



# AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY BOARD

415 South Pine Street - Walhalla, SC TEL (864) 638-4218

### **LIMITED IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE PERMITTED**

*Due to the Novel Coronavirus pandemic and the ongoing state of emergency, in-person attendance at this Commission meeting by members of the general public will be limited. Attendance will be limited to twenty percent of the stated maximum occupancy, which equates to thirty-four (34) persons (including Council members, other elected officials, and staff). Attendees will be required to sit in designated seats, appropriately spaced. In-person attendance will be allowed on a “first-come” basis.*

*Additionally, to ensure the meeting otherwise remains open to the public, we will continue to broadcast it live on the County’s YouTube channel, which can be found via the County’s website at [Oconeesc.com](http://Oconeesc.com). Further, the public may call in and listen by dialing **888-475-4499 OR 877-853-5257** and entering meeting ID # **828 4377 0168**. And, individuals parked in close proximity to Council Chambers may listen to the meeting on FM 92.3.*

### **PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY PROHIBITED**

*During this election season, please remain aware that engaging in partisan political activity during a County Commission meeting is prohibited. Oconee Code of Ordinances Section 2-61. “Partisan political activities” are those activities that are directed at the success or failure of a political party, candidate for political office, or political group.*

### **AGENDA**

6:30 PM, Monday October 12th, 2020

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

OCONEE COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of minutes from 09/14/2020
3. Citizen comment
4. Comprehensive Plan
5. Right-to-Farm Act proclamation
6. Farmer’s resource guide
7. Adjourn

Anyone wishing to submit written comments to the Agricultural Advisory Board can send their comments to the Planning Department by mail or by emailing them to the email address below. Please Note: If you would like to receive a copy of the agenda via email please contact our office, or email us at [achapman@oconeesc.com](mailto:achapman@oconeesc.com).

# AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY BOARD

415 South Pine Street - Walhalla, SC



TEL (864) 638-4218 FAX (864) 638-4168

## Minutes

6:30 PM, Monday, September 14, 2020

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

OCONEE COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX

### **LIMITED IN-PERSON ATTENDANCE PERMITTED**

*Due to the Novel Coronavirus pandemic and the ongoing state of emergency, in-person attendance at this Commission meeting by members of the general public will be limited. Attendance will be limited to twenty percent of the stated maximum occupancy, which equates to thirty-four (34) persons (including Council members, other elected officials, and staff). Attendees will be required to sit in designated seats, appropriately spaced. In-person attendance will be allowed on a "first-come" basis.*

*Additionally, to ensure the meeting otherwise remains open to the public, we will continue to broadcast it live on the County's YouTube channel, which can be found via the County's website at [Oconeesc.com](http://Oconeesc.com).*

*Further, the public may call in and listen by dialing **888-475-4499 OR 877-853-5257** and entering meeting ID # **828 4377 0168**. And, individuals parked in close proximity to Council Chambers may listen to the meeting on FM 92.3.*

### **PARTISAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY PROHIBITED**

*During this election season, please remain aware that engaging in partisan political activity during a County Commission meeting is prohibited. Oconee Code of Ordinances Section 2-61.*

*"Partisan political activities" are those activities that are directed at the success or failure of a political party, candidate for political office, or political group.*

### **Members Present**

Rex Blanton

Sandra Gray

Ed land

Debbie Sewell

Amanda Callahan

### **Staff Present**

Vivian Kompier

### **Media Present**

None

1. Call to Order – Mr. Blanton called the meeting to order at 6:30pm.
2. Approval of minutes from 08/10/2020 – Mr. Land made a motion to approve the minutes, seconded by Ms. Gray and approved 5/0.
3. Citizen comment – None

4. Conservation Bank Board guest speaker Mr. Andrew Smith explained the Board and how it works.
5. Board member comment – Ms Sewell asked about the Agricultural Disclosure Act letter that will be presented to Council. The Board wanted to see it before Council does.
6. Farmer’s resource guide –Discussion with no motion or vote.
7. Nontraditional and specialty agriculture assistance – Ms. Sewell made a motion for the Board to provide feedback on a letter that will be emailed to Mr. Chapman and forwarded to the Board members that essentially states looking into County land incentives for land owners who lease their land to food growers as well as the food growers. Ms. Callahan seconded the motion
8. “Victory gardens” – Mr. Land mentioned that there will be no fair this year so we can take this off the agenda until next year.
9. Adjourn – The meeting unanimously adjourned at 7:10pm.

Anyone wishing to submit written comments to the Agricultural Advisory Board can send their comments to the Planning Department by mail or by emailing them to the email address below. Please Note: If you would like to receive a copy of the agenda via email please contact our office, or email us at [achapman@oconeesc.com](mailto:achapman@oconeesc.com).

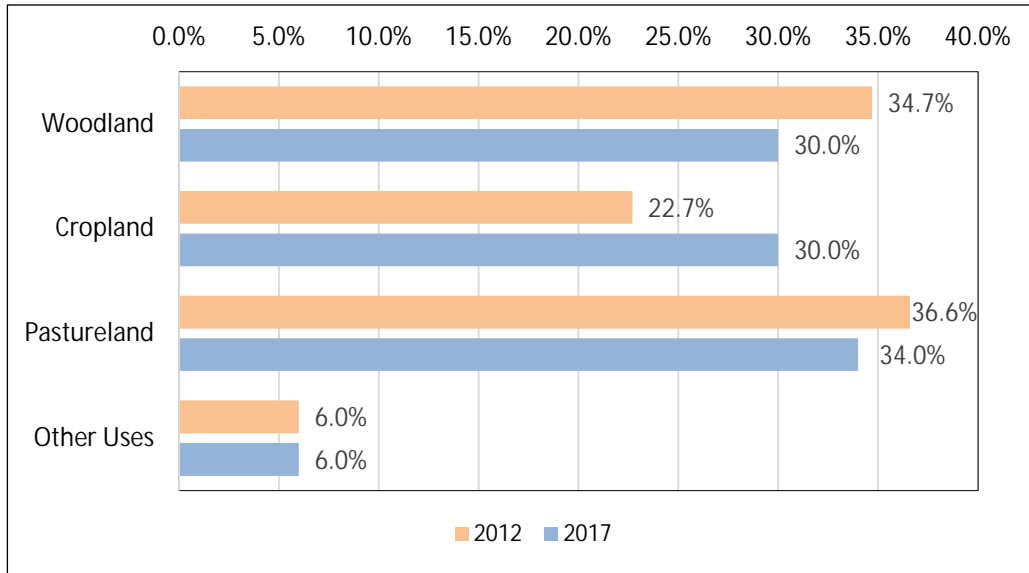
# Chapter 8. Agriculture Element

## A. OVERVIEW

Agriculture and forestry are critical components of both the landscape and the economy of Oconee County. Based on Oconee County tax data, 51% of the County's land area is currently in use for agriculture or forestry. However, of County land that is not included in the Sumter National Forest, nearly two-thirds is in agriculture or forestry use.

According to the Oconee Economic Alliance, Oconee County has nearly 900 farms encompassing more than 67,000 acres of land. Together, these farms have a market value in products worth more than 121 million dollars. In addition to the economic benefits of agriculture and forestry, both land uses can contribute social, environmental, and health benefits. These benefits are explored in more detail throughout this element.

**Figure 8-1. Oconee County Land in Farms by Land Use, 2012 and 2017**



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture

Forestlands are important to the economy, character, environment, and overall health of Oconee County. Agricultural and forested lands are home to many of the area's critical natural resources and provide valuable wildlife habitat, windbreaks, enhanced water quality, decreased ambient temperatures, groundwater recharge areas, mitigation of stormwater run-off and erosion, and open space. This link to natural resource protection should be respected and enhanced when possible through the use of easements, education, and value-added land use policies such as proper regulation, prevention and mitigation of incompatible land uses, and the appropriate location of public lands and infrastructure.

Farming and food security would appear to go hand in hand, but even counties with significant farm production can have areas where access to healthy foods is non-existent or challenging.

Reliable, convenient access to fresh fruit, vegetables, and proteins is a cornerstone of community sustainability and resilience. A healthy population contributes more to the local economy, uses fewer healthcare resources, and is central to community well-being and quality of life.

## B. AGRICULTURE

Over the past century, agriculture in the U.S. has become more mechanized, industrialized, and dependent on and threatened by globalization. While much of the agriculture in the Upstate consists of relatively small farms, these trends have affected farming in Oconee County as well. More than half of Americans were farmers at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and their farms typically were diverse in plants and animals, had a focus on family subsistence, and supported the local area. While this is still true on some small farms, the trend towards specialization and truck farming (producing products primarily for shipment often bypassing local markets) has had its impacts on the Upstate as well. However, a recent return to market-farming or direct-to-consumer farming is changing how some farmers do business.



Figure 8-2. Farming Operation Characteristics in Oconee

### AGRICULTURAL LAND PROVIDES BENEFITS BEYOND FOOD



open space and scenic views



biodiversity and wildlife habitat



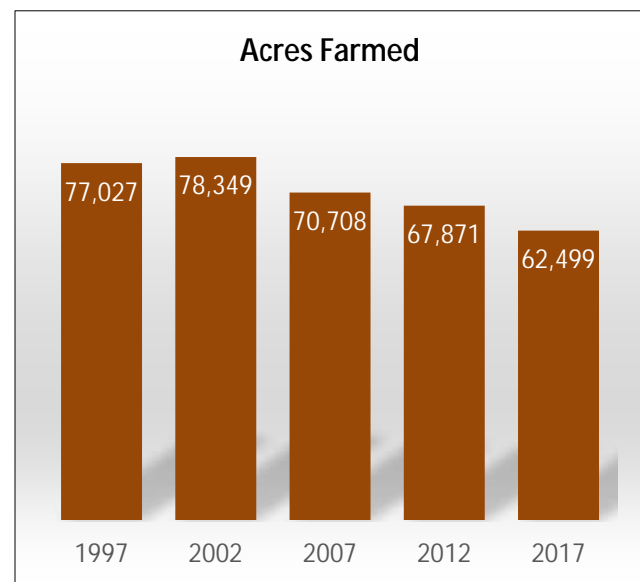
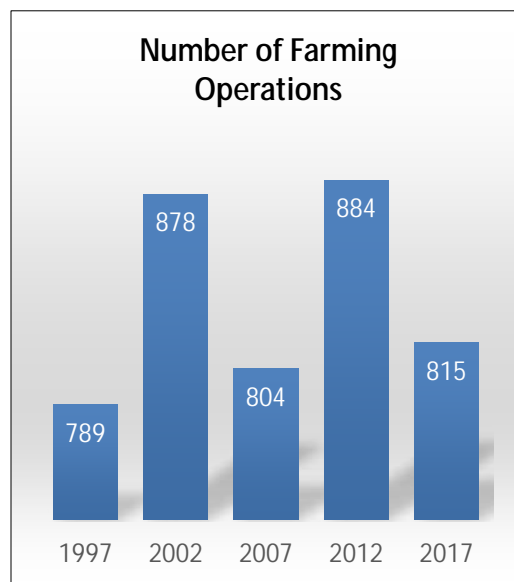
fire suppression, floodplain management, and carbon sequestration



recreation

Source: American Farmland Trust, "Farms Under Threat: The State of America's Farmland," May 9, 2018

## County



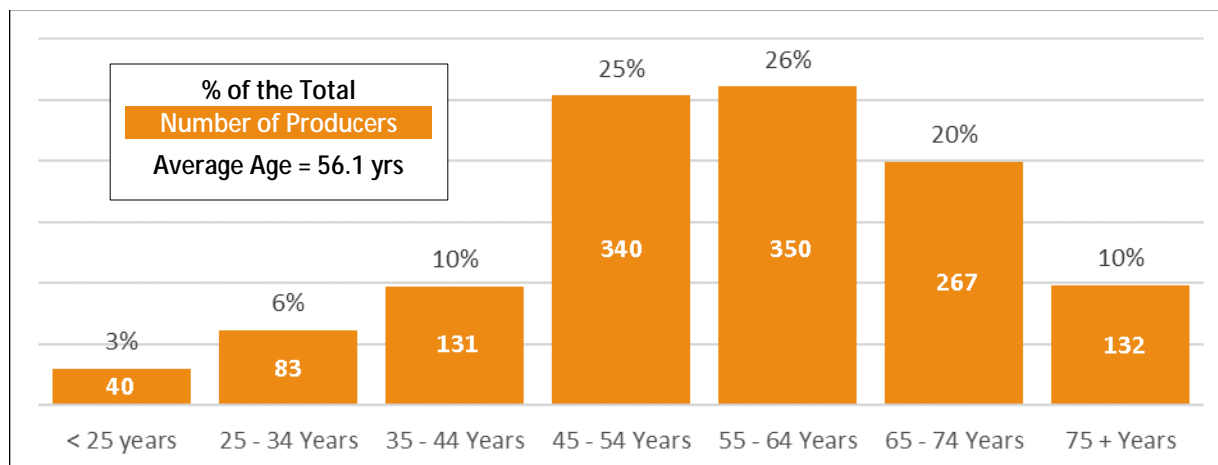
Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

The number of farming operations in Oconee County has fluctuated over the past 30 years from a low of 789 in 1997 to a high of 884 in 2012. While the number of farm operations fell from 884 in 2012 to 815 in 2017, the average farm size remained 77 acres. In 2007 there were only 804 farms, but the average farm size was larger at 88 acres and the total acreage in farms was almost 71,000.

### 1. Producer and Income Characteristics

Commonly known as farmers, people who work on farms are called “producers” by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau expanded its definition of producer in the 2017 Census to include anyone involved in making decisions for a farm. This change resulted in an increase in the number of people who were reported as producers as compared to previous years. The latest Census also collected information on young producers and new and beginning producers. These new data provide additional insight into the profile of farmers in Oconee County and should help to identify trends that might be significant in supporting local farming.

Figure 8-3. Age of Oconee County Producers, 2017

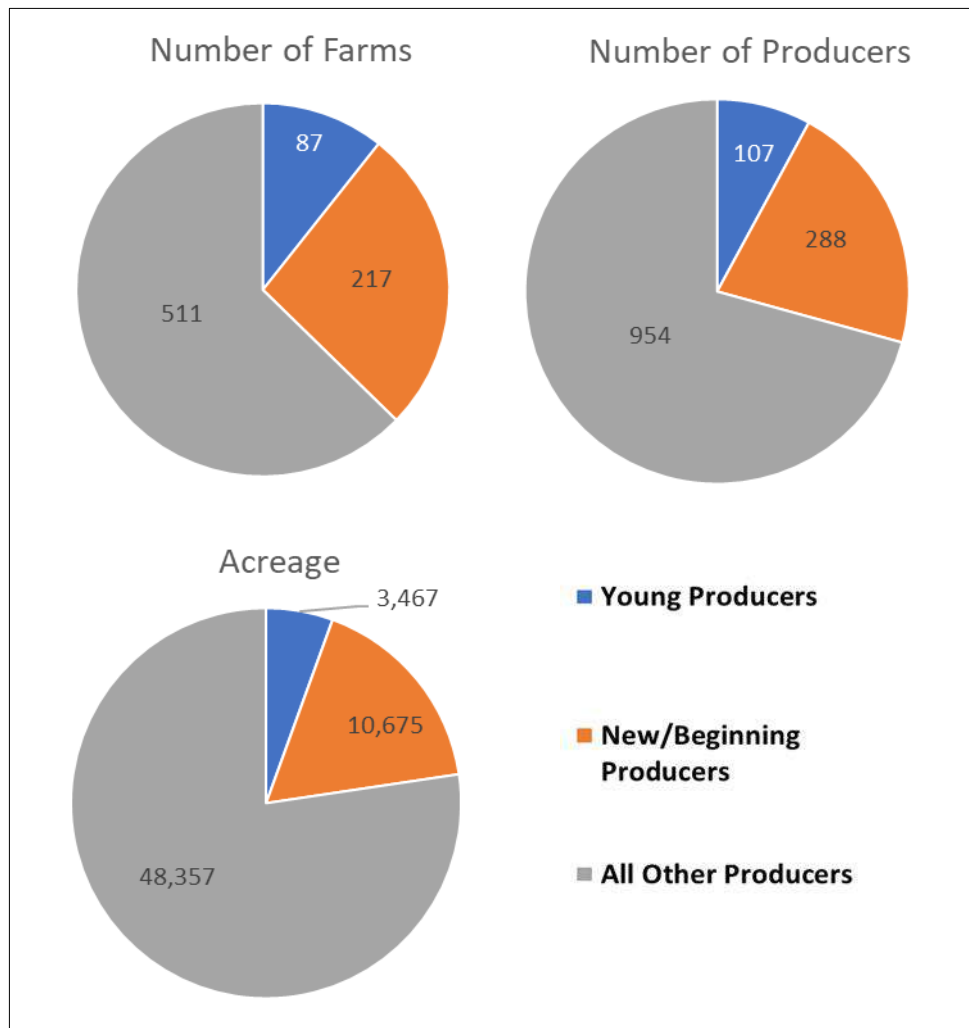


Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

Of the 1,343 producers working Oconee County farms in 2017, 749 were aged 55 years or older. The average age for all producers is 56.1 years (Figure 8-3), slightly less than the U.S. average of 57.5 years. Fewer than one-third of all producers in Oconee County has been in operation less than 11 years and less than 40 percent indicated that farming was their primary occupation. The future of farming depends on the successful transition of farms from one producer to another, for young people to see value in the farming way of life, and on successfully supplementing farm income with diversification and non-farm related jobs that provide greater income stability. Only a small portion of the primary producers are young, aged 35 or less years, as characterized by the 2017 Census of Agriculture (Figure 8-4). A larger percent of all producers were characterized as “new or beginning,” defined as no more than ten years of farming experience, which is a title irrespective of age.



Figure 8-4. Characteristics by Producer Type in Oconee County, 2017



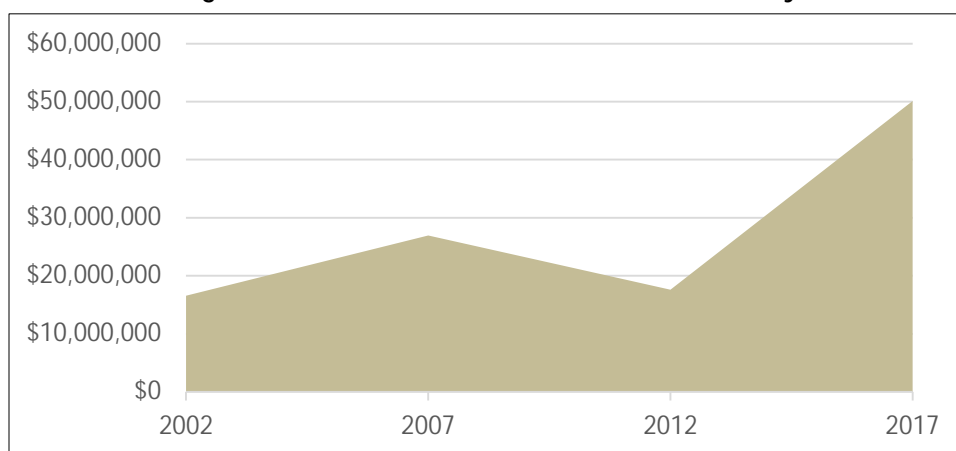
Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

Although the number of acres farmed in the County is declining, the net income of farm operations has increased. The greatest increases in the number of farms by farm sales has been in categories with annual sales of \$50,000 or more.



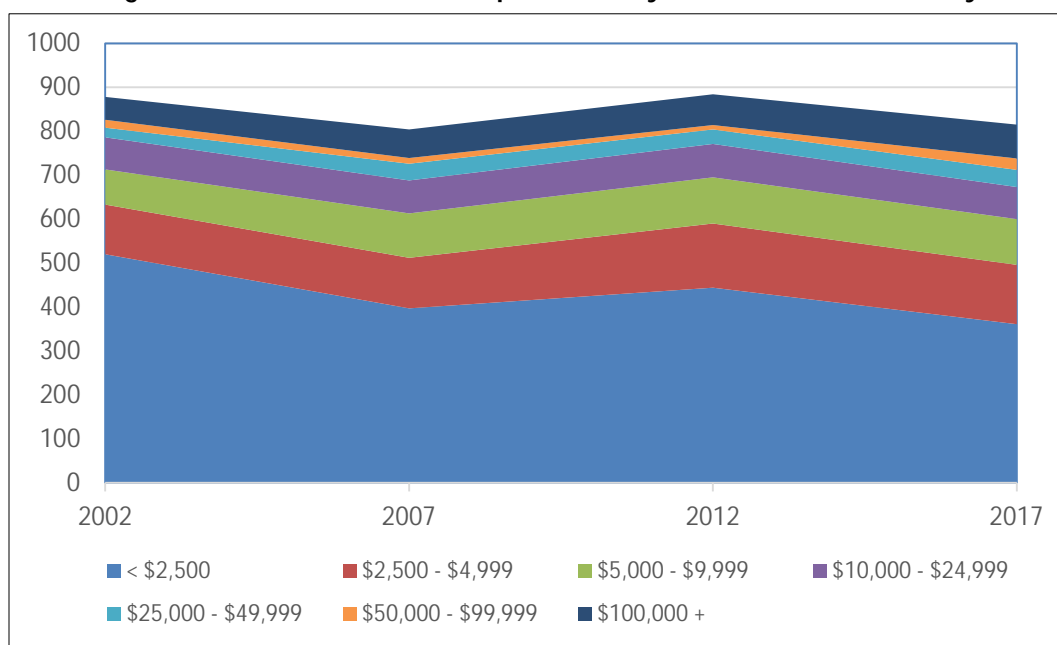


Figure 8-5. Net Farm Income in Oconee County



Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

Figure 8-6. Number of Farm Operations by Sales in Oconee County



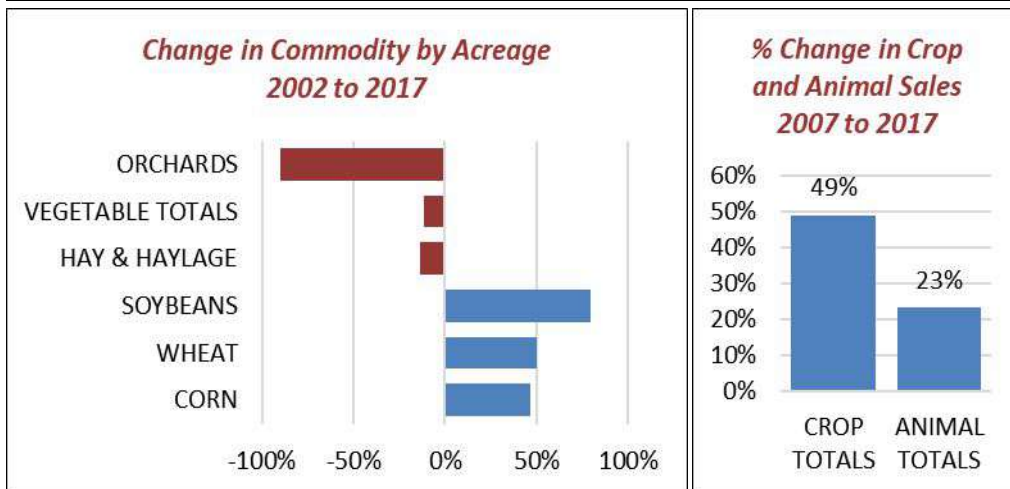
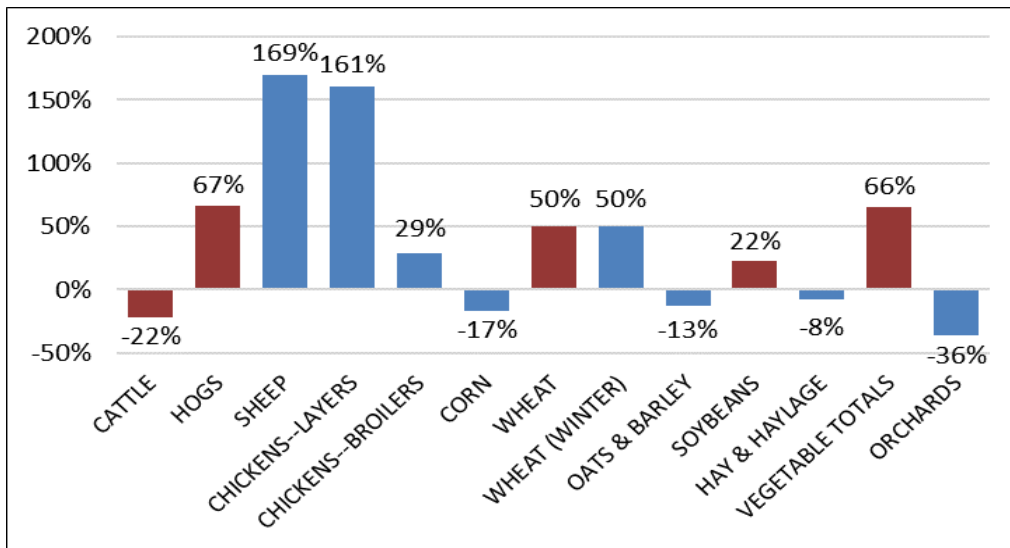
Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture

## 2. Commodities

A variety of vegetable, fruit, and animal products are produced on Oconee County farms, but livestock, poultry, and animal products represent 97 percent of the total share of farm sales. Oconee County is South Carolina’s number 1 poultry and egg-producing county. It ranks 77<sup>th</sup> nationwide out of 3007 counties. A distant second, in terms of sales and rank, is the production of cattle and calves, followed by milk, hogs and pigs, sheep and goats, equine, apiculture and aquaculture. As Figure 8-7 indicates, the number of sheep farms increased significantly between 2002 and 2012, but sheep remain a minor contributor to farm sales overall.



Figure 8-7. Changes in Farm Commodities



Source: 2017 Census of Agriculture



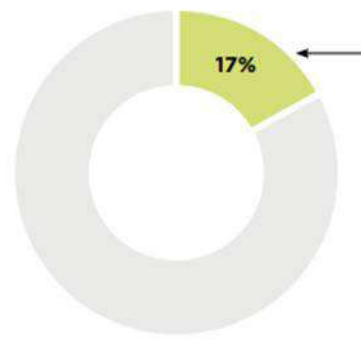
### 3. Agricultural Land

Soil data provided by the USDA reveals that only 7% of the County's land area (30,650 acres) is prime farmland. Prime farmland, as defined by the USDA, is "land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses." Prime farmland soils produce the highest yields with minimal inputs of energy and economic resources and the least damage to the environment. Soils that have a high water table or are subject to flooding may also qualify as prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during growing season. These soils comprise 2.4% of the land area in Oconee County, encompassing 10,138 acres of land.

It is possible for states to define and delineate soils that, while not designated as prime farmlands, may be farmlands "of statewide importance" for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. In general this land includes soils that nearly meet the requirements for prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops – some as high as prime farmlands given favorable conditions – when treated and managed according to *best management* farming methods. Based on criteria set by the State of South Carolina, 10.4% of the land area of Oconee County (44,829 acres) is considered to have soils of statewide importance to agriculture.

Map 8-1 illustrates the location of prime and other important farmlands in Oconee County. Prime farmlands are located throughout the County but are sparser in the higher elevations in the Sumter National Forest.

#### U.S. AGRICULTURE RELIES ON HIGH-QUALITY FARMLAND

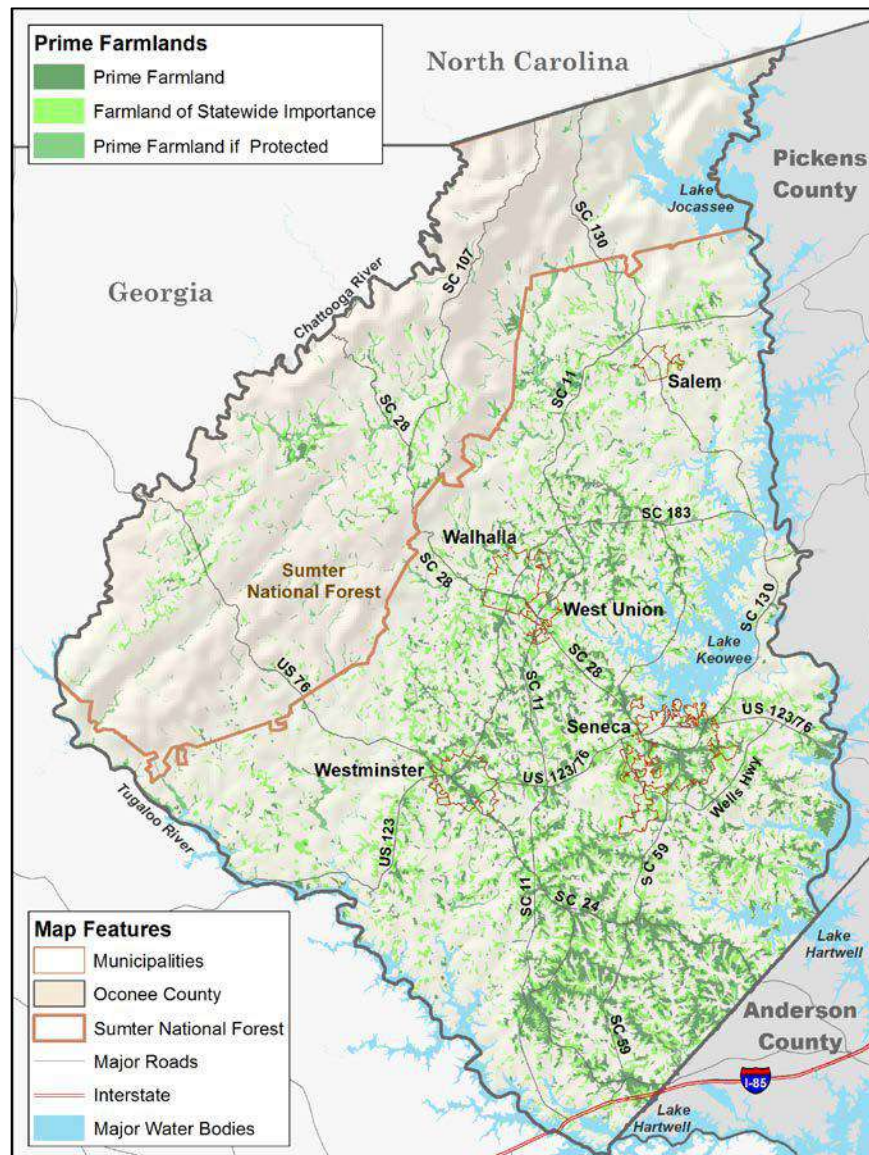


Only 17 percent of the land in the continental U.S. is agricultural land with the productivity, versatility, and resiliency (PVR) to produce a wide variety of crops with minimal environmental limitations.

Source: American Farmland Trust, "Farms Under Threat: The State of America's Farmland," May 9, 2018



Map 8-1. Prime Farmlands



Source: USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, 2019



#### 4. Threats to Prime Farmland

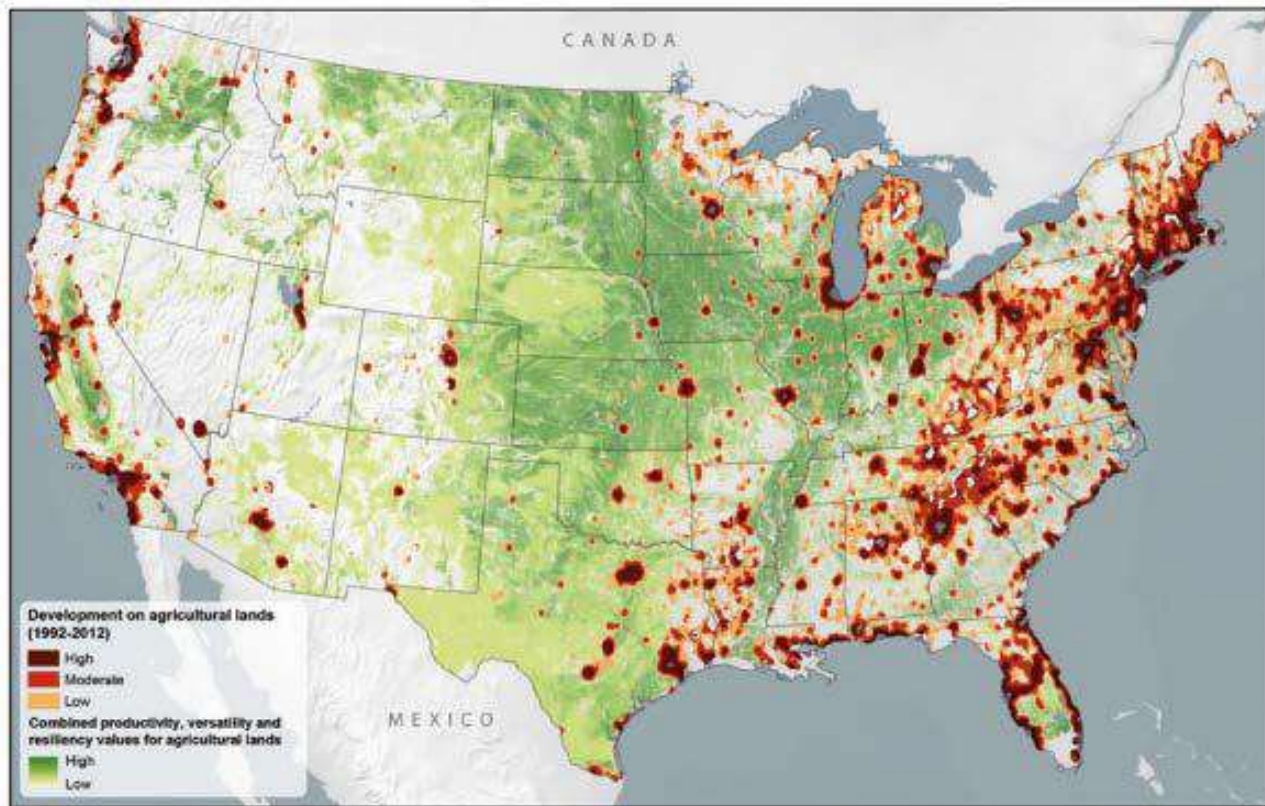
Prime farmland has been disappearing across America as urbanization has crept, leap-frogged, and in some cases, steamrolled across the landscape. The sharp increase in road and utility expansion in the 20<sup>th</sup> century divided many rural farms, opening vast areas for urban and suburban development. The relatively flat, cleared land preferred by farmers is also preferred by developers looking to minimize the cost of land preparation. However, the loss of farmland is not caused solely by the need for land to accommodate growth. It is also caused by the low relative value placed on farmland as compared to suburban and urban development.

Farm loss isn't just market economics at work, it also represents the collective valuation of farmland by the public. Studies conducted by the USDA Economic Research Service indicate that when people were asked to rank the appeal of various landscapes, farms, particularly cropland, received a low ranking. However, farms were ranked above developed sites in general. Their research provides some insight into the dynamics of farmland conversion, and perhaps is worth considering when crafting public education materials and arguments for farmland preservation.

Between 1982 and 2012, an estimated 395,900 acres of South Carolina's prime farmland were developed (*Farmland Information Center, 2016*). Conversion of prime farmlands to non-agricultural use is a concern, as the farming industry is forced to bring more marginal agricultural land into production. Marginal farmland has less productive and more erodible soil, often with irregular topography such as steeper slopes that require greater labor, equipment, and material costs. Map 8-2 indicates the entire Upstate experienced moderate to high rates of land conversion from 1992 to 2012.



Map 8-2. Conversion of U.S. Agricultural Land to Urban and Low-Density Residential Development Between 1992 and 2012



The development of agricultural land is shown in relationship to the low-to-high continuum of productive, versatile, and resilient values for agricultural land. The conversion of agricultural land to urban and low-density residential uses between 1992 and 2012 is shown as high (dark brown-red, > 25% conversion within a 10-kilometer (6.2 miles) radius), moderate (light brown-red, 10–25% conversion) and low (tan, 5–10% conversion). Urban areas are shown in gray.

Source: American Farmland Trust, "Farms Under Threat: The State of America's Farmland," May 9, 2018

An essential step in protecting valuable farmland is to ensure that policies on growth and development recognize the importance of local farming to the health, well-being, and economy of Oconee County. To accomplish this, the County will need to educate its citizens on the value of local farming activity, the need to promote and support local farmers through right-to-farm policies and similar measures, why it is necessary to allow value-added and farm-related land uses and activities in agricultural areas, and other topics that may arise that are central to preserving Oconee County's farmland. South Carolina has adopted laws to help protect farms from nuisance suits. These laws can be found in *Title 46, Chapter 45 of the S.C. Code of Laws §§ 46-45-10 to 46-45-70* (2004).

Farmers often need to diversify to stay in business. Diversification may mean using a part of a cornfield for a Halloween maze, turning raw products like grapes into other products like jelly, direct selling through farm stands, establishing restaurants and ice cream shops, or inviting schools and tourists to tour or participate in farm life and production. Zoning that tightly

separates land uses by type ignores the interdependence of different uses and synergies that these types of mixed uses can create. An example is a code that restricts agricultural land to primary production but not the processing of agricultural products. Policies that limit options may make farmland preservation very difficult.

The lack of policies to protect farming from the encroachment of inappropriate land uses can lead to additional problems. Agriculture can be noisy and smelly. Farmers often work in the very early morning hours and late evening hours. Farmland can require chemical application that non-farming residents find offensive or scary. For these reasons and many others, conventional residential subdivisions often do not make good farm neighbors. Clustering, buffering, and controlling residential density near farm borders are ways the County could help protect farmers from nuisance complaints. Another way to protect farmland and provide for residential growth is a new trend called “agrihoods.” These are subdivisions that integrate farmland into their overall design, making it a core feature much like golf courses have been in the past. Agrihoods appeal to people who want good, steady access to local farm produce. Agrihoods already exist in the Upstate, including one in the City of Greenville.

Land subdivision is a threat to many prime agricultural areas in the Upstate. Many communities have tried to deal with this through a policy of requiring very large minimum lot sizes, but is this right for agriculture? Just how small is too small for a legitimate farming enterprise? The answer to these questions has changed over time, especially with the recent emphasis on “eat local” and organic farming. Answers also vary by farming technique and product. For example, hydroponic greenhouses may only need an acre, while cattle farming can require more than 35 acres. Subdividing land into estate lots or gentleman farms and allowing land splits to accommodate family lots can eat away at Oconee County’s prime farmland over time. At the same time, it is crucial to permit subdivisions that support housing for farm laborers and businesses that provide goods and services to the farming community, issues that often are overlooked in local land use policies.

Some counties, such as Charleston County and Henderson County, N.C., have created or are in the process of creating Voluntary Agricultural and Forestal Areas programs. These programs seek to prevent the low-density sprawl development pattern and non-agricultural/forestal use encroachment that can lead to destruction of the agricultural and forestry industry.

## C. FORESTRY

Roughly 63 percent of Oconee County’s land area is forested, totaling 251,354 acres (*S.C. Forestry Commission*, [www.state.sc.us/forest/oco.htm](http://www.state.sc.us/forest/oco.htm), 2019). Much of the county’s forestland lies within the Sumter National Forest. Hardwoods and some pines are the dominant native trees (*USDA, Soil Survey of Oconee County, S.C., 1963*). While forestry is a key component of the economy in the state and region, Oconee County ranks 45<sup>th</sup> out of 46 counties in delivered value of timber. This is at least partially due to the lack of major processing mills that exist in or near the County.



Oconee County ranks 45<sup>st</sup> statewide in delivered value of timber sold, with a harvested timber delivery value exceeding \$4.7 million (*S.C. Forestry Commission, Value of SC's Timber Delivered to Mills in 2017*). South Carolina forest products go to many places including international destinations.

Table 8-9. Top 10 S.C. Forest Products Markets, 2016\*

Rank	Wood-based chemical products	Solid wood products	Wood Pulp
1	Finland (13)	China (0)	China (0)
2	Korea, South (1)	Canada (0)	India (2)
3	China (-2)	India (0)	Japan (-1)
4	Brazil (-2)	Australia (0)	Mexico (3)
5	Canada (2)	Japan (1)	Korea, South (0)
6	Thailand (-2)	United Kingdom (2)	Italy (0)
7	Mexico (1)	Vietnam (0)	Colombia (3)
8	Kuwait (6)	Bangladesh (10)	Poland (-5)
9	India (-3)	Pakistan (1)	Netherlands (-1)
10	Netherlands (-1)	Korea, South (2)	Belgium (1)

Legend: Asia | Europe | Central/South America

\* 2015-2016 ranking changes are shown in parentheses

Source: S.C. Forestry Commission, South Carolina Forest Products Industry Export Report: 2016



In addition to providing commercial wood-based products, forestland is productive in many other ways. It converts carbon dioxide to oxygen, provides shade to help mitigate hot summer temperatures, serves as critical habitat and food sources for many wildlife and plant species, lessens wind impacts, and conserves water and reduces stormwater impacts by filtering pollutants and aiding groundwater recharge.

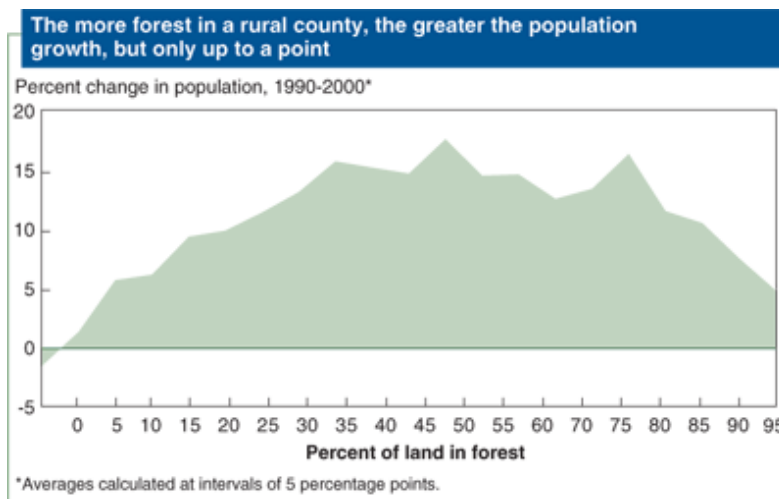
Forestland and tree canopy also contribute significantly to the character of Oconee County. Studies conducted by the USDA Economic Research Service indicate that forestland is a compelling factor for where people choose to live. Tree canopy has a positive impact on community appearance and forests are important recreational resources. State-level data recently released by the S.C. Forestry Commission indicate that forest-based recreation contributes \$1.6 billion annually to the state's economy.







Figure 8-11. Relationship Between Forestland and Population Growth



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, "Farm Programs, Natural Amenities, and Rural Development," February 1, 2005

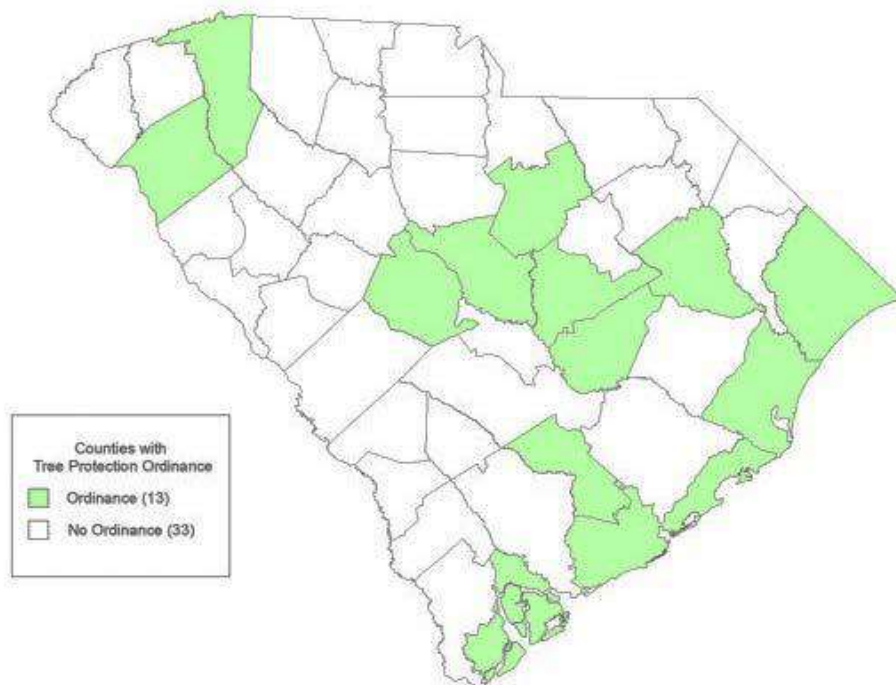
## 1. Threats to Forestry

There are many threats to forestlands such as clearing, grubbing, and grading for development, insect infestations and disease, invasive species, inadequate forestry management, and fire. Historically, the greatest loss in forestland occurred when land was cleared for farming. This trend reversed as a result of incentives that encourage the conversion of farmland into forests. Urbanization is now the primary cause of deforestation in South Carolina. The South Carolina Forestry Commission is working with communities across the state to develop urban forestry programs that protect remaining forestland and encourage the re-establishment of forests and tree canopies in urban areas.



*Source: Clemson University*

Map 8-2. Counties with Tree Protection Ordinances



Source: South Carolina's Forest Resource Assessment and Strategy (Forest Action Plan)  
<http://www.trees.sc.gov/scfra.htm>

Wildfire is a threat to all South Carolina forestland and the urban areas which it abuts. On average, the South Carolina Forestry Commission fights 3,000 forest fires across the state each year. Nearly all are human-related, meaning that humans directly caused or indirectly contributed to fire creation or spread.

Forests contain “fuels” that are highly flammable, including any natural material, living or dead, that will burn. Common fuels include leaf litter, limbs, pine straw, and certain species of shrubs and trees that ignite easily. The greatest area of wildfire concern is in the wildland-urban interface, where development abuts forestland. Wildfires in and adjacent to developed areas present many challenges, not the least of which is access to the fire through developed sites. Business owners and residents often unwittingly provide fuel for fires by using of one or more of the fuels mentioned above in site landscaping. The South Carolina Forestry Commission works with communities to develop community wildfire protection plans to lessen risk to buildings and forestland. Plans provide an assessment of risk and a list of mitigation measures that can be undertaken to minimize wildfire risk. The goal of the Commission is to have as many “fire-adapted” communities in South Carolina as possible. A fire-adapted community is one in which the citizenry is informed, prepared, and taking action to reduce wildfire-related incidents.

South Carolina has many communities that are recognized nationally through the Firewise USA program established and managed by the National Fire Protection Association where residents

are actively reducing wildfire risks. Ten of the 33 communities currently listed are in Oconee County including:

- Keowee Key (2006)
- Wynward Pointe (2007)
- Lake Yonah (2009)
- Keowee Harbours (2009)
- Chickasaw Point (2009)
- Waterford Pointe (2009)
- Waterford (2010)
- Beacon Shores (2015)
- Port Santorini (2016)
- Emerald Pointe (2017)



Funding for the USDA Forest Service's National Fire Plan is available through grants to communities wishing to implement a fuels mitigation and educational program. The International Code Council has also created an *International Wildland-Urban Interface Code* to assist communities interested in using regulation to help reduce wildfire risk.

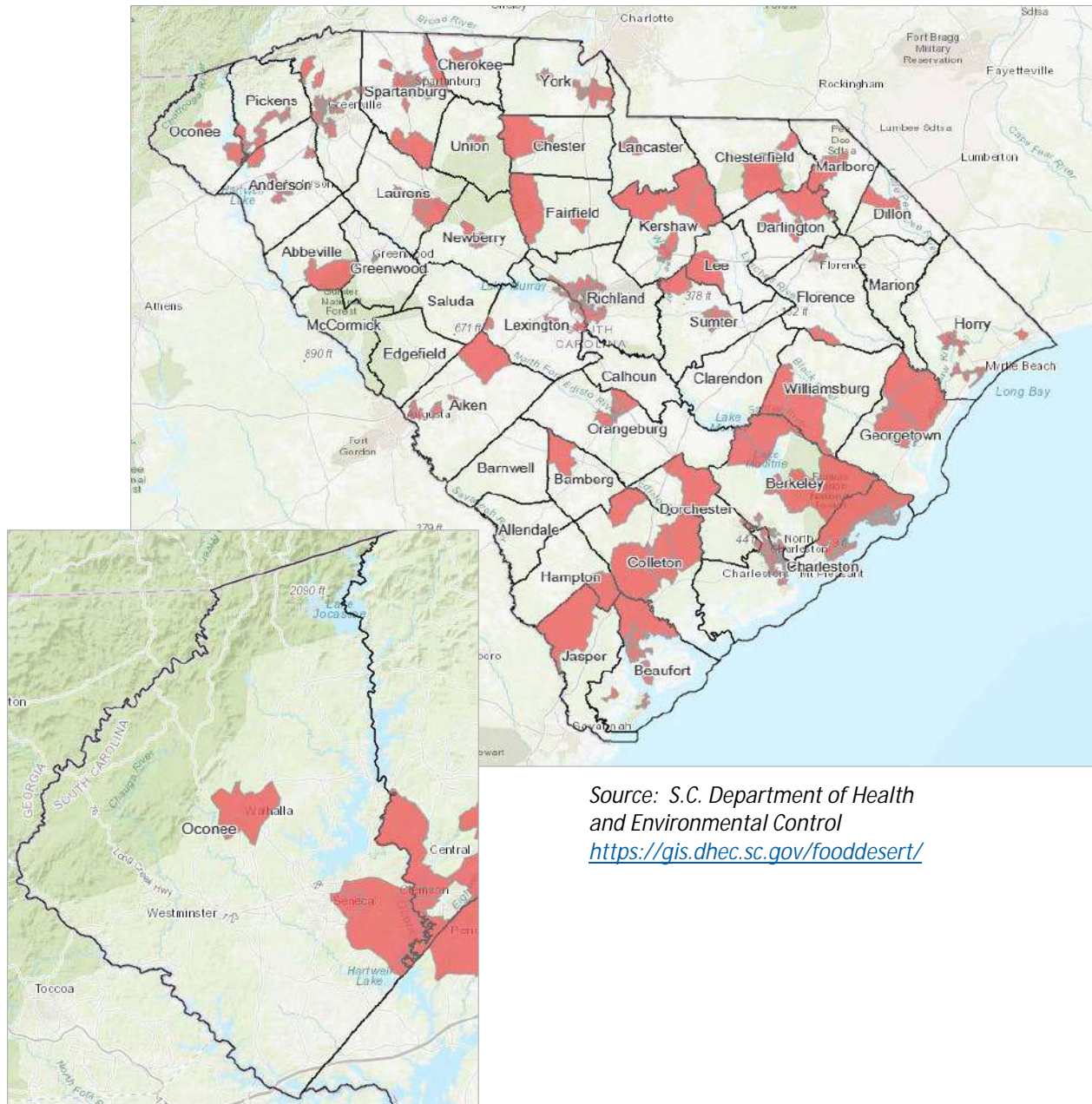
#### D. FOOD SECURITY

Food access is a critical element of community prosperity and security and should be an integral feature of planning at regional, county, community, and neighborhood levels. Successfully addressing food security requires cooperation and coordination from the public, private, and non-profit sectors, and collaboration with a variety of entities including retailers, transit services, and non-profits focused on healthy food education and childhood nutrition. Collaborative efforts to identify potential funding sources to address needs are also needed.

The lack of access to a variety of fresh and healthy foods can be a problem for many low-income and other transportation-challenged populations. The USDA Economic Research Service defines individuals lacking access as those who live more than one mile from a grocery store or supermarket. Low-income residents in areas without access to a grocery store who cannot raise their food and frequently lack reliable access to transportation often rely on neighborhood convenience stores which typically stock foods that are highly processed, high-caloric, and have a low-nutritional value. Children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity.

The USDA has mapped areas that lack access to fresh and healthy foods, known as food deserts. The S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control has published the USDA map for the state. This data is shown in Map 8-3 along with a focused map of Oconee County.

Map 8-3. Food Deserts in South Carolina and Oconee County



Source: S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control  
<https://gis.dhec.sc.gov/fooddesert/>

Although these maps are based on 2015 data, there is little reason to believe food access has improved significantly since then and may have declined. As the maps indicate, there are likely significant access issues around Walhalla and from Seneca to Pickens and Anderson counties.

Ensuring access to healthy food is both a land use and a transportation issue and requires a holistic approach to successfully address the problem. Such an approach can include increasing public transit; making sure land use policies allow a mix of uses in residential areas that allows grocery stores, farmers markets, and similar fresh food outlets; and educating citizens on



backyard gardening and food preservation to encourage a certain amount of self-sufficiency where possible. Land use policies that do not allow grocery stores and supermarkets in residential areas create food deserts. Being aware of where food deserts likely exist, as indicated by Map 8-3, and using that information to inform transit service routes is also vital since the market forces that drive retail location favor moderate and high-income areas over low-income communities.

Many communities are turning to gardening as one solution for healthy food access. Backyard gardens may significantly improve healthy food choice. Community gardens are also becoming more popular across the country, as are subdivisions centered around gardens or small community farms, referred to as agrihoods. Some communities have also begun to plan edible gardens instead of ornamentals in public spaces. Gardening encourages physical activity and provides the benefits associated with other outdoor activities. The National Recreation and Park Association now offers advice on how to integrate gardening (backyard, community, public) into parks and recreation programs for children and adults. These programs teach important skills including food preservation.

There is a growing movement centered on eating locally grown and produced foods. To support this in Oconee County, the County should ensure it has no unnecessary barriers that restrict accessory processing on farms and in commercial areas (e.g. jams, jellies, wine, pickles), encourage farmer's markets and farm stands, work cooperatively to link producers with retail consumers (restaurants, bars, etc.) as part of a broader economic development strategy, and assist with marketing local farm products.

Food security can be a much larger problem and impact many more people than shown on Map 8-3 during natural disasters and other emergencies that affect transportation systems and food production. Few emergency management plans currently address food access and security, but more communities are beginning to add this very critical link. In 2010, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA), in cooperation with USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) developed best practices and guidelines for state and local emergency response efforts for incidents involving the nation's food supply. Oconee County can request state assistance in developing a local food security and response element for the County's Emergency Preparedness Plan. It should also coordinate planning, prevention, and response efforts regionally since disasters and emergencies frequently affect multiple jurisdictions at one time.



*Source: S.C. Farm Bureau*

### E. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The table of goals, objectives and implementation strategies (GOIS) summarizes the actions that will be undertaken in the coming decade to achieve the goals and objectives identified in the Agriculture Element. The Agricultural Advisory Board of Oconee County will be a driving force and an accountable agency for all goals, objectives, and strategies below.

Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Evaluation
<b>Goal 8.1. Support and Protect the Agricultural Industry in Oconee County.</b>		
<b>Objective 8.1.1. Recognize important agricultural land as a valuable natural resource to protect for future generations.</b>		
Strategy 8.1.1.1. Advocate use of “Best Management Practices” in farmland and forest operations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil &amp; Water Conservation Commissions</li> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Clemson Cooperative Extension (CCE)</li> <li>• SC Forestry Commission</li> </ul>	2025
Strategy 8.1.1.2. Encourage and support collaboration between landowners and public and private agencies in the development of ecologically and economically sound plans for preservation and restoration of farmland and forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• CCE</li> <li>• Conservation groups</li> </ul>	2025
Strategy 8.1.1.3. Work with SCDOT and other state and regional agencies to ensure projects for infrastructure facility maintenance and expansion will not be detrimental to the continuation of agriculture and silviculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• SCDOT</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	2021
Strategy 8.1.1.4. Limit non-agricultural development in productive and prime agricultural areas to densities and development patterns that are consistent with the continuation of economically viable agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	2021
Strategy 8.1.1.5. Support state legislation that links incentives to continue farming (such as state income tax credits or differential assessment for property taxes and affirmative supports for the business of agriculture) with controls preventing conversion of the recipient's agricultural land to non-farm uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>	2025



Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Evaluation
Strategy 8.1.1.6. Seek grants and take advantage of state and federal programs to assist with the purchase of development rights and agricultural easements on prime agricultural land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Conservation groups</li> </ul>	2023
Strategy 8.1.1.7. Ensure that the impacts to adjacent farms and forest land is part of the deliberation and decision making for proposed public projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>	2021
Strategy 8.1.1.8. Work with the state Real Estate Licensing commission to add an "Agricultural Disclosure Act" to ensure that potential home/land/business purchasers are made aware that agricultural activity is occurring on land adjacent to the purchaser's property of interest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• State Real Estate Licensing Commission</li> </ul>	2023
Strategy 8.1.1.9. Activate vacant and underutilized County owned property to facilitate a program that invites entrepreneurs, non-profits, residents, and other groups to begin entry-level agricultural businesses, community gardens, and pilot programs for engaging residents in the agricultural processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• NGO</li> <li>• Not-for-Profit organizations</li> <li>• CCE</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Agriculture Organizations</li> <li>• School District of Oconee County (SDOC)</li> </ul>	2023
Strategy 8.1.1.10. Create a staff position of Agricultural communication and coordination to coordinate and communicate with farmers, foresters, local governments, agricultural groups, and the public on agricultural and forestry matters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	2023
<b>Objective 8.1.2. Enhance agricultural operations and opportunities.</b>		
Strategy 8.1.2.1. Work with state and federal agencies to attract agribusiness-related grants and revenue sources and support efforts to establish pilot programs related to new agricultural technologies and products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	2021
Strategy 8.1.2.2. Provide appropriate assistance to expand non- traditional and specialty agribusiness opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	2021
Strategy 8.1.2.3. Ensure the ability of a farm to have a farm-related business onsite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	2021





Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Evaluation
Strategy 8.1.2.4. Promote the establishment of new farm enterprises through support of training for interested persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> </ul>	2023
Strategy 8.1.2.5. Allow agricultural products processing facilities to locate in areas with convenient access to farms, but ensure that they do not negatively impact rural character or scenic vistas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	2025
Strategy 8.1.2.6. Support South Carolina right-to-farm laws and consider adopting a county right-to-farm policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul>	2021
Strategy 8.1.2.7. Promote farm stands and farmers markets in rural and urban areas and local food hub(s) with adjoining counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• FARM Center</li> </ul>	2023
Strategy 8.1.2.8. Consider adopting a Voluntary Agricultural and Forestal Areas program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> </ul>	2025
Strategy 8.1.2.9. Encourage and support programs that educate and engage residents of all ages in aspects of farming and agriculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• Agriculture Advisory Board</li> <li>• Organizations such as FFA and the Oconee Cultivation Project</li> <li>• FARM Center</li> </ul>	2023
<b>Goal 8.2. Protect Oconee County's Forest Resources.</b>		
Strategy 8.2.1.1. Maintain an accurate inventory of important forestland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• SC Forestry Commission</li> <li>• US Forest Service</li> </ul>	2025



Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Evaluation
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.2.</u> Coordinate and plan infrastructure and development to protect forestland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• SC Forestry Commission</li> <li>• SCDOT</li> <li>• US Forest Service</li> <li>• Conservation Groups</li> </ul>	2025
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.3.</u> Support efforts to permanently preserve important forestland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• SC Forestry Commission</li> <li>• US Forest Service</li> <li>• Conservation Groups</li> </ul>	2025
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.4.</u> Work with the Forestry Commission to educate citizens about wildfire hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• SC Forestry Commission</li> <li>• Rural Fire Departments</li> <li>• US Forest Service</li> <li>• CCE</li> </ul>	2025
<u>Strategy 8.2.1.5.</u> Consider adopting the International Wildland-Urban Interface Code, or relevant portions, to help mitigate wildfire risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Rural Fire Departments</li> </ul>	2030
<b>Goal 8.3. Ensure continuing access to healthy, fresh food.</b>		
<b>Objective 8.3.1. Eliminate food deserts and ensure access to healthy food.</b>		
<u>Strategy 8.3.1.1.</u> Integrate food system policies and planning into County land use, transportation, and capital improvement plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Local food banks</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• SDOC</li> </ul>	2030
<u>Strategy 8.3.1.2.</u> Encourage residents to supplement personal food sources with gardening and fresh food preservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Cooperative Extension Service</li> <li>• SDOC</li> </ul>	2025
<u>Strategy 8.3.1.3.</u> Recruit, support, and incentivize businesses that provide healthy food choices in all areas of the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• CCE</li> </ul>	2023
<u>Strategy 8.3.1.4.</u> Revise land use policies to require healthy food access as a part of development standards, prohibit private restrictions that limit gardens, and community gardens, in residential areas when economic incentives are offered by the County to a developer .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	2023



Goals/Objectives/Strategies	Accountable Agencies	Time Frame for Evaluation
<p><u>Strategy 8.3.1.5.</u> Work collaboratively with non-profits and other entities to address the needs of vulnerable populations (e.g. elderly, children, homeless).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Local non-profits</li> <li>• Faith-based community</li> <li>• Farmers' markets</li> </ul>	<p>2023</p>
<p><u>Strategy 8.3.1.6.</u> Support new opportunities for distribution of locally and regionally produced food.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> </ul>	<p>2023</p>
<p><u>Strategy 8.3.1.7.</u> Revise the zoning code to require healthy food access as a part of development standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>	<p>2023</p>
<p><u>Strategy 8.3.1.8.</u> Work collaboratively to ensure that regional emergency preparedness programs include food access and distribution and are working toward the goal of establishing regional capacity for feeding the population for 2 to 3 months in an emergency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• SC Emergency Management</li> <li>• Private organizations</li> <li>• NFPO</li> <li>• Disaster relief organizations</li> </ul>	<p>2023</p>
<p><u>Strategy 8.3.1.9.</u> Demonstrate the use of agriculture as a method of mitigating climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oconee County</li> <li>• SDOC</li> <li>• CCE</li> <li>• Agricultural groups</li> <li>• Private organizations</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Conservation groups</li> <li>• Local non-profits</li> <li>• Faith-based community</li> <li>• Farmers' markets</li> <li>• Oconee County Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Local food banks</li> <li>• SC Forestry Commission</li> </ul>	<p>2023</p>



## **Oconee County Council Proclamation Supporting South Carolina's Right to Farm Act**

Whereas we reside in a wonderful region of the United States called Oconee County, in which the oldest and largest industry abides in harmony with the mountains, lakes, and rivers in all their beauty;

Whereas the Oconee County Council desires to preserve and protect this natural beauty, the future of agriculture, and the welfare of our farmers;

Whereas since growth is rapidly occurring, frequently to the boundaries of agricultural operations, often impeding the farmer who is feeding many families, while trying to earn a living for his own, we believe support of protective measures is appropriate;

Whereas since agriculture has significant hurdles to overcome naturally, and therefore informing and educating the public as to the importance of these farms, and how critical it is for these operations to continue, unhindered by complaints and unhampered by frivolous accusations, is our duty;

Whereas currently, anyone, South Carolina resident or not, can lodge a complaint against any farming operation, and it is the farmer who must comply, even when abiding by all laws and regulations;

And whereas the Oconee County Council supports the South Carolina Right to Farm Act, an increased awareness of the importance of agriculture, and easing the burden that falls to farmers when unthoughtful complaints occur;

Therefore, Oconee County Council fully supports the South Carolina Right to Farm Act and following the guidelines specified therein, and by supporting the Right To Farm Act, supports including in closing documentation at sales transactions a letter of disclosure to inform newcomers of the nature of the farming operations, what to expect in terms of sights, sounds, odors, and other conditions of which the newcomers may not be aware of or may not have fully considered.

# Farm Resource Contacts Guide



## **Farm Resource Guide Directory**

### **Table of Contents**

Federal Agencies	p. 3
USDA Farm Agency	p. 4
USDA Animal and Plant Inspection Services	p. 5
USDA Natural Resources Services	p. 6
Organic Production	p. 7
State Agencies & Educational	p. 8
Certified South Carolina Product	p. 8
Certified South Carolina Grown	p. 9
Clemson University Cooperative Extension	p. 10-12
Organic Certification	p. 13
Other Useful Info	p. 13
County Organizations and Associations	p. 14
Oconee Cultivation Project, 4-H, Bee-keepers	p. 14
Cattleman's Association, Ag South	p. 15
Local Farmer's Markets	p. 16
Roadside Markets	p. 16-19

This resource guide is designed to help the New and Beginning Farmer with contact information relevant to the farming business.

The Guide is divided into 3 sections:

--Federal Agencies such as the USDA Farm Service, USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service

--State Agencies and resources such as the South Carolina Department of Agriculture, Certified South Carolina Produce, and South Carolina Grown Certification. Within the state agencies is the Clemson University Cooperative Extension

--Local organizations and associations such as farmer's markets and roadside markets. If you would like your organization included in this section, please contact Agriculture Advisory Board at 864-638-4218

## Federal Agencies



### 1. **USDA Farm Agency**

[www.fsa.usda.gov](http://www.fsa.usda.gov)

The **Farm Service Agency's Mission (FSA)** is to serve all farmers, ranchers, and agricultural partners by delivering effective, efficient agricultural programs for all Americans. **FSA's Vision** is a market-oriented, economically viable and environmentally sound American Agriculture that delivers an abundant, safe and affordable food and fiber supply while sustaining quality agricultural communities. USDA Service Centers are designed to be a single location where customers can access the services provided by the Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources.

Oconee County Farm Service Center Office is located:

301 W South Broad St

Walhalla. SC 29691

(864) 638-2213

<https://offices.usda.gov/locator/app>



## Farm Service Agency Offices Serving Outside Oconee County

FSA State Office

South Carolina State Farm Service Agency

1927 Thurmond Mall, STE 100

Columbia, SC 29201-2375

(803) 806-3820

<https://www.fsa.usda.gov/state-offices/South-Carolina/index>

## 2. USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)



<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/>

**Mission: Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS)** anticipates and responds to issues involving animal and plant health, conflicts with wildlife, environmental stewardship and animal well-being. They promote the health of animal and plant resources to facilitate their movement in the global marketplace and to ensure abundant agricultural products and services for U.S. consumers. APHIS is comprised of several divisions including Veterinary Services, Plant Protection and Quarantine and Wildlife services. Contact information for these services are:

### a. Veterinary Services

Customers located in South Carolina are requested to contact the APHIS VS Service Center located in Nashville, Tennessee for assistance.

615-718-5315      [vspstn@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:vspstn@aphis.usda.gov)

**b. Plant Health**

USDA APHIS

4600 Goer Drive

Charleston, SC

843-480-4334. <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/planthealth/ppq-program-overview/sphd/south+carolina>

**c. South Carolina Wildlife Services**

400 Northeast Drive

Suite L

Columbia SC 29203

(803)786-9455

**d. Local Wildlife Animal Control**

<http://www.wildlifeanimalcontrol.com/Oconee-County.html>

**3. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services**

Since 1935, the [Natural Resources Conservation Service](#) (originally called the Soil Conservation Service) has provided leadership in a partnership effort to help America's private land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources.

NRCS employees provide technical assistance and provide financial assistance for many conservation activities. Participation in the programs is voluntary.

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/>

**Oconee County Field Office**  
301 West South Broad Street  
Walhalla, SC 29691

[Eddie Martin](#), SWCD District Manager

<http://www.oconeesoilandwater.org/>

## **2. Organic Production**

National Organic Products (NOP) Links

[USDA NOP Handbook Regulations](#)

[USDA NOP Homepage](#)

[USDA NOP](#)

[Using Organic Seals](#)

[Crop Producers](#)

## STATE AGENCIES

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES



1. The South Carolina Department of Agriculture is made up of four main Divisions: [Agency Operations](#), [Agricultural Services](#), [Consumer Protection](#), and [External Affairs & Economic Development](#). Within these four areas are additional divisions such as [Grading & Inspection](#), [Food/Feed Safety Compliance](#), and [Economic Development](#). To find your specific area of interest, click on the link in the section menu above.

a. **Certified South Carolina Product**



Products that are eligible for inclusion in the program include agricultural products and food products that are manufactured or processed in the state that may or may not always include ingredients grown exclusively in South Carolina. This includes value added products, manufactured food products and other agricultural products that may be further sorted, graded, blended, processed and packaged in South Carolina.

In addition, Specialty agricultural food businesses located in South Carolina may have an exclusive recipe manufactured in another state, under the South Carolina address and company label, and be eligible for membership in the program. All items that shall bear or potentially bear the logo or potentially be included in promotional efforts shall be included on the application form and approved by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture. Any new items must be sent to the SCDA for approval to update a member product listing. All products must meet the accepted USDA or FDA industry standards for the product, whichever is appropriate. Any processed, cooked or manufactured item must be produced and packaged to accepted industry standards in an approved kitchen or facility.

For more information about participating in the Certified South Carolina program or to receive an application by mail, contact [Ansley Rast Turnblad](#).

#### **b. Certified South Carolina Grown**



To be eligible to use the Certified South Carolina Grown logo, the producer shall complete a list of all products he/she grows in South Carolina and wishes to list as *Certified SC Grown* for approval by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture. All items that shall bear or potentially bear the logo or potentially be included in promotional efforts shall be included on the application form and approved by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture. Any new items must be sent to the SCDA for approval to update a member product listing. The member shall agree that the SC Grown logo shall only be used on first quality products, grown in South Carolina, that meet the US #1 Quality Grade Standard, or higher U.S. Grade Standards, whichever is the accepted USDA industry grade standard for that commodity. The logo shall not be used on secondary labels or cull products.

Membership in the Certified South Carolina Program is made by application to and acceptance by the South Carolina Department of Agriculture. All farm producers, food manufacturers, specialty food producers, packing facilities and others engaged in the production or manufacture of agricultural products in South Carolina are eligible to apply.

Apply Today: [Certified SC Member Application](#)

**c. [Clemson University Cooperative Extension](#)**

Clemson Extension helps improve the quality of life of all South Carolinians by providing unbiased, research-based information through an array of public outreach programs in youth development; agribusiness; agriculture; food, nutrition and health; and natural resources. With offices in all [46 counties](#) of the state, Extension works to help support South Carolina's \$42 billion agriculture and forestry industries; strengthen families and communities; improve stewardship of natural resources and the environment; strengthen connections between people and their food; and expose South Carolina youth to opportunities in agriculture, science, technology, engineering and math.

[Oconee County Extension Office](#)

Clemson Extension employs Extension Agents who work closely with state extension specialists and researchers located on campus and at the various research and education centers located across the state. Your local Extension Agents provide expertise in Agribusiness, Agronomy, Food Safety & Nutrition, Horticulture, Livestock & Forages, Forestry and Wildlife Resources, Water Resources, and 4-H and Youth Development.

## Local Staff Contacts for Oconee County Extension Office

Name	Title	Email
Lindsey Craig	Area Livestock and Forage Agent 864-878-1394	lcraig@clemson.edu
Mallory Dailey	Oconee County 4-H Youth Development Ag. 864-638-5889	<a href="mailto:mallord@clemson.edu">mallord@clemson.edu</a>
Carolyn Dawson	Area Extension Forestry Agent 864-638-5889	<a href="mailto:dawson4@clemson.edu">dawson4@clemson.edu</a>
George Dickert	District Extension Director 864-365-0642	gdicker@clemson.edu
Tina Reif	Administrative Assistant 864-638-5889	treif@clemson.edu
Kerrie Roach	Area Commercial Horticulture Agent 864-638-5889	<a href="mailto:kwalker@clemson.edu">kwalker@clemson.edu</a>
Christopher Talley	Senior Associate Extension Agent 864-359-3382	<a href="mailto:talley2@clemson.edu">talley2@clemson.edu</a>
Morris Warner	Senior County Extension Agent 864-638-5889	<a href="mailto:mwarner@clemson.edu">mwarner@clemson.edu</a>

## **Extension Publications**

Clemson University Cooperative Extension shares research-based knowledge with the citizens of South Carolina through an extensive catalogue of topical publications, fact sheets and research publications in subject areas including entomology, gardening, forestry, water and wildlife. These publications are written by extension agents and professors and are designed for industry professionals, lay enthusiasts and homeowners, and scholars. These cover topics such as agronomic crops, agribusiness, entomology, forestry, horticulture, livestock, pesticide safety, water and others.

<https://www.clemson.edu/extension/publications/index.html>

## **Other Extension Services**

<http://www.clemson.edu/extension/resources/index.html>

### **1. Agricultural Service Laboratory**

Provides analytical and diagnostic testing of soil, feed and forage, plant tissue, irrigation water, animal waste, and compost.

### **2. Plant Problem Clinic & Nematode Assay**

Provides diagnoses and management recommendations for plant problems, which include diseases, nematodes, weeds, and insect pests of plants. We also identify insects infesting structures, humans, pets and livestock.

### **3. Pesticide Services**

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for defoliating or desiccating plants, preventing fruit drop, inhibiting sprouting, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, bacteria, weeds, or other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in living man or other animals. The Pesticide Information Program at Clemson University provides training and information for pesticide applicators and county Extension Pesticide Training Coordinators throughout the state.



Works to protect health, property, and our environment by promoting the safe and proper use of pesticides.

<http://www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/pesticide-regulation/>

#### **4. Livestock-Poultry Health (LPH)**

The role of Clemson Livestock-Poultry Health (LPH) is to protect animal health through control of endemic, foreign, and emerging diseases in livestock and poultry and to protect the health of S.C. consumers by providing a comprehensive inspection service to ensure that meat and poultry products are safe, wholesome and accurately labeled. LPH serves as South Carolina's animal health authority, state meat and poultry inspection department, and the state's veterinary diagnostic center in fulfilling its role.

#### **5. Organic Certification:**

<http://www.clemson.edu/public/regulatory/organic/index.html>

Stephen Nix

Organic Services Program

Department of Plant Industry

511 Westinghouse Road

Pendleton, S.C. 29670

Call 864-646-2129

#### **6. Other Useful Info**

##### a. Industrial Hemp Information

<https://agriculture.sc.gov/faq/hemp/>

##### b. Home & Garden Information Center

Produces and delivers information on landscape, garden and indoor plants, plant pests and diseases, and food safety, nutrition, diet and health. More than 600 fact sheets are available online or by calling 1-888-656-9988 (SC Residents only).

### c. Conservation Bank Board

The Oconee County Conservation Bank Board (OCCB) was established to protect lands with significant natural, cultural, and/or historic resources in the County that meet specific criteria by providing a financial incentive to willing landowners to convey either a conservation easement or fee simple title to eligible recipients. The Conservation Bank program will simultaneously protect valuable natural resources and private property rights.

If you would like to apply for a grant from the OCCB, please fill out the [Statement of Interest form](#) and return to the Clerk to Council. Once the Statement of Interest form has been submitted and approved by the OCCB, you will be asked to fill out the [Application for Funding form](#) and submit it to the Clerk to Council. The deadline dates for submission of applications are April 1st, August 1st, and November 1st. These forms can be submitted via email to [councilclerkinfo@oconeesc.com](mailto:councilclerkinfo@oconeesc.com). You may also mail or drop off the form with the Clerk to Council at:  
Pine Street Administrative Complex  
415 South Pine St.  
Walhalla, SC 29691

### **County Organizations and Associations**

#### 1. **Oconee Cultivation Project**-a project for training teens in agriculture

[Oconeecultivationproject@gmail.com](mailto:Oconeecultivationproject@gmail.com) 864.873.8924

Casey Certain

#### 2. 4-H

Mallory Dailey

[mallord@clemson.edu](mailto:mallord@clemson.edu)

864-638-5889. ext 117

#### 3. Bee-keepers Association:

Farm Resource Contact Guide

Meetings are held on the  
2nd Thursday of each  
month (exceptions Jan,  
July & Nov) at 6:30 pm.  
Potluck

Location:

223A DSS Building  
Kenneth St.  
Walhalla, SC 29691

**3. Oconee County Poultry Growers**

Tim Donald  
864-972-9691

**4. Oconee County Cattleman's Association**

Pat William  
864-710-8779  
cowpatty@NCTV.com

**5. Ag South Farm Credit, ACA**

<https://www.agsouthfc.com/>

1325 Pearman Dairy Road (28 Bypass)  
Anderson, SC 29625  
864-226-8507

## Local Farmer's Market

1. Seneca Farmer's Market:  
 Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday  
 Contact James Cumming,  
 864-638-5889
2. Foothills Heritage Market  
 Tuesday, Saturday  
 Contact Gwen McPhail  
[www.foothillsheritagemarket.org](http://www.foothillsheritagemarket.org)
3. Walhalla Farmer's Market  
 Contact James Cumming  
 864-638-5889

## Other Roadside Market

1. *3 Oaks Farm*  
 222 N. Seed Farm Rd  
 Westminster, SC  
 29693  
 864-324-4231  
 Open 8am-5pm YEAR ROUND  
[More information](#)
2. *Ables Orchard*  
 Apples, Peaches  
 Mike Ables  
 Hwy. 76 near Long Creek  
 (864)647-6455  
 Open: July 15 through early November

3. *Chattooga Belle Farm*

454 Damascus Church Road  
Long Creek, SC 29658  
(864)647-9768

[Visit their website](#)

Fruit, jams, wines, and specialty items are all available at this operating orchard and event facility. The Farm Store is open daily from 9-5 and the recently added Belle's Diner serves lunch from 11am-2pm, Tuesday thru Sunday.

4. *Berry Thyme Farm*

**Blueberries**

Doris & Gene Hutchins  
Berry Farm Rd., Westminster, SC 29396  
(864) 647-6383

Open: July thru August, 7 days/week – honor system.

Pay cash or check

**Directions:** From Westminster, go S. on Hwy. 123, R onto Cleveland Pike Rd., R onto Berry Farm Rd.

5. *Bryson's U-Pick Apple Orchard*

Apples & Peaches

U-Pick or Picked

1011 Chattooga Ridge Rd., Mountain Rest, SC 29664  
(864) 647-9427

Email: gbryson@hughes.net

Open August 1-November 15, 9 – 6

Directions: Hwy. 123 to Westminster; Hwy. 76 to Long Creek; turn L onto Chattooga Ridge Rd. Apple stand is 1 mile down on right.

6. **Patch of Heaven Heritage Farm**

121 Old Flat Shoals Rd,  
Walhalla, SC 29691  
864-726-1999

A small local organic farm that started for veteran to farmer therapy. It's a met experience for everyone. It supplies poultry and produce locally and gives

people a hands-on experience to farming. See us on Google Maps search for Patch of Heaven Heritage Farm. [www.turkeylivestock.com](http://www.turkeylivestock.com)

7. **Friendship Valley Christmas Tree Farm**

130 Friendship Valley Rd., Seneca

864-903-0751

Offers variety of trees grown locally as well as fresh Fraser Firs from the mountains of NC.

Opens Thanksgiving day through Dec. 23, noon - 6pm.

[visit their website](#)

8. *Gnat Hill Orchard and Farm*

**Apples, Blueberries, Peaches, Pecans and vegetables**

Wall Spring Rd. in Long Creek, just off Hwy. 76

(864) 723-2410

email: wgb263ada@hotmail.com

Open: June through mid-November

9. **Lighthouse Food Farm**

A nonprofit organization with a mission to eradicate hunger, alleviate poverty, and green our environment.

10. *Mr. T's Strawberries*

Curtis Tilson

(864) 638-8093

Directions: On Hwy. 11, 1-1/2 miles north of traffic light in West Union

11. *Produce Patch*

Ronnie K. McCall

101 S. Ann St.

Walhalla, SC 29692

(864) 638-9800

Open early March thru Christmas

vegetables, jams, jellies, honey, jarred veggies,

baskets, bedding plants, pots, planters

Directions: Hwy. 28, east of Walhalla, turn south on S. Ann St.

12. *Ronald Martin Dairy*

460 Dairy Farm Rd.

Westminster, SC 29693

(864) 972-9829

A Family farm, milking 110-140 Holstein cows; DHEC Certified

Grade A all natural raw milk in gallons and half gallons, self-serve available at the farm and at Redmond Boy's Produce.

Directions: Hwy 59, north of Fair Play, turn east on Dairy Farm Road; go 2-3 miles to #460.

13. *Sorrells Tree Farm*

156 Radisson Road

Seneca, SC. (864) 882-5054

Open the weekend before Thanksgiving through December 23, Mon-Sun  
10am-7 pm

Features “you choose” and “we cut” Murray cypress, White Pine, Carolina Blue Sapphire, Cedar and Leland Cypress as well as fresh cut Fraser Fir from NC mountains.