

Department Reports

**NORTH CAROLINA
HYDE COUNTY
HYDE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

From: Linda M. Basnight Tax Administrator

This is to report all tax collections by the Hyde County Tax Office Employees during the
March, 2013.

CURRENT TAX

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| DEPOSITS | COUNTY WIDE | MOSQUITO TAX | SOLID WASTE | WEST QUARTER | INTEREST |
| \$108,604.28 | \$103,688.41 | \$693.85 | \$0.00 Res \$0.00 Comm | \$12.22 | \$3,804.13 |
| | 2012 SQWS | | | | |
| | \$ 405.67 | | | | |

CURRENT DMV

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| DEPOSITS | COUNTY WIDE | MOSQUITO TAX | INTEREST |
| \$18,109.34 | \$17,842.66 | \$60.16 | \$206.52 |

DELIQUENT DMV

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 2011 | COUNTY WIDE | \$3,916.50 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$9.43 |
| 2010 | COUNTY WIDE | \$8.74 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.05 |
| 2009 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2008 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2007 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2006 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| | | \$0.00 |
| 2005 | COUNTY WIDE | \$23.02 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2004 | COUNTY WIDE | \$32.69 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2003 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2002 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2001 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| 2000 | COUNTY WIDE | \$0.00 |
| | MOSQUITO | \$0.00 |
| | | \$0.00 |
| INTEREST | | \$308.47 |
| STATE 60% | | \$215.01 |
| | | <u>\$4,513.91</u> |

DELIQUENT TAX

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 2011 | \$8,990.59 |
| 2010 | \$2,691.31 |
| 2009 | \$1,634.84 |
| 2008 | \$222.53 |
| 2007 | \$854.43 |
| 2006 | \$344.59 |
| 2005 | \$129.34 |
| 2004 | \$54.34 |
| 2003 | \$67.70 |
| 2002 | \$76.00 |
| 2001 | \$76.00 |
| 2000 | \$0.00 |
| SQWS | \$24.60 |
| MOSQUITO TAX | \$0.30 |
| SOLID WASTE RES | \$639.64 |
| SOLID WASTE COMM | \$0.00 |
| INTEREST | \$3,476.75 |
| WEST/QUARTER | \$0.00 |
| LEGAL FEES | |
| | <u>\$19,282.96</u> |

2013 PREPAYEMTNS

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|
| Senseney, David | 203941 | \$1,309.96 |
| Sadler, Gary | 201284 | \$9.02 |
| Casey, Michael | 208097 | \$116.58 |
| Blinson, Glenda | 207801 | \$25.00 |
| Gouyer, Pamela | 200655 | \$250.00 |
| Johnson, Nancy | 203095 | \$30.00 |
| Arrowood, Mildred | 200032 | \$37.38 |

\$1,777.94

OVERPAYMENT

\$0.00

Respectfully Submitted

April 1, 2013

Linda M Basnight
Tax Administrator

Chairman of Commissioners

MATTAMUSKEET SENIOR CENTER

Manager's Monthly Report

March, 2013

| Participants on Meals-On-Wheels | Swan Quarter | Fairfield | Engelhard | Mattamuskeet Village | Total |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-------|
| | 8 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 27 |
| Total Meals-on-Wheels Served | 540 | | | | |
| Congregate Meals Served | 306 | | | | |
| Participants served for Congregate | 37 | | | | |
| Attendance to center for activities, (crafts, exercise, meals, meetings, etc.) | 386 | | | | |

Special Events for March, Ocracoke Jazz Band = 39 attendance.

Hyde County Health Department Monthly Summary Report – March 2013

Clinic Nursing Services (Luana Gibbs, Margie Keech, Melissa Sadler, Jenna Brinn):

| <u>Program</u> | <u># Visits</u> | <u>Purpose</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|--|
| Family Planning | 14 | Physicals (3); Depo Injections (7); Follow-up/IUD Checks (4) |
| Maternal Health | 7 | Initial Visits (1); Return Visits (6) |
| Adult Health | 14 | Primary Care/Telemedicine (14) |
| BCCCP | 3 | Physicals (3) |
| Immunizations | 4 | Independent of Physical Exams (4) |
| STD | 3 | Exams (1); Treatments (2) |
| Communicable Disease | 4 | Lice Check (4) |
| TB Control | 4 | Skin Test (1); Readings (3) |
| Epi Team Outbreak | - | Investigation into Flu outbreak and provision of control measures |
| Monitoring/Audits | - | N/A |
| Nursing Consults | - | Accreditation Consultant, Susan Little; Lab Consultant, Sherri Felts |
| Outreach/Community | - | N/A |
| Lab Services | 9 | Independent of Physical Exams (7); Drug Screens (2) |
| Ocracoke Services | 3 | Office Visit – Physical (1); BCCCP (1) |
| Trainings/Updates | - | Public Health Law; Women's Health Webinar; Alcohol & Drug Free Workplace; Civil Rights; HIPAA Overview; Taking Action to Achieve Equity Webinar; POD Training; Introduction to Public Health Nursing |
| Update of Policies | 1 | Communicable Disease |
| Home Health | - | N/A |
| WIC – Mainland | 30 | Certifications (6); Re-Certifications (11); Pick-ups (13) |
| PCM | 9 | Case Load at End of Month (9) |
| CC4C | 10 | Case Load at End of Month (10) |
| PCM/CC4C | 35 | Combined Contacts – Completed (35) |
| Flu Vaccinations | - | N/A |
| Meetings | - | Epi Team; Staff; Radio Check; GETS card check; TB; Supervisor; Nurse; Public Health Preparedness; Post Clinic; PC Coordinator; LEP; LICC; PIO; NENCAPHN |

Miscellaneous Desk Work that is required every month:

- E-mail, voicemail, copying, faxing, mailing
- Patient contacts by telephone
- Scheduling appointments, with follow-up to missed appointments
- Reminder notices for appointments/immunizations/final notices for Women's Health
- Pre & Post clinic review of charts/charting
- Daily NCEDDS check and follow-up
- Referrals and follow-ups
- Inventory (ordering, stocking, tracking) – Immunizations, clinic supplies
- Employee Travel Requests/Time Studies/Time Sheets
- Printing and mailing immunization records upon request
- Immunization consulting to parents/teachers
- Daily Lab check-in
- Blood lead notification letters to patients
- Results notification letters to patients
- Prep lab and exam rooms for clinic
- Calendar meeting, and preparation of Monthly Activity Report
- Weekly Huddle for work assignments & planning

Quality Improvement:

- Coordinated training for provider to learn Nexplanon insertion

Prep Work for Monitors/Audits:

- Public Health Preparedness & Response

Clinical Workgroup/Post Conference/Public Relations

- Post-Clinic conference (2)

Accreditation:

- Continued policy review, review of benchmarks
- Review of Health Department Self-Assessment Instrument (HDSAI) Guidance
- Discussions with regional nurse consultant – Susan Little, RN
- Discussions with staff (one-on-one)
- Hung appropriate signage

Other:

- Completed Family Planning Advertisement
- Assisted Health Director with preparation of BCCCP program supplemental grant through Vidant Pungo Hospital

Financial:

- Child Health budget for reproductive health/adolescents

Monthly In-service/Trainings:

- Respiratory In-Service and Fit Testing of N-95 masks
- Annual TB training for Community Health Assistants (Home Health)
- Annual MSDS training for Home Health staff
- Bloodborne Pathogens for HH Community Health Assistants
- Coordination of OSHA Home Health training

Health Education/Promotion/Healthy Communities (Elizabeth Mumm):

Healthy Communities/Health Education/Promotion – Attended Minority Health Conference, CTG/P Active Living Region 9 meeting, and Community Transportation Bike Plan meeting. Provided updated health education and information to clients March 6th and 20th. Promotion to partners and preparation of biking lesson information for child health fair scheduled April 5th.

Hyde Partners for Health – Dr. Baker with Chronic Disease Task Force met March 5, 2013 from 12 – 1 pm. Next meeting scheduled April 9th. Tobacco, Substance, and Alcohol Abuse Task Force met March 12th. Next meeting is April 16, 2013 from 2 – 3:30 pm. Local Physical Activity Nutrition and Obesity task force met March 27th from 4 pm – 5 pm. Next meeting scheduled May 22nd. Partnership meeting scheduled May 13th at 5:30 pm.

Change for Good (KBR & CTG/P) – Yearly report acceptance letter received 4/1/13. AHEC and Region coordination of ESMMWL codes in process. Hyde Walks! Leader book, school monthly Eat Healthy Be Active handouts, walking trail signs for the school completed for approval.

Administrative – Board of Health meeting, Public Relations Committee, regular meeting updates, preparation, and implementation, minutes/notes, reports; travel; timesheets; and continuing education completed monthly.

Medication Assistance Program (Kristi Williams):

Total Patients (370) – Active (217), Inactive (153); Active Requests (133); Patients Served (19); New Patients (0); New Requests (2); Reorder Requests (21); Total Requests (23); Medications Requested (22); Medications Received (1); Medications Delivered (1); Average Wholesale Price of Medications Requested (\$1,602.00)

Environmental Health Services (Hugh Watson & Roni Collier):

| <u>Service Provided</u> | <u># Visits</u> | <u>Purpose</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| F&L Inspections | 2 | Restaurant (1); Child Day Care (1) |
| F&L Illegal Operations | - | N/A |
| F&L Visits | 1 | Restaurants (1) |
| F&L Pre-Opening Visits | 4 | Restaurants (4) |
| F&L Permits Issued | - | N/A |
| F&L Complaint Invest. | - | N/A |
| F&L Consults | 7 | Restaurants (2); Food Stands (3); Push Carts (1); Child Day Care (1) |
| Transitional Permit | - | N/A |
| Communicable Disease | - | N/A |
| General Sanitation | - | N/A |
| Vector Control | - | N/A |
| Animal Control | - | N/A (See separate report from Health Director) |
| Health Education | 2 | Group Meetings (2) |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|---|
| On-Site Wastewater | 44 | Sites Visited/Evaluated (15); Construction Authorizations (1); Consultative Consults (27); Operation Permits Issued (1) |
| On-Site Well Activity | - | N/A |

Hydeland Home Care Agency (Rita Clayton, Crystal Gibbs, Candace Howell & Stephanie Watson):

| | | |
|-----------------|----|--|
| Patients Served | 59 | Medicare (10); Medicaid (31); Private (1); Homemaker (10); CAP (6); Proj. Care (1) |
| Referrals | 8 | Medicare (5); Medicaid (1); Private (1); Homemaker (1) |
| Admissions | 7 | Medicare (4); Medicaid (1); Private (1); Homemaker (1) |
| Discharges | 13 | Medicare (5); Medicaid (5); Private (3) |

Health Director Activity: Attended Community Transformation Project Grant (CTG/P) meeting of the Tobacco-Free Living Action team in Edenton, NC; attended Hyde County Hotline Board of Directors meeting in Engelhard; attended Board of Commissioners meeting; met with Dawn Grant of Eastern AHEC to discuss their services; conducted monthly staff meeting; provided meals on wheels in Swan Quarter area; attended Hyde County JCPC/CFST advisory committee meeting; attended Hyde Collaborative for Children meeting; attended Hyde County Transit board meeting; conducted HIPAA walkthrough with representatives from the Soundside Group; assisted in compiling and submitting two (2) grant applications to Vidant Pungo Hospital's Community Grants Program; attended Beaufort/Hyde Partnership for Children Board of Directors meeting in Washington; participated in NENCPPH Finance Committee conference call; compiled and submitted mandatory program reports; other daily work

Miscellaneous:

- Final preparations for submission of Health Department's Self-Assessment Instrument (HDSAI) for upcoming Accreditation site visit April 9-11, 2013
- Received additional Healthy Communities funding that has to be expensed by May 31, 2013 – will use the bulk of the funding to install a gravel walking trail around the 4H Community Building in Ponzer

Hyde County Health Department
Animal Control Report
March 2013

Total Documented Calls/Requests for Assistance – (0)

Breakdown of Calls by Type:

- Bite – 0
- Vicious/Dangerous – 0
- Rabies – 0

Detail of Calls by Type: N/A

Report Compiled and Authorized by:

Wesley P. Smith

April 15, 2013

Wesley P. Smith, Health Director

Date



Hyde County Emergency Services Departmental Report

May 6, 2013

Current Activities/Projects

- ▲ Prepared the EMS, EM, and E911 budgets. The budgets have undergone their initial review by the County Manager and Finance Officer.
- ▲ NCOEMS inspected the ambulances on the mainland and all the ambulances passed with no deficiencies.
- ▲ Worked with the Hyde County Health Department to finalize their Strategic National Stockpile Plan. The SNS Plan will be incorporated into our Emergency Operations Plan.
- ▲ Updating the sections of the Hyde County Risk Management Plan assigned by the Safety Committee. This project is currently ongoing.
- ▲ Working to achieve the NWS StormReady and TsunamiReady designations. The Newport/Morehead City NWS Office in conjunction with Hyde County Emergency Services, will be hosting a Basic Skywarn Spotter Training Session via video conference on May 14, 2013.
- ▲ Currently chairing the Mattamuskeet Campus Safety Committee. This group is working to develop a comprehensive School Emergency Response Plan for the Hyde County School System.
- ▲ Scheduled a meeting with the Washington County EMS Director to discuss an assistance agreement and joining their Type III State Medical Assistance Team (SMAT). This meeting will occur on May 6, 2013 at 10 AM.
- ▲ Scheduled a meeting with DRC Emergency Services to review Hyde County's Debris Management Plan. This meeting will occur on May 22, 2013.
- ▲ Contacted the Hyde County Health Director, Vidant Pungo Hospital, and NCDHHS about forming a committee to discuss and implement a Community Paramedicine Program in Hyde County. This project is currently ongoing.
- ▲ Working to develop a Tactical Medic Program in Hyde County. This project is currently ongoing.
- ▲ Currently Hyde County EMS has one vacant EMT-P position. An advertisement has been transmitted to the NC Office of Emergency Medical services with a closing date of May 7, 2013. We hope to have this position filled soon.

Training

- ▲ Attended the Mass Shootings: Threats, Planning and Response Considerations Seminar in

Manteo at the Festival Park

- ▲ Attended Session II of the Rural Economic Development Institute at the Rural Center in Raleigh, NC.
- ▲ Attended the Disaster Assistance Working Group Exercise in Morehead City.
- ▲ Currently enrolled in the Community Preparedness & Disaster Management Program at UNC-Chapel Hill.
- ▲ Conducted an Ocracoke Control Group training session and tabletop exercise from May 3-5.

May 2013 Scheduled Events

3-5 – Ocracoke Control Group ICS-402 Course and Tabletop Exercise, Ocracoke

6 – Meeting with Washington County EMS Director at 10 AM.

8-10 – Rural Economic Development Institute Final Session & Graduation, Raleigh

14 – NWS Basic Skywarn Spotter Training, Hyde County Government Center & Ocracoke School Commons Area

17 – Eastern Regional Advisory Committee Meeting

22 – Meeting with DRC Emergency Services to review the Hyde County Debris Management Plan

COUNTY OF HYDE

Board of Commissioners

Barry Swindell, Chair
Dick Tunnell, Vice-chair
Anson Byrd
John Fletcher
Earl Pugh, Jr.

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Bill Rich
County Manager

Fred Holscher
County Attorney

Lois Stotesberry, CMC, NCCCC
Clerk to the Board



Office of Economic Development & Planning Department Report Spring 2013

Airport Activities: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Project:

April marks a year that the Hyde County Office of Economic Development & Planning has been working with the NC DOT Division of Aviation, the NextGen Air Transportation (NGAT) Center at the Institute for Transportation Research and Education (ITRE) at North Carolina State University and the NC's Northeast Commission on the Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) project at the Hyde County Airport in Engelhard. Over the past year, much work has been done and many great accomplishments made including the approval by the FFA of an Agricultural Certificate of Authorization to fly UAVs for agricultural purposes in the general vicinity of the Hyde County Airport. Please see attached article, "Unmanned Drones May Have Their Greatest Impact on Agriculture."

In February, Kyle Snyder from the NCSU NGAT Center spoke at the Blackland Farmer's Annual Meeting on Hyde County's UAV project. His presentation was well received. On March 1, Mr. Snyder spoke at NC's Northeast Commission's State of the Region held at the Bob Martin Agricultural Center in Williamston on Hyde's UAV efforts. Kris Noble attended both events in support of the project. Kris Noble and Airport Manager, Jane Hodges also attended the NC Airport Association Legislative Reception in Raleigh during the month of March. Hodges also attended the NCAA Annual Conference in April.

March 21, 2013 marked the first flight of a UAV under the agricultural COA at the airport by a team from NCSU and Bosch. The two groups partnered to make the first flight possible with support of Hyde County, NC DOT – Aviation and the Northeast Commission. Flights are scheduled in May and throughout the summer. No flights will be made during waterfowl season.

As flights take place under the agricultural COA, the team is still working towards designation as one of the six test sites designated by the FAA across the nation. The Office of Economic Development & Planning continues to work with project partners to achieve maximum direct and indirect economic impact including but not limited to job creation, educational outreach and infrastructure improvements.

Airport Improvement Activities:

Hyde County is nearing completion of this year's NC DOT Aviation grant funded improvement activities including the apron and taxiway rehabilitation and fuel system installation. The remaining funding will be used to repair the PAPI lighting system as approved by the Hyde County Airport Advisory Board, pending Hyde BOC approval in May.

BCBSNC Exercise Equipment Grant

The Office of Planning and Economic Development has applied for and received a grant from Blue Cross & Blue Shield of North Carolina on behalf of the Mattamuskeet Senior Center in the amount of \$5,000.00 to purchase new exercise equipment. With these grant funds, Hyde County has already purchased a NuStep Recumbent Cross Trainer. In addition, a new treadmill and exercise bike will be purchased during the month of May.

The goal of the purchase and installation of the new equipment is to increase the amount of senior citizens utilizing the exercise room at the Senior Center and to improve their physical mobility. Once all equipment has been delivered and set up, the Mattamuskeet Senior Center and Hyde County Office of Planning & Economic Development will host an open house to promote usage of the new and existing equipment and programs offered.

Community Development Academy

During March and April 2013, the Planning Director Assistant attended and successfully completed the UNC School of Government's Community Development Academy. This intensive 6-day course is designed for community development practitioners and covers the concepts, methods, and strategies of community economic development. The course provides community development practitioners with significant perspective and practical skills surrounding community development in North Carolina. Topics covered included: community development finance, affordable housing strategies and tools, role of economic development, CDBG and related grant programs, environmental finance, visioning and citizen participation, tools for group decision-making, purchasing and contracting, measuring success, and grants management. Attendance at the Academy was paid for using one of Hyde County's open CDBG grants. The knowledge obtained at this Academy will help to expand the Planning Director Assistant's capacity in assisting with Hyde County's community development needs, including housing and infrastructure.

CDBG/PDM/HMGP Activity

The Hyde County Office of Planning & Economic Development is currently in the closeout stages of the CDBG Community Revitalization Grant on Lake Swamp Road in Engelhard and the CDBG Scattered Sites Grant. All grant funded activities have been completed. Final monitoring visits are in progress and after successful completion of those visits and submittal of closeout documentation these grants will be completed.

Hyde County has received the Notice of Release of Funds for the CDBG Contingency US 264 Sewer Extension project. The project will extend the current sewer force main from Martele's Feedhouse to Greenhill Road in Engelhard and will connect 44 homes to the Engelhard Sanitary District. The Office of Planning and Economic Development is working with Holland Consulting Planners and Hobbs Upchurch & Associates and hopes to release bid information to potential contractors in May. The project must be completed by December 2013.

Hyde County has applied for two additional CDBG grants. The CDBG Infrastructure project would provide funds to install new waterlines in Scranton and Swan Quarter. The Catalyst project would provide funds to allow the MidEast Housing Authority to rehabilitate the Hycienda Heights Community in Engelhard. Hyde is awaiting award approval.

The Hyde Pre-Disaster Mitigation Elevation Program includes 4 homes selected for elevation with an owner contribution of 25%. Two home owners have proceeded and are in the process of elevation. A third unit is currently being rebid. A homeowner contribution has not yet been received by the fourth homeowner.

Hyde County has not received award notification for the Hazard Mitigation Grant funding from Hurricane Irene but is expecting award notification this summer. HCP is keeping in close contact with the Division of Emergency Management concerning this issue.

Please see the attached Memorandum from Reed Whitesell of Holland Consulting Planners entitled Current Status of Hyde County Grant Projects Managed by HCP for more information on CDBG/PDM/HMGP projects.

Engelhard Marine Industrial Park (EMIP)

Southern Diesel, the Engelhard Marine Industrial Park's first tenant continues to prosper in the area of marine and agricultural diesel. The Office of Economic Development & Planning continues to provide support to the business while working in conjunction with the Wanchese Industrial Seafood Park to continue to develop the property and secure other tenants. The Final Report for the grant funds provided by the Golden Leaf Foundation to build the first tenant building has been submitted and Hyde County is awaiting project closeout.

Engelhard Sanitary District (ESD) – Lagoon Repair

The Engelhard Sanitary District recently changed their regular monthly meeting date to the third Thursday of each month in order to accommodate the Office of Planning & Economic Development. A

conflict had existed with the ESD meetings and the Ocracoke Planning Board meetings. This new schedule has been properly advertised.

The ESD, with the assistance of the Hyde County, has submitted a Special Order by Consent application to NC DENR to address the Notice of Violation and Moratorium of additional hookups to the ESD treatment facility. The application is currently under review by NC DENR. An acceptance of that application is expected in May. After acceptance, the ESD with the assistance of the Office of Planning & Economic Development will move forward with grant applications to correct the deficiencies at the treatment facility. In the meantime, the ESD is complying with short term goals set by NC DENR.

Housing Lien Releases

As many of the County's liens on homes repaired under the CHAF program in 2002—03 are expiring, the Office of Planning and Economic Development has inventoried all homeowners with lien release dates and is releasing those liens upon expiration. All CHAF liens will be expired and released by the summer of 2014.

Hycienda Heights

The Office of Planning & Economic Development continues to work with the Mideast Housing Authority to secure funding to renovate affordable housing in the Hycienda Heights Community in Engelhard. Proposed renovations include updates to the homes, drainage and grading and municipal sewer service.

Hyde County Chamber Activities

The Office of Economic Development and Planning met with members of the Hyde County Chamber to review signage that the Chamber plans on displaying at the intersection of Hwy 264 and NC 45 in conjunction with the Belhaven Chamber and the US 264 Association. The Chamber is also working with NC DOT to replace and add additional signage at the US 264 turn in Manns Harbor to increase awareness and traffic on that route. Both projects are an effort to facilitate travel and tourism in Hyde County. *Please see attachment of the 264/45 proposed signage as*

well as a pictorial display of the Chamber's request to NC DOT for signage in Manns Harbor.

The Planner will be attending the May Issues Luncheon to be held on May 10, 2013 in Ocracoke. The Planner will be attending a workshop presented by Peggy Birkemirier of the NC Community Foundation on funding available for Chamber activities on April 30, 2013. Also, the Planner will present to the Chamber Board of Directors at their regular May meeting May 14, 2013 on current projects. Barbara Garrity-Blake with the Coastal Voices Heritage project will present to the Board of Directors at the May meeting as well.

NC Sea Grant Proposed Project

The Hyde County Office of Planning and Economic Development is working with NC Sea Grant on a proposal entitled, "Sea Grant Climate Adaptation Initiative 2013: Implementing Comprehensive Community Resilience Planning in St. Mary's, GA and Hyde County, NC." The long-term sustainability of human and natural communities like Hyde County, and other coastal communities, will require careful adaptation planning and associated management strategies that provide resilience to a wide range of future climate and extreme event scenarios. It is increasingly recognized that employment of facilitation and planning strategies that focus on identification of critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, flood risk prevention and mitigation, and future resilience of valued natural systems is important to the future of coastal communities.

The project, if selected, will specify policy adaptation options for local government consideration to be developed in coordination with recommendations from the most recent Community Rating Systems (CRS) guidebook. The linkage of local adaptation actions to the CRS credit system, which can translate into potential reductions in Federal Flood Insurance Program premiums for community residents, provides a tangible near-term economic benefit that can be expected to increase the likelihood of project recommendations being adopted by the local government and accepted by citizens.

If selected, the Office of Economic Development & Planning will work with NC Sea Grant and coordinate with Hyde Cooperative Extension, Soil & Water, the Manager's Office, community stakeholders and citizens for successful completion of project goals.

Please see Attachment: "Sea Grant Climate Adaptation Initiative 2013: Implementing Comprehensive Community Resilience Planning in St. Mary's, GA and Hyde County, NC." for more information.

North Carolina Catch

The County Planner is an executive Board Member of North Carolina Catch, Board member of Outer Banks Catch and liaison to Ocracoke Fresh. All groups are working towards the marketing of fresh North Carolina Seafood in an effort to preserve the commercial fishing industry. The 2013 Local Catch Summit was held on February 22, 2013 at the UNC Coastal Studies Institute in Skyco under the theme, "Bringing Seafood into the Local Foods Movement." *A synopsis is attached.*

Ocracoke Community Projects Forum

The Office of Planning and Economic Development is working in a facilitative capacity with community action groups on three major projects on Ocracoke:

- Ocracoke Community Park
- Ocracoke Community Square Revitalization
- Berkley Club Community Project

The three above projects are current projects being pursued by separate entities that are working independently of each other while meeting some of the same community needs. The Office of Planning and Economic Development facilitated a meeting of these groups to discuss the needs of the Ocracoke community, educate the other groups on project scope and activities and coordinate efforts to reach project goals. The event was held at the Berkley Manor in Ocracoke on April 18-19.

Please see Ocracoke Community Projects Forum attachment.

Ocracoke Planning Board

Kris Noble has attended the January and April 2013 Ocracoke Planning Board meetings. Noble will continue to attend Ocracoke Planning Board meetings and coordinate with the Board on the Ocracoke Development Ordinance, the CAMA Core Land Use Plan and other areas. The next Ocracoke Planning Board meeting will be held on Thursday, May 9. Meeting minutes and agendas are available at www.hydecourtnc.gov on the Boards & Committees tab.

Recreation Committee

The Hyde County Recreation Committee was formed in 2000. In 2002 the Committee completed a 2002 Parks & Recreation Master Plan with the help of East Carolina University. The Recreation Committee contributed to the creation of the Ponzer Community Park and the Engelhard Development Corporation's Recreational Park.

In 2012, the Hyde County Board of Commissioner's filled the seats by appointment of two members from the five townships in Hyde County. The Committee has met monthly in 2013 in an effort to increase recreational opportunities in Hyde County. The February 2012 meeting was an organizational meeting where the group began to examine the Ordinance, Bylaws, appointment term schedule and regular meeting schedule. In March, the Committee elected a Chair and Co-Chair, adopted a regular meeting schedule and discussed proposed changes to the Ordinance and Bylaws. Also, Steve Moler, our regional Parks and Recreation Trust Fund representative spoke to Committee members.

The Committee plans on adopting bylaw changes at the May meeting and recommending changes to the Ordinance to the Hyde BOC in June. The Committee plans on updating the 2002 Parks and Recreation Master Plan and identifying what current recreational assets we currently have, how those assets can be more efficiently used and where deficits lie. The Office of Economic Development & Planning has sent a Letter of Intent to apply for funding from the Community Transformation Grant Region 9 Collaborative to update the 2002 Master Plan. (Copy Attached)

The Hyde County Recreation Committee adopted the following schedule for regular meetings:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| April 17, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| May 22, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| June 19, 2013 | 7:00p.m. |
| July 17, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| August 21, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| September 18, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| October 16, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| November 20, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |
| December 18, 2013 | 7:00 p.m. |

Pursuant to NCGS § 143-318.10, All meetings of the Hyde County Recreation Commission are open to the public. The Commission utilizes an electronic meeting system for the simultaneous audio and / or video conduct of regular meeting on both the mainland and Ocracoke Island. The sites of such electronic meetings are as follows:

- ❖ Multi-Use Room, Hyde County Government Center, 30 Oyster Creek Road, Swan Quarter, NC
- ❖ Ocracoke School Commons Area, 120 Schoolhouse Road, Ocracoke, NC

Revolving Loan Fund

The Letter of Commitment for Revolving Loan Funds to Precision Pallet, LLC as approved at the April Board of Commissioner's meeting has been sent and attorneys are expected to close the loan in May. No other activity.

US Census Bureau Boundary and Annexation Survey

Hyde County has completed the yearly Boundary and Annexation survey and updated all County contact information with the US Census Bureau. There were no boundary line changes reported.

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Unmanned Drones May Have Their Greatest Impact on Agriculture

Unmanned drones have emerged as a controversial tool for the military and national security apparatus. But in a few years, they may become ubiquitous over America's farms.

by [Miranda Green \(/contributors/miranda-green.html\)](/contributors/miranda-green.html) | March 26, 2013 4:45 AM EDT

Talk about beating swords into plowshares. The mention of drones may conjure up images of Star Wars-like spacecraft or hell-fire war machines. But the controversial technology may prove to have its greatest impact in a peaceful endeavor: farming.



Anthony Jeuland/AP

“It’s a simple economic equation. The biggest potential for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles is aerial images and data acquisition. You can take a simple UAV and repurpose imagery for a farmer’s field for cents on the dollar compared to using traditional aircraft. That’s the holy grail of aerodynamics,” said Rory Paul, CEO of Volt Aerial Robotics, a St. Louis-based company.

A [recent study \(http://www.auvsi.org/econreport\)](http://www.auvsi.org/econreport) by the Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International (AUVSI) predicts that in a matter of years, the drone, or UAV, industry in the U.S. could produce up to 100,000 new jobs and add \$82 billion in economic activity between 2015 and 2025. A federal law mandates that the Federal Aviation Administration open up the National Airspace System by 2015. As the restrictions that currently prohibit individuals from flying drones for commercial purposes melt away, drone manufacturers could see their fortunes skyrocket.

The change will open new markets for sales. And the agriculture sector is expected to benefit the most. “Every farmer will benefit,” Paul said. Drones “will allow small farmers to [farm] economically and it will allow large farmers to acquire data when they want it.”

The market for agricultural drones lies in the technology’s ability to provide farmers with a bird’s-eye view of their land. Historically, farmers have walked their land to survey it—looking for areas that need more fertilizer or water. More recently many have begun using small passenger planes to look at their lots from the air. But since airplane rental and fuel costs can quickly run into five figures, there’s strong demand for cheaper alternatives.

That’s where drones come in.

Weighing less than 50 pounds and often the size of a child’s toy-plane, agricultural drones can drastically reduce the cost of land surveying. The price of a typical fully capable farming drone is around \$9,000, but it’s a onetime purchase that many say will easily pay for itself.

“If we could save farms 1 percent on inputs and increase yields by 1 percent, you are looking at multibillion dollar savings,” says one drone manufacturer.

“Eighty percent of the utilization, once we are allowed to have Unmanned Aircraft Systems in the national airspace, in the first 10 years is going to be in precision agriculture,” said Michael Toscano, CEO of AUVSI. “You will have a situation where you can spray crops by a UAS that flies 2 or 3 feet above the plants. You can control the downwash because you can put the pesticides on the plants and not in the ground where it gets to the groundwater.”

“It sounds trivial but those numbers really add up a lot,” said Rory Paul of Volt Aerial Robotics. “If we could save farms 1 percent on inputs like herbicide and pesticide and increase their yields by 1 percent, you are looking at multibillion dollar savings.”

Robert Blair, the owner of a wheat, barley and cattle farm in Idaho that was established in 1903, says he uses his own UAV for multiple purposes, including providing proof for insurance claims.

“In 2008, reintroduction of wolves and a drought year caused elk and deer to congregate on my farm. It was \$50,000 in damage and I was able to get reimbursed because I had documentation,” he said. “I had a visual view of what the damage was instead of just dots on the map.”

Blair built his own UAVs, one a small rotor-plane, after purchasing a drone years ago and feeling it wasn’t well equipped for his farm. Nowadays he maintains and flies his own drones without the FAA’s permission, something he has so far gotten away with because of the remoteness of his land.

Blair is unwavering in his support of UAV technology for farms and considers himself a national leader in promoting their use, even penning a blog called the [Unmanned Farmer](http://theunmannedfarmer.blogspot.com/) (<http://theunmannedfarmer.blogspot.com/>), in spite of U.S. regulations.

Despite the potential benefits, UAV use by commercial farmers is currently prohibited under FAA regulations. Although the majority of drones fly under 400 feet, the FAA worries about complications with the national airspace. And there are other obstacles to widespread UAV use. [So far 30 states have tried pushing forward legislation \(/articles/2013/03/09/on-the-home-front-drones-are-quickly-shot-down-by-states.html\)](/articles/2013/03/09/on-the-home-front-drones-are-quickly-shot-down-by-states.html) limiting drones in fears they may be used for citizen surveillance come 2015. In Virginia, a two-year moratorium on UAVs is sitting on the governor's desk waiting for a signature.

Such restrictions could change the job numbers set forth by the AUVSI report, which expects that states of California, Washington and Texas to be among the top economic beneficiaries of an open airspace. "Those estimates from the AUVSI are the best case scenario but there are so many kinks to be figured out in the next few years. It's kind of an area where the law and technology will have to grow together," says a spokesperson for the Unmanned Systems Caucus, chaired by Congressmen Buck McKeon and Henry Cuellar.

UAV advocates worry that the restrictions will cause the U.S. to fall behind other countries that can openly test and use the technology, and ultimately causing the U.S. to lose its edge and industry potential. "We are ahead and damn well should be given how much more we spend on the military than every other nation in the world. The U.S. is still the leader of drone technology and production, but it may not be forever," said Peter Singer, director of the Center for 21st Century Security and Intelligence said. "There is a rule in technology and war: there is no such thing as a permanent first mover advantage. There are 87 countries that have military robotics programs."

According to the AUVSI study, the US loses \$10 billion for every year drone production sales are delayed.

Idaho farmer Robert Blair says farmers are already feeling the competition from other countries that can freely use UAV technology. "Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, and Australia, they are some of our biggest competitors on the agriculture side and now we are playing catch up to them because the government on all levels doesn't want to open up regulations [for drones]," he said.

Japan is another country where UAVs have found a permanent foothold among the rice paddies. The country has been utilizing UAV-like technology for its crops since 1990.

Proponents of UAVs say now is the time to invest but are cognizant of the challenges drones will face among a population that views them as a threat.

"It's a game-changing technology on par with the introduction of the horseless carriage or the computer," Singer said. "It will create huge business opportunities but also huge policy, legal, and ethical questions that we will be wrestling with for decades."

Tags:

- [Business \(/business.html\)](/business.html)

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Memorandum

To: Bill Rich, Hyde County Manager

From: Reed Whitesell, AICP
Community Development Manager
Holland Consulting Planners, Inc. 

Re: Current Status of Hyde County Grant Projects Managed by HCP, Inc.

Date: April 9, 2013

Bill – I thought it would be useful to provide you with a short written summary of our current project status in Hyde County prior to our meeting tomorrow afternoon:

Hyde County FY09 CDBG Community Revitalization Project (Lake Swamp Road): This CDBG project consisted of rehabilitation/reconstruction of six units on Lake Swamp Road and installation of an upgraded waterline and ESD sewer force main and STEP pumps to serve the improved structures. We also elevated one structure and built a new home with local option funds. The project has been completed for several months and the county has held the required closeout public hearing. We are awaiting final monitoring by the Division of Community Assistance (DCA) prior to sending in the Certificate of Completion in May 2013. The county will de-obligate approximately \$60,000 of the \$850,000 grant due to the dropout of one owner who did not wish to participate.

Hyde County FY10 CDBG Scattered Site Housing Project: This \$400,000 project involves the reconstruction of four housing units at scattered locations throughout the county. Three units have been completed to date. The county submitted an amendment to complete a fourth alternate unit, which has been approved. That unit, a single-wide manufactured home, should be completed within 45 days and the project should be closed out before 6/30/13.

Hyde County CDBG Contingency Project (US 264 Sewer Extension): The county was granted an extension by DCA to obtain release of funds for this \$600,000 CDBG Contingency project due to an environmental concern. The Division of Water Quality had an objection to adding 44 new customers on US 264 west of Engelhard to the ESD collection system due to the poor condition of ESD's sewage treatment facility. The county entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (attached) with ESD and agreed to provide planning assistance to obtain funding for the replacement/upgrade of the treatment facility. The county hired Hobbs Upchurch (with CDBG funds) to prepare a Special Order by Consent for ESD, which is currently under review by DWQ in Raleigh. Upon submittal of the SOC, DWQ released its objection to the project and release of funds should be received by April 15th. The project will be bid in May and awarded in June. The county must complete the project by December 16, 2013. I have some concerns related to the engineering required for this project which I will share with you tomorrow.

Hyde County FY12 CDBG Infrastructure and Catalyst Applications: DCA is reviewing two potential projects for possible award this spring. The Infrastructure project would provide funds to install new waterlines on two roads in Scranton. The Catalyst project would provide funds to allow the MidEast Housing Authority to rehabilitate the Hycienda Heights rental complex in Engelhard.

Hyde County FY11 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Elevation Program: This \$430,000 project originally consisted of the elevation of eight (8) residential structures at various locations throughout the county. Two structures were improved with the local option CDBG funds described above. Two other structures are too deteriorated to elevate. We have completed the bidding and award of the remaining four structures. Two owners have deposited their 25% contribution with the county finance officer and those two units are under construction. One unit is being re-bid this month in an attempt to reduce the cost. Negotiations are underway with the fourth owner to convince them to participate financially.

Hurricane Irene HMGP Elevation Grant: I expect that the county will finally obtain a Hazard Mitigation Grant this summer to elevate six homes damaged during Hurricane Irene. I am keeping in close contact with the Division of Emergency Management concerning this issue.

I have attached an HCP brochure for your review – we also provide a wide variety of planning and GIS services which are available to the county upon request.

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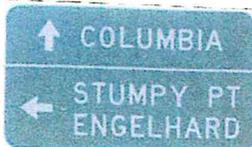
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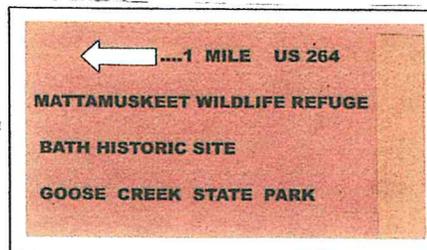
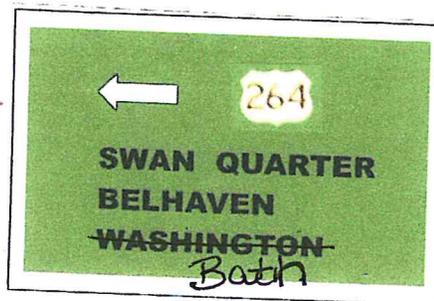
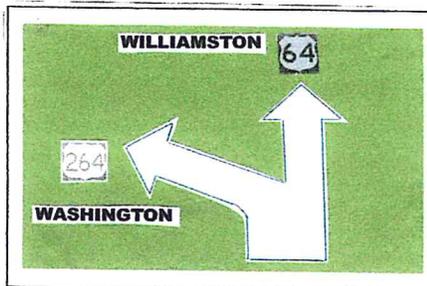
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MANN'S HARBOR

Sea Grant Climate Adaptation Initiative 2013: Implementing Comprehensive Community Resilience Planning in St. Marys, GA and Hyde County, NC

A. Introduction

1. Statement of work

The southeastern (SE) Atlantic coast is highly vulnerable to climate stressors such as hurricanes, extreme rainfall, extreme drought, and sea level rise (Hopkinson et al. 2008; Pielke et al. 2008; Wang et al. 2010; Blake et al. 2013). In recent decades this region has also experienced exceptional growth in both population and the built environment (Crossett 2004). Although recently slowed to some extent by the housing crisis and economic downturn that began in 2008, rapid population and building growth in the SE Atlantic coastal region is expected to soon resume and continue well above the pace of growth in other U.S. regions for the next several decades (White et al. 2009; NOAA 2013).

A variety of studies have shown that rapid development in coastal communities of the SE is associated with the region's generally mild average climate conditions, as well as the high amenity and recreational value of natural resources such as the Atlantic Ocean, near shore estuaries, and coastal marshes (e.g., Saint Onge et al. 2007; Poudyai et al. 2008; Napton et al. 2010). Because lands adjacent to these natural resources are inherently scarce, future development pressure in the Atlantic SE coastal region likely will not be restricted to existing urban centers, but may extend significantly into some of the few remaining rural stretches of the coastline (Hammer et al. 2009; Titus et al. 2009; FEMA 2011). Large hurricanes such as Hugo (1989), Floyd (1999), and Irene (2011) have vividly demonstrated the region's vulnerability to storm surges, high winds, and extreme rainfall events (Blake et al. 2011), and in some cases have made it quite apparent that developments have been misplaced, poorly protected, and thus at high risk of catastrophic loss (Bin and Polasky 2004; Bures and Kanapaux 2011; Arumala 2012). Without appropriate planning that takes climate stressors and geophysical hazards into account, an unfortunate consequence of these growth trends is that increasing numbers of people, property, infrastructure, and natural systems along the SE Atlantic coast are likely to become vulnerable to severe climate-related risks (Titus et al. 2009; FEMA 2011).

For these reasons, there is growing recognition that long-term sustainability of human and natural communities of the SE Atlantic coast, like other coastal regions, will require careful adaptation planning and associated management strategies that provide resilience to a wide range of future climate and extreme event scenarios (Fussel 2007; Brody et al. 2008; Preston et al. 2011). While the issue of climate change has become politically charged in recent years (e.g., Maibach et al. 2009; NC House of Representatives 2012), a number of local, regional, and state governments along the SE Atlantic coast are nevertheless beginning to develop adaptation plans for sea level rise and other climate change phenomena (Smith and Donovan 2010; SFRCCCC 2012; Rasmussen 2013). Common concerns that prompt adaptation planning are observations of increased damages to critical infrastructure and private property from coastal flooding, threats to local water supply from drought and/or saltwater intrusion for rising seas, and changes to natural ecosystems driven by sea level rise and other climate stressors (Smith and Donovan 2010; NOAA 2012b; SFRCCCC 2012). By extension, it is increasingly recognized that employment of facilitation and planning strategies that focus on identification of critical infrastructure vulnerabilities, flood risk prevention and mitigation, and future resilience of valued natural systems can productively overcome outward political divides about climate change (NOAA 2012b).

Given the seriousness of climate change risks for the SE Atlantic coastal region, demonstration and implementation of benefits from climate adaptation planning for local communities – including those where discussion of climate change may be challenging – is clearly a priority for sustainable management of regional coastal resources. In support of this goal, this project proposes an innovative and regional climate adaptation planning collaboration between Georgia Sea Grant (GaSG), North Carolina Sea Grant (NCSG), and the University of Georgia’s Carl Vinson Institute of Government (CVIOG). The specific goal of this project is to implement a detailed local climate adaptation planning process in two partner communities: St. Marys, GA and Hyde County, NC. To achieve this goal the project team will integrate NCSG’s expertise in the Vulnerability Consequences Adaptation Planning Scenarios (VCAPS) participatory engagement method with the expertise of GaSG and CVIOG in developing GIS-based benefit/cost evaluations of resilience and climate adaptation planning (Evans 2006; Evans et al. 2010; Evans et al., *In review*; Evans et al., *In preparation*). In addition, specific policy adaptation options for local government consideration will be developed in coordination with recommendations from the most recent Community Rating Systems (CRS) guidebook (FEMA 2013a). This linkage of local adaptation actions to the CRS credit system, which can translate into potential reductions in Federal Flood Insurance Program (FFIP) premiums for community residents (FEMA 2013a), provides a tangible near-term economic benefit that can be expected to increase likelihood of project recommendations being adopted by the partner governments.

As noted in the attached letters of support, both partner governments have pledged significant in-kind support to this project and have enthusiastically agreed to consider adoption of policy and adaptation recommendations developed through the climate adaptation planning process. Additionally, a broad number of other local, state, and regional stakeholders have expressed their commitment of support for this project. With this high degree of partnerships, we fully expect that our project’s innovative integration of VCAPS, GIS-based benefit-cost evaluations, and direct adaptation policy linkages with the CRS will serve as an important demonstration model for climate adaptation planning that can be applied regionally and nationally.

Project Objectives

The generalized objectives and relevant activities for this project include:

1. Assess current climate vulnerabilities and future vulnerability trends for each community

Activities: Interviews with local experts and management officials (e.g., community planners, flood plain managers, public works directors, etc.) to identify lands, facilities, and infrastructure vulnerabilities; geospatial overlay analysis to verify expert assessments and identify additional vulnerabilities; technical presentation of expert and geo-spatial vulnerability assessments; and participatory diagramming of current and future climate impacts using VCAPS process.

2. Develop participatory scenarios for specific adaptation actions to address current and future vulnerabilities

Activities: Technical presentation of adaptation options (including local zoning and codes, capital infrastructure projects, and policy incentives to encourage voluntary action by property owners); participatory diagramming of adaptation options and expected consequences using VCAPS process; identify dollar value source for expected benefits (e.g., reduction of flood damage to property, protection of ecosystem services, maintenance of critical infrastructure, potential for improved CRS score); prioritization for benefit-cost modeling of specific adaptation actions.

3. Conduct geo-spatial benefit/cost evaluations for a subset of identified adaptation actions in each community

Activities: Assemble necessary datasets for benefit/cost modeling (e.g., local tax assessments in GIS form; high resolution elevation (LiDAR), land cover; local tide gauge records; storm surge heights and return frequency; future sea level rise curves, assembly of magnitudes for 10, 25, 50, and 100 year local rainfall events; identification of expected future decreases or increases in the magnitude of local rainfall events); identify locally appropriate depth-damage functions for saltwater and freshwater flooding events; construct model workflow in ArcGIS 10.1 based on participatory scenarios defined in Objective 2; technical review and, as necessary, calibration of benefit-cost model inputs among project principals (GaSG, NCSG, local governments, and supporting agencies).
4. Hold participatory discussions of benefit-cost relationships and develop planning language with local communities

Activities: Technical presentation of benefit-cost model results in community workshops; iterative and participatory discussion of benefit-cost results through the VCAPS framework; discussion of specific policy language and tools that may be used to implement adaptation actions in which there is broad consensus of very high benefit; modification of previous adaptation actions or definition of new actions that might be considered for additional benefit-cost modeling.
5. Develop community resilience and adaptation plans for Hyde County, NC and St. Marys, GA

Activities: Conduct a one-day workshop or charrette in each community to summarize project results and solicit community feedback for plan development; work with local planning officials in each community to write specific action planning documents for each community that define linkages to CRS priorities; develop resolutions for formal consideration of resilience plans by the local governing authorities (i.e., Hyde County Commission and St. Marys City Council).
6. Extend the project as regional and national model

Activities: Jointly present project status and results through Southeast and Caribbean Climate Community of Practice StormSmart site (<http://stormsmart.org/groups/sec-ccop/>) and bi-annual meetings of this organization; jointly present project results at National Sea Grant Climate Network Workshop; publicize project through regional media channels; publish project results in appropriate peer review journals.

2. Community descriptions

Hyde County, NC

Hyde County was formed in 1705 and is located in eastern NC, along the Pamlico Sound. The county has a total area of 1,424 square miles (3,688.1 km²), of which 613 square miles (1,587.7 km²) is land and 811 square miles (2,100.5 km²) is water (US Census Bureau, 2013). Hyde County is unique in that part of the county, Ocracoke Island, is located across the Pamlico Sound and is only accessible by ferry service, provided by the NC Department of Transportation. Hyde County is divided into five unincorporated townships: Currituck, Fairfield, Lake Landing, Ocracoke, and Swan Quarter. A sixth township, Mattamuskeet, is an "unorganized territory" and mainly comprised of Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge. Much of the county land resides within four National Wildlife Refuges (NWR): Alligator River NWR, Mattamuskeet NWR,

Swanquarter NWR, Pocosin Lakes NWR. Additionally, the Cape Hatteras National Seashore encompasses much of Ocracoke Island. All of Hyde County's critical facilities (schools, police stations, fire stations, and communications towers) and 81% of its roads (754 miles) are located in the floodplain (NOAA CSC 2013b). Image 1 provides a visual representation of the amount of county land located within and outside of the FEMA designated Floodplain. Currently 83% (4,839) of the Hyde County residents live within the FEMA floodplain and 17% (971) live outside of the floodplain (NOAA CSC 2013b).

Hyde County Floodplain

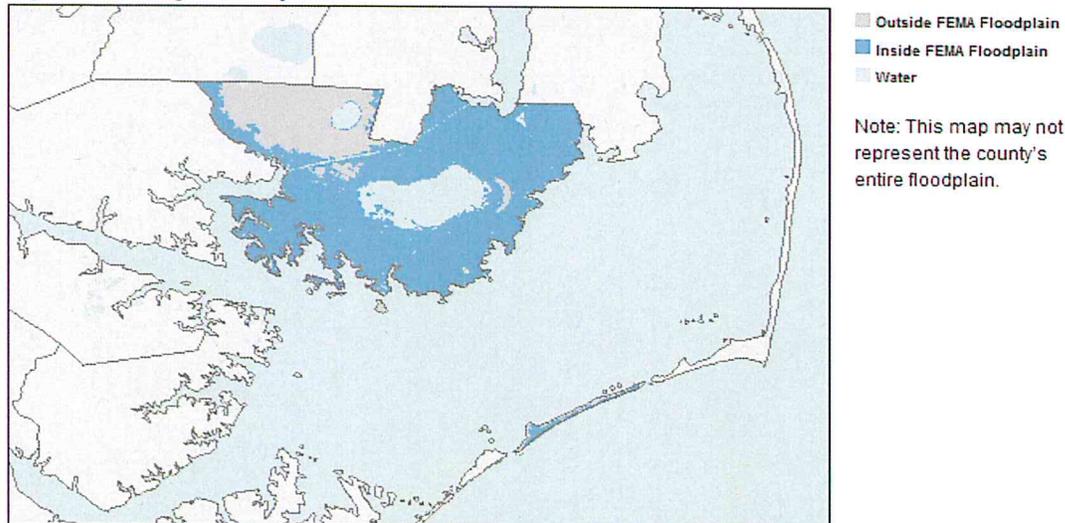


Figure 1: Hyde County FEMA floodplain. Image courtesy of NOAA Coastal Services Center.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/snapshots/#flood%2637095>

St. Marys, GA

The City of St. Marys is located along the north side of the St. Marys River, which forms the Georgia/Florida border. The City of St. Marys was established in 1787 and incorporated as a city in 1802 (www.preserveamerica.gov). The current population of the city is approximately 17,099 in a total area of 22.51 square miles (37.52 km²) (US Census Bureau 2013b). The city is located in Camden County, which has a total population of 50,513 and land area of 613 square miles (1021.67 km²). The City of St. Marys is perhaps best known as the gateway to Cumberland Island, the largest barrier island on the Georgia coast and location of the National Parks Service's Cumberland Island National Seashore. St. Marys is also located adjacent to the U.S. Navy Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, which serves as the east coast's primary base for the Trident submarine fleet. Although located in Georgia, the City of St. Marys and Camden County are adjacent to the Jacksonville, FL metropolitan area, which has a 2012 population of ~1.3 million (US Census Bureau 2012). Camden County communities, including St. Marys, are widely served by media outlets from Jacksonville. Approximately 13% of Camden County's critical facilities (e.g. schools, police stations, fire stations, medical facilities, emergency centers, and communications towers) and 23% of its roads (388 miles) are located in floodplains (NOAA CSC 2013c). Image 2 provides a visual representation of the amount of county land located within and outside of the FEMA designated Floodplain. Currently 36% (18,151) of the Camden County residents live within the FEMA floodplain (NOAA CSC 2013c).

Camden County Floodplain

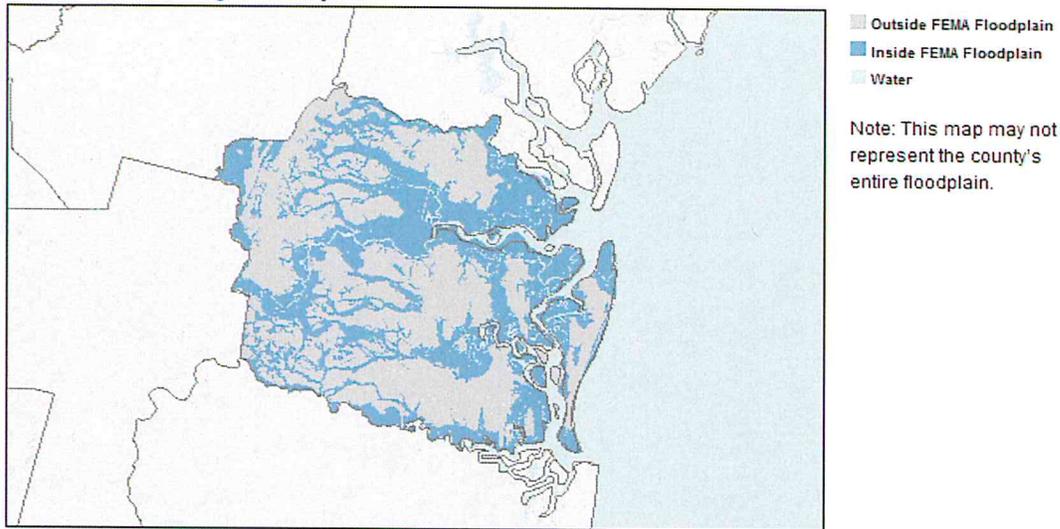


Figure 2: Camden County FEMA floodplain. Image courtesy of NOAA Coastal Services Center.

<http://www.csc.noaa.gov/snapshots/#flood%2613039>

3. Methodological justifications

Vulnerability Consequences and Adaptation Planning Scenarios (VCAPS)

The VCAPS process was developed by the Social and Environmental Research Institute, the Carolinas Integrated Sciences and Assessments Center at the University of South Carolina, and the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium. To date VCAPS has been used to explore hazard mitigation and climate adaptation in 10 coastal communities, including communities in NC and GA. VCAPS is a facilitated participatory process based in the causal structure of hazards and vulnerability assessment (Webler et al., *In progress*). The specific purpose of VCAPS is to assist communities in diagramming the outcomes and consequences of climate stressors on aspects of municipal management. Real time projection of a diagram documenting the group conversation assists community members with discussion of potential adaptation and response options that public and private entities may implement, while also facilitating consideration of positive outcomes as well as potential negative consequences of interventions.

During a VCAPS exercise facilitators provide a group of stakeholder decision-makers with relevant technical background and climate information, and then actively facilitate discussion of the outcomes, consequences, and actions that result from a climate stressor. This discussion is captured in a diagram depicting chains of outcomes and consequences using the VCAPS building blocks to guide its structure, as demonstrated in Figure 3. Participants in VCAPS communities report that this robust yet flexible process has been valuable in synthesizing expert and local knowledge, promoting systems thinking and learning, and facilitating governance through the discussion of adaptive actions (Webler et al., *in progress*). As such, it is clearly a valuable tool for initiating resilience planning.

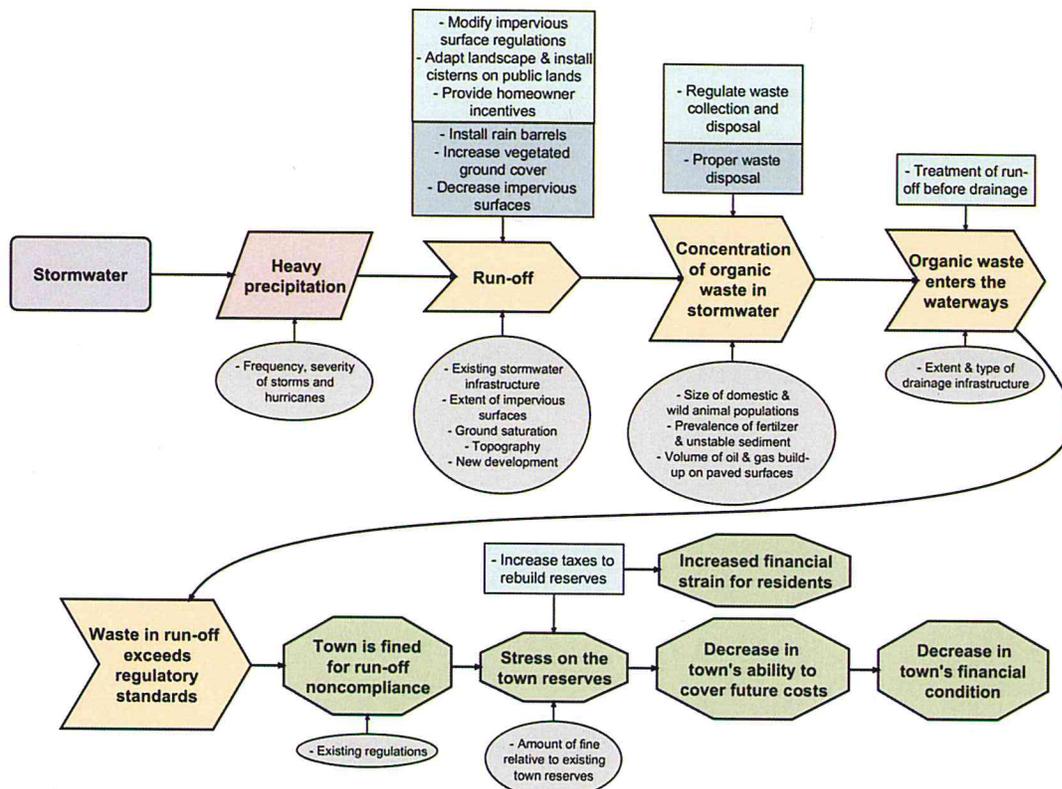


Figure 3: Sample VCAPS chain using stormwater management as a starting point (SERI 2013)

Benefit/cost modeling

Previous experience with VCAPS has made it clear that further analysis of the benefits, costs, and feasibility of adaptation options is a required next step for development of adaptation and resilience planning recommendations that local governments *may be willing to implement* (also see Nicholls and Cazenave 2010; NOAA 2012b). For this reason, this project will extend the VCAPS process to include benefit/cost evaluations of specific actions for sea level rise adaptation as identified by each local community.

The benefit/cost model will follow an intensive GIS workflow that begins with an initial vulnerability assessment, or “No action” scenario, of future flood risks to existing critical infrastructure and private property. These “No action” scenario damage evaluations will then be compared to damage evaluations obtained under scenarios of adaptation action, which will be defined through the VCAPS process. Any reduction in damages associated with adaptation actions is defined as the benefit, while dollars spent to implement adaptation actions are defined as the cost. The net benefit to cost gain (or loss) is defined as costs subtracted from benefits as summed over a given time period. The benefit/cost ratio is obtained by dividing expected benefits by cost over the same time periods. Benefit/cost ratios that are greater than 1 suggest a net economic benefit, while a benefit/cost ratio less than 1 suggests a net economic loss.

Local environmental flood risks for “No action” and all adaptation action scenarios will be defined through methods that closely follow those described in *Mapping Coastal Inundation Primer* (NOAA CSC 2012). Base elevation maps will be based on high quality LIDAR (Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging) datasets available for each community (NOAA CSC 2013a), with daily high tide elevation ranges and current high tide flood event exceedances evaluated

through analysis of daily records from nearby tide gages over the past 5-year period. Local storm surge heights for 10, 50, 100, and 500 year events will then be determined through review of the most recent FEMA flood map evaluations for each community, and assigned appropriate probabilistic frequencies (FEMA 2013b). Annual time-step sea level rise functions and associated increased high tide flood event exceedances and storm surge heights will then be applied over 50 and 100 year periods. We will initially advise following recommendations given by NOAA (2012a). As further recommended by NOAA (2012b) in the report *Incorporating Sea Level Change Scenarios at the Local Level*, specific sea level rise rates to be considered for local planning purposes by each partner community will be defined through participatory dialogue.

In cooperation with GIS and planning staff from Hyde County, St. Marys, and Camden County, tax parcel and infrastructure datasets will be obtained and, as necessary, adapted into appropriate GIS formats for development of vulnerability assessments. A series of overlay analyses will then be performed in ArcGIS 10.1 for the purpose of developing annualized flood depth exceedance frequencies for each building/property parcel and critical infrastructure components. These exceedance frequencies will be solved based on average ground LIDAR elevation surfaces for building/parcel polygons, with applied sea level rise functions deterministically raising the elevation of daily high tide events through each successive year of the planning horizon. Spatial extent of probabilistic storm surge heights, as defined by most recent FEMA (2013b) evaluations, will also be evaluated and similarly adjusted by deterministic functions associated with each sea level rise scenario. Using generalized depth damage curves for buildings, building contents, and agricultural lands (USACE 1996, 1997; Scawthorn et al. 2006), the depth exceedance frequencies for private property and public infrastructure will be translated into dollar damages at an annualized basis. Future damages will be adjusted through a default annualized economic discount rate of 2% per year to simulate average inflation, although this discount assumption will be subject to revision based on participatory discussion in the VCAPS process. Future growth in annualized expected damages will be derived from extrapolation of local population increase trends onto increases of private building and infrastructure stock at the existing geo-spatial risk profile (i.e., future building will be assumed to continue with “business as usual” risk characteristics).

Adaptation options will be developed through the VCAPS process. These adaptations may include changes in future land use development policies (e.g., rolling easements, buyouts, open space preservation and zoning prohibitions), hard and soft coastal engineering (e.g., beach renourishment, levees/dikes, seawalls, and surge barriers), infrastructure and property modifications (elevation of homes, elevation of infrastructure, flood-proofing, and drainage upgrades), and preservation/restoration of natural systems (coastal wetland buffers, living shorelines, and dune restorations). Importantly, flood models developed for benefit/cost modeling will take into account hydrologic connectivity at given high tide heights, and thus provide simulation of both protection and failure points associated with elevated ridges, dunes, levees, and other barriers between the marine and built environments. Although formalized land use change modeling with specific predictions of future building locations is beyond the scope of this project, risk reduction benefits from zoning changes and other future building restrictions may be estimated through reduction or prevention of future building – or increased free board height requirements – in defined flood zones as compared to the “business as usual” assumption.

4. Project contribution to adaptation in partner communities and beyond

This project promises to make strong contributions to climate adaptation in both partner communities. The VCAPS method, as applied previously in numerous communities by co-PI Whitehead and adapted in Tybee Island, GA by PI Hopkinson and co-PIs Bryant and Evans, provides a proven mechanism for obtaining broad stakeholder input and buy-in for adaptation planning. Application of similar benefit/cost modeling of adaptation actions by PI Hopkinson and co-PI Evans in Tybee Island, GA has proven highly successful in stimulating community discussion, paring away adaptation options that show negative to marginal benefit/cost returns (e.g., construction of a large municipal seawall was found to be cost-prohibitive and generally ineffective as a local sea level rise adaptation option), and providing increased local support for near-term implementation of adaptation actions that show “no-regrets” benefit (e.g., upgrades of stormwater drainage systems, raising municipal well houses, and dedication of local funds for beach renourishment and dune maintenance). Notably, GeorgiaTrend magazine has very recently recognized GaSG and Tybee Island’s sea level rise adaptation planning efforts through a “Four for the Future” award (Rasmussen 2013). We expect that the pooled expertise between the two Sea Grant programs, as well as the broad level of local, state, and regional interest in this project as noted in attached support letters, provide the opportunity for value-added contributions to adaptation planning in Hyde County, St. Marys, throughout the SE Atlantic coastal region, and the rest of the nation.

The explicit linkage of local planning and policy recommendations to the national Flood Insurance Program’s Community Rating System (CRS) provides a further level of confidence that this project will make concrete contributions to climate adaptation in both partner communities. The benefit of CRS linkage is that implementation of adaptation actions will not only prepare the community for increased resilience to future natural hazards, but also immediately provides the very tangible possibility for residents to obtain flood insurance coverage at a lower cost that reflects the decreased hazard risk. Hyde County is currently a participant in the program, but desires to maintain its current standing in the program and further aspires to achieve a lower rating. While St. Marys is not currently a participant in the CRS, the City’s Planning Director is currently pursuing an application to CRS and desires to coordinate the activities of this project directly with the City’s CRS application. This project’s activities will specifically address the following criteria required for the CRS: public information (advising the citizens of flood hazards, flood insurance, and ways to reduce flood damage), regulations (including open space preservation, thus guaranteeing that currently vacant floodplain parcels will be kept free from development), flood preparedness and flood damage reduction. These project activities will enhance each community’s participation within the CRS, and facilitate achievement of benchmarks necessary to continue to maintain and lower their ratings over time.

The leveraging of expertise between two regional Sea Grant programs and the wide geographic spread of approximately 600 miles between Hyde County, NC (which is located on the mainland, adjacent to the Pamlico Sound) and St. Marys, GA (which is located just north of the Georgia/Florida state line and in the Jacksonville, FL metropolitan area) provide additional opportunity for making this project an important regional and national model. Pairing NCSG’s VCAPS capacity with GaSG’s benefit/cost expertise will enable both programs to perfect a community resilience planning methodology that can be expanded to other communities in each state. Core project activities will include cross-training project personnel from both programs to develop expertise in VCAPS facilitation, application of benefit/cost analyses, and linkages between adaptation planning and tangible benefits provided by CRS linkage. This will clearly represent a significant benefit for climate outreach and capacity in both programs. The lessons

learned from running two case studies in socioeconomically and governance-diverse communities will enable project personnel to develop training that would transfer the innovative methodological framework to other Sea Grant programs nationwide.

B. General Work Plan/Milestones

The central work plan activity for achieving project goals and objectives is a series of five (GA) to six (NC) site visits to each partner community over the 19-month project period (July 1, 2013 – January 31, 2015). We have organized the project work plan and milestones around the specific goals and follow up activities associated with each site visit.

Site visit 1 (~Project Month 1): An initial site visit will be made to each partner community to conduct pre-VCAPS interviews with technical staff and engage in reconnaissance of specific areas and infrastructure that the local communities have observed as being vulnerable to flood impacts. While GIS data gathering and literature review will begin before the site visit, additional GIS data and historic flood risk literature that may not be readily available through on-line sources will be solicited from the local communities. Whitehead will travel to St. Marys and Evans will travel to Hyde County for the initial site visits in each community.

Site Visit 2 (~Project Month 4): The second site visit to each community will implement the first series of VCAPS workshops. These workshops will be broken into two half day sessions, with lead facilitation provided by Whitehead for both partner communities. NCSG personnel will provide technical background and logistics support for VCAPS workshop in Hyde County, and GaSG will provide technical background and logistics support in St. Marys. Evans will partner with Whitehead and GIS specialists in each partner community to develop general vulnerability assessments as technical background for VCAPS discussions. Primary goals for these workshops will be for local stakeholders to engage with local vulnerabilities, learn about and discuss ranges of potential adaptation actions, and begin defining the community's risk tolerance thresholds for the adaptation planning process (e.g., what levels of local sea level rise and future rainfall extremes should be considered?). All of these discussions will be formally recorded through the VCAPS diagramming process.

Site Visit 3 (~Project Month 8): The third site visit to each community will implement a second series of VCAPS workshops that focus on development of detailed adaptation action scenarios. These workshops will be broken into two half days sessions, and will be co-facilitated by Whitehead and Evans using the VCAPS diagramming process for both partner communities. The key questions that will frame these sessions are: 1) What assets (both natural and built) in each partner community are most threatened by flood risk from future sea level rise? 2) What specific actions are available for the communities to address, avoid, and/or adapt to these vulnerabilities? 3) Are there identified actions that offer clear "no regret" benefits, particularly in terms of CRS criteria? 4) What actions do communities wish to consider for formal benefit/cost modeling? General technical background into the benefit/cost modeling approach will be presented in the community workshops, with additional technical details for model implementation developed through follow up communications with local flood plain managers, collaborating agency officials, and stakeholder volunteers solicited from community workshops.

Site Visit 4 (~Project Month 13): The fourth site visit to each community will provide a full workshop presentation and facilitated discussion of benefit/cost results. Through discussion of these results, the VCAPS process will iterate back from "Planning Scenarios" to the "Consequences" phase. These discussions will likely orient in three ways: 1) toward development of available tools for implementing adaptation actions in which there is broad

consensus of high benefit; 2) the provisional abandonment of adaptation options that appear to have negative or low benefit; and 3) more detailed consideration and definition of alternative adaptation action items that are suitable for benefit/cost modeling. A formal outcome from these workshops will be an outline for development of the community resilience and adaptation plan.

Site Visit 5-6 (~Project Month 19): Following site visit 4, the project principals will work with leaders in each community to develop a formal community resilience and adaptation plan that integrated VCAPS diagrams, benefit/cost modeling, and explicit links of adaptation actions to CRS criteria. While plan writing will be coordinated closely between investigators and personnel from GaSG and NCSG, GaSG will lead the plan development effort in GaSG and NCSG will lead plan development for Hyde County. These planning documents will go through technical review and revision in cooperation with each respective partner community, and will be formally presented for consideration by the governing bodies of each community in January 2015. We anticipate requiring two site visits for this purpose in NC to accommodate additional public input.

Project Deliverables: Agendas, PowerPoint presentations, VCAPS diagrams, summary write ups, and participant questionnaires will serve as deliverables for each project workshop (Site Visits 2-4). Technical benefit/cost workflows, results, supporting GIS files and spreadsheets, and summary write ups will also be provided as project deliverables. The community resilience and adaptation planning documents for each community will provide the basis for a final project report that will be the project's capstone deliverable. Communication and outreach documents, media reports, professional presentations outside of workshops, and scientific publications will also be provided as project deliverables.

1. Integration of extension/outreach to attaining outcomes

The central work flow of this project involves a series of public workshops and working collaborations with partner communities to develop community resilience and adaptation plans. This process is inherently an outreach and extension activity. To further share the process and products developed through this project, the following outreach plan will be followed. Communication specialists from North Carolina (Register) and Georgia Sea Grant (Gambill) will work with the team to publicize and record the local planning events. In addition, three outreach products will be developed: 1) a short 2-4 page overview of the process and results; 2) a resource-guide that provides contact information and trainings on the VCAPS and benefit-cost analysis process; and 3) a final project report that will allow other Sea Grant programs and/or communities to understand the process and results. The products will primarily be electronic web-based documents that are designed for easy downloading and printing. In addition professional papers will be developed, presented at professional meetings, and submitted for publication to appropriate journals and popular periodicals.

2. Evaluation criteria

This project will increase the Sea Grant National Performance Measure "number of communities that implemented hazard resiliency practices to prepare for, respond to or minimize coastal hazardous events as a result of Sea Grant activities by 2017" by two. The primary target metric for evaluating success of this project is development and implementation of adaptation plans for both partner communities. The goal of these plans will be to foster increased economic and environmental sustainability that takes into account both current climate stressors and anticipated future climate change. The most feasible near-term quantitative measure for

evaluating these outcomes will be improvements in CRS score for Hyde County, and entry of St. Marys into the CRS program. However, because tracking of plan implementation and contributions toward long-term sustainability will also involve time-scales well outside of this project period, process-based evaluations will serve as valuable proxy. Short participant questionnaires at all workshops will provide a quantitative record of workshop quality and qualitative feedback. These questionnaire results, as well as close relationships and frank discussion with community partners about project progress, will allow the team to make necessary adjustments to the project.

3. Roles of all project personnel

Charles Hopkinson will serve as the Principal Investigator for the overall project, and will provide lead supervision over project personnel and activities for GaSG. Hopkinson will also work closely with Jack Thigpen and Susan White of NC SG to coordinate NC and GA efforts and analyze the manner in which approaches need to be tailored in our two communities. Determining what works, when, and why will enable us to be more effective in other SE communities and to share *lessons learned* to other Sea Grant programs. Jason Evans will lead the development of geospatial benefit/cost analyses for both communities, co-supervise the University of Georgia graduate student assistant, assist with development of project workshops, and provide authorship support for technical project reports and outreach publications. David Bryant will provide co-development and facilitation assistance for public workshops at St. Marys, co-authorship of technical project reports, and leadership in developing outreach publications. Kelly Spratt will provide lead coordination for all St. Marys workshop and provide assistance to St. Marys and Hyde County in developing linkages between project activities and CRS. Ms. Jill Gambill will develop press releases for project activities and assist with other public outreach materials for the St. Marys project.

Susan White will oversee the project and in conjunction with Charles Hopkinson have responsibility for coordinating with other state and federal agencies and NGOs in NC, GA and the SE region, including the SECART Climate Community of Practice. This will allow the leveraging of human resources from other groups and strengthen the outreach component of the project by using the networking capabilities of these partners. Jess Whitehead will lead VCAPS facilitation in St. Marys and Hyde County, assist Evans with benefit/cost modeling assessment and outreach for both communities, and communicate technical capacity regionally. Jack Thigpen will provide outreach support for community meetings and facilitate teamwork with project members, particularly leveraging local contacts with Hyde County officials, and disseminate projects findings regionally and to other Sea Grant programs. Rhett Register will handle the public information duties for the Hyde County portion of the project, and work with Gambill to develop outreach products for community and media dissemination. Jennifer Dorton will serve as the primary contact with Hyde County and handle meeting logistics.

C. Outcomes

We expect that this project's implementation of a stakeholder-driven process for local climate adaptation action planning process has a high probability of providing action steps that will be adopted as ordinances, changes in zoning/building codes, infrastructural improvements, and ongoing education programs in both partner communities. The use of advanced adaptation facilitation tool (VCAPS) and innovative benefit/cost modeling will greatly increase the local and scientific knowledge base for developing these plans. Moreover, policy linkages to CRS

criteria will provide measurable benchmarks and the potential of immediate flood insurance reduction benefits to residents that together reflect a condition of increased local resilience. We fully expect this project will provide a replicable model for successful adaptation and resilience planning in coastal communities, and that the outreach and extension plan will successfully transfer technical capacity for conducting similarly designed projects to other Sea Grant programs and local communities throughout the region.

D. Contribution to programmatic priorities and other program element linkages

NOAA's Next Generation Strategic Plan (NGSP): The project contributes to the NGSP goals 1) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation and 4) Resilient Coastal Communities and Economies.

NSGP Goal (1) specifies that “Coastal managers incorporate a greater understanding of the risks of sea level rise” and “other climate impacts to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and ecosystem resources.” This project will create a framework in which both communities can identify and reduce their vulnerability to sea level rise. **NSGP Goal (4)** calls for “Resilient coastal communities that can adapt to the impacts of ...climate change.” This project would apply “science-based tools and information for assessing hazard risk, vulnerability, and resilience that coastal decision makers and community leaders can understand and use.”

NOAA National Sea Grant College 2014-2017 Strategic Plan: This project contributes to Goal (9) in the Resilient Communities and Economies Focus Area – Resilient Coastal Communities adapt to the impacts of hazards and climate change. The project will meet all four Learning Outcomes in Goal 9, and help communities make progress in achieving Action Outcomes (9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8 and 9.9) that should ultimately lead to Learning Outcomes 9.10 and 9.11. The project’s primary goal is to help local communities prepare for climate-related change and provide a benefit/cost analysis for mitigation strategy implementation.

National and State Performance Measure: the proposed project will hopefully lead to two communities “implementing hazard resiliency practices to prepare for, respond to, or minimize coastal hazardous events as a result of SG activities” (Hyde County, NC and St. Marys, GA). Building off of the success of previous VCAPS efforts, this project will increase the number of communities that in NC and GA that have implemented adaptation practices and policies and become a model for incorporation benefit/cost analysis in the planning process. GA SG 2014-2018 Strategic Plan has two goals in its Hazard Resiliency in Coastal Communities Focus Area, and this project will contribute towards meeting all 5 Expected Outcomes of those two goals.

GaSG and NCSG are both coordinating closely with coastal communities and state agencies to identify climate and weather induced problems and plan adaptation strategies (See current and pending projects). The project will complement current efforts by the Georgia Coastal Zone Management Program (Clough 2012) and North Carolina researchers (Allen et al. 2013) to ecosystem change models from future sea level rise, as well as ongoing research by co-PI Evans to develop spatial conflict analyses of regional land use change and sea level rise scenarios in coastal Georgia. This work will provide an initial focus for the new NCSG Coastal Communities Hazard Adaptation Specialist (co-PI Whitehead), who will work to expand NC’s programmatic assistance to communities along the continuum of short-to-long-term weather and climate hazards. Recent legislation in NC on sea level rise calls attention to the need for benefit/cost analyses of adaptation options (NC House 2012). This project will begin to address this need by demonstrating a methodology for combining a proven planning tool VCAPS with a benefit/cost analysis program that will allow local leaders to objectively weigh the options of adaptation strategies in a comparative scale.

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Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership

N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Pat McCrory, Governor

John E. Skvarla, III, Secretary

Bill Crowell, Director



April 15, 2013

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to express support for N.C. Sea Grant's proposal to the 2013 NOAA Sea Grant Community Climate Adaptation Initiative. This project will work with unincorporated communities in Hyde County to identify and evaluate adaptation strategies for their most pressing flood-prone areas.

For years, APNEP and N.C. Sea Grant have partnered with local communities to support climate adaptation efforts in a coordinated and complimentary way. While previous adaptation efforts in Hyde County have focused on management of farmland and natural areas, this effort will be the first to meaningfully engage the communities of Hyde County in strategically planning for projected climate influences.

Nearly all of the land in Hyde County is at less than 1m of elevation, and the county is designated as both a majority-minority and a low income area by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The proposed project offers a prime example of how state and federal resources can be used to promote both climate-related and environmental justice initiatives in one of the country's most geographically and socioeconomically vulnerable regions, the Albemarle-Pamlico peninsula.

In our climate-related work, we are often reminded by our local partners that their concerns are primarily with the day-to-day operations of their government. N.C. Sea Grant provides much needed expertise, resources, and contacts to help the communities of Hyde County comprehensively address the long term challenges associated with a changing climate. We respectfully request that this project is selected for funding, and we look forward to supporting Hyde County and N.C. Sea Grant in this critical endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill Crowell".

Bill Crowell, Ph.D., AICP, CEE

Director

Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership

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April 18, 2013

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of the NC Sea Grant proposal to address community climate adaptation in Hyde County, NC and St. Mary's GA. The State Climate Office of North Carolina is a public service center at NC State University focused on development and delivery of climate services to support communities, including extension, research, and education programs.

I have seen the success of the VCAPS process, and am eager to see this effort expanded to other communities. Hyde County, NC is particularly vulnerable to a range of climate impacts, including excess water from storms and slowly rising seas.

As an extension resource for climate information and climate science, the State Climate Office is excited to help NC Sea Grant engage Hyde County partners to better learn about their climate sensitivities and provide the historical climate risk information, and guidance on what they might expect in the future using our wealth of climate data. I also look to see how we can better integrate historical climate data into VCAPS to more easily enable other communities to explore their climate sensitivities and develop adaptation planning.

Sincerely,



Ryan P. Boyles, Ph.D.

Director and State Climatologist



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
National Weather Service
533 Roberts Road
Newport, NC 28570

April 17, 2013

Dear Reviewer,

I am writing to express support for the NC Sea Grant proposal to the 2013 NOAA Sea Grant Community Climate Adaptation Initiative which will focus on Hyde County, NC and St. Marys, GA. The NOAA National Weather Service's (NWS) mission is to provide weather, water, and climate data, and forecasts and warnings for the protection of life and property and enhancement of the national economy. The NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Newport, NC is responsible for providing weather forecast and climate information for Eastern North Carolina, including Hyde County. North Carolina's coast, particularly Hyde County's, is unique due to a barrier island system which fronts extensive sound systems that support many of North Carolina's most economically important industries such as agriculture, tourism, commercial fishing, and recreational fishing.

Depending on resources available, the NWS Office in Newport, NC would like to support and work with NC Sea Grant on their proposal for Hyde County, NC. The Vulnerability and Consequences Adaptation Planning Scenarios (VCAPS) process will provide valuable information on the local vulnerabilities which Hyde County faces and allow forecasters to better tailor weather and hazard alerts to meet the local community needs. It will also provide additional avenues for the office to provide education and outreach on weather related threats for the local communities.

WFO Newport/Morehead City, NC could participate by providing the following:

- Background information on weather events from post-storm assessments, which identifies locations or "hotspots" where hazardous conditions (e.g. flooding, surge, wind damage) have previously or frequently occurred.
- Participation at community meetings to convey information on weather-related hazards and impacts.
- Review of products and outreach materials for accuracy and appropriateness.

I view potential participation on this project with NC Sea Grant focusing on Hyde County as a valuable additional outlet for NWS WFO Newport/Morehead City's ongoing efforts to improve our services to our local stakeholders and in NWS and Sea Grant joint efforts to incorporate weather and climatology into community outreach and safety. I encourage your favorable consideration of this proposal. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 252-223-5122 extension 222 or e-mail at richard.bandy@noaa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "R. Bandy", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Richard Bandy
Meteorologist-in-Charge
NOAA's National Weather Service
Weather Forecast Office Newport/Morehead City, NC

COUNTY OF HYDE

30 Oyster Creek Road
PO Box 188
SWAN QUARTER, NORTH CAROLINA 27885
252-926-4400
252-926-3701 Fax

Board of Commissioners

Barry Swindell, Chair
Dick Tunnell, Vice-chair
Anson Byrd
John Fletcher
Earl Pugh, Jr.

Bill Rich
County Manager

Fred Holscher
County Attorney

Lois Statesberry, CMC, NCCCC
Clerk to the Board



April 24, 2013

Albemarle Regional Health Services
Attn: Jill Jordan
711 Roanoke Ave.
P.O. Box 189
Elizabeth City, NC 27909-0189

Dear Ms. Jordan,

Hyde County does intend on applying to the Community Transformation Grant Project under the Region 9 NCALHD Collaborative/ Cycle III. Hyde County is one of the oldest counties in North Carolina. Hyde County is located in the extreme east-central coastal plain of NC and includes mainland Hyde and Ocracoke Island. There are no incorporated townships in Hyde County, thus the county government serves as the sole local government entity of all Hyde County citizens. Hyde County is a rural Tier One economically disadvantage county with primary industries including farming and fishing.

The Hyde County Office of Planning and Economic Development will be preparing the grant application and carrying out all grant funded activities in conjunction with the Hyde County Recreation Committee. The Office of Planning and Economic Development consists of a Director and Planning Assistant. Auxiliary support will be provided by the Manager's Office, Finance Office and other offices under the Hyde County government umbrella.

The Hyde County Recreation Committee consists of two representatives from each of the five townships/villages located in Hyde County. The Recreation Committee was formed in 2000. The group worked with East Carolina University to create a Recreation and Parks Master Plan for Hyde County in 2002 and worked to build the Ponzer Community Building and Engelhard Community Park. Both community areas are still in use and have created opportunity for physical activity in both communities. The Recreation Committee is continuing to work diligently to create more physical activity opportunities across the county.

One of the Hyde County Recreation Committee's primary goals is to increase access to physical activity and recreational opportunities for community members throughout Hyde County. Our resources are present yet inadequate and unorganized. The Recreation Committee plans to use The Community Transformation Grant, if awarded, to update the 2002 Recreation and Parks Master Plan, identifying current opportunities through asset mapping and then setting goals where opportunities are deficient creating healthy and safe physical environments that promote active living. The group plans to focus on Joint Use Agreements for existing physical resources and collaboration with existing entities offering programs identified through the asset mapping process.

According to the Hyde Partners for Health 2012 State of the County Health Report, the leading causes of death in Hyde County are heart disease, cancer, cerebrovascular disease and diabetes mellitus. The County rate is substantially higher in all stated areas than the state rates. The 2011 Hyde County Community Health Assessment identifies areas of concern with the top five issues of highest priority including physical activity and obesity. Also the CHA states that lack of recreational facilities is an important community social issue. Finally the CHA identifies a top unhealthy behavior as physical inactivity. According to a research brief published in February 2012 by Bridging the Gap entitled, *Joint Use Agreements, Creating Opportunities for Physical Activity*, "Today, two thirds of adults and nearly one-third of children and teens in the US are overweight or obese - and lack of physical activity is a leading contributor to the epidemic. Providing access to recreational facilities is a critical strategy for helping people of all ages be more active."

It is hoped that the Community Transformation Grant could be a seed that helps organize Hyde County's efforts to create opportunities for recreation and active living by revising our 2002 Master Plan in a comprehensive manner that includes health considerations and ultimately transforms our communities into healthier environments.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with questions, comments or suggestions. I hope to work with the Community Transformation Grant Project Region 9 NCALHD Collaborative to make healthy living easier in Hyde County.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kris Cahoon Noble". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "K".

Kris Cahoon Noble, Director
Office of Planning & Economic Development

Informational Items

Currituck and Dare among leaders:

NC has record breaking year recycling

North Carolina has for the second straight year set a record for the lowest solid waste disposal rate since measurement of tonnage deposited in the landfill began in 1991, according to data released April 23 by the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The record-breaking disposal rates are helped by local government recycling programs, which are making progress in removing valuable materials from the waste stream and returning them to the economy.

Among the state's recycling leaders are Pitt and Catawba counties, where public recycling efforts combined to recycle more than 700 pounds of materials per person during the past year. Recycling efforts in these communities include a broad range of programs addressing household recycling and services for commercial, industrial and construction wastes.

Dare County ranks fourth in the total public recycling with 341.6 pounds per person. For common household recyclables, Dare ranks second with 262.2 pounds per person. Pitt County leads with 340.7 pounds per person.

Pasquotank County ranks third in total public recycling with 390.5 pounds per person but drops to 39th in common household recyclables with 73.4 pound per person.

Currituck County stands at 12th in the total public recycling with 197.7 pounds per capita and at 9th in common household recyclables with 173.2 pounds per capita.

Hyde County ranks 27th in total public recycling with 129.9 pounds per person and at 25th with household recyclables at 103.6 pounds per person.

In total public recycling, Tyrrell County ranks 90th with 31.5 pounds per person but hits 83rd with common household recyclables with 28.9 pounds per person.

"We are pleased to see the

county recycling programs are making," said John Skvarla, secretary of the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources. "Recyclable commodities are increasingly important feedstocks for North Carolina manufacturers, and community collection services are a vital part of the material supply chain."

DENR tracks data statewide about recycling and disposal rates, and then publicizes its findings along with two different rankings of community recycling programs each spring for each of North Carolina's 100 counties.

The report made a number of encouraging findings, including that:

- * The collection of common household recyclable materials such as paper, glass and plastics as well as construction debris and electronics, increased in fiscal 2011-12, helping North Carolina exceed 300 pounds per capita of recycling through municipal and county programs, according to the report.

- * Recovery of common household recyclables rose in fiscal 2011-12 by about 2 percent from the previous year, approaching 500,000 tons collected statewide.

- * Curbside recycling services are expanding and improving, giving more North Carolinians convenient opportunities to recycle.

- * A record-breaking 298 curbside programs served 1.8 million households across the state in fiscal 2011-12, jumping up 7 percent in one year.

- * Collection of electronics such as television sets and computers also saw a big increase, almost doubling in tonnage as more communities offered collection programs.

Some materials, such as large appliance metals, declined slightly, in part because healthy metal prices prompted residents to take the large appliance metals to private scrap yards instead of county drop-off sites, the report states.

that community collection of special wastes, such as used oil, oil filters, batteries, and household hazardous materials, stayed relatively flat.

In general, the momentum in local recycling programs is helping suppress the state's dependence on solid waste landfills, said Scott Mouw, the state's recycling coordinator.

"Our efforts to help improve the efficiency of local recycling programs are paying off," Mouw said. "DENR will continue to try to help communities expand their recycling services while also helping make those services more cost effective."

The state is also seeing continued expansion of recycling in the private sector, including the establishment of new material processing facilities and expanded operations of manufacturers such as Unifi, a textile company that uses recycled plastic bottles to make polyester for clothing and other products.

Also, the state is making strides in the recycling of materials such as asphalt shingles, which can be used by paving companies as a cheaper feedstock for highway construction. Likewise, food waste represents a large waste stream that can be used to make compost and renewable energy.

Still, local government recycling programs remain a critical part of the state's strategy to reduce waste sent to landfills and recover discarded commodities, according to Rob Taylor, local government recycling assistance team leader for DENR.

The rankings are produced from annual reports submitted by every county and municipality, and each county's ranking includes data from the municipalities within its borders.

**It's Never Too Late
to Quit Smoking.
Call
1-800-4-CANCER.**



COUNTY OF DARE

Office of the Board of Commissioners
P.O. Box 1000, Manteo, North Carolina 27954

Warren Judge
Chairman

Richard Johnson
Vice-Chairman

Allen Burrus
Virginia Tillet
Max Dutton
Jack Shea
Robert Woodard

(252) 475-5700
Fax (252) 473-6312

Robert L. Outten
County Manager/Attorney

Gary Gross
Clerk to the Board

#13-04-19

Resolution Opposing North Carolina Senate Bill 224 That Would Permit Sunday Hunting

WHEREAS, North Carolina General Statute GS 103-2 currently prohibits hunting on Sundays with a shotgun, rifle or pistol; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 224 of the 2013 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would remove the current prohibition by permitting Sunday hunting on private lands; and

WHEREAS, a 2006 survey by Virginia Tech for a cost of \$143,000 commissioned by the North Carolina Resources Commission released the following information: 65% of the general population opposes legalized hunting on Sunday and only 25% of the general population supported Sunday hunting.

WHEREAS, there have been no studies that would determine the effect on the resources of adding another hunting day to the week; and

WHEREAS, Sunday hunting compromises this safe enjoyment of many outdoor recreational activities; and

WHEREAS, the current ban protects rural churches from disruptions that would be caused by Sunday hunting; and

WHEREAS, no hunting on Sunday serves as a lay day for the conservation of North Carolina's wildlife resources and their habitats; and

WHEREAS, the addition of Sunday waterfowl hunting will reduce the season up to nine days.

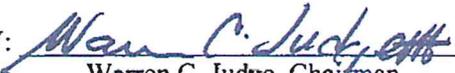
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Dare County Board of Commissioners opposes Senate Bill 224 of the 2013 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly.

This 1st day of April 2013

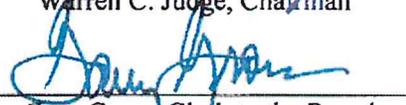
DARE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



BY:


Warren C. Judge, Chairman

ATTEST:


Gary Gross, Clerk to the Board

A RESOLUTION BY THE MOORE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REQUESTING GOVERNOR PAT MCCRORY, STATE LEGISLATORS AND THE NORTH
CAROLINA EDUCATION LOTTERY COMMISSION TO ENSURE THAT LOTTERY
MONEY IS SPENT ON EDUCATION TO THE FULLEST EXTENT
PERMISSIBLE UNDER THE LAW

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 18C of the North Carolina General Statutes and according to the North Carolina State lottery website found at www.nc-educationlottery.org, "the North Carolina State Lottery Act and the 2005 Appropriations Act was signed into law establishing the North Carolina Education Lottery. The act created the nine member North Carolina Lottery Commission to initiate, supervise and administer the education lottery;" and

WHEREAS, as of March 17, 2013, according to this same State website, "100 percent of the net proceeds of the North Carolina Education Lottery will go to education expenses, including reduced class size in early grades, academic prekindergarten programs, school construction and scholarships for needy college and university students;" and

WHEREAS, although the website reports 100 percent of net proceeds go towards education, the law states that counties receive 40 percent of net proceeds each year to the Public School Building Capital Fund (NCGS 18C-164); and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners (herein "NCACC") reported on March 22, 2013 via its Legislative Bulletin #13-08 the following headline and article: School construction lottery funding to counties below statutory amount. According to this article, "Governor Pat McCrory's proposed budget appropriated only \$100 million of the estimated \$450 million in lottery proceeds for 2013-2014 to county school construction needs, and permanently eliminated the county share of the corporate income tax (\$75 million per year for each of the next two years)." Moreover, the article stated that the counties should be receiving approximately \$180 million for 2013-2014 to be used for education, but Governor McCrory's proposed budget cuts \$80 million from the school construction funding; and

WHEREAS, NCACC Executive Director David F. Thompson stated, "I am especially concerned that 64 counties have pledged some or their entire lottery proceeds for existing school debt service." He further stated, "When the lottery was created, legislators encouraged counties to dedicate their lottery proceeds for debt service to accommodate the state's rapidly growing school population and to begin addressing the backlog of school capital needs so we can continue to provide a quality learning environment for our children." The article concluded by providing that if this budget is passed as proposed by Governor McCrory, "it will mark the fourth consecutive year that the county share of lottery proceeds has been reduced significantly, and it will be the fifth straight year that counties have received none of the funds from the corporate income tax"; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to state law, the lottery funds that are allocated to the counties can be used for education for either capital outlay project including the planning, construction, reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, repair, or renovation of public school buildings and

for the purchase of land for public school buildings or for equipment to implement a local school technology plan or for both purposes (NCGS 115-546.2); and

WHEREAS, it is extremely difficult for the boards of commissioners and boards of education across this State to plan for improvements in school buildings and technology equipment when each year of the past four years, the educational lottery funds have been reduced significantly.

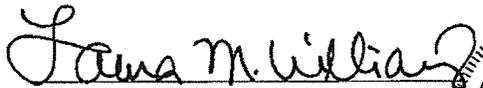
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Moore County Board of Commissioners, respectfully request that Governor Pat McCrory and all of the state legislators, as well as the North Carolina Lottery Commission, allocate to the counties their legal share of educational lottery funds to be used for school buildings and technology.

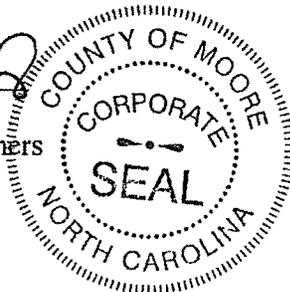
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution are forwarded to the Local Legislation Delegation to the North Carolina General Assembly, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and to the other 99 North Carolina counties.

Adopted this the 2nd day of April, 2013.



Nick J. Picerno, Chairman
Moore County Board of Commissioners


Laura M. Williams
Clerk to the Board of Commissioners





MARY P. HUNNICUTT
CLERK TO BOARD
W. FRANK HEATH, III
COUNTY MANAGER

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

P.O. BOX 45
HERTFORD, NORTH CAROLINA 27944
TELEPHONE: 1-252-426-7550

JANICE MCKENZIE COLE
CHAIR
EDWARD R. MUZZULIN
VICE CHAIRMAN
BENJAMIN C. HOBBS
KYLE JONES
TAMMY MILLER-WHITE
MATTHEW PEELER
W. HACKNEY HIGH, JR.
COUNTY ATTORNEY

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 321- CONTAIN COUNTIES' INMATE MEDICAL COSTS

WHEREAS, Counties are responsible for medical costs when inmates are incarcerated in county jails, and counties often pay full, non-negotiated rates for inmate medical care, resulting in great expense to counties; and

WHEREAS, State reimbursement rates have been capped in recent state budget provisions, and Perquimans County seeks the same cap on inmate medical expenses to save taxpayer dollars on these costs; and

WHEREAS, it has been a goal of Perquimans County to seek legislation that would authorize medical care providers to charge counties for inmate medical services at a rate not to exceed the rates paid by the State Department of Public Safety to inmate medical providers; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 321 would put County jail inmate costs processes on par with that afforded to State prisons by limiting County reimbursements to medical providers and facilities for jail inmate treatment to the lesser of 70 percent of the provider's prevailing charge or twice the Medicaid rate; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 321 would also allow Counties to amend their medical care plans to allow for Medicaid reimbursement for those inmates deemed eligible for Medicaid and receiving in-patient hospitalization services; and

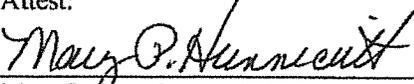
WHEREAS, Senate Bill 321, was co-sponsored by Senators Davis, Newton and Goolsby, and will be considered by the Senate.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Perquimans County Board of Commissioners urges the North Carolina General Assembly to grant relief to Counties from medical costs for inmates by enacting Senate Bill 321.

ADOPTED this 1st day of April, 2013.


Janice McKenzie Cole, Chairman
Perquimans County Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Mary P. Hunnicutt, Clerk to the Board



**MOORE COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REQUEST
LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE DRUG TESTS FOR
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

WHEREAS, the National Conference of State Legislatures reports that 28 states considered proposals in 2012 to require drug testing or screening for public assistance applicants or recipients; and

WHEREAS, since 2011, seven states have passed legislation requiring drug screening or testing for public assistance applicants and recipients; and

WHEREAS, the Moore County Board of Commissioners finds that it is in the best interests of the citizens of Moore County that the State of North Carolina to adopt legislation to require drug screening or tests for public assistance recipients.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Moore County Board of Commissioners that the Moore County delegation to the General Assembly, specifically North Carolina Senator Jerry Tillman and Representatives Jamie Boles and Allen McNeil, are requested to introduce and support legislation to require drug screening and testing for public assistance applicants and recipients.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Legislation Delegation to the North Carolina General Assembly, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and to the other 99 North Carolina counties.

Adopted this 2nd day of April, 2013.



Nick J. Picerno, Chairman
Moore County Board of Commissioners



Laura M. Williams
Clerk to the Board of Commissioners





MARY P. HUNNICUTT
CLERK TO BOARD

W. FRANK HEATH, III
COUNTY MANAGER

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

P.O. BOX 45
HERTFORD, NORTH CAROLINA 27944
TELEPHONE: 1-252-426-7550

JANICE MCKENZIE COLE
CHAIR

EDWARD R. MUZZULIN
VICE CHAIRMAN

BENJAMIN C. HOBBS

KYLE JONES

TAMMY MILLER-WHITE

MATTHEW PEELER

W. HACKNEY HIGH, JR.
COUNTY ATTORNEY

RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE DISPOSAL OF FRACKING WASTE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking," is a method of extracting natural gas that involves injecting, at an extremely high pressure, a mixture of water, sand, and toxic chemicals to break up shale or other rock formations otherwise impermeable to the flow of natural gas; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina does not currently allow either horizontal drilling or hydraulic fracturing, and studies across the United States show conflicting results on the effects of reversing this ban; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 76, which would lift the state's ban on fracking, was co-sponsored by Senator Bill Cook, was passed by the Senate, and will be considered by the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, fracking operations in North Carolina would be concentrated in Central and Western North Carolina, however it has been reported that there are no viable options for disposal of fracking waste in the western part of the state and that Eastern North Carolina might be an option for deep-well disposal of fracking waste; and

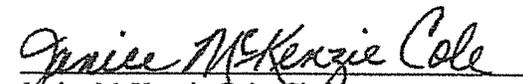
WHEREAS, the disposal of fracking byproducts into the aquifer could have a detrimental impact on the environment, including contamination of drinking water wells and surface waters; and

WHEREAS, Section 5 of the North Carolina Constitution states that "It shall be the policy of the State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions... to control and limit the pollution of our air and water... and in every other appropriate way to preserve as part of our common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, open lands, and places of beauty"; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Perquimans County Board of Commissioners is greatly opposed to the disposal in Eastern North Carolina of fracking waste and byproducts from other areas of the state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Perquimans County Board of Commissioners urges the North Carolina General Assembly to take no action that would weaken existing laws barring hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling before a viable option for disposal of fracking waste is found that does not include Eastern North Carolina.

ADOPTED this 1st day of April, 2013.


Janice McKenzie Cole, Chair
Perquimans County Board of Commissioners

Attest:


Mary P. Hunnicutt, Clerk to the Board





#13-04-18

**RESOLUTION
OPPOSSING THE SUBSURFACE INJECTION OF FRACKING WASTE
IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA**

WHEREAS, the protection of Dare County's source of future drinking water supplies is vital to the current and future residents of Dare County. The proposed Senate Bill 76 will authorize the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to issue permits on or after March 1, 2015 for oil and gas exploration and development activities in the State. Part IV of the proposed legislation is an amendment to the existing statute governing subsurface fluid injection. Currently, the discharge of any wastes to the subsurface or groundwaters of the State by means of wells is prohibited; and

WHEREAS, the intent of Part IV of SB76 is to lift the ban on subsurface injection through adoption of the following specific language: *"The discharge of any wastes to the subsurface or groundwaters of the State by means of wells is prohibited. This section shall not be construed to prohibit (i) the operation of closed-loop groundwater remediation systems in accordance with G.S. 143-215.1A or (ii) injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid for the exploration or development of natural gas resources and water produced from subsurface geologic formations during the extraction of natural gas, condensate, or oil in North Carolina;"* and

WHEREAS, SB76 therefore provides for the termination of the current ban on injection of liquid wastes by means of wells into the groundwater system in North Carolina, and SB76 specifically addresses the disposal of fluids produced during the process of hydraulic fracturing associated with the development of natural gas resources. Although SB76 does not include language which specially identifies where waste disposal (via well injection) will be permitted, there has been a significant amount of public discussion about the disposal of fracturing fluids into the aquifer systems of the North Carolina Coastal Plain. One specific area that has been targeted is the saline part of our Coastal Plain aquifers. The introduction of contaminants via injection wells directly threatens the utilization of all aquifers as potable water sources; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Plain province is blessed with thick and prolific aquifers that provide the bulk of water for municipal, agricultural, industrial and residential use within the region. Only three communities in the entire Coastal Plain rely partly or solely on surface water. In spite of the presence of these prolific aquifer systems, increasing demands for water resources in the Coastal Plain has required the implementation of stringent water resource management programs, including the Central Coastal Plain Capacity Use Area.

Dare County utilizes both the fresh water and salt water portions of our aquifers to meet our current and future water supply demands. One common misconception is that the saline portions of our coastal aquifer systems are unusable. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, the saline portions of the system will become an increasingly important water source as population demands continue to increase; and

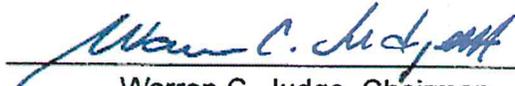
WHEREAS, the fresh and saline groundwater resources of the Coastal Plain of North Carolina are vital to the future of the region and the State of North Carolina as a whole. The protection of these vital resources cannot be compromised. We emphatically state our position that the North Carolina General Assembly not pass SB76, or any other legislation which effectively lifts the ban on injecting liquid wastes into the fresh or saline parts of the groundwater systems of North Carolina without first completing a thorough study of the potential effects of these actions. The coastal groundwater system is complex, and the injection of liquid wastes into this system would prove to be detrimental. There are essentially no unusable portions of the groundwater system in the Coastal Plain, and targeting the saline portions as waste disposal reservoirs is based on lack of understanding of the value of the resource to the current and future viability of the region.

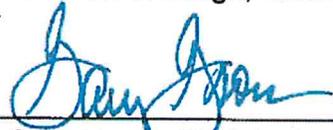
NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Dare County Board of Commissioners urges the North Carolina General Assembly to maintain current laws in North Carolina that prevent disposal of hydraulic fracturing waste through underground injection or above ground storage in Eastern North Carolina and to take no action that would weaken these laws before a viable option for disposal of fracking waste is found that does not include Eastern North Carolina.

This 1st day of April, 2013.



ATTEST:


Warren C. Judge, Chairman


Gary Gross, Clerk to the Board

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

TOMMY BOWEN, CHAIRMAN
RONNIE SMITH, VICE CHAIRMAN
ELMO "BUTCH" LILLEY
BOB HYMAN
DEMPSEY BOND, JR.



DAVID B. BONE
COUNTY MANAGER

MARION B. THOMPSON
CLERK TO THE BOARD

P.O. BOX 668
WILLIAMSTON, NC 27892
PHONE (252) 789-4300
FAX (252) 789-4309
EMAIL martin@martincountyncgov.com

RESOLUTION

**OPPOSING GOVERNOR MCCRORY AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CLOSING
AND CONSOLIDATING NC HIGHWAY PATROL COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS**

WHEREAS, Governor Pat McCrory proposes closing three of eight NC Highway Patrol communication centers and consolidating them with the Raleigh office; and

WHEREAS, in an effort to control costs, plans are to close the State Highway Patrol stations in Williamston, as well as stations in Asheville and Greensboro; and

WHEREAS, the State Highway Patrol has more than 1,600 troopers who cover 78,000 miles in North Carolina roadways, enforcing the state's traffic laws, guiding traffic during hurricane evacuations, re-routing traffic around hazardous chemical spills, and standing ready, should any act of terrorism occur; and

WHEREAS, the Williamston Highway Patrol Communication Center (Troop A), alone, processes 600 incoming calls daily (219,000 annually), serves 20 counties (Martin, Pitt, Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare, Currituck, Jones, Lenoir, Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Hertford, Bertie, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden) and dispatches to 180 troopers; and

WHEREAS, the Highway Patrol Communication Center has been remodeled and upgraded to house the latest equipment and technology; and

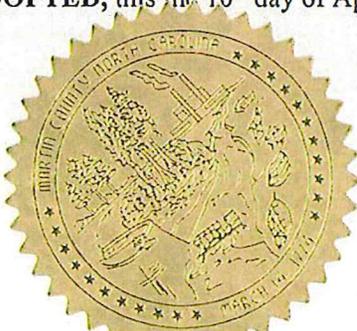
WHEREAS, the Highway Patrol Communication Center is a key employment center for our community; and

WHEREAS, although it has been suggested revenue may be saved through consolidation, a higher turnover of state jobs often occur in metropolitan areas, and the consolidation could actually end-up costing more, due to personnel costs associated with employee turnover rates; and

WHEREAS, there is the concern that lives will be lost due to delayed response time caused by operators in a communication center centralized in Raleigh becoming overloaded and being unfamiliar with the area.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Martin County Board of Commissioners strongly appeal to Governor McCrory to reconsider his recommendation to members of the General Assembly to close the NC Highway Patrol communications centers in Williamston as well as in Asheville and Greensboro to balance the state budget.

ADOPTED, this the 10th day of April 2013.



Tommy Bowen
Tommy Bowen, Chairman of the Board

Attest: *Marion B. Thompson*
Marion B. Thompson, NCCCC, Clerk to the Board

Lois Stotesberry

From: Todd McGee <todd.mcgee@ncacc.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 11, 2013 5:01 PM
To: 'lstotesberry@hydecountync.gov'
Subject: Registration open for 2013 County Assembly Day, 3 District Meetings left



Registration opens for 2013 County Assembly Day

The NCACC will host its annual County Assembly Day on Wednesday, May 22, at the Quorum Center in Raleigh. County Assembly Day is an opportunity for North Carolina county officials to meet with and hear from state legislative leaders and meet with their state legislative representatives.

Speaker of the House Thom Tillis and Sen. Phil Berger, the President Pro Tem of the Senate, will speak, and Association staff will provide an update on key county legislative issues.

The event will begin at 9 a.m. After lunch, attendees will visit the N.C. General Assembly. County officials are encouraged to arrange for meetings with their legislative members during the afternoon. The NCACC's annual reception to honor members of the General Assembly will begin that evening at 5:30 p.m.

The pre-registration fee is \$95 and includes lunch and the evening reception. Pre-registration ends Wednesday, May 15. After that date, you must register on-site and pay the on-site registration fee of \$125.

- Please visit the [registration site](#) to sign up for County Assembly Day.



N.C. Senate President Pro Tem Phil Berger addresses the 2012 NCACC County Assembly Day as NCACC Past President Kenneth Edge looks on.

Registration continues for 2013 District Meetings

The Association has three more [district meetings](#) to be held this April. Each meeting begins at 5:30 p.m., with registration. Dinner will be included and is served at 5:45 p.m. There is no registration fee to attend the meeting, but county officials are asked to register in advance so the Association will have an accurate meal count for each meeting. To register, please fill out the [online registration form](#). The remaining meetings will be held in Wake County (April 18), Pitt County (April 24) and Pasquotank County (April 25). The Association will provide a legislative update, and counties are asked to report on their [meetings with legislators](#), part of the NCACC's Grassroots Advocacy Program.

Board of Commissioners

John Gregory Lewis, Chair
Robin V. Comer, Vice-Chair
Elaine O. Crittenton
Jimmy Farrington
Terry Frank
Jonathan Robinson
Bill Smith



County Manager

W. Russell Overman
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Clerk to the Board
Jeanette S. Deese, MMC, NCCCC

**RESOLUTION
OPPOSING THE SUBSURFACE INJECTION OF FRACKING WASTE
IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA**

WHEREAS, the protection of Carteret County's source of future drinking water supplies is vital to the current and future residents of Carteret County. The proposed Senate Bill 76 will authorize the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to issue permits on or after March 1, 2015 for oil and gas exploration and development activities in the State. Part IV of the proposed legislation is an amendment to the existing statute governing subsurface fluid injection. Currently, the discharge of any wastes to the subsurface or groundwaters of the State by means of wells is prohibited; and

WHEREAS, the intent of Part IV of SB76 is to lift the ban on subsurface injection through adoption of the following specific language: *"The discharge of any wastes to the subsurface or groundwaters of the State by means of wells is prohibited. This section shall not be construed to prohibit (i) the operation of closed-loop groundwater remediation systems in accordance with G.S. 143-215.1A or (ii) injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid for the exploration or development of natural gas resources and water produced from subsurface geologic formations during the extraction of natural gas, condensate, or oil in North Carolina;"* and

WHEREAS, SB76 therefore provides for the termination of the current ban on injection of liquid wastes by means of wells into the groundwater system in North Carolina, and SB76 specifically addresses the disposal of fluids produced during the process of hydraulic fracturing associated with the development of natural gas resources. Although SB76 does not include language which specially identifies where waste disposal (via well injection) will be permitted, there has been a significant amount of public discussion about the disposal of fracturing fluids into the aquifer systems of the North Carolina Coastal Plain. One specific area that has been targeted is the saline part of our Coastal Plain aquifers. The introduction of contaminants via injection wells directly threatens the utilization of all aquifers as potable water sources; and

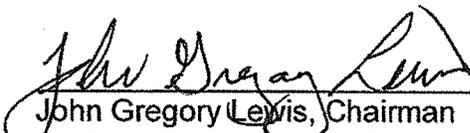
WHEREAS, the Coastal Plain province is blessed with thick and prolific aquifers that provide the bulk of water for municipal, agricultural, industrial and residential use within the region. Only three communities in the entire Coastal Plain rely partly or solely on surface water. In spite of the presence of these prolific aquifer systems, increasing demands for water resources in the Coastal Plain has required the implementation of stringent water resource management programs, including the Central Coastal Plain

Capacity Use Area. Carteret County utilizes both the fresh water and salt water portions of our aquifers to meet our current and future water supply demands. One common misconception is that the saline portions of our coastal aquifer systems are unusable. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, the saline portions of the system will become an increasingly important water source as population demands continue to increase; and

WHEREAS, the fresh and saline groundwater resources of the Coastal Plain of North Carolina are vital to the future of the region and the State of North Carolina as a whole. The protection of these vital resources cannot be compromised. We emphatically state our position that the North Carolina General Assembly not pass SB76, or any other legislation which effectively lifts the ban on injecting liquid wastes into the fresh or saline parts of the groundwater systems of North Carolina without first completing a thorough study of the potential effects of these actions. The coastal groundwater system is complex, and the injection of liquid wastes into this system would prove to be detrimental. There are essentially no unusable portions of the groundwater system in the Coastal Plain, and targeting the saline portions as waste disposal reservoirs is based on lack of understanding of the value of the resource to the current and future viability of the region.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Carteret County Board of Commissioners urges the North Carolina General Assembly to maintain current laws in North Carolina that prevent disposal of hydraulic fracturing waste through underground injection or above ground storage in Eastern North Carolina and to take no action that would weaken these laws before a viable option for disposal of fracking waste is found that does not include Eastern North Carolina.

ADOPTED, this the 15th day of April 2013.



John Gregory Lewis, Chairman
Carteret County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:



Jeanette Deese, MMC, NCCCC
Clerk to the Board

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

RESOLUTION
SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 321 – CONTAIN COUNTIES' INMATE MEDICAL COSTS

WHEREAS, counties are responsible for medical costs when inmates are incarcerated in county jails, and counties often pay full, non-negotiated rates for inmate medical care, resulting in great expense to counties; and

WHEREAS, state reimbursement rates have been capped in recent state budget provisions, and Cumberland County seeks the same cap on inmate medical expenses to save taxpayer dollars on these costs; and

WHEREAS, it has been a goal of Cumberland County to seek legislation that would authorize medical care providers to charge counties for inmate medical services at a rate not to exceed the rates paid by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety to inmate medical providers; and

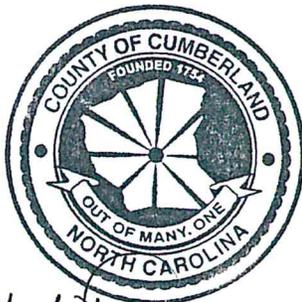
WHEREAS, Senate Bill 321 would put county jail inmate cost processes on par with that afforded to state prisons by limiting county reimbursements to medical providers and facilities for jail inmate treatment to the lesser of 70 percent of the provider's prevailing charge or twice the Medicaid rate; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 321 would also allow counties to amend their medical care plans to allow for Medicaid reimbursement for those inmates deemed eligible for Medicaid and receiving in-patient hospitalization services; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 321 was co-sponsored by Senators Davis, Newton and Goolsby, and will be considered by the Senate.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners urges the North Carolina General Assembly to grant relief to counties from medical costs for inmates by enacting Senate Bill 321.

Adopted this 15th day of April, 2013.



ATTEST:


Candice H. White
Clerk to the Board


JIMMY KEEFFE, Chairman
Cumberland County Board of Commissioners

**RESOLUTION TO REQUEST LEGISLATION TO EXEMPT CERTAIN
RECORDS OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE FROM THE PUBLIC
RECORDS ACT**

WHEREAS, the Sheriff's Office in each county in the State of North Carolina is required to maintain records of the handgun purchase permits issued by the Sheriff's Office pursuant to N.C.Gen.Stat.§14-405 and concealed carry permits issued pursuant to N.C.Gen.Stat.§14-415.17; and,

WHEREAS, these records include information such as name, address, age and other information as may be requested by the Sheriff's Office; and,

WHEREAS, the Burke County Board of Commissioners finds and declares that it is in the best interests of the citizens of the County and the State of North Carolina to prevent public access to this information; and,

WHEREAS, the Burke County Board of Commissioners recommends and supports legislation, which exempts handgun purchase permits and concealed carry permits from the list of records of Sheriff's Offices that are accessible by the public at large.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Burke County Board of Commissioners hereby requests that the Burke County delegation to the North Carolina General Assembly introduce and support legislation to exempt handgun purchase permits and concealed carry permits from the records of Sheriffs Offices that are accessible by the public at large.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Pat McCrory, NC Governor, the Burke County Legislative Delegation to the NC General Assembly, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, and to the other 99 NC counties.

Adopted this the 16th day of April, 2013.



Maynard M. Taylor

Maynard M. Taylor, Chairman
Burke County Board of Commissioners

ATTEST:

Kay Honeycutt

Kay Honeycutt, Clerk to the Board

**A RESOLUTION BY THE POLK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REQUESTING GOVERNOR PAT MCCRORY, STATE LEGISLATORS AND THE
NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION LOTTERY COMMISSION TO ENSURE THAT
LOTTERY MONEY IS SPENT ON EDUCATION TO THE FULLEST EXTENT
PERMISSIBLE UNDER THE LAW**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 18C of the North Carolina General Statutes and according to the North Carolina State lottery website found at www.nc-educationlottery.org, "the North Carolina State Lottery Act and the 2005 Appropriations Act was signed into law establishing the North Carolina Education Lottery. The act created the nine member North Carolina Lottery Commission to initiate, supervise and administer the education lottery"; and

WHEREAS, as of March 17, 2013, according to this same State website, "100 percent of the net proceeds of the North Carolina Education Lottery will go to education expenses, including reduced class size in early grades, academic prekindergarten programs, school construction and scholarships for needy college and university students"; and

WHEREAS, although the website reports 100 percent of net proceeds goes towards education, the law states that counties receive 40 percent of net proceeds each year to the Public School Building Capital Fund (NCGS 18C-164); and

WHEREAS, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners (herein "NCACC") reported on March 22, 2013 via its Legislative Bulletin #13-08 the following headline and article: School construction lottery funding to counties below statutory amount. According to this article, "Governor Pat McCrory's proposed budget appropriated only \$100 million of the estimated \$450 million in lottery proceeds for 2013-2014 to county school construction needs, and permanently eliminated the county share of the corporate income tax (\$75 million per year for each of the next two years)." Moreover, the article stated that the counties should be receiving approximately \$180 million for 2013-2014 to be used for education, but Governor McCrory's proposed budget cuts \$80 million from the school construction funding; and

WHEREAS, NCACC Executive Director David F. Thompson stated, "I am especially concerned that 64 counties have pledged some or their entire lottery proceeds for existing school debt service." He further stated, "When the lottery was created, legislators encouraged counties to dedicate their lottery proceeds for debt service to accommodate the state's rapidly growing school population and to begin addressing the backlog of school capital needs so we can continue to provide a quality learning environment for our children." The article concluded by providing that if this budget is passed as proposed by Governor McCrory, "it will mark the fourth consecutive year that the county share of lottery proceeds has been reduced significantly, and it will be the fifth straight year that counties have received none of the funds from the corporate income tax"; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to state law, the lottery funds that are allocated to the counties can be used for education for either capital outlay project including the planning, construction,

reconstruction, enlargement, improvement, repair, or renovation of public school buildings and for the purchase of land for public school buildings or for equipment to implement a local school technology plan or for both purposes (NCGS 115-546.2); and

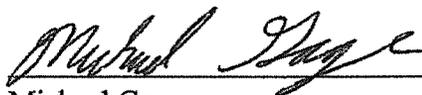
WHEREAS, it is extremely difficult for the Boards of Commissioners and Boards of Education across this State to plan for improvements in school buildings and technology equipment when each year for the past four years the educational lottery funds have been reduced significantly.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Polk County Board of Commissioners respectfully requests that Governor Pat McCrory and all of the state legislators, as well as the North Carolina Lottery Commission, allocate to the counties their legal share of educational lottery funds to be used for school buildings and technology.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this Resolution are forwarded to the Local Legislation Delegation to the North Carolina General Assembly, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and to the other 99 North Carolina counties.

Adopted this the 22nd day of April, 2013.

POLK COUNTY BOARD
OF COMMISSIONERS



Michael Gage
Chair

ATTEST:



Beth Fehrmann
Clerk to the Board

NC-20



"Twenty Counties...One Voice"

RESOLUTION OPPOSING FERRY FEES

WHEREAS, NC 20 is a partnership of the people, local governments, and businesses of the 20 coastal counties in North Carolina and is dedicated to economic development in the member counties; and,

WHEREAS, NC 20 works to support, defend, and further sustainable economic development interests within the 20 coastal counties; and,

WHEREAS, NC 20 works to interact with legislative and executive decision makers in the state government; and,

WHEREAS, ferries in coastal North Carolina are an integral and indivisible portion of the public highway system in the 20 coastal counties; and,

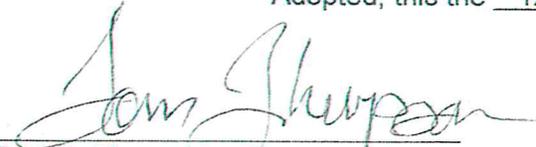
WHEREAS, the citizens of coastal counties support the highway system by paying fuel tax, sales tax, income tax, and other taxes payable to the state; and,

WHEREAS, effective and economical transportation is essential for continuing economic development in the 20 coastal counties; and,

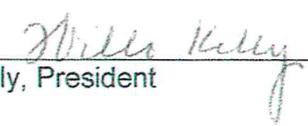
WHEREAS, the imposition of ferry tolls on worker commuter ferries creates an inequitable and unfair distribution of the burden of the state's highway system;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that NC 20 opposes the collection of new or increased tolls on the ferries in the 20 coastal counties.

Adopted, this the 12th day of April, 2013.



Tom G. Thompson, Chairman



Willo Kelly, President



**NC 20, Inc.
NORTH CAROLINA**

Resolution Opposing the United States Fish & Wildlife Service's Proposed Designation of Critical Habitat for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean Distinct Population Segment of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle

Whereas, On March 25, 2013 nearly thirty-five years after listing the loggerhead sea turtle as threatened, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USF&WS) proposed to designate 740 miles of shoreline in six states as critical habitat, including 96 miles in North Carolina and the entire shoreline of Bogue Banks, located in Carteret County, and

Whereas, designation of critical habitat would impact a wide variety of coastal projects involving federal action (activities or programs of any kind authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by federal agencies), including, but not limited to, coastal and inlet management activities, such as dredging and beach renourishment permitted, funded or implemented by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and hurricane recovery activities funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and

Whereas, the USF&WS's specifically disclosed that special management considerations will be necessitated to address the following 12 threats to critical habitat that are quoted as follows; recreational beach use, beach driving, predation, beach sand placement activities, in-water shoreline alterations, coastal development, artificial lighting, beach erosion, climate change, habitat obstructions, human-caused disasters, and military testing and training activities, and

Whereas, the special management considerations that will be required for the 12 threats identified by the USF&WS will likely include other federal actions such as the implementation of the Nation Flood Insurance Program, implementation of building codes, federal grants for public access and infrastructure improvements, and more, and

Whereas, these special management considerations therefore will unnecessarily and negatively impact the local, State, and federal economies; and the public's access and enjoyment of the beach, and

Whereas, despite these far reaching impacts on the federal, state, and local economy, the USF&WS failed to include an economic analysis at the time of its proposed designation as stipulated in the Endangered Species Act, and

Whereas, not only would designation of critical habitat for the loggerhead sea turtle result in more regulatory hurdles for federal coastal projects, the USF&WS ignored other successful measures already in place as coastal governments such as Carteret County have

constructed and maintain active shore damage reduction projects, which not only provide protection of and benefits to public and private infrastructure, small businesses, the tourism industry, public recreation, and state and local tax bases; but also maintain and enhance habitat for loggerhead sea turtles, and

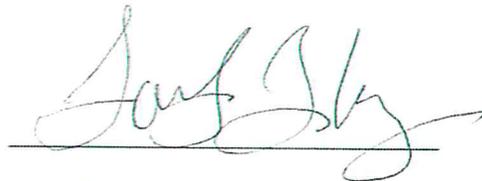
Whereas, these costal storm damage reduction projects are conducted pursuant to stringent federal and state regulations that ensure habitat for threatened and endangered species, including the loggerhead sea turtle, is protected before, during and after these events, and

Whereas, local volunteers, in coordination with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, also conduct a sea turtle management program whereby sea turtle activity is monitored daily during nesting season, and volunteers assist in protecting nesting sites and during hatching and assist in tending to and collecting data with respect to stranded turtles, and

Whereas, if critical habitat is designated, some of these existing and successful programs will be burdened with additional and unnecessary regulations, and therefore will become more costly, which will increase the threat to the loggerhead sea turtle and its habitat.

Now, therefore, be it resolved NC 20, Inc. is strongly opposed to the USF&WS's proposed designation of loggerhead sea turtle critical habitat along the shorelines of Bogue Banks as set forth as set forth in Document Number 2013-06458 of the Federal register and will work with State and federal resource officials and elected representatives to ensure the proposed designation is in no manner included in the final rule.

Be it further resolved the designation of critical habitat thirty-five years after the listing of the loggerhead sea turtle is the wrong management tool for the conservation of the species and NC 20, Inc. will continue to support the protection and recovery of the loggerhead sea turtle by utilizing effective management guidelines and rules currently in place, while evaluating new practices as they develop.



Tom Thompson, Chairman

ATTEST:

