsula Broadband Authority	VHB	Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
MPCBPAA	Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority	VIMS	Virginia Institute of Marine Science
MPEDRO	Middle Peninsula Economic Development and Resource Organization	VMRC	Virginia Marine Resource Commission

VOAD	Volunteer Organization Active in Disasters
VOP	Virginia Outdoors Plan
VRA	Virginia Resources Authority
VSMP	Virginia Stormwater Management Program
VTA	Virginia Transit Association
VWP	Virginia Water Protection
VWWR	Virginia Water Withdrawal Reporting
WIP	Watershed Implementation Plan
WQIF	Water Quality Improvement Fund

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Beyond the Watershed

Rural Coastal Virginia's Solutions for Transforming Clean Water Into Jobs

To best understand how the Middle Peninsula in rural coastal Virginia got to the place it is today – where the land is pure, the water is clean, yet jobs remain scarce – you have to understand where it started, and its journey.

In rural coastal Virginia, water drives life. It's woven into the very fabric of its identity. It's apparent in all areas of its culture, from its food to its recreation, to its workforce, academic institutions and even roads.

And it's not something many want to change. It's a source of pride.

Read through any comprehensive plan of nearly any locality in this rural coastal Virginia region and you'll note within the opening lines that chief among the priorities for the future is to maintain the rural, water-loving character of its people and land.

In many ways, it's because it's all rural coastal Virginian's have ever known.

This nation itself was discovered by water – even childhood songs celebrate Christopher Columbus sailing the ocean blue to arrive here.

As settlers built new homes and erected new towns, it was the Chesapeake Bay's rivers and creeks, and old growth forests, that breathed life into this developing nation with waterways acting as key Main Streets and commerce corridors. For generations, it was easier to get from the Middle Peninsula to Baltimore by water and steamboat than it was to get to Richmond, far closer as the crow flies. In fact, it was lumber from the Middle Peninsula that was shipped by steamboat to Washington D.C. to help rebuild the White House in 1818 after its burning.

Fast forward to today and while that same water remains some of the cleanest and most pure on the East Coast, the very water that once breathed so much life into the region is the root of the very challenges for which the region strives to find solutions.

The Challenges

Years of regulations to help protect the Chesapeake Bay waters have stymied rural coastal Virginia localities' ability to cultivate job growth. As a result, communities are relying on nearby urban areas – with far greater impact to the pollution of the Chesapeake Bay – to thrive.

While the state and Chesapeake Bay watershed region continue to do a great job protecting the blue-green infrastructure of the region, the strict environmental regulatory framework has forced rural coastal Virginia regions to grow into large pure-land, clean-water areas that are more reminiscent of a state park than a community because those very regulations hand cuff any type of active development, with the exception of residential.

To be clear, the Middle Peninsula can be characterized as a pure-land, clean-water area based on current Virginia law.

In the 2018 Virginia General Assembly session, elected officials recognized that rural coastal Virginia has so much blue-green infrastructure that they need a different regulatory framework. In an unprecedented move, the Middle Peninsula was, as a result, granted special storm water law (House Bill 1307).

Even so, there are still more than two dozen (exactly 25) focused environmental regulatory programs that overlap, creating unfair economic parity with the rest of the Commonwealth.

There is no doubt that when you look at each regulation individually, each is really important. But when you stack them all up on top of each other it becomes a framework that restricts communities from doing much to grow, even strategically.

As a result, 74 percent of the residents on the Middle Peninsula commute out of the region to work in nearby urban markets, taking tax dollars with them and forcing the small, rural communities to struggle year to year. That's more than 34,000 workers to be exact. Of those who do stay in the region to work, their average wage is far below the state, with workers on the Middle Peninsula averaging \$17.05 per hour, or just more than \$35,000 per year, as compared with statewide averages of \$26.85 per hour or more than \$55,000 per year, according to the Virginia Employment Commission's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for the second quarter of 2018.

While this data is updated every quarter, the Middle Peninsula finds itself in a race to the bottom regularly for hourly wages with Southwest Virginia regions, who get significant attention and economic support from state and federal resources as a result of losing a great deal of jobs with the downturn of the coal and tobacco industries. In the same time period, the Middle Peninsula hourly wages, as compared to Southwest Virginia, are currently only 50 cents per hour different, or about \$4 per day.

The Middle Peninsula is, for all practical and statistical purposes, economically distressed, yet not recognized as such.

In previous quarters, the Middle Peninsula has been far below other distressed regions, coming in as low as \$14.18 per hour, and even dead last in hourly wages paid.

The lack of tax dollars in rural communities, pulled into urban areas as a result of the out-commuter rate noted above, then touches all areas – schools, jobs, housing, etc.

In most cases, those commuters cross over bridges and waterways to get to work, literally driving over the **water** and past the **trees** which are the most important assets rural coastal Virginia has to grow and support the state in its objectives to improve business, increase jobs and still remain the clean water capital of the East Coast.

Water as the Solution

Virginia has a legal responsibility to assist in the Chesapeake Bay clean up as a signatory on the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.

Within the Commonwealth, regulated communities – mainly the most urban and developed areas – have responsibilities to meet certain water quality standards. Unregulated communities – like those in rural coastal Virginia and on the Middle Peninsula – don't have the same responsibility because they aren't adding the same level of pollutants to the water. But because the rural coastal Virginia regions rely on the water to thrive, it is in their best interest to work across community lines to help. Undoubtedly there is an important responsibility for all Virginians to keep the waters clean and to support the residents of the region who rely on it to live.

As a result, the Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission (MPPDC), as part of its response to the Phase III Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) and to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), has developed a series of blue-green programmatic solutions that help with the “final mile” of cleaning the Chesapeake Bay waters, while also bringing co-benefits of job creation to the region.

Why job creation?

Simply put, residents need the water to live, while the water needs the residents to care for it.

Why “final mile?”

Because in many ways that's what it is.

Phase I WIPs, developed in 2010, had states describe the actions they would take to reduce the pollutants added to the Chesapeake Bay by 2017 and 2025. They needed to stop the bleeding.

The Phase II WIPs, developed by the states in 2012, built on the initial Phase I WIPs by identifying specific activities that need to be taken at the federal, state and local levels.

In Virginia, following a significant local outreach effort, local governments submitted roughly 500 pollutant reduction strategies for inclusion in the Phase II WIP, reflecting a strong commitment on the part of local officials to reduce pollutants within their jurisdictions.

In that second phase, the focus was largely on agricultural operations.

As with the two previous WIPs, the Phase III WIPs were assigned to local leaders to update their state and federal strategies and identify new pollutant reduction strategies.

It also tasked regions with taking a more focused and sustained local engagement effort and really push for local strategies that would not only benefit Chesapeake Bay waters, but the residents and businesses who need it to thrive.

That's the final mile. The new ideas. The waterfront. The shorelines. The water itself.

We stopped the pollutants from entering the waters. Now we have to clean those waters.

Who better to do that than the rural coastal regions who interact with it each day, and who already have some of the cleanest waters – made clean by abundant woodlands and featuring some areas as pure as when Captain John Smith himself walked the region such as the Dragon Run, recognized by the Smithsonian as one of the nation's cleanest waterways?

The MPPDC, with support from its consultant, the Berkley Group, approached the Phase III WIP with three important goals: create jobs, clean water and protect property.

MPPDC followed the Project Methodologies provided by Virginia DEQ and facilitated four meetings with localities and other stakeholders, revised the Best Management Practices (BMPs) input deck, and identified programmatic actions to support BMP implementation.

Throughout all three project activities, MPPDC investigated, collected, and analyzed data relevant to the existing and planned BMPs, programs, partners, and co-benefits. The MPPDC contacted the localities, state agencies, and local non-governmental partners to request data on local conditions and knowledge.

MPPDC worked with the local and regional representatives to identify gaps in capacity and funding, local strategies or actions, local co-benefits, revisions to state code, regulation or guidance, and policy or programmatic recommendations for meeting local area planning goals.

In looking at the full scope and ecosystem of the region, the MPPDC uncovered great opportunity.

An Ecosystem of Opportunity

The MPPDC is proposing a comprehensive water quality, coastal restoration, economic blue-green package that would positively impact rural coastal Virginia and benefit its urban neighbors with greater responsibility for the Chesapeake Bay clean up needs.

It is, after all, the water and its connection to the shore, fields and forest lands that truly sets the region apart.

Make no mistake, the Middle Peninsula is a region that can grow economically and maintain its rural coastal charm while, also protecting its natural resources – such as its productive farmland (agriculture) and timberland (silviculture, because healthy watersheds include healthy forestry and vice versa), and tremendous access to the bountiful waters of the Chesapeake Bay.

Much like in order to understand the current status and challenges faced by rural coastal Virginia, you have to understand its culture and history. And to best understand the solutions offered, you have to think big and see the ecosystem connections. By definition, in nature ecosystems work together as a biological community of interacting organisms and their physical environment. In life, and in this WIP, the ecosystem solution is a complex network, an interconnected system.

This is not a list of programmatic solutions to pick and choose a favorite. They all work together.

And they all require action.

Active innovative thought. Active investment in emerging technology. And an active attempt to understand and appreciate the resources and assets available to the region.

The Solutions Working Together

Here's how the solutions work together and where to start with active, innovative thinking, followed by detail on the complete list of programmatic solutions offered.

Ten billion.

The MPPDC proposes to grow 10 billion oysters in the Chesapeake Bay over the coming years, and create upwards of 18,000 jobs.

How? Why?

Oysters in the Chesapeake Bay remove nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment. Thanks to the In-Situ Nitrogen Remediation Program (ISNRP) now available and approved, oysters can be used as an approved in-situ BMP and provide nutrient removal financial credits. Of note, the Middle

Peninsula is already home to the only in-situ federal and state issued permit under the name of the Oyster Company of Virginia.

This goal is to farm 10 billion clean water oysters in the Chesapeake Bay, ultimately creating the need for 18,750 new “farmers” to handle the more than six million cages needed to grow them (based on three workers per highly regulated and controlled cage). This effort will also create thousands of new, indirect jobs for the cage building, packaging, sales and marketing needed for support.

That is a real and viable programmatic solution, perfectly blending the mission for clean water with an integrated workforce program.

But the 10 billion oysters goal for the Bay can also be supported by empowering waterfront homeowners to grow their own by incentivizing homeowners to install 3D printed materials engineered to help grow oysters and installed on their bulkheads. This effort commoditizes existing research from a Virginia university and improves the resiliency of shorelines, while also helping create living shorelines and growing a new commercial enterprise, which creates jobs.

Some environmentalists might ask about the submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) needed to improve the health of the Chesapeake Bay, expressing concern that expanding oyster grounds reduces the available area for SAV to grow.

Enter SAV Banks, which the MPPDC proposes as business initiatives whose viability has been proven by experienced marine research. A SAV Bank essentially enables oyster farmers to buy credits to farm in exchange for SAV to be planted elsewhere. Virginia researchers have perfected the growing of SAV, making the seaside of the Eastern Shore the world’s largest SAV restoration project.

Embedded throughout the programmatic solutions presented are incentives to support business growth and investment in the region in ways that preserve the blue-green infrastructure. For example, for businesses and organizations presenting applications to the state’s GO Virginia program for grant funding, it would eliminate the match required for any business proposing clean water, job-creating solutions. This is among the most critical of the solutions proposed as it would open doors for more rural business enterprises to maximize their ability to expand their commercial work, creating jobs and cleaning water.

It’s important to note these business growth incentives, as they are a critical component for showcasing that these programmatic solutions aim to lift up every single resident of the Middle Peninsula. More investment in the region through these innovative solutions brings more jobs, growth and the economic ripple effect that benefits people who choose to live and work here.

Finally, on top of it all, the MPPDC proposes a series of ways to open the doors legally for more urban, developed areas to purchase nutrient (phosphorous and sediment) credits from these

rural coastal Virginia regions. This enables all communities in the watershed – urban and rural – to better coexist.

All recommendations for the WIP were made in the following categories (in-water BMPs, living shorelines, septic and agriculture) and include actions for the General Assembly to provide authority on.

Details on each element of the ecosystem of solutions follow:

Grow 10 Billion Oysters, Create 18,000 Jobs

Oysters in the Chesapeake Bay can remove nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment. Thanks to the In-Situ Nitrogen Remediation Program (ISNRP), oysters can be used as an approved in-situ BMP and provide nutrient removal financial credits. The goal is to farm 10 billion clean water oysters in the Chesapeake Bay, ultimately creating the need for 18,750 new farmers to handle the more than six million cages needed to grow them (based on three workers needed per highly regulated and controlled cages). This effort will also create thousands of new, indirect jobs for the cage building, packaging, sales and marketing needed to support. Rural coastal Virginia oysters can drive water quality improvements by removing nitrogen, phosphorous and sediment through traditional water-based employment.

Living Shorelines

Living shorelines act as a buffer/filtering device in the Chesapeake Bay, absorbing nutrients and keeping sediment in place. With the right financial aid, homeowners could be incentivized to install more living shorelines. When homeowners begin installing more living shorelines, this expands the marine contracting workforce.

Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Banks

As the Chesapeake Bay water quality improves, it also increases the acreage of in-water submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). SAV beds absorb nutrient pollution and trap sediment. However, when SAV increases, the ground where oysters can be grown is reduced. The goal of this effort is to create a wetland SAV mitigation bank. Leveraging Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) research, a business operation could be established to build a SAV mitigation bank allowing watermen to transfer certain areas of SAV, or purchase mitigation credits, in replacement of areas needed to grow oysters with limited SAV present and/or the harvest of SAV for nitrogen and phosphorous financial credits. This effort is needed in support of the related goal to grow 10 billion oysters, and it creates a new industry cluster while commercializing academic research.

Living Sea Walls

Sea walls are currently considered gray infrastructure, or non-productive man-made items in the marine environment. The goal of this effort is to expand the use of more environmentally-friendly living sea walls by homeowners. This effort supports the commercialization of academic research to install 3D printed oyster panels on sea walls. With this initiative, homeowners are further enabled to participate in the cleaning of the Chesapeake Bay, high-tech jobs will be created, and low-impact marine construction expands.

Biogenic Reefs

Biogenic reefs located off shorelines are significant gray infrastructure that foster oyster growth while also acting as storm suppression devices. Because of Virginia's struggle with sea level rise and concurrent flooding, and the ever-increasing pressure on the National Flood Insurance Program, this effort calls for installing more biogenic reefs to protect upland residential investments and grow more oysters, thus fostering nutrient removal. Monetary benefits include reduced flood claims into the insurance system, as well as job creation for marine contractors to build and install these reefs.

Using Next-Generation Dredging Equipment from Regional Providers

To help reduce Total Suspended Sediment in the Chesapeake Bay, alternatives and enhancements to mechanical dredging should be considered, such as using small and compact mobile hydraulic suction dredge technology (already available from Keep It Simple Technology and possibly others), a sub-sea silt fence or modifying the cutter head. This effort would expand the use of a company already located within the region and help create new jobs.

Strategic Use of Dredged Material

Congress no longer funds a shallow-water dredging program. The Commonwealth of Virginia has created a dredging fund to help localities dredge their creeks to help keep them open for commercial and recreational boating. The goal of this effort is to strategically align/leverage the use of the Virginia Waterway Management Fund, which requires the planning and placement of appropriate dredged material (sand) to address flooding issues through living shoreline type approaches. Living shorelines benefit the Chesapeake Bay by absorbing nutrients and keeping sediment in place. This effort would expand the marine contracting industry while also creating a niche industry centered on unique water quality projects on the waterfront.

Harvesting Seaweed

The harvest of seaweed and algae cleaned from aquaculture cages and other equipment or structures helps take nitrogen and phosphorous rich materials (detritus) out of the Chesapeake Bay. Currently, seaweed and algae removed during a cleaning process is typically blown back into the water. This effort will collect that material – removing nitrogen from the Chesapeake

Bay in the process – and ship it out of the watershed to be used as an additive to a soil supplement. This effort increases jobs by building up a new industry and benefits the Chesapeake Bay water quality.

Riparian Land Tax Incentive Program

A riparian land tax incentive program (income or real-estate) to help combat repetitive flooding would help waterfront property owners create, raise and expand the riparian buffer vertically and/or horizontally. In Virginia, this would be a tax incentive for enhancing the RPA with appropriate plants, soils, etc. for water quality, ecosystem services, flood control and sea level rise. Co-benefits would include enhancements to marine construction, landscape design and nursery industries, as well as the reduction of harmful nitrogen, phosphorous and suspended sediment.

Department of Corrections Living Shoreline Native Plant Nursery

With all the work being done to create more living shorelines, more plants will be needed. A Department of Corrections (DOC) living shoreline native plant nursery/workforce retraining program for local and regional DOCs could be the solution. This effort would utilize publicly owned waterfront land to establish a DOC native plant nursery to support the growing need for living shoreline plants used in water quality improvement efforts. This effort would teach inmates how to become shoreline landscape installers and nursery growers, among other skills, which will complement efforts to reduce the recidivism rate.

Phragmites Harvest

Phragmites is an invasive plant species in the Chesapeake Bay watershed that consumes nitrogen quickly – acting as a natural BMP of sorts. Harvesting this renewable “clean water” crop for the production of soil supplement additives would remove nutrients from the waters and increase jobs by building up a new industry. A local company with international ties has already expressed interest in exploring the harvest of phragmites.

Mushrooms and Soy Beans

A local company currently features a product that attaches microscopic mushrooms (mycorrhizal fungi) to individual soy bean seeds. When farmers plant the soy bean seed, the symbiotic mushrooms grow around the seed – enhancing soy bean plant growth and absorbing nitrogen along the way. The soy bean, when harvested, then removes the nitrogen from the watershed. This technology is currently being utilized in Europe. An effort to promote the use of mycorrhizal fungi in Chesapeake Bay watershed area farming would benefit the region with a technology transfer and supports existing jobs in the agricultural community.

Biochar

When chickens are raised in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and sold to a meat processor, often the manure is then also sold to crop growers to use as fertilizer. But that material, while organic, returns nutrient pollutants to the watershed. That is, unless it's "cooked" at temperatures reaching as high as 1,300 degrees, creating what's known as a carbon-rich biochar, which resembles smashed charcoal. That biochar can serve many purposes, from improving soil health to sponging up nutrients from storm water runoff. The result is a reduction of nutrient pollution in the Chesapeake Bay, and when layered into the region as a new business, the creation of new jobs.

Use of Polymers in Septic Drain Fields

The Virginia General Assembly has effectively proven that biosolids (organic matter recycled from sewage for the express use in agriculture) are safe. In those applications, a polymer binding agent has been developed to help prevent fertilizers from washing away from the field and bringing the nitrogen and phosphorous of the biosolids into the watershed. In theory, if this same polymer was used in septic drain fields, it could further prevent those same harmful materials from leeching into the watershed. This effort would require additional study, but if effective, would be a strong example of technology transfer. Benefits could include connecting industry experts with academia and the commercialization of the technology transfer for the purpose of Chesapeake Bay water quality improvements.

Use of Sawdust as a Permeable Reactive Barrier

As the septic repair capital of the East Coast, the Middle Peninsula is home to soils that are not ideal for many septic systems. Where the water table is high, septic systems and Mother Nature cannot do an effective job of removing nitrogen and phosphorous before they enter the watershed. In this effort, the installation of Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRB) using sawdust as the media would be installed around gravity-fed, onsite drain fields, allowing property owners to build inexpensive in-ground nutrient barriers. This concept has been approved as a federally recognized BMP, but it is not currently recognized in Virginia, despite proven to be nearly 100 percent effective at removing nitrogen. This low-cost solution would prevent further nutrients from entering the watershed while also providing an opportunity for businesses to grow to meet the demand of this installation effort, including an expansion of business services for septic companies. It can also create another market for mills to sell their sawdust, or create a new industry for tree farming. When harvesting trees, the limbs could be used for this sawdust.

Use of Sawdust as an Inexpensive In-Ground Nutrient Barrier

Building off of the Permeable Reactive Barriers (PRB) used for septic systems, this effort would encourage waterfront property owners, as well as the agricultural community, to use sawdust as the media for an inexpensive in-ground nutrient barrier – also known as a sub-surface BMP.

Rural Coastal Engineered Septic System Maintenance Program

Across the Middle Peninsula, there is a lack of consistent maintenance among property owners with respect to alternative septic systems. The lifecycle of these engineered septic systems can be limited, with some models needing to be replaced at least every two decades. By developing a Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD) Rural Coastal Engineered Septic System Maintenance Program, we could guarantee that every property's system is maintained at a minimum level. This effort reduces negative water quality impacts while also creating new jobs related to system maintenance and service.

Self-Contained Septic Systems

Next to purchasing the home itself, an engineered septic system is often the second most expensive item for a homeowner. Unfortunately, septic systems are not insured. During hurricane season, or any extreme weather that causes flooding in the Chesapeake Bay rural coastal Virginia region, these systems can be damaged, causing additional release of nitrogen or phosphorous into the watershed, and resulting in an expensive fix. This effort incentivizes property owners to install engineered septic systems that can be installed above flood hazard areas, or easily removed from the area in the event of extreme weather. Specifically, an incentive program will be created to install FUJI Clean, Self Contained OSDS systems, or similar technology. This effort promotes new coastal resiliency technology that allows people to remain in their homes longer along the waterfront. This solution re-imagines how nitrogen and phosphorous are managed in coastal settings by designing infrastructure.

Additional Living Shoreline Grants

Currently, the funding stream for living shoreline grants provided through the Virginia Conservation Assistance Program (VCAP) can only go through soil and water conservation districts. This effort would amend the requirements to allow Planning District Commissions to apply to give grants for living shorelines as a complement to the living shoreline revolving loan program already in place. Benefits would include providing a more comprehensive financing package for waterfront property owners which would help enhance waterfront construction job opportunities. Further, the applicant would then only have to work through one governmental entity, thus removing a barrier for property owners to engage in the process.

Nutrient Credit Trading

Virginia is divided into primary Chesapeake Bay tributary basins, each with its own nitrogen and phosphorous loading allocation. When trading markets were established for nutrient credits, cross-basin trading was not permitted. This effort would propose that localities with higher requirements for removing nutrient load would be allowed to purchase BMPs (such as nitrogen credits) even outside their assigned tributary basin for the benefit of the rural coastal communities. The benefit of nutrient credit trading would be in economic development, a

cross-basin expenditure for innovation that would empower the blue-green assets in rural coastal Virginia to solve problems. This effort could also create jobs in the region.

Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Because of strict regulations in rural coastal Virginia, economic growth here is more restrictive and costly, driving marketplace participants out of the region. As a result, rural coastal Virginia entices residents, but not businesses, while still benefiting from the well-protected blue-green infrastructure. This effort would propose that localities with higher requirements for removing nutrient load would be levied a fee on all Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits that involve discharges and ground water. Fee proceeds would then transfer to rural coastal Virginia which would allow the regions to build BMPs, continue to protect infrastructure to keep water quality high, and offset the imbalance of regulations and economic growth opportunities.

Reduce GO Virginia Match Requirement

When looking at the traditional metrics of the Middle Peninsula in rural coastal Virginia, the region does not look economically depressed. There is, on paper, a very low unemployment rate. However, this is the result of the region having the highest out-commuter rate in the state (over 74 percent, or more than 34,000 workers). Creating business growth and higher paying jobs increases the opportunity to retain the workforce in the communities. This effort would remove the match requirement for any grant funding from GO Virginia for any group proposing a business opportunity in rural coastal Virginia that removes nitrogen and phosphorous from the watershed and creates jobs. It leverages the blue-green infrastructure to increase jobs, bolster rural coastal Virginia economies, and help clean the Chesapeake Bay.

Chesapeake Bay Natural Resource Extraction Fee

Currently, in rural coastal Virginia, businesses leverage the Chesapeake Bay's blue-green infrastructure (utilizing natural resources) for their operations and private gain. These businesses are extracting economic value from the blue-green infrastructure while providing an insignificant revenue stream to local governments. This effort proposes that the Virginia General Assembly establish a Chesapeake Bay Natural Resource Extraction Fee, similar to coal fees levied in other rural parts of Virginia, on any business operation that relies on blue-green infrastructure for water quality and habitat purposes. The fees would return to the localities of rural coastal Virginia to help support the delivery of local government provided programs and services as demanded by constituents. Potential benefits of this effort would be creating additional revenue streams that are tied to economic development, enabling localities to bolster quality-of-life systems that attract businesses who improve water quality as well as blue-green infrastructure.

Chesapeake Bay Waterfront Improvement Tax Credit Program

This effort proposes the Virginia General Assembly create a Chesapeake Bay Waterfront Improvement tax credit program allowing any homeowner who applies to the locality or state to install a voluntary buffer featuring plants that have high nitrogen uptake potential to receive a tax credit. Potential co-benefits of this incentive include marine construction workers, landscape architects, nurseries and others who support watershed buffer areas, as well as leveraging tax policy for water quality improvements at the homeowner level.

Land Preservation Tax Credit Program for Working Waterfronts

This effort proposes to create a sub-fund of the Land Preservation Tax Credit Program to focus on working waterfronts. The program is currently accessed mainly by the agricultural and the mountain regions of the state with the intent to protect the viewshed. In rural coastal Virginia, a bucolic viewshed includes working waterfronts. This sub-fund would allow businesses in the working waterfront to receive a conservation or corporate tax credit for installing living shorelines, biogenic reefs, living seawalls, etc. for water quality and habitat purposes. The benefits of this effort would include continued protection of blue-green infrastructure and further making rural coastal Virginia a good place to do business. This initiative leverages tax policy for water quality improvements at the coastal waterfront homeowner/small business owner level.

Income Tax Credits for Living Shorelines

This effort proposes the Virginia General Assembly approve an income tax credit to homeowners for installing living shorelines for water quality benefits. Additional benefits would include growth of the marine construction industry and incentives for property owners to invest in living shorelines. This initiative leverages tax policy for water quality improvements at the coastal waterfront homeowner level.

Tax Credits for Replacing Hard Shorelines with Living Shorelines

This effort proposes the Virginia General Assembly approve the creation or extension of tax credits (conservation, income, or personal property) for property owners who remove hardened shorelines (bulk heads or hardened seawalls) and replace with natural, living shorelines. The cost of the project could be amortized through the issuance of tax credits. Additional benefits would include growth of the marine construction industry and incentives for property owners to invest in living shorelines. Further, studies show the impact of living shorelines to frequent flooding areas can be realized. This initiative leverages tax policy for water quality improvements at the coastal waterfront homeowner/small business owner level.

Approval for Installation of Nature-Based BMPs in Riparian Area

FEMA is beginning to recognize that nature-based flood mitigation solutions are more cost-effective in addressing flooding issues. Nature-based solutions (vegetation, edging, sills, beach nourishment, oyster reefs) also impact water quality. It is the alignment of two key benefits – storm surge mitigation and water quality improvements. This effort proposes to more directly align FEMA funding (\$249 million currently available to apply for nature-based solutions) with Chesapeake Bay clean-up funding. It proposes regulatory changes and MOUs between agencies that allow for the installation of nature-based BMPs within the riparian area (land or water) that protect homeowners' investment and impact water quality. This effort aligns flood mitigation and water quality improvement.

Virginia Department of Transportation and Drainage

Among Virginia's emerging top challenges is recurrent flooding and dealing with storm water and storm surges. Currently, there is no Virginia state agency tasked with managing the infrastructure necessary to successfully combat the effects of flooding. This effort proposes that the Virginia General Assembly designate the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) with that responsibility – to be known as the Virginia Department of Transportation and Drainage. VDOT is the logical state agency to take on this mission as it is already tasked with designing and managing drainage infrastructure (roadways, ditches). Benefits of this effort enable the state to ensure water quality standards remain high by approaching storm water management with a system-based and holistic approach using blue-green infrastructure. This effort could net significant impact. Consider that across the 12-county region of rural coastal Virginia, assuming each locality has 200 miles of VDOT roads and the region sees 46 inches of rain a year, that's 600 million gallons of untreated/unregulated storm water. Multiplied by 12 counties, that's 7.2 billion gallons of discharge. By comparison, in two hours, Niagara Falls discharges 5 billion gallons.

Funding of Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authorities

One of the goals of protecting the Chesapeake Bay watershed is to improve public access to waterways by adding 300 public access sites by 2025. Currently, the Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority holds more than 50 parcels of land totally and more than 730 acres in waterfront land for public usage. Despite the fact that Virginia has reported the Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority sites in its increase of accessible land, it is currently managed as protected open space without state funding. This effort proposes the Virginia General Assembly fund the work of the Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authorities as part of its efforts to increase public accessibility of watersheds. Benefits would include the continued bolstering of the recreational and quality-of-life elements in the region. In addition, protected natural spaces ensure high functioning, water quality buffers.

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The Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission (MPPDC) consists of six counties and three towns occupying 1,387 square miles. The counties include Essex, Gloucester, King and Queen, King William, Mathews, and Middlesex, and the towns include Tappahannock, Urbanna, and West Point. With 1,055 miles of shoreline and 888,064 acres of land, the Middle Peninsula is rich in natural resources. Although one of the least densely populated areas in the state, the Middle Peninsula did see a population increase of 7.9 percent from the 2000 Census. The Middle Peninsula contains 3.2 percent of Virginia's land mass but only 1.1 percent of the state's total population. MPPDC land drains to the Rappahannock River to the north, the York River to the south, and the Chesapeake Bay to the east.

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December 19, 2018

MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION

INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION PLAN

FY 2018-2019

The FY 2018-2019 Indirect Cost Allocation Plan is based on the budget figures adopted by the Commission in May, 2018 and amended due to staffing changes in December, 2018. The staff reduction has led management to recommend that the Commission change from a personnel costs to modified total direct costs basis to ensure a fair and equitable sharing of indirect costs by all Commission projects.

The Indirect Cost Allocation Plan enables the Commission to charge funding sources for indirect personnel costs including salaries and fringe benefits as well as facility expenses, supplies, professional development, certain shared consultant and contractual fee expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses such as postage and printing/duplicating. The Indirect Cost Rate and Employee Benefit Rate are aids used in preparing future funding proposals.

Indirect costs associated with the operating of the Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission are shared by all projects in the Commission's work program and charged as incurred. The direct charges associated with the various programs are charged directly to the appropriate project.

Attached is the Statement of Indirect Costs and the calculation for the FY15 Indirect Cost Allocation rate of **24.22%**. The Statement of Employee Benefits and the Salary Distribution are supporting documents used to calculate the employee benefit rate of **31.35%** and, ultimately, the indirect cost allocation rate.

** FY18 actual indirect rate was 49.48% - planned rate was 58.89%*

**MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF INDIRECT COSTS FY 2018-2019 BUDGET**

Indirect Personnel Costs

Indirect Salaries	\$60,734	
Employee Benefit Rate at 31.35%	19,040	
Total Indirect Personnel Costs.....		\$79,774

Facility Expense

Rental	\$22,202	
Facilities Maintenance	3,750	
Utilities	4,750	
Telephone	3,150	
Facility Insurance	185	
Total Facility Expense.....		\$34,037

Equipment and Supplies Expense

Office Supplies	\$2,500	
Total Supplies Expense.....		\$2,500

Consultant/Contractual Expense

Accounting/Auditing Expense	\$8,500	
Legal	700	
Total Consultant/Contractual Expense.....		\$9,200

Travel Expense

Vehicle Lease	0	
Vehicle Insurance	1,150	
Vehicle Operating Costs	1,000	
Lodging and Staff Expense	2,000	
Total Travel Expense.....		\$4,150

Miscellaneous Expense

Postage	1,200	
Printing/Duplicating	11,000	
IT Costs	14,700	
Pub Officials Insurance	1,860	
Dues	3,210	
Total Miscellaneous Expense.....		\$31,970

TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS\$161,631

**MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF INDIRECT COSTS FY 2018-2019 BUDGET**

Modified Total Direct Project Costs (MTDC)

Project	Name	MTDC
30109	MPA Staffing	\$15,000
30111	Blue/Green	\$15,000
30115	CIG	\$23,596
30170	BDP Loans	\$1,600
30214	TDM	\$84,807
30215	TDM Mktg	\$24,314
30316	RTP	\$32,500
30420	Onsite Loans	\$8,500
30428	WQIF	\$4,600
30502	H2O Plan	\$11,422
31207	Mass Casualty	\$37,895
31208	Debris Mgmt	\$15,571
31209	Re-Entry Plan	\$17,250
31210	Emgcy Planner	\$16,025
31211	Gloucester COOP	\$10,000
31500	LSIP	\$9,564
32015	PAA Staff	\$4,400
32016	VIMS LS	\$571
32017	NAWCA	\$17,965
32140	Coastal TA FY18	\$17,164
32141	WWF ANPDC	\$2,415
32142	ANPDC Tourism	\$15,932
32143	WIP III	\$40,000
32144	Coastal TA FY19	\$51,750
32145	Dredging	\$30,000
32146	ANPDC Tourism2	\$28,697
32147	ANPDC Rural EA	\$3,750
32148	NNPDC WWF Vid	\$3,750
38019	Local Projects	<u>\$123,270</u>
		\$667,308

CALCULATION OF INDIRECT COST ALLOCATION RATE

Total Indirect Costs	\$161,631	
<hr style="width: 80%; margin-left: 0;"/>		= 24.22%
Total Modified Direct Costs	\$667,308	

**MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEE BENEFITS FY 2018-2019 BUDGET**

Benefits

Health Insurance	\$35,824
Retirement	19,405
Workmen’s Compensation	500
Social Security	22,591
Life Insurance	2,446
Unemployment	35
Total Employee Benefits.....	\$80,801

Basis for Allocation of Employee Benefits

Total Chargeable Salaries.....\$257,730

Employee Benefit Rate

Total Employee Benefits	\$80,801	
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/>		= 31.35%

Total Chargeable Salaries	\$257,730
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**MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION
FY 2018-2019 SALARY DISTRIBUTION**

<u>Position</u>	<u>Salaries</u>	<u>Indirect Salaries</u>	<u>%Indirect</u>
Executive Director	\$110,326	\$20,000	18%
Finance Director	\$57,188	\$22,025	39%
Regional Planner(vacant)			
Regional Planner	\$51,000		
Regional Planner (7/18-11/18)	\$19,207		
Secretary	\$20,009	\$18,709	94%
Total Chargeable Salaries	\$257,730	\$60,734	

**CALCULATION OF DIRECT CHARGEABLE SALARIES
AND TOTAL CHARGEABLE SALARIES**

1Direct Chargeable Salaries

Total Salaries	\$257,730
Less Indirect Salaries	<u>60,734</u>
	\$196,996

COST POLICY STATEMENT
MIDDLE PENINSULA PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSON
MPPDC
PO Box 286, Saluda VA 21349
804 758-2311

I. General Accounting Policies

A. Basis of Accounting -Modified Accrual Basis

B. Fiscal Period - July 1 through June 30

C. Allocation Basis for Individual Cost Elements - Direct Allocation Basis

D. Indirect Cost Rate Allocation Base – Modified Total Direct Costs.

E. Fringe benefit expense is allocated using the percentage of benefits to total salaries. Fringe benefits include Group Health Insurance, Retirement and Pension, FICA and medicare, Unemployment, Group Life Insurance and Workers Compensation.

F. MPPDC maintains adequate internal controls to insure that no cost is charged both directly and indirectly to Federal contracts or grants. MPPDC uses the GMS accounting system for its agencywide and project accounting needs. GMS is designed to meet the highly specialized requirements of non-profit and public organizations accounting for contracts and grants by program activity and providing indirect cost, leave and fringe pool allocations.

G. MPPDC accumulates all indirect costs and revenues in an indirect cost pool for allocation to all programs.

II. Description of Cost Allocation Methodology

A. Salaries and Wages

1. Direct Costs - The majority of MPPDC's employees direct charge their salary costs since their work is specifically identifiable to specific grants, contracts, or other activities of the organization such as providing services to members. The charges are supported by auditable labor distribution reports which reflect the actual activities of employees.

2. Mixed Charges - The following employees may charge their salary costs to both direct and indirect activities:

- Executive Director
- Finance Director
- Secretary

The distinction between direct and indirect is primarily based on functions performed. For example, when the positions shown are performing functions that are necessary and beneficial to all programs they are indirect. When functions are specific to one or more programs they are direct because they do not benefit all programs.

Auditable labor distribution records which reflect the actual activities of employees are maintained to support the mix of direct/indirect charges. The time records are certified by the Executive Director or designee.

B. Fringe Benefits

MPPDC contributes to the following fringe benefits for its employees:

1. Health Insurance
2. Worker's compensation,
3. F.I.C.A., Medicare
4. Unemployment
5. Group Life Insurance
6. Matching contributions to a 457 plan

Treatment of Fringe Benefits: MPPDC's accounting system tracks fringe benefit costs by agency and allocates to individual programs through a Fringe pool based on salary and leave charges to the programs.

Treatment of Paid Absences - Release time costs (vacation leave earned, sick leave used, and holiday pay) are considered part of salary costs. Consequently, separate claims for release time costs are not made. MPPDC's accounting system records release time as a direct or indirect cost through a leave pool. Costs are allocated based on salary charges to the programs. Leave earned but not used during each fiscal period is recorded as a cost in the period earned.

C. Travel

Travel costs may be charged as either direct or indirect costs depending on the purpose of the trip.

For example:

If the Executive Director travels to perform a specific task for a contract or grant, the trip would be considered a direct cost. If the Executive Director travels to a venue to learn information of value to the agency as a whole, the trip would be considered an indirect cost.

D. Board Expenses

Board expenses are not charged indirectly.

E. Supplies and Material

To the maximum extent possible, office supplies and materials are direct charged to the contract/grant which uses the supplies or materials. Supplies and materials used by staff who are engaged in indirect activities are charged to the indirect cost pool.

F. Occupancy Expenses

MPPDC occupies space it leases. The lease provides for equal monthly payments during the term of the lease. Monthly lease and facility maintenance costs are charged to the indirect cost pool.

G. Utilities

The cost of electricity is charged to the indirect cost pool.

H. Communications

Local, long distance and mobile telephone service as well as internet access services are charged to the indirect cost pool.

Postage is charged to the indirect cost pool. Express mail costs are specifically identified to the program or activity incurring the cost.

I. Photocopying and Printing

Printing and copying services are generally charged to the indirect cost pool unless very large reports are being printed for a particular project. These exceptional printing costs are charged to the project incurring the cost and subtracted from the indirect cost pool. Outside printing costs are direct charged to the program incurring the cost.

J. Outside Services

MPPDC incurs outside services for its annual audit, legal fees, and for IT services.

1. The cost of the annual audit is charged indirectly.
2. In general, legal fees are charged directly to the benefiting program or activity.
3. IT service fees are charged indirectly.

K. Capital Items

Capital expenditures are charged directly to programs only in cases where a contract or grant specifically authorizes such charges. No capital item is charged indirectly. The cost of capital items purchased with non-Federal funds are recovered through depreciation charges. MPPDC's capitalization threshold is \$1,000.

L. Depreciation

The cost of capital items purchased with non-Federal funds which are used in a manner which benefits Federal programs is recovered through depreciation charged.

The cost of capital items purchased with direct Federal funds are not depreciated for indirect cost recovery purposes.

MPPDC recovers the cost of capital items using straight line depreciation methods in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Depreciation is charged indirectly except for special equipment used solely for a specific program.

M. Service to Members

The cost of activities performed primarily as a service to members, clients, or the general public are classified as direct costs and bear their fair share of indirect costs. These activities include: publications, and related functions, providing services and information to members, legislative or administrative bodies, or the public; promotion, lobbying, and other forms of public relations; meetings and conferences; and maintenance, protection, and investment of special funds not used in operation of the MPPDC.

N. Unallowable Costs

MPPDC recognizes that unallowable costs, as defined in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, or the FAR (Subpart 31.205), cannot be charged to Federal awards and has internal controls in place to insure that this is followed. Examples of unallowable costs are:

1. advertising and public relations,
2. entertainment/alcoholic beverages,
3. capital expenditures,
4. defense claims by or against the Federal Government,
5. interest,
6. lobbying and fund raising.



Signature 12/19/18
Date

Executive Director
Title

Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission
125 Bowden Street
PO Box 286
Saluda VA 23149
804 758-2311

TITLE 2 OF THE CFR, PART 200 CERTIFICATE OF INDIRECT COSTS

This is to certify that I have reviewed the indirect cost rate proposal submitted herewith and to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. All costs included in this proposal dated **December 19, 2018** to establish billing or final indirect costs rates for the fiscal year ending **June 30, 2019** are allowable in accordance with the requirements of the Federal award(s) to which they apply and 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Unallowable costs have been adjusted for in allocating costs as indicated in the indirect cost proposal.
2. All costs included in this proposal are properly allocable to Federal awards on the basis of a beneficial or causal relationship between the expenses incurred and the agreements to which they are allocated in accordance with applicable requirements. Further, the same costs that have been treated as indirect costs have not been claimed as direct costs. Similar types of costs have been accounted for consistently and the Federal government will be notified of any accounting changes that would affect the predetermined rate.

I declare that the foregoing is true and correct.

Middle Peninsula Planning District Commission

Governmental Unit



Signature

Lewis L. Lawrence

Name of Official

Executive Director

Title

12/19/2018

Date of Execution

NOTE: THE ABOVE CERTIFICATION IS A REQUIREMENT OF 2 CFR 200. WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PROCESS YOUR INDIRECT COST PROPOSAL WITHOUT THIS CERTIFICATION.

E-mail certificate along with your indirect cost proposal to your assigned Regional office of Cost Allocation Services.
Rev. 4/15