

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE

November 5, 2015

L.Y. Ballentine Building

2109 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, NC

Teleconference phone number: (919) 420-1375

To join the Connect Pro meeting: <https://ncag.adobeconnect.com/trc/>

TRC Business Meeting – Kelly Hedgepeth, Chair

9:30 am

DRAFT AGENDA

Welcome

Update on Soil & Water Commission Actions from last TRC meeting

Reports

1. District BMP update- Clearing and Snagging Caldwell SWCD

Action Items

1. Consideration of changes BMP specification references Ken Parks
2. Considerations of changes to Agrichemical Handling Facility BMP Kelly Hedgepeth

Discussion items

1. Work group reports
 - a. Precision Farming – David Williams
 - b. Pasture BMPs –Matt Flint/Ken Parks
 - c. Compost Workgroup – Lisa Fine/Chester Lowder
 - d. Conservation Effects Workgroup – Kelly Hedgepeth
 - e. Enhanced Water Management Workgroup – Kelly Hedgepeth
 - f. Animal Waste Policy Workgroup-David Harrison

2. Member/guest comments

NEW PROPOSED

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

Caldwell SWCD
11/5/2015

**CLEARING AND
SNAGGING**

NRCS PRACTICE CODE 326

AUGUST 2013

CLEARING AND SNAGGING

Definition/Purpose

Clearing and Snagging is a Best Management Practice for Removal of vegetation along the bank (clearing) and/or selective removal of snags, drifts, or other obstructions (snagging) from natural or improved channels and streams. Clearing and Snagging reduces excessive bank erosion by eddies or redirection of flow caused by obstructions. The practice restores flow capacity and direction and reduces risks to stream bank or cropland erosion by removing obstructions that hinder channel flow.

Policies

1. BMP soil impact is required on the contract.
2. Minimum life of BMP is 10 years.
3. Clearing and Snagging is to be used only when the obstruction has caused erosion to the stream bank or adjacent cropland.
4. Clearing and Snagging must be used in conjunction with a vegetative practice. Native herbaceous/woody plant materials shall be planted.
5. Areas denuded and susceptible to soil erosion as a consequence of obstructions must be repaired in conjunction with Clearing and Snagging.
6. Cost Share shall be based on actual cost.

Specifications

NC Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Technical Guide, Section IV, Specification #326 (Clearing and Snagging), #342 (Critical Area Planting) and #580 (Stream bank and Shoreline Protection).

Average Cost per Unit

- ?.. Clearing and Snagging
 - a. Obstruction Removal 75% of actual cost
 - b. Vegetation
(Designate elements from cost list)
 - c. Grading
(Designate elements from cost list)



Fallen trees creating obstruction



Bank exposed and susceptible to erosion



(Upper right in photo) Debris adding to obstruction



Stream bank erosion as a result of the obstruction (fallen tree and root system)

A landscape photograph showing a river on the left side, with a rocky bank. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by dense, tall green grasses and reeds. In the background, there is a line of trees and a forested hill under a cloudy sky.

Clearing and Snagging

Caldwell Soil and Water
Conservation District

Project Funding

- Cost share funding amounts encumbered for this project were based on averaged estimates made by private contractors after visiting the site.
- Contractors gave estimates on both the Clearing and Snagging BMP and Streambank and Shoreline Protection BMP.
- Line items were broken down for Streambank and Shoreline Protection BMP. Clearing and Snagging is estimated at a single dollar amount.

Project Check-out

- Upon completion of the project a copy of the invoice was kept for the client file and measurements were taken on site.
 - Measurements include: Square feet of erosion control matting, square feet of vegetation mulch matting, square feet of bank for Livestakes to be installed, and length in feet for exclusion fence to be installed. Good establishment of vegetation was also determined.
- After site check-out 75% of invoice dollar amount was requested for payment to the cooperator from Agriculture Cost Share Program funds. This includes C&S BMP and Streambank and Shoreline Protection BMP.

Remaining Funds

- Remaining funds are to be used in rebuilding exclusion fencing along the stream and to install Livestakes on the streambank at the appropriate time.
 - Fence-permanent, non-electric, including gates
 - Cost for 300 Linear feet is \$972
 - Cost share for 300 Linear feet is \$729
 - Vegetation-Livestakes (installed)
 - Cost for 450 each is \$450
 - Cost share for 450 is \$338









Clearing and Snagging (C&S)

- The C&S BMP included removing each of the following:
 - Fallen trees perpendicular to the flow of water
 - Other debris obstructing the water flow
 - Trees on the bank leaning at 30 degrees or greater
- Cost Estimate for this BMP \$3,560
- Payment for this BMP \$2,670

Streambank and Shoreline Protection

- The Streambank and Shoreline Protection BMP included the following:
 - Grading the streambank back to 33.5 percent slope where erosion had scoured the bank
 - Seeding graded areas with desirable species and installing erosion control matting
- Cost estimate for this BMP..... \$4,940
- Payment for this BMP \$3,705



Questions ?

Agrichemical Handling Facility

Definition/Purpose

An AgriChemical Handling Facility means a permanent structure that provides an environmentally safe means of mixing agrichemicals and filling tanks with agrichemicals for the application and storage of agrichemicals to improve water quality. Benefits may include prevention of accidental degradation of surface and ground water.

Policies

1. Limited to one facility per cooperator.
2. Receipts are required for reimbursement for those components for which reimbursement is based on 75% or 90% of actual cost. Total charge to NCACSP is restricted to amount listed on the NCACSP average cost list.
3. Operation and Maintenance Plan Statement (NC-ACSP-OMP) is required.
4. BMP acres affected are required on the contract.
5. Minimum life of BMP is ten (10) years.
6. Any additional area needed to accommodate the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense. The additional area must be stipulated on the design and not receive cost share assistance. For example, if the operator stores equipment other than waste handling equipment in the structure and the design plan did not stipulate that the area of the designed structure was increased at the producer's expense, then the operator is out of compliance.

Specifications

N. C. NRCS Technical Guide, Section IV, Specification #309 (AgriChemical Handling Facility).

Agrichemical Containment and Mixing Facility

Definition/Purpose

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 the amount listed in the NCACSP average cost list. (DIP)

Policies

1. This practice applies where current methods of storage, loading, and mixing of agrichemicals and rinsing of equipment have the potential to impair soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources.
2. Components must include those components necessary to properly handle chemical mixtures and prevent pollution of the environment. Components of a complete facility may include:
 - a. Secondary containment for fertilizer and pesticide storage areas.
 - b. A curbed, sealed concrete chemical mixing and loading pad
 - c. All weather access pad/lane to the containment facility
 - d. A chemical collection sump and sump pump, including safety devices
 - e. An adequate water supply for mixing chemicals, rinsing tanks, and containers, and for emergency health and safety needs including water supply pump, pipeline, hoses, backflow prevention devices and other hardware as needed
 - f. Tanks for storage of rinsate and potentially contaminated runoff.
3. Secondary containment for pesticides shall be separate from containment for fertilizers.
4. Operation and Maintenance Plan Statement (NC-ASCP-OMP) is required.
5. BMP acres affected are required on the contract.
6. Minimum life of BMP is ten (10) years.
7. This practice is limited to one facility per cooperator.
8. Any additional area needed to accommodate the producer's equipment and/or desires will be at the producer's expense. The additional area must be stipulated on the design and not receive cost share assistance. For example, if the operator stores equipment other than waste handling equipment in the structure and the design plan did not

Agriculture Cost Share Program

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- ~~4.~~ Secondary containment for pesticides shall be separate from containment for fertilizers.
- ~~2-5.~~
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- ~~7.~~
- ~~8.~~ This practice is limited to one facility per cooperator.
- ~~3-9.~~
- ~~4-10.~~ BMP acres affected are required on the contract.
- ~~5-11.~~ Minimum life of BMP is ten (10) years.
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