

2023 Current Membership Approved Resolutions



**CONSERVATION
DISTRICTS OF IOWA**

Conservation Districts of Iowa

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This document reports the Conservation Districts of Iowa (CDI) position on various resource and management issues in Iowa and the nation. It is a compilation of policy statements – resolutions that have passed the resolution process since 1990 and are still relevant. Older policy statements – resolutions are included when they pertain to basic principles that CDI endorses, such as Civil Rights, or reflect a long-time trend that continues to be supported by more recent resolutions.

Each year the CDI Resolutions Committee reviews all policy statements – resolutions that are five years or older as directed by *CDI Bylaws Article XII- Policy Statements - Resolutions Review*. The committee then recommends to the board of directors to either update language and/or renew the policy statements – resolutions or to archive those that have already been accomplished or are no longer relevant.

During the annual business meeting, members present will vote whether or not to adopt the recommendations made by the board of directors to archive the policy statements – resolutions presented.

ASSOCIATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

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|---------------------|--|
| | Association Policies and Procedures |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | <i>NOTE: As of 9/19/2023 there are no approved resolutions in this category.</i> |
| YEAR APPROVED | |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | |

COMMISSIONER ACTIVITIES / DISTRICT PLANS

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| CATEGORY | Commissioner Activities / District Plans |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Commissioner Travel Expense Reimbursement |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2005 (Reviewed 2015 & 2024) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: CDI supports a resolution to increase Commissioner Expense (1M) budget to include sufficient funds for reimbursement of all commissioner travel expense.

ACTION: Commissioners should be reimbursed for travel expense to attend regular monthly meetings and special meetings.

CONSERVATION PRACTICES

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| CATEGORY | Conservation Practices |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Promote Better Right of Way (ROW) Policies |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2002 (Reviewed 2015) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: CDI should encourage SWCDs to promote more rigorous and conservation minded Right of Way Policies with County Supervisors and County IDOT Engineers.

ACTION: As ROWs become filled with eroded soil, sediment and snow trapping efficiency decreases, native flora/fauna communities suffer, and road damage/flooding increases. Culverts fail prematurely when water stands in the ditch because it doesn't drain. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars spent annually in most counties to maintain ditches.

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| CATEGORY | Conservation Practices |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Require Permanent Buffer Strips to Protect Streams |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Linn |

STATEMENT: Some farmers plant crops up to the edges of streams, even though nearly every Iowan can understand that water quality would benefit if stream banks were protected. Permanent vegetation along streams reduces the risk of the bank collapsing, and vigorous plant roots filter dissolved nitrogen as water seeps downhill toward the stream. Thick plant growth also slows the flow of excess runoff across the surface, allowing suspended soil particles to be deposited on land rather than in the bottom of the stream. Even though a few streams are protected every year with the voluntary installation of buffer strips, many more miles of stream edges become vulnerable following brush and timber clearing. To meet the goals of the Nutrient Reduction Strategy (Iowa's policy for dramatically improving our surface water quality) we should protect our stream banks from further degradation.

ACTION: CDI should work with the SSCC, IDALS-DSCWQ, ISU, and the Iowa Legislature to develop, introduce, and lobby for legislation similar to Minnesota's buffer law. This legislation prohibits crop farming within thirty feet of a stream and would require permanent buffer strips to be installed to protect water quality.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Permanent buffers can be planted with hay for livestock, native or non-native grasses and forbs or trees and shrubs. Thirty-foot buffer strips along thousands of miles of streams will not be without cost to landowners and farmers. But local, state and federal government programs that share costs and encourage effective practices already exist or can be developed, and perennial strips could be managed to produce farm income.

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| CATEGORY | Conservation Practices |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Cost-Share to Replace Tile Intakes with Blind Inlets as a Stand-Alone Practice |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Calhoun |

STATEMENT: Currently Blind Inlets (620-11) can only receive cost-share through EQIP if they support another practice such as a terrace or grassed waterway. There are significant nutrient loss reductions with blind inlets over standard tile inlets.

ACTION: CDI should work with NRCS to amend cost-share rules to allow the replacement of existing drainage intakes with blind inlets as a stand-alone practice.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Iowa's pothole region has a high load rate for phosphorus as it is attached to eroded soil particles. Drainage intakes are very common in the pothole region, often in excess of ten per square mile. In this region, much of the surface water, along with eroded soil particles with attached phosphorus must pass through an intake and does not go over a stream bank. The Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy states that replacing a standard intake with a blind inlet will reduce phosphorus in the water by 11% to 87% with an average reduction of 57%.

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| CATEGORY | Conservation Practices |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Allow the Proper Thinning of Existing Farmstead and Feedlot Windbreaks for the Long-term Health of the Current and Future Trees and Shrubs |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2020 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Cherokee |

STATEMENT: One of the keys to the health of existing farmstead and feedlot windbreaks involves proper maintenance. In the past, USDA/NRCS farmstead and windbreak standards required narrower in row and between row spacing for both trees and shrubs. Over time, these spacings have been increased by the NRCS, but many of the older installed windbreaks, that are still under a twenty-year maintenance agreement, have declined in health due to these closer spacings. Current REAP windbreak cost share programs do not allow for thinning or removal of trees that are still under a current twenty-year maintenance agreement.

ACTION: CDI should work with IDALS to allow REAP cost share participants to perform proper thinning of their windbreak plantings without being required to repay their REAP cost share, as long as it meets an NRCS or DNR Forestry Windbreak plan. An alternative would be to change the maintenance agreement length to ten years, instead of twenty, to allow for needed maintenance or improvement by the participant without penalty.

EDUCATION

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| CATEGORY | Education |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Funding for Education Coordinators |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | East Pottawattamie |

STATEMENT: CDI's Mission Statement is that we will "inform, educate, and lead Iowans through our local soil and water conservation districts to promote conservation of natural resources." We do a good job of informing and leading, but we could improve our education efforts. To that end, we need to concentrate on our K-12 schools, women, and absentee landowners. This would reach all future landowners, operators, and the general public and is our best chance to have a lasting impact.

ACTION: CDI should encourage both IDALS and the Iowa DNR to provide funding for education coordinator positions across the state that would target preK-12 students, women and absentee landowners with conservation education programs. These positions would have a comparable salary to watershed coordinators.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Education is key to CDI's mission of service to the districts. In the long term, education of our future customers will go a long way in improving awareness of the importance of good stewardship practices of our resources.

EROSION CONTROL / IOWA 2000

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| CATEGORY | Erosion Control / Iowa 2000 |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | All Cropland Should be Required to Have a Conservation Plan |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2007 (Reviewed 2015) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: CDI supports changing Farm Bill legislation to say that all land in production should be required to have conservation plans in order to be eligible for any USDA benefits.

ACTION: Many of the NHEL fields have long slope lengths and with excessive tillage have considerable erosion. Should landowners who have NHEL fields not be required to have waterways in place when those with HEL fields are required?

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| CATEGORY | Erosion Control / Iowa 2000 |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Implementation of Silt Fences or Similar Barriers to Prevent Soil Loss |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2018 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Grundy |

STATEMENT: Soil erosion is not limited to agricultural fields and practices. Development and construction in small towns and rural communities create tons of sediment runoff every year. Larger cities in Iowa are required by EPA to have a Municipal Storm water Plan (MS4) that includes management of runoff for development and construction. These practices include but are not limited to Silt Fence, erosion control mat, cover seed, etc. to prevent inundation of nearby streams and rivers with silt.

ACTION: CDI shall work with DSC and DNR to come up with uniform construction and development sediment control rules, a permitting process and enforcement for rural areas in Iowa.

LEGISLATIVE / POLICIES

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Levy Taxes on all Lands for Watershed Structured Maintenance |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2012 |

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| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Cherokee |
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STATEMENT: CDI and IDALS-DSC should work to change the wording in Iowa Code Section 161E.9 from “agricultural land” to 'all real property currently subject to property tax' to allow possible future taxes to be levied in a fair manner on a county wide basis.

The change in code would allow for the tax to be levied to all who receive a benefit from the continued functioning of existing watershed structures and would assist districts and county Board of Supervisors in maintaining and improving these structures.

ACTION: Conservation Districts of Iowa and the State Soil Conservation Committee are in support of the resolution to change the wording in Iowa Code Section 161E.9 from 'agricultural land' to 'all property currently subject to property tax' to allow possible future taxes to be levied in a fair manner on a county wide basis.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Support and Endorse the Funding of the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2020 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Fayette |

STATEMENT: The Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund was voted into law as a constitutional amendment in 2010. The amendment was supported by over 60% of those voting in a general election. The amendment provides funding of 3/8 of a cent of sales tax revenue towards a specific formula the next time the state sales tax is increased. This funding model will provide at least \$180 million a year for soil conservation practices, water quality, wildlife, parks, and trails throughout Iowa.

ACTION: We support the state legislature’s funding of the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund. The funding is built into the Governor’s recommended budget through the Invest Iowa Bill. To this end, CDI should encourage the Legislature and Governor to finally place a 3/8 cent sales tax increase in motion to fund this historic opportunity to perpetually prioritize conservation and natural resources in the Great State of Iowa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The funding formula shows a substantial percentage of the Trust Fund going to soil and water conservation initiatives. These dollars are much needed and desired by the landowners and agricultural producers in the state of Iowa.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Support the Addition of the Term ‘Soil Health’ into Iowa Code Chapter 161A, Soil and Water Conservation |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2020 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | CDI Board of Directors |

STATEMENT: Many states have now added the term ‘soil health’ to their laws governing the

operation of soil and water conservation districts. Commissioners, as dedicated conservationists, acknowledge that biologically healthy, productive soil represents a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Managing healthy soils creates the foundation for efficient food and fiber production and supports soil sustainability for future generations.

Legislation has been introduced to add the term ‘soil health’ to Iowa Code Chapter 161A, Soil and Water Conservation.

ACTION: Be it resolved that the Conservation Districts of Iowa (CDI) supports legislative action to add the definition of soil health as a biological vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans to Iowa Code Chapter 161A, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION. This action will assist Soil and Water Conservation District Commissioners in their mission to increase the adoption of conservation practices throughout Iowa.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Supporting Farmer-led Conservation in Clean Energy Policy |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2021 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | CDI Executive Board |

STATEMENT: Many states have passed individual clean fuel standards in the past few years. The majority of these policies do not credit the good conservation efforts that farmers undertake on their farms. The assumption being that farmers are going to do conservation, why put a value on their efforts. We believe that farmers are the foremost conservationists in soil conservation and water quality and those efforts deserve to be rewarded.

ACTION: CDI supports the formulation of a Midwest Clean Energy Policy which both recognizes and rewards farmer led conservation and carbon storage efforts. Such policy should start with the basic knowledge that farmers who incorporate conservation into their farming practices are responsible for the lower carbon emissions that clean energy provides.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: During the past two years, CDI has been involved with a clean fuel study group. One of the concerns that has arisen from this participation is that over 90% of the value of carbon storage through farmer conservation efforts is not credited to the farmer who is storing the carbon to the benefit of all society. Farmers have been clean energy leaders for many years by promoting the environmental benefits of ethanol and biodiesel, yet those efforts are considered to be baseline carbon storage in clean energy policies. In order to increase conservation efforts through carbon storage programs, farmers must be fairly compensated for their increased work.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Power Utility Company Construction Practices to Prevent Soil Erosion |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2022 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Audubon, Region 5 |

STATEMENT: Many SWCDs have seen an increase in the number of wind turbine farms and

solar farms being constructed in their counties. Many landowners enter into construction site agreements without all the potential negative side effects on these sites being fully explained. Following the construction of these sites, the damage caused due to uncontrolled soil erosion is quickly realized. There appears to be very little consideration given to layout and design of the sites from an erosion-prevention perspective as many of the access roads are running straight up and down hills with no structural or vegetative control measures. If CDI works with the Iowa Utility Board to make this a requirement as part of the permitting of the energy farms, it will then become a part of the initial planning process and greatly reduce this destruction of Iowa soils and landscape. This will result in a monetary savings for both the utility company and the landowner as they are often forced to return to the site to retrofit or implement measures to treat these concerns which could have been prevented with proper planning in the initial phases.

ACTION: CDI supports and recommends that the Iowa Utility Board require power utility companies identify in the written construction site agreements their planned conservation practices to prevent ephemeral and gully erosion caused by rainfall and snow melt. These companies will be required to not only install conservation practices at the time of construction to mitigate this water runoff being channeled by the access roads and sites but also will need to evaluate the results of their installed conservation practices.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Summer Conservation Construction Window |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2022 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Mahaska, Region 9 |

STATEMENT: More conservation practices are needed in the state of Iowa. The fall and spring construction seasons are not sufficient to accomplish the needed work. In addition, producers are reluctant to participate in the summer construction season due to its effect on crops. Allowing producers unrestricted planting and harvesting on all acres affected by a summer build occurring between June 15 and October 15 would allow producers a cut or two of hay, harvest a small grain (winter cereal rye or oats) or silage hay or grain, plant late corn or silage or soybeans, etc. The current incentive is too little. This change would protect land and water during the construction year, more efficiently use the labor of all involved, and best of all there would be no out of pocket cost to IDALS and taxpayers.

ACTION: CDI shall support revising the rules to allow producers unrestricted planting and harvesting on all acres affected by a summer build occurring between June 15 and October 15.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Change Policy within Historic Preservation Act (Amended) |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2023 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | East Pottawattamie, West Pottawattamie, Adair, Shelby, Region 5 Co-sponsors: Mills, Region 8, Warren, Region 6 and Lucas, Region 9 |

STATEMENT: All SWCD and NRCS projects are required to be evaluated by staff to ensure that the project will not cause any detrimental harm to potential cultural resources in the project

area. Current guidance is that if at any time there is or was a building in that location over 50 years old, then it should be considered a cultural resource, no matter the building's current condition. In addition, the current 50-year period is a moving target and needs to be a set year, i.e., 1900. Due to the current policy, several conservation projects have had to cease and desist, and office staff are not allowed to provide technical assistance as a Subject Matter Expert (SME) to producers of our district if it would violate the current cultural resource policy.

ACTION: CDI shall work with NRCS, IDALS and our federally elected officials to change the age of historic places to dwellings erected 100 years or more ago, as 50 years is not adequate time to make it historic. Additionally, more latitude needs to be allowed regarding the condition of the existing building or the complete removal of said building in the past.

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| CATEGORY | Legislative / Policies |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Revise Rules for Bioreactors, Saturated Buffers, and Wetland Restoration on Conservation Reserve Program Acres |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2023 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Floyd, Region 3 |

STATEMENT: Bioreactors, saturated buffers, and restored or created wetlands have the potential to remove significant amounts of nitrates from tile water routed through them. Edge of field practices combined with in field nitrogen best management practices are needed to meet the nitrogen loss goals of the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy and to reduce nitrate levels in Iowa streams, rivers, and lakes.

EXPLANATION: Bioreactors and saturated buffers are presently allowed to be constructed only on existing or planned CP21 (filter strip) and CP22 (riparian forest buffer) acres. Restored or created wetlands are not allowed to be constructed on any existing CRP practices not originally planned with the requirement that wetlands be restored or created on the area. Many landowners would like to construct needed bioreactors, saturated buffers, and restored or created wetlands on CRP acres where they are not presently allowed to do so because the CRP practice they chose for the site does not allow it.

ACTION: CDI supports revising the rules for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) to allow for the construction of bioreactors, saturated buffers, and restored or created wetlands on any existing or planned CRP acres where NRCS determines that these practices are needed and appropriate. CDI should request that the Farm Service Agency revise the present CRP rules to allow these practices to be installed on all CRP practices and that 50% CRP cost-share funding be provided to offset allowable landowner expenses to install these practices.

STATE COST SHARE PROGRAMS

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|---------------------|---------------------------|
| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Agroforestry |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2005 (Reviewed 2015) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: Agroforestry is a set of land use practices that incorporate trees, shrubs, forage and row crops designed in a way that provide environmental, social and economic benefits.

ACTION: CDI should encourage and support state cost-share funding incentives for Agroforestry.

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|---------------------|---|
| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Raise Cap on Environment 1 st Fund |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2006 (Reviewed 2015) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: There is no more basic infrastructure needing continued protection in Iowa than our soil and water resources. It is the fundamental resource which 25 percent of Iowa's economy is estimated to be based. The Infrastructure First Funds have not increased with the increasing gaming revenues, and in fact the cap has not been increased since the inception of this worthwhile program. With additional facilities and increases in revenue, the Environment First Fund Cap should be dramatically increased to address increasing concerns with environmental protection and recreation.

ACTION: CDI supports an increase in the Environment First Fund to reflect increased demand for soil and water protection. These dollars are matched by producers and are a very cost-effective means for voluntary environmental protection on private working lands.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Increase Incentive Rates for all REAP Practices / Forestry / Windbreaks / Native Grass Programs |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2007 and 2015 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: Practices need to be updated to include controlling competition (i.e. spraying, fencing, tree guards, manual removal, burning) that threatens the survival of the project. Incentives need to increase to cover current costs.

ACTION: CDI should support updating REAP incentives and practices that more actually reflect the needs of all forestry/windbreak/native grass programs.

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|---------------------|--|
| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Watershed Structures Regarding Project and / or Operation and Maintenance Agreements |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2010 (Reviewed 2015) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: Many of the larger flood control structures have a 50-year designed practice life span. The sponsors of these projects hold perpetual easements that include operation and maintenance of these structures for the length of the easement. There have been several discussions among partners as to how sponsors should handle the operation and maintenance of the structures once they have reached their designed life. As of yet, there has been no clear guidance for the sponsors as to what to do.

Project sponsors need clear guidance as to how to handle the operation and maintenance of these structures in order to make important decisions. The sponsors also need to know whether they can count on technical assistance from NRCS, DSC, or other partners when these structures reach the end of the practice life and go beyond their practice life.

ACTION: The Districts would like CDI to assist NRCS, DSC, and other partners in providing guidance to the Soil and Water Conservation Districts, County Boards of Supervisors, and other sponsors on what to do with these structures once they have reached the end of their designed practice life and whether or not they will continue to provide technical assistance after the structures have reached their designed practice life.

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|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Revise the IFIP Funds Recall Date |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Clay |

STATEMENT: The purpose of the recall of the unobligated IFIP funds from individual district accounts is to provide supplemental funding to practices that can be completed in the spring of the current fiscal year.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: This change in the recall date will allow districts more time to allocate their original IFIP funds within their own conservation district.

ACTION: Be it resolved that CDI recommends that the Division of Soil Conservation and Water Quality revise the date of the recall of unobligated IFIP funds from the districts from December 31 to March 1 of each fiscal year.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | One Year Cover Crop Trial for New Users |

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| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Hancock |

STATEMENT: Many farm operators are becoming interested in implementing cover crop conservation practices on their land but are hesitant to commit to large tracts without more evaluation. State program rules now dictate that if cover crops are planted even on small test plots, First Time User State Cost Share Funding eligibility is denied for any future cover crop application. This practice seems counterintuitive to the statewide goal of maximizing cover crop conservation practices in Iowa by penalizing farm operators who want to first experiment with cover crop practices before committing. In addition, federal programs allow producers to receive First Time User Cost Share Benefits as long as the producer is upgrading to a higher level of benefit. This type of flexibility in state cost share programs would encourage new user cover crop implementation and increase cover crop usage throughout Iowa.

ACTION: CDI should work with the IDALS-DSCWQ to adjust state cost share programs to allow a one-year limited cover crop trial on twenty acres or less for each producer without forfeiture of first time user state cost share program funding eligibility.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Small cover crop trials may be an important tool that will encourage farm operators to try cover crop conservation practices and, hopefully, lead to large scale cover crop planting by demonstrating conservation effectiveness and financial feasibility. This proposal is not intended to change any existing guidelines such as overall eligibility or acreage caps, but merely a vehicle to provide an opportunity to try cover crop implementation on a limited basis without penalty for those interested. This proposed action would also better align state and federal cover crop cost share program implementation methods.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Edge of Field Practice Addition |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Sioux |

STATEMENT: Many roads in Iowa were surveyed and put in place along lines of latitude and lines of longitude many years ago. As a result, the aforesaid roads run north-south and east-west regardless of the hills that they encounter. Therefore, where row crops are grown in the fields that border these roads will have end rows (aka: headlands) that run parallel to the roads. The sad, but true, result is the erosion of the soil whenever a lot of rain falls on those end rows. ACTION: We support the inclusion of headlands that are parallel to hilly roads as a qualified edge-of-field practice. The key requirement for this practice will be a contract specifying that a permanent cover crop be planted and maintained for a minimum of ten years. Within certain parameters that shall be established by the State Soil Conservation Committee in conjunction with IDALS-DSCWQ, the decision to approve the applicants plan will reside with the local SWCD commissioners and their staff.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Much of the soil that is washing down the end rows could be kept where it has been for centuries if this practice were implemented by more farmers. More ditches and streams would not collect silt and sediment and water quality would be improved. The permanent cover crop of grass would serve well for the field equipment to have

a good place to turn around. The grass would also provide a nesting place for pheasants and other birds. Allowing the incentivized farmer to harvest the grass for his/hers or other livestock would add a little to their bottom line. The practice would serve as a good example to the neighbors. Last and best, the health of the soil on these headlands would improve over time.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Support of Iowa REAP Program |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | CDI Executive Board |

STATEMENT: Since 1989 the Iowa Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) program has been an important source of funding for the state’s Soil and Water Conservation Districts. The program is set to sunset in 2021 unless reauthorized by the Iowa Legislature.

ACTION: Be it resolved that the Conservation Districts of Iowa, representing 500 elected Soil and Water Conservation District Commissioners (SWCD)urges the Legislature of the State of Iowa to reauthorize funding for the Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) program.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: REAP is used by SWCDs to support a number of conservation efforts:

- REAP is used to provide cost share assistance to install conservation practices targeted to improve water quality. The program can be used to support administrative expenses for watershed project coordinators as well money for conservation practice implementation.
- REAP is the only source of statewide cost share assistance used for the installation of storm water practices.
- REAP funding is also used to support one of, if not the only, cost share assistance program in the state available for the implementation of forestry related practices.
- REAP funds are also used for native grass and pollinator plantings.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Create a Soil Builder and Fall Grazer Incentive Program |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2020 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Taylor (and endorsed by Boone and Story) |

STATEMENT: Productive, healthy soils are a finite resource. Healthy productive soils are truly our nation’s storehouse of renewable wealth. Improving this resource comes by increasing soil organic matter, the density and diversity of microbial life in the soil, and through minimal disturbance (including chemical and mechanical).

ACTION: CDI should work with IDALS-DSCWQ to add the option of a Soil Builder/Fall Grazer (Conservation Cover) to the IFIP Eligible Management Practices. This option would be a multi-species mix (including 8-12 species—cool season, warm season, broadleaves, grasses, etc.),to be planted in July, ideally following a small grain harvest. The Soil Builder/Fall Grazer would be allowed to fully mature before being grazed in the fall. Other than being grazed by livestock in the fall or proceeding spring, no other harvesting or terminating can be done until the following spring when the field can be no-till planted to the cash crop of the producer’s choice. Up to

\$100 per acre would be paid to help offset the costs of the multi-species mix and loss of revenue from a cash crop in combination with allowing the land to regenerate (rest) for one growing season. The number acres enrolled should be limited to 40 acres or less per producer with acres specifically targeted at thinner soils.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: In an effort to initiate a shift in land use and soil health within Iowa, we would like to introduce this program that focuses on soil health, restoring organic matter, and rebuilding soil structure. The initial idea is to address degraded and thinner soils that are marginal and not productive by adding plants and vegetation that will assist in rebuilding soil structure and organic matter. The goal is to encourage producers to consider building soil health as an important component of their evolving business practices. Most producers will know where their degraded soils are, from watching their yield monitors during harvest, for multiple seasons.

The overall goal is to assist producers in rebuilding soil structure, restoring soil productivity, and educating them in building healthy soils. By interrupting row crop monoculture and allowing the soil to regenerate (rest) for a year, the microbial life in the soil will begin to rebuild soil structure and organic matter will be increased.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Allow Location Flexibility for Multi-year State Cost Shared Cover Crops |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2021 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Cherokee |

STATEMENT: Using cover crops on the same acres two consecutive years provides producers an opportunity to begin to realize the long-term benefits of cover crops. Sometimes during the second year, producers have a field that would be better suited for the success of a cover crop for that season. For example, the original designated field may have experienced crop canopy damage from hail, drought, flooding, or fertility issues. If allowed to switch acres and still receive cost share, producers could be encouraged to use these unfortunate events as opportunities to capture additional sunlight through the use of cover crops. Building flexibility into the program could increase the chances of successful back-to-back cover crops.

ACTION: CDI supports IDALS rewriting the policy on multi-year cover crop contracts to read “Multi-year contracts should be on the same ground and the same number of acres each year of the contract unless there are unforeseen technical or weather issues that arise. Pre-approval and technical guidance must be given to switch the location of the practice.”

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The current policy wording is “Multi-year contracts must be on the same ground and the same number of acres each year of the contract.”

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Summer Construction Incentive Program |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2022 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Decatur, Region 8 |

STATEMENT: The current Summer Construction Incentive Program policy references cover crops, including that the affected area must have suitable cover that minimizes soil erosion prior to and after the construction of the permanent conservation practice. Current policies reference cover crop in place prior to construction, including the impact of the program's incentive if the cover crop is harvested. There is no reference to cover crops after construction completion.

Decatur SWCD supports putting more emphasis on establishing suitable cover crops after the summer construction project is completed. Establishing cover crops would help minimize soil erosion and improve soil health within the construction and spoils area of the summer construction project.

ACTION: CDI shall recommend that in addition to summer construction incentives, IDALS include cover crop establishment after the summer construction project as eligible within the cover crop reimbursement program. Cover crops would be required to be in place prior to the final checkout of the summer construction project and cost share payment. Cover crop would be required to remain in place with no harvest, tillage, or chemical termination performed prior to spring planting of the following year.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Increase Cover Crop Cost Share for Previous Users |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2023 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Decatur, Region 8 |

STATEMENT: The current cover crop cost share policy through WQI allows for \$25.00 per acre for first time use and then the rate reduces to \$15.00 per acre for previous users. Allowing previous users to receive \$25.00 per acre for two additional consecutive years would increase the continual participation in the program. Depending on weather and other varying factors, the benefits of cover crops for soil health may not be realized in just one planting year and the producer is sometimes discouraged to participate again because the cost share is less.

ACTION: CDI shall recommend the Division of Soil Conservation increase cover crop cost share to \$25.00 per acre for two additional consecutive years of participation. After the third year of consecutive participation, the rate would reduce to \$15.00 per acre. Participation would mean the completion of the cover crop application through the claims process and not include any cancelled applications.

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| CATEGORY | State Cost Share Programs |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Make (580) Stream Bank Protection an Eligible Practice for Funding Under the SF512 Program |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2023 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Joint Submission by Fremont, Mills, Montgomery, Page, Region 8 and Shelby and East Pottawattamie, Region 5 |

STATEMENT: Since the straightening of streams in Western Iowa in the early 1900s, stream bank erosion has been the largest ignored soil conservation issue in Iowa, with no public assistance to address it. Stream banks erode, sometimes hundreds of feet a year, directly contributing vast amounts of sediment and nutrients(phosphorus) to river systems, decimating

stream habitats, polluting water supplies, and destroying infrastructure. A recent study performed by Keith Schilling, state geologist at the University of Iowa, and Dr. Tom Isenhardt of Iowa State University estimates that about one-third of the total phosphorus load leaving our state is from streambank erosion. The federal EQIP program now allows for funding of stream bank protection, however since the practice is so costly most projects are not affordable for the landowner. As substantial funding source is needed to partner and make these projects affordable. The SF512 program could be the answer. Stream Bank Protection is not a practice in the Iowa Nutrient Reduction strategy; however, it should be! Visitors to Iowa driving down our highways are quick to notice corn falling in the rivers from eroding stream banks. Now is the time to address the state's black eye called streambank erosion!

ACTION: CDI shall work with IDALS and the Iowa State Legislature to allow Streambank Protection as a viable approved practice in the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy and to include this practice as eligible for cost share through the SF512 program.

URBAN

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| CATEGORY | Urban |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Increase the Emphasis on Soil and Water Conservation in Urban Areas |
| YEAR APPROVED | 1996 (Reviewed 2015) |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Unknown |

STATEMENT: Construction sites can contribute many times more soil loss and sedimentation per acre than farmland. And, some soil and water conservation districts are experiencing increasing construction and expansion of urban areas. By increasing emphasis on soil and water conservation in urban areas, the human resource base served by SWCDs will be expanded, more people will be served, and more support for soil and water conservation can result.

ACTION: CDI will work with NRCS and IDALS-DSC to see that the following items are accomplished:

- NRCS and the IDALS-DSC take ownership of the problem of erosion and sediment control on construction sites in Iowa and begin a comprehensive soil and water conservation program for them.
- NRCS and IDALS-DSC work with ISU Extension Service to update the Iowa Construction Site Erosion Control Manual and revise Iowa's NRCS Technical Guide to make the two compatible and comprehensive in serving users who plan, design, install, and maintain soil and water conservation practices for construction sites.
- NRCS and DSC assign at least one person on the present staff the responsibility of improving the quantity and quality of soil and water conservation assistance in urban areas.
- NRCS provide training opportunities to District Conservationists with urban programs.
- IDALS-DSC prepares model ordinances for municipalities to use for erosion and

sediment control and for better storm water management.

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| CATEGORY | Urban |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Definition of Urban Agriculture |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2019 |
| SPONSORING DISTRICT | Johnson |

STATEMENT: Many factors are converging to result in an increase in urban agriculture. Some of the factors pushing people to urban agriculture include lack of access to rural acres, reduction of negative environmental impacts by curbing reliance on food and from afar, consumer demand to understand the nutrient value of food they consume, and efforts to protect more acres through diversified crop production. People participating in urban agriculture can be important catalysts to improved soil and water conservation in our cities and towns. However, municipal policies regulating urban agriculture either do not exist, vary widely, or are murky; all of which leads to confusion and lack of support for this growing sector of the food system. An IDALS/USDA definition of urban agriculture would provide guidance to county conservation districts as they develop localized cost-share policies which could serve as one among the many supports it will take for this sector to develop.

ACTION: CDI shall work with IDALS and USDA to review existing definitions of urban agriculture on a local to national level for the purposes of business models, planning, zoning, cost share and other relevant issues to create a sustainable definition to insure long term stability of these urban farms.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: An IDALS/USDA definition of urban agriculture could eventually have a significant impact on urban conservation. A definition of urban agriculture will provide a waypoint not only for county conservation districts but also, potentially, for local municipalities as they develop zoning rules and local guidance for urban agricultural practices. An IDALS/USDA definition of urban agriculture would contribute clarity that is uniform across the state and could be a contributor to better regulation of urban agriculture impacting urban conservation, wildlife habitat enhancement, preservation of urban waterways, and enhancement of urban soils. To determine the relevance of existing definitions is a possible starting point. Other processes of gathering relevant input may include speaking with farmers who operate within city limits, city managers or city councilors, and other stakeholders. The context of both small towns and larger cities should be considered and represented in any definition of urban agriculture for Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

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| CATEGORY | Miscellaneous |
| RESOLUTION TITLE | Increase the Minimum and Maximum Salary Range for State Soil Conservation Technicians |
| YEAR APPROVED | 2023 |
| SPONSORING | Joint Submission Warren and Madison, Region 6, and Buena |

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| DISTRICT | Vista, Region 2 |
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STATEMENT: A reoccurring theme voiced by Soil & Water Conservation Commissioners and field office staff over the past few years has been the inability to attract and retain quality State Soil Conservation Technicians because of the low salary range offered. For example, job announcements for State Soil Conservation Technician positions in 2022 offered a beginning salary range of \$31,844 to \$45,988 per year (\$15.31 - \$22.11 / hr.), whereas a federal GS-7 Soil Conservation Technician would have started out at a minimum salary of \$44,864. There are serious state salary deficiencies compared to other technical positions in the public and private sector. The cost of acquiring and retraining new State Soil Conservation Technician staff has become a huge burden on our soil and water conservation efforts, contributing to a 1-2+ year backlog of initial landowner field visits in many of our Districts.

ACTION: Conservation Districts of Iowa (CDI) shall work with IDALS and Iowa Department of Administrative Services (DAS) to re-evaluate salary and classification for State Soil Conservation Technicians and expanding funding or finding alternative ways to correct deficiencies compared to other like positions in the public and private sector.