



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING

ADDENDUM PACKET

October 8, 2019

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Recess: Thursday, November 14, 2019 @ 5:30 p.m. (COIA Training)

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**County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary**

Meeting Date: **October 8, 2019**
Item No.: **16**
Department: **Treasurer**
Staff Contact: **Donna Nunnally**
Issue: **Treasurer's Report**

Summary: The Treasurer Report is attached.

Attachments: August 2019 Treasurer's Report

Recommendation: Approval

Motion _____
Second _____

Cooper-Jones _____
Emert _____
Gilliam _____

Jones _____
Pride _____
Southall _____

Townsend _____
Wilck _____

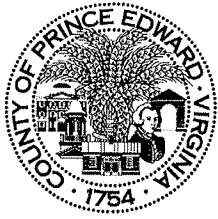
Prince Edward Board of Supervisors Treasurer's Report - August 2019

Name of Bank	Bank Balance			Available Balance
Benchmark Pooled Fund Account	\$ 9,386,189.86			\$ 9,386,189.86
Benchmark Social Services	\$ 295,130.79			\$ 295,130.79
Benchmark School Fund	\$ 227,120.86			\$ 227,120.86
Benchmark Food Service	\$ 172,297.59			\$ 172,297.59
TOTAL				\$ 10,080,739.10
Certificate of Deposits				
Benchmark				\$ 609,724.91
Farmers Bank				\$ 211,676.94
TOTAL				\$ 821,401.85
GRAND TOTAL				\$ 10,902,140.95

Prince Edward Board of Supervisors Treasurer's Report - August 2018

Name of Bank	Bank Balance			Available Balance
Benchmark Pooled Fund Account	\$ 10,059,520.51			\$ 10,059,520.51
Wells Fargo Social Services	\$ 233,870.69			\$ 233,870.69
Benchmark School Fund	\$ 859,150.67			\$ 859,150.67
Benchmark Food Service	\$ 350,223.25			\$ 350,223.25
TOTAL				\$ 11,502,765.12
Certificate of Deposits				
Benchmark				\$ 609,724.91
Farmers Bank				\$ 210,882.92
TOTAL				\$ 820,607.83
GRAND TOTAL				\$ 12,323,372.95

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**County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary**

Meeting Date: October 8, 2019
Item No.: 17
Department: Emergency Management
Staff Contact: Sarah Elam Puckett
Issue: Resolution -- Affirming Declaration of Local Emergency

Summary: Section 44-146.21 of the *Code of Virginia* requires that a Declaration of Local Emergency be affirmed by the governing body at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting within forty-five days of the declaration, whichever occurs first.

Attached for your consideration is a draft resolution affirming the declaration of local emergency. Also attached are copies of the Declaration of Local Emergency and Section 44-146.21 of the *Code of Virginia*, which empowers localities to enact a local declaration.

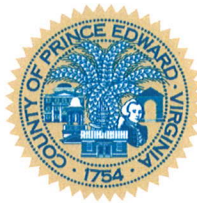
Attachments: Draft Resolution of Affirmation
Declaration of Local Emergency
Section 44-146.21 of the *Code of Virginia*

Recommendations: Approve the Resolution Affirming the Local Declaration of Emergency

Motion _____ Cooper-Jones _____ Jones _____ Townsend _____
Second _____ Emert _____ Pride _____ Wilck _____
Gilliam _____ Southall _____

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

James R. Wilck
Chairman
Jerry R. Townsend
Vice Chairman
Pattie Cooper-Jones
J. David Emert
Llew W. Gilliam, Jr.
Robert M. Jones
Odessa H. Pride, Ed.D.
Gene A. Southall



COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

W.W. Bartlett
Post Office Box 382
111 N. South Street, 3rd Floor
Farmville, VA 23901
Office: (434) 392-8837
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**A RESOLUTION OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA**

~ AFFIRMING DECLARATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY AND BURN BAN ~

WHEREAS, effective 2:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 3, 2019, W.W. Bartlett, County Administrator, as the Director of Emergency Management of the County of Prince Edward, found that the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, could face dangerous public safety conditions due to abnormally dry weather and resulting severe fire danger, which necessitated a Declaration of Local Emergency and the establishment of a ban on all open-air fires and outdoor burning; and

WHEREAS, the National Weather Service has moderate to high confidence that precipitation amounts will continue to be at or below normal over the next two weeks; and

WHEREAS, the forecasted dry conditions are creating continued, significant widespread fire hazards and elevated public safety risks for citizens and first responders; and

WHEREAS, Section 44-146.21 of the *Code of Virginia* requires that such Declaration of Local Emergency be approved and affirmed by Board of Supervisors, as the governing body of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, within forty-five days of the declaration;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, that the Declaration of Local Emergency, dated October 3, 2019, attached hereto and incorporated herein fully by reference, be, and the same hereby is approved and affirmed; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, and affirmed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, that said Declaration of Local Emergency shall continue until the County receives sufficient precipitation to reduce fire danger to allow for it to be rescinded.

Certification

I do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia at a special board meeting in Prince Edward County, Virginia, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of ___ in favor and ___ opposed, this 8th day of October, 2019.

James R. Wilck, Chairman

ATTEST:

W.W. Bartlett, County Administrator

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Howard F. Simpson
Chairman

Robert M. Jones
Vice Chairman

Pattie Cooper-Jones

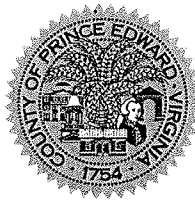
Calvin L. Gray, Th.D.

Odessa H. Pride, Ed.D.

C. Robert Timmons, Jr.

Jerry R. Townsend

James R. Wilck



COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

W.W. Bartlett

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COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA

DECLARATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY
County of Prince Edward, Virginia

WHEREAS, as County Administrator/Director of Emergency Management of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, I do hereby find:

1. The County of Prince Edward has received significantly less than normal precipitation over the past 60 days ending October 2, 2019; and
2. Abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions exist across Prince Edward County; and
3. The potential for significant wildland fires is above normal in Prince Edward County; and
4. The National Weather Service has moderate to high confidence that precipitation amounts will be at or below normal over the next two weeks; and
5. Due to the forecasted continued dry conditions, the County of Prince Edward could experience elevated public safety risks for citizens and first responders; and
6. The severely dry weather conditions have the potential to impact life safety, cause peril to property and create significant widespread fire hazard conditions, which necessitates the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency; and
7. Under the authority of Section 44.-146.21 of the *Code of Virginia*, as Director of Emergency Management, I do hereby declare a Local Emergency for the County of Prince Edward, Virginia.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that effective the date and time below, an emergency exists throughout the County of Prince Edward, Virginia; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said emergency, the powers, functions, and duties of the Emergency Management Organization of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, shall be those prescribed by State Law and the Ordinances, Resolutions, and approved plans of the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors in order to mitigate the effects of said emergency.

Effective Date: October 3, 2019

Effective Time: 2:00 p.m.

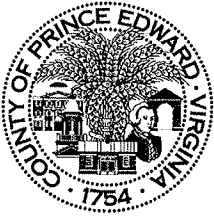
W.W. Bartlett, County Administrator
Director of Emergency Management
County of Prince Edward, Virginia

Code of Virginia
 Title 44. Military and Emergency Laws
 Chapter 3.2. Emergency Services and Disaster Law

§ 44-146.21. Declaration of local emergency.

- A. A local emergency may be declared by the local director of emergency management with the consent of the governing body of the political subdivision. In the event the governing body cannot convene due to the disaster or other exigent circumstances, the director, or in his absence, the deputy director, or in the absence of both the director and deputy director, any member of the governing body may declare the existence of a local emergency, subject to confirmation by the governing body at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting within 45 days of the declaration, whichever occurs first. The governing body, when in its judgment all emergency actions have been taken, shall take appropriate action to end the declared emergency.
- B. A declaration of a local emergency as defined in § 44-146.16 shall activate the local Emergency Operations Plan and authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance thereunder.
- C. Whenever a local emergency has been declared, the director of emergency management of each political subdivision or any member of the governing body in the absence of the director, if so authorized by the governing body, may control, restrict, allocate or regulate the use, sale, production and distribution of food, fuel, clothing and other commodities, materials, goods, services and resource systems which fall only within the boundaries of that jurisdiction and which do not impact systems affecting adjoining or other political subdivisions, enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such threatened or actual disaster, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster, and proceed without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (except mandatory constitutional requirements) pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, incurring of obligations, employment of temporary workers, rental of equipment, purchase of supplies and materials, and other expenditures of public funds, provided such funds in excess of appropriations in the current approved budget, unobligated, are available. Whenever the Governor has declared a state of emergency, each political subdivision affected may, under the supervision and control of the Governor or his designated representative, enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such threatened or actual disaster beyond the capabilities of local government, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. In exercising the powers vested under this section, under the supervision and control of the Governor, the political subdivision may proceed without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law pertaining to public work, entering into contracts, incurring of obligations, employment of temporary workers, rental of equipment, purchase of supplies and materials, levying of taxes, and appropriation and expenditure of public funds.
- D. No interjurisdictional agency or official thereof may declare a local emergency. However, an interjurisdictional agency of emergency management shall provide aid and services to the affected political subdivision authorizing such assistance in accordance with the agreement as a result of a local or state declaration.
- E. None of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the Emergency Disaster Relief provided by the American Red Cross or other relief agency solely concerned with the provision of service at no cost to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

1973, c. 260; 1974, c. 4; 1975, c. 11; 1976, c. 594; 1986, c. 24; 1990, c. 945; 1994, c. 75; 2000, c. 309; 2016, c. 555.



County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary

Meeting Date: October 8, 2019
Item No.: 18
Department: Emergency Management
Staff Contact: Sarah Elam Puckett
Issue: Emergency Ordinance Banning Open-Air Fires and Outdoor Burning

Summary: Recent weather conditions have resulted in dangerous fire conditions in Prince Edward County. The Board is asked to consider adoption of the attached “Emergency Ordinance Banning Open-Air Fires and Outdoor Burning.”

Under state law, the emergency ordinance will expire 60 days from the date of enactment, unless sooner declared void by the Board of Supervisors or adopted following a properly advertised public hearing.

County staff will be monitoring the situation in the coming weeks to determine the continued necessity of the state of emergency and open burning ban. The public will be immediately notified of any change in the status of this emergency ordinance.

Attachments: Emergency Ordinance Banning Outdoor Burning

Recommendations: Adopt the Emergency Ordinance.

Motion _____
 Second _____

Cooper-Jones _____
 Emert _____
 Gilliam _____

Jones _____
 Pride _____
 Southall _____

Townsend _____
 Wilck _____

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

James R. Wilck
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Vice Chairman
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J. David Emert
Llew W. Gilliam, Jr.
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COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE

**BANNING OPEN-AIR FIRES AND OUTDOOR BURNING
IN THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA**

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward does hereby find that:

1. The lack of rainfall, low humidity and potential for wind is causing the County of Prince Edward to face dangerous fire conditions; and
2. Due to the lack of moisture and the resulting elevated danger for life and property has necessitated a Declaration of Local Emergency; and
3. There is no appreciable amount of rain in the short-term forecast for the County of Prince Edward; and
4. On October 3, 2019, the Director of Emergency Management declared a local emergency to protect the citizens and their property located in the County of Prince Edward through a ban on open-air fires and outdoor burning on both public and private property; and
5. On October 8, 2019, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward affirmed the Declaration of Local Emergency and declared that said Declaration of Local Emergency shall continue until the County receives sufficient precipitation to reduce fire danger to allow for it to be rescinded.

WHEREAS, §15.2-1427 of the *Code of Virginia* enables the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward to enact emergency ordinances without the normal public notice; and

WHEREAS, §15.2-922.1 of the *Code of Virginia* permits the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward to enact an ordinance that regulates the making of fires in street, alleys, and other public places and, when a declared emergency exists, pursuant to §44-146.21, regulate the making of fires on private property;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia does hereby declare that the lack of precipitation coupled with dry vegetation, warm temperatures and potential for windy conditions has created a high risk of forest and field fires, which endanger persons and property, and hereby declares a fire emergency and ORDAINS as follows:

1. Effective Tuesday, October 9, 2019 at 12:01 a.m., all outdoor burning and all outdoor fires on both public and private property, including camp fires, trash barrels and the like, are prohibited, except within a grill or stove designed and used for food preparation which contain fuel and fire within a metal or masonry container and except those open-air fires authorized and issued a permit by the County of Prince Edward;
2. Any violation of this ordinance is a Class 1 misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$2,500;
3. This ordinance shall expire sixty (60) days from the date of enactment, unless sooner declared void by the County Administrator upon his determination that a fire emergency no longer exists, or unless lawfully extended by action of the Board of Supervisors; and
4. This ordinance shall be published in The Farmville Herald following enactment.

Certification

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia at a regular board meeting in Prince Edward County, Virginia, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of ___ in favor and ___ opposed, this 8th day of October, 2019.

ATTEST:

James R. Wilck, Chairman

W.W. Bartlett, County Administrator

Code of Virginia
 Title 15.2. Counties, Cities and Towns
 Chapter 14. Governing Bodies of Localities

§ 15.2-1427. Adoption of ordinances and resolutions generally; amending or repealing ordinances.

A. Unless otherwise specifically provided for by the Constitution or by other general or special law, an ordinance may be adopted by majority vote of those present and voting at any lawful meeting.

B. On final vote on any ordinance or resolution, the name of each member of the governing body voting and how he voted shall be recorded; however, votes on all ordinances and resolutions adopted prior to February 27, 1998, in which an unanimous vote of the governing body was recorded, shall be deemed to have been validly recorded. The governing body may adopt an ordinance or resolution by a recorded voice vote unless otherwise provided by law, or any member calls for a roll call vote. An ordinance shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the governing body.

C. All ordinances or resolutions heretofore adopted by a governing body shall be deemed to have been validly adopted, unless some provision of the Constitution of Virginia or the Constitution of the United States has been violated in such adoption.

D. An ordinance may be amended or repealed in the same manner, or by the same procedure, in which, or by which, ordinances are adopted.

E. An amendment or repeal of an ordinance shall be in the form of an ordinance which shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the governing body, but, if no effective date is specified, then such ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.

F. In counties, except as otherwise authorized by law, no ordinance shall be passed until after descriptive notice of an intention to propose the ordinance for passage has been published once a week for two successive weeks prior to its passage in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county. The second publication shall not be sooner than one calendar week after the first publication. The publication shall include a statement either that the publication contains the full text of the ordinance or that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the county or in the office of the county administrator; or in the case of any county organized under the form of government set out in Chapter 5, 7 or 8 of this title, a statement that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the office of the clerk of the county board. Even if the publication contains the full text of the ordinance, a complete copy shall be available for public inspection in the offices named herein.

In counties, emergency ordinances may be adopted without prior notice; however, no such ordinance shall be enforced for more than sixty days unless readopted in conformity with the provisions of this Code.

G. In towns, no tax shall be imposed except by a two-thirds vote of the council members.

Code 1950, §§ 15-8, 15-10; 1950, p. 113; 1954, c. 529; 1956, cc. 218, 664; 1956, Ex. Sess., c. 40; 1958, cc. 190, 279; 1960, c. 606; 1962, c. 623, § 15.1-504; 1966, cc. 405, 612; 1968, c. 625; 1970, c. 581; 1972, cc. 41, 837; 1973, c. 380; 1978, c. 235; 1983, c. 11; 1997, c. 587; 1998, c. 823; 2000, c. 895.

Code of Virginia
Title 15.2. Counties, Cities and Towns
Chapter 9. General Powers of Local Governments

§ 15.2-922.1. Regulating or prohibiting the making of fires.

A. Any city or town may by ordinance regulate or prohibit the making of fires in streets, alleys, and other public places and regulate the making of fires on private property.

B. In addition to the authority provided under § 27-98, any county may by ordinance regulate or prohibit the making of fires in streets, alleys, and other public places and, when a declared emergency exists, pursuant to § 44-146.21, regulate the making of fires on private property.

2007, c. 256.

Code of Virginia
 Title 44. Military and Emergency Laws
 Chapter 3.2. Emergency Services and Disaster Law

§ 44-146.21. Declaration of local emergency.

A. A local emergency may be declared by the local director of emergency management with the consent of the governing body of the political subdivision. In the event the governing body cannot convene due to the disaster or other exigent circumstances, the director, or in his absence, the deputy director, or in the absence of both the director and deputy director, any member of the governing body may declare the existence of a local emergency, subject to confirmation by the governing body at its next regularly scheduled meeting or at a special meeting within 45 days of the declaration, whichever occurs first. The governing body, when in its judgment all emergency actions have been taken, shall take appropriate action to end the declared emergency.

B. A declaration of a local emergency as defined in § 44-146.16 shall activate the local Emergency Operations Plan and authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance thereunder.

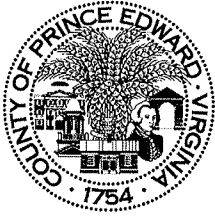
C. Whenever a local emergency has been declared, the director of emergency management of each political subdivision or any member of the governing body in the absence of the director, if so authorized by the governing body, may control, restrict, allocate or regulate the use, sale, production and distribution of food, fuel, clothing and other commodities, materials, goods, services and resource systems which fall only within the boundaries of that jurisdiction and which do not impact systems affecting adjoining or other political subdivisions, enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such threatened or actual disaster, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster, and proceed without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (except mandatory constitutional requirements) pertaining to the performance of public work, entering into contracts, incurring of obligations, employment of temporary workers, rental of equipment, purchase of supplies and materials, and other expenditures of public funds, provided such funds in excess of appropriations in the current approved budget, unobligated, are available. Whenever the Governor has declared a state of emergency, each political subdivision affected may, under the supervision and control of the Governor or his designated representative, enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to combat such threatened or actual disaster beyond the capabilities of local government, protect the health and safety of persons and property and provide emergency assistance to the victims of such disaster. In exercising the powers vested under this section, under the supervision and control of the Governor, the political subdivision may proceed without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law pertaining to public work, entering into contracts, incurring of obligations, employment of temporary workers, rental of equipment, purchase of supplies and materials, levying of taxes, and appropriation and expenditure of public funds.

D. No interjurisdictional agency or official thereof may declare a local emergency. However, an interjurisdictional agency of emergency management shall provide aid and services to the affected political subdivision authorizing such assistance in accordance with the agreement as a result of a local or state declaration.

E. None of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the Emergency Disaster Relief provided by the American Red Cross or other relief agency solely concerned with the provision of service at no cost to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

1973, c. 260; 1974, c. 4; 1975, c. 11; 1976, c. 594; 1986, c. 24; 1990, c. 945; 1994, c. 75; 2000, c. 309; 2016, c. 555.

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**County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary**

Meeting Date: October 8, 2019
Item No.: 19
Department: Emergency Management
Staff Contact: Sarah Elam Puckett
Issue: Agricultural Drought Disaster Declaration

Summary: Attached for your consideration is a resolution requesting that the Governor declare a drought disaster for the County of Prince Edward. Also, attached is a letter from Katy Overby, Agricultural and Natural Resources Extension Agent for Prince Edward County. She and the County Emergency Board (for agriculture) met and reviewed the impact of the drought conditions on the County's agricultural community.

Attachments: Draft Resolution
Letter from Katy Overby (w/ attachments)

Recommendation: Approval

Motion _____	Cooper-Jones _____	Jones _____	Townsend _____
Second _____	Emert _____	Pride _____	Wilck _____
	Gilliam _____	Southall _____	

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

James R. Wilck
Chairman
Jerry R. Townsend
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COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

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**A RESOLUTION OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA**

~ AGRICULTURAL DROUGHT DISASTER DECLARATION ~

WHEREAS, the continuing lack of significant rainfall has and will continue to inflict heavy financial losses on the agricultural community of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia; and

WHEREAS, during the growing season of this year, the County of Prince Edward has received considerably less rain than normal; and

WHEREAS, yields of the principal crops produced in the County including pasture, hay, corn, soybean and grain sorghum have been seriously reduced; and

WHEREAS, an analysis of crop conditions by the Prince Edward County Emergency Board for agriculture, estimates significant losses, as follows: 35% loss of soybeans, 50% loss of hay and pastureland, 75% loss of grain sorghum, and other crops are also facing drought effects and losses; and

WHEREAS, the reduced yields will cause substantial economic losses for the County's agricultural producers; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, to request the Governor of Virginia declare the County of Prince Edward a drought disaster area and request federal relief;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward does hereby affirm the aforementioned resolution and forwards said petition to the Governor of Virginia requesting an emergency agricultural drought disaster designation and federal relief for local farmers.

Certification

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia at a regular board meeting in Prince Edward County, Virginia, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of ___ in favor and ___ opposed, this 8th day of October, 2019.

James R. Wilck, Chairman

ATTEST:

W.W. Bartlett, County Administrator



Virginia Cooperative Extension
Prince Edward County
100 Dominion Drive
Farmville, Virginia 23901
434-392-4246
email: hawthoks@vt.edu
<https://prince-edward.ext.vt.edu/index.html>

October 8, 2019

Mr. Wade Bartlett
Prince Edward County Administrator
Post Office Box 382
Farmville, Virginia 23901

Dear Mr. Bartlett,

This letter serves to inform you that drought conditions have caused farm losses in Prince Edward County. A continuous and prolonged drought of a minimum D0 (“abnormally dry”) designation is encompassing the entire geographic region of the county, according to the United States Drought Monitor map released on October 3, 2019, with approximately one-half to two thirds of the county further encompassed by a D1 (“moderate drought”) designation. According to the Drought Monitor, under the D0 designation, crop growth is stunted, planting is delayed, fire danger is elevated, spring fire season starts early, lawns brown early, gardens begin to wilt, and surface water levels decline. For regions under the D1 designation, irrigation use increases, hay, pasture and other crop yields are lower than normal, wildlife eats more crops, honey production declines, wildfires and ground fires increase, trees and landscaping are stressed, fish are stressed, voluntary water conservation is requested, and reservoir, streams, and lake levels are below normal capacity.

I have noted that the drought in Prince Edward has significantly affected many annual crops and most perennial crops including hay and pasture. As a result, most pasture was over-grazed and many farmers have begun supplemental feeding or are utilizing feed supplies ordinarily saved for winter. Much of this forage land may need to be reseeded due to stand loss. Grain crop producers may more adequately assess losses at time of harvest, and some who have already begun harvest have noted severe yield reductions in comparison to yields from average years.

Based on initial producer reports and conversations with stakeholders, the Prince Edward County Emergency Board estimates that our county may be experiencing roughly 35% loss of soybeans, 50% loss of hay and pastureland, and 75% loss of grain sorghum. Other crops are also facing drought effects and some losses. Continued drought will delay cover crop and small grain planting and could affect fall crop establishment.

I request that by way of resolution the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors petition the Governor to declare this region under drought disaster and request federal relief. I have

discussed this action and the writing of this letter with my partners at the Piedmont Soil and Water Conservation District, USDA Farm Services Agency and Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Virginia Department of Forestry in Prince Edward County. If you would like more information about the drought designation process as it affects federal programs from USDA, please view the attached factsheet. Following this letter, I have also enclosed sample resolution text adapted from resolutions enacted by other localities in past years in the event that it aids the board in this task. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Katy Overby
Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Agent
Virginia Cooperative Extension – Prince Edward County

References:

United State Drought Monitor:

<https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?VA>

USDA FSA Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process:

[https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/2017/emergency_disaster_designation_and_declaration_process_oct2017.pdf)

[Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/2017/emergency_disaster_designation_and_declaration_process_oct2017.pdf](https://www.fsa.usda.gov/Assets/USDA-FSA-Public/usdfiles/FactSheets/2017/emergency_disaster_designation_and_declaration_process_oct2017.pdf)

Cc:

Daniel Goerlich, Associate Director, Economy, Community and Food, VCE Virginia Cooperative Extension
Deanna Fehrer, Charlie Wootton, and Kevin Dunn – Piedmont Soil and Water Conservation District
Patrick Murphy- Virginia Department of Forestry
Derek Hancock- Natural Resources Conservation Service
Rita McFalls – Farm Services Agency, Prince Edward County

A RESOLUTION REQUESTING GOVERNOR RALPH NORTHAM TO
DESIGNATE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY A DISASTER AREA DUE
TO DROUGHT

RESOLUTION Drought Relief for County of Prince Edward Farmers

WHEREAS, the continuing lack of significant rainfall has and will inflict heavy financial losses on the agricultural community; and

WHEREAS, during the growing season of this year the County of Prince Edward has received considerably less rain than normal; and

WHEREAS, corn, soybean, and grass crops in addition to other farm land have been adversely affected within the county; and

WHEREAS, the yields of the principal crops produced in the County of Prince Edward including pasture, hay, corn, grain sorghum and soybeans have been seriously reduced; and

WHEREAS, it is incumbent upon the County of Prince Edward Board of Supervisors to request that the Governor of Virginia declare Prince Edward County a drought disaster area and request federal relief,

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board to adopt the aforementioned resolution and forward said petition to the Governor requesting an emergency drought disaster designation and federal relief for local farmers.

Minutes of the Prince Edward County Emergency Board

Time: 2:00 p.m.
Date: Monday, October 7, 2019
Place: Prince Edward/Nottoway FSA Office
Present: Rita F. McFalls, FSA
Cristy Cook, FSA
Derek Hancock, NRCS
Patrick Murphy, VDOF
Katy Overby, VCE
Charles Wootton, PSWCD
Kevin Dunn, PSWCD

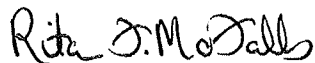
The meeting was called to order and the following actions were taken:

- The CEB reviewed and discussed the effects of the drought and periods of extreme heat that occurred from June 25, 2019 to present and continuing. It was agreed that substantial losses have been sustained with forage, soybeans and grain sorghum crops.

Based on a State Office request, a Loss Assessment Report was completed in STORM to document the extent of damage to crops related to the drought. All documentation and reports have been reviewed and concurred with the entire CEB.

- The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 P.M.

Respectfully Submitted,



Rita F. McFalls, Chairman
County Emergency Board



County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary

Meeting Date: October 8, 2019
 Item No.: 20
 Department: County Administration
 Staff Contact: Sarah Elam Puckett
 Issue: Water Supply - Drought Watch

Summary: On September 13, 2011 the Board of Supervisors adopted a *Drought Response and Contingency Plan* (copy attached) for those areas of Prince Edward County not served by the Town of Farmville’s water system. Per that Plan, County staff are to advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the status of a county drought, based on the identified indicators.

Triggers for the declaration of a “Drought Watch” are when at least two of the four indicators below meet threshold conditions:

1. Precipitation levels are at or below normal precipitation;
2. Stream flows fall to between the 10th and 25th percentile;
3. Ground water levels fall to between the 10th and 25th percentile; and
4. The water level in the Sandy River Reservoir is between 75% and 85% of total usable volume.

Currently, **two** of the “Drought Watch” indicators have been triggered:

1. Precipitation: Thirty day observed rainfall totals show generally less than an inch of rainfall across most of Prince Edward County. (WFLO reported 0.64 inches of rainfall during the month of September, which typically renders 3.38 inches of rain.) Status: **EMERGENCY** (Per Virginia DEQ).
2. Stream Flow: The flow in the Appomattox River has fallen to below normal flow and has remained below the 25th percentile for a number of days. The most recent instantaneous value (flow of the river) as read by USGS GAUGE # 02039500 – Appomattox River at Farmville was at 42.4cfs (cubic feet per second) at 3:20 p.m. on October 7, 2019. This represents a flow that is below the 25th percentile. Status: **WATCH**
3. Ground Water Levels: As measured at the state monitoring well (USGS Observation Well, USGS Local # 41H 3) in Buckingham County at 23.55 feet, which is between the 50th and 75th percentile. Status: **NORMAL**
4. The water level of the Sandy River Reservoir has fallen about 13-15 inches, which represents an estimated 10 % reduction in total usable volume. Status: **NORMAL**

As outlined in Appendix II of Drought Response and Contingency Plan, once the Board calls for a **drought watch**, the following actions should be taken:

- Staff will advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the declaration of a Drought Watch.
- The Board will issue a press release indicating the reasons for the declaration.
- Notice of the voluntary use reduction shall be published in the Farmville Herald once each week during which the restrictions are in effect.

Motion _____
 Second _____

Cooper-Jones _____
 Emert _____
 Gilliam _____

Jones _____
 Pride _____
 Southall _____

Townsend _____
 Wilck _____



**County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary**

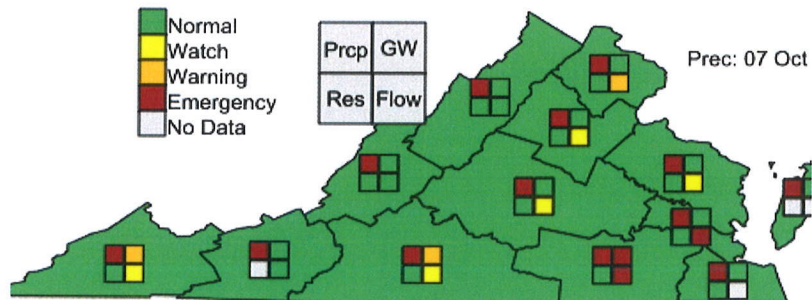
- Staff, under advisement from the Board, will notify the Town of Farmville, Hampden-Sydney College and any other community water systems of the Drought Watch status. (Note: The Town of Farmville’s Drought Management Plan will govern the Town’s actions related to drought, the notice from the Board is for information purposes only.)
- Citizens and non-residential users will be asked to begin voluntary water conservation.
- Staff will continue to monitor conditions and provide monthly reports of drought conditions to the Board.
- The Board will make monthly reports of drought conditions available to media outlets.
- The Board will encourage all community water systems and self-supplied water users who withdraw more than 10,000 gallons per day to review existing drought water conservation methods as outlined in this document.
- The County will include water conservation information on their website and will distribute water conservation information as broadly as possible.
- Staff will monitor reports of water shortages and report problems to the Board on a monthly basis.

County staff will continue to carefully monitor the drought indicators in the event that a Drought Warning is triggered.

Attachments: Drought Indicator Data
County Drought Response and Contingency Plan
Draft Public Notice

Recommendation: Based on available data and the forecast of continued dry conditions, staff recommends that the Board of Supervisors declare a DROUGHT WATCH FOR WATER SUPPLY for the County of Prince Edward.

Virginia Drought Conditions



Source: Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (October 8, 2019)

Motion _____
Second _____

Cooper-Jones _____
Emert _____
Gilliam _____

Jones _____
Pride _____
Southall _____

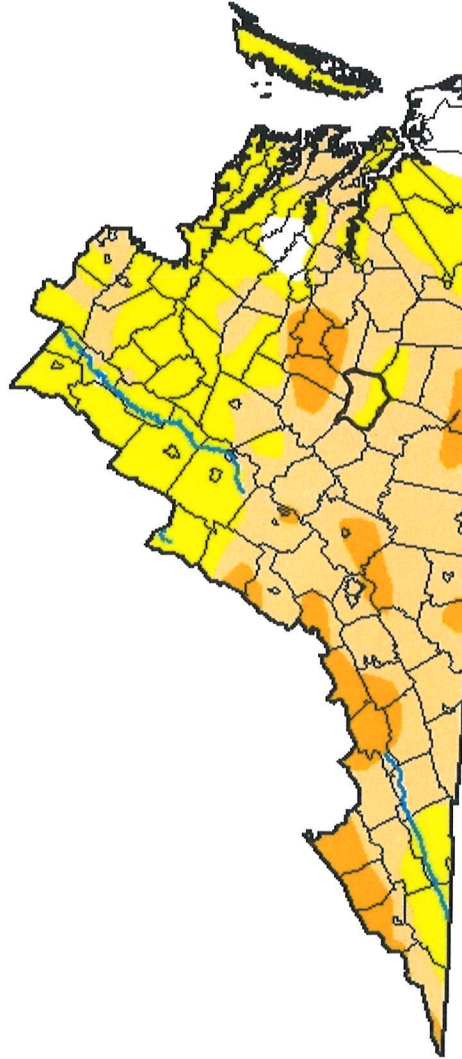
Townsend _____
Wilck _____

U.S. Drought Monitor Virginia

October 1, 2019

(Released Thursday, Oct. 3, 2019)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	3.51	96.49	59.24	11.27	0.00	0.00
Last Week 09-24-2019	4.48	95.52	53.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 07-02-2019	99.97	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2019	3.51	96.49	59.24	11.27	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 10-02-2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:

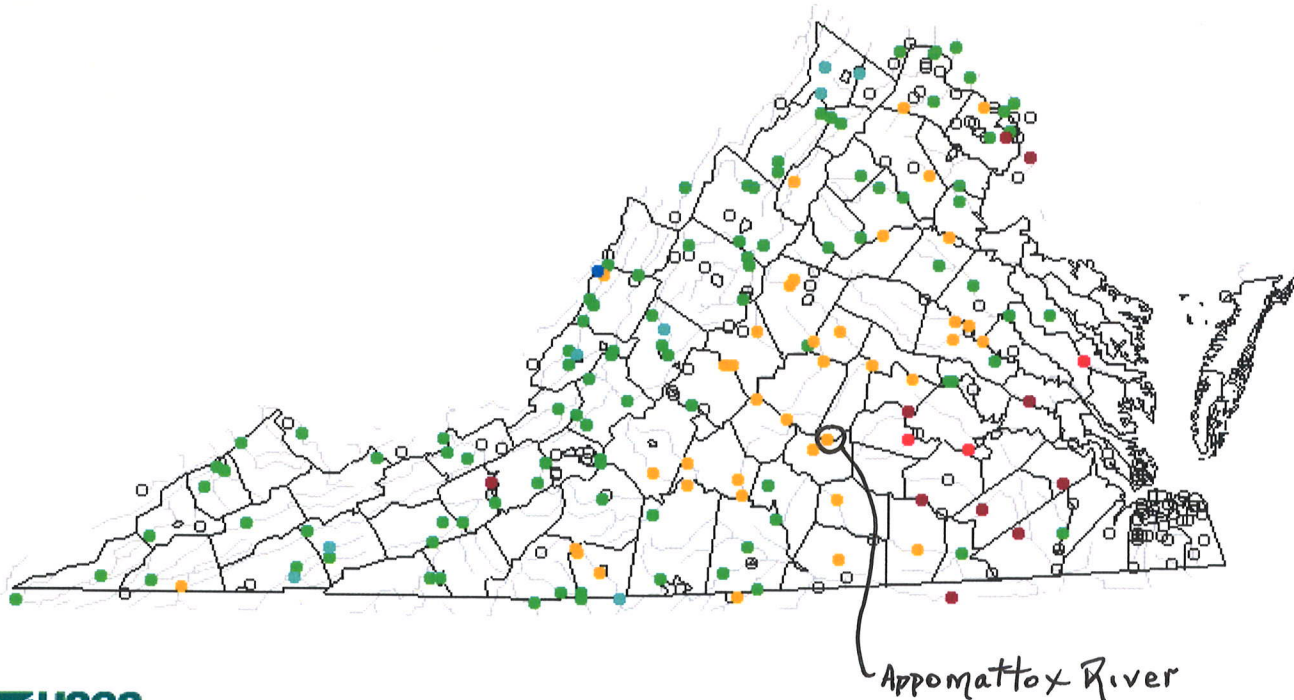
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center



WaterWatch

Map of real-time streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of the year (Virginia)

Tuesday, October 08, 2019 09:30ET



Search USGS streamgage

Choose a data retrieval option and select a location on the map

- List of all stations
 Single station
 Nearest stations
 Peak flow

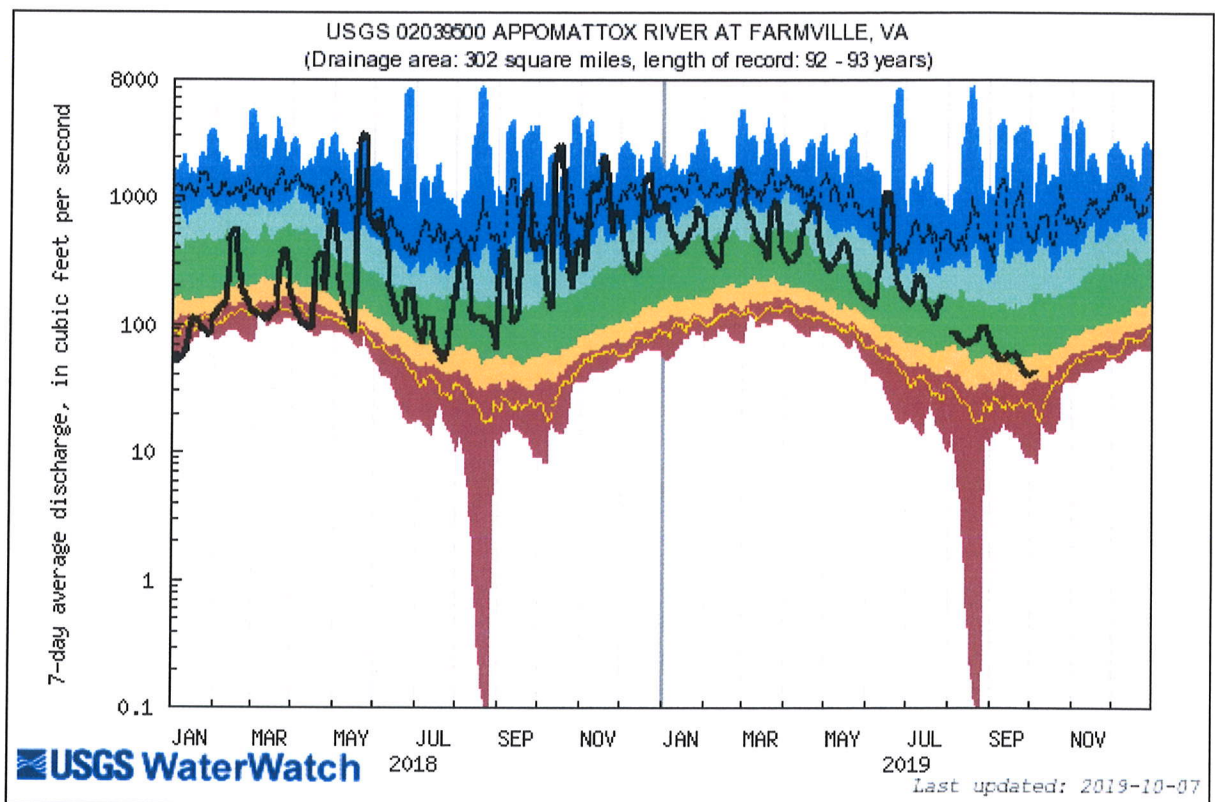
Explanation - Percentile classes								
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90		High	Not-ranked
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal			

WaterWatch

USGS Streamflow Duration Hydrograph Builder

Site Number Year: No. of years: Flow:
 5th and 95th percentiles: Year Type: Output:

For some streams, flow statistics may have been computed from mixed regulated and unregulated flows; this can affect depictions of flow conditions.



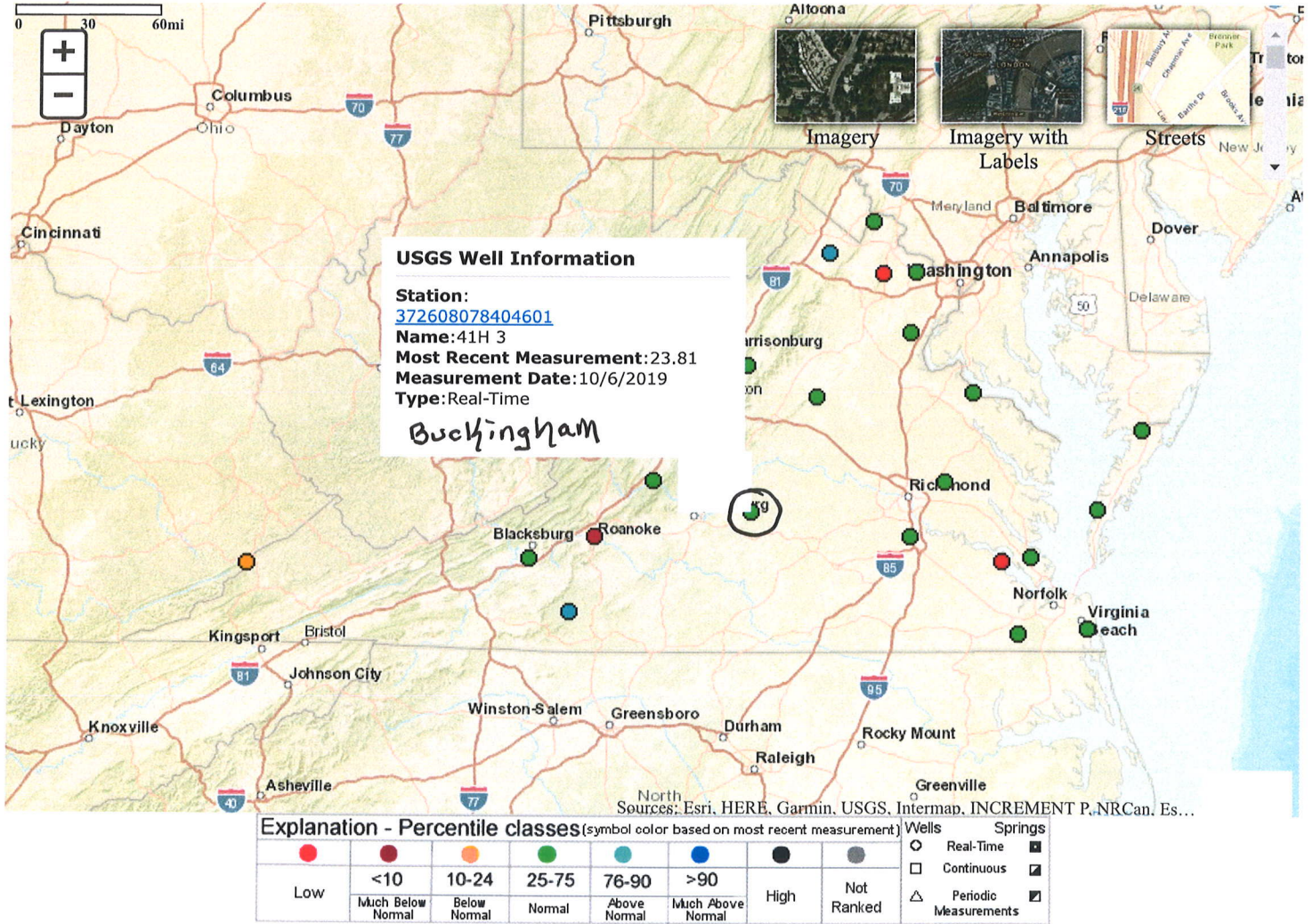
Explanation - Percentile classes					
lowest 10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95 99th percentile - highest
Much below Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	Flow

Additional Information

- USGS daily streamflow data

Virginia Climate Response Network

Click site symbol to open information pop-up. Click Station ID in pop-up for information and data.



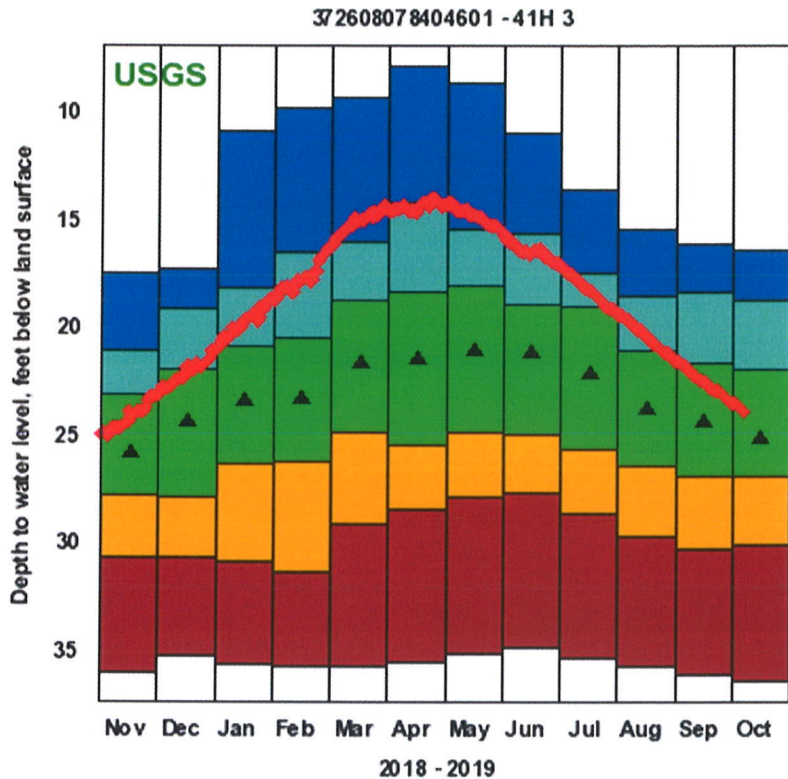
Map generated 10/7/2019 11:41:45 AM

[Groundwater Watch Help Page](#)

Virginia Network wells depicted on the Climate Response Network location map

Note: Color shading in the table below indicates multiple wells that plot as a single point on the state location map above.
 Note: BLS = Water Level in Feet Below Land Surface, RVD = Water Level referenced to a vertical datum

Map Index	Site ID	Site Name	Most Recent Measurement	Date	Well Depth	Local Aquifer
● 1	363928076332901	58B 13	9.90 BLS	10/7/2019	15.0	Quaternary System
● 2	364126076003501	62B 1 SOW 098A	3.75 BLS	10/7/2019	24.0	Quaternary System
● 3	364732080070301	30C 1 SOW 010	17.73 BLS	10/7/2019	250	Lynchburg Formation
● 4	370604082403901	09E 10 SOW 223	37.47 BLS	10/7/2019	198.50	Norton Formation
● 5	370712076413203	57E 13 SOW 094C	10.87 BLS	10/7/2019	46.0	Upper Chesapeake Group
● 6	370812080261901	27F 2 SOW 019	5.80 BLS	10/7/2019	450.00	Elbrook Formation
● 7	370841076275204	59F 74 SOW 184C	11.47 BLS	10/7/2019	20.00	Quaternary System
● 8	371644077244601	51G 1	17.01 BLS	10/7/2019	100	Petersburg Granite
● 9	371653079552101	31G 1 SOW 008	18.90 BLS	10/7/2019	55.0	Rome Formation
● 10	372608078404601	41H 3	23.81 BLS	10/7/2019	54.0	Wissahickon Schist
● 11	372705075555903	63H 6 SOW 103A	7.74 BLS	10/7/2019	37.00	Quaternary System



Plot created 10/07/19 19:02

Most recent data value: 23.81 on 10/7/2019

Period of Record Monthly Statistics for 372608078404601

Depth to water level, feet below land surface

All **Approved** Continuous & Periodic Data Used In Analysis

Note: **Highlighted** values in the table indicate closest statistic to the most recent data value.

Month	Lowest Median	10th %ile	25th %ile	50th %ile	75th %ile	90th %ile	Highest Median	Number of Years
Jan	35.59	30.79	26.26	23.35	20.85	18.15	10.86	46
Feb	35.71	31.31	26.16	23.29	20.42	16.46	9.78	37
Mar	35.67	29.07	24.82	21.62	18.73	16.00	9.24	45
Apr	35.46	28.36	25.41	21.45	18.34	14.16	7.85	39
May	35.06	27.85	24.77	21.00	18.04	15.36	8.58	41
Jun	34.83	27.65	24.94	21.17	18.86	15.62	10.96	44
Jul	35.31	28.56	25.58	22.11	18.97	17.39	13.59	42
Aug	35.71	29.64	26.41	23.76	21.05	18.51	15.41	40
Sep	36.08	30.24	26.85	24.35	21.59	18.35	16.11	41
Oct	36.34	30.08	26.86	25.06	21.93	18.73	16.33	46
Nov	36.00	30.63	27.69	25.74	23.06	21.06	17.39	38
Dec	35.25	30.64	27.84	24.31	21.91	19.06	17.24	39

.As of 10/5/2019 16:04-2



PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY DROUGHT RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN
Prince Edward County, Virginia
ADOPTED – September 13, 2011

The water resources of Prince Edward County are vital to our quality of life. Prince Edward County receives an average of 41 inches of rainfall annually, spread fairly evenly throughout the year. In most years, rainfall is adequate to maintain and replenish our ground and surface water supplies. However, the occurrence of drought is a normal part of the weather cycle and should be expected. During droughts, water available from streams, rivers, reservoirs and wells can be severely diminished. In addition, water use can increase drastically during periods of low rainfall. Severe drought throughout the Commonwealth from 1999-2002 prompted the state government to adopt 9VAC 25-780 Local and Regional Water Supply Planning regulations which require that local governments develop and adopt a drought response and contingency plan.

The statewide Drought Assessment and Response Plan, dated March 28, 2003, was used as a framework for this Drought Response and Contingency Plan. This Plan closely mirrors the text of that document. This was done in order to provide consistency with the State plan and to utilize the expertise and effort that went into the development of that document.

Important differences between the State Drought Assessment and Response Plan and this local plan include:

1. Drought onset and stage evaluations shall be made by the County staff under advisement from, but responsive to, USGS and the State Drought Monitoring Task Force. County staff shall advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the status of the drought indicators and regarding the declaration of any stage of drought declaration.
2. To the extent possible, local data available from the USGS Groundwater Study, regional stream gages, monitoring wells, reservoir levels, and precipitation data will be utilized in drought stage declarations.

The extent to which rural residents' and communities' drinking water supplies are impacted by drought depends on many factors. Obviously, the more severe and long-lasting the drought is, the greater the impact will be. Responding proactively to a developing water shortage can greatly reduce the risk of serious drinking water shortages during a drought.

The Prince Edward County webpage will provide local officials and citizens with information regarding current drought conditions, recommended responses, and where to get additional information.

This Drought Response Plan is part of an overall water use policy that emphasizes the efficient use of water at all times, not just during drought. Overall water conservation efforts include:

1. **Water Loss Reduction:** Eliminate water leaks and reduce unaccounted-for water.
2. **Water Efficiency:** Improve water use efficiency through education, drought tolerant landscaping, and reuse.
3. **Public Education and Outreach:** Improve the effectiveness of water demand management and drought awareness by increasing public education efforts.

Drought Monitoring:

This plan includes a monitoring framework that relies upon the periodic monitoring of drought indicators to determine drought stages and resulting actions in the County.

At the State level, the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) monitors the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) U.S. Drought Monitor and produces information from those reports specific to Virginia on a monthly basis. The Virginia drought map is produced concurrent with the release of NOAA monthly and seasonal outlooks, which usually are released on the Thursday closest to the middle of the month.

County staff will monitor the Drought Map and the advance of drought conditions in the Commonwealth using the drought indicators described herein and other indicators such as the Standardized Precipitation Index, Palmer Drought Severity Index, Crop Moisture Index, Keetch-Byrum Drought Index, and NOAA monthly and seasonal precipitation outlooks.

Local Drought Indicators:

In order to monitor potential drought conditions staff will use four indicators to evaluate drought severity. These indicators include precipitation, stream flow, ground water levels, and reservoir level. Refer to Appendix I for more details on each drought indicator.

Declaration of Drought Stages:

The County will use the four drought indicators: precipitation, stream flows, ground water levels and reservoir levels; as the initial indicators to be considered when advising the Board of Supervisors regarding the declaration of a particular drought stage. The drought stages are watch, warning, and emergency. When indicators exceed the threshold for stage

determination, this advisement may be to declare a specific drought stage or may include an explanation of why the particular drought stage should not be declared at that time.

For example, when three of the four drought indicators indicate drought warning conditions, staff will evaluate all other drought information available and, if the majority of information warrants declaration, advise the declaration of a drought warning.

The Board may declare local drought watch, warning or emergencies, adopt emergency ordinances to address those local emergencies, and implement those ordinances prior to the declaration of a Drought Emergency by the Governor of Virginia.

Response to Drought:

Staff will use the following general descriptions of three drought stages when advising the Board of Supervisors concerning drought declarations. These descriptions should not be viewed as absolute requirements for drought designation, but as a mechanism to be used by staff to reach the appropriate drought advisement. The specific response activities that are delineated in Appendix II and Appendix III, for the three drought stages, should be viewed as activities that should be initiated in response to a drought stage declaration. The three drought stages are:

Drought Watch responses are intended to increase awareness of climatic conditions that are likely to precede the occurrence of a significant drought event. During this drought stage, the activities that are suggested are to prepare for the onset of a drought event. The response in this stage is voluntary conservation.

Voluntary conservation involves the reduction of non-essential uses and a general increase in awareness to conserve water. It is unlikely that significant water use reductions will occur at this stage although it is possible that the increased public awareness of water conservation activities may reduce water use up to 5%.

Drought Warning responses are intended to alert the community that the onset of a significant drought event is imminent. Water conservation and contingency plans would begin to be implemented and all users would be encouraged to reduce water use. At this stage, conservation activities are voluntary and may result in reductions in water use of 5-10%.

Drought Emergency responses are those that are required during the height of a significant drought event. During these times, it is likely that some water supplies will not provide the quantity of water needed by all users. Non-essential uses of water should be eliminated. Mandatory water conservation requirements shall be

initiated at this stage. Mandatory water conservation activities generally result in water use reductions of 10-15%. Penalties can be enforced for noncompliance with this stage.

Water sources used by community water systems and self supplied water users vary considerably across the County. Water conservation requirements for water users whose source of water supply is a reservoir or a free-flowing stream will likely be different than requirements for a water user who relies entirely on groundwater for water supply. The development of a water conservation and contingency plan that takes into account the nature of a particular water source and the nature of the end use of the water is necessary to assure that proper water conservation activities are instituted at the proper times. In general, water supplies that rely on sources with significant storage (for example, groundwater based systems) will realize greater benefits of water conservation activities initiated early in a drought cycle when compared to supplies that rely solely on free flowing streams. It is likely that individual private well users, especially those who rely on shallow water table wells, will receive the largest benefit from their early individual initiation of water conservation activities.

APPENDIX I DROUGHT INDICATORS

Precipitation Deficits:

Precipitation deficits will be monitored by comparing current precipitation amounts with historical precipitation values as a percent of normal long-term average values. Comparisons will be made using data compiled by the Office of the State Climatologist. Normal long-term average precipitation is defined as the mean precipitation for a thirty-year period of record for the area and time period being evaluated.

Precipitation amounts will be evaluated based on the water year (beginning October 1). Water years are a natural dividing point for water supply drought, as precipitation that falls in the first six months of a water year is analogous to “putting money in the bank.” Precipitation that occurs during this six-month period has the potential to recharge ground water, which will sustain stream flows and support withdrawals from wells during the following six-month period when moisture deficits naturally develop as evaporation and plant transpiration generally exceed precipitation. If a precipitation deficit outside of the normal range exists at the end of a water year, the precipitation records will carry forward until a normal condition is reached (i.e. if a precipitation deficit exists on October 1, precipitation records for the previous twelve months will be evaluated until the twelve-month deficit is eliminated).

Streamflow/Spring Discharge:

The Appomattox River streamflow gage (USGS Station 02039500) will be used to monitor streamflow response to drought conditions. Representative daily flow values will be compared with historic flow statistics for the period of record. County staff will access USGS data utilizing the percentile methods described above in determining drought stages.

Ground Water Levels:

The nearest ground water monitoring well is the Buckingham Observation Well, USGS Local Number 41H 3. Measured ground water levels will be compared with historic level statistics for the period of record. Measured ground water levels above the 25th percentile for all historic levels will be defined as normal conditions. Measured ground water levels between the 10th and 25th percentiles for all historic levels will be defined as drought watch conditions. Measured ground water levels between the 5th and 10th percentile for all historic levels will be defined as drought warning conditions. Measured ground water levels below the 5th percentile for all historic levels will be defined as drought emergency conditions.

Reservoir Levels:

The level of water in the Sandy River Reservoir will be monitored. Reservoir level reduced to 85% of total usable volume will be defined as drought watch; reservoir level reduced to 75% of total usable volume will be defined as drought warning and drought emergency conditions will be implemented when the reservoir level is 65% of total usable volume.

Other Indicators:

Staff will evaluate all other available drought information during deliberations related to the development of drought stage recommendations. Other drought indicators that may be considered include the Standardized Precipitation Index, Palmer Drought Severity Index, Crop Moisture Index, NOAA monthly and seasonal precipitation outlooks.

APPENDIX II
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO DROUGHT

Normal Conditions

Indications:

No more than one indicator outside of the normal range:

- Precipitation exceeds the percent of normal precipitation for the time period in precipitation table.
- Stream flows are above the 25th percentile.
- Ground water levels are above the 25th percentile for all historic levels.
- Sandy River Reservoir level is greater than 85% of total usable volume.

Action to be taken:

- None, but County staff shall notify the Board of Supervisors if any indicator is outside of the normal range.

Drought Watch

Indications:

At least two indicators meet the following conditions:

- Precipitation levels are at or below the percent of normal precipitation for the time period in precipitation table.
- Stream flows fall between the 10th and 25th percentile.
- Ground water levels fall between the 10th and 25th percentile for all historic levels.
- Sandy River Reservoir level is between 75% and 85% of total usable volume.

Action to be taken:

- Staff will advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the declaration of a Drought Watch.
- The Board will issue a press release indicating the reasons for the declaration.
- Staff, under advisement from the Board will notify the Town of Farmville, Hampden-Sydney College and any other community water systems of the Drought Watch status. (Note: The Town of Farmville's Drought Management Plan will govern the Town's actions related to drought, the notice from the Board is for information purposes only. See Appendix IV for Farmville's Drought Plan).
- Citizens and non-residential users will be asked to begin voluntary water conservation (See Appendix III).
- Staff will continue to monitor conditions and provide monthly reports of drought conditions to the Board.
- The Board will make monthly reports of drought conditions available to media outlets.

- The Board will encourage all community water systems and self supplied water users who withdraw more than 10,000 gallons per day to review existing drought water conservation methods as outlined in this document.
- The County will include water conservation information on their website and will distribute water conservation information as broadly as possible.
- Staff will monitor reports of water shortages and report problems to the Board on a monthly basis.

Public Notice:

- Notice of the voluntary use reduction shall be published in the Farmville Herald once each week during which the restrictions are in effect.

Drought Warning

Indications:

At least three indicators meet the following conditions:

- Precipitation levels are at or below the percent of normal precipitation for the time period in precipitation table.
- Stream flows falls below the 10th percentile.
- Measured ground water levels fall below the 10th percentile for all historic levels.
- Sandy River Reservoir level is between 65% and 75% of total usable volume.

Action to be taken:

- Staff will advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the declaration of a Drought Warning.
- The Board will issue a press release indicating the reasons for the declaration.
- Staff, under advisement from the Board will notify the Town of Farmville, Hampden-Sydney College and any other community water systems of the Drought Warning status. (Note: The Town of Farmville's Drought Management Ordinance will govern the Town's actions related to drought, the notice from the Board is for information purposes only.)
- Citizens and non-residential users will be asked to begin voluntary water conservation (See Appendix III).
- Staff will continue to monitor regional conditions and provide monthly reports of drought conditions to the Board. Significant changes in drought conditions will be reported biweekly.
- The Board will make monthly reports of drought conditions available to media outlets.
- Community waterworks and self supplied water users who withdraw more than 10,000 gallons per day will initiate voluntary water conservation requirements as described in this plan.

- All self-supplied users who withdraw less than 10,000 gallons per day, including private well users, will be encouraged to voluntarily reduce or eliminate non-essential uses of water.
- The County will include water conservation information on their website and will distribute water conservation information as broadly as possible.
- Staff will monitor reports of water shortages and report problems to the Board on a monthly basis.
- All County government offices and institutions will initiate the reduction or elimination of non-essential uses of water with the goal of reducing total water usage by 5-10%.

Public Notice:

- Notice of the voluntary use reduction shall be published in the Farmville Herald once each week during which the restrictions are in effect.

Drought Emergency

Indications:

All four indicators meet the following conditions:

- Precipitation levels are at or below the percent of normal precipitation for the time period in precipitation table.
- Stream flows are at or below the 5th percentile.
- Measured ground water levels fall are at or below the 5th percentile for all historic levels.
- Sandy River Reservoir level is 65% or less of total usable volume.

Action to be taken:

- Staff will advise the Board of Supervisors regarding the declaration of a Drought Emergency.
- The Board will issue a press release indicating the reasons for the declaration.
- Staff, under advisement from the Board will notify the Town of Farmville, Hampden-Sydney College and any other community water systems of the Drought Emergency status (Note: The Town of Farmville's Drought Management Ordinance will govern the Town's actions related to drought, the notice from the Board is for information purposes only.)
- Citizens and non-residential users will be asked to begin voluntary water conservation (See Appendix III).
- Staff will continue to monitor regional conditions and provide monthly reports of drought conditions to the Board, significant changes in drought conditions will be reported weekly.
- The Board will encourage media outlets to publicize updates of drought conditions by developing weekly press releases.
- The Board will encourage all public waterworks (public wells) and self supplied water users who withdraw more than 10,000 gallons per day to

initiate mandatory water conservation requirements listed as Mandatory Non-essential Water Use Restrictions in Appendix III.

- The County will include water conservation information on their website and will distribute water conservation information as broadly as possible.
- Staff will continue to monitor reports of water shortages and report problems to the Board on a monthly basis.
- Community waterworks and self-supplied water users who withdraw more than 10,000 gallons per day will initiate mandatory water conservation requirements contained in drought water conservation and contingency plans that include the mandatory non-essential water use restrictions listed in Appendix III.

Public Notice:

- Notice of the mandatory use reduction shall be published in the Farmville Herald once each week during which the restrictions are in effect.

**APPENDIX III
RESPONSE TO DROUGHT**

VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION FOR DROUGHT WATCH STAGE

INDOOR RESIDENTIAL USE:

- Use dishwashers only when they are full.
- Wash only full loads of laundry. Adjust water level if possible.
- Turn off faucets while brushing teeth, shaving, etc.
- Reduce water used per flush by installing toilet tank displacement inserts. A plastic jug may often be used as an alternative.
- Do not use the toilet as a trash can (flushing down tissues, etc.).
- Keep a bottle of water in the refrigerator, so as not to run the tap to get cold water.
- Take shorter showers and shallow baths.
- Do not use a garbage disposal.

OUTDOOR USE:

Lawns

- Water before 10:00 a.m. to prevent evaporation during the hottest part of the day. (Morning is better than evening, when the dampness encourages growth of fungus.)
- Water only when lawn shows signs of wilt. Grass that springs back when stepped on does not need water.
- Water thoroughly (long enough to soak roots); not frequently (a light sprinkling evaporates quickly and encourages shallow root systems).
- Water slowly to avoid runoff.
- Do not let the sprinkler run any longer than necessary.
- Allow a maximum of one inch of water per week on your lawn.
- Use automatic shutoff nozzles on hoses to avoid waste when watering flowers and shrubs.
- Aerate lawns by punching holes 6 inches apart. This allows water to reach roots rather than run off.
- Position sprinklers to water the lawn, not the pavement.
- Avoid watering on windy days when the wind not only blows water off target, but also causes excess evaporation.
- Keep sprinkler heads clean to prevent uneven watering.
- Adjust hose to simulate a gentle rain. Sprinklers that produce a fine mist waste water through evaporation.
- Install automatic shut off devices on automatic sprinkler systems.
- Know how to turn off an automatic irrigation system in case of rain.
- Use an alarm clock or stove timer to remind you to shut off sprinklers that do not have timers.

Vegetables and Flower Gardens

- Water deeply, slowly, and weekly. Most vegetables require moisture to a depth of 6 to 8 inches.
- Keep soil loose so water can penetrate easily.
- Keep weeds out to reduce competition for water.
- Put the water where you want it and avoid evaporation by using soil-soakers or drip irrigation hoses, not sprinklers.

Trees and Shrubs

- Water deeply with a soil-soaker or drip-irrigation.
- Water only when needed. Check the depth of soil dryness by digging with a trowel.
- Mulch to reduce evaporation. A 2" - 3" layer of wood chips, pine needles, grass clippings, or straw keeps the soil cool in summer.
- Dig troughs around plants to catch and retain water.
- Water trees growing in full sun more often than those in shade.
- Do not use sprinklers. Apply water directly at the base of trees.
- Do not fertilize during the summer. Fertilizing increases a plant's need for water.
- Postpone planting until fall when there is generally less demand for water.
- If you have a water meter, determine the amount of water being used outdoors by comparing water bills for summer and winter.

Livestock

- Consider installation of automatic waterers. These devices spread water use out throughout the day rather than filling troughs once per day.

VOLUNTARY CONSERVATION FOR DROUGHT WARNING STAGE

INDOOR RESIDENTIAL USE:

- Use dishwashers only when they are full.
- Wash only full loads of laundry. Adjust water level if possible.
- Turn off faucets while brushing teeth, shaving, etc.
- Reduce water used per flush by installing toilet tank displacement inserts. A plastic jug may often be used as an alternative.
- Do not use the toilet as a trash can (flushing down tissues, etc.).
- Keep a bottle of water in the refrigerator, so as not to run the tap to get cold water.
- Take shorter showers and shallow baths.
- Do not use a garbage disposal.

OUTDOOR USE:

Lawns

- Limit lawn watering to once per week. Water before 10:00 AM. Allow a maximum of one inch of water per week on your lawn.
- Water only when lawn shows signs of wilt. Grass that springs back when stepped on does not need water.
- Water thoroughly (long enough to soak roots); not frequently (a light sprinkling

evaporates quickly and encourages shallow root systems).

- Water slowly to avoid runoff.
- Do not let the sprinkler run any longer than necessary.
- Use automatic shutoff nozzles on hoses to avoid waste when watering flowers and shrubs.
- Aerate lawns by punching holes 6 inches apart. This allows water to reach roots rather than run off.
- Position sprinklers to water the lawn, not the pavement.
- Avoid watering on windy days when the wind not only blows water off target, but also causes excess evaporation.
- Keep sprinkler heads clean to prevent uneven watering.
- Adjust hose to simulate a gentle rain. Sprinklers that produce a fine mist waste water through evaporation.
- Install automatic shut off devices on automatic sprinkler systems.
- Know how to turn off an automatic irrigation system in case of rain.
- Use an alarm clock or stove timer to remind you to shut off sprinklers that do not have timers.
- Allow grass to maintain a 4" height, grass will absorb water more efficiently.

Vegetables and Flower Gardens

- Watering with containers that have a capacity of five (5) or fewer gallons is permitted at any time.
- Water deeply, slowly, and weekly. Most vegetables require moisture to a depth of 6 to 8 inches.
- Keep soil loose so water can penetrate easily.
- Keep weeds out to reduce competition for water.
- Put the water where you want it and avoid evaporation by using soil-soakers or drip irrigation hoses, not sprinklers.

Trees and Shrubs

- Do not plant new landscaping or grass.
- The watering of shrubbery, trees, plants, or any other vegetation, except indoor plantings, greenhouse or nursery stocks should be limited to once a week.
- Water deeply with a soil-soaker or drip-irrigation.
- Water only when needed. Check the depth of soil dryness by digging with a trowel.
- Mulch to reduce evaporation. A 2" - 3" layer of wood chips, pine needles, grass clippings, or straw keeps the soil cool in summer.
- Dig troughs around plants to catch and retain water.
- Water trees growing in full sun more often than those in shade.
- Do not use sprinklers. Apply water directly at the base of trees.
- Do not fertilize during the summer. Fertilizing increases a plant's need for water.
- Postpone planting until fall when there is generally less demand for water.
- If you have a water meter, determine the amount of water being used outdoors by comparing water bills for summer and winter.

Exceptions

- Limited watering for new lawns and watering by commercial nurseries of freshly

planted plants upon planting and once a week for five (5) weeks following planting is allowed during a drought warning.

- Athletic fields may also be watered, but shall only be watered to match the evaporation-transpiration rate. Any watering must occur before 8:00 AM or after 8:00 PM.
- Greens on golf courses may be watered, but shall be watered to match the evaporation-transpiration rate. Any watering must occur before 8:00 AM or after 8:00 PM.

Other Outdoor Water Use:

- When washing automobiles, a hose with an automatic shutoff should be used. Alternatively, use a bucket or other container.
- Water should not be used to wash pavement or sidewalks.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs and spas should not be filled or topped off, except where necessary for health or safety reasons.
- Ornamental fountains should not be used.
- There should be no washing of the exterior homes or apartments or other buildings unless the use is approved by the Board of Supervisors and the use is for health and safety.

Miscellaneous

- Water should be served in restaurants only upon request.

Livestock

- Consider installation of automatic waterers. These devices spread water use out throughout the day rather than filling troughs once per day.

MANDATORY CONSERVATION FOR DROUGHT EMERGENCY STAGE

Water use restrictions shall not apply to the agricultural production of food or fiber, the maintenance of livestock including poultry, nor the commercial production of plant materials so long as best management practices are applied to assure the minimum amount of water is utilized.

INDOOR USE:

In addition to measures listed above:

- Turn off shower while soaping up, do not run water while shaving, etc.
- Use disposable eating utensils.

OUTDOOR USE:

- Vegetable gardens and food trees should be given a minimal amount of water on an individual need basis only. Watering with a bucket or other container is allowed; container must be 5-gallons or less.
- Do not water lawns and inedible plants.
- Do not use sprinklers.

- Do not allow children to play with hose or sprinklers.
- No car washing.
- Be ready to catch rainfall. Place rain barrels under drain sprouts.
- Use leftover household water if available to water plants.
- Consider delaying seeding or sodding new lawns.
- Washing of paved surfaces such as streets, roads, sidewalks, driveways, garages, parking areas, tennis courts, and patios is prohibited unless the use is approved by the Board of Supervisors for health and safety reasons.
- Noncommercial use of water for washing or cleaning of mobile equipment including automobiles, trucks, trailers and boats is prohibited.
- The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, buses, airplanes, or any other type of mobile equipment is prohibited, except in facilities operating with a water recycling system. The facility shall post a notice in public view that a recycling system is in operation.
- Exceptions are for refuse trucks, septage haulers and buses. Other exceptions must be approved by the Board of Supervisors or a designee and must be demonstrated to be necessary for health and safety purposes.
- Use of water for the operation of ornamental fountains, artificial waterfalls, misting machines, and reflecting pools is prohibited unless they use recycled water.
- Use of water to fill and top off outdoor swimming pools, spas and hot tubs is prohibited.
- Limited irrigation of golf course greens is allowed between 6:00 AM and 8:00 AM.
- Irrigation of athletic fields is prohibited.
- Restaurants may serve water to customers only upon request.

All residential, business and industrial water users, whether supplied by public water supplies, self-supplied sources, or private water wells, who do not normally utilize water for any of the listed prohibited uses are requested to voluntarily reduce water consumption by at least 10%. This reduction may be the result of elimination of other nonessential water uses, application of water conservation practices, or reduction in essential water uses.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

In some cases, the mandatory nonessential water use restrictions may not be sufficient to protect the supplies of an individual public waterworks. When water sources are so depleted as to threaten public health and safety, it may become necessary to ration water within that system in order to assure that water is available to support essential uses. Rationing water is a more severe measure than merely banning nonessential uses of water. Under rationing, each water user is allotted a given amount of water, based on a method of allotment developed by the local government. Generally, it will be based on a percentage of previous usage or on a specific daily quantity per household. Rationing is more likely to have some effect on welfare than mandatory nonessential use restrictions, because industrial and commercial water uses may be curtailed or eliminated to assure an adequate supply is available for human consumptive uses.

The decision to ration water will typically be made by the Board of Supervisors. Staff will work closely with any entity where water rationing is required to assure that all available resources are effectively used to support these highly stressed water supply systems. The Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) is the first point of contact for waterworks or local governments who decide to ration water. VDEM will coordinate the Commonwealth's response and assistance to such entities.



Please publish the following Public Notice in the Friday, October 11, 2019 edition of *The Farmville Herald*. Please provide a Certificate of Publication to the Prince Edward County Administrator's Office.

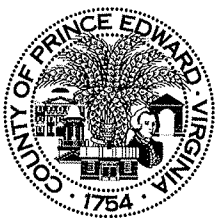


Public Notice To The Citizens of Prince Edward County

- BOARD ENCOURAGES VOLUNTARY WATER CONSERVATION -

On October 8, 2019, the Prince Edward County Board of Supervisors issued a "drought watch" advisory for the County of Prince Edward. The Board of Supervisors strongly encourages all citizens (on wells and public/community water systems) to minimize nonessential water use and to voluntarily conserve water.

For more information on how to conserve water, please visit the County's web site at www.co.prince-edward.va.us, or contact the Prince Edward County Administrator's Office at (434) 392-8837.



**County of Prince Edward
Board of Supervisors
Agenda Summary**

Meeting Date: **October 8, 2019**
Item No.: **21**
Department: **County Administration**
Staff Contact: **W.W. Bartlett/Sarah Elam Puckett**
Issue: **Request from Holliday Lake 4-H Center**

Summary: Attached for your consideration is a letter and a draft resolution from the Holliday Lake 4-H Center. The resolution is an endorsement from the Board of Supervisors for their request for funding assistance from the General Assembly.

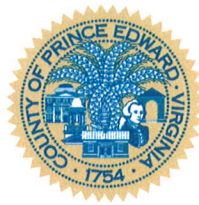
Attachments: Draft Resolution
 Letter from Holliday Lake 4-H Center

Recommendation: Approval

Motion _____	Cooper-Jones _____	Jones _____	Townsend _____
Second _____	Emert _____	Pride _____	Wilck _____
	Gilliam _____	Southall _____	

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

James R. Wilck
Chairman
Jerry R. Townsend
Vice Chairman
Pattie Cooper-Jones
J. David Emert
Llew W. Gilliam, Jr.
Robert M. Jones
Odessa H. Pride, Ed.D.
Gene A. Southall



COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD, VIRGINIA

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

W.W. Bartlett
Post Office Box 382
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Farmville, VA 23901
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**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE REQUEST
BY THE HOLIDAY LAKE 4-H EDUCATIONAL CENTER
TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
FOR ESSENTIAL CAPITAL SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

WHEREAS, Holiday Lake 4-H Educational Center, a non-profit 501c(3) organization, is requesting funds for essential capital safety improvements from the Virginia General Assembly, in the amount of \$332,000 for the 2020/2022 biennial budget; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the 4-H Center is to improve quality of life by educating youth and adults in a natural setting; and

WHEREAS, the 4-H Center serves nineteen (19) Virginia localities which includes the Counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nelson, Nottoway, and Prince Edward, as well as, the Cities of Charlottesville and Lynchburg; and

WHEREAS, the 4-H Center is located in the 20,000-acre Appomattox/Buckingham State Forest, the largest state forest in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, the 4-H Center leases 157.8 acres from the Virginia Department of Forestry on a long-term lease through the year 2080; and

WHEREAS, the objectives of the 4-H Center are: (1) To provide four seasons annually of educational camping programs for 4-Hers in Central, Southside and specialized camps across the state of Virginia; (2) To provide special programs and activities to include Natural Resource Education as a resource for school groups, 4-H clubs, the summer 4-H camping program as well as for adults; (3) To provide facilities, programs, and services necessary to serve as the Virginia 4-H Shooting Education Center; (4) To provide quality facilities and support services year-round for diverse groups from multiple geographical regions; and (5) To evaluate the effectiveness of educational programming on an ongoing basis and to revise programming to meet the changing needs of stakeholders; and

WHEREAS, today at the 4-H Center, over ten thousand participants, many of whom are underserved youth, benefit annually from a variety of programs; the 4-H Center has served youth and adults of Central/Southside Virginia and beyond since 1941; thousands of urban youth get to experience the “forest” through 4-H and Natural Resource Education programs; and for almost eighty years, Prince Edward County has played an active part of the more than one hundred thousand lives that have been enriched through educational programs, friendships and a closeness to nature; and

WHEREAS, in 2011 the 4-H Center was registered as a Virginia Historic Landmark and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The historic registration, which in part includes the 15 cabins built in 1937 by the WPA and are still used today, assures that the original character of the historic buildings will be preserved; and

WHEREAS, through a memorandum of understanding with the Appomattox County School Board, the 4-H Center serves as a designated evacuation site in the event of an emergency that would require students to be taken out of the Appomattox County Schools and be temporarily re-located;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the 4-H Center's capital improvement projects include: facility upgrades/installations to include Medical Clinic Facility and Equipment Upgrade (including floor replacement and AED), PA System (Active Shooter), ADA accessibility improvements, Emergency Generator, Exterior Security Lighting, Infrastructure Upgrades (drainage system, sidewalks, sewer lines and water storage and pressure tank repair/painting), HVAC units, Large Pavilion Upgrade, Roof, Gutter and Siding Replacements, Kitchen Floor Replacement, Challenge Course Repairs and Improvements and Platform Tents for Outdoor Skill Education;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, upon receiving the funds and completing the necessary capital improvements, Holiday Lake 4-H Educational Center will be able to increase its useful life and continue to serve thousands of youth and adults for many years to come in Central and Southside Virginia.

Certification

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Prince Edward, Virginia at a regular board meeting in Prince Edward County, Virginia, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of ___ in favor and ___ opposed, this 8th day of October, 2019.

James R. Wilck, Chairman

ATTEST:

W.W. Bartlett, County Administrator

HOLIDAY LAKE 4-H EDUCATIONAL CENTER, INC.

1267 4-H CAMP ROAD
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA 24522
www.holidaylake4h.com



PHONE (434) 248-5444
FAX (434) 248-6749

September 30, 2019

Wade Bartlett
Prince Edward County Administrator
P.O. Box 382
Farmville, VA 23901

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

Holiday Lake 4-H Educational Center (located in the 20,000-acre Appomattox/Buckingham State Forest, the largest state forest in Virginia) respectfully requests your Board's/Council's adoption of the enclosed sample resolution in our quest for funding from the Commonwealth of Virginia for essential capital safety improvement projects.

Holiday Lake 4-H Educational Center (HLAHEC), a non-profit 501c (3) organization, has served over ten thousand (10,000) participants (many of which are underserved youth) annually from a variety of programs for almost 80 years. Our mission is to "improve the quality of life by educating youth and adults in a natural setting." The Center's programs impact over 4,000 youth annually.

The 4-H Center serves nineteen (19) Virginia localities which includes the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Appomattox, Amelia, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greene, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nelson, Nottoway, and Prince Edward as well as the cities of Charlottesville and Lynchburg.

The 4-H Center is the location for our area's Junior 4-H Camp during the summer months and Natural Resource Education (NRE) during the school year. All of our NRE programs are coordinated with area teachers and are correlated with the Virginia Standards of Learning (SOLs) on natural sciences, life sciences, life-skill development, and leadership development.

In order to provide our legislators copies of support resolutions, we request that you return your locality's resolution by December 18, 2019 to:

Preston R. Willson
Holiday Lake 4-H Educational Center
President/CEO
1267 4-H Camp Rd.
Appomattox, VA 24522

OR

Email to: pwillson@vt.edu

OR

Fax to: 434-248-6749

We will be emailing a digital word document of the sample resolution shortly for your convenience. We appreciate your consideration of our request for support. If you wish to discuss our request please feel free to contact me at 434-248-5444.

Sincerely,

Preston R. Willson
President/CEO

ENCLOSURE

Holiday Lake 4-H Educational Center programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.