Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission

Application For

Community Flood Preparedness Fund

The Impacts of Climate Change on Crop
Planning and Production: An Agricultural Study
of the Eastern Shore

Jessica Steelman, Coastal Planner
Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission
August 31, 2021



Application Form for Grant Requests for All Categories

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Program
Name of Local Government:
Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC)
Category of Grant Being Applied for (check one):
Capacity Building/Planning
Project
Study
NFIP/DCR Community Identification Number (CID) 510001 and 510105
If a state or federally recognized Indian tribe, Name of tribeNA
Name of Authorized Official: Elaine Meil, Executive Director
Signature of Authorized Official: Elaine KN Lei
Signature of Authorized official.
Mailing Address (1): PO Box 417
Mailing Address (2): 23372 Front Street
City: Accomac State: VA Zip: 23301
Telephone Number: (
Email Address: _

Application Form CFPF 1-A

Co	ontact Person (If different fro	m authorized (official): _	Jessica S	Leeiman, C		
Ma	ailing Address (1): PO Box 4	117					
Ma	ailing Address (2): 23372 Fro	ont Street					
Cit	ty: Accomac	State: _	VA		_ Z ip:233	301	
Tel	elephone Number: (_		Cell Pho	one Numbe	er: () ₋		
Em	nail Address:						
ls t	the proposal in this application	on intended to	benefit a	a low-inco	me geogra	phic area as d	efined
in t	the Part 1 Definitions?	es <u>/</u> No	_				
Cat	itegories (select applicable p	roject):					
Pro	oject Grants (Check All that A	Apply)					
	Acquisition of property (or in floodwater inundation, strat flooding; the conservation acquisition of structures, profrom further development.	tegic retreat of or enhanceme	existing	land uses [.] ural flood r	from areas esilience r	vulnerable to esources; or	
		ated buffers. s, berms, flood les.	gates, sti		·	5.	
	Permanent conservation of ConserveVirginia Floodplain tool.	undeveloped l	ands ider	ntified as h	aving floo		-
	Dam restoration or removal Stream bank restoration or Restoration of floodplains to Developing flood warning a notify residents of potential	stabilization. o natural and b nd response sy	stems, w	hich may i	nclude gaı	uge installatior	ı, to

Studies to aid in updating floodplain ordinances to maintain compliance with the NFIP or to incorporate higher standards that may reduce the risk of flood damage. This must include establishing processes for implementing the ordinance, including but not limited to, permitting, record retention, violations, and variances. This may include revising a floodplain ordinance when the community is getting new Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), updating a floodplain ordinance to include floodplain setbacks or freeboard, or correcting issues identified in a Corrective Action Plan. Revising other land use ordinances to incorporate flood protection and mitigation goals, standards and practices. Conducting hydrologic and hydraulic studies of floodplains. Applicants who create new maps must apply for a Letter of Map Revision or a Physical Map Revision through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). For example, a local government might conduct a hydrologic and hydraulic study for an area that had not been studied because the watershed is less than one square mile. Modeling the floodplain in an area that has numerous letters of map change that suggest the current map might not be fully accurate or doing a detailed flood study for an A Zone is another example. Studies and Data Collection of Statewide and Regional Significance. Revisions to existing resilience plans and modifications to existing comprehensive and hazard. Other relevant flood prevention and protection project or study.
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✓ Other relevant flood prevention and protection project or study. Capacity Building and Planning Grants
Capacity Building and Planning Grants
□ Floodplain Staff Canacity
Resilience Plan Development
 Revisions to existing resilience plans and modifications to existing comprehensive and hazard mitigation plans. Resource assessments, planning, strategies and development. Policy management and/or development. Stakeholder engagement and strategies.
Eastern Shore of Virginia (region-wide); map included in SOW Location of Project (Include Maps): Supporting Docs. p. 9
NFIP Community Identification Number (CID#):(See appendix
F 510001 and 510105

Is Project Located in an NFIP Participating Community?
Is Project Located in a Special Flood Hazard Area? □ Yes □ No
Flood Zone(s) (If Applicable): Both counties fall within Flood Zone X
Flood Insurance Rate Map Number(s) (If Applicable): See FIRM Index in SOW Supporting Docs. pg. 10-
Total Cost of Project: \$73,000
Total Amount Requested \$65,594

Scoring Criteria for Studies

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Program

Applicant Name:		ame:					
	Eligibility Information						
	Criterion Description Check One						
1.	 Is the applicant a local government (including counties, cities, towns, municipal corporations, authorities, districts, commissions, or political subdivisions created by the General Assembly or pursuant to the Constitution or laws of the Commonwealth, or any combination of these)? 						
	Yes	Eligible	for consideration	✓			
	No	Not elig	gible for consideration				
2.	Does the lo	_	rnment have an approved resilience plan and has provided a copy cation?	or link to the			
	Yes	Eligible	for consideration under all categories	/			
	No	Eligible	Eligible for consideration for studies, capacity building, and planning only				
3.			ot a town, city, or county, are letters of support from all affected lo led in this application?	ocal			
	Yes	Eligible	for consideration	✓			
	No	Not eligible for consideration					
4.	4. Has this or any portion of this project been included in any application or program previously funded by the Department?						
	Yes	Not elig	gible for consideration				
	No Eligible for consideration						
5.	5. Has the applicant provided evidence of an ability to provide the required matching funds?						
	Yes Eligible for consideration			✓			
	No Not eligible for consideration						
N/A Match not required							

Checklist All Categories

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Community Flood Preparedness Fund Grant Program

Scope of Work Narrative						
Supporting Documentation	Included					
Detailed map of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)	r√Yes □ No □ N/A					
FIRMette of the project area(s) (Projects/Studies)	ro∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
Historic flood damage data and/or images (Projects/Studies)	Ç∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
A link to or a copy of the current floodplain ordinance	ī₂∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
Non-Fund financed maintenance and management plan for project extending a minimum of 5 years from project close	□ Yes □ No ⊄N/A					
A link to or a copy of the current hazard mitigation plan	⊄Yes □ No □ N/A					
A link to or a copy of the current comprehensive plan	Ç∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
Social vulnerability index score(s) for the project area from ADAPT VA's Virginia Vulnerability Viewer	⊈Yes □ No □ N/A					
If applicant is not a town, city, or county, letters of support from affected communities	rg∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
Completed Scoring Criteria Sheet in Appendix B, C, or D	⊠∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
Budget Narrative						
Supporting Documentation	Included					
Authorization to request funding from the Fund from governing body or chief executive of the local government	ç∕Yes □ No □ N/A					
Signed pledge agreement from each contributing organization	⊊∕Yes □ No □ N/A					

Scope of Work Narrative

Project Overview: The Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC) will contract an agricultural engineer (or comparable professional) to conduct a new rainfall study. This study will address adaptation impacts by meeting the community's need to assess the impact of intense rainfall and flooding upon the Eastern Shore's agriculture and food processing sector, assist in crop forecasting, examine how the growing zone is impacted, and inform production efforts. These efforts will aid in guiding future regional resilience plan development for flood mitigation within the agricultural sector. The goal is to improve action-oriented approaches to bolster flood preparedness that can be used as a planning tool by the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector and serve as a model state-wide. The region will use this study to develop a comprehensive Regional Resiliency Plan that will identify barriers to flood mitigation and promote equity across the sector, and ultimately build capacity through development of this planning tool.

Introduction: This is a regional study, encompassing the two counties of Virginia's Eastern Shore: Northampton County and Accomack County. Both counties are part of the federal floodplain management area of Virginia. Accomack County also participates in the Community Rating System (CRS), with a CRS Class rating of 6 for a 20% policy discount of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); The Town of Cape Charles ranks as Class 8, for a 10% discount, as does the Town of Chincoteague, and the Town of Wachapreague.

The volume and distribution of precipitation is expected to change across the Chesapeake Bay watershed in the coming years as a result of the effect of climate change on coastal flooding through sea level rise, storm surge, and increases in intense rainfall during storms. The changing hydrologic conditions pose a great risk to crop planning, production, and processing on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The Eastern Shore is one of the state's largest agriculture and food processing sectors, and agriculture is the region's largest employer.

According to the Virginia Cooperative Extension, the total farm net revenue in 2018 was \$304.5 million with total cropland equaling 133,439 acres. Accomack County was ranked 4th largest producing county for poultry in the state, with sales averaging \$108 million. Accomack County also ranked as the largest soybean producing county in Virginia, with Northampton County ranking 4th largest with annual sales totaling \$26 million. Accomack County is also the largest corn producing county in Virginia, with 27,000 acres dedicated to corn crop production and annual sales averaging \$18 million. Virginia's wheat production is most prominent on the Eastern Shore, with Northampton County ranking as the largest wheat producer in the state and Accomack County ranking 2nd largest with 30,000 acres dedicated to wheat production and annual sales reaching \$11 million. Lastly, Northampton County is the 5th largest producer of plant nurseries in the state, bringing in annual sales of \$40 million.

It is important to note that the Eastern Shore's primary crops of corn, soybeans and wheat are processed and consumed locally in its poultry production. In fact, the Eastern Shore is a net importer of these crops because the region cannot produce adequate grain supply to meet the poultry producers' demand. According to Emsi Q3 2021 data and additional data provided by Economic Development consultant Thomas P. Miller & Associates, the agriculture and food processing industry on the Eastern Shore met demand through recorded imports of \$57,518,700. Additionally, the region's agriculture sector was responsible for \$33,735,115 in exported sales and \$62,850,380 in Gross Regional Product.

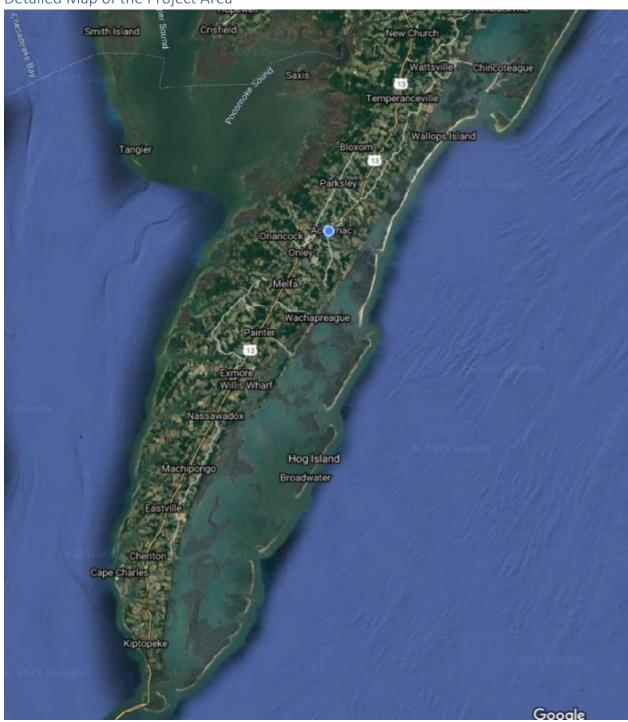
A recent workshop conducted by Maryland Sea Grant, with funding from the National Science Foundation's Coastlines and People Program, titled Coastal Farming Challenges (Appendix A) resulted in significant, observed impacts on crop production attributed to sea level rise and flooding by the participants including, but not limited to: more standing water on the land, increase in wetland plants, flooding by seawater, more salt in soils, land no longer suitable for planting, reduction in crop productivity, and increased costs to manage land. These impacts revealed challenges such as land that formerly produced good yields may not do so due to being too wet, thereby becoming inefficient to farm, or by putting machinery at risk. While a possible land management option is to plant alternative crops, there are still unknowns such as these alternative crops or salt-tolerant versions of standard crops having low yield, limited markets, and possible need for new farm machinery. Other options that direct transformation of the land to an alternative, desired condition may limit practices farmers may use on the land and require farmers to restructure business models – both of which can be costly to farmers. In a low-income geographic area such as the Eastern Shore, these strategies along with some others, such as drainage ponds, catch basins, salty soil remediation and spillways to improve drainage are not feasible due to being cost-prohibitive and potentially not worth the investment on less productive lands. Farmers who participated in this workshop expressed a need for research on coastal agricultural issues, such as sea level rise and flooding. Additional research would include the development of cost-effective drainage options to reduce flooding and mapping of current and forecasted saltwater intrusion areas.

Study Scope:

- This is a new study that will use the <u>IDF data and modeling tool</u> to assess changing rainfall
 patterns. The study will identify various scenarios and propose mitigation steps under each
 scenario.
- As a baseline, the study will examine historic data to update precipitation rates, flood risks, and IDF information on a regional scale.
- Planning Tool: The study's baseline will be used for future master planning by developing a comprehensive approach to flood preparedness and resilience.
- Practical Tool: The study will provide a framework for future mitigation efforts and assist farmers in making crop planning decisions using the best available science.
- The study will perform a vulnerability analysis for crop planning, production, transportation, and storage. Other at-risk agricultural infrastructure may be included.
- The study will seek a region-specific approach, tailored to the needs of the individual communities.
- The A-NPDC and/or contractor will perform public outreach and education strategies in order to develop a community approach to resilience.
- The contractor will use the information obtained through public outreach to address the region's needs for economic resilience, equity, and community improvement.
- The study will perform data collection in support of future projects of regional significance.
- The study can be used as a long-range planning document to prioritize and improve the effectiveness of future resilience and economic development projects in the agricultural sector.

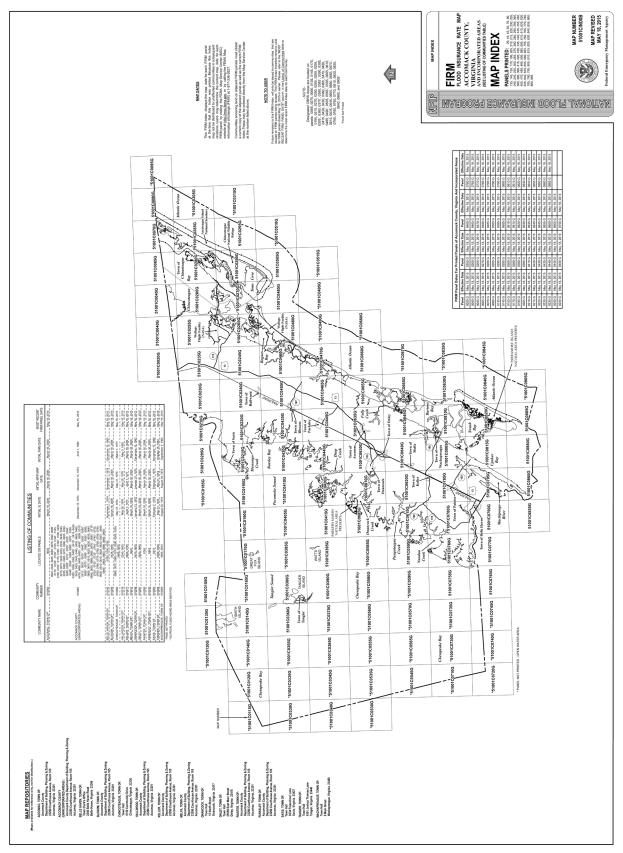
Supporting Documentation

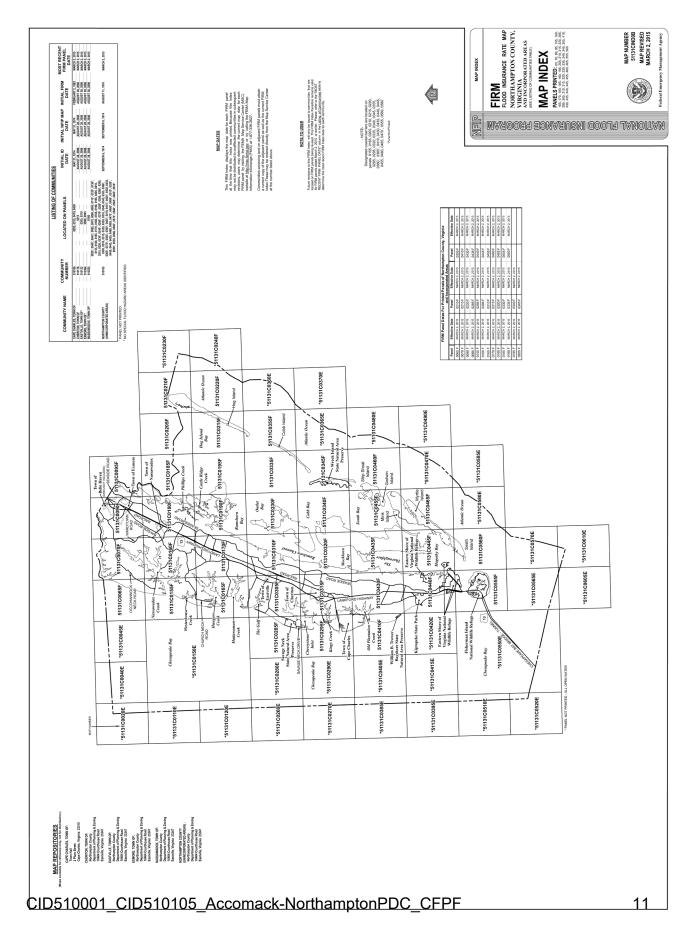
Detailed Map of the Project Area



FIRMette of the Project Areas

See Appendix B for Accomack County FIRMette panels





Historic Flood Damage Data

See Appendix D for Tables 1 & 2: Major 20th Century Storms affecting the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Tables 3 & 4: Major 21st Century Storms affecting the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Further historical flood damage data dating back to pre-1564 can be viewed in The Eastern Shore of Virginia Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016 (linked below) on pages 5-7 of Chapter 1: Hazards on the Shore.



Flooding on Randolph Avenue, 3 ½ blocks from the Chesapeake Bay, in Cape Charles from one of the 1930s hurricanes. Photo Credit: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Flood Plain Cape Charles Report



Flooding during the Ash Wednesday Storm of 1962. Photo printed in the Army Corp of Engineers Flood

Plain Report for Wachapreague



Storm water flooding on U.S. Route 13 during Tropical Depression Ernesto in 2006. Photo Credit: Jay Diem, Eastern Shore News

Hazard Mitigation Plan 2016

http://www.a-npdc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/FullHMP2016.pdf

Current Floodplain Ordinances

Accomack County -

https://library.municode.com/va/accomack county/codes/code of ordinances?nodeld=CO CH106ZO **ARTXVFLHAOVDI**

Northampton County -

https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/northamptoncounty/latest/northampton va/0-0-0-16924

Comprehensive Plans

Accomack County -

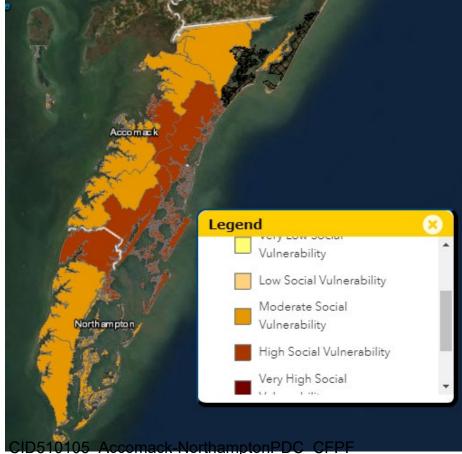
https://www.co.accomack.va.us/home/showpublisheddocument/10669/636761702081200000

Northampton County –

https://p1cdn4static.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server 14877142/File/I%20Want%20To%E2%80% A6/Volunteer/Comp%20Plan/Complete Comp Plan Apr 2009.pdf

Social Vulnerability Scores

For the entire Eastern Shore Region, scores range from 0.3 - 1.3 (falling in either the moderate-social to high-social vulnerability categories).



CID510001

Budget Narrative

The Eastern Shore Region, consisting of Accomack and Northampton counites, as represented by the Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC), qualifies as a *Low-Income Geographic Area* per the definitions in the CFPF Grant Manual, making the match requirement for this application 10% of total project budget. The estimated total project cost is \$73,000 with \$65,594 being requested from the Fund and cash funds (non-federal match) contribution of \$7,406. The source of match funds is the A-NPDC; a Pledge Agreement has been included as part of the application packet. See the tables below for a breakdown of the total project budget.

Budget Summary Worksheet							
Category	Fe	deral Request	No	n-Federal Match	Total		
A. Personnel	\$	7,677.00	\$	4,344.00	\$	12,021.00	
B. Fringe	\$	2,187.00	\$	1,175.00	\$	3,362.00	
C. Supplies	\$	2,000.00			\$	2,000.00	
D. Travel	\$	357.00			\$	357.00	
E. Contractual	\$	50,000.00			\$	50,000.00	
Total Direct Costs	\$	62,221.00	\$	5,519.00	\$	67,740.00	
G. Indirect Costs	\$	3,373.00	\$	1,887.00	\$	5,260.00	
Total	\$	65,594.00	\$	7,406.00	\$	73,000.00	

A. Personnel

Personnel Worksheet - Federal Costs							
Title Name (or Vacant) Annual Salary Level of Effort (%) Total Personnel Cost							
Director of Planning	Anne Doyle	\$56,000	6%	\$3,360			
Coastal Planner	Jessica Steelman	\$44,100	7%	\$3,087			
Director of Admin	Sandy Taylor	\$61,500	2%	\$1,230			
Total				\$7,677			

Personnel Worksheet -Non-Federal Costs								
Title Name (or Vacant) Annual Salary Level of Effort (%) Total Personnel Cost								
Director of Planning	Anne Doyle	\$56,000	5%	\$2,800				
Coastal Planner	Jessica Steelman	\$44,100	3.5%	\$1,544				
Total								

B. Fringe - Fringe reflects current rate for agency – 28.49%

	Fringe Workshee			
Name/Title (If Using Individual Fringe Rates)	Component	Rate (%)	Salary (amount carried down from the Total Personnel Cost from the Personnel)	Total Fringe Cost
	Health Insurance	14.30%	\$7,677	\$1,098
	FICA	7.65%	\$7,677	\$587
	Retirement/Life	4.20%	\$7,677	\$322
	Group Life	1.33%	\$7,677	\$102
	Unemployment Insurance	0.18%	\$7,677	\$14
	Leave Accruals	0.83%	\$7,677	\$64
Total		28.49%		\$2,187

	Fringe Worksheet			
Name/Title (If Using Individual Fringe Rates)	Component	Rate (%)	Salary (amount carried down from the Total Personnel Cost from the Personnel)	Total Fringe Cost
	Health Insurance	14.30%	\$4,123	\$590
	FICA	7.65%	\$4,123	\$315
	Retirement/Life	4.20%	\$4,123	\$173
	Group Life	1.33%	\$4,123	\$55
	Unemployment Insurance	0.18%	\$4,123	\$7
	Leave Accruals	0.83%	\$4,123	\$34
Total		28.49%		\$1,175

C. Indirect Cost Rate - A-NPDC's Indirect Cost Rate agreement is with Health & Human Resources. The current approved agreement provides 34.2% on Salaries and Fringes.

Indirect Costs Worksheet							
Indirect Cost Rate (%)	Total Base Amount (Fed + Match)	Maximum Allowed Indirect Cost (Rate x Total Base)	Total Indirect Cost Included in Budget				
34.20%	\$15,383	\$5,261	\$5,261				

Indirect Costs Worksheet					
Federal Indirect Cost	Non-Federal Match	Total Indirect Cost			
	Indirect Cost	Included in Budget			
\$3,373	\$1,887	\$5,260			

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Coastal Farming Challenges	18
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COASTAL FARMING CHALLENGES WORKSHOP FINDINGS

A workshop funded by the National Science Foundation's Coastlines and People Program.

INTRODUCTION

Maryland Sea Grant and partners convened a series of workshops with coastal farmers and woodlot managers located in the Chesapeake and coastal bays region in Maryland and Virginia. The goal of the workshops was to learn about coastal farming challenges that farmers and woodlot managers may be experiencing due to sea level rise and to identify potential research and policy gaps affecting their ability to adapt to these changes.

WORKSHOP DESIGN

Twenty-five coastal farmers and woodlot managers participated in this project. Participants were recruited through existing agriculture networks (e.g. Land Grant Extension, US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service) and a local newspaper. Participants manage and/or own agricultural land ranging from 5 - 6,700 acres and produce a variety of crops (e.g. timber, corn, vegetables). Data were collected

through three virtual 90-minute workshops, digital pre- and post-surveys, and phone interviews. The workshops included informative talks by experts about sea level rise and adaptation strategies for farmers, as well as discussion sessions for farmers and woodlot managers to voice their concerns and questions regarding adaptation. Participants shared their experiences and perspectives on changes to their land and potential management options to address landscape changes (Figure 1).

FINDINGS

IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT

Participants' motivations to continue farming include sustaining their livelihood, continuing their family's legacy on the land, preserving cultural identity in the region, and/or furthering their own dreams and goals for the property.

Discussions during virtual workshops highlighted participants' current and planned land management strategies in response to sea level rise. These strategies vary depending on: the percentage of land affected by flooding and saltiness; the cost and effectiveness of available management techniques; perceived policy hurdles; and knowledge of the problem and available mitigation options. Some participants indicated they would like to continue managing land as they have been in the short term but expect to have to change their land management in the long term.

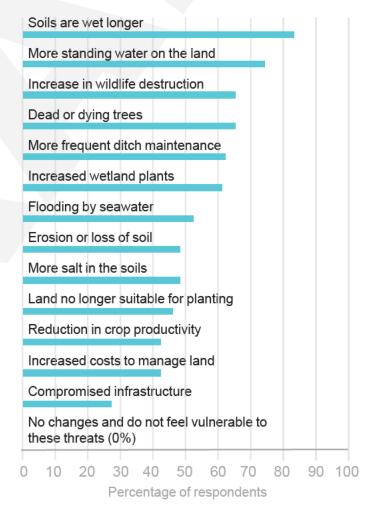


Figure 1. Reported observed impacts attributed to sea level rise and flooding by participants in the pre-survey.

APPENDIX A

Table 1. Summarized possible courses of action and participants' assessment of relevant challenges according to three broad categories of how participants might respond to landscape changes due to sea level rise and flooding.

	PREDOMINANT STRATEGIES					
	RESISTING CHANGES TO THE LAND	ACCEPTING CHANGE OF THE LAND	DIRECTING TRANSFORMATION OF THE LAND TO AN ALTERNATIVE, DESIRED CONDITION			
LAND MANAGEMENT OPTIONS	Tide gates, dikes and berms, drainage ponds, catch basins, and spillways to improve drainage; salty soil remediation	Alternative crops (e.g. switch- grass, quinoa) and/or salt-tolerant crop varieties, ways to work around wet/salty areas, letting affected land go fallow	Actions that may allow for financial gain on otherwise unprofitable (i.e. flooded and/or salty) land and also contribute to environmental goals, such as conservation easements, hunting/recreation, ecotourism, carbon markets, and participation in programs that incentivize transition to wetlands			
CHALLENGES	Available methods sometimes fail, may be cost-prohibitive, or might not be worth investment on less productive lands	Areas that are too wet may not produce good yields, are inefficient to farm, or may put machinery at risk. Alternative crops and/or salt-tolerant versions of standard crops may also present challenges such as low yield, limited markets, or need for new farm machinery	Some options (e.g. easements) limit practices farmers may use on the land and require navigation of policy hurdles (e.g. paperwork, planting/maintenance requirements, liabilities). In addition, transitioning to alternative economic revenues is challenging due to the required restructuring of business models			

RESEARCH AND POLICY GAPS

In the post-survey, participants (n=20) were asked to vote for three of 16 research and policy gaps (generated from workshop discussions and phone interviews) they felt should be addressed by agencies and/or research. The top topics were:

- Develop cost-effective drainage options to reduce flooding (8 votes)
- Map current and forecasted saltwater intrusion areas (7 votes)
- Develop carbon credit/carbon sequestration programs and markets (6 votes)

Other ranked topics (4 or 5 votes) included: affordable erosion control options; new markets for alternative and/or salt-tolerant crops; local timber markets/processing operations; address destructive wildlife; control *Phragmites sp.*; increase timely access to technical service providers; increase flexibility of USDA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) including the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) lands' plant cover requirements.

Throughout this small pilot project, participants expressed interest in learning more about novel opportunities (e.g. carbon market, technological developments in flood control) and any policies, funding, or available science which could help maintain operations and/or transition to different land uses. Further, respondents thought technical service providers and boundary organizations could facilitate actions on policy and research gaps by "conveying coastal challenges of agriculture to policy makers" and "facilitating collaborations for research on coastal agricultural issues."

CALL FOR COLLABORATION

Maryland Sea Grant is interested in collaborating further with farmers, woodlot managers, researchers, extension & outreach specialists, and policymakers to continue this initiative and help Maryland communities become more resilient to weather and climate hazards. Please contact Taryn Sudol at sudol@mdsg.umd.edu for more information or visit the website https://bit.ly/MDSG-coastal-agr for workshop presentations and forthcoming project reports.



APPENDIX B



EASTERN SHORE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

22545 Center Parkway • Accomac, Virginia 23301-1330 (757) 787-0918



Jessica Steelman Coastal Planner Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission



August 30, 2021

RE: Support for The Impacts of Climate Change on Crop Planning and Production: An Agricultural Study of the Eastern Shore

Dear Mrs. Steelman,

On behalf of the Eastern Shore Soil & Water Conservation District (ESSWCD), I fully support the efforts of the Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC) in seeking funding from the Community Flood Preparedness Fund for the purpose of conducting an agricultural study. This study will meet the community's need to assess the impact of intense rainfall and flooding upon the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector, examine how the growing zone is impacted, and inform crop planning and production efforts. The A-NPDC's goal is to develop a regional approach to bolster flood preparedness and resilience that can be used as a planning tool by the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector. Furthermore, the study can act as a model state-wide as coastal regions continue to face an increasing amount of sea level rise and flood events.

Sincerely,

Robin Rich-Coates, Chair

Eastern Shore SWCD

Cc: Carmie Savage
District Manager
Eastern Shore Soil & Water Conservation District

Pohinkich Cooker

Cc: Anne Doyle
Director of Planning
Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission





APPENDIX B



COUNTY OF ACCOMACK

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

23296 Courthouse Ave – Room 203 | P.O. Box 388 | Accomac, Virginia 23301 (757) 787-5700 | administration@co.accomack.va.us www.co.accomack.va.us

Michael T. Mason, CPA County Administrator

August 30, 2021

Jessica Steelman Coastal Planner Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission

RE: Support for The Impacts of Climate Change on Crop Planning and Production: An Agricultural Study of the Eastern Shore

Dear Mrs. Steelman,

On behalf Accomack County, I fully support the efforts of the Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC) in seeking funding from the Community Flood Preparedness Fund for the purpose of conducting an agricultural study. This study will meet the community's need to assess the impact of intense rainfall and flooding upon the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector, examine how the growing zone is impacted, and inform crop planning and production efforts. The A-NPDC's goal is to develop a regional approach to bolster flood preparedness and resilience that can be used as a planning tool by the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector. Furthermore, the study can act as a model state-wide as coastal regions continue to face an increasing amount of sea level rise and flood events.

Sincerely,

Michael T. Mason, CPA County Administrator

APPENDIX B



Poard of Supervisors of Northampton County P.O. Box 66 • Fastville, Virginia 23347

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

David W. Fauber

L. Dixon Leatherbury, Chairman M.E. "Betsy" Mapp, Vice Chairman Oliver H. Bennett John R. Coker

Charles Kolakowski
County Administrator

PHONE: 757-678-0440 FAX: 757-678-0483 August 30, 2021

Ms. Jessica Steelman Coastal Planner Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission

Re:

Support for The Impacts of Climate Change on Crop Planning and Production: An Agricultural Study of the Eastern Shore

Dear Mrs. Steelman:

On behalf of Northampton County, I fully support the efforts of the Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC) in seeking funding from the Community Flood Preparedness Fund for the purpose of conducting an agricultural study. This study will meet the community's need to assess the impact of intense rainfall and flooding upon the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector, examine how the growing zone is impacted, and inform crop planning and production efforts. The A-NPDC's goal is to develop a regional approach to bolster flood preparedness and resilience that can be used as a planning tool by the Eastern Shore's agricultural sector. Furthermore, the study can act as a model state-wide as coastal regions continue to face an increasing amount of sea level rise and flood events.

If you have any questions, please advise.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES KOLAKOWSKI

County Administrator

Cc: Anne Doyle, Director of Planning

Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission

APPENDIX C



Authorization to Request Funding

The Executive Director has authorized the submission of this grant application to the Community Flood Preparedness Fund for project titled *The Impacts of Climate Change on crop Planning & Production: An Agricultural Study of the Eastern Shore*.

Elaine Meil, Executive Director

Name & Title

Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission

Organization

Date_8/31/2021

Cc: Anne Doyle Director of Planning Accomack-Northampton PDC Cc: Jessica Steelman Coastal Planner Accomack-Northampton PDC

APPENDIX D



Pledge Agreement

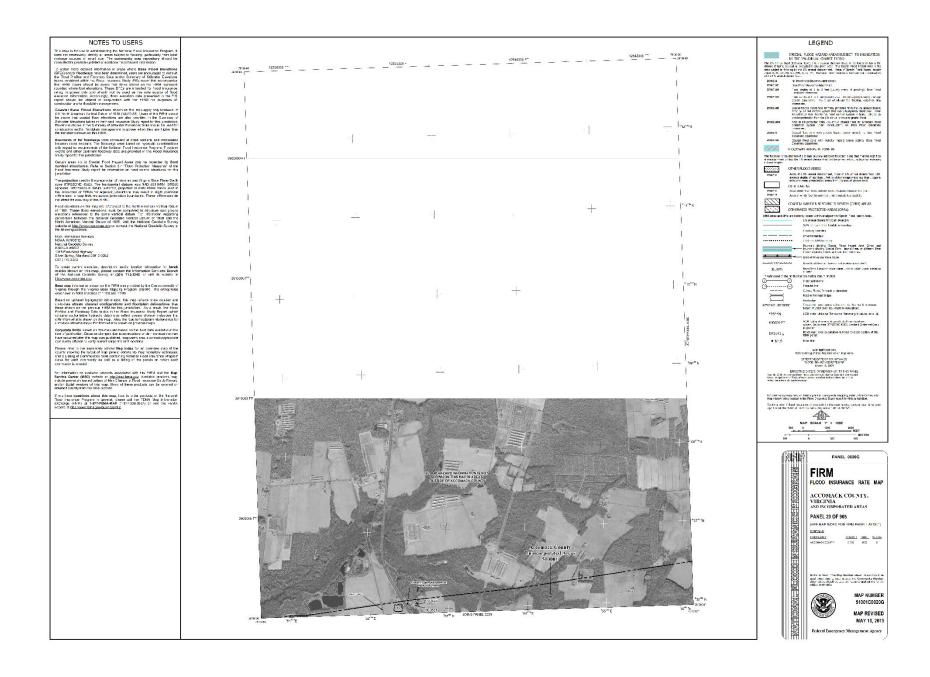
I, Elaine Meil, on behalf of the Acccomack-Northampton Planning District Commission (A-NPDC), hereby pledge and agree to provide in-kind match to defray the cost of staff management of the study for project titled *The Impacts of Climate Change on Crop Planning & Production: An Agricultural Study of the Eastern Shore*, the sum of \$7,406.00.

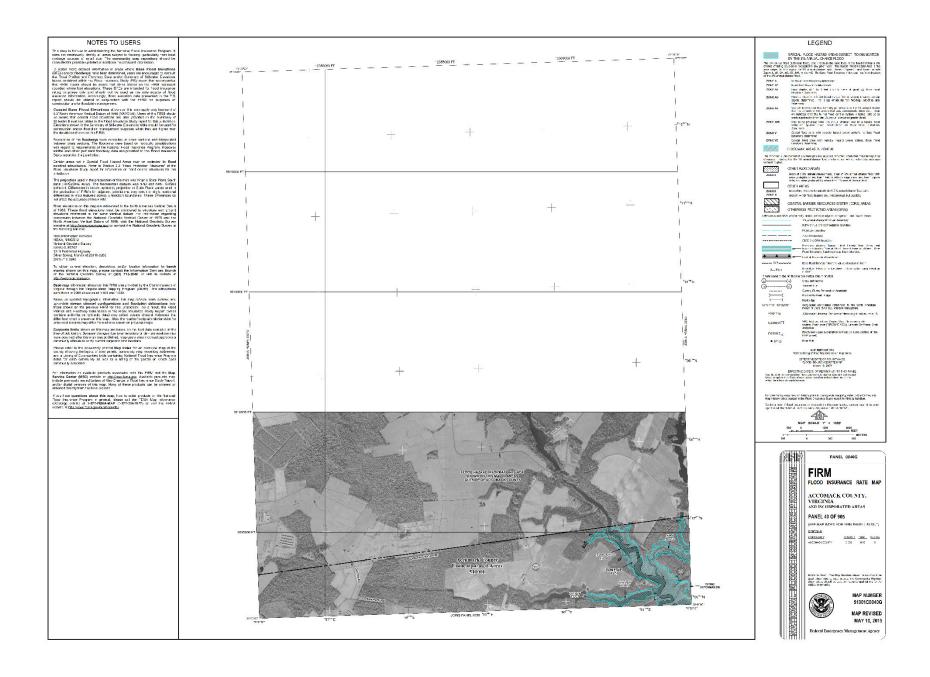
I agree to make a future contribution for the purpose of satisfying this pledge and the CFPF application requirements and further agree that this pledge will be satisfied during the agreement period.

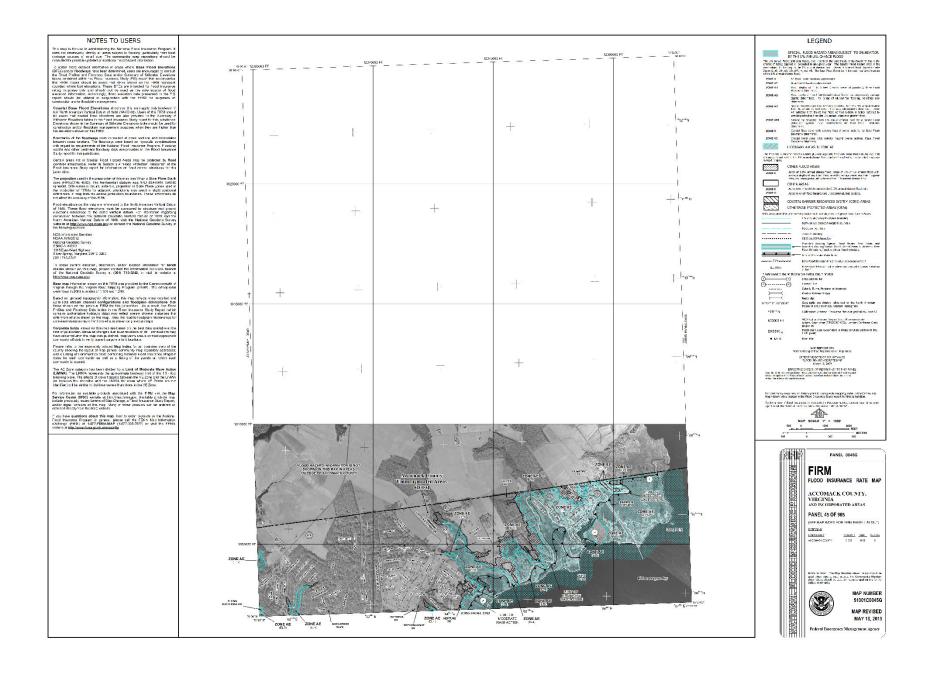
Authorized Representative & Applicant Organization Information:

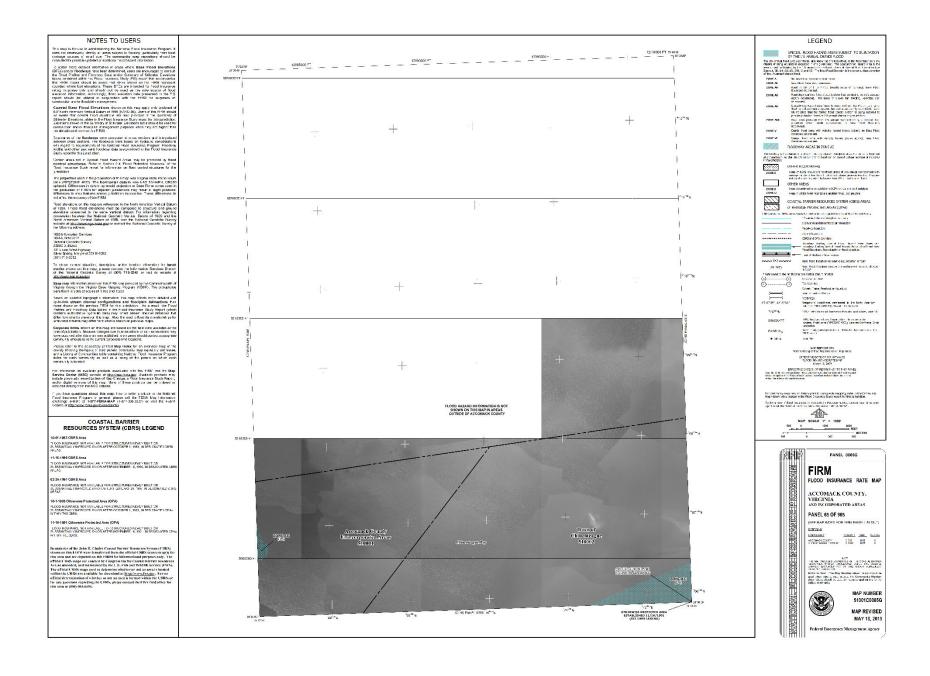
Elaine Meil, Executive Director Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission PO Box 417/23372 Front Street Accomac, VA 23301 (757) 787-2936

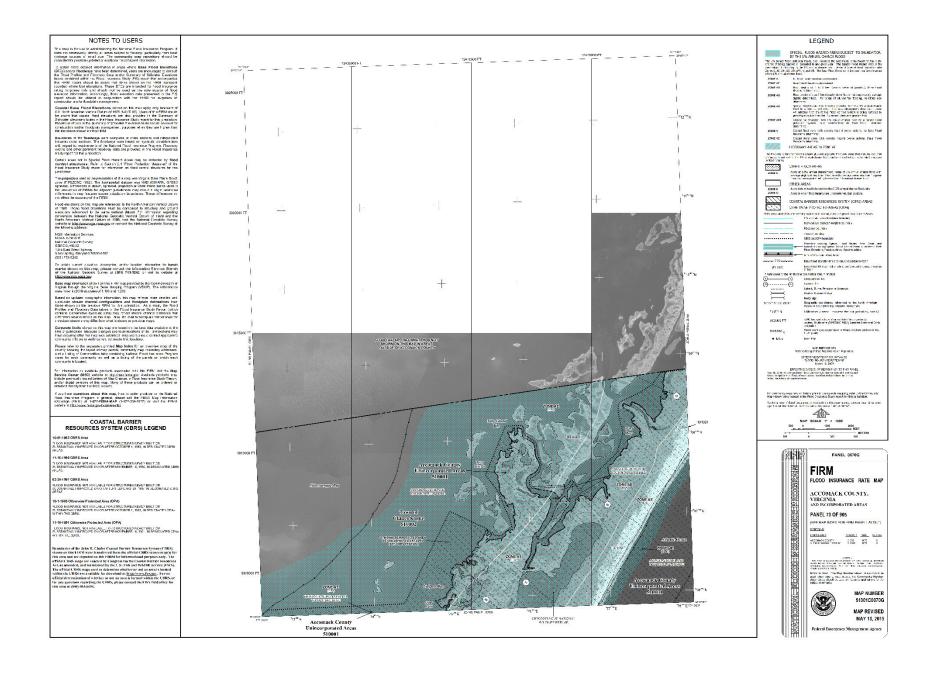
This pledge was made by:			
Elaine Meil, Executive Director			
Name & Title			
Accomack-Northampton Planning	District Commission		
Organization			
FlaireKNNay	I	Date	8/31/2021
Signature			
The foregoing pledge is gratefully acknowledge is gratefully acknowledge.	owledged and accepted, and its term	ms are	hereby agreed to by
4	I	Date	
Signature			
Cc: Anne Doyle Director of Planning	Cc : Jessica Steelman Coastal Planner		
Accomack-Northampton PDC Accomack-Northampton PDC			

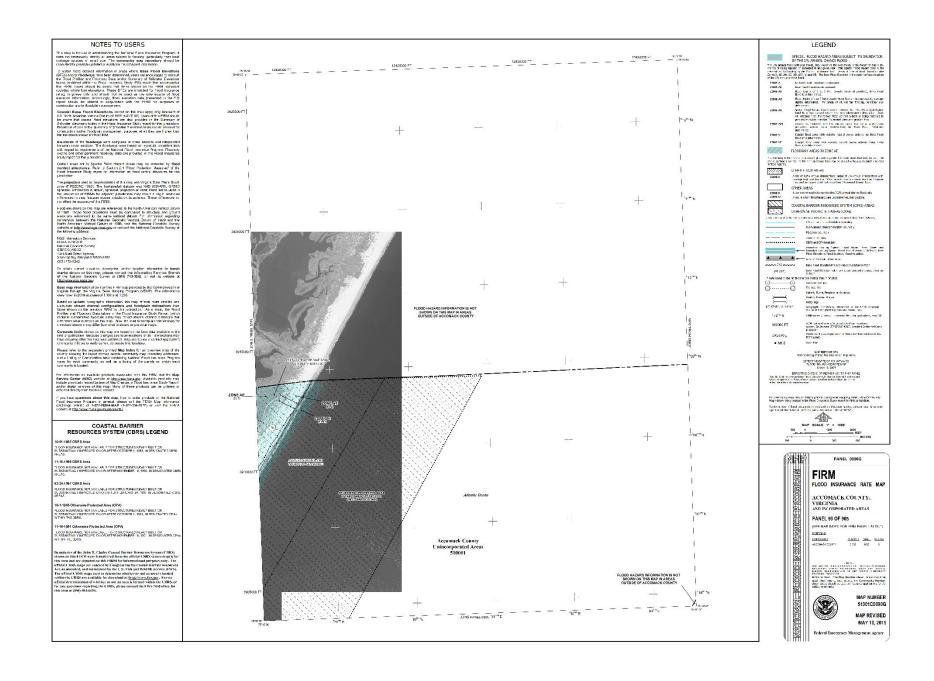


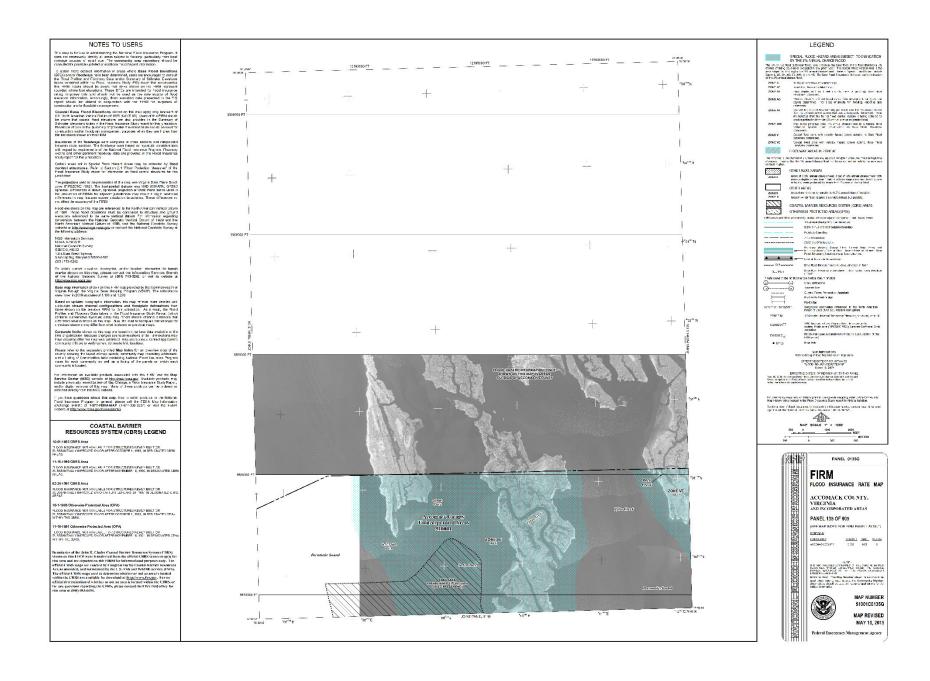


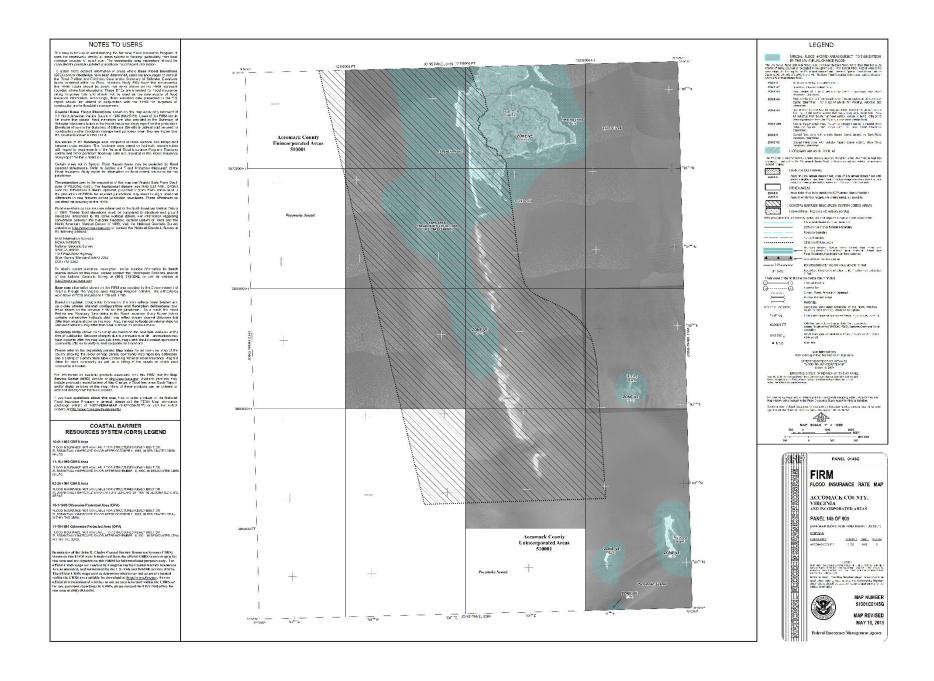


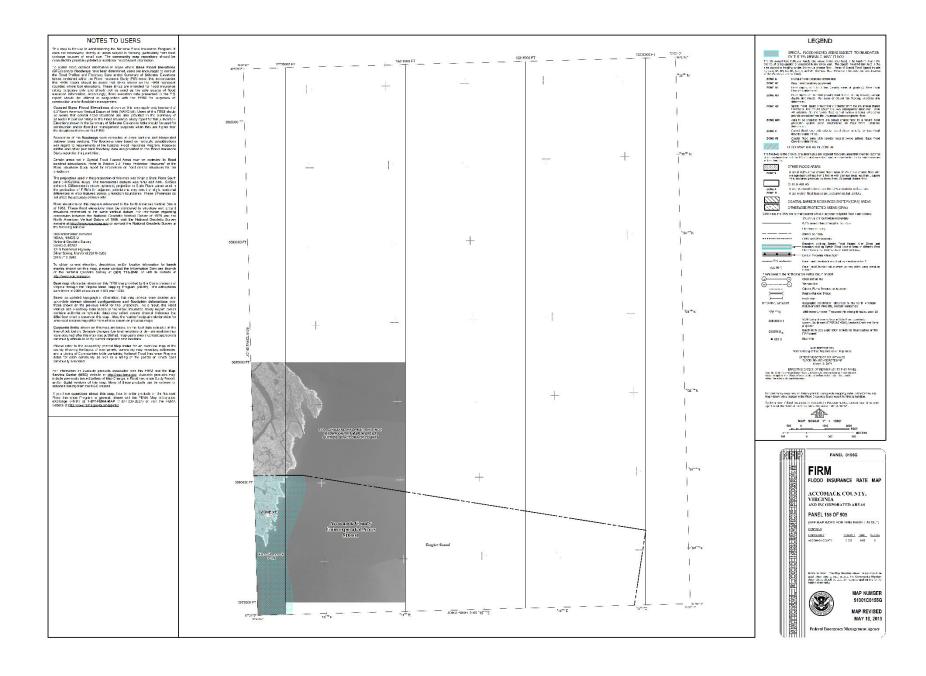


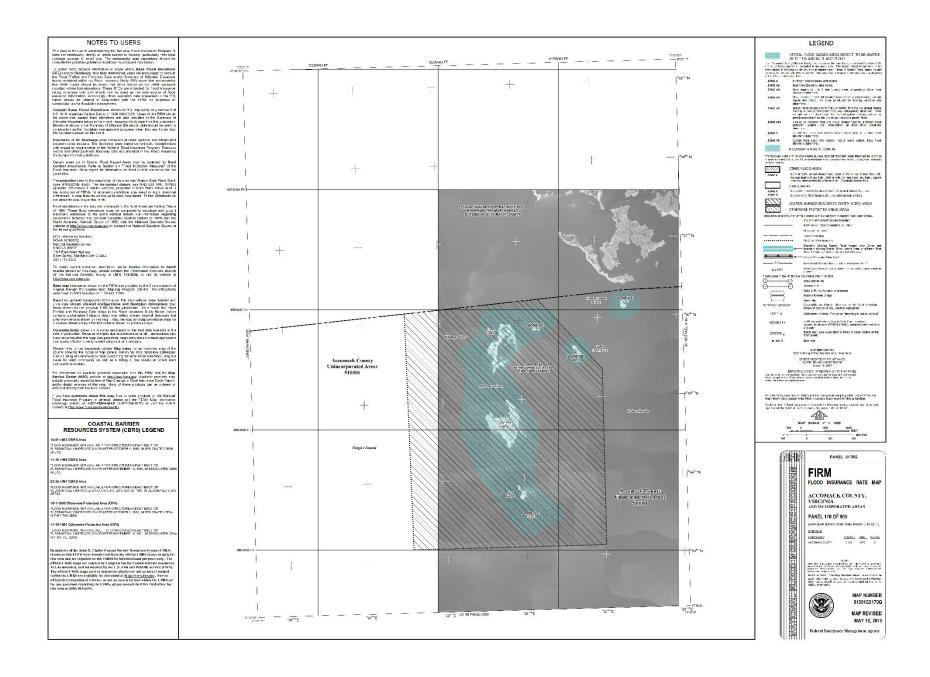


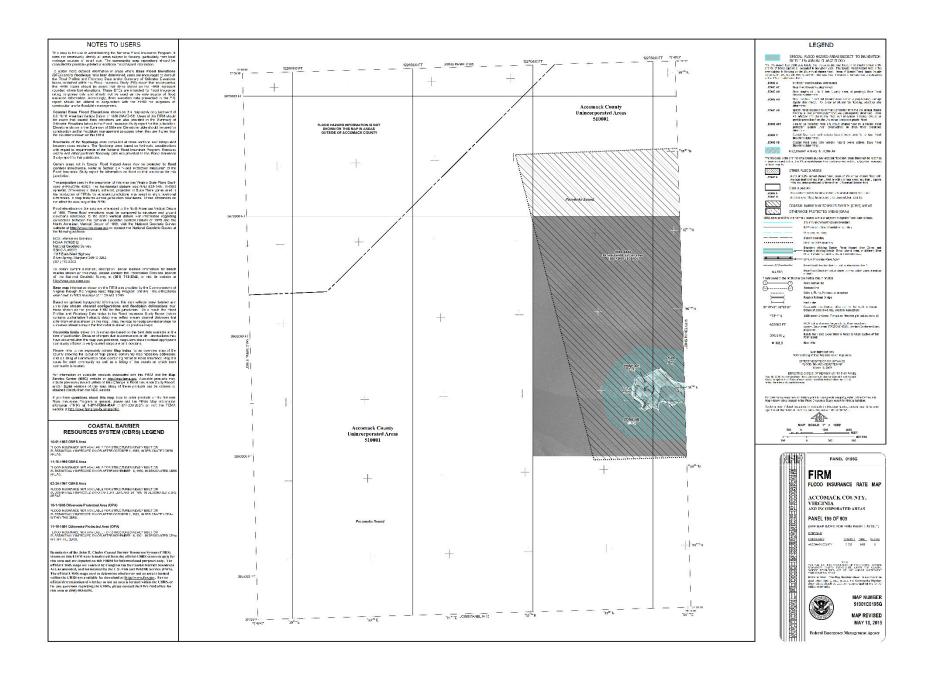


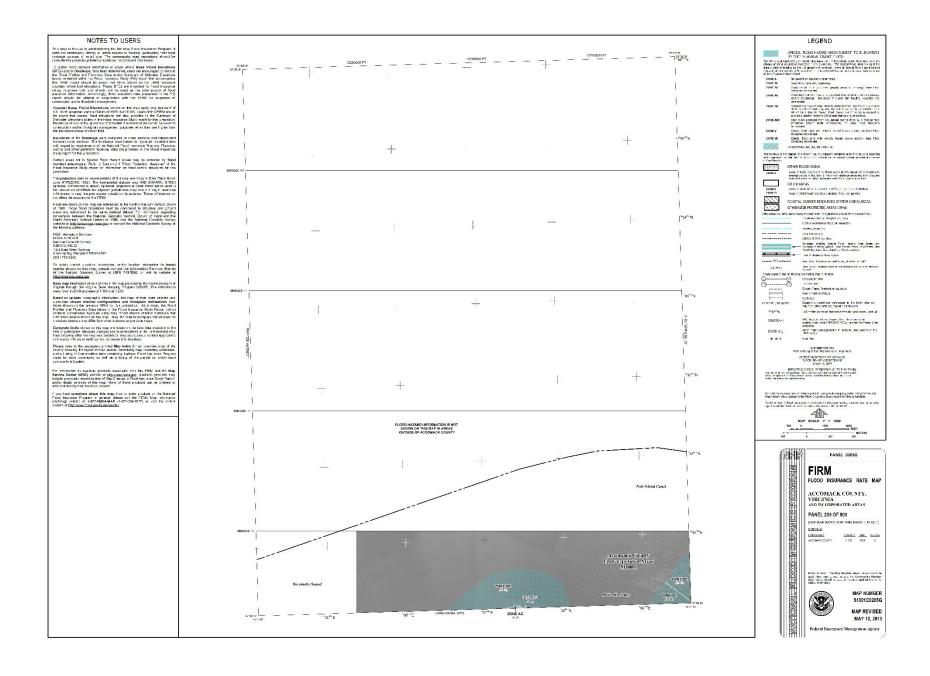


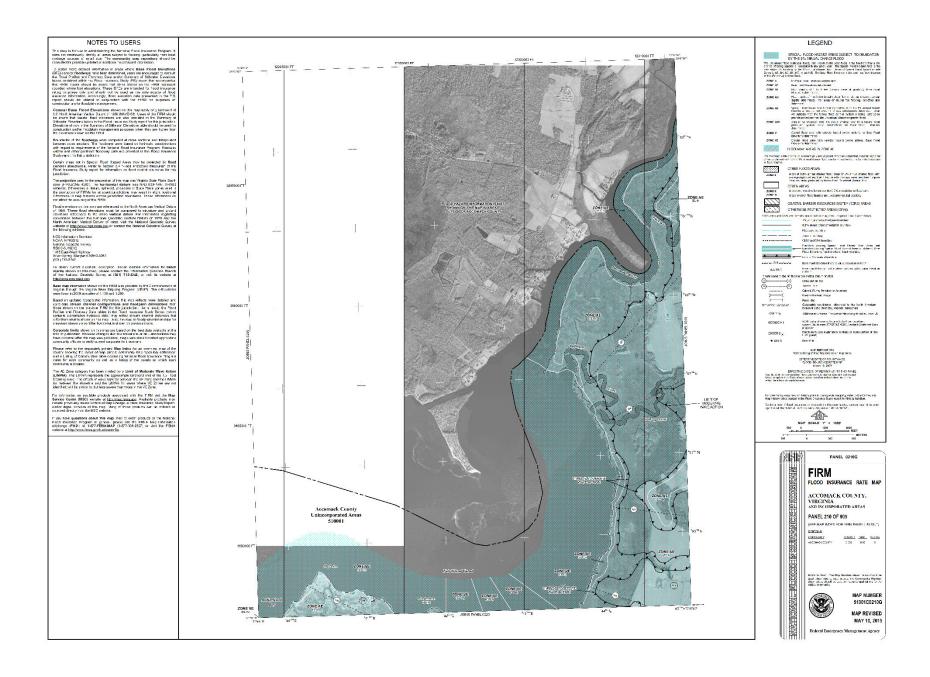


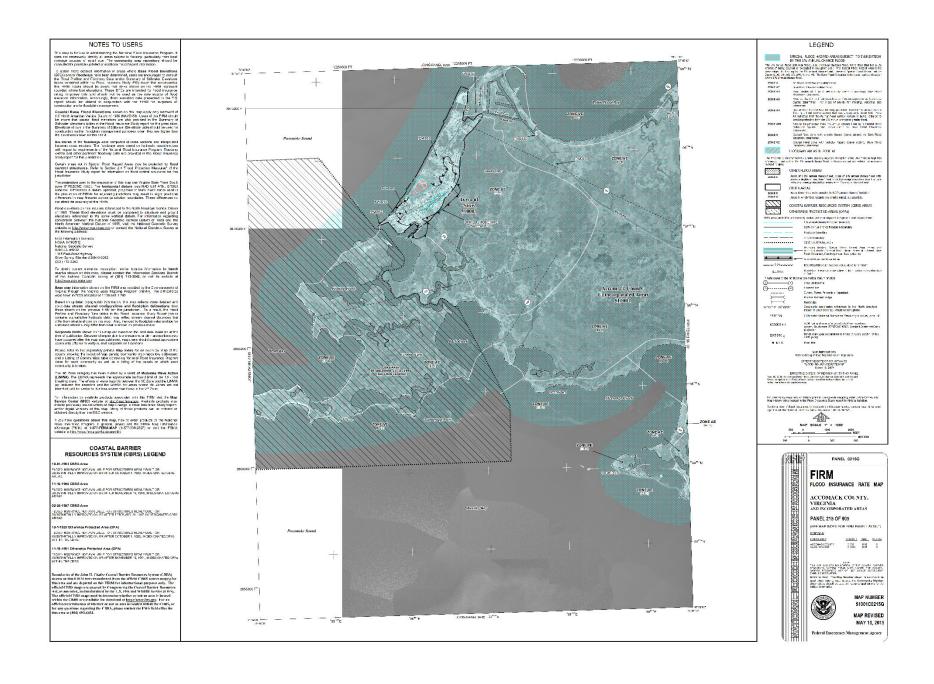


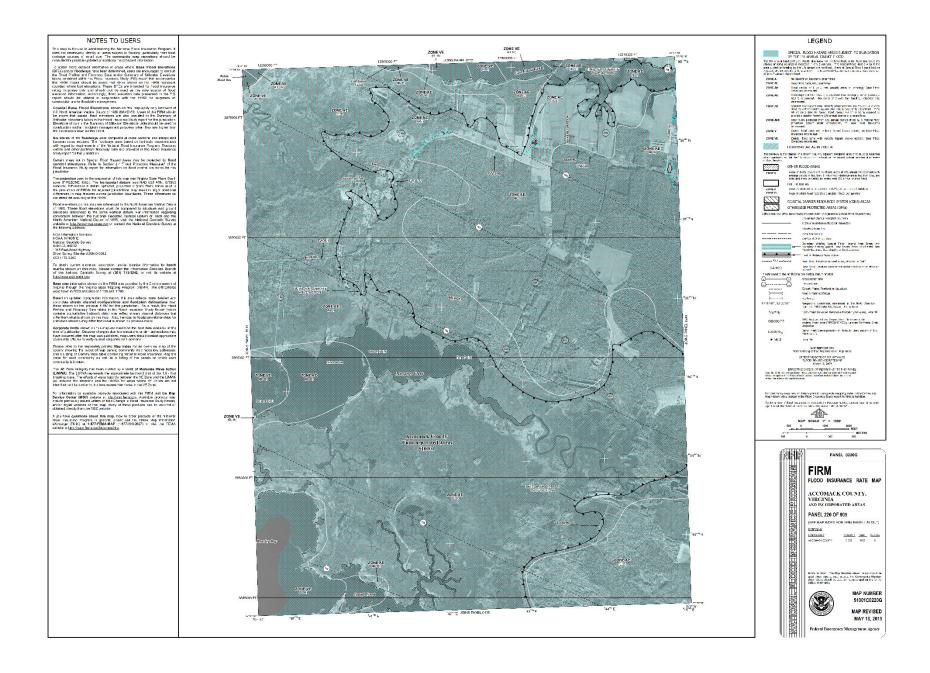


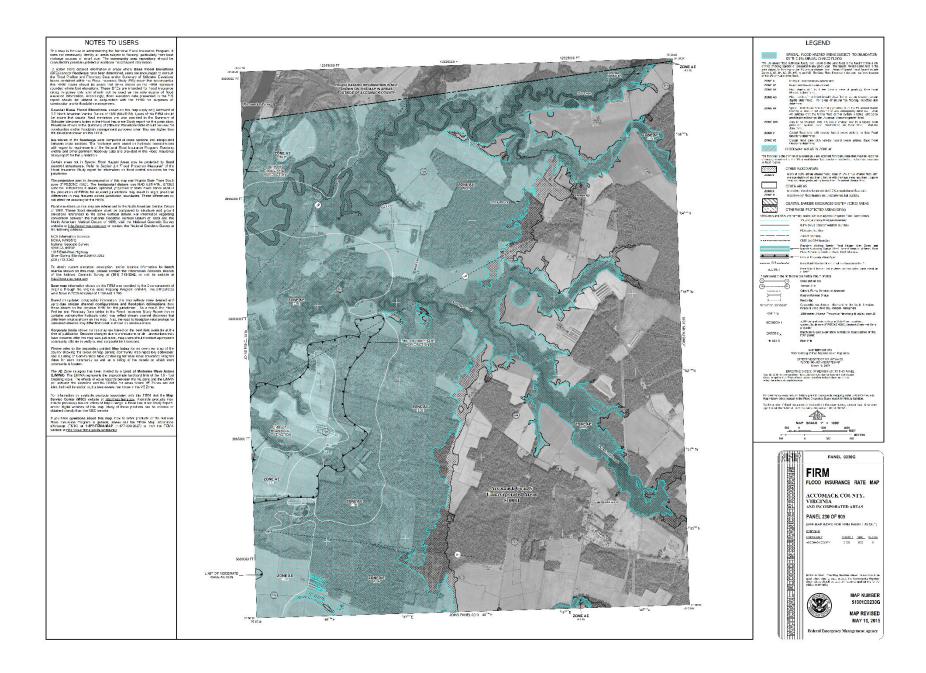


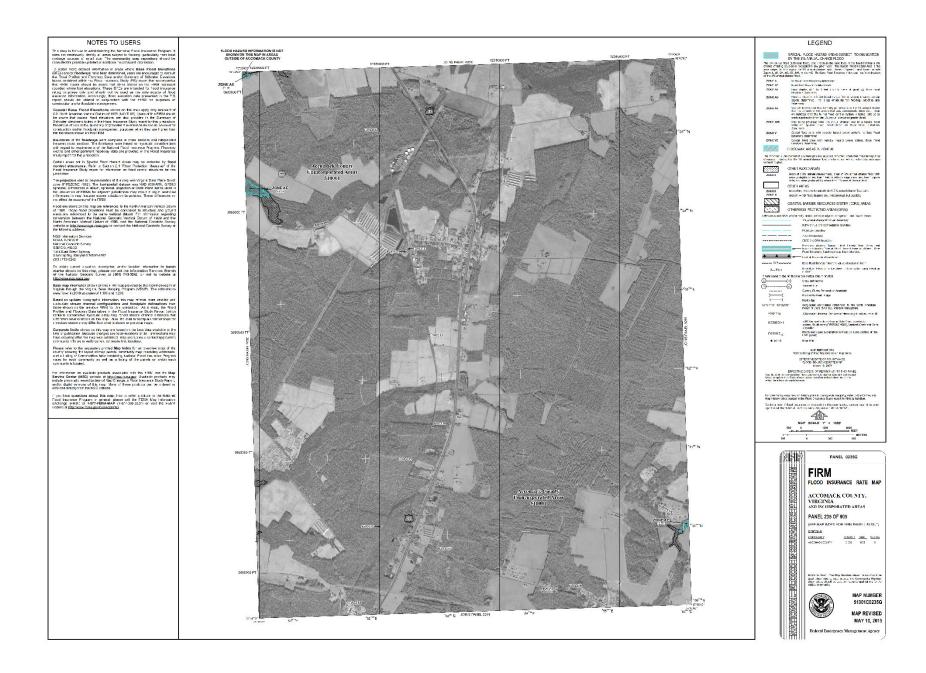


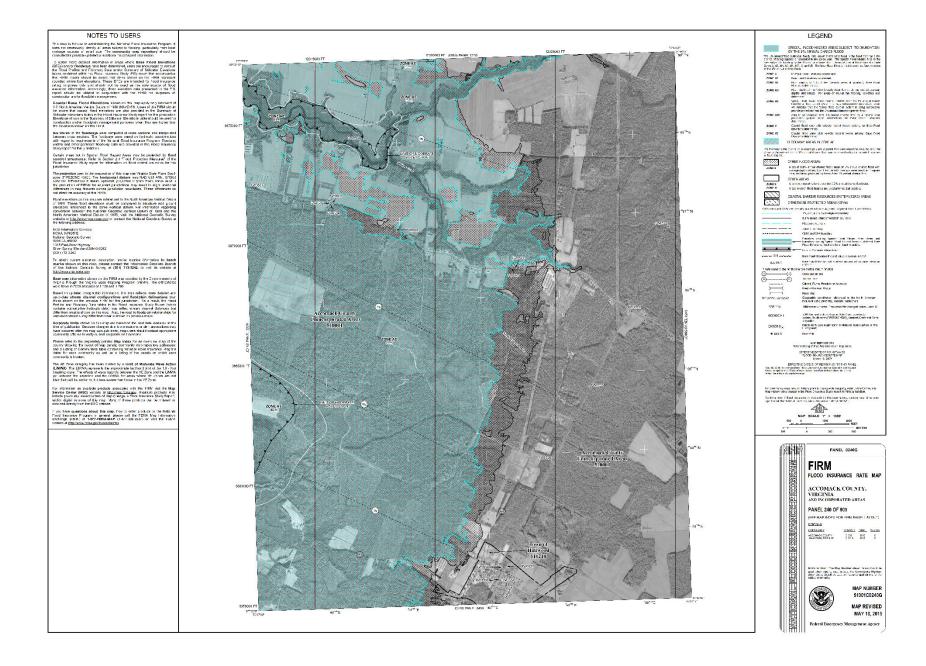


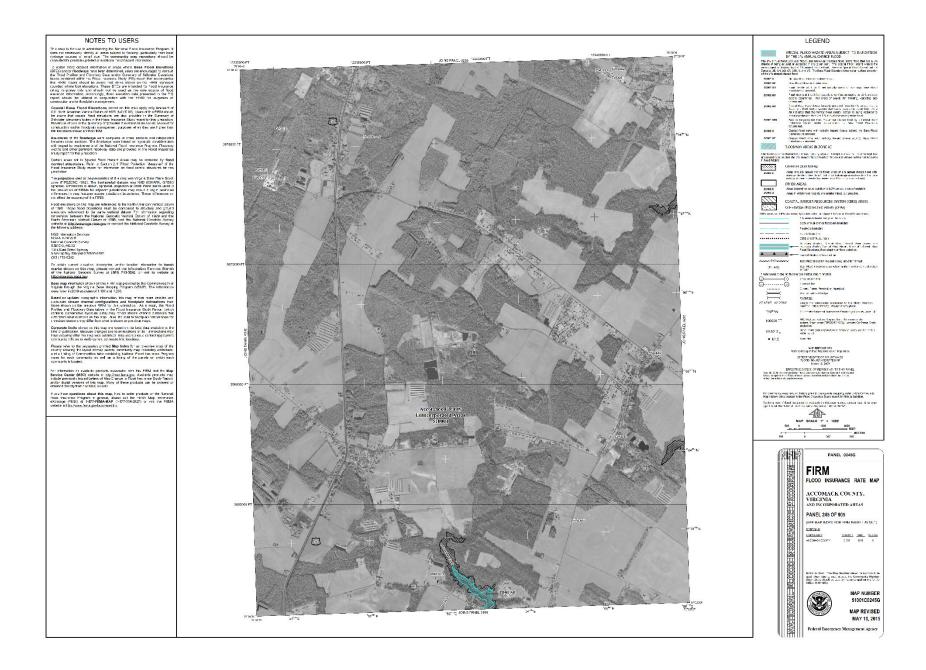


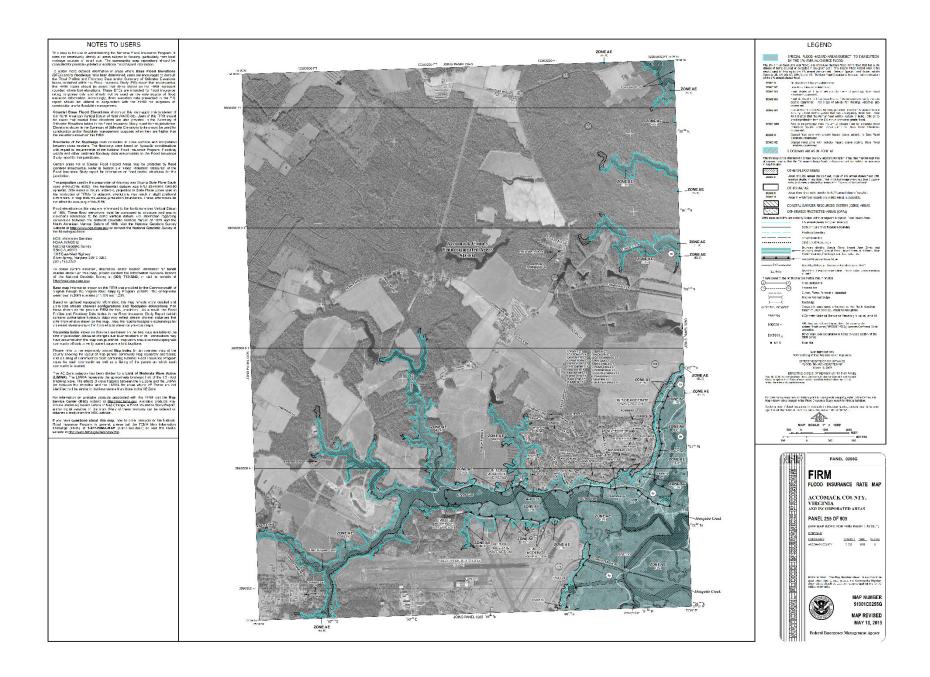


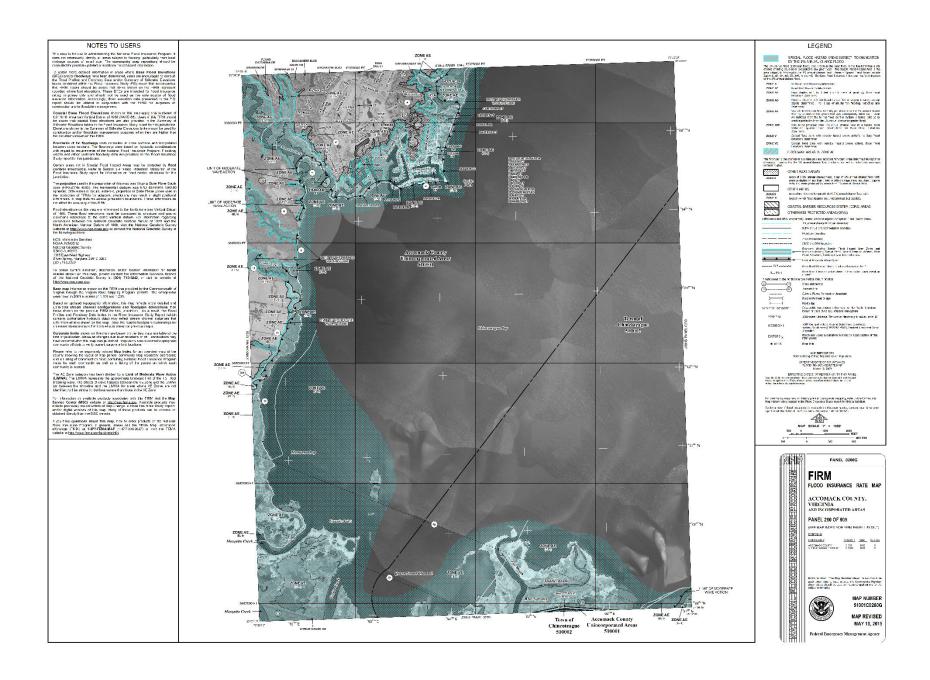


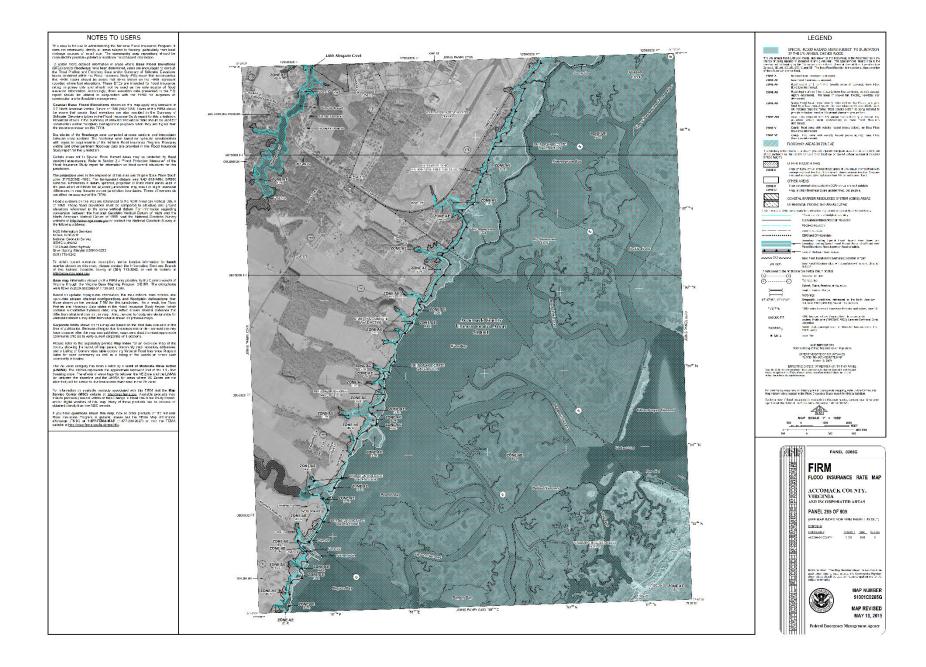


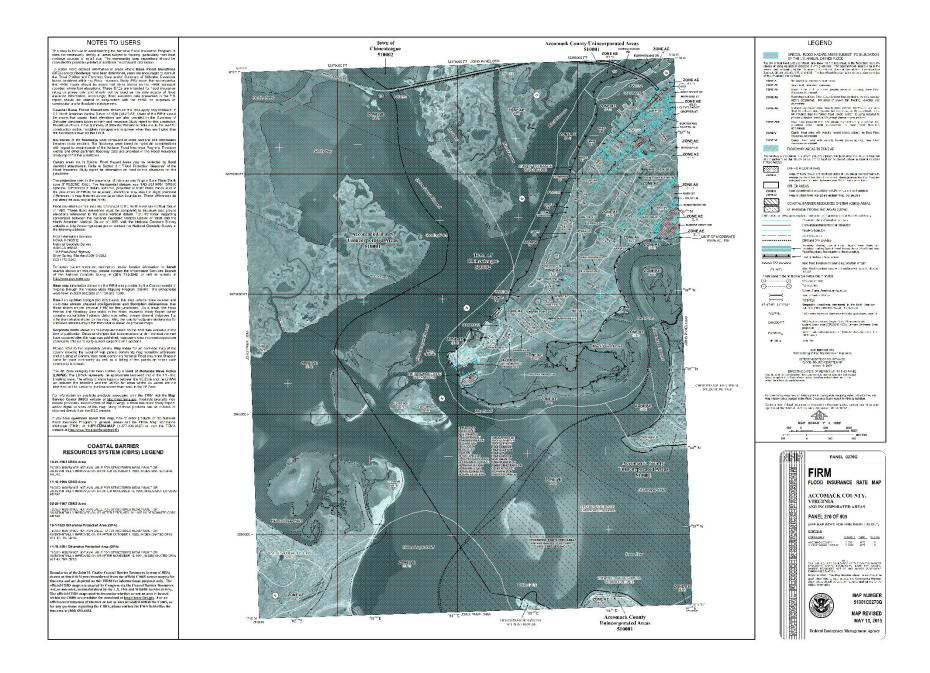


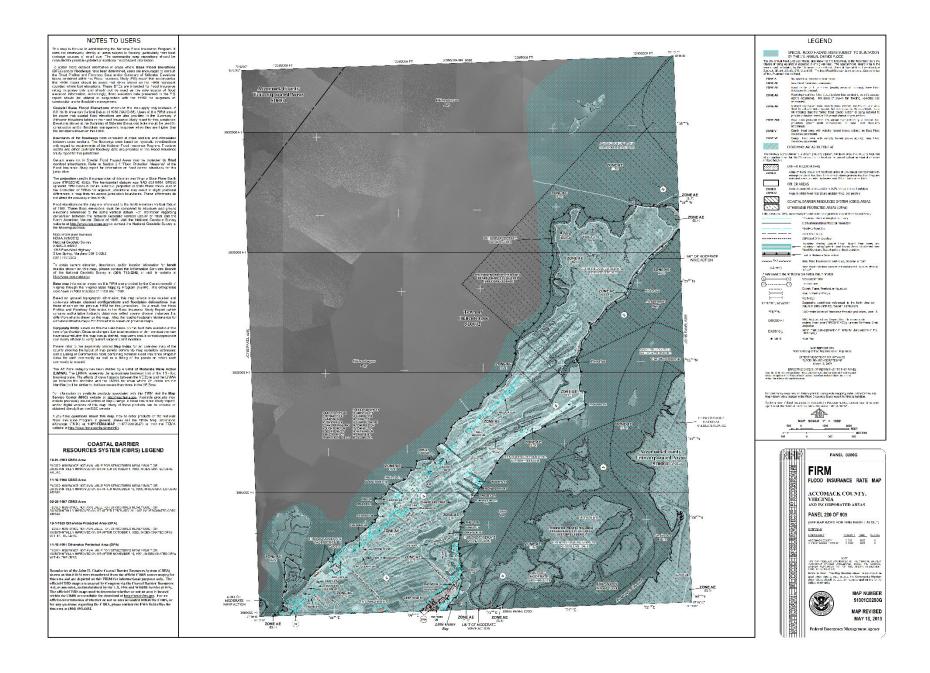


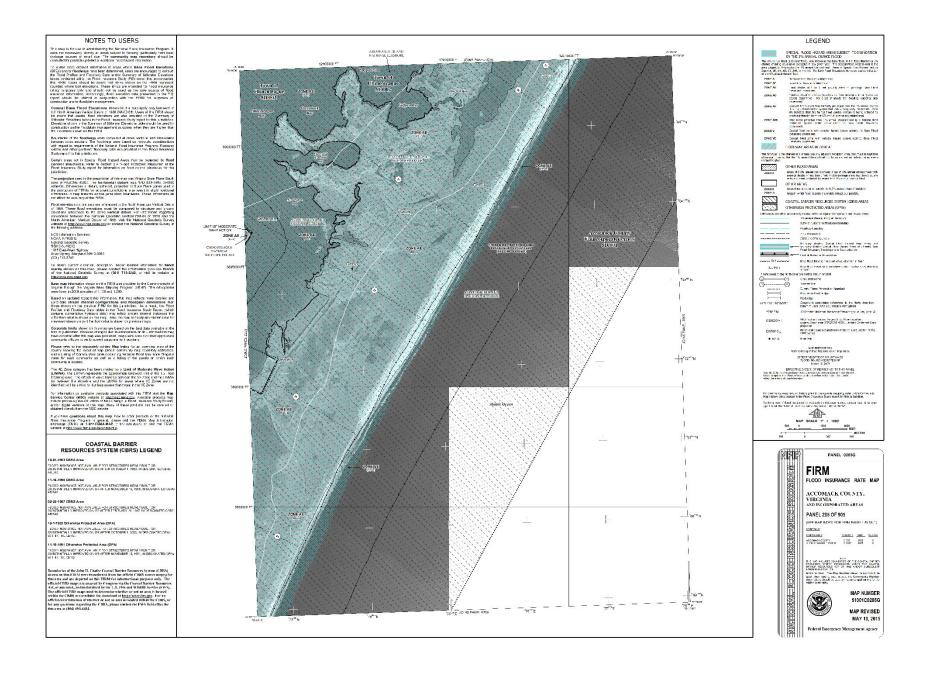


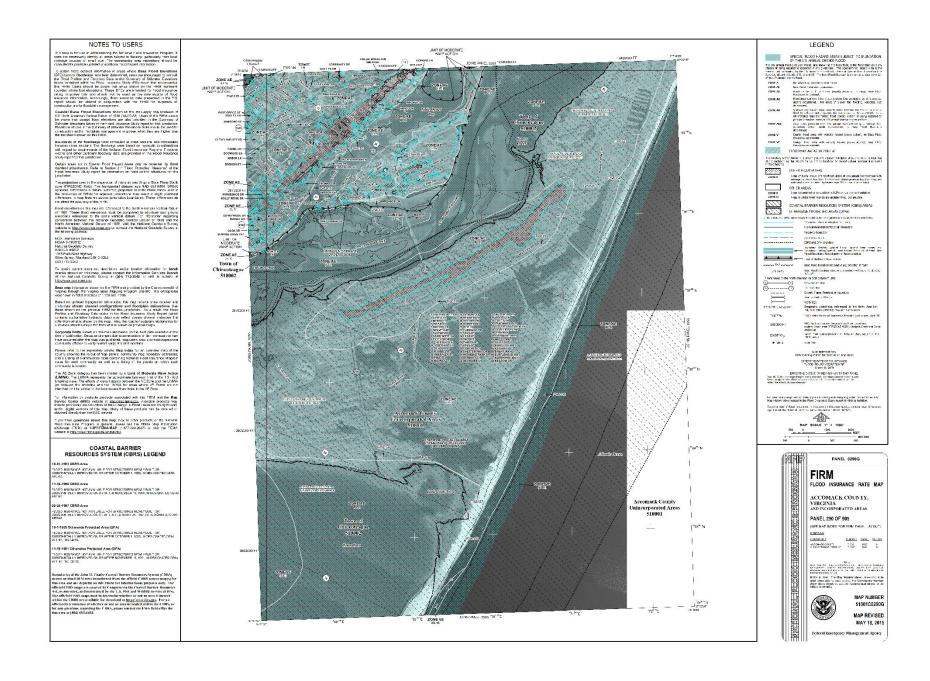


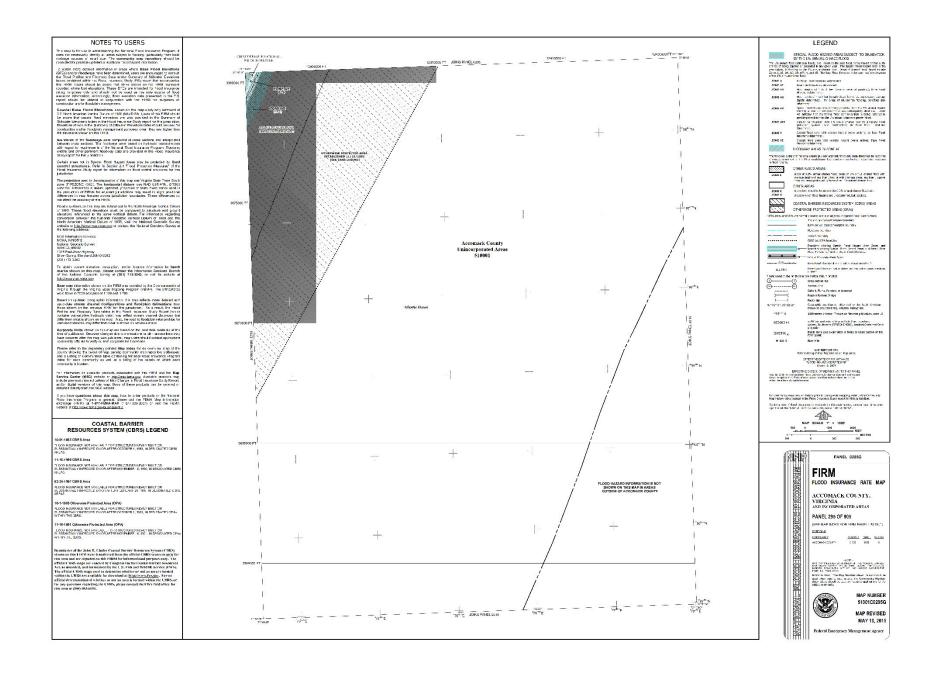


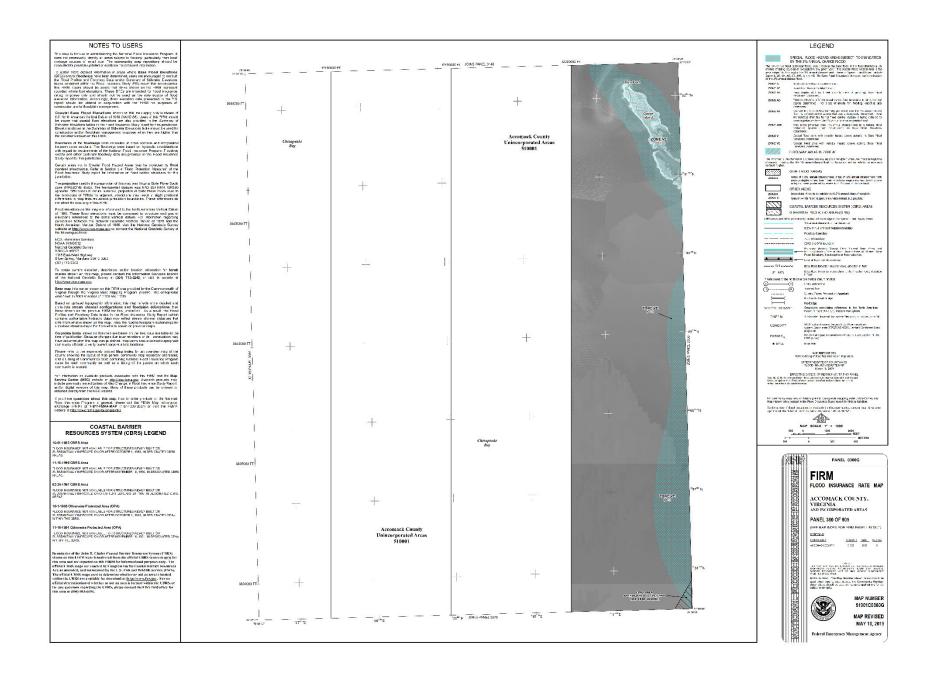


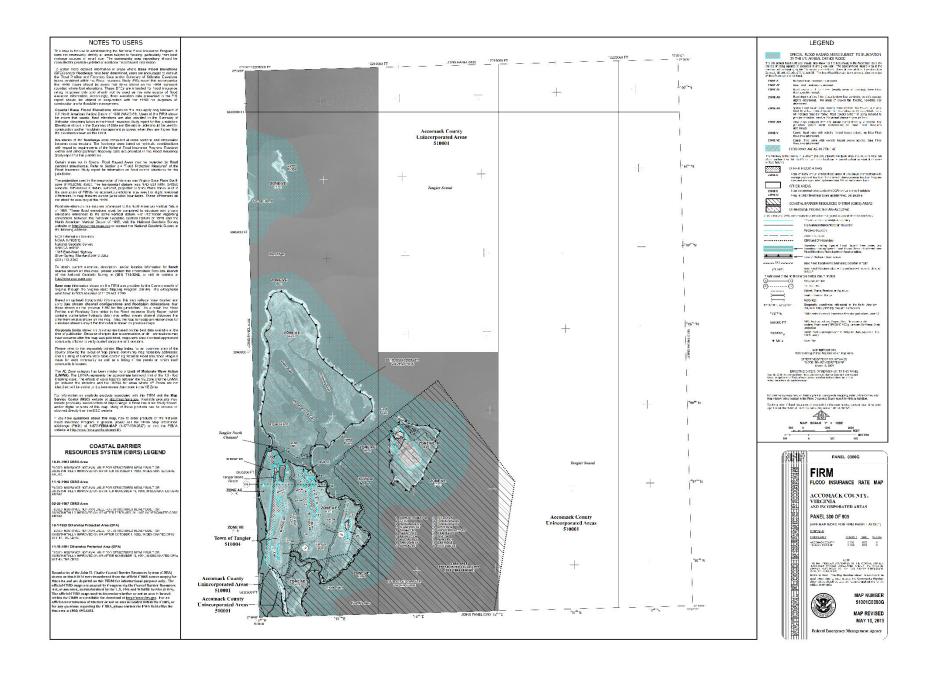


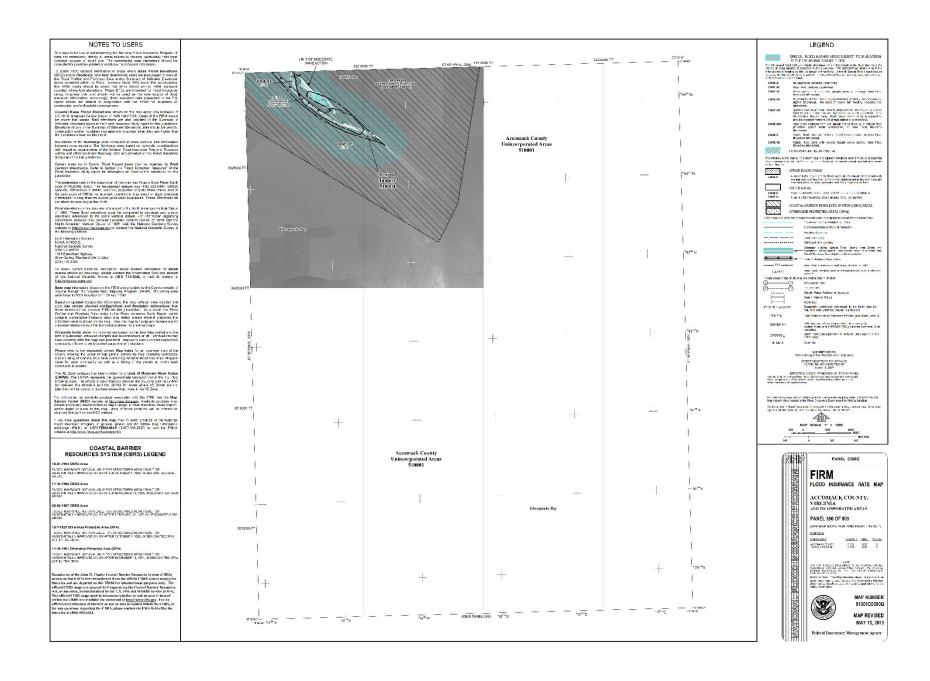


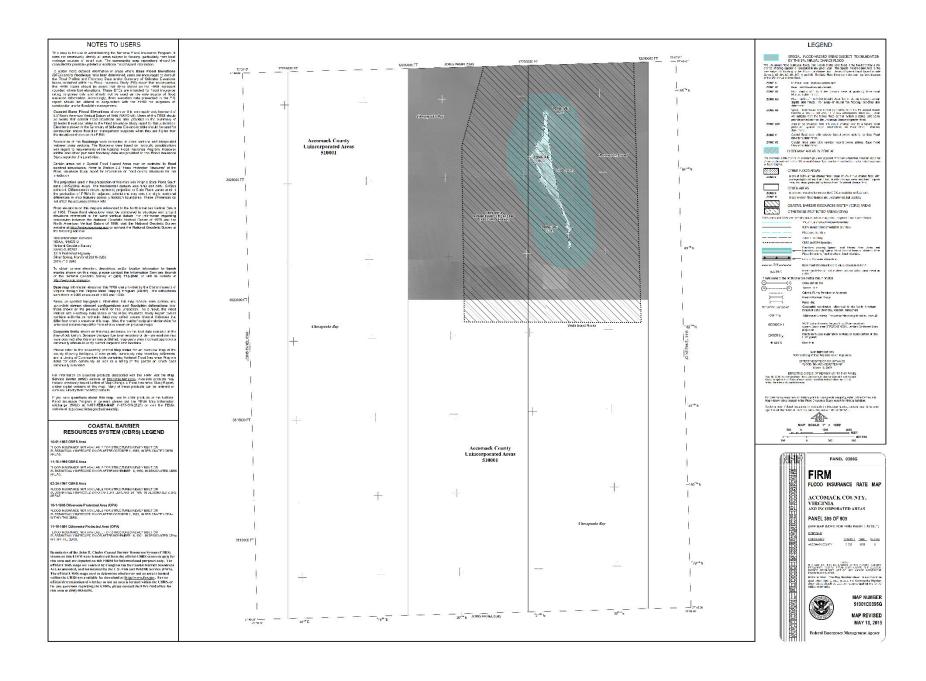


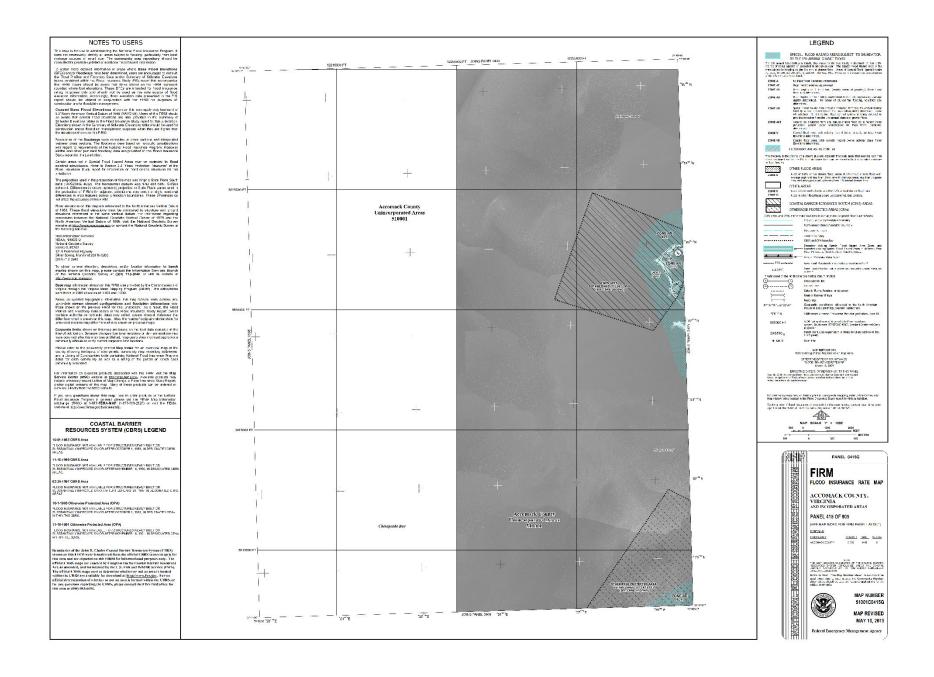


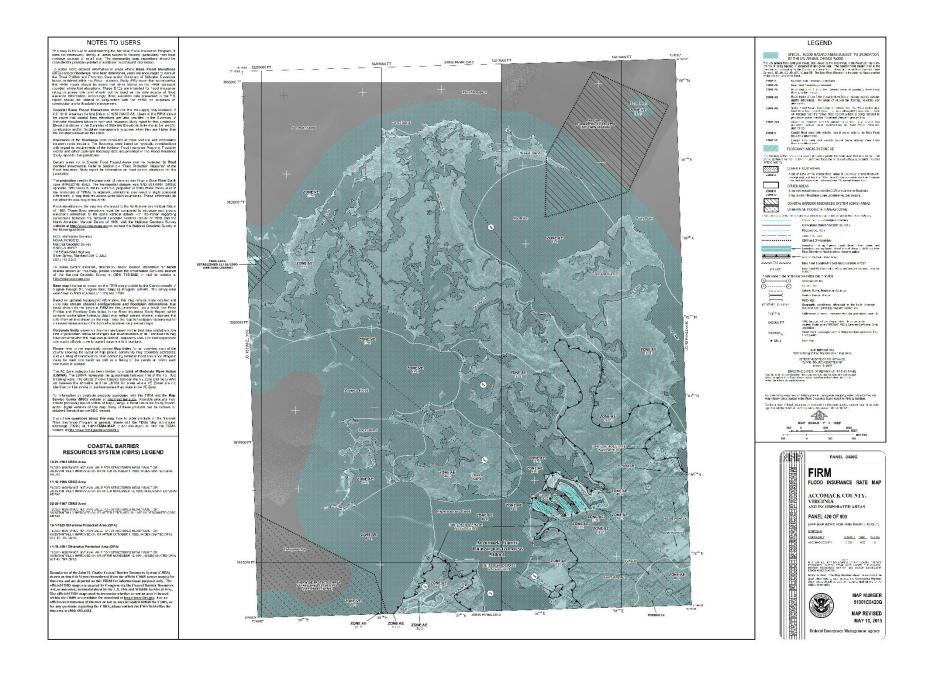


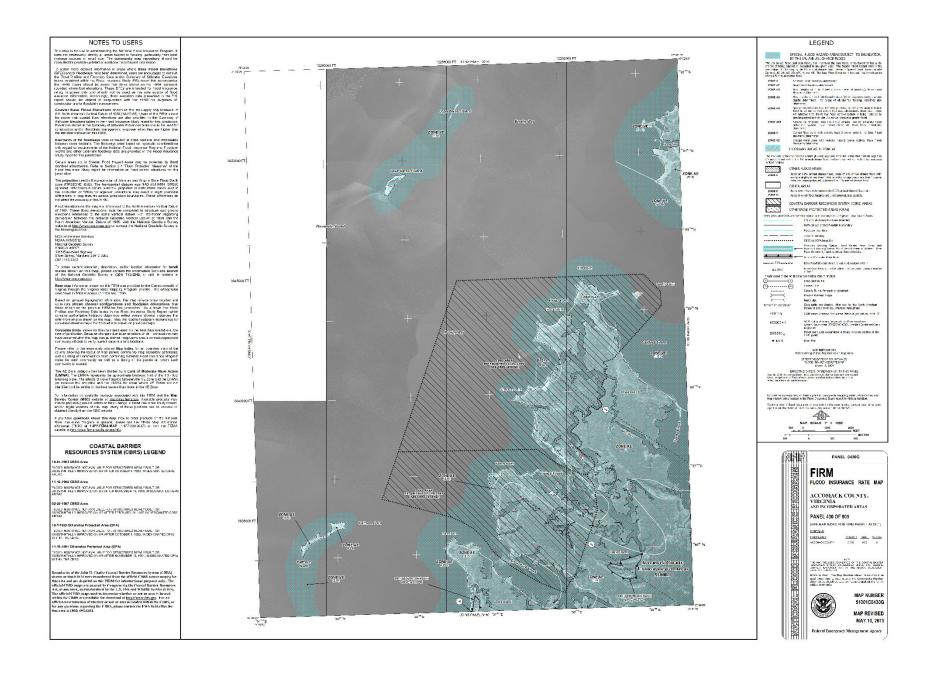


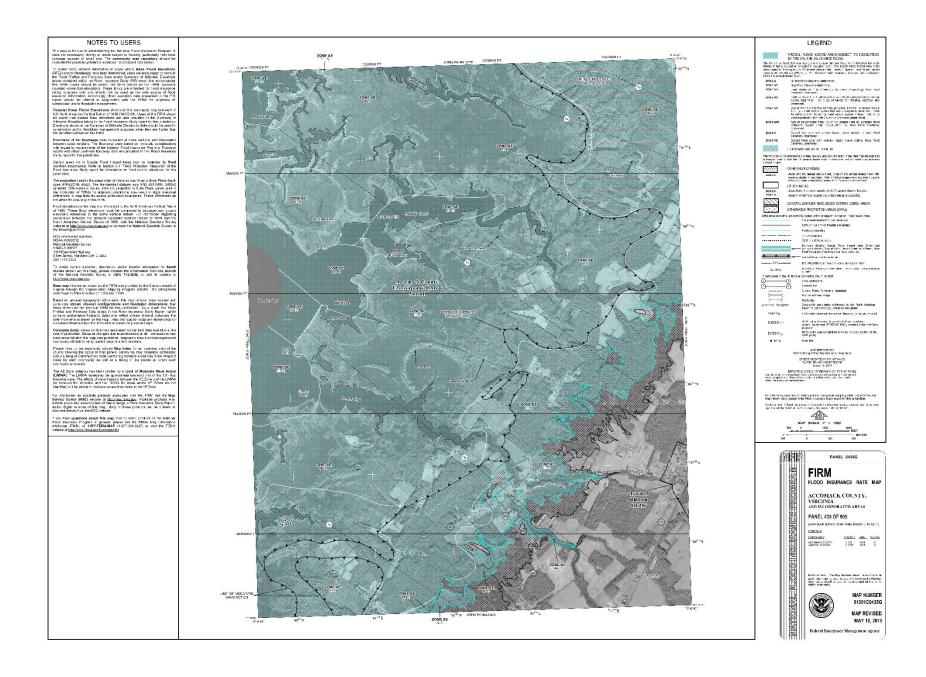


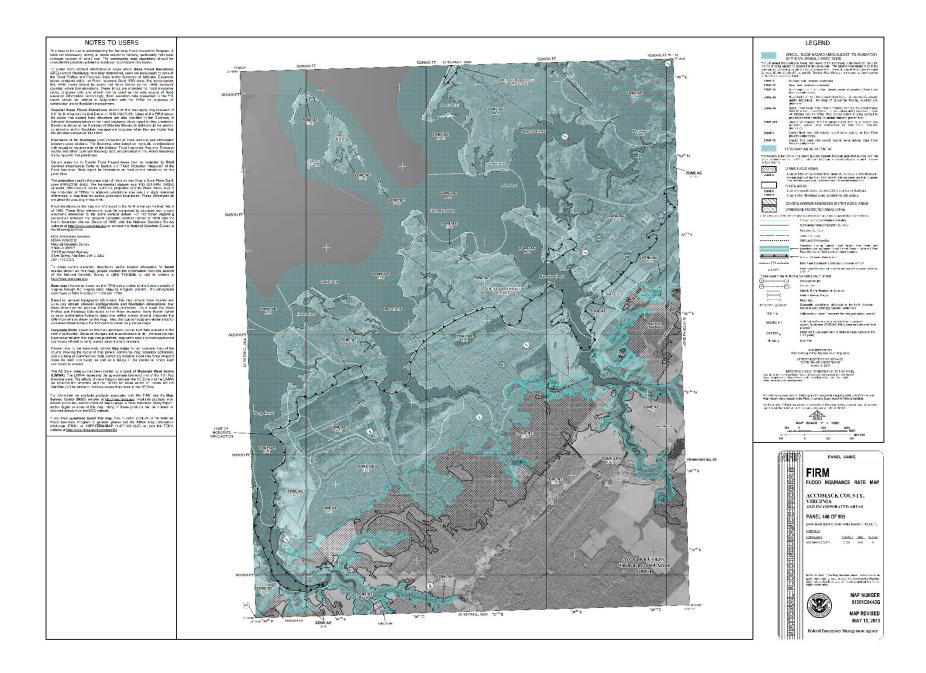


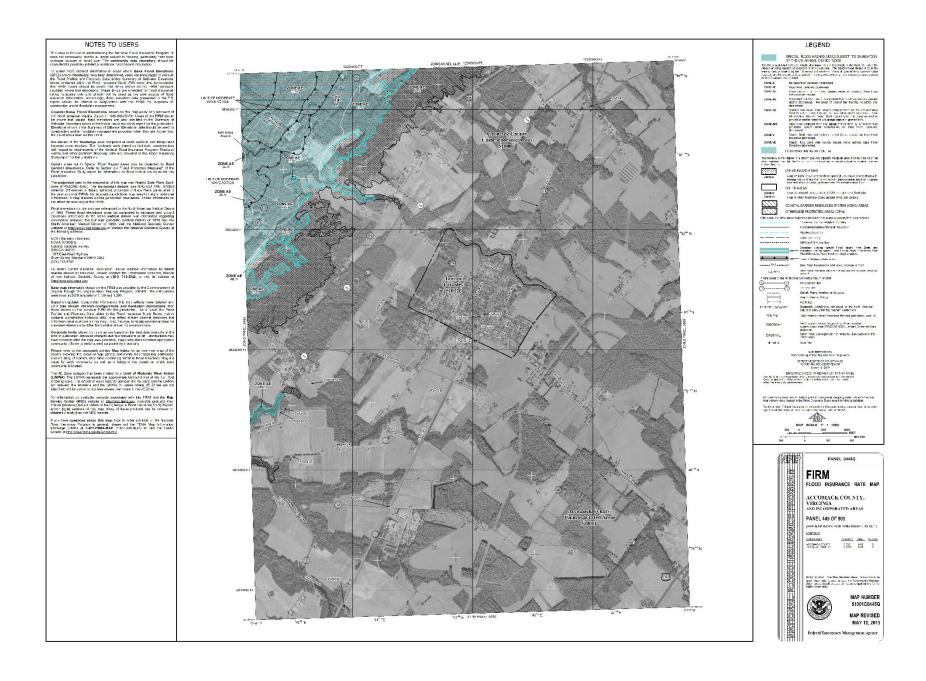


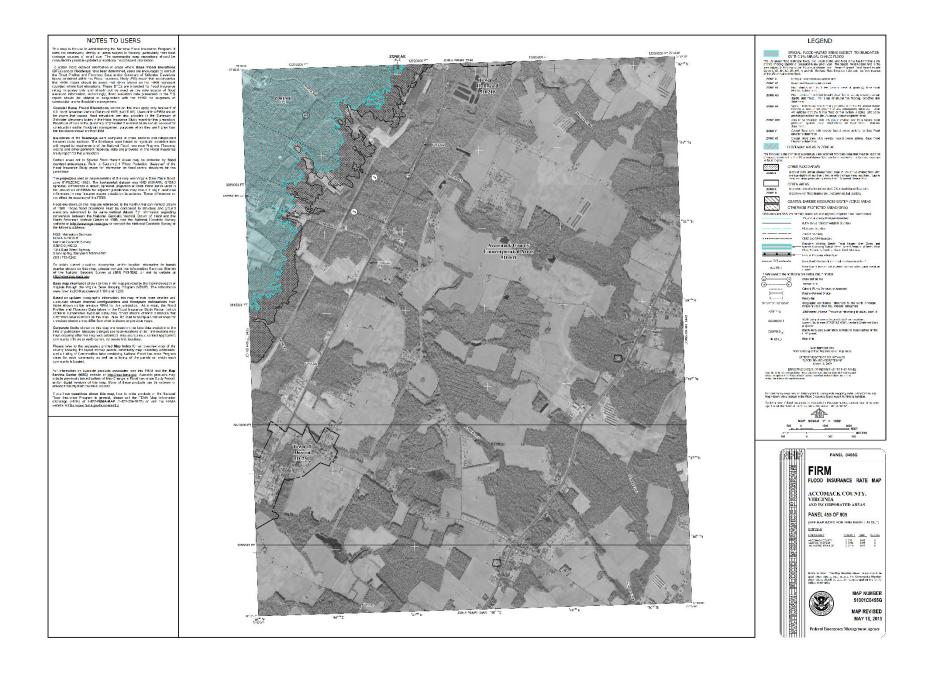


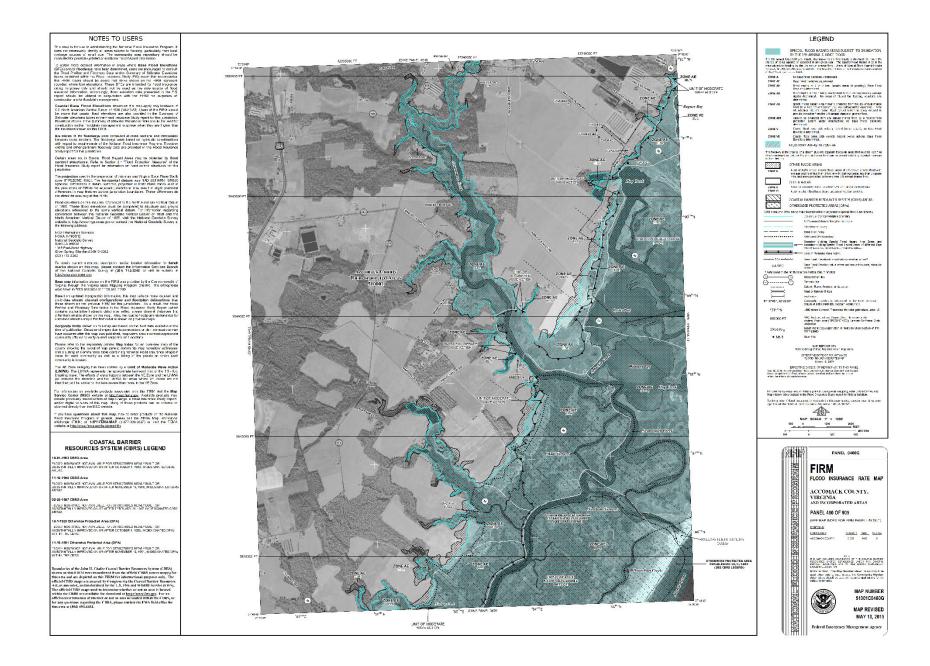


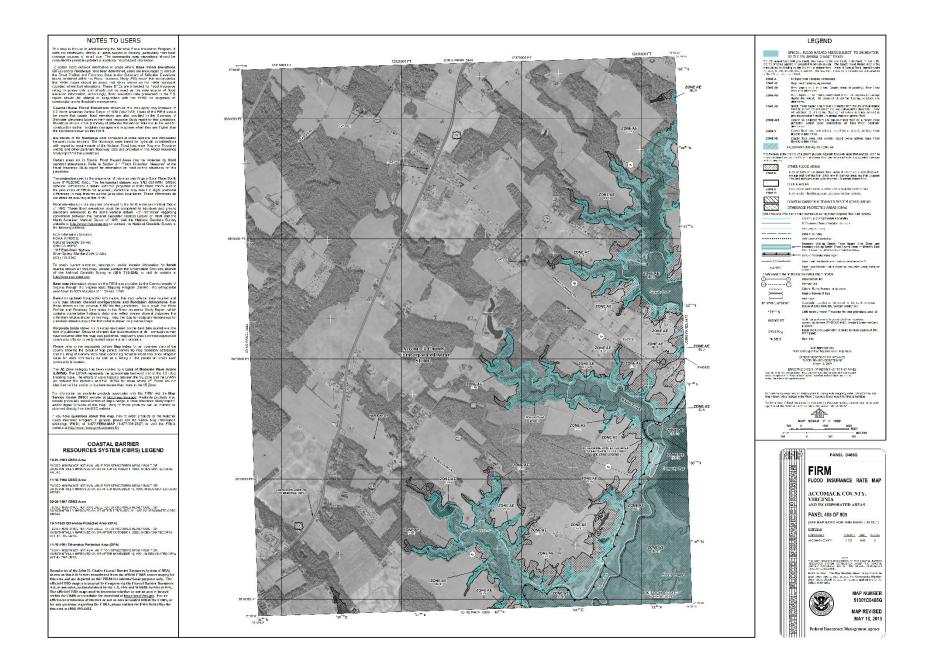


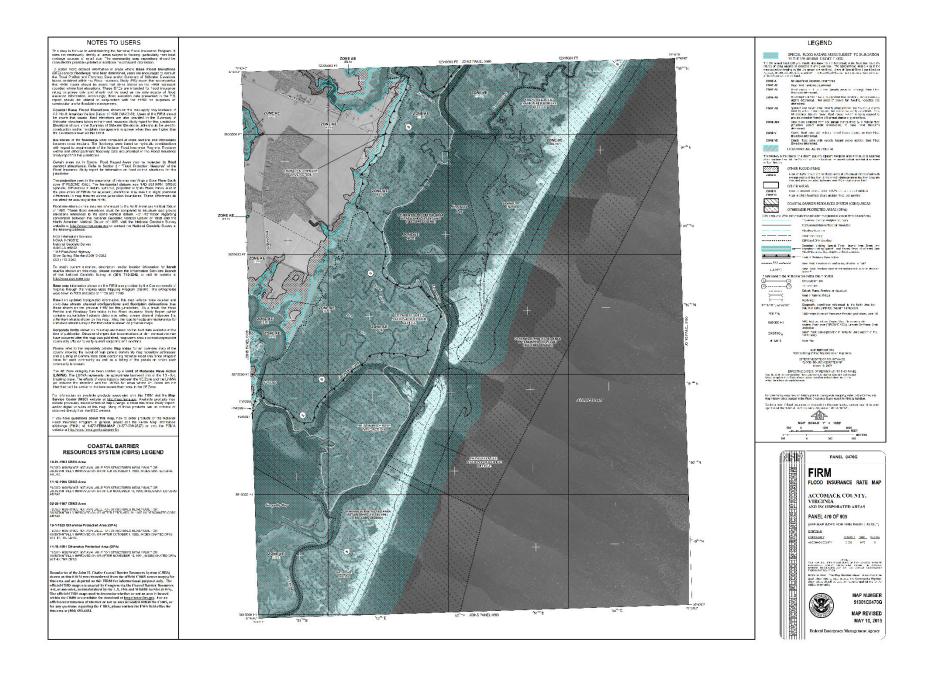


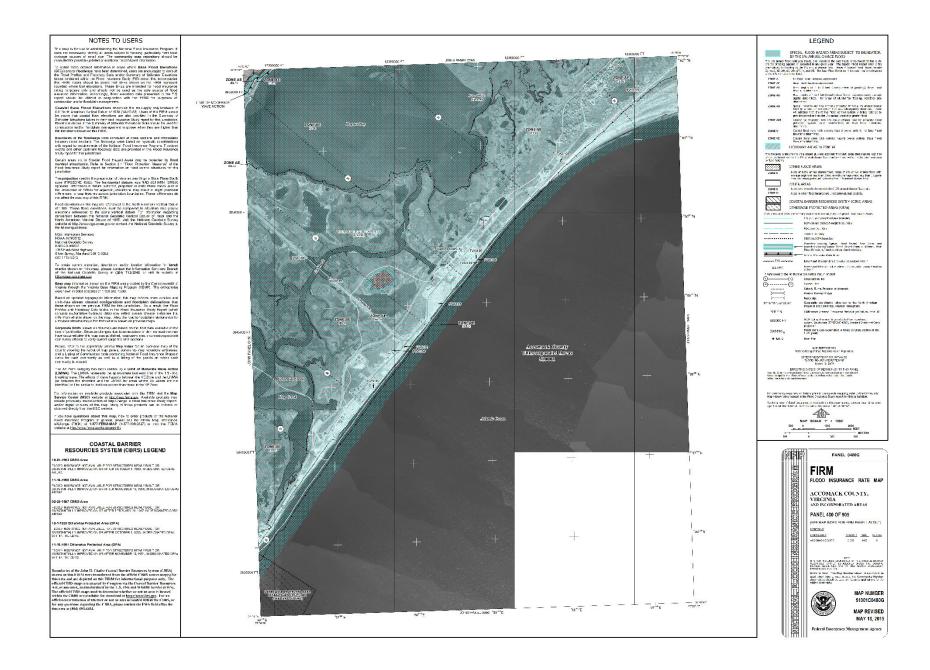


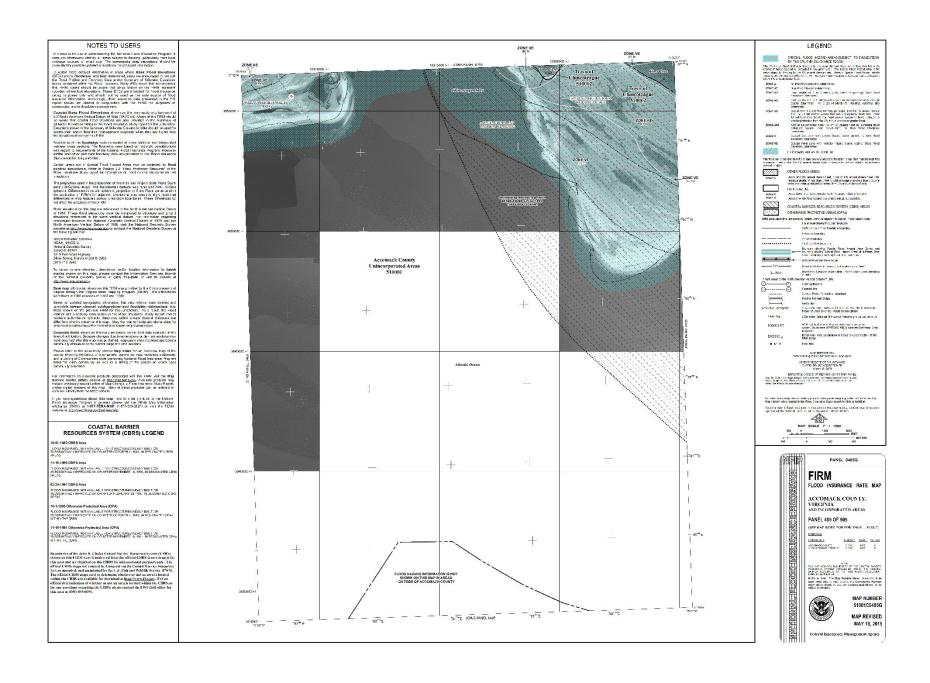


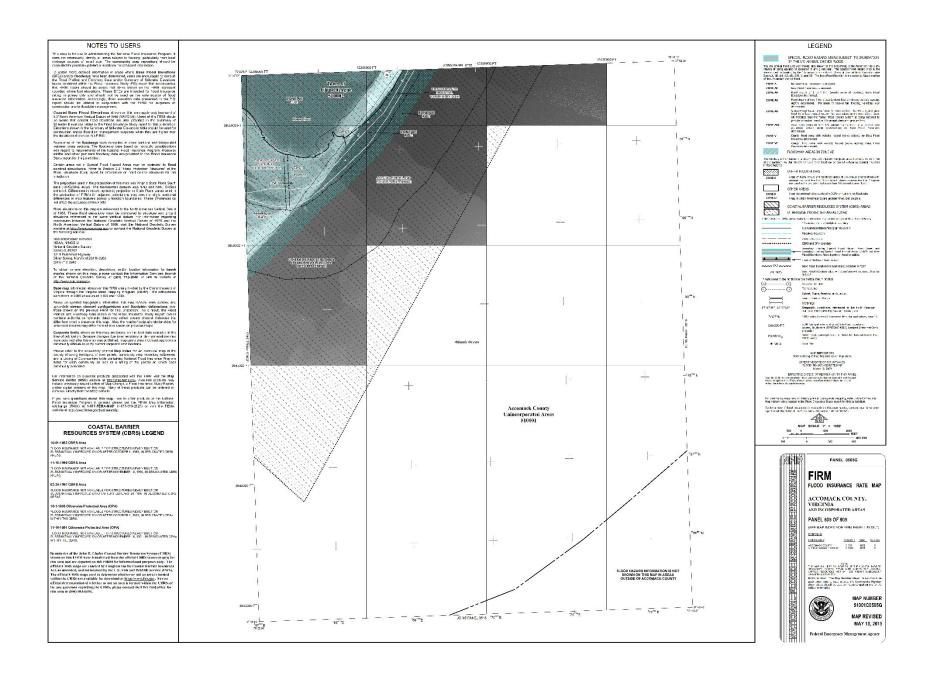


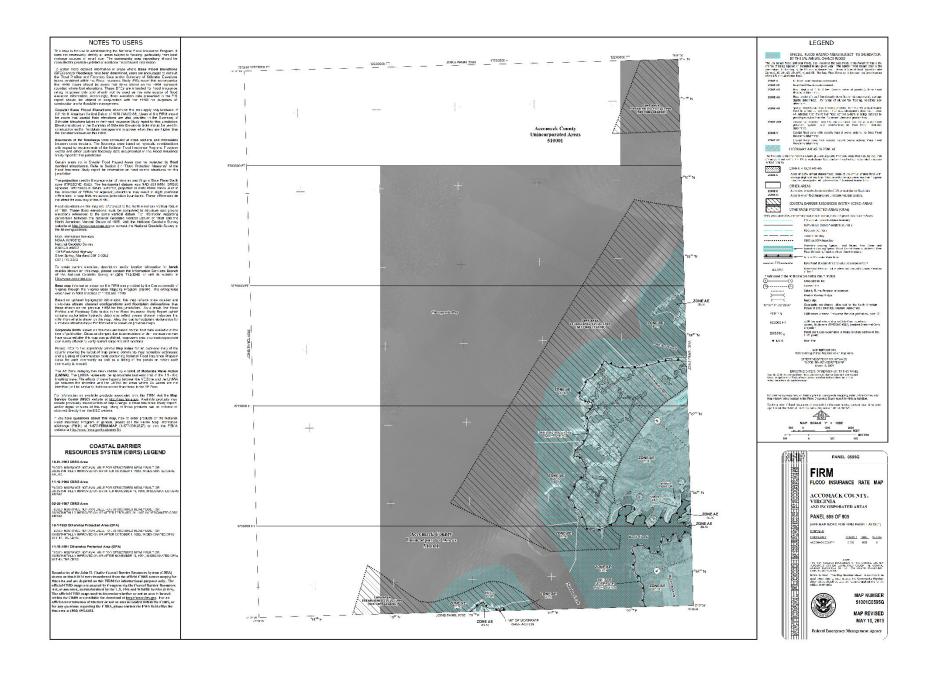


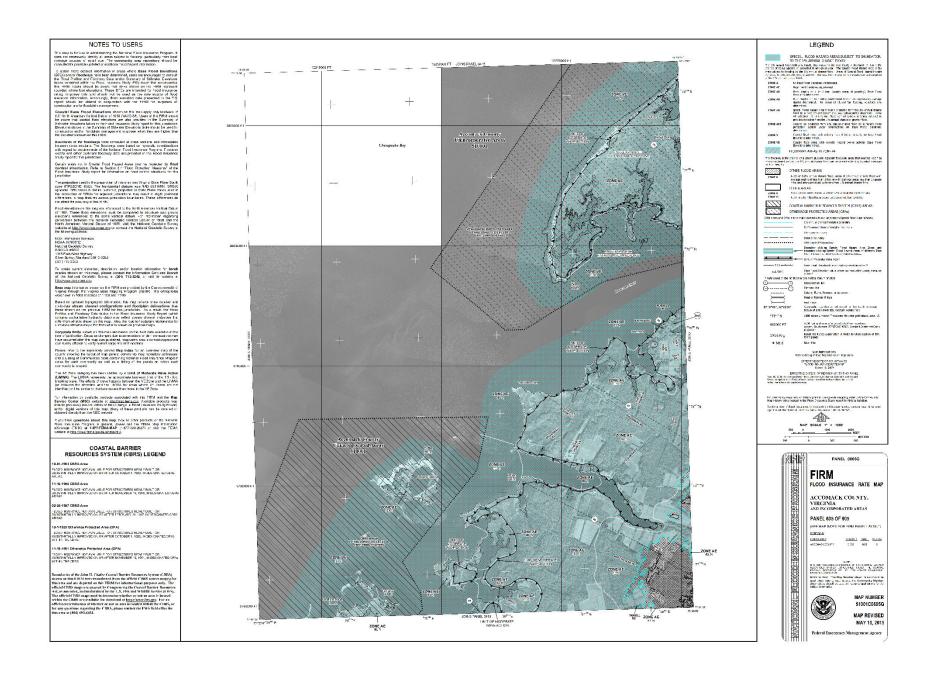


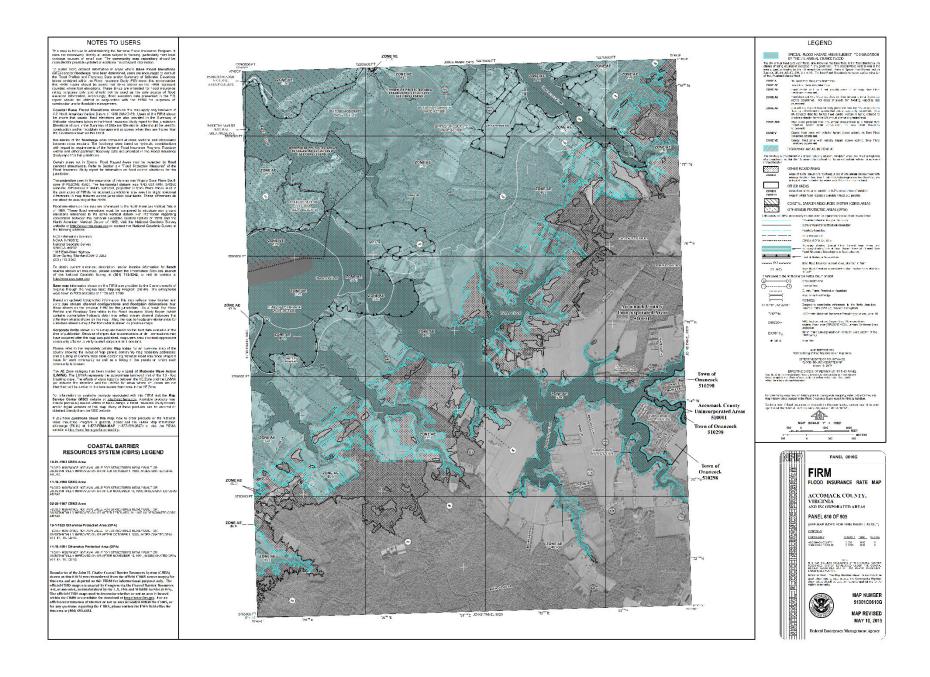


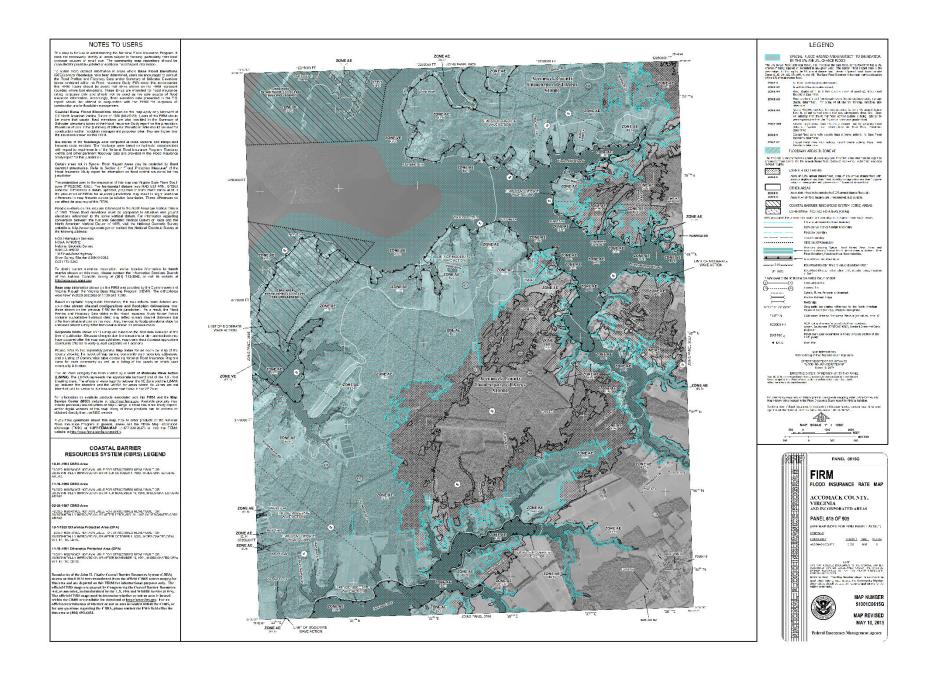


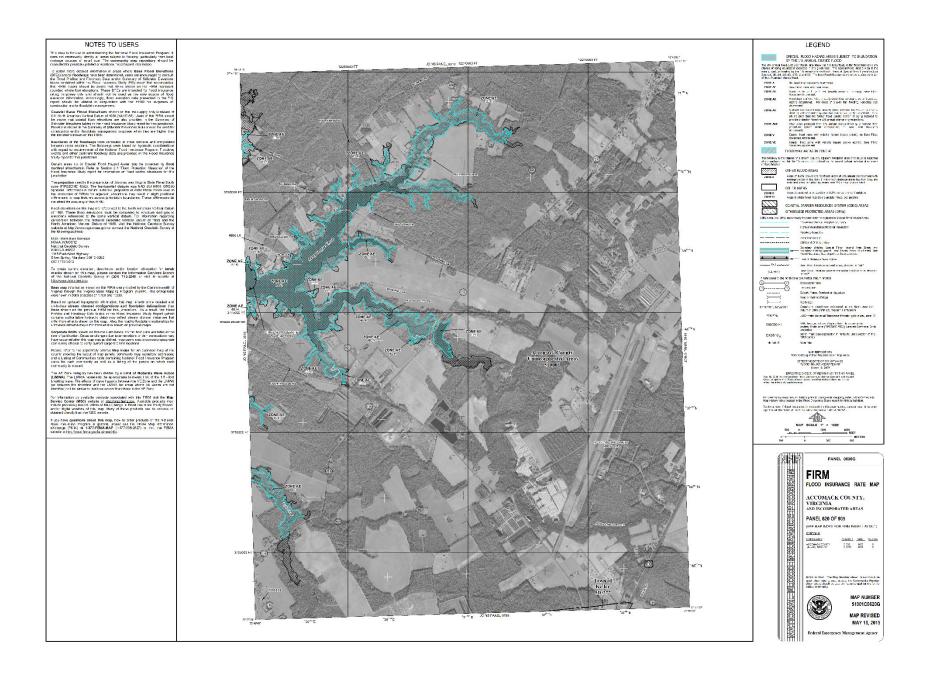


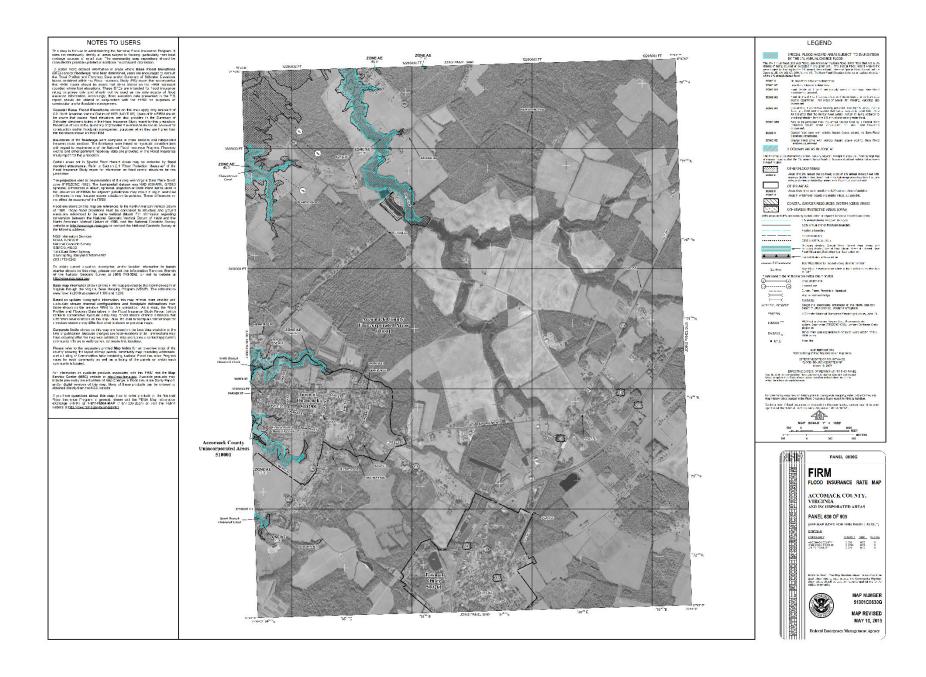


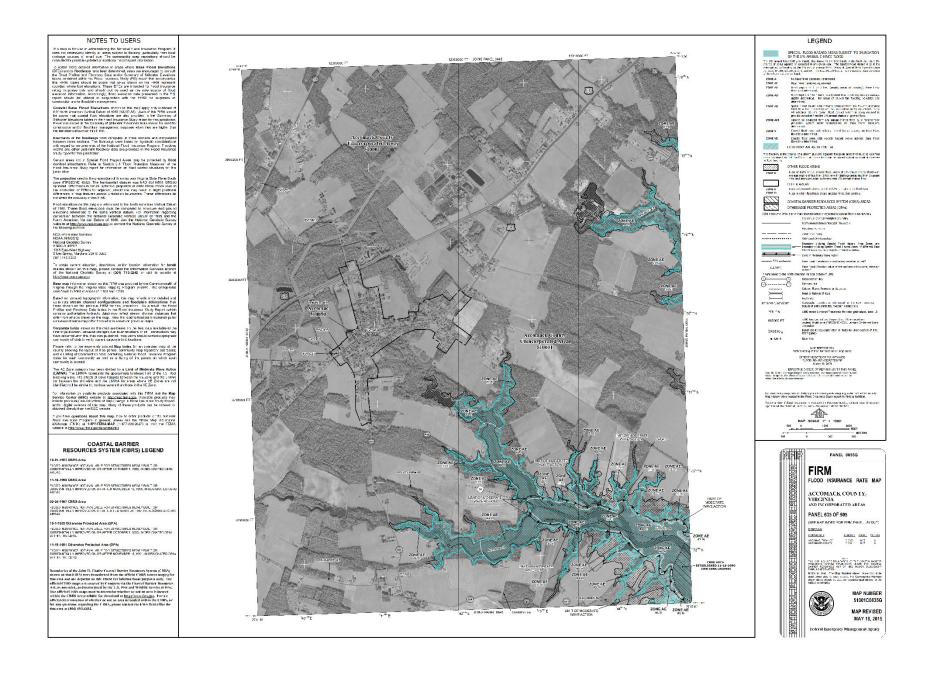


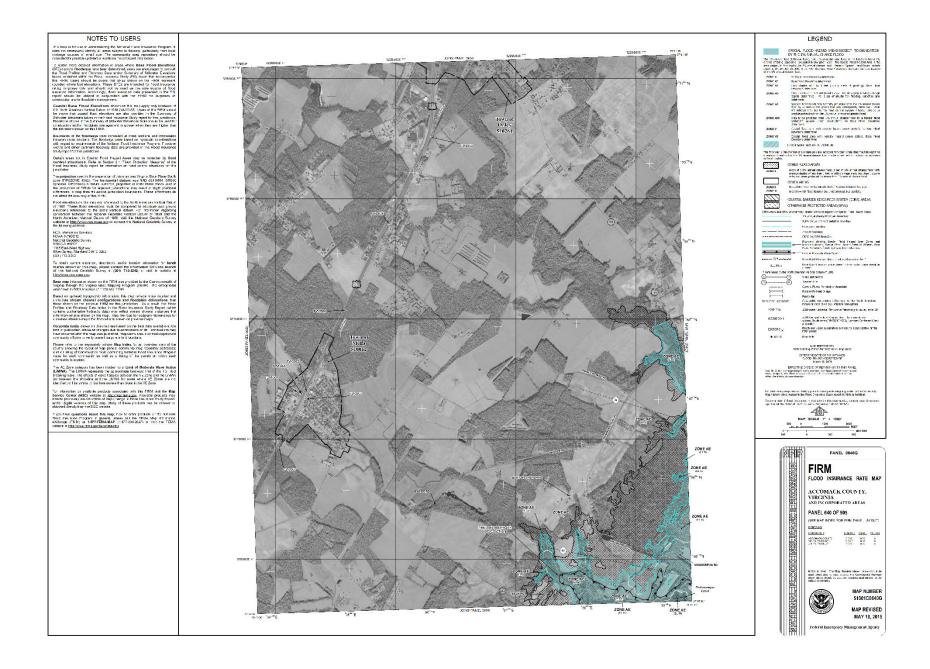


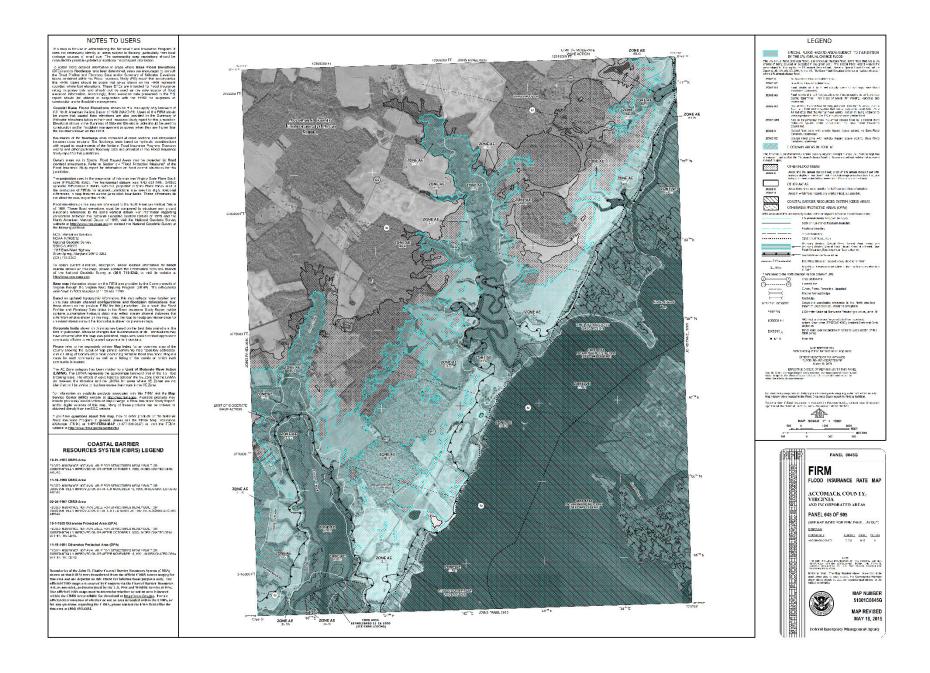


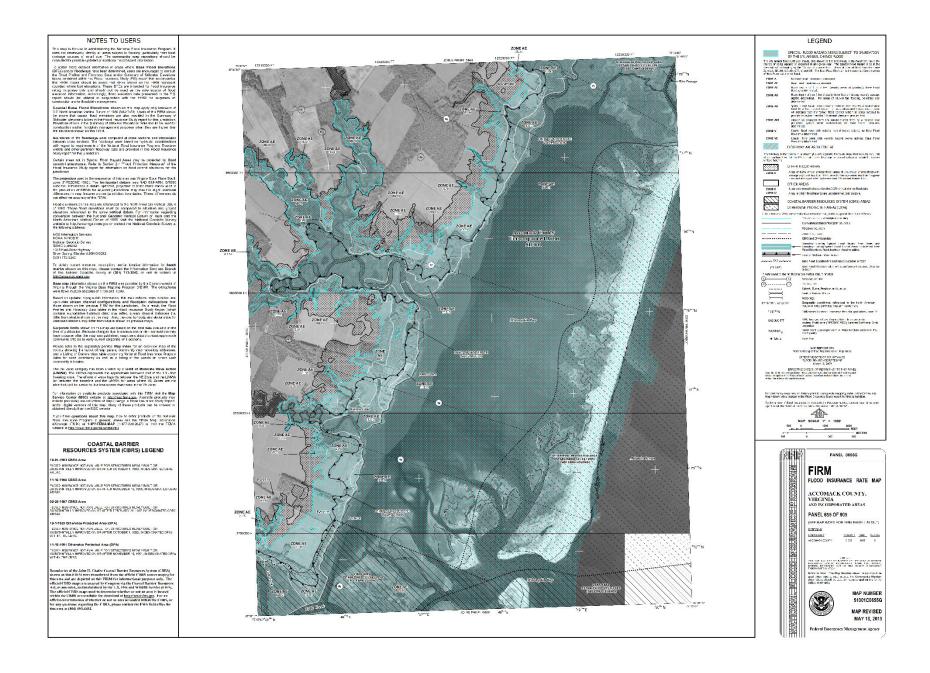


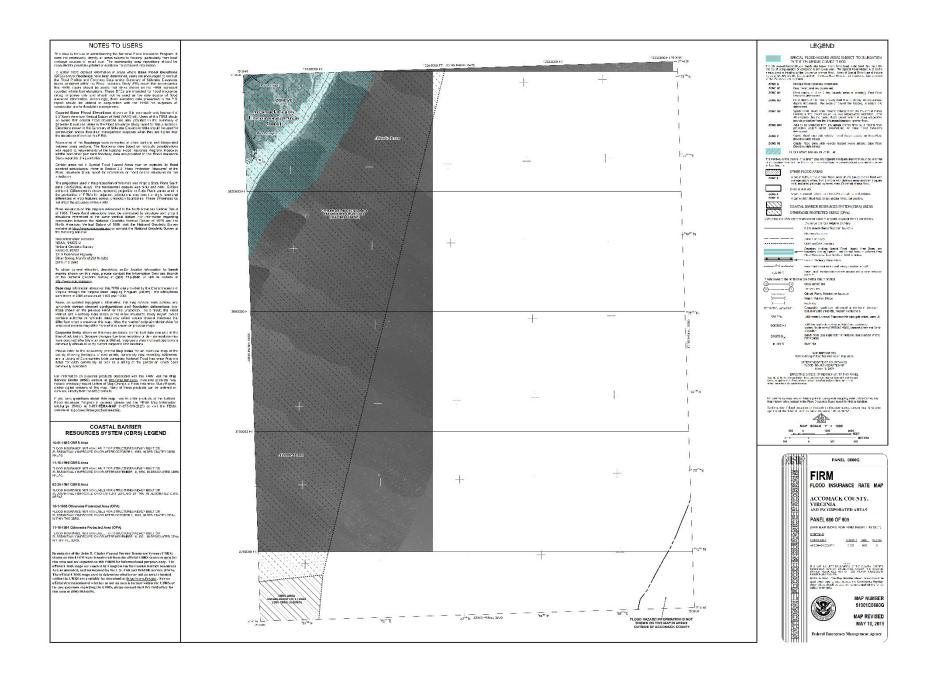


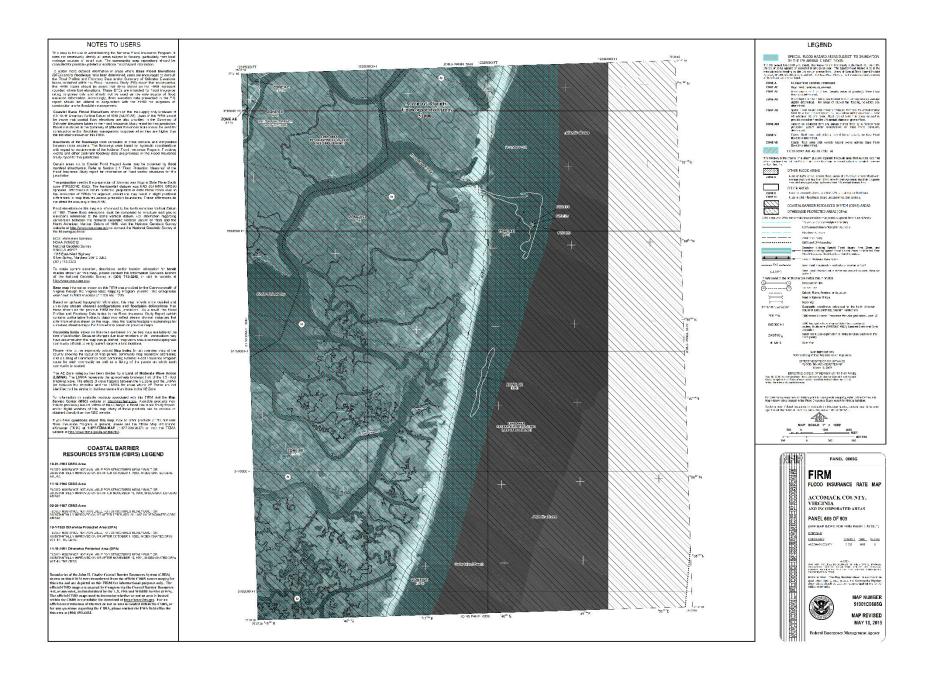


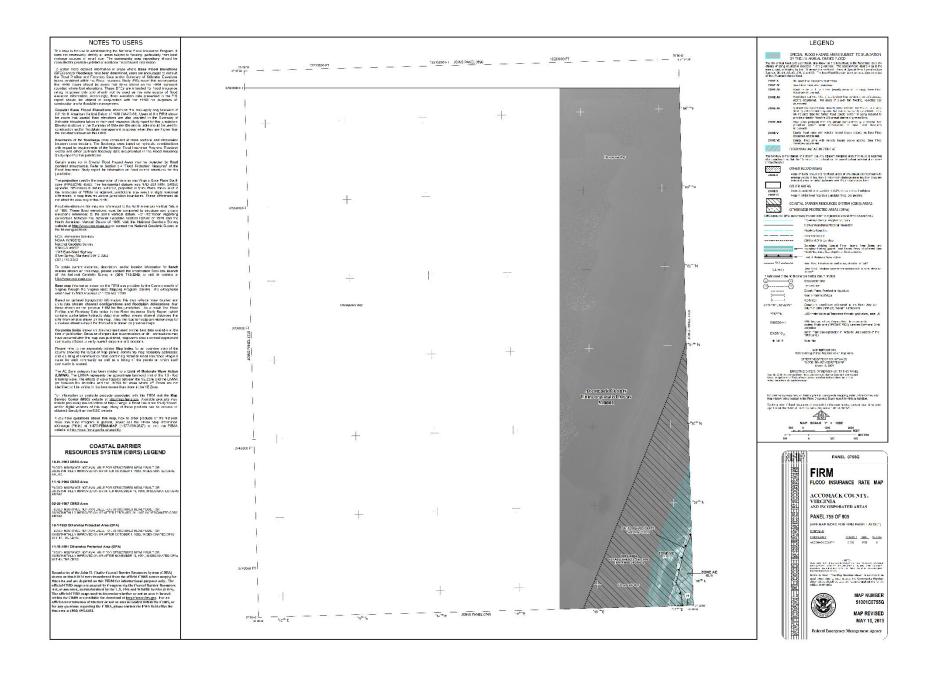


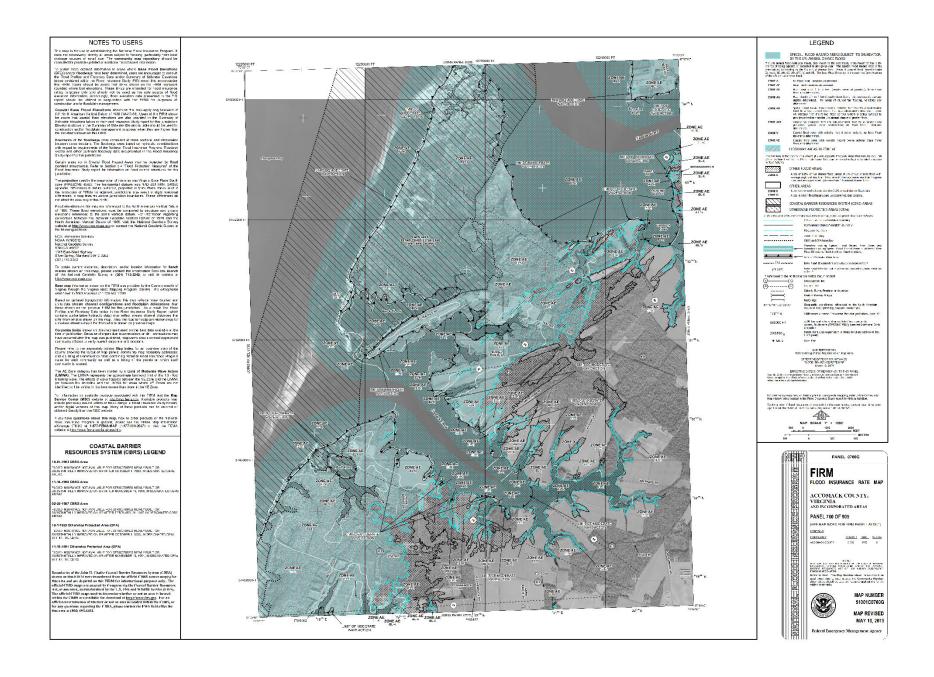


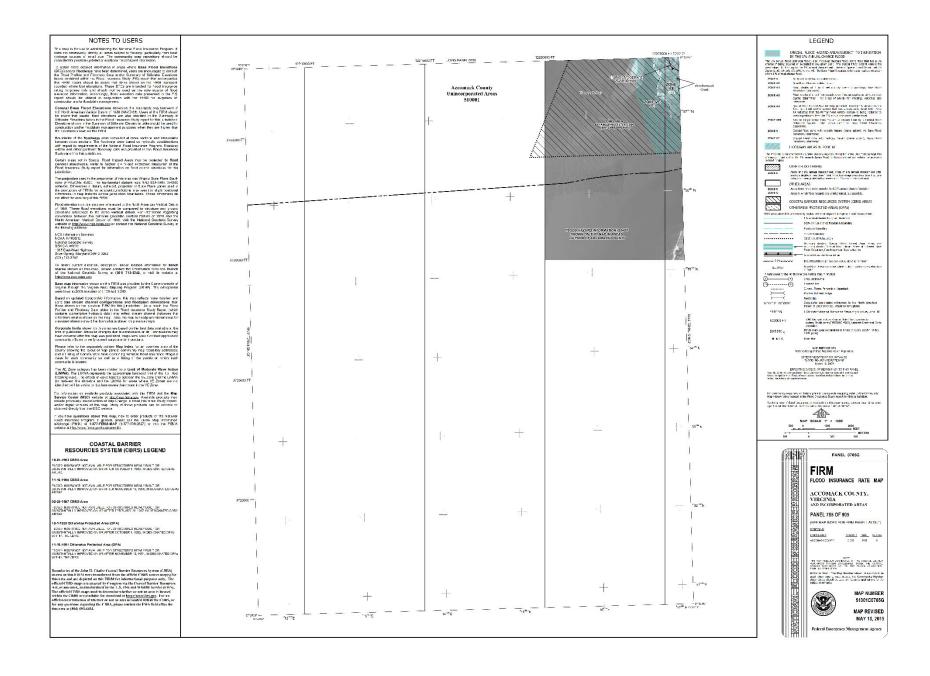


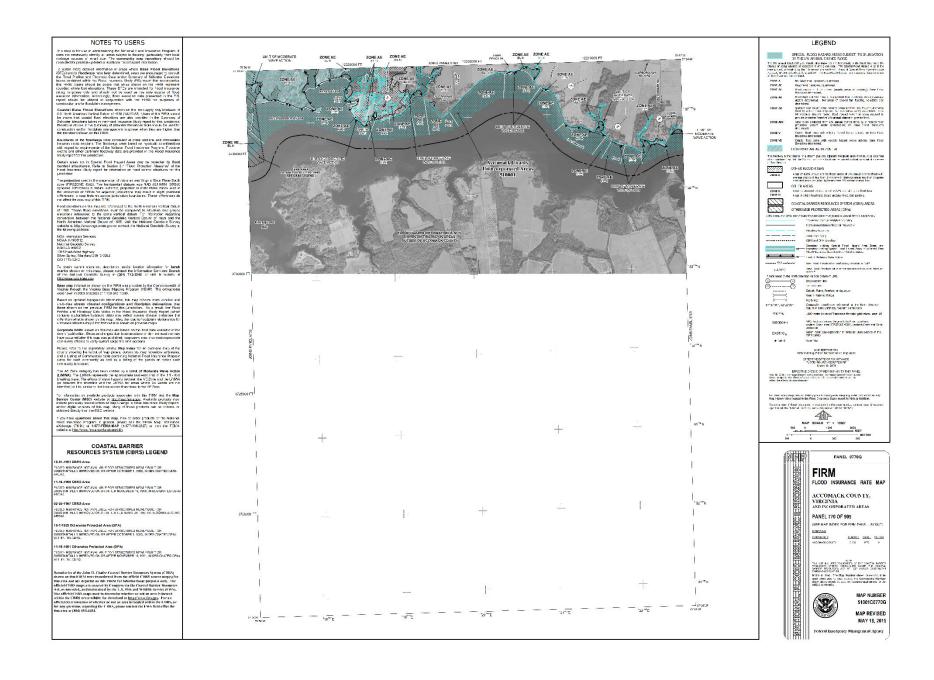


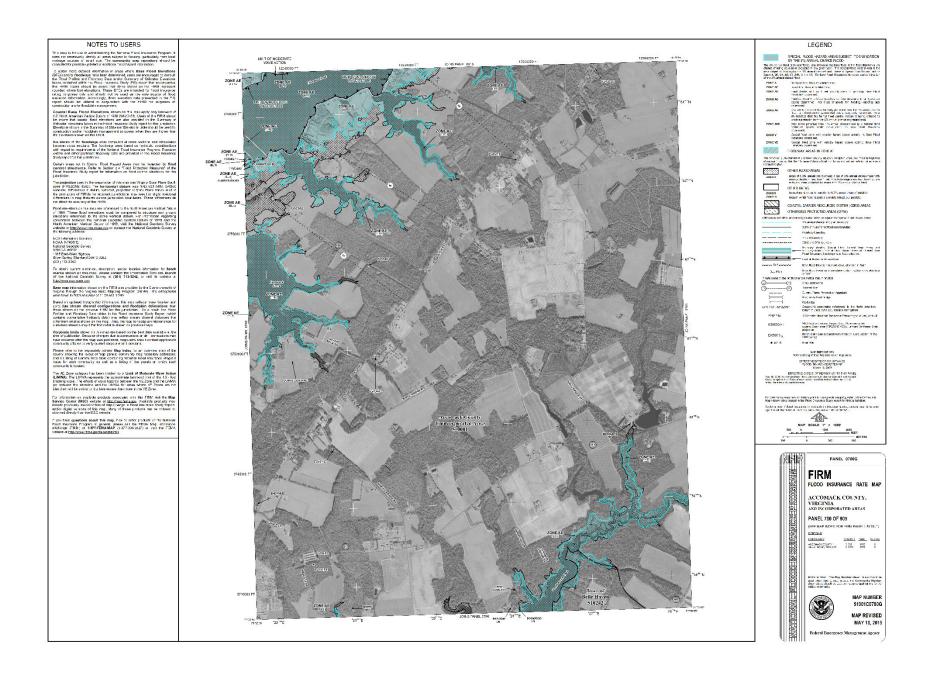


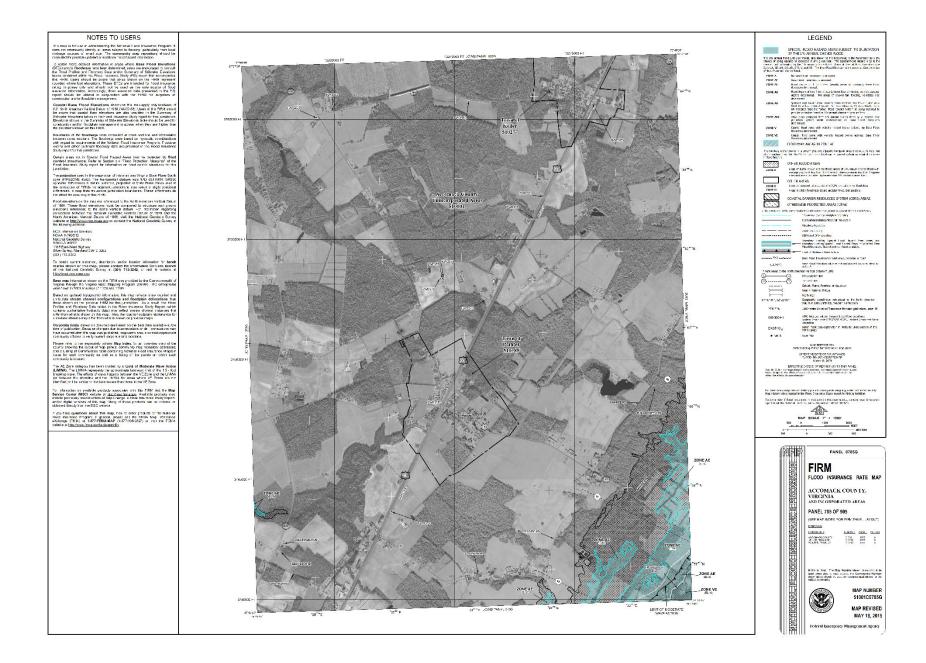


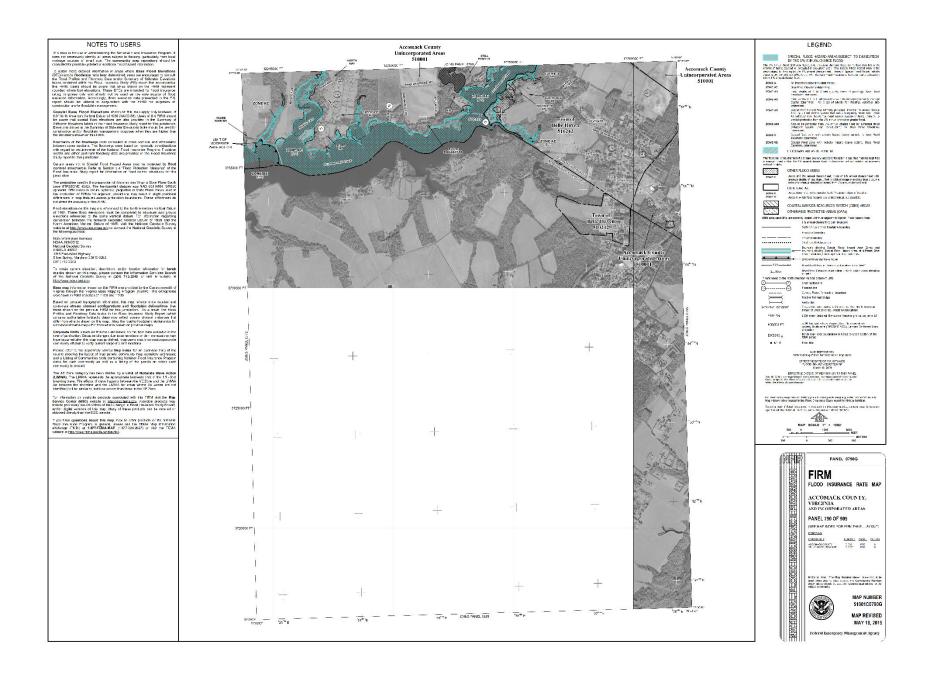


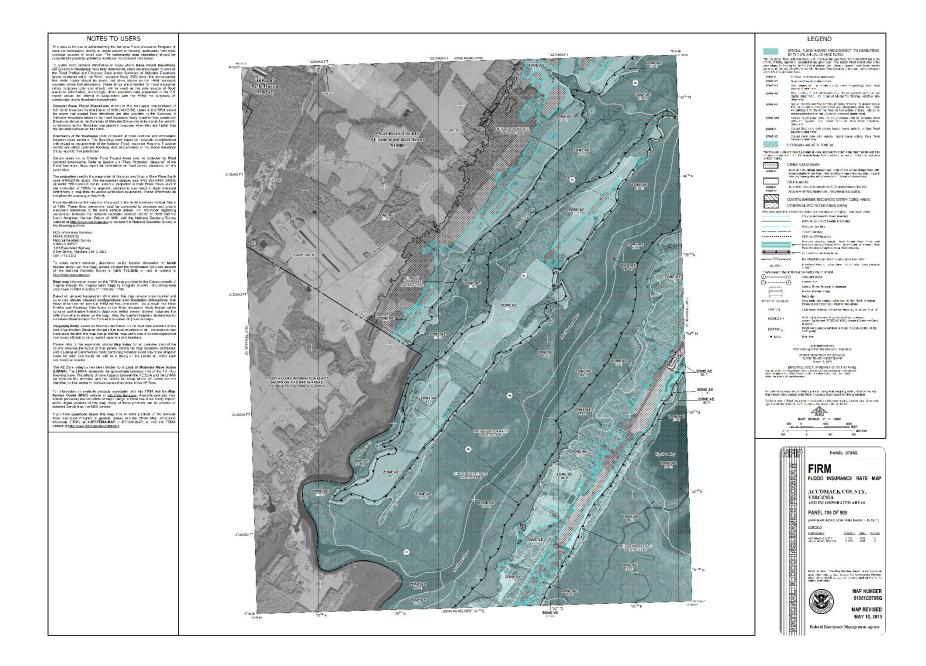


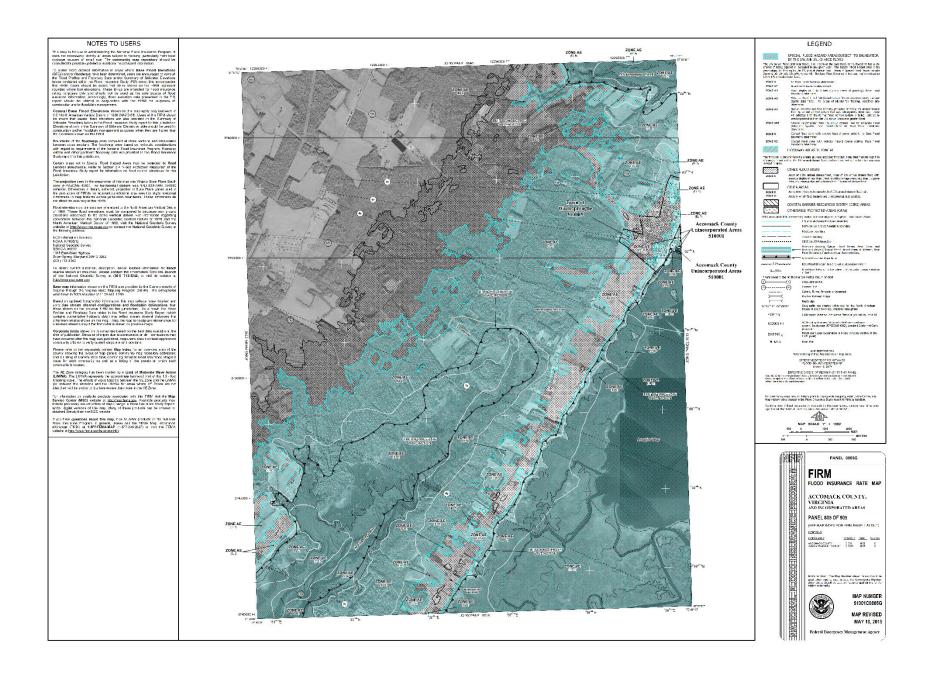


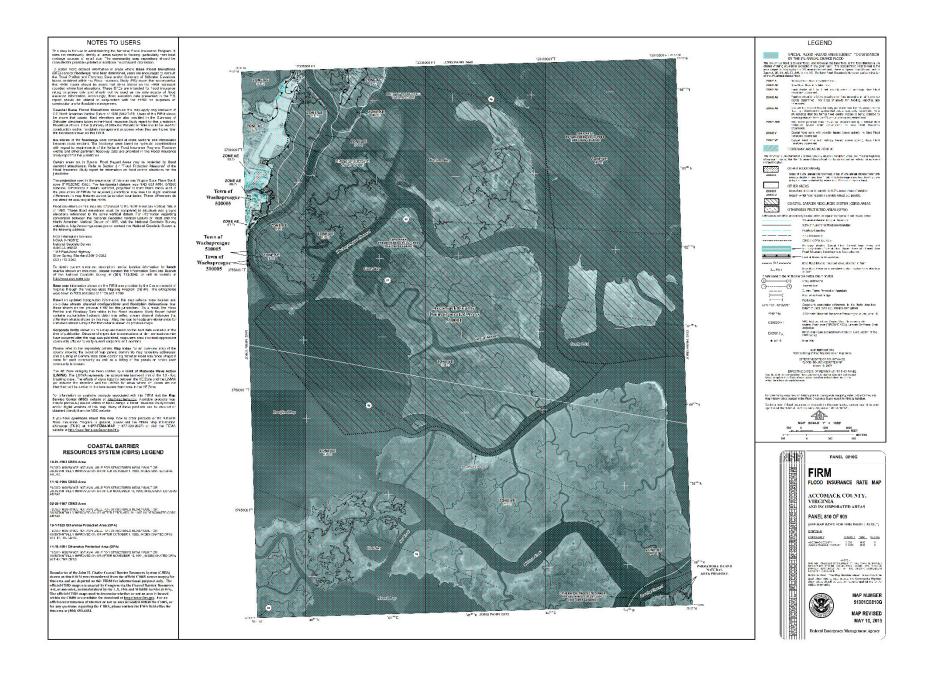


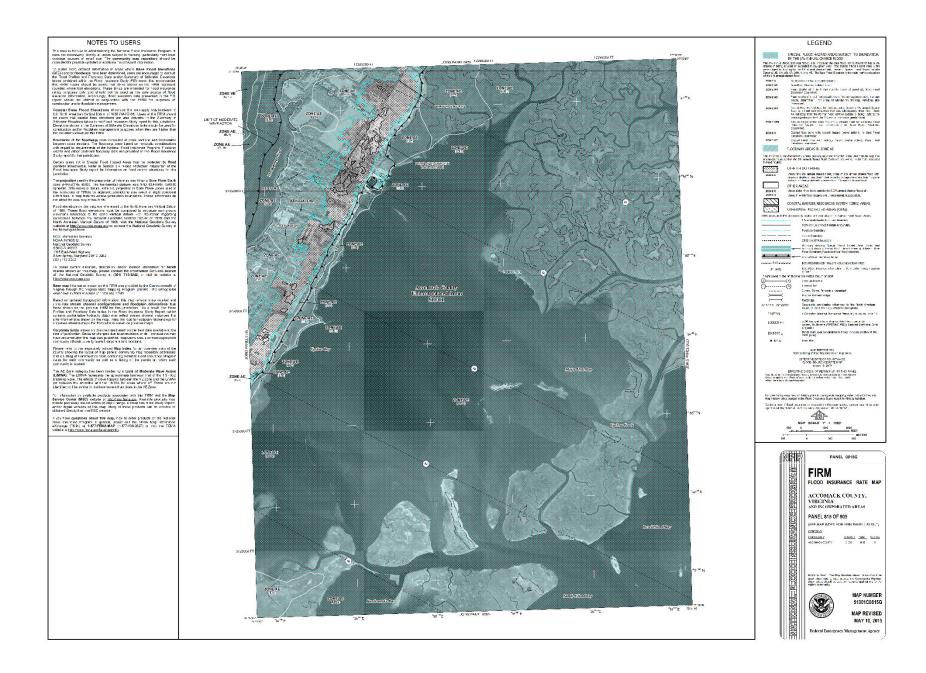


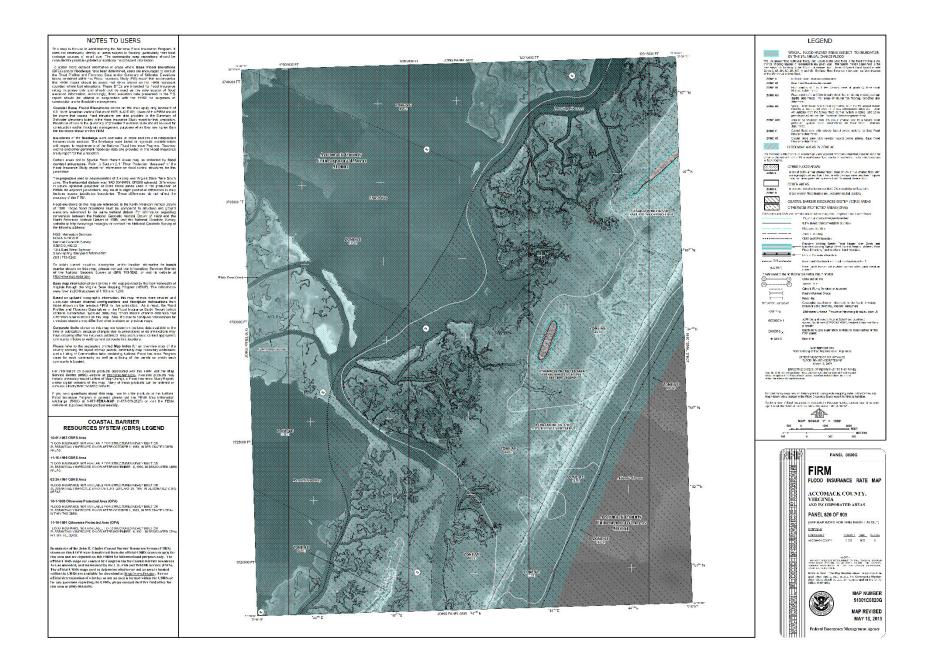


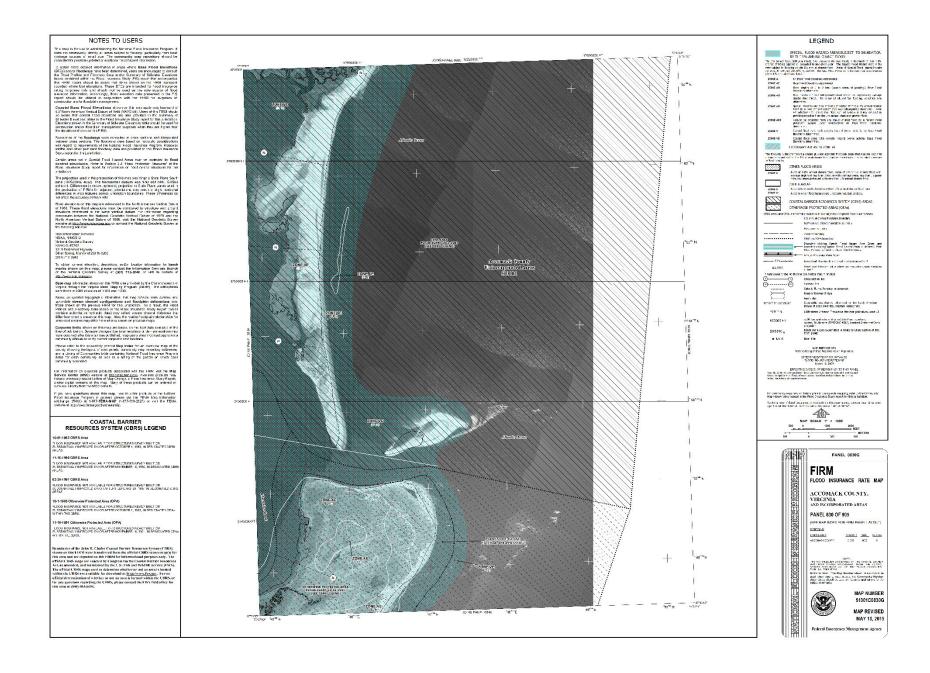


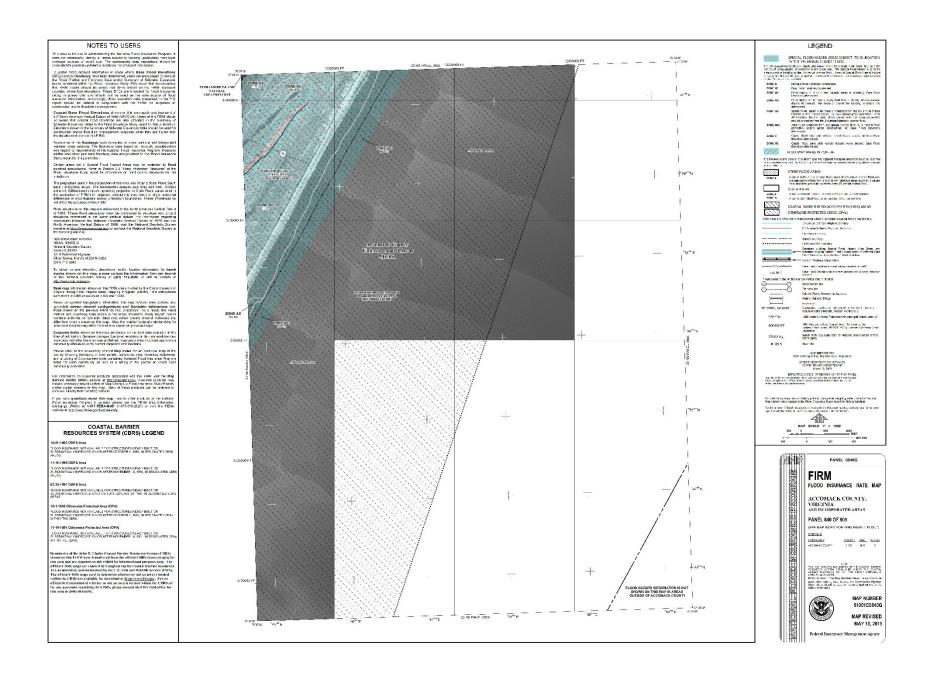


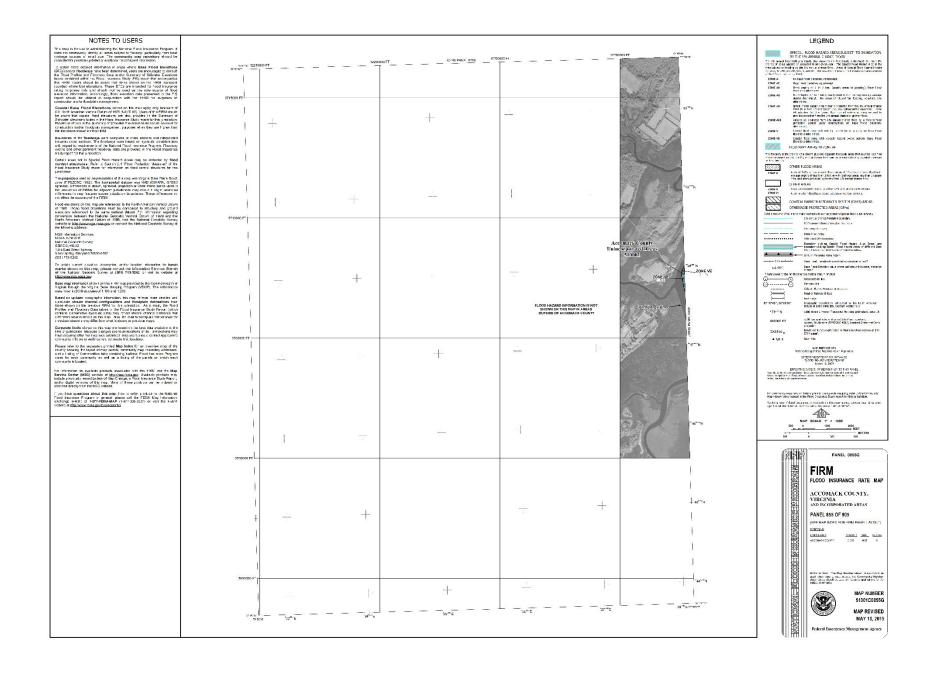


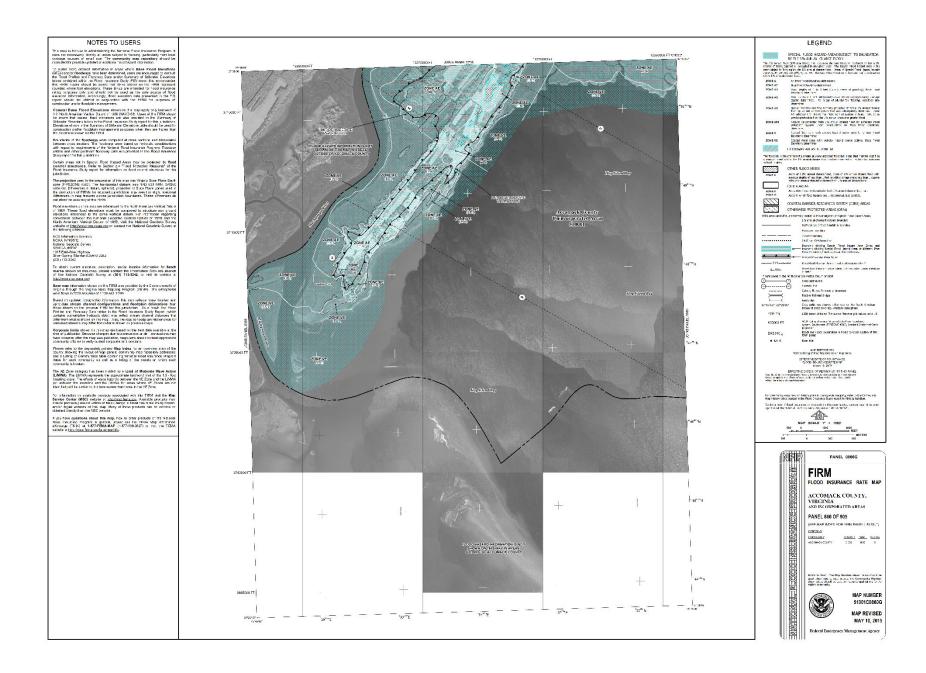


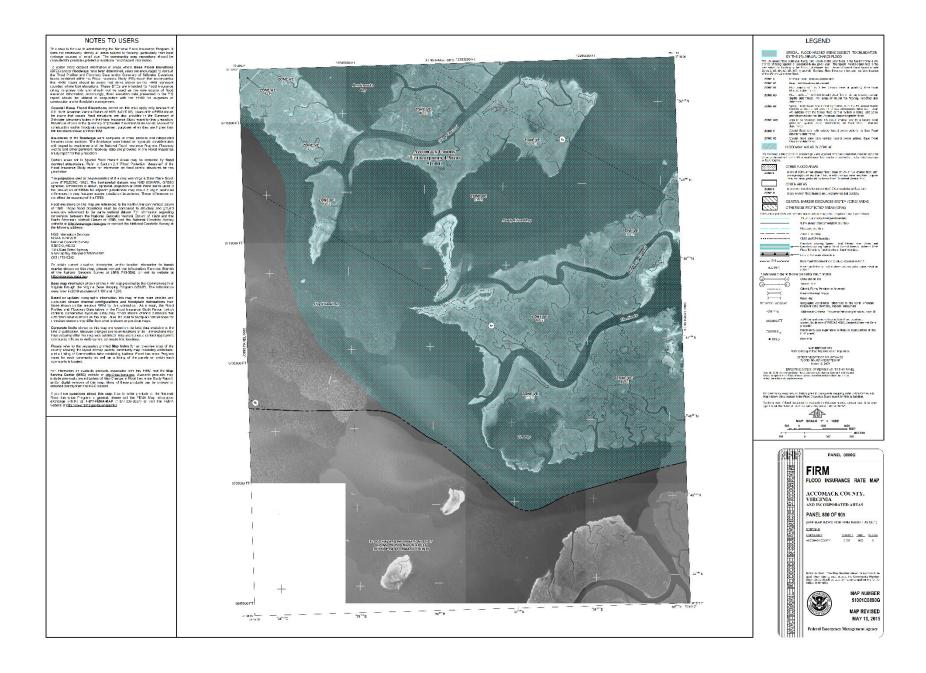


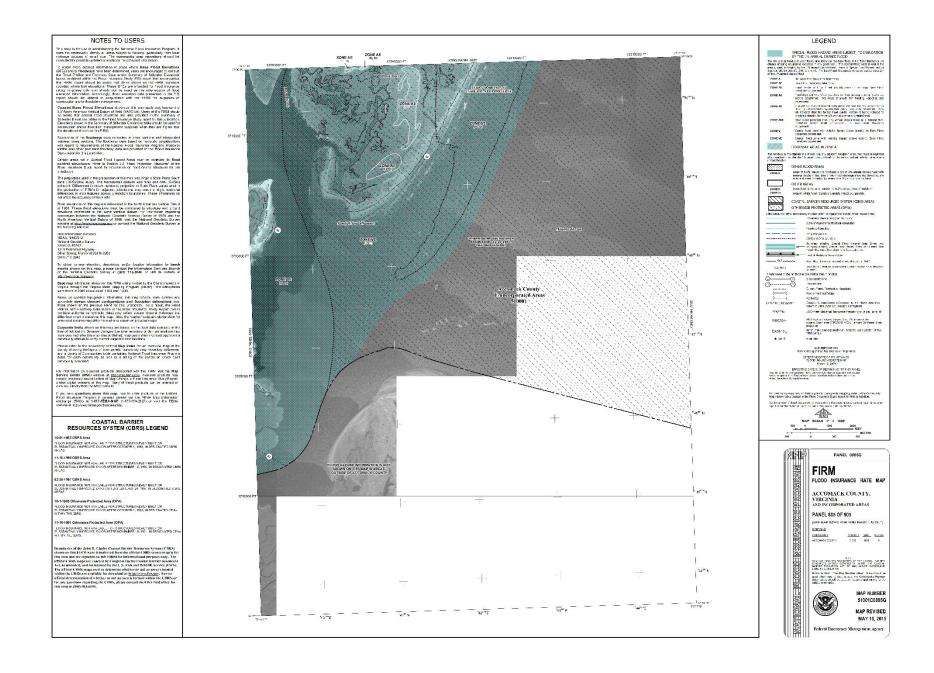


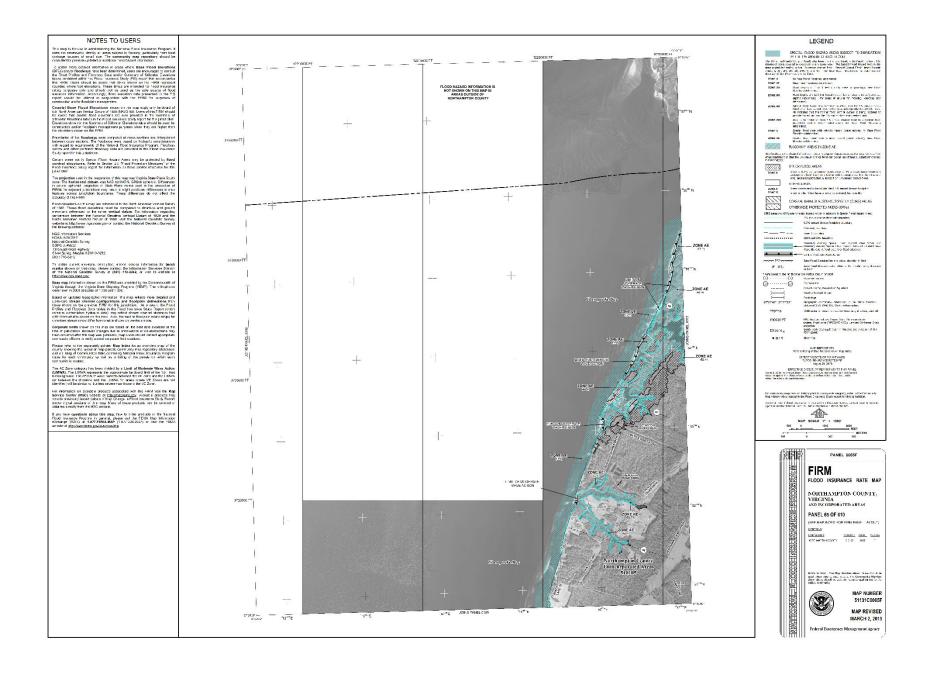


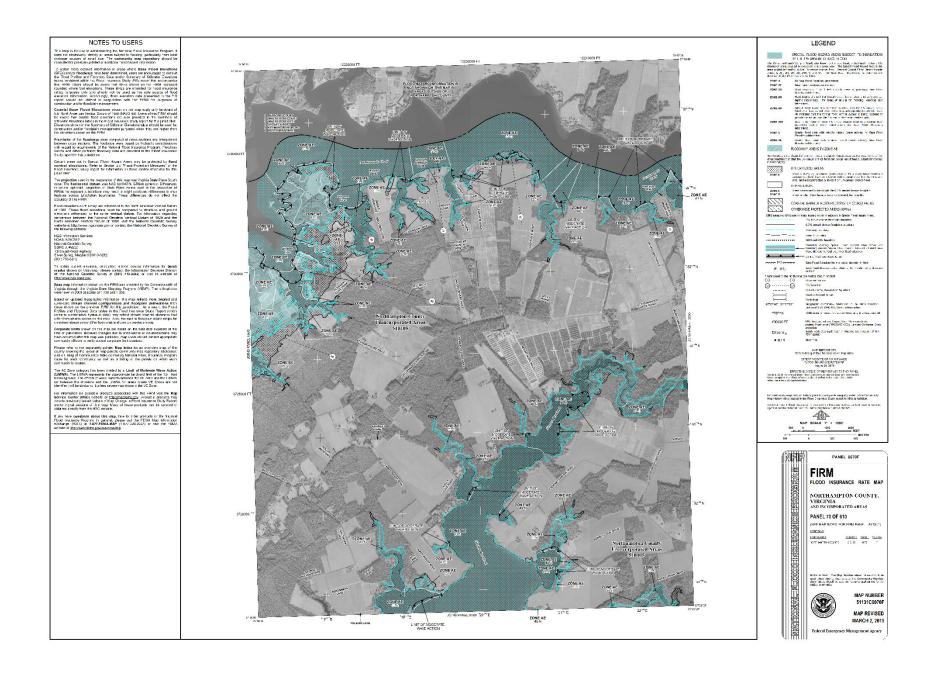


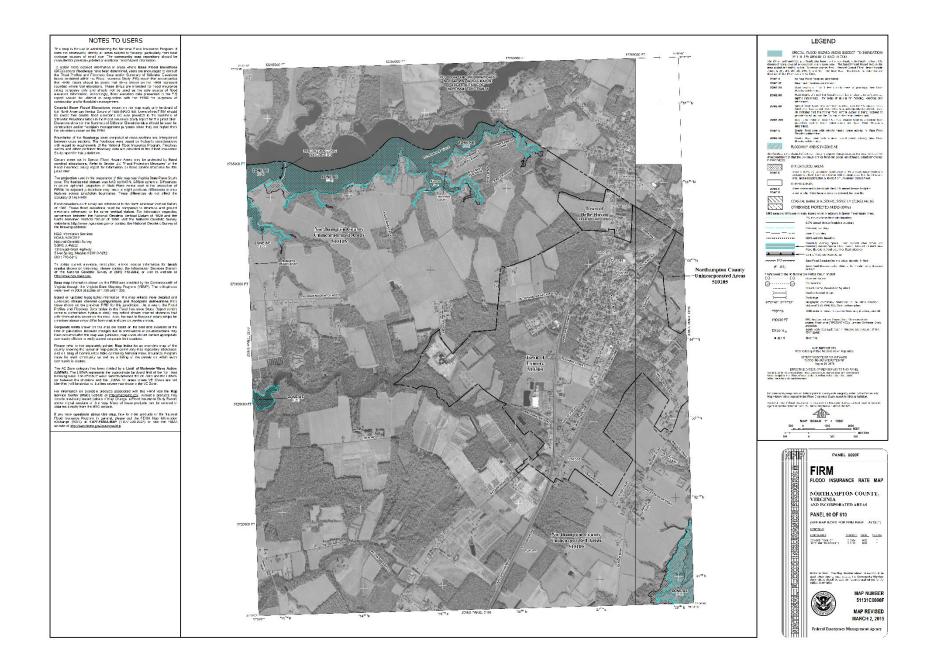


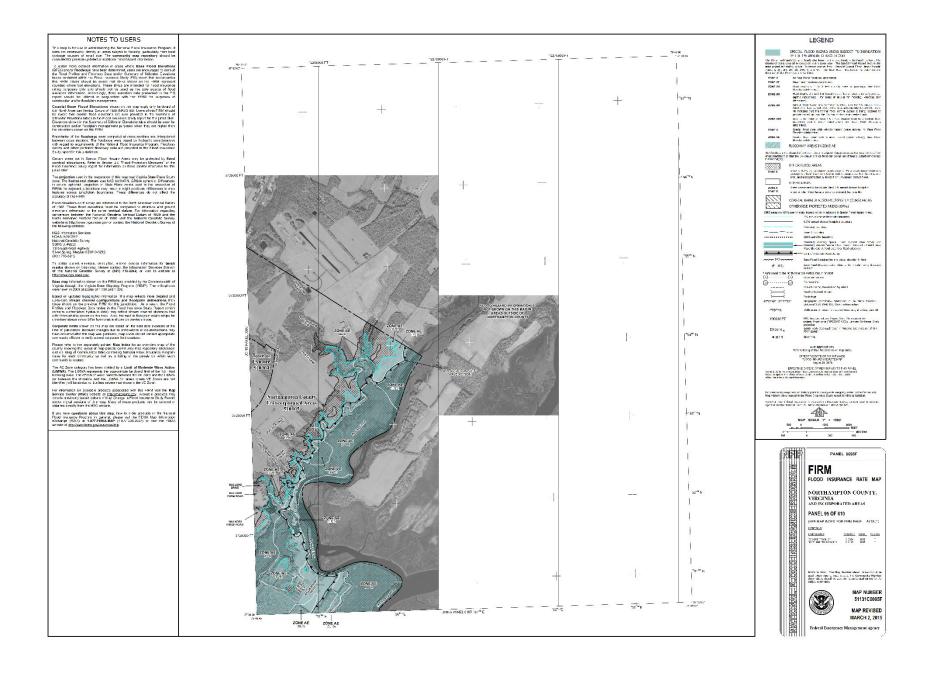


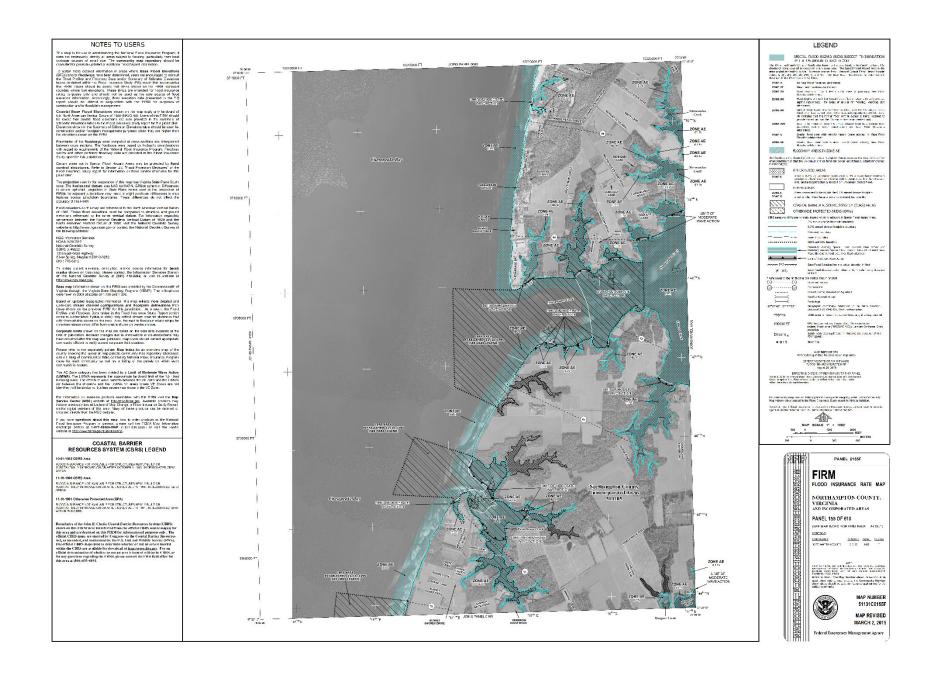


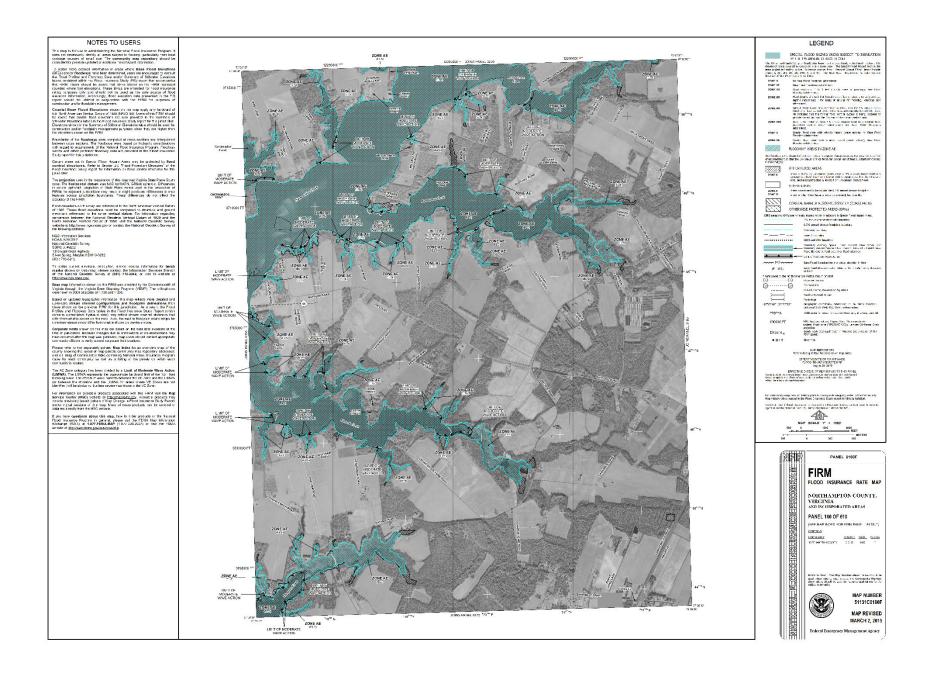


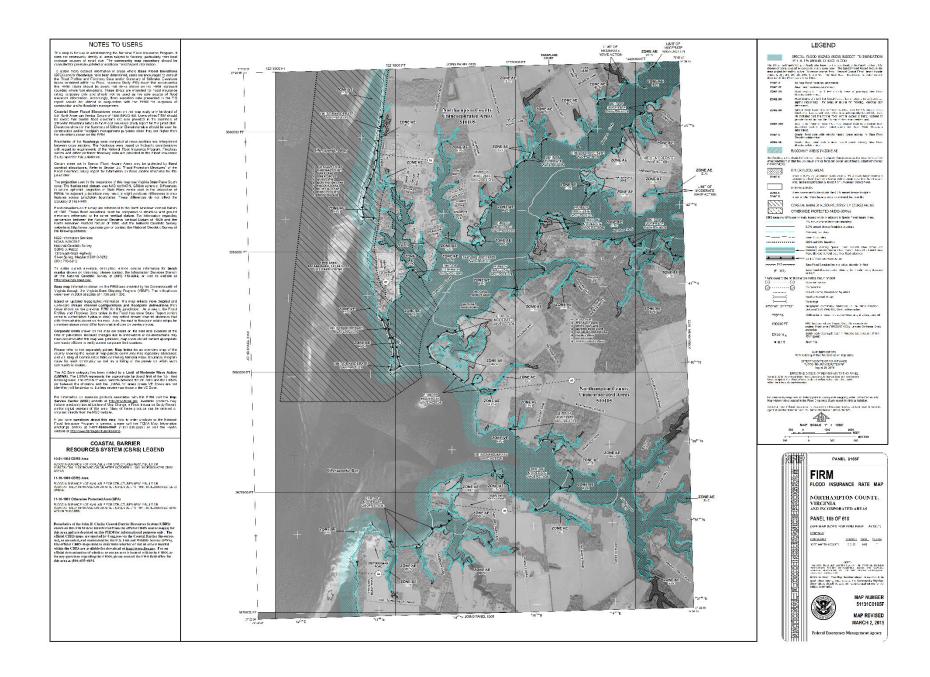


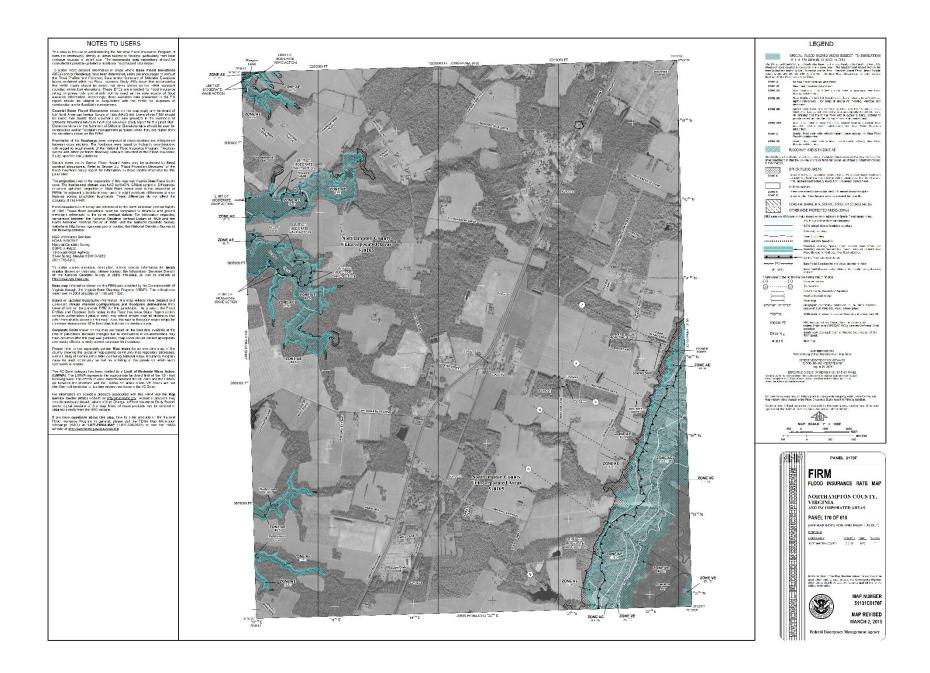


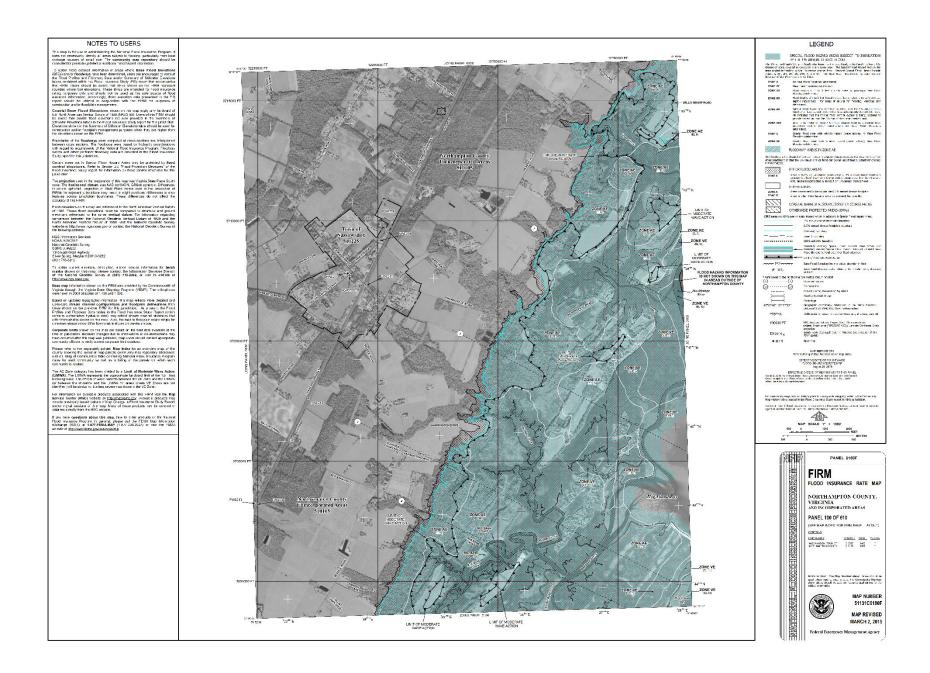


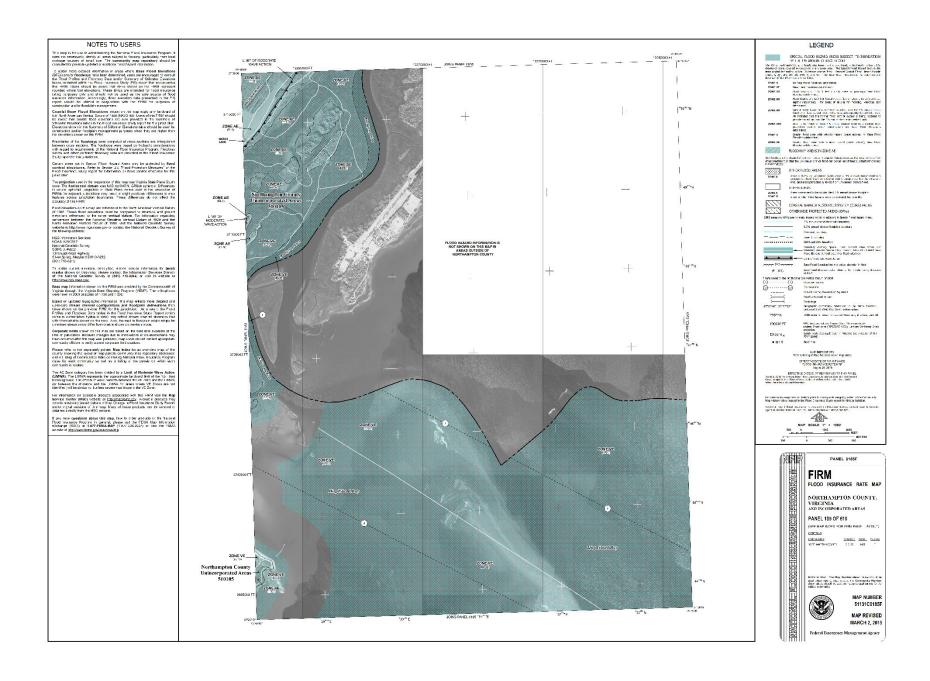


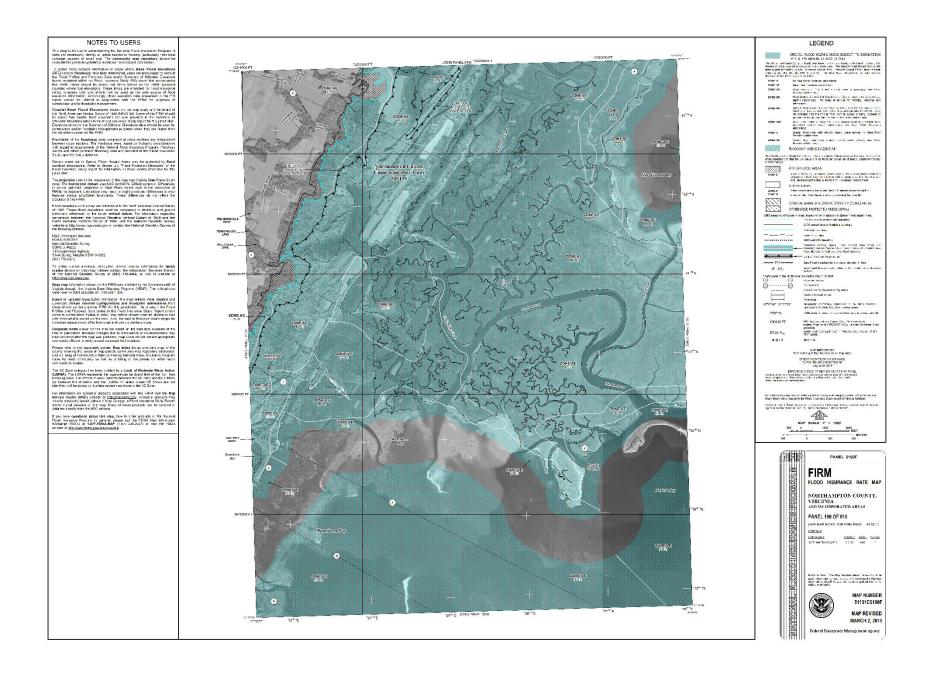


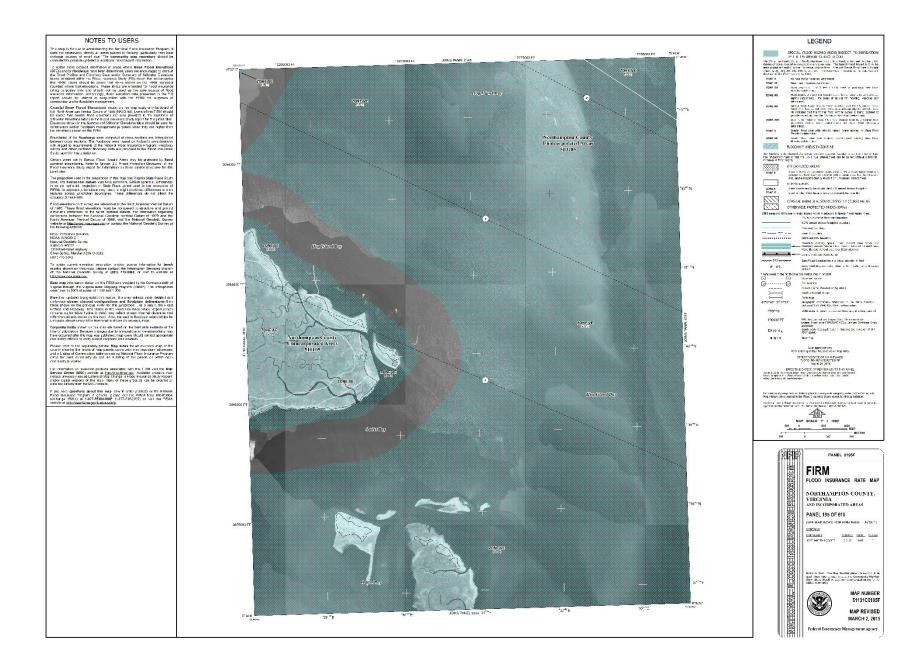


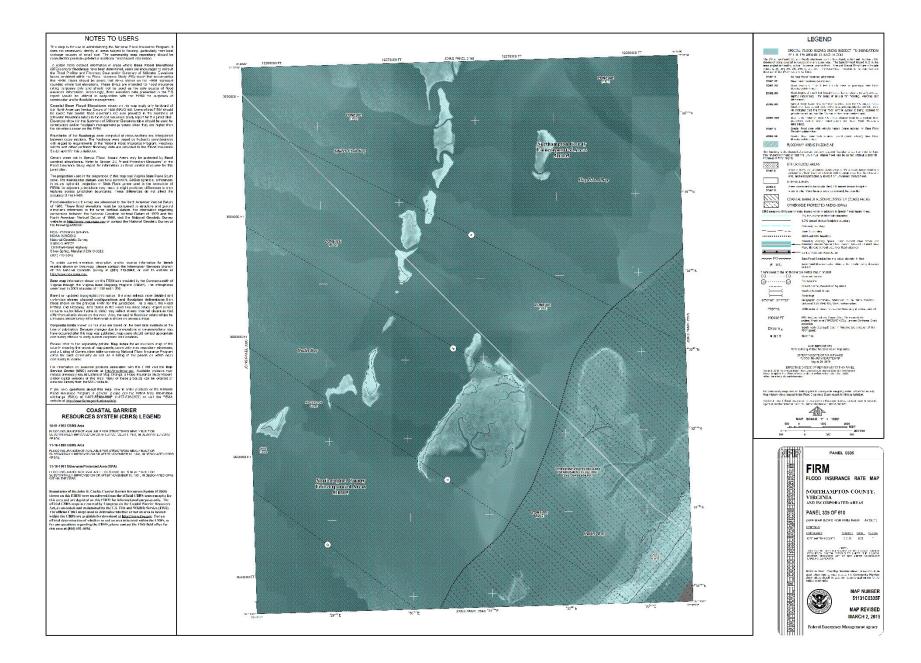


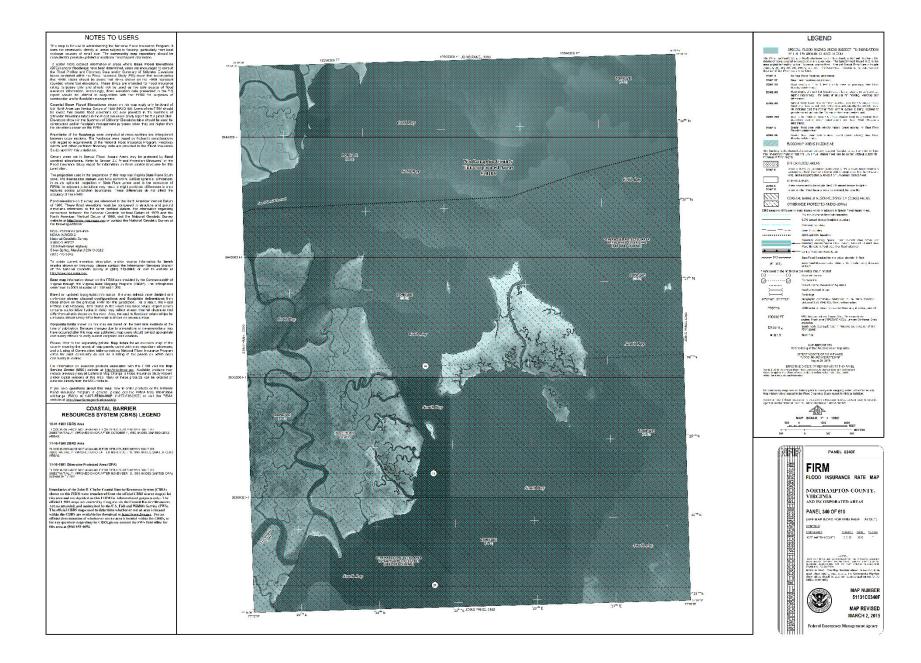


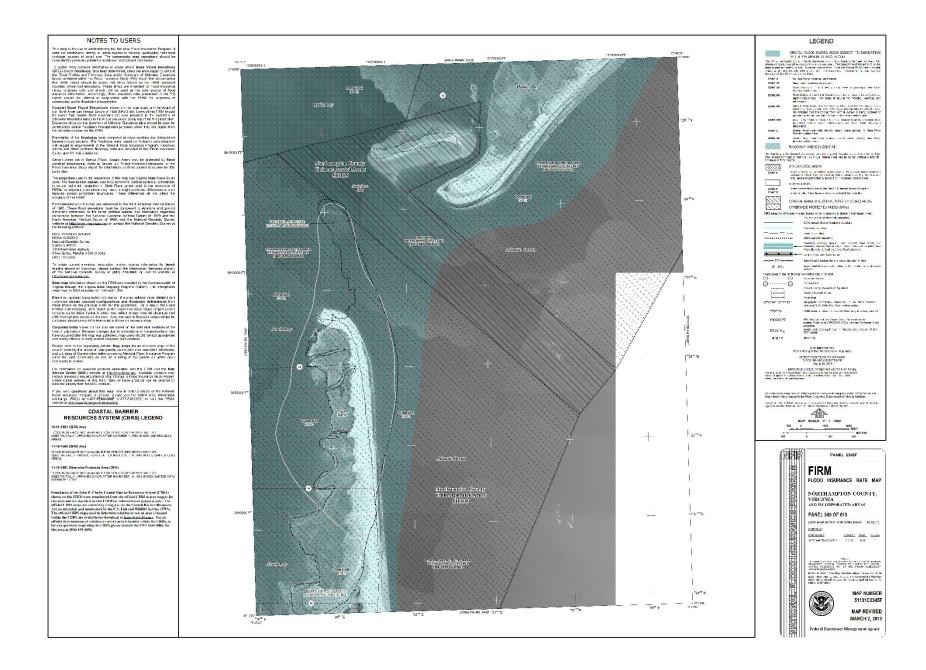


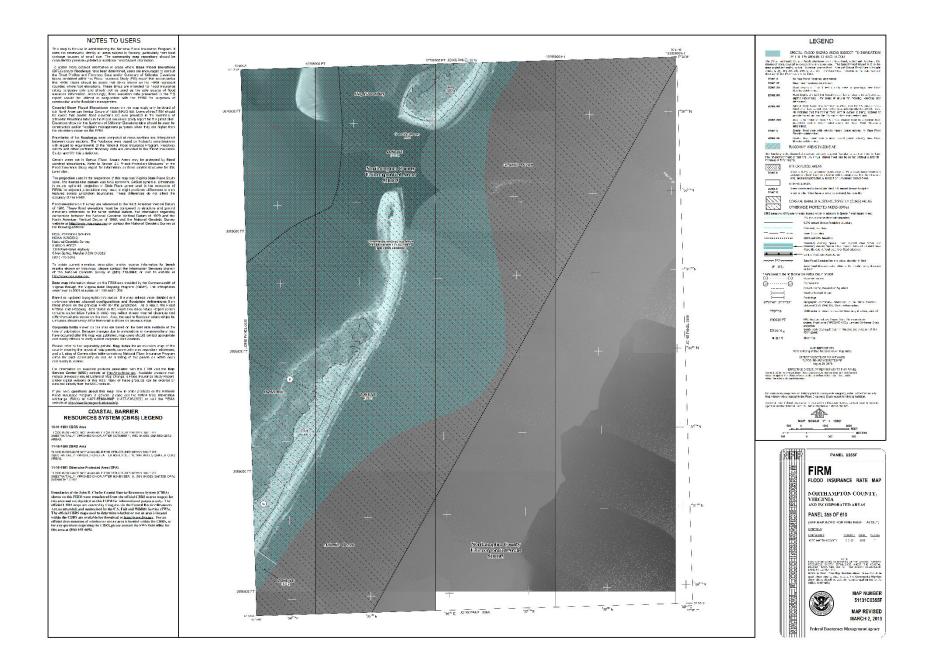


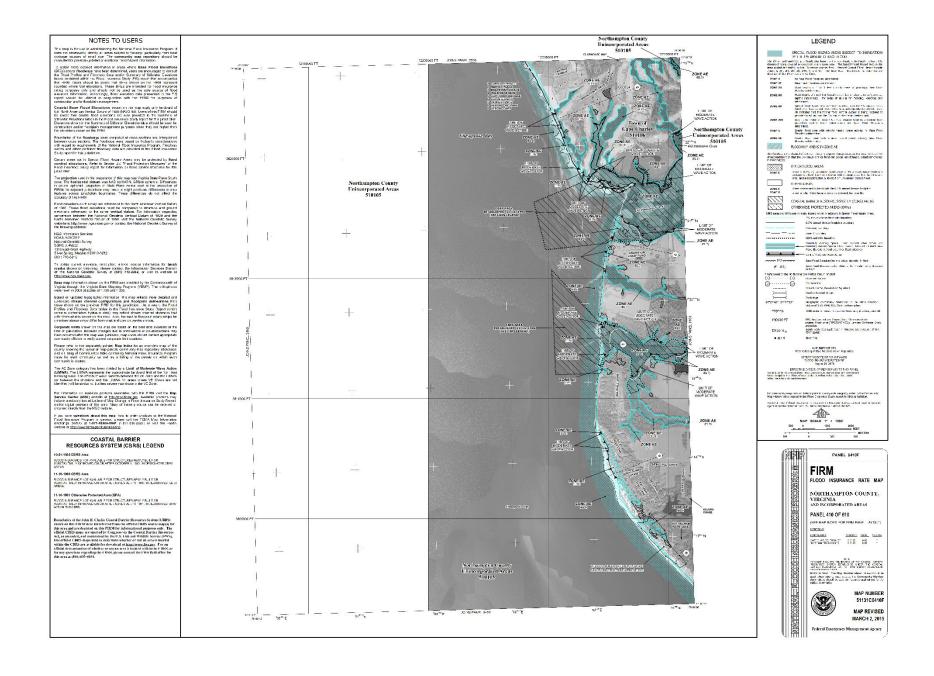


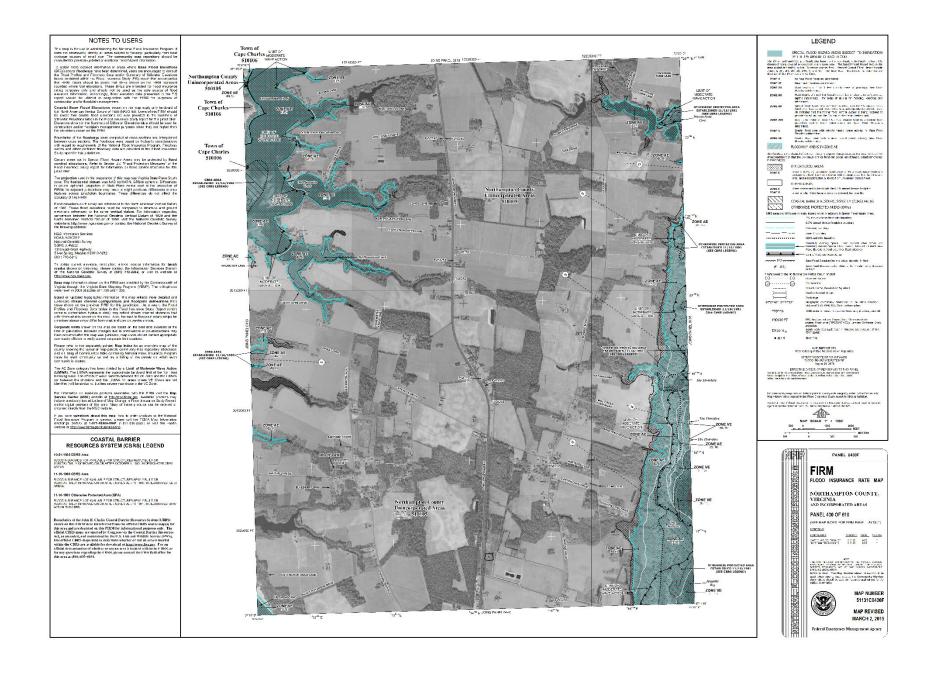


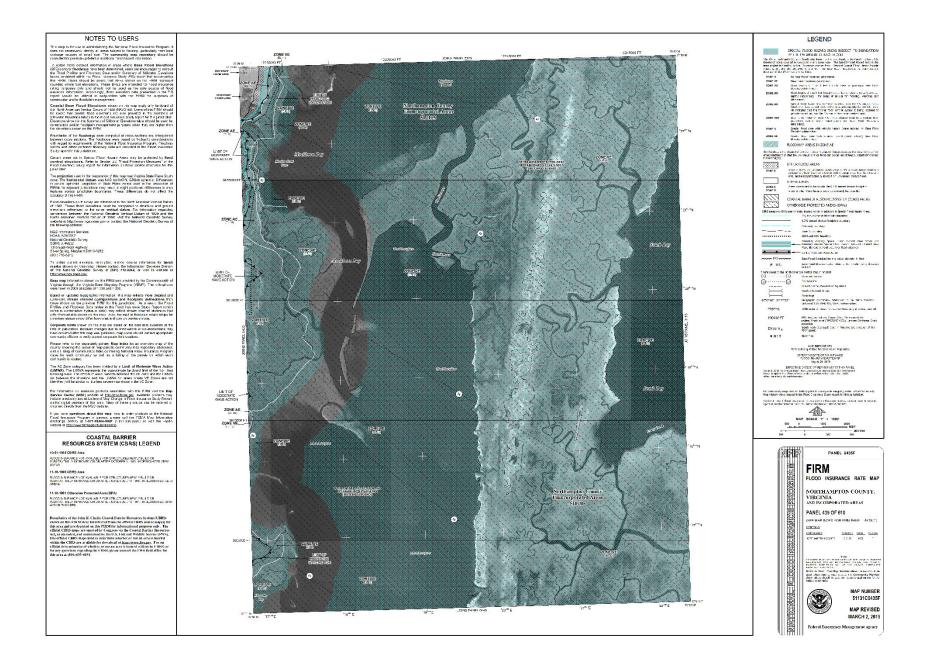




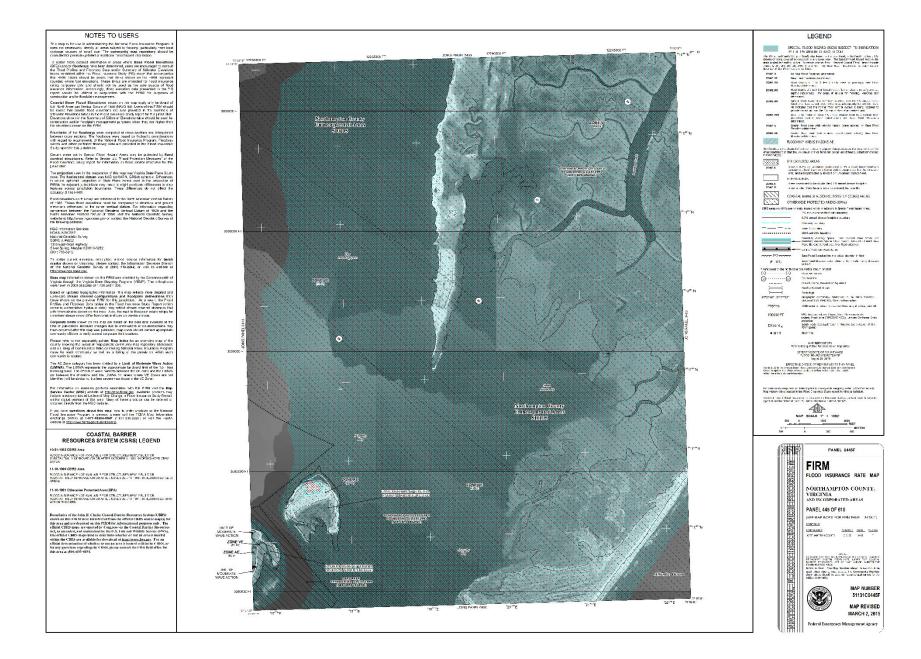


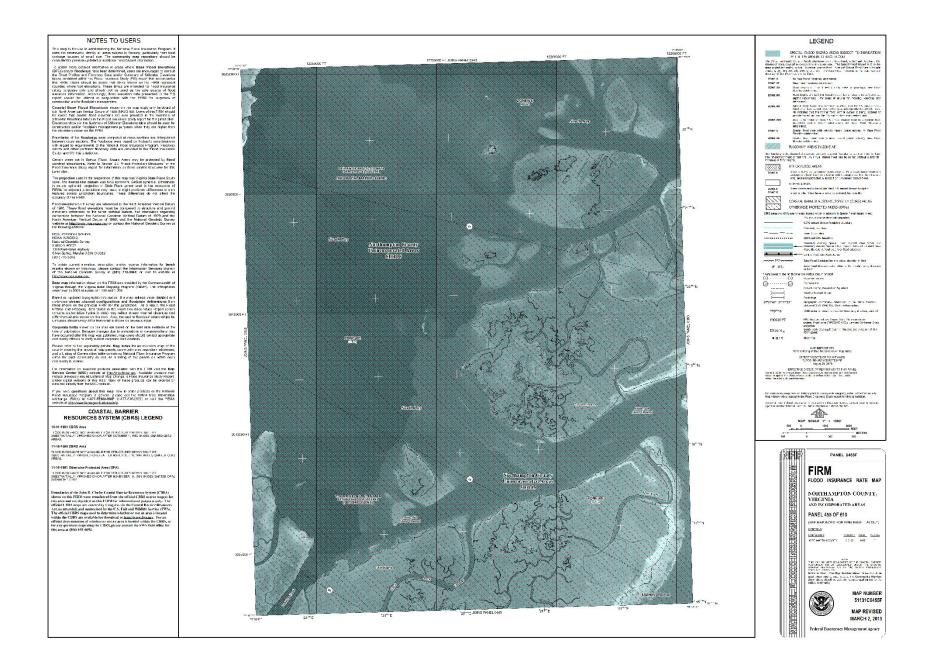


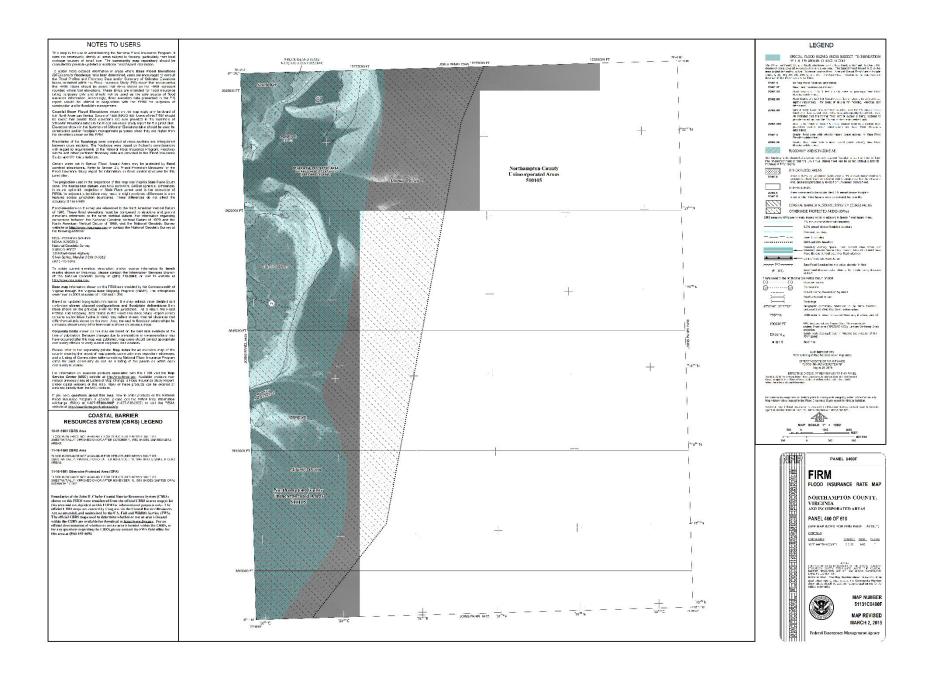


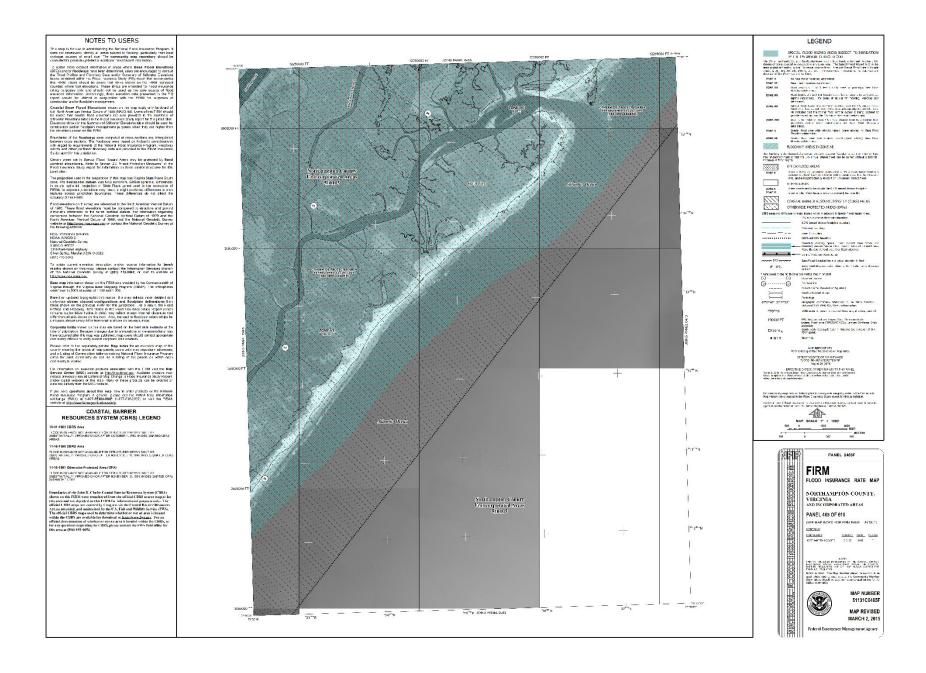


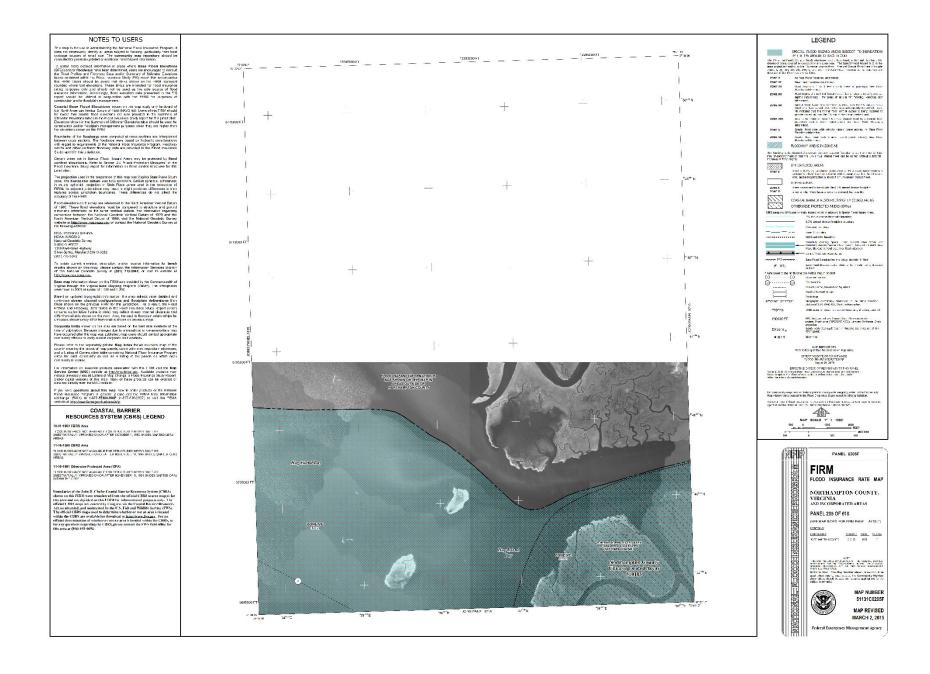


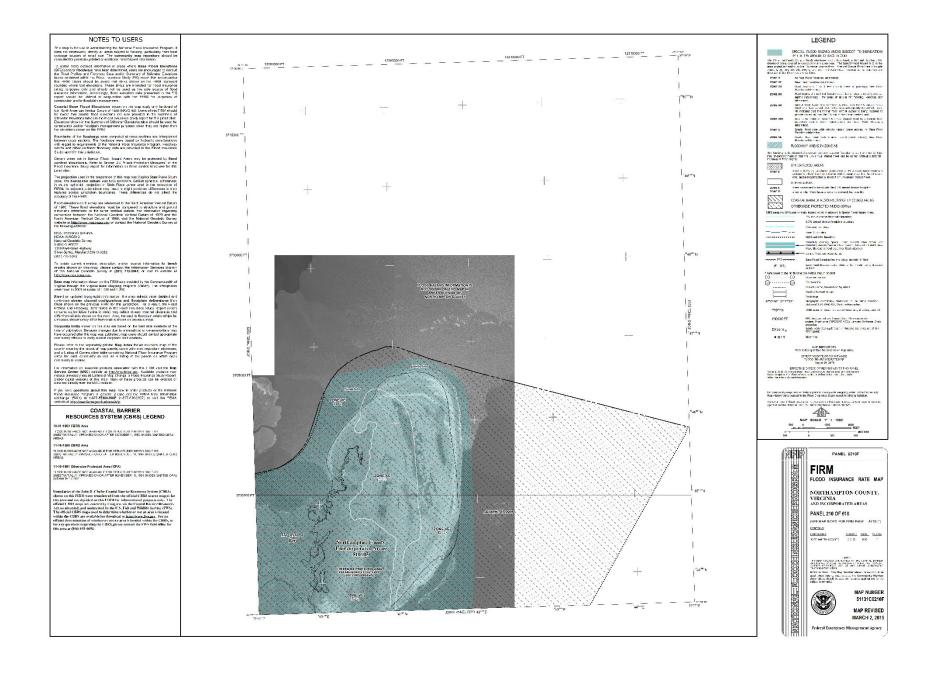


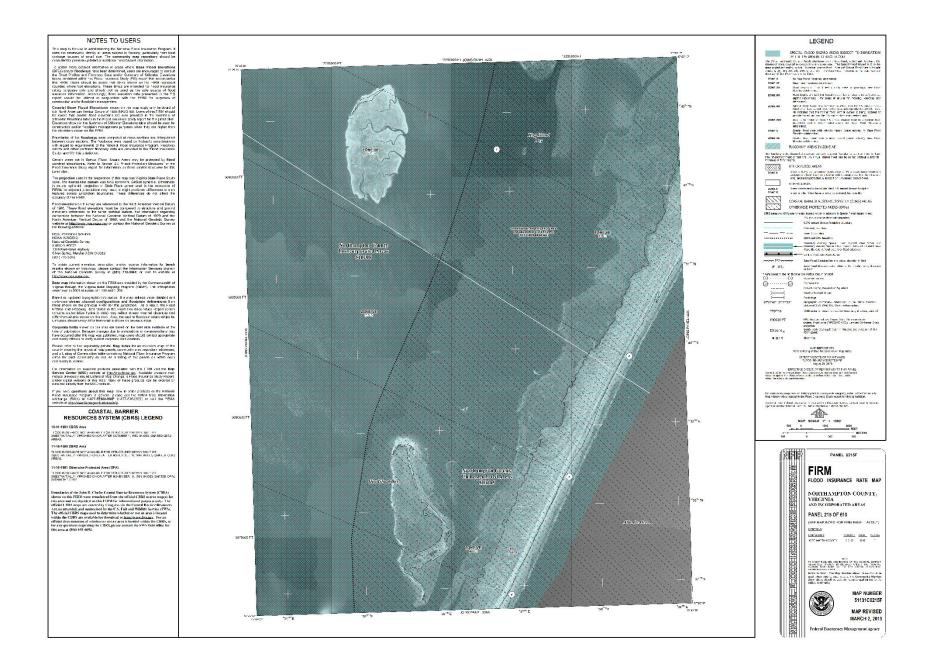


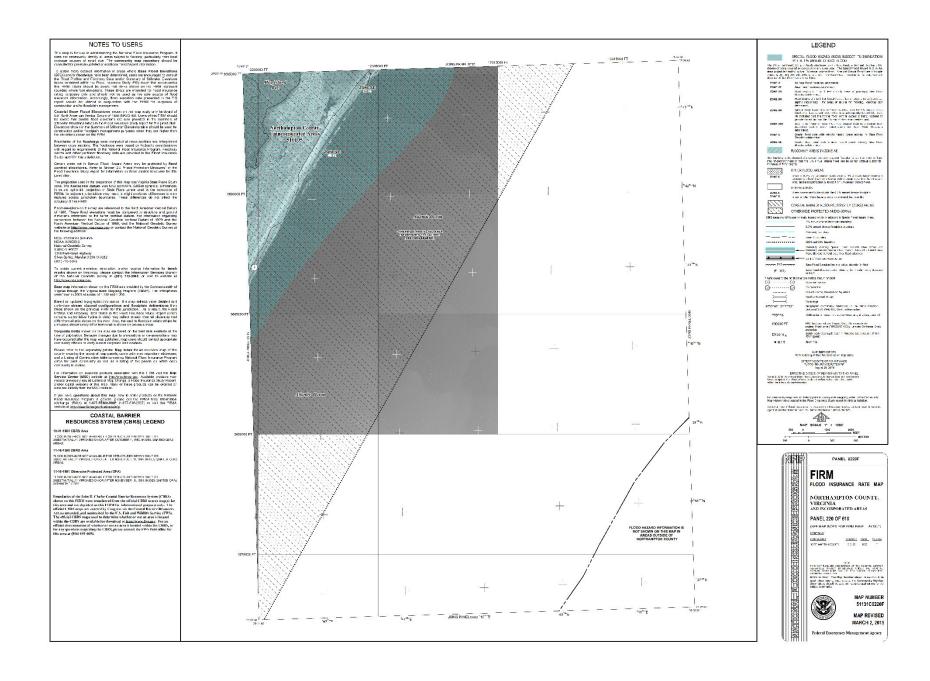


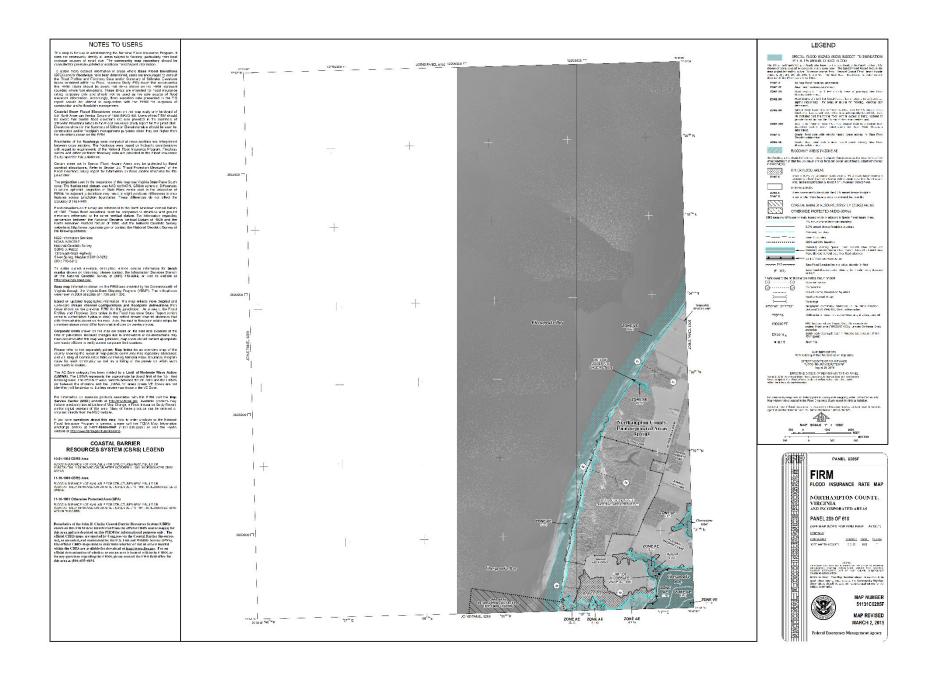


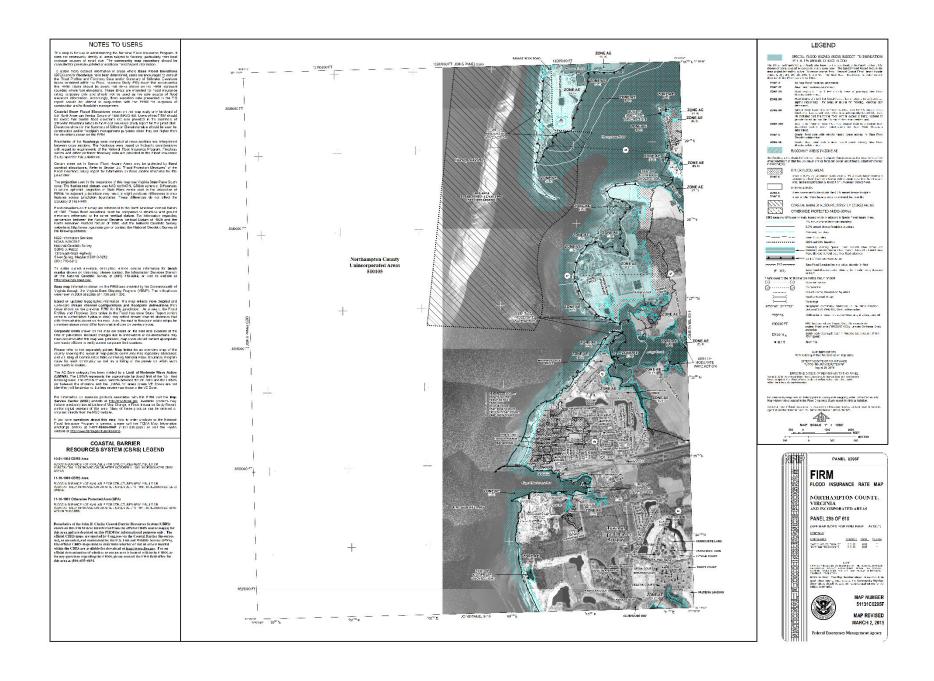


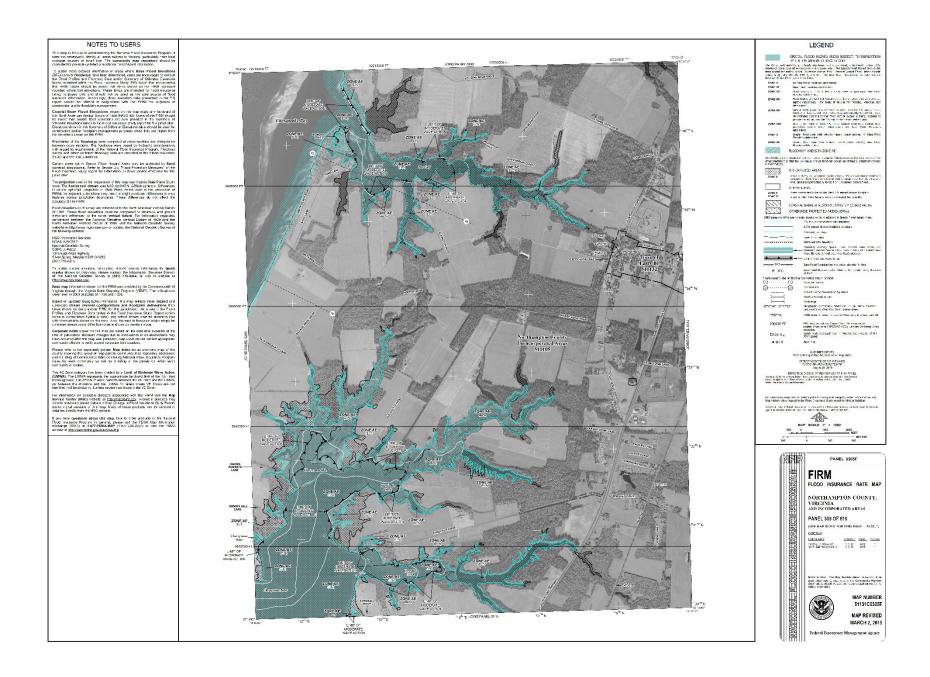


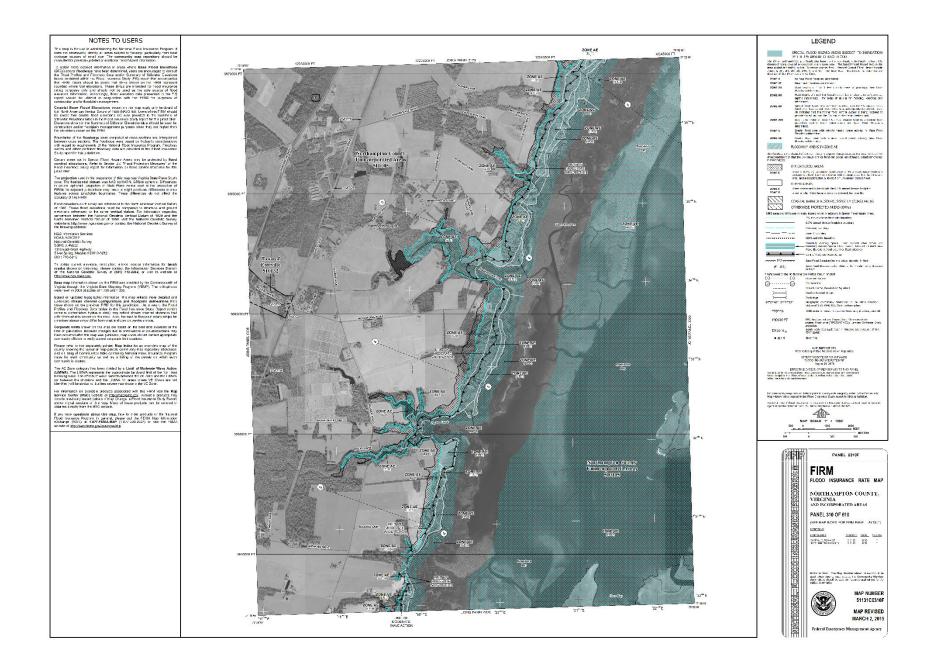


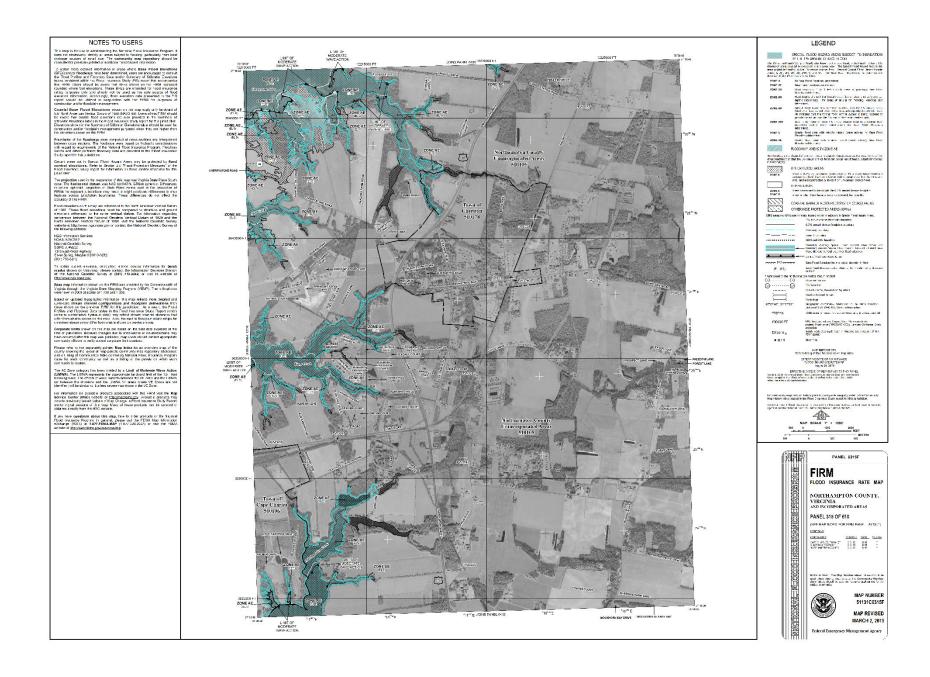


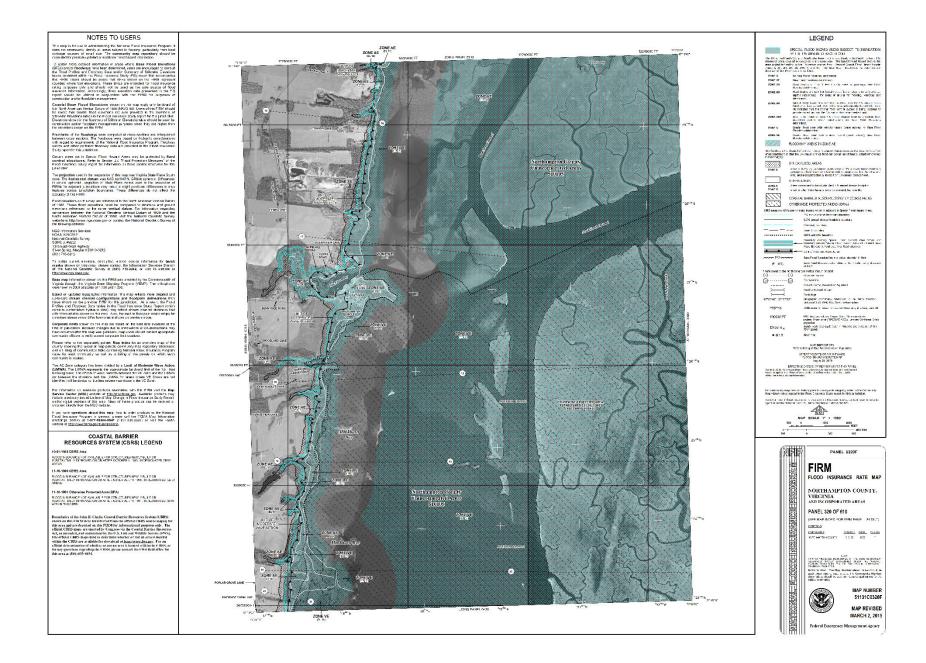


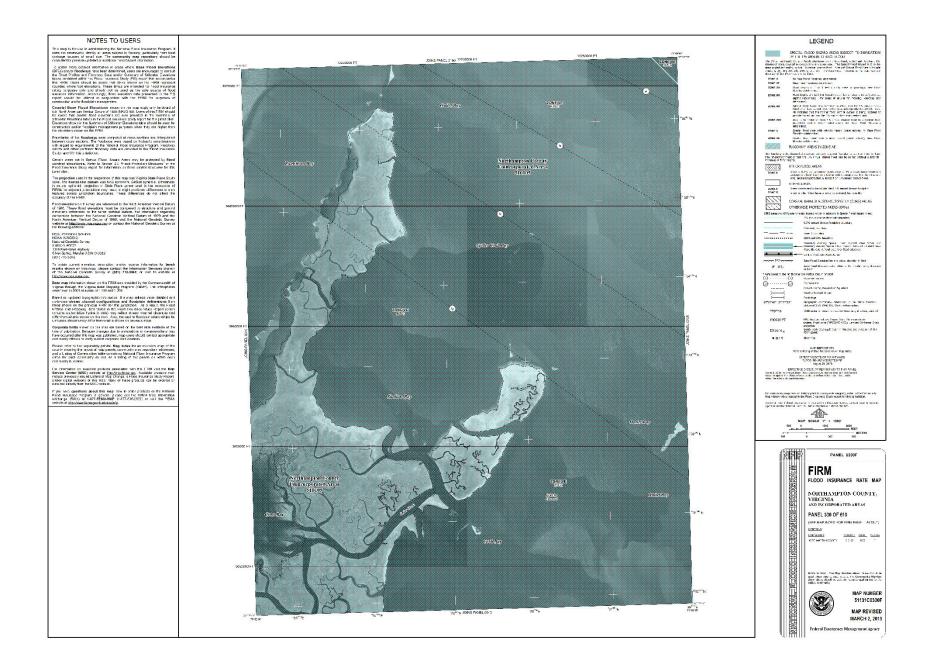


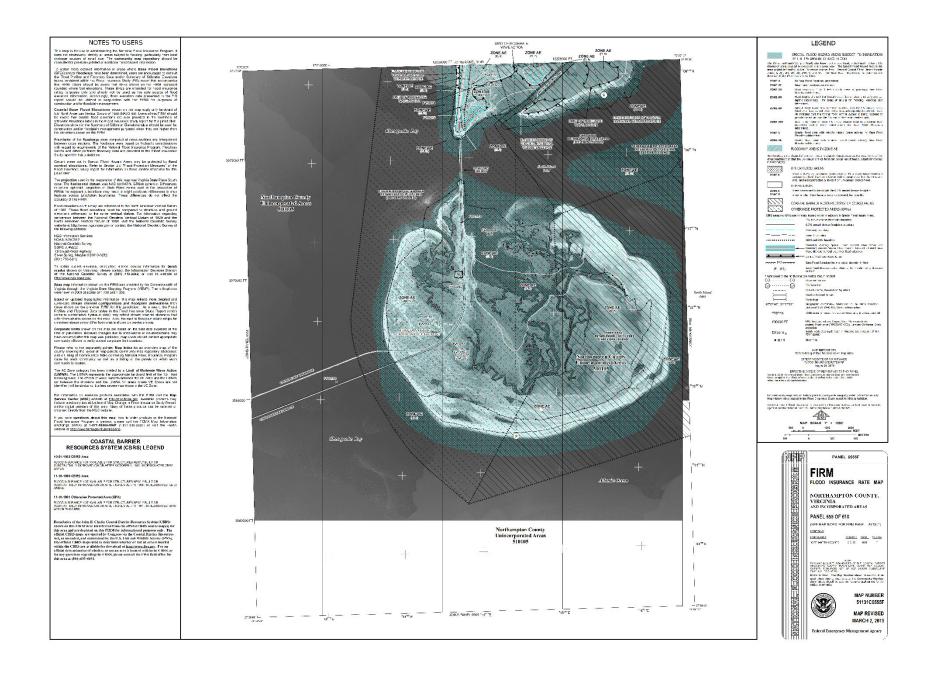


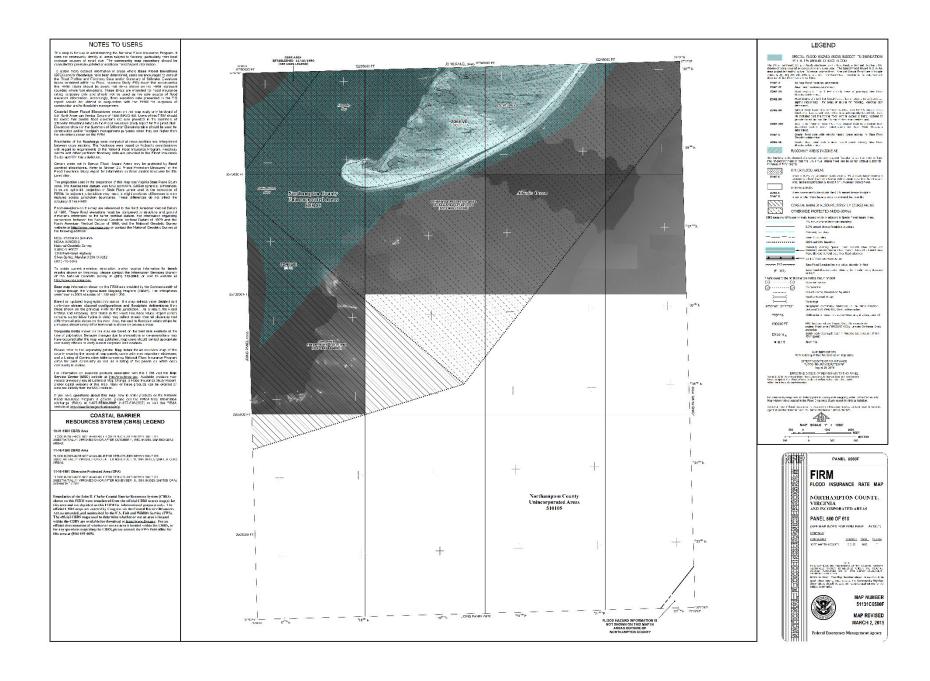














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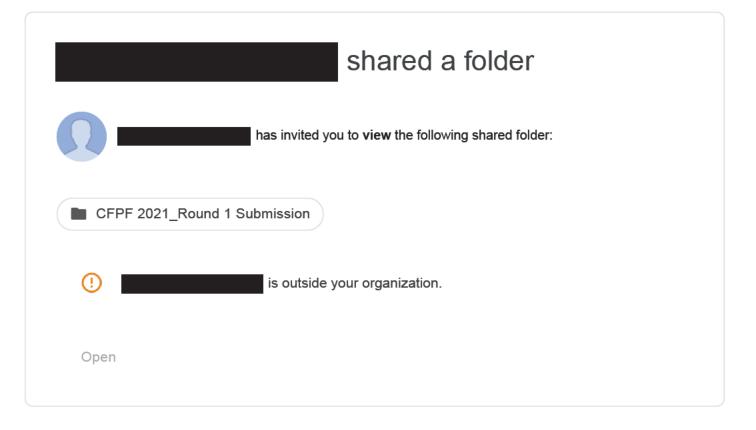
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Jessica Steelman (via Google Drive) <drive-shares-dm-noreply@google.com> Reply-To: Jessica Steelman

Fri, Sep 3, 2021 at 3:49 PM

To cfpf@dcr virginia gov

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