

**Report to the Environmental Review Commission  
and Fiscal Research Division of the N.C. General Assembly  
on the Community Conservation Assistance Program**



**FISCAL YEAR 2015 ANNUAL REPORT  
January 2016**

General Statute 143-215.74M(e) of Session Law 2006-78 mandates that the Soil and Water Conservation Commission report to the Environmental Review Commission and the Fiscal Research Division a summary of the Community Conservation Assistance Program (herein referred to as CCAP) annually. The purpose of CCAP is to reduce the delivery of nonpoint source (NPS) pollution into the waters of the State by installing best management practices (BMPs) on developed lands not directly involved in agricultural production. Through this voluntary, incentive-based conservation program, landowners are provided educational, technical and financial assistance.

Eligible landowners, including homeowners, businesses, schools, parks, churches, and others, may be reimbursed up to 75 percent of the cost of retrofitting BMPs. Soil and Water Conservation Districts (districts) provide educational services to local governments and the public and direct technical and financial assistance to property owners. The Soil and Water Conservation Commission (Commission) administers the program through the Division of Soil and Water Conservation. CCAP BMPs include: abandoned well closures, backyard rain gardens, backyard wetlands, bioretention areas, cisterns, critical area plantings, diversions, grassed swales, impervious surface conversions, marsh sills, permeable pavement, pet waste receptacles, riparian buffers, stormwater wetlands, stream restoration, stream and shoreline protection, and structural stormwater conveyance. More information regarding CCAP BMPs can be found in Appendix C, the Detailed Implementation Plan.

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 the Division of Soil and Water Conservation received recurring appropriated funds for CCAP in the amount of \$193,097. A portion of these funds support a full-time permanent employee to coordinate the program and administer the funds for program implementation. Some of these funds, totaling \$24,460, are used to maintain technical assistance positions in two active CCAP counties. The remainder of the state appropriations was allocated to local districts for BMP installation. At their August 13, 2014 meeting, the Soil and Water Conservation Commission allocated CCAP funds to 75 districts according to the parameters outlined in 02 NCAC 59H .0103. The total number and value of FY2015 CCAP contracts by county can be found in Appendix A.

In addition to the State appropriation, unencumbered BMP implementation grant funds were re-allocated to districts participating in active grants. The funding source for these grants include the NC Environmental Enhancement Grant Program and US EPA Section 319 Clean Water Act Grant Program. These funds, in combination with the recurring state appropriation, allowed this program to address water quality concerns and reach citizens across the state.

Program highlights and accomplishments in FY2015 include the following:

- The CCAP Advisory Committee met three times during FY2015 to provide oversight and technical review of the program. This group was active in the following areas:
  - Discussed the upcoming rules revisions to take place with all state programs and how CCAP may be benefitted from a rules review.
  - Discussed future funding for the program, both from grant sources and revising the allocation parameters for the program.
  - Established an allocation workgroup to provide guidance on how to better utilize the limited funding available for the program.
  - Updated the permeable pavement standard to adhere to changes in Division of Energy Mining and Land Resources policies.
  - Updated the cistern BMP to include water reuse.
  - Discussed and provided guidance to division staff on the Job Approval Authority (JAA) process.
  - The Advisory Committee approved a standardized test, coupled with online training, for district staff to be able to obtain JAA “remotely” through online means.
  - The Soil and Water Conservation Commission approved the changes to the JAA process at their September 2014 meeting. These changes included the online testing and training and eliminating the requirement for general training.
  - Reviewed and updated all BMP standards. Established an education and outreach workgroup to gather information from districts and partnership organizations and distribute the compiled information to district supervisors and other interested parties across the state.
  - Approved a District BMP from the Dare district on oyster reef restoration and shoreline stabilization.
- 91 project contracts were submitted in FY 2015 to encumber \$223,681.
- 58 projects were implemented during FY 2015 with a total value of \$107,573.

BMPs installed in FY2015 from CCAP funds, from all sources, are shown below:

Best Management Practice	Amount Installed
Abandoned well closure	20 wells
Backyard rain garden	5 raingardens
Cisterns	4 cisterns
Critical Area Planting	8 critical area plantings
Grassed Swale	4 grassed swales
Pet waste receptacle	4 pet waste receptacles
Riparian buffer	3 riparian buffers
Stormwater wetland	4 wetlands
Streambank and shoreline protection	4 streambank/shoreline protection systems
Structural stormwater conveyance	1 stormwater conveyance

The water quality benefits derived from the implementation of these practices are shown below:

<b>Benefit</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Units</b>
Acres Affected	253.8	Acre
Gallons of Water Saved	3,000	Gallons
Nitrogen Removed	58.82	Pounds
Number of Buildings Affected	628	Each
Number of People Affected	6,908	Each
Phosphorus Removed	34.51	Pounds
Drainage Area Affected	3,731,560	Sqft
Tons of Soil Saved	417.2	Tons
Solids Removed	356	Tons

The N.C. Community Conservation Assistance Program fills a necessary gap in programs that address water quality issues in the state as North Carolina's demographics, communities, and pollutant sources change. Demand for the program from districts across the state continues to exceed the current funding. During FY2015, over \$1.9 million was requested from the 75 participating districts. This is a conservative estimate as many districts submit lower requests than needed due to the limited amount of funds available.

Many existing water quality initiatives are geared towards new construction, such as Low Impact Development, the State's Erosion and Sediment Control statute, and design standards. CCAP is unique in that it is a retrofit only program. The results of the program illustrate the important accomplishment of the General Assembly in creating the only state-wide program that addresses non-point water pollution sources from already developed areas. In addition, CCAP will be a cost effective mechanism for helping implement the Falls Lake and Jordan Lake Existing Development Rules should additional funding for the program become available.

Future program recommendations include:

- Increasing program funding to accommodate the existing project needs.
- Increasing technical assistance funding to support district staff.
- Increasing funding to provide additional engineering support.
- Providing a recommendation to the Commission on the existing method of allocating funds to the local districts. With existing allocations, the recommendation will likely be a competitive, regional allocation method.
- Continuing training and testing for BMP design and installation for employees' to obtain job approval authority.
- Expanding the water quality benefits tool to measure the impact of all BMPs in reducing stormwater conveyed pollutants.
- Increasing outreach efforts and distribution of materials statewide.
- Reprioritizing efforts of the CCAP Advisory Committee to increase program recognition and support through partnership opportunities.
- Updating program policies and BMP design tools.

For more information on the CCAP, please refer to the appendices:

- Appendix A: Total number and value of FY2015 CCAP contracts by county
- Appendix B: CCAP FY2015 Contracted BMPs Map
- Appendix C: CCAP FY2015 Detailed Implementation Plan

- Appendix D: Best Management Practices (BMP) effects table
- Appendix E: CCAP Spot Check report
- Appendix F: Flow chart of funding and compliance process
- Appendix G: BMP photos

**Appendix A**  
**CCAP Participating Counties**  
**Contracts and Total Value**  
**2015 Fiscal Year**

<b>County</b>	<b>Contract Number</b>	<b>Best Management Practice</b>	<b>BMP Value</b>
Alamance	01-2015-502	Abandoned well closure	\$1,000
Alexander	02-2015-501	Critical area planting	\$294
Alexander	02-2015-502	Stream restoration	\$5,348
Ashe	05-2015-501	Critical area planting	\$2,917
Avery	06-2015-501	Critical area planting	\$1,279
Avery	06-2015-502	Pet waste receptacle	\$2,374
Avery	06-2015-503	Critical area planting	\$332
Brunswick	10-2015-501	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$4,303
Buncombe	11-2015-501	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$9,017
Burke	12-2015-003	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$6,025
Cabarrus	13-2015-501	Grassed Swale	\$2,973
Cabarrus	13-2015-502	Critical area planting	\$6,469
Caldwell	14-2015-501	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$9,375
Chatham	19-2015-502	Critical area planting	\$2,846
Clay	22-2015-501	Backyard rain garden	\$2,070
Clay	22-2015-501	Stormwater wetlands	\$131
Clay	22-2015-601	Backyard rain garden	\$3,715
Davidson	29-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$1,274
Davidson	29-2015-502	Abandoned well closure	\$1,200
Davidson	29-2015-503	Abandoned well closure	\$1,425
Davidson	29-2015-504	Abandoned well closure	\$1,238
Davidson	29-2015-505	Abandoned well closure	\$1,200
Davie	30-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Durham	32-2015-503	Backyard rain garden	\$265
Durham	32-2015-503	Cisterns	\$1,767
Durham	32-2015-506	Cisterns	\$641
Durham	32-2015-508	Backyard rain garden	\$365
Durham	32-2015-526	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$4,381
Durham	32-2015-536	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$3,272
Forsyth	34-2015-501	Cisterns	\$1,715
Forsyth	34-2015-502	Cisterns	\$807
Forsyth	34-2015-503	Cisterns	\$618
Forsyth	34-2015-504	Cisterns	\$580
Forsyth	34-2015-505	Cisterns	\$3,480
Forsyth	34-2015-506	Cisterns	\$2,353
Gaston	36-2015-513	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$6,351
Guilford	41-2015-501	Cisterns	\$2,732
Guilford	41-2015-502	Abandoned well closure	\$2,500
Guilford	41-2015-503	Critical area planting	\$1,157

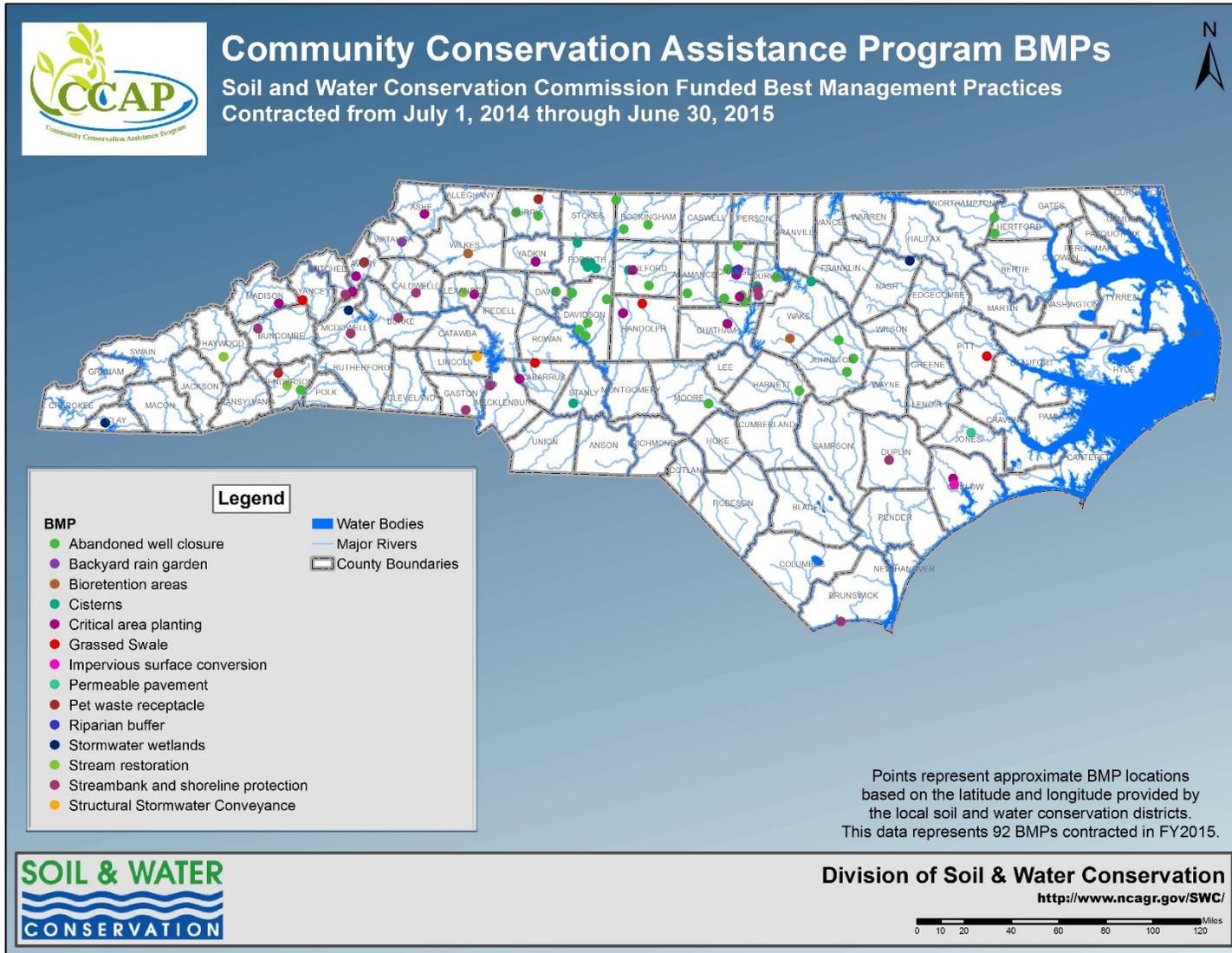
**Appendix A**  
**CCAP Participating Counties**  
**Contracts and Total Value**  
**2015 Fiscal Year**

<b>County</b>	<b>Contract Number</b>	<b>Best Management Practice</b>	<b>BMP Value</b>
Harnett	43-2015-508	Abandoned well closure	\$750
Haywood	44-2015-501	Stream restoration	\$4,638
Henderson	45-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$1,089
Henderson	45-2015-502	Stream restoration	\$7,991
Henderson	45-2015-503	Pet waste receptacle	\$800
Hertford	46-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$900
Hertford	46-2015-502	Abandoned well closure	\$600
Johnston	51-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$1,200
Johnston	51-2015-502	Abandoned well closure	\$1,185
Johnston	51-2015-503	Abandoned well closure	\$2,700
Lincoln	55-2015-505	Structural Stormwater Conveyance	\$7,277
Madison	57-2015-501	Critical area planting	\$4,017
McDowell	59-2015-005	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$2,919
McDowell	59-2015-501	Stormwater wetlands	\$2,213
Mecklenburg	60-2015-002	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$5,292
Mitchell	61-2015-501	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$3,746
Mitchell	61-2015-502	Critical area planting	\$1,500
Moore	63-2015-505	Abandoned well closure	\$2,900
Nash	64-2015-501	Stormwater wetlands	\$3,015
Onslow	67-2015-501	Critical area planting	\$849
Onslow	67-2015-502	Impervious surface conversion	\$7,519
Orange	68-2015-502	Backyard rain garden	\$1,240
Orange	68-2015-502	Critical area planting	\$1,092
Orange	68-2015-503	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Orange	68-2015-504	Abandoned well closure	\$750
Orange	68-2015-505	Abandoned well closure	\$375
Orange	68-2015-506	Riparian buffer	\$1,636
Orange	68-2015-507	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Orange	68-2015-508	Cisterns	\$990
Orange	68-2015-508	Critical area planting	\$377
Orange	68-2015-509	Backyard rain garden	\$843
Orange	68-2015-509	Critical area planting	\$117
Pender	71-2015-501	Streambank and shoreline protection	\$2,933
Pitt	74-2015-501	Grassed Swale	\$564
Randolph	76-2015-502	Grassed Swale	\$2,805
Randolph	76-2015-504	Critical area planting	\$256
Rockingham	79-2015-017	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Rockingham	79-2015-019	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Stanley	84-2015-501	Cisterns	\$3,588

**Appendix A**  
**CCAP Participating Counties**  
**Contracts and Total Value**  
**2015 Fiscal Year**

<b>County</b>	<b>Contract Number</b>	<b>Best Management Practice</b>	<b>BMP Value</b>
Stokes	85-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$3,638
Surry	86-2015-501	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Surry	86-2015-502	Abandoned well closure	\$1,500
Surry	86-2015-503	Pet waste receptacle	\$1,256
Wake	92-2015-502	Bioretention areas	\$9,351
Watauga	95-2015-501	Backyard rain garden	\$4,062
Wilkes	97-2015-501	Bioretention areas	\$6,705
Yadkin	99-2015-501	Critical area planting	\$3,857
Yancey	00-2015-501	Grassed Swale	\$3,857

## Appendix B – FY2015 Contracted BMPs Map



**APPENDIX C**  
**COMMUNITY CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**  
**DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**  
**FY2015**



All practices defined below are to be maintained by the landowner of a single-family residence for a five-year period; all other types of properties are to be maintained by the landowner for a 10-year period.

**Definition of Practices**

- (1) 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 machinery.
- (2) Bioretention area is the use of plants and soils for removal of pollutants from stormwater runoff. Bioretention can also be effective in reducing peak runoff rates, runoff volumes and recharging groundwater by infiltrating runoff. Bioretention areas are intended to treat impervious surface areas of greater than 2500 ft<sup>2</sup>.
- (3) A backyard rain garden is a shallow depression in the ground that captures runoff from a driveway, roof, or lawn and allows it to soak into the ground, rather than running across roads, capturing pollutants and delivering them to a stream. Backyard rain gardens are intended to treat impervious surface areas of less than 2500 ft<sup>2</sup>.
- (4) Stormwater wetland means a constructed system that mimics the functions of natural wetlands and is designed to mitigate the impacts of stormwater quality and quantity. Stormwater wetlands are intended to treat impervious surface areas of greater than 2500 ft<sup>2</sup>.
- (5) Backyard wetlands are constructed systems that mimic the functions of natural wetlands. They can temporarily store, filter and clean runoff from driveways, roofs and lawns, and thereby improve water quality. The wetland should be expected to retain water or remain saturated for two to three weeks. Backyard wetlands are intended to treat impervious surface areas of less than 2500 ft<sup>2</sup>.
- (6) A cistern is a system of collection and diversion practices to prevent stormwater from flowing across impervious areas, collecting sediment and reaching the storm drains. Benefits may include the reduction of stormwater runoff thereby reducing the opportunity for pollution to enter the storm drainage system.
- (7) A critical area planting means an area of highly erodible land, which 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 and improved surface water quality.
- (8) 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.

- (9) A grassed swale consists of 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, and sedimentation and improve the quality of surface water pollution from dissolved and sediment-attached substances.
- (10) Impervious surface conversion means the removal of impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick and stone. These materials seal surfaces, repel water and prevent precipitation from infiltrating soils. Removal of these impervious materials, when combined with permeable pavement or vegetation establishment, is intended to reduce stormwater runoff rate and volume, as well as associated pollutants transported from the site by stormwater runoff.
- (11) Permeable pavement means materials that are designed to allow water to flow through them and thus reduce the imperviousness of traffic surfaces, such as patios, walkways, sidewalks, driveways and parking areas.
- (12) A pet waste receptacle means a receptacle designed to encourage pet owners to pick up after animals in parks, neighborhoods and apartment complexes so as to prevent waste from being transported off-site by stormwater runoff.
- (13) A riparian buffer means an area adjacent to a stream where a permanent, long-lived vegetative cover (sod, shrubs, trees or a combination of vegetation types) is established to improve water quality. Benefits may include reduced soil erosion, sedimentation, pathogen contamination and pollution from dissolved, particulate and sediment-attached substances.
- (14) 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 to protect upland BMPs, restore the natural function of the stream corridor and improve water quality by reducing sedimentation to streams from streambanks.
- (15) 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.
- (16) Marsh sills protect estuarine shorelines from erosion, combining engineered structures with natural vegetation to maintain, restore, or enhance the shoreline's natural habitats. A sill is a coast-parallel, long or short structure built with the objective of reducing the wave action on the shoreline by forcing wave breaking over the sill. Sills are used to provide protection for existing coastal marshes, or to retain sandy fill between the sill and the eroding shoreline, to establish suitable elevations for the restoration or establishment of coastal marsh and/or riparian vegetation.
- (17) A structural stormwater conveyance includes various techniques to divert runoff from paved surfaces where a vegetated diversion is not feasible. The purpose is to direct stormwater runoff (sheet flow or concentrated) away from a direct discharge point and divert it to an approved BMP or naturally vegetated area capable of removing nutrients through detention, filtration, or infiltration.

**Appendix D**  
**CCAP BMPs Effects Table**  
**FY 2015**

<b>BMP</b>	<b>Reduction of Nutrients</b>	<b>Reduction of Soil Loss</b>	<b>Gallons of Water Conserved</b>	<b>Maintenance Period of BMP*</b>
Abandoned well closure				10
Backyard raingarden				10
Backyard wetland				10
Bioretention area	X			10
Cisterns			X	10
Critical Area Planting		X		10
Diversion		X		10
Grassed swale		X		10
Impervious surface conversion	X			10
Marsh sill				10
Permeable pavement	X			10
Pet waste receptacle				10
Riparian buffer	X			10
Stream restoration		X		10
Streambank and shoreline stabilization		X		10
Stormwater wetland	X			10
Structural stormwater conveyance		X		10

\* The maintenance period for single-family home sites is five years

**Appendix E  
CCAP Spotcheck  
Report Summary  
FY2015**

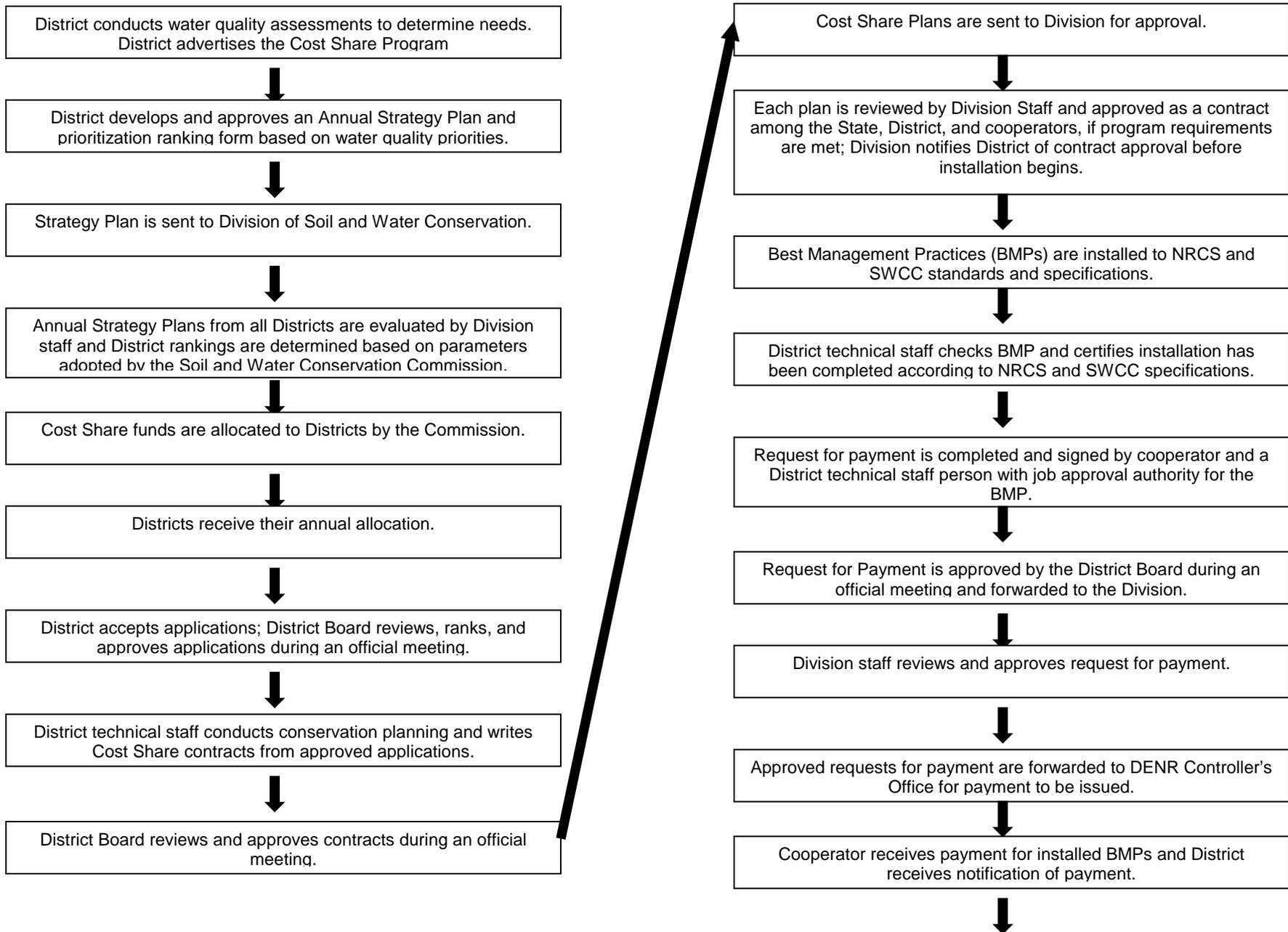
DISTRICTS	PARTICIPATING SUPERVISORS	VISITS	Total # CPOs	PERCENT VISITED	IN COMPLIANCE	OUT OF COMPLIANCE	MAINTENANCE NEEDED
ALAMANCE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
ALEXANDER	2	1	6	16.7%	1	0	1
ALLEGHANY	5	1	2	50.0%	1	0	0
ANSON (BROWN CREEK)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
ASHE (NEW RIVER)	4	2	5	40.0%	2	0	0
AVERY	1	2	4	50.0%	2	0	0
BEAUFORT	5	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
BERTIE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
BLADEN	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
BRUNSWICK	2	3	8	37.5%	3	0	0
BUNCOMBE	1	1	11	9.1%	1	0	0
BURKE	3	2	15	13.3%	2	0	0
CABARRUS	2	1	9	11.1%	0	1	0
CALDWELL	4	6	22	27.3%	6	0	1
CAMDEN (ALBEMARLE)	3	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
CARTERET	3	6	12	50.0%	6	0	0
CASWELL	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
CATAWBA	4	1	12	8.3%	1	0	0
CHATHAM	2	1	17	5.9%	1	0	0
CHEROKEE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
CHOWAN (ALBEMARLE)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
CLAY	4	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
CLEVELAND	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
COLUMBUS	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
CRAVEN	1	1	2	50.0%	1	0	0
CUMBERLAND	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
CURRITUCK (ALBEMARLE)	3	1	2	50.0%	1	0	1
DAVIDSON	2	1	4	25.0%	1	0	0
DAVIE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
DUPLIN	1	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
DURHAM	3	4	68	5.9%	4	0	1
EDGECOMBE	2	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
FORSYTH	2	2	37	5.4%	2	0	0
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
GASTON	2	1	6	16.7%	1	0	0
GATES	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
GRAHAM	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
GRANVILLE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
GREENE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
GUILFORD	5	1	9	11.1%	1	0	0
HALIFAX (FISHING CREEK)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
HARNETT	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
HAYWOOD	2	1	5	20.0%	1	0	0
HENDERSON	1	1	10	10.0%	1	0	1
HERTFORD	1	3	7	42.9%	3	0	0
HOKE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
HYDE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
IREDELL	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
JACKSON	2	2	2	100.0%	2	0	0
JOHNSTON	3	1	6	16.7%	1	0	0
JONES	2	1	1	100.0%	1	0	1
LEE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0

**Appendix E  
CCAP Spotcheck  
Report Summary  
FY2015**

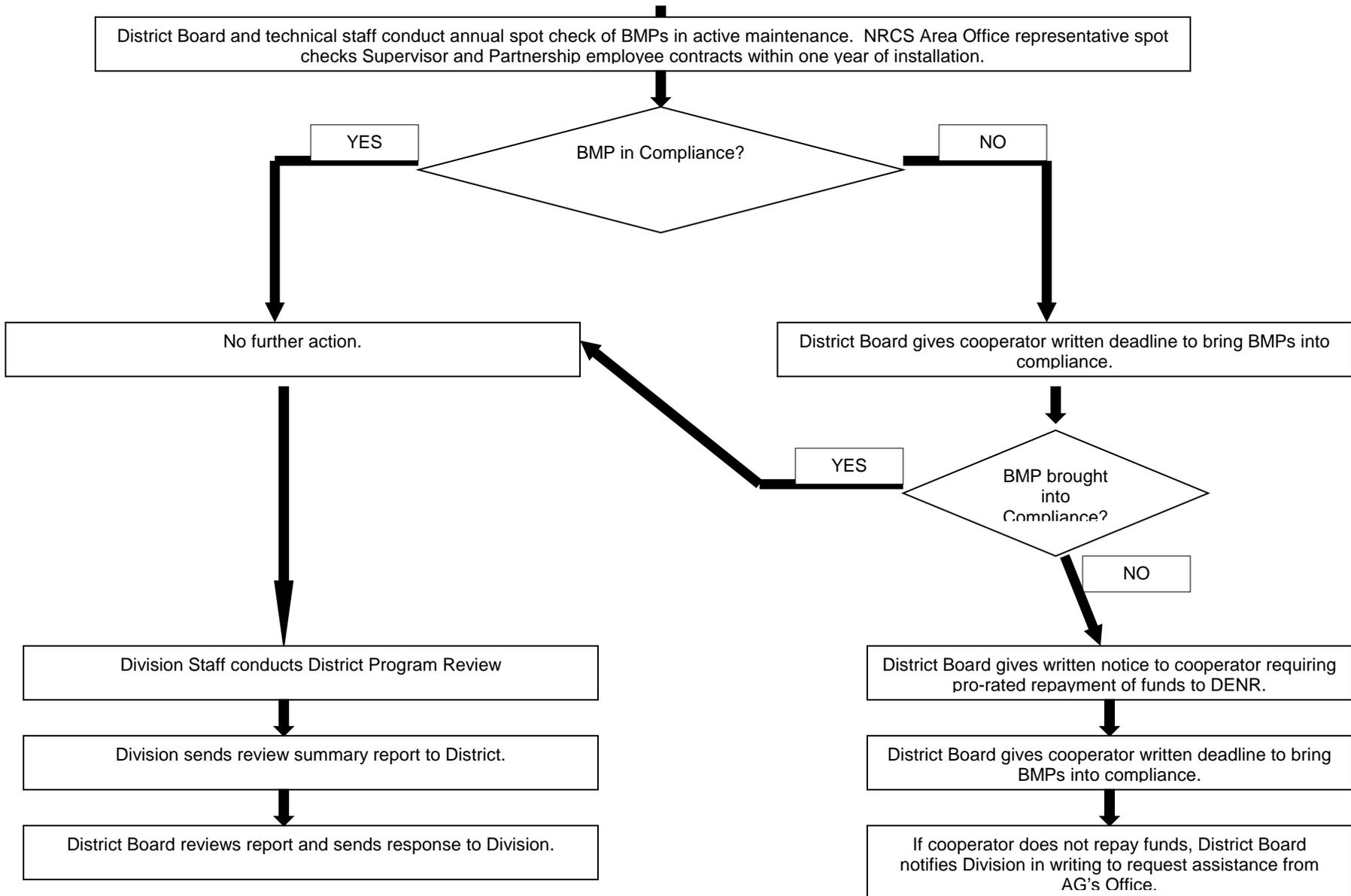
DISTRICTS	PARTICIPATING SUPERVISORS	VISITS	Total # CPOs	PERCENT VISITED	IN COMPLIANCE	OUT OF COMPLIANCE	MAINTENANCE NEEDED
LENOIR	3	2	2	100.0%	2	0	0
LINCOLN	2	1	3	33.3%	1	0	0
MACON	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
MADISON	1	1	5	20.0%	1	0	0
MARTIN	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
MCDOWELL	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
MECKLENBURG	2	1	6	16.7%	1	0	0
MITCHELL	3	2	4	50.0%	2	0	0
MONTGOMERY	3	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
MOORE	2	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
NASH	4	1	2	50.0%	1	0	0
NEW HANOVER	2	6	21	28.6%	6	0	1
NORTHAMPTON	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
ONslow	2	1	22	4.5%	1	0	0
ORANGE	1	3	6	50.0%	3	0	0
PAMLICO	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
PASQUOTANK (ALBEMARLE)	4	1	6	16.7%	1	0	0
PENDER	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
PERQUIMANS (ALBEMARLE)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
PERSON	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
PITT	2	1	4	25.0%	1	0	0
POLK	2	1	2	50.0%	1	0	0
RANDOLPH	5	1	10	10.0%	1	0	0
RICHMOND	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
ROBESON	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
ROCKINGHAM	2	1	5	20.0%	1	0	0
ROWAN	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
RUTHERFORD	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
SAMPSON	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
SCOTLAND	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
STANLY	3	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
STOKES	4	1	14	7.1%	1	0	0
SURRY	4	1	7	14.3%	1	0	0
SWAIN	3	3	4	75.0%	3	0	0
TRANSYLVANIA	1	1	6	16.7%	1	0	0
TYRRELL	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
UNION	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
VANCE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
WAKE	4	4	22	18.2%	4	0	0
WARREN	1	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
WATAUGA	2	1	5	20.0%	1	0	0
WAYNE	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0
WILKES	5	2	5	40.0%	2	0	0
WILSON	4	1	3	33.3%	1	0	0
YADKIN	2	2	2	100.0%	2	0	0
YANCEY	2	1	1	100.0%	1	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>
					<b>99.0%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

# Appendix F – Funding and Compliance Process

## Cost Share Program Funding and Compliance Process



# Appendix F – Funding and Compliance Process



## Appendix G – Best Management Practices (BMP) Photographs

### FY 2015 CCAP Annual Report



Stormwater wetland – Alexander



Cistern and raingarden – Durham



Bioretention – Gaston



Stream stabilization – Transylvania



Critical area planting, before – Orange



Critical area planting, after - Orange