



NORTH CAROLINA SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES August 14, 2012

Clarion Hotel Greensboro Airport
415 S. Swing Rd
Greensboro, NC 27409

Commission Members	Others Present	
Vicky Porter	Charles Bass	Chester Lowder
Craig Frazier	Pamela Bowman	James Massey
Donald Heath	Roshelle Branch	Rick McSwain
Tommy Houser	Daniel Brinn	Leslie Meadows
Bobby Stanley	Tommy Brooks	Lloyd Phillips
Bill Yarborough	Nancy Carter	Richard Phillips
	Daphne Cartner	Kenny Ray
	Larry Chandler	Renee Ray
Commission Counsel	Debbie Clayton	Erin Richardson
Mary Lucasse	Andrew Cox	Todd Roberts
	Vernon Cox	Donna Rouse
Guests	Deanie Creech	Tina Rowell
Dr. Richard Reich	Edward Davis	Amanda Sand
J.B. Martin	Patty Dellinger	Chris Sloop
Dick Fowler	Jerry Dorsett	Lorraine Spears
	Mike Doxey	Pat Stanley
Staff	Charles Dunevant	Gavin Thompson
Pat Harris	Mark Forbes	Leslie Vanden Herik
David Williams	Sue Glover	Duane Vanhook
Julie Henshaw	Donna Harmon	Alan Walker
Natalie Woolard	Valerie Harris	Kelly Whitaker
Kelly Ibrahim	Pam Hawkins	Lynn Whitehurst
Tom Hill	Anthony Hester	Betty Whitley
Rob Baldwin	Wes Hicks	Ann Williams
Steve Bennett	Gary Holtzmann	Susan Woodard
Daphne Cartner	Joy Hudyncia	Janie Woodle
Lisa Fine	Beth Hughes	
Donnarie Hales	Gail Hughes	
David Harrison	Greg Hughes	
Ralston James	Eddie Humphrey	
Ken Parks	John Langdon	
Eric Pare	Brian Lannon	
Cindy Safrit	Edward Long	
Sandra Weitzel	Michelle Lovejoy	

Chairwoman Vicky Porter called the meeting to order at 3:40 p.m. and charged the Commission members to declare any conflict of interest, or appearance of conflict of interest, that may exist for agenda items under consideration, as mandated by the State Ethics Act. No conflict of interest was identified by any of the Commission members.

Chairwoman Porter asked all of the audience members to sign the registration sheet that was being passed around. Chairwoman Porter requested Commission members introduce themselves and introduced Dr. Richard Reich, Assistant Commissioner of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA&CS).

APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

Chairwoman Porter noted that Item 7A was removed from the agenda. Commissioner Frazier made a motion to approve the agenda as modified. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Stanley. Motion carried.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES: The minutes of the Commission meeting held on July 18, 2012 were presented. A motion to approve the minutes was made by Commissioner Heath and seconded by Commissioner Houser. Commissioner Frazier noted some proposed corrections to the minutes. Specifically, on page 2 of 10, Section IV.5. the fourth bullet point should be revised to refer to “High ~~One~~ Tunnel”; on page 3 of 10, Section V.6.B, the reference to the supervisor’s name for contract 70-20120006 should be “Brian Stallings”; and, on page 4 of 10, Section 7.A. the second paragraph third sentence should be changed to read “Commissioner Craig Frazier offered an amendment to modify the practice to reduce the maxium average width per control section from 18 ft to 9 ft.” The motion to approve the revised minutes carried.

Chairwoman Porter recognized Assistant Commissioner of Agricultural Services, Dr. Reich brought greetings from Commissioner Troxler and stated that what districts are doing is more important than ever. Dr. Reich emphasized the importance of taking time for training stating, “We are pleased with the transition over the last year. People are now seeing examples of the opportunity the merger has provided.” Dr. Reich added that Commissioner Troxler is looking forward to hosting some of the training activities on his farm on August 15, 2012.

IV. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

3. Division Report: Ms. Pat Harris, Director of the Division of Soil and Water Conservation, presented the division report. Her presentation included the following:

- Recognized the two newest Area Coordinators: Eric Pare (Area 5), Rob Baldwin (Area 2)
- Reviewed FY12-13 District Funding
- Reviewed results from Certified Conservation Planner survey for district employees

The handout provided for item 3 is attached and is an official part of the minutes. Commissioner Yarborough thanked staff for doing the survey and indicated the information will help to position us to accomplish more.

4. Association Report: Commissioner Heath, NCASWCD President, presented a brief overview on the following:

- Outstanding Conservation Farm Family Program – P&S Farms in Robeson County
- Market –based Conservation Initiative
- Southeast NACD meeting
- Association is preparing for Annual Meeting
- Executive Committee will meet on September 18
- Looking at change to by-laws to revise process by which the District Operations Committee Chair is selected

The handout provided for item 4 is attached and is an official part of the minutes.

5. NRCS Report: Mr. J.B. Martin, National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) State Conservationist, presented a brief overview of the following:

- Currently NRCS structure is in transition – losing State Soil Scientist
- NC has been allocated TA funds to support 153 FTEs, despite sharp increase in FA funding
- Have to identify things they will stop doing
- Tommy Cutts, Rob Williams have retired
- Do not expect Farm Bill before early spring 2013. 2008 Farm Bill likely to be extended.
- Will be restructuring Admin services, but temporarily on hold

6. Update on the Field Office of the Future/Strategic Plan: Mr. Martin, Ms. Harris, and Mr. Dick Fowler presented an update on the Field Office of the Future Plan developed by the partnership to present to NRCS headquarters. The following were highlights of the plan:

- Original purpose was to determine how to best meet needs/expectations of customers and design the most efficient and effective delivery system at the local level
- 5 guiding principles
 - Effective leadership at all levels
 - Conservation planning is fundamental
 - Highly trained and competent technical workforce
 - Excellent and seamless service to all customers
 - Full engagement and cooperation by the entire partnership is critical
- Total of 72 CCPs in NC: 54 NRCS, 14 SWCD, 4 private
- Strategies:
 - Focus on customer service
 - Empower and equip supervisors for local leadership
 - Equip all employees with training, expectations, & tools
 - Develop and/or clarify guidance
 - Embrace locally-led conservation

Chairwoman Porter recognized Chester Lowder and Michelle Lovejoy and thanked them for their support.

V. ACTION ITEMS

7. Consent Agenda: Commissioner Frazier made a motion to approve the consent agenda. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Yarborough, and passed unanimously.

~~A. Nomination of Supervisors~~

This item was removed from the agenda.

B. Technical Specialist Designation

As part of the motion to approve the consent agenda, Jim H. Lynch's request to be approved as a water quality technical specialist in Irrigation Equipment and Wettable Acres was approved.

C. Job Approval Authority

As part of the motion to approve the consent agenda, the following requests to obtain the Commission's approval of the following job authority were granted:

Pond Site Assessment

Jerry Hall; Moore SWCD

Sediment Removal Planning and Certification (AgWRAP)

Anthony Hester; Beaufort SWCD

Jennifer Brooks; Durham SWCD

Scott Kiser; Edgecombe SWCD

Warren Daniel; Granville SWCD

Greg Hughes; Hertford SWCD

Ken Morris; Nash SWCD

Mike Bennett; Northampton SWCD

Jerry Hall; Moore SWCD

Amanda Clifton; Sampson SWCD

Melanie Harris; Sampson SWCD

Gavin Thompson; Sampson SWCD

Cisterns of 3,000 gallons capacity or less (CCAP)

Scott Melvin; DSWC Technical Services

Grassed Swale (CCAP)

Scott Melvin; DSWC Technical Services

Backyard Rain Garden (treats < 2,500 sq.ft. impervious surface) (CCAP)

Scott Melvin; DSWC Technical Services

Backyard Wetland (treats < 2,500 sq.ft. impervious surface) (CCAP)

Scott Melvin; DSWC Technical Services

8. Agriculture Cost Share Program Technical Review Committee Recommendations: Ms. Kelly Ibrahim, Cost Share Program Supervisor, presented the following recommendations:

A. Establish new ACSP Practice – Agricultural Water Collection System

The handout provided for item 8A is attached and is an official part of the minutes. Ms. Ibrahim described this practice and explained that it is intended to allow producers to collect water or stormwater runoff for reuse or irrigation to improve water quality.

Commissioner Frazier offered a motion to approve the addition of this practice to the ACSP and Commissioner Yarborough seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

B. Detailed Implementation Plan for Program Year 2013

Ms. Ibrahim called attention to Attachment 8B, which is attached as an official part of the minutes. She said that the only changes to the Detailed Implementation Plan for 2013 are the additions of the new practices for Precision Agrichemical Application and Agricultural Water Collection System.

Commissioner Frazier offered a motion to approve the Agriculture Cost share Program Detailed Implementation Plan and Commissioner Stanley seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

C. 2012 ACSP Spot Check Report

Ms. Ibrahim called attention to Attachment 8C, which is attached as an official part of the minutes. She said that 977 operations were visited with 94.4% compliance.

Commissioner Stanley offered a motion to approve the Spot Check Report Summary for PY 2012 and Commissioner Houser seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

D. Changes to ACSP Average Costs for Program Year 2013

Ms. Ibrahim called attention to Attachment 8D, which is attached as an official part of the minutes. She said that the change included adding the Agricultural Water Collection System cost caps, changes to fencing costs, and some other components.

Commissioner Frazier offered a motion to approve the PY 2013 Average Cost Recommendation set forth in Attachment 8D with a slight revision moving the word "Engineering" to the first line of the table so that the Engineering component is correctly aligned with the "Actual cost not to exceed \$7,500/9,000." Commissioner Yarborough seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

E. PY-2013 Financial Assistance Funds

Ms. Ibrahim explained that because the legacy ACSP database failed, the Division was unable to complete the closeout functions for PY 2012 in time for the August meeting. The Division is manually completing the year-end closeout function and will present the full 2013 allocation at the September Commission meeting. Until this closeout is complete, the Division is not able to recommend the complete allocation for PY 2013 funds. In order to allow the districts to move forward with developing and getting approval of 2013 contracts, the Division recommended that the Commission approve a

preliminary PY 2013 allocation for the districts based on forty percent of that district's 2012 initial allocation of regular CS funds.

Commissioner Frazier offered a motion to permit districts to approve ACSP contracts for PY 2013 not to exceed 40% of each district's 2012 initial allocation. Commissioner Yarborough seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

Commissioner Yarborough offered a motion to clarify the previous item to indicate that it only applied to regular CS funds. Commissioner Frazier seconded the motion. The motion passed.

9. Changes to ACSP Technical Assistance Allocation for 2013: Ms. Julie Henshaw, Chief of the Nonpoint Source Programs Section, called attention to Attachment 9, which is included as an official part of the minutes. Ms. Henshaw explained that revisions for six districts were needed to correct errors on the allocation approved in July and then reviewed each of the proposed changes with the Commission.

Commissioner Frazier made a motion to approve the revised PY 2013 technical assistance allocations as set forth in Attachment 9. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Heath. The motion was approved.

10. AgWRAP Review Committee Recommendations: Ms. Henshaw presented the following items:

A. AgWRAP Detailed Implementation Plan for Program Year 2013

Ms. Henshaw reviewed the AgWRAP Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) set forth in Attachment 10A, which is attached as an official part of the minutes. Ms. Henshaw explained that the DIP calls for the Commission to allocate all FY2013 funding through a competitive statewide application process to fund construction of new agricultural water supply ponds. She also discussed the annual goals for 2013 that are listed in the attachment.

Commissioner Frazier offered a motion to approve the AgWRAP Detailed Implementation Plan and Commissioner Yarborough seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

Commissioner Yarborough acknowledged the role of the NC Foundation for Soil & Water Conservation in providing training and obtaining funding for additional pond construction.

B. Potential strategies for allocating unencumbered and cancelled 2012 AgWRAP funds:

Ms. Henshaw explained that the AgWRAP Review Committee has identified unencumbered and cancelled PY2012 funds which are available to fund additional BMPs. The AgWRAP Review Committee prepared some suggestions on how the Commission could allocate the limited, cancelled and unencumbered funds from 2012. Three suggestions for allocating the available funding are set forth in Attachment 10B, which is attached as an official part of the minutes. Ms. Henshaw noted that presently \$97,295 is available for reallocated, but stated that other funds may become available as additional PY 2012 projects are completed or cancelled.

Commissioner Frazier made a motion that the staff be authorized to use any cancelled/unencumbered PY 2012 AgWRAP district allocation funds to provide supplements to PY 2012 contracts. However, cancelled funds previously allocated for new agricultural water supply/reuse ponds will only be used to fund agricultural water supply/reuse ponds. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Yarborough. The motion carried.

11. Consideration of Policies Pertaining to both ACSP and AgWRAP. Ms. Natalie Woolard, Chief of the Technical Services Section, called attention to Attachment 11, which is included as a part of the minutes. Ms. Woolard explained that the Technical Review Committee and AgWRAP Review Committee were jointly recommending that the Commission adopt the policies set forth in Attachment 11 in order to expand the list of people qualified to sign for job approval authority (JAA) for irrigation and micro-irrigation practices and to require division engineers to review irrigation designs from any of the private entities to ensure that the design meets all program requirements.

Commissioner Frazier made a motion to approve the recommended policies. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Houser and the motion carried.

Commissioner Yarborough thanked Ms. Woolard for her hard work to figure out how to provide technical assistance for AgWRAP.

Commissioner Frazier explained the reason to allocate the 2013 appropriation for new ponds.

12. Community Conservation Advisory Committee Recommendations: CCAP Coordinator, Mr. Tom Hill, presented the following items recommended by the CCAP Advisory Committee:

A. 2012 Spot Check Report

Mr. Hill called attention to Attachment 12A, which is included as an official part of the minutes. He said that 114 sites were checked, with 91.2% compliance.

Commissioner Frazier offered a motion to approve the Spot Check Report Summary and Commissioner Stanley seconded the motion. The motion was approved.

B. CCAP Job Approval Authority Policy for Registered Landscape Architects

Mr. Hill called attention to Attachment 12B, which is included as an official part of the minutes. He said that the the CCAP Advisory Committee is recommending that Registered Landscape Architects be allowed to sign off with Job Approval for CCAP BMPs for backyard rain gardens (treating < 2,500 sq.ft. of impervious areas), backyard raingardens (treating < 2,500 sq.ft. of impervious areas), and cisterns (< 3,000 gallons).

Commissioner Frazier made a motion to approve the policy set forth in Attachment 12B allowing Registered Landscape Architects to provide job approval for specifically mentioned CCAP practices. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Houser. The motion carried.

13. Cost Share Issues from Districts: Ms. Ibrahim presented the following:

A. Post approval for contract 51-12-14-09; Johnston SWCD

Ms. Ibrahim introduced Mr. John Langdon, supervisor from Johnston County, and district staff Eddie Humphries and James Massey who were present and available to answer any questions that might be posed by the Commission. Ms. Ibrahim also called attention to Attachment 13A, which is included as an official part of the minutes. Attachment 13A is a timeline for the project which describes the misunderstanding which led to the landowner's completion of the micro-irrigation project without prior design approval by the division. The Johnston SWCD has requested the Commission approve the micro-irrigation project "as built."

Commissioner Yarborough made a motion to provide post construction approval of contract #51-12-14-09 for Johnston SWCD, subject to the pending engineering design approval. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Frazier and the motion carried.

VI. PUBLIC COMMENTS:

Chairwoman Porter opened the meeting for public comment and asked that any comment be limited to 3 minutes per person. No public comment was offered.

VII. ADJOURNMENT

With there being no further items to discuss, Chairwoman Porter adjourned the meeting at 5:14 p.m.



Patricia K. Harris, Director
Division of Soil & Water Conservation, Raleigh, N.C.
(Sign & Date)



David B. Williams, Recording Secretary
(Sign & Date)

These minutes were approved by the North Carolina Soil & Water Conservation Commission on November 21, 2012.



Patricia K. Harris, Director
(Sign & Date)

ASSOCIATION REPORT TO THE COMMISSION
August 14, 2012

Outstanding Conservation Farm Family Program – As reported earlier, the state winner is P&S Farms in Robeson County. The on farm state-wide celebration will be held on October 24 and the Association is currently working with the Robeson SWCD regarding plans for the event. The farm is operated by Michael “Bo” Stone with active participation by his wife Missy Stone and parents Bonnie and Tommy Stone.

Market Based Conservation Initiative – August is a critical month for the project as all agreement language must be finalized in order to secure the first year funding of \$2 million before the end of September. Agreement language negotiations continue with Naval Facilities in Norfolk, Va. with active participation by the Association, Foundation, Farm Bureau, NC Department of Agriculture and others. Phase 1 of the project is projected to roll out in late fall or early winter of 2012 and includes Johnston, Harnett, Duplin, Sampson, and Lenoir Counties. A training session for these five counties is tentatively scheduled for October 17 in Clinton.

SE NACD Meeting - This meeting of the nine southeastern states was held in Destin, Florida, July 29-31. Twenty two delegates from North Carolina attended the meeting. Highlights of the meeting included district showcase presentations by Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Puerto Rico. Other interesting topics included: “Water Quality Improvements Through Conservation Cropping”, “Ways SE Conservation Districts Can Partner With The Department of Defense”, and a panel discussion on “Water Quality/Water Quantity Numeric Criteria”. Field tours focused on topics such as coastal dune ecosystems, old-growth longleaf pine forests, wetlands, and water quality. This meeting was also the forum for Florida’s state speech contest with three contestants delivering their speech on “Should Field Crops Be Used For Fuel?”.

Association Executive Committee Meeting – The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be September 18 at either the NCDA Agronomic Lab in Raleigh or the Sheraton Imperial just off I-40 between Raleigh and RTP. Main items of business will include finalizing registration details for the 2013 Annual Meeting and considering proposed edits to the by-laws regarding how the chair of the District Operations Committee is selected.

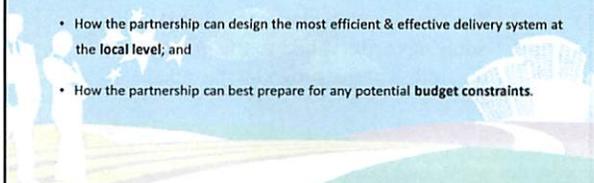
NC SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION STRATEGIC PLAN
"It's more than the Field Office of the Future....It's Our Plan"

Presented by:
JB Martin, NRCS State Conservationist
Dick Fowler, NCSWCD Executive Director
Pat Harris, DSWC Director



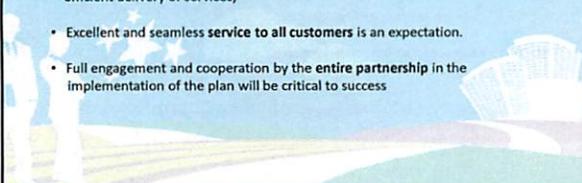
Original purpose was to determine:

- How the partnership can best meet the **needs & expectations of customers;**
- How the field offices of the future should **look & function;**
- How the partnership can focus & **leverage resources** to get the most return from local, state, and national conservation investments;
- How the partnership can design the most efficient & effective delivery system at the **local level;** and
- How the partnership can best prepare for any potential **budget constraints.**



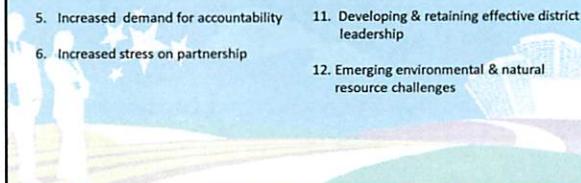
Five Guiding Principles:

- Effective **leadership** at all levels is essential;
- **Conservation planning** is the fundamental principle for the overall soil and water conservation program;
- A highly **trained and competent technical workforce** is required for effective and efficient delivery of services;
- Excellent and seamless **service to all customers** is an expectation.
- Full engagement and cooperation by the **entire partnership** in the implementation of the plan will be critical to success



Challenges

1. Declining budgets
2. Retirements & attrition
3. Increasing demand for services
4. Agricultural diversity creates additional complexity
5. Increased demand for accountability
6. Increased stress on partnership
7. Increased administrative & clerical workload
8. Partnership more program-driven
9. Changing political environment
10. Districts ability to stay relevant
11. Developing & retaining effective district leadership
12. Emerging environmental & natural resource challenges



1. The most valuable service does not come from the conservation plan itself, but from the conservation planning process between the cooperator and the planner.
2. The conservation plan is the first step in applying conservation to the ground, regardless of the program(s) used.

Certified Conservation Planners

DCs	40
SCs	6
AO/ECS	8
SWCD	14
Contractors	4

NC Conservation Partnership Work Force

	Current number of positions	Positions lost over last 3 yrs.	Retirements projected over next 5 yrs.
NRCS	161	37	62
SWCD	265	12	56
DSWC	44	22	6
total	470	71	124

Strategies:

1. Focus on Customer Service
2. Empower & equip supervisors to lead local conservation program
3. Equip all employees with training, expectations & tools to deliver a high quality conservation program
4. Develop and/or clarify guidance
5. Embrace locally-led conservation

Environmental Education

- Conservation programs reach 85,000 children annually
- Diverse program ranging from Envirothon; FLP; conservation field days; various contests to events such as the outstanding conservation farm family celebration
- Requires significant staff resources for planning & coordination
- Important to NRCS, however NRCS assistance limited to Farm Bill priorities
- Important to DSWC, however DSWC assistance more limited due to reductions

Should the association hire an environmental educator and take the lead in environmental education?

We believe...

- Partners must have the ability to deliver services independently and as a partnership (Certified Conservation Planner)
- Customer service must be seamless
- A cooperator is indifferent to who provides a service as long as the service is beneficial
- A cooperator is indifferent to the source of funding as long as financial assistance is provided and meets his/her need

We acknowledge...

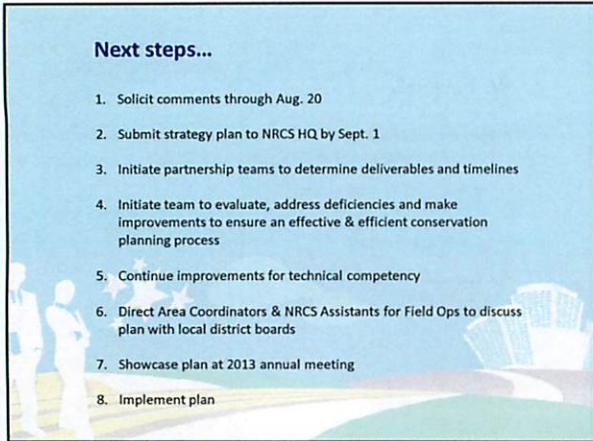
- Deficiencies exist in our internal processes
- Requiring *certified* conservation plans may have unintended consequence of putting partnership employees in position of determining compliance for participation in CREP, VAD, MTR, FSA programs, etc.
- Conservation planning and the needed level of certification for conservation planners needs to be better defined
- A disconnect for field staff and why being certified conservation planner is applicable to their jobs
- The strategic plan is dynamic and will continue to evolve

We envision a future where ...

- Local resource concerns identified by districts will determine where and how technical and financial assistance are distributed by the core partnership
- A district employee will be empowered to provide the full range of services from conservation planning to putting practices on the ground
- NRCS will be engaged in the planning and installation of both Ag and non-Ag practices as determined by local district priorities

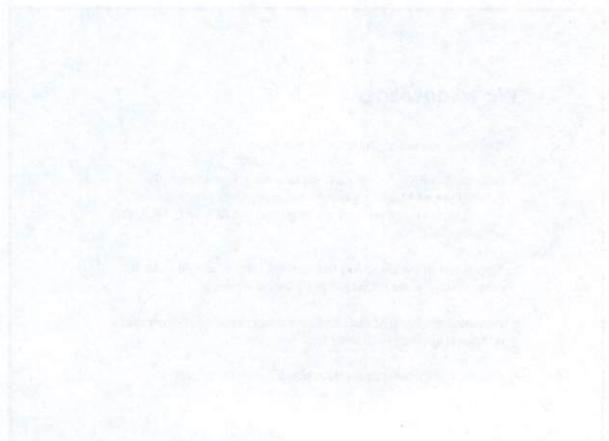
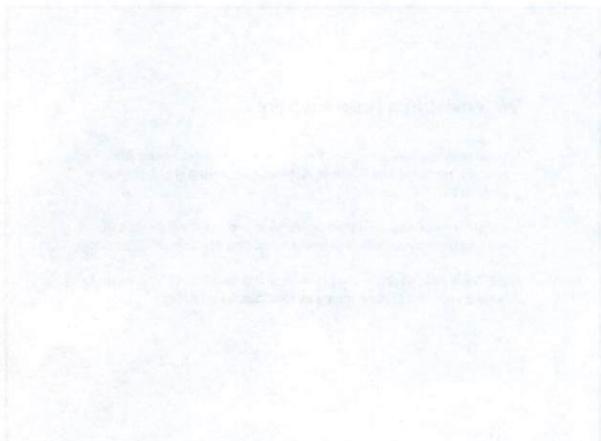
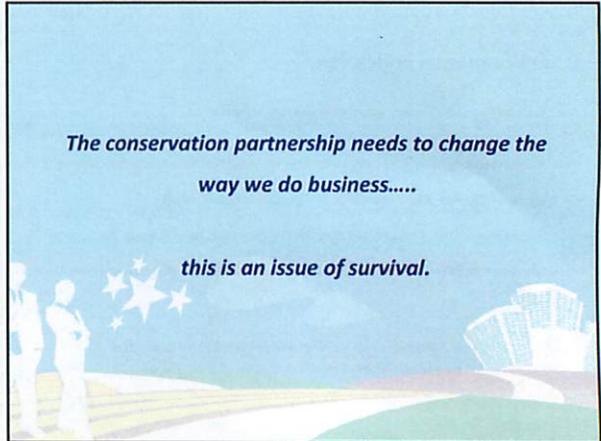
Next steps...

1. Solicit comments through Aug. 20
2. Submit strategy plan to NRCS HQ by Sept. 1
3. Initiate partnership teams to determine deliverables and timelines
4. Initiate team to evaluate, address deficiencies and make improvements to ensure an effective & efficient conservation planning process
5. Continue improvements for technical competency
6. Direct Area Coordinators & NRCS Assistants for Field Ops to discuss plan with local district boards
7. Showcase plan at 2013 annual meeting
8. Implement plan



The conservation partnership needs to change the way we do business.....

this is an issue of survival.





Technical Specialist Designation Recommendations

August 14th 2012

1. The Soil and Water Conservation Commission has authority to designate water quality technical specialists based upon specific criteria and procedures (15A NCAC 06H .0101). Individuals who are not employees of the approved agencies or who are professional engineers must submit a completed application to seek designation. The Division has received an application from Mr. Jim H. Lynch requesting designation for the following categories:

Irrigation Equipment (I)

Wettable Acres (WA)

Pursuant to the education requirements of this rule, I recommend the Commission approve this designation request.

State of North Carolina
 NC Soil and Water Conservation Commission
 Division of Soil and Water Conservation

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION AS A "TECHNICAL SPECIALIST"
 (Pursuant to 15A NCAC 2T .0100, 15A NCAC 6F & 15A NCAC 6H)

Applicant's Name Jim H. Lynch Home Phone # 919 222 4791

Business Name Goldsboro Milling Company Work Phone # 919 778 3130

Mailing Address 303 Sutton Rd

City La Grange State NC Zip 28551

Email jim.lynych@goldsboromilling.com

I. Place a check (✓) mark by the category(s) for which you are seeking approval authority and indicate the years of experience in each category being sought. See Attachment 1 for a description of each category and the minimum requirements for designation.

✓	Designation Category	Category Code	Years of Experience
✓	Irrigation Equipment	(I)	10
	Waste Utilization Planning/Nutrient Management	(WUP/NM)	
	Inorganic Nutrient Management	(INM)	
✓	Wettable Acres	(WA)	10
	Runoff Controls	(RC)	
	Water Management	(WM)	
	Structural Animal Waste	(SD – Design) (SI – Inspection)	

II. List applicable education, registrations, certifications, etc. currently held.

Bachelor of Science - Ag Business Management, Economics minor from NCSU 2001. Waste management planning, application, & record keeping for Maxwell Foods, LLC. Irrigation design for Maxwell Foods and contract growers from 2002 to present. NMP/WUP technical specialist designation in 2008. Spray Irrigation, Land Application of Residuals, & AWA certifications. Certified Irrigation Designer through the Irrigation Association in 2012. Board of Directors member for NC Park Council.

III. Provide information on required training courses attended (See Technical Specialist Criteria).

Name of Training Course	Primary Instructor	Date(s) attended
Wettable Acres	Dr. Garry Grabow	2/2012
CID coursework & exams	Irrigation Association	6/2012

IV. Provide evidence of experience by each category sought. Types of documentation that are also accepted as evidence of experience can be Waste Utilization Plans, Nutrient Management Plans, and Irrigation Designs etc.

Category Code	Type of Facility/Operation	Relative Experience	County
WA & CID	75,000 sow integration operation	Nutrient & Irrigation planning	Wayne & 12 others

V. List three references for each category of authority sought. These references should be able to attest to your technical proficiency. (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

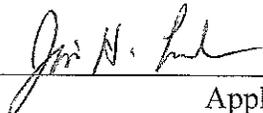
Category Code	Name	Address	Phone
WA2CID	Bob Ivey	PO Box 10009 Goldsboro NC 27532	919 778 3130
WA2CID	George Pettus	12 Hampton Lane Weaoverville NC 28787	765 625 0297
WA2CID	Dr. Ron Sneed	3405 Mallibu Dr. Raleigh NC 27607-6505	919 782 7867

VI. List your employment record for the past five years, starting with your current employer. (Attach additional sheets as necessary)

Employer	Address	Phone	Start/End Date
Goldsboro Milling Company	PO Box 10009 Goldsboro NC 27532	919 778 3130	2/2002 - present

VI. Provide a copy of related school transcripts, degrees, certifications, etc.

I certify that the information provided above is true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. In the event confirmation is needed in connection with my qualifications, I authorize employers, clients, educational institutions, associations, registration and licensing boards to furnish whatever detail is available concerning my qualifications.



Applicant's Signature

8/1/2012

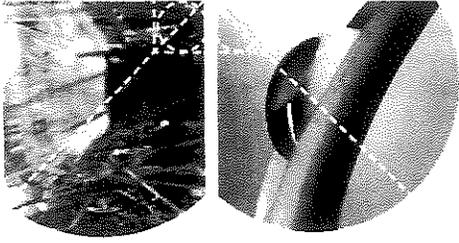
Date

Please mail completed application to: Division of Soil and Water Conservation
943 Washington Square Mall
Washington, NC 27889

Select Certified™

IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

Experienced professionals. Efficient solutions.



IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION

Certifies that on

June 21, 2012

Jim Lynch

Has earned the designation of

Certified Irrigation Designer - Sprinkler

Certification ID # 91785

Michael Noffle, CAIS, CID
Chair, Certification Board

After December 31, 2012 this certificate is valid only when accompanied by a current renewal card.

Jim Lynch

From: Garry Grabow <glgrabow@ncsu.edu>
Sent: Monday, March 05, 2012 9:40 AM
To: undisclosed-recipients
Subject: Wettable acres exam

Dear wettable acres class participant,

This e-mail is to inform you that you passed your wettable/effective irrigated acreage exam. Congratulations! I will forward you name and contact information to the Division of Soil and Water Conservation.

If you wish to know your score or see your exam, please let me know. I can provide your score via e-mail (and some general feedback), but to look at your exam, you'll have to make arrangements to come in as I can't let the exams out.

Best Regards,
Garry

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Garry Grabow, PhD, PE
Associate Professor and Dept. Extension Leader Biological and Agricultural Engineering NC State University Raleigh, NC
27695 ph. 919.513,7348 Fax 919.515.6772 <http://www.bae.ncsu.edu/people/faculty/glgrabow/>



SWCC Job Approval Authority Recommendations

August 14, 2012

The following individuals have submitted requests to obtain Commission Job Approval Authority for the respective categories.

1. Pond Site Assessment
Jerry Hall – Moore Soil and Water Conservation District
2. Sediment Removal Planning and Certification
Anthony Hester – Beaufort Soil and Water Conservation District
Jennifer Brooks – Durham Soil and Water Conservation District
Scott Kiser – Edgecombe Soil and Water Conservation
Warren Daniel – Granville Soil and Water Conservation District
Greg Hughes – Hertford Soil and Water Conservation District
Ken Morris – Nash Soil and Water Conservation District
Mike Bennett – Northampton Soil and Water Conservation District
Jerry Hall – Moore Soil and Water Conservation District
Amanda Clifton – Sampson Soil and Water Conservation District
Melanie Harris – Sampson Soil and Water Conservation District
Gavin Thompson – Sampson Soil and Water Conservation District
3. Cisterns of 3,000 gallons capacity or less
Scott Melvin – DSWC Technical Services
4. Grassed Swale (CCAP)
Scott Melvin – DSWC Technical Services
5. Backyard Rain Garden (treats < 2,500 sq ft impervious surface)
Scott Melvin – DSWC Technical Services
6. Backyard Wetland (treats < 2,500 sq ft impervious surface)
Scott Melvin – DSWC Technical Services

All employees have successfully completed the requirements and have acquired confirmation of demonstrated technical proficiency from a Division engineer; therefore I recommend that these job approval authority requests be approved.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL WATER RESOURCES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (AgWRAP)
DRAFT Fiscal Year 2013 Detailed Implementation Plan
August 2012

Background

The North Carolina Agricultural Water Resources Assistance Program was authorized through Session Law 2011-145, and became effective on July 1, 2011. This program, herein referred to as AgWRAP, was established to assist farmers and landowners in doing any one or more of the following:

- Identify opportunities to increase water use efficiency, availability and storage;
- Implement best management practices (BMPs) to conserve and protect water resources;
- Increase water use efficiency;
- Increase water storage and availability for agricultural purposes.

AgWRAP is administered by the North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation Commission and implemented through local soil and water conservation districts. The Commission is required to meet with stakeholders annually to gather input on AgWRAP's development and administration. This year the AgWRAP Review Committee was created, and numerous agencies, organizations, and partners that participate in this committee met regularly to develop recommendations for Commission consideration for this program. AgWRAP was allocated \$1,000,000 in FY2012 and \$500,000 in FY2013 in non-recurring state appropriations, of which up to 15% of funds can be used by the Division of Soil and Water Conservation and districts to provide technical and engineering assistance, and to administer the program. The same cost list for program conservation practices will be used for both PY2012 and PY2013.

Fiscal Year 2013 Allocation Strategy

The Commission will use all FY2013 funding for a competitive state application process for building new agricultural water supply ponds: \$425,000 (100% of available BMP funding, 85% of available funding) Funding for the state allocation is only available for the agricultural water supply pond BMP.

Program Guidelines

AgWRAP will be implemented using a pilot approach for this second year, and rule drafting will begin this year based on program implementation experience.

The agricultural water definition, from Protecting Agriculture Water Resources in North Carolina Strategic Plan (February 2011) will be used to determine eligibility for AgWRAP.

Agricultural water is considered to be any water on farms, from surface or subsurface sources, that is used in the production, maintenance, protection or on-farm preparation or treatment of agriculture commodities or products as necessary to grow and/or prepare them for on-farm use or transfer into any form of trade as is normally done with agricultural plant or animal commerce. This expressly includes any on-farm cleaning or processing to make the agricultural product ready for sale or other transfer to any consumer in a usable form. It does not include water used in the manufacture or extended processing of plants or animals or their products when the processor is not the grower or producer and/or is beyond the first handler of the farm product.

All eligible operations must have been in existence for more than one year, and expansions to existing operations are eligible for the program.

The percent cost share for all BMPs is 75%. Limited resource and beginning farmers and farmers enrolled in Enhanced Voluntary Agriculture Districts are eligible to receive 90% cost share. The contract maintenance period of the majority of practices is 10 years.

Soil and water conservation districts can adopt additional guidelines for the program as they implement AgWRAP locally.

Fiscal Year 2013 Annual Goals

- I. Conduct a competitive state allocation for new agricultural water supply/reuse ponds
 - a. Fund a minimum of one pond per geographic area: Coastal Plain, Piedmont, Mountains
 - b. Fund a minimum of 25 ponds with this year's appropriated funding.
 - c. Distribute funding for ponds among the following agricultural sectors identified in the Protecting Agriculture Water Resources in North Carolina Strategic Plan (February 2011): aquaculture, field crops, forestry, fruit and vegetable, green industry, livestock and poultry (and forages and drinking water for same).

- II. Implement Job Approval Authority Process for AgWRAP BMPs
 - a. Expand job approval categories for investigations and evaluations.
 - b. Provide training for district employees to earn job approval.
 - c. Maintain the job approval database.

- III. Conduct training for districts
 - a. Continue to train districts on the program.
 - b. Provide training and support on the North Carolina Water Needs Assessment Tool.
 - c. Maintain the AgWRAP website (<http://www.ncagr.gov/swc/agwrap.htm>) with all relevant information.

Best Management Practices

(1) Agricultural water supply/reuse pond: Constructing agricultural ponds for water supply for irrigation or livestock watering. Benefits may include water supply, erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields. The minimum life expectancy is 10 years.

(2) Agricultural pond sediment removal: Remove sediment from existing agricultural ponds to increase water storage capacity. Benefits may include water supply, erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields. The minimum life expectancy is 1 year. Cooperators are ineligible to reapply for assistance for this practice for a period of 10 years; unless the sedimentation is occurring due to no fault of the cooperator.

(3) Agricultural pond repair/retrofit: Repair or retrofit of existing agricultural pond systems. Benefits may include water supply, erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields. The minimum life expectancy is 10 years.

(4) Conservation Irrigation Conversion: Modifies an existing overhead spray irrigation system to increase the efficiency and uniformity of irrigation water application. The minimum life expectancy is 10 years.

(5) Micro-irrigation System: An environmentally safe system for the conveyance and distribution of water, chemicals and fertilizer to agricultural fields for crop production. A micro-irrigation system is for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface: as drops, tiny streams or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth. The minimum life expectancy is 10 years.

(6) Well: Constructing a drilled, driven or dug well to supply water from an underground source. The minimum life expectancy is 10 years.

AgWRAP allocation of unencumbered and canceled PY2012 funds

To date, \$97,295 is available from unencumbered and canceled PY2012 AgWRAP contracts for funding additional BMPs. This number is likely to increase as additional contracts are completed or cancelled. Due to the large district demand, and limited amount of funding available, there is not enough funding to complete a district allocation. Below are three potential methods for allocation of the available funding for consideration:

1. Provide supplements to PY2012 contracts. For example, a landowner entered an agreement to build a new well. Due to the limited funding at the district level, their 2012 contract is only for 40% cost share. Using this approach, the district could submit a supplement with their PY2012 request for payment to increase the cost of the contract to the 75% cost share rate. Funds would be distributed as requests for payment are received, and would provide incentive for landowners to install practices quickly.
2. Increase the statewide allocation for PY2013 for new agricultural water supply/reuse ponds. It should be noted that this approach may exceed the capacity of the Division's engineering and technical assistance.
3. Provide funding for another statewide allocation approach for PY2013 for other AgWRAP practice(s).

Agricultural Water Collection System

Definition/Purpose

Construct an agricultural water collection system for water reuse or irrigation to improve water quality. These systems may include construction of new ponds, utilizing existing ponds, water storage tanks and pumps in order to intercept sediment, nutrients, manage chlorophyll a. These systems may have the added benefit of reducing the demand on the water supply, and decreasing withdrawal from aquifers but these benefits shall not be the justification for this practice.

Policies

1. The system shall be for agricultural use.
2. The system must be certified by a professional engineer or an individual with appropriate job approval authority.
3. The Preliminary Site Assessment Tool for new ponds must be completed. The pond(s) must be designed to the references below based on its hazard classification:
 - a. Low Hazard Classification – All designs must meet either NRCS Standard 378 (Pond) or the NC Dam Safety Law (15A NCAC 02K .0100) regardless of if they fall under the Dam Safety Permitting Requirements. The design components may not be mixed within the two standards.
 - b. Intermediate Hazard Classification – All designs must meet the NC Dam Safety Law (15A NCAC 02K .0100) regardless of if they fall under the Dam Safety Permitting Requirements.
 - c. High Hazard Classification – All designs must meet NC Dam Safety Law (15A NCAC 02K .0100)
4. Items for reimbursement under the maximum cost share allowed includes new pond construction, pond repair, water storage tanks and needed pumps to recycle the water throughout the system. If multiple pumps are needed, a portable pump should be used. If a portable pump is not used, a written justification is required and may determine if more than one pump can be approved for cost share.
5. Irrigation equipment is not eligible for this practice.
- 6.
7. Operation and Maintenance Plan is required.
8. Cooperators are responsible for obtaining and complying with all required permits.
9. Minimum life of BMP is 10 years.
10. If the system is no longer used for the purpose of the practice during the maintenance period, the cost share contract shall be considered out of compliance.

11. The District shall inspect the site annually during the maintenance period.

Specifications

North Carolina NRCS Technical Guide, Section IV, Code 313 (Waste Storage Facility), Code #378 (Pond), Code #402. (Dam), NRCS Fact Sheet: Preliminary Site Assessment for New Ponds.

**AGRICULTURE COST SHARE PROGRAM
DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (DIP)
PROGRAM YEAR 2013***

(REVISED August 2012)

Definition of Practices

- (1) Abandoned tree removal means to remove Christmas and/or apple tree fields for integrated pest management and for reducing sedimentation. An abandoned tree field can be of any size or age trees where standard management practices (e.g., maintaining groundcover, insect and disease control, fertilizer applications and annual shearing practices) for the production of the trees are discontinued or abandoned. The field must have been abandoned for at least 5 years. Abandonment leads to adverse soil erosion formations such as gullies and to production of disease inoculums and increased pest population. Conversion to grass, hardwoods, or white pine on abandoned fields further protects soil loss by preventing runoff on steep slopes due to a better groundcover thereby providing additional water quality protection. Benefits include water quality protection, prevention of soil erosion, and wildlife habitat establishment.
- (2) An abandoned well closure is the sealing and permanent closure of a supply well no longer in use. This practice serves to prevent entry of contaminated surface water, animals, debris, or other foreign substances into the well. It also serves to eliminate the physical hazards of an open hole to people, animals, and farm machinery. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$1,500 per well at 75% cost share and \$1,800 per well at 90%.
- (3) An agrichemical containment and mixing facility means a system of components that provide containment and a barrier to the movement of agrichemicals. The purpose of the system is to provide secondary containment to prevent degradation of surface water, groundwater, and soil from unintentional release of pesticides or fertilizers. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$16,500 per facility at 75% cost share and \$19,800 per facility at 90%.
- (4) An agrichemical handling facility means a permanent structure that provides an environmentally safe means of mixing agrichemicals and filling tanks with agrichemicals for application and storage to improve water quality. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$27,500 per facility at 75% cost share and \$33,000 per facility at 90%.
- (5) Agricultural pond restoration/repair means to restore or repair existing failing agricultural pond systems. Benefits may include erosion control, flood control, and sediment and nutrient reductions from farm fields for better water quality. This practice is only applicable to low hazard classification ponds. For restoration projects involving dam, spillway, or overflow pipe upgrades, cost share is limited to \$15,000 per pond at 75% cost share and \$18,000 per pond at 90%. For restoration projects involving removal of accumulated sediment only, total charge to NCACSP is restricted to a total of \$3,000 per pond at 75% cost share and \$3,600 per pond at 90%.

- (6) Agricultural road repair/stabilization means repair or stabilization of existing access roads utilized for agricultural operations, including roads to existing crop fields, pastures, and barns.

Agricultural temporary water collection pond means to construct an agricultural water collection system for water reuse or irrigation to improve water quality. These systems may include construction of new ponds, utilizing existing ponds, water storage tanks and pumps in order to intercept sediment, nutrients, manage chlorophyll a. These systems may have the added benefit of reducing the demand on the water supply, and decreasing withdrawal from aquifers but these benefits shall not be the justification for this practice.

- (7) Chemigation or fertigation backflow prevention is a combination of devices (valves, gauges, injectors, drains, etc.) to safeguard water sources from contamination by fertilizers used during the irrigation of agricultural crops. The practice is intended to modify or improve fertilizer injection systems with components necessary to prevent backflow or siphoning of contaminants into the water supply thereby improving and protecting the state's waters.
- (8) A conservation cover practice means to establish and maintain a conservation cover of grass, legumes, or other approved plantings on fields previously with no groundcover established, to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality. Other benefits may include reduced offsite sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Eligible land includes that planted to Christmas Trees, orchards, ornamentals, vineyards and other cropland needing protective cover.
- (9) A three-year conservation tillage system means any tillage and planting system in which at least (60) sixty percent of the soil surface is covered by plant residue for the same fields for three consecutive years to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduction of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. This incentive is broken down into two categories depending on the crop(s) to be grown:
- (a) Grain crops and cotton
 - (b) Vegetables, Tobacco, Peanuts, and Sweet Corn

Cost share for each category of this practice is limited to \$15,000 per cooperator in a lifetime.

- (10) A cover crop means a crop of grasses, legumes, or small grain grown primarily for seasonal protection, erosion control and soil improvement. It usually is grown for one year or less. The major purpose is water and wind erosion control, to cycle plant nutrients, add organic matter to the soil, improve infiltration, aeration and tilth, improve soil quality, reduce soil crusting, and sequester carbon. Benefits may include reduction of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Cost share for this incentive practice is limited to \$15,000 per cooperator in a lifetime.
- (11) A critical area planting means an area of highly erodible land that cannot be stabilized by ordinary conservation treatment on which permanent perennial vegetative cover is established and protected to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.

- (12) A cropland conversion practice means to establish and maintain a conservation cover of grasses, trees, or wildlife plantings on fields previously used for crop production to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (13) Crop residue management means maintaining cover on sixty (60) percent of the soil surface at planting to protect water quality. Crop residue management also provides seasonal soil protection from wind and rain erosion, adds organic matter to the soil, conserves soil moisture, and improves infiltration, aeration and tilth. Benefits may include reduction in soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved sediment-attached substances. Cost share for this incentive practice is limited to \$15,000 per cooperator in a lifetime.
- (14) A diversion means a channel constructed across a slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side to control drainage by diverting excess water from an area to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (15) A field border means a strip of perennial vegetation established at the edge of the field that provides a stabilized outlet for row water to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (16) A filter strip means an area of permanent perennial vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and waste water to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (17) A grade stabilization structure means a structure (earth embankment, mechanical spillway, detention-type, etc.) used to control the grade and head cutting in natural or artificial channels to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (18) A grassed waterway means a natural or constructed channel that is shaped or graded to required dimensions and established in suitable vegetation for the stable conveyance of runoff to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (19) A heavy use area protection means an area used frequently and intensively by animals, which must be stabilized by surfacing with suitable materials to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (20) A land smoothing practice means reshaping the surface of agricultural land to planned grades for the purpose of improving water quality. Improvements to water quality include:
 - (a) Reduction in nutrient loss.
 - (b) Reduction in concentrated flow of water from an agricultural field.
 - (c) Improved infiltration.

- (21) A livestock exclusion system means a system of permanent fencing (board or barbed, high tensile or electric wire) installed to exclude livestock from streams and critical areas not intended for grazing to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (22) A livestock feeding area is a sized concrete pad where feeders are located, surrounded by a heavy use area. The livestock feeding area is designed for the purpose of improving the lifespan of the heavy use area and to reduce the runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. The practice is to be used to address water quality concerns where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams and where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) and where other stream protection measures are insufficient to protect water quality. Cost share for the concrete pad for this practice is limited to \$4,200 at 75% cost share and \$5,040 at 90%.
- (23) A long term no-till practice means planting all crops for five consecutive years with at least eighty (80) percent plant residue from preceding crops to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Cost share for this incentive or this incentive combined with 3-year conservation tillage for grain and cotton is limited to \$25,000 per cooperators in a lifetime.
- (24) A micro-irrigation system means an environmentally safe system for the conveyance and distribution of water, chemicals, and fertilizer to agricultural fields for crop production. A micro-irrigation system is for frequent application of small quantities of water on or below the soil surface as drops, tiny streams, or miniature spray through emitters or applicators placed along a water delivery line. This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to support one or more of the following purposes:
- (a) To efficiently and uniformly apply irrigation water and maintain soil moisture for plant growth.
 - (b) To efficiently and uniformly apply plant nutrients in a manner that protects water quality.
 - (c) To prevent contamination of ground and surface water by efficiently and uniformly applying chemicals and fertilizers.
 - (d) To establish desired vegetation.

Cost share for this practice will be based on actual cost with receipts required not to exceed \$25,000 charge to the NCACSP at 75% cost share and \$30,000 at 90%, including the cost of backflow prevention.

- (25) A nutrient management means a definitive plan to manage the amount, form, placement, and timing of applications of nutrients to minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater and improve water quality.
- (26) A nutrient scavenger crop is a crop of small grain grown primarily as a seasonal nutrient scavenger. The purpose is to scavenge and cycle plant nutrients. The nutrient scavenger crop also adds organic matter to the soil, improves infiltration, aeration and tilth, improves soil quality, reduces soil crusting, provides residue for conservation tillage,

and sequesters carbon. Benefits may include reduction of soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Cost share for this incentive practice is limited to \$25,000 per cooperator in a lifetime.

- (27) A pastureland conversion practice means establishing trees or perennial wildlife plantings on excessively eroding land with a visible sediment delivery problem to the waters of the state used for pasture that is too steep to mow or maintain with conventional equipment to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and sedimentation.
- (28) A pasture renovation practice means to establish and maintain a conservation cover of grass, where existing pasture vegetation is inadequate. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (29) A portable agrichemical mixing station means a portable device to be used in the field to prevent the unintentional release of agrichemicals to the environment during mixing and transferring of agrichemicals. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$3,500 per station at 75% cost share and \$4,200 at 90%. Cost share is also limited to one station per cooperator.
- (30) Precision Agrichemical Application means using a system of components that enable reduction and greater control of fertilizer and pesticide application. This is accomplished through avoidance of excessive overlapping, unnecessary application to end/turn rows, and more precise control of application rates.
- (31) Precision nutrient management means applying nitrogen; phosphorus and lime in a site-specific manner (with specialized application equipment or multiple application events) based on the site specific recommendations for each GPS-referenced sampling point to minimize entry of nutrients to surface and groundwater and improve water quality. Cost share for this incentive is limited to \$15,000 per cooperator.
- (32) Prescribed grazing involves managing the intensity, frequency, duration, timing, and number of grazing animals on pastureland in accordance with site production limitations, rate of plant growth, physiological needs of forage plants for production and persistence, and nutritional needs of the grazing animals. The goal of this practice is to reduce accelerated soil erosion and compaction, to improve or maintain riparian and watershed function, to maintain surface and/or subsurface water quality and quantity, to improve nutrient distribution, and to improve or maintain desired species composition and vigor of plant communities. Productive pastures maintain wildlife habitat and permeable green space. Cost share for this incentive is limited to \$15,000 per cooperator.
- (33) A riparian buffer means a permanent, long-lived vegetative cover (grass, shrubs, trees, or a combination of vegetation types) established adjacent to and up-gradient from watercourses or water bodies to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion and nutrient delivery, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate and sediment-attached substances.
- (34) A rock-lined outlet means a waterway having an erosion-resistant lining of concrete, stone or other permanent material where an unlined or grassed waterway would be

inadequate to improve water quality. Benefits may include safe disposal of runoff, reduced erosion and sedimentation.

- (35) A rooftop runoff management system means a system of collection and stabilization practices (dripline stabilization, guttering, collection boxes, etc.) to prevent rainfall runoff from agricultural rooftops from causing erosion where vegetative practices are insufficient to address erosion concerns and protect water quality.
- (36) A sediment control basin means a basin constructed to trap and store waterborne sediment where physical conditions or land ownership preclude treatment of a sediment source by the installation of other erosion control measures to improve water quality.
- (37) A sod-based rotation practice means an adapted sequence of crops, grasses and legumes or a mixture thereof established and maintained for a definite number of years as part of a conservation cropping system which is designed to provide adequate organic residue for maintenance or improvement of soil tilth to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. Cost share for this incentive practice is limited to \$25,000 per cooperator in a lifetime.
- (38) A stock trail or walkway means to provide a stable area used frequently and intensively for livestock movement by surfacing with suitable material to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved, particulate, and sediment-attached substances.
- (39) A stream protection system means a planned system for protecting streams and stream banks that eliminates the need for livestock to be in streams by providing an alternative-watering source for livestock to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination, and pollution from dissolved, particulate and sediment-attached substances. System components may include:
 - (a) A spring development means improving springs and seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping or providing collection and storage facilities.
 - (b) A stream crossing means a trail constructed across a stream to allow livestock to cross without disturbing the bottom or causing soil erosion on the banks.
 - (c) A trough or tank means devices installed to provide drinking water for livestock at a stabilized location.
 - (d) A well means constructing a drilled, driven or dug well to supply water from an underground source.
 - (e) A windmill means erecting or constructing a mill operated by the wind's rotation of large vanes and is used as a source of power for pumping water.
- (40) Streambank and shoreline protection means the use of vegetation to stabilize and protect banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion. This practice should be used to prevent the loss of land or damage to utilities, roads, buildings, or other facilities adjacent to the banks, to maintain the capacity of the channel, to control channel meander that would adversely affect downstream facilities, to reduce sediment load causing downstream damages and pollution, or to improve the stream for recreation or fish and wildlife habitat.

- (41) A stream restoration system means the use of bioengineering practices, native material revetments, channel stability structures, and/or the restoration or management of riparian corridors in order to protect upland BMPs, restore the natural function of the stream corridor and improve water quality by reducing sedimentation to streams from streambank. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$50,000 per cooperator per year at 75% cost share and to \$60,000 per year at 90%.
- (42) A stripcropping practice means to grow crops and sod in a systematic arrangement of alternating strips or bands on the contour to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances. The crops are arranged so that a strip of grass or close-growing crop is alternated with a strip of clean-tilled crop, fallow, or no-till crop, or a strip of grass is alternated with a close-growing crop.
- (43) A terrace means an earth embankment, a channel, or a combination ridge and channel constructed across the slope to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation and pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (44) A waste management system means a planned system in which all necessary components are installed for managing liquid and solid waste to prevent or minimize degradation of soil and ground and surface water resources. System components may include:
- (A) A closure of waste impoundment means the safe removal of existing waste and waste water and the application of this waste on land in an environmentally safe manner. This practice is only applicable to waste storage ponds and lagoons. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$75,000 per cooperator at 75% cost share and \$90,000 at 90% cost share.
 - (B) A concentrated nutrient source management system is a system of vegetative and structural measures used to manage the collection, storage, and/or treatment of areas where agricultural products may cause an area of concentrated nutrients.
 - (C) A constructed wetland for land application practice means an artificial wetland area into which liquid animal waste from a waste storage pond or lagoon is dispersed over time to lower the nutrient content of the liquid animal waste.
 - (D) A drystack means a fabricated structure for temporary storage of animal waste. Cost share for drystacks for poultry and non-.0200 animal operations are limited to \$33,000 per structure at 75% cost share and \$39,600 at 90%.
 - (E) The feeding/waste storage structure is designed for the purpose of improving the collection/storage of animal waste and to reduce runoff of nutrients and fecal coliform to adjacent water bodies. The practice is intended to be used where livestock feeding areas are in close proximity to streams and where relocation or rotation of feeding areas is infeasible due to physical limitations (e.g., slope) and where other stream protection measures are insufficient to address water quality

concerns. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$27,500 per structure at 75% cost share and \$33,000 per structure at 90%.

- (F) An insect control system means a practice or combination of practices (planting windbreaks, pre-charging structures, incorporation of waste into soil, etc.) which manages or controls insects from confined animal operations, waste treatment and storage structures, and waste applied to agricultural land.
- (G) Lagoon biosolids removal means removing accumulated biosolids from active lagoons to restore required treatment volume at on-going operations. The biosolids will be properly utilized on offsite farmland or processed to a value-added product, including energy production, to reduce nutrient impacts. Lagoon Biosolids Removal Incentive payments shall be limited to \$15,000 in a lifetime.
- (H) A livestock mortality management system is a facility for managing livestock mortalities such as to minimize water quality impacts or to produce a material that can be recycled as a soil amendment and fertilizer substitute. Cost shareable mortality management system components include: composter, rotary drum composter, forced aeration static pile composter, mortality freezer, mortality incinerator, and mortality gasification system.
- (I) A manure composting facility is a facility for the biological treatment, stabilization and environmentally safe storage of organic waste material (such as manure from poultry and livestock) to minimize water quality impacts and to produce a material that can be recycled as a soil amendment and fertilizer substitute.
- (J) Manure/litter transportation means transporting dry litter and dry manure from livestock and poultry farms that lack sufficient land to effectively utilize the animal-derived nutrients. The litter/manure will be properly utilized on alternative land or processed to a value-added product, including energy production, to reduce nutrient impacts. Manure/Litter Transportation Incentive payments shall be limited to 3-years per applicant and \$15,000 in a lifetime.
- (K) An odor control management system means a practice or combination of practices (planting windbreaks, pre-charging structures, incorporation of waste into soil, etc.) which manages or controls odors from confined animal operations, waste treatment and storage structures and waste applied to agricultural land.
- (L) A retrofit of on-going animal operations means modification of structures to increase storage or to correct design flaws to meet current standards. This practice may also be used to close waste impoundments on on-going operations, including the safe removal of existing waste and waste water and the application of this waste on land in an environmentally safe manner. .
- (M) A solids separation from tank-based aquaculture production means a facility for the removal, storage and dewatering of solid waste from the effluent of intensive tank-based aquaculture production systems. The system is used to capture organic solids from the effluent stream of intensive fish production systems that would otherwise flow to effluent ponds for storage and further treatment. This waste comes from uneaten feed and feces generated by fish while being fed within a tank-or raceway based fish farm.

- (N) A storm water management system means a system of collection and diversion practices (guttering, collection boxes, diversions, etc.) to prevent unpolluted storm water from flowing across concentrated waste areas on animal operations.
- (O) A waste application system means an environmentally safe system (such as solid set, dry hydrant, mobile irrigation equipment, etc.) for the conveyance and distribution of animal wastes from waste treatment and storage structures to agricultural fields as part of an irrigation and waste utilization plan. Cost share for this practice is limited to \$35,000 per cooperator in a lifetime at 75% cost share and \$42,000 in a lifetime at 90%.
- (P) A waste storage pond means an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for temporary storage of animal waste, waste water and polluted runoff.
- (Q) A waste treatment lagoon means an impoundment made by excavation or earthfill for biological treatment and storage of animal waste.
- (45) A water control structure means a permanent structure placed in a farm canal, ditch, or subsurface drainage conduit (drain tile or tube), which provides control of the stage or discharge of surface and/or subsurface drainage. The management mechanism of the structure may be flashboards, gates, valves, risers, or pipes. The primary purpose of the water control structure is to improve water quality by elevating the water table and reducing drainage outflow. A secondary purpose is to restore hydrology in riparian buffers to the extent practical. Elevating the water table promotes denitrification and lower nitrate levels in drainage water from cropping systems and minimizes the effects of short-circuiting of drainage systems passing through riparian buffers. Other benefits may include reduced pollution from other dissolved and sediment-attached substances, reduced downstream sedimentation and reduced stormwater surges of fresh water into estuarine area.
- This practice is not intended to be used to control water inflow from tidal influence (i.e., no tide gates).
- (46) A wetland restoration system means a system of practices designed to restore the natural hydrology of an area that had been drained and cropped.

*To be used in conjunction with the most recent version of the APA Rules for the North Carolina Agriculture Cost Share Program for Nonpoint Source Pollution Control and the NC-ACSP Manual.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ELIGIBLE FOR COST SHARE PAYMENTS

- (1) Best Management Practices eligible for cost sharing include the practices listed in Table 1 and any approved District BMPs. District BMPs shall be reviewed by the Division for technical merit in achieving the goals of this program. Upon approval by the Division, the District BMPs will be eligible to receive cost share funding.

Table 1

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Minimum Life Expectancy (years)</u>
Abandoned Tree Removal	10
Abandoned Well Closure	1
Agrichemical Containment and Mixing Facility	10
Agrichemical Handling Facility	10
Agricultural Pond Restoration/Repair	10
Agricultural Road Repair/Stabilization	10
Agricultural Water Collection System	10
Backflow Prevention System	
Chemigation	10
Fertigation	10
Conservation Cover	6
3-Year Conservation Tillage System	3
Cover Crops	1
Critical Area Planting	10
Cropland Conversion	10
Crop Residue Management	1
Diversion	10
Field Border	10
Filter Strip	10
Grade Stabilization Structure	10
Grassed Waterway	10
Heavy Use Area Protection	10
Land Smoothing	5
Livestock Exclusion	10
Livestock Feeding Area	10
Long Term No-Till	5
Micro-Irrigation System	10
Nutrient Management	3
Nutrient Scavenger Cover Crop	1
Pasture Renovation	10
Pastureland Conversion	10
Portable Agrichemical Mixing Station	5
Precision Agrichemical Application	5
Precision Nutrient Management	3
Prescribed Grazing	3

Riparian Buffer	10
Rock-lined Waterway or Outlet	10
Rooftop Runoff Management System	10
Sediment Control Basin	10
Sod-based Rotation	4 or 5
Stock Trail and Walkway	10
Stream Protection System	
Spring Development	10
Stream Crossing	10
Trough or Tank	10
Well	10
Windmills	10
Streambank and Shoreline Protection	10
Stream Restoration	10
Stripcropping	5
Terrace	10
Waste Management System	
Closure of Abandoned Waste Impoundment	10
Concentrated Nutrient Source Management System	10
Constructed Wetland for Land Application	10
Drystack	10
Feeding/Waste Storage Structure	10
Insect Control System	5
Lagoon Biosolids Removal Incentive	1
Livestock Mortality Management System	
Incinerator	5
Others Systems	10
Manure Composting Facility	10
Manure/Litter Transportation Incentive	1
Odor Management System	1 to 10
Retrofit of On-going Animal Operations	10
Solids Separation from Tank-Based Aquaculture	
Production	10
Storm Water Management System	10
Waste Application System	10
Waste Storage Pond	10
Waste Treatment Lagoon	10
Water Control Structure	10
Wetlands Restoration System	10

- (2) The minimum life expectancy of the BMPs shall be that listed in Table 1. Practices designated by a District shall meet the life expectancy requirement established by the Division for that District BMP.
- (3) The list of BMPs eligible for cost sharing may be revised by the Commission as deemed appropriate in order to meet program purpose and goals.

**NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE COST SHARE PROGRAM
SPOT CHECK REPORT SUMMARY PY2012**

DISTRICTS	Total # CPOs	VISITS	PERCENT VISITED	IN COMPLIANCE	OUT OF COMPLIANCE	MAINTENANCE NEEDED	PARTICIPATING SUPERVISORS	Total Number Results
ALAMANCE	314	18	5.7%	17	0	1		18
ALEXANDER	76	17	22.4%	10	2	5	1	17
ALLEGHANY	112	8	7.1%	6	1	1	5	8
ANSON (BROWN CREEK)	60	19	31.7%	17	0	1	2	18
ASHE (NEW RIVER)	111	6	5.4%	6	0	0	4	6
AVERY	103	7	6.8%	7	0	0	5	7
BEAUFORT	35	5	14.3%	3	1		5	4
BERTIE	154	9	5.8%	7	0	2	1	9
BLADEN	95	15	15.8%	15	0	0	1	15
BRUNSWICK	55	3	5.5%	3	0	0	3	3
BUNCOMBE	109	5	4.6%	5	0	0	2	5
BURKE	82	6	7.3%	6	0	0	2	6
CABARRUS	69	9	13.0%	9			3	9
CALDWELL	84	14	16.7%	14	0	0	2	14
CAMDEN (ALBEMARLE)	15	6	40.0%	6	0	0	4	6
CARTERET	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0	2	1
CASWELL	338	18	5.3%	18	0	0	1	18
CATAWBA	38	5	13.2%	5	0	0	3	5
CHATHAM	123	25	20.3%	25	0	0	5	25
CHEROKEE	165	9	5.5%	7	1	1	3	9
CHOWAN (ALBEMARLE)	65	5	7.7%	5	0	0	3	5
CLAY	90	4	4.4%	4	0	0	4	4
CLEVELAND	62	6	9.7%	6	0	0	4	6
COLUMBUS	139	9	6.5%	9	0	0	2	9
CRAVEN	52	4	7.7%	3	0	1	1	4
CUMBERLAND	72	8	11.1%	8	0	0	2	8
CURRITUCK (ALBEMARLE)	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0	5	1
DAVIDSON	80	18	22.5%	18	0	0	2	18
DAVIE	66	17	25.8%	17	0	0	2	17
DUPLIN	160	15	9.4%	15	0	0	1	15
DURHAM	52	5	9.6%	5	0	0	2	5
EDGECOMBE	224	14	6.3%	14	0	0	4	14
FORSYTH	83	4	4.8%	3	1	0	4	4
FRANKLIN	154	8	5.2%	8	0	1	2	9
GASTON	54	3	5.6%	2	0	1	3	3
GATES	126	10	7.9%	9	0	1	3	10
GRAHAM	32	4	12.5%	4	0	0	2	4
GRANVILLE	243	12	4.9%	12	0	0	2	12
GREENE	91	8	8.8%	8	0	0	2	8
GUILFORD	153	22	14.4%	20	0	2	4	22
HALIFAX (FISHING CREEK)	74	5	6.8%	4	1	0	2	5
HARNETT	203	24	11.8%	21	0	0	1	21
HAYWOOD	114	16	14.0%	16	0	0	2	16
HENDERSON	122	10	8.2%	8	0	2	1	10
HERTFORD	120	7	5.8%	7	0	0	1	7
HOKE	71	8	11.3%	8	0	0	2	8
HYDE	68	5	7.4%	5	0	0	4	5
IREDELL	65	3	4.6%	2	0	1	2	3
JACKSON	54	5	9.3%	5	0	0	2	5
JOHNSTON	215	17	7.9%	16	1	0	5	17
JONES	63	12	19.0%	12	0	0	1	12
LEE	110	9	8.2%	9	0	0	1	9
LENOIR	193	17	8.8%	15	0	2	3	17
LINCOLN	105	8	7.6%	7	1	0	1	8
MACON	62	3	4.8%	3	0	0	1	3

**NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE COST SHARE PROGRAM
SPOT CHECK REPORT SUMMARY PY2012**

DISTRICTS	Total # CPOs	VISITS	PERCENT VISITED	IN COMPLIANCE	OUT OF COMPLIANCE	MAINTENANCE NEEDED	PARTICIPATING SUPERVISORS	Total Number Results
MADISON	98	5	5.1%	5	0	0	2	5
MARTIN	138	9	6.5%	7	0	2	4	9
MCDOWELL	23	5	21.7%	5	0	0	1	5
MECKLENBURG	6	2	33.3%	2	0	0	1	2
MITCHELL	129	14	10.9%	14	0	0	1	14
MONTGOMERY	60	16	26.7%	16	0	0	2	16
MOORE	77	26	33.8%	26	0	0	3	26
NASH	122	6	4.9%	6	0	0	3	6
NEW HANOVER	4	1	25.0%	1	0	0	2	1
NORTHAMPTON	303	18	5.9%	18	0	0	2	18
ONSLow	73	4	5.5%	4	0	0	3	4
ORANGE	152	17	11.2%	17	0	0	1	17
PAMLICO	36	3	8.3%	3	0	0	1	3
PASQUOTANK (ALBEMARLE)	29	4	13.8%	4	0	0	3	4
PENDER	110	6	5.5%	6	0	0	3	6
PERQUIMANS (ALBEMARLE)	34	6	17.6%	6	0	0	3	6
PERSON	194	10	5.2%	9	0	1	2	10
PITT	340	28	8.2%	27	1	0	3	28
POLK	44	4	9.1%	4	0	0	2	4
RANDOLPH	79	16	20.3%	16	0	0	5	16
RICHMOND	56	15	26.8%	12	0	3	0	15
ROBESON	123	6	4.9%	6	0	0	1	6
ROCKINGHAM	130	7	5.4%	7	0	0	3	7
ROWAN	93	8	8.6%	8	0	0	1	8
RUTHERFORD	190	11	5.8%	10	0	1	3	11
SAMPSON	184	21	11.4%	20	0	1	2	21
SCOTLAND	40	4	10.0%	4	0	0	1	4
STANLY	106	8	7.5%	8	0	0	1	8
STOKES	146	11	7.5%	9	1	1	4	11
SURRY	210	16	7.6%	16	0	0	3	16
SWAIN	31	2	6.5%	2	0	0	3	2
TRANSYLVANIA	65	6	9.2%	6	0	0	1	6
TYRRELL	27	2	7.4%	2	0	0	1	2
UNION	56	11	19.6%	11	0	0	1	11
VANCE	104	5	4.8%	5	0	0	2	5
WAKE	153	10	6.5%	8	1	1	4	10
WARREN	166	11	6.6%	11	0	0	1	11
WASHINGTON	77	6	7.8%	5	1	0	2	6
WATAUGA	56	9	16.1%	4	0	5	2	9
WAYNE	202	14	6.9%	14	0	0	2	14
WILKES	87	29	33.3%	28	0	0	3	28
WILSON	126	6	4.8%	6	0	0	5	6
YADKIN	147	19	12.9%	19	0	0	5	19
YANCEY	146	9	6.2%	9	0	0	2	9
								0
TOTALS	10,549	977	9.3%	922	13	37	237	972
				94.4%	1.3%	3.8%		

ATTACHMENT 8D

PY 2013 Average Cost Recommendations include:

Components	TRC Recommendations to Commission
AGRICULTURAL WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM	Actual cost not to exceed \$7,500/\$9,000
AGRICULTURAL WATER COLLECTION SYSTEM-Engineering	Actual cost not to exceed \$15,000/\$18,000
Livestock exclusion- FENCE	See box to the right
stone - gravel	\$31/ ton
VEGITATION-bag lime, seed, fertilizer	\$700/acre
VEGITATION-compost socks	\$3/ linear foot
VEGITATION-compost blanket	Actual cost not to exceed \$5000/\$6000
Water Control Structure Components	increase all by 30%

Component	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3
FENCE - perm, non-electric, incl. gates	\$ 3.24	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.62
FENCE- 3 strand perm, electric, including	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.20
FENCE- 4 strand perm, electric, including	\$ 2.68	\$ 2.40	\$ 2.40

DISTRICT	REGULAR ACSP (CS)	
	RECEIVED August 2011	PROPOSED August 2012*
ALAMANCE	\$ 58,363	\$ 23,345
ALEXANDER	\$ 62,357	\$ 24,943
ALLEGHANY	\$ 57,240	\$ 22,896
ANSON	\$ 58,511	\$ 23,404
ASHE	\$ 54,830	\$ 21,932
AVERY	\$ 51,692	\$ 20,677
BEAUFORT	\$ 54,820	\$ 21,928
BERTIE	\$ 38,245	\$ 15,298
BLADEN	\$ 53,868	\$ 21,547
BRUNSWICK	\$ 47,391	\$ 18,956
BUNCOMBE	\$ 59,787	\$ 23,915
BURKE	\$ 48,558	\$ 19,423
CABARRUS	\$ 59,054	\$ 23,622
CALDWELL	\$ 47,888	\$ 19,155
CAMDEN	\$ 39,541	\$ 15,816
CARTERET	\$ 30,040	\$ 12,016
CASWELL	\$ 49,429	\$ 19,772
CATAWBA	\$ 57,300	\$ 22,920
CHATHAM	\$ 71,821	\$ 28,728
CHEROKEE	\$ 54,643	\$ 21,857
CHOWAN	\$ 48,397	\$ 19,359
CLAY	\$ 35,264	\$ 14,106
CLEVELAND	\$ 55,801	\$ 22,320
COLUMBUS	\$ 53,789	\$ 21,516
CRAVEN	\$ 42,172	\$ 16,869
CUMBERLAND	\$ 31,582	\$ 12,633
CURRITUCK	\$ 45,000	\$ 18,000
DARE	\$ -	\$ -
DAVIDSON	\$ 55,600	\$ 22,240
DAVIE	\$ 65,468	\$ 26,187
DUPLIN	\$ 82,776	\$ 33,110
DURHAM	\$ 47,420	\$ 18,968
EDGECOMBE	\$ 43,878	\$ 17,551
FORSYTH	\$ 42,666	\$ 17,066
FRANKLIN	\$ 58,852	\$ 23,541
GASTON	\$ 56,244	\$ 22,498
GATES	\$ 31,701	\$ 12,680
GRAHAM	\$ 35,740	\$ 14,296
GRANVILLE	\$ 62,832	\$ 25,133
GREENE	\$ 53,082	\$ 21,233
GUILFORD	\$ 55,632	\$ 22,253
HALIFAX	\$ 53,708	\$ 21,483
HARNETT	\$ 49,260	\$ 19,704
HAYWOOD	\$ 48,284	\$ 19,314
HENDERSON	\$ 58,778	\$ 23,511
HERTFORD	\$ 36,124	\$ 14,450
HOKE	\$ 34,334	\$ 13,734
HYDE	\$ 44,682	\$ 17,873
IREDELL	\$ 56,339	\$ 22,536
JACKSON	\$ 45,323	\$ 18,129
JOHNSTON	\$ 62,652	\$ 25,061
JONES	\$ 54,659	\$ 21,864
LEE	\$ 53,946	\$ 21,578

LENOIR	\$	46,217	\$	18,487
LINCOLN	\$	64,975	\$	25,990
MACON	\$	39,140	\$	15,656
MADISON	\$	53,673	\$	21,469
MARTIN	\$	33,369	\$	13,348
MCDOWELL	\$	24,832	\$	9,933
MECKLENBURG	\$	26,313	\$	10,525
MITCHELL	\$	56,450	\$	22,580
MONTGOMERY	\$	45,760	\$	18,304
MOORE	\$	50,561	\$	20,224
NASH	\$	60,850	\$	24,340
NEW HANOVER	\$	20,000	\$	8,000
NORTHAMPTON	\$	42,873	\$	17,149
ONslow	\$	54,335	\$	21,734
ORANGE	\$	60,936	\$	24,374
PAMLICO	\$	55,990	\$	22,396
PASQUOTANK	\$	50,000	\$	20,000
PENDER	\$	39,504	\$	15,802
PERQUIMANS	\$	46,757	\$	18,703
PERSON	\$	51,365	\$	20,546
PITT	\$	55,560	\$	22,224
POLK	\$	39,346	\$	15,738
RANDOLPH	\$	64,639	\$	25,856
RICHMOND	\$	40,447	\$	16,179
ROBESON	\$	68,946	\$	27,578
ROCKINGHAM	\$	57,552	\$	23,021
ROWAN	\$	63,186	\$	25,274
RUTHERFORD	\$	56,173	\$	22,469
SAMPSON	\$	70,035	\$	28,014
SCOTLAND	\$	30,247	\$	12,099
STANLY	\$	64,921	\$	25,968
STOKES	\$	41,773	\$	16,709
SURRY	\$	72,476	\$	28,990
SWAIN	\$	27,412	\$	10,965
TRANSYLVANIA	\$	41,266	\$	16,506
TYRRELL	\$	51,898	\$	20,759
UNION	\$	58,348	\$	23,339
VANCE	\$	55,893	\$	22,357
WAKE	\$	55,989	\$	22,396
WARREN	\$	49,860	\$	19,944
WASHINGTON	\$	50,000	\$	20,000
WATAUGA	\$	52,750	\$	21,100
WAYNE	\$	54,873	\$	21,949
WILKES	\$	61,117	\$	24,447
WILSON	\$	42,905	\$	17,162
YADKIN	\$	60,722	\$	24,289
YANCEY	\$	48,589	\$	19,436
TOTALS	\$	5,018,186	\$	2,007,274

* PY2013 allocation based on 40% of the PY2012 initial allocation. Due to errors with the legacy database the information needed to make a full allocation based on the required parameters was not available. A full allocation will be prepared using the required data once it is available and will be presented at the September commission meeting.

ATTACHMENT 9

Revisions to PY2013 technical assistance allocations

District	Line item	PY2013 amount allocated 7/17/2012	PY2013 proposed correction 8/14/2012	Comment
Beaufort	salary/benefits (recurring)	\$ 13,695	\$9,652 (total of \$23,347)	Beaufort district requested funding for a full year with one FTE in their strategy plan. TA policy has been to allocate the amount funded the previous year. Staff did not realize that the position was not a full FTE in PY2012, so the amount in the July allocation should have been for \$23,347. According to 15A NCAC 06E .0106, priority funding shall be to ...provide support for one FTE technical position for every district. This year, the district has match for a FTE, and the position is filled. The division will generate funding to pay for this additional allocation through a NRCS technical assistance grant.
Edgecombe	operating (non-recurring)	\$ -	\$ 1,175	This position shifted from not supported into the non-recurring category, and the operating allocation was not displayed on the spreadsheet prepared for the Commission packet. The division will have enough funding to pay for this additional allocation through the correction listed below for Lenoir district.
Lenoir	operating (recurring)	\$ 2,350	\$ 1,175	This reduction is due to the reduction in staff in Lenoir. This district now has one FTE supported through TA, and each position is to receive \$1,175 in operating support this year.
Pamlico	operating (recurring)	\$ 1,763	\$ 1,175	This reduction is due to the reduction in staff in Pamlico. This district now has one FTE supported through TA, and each position is to receive \$1,175 in operating support this year.



Policies Pertaining to both ACSP and AgWRAP

August 14, 2012

The Technical Review Committee of the Agriculture Cost Share Program (ACSP) and the Agricultural Water Resources Assistance Program (AgWRAP) Review Committee of AgWRAP has met and offer the following recommendations. With Commission approval, these items would apply to both programs.

A. Job Approval Authority policy for irrigation practices:

The following persons are eligible to sign for job approval authority: District or NRCS staff with appropriate job approval authority, a NC licensed irrigation contractor, a technical specialist with irrigation designation, a person with design certification by National Irrigation Association or professional engineer.

If approved this language would be included in the policy for the following BMPs:

- Micro-irrigation (ACSP)
- Micro-irrigation (AgWRAP)
- Conservation irrigation conversion (AgWRAP)

B. Policy for reviewing irrigation designs by private entities:

A NC licensed irrigation contractor, a technical specialist with irrigation designation, or a person with design certification by National Irrigation Association are allowed to design irrigation BMPs for Commission cost share programs. Division of Soil and Water Conservation engineers will review the irrigation designs from approved private entities to ensure the design meets the required program standards and specifications for the practice prior to construction. After completing the review of the irrigation design, the division engineer will provide written documentation on whether the practice, as designed, meets the required program standards and specification to the local soil and water conservation district. The private entity who designed the system will be responsible for construction oversight and certifying the installed practice as- built to complete the cooperators request for payment.

MAILING ADDRESS

Division of Soil and Water Conservation
1614 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1614

Telephone: 919-733-2302
Fax Number: 919-733-3559

An Equal Opportunity Employer

LOCATION

Archdale Building
512 N. Salisbury Street, Suite 504
Raleigh, NC 27604

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
SPOT CHECK REPORT SUMMARY PY 2012

DISTRICTS	Total # CPOs	VISITS	PERCENT VISITED	IN COMPLIANCE	OUT OF COMPLIANCE	MAINTENANCE NEEDED	PARTICIPATING SUPERVISORS	TOTAL NUMBER RESULTS
ALAMANCE	2	1	50.0%	1	0	0	2	1
ALEXANDER	1	1	100.0%			1	1	1
ALLEGHANY	2	1	50.0%	1			2	1
ASHE (NEW RIVER)	3	1	33.3%	1			3	1
BEAUFORT	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0	5	1
BRUNSWICK	4	1	25.0%	1	0	0	2	1
BUNCOMBE	7	2	28.6%	2	0	0	2	2
BURKE	12	3	25.0%	1		2	2	3
CABARRUS	6	2	33.3%	1	1	0	3	2
CALDWELL	19	5	26.3%	4		1		5
CARTERET	12	5	41.7%	5			2	5
CATAWBA	7	2	28.6%	2			3	2
CHATHAM	15	4	26.7%	4				4
CLAY	2	1	50.0%	1	0	0	4	1
CRAVEN	2	1	50.0%			1	1	1
CURRITUCK (ALBEMARLE)	1	1	100.0%	1			4	1
DARE	7	2	28.6%	2	0	0	1	2
DAVIDSON	3	1	33.3%	1	0	0	1	1
DURHAM	32	8	25.0%	6	2	0	1	8
FORSYTH	46	12	26.1%	12			4	12
FRANKLIN	2	1	50.0%			1	2	1
GASTON	6	2	33.3%	1	0	1	2	2
GUILFORD	7	3	42.9%	3			4	3
HAYWOOD	3	1	33.3%	1			2	1
HENDERSON	4	1	25.0%	1	0	0	1	1
HERTFORD	5	5	100.0%	5			1	5
JOHNSTON	2	1	50.0%	1	0	0	2	1
JONES	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0	1	1
MADISON	2	1	50.0%	1			2	1
MECKLENBURG	4	1	25.0%	1	0	0	1	1
MITCHELL	2	1	50.0%	1	0	0	1	1
NASH	1	1	100.0%	1			2	1
NEW HANOVER	20	5	25.0%	5			2	5
ONSLow	1	1	100.0%	1			2	1
ORANGE	24	6	25.0%	6			1	6
PAMLICO	2	1	50.0%	1			1	1
PASQUOTANK (ALBEMARLE)	3	1	33.3%	1	0	0	3	1
PITT	6	3	50.0%	3			1	3
POLK	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0	2	1
RANDOLPH	8	2	25.0%	2			1	2
ROCKINGHAM	5	1	20.0%	1			1	1
RUTHERFORD	2	2	100.0%	2	0	0	1	2
STOKES	10	4	40.0%	4			4	4
SURRY	4	1	25.0%	1			3	1
TRANSYLVANIA	4	1	25.0%	1	0	0	1	1
WAKE	19	5	26.3%	5			4	5
WATAUGA	4	2	50.0%	2			2	2
WILKES	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0	2	1
WILSON	2	1	50.0%	1			1	1
YANCEY	3	2	66.7%	2			2	2
								0
TOTALS	342	114	33.3%	104	3	7	98	114
				91.2%	2.6%	6.1%		

CCAP job approval authority policy for Registered Landscape Architects

The division and Community Conservation Assistance Program (CCAP) Advisory Committee have received several inquiries regarding the ability of Registered Landscape Architects to sign as job approval authority for CCAP BMPs. The CCAP Advisory Committee offers the following policy recommendation for consideration:

A NC licensed landscape architect is allowed to sign as Job Approval Authority for the following CCAP practices: backyard rain gardens (treats impervious areas < 2500 sq. ft.), backyard wetlands (treats impervious areas < 2500 sq. ft.) and cisterns (< 3,000 gal).

Johnston County – post approval for Creekside Farm (Mr. Richard Bennek) contract 51-12-14-09

March 27, 2012 -- district notified by division that contract was pended for design approval authority signature or letter for the micro-irrigation system.

May 14, 2012 – Johnston County technician James Massey notified the cost share specialist that he had the stamped irrigation design with a raised engineer stamp on it and asked what the division needed to have in order to approve the contract. The division cost share specialist notified the district that it should contact the division engineer for that county to see exactly what he needed in order to review the design.

May 16, 2012 – The district sent the division engineer some scanned documents for review.

June 7, 2012 -- The division engineer contacted the district notifying the technician that he did not have enough information to review the design. Details/calculations/maps of the design were missing. Very few of the micro-irrigation checklist items were submitted for approval by the division engineer. The division engineer recommended the district technician review the checklist with the system designer and work on submitting the missing items.

June 13 – The district technician contacted the division engineer to say he was still working with the landowner on this contract. He stated that the project was going to have to be treated as an “as built” project meaning that it was already completed without prior design approval by the division. The landowner thought that once he received NRCS approval for his high tunnel under EQIP that he was also approved for the irrigation system, too.

June 18 -- the division cost share specialist contacted the district technician informing him that in order for the farmer to get paid for his contract that a district supervisor must come before the SWCC and explain the situation and ask for a post-approval for this contract. The division stated that it would need all the information that was originally missing from the items on the micro-irrigation checklist that the division engineer had requested.

July 3 – a request was received from the district technician for the division engineer to meet on July 11 at 4 p.m. on the Richard Bennek Farm (Creekside Farm) because the representative from the irrigation company would be on site at that time.

July 5 – The division engineer notified the district technician that his role was to sign off on everything on the design submittal checklist to ensure that the system meets program requirements. The division has not received the missing items on the design checklist yet. A tentative plan was made to meet with the irrigation designer and go over the checklist items on July 11th.

NORTH CAROLINA SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
AGENDA
DRAFT

WORK SESSION

Clarion Hotel Greensboro Airport
415 S. Swing Road
Greensboro, NC 27409
August 14, 2012
10:00 a.m.

BUSINESS SESSION

Clarion Hotel Greensboro Airport
415 S. Swing Road
Greensboro, NC 27409
August 14, 2012
3:30 p.m.

I. CALL TO ORDER

The State Government Ethics Act mandates that at the beginning of any meeting the Chair remind all the members of their duty to avoid conflicts of interest and inquire as to whether any member knows of any conflict of interest or potential conflict with respect to matters to come before the Commission. If any member knows of a conflict of interest or potential conflict, please state so at this time.

II. PRELIMINARY - Business Meeting

August 14, 2012

Welcome

III. AGENDA / MINUTES

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Approval of agenda | Chair Vicky Porter |
| 2. Approval of the July 17, 2012 minutes | Chair Vicky Porter |

IV. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 3. Division report | Ms. Pat Harris |
| 4. Association report | Mr. Donald Heath |
| 5. NRCS report | Mr. JB Martin |
| 6. Field Office of the Future | Mr. JB Martin, Ms. Pat Harris & Mr. Dick Fowler |

V. ACTION ITEMS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 7. Consent Agenda | |
| A. Nomination of supervisors | Ms. Pat Harris |
| B. Technical specialist designation | Ms. Natalie Woolard |

- C. Job approval authority Ms. Natalie Woolard

- 8. Agriculture Cost Share Program recommendations Ms. Kelly Ibrahim
 - A. Consideration of agricultural water collection systems BMP
 - B. Agriculture Cost Share Program (ACSP) detailed implementation plan
 - C. ACSP PY2013 spot check report
 - D. ACSP PY2013 average cost list
 - E. ACSP PY2013 financial assistance allocation

- 9. Revisions to PY2013 technical assistance allocations Ms. Julie Henshaw

- 10. AgWRAP Review Committee Recommendations Ms. Julie Henshaw
 - A. AgWRAP annual plan of work
 - B. AgWRAP allocation of unencumbered and canceled PY2012 funds

- 11. Policies pertaining to both ACSP and AgWRAP Ms. Natalie Woolard
 - A. Job Approval Authority policy for irrigation practices
 - B. Policy for reviewing irrigation designs by private entities

- 12. CCAP Advisory Committee recommendations Mr. Tom Hill
 - A. CCAP PY2013 spot check report
 - B. CCAP job approval authority policy for Registered Landscape Architects

- 13. Cost Share Issues from Districts Ms. Kelly Ibrahim
 - A. Post approval for contract 51-12-14-09 Johnston SWCD

VI. PUBLIC COMMENTS

VII. ADJOURNMENT