Overview:
100-Year Floodplain Swine Buyout

DAVID WILLIAMS, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION
DECEMBER 1, 2016
Program
Origin

- Established in December 1999
- In the wake of devastation from Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd, and Irene
- Dozens of swine operations were flooded
Program Objective
Hazard Mitigation

- Reduce risk to water quality from future flood events
- Reduce financial risk to swine operators from future flood events
- Establish forested riparian buffers in areas with appropriate hydrology
Funding

- Includes funds to:
  - Purchase swine production and development rights
  - Close lagoons and houses
  - Install conservation practices
  - Pay acquisition expenses (e.g., surveying, title search, appraisal)
  - Provide technical assistance from local Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- USDA-NRCS has contributed $941,000 to help decommission lagoons on participating properties
Held a series of information sessions for interested individuals

Solicit bids from swine producers believed to potentially be located in the 100-year floodplain

Bids represent the amount the producer is willing to accept to relinquish swine production within the 100-year floodplain and to allow a conservation easement on the property

Select bids that maximize water quality bang for the buck
Selection Criteria

Consider

- Bid price ($/lb of permitted live weight)
- Structural condition of the facility’s waste treatment lagoons relative to current standards
- Elevation of the top of the lagoon dike and production houses relative to the 100-year flood elevation for the site
- Facility’s history of flooding
- Proximity to a water body that is classified as either water supply or high-quality waters
- Willingness to install 100-foot forested buffer
Conservation Easement

- Prohibit operation of a feedlot and use of easement area as spray field
- Prohibit non-agricultural development
- Require implementation of conservation plan
- Restrict location of storage and mixing areas for agrichemicals
- Require minimum 50-foot forested buffers on all streams in easement area (35-foot vegetative buffers on ditches)
- Land can continue to be used for row crops, pasture, or forestry
Program Statistics

- 138 producers have submitted an application (over $100 million requested)
- 43 operations selected in 15 counties
  - Capacity to produce over 60,000 hogs in the floodplain
  - 106 waste lagoons
- 42 easements acquired to date – 1,218 acres
- 103 lagoons closed, expect to close remaining 3 lagoons in 2017.
- Average for Phase 1 $0.85/lb SSLW; Phase 4: $1.68/lb.
Swine Farm Buyout Sites and Flood Inundation from Hurricane Matthew

According to NCEM's early Inundation Mapping it is likely 32 of the Swine Buyout Sites would have flooded during Matthew

Swine Buyout Sites
- Red circle: Not in Inundation Area
- Blue circle: In Inundation Area
- Light blue: NC EM's Matthew Inundation

North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Steve Troxler
Commissioner NCDA&CS

This map is not a survey and should not be used as a legal document. A reevaluation of this map is required for site-specific planning.

Data Sources: NCDEQ, NCEM, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Census

Legend:
- Red circle: Not in Inundation Area
- Blue circle: In Inundation Area
- Light blue: NC EM's Matthew Inundation
- Brown line: Road
- Orange dot: Swine Buyout Site

Miles
0 7.5 15 30

Additional information:
- Labeled cities and towns:
  - Greenville
  - Kinston
  - New Bern
  - Jacksonville
  - Goldsboro
  - Lumberton

Coordinates:
- WGS 1984 UTM Zone 18N

Data Collection:
- This map is a summary of data and not a survey.

Revision:
- Last updated: [Date]
- Map Version: [Version]

Acknowledgments:
- Map created with Esri software tools.
Swine Farm Siting Requirements

- § 106-803. Siting requirements for swine houses, lagoons, and land areas onto which waste is applied at swine farms.

  - (a2) No component of a liquid animal waste management system for which a permit is required under Part 1 or 1A of Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes, other than a land application site, shall be constructed on land that is located within the 100-year floodplain.

  This siting restriction helps to make the swine floodplain buyout program a sound approach for mitigating future flood impacts through public dollars.
Summary

- Extremely popular voluntary program
- Win-win for farmer and water quality
  - Reduced anxiety about flooding concerns
  - Maintains floodplains for agricultural and forestry land uses