

MINUTES
OF THE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
MEETING
DECEMBER 16, 2014

DNR AIR QUALITY
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WINDSOR HEIGHTS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Call to Order	2
Commissioners Present.....	2
Commissioners Absent.....	2
Adoption of Agenda	2
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	2
Approval of Minutes.....	2
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	2
Monthly Reports	3
INFORMATION.....	3
Directors Remarks	3
INFORMATION.....	3
Public Comment	4
Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund – FY 2015 Intended Use Plans Third Quarter Updates	7
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	8
Solid Waste Alternatives Program – Contract Recommendation.....	8
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	8
Notice of Intended Action – Rescission of Obsolete Solid Waste Chapters and Rules	9
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	9
Contract Mud, Spring and Camp Creeks Watershed Management Authority	10
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	10
Contract Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority.....	11
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	11
Contract with IDALS Division of Soil Conservation for Program Staffing--Regional Basin Coordinators	12
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	12
Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy – Annual Progress Report.....	12
INFORMATION.....	12
Iowa Learning Farms Presentation	13
INFORMATION.....	13
Contract with IDALS Division of Soil Conservation for Iowa Learning Farms Project	13
APPROVED AS PRESENTED	13

December 2014

Environmental Protection Commission Minutes

Water Rocks! Presentation 14
 INFORMATION 14

Contract – Iowa State University—Water Rocks! Phase 3 14
 APPROVED AS PRESENTED 14

General Discussion 15
 ADJOURNED 15

MEETING MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the Environmental Protection Commission was called to order by Chairperson Mary Boote at 10:00 a.m. on December 16, 2014 at the DNR Air Quality facility in Des Moines, Iowa.

COMMISSIONERS PRESENT

- Mary Boote, Chair
- Nancy Couser, Secretary
- Cindy Greiman
- LaQuanda Hoskins
- Chad Ingels
- Brent Rastetter
- Bob Sinclair
- Max Smith, Vice-Chair

COMMISSIONERS ABSENT

- Gene Ver Steeg

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Motion was made by Bob Sinclair to approve the agenda as presented. Seconded by Cindy Greiman. Motion carried unanimously.

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Motion was made by Bob Sinclair to approve the November 19, 2014 EPC meeting minutes. Seconded by Max Smith. Motion carried unanimously.

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

MONTHLY REPORTS

Bill Ehm shared with the Commission:

- Bill Ehm distributed a summary of the Department's well closure program. Since the conception of the program, about half of the identified wells have been properly closed. The Grant to Counties program provides cost share assistance for landowners to close a well properly. The LSA reports on the Groundwater Protection Fund summarized the revenue sources and appropriations to various state agencies.
- Bill Ehm distributed the DNR Strategic Plan along with Environmental Services Division Operational Plans for the Air, Land, Water and Field Services Bureaus. He summarized the efforts being made to advance the agency.
- Bill Ehm shared with the Commission the Air Quality stakeholder group has provided its recommendations to the Legislature and Governor's Office. The recommendations have been posted on the DNR Website. In January, the Department will provide a summary of the recommendations to the Commission.
- Bill Ehm named various team members who will be retiring and thanked them for their service.

The following monthly reports have been posted on the DNR website under the appropriate meeting month:

<http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/BoardsCommissions.aspx>

1. Rulemaking Status Report
2. Variance Report
3. Enforcement Status Report
4. Administrative Penalty Report
5. Attorney General Referrals Report
6. Contested Case Status Report

INFORMATION

DIRECTORS REMARKS

Director Chuck Gipp was not in attendance during this part of the meeting. Deputy Director Bruce Trautman thanked the Commissioners for their service to the State of Iowa. He shared the Department is preparing for Legislative Session and each Wednesday morning the Leadership Team will meet with Legislators and Commissioners are welcome to join.

INFORMATION

PUBLIC COMMENT**Vern Tigges – ICCI**

Vern Tigges shared with the Commission he is sick and tired of the DNR and EPC bending over backwards for the stakeholders in the regulated community instead of fighting for clean water. All factory farms should be issued a clean water permit. Since the work plan has been signed, there have been a number of manure spills. He believes he has a right to clean water along with all citizens of Iowa. It is the job of the DNR, EPC and EPA to see to it that animal feeding operations don't pollute. He asked the Commission to do its job and enforce the rules.

Barb Lang – ICCI

Barb Lang has been a lifelong resident of Iowa. She pointed out Objective #6 of the Workplan requires the DNR to implement an enforcement program that ensures penalties are sought and creates a stronger deterrent to noncompliance. The deterrent is money. The DNR is obligated to issue fines. Heavy fines will motivate farmers to better manage their facilities and will make careless practices unprofitable. Of the last 74 manure spills, only 11 received fines. There are some factory farms that are repeat violators. City residents are being required to pay for the cleanup of water contaminated by high nitrates. Money is the motivator, only when factory farms know DNR is serious to issues fines will spills be reduced.

Debbie Bunka – ICCI

Debbie Bunka informed the Commission the DNR promised to inspect 20% of the factory farms last year and they have only accomplished 14%. Some of those inspections were done on a computer and she believes these desk-top assessments are inadequate. ICCI has found manure spills at facilities receiving only desk-top assessments. The AFO program needs more inspectors and she is concerned the Department has no requests to the Governor for additional funds. She expressed concern for the group Commissioner Max Smith mentioned which has only Agribusiness members on the panel. She felt it was like the foxes guarding the hen house. She encouraged him to expand the panel to include community and environmental groups. She pleaded for the Commission to get cracking and do its job.

Patrick Stall – ICCI

Patrick Stall asked for an open and easily accessible database. He related that looking for information is like looking for a needle in a haystack. Current databases are inaccurate and lack details. Public records requests are getting more and more expensive. The public has a strong interest in knowing about criminals; thus, the criminal database is available to citizens. He asked why manure spills and factory farms are not as available as criminal information. He asked the Commissioners to do their jobs.

Jeanette Bauer – ICCI

Jeanette Bauer expressed concern for Iowa's clean water. The Des Moines Water Works had to activate the \$7,000 per day nitrate removal system which has never happened before in December. This is from toxic manure in the waterways. The toxins in the water are dangerously high compared to EPA's limits. It doesn't cost the farmer anything for their manure to run off into the water. She asked the Commissioners to make the factory farms pay and not the residents of Des Moines.

Phyllis Burget – ICCI

Phyllis Burget shared with the Commission as a child growing up she used to go to Backbone to swim. Nobody swims in Backbone anymore. Now she lives in Des Moines and goes to Saylorville Lake.

Nobody swims there anymore either. She used to go to Storm Lake to recreate. Nobody swims there now. She asked the Commission to do something about the polluted waters.

Patty McKee – ICCI

Patty McKee shared with the Commission her water bill is going up because the EPC and DNR are not doing their jobs. Every factory farm needs a clean water permit, on the ground inspections not through Google Maps, issued and collected fines and penalties for spills, and information in an accessible database so anyone can see what is happening with the manure spills. DNR needs more funding for inspectors so the job can get done. She wants clean water and the DNR and EPC to do their jobs.

Janis Elliot – ICCI

Janis Elliot shared with the Commission she has only attended one other meeting. After the last meeting, she started thinking about the farm behind her house and how she drinks the water from her well. She had her well water tested and will share the information with the Commission next month. She shared with the tester her concern for nitrates and the tester said it depends on how much manure is spread. She moved from Colorado back to Iowa because she loves this land. She is going to work on cleaning up the water.

Mary Clark – ICCI

Mary Clark displayed a map of Iowa manure spills which is one of the worst records in the nation. She does not believe profits should be above people and it saddens her. She believes we need agriculture in Iowa but she is against breaking the law with manure spills. Van Meter Yards had a manure spill and didn't notify the DNR when manure reached a body of water. It was their 5th manure spill and she asked why are they still operating. Summit Dairy in O'Brien County had a spill and the farmer did not notify the DNR when the manure reached Mill Creek and polluted 28 miles of stream. She is disturbed because the manure is going into the drinking water. Des Moines Water Works has to pay for the expensive nitrate removal system to operate. The polluters are not paying for the cleanup. She believes if they pollute 3 times, the Commission should shut them down until they can prove they can operate without spilling. She requested from DNR a transparent database so the citizens can see who is polluting. She provided a handout to the Commission summarizing manure spills.

Shari Hawk – ICCI

Shari Hawk believes there are major flaws with the construction of an AFO building. She listed various malfunctions that lead to manure spills like an elbow brake, drain line plugged, leakage inside a wall, and malfunctioning transfer lines. She is not an engineer but these items resulted in manure spills. She requested the Commission to not authorize any further facilities until the design can guarantee 100% manure containment. She believes something needs to be done so the structure is adequate and has zero discharge.

Carrie Fisher – ICCI

Carrie Fisher shared with the Commission she is a recent transplant from Minneapolis and the water quality between Minnesota and Iowa is different. Her shower water smells like a swimming pool. It is the first time she has purchased bottled drinking water. She referenced the handouts from Bill Ehm where on the last page it indicates nitrates in drinking water can harm young children also called blue baby syndrome. Des Moines Water Works is reporting nitrates at a level just 1.1 away from violating the EPA standard.

Jess Mazour – ICCI

Jess Mazour shared an article in the paper describing a DNR agent who caught a deer poacher. Manure spills are alarming but are never highlighted in the newspaper. Manure spills and factory farms are eating up our lands and taking the wealth from our communities. In the handouts from Bill Ehm, the Strategic Plan doesn't mention anything about animal feeding operations or factory farms. ICCI comes every month to tell Commissioners there is a problem. EPA came 2 years ago and said the DNR is failing. She believes cleaning up the water should be the Commissioners' number one goal. She believes the reason the DNR can't keep up with the workplan is because there isn't enough money. The DNR didn't request a penny for an increase for the AFO budget. The state can't keep using limited resources as an excuse to not do the work. The Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship asked for more money for the world food prize. ICCI wants clean water permits issued, fines and penalties to deter polluters, inspections to deter polluters, and a database so they can make sure Commissioners are doing their job.

Tyler Bettin – Iowa Pork Producers Association

Tyler Bettin thanked the Commissioners for their service. The pork industry is dedicated to soil health and community involvement to preserve the environment for their child and grandchildren. Manure is highly regulated and farmers must meet requirements for certifications. It is against the law for manure to reach a body of water. IPPA supports the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy. There is a strong momentum with the commodity organizations to drive continuous improvement. Iowa is a leader in addressing challenges and leading the efforts. IPPA celebrates the positive movement of Iowa's success in agriculture.

Jennifer Terry – Iowa Environmental Council

Jennifer Terry shared with the Commission the Iowa Environmental Council, and its 65 member organizations, strongly supports sustained, stable funding of Iowa's Watershed Management Authorities including the contracts being discussed today in order to achieve the long-term large scale change called for in the Nutrient Reduction Strategy. Additionally, the Council supports sustained funding of Iowa Learning Farms and Water Rocks! programs, and we oppose suspending or reducing funding for these programs. With regard to any earmarking of funds from the Ag Management Account for water quality monitoring: the Council supports a consistent requirement for water quality monitoring in all state-funded Water Quality Initiative watershed projects in order to assess progress in nutrient reduction. We ask that you require that a diverse mix of stakeholders oversee the planning and implementation of any monitoring program which results from funding from the Ag Mgmt. Account and not limit this oversight to the Agri Business Association of Iowa as indicated in earlier remarks.

Cody McKinley – Iowa Pork Producers Association

Cody McKinley thanked the Commissioners for their service to the State of Iowa. Pork producers are focused on continued improvement. Over the years through science and technology, producers have been able to reduce their water usage and carbon footprint for land use per pound of pork produced. Leading organizations have hosted field trials, product development and enhancement, and other items to advance the industry. The industries have not found the silver bullet to solve everything but are working with mother nature's challenges. It is important to improve soils to support feeding the world. Each year IPPA recognizes leaders in the industry.

END OF PUBLIC COMMENT

CLEAN WATER AND DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING LOAN FUND – FY 2015 INTENDED USE PLANS THIRD QUARTER UPDATES

Patti Cale-Finnegan, DNR SRF Coordinator of the SRF Section of the Water Quality Bureau presented the following item.

Commission approval was requested for the third quarter updates to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Intended Use Plans (IUPs) for FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015).

The CWSRF finances publicly owned wastewater and sewer facilities, storm water management for water quality, and nonpoint source control practices to keep pollution out of Iowa's water. The DWSRF covers water system projects, including source water, treatment, storage, and distribution and transmission, as well as consolidation and connections.

The Iowa SRF is operated through a coordinated partnership between the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA). DNR administers the environmental and permitting aspects of the programs, with IFA providing financial assistance including loan approval and disbursements. Other important partners include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, county sanitarians, participating lenders, and others.

The IUPs include plans of action for the SRF programs, including goals and objectives, an analysis of current and projected financial capability, financial management strategies, the project priority lists, discussion of set-aside programs and efforts, and planned uses for administrative accounts.

The third quarter updates include the following new requests:

- 8 CWSRF construction financing requests totaling \$57 million
- 7 CWSRF planning and design loan requests for \$3 million
- 5 proposed Water Resource Restoration sponsored projects (shown below)
- 3 DWSRF construction financing requests totaling \$3 million
- 2 DWSRF planning and design loan request for \$200,000

The Sources and Uses tables for both CWSRF and DWSRF show that funds are available or obtainable to provide anticipated disbursements. The IUPs will be updated once more during FY 2015. Iowa continues to be able to fund all projects that are eligible for SRF assistance.

The following shows the proposed applications for Water Resource Restoration sponsored projects:

SRF Number	Applicant	Project Description	Project Partners
WRR14-017	City of Dubuque	Catfish Creek – implement elements of watershed plan including streambank and floodplain restoration, wetlands, green infrastructure, soil quality restoration, and riparian buffers	Catfish Creek Watershed Management Authority
WRR14-015	City of Fairbank	Buck Creek and Little Wapsipinicon River – install green infrastructure practices	DNR Fisheries Bureau, Buchanan SWCD, Wapsie Valley Community School District, Buchanan County

			Conservation Board
WRR14-014	City of Kalona	Salevesen Creek and English River – implement stream corridor stabilization	English River Watershed Management Authority, Iowa Flood Center, Washington County SWCD, six landowners
WRR14-016	City of Newhall	Little Bear Creek – install green infrastructure, upland practices, stream corridor stabilization, stream habitat restoration	IDALS and NRCS
WRR14-018	City of Sioux City	Perry Creek and Missouri River – install green infrastructure, streambank stabilization, upland detention, stream habitat restoration	IDALS, Woodbury County Conservation Board

Each draft IUP is released for public comment, and then presented for approval to the Commission. A public meeting was held November 6, 2014 to receive comments on the proposed IUP updates. There were no comments. The written comment period closed on November 13, 2014. There were no written comments.

Patti Cale-Finnegan answered questions from Commissioners on how the fund works including the bond leveraging, EPA audits, and oversight of the facilitating bank.

Motion was made by Brent Rastetter to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Bob Sinclair. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

SOLID WASTE ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM – CONTRACT RECOMMENDATION

Tom Anderson, Executive Officer of the Business & Financial Assistance Section of the Land Quality Bureau presented the following item.

The Department received 12 proposals requesting \$1,930,290 in financial assistance during the October 2014, round of funding. The review committee selected four (4) projects for funding for a total of \$88,870. One (1) proposal recommended for funding at this time is greater than \$25,000 awarding a total of \$30,000 as a combination of a forgivable and zero percent loan.

The review committee consisted of five persons representing the Land Quality Bureau (2), Iowa Society of Solid Waste Operations (1), Iowa Recycling Association (1), and the Iowa Waste Exchange (1).

The Department requested Commission approval to enter into a contract with the selected applicant.

A description of the recommended projects, the project type, and the amount and type of funding assistance was provided.

Motion was made by Chad Ingels to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Cindy Greiman. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

NOTICE OF INTENDED ACTION – RESCISSION OF OBSOLETE SOLID WASTE CHAPTERS AND RULES

Theresa Stiner, Environmental Specialist Senior of the Planning, Permitting, & Engineering Section of the Land Quality Bureau presented the following item.

The Commission was requested to approve this Notice of Intended Action (NOIA) to begin the formal rule making process for the attached proposed rules.

The following chapters and rules were identified for rescission through the five year rule review as per Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). All of these items were identified as being obsolete and their rescission will have no impact to current programs or to public health, safety or the environment. A draft of the NOIA was provided to stakeholders and made available on the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) website. No comments were received. It has also received preclearance from the Governor's Office.

The following actions are being proposed:

- **567 IAC chapter 107** Beverage Container Deposits:
 - 567 IAC 107.1: Rescind the un-numbered third paragraph, which refers to a repealed statute.
 - 567 IAC 107.2: Rescind redundant definitions and correct cross-references.
 - 567 IAC 107.16: Rescind the rule which is for the implementation of a grant program that is no longer funded.
- **567 IAC chapter 110** Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirement; rescind and reserve the chapter. Provisions of this chapter have been incrementally incorporated into other individual landfill chapters and it no longer applies to any sanitary disposal projects currently permitted by the DNR.
- **567 IAC chapter 112** Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills; rescind and reserve the chapter. This chapter is no longer implemented because there are no landfills that accept only biosolids in Iowa.
- **567 IAC chapter 210** Beautification Grant Program; rescind and reserve the chapter. The funding for this program expired on June 30, 2014.
- **567 IAC chapter 218** Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program; rescind and reserve the chapter. This program was funded through a surcharge on vehicle titles which expired at the end of fiscal year 2007.

Commissioners expressed their appreciation for continually reviewing and updating the rules. Theresa Stiner shared with the Commission the multi-phase approach for review and stakeholder involvement with updating rules.

Motion was made by Bob Sinclair to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Brent Rastetter. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

CONTRACT MUD, SPRING AND CAMP CREEKS WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau presented the following item.

The Department requested Commission approval of a contract in the amount of \$78,850 with the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creeks Watershed Management Authority (WMA) for 18 months. The purpose of the contract is to support the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creeks WMA's efforts to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan.

Funding Source:

This project will be funded through EPA Clean Water Act Section 604(b) dollars.

Background:

In order to fulfill the provisions of Iowa Code section 455B.5 and Iowa Code chapter 466B, subchapters II, the Iowa DNR awarded funding to the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creeks WMA to support their effort to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (CWMP). Funding was awarded under RFP WMA-2014-MBS.

Purpose:

The Mud, Spring, Camp watershed encompass 101 square miles in Polk, Jasper, and Marion Counties. The WMA is requesting funds to develop a comprehensive watershed plan to focus on agricultural and urban conservation issues within the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creek Watersheds. This contract will allow them to develop a comprehensive assessment of the watershed including the physical environment and contributors to flooding and poor water quality and develop goals and action steps to address the issues.

The goal of the watershed management planning grant is to gather land and water resources data, set goals and objectives, and identify priorities for improvements to the three watersheds. The plan will provide education about the issues in the watershed and conservation practices for local jurisdictions and property owners.

Selection Process:

The Mud, Spring, Camp Creek WMA proposal was chosen based on the combined score / ranking by the evaluation committee relative to the other proposals and the proposal's conformance to the RFP Evaluation Criteria.

Motion was made by Nancy Couser to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Max Smith. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

CONTRACT WALNUT CREEK WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau presented the following item.

The Department requested Commission approval of a contract in the amount of \$123,150 with the Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority (WMA) for 18 months. The purpose of the contract is to support the Walnut Creek WMA's efforts to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan for the Walnut Creek Watershed (Polk and Dallas Counties).

Funding Source:

This project will be funded through EPA Clean Water Act Section 319 dollars.

Background:

In order to fulfill the provisions of Iowa Code section 455B.5 and Iowa Code chapter 466B, subchapters II, the Iowa DNR awarded funding to the Walnut Creek WMA to support their effort to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (CWMP). Funding was awarded under RFP WMA-2014-MBS.

Purpose:

The newly formed Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority is requesting funds to develop a comprehensive watershed plan to focus on agricultural and urban conservation issues within the Walnut Creek Watershed. This contract will allow them to develop a comprehensive assessment of the watershed including the physical environment and contributors to flooding and poor water quality and develop goals and action steps to address the issues.

The goal of this project is to create a strategic road map for the Walnut Creek WMA. This roadmap will enable the Walnut Creek WMA to achieve its objectives of improving water quality, reducing flooding, restoring natural systems; protecting human health; creating a resilient community, and making informed land use and infrastructure decisions.

Selection Process:

The Walnut Creek WMA proposal was chosen based on the combined score / ranking by the evaluation committee relative to the other proposals and the proposal's conformance to the RFP Evaluation Criteria.

Motion was made by Chad Ingels to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by LaQuanda Hoskins. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

CONTRACT WITH IDALS DIVISION OF SOIL CONSERVATION FOR PROGRAM STAFFING--REGIONAL BASIN COORDINATORS

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau presented the following item.

Commission approval was requested for a contract with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Division of Soil Conservation (IDALS DSC). The contract will begin on January 1, 2015 and terminate on August 31, 2015. The total amount of this contract shall not exceed \$126,000.

Funding Source:

This contract will be funded through FFY2014 EPA Section 319 grant funds.

Background:

For more than a decade, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship- Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) has provided staffing support to the Section 319 program through the deployment of regional basin coordinators in various locations throughout Iowa. Staffing levels have fluctuated over the years, but generally speaking there have been 3-4 coordinators on staff with DSC charged with assisting to implement the State of Iowa’s Nonpoint Source Management Plan in coordination with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, through general outreach opportunities and technical and administrative assistance to local watershed groups, the public, agency staff, municipal leaders and politicians.

Purpose:

The parties propose to enter into this Contract for the purpose of retaining the Contractor to provide Regional Basin Coordinator staffing for watershed planning and project implementation.

Contractor Selection Process:

IDALS Division of Soil Conservation was chosen for this project because of its ongoing overall program coordination with DNR in providing Regional Basin Coordinator staffing for watershed planning and project implementation.

Contract History:

This contract is one of a series of contracts with IDALS DSC to provide Regional Basin Coordinator program staffing to support watershed planning and project implementation.

Motion was made by Brent Rastetter to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Nancy Couser. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

IOWA NUTRIENT REDUCTION STRATEGY – ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Adam Schnieders of the DNR distributed a handout which summarized the accomplishments in the Nutrient Reduction Strategy for the DNR Point Sources which included permits issued, facility upgrades, and technical workgroups.

Matt Lechtenberg of IDALS provided a handout of Iowa’s Water Quality Initiative which offers cost share practices, conservation partnerships, targeted watershed projects, outreach, tracking & accountability, and urban conservation practices.

Jamie Benning of ISU shared with the Commission the activities of a team of scientists, Nutrient Research Center projects, the Measurement Committee, and the farmer survey.

INFORMATION

Cindy Greiman was absent the remainder of the meeting.

IOWA LEARNING FARMS PRESENTATION

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau introduced the Iowa Learning Farms team from ISU.

Matt Helmers, Jacqueline Comito, and Ann Staudt provided a video and PowerPoint handouts describing the program and the accomplishments since the inception of the program.

INFORMATION

CONTRACT WITH IDALS DIVISION OF SOIL CONSERVATION FOR IOWA LEARNING FARMS PROJECT

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau presented the following item.

Commission approval was requested for a two-year contract with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Division of Soil Conservation (IDALS DSC). The contract will begin on January 1, 2015 and terminate on February 15, 2017. The total amount of this contract shall not exceed \$260,000.

Funding Source:

This contract will be funded through FFY2014 EPA Section 319 grant funds.

Background:

The contract will continue to support an existing water quality educational project, the Iowa Learning Farms Project, administered by Iowa State University (see separate project summary for more detailed information).

Purpose:

The parties propose to enter into this Contract for the purpose of retaining the Contractor to provide water quality educational programming for the project selected.

Contractor Selection Process:

IDALS Division of Soil Conservation was chosen for this project because of its ongoing overall program coordination of the Iowa Learning Farms Project.

Contract History:

This contract is one of a series of contracts, dating back to 2004, to provide DNR support to the Iowa Learning Farms Project activities.

Chad Ingels abstained from the vote due to his employment by Iowa State University.

Motion was made by Bob Sinclair to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Max Smith. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

WATER ROCKS! PRESENTATION

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau introduced the Water Rocks! team from ISU.

Matt Helmers, Jacqueline Comito, and Ann Staudt provided a PowerPoint presentation describing the program and the accomplishments since the inception of the program. Their focus is the next generation of Iowans in K-12 grades.

INFORMATION

CONTRACT – IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY—WATER ROCKS! PHASE 3

Allen Bonini, Supervisor of the Watershed Improvement Section of the Water Quality Bureau presented the following item.

The Department requested Commission approval of a three-year contract in the amount of \$607,883 with Iowa State University-Water Rocks!, to conduct water quality education projects, from January 1, 2015– March 31, 2018.

Funding Source: Federal – Environmental Protection Agency
This project will be funded through Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

Background:
EPA annually awards a grant of approximately \$3.4 million to the DNR under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to assist Iowa in implementing its CWA-required Nonpoint Source Management Plan (NPSMP). Under the terms of this annual grant, DNR must use the grant funds exclusively to implement the Goals and Objectives of this EPA-approved NPSMP. The current NPSMP, which is updated every 5 years, specifies under Goal 2, Objective 2.5, of the Plan that the State will "Develop and Implement a Statewide Campaign to Inform People about Water Quality Issues, Motivate Involvement and Change Behavior." EPA's FFY2014 Section 319 grant to DNR includes a line item budget to conduct water quality education and outreach practices encompassed by this contract.

This purpose of this contract with Iowa State University to complete various water quality education related activities. Contract includes school education learning experiences with K-1, 2-4, and 5-8 targeted activities; education and outreach material development; interactive web learning experiences; and teacher to peer mentor training summits. A more complete listing can be found in the attached scope of work.

Purpose:
The parties propose to enter into this contract for the purpose of conducting various educational activities related to water quality issues in Iowa. This contract will help implement the 2012 document Planning for Water Quality: Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan, specifically Goal 2, Objective 2.5, "Develop and Implement a Statewide Campaign to Inform People about Water Quality Issues, Motivate Involvement and Change Behavior"

Contractor Selection Process:
The Contractor was chosen in a non-competitive selection via an intergovernmental agreement with a Regents University.

Chad Ingels abstained from the vote due to his employment by Iowa State University.

Motion was made by Nancy Couser to approve the agenda item as presented. Seconded by Brent Rastetter. Motion carried unanimously

APPROVED AS PRESENTED

Mary Boote was absent the remainder of the meeting. Vice Chair Max Smith facilitated the remainder of the meeting.

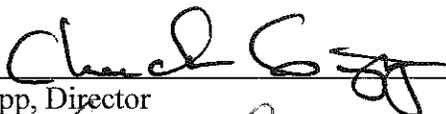
GENERAL DISCUSSION

- Jerah Sheets discussed logistics for the January 20th EPC Business Meeting and January 21st Legislative Meet & Greet and Joint NRC/EPC meeting.
- Secretary Nancy Couser led a discussion on topics for the EPC Annual Report which will be on the January agenda for decision.

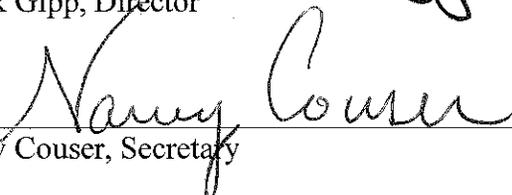
Motion was made by Nancy Couser to adjourn the meeting. Seconded by Bob Sinclair. Motion carried unanimously

ADJOURNED

Vice Chairperson Smith adjourned the Environmental Protection Commission meeting at 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 16, 2014.



Chuck Gipp, Director



Nancy Couser, Secretary



December 12, 2014
Well Closure Information

Iowa Code 455B.171 "Abandoned well" means a water well which is no longer in use or which is in such a state of disrepair that continued use for the purpose of accessing groundwater is unsafe or impracticable.

- 1989 - Grants to Counties (GTC) well plugging program established Iowa Code 455E.11
- 1998 - Estimated total abandoned wells 120,000
 - The new total uses historical homestead census information to help support the revised number AND includes a number of other types of water supply wells that are not necessarily placed into the "private domestic supply" category of the original total.
 - Includes the following types of wells: Private domestic wells (both rural farms and acreages as well as the pre-PWS era – early 20th century – in town/in community private home well installations, livestock wells, test and observation wells, commercial and industrial supply wells, irrigation wells and decommissioned public water wells.
 - Please note that the 120,000 abandoned well total does not include underground storage tank (UST) wells, leaking underground storage tank (LUST) wells and contaminated sites monitoring wells unless permitted through the DNR's Private Well Tracking System (PWTS).

Timeframe	Wells Closed*	% used GTC
1989-2000	34,931	58%
2000-2014 (Nov)	28,826	83%

Approximately 56,243 wells still require plugging

Potential limiting factors that reduce the potential plugging of a well

- 1) Landowner perception of an unused well could be used in the future and is an asset to the property.
- 2) The GTC cost share payment may only cover 1/3rd or less of the entire plugging cost often estimated around \$1,000 or more to plug a well based on size.

** Please note that the total number of wells plugged may be higher because there are landowners who may plug their own well(s) but also may fail to notify the department through the submittal of a plugging report form.*



Groundwater Protection Fund

The Groundwater Protection Fund was created by the 1987 General Assembly and is administered by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Fund is detailed in Iowa Code section 455E.11. The intent is to prevent groundwater contamination from point and nonpoint sources and to restore the groundwater to a potable state, regardless of present condition, use, or characteristics.

Fund Account Revenue

The Fund is divided into four accounts; each varies in purpose and funding. Account revenue streams are outlined below:

- **Storage Tank Account** fees are paid by owners and operators of underground storage tanks in existence on or before July 1, 1985.
- **Household Hazardous Waste Account** fees are paid by retailers selling products containing household hazardous waste materials and from penalties for violations involving hazardous waste, air pollution, water quality, and underground storage tanks.
- **Agriculture Management Account** fees are paid from nitrogen-based fertilizer sales, license fees from pesticides dealers, and registration fees for the sale of pesticides.
- **Solid Waste Account** tonnage fees are paid by sanitary landfills.

Annual Appropriations

The Agriculture and Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee made the following appropriations to Groundwater Protection Fund Programs for FY 2013:

- \$100,303 for the Storage Tanks Study.
- \$447,324 for the Household Hazardous Waste Program.
- \$62,461 for administration of the Private Well Testing Program.
- \$1,686,751 for Groundwater Monitoring.
- \$618,993 for the Landfill Alternatives Program.
- \$192,500 for the Waste Reduction and Assistance Program.
- \$297,500 for the Geographic Information System Program.
- \$50,000 for the Solid Waste Authorization Program.

Programs Funded by Account

- **Storage Tank Account** funds are used by the DNR for administration of the Underground Storage Tank Fund and remaining funds are transferred to the Iowa Comprehensive Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Fund.
- **Household Hazardous Waste Account** funds are used by the DNR to administer programs and for toxic cleanup days. Programs include coordinating the collection of hazardous waste at the 26 Regional Collection Centers located around Iowa and the administration of a household hazardous materials permit program by the Department of Revenue.
- **Agriculture Management Account** funds are allocated to programs that research, test, and prevent the contamination of groundwater due to pesticides and fertilizers. The Leopold Center receives funding for sustainable agriculture practices at Iowa State University. Counties receive grants for private well water testing and, the Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship receives funds for the closure of agriculture drainage wells. Finally, the University of Iowa Hygienic Lab and the Center for Health Effects on Environmental Contamination at the University of Northern Iowa each receive a portion of account resources.
- **Solid Waste Account** funds are allocated to programs for recycling, developing solid waste alternatives, and proper waste management. In total, 15 different programs are funded through this account. The two largest portions are used for the administration and enforcement of the groundwater monitoring program and the Solid Waste Alternatives Program (SWAP). The SWAP provides grants for solid waste source reduction, recycling, and education. Funds are also used for the Iowa Waste Reduction Center, permanent household hazardous waste collection sites, toxic cleanup days, regional collection sites, research for by-products, and waste research.
- The Departments of Public Health and the Economic Development Authority receive funding for specific programs.

More Information

Agriculture and Natural Resources Subcommittee: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/Schedules/committee.aspx?GA=84&CID=33>

Iowa General Assembly: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/index.aspx>

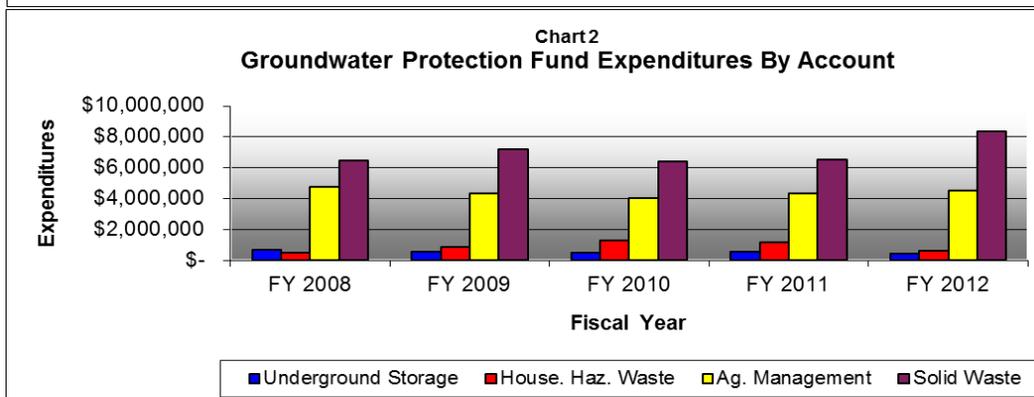
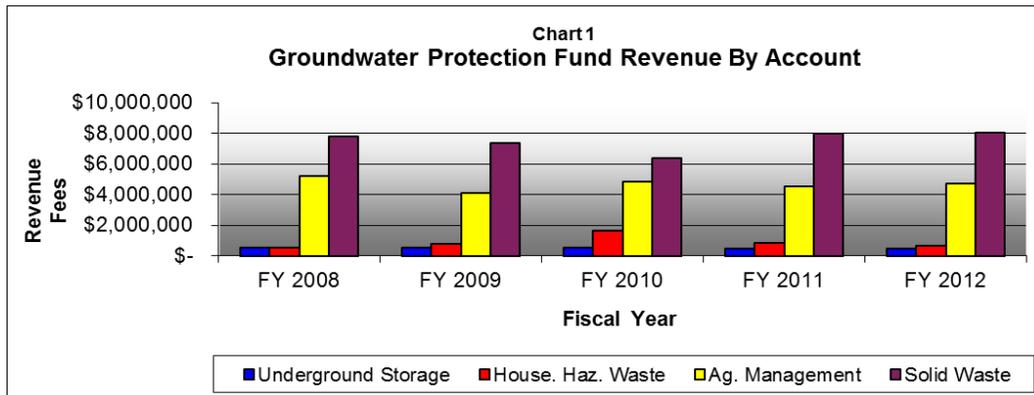
Adam Broich: (515-281-8223) adam.broich@legis.iowa.gov

Groundwater Protection Fund

Ending Balances

Table 1 details the revenues and expenditures in the Groundwater Protection Fund over the past five years. The carryforward has increased from \$6.6 million in FY 2008 to \$8.8 million in FY 2012. **Charts 1** and **2** provide a graphic depiction of five years of revenue and expenditures for the Groundwater Protection Fund.

TABLE 1					
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION FUND HISTORY					
	<u>FY 2008</u>	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>
BALANCE CARRY FORWARD	\$ 4,977,040	\$ 6,623,965	\$ 6,480,794	\$ 7,612,348	\$ 8,863,587
REVENUES					
Underground Storage Account	\$ 514,437	\$ 515,181	\$ 504,327	\$ 485,791	\$ 494,322
HHW Account	514,819	801,066	1,621,210	865,802	653,790
Ag. Management Account	5,220,148	4,110,622	4,811,060	4,511,238	4,705,044
Solid Waste Account	7,806,571	7,385,238	6,388,346	7,968,734	8,045,169
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 14,055,975	\$ 12,812,107	\$ 13,324,943	\$ 13,831,565	\$ 13,898,325
TOTAL RESOURCES					
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$ 19,033,014	\$ 19,436,072	\$ 19,805,737	\$ 21,443,913	\$ 22,761,912
EXPENDITURES					
Underground Storage Account	\$ 668,793	\$ 547,036	\$ 483,314	\$ 538,658	\$ 468,128
HHW Account	477,359	868,343	1,264,215	1,197,500	648,980
Ag. Management Account	4,760,466	4,334,506	4,060,738	4,315,979	4,536,364
Solid Waste Account	6,502,431	7,205,393	6,385,121	6,528,189	8,335,446
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 12,409,049	\$ 12,955,278	\$ 12,193,388	\$ 12,580,327	\$ 13,988,918
BALANCE CARRY FORWARD	\$ 6,623,965	\$ 6,480,794	\$ 7,612,348	\$ 8,863,587	\$ 8,772,994



Groundwater Protection Fund

Complete List of Programs

Table 2 provides a list of all programs funded through the GWPF, and hyperlinks to program websites. Program titles without hyperlinks do not have a current webpage. Each account contributes to the Iowa Department of Public Health for pesticide poisoning tracking, an additional program not listed below.

**Table 2
Groundwater Protection Fund Programs by Account**

Account	Program
Solid Waste Account	Administration, Monitoring and Enforcement Iowa Waste Reduction Center Iowa Waste Exchange Grants Regional Collection Centers Regional Collection Centers Collection and Transportation Toxic Cleanup Days and Geographical Information Systems Transfer to the Economic Development Authority Pollution Prevention Services Program Beautification Grant Assistance Program Special Waste Authorization Program Iowa Waste Exchange Derelict Buildings Program Environmental Management Systems Grants Solid Waste Alternatives Program
Agriculture Management Account	Annual Pesticide Poisoning Surveillance Report Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination Leopold Center State Hygienic Lab Rural Water Supply Grant Administration Rural Well Testing Grants to Counties Agriculture Drainage Well Closure
Household Hazardous Waste Account	Household Hazardous Materials Permit Administration Regional Collection Centers
Storage Tank Account	Underground Storage Tank Program Administration

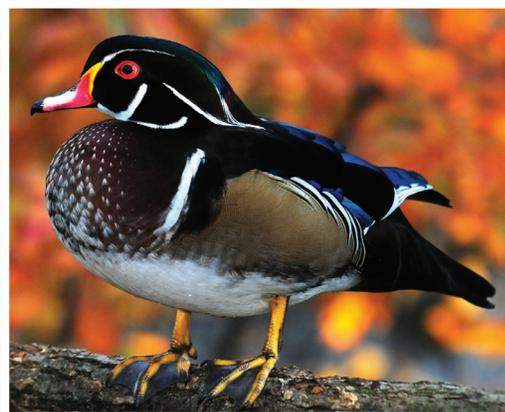


STRATEGIC PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2014 – 2017

IOWA DNR MISSION: To conserve and enhance our natural resources in cooperation with individuals and organizations to improve the quality of life in Iowa and ensure a legacy for future generations.

IOWA DNR VISION: Leading Iowans in caring for our natural resources



The work of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources touches the lives of nearly every Iowan. From managing fish and wildlife programs and ensuring the health of Iowa's forests and prairies, to providing recreational opportunities in Iowa's state parks and management areas to implementing state and federal laws that protect air, land and water, the DNR encourages the enjoyment and stewardship of Iowa's natural resources by all of our citizens. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources Strategic Plan reflects the Governor's Goals for Iowa and how the DNR contributes to those goals.

GOAL: IOWA WILL HAVE A HEALTHY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR WORK AND PLAY.

- Ensure the effectiveness of air, water and land quality programs by ensuring program requirements are easy to understand and implement, permits are issued in a timely manner, and programs are implemented consistent with state and federal laws.
- Make Iowa a preferred place to do business through expanded Business Regulatory Assistance and consistent and fair treatment of the regulated community.
- Increase technical assistance available in an effort to coach the regulated community for compliance and build stewardship of Iowa's natural resources.
- Expand existing collaborative efforts with our stakeholder groups to engage them in DNR's implementation of administrative rules and fees structures.





GOAL: IOWANS WILL CONNECT WITH NATURE.

- Provide safe, high-quality recreational opportunities across the state in an effort to contribute to the high standard of living in Iowa.
- Foster economic development through nature-based activities.
- Actively recruit new license buyers and work to retain existing license buyers.
- Build environmental and natural resource awareness and responsibility among Iowans through improved and enhanced conservation outreach and participation programs.
- Actively manage DNR properties to restore, enhance, conserve, and protect Iowa's natural resources, encourage public access, and promote education about Iowa's outdoor resources.
- Ensure that DNR regulations and license requirements are accessible to and easy to understand by our constituents.
- Build and expand partnerships with conservation groups and organizations to provide improved access to natural areas and engage more Iowans with Iowa's outdoor resources.

GOAL: THE DNR CONTINUALLY STRIVES TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

- Strengthen the DNR's financial health by focusing available resources on priority areas.
- Ensure grants awarded by the DNR align with DNR priorities.
- Hire, retain and support a diverse and highly skilled workforce.
- Ensure all employees receive adequate safety training, are accountable, use agency resources effectively and efficiently, and perform in the public interest.
- Improve IT functionality for DNR staff in all statewide offices.
- Continuously review DNR's regulatory framework to ensure conformance with statutory law and to evaluate the effectiveness of the rules in implementing those statutes.





AIR QUALITY OPERATIONAL PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2014-2017

By managing our air quality resources to keep our air clean and scenic vistas clear, DNR helps Iowa communities grow while maintaining a high quality of outdoor living. We encourage all citizens to enjoy and be a steward of Iowa's air. The Air Quality Bureau operational plan reflects the Governor's goals for Iowa and how the DNR contributes to those goals:



IOWANS WILL CONNECT WITH NATURE.

IOWA DNR WILL CONTINUALLY STRIVE TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

IOWA WILL HAVE A HEALTHY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR WORK AND PLAY.

The Air Quality Bureau's responsibilities are to:

- Meet current state and federal standards for Ozone, Particles, Nitrogen Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulfur Dioxide, and Lead.
- Involve community stakeholders in meeting new federal standards.
- Coach the regulated community for compliance.
- Support new business growth and build stewardship of Iowa's air resource.
- Build environmental and natural resource awareness and responsibility among all Iowans. Relate air quality and health, emphasizing air quality must be clean for those with compromised respiratory systems and young children whose lungs have not fully developed.



Keeping outdoor air quality within U.S. EPA limits allows people to minimize lung injury if breathing in fine particles and other air pollutants.



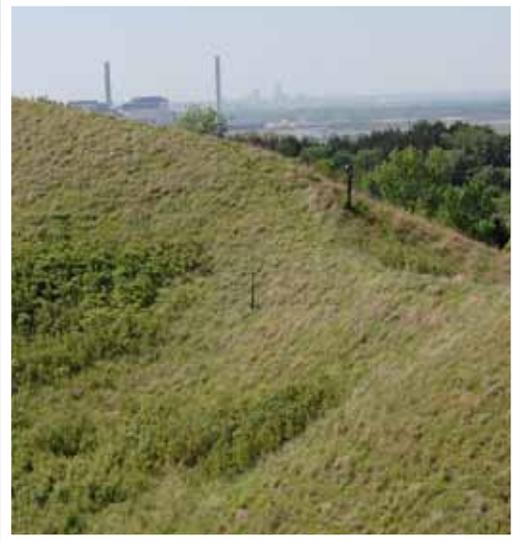
Ground-level ozone interferes with the ability of plants to produce and store food, compromising growth and reproduction. Soybeans are a crop particularly susceptible to ozone. In Iowa, production could be reduced by 15 to 20 percent, depending on weather patterns that trap ozone close to the earth, rather than dispersing the molecules.

Strategies Air Quality Bureau Will Incorporate into Its Operations

- Cooperatively work with stakeholders to help identify and secure funding for Iowa's air program to meet the state's ongoing and new regulatory requirements.
- Focus financial resources, including grant awards, on air quality priorities.
- Improve information technology resources to increase efficiency of services.

AIR QUALITY RESPONSIBILITIES, CONT.

- Provide safe, clean air to support high quality recreational opportunities and for environmental equality across the state.
- Actively manage and protect Iowa's natural resources, promote public awareness of air quality and its relationship with the health of our natural resources.
- Build and expand partnerships with environmental groups, public health, communities and industry organizations to improve understanding and management of our air resource.
- Streamline permit applications to improve efficiency for regulated businesses; issue permits in a timely manner.
- Ensure that DNR regulations and permit requirements are accessible, easy to understand, conform to statutory law and are effectively implemented with engaged air stakeholder groups.
- Provide consistent and fair business regulatory assistance, as well as partner with state agencies and organizations to assist expanding business opportunities and expedite permit processing so Iowa is a preferred place to do business.
- Hire, retain and support a diverse and highly skilled workforce that is provided with adequate safety training and accountability, makes effective use of agency resources and performs in the public interest.



Visability is affected by fine particles in the air created by combustion and chemical reactions from both manmade and natural sources.



The above photos were taken from the same spot in the Loess Hills on May 11, 2012. The top photo looks southeast toward Council Bluffs and the other photo faces northwest.





FIELD SERVICES OPERATIONAL PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2014-2017

Field Services Bureau staffers are the front line of the DNR for environmental concerns, explaining scientific and legal details of environmental regulations as they assist the regulated community to achieve environmental compliance with solutions that support the economic prosperity of local areas and the state. The Field Services Bureau operational plan reflects the Governor’s Goals for Iowa and how the DNR contributes to these goals:



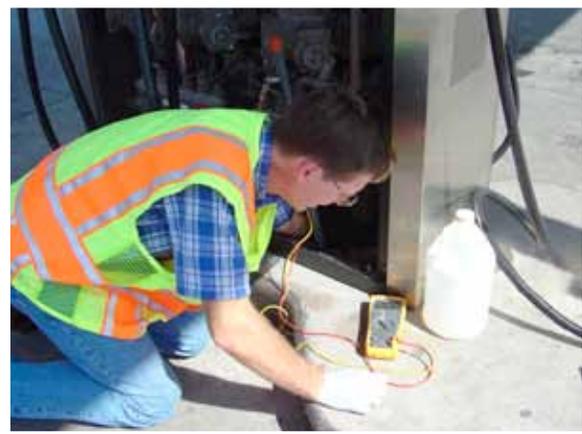
IOWA WILL HAVE A HEALTHY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR WORK AND PLAY.

IOWANS WILL CONNECT WITH NATURE.

IOWA DNR CONTINUALLY STRIVES TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

The Field Services Bureau’s responsibilities are to:

- Provide round-the-clock response to spills and hazardous conditions and assist with remediation.
- Work closely with regulated industries and producers to assure effective communications, timely permitting and protection of the environment.
- Provide one-on-one technical assistance and coach the regulated community for compliance and to build stewardship of Iowa’s environment.
- Work with counties, cities, parks, and recreational areas to assure their facilities meet safe drinking water, wastewater treatment, solid waste management and air quality requirements.
- Inspect the regulated community to ensure compliance with regulations that protect the air, water, groundwater and land in a fair and consistent manner so all Iowans live in a healthy environment,



An DNR environmental specialist tests for corroded metal gasoline tanks and piping at a gasoline station.



Field Services staff stay knowledgeable of local water supply operations so they can assist with decisions that may affect community water quality.

Strategies the Field Services Bureau Will Incorporate into Its Operations

- Regularly review and update compliance priorities for all environmental programs to ensure efforts are consistent with evolving program rules and priorities.
- Engage individuals, environmental groups, public health, communities and industry organizations to support responsible and long-term care of our natural resources.
- Focus financial resources on priorities that will produce the most healthful benefits.



FIELD SERVICES RESPONSIBILITIES, CONT.

- Conduct complaint investigations with promptness, consistency and fairness.
- Take advantage of work situations to explain environmental programs, rules and the role of DNR to Iowans, so they understand how their behavior and choices affect their health, natural resources and nature.
- Promote public awareness of the social and economic benefits of a high quality environment.
- Hire, retain and support a diverse and highly skilled workforce that is provided with adequate safety training, accountability, makes effective use of agency resources and performs in the public interest.
- Provide staff with access to management, legal and technical resources as needed during incidents, such as containing and cleaning up chemical spills, and during subsequent investigations.

Field Services staff help contain hazardous spills and notify people of threats to their health and the environment. Field staff direct the removal of contamination from water and land. Citizens are encouraged to call the DNR spill line, 515-281-8694, about suspicious activity involving the release of hazardous materials or illegal dumping. Staff will investigate to determine the responsible party, who will be assessed for damages and the cost of removing contamination.





LAND QUALITY OPERATIONAL PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2014-2017

The DNR helps communities grow while maintaining healthy living and recreational spaces, and bolstering partnerships of land and groundwater quality stewardship. Land quality programs reduce waste and pollution, oversee landfills and underground storage tanks, and manage flood plains. Contaminated areas are investigated and mitigation is directed. State dams are inspected for safety. Geographic information system maps are produced for public use. The Land Quality Bureau’s operational plan reflects the Governor’s Goals for Iowa and how the DNR contributes to those goals:

IOWA DNR WILL CONTINUALLY STRIVE TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

IOWA WILL HAVE A HEALTHY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR WORK AND PLAY.

IOWANS WILL CONNECT WITH NATURE.

The Land Quality Bureau’s responsibilities are to:

- Protect people and land from manmade and natural health threats, including leaks from underground storage tanks, solid waste disposal, damages from floods, contaminated soils and groundwater.
- Engage environmental agencies, landowners, communities and facilities to reduce waste and prevent pollution through educational, technical and financial assistance.
- Assist entities with finding and applying for financial resources for land quality improvements.
- Provide geographical information system mapping that helps facilities meet permit compliance, improve



DNR's Dan Cook installs a monitoring well to track reductions in nitrates in a city's well capture zone.

consistency, reduce discrepancies, plan for flood plain uses and provide information for communities to make decisions that increase their long-term resiliency to extreme weather events.

- Provide lists of certified and licensed groundwater professionals to help the public hire qualified individuals to perform work that meets environmental conformance.
- Build and expand partnerships with environmental groups, public health, communities and industry organizations to improve understanding and management of our land and to build stewardship of Iowa’s natural resources.
- Actively manage and protect Iowa’s land and groundwater to support high quality recreational opportunities for environmental equality across the state.
- Make records for underground storage tanks and leaking underground storage tanks electronically accessible to the public and to improve dissemination of information for economic development, realty transactions and infrastructure needs.





Children at Elliot Elementary School learn about wetland denitrification of groundwater flowing toward their city's wells. Wetland wildlife is also on the curriculum at the Source Water Protection project adjacent to their schoolyard.

LAND QUALITY RESPONSIBILITIES, CONT.

- Provide mapping that not only supplies information for regulatory needs, but also for citizen interests such as finding recreational areas, where public hunting is allowed, each county's rare plant and animal species, locations of animal feeding operations, drinking water sources and more.
- Ensure consistent and fair regulatory assistance.
- Help businesses and communities with special needs with technical assistance.
- Move training, information distribution, and other communication needs to electronic dissemination.
- Foster efficient permit application processes and provide opportunities for public comment on DNR's land quality programs' performance.
- Hire, retain and support a diverse and highly skilled workforce that is provided with adequate safety training, accountability, professional development, makes effective use of agency resources and performs in the public interest.



Strategies the Land Quality Bureau Will Incorporate into Its Operations

- Continually update rules and tools to improve ways of doing things and contain potential health threats.
- Cooperatively work with stakeholders to identify and secure funding as conventional funding streams become no longer sufficient and appropriate to carry out programs with acceptable protection.
- Partner with state agencies and organizations to assist expanded business opportunities and expedite permit processing.



Ottumwa's stormwater wetland holds floodwater upstream where it can soak slowly into the ground instead of causing damage downstream.



Newly created floodplain maps are delivered to Iowans through online mapping services and community leaders.

◀ *This fuel dispenser sump will be installed with an underground petroleum storage tank. DNR regulates underground storage of regulated substances, primarily petroleum.*



WATER QUALITY OPERATIONAL PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2014-2017

By helping manage water resources for quality, quantity and sustainability, the DNR helps communities and businesses grow while maintaining healthy water resources, safe drinking water, high quality recreational opportunities and a partnership of water and groundwater stewardship with Iowans across the state. The Water Quality Bureau's Operational Plan reflects the Governor's Goals for Iowa and how the DNR contributes to these goals:

IOWA WILL HAVE A HEALTHY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR WORK AND PLAY.

IOWANS WILL CONNECT WITH NATURE.

IOWA DNR WILL CONTINUALLY STRIVE TO IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

The Water Quality Bureau's responsibilities are to:

- Assist permitted facilities in meeting federal and state regulations for various water uses including human health and environmental standards.
- Collect biological information (such as aquatic insect diversity), take fish tissue samples (to test for mercury and other potential health threats), and provide accurate water monitoring data for assessment, analysis and decision making about Iowa's waters.
- Meet with stakeholders, agencies and local governments to discuss their needs, rules for adoption and effective delivery of programs.
- Protect waters of the state from natural and manmade threats, including those from storm water, treated wastewater, sewage and emergencies, including those waters with exceptional conditions, like cold water environments.
- Assist people in finding and applying for financial resources for watershed, water supply and wastewater system improvements through the State Revolving Fund and other sources.
- Update rules and develop tools to manage emerging threats; water levels in times of flooding, drought, and other challenging conditions; and ensure water is fairly allocated to its beneficial use.
- Implement certification and licensing programs to provide workers sufficient knowledge and experience to properly carry out the processes and operations at water and wastewater systems, test samples in laboratories, and inspect and clean septic systems.



Strategies the Water Quality Bureau Will Incorporate into Its Operations

- Spread awareness of how water quality impacts Iowans' health, the environment and the economy through all water programs.
- Build and expand partnerships with environmental groups, public health agencies, communities and industry organizations to improve understanding and management of our water resources.
- Educate customers to fully utilize financing opportunities through the State Revolving Fund and other sources for water and wastewater system improvements.

WATER QUALITY RESPONSIBILITIES, CONT.

- Make certain that DNR regulations and permit requirements are accessible, easy to understand, conform to statutory law and are effectively implemented.
- Provide consistent and fair regulatory assistance; partner with state agencies and other organizations to assist with expanded business opportunities and expedite permit processing.
- Foster the efficient application and issuance of permits.
- Train water system operators to optimize their existing facilities and practice troubleshooting; provide technical assistance to drinking water and wastewater facilities, including during emergency situations.
- Hire, support and retain a diverse and highly skilled workforce that is provided adequate professional development opportunities, safety training, accountability, and that effectively uses agency resources and performs in the public interest.
- Engage environmental agencies, landowners, communities and facilities in watershed improvement projects to gain appreciation of nature and its processes, reduce water treatment costs, decrease flooding damage, improve wildlife habitat for hunting, improve aquatic habitat for quality fishing, and attract tourism dollars.
- Provide assistance to homeowners with water wells and septic systems, including educational information on proper maintenance, sample collection, evaluation of test results, and troubleshooting.

Water with nitrate levels above 10 milligrams per liter can be unsafe for infants to drink as it could lead to Blue Baby Syndrome (a condition that causes oxygen starvation and suffocation). Pregnant women and nursing mothers should also avoid consuming unsafe levels of nitrate.



DNR trains and supports IOWATER volunteers to monitor waters in their local watershed.



The DNR conducts certification and licensing programs for water and wastewater systems.

Public Comments
Mary Clark

Documented Manure Spills. Source DNR.

Audubon County:

By Audubon-Manning Veterinary Clinic, spill: 10-13-13 **their 4th documented manure spill**, they did notify DNR in 6 hours.

(last onsite inspection April 2007, desk top inspection 9-25-14).

5,000 gallons of manure spilled - it reached a body of water. 4,425 hogs.

Spill history: 3-26-2001, 7-30-03, 10-26-2013, 10-31-2013.

Guthrie County:

Van Meter Feed Yard, spill: 10-4-14 this is **their 5th documented manure spill**, didn't notify DNR in 6 hours. (last inspection **6-30-11**) 14,000 Cattle feed lot.

200,000 gallons of manure spilled, press release says it reached a body of water.

Spill history: 4-9-01, 11-18-03, 11-17-04, 03-24-10, 10-4-14. **No fine issue as yet.**

Wright County:

Iowa Select, Dows spill: 1-20-14 **their 3rd documented manure spill**, didn't notify DNR in 6 hours.

(last inspection April 2013, deficiency found)

1,000 gallons of manure spilled (16,000 hogs). Reached drainage ditch & the Iowa River. No fines.

Van Buren County

Maschhoff, Spill: 11-4-13 this is **their 3rd documented manure spill**, didn't notify DNR in 6 hours. (last inspection was shortly before the spill).

1,000 gallons of manure spilled (7,490 hogs). Reached unnamed tributary of DM River.

Spill history: 11-2-07, 12-19-11, 11-4-13. fine for spill \$10,000.

Maschhoff is a multi-national corporation, located in Nebraska.

Jasper County:

Clinton Voss- spill 8-27-14, this is **their 2nd documented manure spill**, didn't notify DNR in 6 hours. **It reached a body of water fish kill occurred.** Fine: \$348.27

(last inspection 2-3-2006). Has had multiple manure management violations. 4,000 hogs.

O'Brien County:

Summit Dairy, owner John Westra: spill: 8-16-14, didn't notify DNR in 6 hours. Reached Mill Creek-killed 865,940 fish and polluted 28 miles of stream. Fine: \$160,497.36 (mainly for fish kill).

(last inspection 2008, but DNR was onsite in April 2014.) Amount of spill unknown. 1500 dairy cows in confinement.

Mitchell County

Pronet Farms, owner Ronald Litterer- Spill: 10-31-14. DNR was notified by neighbor w/in 6 hours

5,000 gallons, reached Little Cedar River (already on polluted waterway list). 3,736 hogs-gestation

Last inspection date unknown.

Keokuk County

LDR Ranch, owner Dennis Striegel: spill 11-12-14. DNR was notified w/in 6 hours.

1800 gallons of toxic liquid manure spilled. It reached an unnamed tributary of Clear Creek, which is a tributary of the Skunk River. Fine unknown. Animals confined: 1,900, gestation.

Last inspection on 9-2-2004

Manure Spills Continued:

Hamilton County

Iowa Select/Bankson, owner: Dwain Bankson & Iowa Select Farms: Spill 11-12-14, notified DNR w/6 hr Spilled 1,500 – 2,000 gallons of manure. Did not reach water source. Factory farm of 6,666 hogs. Last inspection was March 2009. No further inspections. No fine as yet.

Hamilton County

Prestage Farms: Spill 10-27-14 this is **their 3rd spill**. Did notify DNR w/in 6hours. 15,000 hogs confined. 25,000 gallons of toxic liquid manure (conservative estimate), didn't reach a water source. Spill history: 2-5-2007, 5-18-2011, 10-27-14. No fines. Last inspection 2012, was on "high priority" list. Prestage Farms is the 5th largest factory farms corporation in the country. They need tough fines!

1. These animal feeding and gestation facilities need to have Clean Water Act permits.
2. After polluting once, these farms need to have onsite inspections at least once a year.
3. These polluting farms need to have tougher fines, so they don't just mean "a cost of doing business".
4. The distance between the animal feeding operation and a water way, creek, stream or river should be longer than is currently being used. Waterways are being polluted, this is not acceptable.
5. When a farm has polluted 3 times, they need to be shut down.
6. These polluting farms need to PAY the "drinking water treatment facilities" of large and small municipalities to treat their highly contaminated, nitrate laden water, in order for the people of these municipalities to have safe, clean drinking water, completely free from all contaminants.
7. The farms are the polluters; THEY need to pay to have the water cleaned for residents to drink.

In summation:

Right now, the Des Moines Water Works is putting their "very expensive" "nitrate treatment" facility into operation to remove the high levels of nitrates caused by the runoff from farm fields. Since this is occurring earlier than normal, it will undoubtedly be a very costly winter and spring for the residents who use this water.

Some smaller municipalities most certainly will not be able to afford such costly water treatment operations. What are they to do about ensuring clean water for their small towns?

This is a matter of the profits of a few corporate farmers are more important than the welfare of the masses. Our common natural resources should not be misused and abused by a few for monetary gains. They should not be allowed destroy our natural resources that so many will use.

Mary Clark

A rural Polk County concerned citizen who lived with a polluted well for 9 years. We couldn't drink the water which was 4 times the safe limit for human consumption. Our well was polluted by the farm fields which surrounded our home. We carried in our water for 7 years, after it made my children sick.

Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy 2013-2014 Annual Progress Report

(From Strategy Release through May 30th, 2014)

DNR Point Source Summary – December 16, 2014

Some quick qualifiers regarding this annual report:

- Nutrient Strategy Annual Progress Reports **are assigned to the Water Resources Coordinating Council**
- Intended to provide **progress updates on point source and nonpoint source efforts related to the action items in the strategy** and updates on implementation activities to achieve reduction in nitrogen and phosphorus loads.
- Other nutrient related reporting: **Water Quality Initiative (WQI), Hypoxia Task Force (federal)**
- Used the current strategy as an outline; **intend to use the logic model in upcoming reports**

Point Source Update:

- Goal: issue 20 NPDES permits for facilities listed in the strategy within the first year of the strategy. As of May 31, 2014, **21 permits were issued** with the feasibility study requirement
- 40 permits are issued as of today** (see facility list)
- First Feasibility Studies expected in mid to late 2015**
- Completed NPDES permitting in two priority watersheds – the Turkey and West Nishnabotna
- Clinton, Iowa City, and Sioux City are operating nitrogen removal facilities (Clinton also is removing phosphorus)
- More facilities are monitoring for TN and TP, getting real data to compare with assumptions (see back)
- Trading continues to be a hot topic, several discussions and possible projects being put together and more development is expected this year
- Private Sewage Disposal Program has integrated nutrient removal training course for septic installers, sanitarians, and inspectors

Technical Workgroup: to find an efficient and reproducible procedure for the DNR to regularly calculate nutrient loads from data in our ambient monitoring network

- First focused on nitrogen, draft report is compiled. Next is phosphorus, work to begin tomorrow

Work continues to study the impacts of nutrients on water quality in Iowa (e.g., ISU Lake Study, Stream Nutrient TAC)

Point Source Updates in NRS:

- Updated monitoring provisions to reflect changes in permit implementation for industrial facilities listed in the NRS
- Added calculation for annual average permit limitations for total nitrogen and total phosphorus
- Described method for adding or removing facilities affected by the NRS
- Updated the list of affected facilities

Point Source Nutrient Reduction Strategy Report

WRCC – December 2014

The IDNR will track progress for implementing the point source nutrient reduction strategy using several measures:

- 1) Number of permits issued that require nutrient reduction feasibility studies

Status: The following permits have been issued or put on public notice:

Permits Issued/Closed

	Facility	Permit Issued	Status
1	Dairiconcepts, L.P. – Allerton, IA	9/1/2013	
2	City of Grinnell	9/1/2013	
3	Rembrandt Enterprises – Thompson, IA	9/1/2013	
4	City of West Liberty	9/1/2013	
5	City of Dubuque	10/1/2013	
6	City of Harlan	10/1/2013	
7	Tyson Foods – Perry, IA	11/1/2013	
8	City of Atlantic	12/1/2013	
9	City of Eldridge	12/1/2013	Amended permit to include construction of nutrient removal
10	Manildra Milling Corporation – Hamburg, IA	12/1/2013	
11	Oakland Foods LLC – Oakland, IA	12/1/2013	
12	City of Grundy Center	2/1/2014	
13	City of Mt. Pleasant	2/1/2014	Permit in process of being amended to include construction of nutrient removal

	Facility	Permit Issued	Status
14	City of New Hampton	4/1/2014	
15	City of Boone	5/1/2014	
16	City of Cedar Falls	5/1/2014	
17	City of Iowa City	5/1/2014	Currently conducting total nitrogen removal
18	City of Red Oak	5/1/2014	
19	City of West Burlington	5/1/2014	
20	City of Winterset	5/1/2014	
21	Walter Scott, Jr. Energy Center	5/14/2014	
22	Swiss Valley Farms – Luana, IA	6/1/2014	
23	Climax Molybdenum Company – Fort Madison, IA	7/1/2014	
24	City of Waukee	8/1/2014	Scheduled to connect to Des Moines WRA by January 1 , 2019
25	City of Davenport	8/1/2014	
26	City of Charles City	9/1/2014	
27	City of Cherokee	9/1/2014	
28	City of Eldora	9/1/2014	
29	John Deere Dubuque Works	9/1/2014	
30	City of Ankeny	CLOSED	Facility connected to Des Moines WRA. NPDES permit closed on January 6, 2014
31	City of Greenfield	10/1/2014	
32	Iowa Fertilizer Company	11/1/2014	
33	City of Eagle Grove	11/1/2014	
34	City of Newton	10/1/2014	
35	City of Adel	10/1/2014	
36	City of Oelwein	12/1/2014	
37	City of Anamosa	12/1/2014	
38	City of Muscatine	1/1/2015	

	Facility	Permit Issued	Status
39	City of Waverly	1/1/2015	
40	City of Forest City	1/1/2015	

Permits on Public Notice

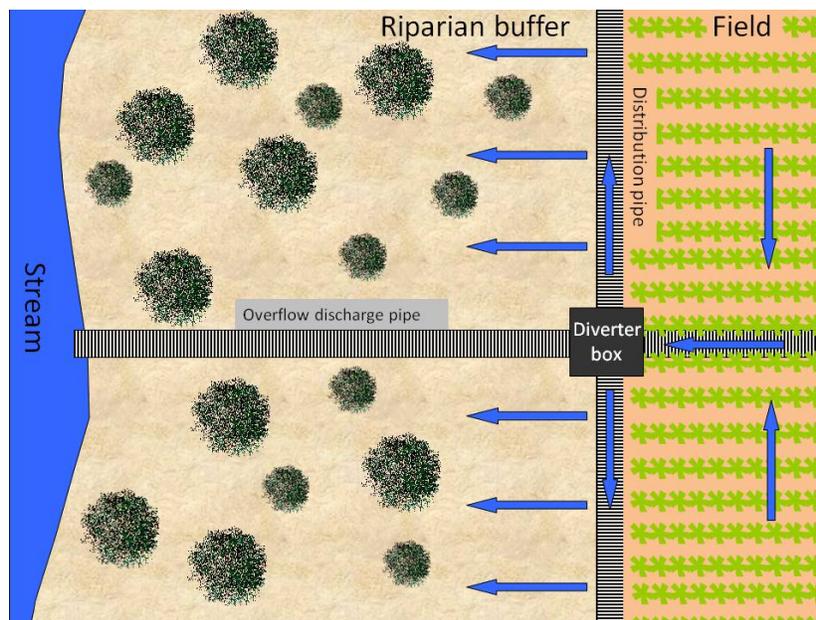
	Facility		Status
1	City of Fort Dodge		noticed 3/10/14
2	City of Council Bluffs		noticed 9/19/2014
3	Iowa Premium Beef		noticed 10/22/2014
4	City of Maquoketa		noticed 10/29/2014
5	Tyson Fresh Meats – Storm Lake		noticed 10/15/2014
6	City of Vinton		noticed 11/3/2014
7	City of Iowa Falls		noticed on 11/17/2014
8	City of Estherville		noticed on 12/3/2014
9	City of Independence		noticed on 12/15/2014

	Updates	Date	Status
1	Sioux-Preme Packing Co.	Sept 2014	Signed consent decree with AG. Must apply for a land application permit within 60 days. Once the land application permit is finalized there will be no more surface water discharges and the facility will be removed from the Nutrient Strategy list.
2	Twin Counties Dairy	Sept 2014	This facility has closed for now. This facility may be removed from the Strategy if ownership informs DNR in writing that they no longer require a permit for industrial wastewater.

If there any questions on this report or suggestions for improvements, please contact Adam Schnieders at 515.281.7409 or adam.schnieders@dnr.iowa.gov.

Science Team

Nutrient Reduction Strategy science team identified areas needing future research and developed a framework for new and innovative practices with science-based effectiveness to be added to the practice list. Saturated Buffers have been added to the list of practices that are effective in reducing nitrogen loss by intercepting field tile drainage and diverting it through a riparian buffer. The diverted fraction flows through as shallow groundwater within the buffer. The nitrate-N contained in the tile drainage water is partially removed by plant uptake, microbial immobilization, or denitrification as the water flows through the buffer.



Assuming a 20 year life expectancy, the total cost of the installation at Bear Creek would be \$5,188 over 20 year or \$259 per year (at 4% interest). The first three years of monitoring at Bear Creek showed an annual removal rate of 168 kg (371 lbs) of nitrate-N. Thus, the cost per kg N removed for this prototype system was \$1.54 per kg nitrate-N removed. These prices are very competitive with estimates for other nitrate removal practices such as constructed wetlands and fall planted cover crops. There are approximately 380,000 acres of riparian buffers in Iowa. If we assume that that only 20% of the buffers are suitable for this practice and use the nitrate removal rate found for the first three years at Bear Creek ($1,164 \text{ lbs N mi}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$). We calculate that potentially 32 million lbs N yr^{-1} could be removed from Iowa streams using existing saturated buffers. This is equivalent to about 5.3% of the current N load in Iowa streams. In addition, these riparian buffers would continue to serve a significant role in phosphorus, sediment, and pesticide removal and would benefit wildlife

Nutrient Research Center

2013-2014 Projects

Iowa Institute of Hydraulic Research (IIHR) - Hydrosience and Engineering Work Plan
Investigators: Schnoebelen, Weber, Ward. University of Iowa

Distribution, transport, and biogeochemical transformations of agriculturally derived nitrogen and phosphorus in Cedar River watershed

Investigator: Iqbal. University of Northern Iowa

Investigating causes of corn yield decreases following cereal rye winter cover crop

Investigators: Kaspar, Moorman, Robertson, Lenssen. USDA-ARS and Iowa State University

Establishing pragmatically dynamic program for extending water quality BMP financial information: Farmer tools for Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy

Investigator: Tyndall. Iowa State University

Social-economic research work plan

Investigators: Kling, Wright Morton, Arbuckle, Ingels

Phosphorus transport in Iowa streams: Importance of stream bed and bank erosion

Investigators: Isenhart, Kovar, Schilling, Schultz, Thompson, Tomer. Iowa State University and USDA-ARS

Establishment and monitoring of saturated buffers within high-priority HUC-12 watersheds

Investigators: Jaynes, Isenhart. USDA-ARS and Iowa State University

Nonpoint source nitrogen and phosphorous loads at implementation scale: Direct agricultural nutrient loads to surface waters in relation to land use and management

Investigators: Crumpton, Helmers, Schilling, Tomer, Mallarino. Iowa State University

Impacts of cover crops on phosphorus and nitrogen loss with surface runoff

Investigators: Mallarino, Cruse, Helmers, Sawyer, Jaynes. Iowa State University and USDA-ARS

Bioreactor research and assessment of woodchip tile denitrification bioreactors: Optimal design/performance and experimental bioreactor installation and study

Investigators: Soupir, Wolf. Iowa State University and Iowa Soybean Association

For project summary information and

reports: <http://www.nutrientstrategy.iastate.edu/center/projects/2014>

2014-2015 Projects

Stream Nitrate Trends Affected by Farming Practices in the Walnut Creek Watershed

Investigators: Peters and Jaynes. Iowa State University and USDA-ARS.

Phosphorus Loss from Ephemeral Gully Formation and Sediment Transport

Investigators: Cruse, Hurley, Mallarino, Helmers. Iowa State University and USDA-ARS

Modeling of Nitrate Loads and Concentrations in the Raccoon River

Investigators: Villarnini, Anderson, Jones, Schilling. University of Iowa, Iowa State University and the Iowa Soybean Association.

Developing Remote Sensing Protocols for Inventory of Nutrient Management Practices

Investigators: Gelder, Porter, Kaleita, Wolter, Cruse, Isenhart, Tomer, Wolter, James. Iowa State University and USDA-ARS.

Drainage Water Quality Impacts of Current Future Agricultural Management Practices
Investigators: Helmers, Soupir, Mallarino, Pederson. Iowa State University.

Nutrient Trading in Iowa: A Pilot Study in the Catfish Creek Watershed
Investigators: Weber, Drake. University of Iowa.

Prairie Seed Mixes for Contour Buffer Strips: On-Farm Demonstration and Workshops
Investigator: Smith. University of Northern Iowa

Developing Remote Sensing Protocols for Inventory of Permanent Vegetative Practices
Investigators: Giglierano, Logan, Porter, James, Isenhardt. Iowa State University and USDA-ARS

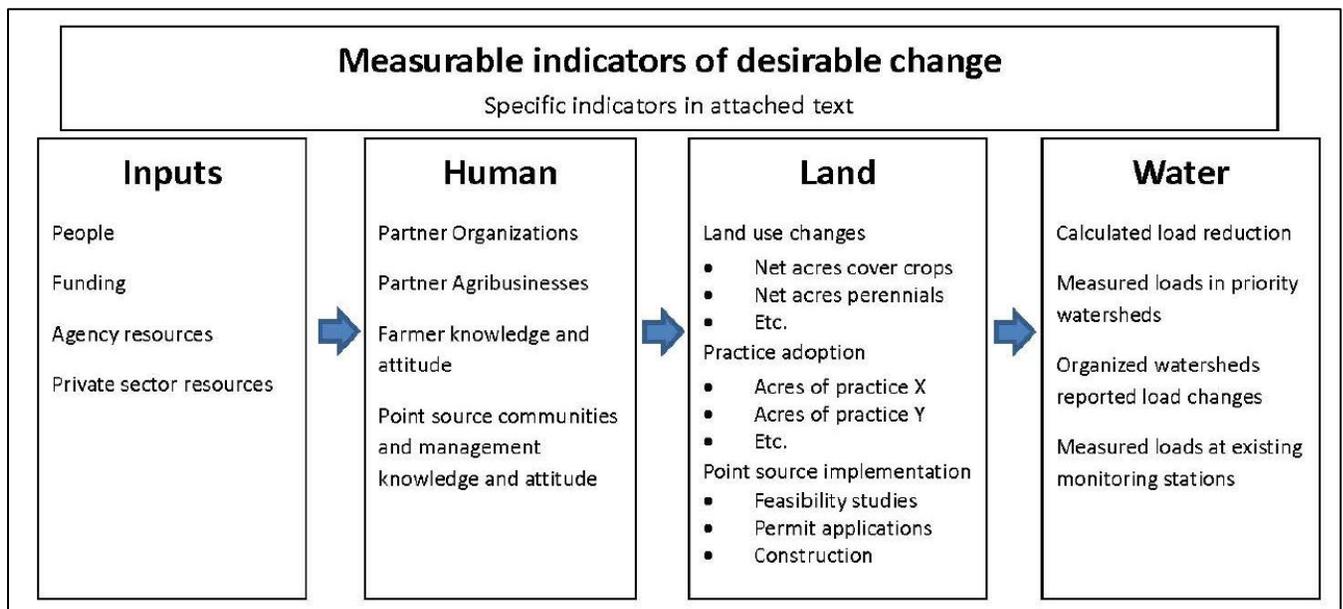
Measuring the Effectiveness of Stacked Nutrient Reduction Practices
Investigators: Schilling, Almitra, Schnoebelen. University of Iowa and Johnson County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Scientific and Technological Tools to Implement Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy
Investigators: Schnoebelen, Weber, Ward. University of Iowa.

For project summary information and reports: <http://www.nutrientstrategy.iastate.edu/center/projects/2015>

Measures Committee

The measurable indicators of desirable change logic model is the framework for tracking change in inputs, human behavior, changes on the landscape, and ultimately, water quality improvement. As the implementation of the Nutrient Reduction Strategy progresses, the logic model will serve as the structure for reporting.



An analysis of publically available information was conducted to determine data availability, reporting structures and timelines, and effectiveness for measure of progress toward the Nutrient Reduction Strategy goals.

Farm Service Agency

FSA land use data (crop x acres x county) has been summarized for 2009-2013 at the crop reporting district level. Crop categories include: Corn, Soybeans, Alfalfa, Oats, Small Grains, Forage Crops, Grazing Crops, Cover Crops, Left Standing, Alternative Agricultural Crops and Practices, CRP, Failed Acres, Prevent, volunteer, not planted and Total

Watershed Improvement Review Board

WIRB funded practices have been summarized by practice for each of the years 2006-2013 at the state level. It is reported in the unit of measure (acres, linear feet, cubic yards, etc).

Natural Resource Conservation Service

NRCS conservation practice enrollment summarized by HUC 8, HUC 12, and by county for each year 2006-2014. The practices applicable to the Nutrient Reduction Strategy were extracted from the database and practice totals for each practice for each year are complete. The data will then be summarized by HUC 8 and HUC 12 as well as county for each year to allow for comparison with the FSA, WIRB and IDALS program data. Financial data including level of cost share and total project cost have not yet been received and will be added to the summary when it becomes available.

Farmer Survey

A proposal from Dr. J. Arbuckle was accepted by IDALS to survey farmers beginning in spring 2015. The survey will be conducted annually with the initial agreement for 5-years. Survey objectives: 1) measure farmer knowledge, attitudes, and behavior regarding nutrient loss into waterways, 2) identify barriers to and facilitators of behavior change that reduces nutrient loss, and 3) measure change in these over time.

The proposed sampling approach will be implemented over five-year period through an annual rotating longitudinal survey. The survey would sample the six HUC6 watersheds that contain HUC 8 watersheds that have been identified as "priority watersheds" by the Iowa Water Quality Initiative (WQI). Each year, one of the watersheds will be more intensively sampled than the others. The sample design would allow for some comparison of priority HUC8s where demonstration projects are being funded to HUC8s that have not received a priority designation.

Reducing Nutrient Loss: Science Shows What Works



Iowa has been working for decades to protect and improve water quality. However, progress measured toward reduction targets at the watershed scale has been challenging, and many complex nutrient-related impacts in Iowa's lakes, reservoirs, and streams remain to be addressed.

The Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy is a science and technology-based framework to assess and reduce nutrients to Iowa waters and the Gulf of Mexico. It directs efforts to reduce nutrients in surface water from both point and nonpoint sources in a scientific, reasonable, and cost-effective manner.

It was prompted by the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan that calls for Iowa and other states along the Mississippi River to develop strategies to reduce nutrient loadings to the Gulf of Mexico. The plan established a goal of at least a 45 percent reduction in total nitrogen and total phosphorus loads.

The Iowa strategy is a coordinated approach for reducing nutrient loads discharged from the state's largest wastewater treatment plants, in combination with targeted practices designed to reduce loads from nonpoint sources such as agriculture.

Success can be achieved using the tools known to work, such as targeted, voluntary conservation measures, in conjunction with research, development, and demonstration of new approaches. The goal is application of proven practices in fields and cities across Iowa.

Science Provides Guidance

The strategy related to farmland is built on a scientific assessment of practices and associated costs to reduce loading of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) to Iowa surface waters.

The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Iowa State University and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship partnered to conduct the scientific assessment. The science team consisted of 23 individuals representing five agencies or organizations.

The objective of the science assessment was to identify and model the effectiveness of specific practices at reducing N and P reaching the Gulf of Mexico.

The assessment involved establishing baseline conditions, reviewing scientific literature, estimating potential load

reductions, and estimating implementation costs. The assessment shows that broad implementation of a combination of practices will be needed to reach desired load reductions.

A Closer Look

The need to increase voluntary efforts to reduce nutrient loss is one of the key points related to agriculture in Iowa's Nutrient Reduction Strategy.

The science assessment identified effective nutrient reduction practices in three categories — nitrogen and phosphorus management, land use, and edge-of-field. (See charts on pages 3-4.)

Management practices involve application rate, timing, and method, plus the use of cover crops and reduced tillage.

Land use practices include perennial energy crops, extended rotations, grazed pastures, and land retirement.

Edge-of-field practices involve drainage water management, wetlands, bioreactors, buffers, terraces, and sediment control.

Some practices that have the greatest potential are highlighted here.

Management Practices – Nitrogen

Rate Reduction: Matching N application rates with the Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator, a university developed online tool, has potential to reduce nitrate-N loss. This tool estimates optimal N rates based on fertilizer and corn prices. (Find the calculator here: <http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx>).

Nitrification Inhibitor: Research shows a corn yield increase plus a nitrate-N loss decrease when using a nitrification inhibitor (Nitrapyrim) with fall applied anhydrous ammonia. The only cost associated with this practice is the material. There is a corn yield increase of approximately 6 percent.

Sidedress: Sidedressing N can be done in different ways and with different sources of N, yet the concept of applying fertilizer after corn emergence is consistent. This strategy includes applying N during plant uptake, as well as timing to reduce the risk of loss from leaching events. Sidedressing also allows the N rate to be optimized by either soil sampling or crop canopy sensing.



Management Practices – Phosphorus

Consider Soil-Test P: This practice involves not applying P on fields where the Soil-Test P (STP) values exceed the upper boundary of the optimum level for corn and soybean in Iowa. The practice would continue until the STP level reaches the optimum level.

Cover Crops: Planting a late summer or early fall seeded cover crop can reduce P loss. For example, winter rye offers benefits of easy establishment, seeding aurally or by drilling, growth in cool conditions, initial growth when planted in the fall, and continued growth in the spring. Cover crops also are effective at reducing N loss.



Reduced Tillage: Conservation tillage, where 30% or more of the soil surface is covered with crop residue after planting, or no-till, where 70% or more of the soil surface is covered with crop residue after planting, reduces soil erosion and surface runoff. Reduced erosion and runoff also reduces P transport.

Land Use Practices – Nitrogen and Phosphorus

Extended Rotations: Extended rotations reduce the application and the loss of both P and nitrate-N. If a shift to extended rotations is significant, the amount of corn and soybean produced in Iowa would be reduced, along with an increase in alfalfa production that could support increased livestock production for alfalfa feeding. Another benefit would be improved soil quality.



Energy Crops Replacing Row Crops: Although there is not a current large market for perennial biomass crops as a source for energy or transportation fuel production, there are local and regional markets. Replacing row crops with energy crops or integrating energy crops within the rowcrop landscape decreases erosion, surface runoff, and leaching losses in the area implemented; therefore, the loss of both P and nitrate-N is reduced. An added benefit is an increase in wildlife habitat.

Edge-of-Field Practices – Nitrogen and Phosphorus

Wetlands: Wetlands targeted for water quality benefits show great potential for nitrate-N reduction. Wetland costs include design, construction, buffer seeding, maintenance, and land acquisition. In addition to water quality benefits, these wetlands provide other benefits such as improved aesthetics and habitat.



Bioreactors: Subsurface drainage bioreactors also show good potential for nitrate-N reduction. Bioreactor costs include control structures, woodchips, design, construction, seeding, additional tile, management, and maintenance.

Buffers: Edge-of-field technologies such as buffers are designed to settle sediment and sediment-bound N and P, along with retaining nitrate-N and dissolved P. Buffers also provide wildlife habitat, sequester carbon, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, stabilize stream banks, and potentially reduce flood impacts. Costs of buffers can vary greatly depending on width, type of vegetation, and the amount of earthwork required.

Saturated Buffers: Field tile drainage is intercepted in a riparian buffer and a fraction of the flow is diverted as shallow groundwater within the buffer. The nitrate-N contained in the tile drainage water is partially removed by plant uptake, microbial immobilization, or denitrification.

What's Next?

Iowa's Nutrient Reduction Strategy is a key step toward improving Iowa's water quality while ensuring the state's continued economic growth and prosperity. The Practices List will evolve over time as new information, data, and science are discovered and adopted.

The path forward to reducing nutrient impacts will not be easy, as it will require a high adoption rate of multiple practices to achieve the goal of cleaner water and a profitable agriculture. To learn more about the practices that may be right for your farm, attend a field day, contact the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, or a certified crop adviser.

More information on Iowa's Nutrient Reduction Strategy is available at www.nutrientstrategy.iastate.edu.

Iowa Strategy to Reduce Nutrient Loss: Nitrogen Practices

This table lists practices with the largest potential impact on nitrate-N concentration reduction (except where noted). Corn yield impacts associated with each practice also are shown as some practices may be detrimental to corn production. If using a combination of practices, the reductions are not additive. Reductions are field level results that may be expected where practice is applicable and implemented.

	Practice	Comments	% Nitrate-N Reduction ⁺	% Corn Yield Change ⁺⁺
			Average (SD*)	Average (SD*)
Nitrogen Management	Timing	Moving from fall to spring pre-plant application	6 (25)	4 (16)
		Spring pre-plant/sidedress 40-60 split Compared to fall-applied	5 (28)	10 (7)
		Sidedress – Compared to pre-plant application	7 (37)	0 (3)
		Sidedress – Soil test based compared to pre-plant	4 (20)	13 (22)**
	Source	Liquid swine manure compared to spring-applied fertilizer	4 (11)	0 (13)
		Poultry manure compared to spring-applied fertilizer	-3 (20)	-2 (14)
	Nitrogen Application Rate	Nitrogen rate at the MRTN (0.10 N:corn price ratio) compared to current estimated application rate. (ISU Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator – http://extension.agron.iastate.edu/soilfertility/nrate.aspx can be used to estimate MRTN but this would change Nitrate-N concentration reduction)	10	-1
	Nitrification Inhibitor	Nitrapyrin in fall – Compared to fall-applied without Nitrapyrin	9 (19)	6 (22)
	Cover Crops	Rye	31 (29)	-6 (7)
		Oat	28 (2)	-5 (1)
Living Mulches	e.g. Kura clover – Nitrate-N reduction from one site	41 (16)	-9 (32)	
Land Use	Perennial	Energy Crops – Compared to spring-applied fertilizer	72 (23)	
		Land Retirement (CRP) – Compared to spring-applied fertilizer	85 (9)	
	Extended Rotations	At least 2 years of alfalfa in a 4 or 5 year rotation	42 (12)	7 (7)
	Grazed Pastures	No pertinent information from Iowa – assume similar to CRP	85	
Edge-of-Field	Drainage Water Mgmt.	No impact on concentration	33 (32)	
	Shallow Drainage	No impact on concentration	32 (15)	
	Wetlands	Targeted water quality	52	
	Bioreactors		43 (21)	
	Buffers	Only for water that interacts with the active zone below the buffer. This would only be a fraction of all water that makes it to a stream.	91 (20)	
	Saturated Buffers	Divert fraction of tile drainage into riparian buffer to remove Nitrate-N by denitrification.	50 (13)	

⁺ A positive number is nitrate concentration or load reduction and a negative number is an increase.

⁺⁺ A positive corn yield change is increased yield and a negative number is decreased yield. Practices are not expected to affect soybean yield.

* SD = standard deviation. Large SD relative to the average indicates highly variable results.

** This increase in crop yield should be viewed with caution as the sidedress treatment from one of the main studies had 95 lb-N/acre for the pre-plant treatment but 110 lb-N/acre to 200 lb-N/acre for the sidedress with soil test treatment so the corn yield impact may be due to nitrogen application rate differences.

Iowa Strategy to Reduce Nutrient Loss: Phosphorus Practices

Practices below have the largest potential impact on phosphorus load reduction. Corn yield impacts associated with each practice also are shown, since some practices may increase or decrease corn production. If using a combination of practices, the reductions are not additive. Reductions are field level results that may be expected where practice is applicable and implemented.

	Practice	Comments	% P Load Reduction ^a	% Corn Yield Change ^b
			Average (SD ^c)	Average (SD ^c)
Phosphorus Management Practices	Phosphorus Application	Applying P based on crop removal – Assuming optimal STP level and P incorporation	0.6 ^d	0
		Soil-Test P – No P applied until STP drops to optimum or, when manure is applied, to levels indicated by the P Index ^f	17 ^e	0
	Source of Phosphorus	Liquid swine, dairy, and poultry manure compared to commercial fertilizer – Runoff shortly after application	46 (45)	-1 (13)
		Beef manure compared to commercial fertilizer – Runoff shortly after application	46 (96)	
	Placement of Phosphorus	Broadcast incorporated within 1 week compared to no incorporation, same tillage	36 (27)	0
		With seed or knifed bands compared to surface application, no incorporation	24 (46)	0
	Cover Crops	Winter rye	29 (37)	-6 (7)
	Tillage	Conservation till – chisel plowing compared to moldboard plowing	33 (49)	0 (6)
		No till compared to chisel plowing	90 (17)	-6 (8)
Land Use Change	Perennial Vegetation	Energy Crops	34 (34)	
		Land Retirement (CRP)	75	
		Grazed pastures	59 (42)	
Erosion Control and Edge-of-Field Practices	Terraces		77 (19)	
	Buffers		58 (32)	
	Control	Sedimentation basins or ponds	85	

^a A positive number is P load reduction and a negative number is increased P load.

^b A positive corn yield change is increased yield and a negative number is decreased yield. Practices are not expected to affect soybean yield.

^c SD = standard deviation. Large SD relative to the average indicates highly variable results.

^d Maximum and average estimated by comparing application of 200 and 125 kg P₂O₅/ha, respectively, to 58 kg P₂O₅/ha (corn-soybean rotation requirements) (Mallarino et al., 2002).

^e Maximum and average estimates based on reducing the average STP (Bray-1) of the two highest counties in Iowa and the statewide average STP (Mallarino et al., 2011a), respectively, to an optimum level of 20 ppm (Mallarino et al., 2002). Minimum value assumes soil is at the optimum level.

^f ISU Extension and Outreach publication (PM 1688).

Agenda

Environmental Protection Commission

Tuesday, December 16, 2014
DNR Air Quality Suite 1
7900 Hickman Road
Windsor Heights, Iowa

EPC Business Meeting

10:00 AM – EPC Business Meeting begins

11:30 AM – Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy – Annual Progress Report

1:00 PM – Iowa Learning Farms and Water Rocks! Presentations

Public Participation¹ – Requests to speak during the business meeting Public Participation must be submitted to Jerah Sheets at Jerah.Sheets@dnr.iowa.gov, 502 East 9th Des Moines, IA 50319, 515-313-8909, or in-person by the start of the business meeting. Please indicate who you will be representing (yourself, an association, etc.), the agenda item of interest, and your stance of For, Opposed, or Neutral.

If you are unable to attend the business meeting, comments may be submitted via mail and email for the public record. The Commission encourages data, reports, photos, and additional information provided by noon the day before the meeting to allow ample time for review and consideration.

Agenda topics

1 Approval of Agenda

2 Approval of Minutes

3 Monthly Reports

Bill Ehm
(Information)

4 Director's Remarks

Chuck Gipp
(Information)

Public Participation

5 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund – FY 2015
Intended Use Plans Third Quarter Updates

Patti Cale-Finnegan
(Decision)

6 Solid Waste Alternatives Program – Contract Recommendation

Tom Anderson
(Decision)

7 Notice of Intended Action – Rescission of Obsolete Solid Waste Chapters
and Rules

Theresa Stiner
(Decision)

8 Contract Mud, Spring and Camp Creeks Watershed Management Authority

Kyle Ament
(Decision)

9 Contract Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority

Kyle Ament
(Decision)

10 Contract with IDALS Division of Soil Conservation for Program Staffing--
Regional Basin Coordinators

Steve Hopkins
(Decision)

11 Contract with IDALS Division of Soil Conservation for Iowa Learning
Farms Project

Steve Hopkins
(Decision)

12 Contract – Iowa State University—Water Rocks! Phase 3

Jeff Berckes
(Decision)

13 General Discussion

- EPC Annual Report

14 Items for Next Month's Meeting

- January 20, 2015 – EPC Business Meeting, Windsor Heights
- January 21, 2015– Legislative Meet & Greet and Joint NRC/EPC Meeting
- February 17, 2015 – EPC Business Meeting, Windsor Heights

For details on the EPC meeting schedule, visit

<http://www.iowadnr.gov/InsideDNR/BoardsCommissions.aspx>

¹ Comments during the public participation period regarding proposed rules or notices of intended action are not included in the official comments for that rule package unless they are submitted as required in the Notice of Intended Action.

Monthly Variance Report
October 2014

Item No.	Facility/City	Program	DNR Reviewer	Subject	Decision	Date
1	Lincolnway Energy LLC	Air Quality	Reid Bermel	variance from boiler emission limits	denied	10/3/2014
2	Des Moines Water Works	Water Supply	AJ Montefusco	variance from construction standards	approved	10/6/2014
3	Hall Industries	Water Supply	AJ Montefusco	variance from legal control requirement	approved	10/6/2014
4	Flint Hills Arthur	Air Quality	Dennis Thielen	variance operate CO2 scrubber at minimum liquid flow rate	approved	10/9/2014
5	CHS Inc	Air Quality	Dennis Thielen	variance from stack testing	approved	10/14/2014
6	Norseman Inn Best Western	Water Supply	Dary Enfield	variance from legal control requirement	approved	10/15/2014
7	City of Keota	Wastewater	Marty Jacobs	variance from design standards for constructing gravity sewers	approved	10/17/2014
8	MidAmerican Energy	Air Quality	Dennis Thielen	variance to operate temporary portable generator	approved	10/20/2014
9	The University of Iowa	Air Quality	Reid Bermel	variance to make modifications to stacks of boilers withouth obtaining modified construction permits	partially approved	10/27/2014
10	Rural Water System No. 1	Water Supply	Robert Campbell	variance from required casing and grout extend to at least 25 feet below original ground elevation for proposed observation wells.	approved	10/28/2014
11	Skeffington Trail North Bridge over Silver Creek	Flood Plain	Andrew Jensen	variance from freeboard criterion from 3 feet above 50 year flood elevation to equal to 50 flood elevation. variance from backwater criterion.	approved	10/29/2014
12	Skeffington Trail North Bridge over Silver Creek	Flood Plain	Andrew Jensen	variance from backwater criterion that bridge needs to create less tahtn 0.75 feet of backwater in a Q50 or lesser flood events and less thatn 1.5 feet of backwater in Q100 flood event.	approved	10/29/2014
13	Little Sioux Corn Processors	Air Quality	Ann Seda	variance to begin construction prior to permit being obtained	denied	10/29/2014

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
ATTORNEY GENERAL REFERRALS
December, 2014**

Name, Location and Region Number	Program	Alleged Violation	DNR Action	New or Updated Status	Date
BCB Ag, LLC Inwood (3)		Uncertified Applicator; Lack of Signage for Manure Service on Vehicle	Referred to Attorney General	Referred Petition Filed	4/15/14 7/29/14
Hoffman, Matt Hinton (3)	Animal Feeding Operation	Failure to Submit MMP and Fees	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	4/15/14
Kossuth County (2)	Animal Feeding Operation		Defense	Petition for Judicial Review State's Answer	9/18/14 10/08/14
McMains, Phil Appanoose Co. (5)	Air Quality Solid Waste	Open Burning Illegal Disposal	Referred to Attorney General	Referred Petition Filed Answer Motion for Leave to Amend Petition Trial Date State's Motion to Compel Order Compelling Discovery Motion for Sanctions Hearing on Sanctions Default Judgment (\$60,000 Civil/ Injunction)	6/19/12 8/08/13 9/03/13 1/02/14 12/03/14 5/07/14 5/27/14 7/09/14 8/18/14 8/20/14
North Central Iowa Regional SWA Fort Dodge (2)	Solid Waste	Operating Permit Violations	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	9/17/13
North Iowa Area Solid Waste Agency Sheldon (3)	Solid Waste	Unapproved Leachate Collection System	Referred to Attorney General	Referred Petition Filed Answer Third Party Petition Against Elliot Waddell and Five States Engineering, PLC State's Resistance to Demand for Jury Trial Hearing Regarding Jury Trial Demand Ruling Denying Jury Demand Motion to Clarify Ruling Nunc Pro Tunc Order Jury Demand Allowed for 3 rd Party Defendant State's Motion to Strike or Sever 3 rd Party Petition Resistance to Motion to Strike Application for Default Judgment Order Granting Default Judgment Against 3 rd Party Defendant Trial Date	1/15/13 9/26/13 10/11/13 10/11/13 10/23/13 11/25/13 1/17/14 1/23/14 1/28/14 2/11/14 2/24/14 3/12/14 3/13/14 3/31/15

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
ATTORNEY GENERAL REFERRALS
December, 2014**

Name, Location and Region Number	Program	Alleged Violation	DNR Action	New or Updated Status	Date
Peeters Development Co., Inc.; Mt. Joy Mobile Home Park Davenport (6)	Wastewater	Monitoring/Reporting; Compliance Schedule; Discharge Limits; Operation Violations; Certified Operator Discipline	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	3/18/14
Pet Memories, Inc. Warren Co. (5)	Solid Waste	Judicial Review	Defense	Petition Filed Answer Hearing Date	2/05/14 3/05/14 1/21/15
Scallon, Jim Austinville (2)	Solid Waste	Illegal Disposal	Referred to Attorney General	Referred	5/20/14

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
CONTESTED CASES
December, 2014**

DATE RECEIVED	NAME OF CASE	F.O.	ACTION APPEALED	PROGRAM	ASSIGNED TO	STATUS
11/27/01	Dallas County Care Facility	5	Order/Penalty	WW	Hansen	10/03 – Letter to County attorney regarding appeal resolution. 1/04 – Letter to attorney regarding appeal. 4/04 – Dept. letter to attorney regarding appeal. 9/04 – Dept. letter to attorney regarding appeal. 6/26/07 – Appeal resolved. Facility connected to City WWTF. Consent order to be issued. 1/29/13 – Order amendment drafted.
10/29/09	Harlan Rudd; Karen Rudd; dba Rudd Brothers Tires	6	Order/Penalty	UT	Brees	Informal negotiation. CADR was submitted, partially rejected with options. Settlement letter sent 2/24/10.
2/25/10	Higman Sand & Gravel Inc.	3	Order/Penalty	FP	Clark	6/13/14 – Higman President agrees to have its engineer document completion of mitigation work and to pay penalty in Order upon his return to Iowa and execution of consent amendment to Order. 10/30/14 – DNR receives Higman documentation of mitigation completion. 11/19/14 – DNR submits draft Consent Amendment to Order for Higman signature
3/11/10	Bondurant, City of	5	Order/Penalty	WW	Hansen	7/2013-On hold pending further investigation.
12/29/10	Griffin Pipe Products Co., Inc.	4	Permit Conditions	AQ	Preziosi	Met with appellant 9/22/14.
1/31/11	Griffin Pipe products Co., Inc.	4	Tax Certification Request	AQ	Preziosi	Settled in concept. Met with appellant 9/22/14.
2/28/11	Manson, City of	3	Order/Penalty	WS	Hansen	4/1/11 – Settlement conference held with City. 6/22/11- Settlement offer received from City attorney. 6/28/11- More information requested from City attorney concerning the settlement proposal. 11/29/11- Settlement meeting with City regarding new well project. 12/2011 – City proceeding with project. 6/2012- Contractor worked on new well to remove debris in well. Test pump to be installed to do test of well capacity. 07/2012- City to abandon new well and select new site for well to increase PWS capacity. 10/2012- Water plant work to be done week of 12/10/12. 5/2013- New well project & appeal on hold, pending UDSA funding decision. 6/2/13 – USDA funding decision received. 6/26/13 – New bid date for well project. . 7/2013- Tentative schedule for new well received from City’s engineer. 8/13 – Drilling on test well begun by contractor. 9/13 – Test well not productive, new well site approved by Dept. New test well to be drilled. 10/13- Test well drilled but not successful. Test well abandoned. City Council to decide on

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
CONTESTED CASES
December, 2014**

DATE RECEIVED	NAME OF CASE	F.O.	ACTION APPEALED	PROGRAM	ASSIGNED TO	STATUS
						next step. 1/24/14 – City’s engineer sent revised construction schedule for another test well and production well. 5/23/14- Test well drilled but not successful. City Council to determine next step. 6/20/14- Letter sent to City requesting plan of action and schedule by 8/30/14 for returning to compliance with order. 8/29/14 – New schedule received from City, to be incorporated into proposed consent amendment.
8-27-12	Ag Processing, Inc.; Sergeant Bluff	4	Permit Conditions	AQ	Preziosi	Met with appellant 1/31/14. Met with appellant 3/12/14. Negotiations continuing. Appellant to submit further information in April. Settled in concept. Last communication with appellant on 5/22/14. Communication from appellant 7/22/14. Internal meeting 9/5/14.
11-21-12	Ag Processing Inc.	6	Permit Conditions	AQ	Preziosi	Continuing negotiations. Last communication with appellant on 5/20/14. Communication from appellant 7/22/14. Internal meeting 9/5/14.
3-04-13	Anderson Excavating Co., Inc.	4	Order/Penalty	SW	Tack	Landfill closure underway. Settlement will occur after closure. Inspection on 8/20/14. Closure to be completed this fall.
6-10-13	Mike Jahnke	1	Dam Application	FP	Schoenebaum	Hearing held 7/30/14. ALJ upheld the permit issued by the Department.
10-28-13	Regional Environmental Improvement Commission/Iowa Co. SLF	6	Variance	WW	Tack	REIC meeting with WES on 6/17/14. Facility plan submitted 8/29/14. Antidegradation analysis needed next.
1-02-14	P & J Pork, LLC		Construction Permit Denial	AFO	Clark	6/10/14 – Proposed decision affirming DNR permit denial. 6/18/14 – P & J Pork appeals proposed decision. 8/19/14 – EPC reverses proposed decision. 9/18/14 – Intervenor, Kossuth County, files Petition for Judicial Review in Kossuth County.
1/16/14	Council Bluffs Water Works	4	Permit Conditions	WW	Tack	Hearing set for March 5, 2015.
1/21/14	AG Processing, Inc.		Permit Conditions	AQ	Preziosi	Negotiations continuing. Last communication with appellant on 5/20/14. Communication from appellant 7/22/14. Internal meeting 9/5/14.
4/17/14	REIC/Iowa Co. Sanitary Landfill	6	Permit Conditions	WW	Tack	REIC meeting with WES on 6/17/14. Facility plan submitted 8/29/14. Antidegradation analysis needed next.
8/29/14	Altoona, City of	5	Permit Conditions	WW	Schoenebaum	Negotiating before filing.

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION
CONTESTED CASES**

December, 2014

DATE RECEIVED	NAME OF CASE	F.O.	ACTION APPEALED	PROGRAM	ASSIGNED TO	STATUS
9/08/14	Craig Ver Steegh	5	Permit Conditions	WW	Tack	Response from Appellant due December 1, 2014.
10/01/14	Amsted Rail Company, Inc. (Griffin Wheel Co.)		Permit Conditions	SW	Tack	Negotiating before filing.
11/13/14	Adam Timmerman	3	Order/Penalty	AFO	Book	Negotiating before filing.

DATE: December, 2014

TO: EPC

FROM: Ed Tormey

RE: Enforcement Report Update

The following new enforcement actions were taken during this reporting period:

Name, Location and Field Office Number	Program	Alleged Violation	Action	Date
4Sight Group, LLC; 4Sight Construction Des Moines (5)	Air Quality	Asbestos	Consent Order \$5,000	10/28/14
Vugteveen Lawn Service, Inc. Spirit Lake (3)	Air Quality	Open Burning	Consent Order \$5,000	11/03/14
Ainsworth Four Corners, LLC Ainsworth (6)	Wastewater	Pollution Prevention Plan Violations	Consent Order \$10,000	11/12/14
Storm Lake, City of (3)	Wastewater	Pollution Prevention Plan Violations	Consent Order \$7,000	11/12/14
Leda Properties, LTD Dubuque (1)	Wastewater	Pollution Prevention Plan Violations	Consent Order \$5,000	11/12/14

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
LEGAL SERVICES BUREAU

DATE: December 1, 2014
TO: Environmental Protection Commission
FROM: Ed Tormey
SUBJECT: Summary of Administrative Penalties

The following administrative penalties are due:

NAME/LOCATION	PROGRAM	AMOUNT	DUE DATE
Robert and Sally Shelley (Guthrie Center)	SW	1,000	3-04-91
Daryl & Karen Hollingsworth d/b/a Medora Store(Indianola)	UT	3,825	3-15-96
Greg Morton; Brenda Hornyak (Decatur Co.)	SW/AQ/WW	3,000	11-04-98
James Harter (Fairfield)	WW	1,336	8-01-01
* Floyd Kroeze (Butler Co.)	AFO	1,500	2-20-01
Midway Oil Co.; David Requet (Davenport)	UT	5,355	9-20-02
Midway Oil Co.; David Requet; John Bliss	UT	44,900	2-28-03
Green Valley Mobile Home Park (Mt. Pleasant)	WW	5,000	4-23-03
Midway Oil Company (West Branch)	UT	7,300	5-03-03
Midway Oil Company (Davenport)	UT	5,790	5-03-03
Albert Miller (Kalona)	AQ/SW	9,760	9-26-03
Mike Messerschmidt (Martinsburg)	AQ/SW	500	4-13-04
Interchange Service Co., Inc., et.al. (Onawa)	WW	6,000	5-07-04
# Dunphy Poultry (Union Co.)	AFO	1,500	6-27-04
# Cash Brewer (Cherokee Co.)	AFO/SW	10,000	8-25-04
# Doorenbos Poultry; Scott Doorenbos (Sioux Co.)	AFO	1,500	10-09-04
# Doug Sweeney (O'Brien Co.)	AFO	375	12-21-04
Harold Linnaberry (Clinton Co.)	SW	1,000	5-18-05
# Joel McNeill (Kossuth Co.)	AFO	2,460	1 21-06
Affordable Asbestos Removal, Inc. (Monticello)	AQ	7,000	4-28-06
# Troy VanBeek (Lyon Co.)	AFO	3,500	10-16-06
Larry Bergen (Worth Co.)	AQ/SW	257	11-01-06
# Joshua Van Der Weide (Lyon Co.)	AFO	3,500	2-25-08
Jon Knabel (Clinton Co.)	AQ/SW	2,000	12-16-08
# Rick Renken (LeMars)	AFO	996	7-03-09
# Robert Fangmann (Dubuque Co.)	AFO	1,000	7-15-09
# Brian Lill (Sioux Co.)	AFO	2,865	7-18-09
Denny Geer (New Market)	SW	9,476	10-31-09
Shrey Petroleum; Palean Oil; Profuel Three (Keokuk)	UT	10,000	3-19-10
Melvin Wellik; Wellik-DeWitt Implement (Britt)	AQ/SW	2,900	4-08-10
Alchemist USA, LLC; Ravinder Singh (Malcom)	UT	8,260	5-03-10
# LJ Unlimited, LLC (Franklin Co.)	AFO/AQ/SW	3,500	5-27-10
Bret Cassens; J & J Pit Stop (Columbus Junction)	UT	8,700	6-20-10
# Christopher P. Hardt (Kossuth Co.)	AFO	2,000	7-07-10
AKD Investments, LLC; H.M. Mart, Inc. (Blue Grass)	UT	6,900	8-06-10
Eastern Hills Baptist Church (Council Bluffs)	WS	1,250	11-29-10

#Animal Feeding Operation
BOLD Entries Have Been Referred to DRF

# Joe McNeill (Kossuth Co.)	AFO	2,460	12-23-10
Gonzalez & Sons Express, Inc. (DeSoto)	WW	8,000	4-20-11
David C. Kuhlemeier (Cerro Gordo Co.)	AQ/SW	2,000	6-30-11
Steve Friesth (Webster Co.)	AQ/SW	7,857	11-26-11
Josh Oetken (Worth Co.)	AQ/SW	8,370	3-11-12
Jeffrey G. Gerritson (O'Brien Co.)	SW	2,000	4-16-12
Bhupinder Gangahar/Saroj Gangahar/International Business	UT	7,935	4-20-12
Finney Industrial Painting, Inc. (Fairfield)	AQ/WW	2,275	4-23-12
Terry Philips; TK Enterprises (Washington Co.)	AQ/WW	3,000	5-30-12
# Boerderij De Vedhoek, LLC (Butler Co.)	AFO	8,500	11-16-12
Noah Coppess (Cedar Co.)	AQ/SW	7,500	2-23-13
Shane Rechkemmer (Fayette Co.)	SW	1,000	3-01-13
B Petro Corporation (Cedar Rapids)	UT	7,728	5-13-13
Ken Odom (Iowa Co.)	AQ/SW	5,000	4-26-13
Massey Properties, LLC; The Wharf (Dubuque)	WS	10,000	10-05-13
Robert Downing (Mahaska Co.)	AQ/SW	10,000	11-20-13
Shriners Hospital for Children, Inc. (Des Moines)	UT	8,890	12-03-13
Larry Eisenhauer (Woodbury Co.)	AQ/SW	4,675	3-01-14
Randy Wise; Wise Construction (Buena Vista Co.)	AQ/SW	3,000	4-10-14
Advanced Electroforming, Inc. (Cedar Co.)	AQ	1,500	4-03-14
Audra Early; Mid-States Mfg. & Engr. (Van Buren Co.)	AQ	2,500	4-03-14
Western Iowa Telephone Assoc. (Lawton)	WW	4,000	5-24-14
Wendall Abkes (Parkersburg)	SW	3,000	7-30-14
# Treven Howard; Northwest Manure Mgmt. (Ocheyedan)	AFO	6,000	10-09-14
Donna J. Jensen (Ringsted)	AQ/SW	3,000	10-17-14
# Charles and Patricia Henningsen (Ruthven)	AFO	2,000	10-19-14
Dennis Habben (Sioux Co.)	SW	10,000	11-01-14
Leda Properties, LTD (Dubuque)	WW	5,000	12-12-14
	TOTAL	333,395	

The following penalties have been assessed but are not due at this time:

Annie's LLC; Togie Pub (Lime Springs)	WS	3,500	12-22-14
Ainsworth Four Corners, LLC (Ainsworth)	WW	10,000	12-17-14
	TOTAL	13,500	

The following penalties have been placed on payment plans:

* Reginald Parcel (Henry Co.)	AQ/SW	110	4-23-05
* Country Stores of Carroll, Ltd. (Carroll)	UT	1,408	6-06-05
* Douglas Bloomquist (Webster Co.)	AQ/SW	3,500	12-01-07
* Jack Knudson (Irwin)	UT	10,000	1-15-08
# Jerry Passehl (Latimer)	SW/WW/HC	2,695	7-01-09
Jerry Wernimont (Carroll)	AQ/SW	1,500	4-19-10
# Ernest Greiner (Keokuk Co.)	AFO	500	10-10-10
Jim Scallon (Butler Co.)	SW	700	4-15-13
R.H. Hummer Jr., Inc.; 2161 Highway 6 Trail (Iowa Co.)	AQ/SW	3,643	9-15-13
Patrick Baker; Stockton Auto (Davenport)	AQ/SW	332	11-15-14
Air Advantage, Inc. (Mt. Pleasant)	WW	1,500	4-01-15
Ellsworth Excavating Co. (Muscatine Co.)	AQ/SW	675	11-01-14

#Animal Feeding Operation

BOLD Entries Have Been Referred to DRF

# Steve Grettenberg; Dragster LLC	AFO	2,500	11-20-14
Millard Elston III; The Earthman (Jefferson Co.)	AQ/SW	1,815	2-15-13
Simon Simonson (Kossuth Co.)	SW	4,300	11-30-14
ADA Enterprises, Inc. (Worth Co.)	WW	5,000	8-15-14
Niehouse Cleaners & Draperies, Inc. (Marshalltown)	AQ	2,500	9-15-14
# David Dahlgren (Clarion)	AFO	2,250	12-15-14
	TOTAL	44,928	

The following administrative penalties have been appealed:

Dallas County Care Facility (Adel)	WW	5,000	
Harlan Rudd; Karen Rudd; Rudd Bros. Tires (Drakesville)	UT	10,000	
Bondurant, City of	WW	10,000	
Higman Sand and Gravel, Inc. (Plymouth Co.)	FP	10,000	
Helen and Virgil Homer; Grandmas Snack Shop; (Aredale)	WS	8,461	
Manson, City of	WS	10,000	
Anderson Excavating Company, Inc. (Pottawattamie Co.)	SW	10,000	
# Adam Timmerman; AT Livestock Ent. South (Cherokee Co.)	AFO	4,250	
	TOTAL	67,711	

The following administrative penalties have been collected:

Patrick Baker; Stockton Auto (Davenport)	AQ/SW	83	
Vugteveen Lawn Service, Inc. (Spirit Lake)	AQ	5,000	
Albert Miller (Kalona)	AQ/SW	10	
Finney Industrial Painting, Inc. (Fairfield)	AQ/WW	250	
Josh Oetken (Worth Co.)	AQ/SW	50	
Keith Durand; Durand Construction (Lee Co.)	WW	500	
4Sight Group, LLC; 4Sight Construction (Des Moines)	AQ	5,000	
Simon Simonson (Kossuth Co.)	SW	100	
Storm Lake, City of	WW	7,000	
J&K Contracting LLC (Storm Lake)	WW	7,500	
Finney Industrial Painting, Inc. (Fairfield)	AQ/WW	250	
Millard Elston III; The Earthman (Jefferson Co.)	AQ/SW	185	
	TOTAL	25,928	

#Animal Feeding Operation
BOLD Entries Have Been Referred to DRF

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission**

ITEM

5

DECISION

TOPIC

**Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund – FY 2015
Intended Use Plans Third Quarter Updates**

Commission approval is requested for the third quarter updates to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Intended Use Plans (IUPs) for FY 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015).

The CWSRF finances publicly owned wastewater and sewer facilities, storm water management for water quality, and nonpoint source control practices to keep pollution out of Iowa's water. The DWSRF covers water system projects, including source water, treatment, storage, and distribution and transmission, as well as consolidation and connections.

The Iowa SRF is operated through a coordinated partnership between the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Iowa Finance Authority (IFA). DNR administers the environmental and permitting aspects of the programs, with IFA providing financial assistance including loan approval and disbursements. Other important partners include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, county sanitarians, participating lenders, and others.

The IUPs include plans of action for the SRF programs, including goals and objectives, an analysis of current and projected financial capability, financial management strategies, the project priority lists, discussion of set-aside programs and efforts, and planned uses for administrative accounts.

The third quarter updates include the following new requests:

- 8 CWSRF construction financing requests totaling \$57 million
- 7 CWSRF planning and design loan requests for \$3 million
- 5 proposed Water Resource Restoration sponsored projects (shown below)
- 3 DWSRF construction financing requests totaling \$3 million
- 2 DWSRF planning and design loan request for \$200,000

The Sources and Uses tables for both CWSRF and DWSRF show that funds are available or obtainable to provide anticipated disbursements. The IUPs will be updated once more during FY 2015. Iowa continues to be able to fund all projects that are eligible for SRF assistance.

The following shows the proposed applications for Water Resource Restoration sponsored projects:

SRF Number	Applicant	Project Description	Project Partners
WRR14-017	City of Dubuque	Catfish Creek – implement elements of watershed plan including streambank and floodplain restoration, wetlands, green infrastructure, soil quality restoration, and riparian buffers	Catfish Creek Watershed Management Authority
WRR14-015	City of Fairbank	Buck Creek and Little Wapsipinicon River – install green infrastructure practices	DNR Fisheries Bureau, Buchanan SWCD, Wapsie Valley Community School District, Buchanan County Conservation Board
WRR14-014	City of Kalona	Salevesen Creek and English River – implement stream corridor stabilization	English River Watershed Management Authority, Iowa Flood Center, Washington County SWCD, six landowners
WRR14-016	City of Newhall	Little Bear Creek – install green infrastructure, upland practices, stream corridor stabilization, stream habitat restoration	IDALS and NRCS
WRR14-018	City of Sioux City	Perry Creek and Missouri River – install green infrastructure, streambank stabilization, upland detention, stream habitat restoration	IDALS, Woodbury County Conservation Board

Each draft IUP is released for public comment, and then presented for approval to the Commission. A public meeting was held November 6, 2014 to receive comments on the proposed IUP updates. There were no comments. The written comment period closed on November 13, 2014. There were no written comments.

Patti Cale-Finnegan, DNR SRF Coordinator
Water Quality Bureau
November 18, 2014

Project Name	DWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Project Type	Priority Points	Quarter	Population	Project Status	Current Requests	Loan Forgiveness	Loan Signed	Original Request	Loan Amount
Mt Ayr	FS-80-15-DWSRF-013	Water main replacement and water plant demo	2015	B,C,E	40	3	1691	P	\$ 1,005,000				
Mt Ayr	PD-DW-15-21	Water Main & Plant Demo	2015	G	P&D	3	1691	R	\$ 100,000				
Sioux Rapids	FS-11-15-DWSRF-015	Water System Improvements, new treatment plant	2015	B,E	45	3	775	P	\$ 586,000				
Swea City	PD-DW-15-22	Additional well & improvements to treatment facility	2015	G	P&D	3	536	R	\$ 100,000				
West Liberty	FS-70-15-DWSRF-014	Add secondary treatment	2015	B,C,E	35	3	3776	P	\$ 1,482,878				
Blencoe	FS-67-15-DWSRF-005	Replace influent piping, inspect and refurbish detention tank, pressure filter improvements, misc. chemical feed improvements, update building air handling equip. new main along Main and Maple St.	2015	B,E	30	2	224	P	\$ 595,161				
Buffalo Center	PD-DW-15-12	WTF treatment facility improvements	2015	G	P&D	2	905	L			8/15/14	\$ 116,000	\$ 116,000
Coralville	FS-52-15-DWSRF-008	Water plant expansion and pumping improvements at main booster station to provide redundancy and capacity	2015	B	15	2	18907	P	\$ 4,116,580				
Little Sioux	FS-43-15-DWSRF-010	Water distribution system improvements	2015	B,C,E	40	2	170	P	\$ 186,000				
Maquoketa (supplemental)	FS-49-11-DWSRF-027(2)	Meter replacement with addition of radio read	2015	B,D,E	35	2		R	\$ 88,000	20%			
Moville	PD-DW-15-15	Water main replacement project	2015	G	P&D	2	721	R	\$ 52,475				
Poweshiek Water Assoc	FS-48-15-DWSRF-011	Holiday Lake Booster Pump Station	2015	B	35	2	18836	P	\$ 1,283,000				
Poweshiek Water Assoc	FS-48-15-DWSRF-012	Conway Tower to provide additional storage to the Amana Service Area	2015			2	2000	P	\$ 415,000				
Ruthven	FS-74-15-DWSRF-006	New well to replace Well #1, aeralator rehab, control panel replacement, water main replacement to improve pressure and add new valves and hydrants	2015	B,C,E	55	2	779	P	\$ 1,316,550				
Swea City	FS-55-15-DWSRF007	Replace Well #2, change out well pump in Well #3, replace aeralator, control panel and process piping	2015	B,C,E	55	2	536	P	\$ 949,725				
Washington	PD-DW-15-11	Construction of a new water tower.	2015	G	P&D	2	7266	R	\$ 75,000				
Asbury	FS-31-15-DWSRF-001	Constructing water main looping, installing new well and elevated storage tank	2015	B,E	45	1	4545	P	\$ 3,404,700				
Dyersville	FS-31-15-DWSRF-003	Hydrous Manganese Oxide (HMO) addition.	2015	A,B,E	95	1	4058	P	\$ 1,021,080				
Ottumwa	FS-90-15-DWSRF-002	Ultra Violet Water Treatment and related facility improvements	2015	A,B	80	1	25023	P	\$ 4,000,000				
Sioux Rapids	PD-DW-15-01	Repair current water treatment plant and construct a second treatment plant	2015	G	P&D	1	1298	L			7/25/14	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000

Bonaparte	FS-89-14-DWSRF-016	Complete Phases 3 & 4 as presented in 2013 update. These 2 phases will replace cast-iron water main with new main and add new hydrants	2014	B,C,E	40	4	433	R	\$ 304,010				
Breda	FS-14-14-DWSRF-017	Construction of a new water tower.	2014	B,C,E	55	4	486	P	\$ 638,320				
Buffalo Center	FS-95-14-DWSRF-019	Construct water treatment plant, water town upgrades and well rehabilitation including new treatment building, treatment plant equipment, rehabilitation of Well #1.	2014	B,C,E	55	4	905	P	\$ 1,174,350				
Fonda	FS-76-14-DWSRF-013	Improvements at existing water treatment plant	2014	A,C,E	65	4	666	P	\$ 1,336,230				
Hull	FS-84-14-DWSRF-023	Improvements for increased service	2014	B,C,E	55	4	2185	C	\$ 3,839,000				
Keosauqua	FS-89-14-DWSRF-015	Phase 4 of improvements to city's water distribution system by replacing 2250 feet of water mains, 5 hydrants.	2014	B,C,E	40	4	1006	P	\$ 455,000				
Keota	FS-54-14-DWSRF-014	Completion of city's Priority 4 and remainder of Priority 2 per 2010 Engineering Report. Project will replace cast-iron water main with new PVC pipe and installation of new main and hydrants	2014	B,C,E	40	4	1009	P	\$ 552,672				
Lawler	FS-19-14-DWSRF-018	Well improvements and water main installation including well house, piping, control panel, chemical feed system, water main, valves and hydrants	2014	B,C,E	35	4	439	P	\$ 241,300				
Muscatine Power & Water	FS-70-14-DWSRF-022	Watermain replacement project	2014	B	15	4	24386	P	\$ 2,432,416				
Muscatine Power & Water	PD-DW-14-44	Water Site Source Analysis	2014	G	P&D	4	24386	R	\$ 215,915				
North Liberty	FS-52-14-DWSRF-020	Design and construction of a new reverse osmosis water treatment plant	2014	B	30	4	13386	P	\$ 13,200,000				
Thurman	FS-36-14-DWSRF-021	Construction of a second well and a new filtration system	2014	B,C,E	55	4	229	P	\$ 532,169				
Tripoli	PD-DW-14-23	New water treatment facility	2014	G	P&D	4	1343	R	\$ 143,000				
Council Bluffs	FS-78-14-DWSRF-009	Purchase Property adjacent to WW to protect wells from farm contamination	2014	D	15	3	63783	P	\$ 2,020,000				
De Soto	FS-24-14-DWSRF-011	New water treatment facility	2014	B,E	25	3	1050	P	\$ 3,295,000				
Halbur	FS-14-14-DWSRF-007	New water storage facility	2014			3	249	L			7/11/14	\$ 473,993	\$ 375,000
Halbur	FS-14-14-DWSRF-007 (2)	New water storage facility	2014			3		L			8/29/14	\$ 473,993	\$ 131,000
Ida Grove	FS-47-14-DWSRF-008	Add new permanent well	2014	B,E	45	3	2158	P	\$ 339,017				
Pella	FS-63-14-DWSRF-012	Construction of a new Jordan Well	2014	B	35	3	10352	P	\$ 14,645,000				
Spencer	FS-21-14-DWSRF-010	Water Supply and Treatment Improvements	2014	B	35	3	11235	P	\$ 14,680,754				
Schleswig	FS-24-14-DWSRF-006	Replacement of aging water main to reduce water loss, looping	2014	B,C,E	40	2	882	P	\$ 2,338,000				
Coralville	PD-DW-14-01	Expansion of water treatment facility.	2014	G	P&D	1	18907	R	\$ 191,000				
Salix	FS-97-14-DWSRF-001	Construction of a new water tower.	2014	B,C,E	55	1	363	P	\$ 500,000				

Anita	FS15-13-DWSRF-019	Construction of a new municipal drinking water well and water treatment plant.	2013	B,C,E	55	4	972	P	\$ 2,308,254				
Libertyville	FS-51-13-DWSRF-017	Address problems with water pressure and water loss due to continual water main breaks.	2013	A,B,C,E	55	4	315	P	\$ 964,045				
Macedonia	FS-78-13-DWSRF-015	Water main replacement due to aging and leaks	2013	B,C,E	40	4	246	P	\$ 294,970				
Stanwood	FS-16-13-DWSRF-021	Construction of approx 2700 lineal feet of new 6 inch PVC pipe, including new valves, hydrants.	2013	B,C,E	40	4	684	P	\$ 786,841				
Tripoli	FS-09-13-DWSRF-018	New water treatment facility to replace 60 year old one.	2013	B,C,E	35	4	1313	P	\$ 1,201,900				
Hancock	FS-78-13-DWSRF-010	Construction of a new water distribution system with new 6" PVC mains to replace asbestos cement pipe	2013	A,B,C,E	55	3	196	P	\$ 1,300,779				
Lytton	DROPPED	Expansion of existing treatment plant to adequately meet peak system demands and provide redundancy	2013	B,C,E	50	3	315	D					
Okoboji Camp Owners Coop	FS-30-13-DWSRF-011	Distribution system replacement	2013	B,E	30	3	358	L			10/10/14	\$ 796,880	\$ 950,000
Toledo	FS-86-13-DWSRF-013	New water treatment facility to meet current design standards, install redundant equipment for radium removal	2013	A,C,E	65	3	2341	P	\$ 3,065,000				
Hawkeye	FS-33-13-DWSRF-007	New well to replace failing backup well, new wellhouse and controls, and water main replacement to eliminate 2" main	2013	B,C,E	55	2	449	P	\$ 818,000				
Lenox	FS-87-13-DWSRF-004	Water main looping and replacement, replacement of pump station	2013	B,C,E	40	1	1407	L			7/11/14	\$ 450,000	\$ 452,000
Sioux City	FS-97-13-DWSRF-001	I-29 Utility Relocation	2013	B	20	1	82684	R	\$ 2,541,000				
Stacyville	FS-66-13-DWSRF-002	Water main replacement to eliminate flow bottleneck and replace old cast iron main	2013	B,C,E	40	1	494	P	\$ 355,000				
Cedar Falls Utilities	FS-07-12-DWSRF-028	Water main extension to connect homes with nitrate contaminated private wells	2012	A	35	4	39260	P	\$ 1,380,670	50%			
Charlotte	DROPPED	New shallow well source to blend with high radium well	2012	A,B,C,E	105	4	394	D					
Hills	FS-52-12-DWSRF-021 (2)	New system to eliminate contaminated private wells	2012	A,B,E	105	4	703	R	\$ 3,832,000	50% of eligible costs	8/22/14	\$ 3,832,000	\$ 2,000,000
Shenandoah	FS-73-12-DWSRF-020	Water meter replacement	2012	B,C,D,E	45	4	5546	R	\$ 80,800	20%			
Albia	FS-68-12-DWSRF-008	Water main replacement	2012	B,C,E	40	2	3706	P	\$ 350,000				
Churdan	FS-37-12-DWSRF-007	Running 9 miles of pipe to hook onto Xenia's water pipeline.	2012	A,B,E	85	2	386	P	\$ 1,284,316	50%			
Ryan	FS-28-12-DWSRF-005	New Silurian well with emergency power and control building	2012	B,E	45	2	410	P	\$ 128,000				
Palo	FS-57-12-DWSRF-003	New water treatment plant for new municipal system	2012	A,E	55	1	899	R	\$ 1,040,200				
Le Mars*	FS-75-11-DWSRF-022	Meter replacement, automatic meter reading system	2011	B,E	30	4	9270	L		20%	7/11/14	\$ 1,010,000	\$ 1,010,000

Ralston	FS-14-11-DWSRF-034	Redundant well, booster pump installation, treatment plant upgrades	2011	B,C,E	55	4	98	P	\$ 343,600	40%			
Story City	FS-85-11-DWSRF-037	Water meter replacement	2011	B,E	30	4	3228	P	\$ 207,000	20%			
Frankville (Winneshiek Co BO	FS-96-11-DWSRF-012	New public water supply to replace private wells	2011	A,E	45	2	125	P	\$ 762,449	50%			
Hudson	FS-07-11-DWSRF-006	New well and distribution system to provide supply for Hudson, which is currently consecutive to Waterloo	2011	B,E	45	1	2117	P	\$ 2,973,634				
Kelley	FS-85-11-DWSRF-008	New well and treatment, EST, raw water main, and water main replacement	2011	B,E	45	1	300	P	\$ 1,825,070	30%			
New London	FS-44-11-DWSRF-001	New ground storage reservoir, high service pump, standby power, and water main replacement	2011	B,C,E	55	1	815	R	\$ 741,000				
Ainsworth	FS-92-10-DWSRF-066	Water main looping and replacement	2010	B,C,E	40	4	524	P	\$ 202,000				
Fremont	FS-62-10-DWSRF-054	Water main replacement and 50 water meters	2010	B,C,E	40	4	704	R	\$ 760,530				
Mason City	FS-17-10-DWSRF-069	Replacement of elevated storage tank with same size; new security fence	2010	B	35	4	29172	C	\$ 1,085,750				
Ames	FS-85-10-DWSRF-046	New 15 million gallon/day lime softening plant, construction of LEED certified building	2010	B	35	3	50731	P	\$ 51,315,000	20% of LEED building construction			
Mahaska Rural Water System,	FS-62-10-DWSRF-042	Two new wells, auxiliary power, upgrade water treatment plant, and add emergency connection with booster pumping to Oskaloosa Municipal Water System	2010	B,E	45	3	7000	R	\$ 3,609,600				
Oto	FS-97-09-DWSRF-016	New water storage tank	2009	B,C,E	40	4	145	P	\$ 61,065				
									\$ 169,468,775			\$ 7,227,866	\$ 5,109,000
Project Status	Project Type												
Contingency -- C	A = Water Quality and Human Health Risk-Related Criteria												
Dropped -- D	B = Infrastructure and Engineering-Related Improvement												
Ready for Loan -- R	C = Affordability Criteria												
Loan Signed -- L	D = Special Category Improvements												
Planning Stage -- P	E = Project Serves Population less than 10,000												
Green projects (* business case required)	F = Supplemental Loan for Previously Approved Project												
Disadvantaged Communities	G = Planning and Design Loan												
Public Health Projects													

Project Name	NPDES No.	Project Number	CWSRF No.	Project Description	IUP Yr	Needs Category	Priority Points	Quarter	Project Status	Current Requests	Loan Forgiveness	Loan Signed	Original Request	Loan Amount
Atkins	0603001	S2013-0314	1920727 01	WWTP Improvements	2015	II	247	3	P	\$ 4,190,850				
Cascade	3118001	2013-0002	1920723 01	Wastewater treatment plant upgrade	2015	II	247	3	P	\$ 7,524,500				
Davenport	8222003	S2013-0386	1920725 01	WPCP Optimization Design Project	2015	I	157	3	P	\$ 8,800,000				
Fort Dodge	9433003	S2015-0080	1920728 01	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	2015	IIIA, IIIB	195	3	P	\$ 30,000,000				
Gladbrook	8640001	S2014-0128	1920729 01	Install UV disinfection equipment, install back-up power at lift station and WWTF; repair/replace existing fencing at WWTF	2015	II	242	3	P	\$ 1,356,750				
Mount Ayr	8055001	S2013-0111	1920722 01	Wastewater Treatment and Conveyance	2015	II	237	3	P	\$ 502,500				
Postville	0375001	S2004-0442	1920726 01	Wastewater treatment facility improvements	2015	II	255	3	P	\$ 4,871,637				
Prairie City	5064001	S2015-0047	1920724 01	Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation	2015	IIIA	129	3	P	\$ 211,251				
Clarence			PD-CW-15-24	Sewer System Rehabilitation	2015	IIIB	P&D	3	R	\$ 130,000				
Elkhart			PD-CW-15-23	Lagoon upgrading and disinfection	2015	I	P&D	3	R	\$ 150,000				
Fort Dodge		S2015-0080	PD-CW-15-19	Lift Station Improvements, hydraulic capacity improvements and I&I removal project	2015	IIIB	P&D	3	R	\$ 2,285,000				
Hospers			PD-CW-15-17	Wastewater treatment plant expansion	2015	II	P&D	3	R	\$ 156,000				
Mount Ayr			PD-CW-15-20	Disinfection system construction	2015	II	P&D	3	R	\$ 100,000				
Prairie City			PD-DW-15-18	Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems Improvements	2015	IIIB	P&D	3	R	\$ 50,000				
Underwood			PD-CW-1516	Install an additional lift station	2015	IIIB	P&D	3	R	\$ 80,000				
Newhall	310650154	S2014-0245	1920718 01	Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	2015	II	237	2	C	\$ 2,552,700				
Ruthven	7465001	S2014-0412	1920719 01	Wastewater System Improvements	2015	IIIA	129	2	C	\$ 1,549,710				
Monona			PD-CW-15-07	Wastewater Treatment System Improvements	2015	II	P&D	2	L			10/3/14	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
Postville			PD-CW-15-10	Wastewater treatment facility improvements	2015	II	P&D	2	L			9/19/2014	\$ 333,200	\$ 333,200
Ricketts			PD-CW-15-06	Upgrade Wastewater Treatment Facility	2015	II	P&D	2	L			10/3/14	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
West Burlington			PD-CW-15-09	Prepare Antideg Report & Facility Plan for ammonia, e.coli and DO treatment	2015	II	P&D	2	L			9/19/14	\$ 687,000	\$ 687,000
Arthur	4703001	S2014-0054	1920717 01	Lagoon & Pump Station Improvements	2015	I	187	2	P	\$ 835,982				
Blencoe	6709001	S2014-0409	1920720 01	Main Lift Station Improvements	2015	IIIB	142	2	P	\$ 179,694				
Deloit	2421001	S2013-0234	1920716 01	Lagoon Rehabilitation	2015	IIIB	147	2	P	\$ 496,634				
Epworth (supplemental)	3133001	S2011-0155	1920683 02	Conversion of lagoon to sludge wastewater treatment facility. Construction of new mail lift station.	2015	II	240	2	P	\$ 2,500,000				
New Hampton	1970001	S2014-0034	1920721 01	Wastewater treatment plant improvements	2015	II	224	2	P	\$ 2,095,750				
Elliott (supplemental)	7825001	S2013-0120	1920666 02	Wastewater Collection and Treatment System	2015	IIIA	150	2	R	\$ 100,000				

Wastewater Reclamation Authority			PD-CW-15-08	Eastside Interceptor & Force Main Project/Westside High Flow Pump Station	2015	IVB	P&D	2	R	\$ 5,400,000				
Gladbrook			PD-CW-15-14	Disinfection to achieve e.coli compliance	2015	II	P&D	2	R	\$ 90,000				
Panama			PD-CW-15-13	Wastewater Treatment Improvements	2015	II	P&D	2	R	\$ 165,000				
North Liberty			PD-CW-15-03	Phase 2 Expansion of the wastewater treatment plant	2015	II	P&D	1	L			7/25/14	\$ 1,450,000	\$ 1,450,000
Afton	8803001	S2014-0265	1920707 01	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation and Lagoon Biosolids Removal	2015	IIIA	134	1	P	\$ 206,025				
Ames	8503001	S2014-0223	1920713 01	Lift Station Improvements	2015	IIIB	160	1	P	\$ 1,155,440				
Burlington	2909001	S2013-0301	1920708 01	Construction of a new plastic sanitary main, set within the existing box.	2015	V	189	1	P	\$ 1,001,920				
Fairfield	5131001	S2014-0008	1920704 01	Inflow & Infiltration reduction by replacing existing sewers	2015	IIIA	167	1	P	\$ 8,286,225				
Fairfield	5131001	S2013-0368	1920705 01	Construction of a new influent and stormwater pumping building, headworks bldg, third oxidation ditch, UV disinfection system and aerobic digester.	2015	II	252	1	P	\$ 14,856,848				
Fairfield	5131001	S2013-0368	1920706 01	Construction of a forcemain	2015	IVB	157	1	P	\$ 3,817,548				
Keokuk	5640001	S2012-0406	1920709 01	Update the water pollution control plant	2015	V	197	1	P	\$ 6,009,500				
Knoxville	6342001	S2014-0209	1920702 01	Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation Phase 1	2015	IIIA	169	1	P	\$ 2,467,500				
Letts	5847001	S2014-0208	1920711 01	Sanitary Sewer I/I Rehabilitation	2015	IIIA	170	1	P	\$ 581,100				
North Liberty	5252001	S2012-0245	1920703 01	Phase II Wastewater Treatment Plant	2015	II	190	1	P	\$ 14,264,000				
Roland	8570001	S2014-0203	1920710 01	Cottonwood Street Sanitary Swere	2015	IIIA	160	1	P	\$ 1,788,900				
Sumner	0970001	S2012-0127	1920712 01	Disinfection and Sludge Storage	2015	II	209	1	P	\$ 402,000				
Winterset	6171001	S2012-0027	1920715 01	Replace trickling filter arms, move controls for North Lift Station and construct dump station	2015	I	137	1	P	\$ 1,444,868				
Wastewater Reclamation Authority (supplemental)	7727001	S2009-0219	1920457 05 (Phase 17, multiple phases)	New Main Outfall, supplemental loan to finalize costs	2015	IVB	160	1	R	\$ 3,000,000				
Wastewater Reclamation Authority (supplemental)	7727001	S2009-0219	1920499 02 (Phase 17, Segment 7)	New Main Outfall, Phase 17 Segment 7 final costs	2015	IVB	160	1	R	\$ 10,400,000				
Kalona	9233001	S2014-0078	1920687 01	CIPP & Force Main Install	2014	IIIA	145	4	L			10/3/14	\$ 1,124,000	\$ 1,124,000
Arlington	3307001	S2014-0186	1920694 01	Sanitary sewer rehabilitation	2014	IIIA	117	4	P	\$ 349,961				
Blakesburg	6827001	S2014-0172	1920695 01	Sanitary sewer rehabilitation	2014	IIIA	132	4	P	\$ 383,000				
Chariton	5903001	2014-0106	1920697 01	Increase capacity of 12th St Lift Station and replace NW Lift Station with new structures and equipment.	2014	IVB	135	4	P	\$ 350,000				
Fairbank	1025001	S2012-0184	1920700 01	Wastewater System Improvements	2014	II	234	4	P	\$ 3,114,500				

Keosauqua	8938001	S2013-0110	1920693 01	PER Wastewater Improvements	2014	IIIA	145	4	P	\$ 546,000				
Luther	0844001	S2007-0027	1920701 01	Provide sanitary sewer facilities to unsewered community.	2014	XII	285	4	P	\$ 1,254,000				
Maxwell	8557001	S2014-0169	1920698 01	Sanitary sewer rehabilitation	2014	IIIA	130	4	P	\$ 271,800				
Mitchellville	7751001	S2014-0159	1920696 01	Sanitary sewer rehabilitation	2014	IIIA	177	4	P	\$ 307,340				
Rockwell City	1376001	S2014-0177	1920699 01	Replacement of broken sewer mains and replacement and repair of manholes	2014	IIIA	137	4	P	\$ 1,623,123				
Chariton			PD-CW-14-36	Increase capacity of 12th St Lift Station and replace NW Lift Station with new structures and equipment.	2014	IVB	P&D	4	R	\$ 137,900				
Titonka	5588001	S2014-0147	1920692 01	Sanitary Sewer Collection Systems Improvements	2014	IIIA	132	4	R	\$ 662,000				
Dyersville	3130001	S2013-0345	1920689 01	WWTF Expansion Project	2014	II	172	3	C	\$ 3,030,000				
Dyersville	3130001	S2013-0342	1920690 01	SE Lift Station & Collection System Improvements	2014	IVB	127	3	C	\$ 1,476,620				
Ames	8503001	S2013-0326	1920686 01	WPCF Biosolids Storage Tank	2014	II	180	3	P	\$ 1,885,400				
Farley	3135001	S2013-0378	1920691 01	WWTF Disinfection	2014	II	199	3	P	\$ 241,390				
Garnavillo	2234001	S2012-0200	1920684 01	Improvements to collection system	2014	II	199	3	P	\$ 4,469,250				
Miles	4953001	S2013-0064	1920688 01	Construction of controlled discharge lagoon	2014	I	227	3	P	\$ 897,890				
Spragueville	4982001	S2013-0202	1920685 01	Septic tank/sand mound treatment system.	2014	XII	199	3	P	\$ 316,544				
Coralville			PD-CW-14-31	Replace manholes, reconstruct sewer lines at Oakdale trunk sewer and replace lift station and form main for Muddy Creek	2014	IIIB	P&D	3	R	\$ 270,263				
Iowa DNR-Parks - Big Creek	7700905	S2011-0048	DROPPED	Big Creek Pump Station and Force Main	2014	IVA	245	2	D					
Iowa DNR-Parks - Geode State Park	4400901	S2011-0278	1920681 01	Wastewater Treatment Upgrade	2014	I	235	2	P	\$ 1,111,000				
Martensdale	9147001	S2013-0292	1920682 01	Sewer rehabilitation	2014	IIIB	150	2	P	\$ 833,800				
Dyersville			PD-CW-14-18	New Lift Station	2014	IIIB	P&D	2	R	\$ 152,000				
Dyersville			PD-CW-14-19	WWTF Expansion Project	2014	II	P&D	2	R	\$ 173,000				
Wellman	9270661	S2013-0066	1920673 01	WWTP Screen Improvements	2013	IVA	125	4	L			8/1/14	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000
Henderson	66529001	2013-0147	1920674 01	Wastewater Improvements	2013	IVA	125	4	P	\$ 100,000				
Maynard	3350001	S2013-0123	1920668 01	Wastewater I/I Reduction	2013	IIIA	142	4	P	\$ 315,606				
Montezuma	7950001	S2012-0172	1920670 01	Lining 7000 LF of sanitary sewers, new transmission main, constructing bio-retention swales, constructing new culverts and streets.	2013	IIIB	145	4	P	\$ 317,140				

Nora Springs	3423001	2013-0150	1920671 01	Slip lining of sewer main, spot repairs, sewer pipe replacement, new manhole lids, castings, new manhole replacements, lining and grouting.	2013	IIIA	145	4	P	\$ 1,031,715				
Tama	8670002	S2013-0103	1920669 01	Sanitary Sewer System Improvements	2013	IIIA	145	4	P	\$ 677,205				
Worthington	3089001	S2011-0241	1920676 01	Disinfection Project	2013	II	242	4	P	\$ 131,250				
Granger	2537001	2012-0169	1920667 01	Wastewater treatment plant improvements	2013	II	240	4	R	\$ 4,516,914				
Pleasantville			PD-CW-13-31		2013	I	P&D	4	R	\$ 527,500				
Wellman			PD-CW-13-32		2013	I	P&D	4	R	\$ 81,283				
Coggon	5722001	S2011-0152	1920658 01	Construction of new wastewater treatment facility to address concerns with mercury, CBOD5, ammonia-nitrogen, flooding, and disinfection	2013	II	237	3	P	\$ 3,119,536				
Cumming	9123001	S2010-0142	1920662 01	Construction of South Trunk Sewer Extension, Phase II, to transport wastewater to WRA interceptor and eliminate existing treatment facility	2013	IVB	244	3	P	\$ 604,182				
Mt Pleasant	4453001	S2012-0407	1920665 01	Replacement of remaining portions of Snipe Run Interceptor to transfer flows to new wastewater treatment facility	2013	IIIB	125	3	P	\$ 1,600,000				
Wastewater Reclamation Authority	7727001	S2013-0079	1920657 01	WRA Southern Tier Interceptor Phase 10 Segments 15-17 to increase capacity to handle wet weather flows	2013	IVB	115	3	P	\$ 6,080,200				
Marengo	4843001	S2013-0052	1920661 01	Infiltration/inflow correction to address permit violations at treatment facility	2013	IIIA	162	3	R	\$ 2,179,580				
Mount Union	4455001	S2013-0118	1920664 01	Purchase of existing wastewater system currently owned and operated by Rural Utility Service Systems (RUSS)	2013	II	127	3	R	\$ 307,040				
Patterson	6151001	S2011-0078	1920659 01	Upgrade pump station capacity, reduce inflow/infiltration, install new force main with goal of reducing sewer backups	2013	IIIB	165	3	R	\$ 54,540				
Kiron	2432001	S2011-0252	1920655 01	New covered aerated lagoon and disinfection, new lift station	2013	II	202	2	L			9/12/14	\$ 1,233,715	\$ 1,478,000
Dakota City			PD-CW-13-15	Infiltration/inflow correction through sewer relining	2013	IIIA	P&D	2	R	\$ 85,000				

Thornton	1781001	S2012-0134	1920649 01	Leaking of the city's lagoons has been documented. The project involves emptying the lagoons during normal discharge time, removing existing rip rap, installing a new liner system, and replacing rip rap.	2013	I	147	1	L			7/25/14	\$ 246,238	\$ 226,000
Wapello	5879001	S2011-0196	1920651 01	Wapello's wastewater treatment facility is overloaded hydraulically and organically and cannot meet NPDES limits. The project involves conversion of existing lagoons to a 3-cell aerated lagoon facility.	2013	II	167	1	L			8/29/14	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 2,000,000
Oxford	5260001	S2012-0142	1920652 01	The existing lagoon is overloaded with inflow and infiltration from the collection system. The facility is under enforcement action to reduce excess flow. The project involves using cured-in-place pipe to reinforce existing sewer lines and sealing leaking manholes and service connections.	2013	IIIA	139	1	P	\$ 450,000				
Sioux City	9778001	S2010-0080	1920647 02	The Iowa Department of Transportation is constructing improvements to Interstate 29, which requires Sioux City to relocate existing sanitary sewer interceptor and storm sewers.	2013	IVB	130	1	R	\$ 20,434,000				
Conesville	7016000	S2012-0176	DROPPED	Replace pump station & provide emergency diesel-powered generator	2012	IIIB	137	4	D					
Elkhart			DROPPED		2012		P&D	4	D					
Calamus	23200001	S2012-0126	1920628 01	WWTP Upgrades 2011-add 3rd lagoon cell	2012	I	149	4	P	\$ 1,360,000				
Durant	7036001	S2008-0219	1920632 01	Improvements to WWTF incorporate expansion of the plant, an equalization basin, sludge process, UV disinfection & cascade aeration	2012	II	210	4	P	\$ 5,796,000				
Elkhart	7730001	S2012-0137	1920634 01	Inflow and infiltration correction	2012	IIIA	129	4	P	\$ 609,030				
Clinton (Phase II, Part 2)	2326001	S2005-0016	1920629 01	US 30/67 and Camanche Avenue (Reconstruction & Sewer Separation)	2012	V	144	4	R	\$ 3,535,000				
Hamburg			PD-CW-12-29		2012		P&D	4	R	\$ 100,000				
Kelley	8548001	S2011-0121	1920624 01	Sanitary sewer improvements	2012	IIIA	165	3	P	\$ 172,000				
La Porte City	0743001	S2012-0049	1920625 01	Commercial Street Sanitary Sewer Repolacement Project	2012	IIIB	150	3	P	\$ 556,409				

Fort Madison	5625001	S2012-0013	1920622 01	Gravity sewers, submersible pump station and force main	2012	IVA	145	3	R	\$ 3,865,422				
Fort Madison	5625001		PD-CW-12-19		2012	IVA,IVB	P&D	3	R	\$ 470,000				
La Porte City	0743001	S2009-0187	1920620 01	Wastewater treatment plant improvements	2012	I,II	220	2	P	\$ 917,822				
Nemaha	Unsewered		PD-CW-12-04		2012	I,IIIB	P&D	2	R	\$ 75,000				
North English	4858001		PD-CW-11-36		2012	II,IIIA,IIIB	P&D	1	R	\$ 140,000				
RUSS (Augusta)	Unsewered		PD-CW-11-39		2012	I,IVA	P&D	1	R	\$ 193,000				
RUSS (Croton)	Unsewered		PD-CW-11-40		2012	I,IVA	P&D	1	R	\$ 100,000				
RUSS (Wever)	Unsewered		PD-CW-11-46		2012	I,IVA	P&D	1	R	\$ 193,000				
RUSS(Moar/Powdertown)	Unsewered		PD-CW-11-44		2012	I,IVA	P&D	1	R	\$ 100,000				
Denver	0915001	S2007-0432	1920609 01	Sewer rehabilitation, new wastewater treatment plant	2011	II,IIIA	184	4	L			8/29/14	\$ 6,153,127	\$ 6,734,000
Albert City	1103001	S2011-0114	1920608 01	Phase I inflow/infiltration correction; Phase II new lagoon, disinfection	2011	II,IIIA	184	4	P	\$ 2,387,264	30%			
Dubuque (Revised Upper Bee Branch)	N/A	N/A	GNS10-5	Stream daylighting	2011	VII-K	162	4	P	\$ 28,823,000	30% of up to \$14,767,000			
Geneva	3539000	S2010-0308	1920610 01	New collection system, sand mound treatment	2011	II	169	4	P	\$ 518,775	30%			
Clarion	9909001	S2010-0186	1920602 01	Wastewater treatment plant upgrades	2011	II	189	3	P	\$ 3,309,871				
Wyoming	5392001	S2009-0239	1920606 01	Lagoon upgrade	2011	I	97	3	P	\$ 1,480,812				
Truro	6167001	S2010-0144	1920605 01	Sewer rehabilitation	2011	IIIA	139	3	R	\$ 425,663				
Massena	1558001	S2010-0129	1920578 01	Sewer rehabilitation	2011	IIIB	149	2	L			8/29/14	\$ 230,000	\$ 230,000
Earling	8320001	S2010-0187	1920584 01	Controlled discharge lagoon	2011	II	184	2	P	\$ 2,985,661	30%			
Mondamin	4349001	S2007-0165	1920587 01	Sewer rehabilitation	2011	IIIA	139	2	P	\$ 83,578				
Buffalo	8218001	S2010-0278	1920582 01	Converting plant from chlorine to ultraviolet disinfection. Vortex grit removal system and comminutor replaced. Rehabilitating manholes and cleaning existing sanitary sewer.	2011	II	169	2	R	\$ 358,550				
Wastewater Reclamation Authority	7727001	S2010-0310	1920593 01 (Phase 19 Seg 1-4)	Interceptor sewer to convey wastewater from Bondurant to the Wastewater Reclamation Facility	2011	IVB	150	2	R	\$ 16,545,820				
Underwood	7869001	S2008-0186	1920568 01	Sewer rehabilitation	2011	IIIA	147	1	C	\$ 252,399				
Ottumwa (Richmond Ave area)	9083001	S2006-0453	1920565 01	Combined sewer separation	2011	V	175	1	L		30%	9/12/14	\$ 3,636,000	\$ 4,800,000
Grinnell	7930001	S2010-0229	1920554 01	Sewer rehabilitation	2011	IIIA	129	1	P	\$ 1,295,625				
Bennett	1603001	S2010-0120	1920529 01	Sewer rehabilitation, pump station upgrades	2011	IIIA	137	1	R	\$ 2,270,000				
Brighton	9209001	S2009-0288	1920515 01	Sewer rehabilitation, wastewater treatment plant upgrade	2011	II,IIIB	140	1	R	\$ 2,675,000				
Carlisle	9113001	S2010-0027	DROPPED	Lagoon upgrade	2011	II	215	1	D					
Carlisle	9113001		DROPPED		2011	IIIA,IIIB	P&D	1	D					
Charles City	3405001	S2010-0232	1920551 01	Disinfection	2011	II	170	1	R	\$ 2,840,120				
Hampton	3544001	S2006-0242	1920530 01	New wastewater treatment plant	2011	II,IVB	160	1	R	\$ 7,409,158				
Lamont	1061001	S2010-0116	1920576 01	Lagoon upgrade, pump station upgrade	2011	I	140	1	R	\$ 1,169,665				
Libertyville	5148001		PD-CW-10-51		2011	I,IIIA,IIIB, VI	P&D	1	R	\$ 95,000				
Reasnor	5071001	S2009-0207	1920543 01	Lagoon expansion	2011	I	160	1	R	\$ 737,805				

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission**

ITEM

6

DECISION

TOPIC: Solid Waste Alternatives Program – Contract Recommendation

The Department received 12 proposals requesting \$1,930,290 in financial assistance during the October 2014, round of funding. The review committee selected four (4) projects for funding for a total of \$88,870. One (1) proposal recommended for funding at this time is greater than \$25,000 awarding a total of \$30,000 as a combination of a forgivable and zero percent loan.

The review committee consisted of five persons representing the Land Quality Bureau (2), Iowa Society of Solid Waste Operations (1), Iowa Recycling Association (1), and the Iowa Waste Exchange (1).

At this time, the Department is requesting Commission approval to enter into a contract with the selected applicant.

A description of the recommended projects, the project type, and the amount and type of funding assistance is attached.

Tom Anderson, Executive Officer II
Land Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division

Attachment

a) Proposal description

November 24, 2014

**SOLID WASTE ALTERNATIVES PROGRAM
PROPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following provides a description of the project for which Commission approval is requested.

Fremont County Landfill Commission 2879 250 th Street Sidney, Iowa 51652	Forgivable Loan:	\$20,000
	0% Loan:	<u>\$10,000</u>
	Total Award Amount:	\$30,000
	Cash Match:	<u>\$10,000</u>
	Total Project Cost:	\$40,000

Project Title: Recycling Program Expansion
Contact: Dusty VanRenan **Phone:** 712-374-3087

Project Type: Best Practices
Applicant: Local Government

Description: The Fremont County Landfill Commission is proposing to provide and promote a new opportunity for area businesses to recycle. Over 260 tons of targeted waste plastics, aluminum and agricultural super sacks are identified targeted waste streams. This will be accomplished through the collection of on-going waste generated by numerous industrial, retail and agricultural generators. Collected materials will be transported to the landfill, separated by landfill staff, and processed (baled or shredded). An Omaha NE company and the Fremont County Landfill Commission have entered into a revenue sharing marketing agreement.

Funding is requested for a concrete floor in an existing building and the purchase, placement and installation of a shredder to process the collected materials.

In addition to the targeted waste streams identified above, the Fremont County facility will collect and accept pallets, cardboard, and film plastic from the commercial sector as well as accept recyclables collected through the existing drop-off program for processing and marketing.

Service Area: Primary service area is Fremont County

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission**

ITEM

7

DECISION

TOPIC **Notice of Intended Action – Rescission of Obsolete Solid Waste Chapters and Rules**

The Commission is requested to approve this Notice of Intended Action (NOIA) to begin the formal rule making process for the attached proposed rules.

The following chapters and rules were identified for rescission through the five year rule review as per Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). All of these items were identified as being obsolete and their rescission will have no impact to current programs or to public health, safety or the environment. A draft of the NOIA was provided to stakeholders and made available on the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) website. No comments were received. It has also received preclearance from the Governor's Office.

The following actions are being proposed:

- **567 IAC chapter 107** Beverage Container Deposits:
 - 567 IAC 107.1: Rescind the un-numbered third paragraph, which refers to a repealed statute.
 - 567 IAC 107.2: Rescind redundant definitions and correct cross-references.
 - 567 IAC 107.16: Rescind the rule which is for the implementation of a grant program that is no longer funded.
- **567 IAC chapter 110** Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirement; rescind and reserve the chapter. Provisions of this chapter have been incrementally incorporated into other individual landfill chapters and it no longer applies to any sanitary disposal projects currently permitted by the DNR.
- **567 IAC chapter 112** Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills; rescind and reserve the chapter. This chapter is no longer implemented because there are no landfills that accept only biosolids in Iowa.
- **567 IAC chapter 210** Beautification Grant Program; rescind and reserve the chapter. The funding for this program expired on June 30, 2014.
- **567 IAC chapter 218** Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program; rescind and reserve the chapter. This program was funded through a surcharge on vehicle titles which expired at the end of fiscal year 2007.

Theresa Stiner, Environmental Specialist Senior
Solid Waste, Land Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division

November 24, 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMISSION[567]

Notice of Intended Action

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code chapters 455B, 455C, 455D, and 455E, the Environmental Protection Commission hereby gives Notice of Intended Action to rescind various provisions of Ch. 107, “Beverage Container Deposits” and rescind Ch. 110, “Hydrologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements,” Ch. 112, “Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills,” Ch. 210, “Beautification Grant Program,” and Ch. 218, “Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program,” Iowa Administrative Code.

This rule making results from the comprehensive five-year rule review that the Department of Natural Resources (Department) is currently undertaking pursuant to Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). The goal of the review is to identify and eliminate rules that are outdated, redundant or inconsistent with statute or other rules. The proposed rule will eliminate unnecessary and unused verbiage and correct cross-references. This will simplify the administrative code and make it easier to use and understand.

567--Chapter107, Beverage Container Deposits:

- 567--107.1(455C), un-numbered third paragraph, refers to Iowa Code section 455C.8, which was repealed in 2013. Therefore, rescission is proposed for this provision.
- The definitions of “Alcoholic beverage,” “Alcoholic liquor” or “intoxicating liquor,” “Beer,” and “Wine” in 567--107.2(455C) are unnecessarily redundant of the definitions cross-referenced in the definition of “Beverage” in 567--107.2(455C) (see Iowa Code section 123.3). Therefore, rescission is proposed.

- The definition of “Beverage” in 567--107.2(455C) is proposed for rescission in order to be replaced with a new definition of “Beverage” that updates the cross-references to the definitions of “alcoholic liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in Iowa Code section 123.3. In addition, the proposed new definition of “Beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 includes a cross-reference to the definition of “high alcoholic content beer” from Iowa Code section 123.3. The proposed new definition of “Beverage” will also list all referenced items from section 123.3 in alphabetical order.
- 567--107.16(455C) provides means for managing a grant program for beverage container redemption centers under Iowa Code section 455C.17. The grant program was funded once in 2008. No funding has been appropriated since, and additional funding is not anticipated. If the grant program is ever funded again, it is likely that starting over with new administrative rules fashioned for the circumstances at that time would be beneficial. Therefore, this provision is proposed for rescission.

Rescind 567—Chapter 110, Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements. Provisions of this chapter have been incrementally incorporated into other individual landfill chapters and no longer apply to any sanitary disposal projects currently permitted by the Department. It is obsolete and does not serve the purpose for which it was originally drafted.

Rescind 567—112(455B) Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills. This chapter is no longer implemented because there are no landfills that accept only biosolids in Iowa. Should a facility decide to construct a landfill to accept biosolids, the existing chapter 567—Ch. 113 for municipal solid waste landfills would be applicable.

Rescind 567—Chapter 210, Beautification Grant Program. The funding for this program expired on June 30, 2014. There is no longer a need for this chapter.

Rescind 567—Chapter 218, Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program. This program was funded through a surcharge on vehicle titles; however, the funding expired at the end of fiscal year 2007. Iowa Code section 455D.11F, cited as the authority for this chapter, was repealed in 2004. The correct statutory authority for this chapter is Iowa Code section 455D.11C(2)(d). Although there are still stockpiles of waste tires, without funding, this program cannot continue.

Any interested person may make written suggestions or comments on the proposed amendment and rescissions on or before 4:30 p.m. on January 28, 2015. Such written materials should be directed to Theresa Stiner, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, 502 East 9th Street, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034, fax (515)725-8202; or by E-mail to Theresa.Stiner@dnr.iowa.gov. Persons who have questions may contact Theresa Stiner by E-mail or at (515)725-8315.

A public hearing will be held on January 28, at 9:00 am in the Fourth Floor, East Conference Room of the Wallace State Office Building, 502 East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa. Persons attending the public hearing may present their views either orally or in writing. At the hearing, persons will be asked to give their names and addresses for the record and to confine their remarks to the proposed rule making.

Any persons who intend to attend the public hearing and have special requirements, such as those related to mobility or hearing impairments, should contact the Department to advise of specific needs.

This rule making will have no fiscal impact on the State.

After analysis and review of this rule making, no impact on jobs has been found.

The proposed amendment and rescissions are intended to implement Iowa Code chapter 455C and Iowa Code sections 455B.304, 455D.11C and 455E.11.

The following rescissions and adoption are proposed.

ITEM 1. Rescind third unnumbered paragraph of rule **567--107.1(455C)**.

ITEM 2. Rescind the definitions of “alcoholic beverage,” “alcoholic liquor” or “intoxicating liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in rule **567—107.2(455C)**.

ITEM 3. Rescind rule **567—107.2(455C)**, definition of “beverage,” and adopt the following **new** definition in lieu thereof:

“Beverage” means alcoholic liquor or intoxicating liquor as defined in Iowa Code section 123.3, subsection 5, beer as defined in Iowa Code section 123.3, subsection 7, high alcoholic content beer as defined in Iowa Code section 123.3, subsection 19, wine as defined in Iowa Code section 123.3, subsection 47, and mineral water, soda water or similar carbonated soft drinks in liquid form intended for human consumption.

ITEM 4. Rescind rule **567—107.16(455C)**.

ITEM 5. Rescind and reserve **567—Chapter 110**.

ITEM 6. Rescind and reserve **567—Chapter 112**.

ITEM 7. Rescind and reserve **567—Chapter 210**.

ITEM 8. Rescind and reserve **567—Chapter 218.**

Date

Chuck Gipp, Director

**Administrative Rules
FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

Date: October 24, 2014

Agency: Department of Natural Resources (Department) / Environmental Protection Commission (Commission)

IAC Citations: 567 IAC 107, 567 IAC 110, 567 IAC 112, 567 IAC 210 and 567 IAC 218

Agency Contact: Theresa Stiner, Theresa.Stiner@dnr.iowa.gov, phone: 515/725-8315

Summary of the Rule: The purpose of the proposed rule is to do the following:

567 IAC chapter 107 Beverage Container Deposits:

- **567 IAC 107.1:** Rescind the un-numbered third paragraph, which is based on a repealed statute.
- **567 IAC 107.2:** Rescind the unnecessarily redundant definitions of “alcoholic beverage,” “alcoholic liquor” or “intoxicating liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” and adopt a new definition of “beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 that updates the cross-references to the definitions of “alcoholic liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in Iowa Code section 123.3 and includes a new cross-reference to the definition of “high alcoholic content beer” from Iowa Code section 123.3.
- **567 IAC 107.16:** Rescind the rule.

567 IAC chapter 110 Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements: Rescind and reserve the chapter.

567 IAC chapter 112 Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills: Rescind and reserve the chapter

567 IAC chapter 210 Beautification Grant Program: Rescind and reserve the chapter

567 IAC chapter 218 Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program: Rescind and reserve the chapter

Fill in this box if the impact meets any of these criteria:

- No Fiscal Impact to the State.
 Fiscal Impact of less than \$100,000 annually or \$500,000 over 5 years.
 Fiscal Impact cannot be determined.

Brief Explanation: The chapters and rules proposed for rescission were identified through the five year rule review as per Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). All of these items were identified as being obsolete and their rescission will have no fiscal impact to current State programs or to public health, safety or the environment. Removing this unused verbiage will simplify and streamline the overall Administrative Code.

Fill in this box if the impact meets this criteria:

- Fiscal Impact of \$100,000 annually or \$500,000 over 5 years.

Brief Explanation:

Assumptions:

All the proposed changes are to either remove obsolete language or correct references. They will have no substantive effect on current programs.

Describe how estimates were derived:

Not Applicable

Estimated Impact to the State by Fiscal Year

	<u>Year 1 (FY16)</u>	<u>Year 2 (FY17)</u>
Revenue by Each Source:		
GENERAL FUND	\$0	\$0
FEDERAL FUNDS	\$0	\$0
OTHER (Specify)	\$0	\$0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL REVENUE	\$0	\$0
Expenditures:		
GENERAL FUND	\$0	\$0
FEDERAL FUNDS	\$0	\$0
OTHER (Specify)	\$0	\$0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$0	\$0
NET IMPACT		

This rule is required by State law or Federal mandate.
Please identify the state or federal law:

Funding has been provided for the rule change.
Please identify the amount provided and the funding source:

Funding has not been provided for the rule.
Please explain how the agency will pay for the rule change:
No funding is needed since this proposed rule is rescinding outdated requirements.

Fiscal impact to persons affected by the rule:

There will be no fiscal impact to those affected by the rules.

Fiscal impact to Counties or other Local Governments (required by Iowa Code 25B.6):

There will be no fiscal impact to counties of other local governments.

**Administrative Rules
JOBS IMPACT STATEMENT**

1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Agency:	Department of Natural Resources (Department) / Environmental Protection Commission (Commission)
IAC Citations:	567 IAC 107 “Beverage Container Deposits,” 567 IAC 110 “Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements,” 567 IAC 112 “Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills,” 567 IAC 210 “Beautification Grant Program,” and 567 IAC 218 “Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program”
Agency Contact:	Theresa Stiner, Theresa.Stiner@dnr.iowa.gov, phone: 515/725-8315
Statutory Authority:	Iowa Code chapter 455C and Iowa Code sections 455B.304, 455D.11C and 455E.11

Objective:	<p>The purpose of the proposed rule is to do the following:</p> <p>567 IAC chapter 107 Beverage Container Deposits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 567 IAC 107.1: Rescind the un-numbered third paragraph, which is based on a repealed statute. • 567 IAC 107.2: Rescind the unnecessarily redundant definitions of “alcoholic beverage,” “alcoholic liquor” or “intoxicating liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” and adopt a new definition of “beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 that updates the cross-references to the definitions of “alcoholic liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in Iowa Code section 123.3 and includes a new cross-reference to the definition of “high alcoholic content beer” from Iowa Code section 123.3. • 567 IAC 107.16: Rescind the rule. <p>567 IAC chapter 110 Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements: Rescind and reserve the chapter.</p> <p>567 IAC chapter 112 Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills: Rescind and reserve the chapter</p> <p>567 IAC chapter 210 Beautification Grant Program: Rescind and reserve the chapter</p> <p>567 IAC chapter 218 Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program: Rescind and reserve the chapter</p>
Summary:	<p>The following chapters and rules were identified for rescission through the five year rule review as per Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). All of these items were identified as being obsolete and their rescission will have no impact to current programs or to public health, safety or the environment. Removing this unused verbiage will simplify and streamline the overall Administrative Code.</p> <p>567 IAC chapter 107 Beverage Container Deposits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The un-numbered third paragraph of 567 IAC 107.1 is based

on Iowa Code section 455C.8, which was repealed in 2013 and therefore needs to be rescinded to be consistent with Iowa Code.

- The definitions of “alcoholic beverage,” “alcoholic liquor” or “intoxicating liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in 567 IAC 107.2 need to be rescinded because they are included in the definition of “beverage” and are defined in Iowa Code section 123.3. The definition of “beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 needs to have its cross-references to the definitions of “alcoholic liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in Iowa Code section 123.3 updated in accordance with the changes that have been made in that statute. In addition, the definition of “beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 needs to include a new cross-reference to the definition of “high alcoholic content beer” from Iowa Code section 123.3.
- Rescinding 567 IAC 107.16 will eliminate governance of a grant program under Iowa Code section 455C.17, which helped fund improvements for independent beverage container redemption centers. The program was funded one time, for FY’09. No funding has been appropriated since. If the grant program is ever funded again, it is likely that starting over with new rules fashioned for the circumstances at that time would be beneficial.

567 IAC chapter 110 Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements: Provisions of this chapter have been incrementally incorporated into other individual landfill chapters and it no longer applies to any sanitary disposal projects currently permitted by the Department. It is obsolete and does not serve the purpose for which it was originally drafted.

567 IAC chapter 112 Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills: This chapter is no longer implemented because there are no landfills that accept only biosolids in Iowa. Should a facility decide to construct a landfill to accept biosolids, the existing chapter 567 IAC 113 for municipal solid waste landfills would be applicable.

567 IAC chapter 210 Beautification Grant Program: The funding for this program expired on June 30, 2014 so there is no longer any need for this chapter.

567 IAC chapter 218 Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program: This program was funded through a surcharge on vehicle titles which expired at the end of fiscal year 2007. Iowa Code section 455D.11F, cited as the authority for this chapter, was repealed in 2004; however, the correct statutory authority for this chapter is 455D.11C(2)(d). Although there are still stockpiles of waste tires, without funding, this program cannot continue.

2. JOB IMPACT ANALYSIS

Fill in this box if impact meets these criteria:

No Job Impact on private sector jobs and employment opportunities in the State.
(If you make this determination, you must include the following statement in the preamble to the rule: "After analysis and review of this rulemaking, no impact on jobs has been found.")

Explanation: The proposed changes are non-controversial "house-keeping" changes to merely bring the Administrative Rules into conformance with the Iowa Code and to eliminate unused, obsolete chapters. These changes will have no impact on job opportunities in Iowa.

Fill in this box if impact meets either of these criteria:

Positive Job Impact on private sector jobs and employment opportunities in the State.
 Negative Job Impact on private sector jobs and employment opportunities in the State.

Description and quantification of the nature of the impact the proposed rule will have on private sector jobs and employment opportunities:

Categories of jobs and employment opportunities that are affected by the proposed rule:

Number of jobs or potential job opportunities:

Regions of the state affected:

Additional costs to the employer per employee due to the proposed rule: (if not possible to determine, write "Not Possible to Determine.")

3. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

The Agency has taken steps to minimize the adverse impact on jobs and the development of new employment opportunities before proposing a rule. See the following Cost-Benefit Analysis:

The Department has determined that the proposed changes to the administrative rules will have no impact on employment opportunities in the State. There are also no costs to the State or to regulated entities.

4. FISCAL IMPACT

Please see the Fiscal Impact Statement for an identification and description of costs the DNR anticipates state agencies, local governments, the public, and the regulated entities, including regulated businesses and self-employed individuals, will incur from implementing and complying with the proposed rule.

5. PREAMBLE

The information collected and included in this Jobs Impact Statement must be included in the preamble of the proposed rule, written in paragraph form. For rules that have no impact on jobs (see the first box in number 2 above), the following statement must be included in the preamble: "After analysis and review of this rulemaking, no impact on jobs has been found."



NOTICE OF INTENDED ACTION
(Proposed Rule)

<i>Do not write in this space</i>
ARC # _____
Style Approved: _____
Content Approved: _____

Agency & IAC Number: Department of Natural Resources 567

IAC Chapter & Title Added or Amended: _____

567 IAC 107 "Beverage Container Deposits
 567 IAC 110 "Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements,"
 567 IAC 112 "Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills,"
 567 IAC 210 "Beautification Grant Program," and
 567 IAC 218 "Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program"

Contact Person: Theresa Stiner

Statutory Designee With Rule-making Authority: Environmental Protection Commission
 Phone: 515/725-8315

Date Approved by Designee: December 16, 2014

Publication Date: January 7, 2015

Date of Public Hearing (if any): January 28, 2015

Deadline for Written Comment: January 28, 2015

Summary of Rule/Rule Changes:

567 IAC chapter 107 Beverage Container Deposits:

- **567 IAC 107.1:** Rescind the un-numbered third paragraph, which is based on a repealed statute.
- **567 IAC 107.2:** Rescind the unnecessarily redundant definitions of "alcoholic beverage," "alcoholic liquor" or "intoxicating liquor," "beer," and "wine" and adopt a new definition of "beverage" in 567 IAC 107.2 that updates the cross-references to the definitions of "alcoholic liquor," "beer," and "wine" in Iowa Code section 123.3 and includes a new cross-reference to the definition of "high alcoholic content beer" from Iowa Code section 123.3.
- **567 IAC 107.16:** Rescind the rule.

567 IAC chapter 110 Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements: Rescind and reserve the chapter.

567 IAC chapter 112 Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills: Rescind and reserve the chapter

567 IAC chapter 210 Beautification Grant Program: Rescind and reserve the chapter

567 IAC chapter 218 Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program: Rescind and reserve the chapter

Reason for the Rule/Rule Changes:

The following chapters and rules were identified for rescission through the five year rule review as per Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). All of these items were identified as being obsolete and their rescission will have no impact to current programs or to public health, safety or the environment. Removing this unused verbiage will simplify and streamline the overall Administrative Code.

567 IAC chapter 107 Beverage Container Deposits:

- The un-numbered third paragraph of 567 IAC 107.1 is based on Iowa Code section 455C.8, which was repealed in 2013 and therefore needs to be rescinded to be consistent with Iowa Code.
- The definitions of “alcoholic beverage,” “alcoholic liquor” or “intoxicating liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in 567 IAC 107.2 need to be rescinded because they are included in the definition of “beverage” and are defined in Iowa Code section 123.3. The definition of “beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 needs to have its cross-references to the definitions of “alcoholic liquor,” “beer,” and “wine” in Iowa Code section 123.3 updated in accordance with the changes that have been made in that statute. In addition, the definition of “beverage” in 567 IAC 107.2 needs to include a new cross-reference to the definition of “high alcoholic content beer” from Iowa Code section 123.3.
- Rescinding 567 IAC 107.16 will eliminate governance of a grant program under Iowa Code section 455C.17, which helped fund improvements for independent beverage container redemption centers. The program was funded one time, for FY’09. No funding has been appropriated since. If the grant program is ever funded again, it is likely that starting over with new rules fashioned for the circumstances at that time would be beneficial.

567 IAC chapter 110 Hydrogeologic Investigation and Monitoring Requirements: Provisions of this chapter have been incrementally incorporated into other individual landfill chapters and it no longer applies to any sanitary disposal projects currently permitted by the Department. It is obsolete and does not serve the purpose for which it was originally drafted.

567 IAC chapter 112 Sanitary Landfills: Biosolids Monofills: This chapter is no longer implemented because there are no landfills that accept only biosolids in Iowa. Should a facility decide to construct a landfill to accept biosolids, the existing chapter 567 IAC 113 for municipal solid waste landfills would be applicable.

567 IAC chapter 210 Beautification Grant Program: The funding for this program expired on June 30, 2014 so there is no longer any need for this chapter.

567 IAC chapter 218 Waste Tire Stockpile Abatement Program: This program was funded through a surcharge on vehicle titles which expired at the end of fiscal year 2007. Iowa Code section 455D.11F, cited as the authority for this chapter, was repealed in 2004; however, the correct statutory authority for this chapter is 455D.11C(2)(d). Although there are still stockpiles of waste tires, without funding, this program cannot continue.

Effect of Rule Adoption/Change: (who, what, when, etc..)

The chapters and rules were identified for rescission through the five year rule review as per Iowa Code section 17A.7(2). All of these items were identified as being obsolete and their rescission will have no impact to current programs or to public health, safety or the environment.

Is this change mandated by State or Federal Law?

The change to 567 IAC 107.1 is needed to be consistent with state law. All the changes are a result of the review of administrative rules required by Iowa Code section 17A.7(2)

Will anyone be affected by this rule change? If yes, who will be affected and will it be to the person's benefit or detriment?

No, these chapters and rules are obsolete; therefore, rescinding them will not affect anyone.

What are the potential benefits of this rule?

Removing this unused verbiage will simplify and streamline the overall Administrative Code.

What are the potential costs, to the regulated community or the State of Iowa as a whole, of this rule?

There will be no costs to the regulated community or the State of Iowa due to these rescissions.

Do any other agencies regulate in this area? No

If so, what agencies and what Administrative Code Sections apply? NA

What alternatives to direct regulation in this area are available to the agency? Why were other alternatives not used?

Iowa Code 455C.9 directs the Environmental Protection Commission to adopt rules for the implementation of the Beverage Control Act. This rule change will also remove four obsolete chapters.

Does this rule contain a waiver provision? If not, why?

This rulemaking package removes obsolete chapters and rules therefore a waiver provision is not applicable.

Likely areas of public comment:

None anticipated.

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission**

ITEM

8

DECISION

TOPIC

**Contract Mud, Spring and Camp Creeks Watershed Management
Authority**

Recommendation:

The Department requests Commission approval of a contract in the amount of \$78,850 with the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creeks Watershed Management Authority (WMA) for 18 months. The purpose of the contract is to support the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creeks WMA's efforts to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan.

Funding Source:

This project will be funded through EPA Clean Water Act Section 604(b) dollars.

Background:

In order to fulfill the provisions of Iowa Code section 455B.5 and Iowa Code chapter 466B, subchapters II, the Iowa DNR awarded funding to the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creeks WMA to support their effort to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (CWMP). Funding was awarded under RFP WMA-2014-MBS.

Purpose:

The Mud, Spring, Camp watershed encompass 101 square miles in Polk, Jasper, and Marion Counties. The WMA is requesting funds to develop a comprehensive watershed plan to focus on agricultural and urban conservation issues within the Mud, Spring, and Camp Creek Watersheds. This contract will allow them to develop a comprehensive assessment of the watershed including the physical environment and contributors to flooding and poor water quality and develop goals and action steps to address the issues.

The goal of the watershed management planning grant is to gather land and water resources data, set goals and objectives, and identify priorities for improvements to the three watersheds. The plan will provide education about the issues in the watershed and conservation practices for local jurisdictions and property owners.

Selection Process:

The Mud, Spring, Camp Creek WMA proposal was chosen based on the combined score / ranking by the evaluation committee relative to the other proposals and the proposal's conformance to the RFP Evaluation Criteria.

Scope of Work:

For an outline of the **scope of work**, see the attached, Mud, Spring, Camp Creek Watershed Management Authority Scope of Work.

Kyle Ament
Watershed Improvement Section, Water Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division

Mud, Spring, Camp Creeks WMA – Scope of Work

January 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016

Contract 15ESDWQBKamen-0004

Statement of Work. Contractor shall perform the following tasks. Contractor shall complete its obligations under this Contract by the Task Milestone Dates set out in the following table:

Obligation	Task Milestone Date
<p>Task 1: Development of Input process Description: The input process will be made up of both a Planning Team and a Stakeholder and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC). Deliverable: Meeting minutes</p>	<p>No later than April 30, 2015</p>
<p>Task 2: Land and Water Resource Inventory Description: Stream assessment for Spring and Camp Creek. Land assessment for all 3 watersheds. Existing water monitoring data will be compiled. Deliverable: Maps and tables created. Baseline conditions of the watershed will be established.</p>	<p>No later than May 30, 2015</p>
<p>Task 3: Water Resources Assessment Description: Assessment of the water quality and flood issues within the WMA. Deliverable: Comparison of existing comprehensive plans and land use for each jurisdiction to identify conflicts, hazard mitigation, natural and agricultural resource protections, sustainable designs, and infrastructure needs assessments.</p>	<p>No later than July 31, 2015</p>
<p>Task 4: Strategic Planning on Goals and Objectives Description: The issues determined through the assessment will be broken down into categories to allow for the development of goals and objectives. They will describe the management measures needed to be implemented to achieve desired pollutant load reductions, as well as to achieve additional goals such as habitat conservation and protection and streambank restoration. Pollutant loads will vary even within land use types, so the plan will identify the critical areas in which those measure will be needed to implement the plan. Priorities will be developed based on feedback received from the STAC and the public. Development of actions steps and expected results will also be completed during this task. Order of Magnitude costs will be developed for the recommendations and will be factored into the priorities Deliverable: Goals and Objectives, pollutant load reductions, critical areas, and anticipated environmental outcomes.</p>	<p>No later than November 30, 2015</p>
<p>Task 5: Funding Option Analysis Description: Based on feedback provided by Local, Federal, and State agencies, outline the available funding sources and programs that could be sought to implement the recommendations. Deliverable: Funding sources will be tabulated and also targeted for specific priority projects as applicable.</p>	<p>No later than November 30, 2015</p>

<p>Task 6: Implementation Program Development Description: Based on the conclusions of the goals and objectives analysis and the funding options review; prioritize the recommendations in an implementation plan. The plan will include needed action steps and expected results. This plan will display proposed priorities via mapping and have corresponding cost opinions as applicable. In addition, the priorities will include defined tasks, responsibilities, and timelines. A water quality monitoring plan will be developed to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation efforts over time, measured against the criteria established under the Strategic Planning Goals and Objectives.</p> <p>Deliverable: Implementation plan and water quality monitoring plan.</p>	<p>No later than February 28, 2016</p>
<p>Task 7: Final Watershed Management Plan Description: Watershed Management Plan, including an executive summary will be prepared.</p> <p>Deliverable: Watershed Management Authority board approved plan.</p>	<p>No later than April 30, 2016</p>
<p>Task 8: Quarterly Status Updates Description: Quarterly updates shall address progress made in completing each milestone.</p> <p>Deliverable: Updates addressing progress on each task will be submitted quarterly to Iowa DNR in written form.</p>	<p>Quarterly Reports shall be quarterly, beginning with the first one due April 15, 2015. Additional updates due July 15, 2015, October 15, 2015, and January 15, 2016</p>
<p>Task 9: Final Narrative Report Description: The WMA shall provide a final report to the Iowa DNR (separate from the Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan). This final report shall include a narrative of the process used to create the watershed plan, including what activities took place, successes and obstacles (if and how they were overcome), and a final financial statement. Specific to the requirements of Section 604(b) funding, the final report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total federal Section 604(b) funds expended by the project; • A summary of other funds expended on the project; • A summary of accomplishments and objectives by the project during the term of the contract; • A comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives established for the project in accordance with the work plan; • If the project objectives were not met, and explanation as to why; and • All other reporting requirements as specified by Section 604(b) rules, regulations, and guidance. 	<p>Final Report shall be due no later than 45 days prior to the end of the Contract period.</p>

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission**

ITEM

9

DECISION

TOPIC

Contract Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority

Recommendation:

The Department requests Commission approval of a contract in the amount of \$123,150 with the Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority (WMA) for 18 months. The purpose of the contract is to support the Walnut Creek WMA's efforts to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan for the Walnut Creek Watershed (Polk and Dallas Counties).

Funding Source:

This project will be funded through EPA Clean Water Act Section 319 dollars.

Background:

In order to fulfill the provisions of Iowa Code section 455B.5 and Iowa Code chapter 466B, subchapters II, the Iowa DNR awarded funding to the Walnut Creek WMA to support their effort to develop a Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan (CWMP). Funding was awarded under RFP WMA-2014-MBS.

Purpose:

The newly formed Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority is requesting funds to develop a comprehensive watershed plan to focus on agricultural and urban conservation issues within the Walnut Creek Watershed. This contract will allow them to develop a comprehensive assessment of the watershed including the physical environment and contributors to flooding and poor water quality and develop goals and action steps to address the issues.

The goal of this project is to create a strategic road map for the Walnut Creek WMA. This roadmap will enable the Walnut Creek WMA to achieve its objectives of improving water quality, reducing flooding, restoring natural systems; protecting human health; creating a resilient community, and making informed land use and infrastructure decisions.

Selection Process:

The Walnut Creek WMA proposal was chosen based on the combined score / ranking by the evaluation committee relative to the other proposals and the proposal's conformance to the RFP Evaluation Criteria.

Scope of Work:

For an outline of the **scope of work**, see the attached, Walnut Creek Watershed Management Authority Scope of Work.

Kyle Ament
Watershed Improvement Section, Water Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division

Walnut Creek WMA – Scope of Work
January 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016
Contract 15ESDWQBKamen-0003

Statement of Work. Contractor shall perform the following tasks. Contractor shall complete its obligations under this Contract by the Task Milestone Dates set out in the following table:

Obligation	Task Milestone Date
<p>Task 1: Stakeholder Input Description: Identify three tiers of public outreach: Group 1: Core Team Group 2: Stakeholders Group 3: General Public Deliverable: Meeting minutes, listening sessions and educational events attendance sheets.</p>	<p>Quarterly, with the first due April 15, 2015</p> <p>Deliverables shall be due April 15, 2015; July 15, 2015; October 15, 2015; January 15, 2016; April 15, 2016</p>
<p>Task 2: Review Existing Studies and Collect Data Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage existing planning studies to identify priority areas (e.g., Raccoon River Watershed Master Plan, The Tomorrow Plan, Capital Crossroads, Clive Master Plan, etc.) • Review existing data to identify opportunities for water quality improvement, habitat creation, land use synergies, and stream assessments • Review existing agency plans to identify targeted greenway linkages <p>Deliverable: Baseline inventory of the Watershed Assessment.</p>	<p>No later than March 30, 2015</p>
<p>Task 3: Watershed Resource Inventory Description: Conduct a watershed resource inventory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify existing natural systems • Characterize the watershed • Gather existing data including monitoring data • RASCAL Assessment • Identify green infrastructure opportunities • Complete hydrologic model <p>Deliverable: Detailed inventory and watershed characterization.</p>	<p>No later than July 31, 2015</p>
<p>Task 4: Assessment of Issues Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a watershed baseline • Identify potential impairment issues by reviewing urban, suburban, and rural sources. Explore issues including but not limited to: flood control, water quality, erosion and sediment control, agricultural and urban drainage, wetlands, groundwater, land use management, public education, social dynamics, demographics and funding. • Identify pollutant reduction estimates and water quality targets Identify the location of integrated best management practices that address critical areas • Identify policies and ordinances to guide future development • Assemble opportunities <p>Deliverable: Watershed Assessment Report - Pollutant loading throughout the</p>	<p>No later than August 31, 2015</p>

<p>Walnut Creek Watershed will support the WMA in identifying potential impairment sources, pollutant reduction estimates and water quality targets, and the location of best management practices.</p>	
<p>Task 5: Watershed Action Plan Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline goals, objectives and actions for addressing key issues outlined in the assessment. • Detail, prioritize and phase implementation activities • Budget recommended phases • Map opportunities by sub-watershed • Identify practices and the number of practices required to achieve stated goals and expected results. • Identify the specific community or agency responsible for action steps. • Prepare draft model ordinances and policies. <p>Deliverables: Watershed Action Plan, Priority Implementation Opportunities How-To Toolbox for Plan Implementation + Draft Model Ordinances</p>	<p>No later than December 31, 2015</p>
<p>Task 6: Plan Implementation + Monitoring Success Description: Prepare a water quality monitoring plan that integrates IOWATER, USGS, and Iowa Flood Center data as well as real time monitoring to continuously measure pollutant loading [samples should measure phosphorus, nitrogen, turbidity, pH, conductivity, and bacteria]. Output: Measuring changes in pollutant loading will be integral in understanding the progress the Walnut Creek WMA is making in terms of water quality improvements. This water quality monitoring plan will look to integrate IOWATER, USGS, and Iowa Flood Center data with real time monitoring.</p>	<p>No later than March 31, 2016</p>
<p>Task 7: Education Plan Description: Outline educational needs for the general public around water quality issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the Iowa Soybean Association and the Polk and Dallas County Soil and Water Conservation Districts for outreach to landowners. • Engage urban and rural policy makers as well as city and county staff such as city managers, planners and engineers in a greater understanding of the issues facing the watershed and key strategies <p>Working in conjunction with the groups outlined in Task 1, the Walnut Creek WMA will prepare a plan for continuing public, staff and policy-maker engagement and education. This plan will focus on watershed management strategies, water quality improvement, best practices, and opportunities for communities to take action. The strategies will be tailored to urban and rural areas. Public engagement and education opportunities will be woven throughout the plan, which will maximize the reach of the efforts. Deliverables: Communication pieces included in newsletters, and draft education plan document.</p>	<p>No later than April 30, 2016</p>
<p>Task 8: Final Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan Description: Prepare a website that outlines the planning process, shares summary of the data, identifies opportunities for members to take action, and provides updates on the activities of the WMA.</p>	<p>No later than May 30, 2016</p>

<p>Deliverable: Project Website and Final Watershed Management Plan</p>	
<p>Task 9: Project Reporting Description: Quarterly updates shall address progress made in completing each milestone. Deliverable: Updates addressing progress on each task will be submitted quarterly to Iowa DNR in written form.</p>	<p>No later than Quarterly, beginning with the first one due April 15, 2015 Updates shall be due April 15, 2015; July 15, 2015; October 15, 2015; January 15, 2016</p>
<p>Task 10: Final Narrative Report Description: The WMA shall provide a final report to the Iowa DNR (separate from the Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan). Deliverable: Final Report. This final report shall include a narrative of the process used to create the watershed plan, including what activities took place, successes and obstacles (if and how they were overcome), and a final financial statement. Specific to the requirements of Section 319 funding, the final report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total federal Section 319 funds expended by the project; • A summary of other funds expended on the project; • A summary of accomplishments and objectives by the project during the term of the contract; • A comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives established for the project in accordance with the work plan; • If the project objectives were not met, and explanation as to why; and • All other reporting requirements as specified by Section 319 rules, regulations, and guidance. 	<p>No later than May 15, 2016</p>

**Environmental Protection Commission
Iowa Department of Natural Resources**

ITEM

10

DECISION

TOPIC

**Contract with IDALS Division of Soil Conservation for Program Staffing-
-Regional Basin Coordinators**

Recommendations:

Commission approval is requested for a contract with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Division of Soil Conservation (IDALS DSC). The contract will begin on January 1, 2015 and terminate on August 31, 2015. The total amount of this contract shall not exceed \$126,000.

Funding Source:

This contract will be funded through FFY2014 EPA Section 319 grant funds.

Background:

For more than a decade, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship- Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) has provided staffing support to the Section 319 program through the deployment of regional basin coordinators in various locations throughout Iowa. Staffing levels have fluctuated over the years, but generally speaking there have been 3-4 coordinators on staff with DSC charged with assisting to implement the State of Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan in coordination with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, through general outreach opportunities and technical and administrative assistance to local watershed groups, the public, agency staff, municipal leaders and politicians.

Purpose:

The parties propose to enter into this Contract for the purpose of retaining the Contractor to provide Regional Basin Coordinator staffing for watershed planning and project implementation.

Contractor Selection Process:

IDALS Division of Soil Conservation was chosen for this project because of its ongoing overall program coordination with DNR in providing Regional Basin Coordinator staffing for watershed planning and project implementation.

Contract History:

This contract is one of a series of contracts with IDALS DSC to provide Regional Basin Coordinator program staffing to support watershed planning and project implementation.

Steve Hopkins
Nonpoint Source Program Coordinator, Watershed Improvement Section
Water Quality Bureau, Environmental Services Division
December 16, 2014

IDALS DSC Program Staffing--Regional Basin Coordinator Project Summary and Scope of Work

Project Name: IDALS DSC Program Staffing--Regional Basin Coordinators

Amount: \$126,000

Time Frame: January 1, 2015 – August 31, 2015

Description: New Funding for Continued Regional Basin Coordinator Program Staffing

Project Goal: To provide Regional Basin Coordinator staffing within IDALS DSC charged with assistance in implementing the State of Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan in coordination with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

Summary:

The purpose of this project is to continue the Regional Basin Coordination program administered by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship-Division of Soil Conservation. Specifically, funds will provide continued staffing support for three (3) Regional Basin Coordinators. These coordinators are currently employed by IDALS-DSC and situated to provide leadership and coordination of watershed activities in all areas of the State of Iowa with the exception of the Des Moines and Raccoon River basins, and to assist in ongoing implementation of the State of Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan.

Background Information

Regional Watershed Coordination

For more than a decade, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship- Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) has provided staffing support to the Section 319 program through the deployment of regional basin coordinators in various locations throughout Iowa. Staffing levels have fluctuated over the years, but generally speaking there have been 3-4 coordinators on staff with DSC charged with assistance with implementation of the State of Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan in coordination with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, through general outreach opportunities and technical and administrative assistance to local watershed groups, the public, agency staff, municipal leaders and politicians.

Role of IDALS-DSC in Nonpoint Source Management Plan Implementation

The Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) is housed in the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS). DSC is the arm of IDALS responsible for the protection and management of soil, water and mineral resources. DSC assists Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD) and private landowners to achieve their agricultural and environmental objectives.

DSC supports a number of Project Coordinators on watershed projects throughout the state, many of which are shared in funding with the DNR Section 319 program. DSC and DNR also share in the responsibility of Basin Coordinators, high level liaisons for all watershed groups in a particular major river basin or basins. These employees are on the front line of watershed work by working with landowners directly to improve water quality by applying the resources available across the partner groups. DSC administers numerous programs targeted to address nonpoint source issues and improve water quality. These programs include the following:

- Watershed Protection Fund
- Resource Enhancement and Protection Water Protection Fund
- Iowa Financial Incentives Program
- Watershed Development and Planning Grants program
- SWCD Initiatives program
- Conservation Reserve Program Buffers initiative
- Agricultural Conservation Cost-Share program and Publicly-Owned Lakes program
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program
- Integrated Farm and Land Management Demonstration program
- Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation program
- Agricultural Drainage Well Closure program
- Watershed Improvement Fund grant program
- Conservation Practice No-Interest Revolving Loan Fund
- Water Quality Initiative (implementation of Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy)

Project Plan

Lead Agency

The lead agency for implementation of this project is the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship-Division of Soil Conservation (IDALS-DSC). Staffing support for regional basin coordination will be provided through the Water Resources Bureau of IDALS-DSC.

Project Objectives

The primary objective for this project is to outline the role of the DSC Regional Basin Coordinators in implementation of Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan. Key tasks to be completed by DSC are as follows:

Task 1: DSC shall assign three (3) qualified individuals to DSC's Water Resources Bureau on a full-time basis. These individuals will be classified as Environmental Specialist Seniors, according to the job classifications of the Iowa Department of Administrative Services, and will be unofficially designated as Regional Basin Coordinators. In addition to regular duties assigned by DSC, these individuals will each provide up to 0.4 FTE assistance to DNR in the implementation of Iowa's nonpoint source pollution management program during the period of this contract. These assigned individuals shall be located in offices in three different river basins within the State of Iowa.

Task 2: The Regional Basin Coordinators will provide DNR assistance with professional services and other activities pertaining to the Section 319 program including, but not limited to:

- Advise and serve as liaison between the DNR Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Program, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) - Division of Soil Conservation (DSC), local watershed coordinators, Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCD), and other local watershed groups.
- Facilitate implementation of active and ongoing DNR and DSC-supported watershed planning initiatives and Section 319 watershed projects.
- Serve as a resource to and assist SWCDs and other local watershed groups with the development of new watershed management plans consistent with the US EPA and DNR watershed planning process and template.
- Coordinate with the DNR Project Officers in conducting 319 project performance reviews and other project site visits, and assist with follow-up on project performance issues.

Task 3: The DNR and DSC shall jointly convene meetings on a quarterly basis, unless needed more frequently, of DNR nonpoint source program staff, DSC water resources program staff and the Regional Basin Coordinators to discuss program coordination needs, to review progress toward completion of assigned activities, and to provide direction for future activities.

Task 4: The Regional Basin Coordinators and DSC supervisory staff shall assist DNR nonpoint program staff in submission of relevant progress reports and annual reports on program administration activities to pertinent funding agencies and partners, including but not limited to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Iowa Legislature.

Time Frame and Implementation Schedule

Specific activities to be completed in support of the tasks identified are as follows:

Activity	Frequency
Attend quarterly Basin Coordinator partner meetings.	Quarterly (4 meetings)
Meet quarterly with each active Section 319 watershed group.	Quarterly (4 meetings)
Collectively organize Basin Coordinator outreach meetings.	Minimum of 10 meetings.
Work with Section 319 projects to hold at least one project field day event annually.	One field day per project.
Track progress and evaluate implementation of approved WMPs.	Annually
Provide technical assistance to Watershed Management Authorities.	Ongoing
Provide suggested projects/watersheds for annual Success Story report.	Minimum of 6 by May 2015.
Promote the use of USDA funds by watershed projects.	Ongoing
Promote the use of SRF funds by watershed projects.	Ongoing
Review applications and make selection recommendations for implementation project grants.	By June 30, 2015
Meet with local stakeholder groups and encourage the development or updating of watershed plans.	As needed.
Assist local watershed groups in applying for local, state, and federal water quality improvement grants.	In compliance with various program deadlines.
Project Technical Support to existing watershed coordinators.	As needed.
Attend statewide/regional workshops, training and/or conferences.	Minimum of 5 meetings/trainings.

Measures of Success

- Strengthened collaboration for deployment of watershed planning and project activities between IDALS-DSC and the Iowa DNR.
- Maximum efficiency in deployment of information and technical assistance to local watershed groups and staff for implementation of Section 319 and other watershed improvement initiatives.
- Improved engagement in water quality initiatives by private landowners.
- Timely evaluation of watershed management plan implementation on the local level.
- Increased leveraging of other state and federal funding streams for watershed improvement projects, including State Revolving Fund proceeds, USDA-NRCS programs, and other IDALS-DSC and DNR programs.
- Completion of watershed improvement plans and organization of local and regional watershed management authorities as necessary to address water quality concerns.
- Improved technical capabilities by local watershed project coordinators and key project stakeholders through training opportunities and technical assistance provided by Regional Basin Coordinators.

**Environmental Protection Commission
Iowa Department of Natural Resources**

ITEM

11

DECISION

TOPIC

Contract with IDALS Division of Soil Conservation for Iowa Learning Farms Project

Recommendations:

Commission approval is requested for a two-year contract with the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Division of Soil Conservation (IDALS DSC). The contract will begin on January 1, 2015 and terminate on February 15, 2017. The total amount of this contract shall not exceed \$260,000.

Funding Source:

This contract will be funded through FFY2014 EPA Section 319 grant funds.

Background:

The contract will continue to support an existing water quality educational project, the Iowa Learning Farms Project, administered by Iowa State University (see separate project summary for more detailed information).

Purpose:

The parties propose to enter into this Contract for the purpose of retaining the Contractor to provide water quality educational programming for the project selected.

Contractor Selection Process:

IDALS Division of Soil Conservation was chosen for this project because of its ongoing overall program coordination of the Iowa Learning Farms Project.

Contract History:

This contract is one of a series of contracts, dating back to 2004, to provide DNR support to the Iowa Learning Farms Project activities.

Steve Hopkins

Nonpoint Source Program Coordinator, Watershed Improvement Section

Water Quality Bureau, Environmental Services Division

December 16, 2014

Attachment: Iowa Learning Farms 2015 and 2016 Project Summary and Scope of Work

Iowa Learning Farms Project Summary and Scope of Work

Project Name: Iowa Learning Farms: Building a Culture of Conservation—Farmer to Farmer: Iowan to Iowan

Amount: \$260,000

Time Frame: January 1, 2015 – February 15, 2017 (2 years)

Description: New Funding for an Existing Statewide Farm-Level Water Quality Educational Project for the 2015 and 2016 Crop Years

Project Goal: To increase the understanding between individual farm-level decisions and the aggregate impact on the environment.

Summary:

The Iowa Learning Farms (ILF) project, established in 2004, currently collaborates with 77 farmer-partners and numerous other non-farmer conservation partners across the state, finding ways to work more effectively with Iowa's ecology, using innovative practices to keep water, nutrients and soil where they belong for generations to come.

Achievements

Over the past nine years, ILF has nurtured a network of partnerships with numerous agencies, organizations and producers. Key partnerships include:

- Iowa State University Extension and Outreach
- Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
- Iowa Department of Natural Resources
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Iowa Water Center
- Conservation Districts of Iowa
- Practical Farmers of Iowa
- Iowa Farm Bureau Federation

Since 2008, ILF has participated in **612 outreach events**, reaching a total of **67,560 people**. These events include, but are not limited to, field days, meetings, workshops, county fairs, school visits, youth outdoor classrooms, farmers' markets, and community outreach events, reaching citizens in all 99 counties of our state.

- Held **93 field days** with **5416 attendees** total (data from follow-up evaluation surveys):
 - **34% of farmers have increased their surface residue management ON**
 - **71,343 new acres of strip till or no-till (average of 422 acres per farmer)**
 - **18,346 new acres of cover crops since 2010 (12% of overall new cover crop acres)**
- Demonstrated the fleet of three Conservation Station trailers at **368 events** to over **48,000 people**
- Attended and/or presented at **35 conferences** to a total of **4,323 people**
- Conducted **33 listening sessions** with farmers and other water quality stakeholders
- Hosted **33 webinars** with over **4,800** total views (live plus archives)
- Generated news releases for each field day and most public Conservation Station appearances, over 160 releases for these events alone
- Published **80 articles** in *Wallaces Farmer*, which includes a standing column plus additional news releases
- Published **three peer-reviewed articles** as well as the book *Water Quality Matters*

To Us All

- Created watershed-based community assessments for five impaired Iowa watersheds. A **Watershed-Based Community Assessment Toolkit** was also developed with 319 funds to assist watershed coordinators and community leaders in conducting their own assessments and developing watershed outreach campaigns.
- Produced five how-to videos and eight Culture of Conservation videos. Thousands of DVDs have been given out and they continue to be distributed regularly. The Iowa Learning Farms **YouTube channel** has received over **81,000 total views**.

Looking ahead to 2015 and beyond, ILF continues to be well-positioned to be a key educator of timely issues related to soil and water quality improvement, manure and fertilizer nutrient management, and general conservation information for farmers and non-farmers. The project's varied outreach mechanisms (website, blog, monthly e-newsletter, field days and workshops, how-to DVDs, monthly ILF webinars, and more) afford opportunities for ISU campus personnel, statewide ISU Extension and Outreach, and outside experts to share their state-of-the-art findings with farmers, landowners, farm managers, youth and the general public.

Project Objectives

The ILF project's overall goal is to be the collaborative voice of the major conservation stakeholders in Iowa to help advance the efforts of both the Nonpoint Source Management Plan and the Iowa Nutrient Reduction Strategy. Project strategies include: (1) Increased understanding of conservation best management practices through on-farm demonstrations; (2) Increased communication and sharing of expertise via field days, workshops, webinars, online publications, conferences, articles and other print publications; (3) Broad statewide outreach efforts, including working with K-12 schools and community colleges across the state; (4) Increased training support for farmers and other stakeholders; and (5) Continued evaluation of all aspects of the ILF project, a critical component of feedback, ensuring the messages fit the means, the audience and our goals.

The established Iowa Learning Farms team will work to meet the following project objectives:

- 1) Demonstrate and evaluate best conservation practices (with emphasis on strip tillage, no tillage and cover crops) using emerging technologies and implements on 20 demonstration sites throughout Iowa;
- 2) Identify and address conservation management challenges and social barriers to adoption to help farmers achieve concurrent goals of a healthy ecosystem and maintaining top-end cash grain crop yields and profitability; and
- 3) Educate ISU Extension and Outreach specialists, state and federal agency field staff, crop consultants and farmers about the soil and water quality benefits of conservation practices, successful management strategies and encourage these stakeholders to add these practices to their management systems and/or promote them among their farmer clients.

Project Methods

The project's overall method is twofold: 1) Maintain and evaluate 20 on-farm demonstration projects that establish randomized, replicated field-length strips of cover crops and other conservation practices including strip tillage and no tillage, working closely with demonstration farmer partners; and 2) Develop a program to educate farmers and stakeholders on the soil and water quality benefits of conservation practices and the use of successful management strategies. Below is a description of methods by objective:

Objective 1. Demonstrate and evaluate best conservation practices (with emphasis on strip tillage, no tillage and cover crops) using emerging technologies and implements on 20 demonstration sites throughout Iowa.

Task 1a. Maintain Demonstrations. Continue to work with 10 demonstration sites established in 2013 and 10 cover crop demonstrations established in 2008 and 2009 (map included in "Location" section). The 20 demonstration partners will work closely with staff to develop and maintain on-farm demonstration projects that establish randomized, replicated field-length strips of cover crops and other conservation practices into their farming systems. We plan to collaborate on additional demonstrations featuring on-farm vegetative filter strips, cover crops integrated in a seed corn production system, and manure management, among others which fall closely in line with Iowa's Nutrient Reduction Strategy. We also plan to work closely with ISUEO Field Agronomists to identify new potential cooperators who may be interested in taking part in demonstrations.

Task 1b. Evaluation of Demonstrations. Collection of targeted agronomic data specific to the demonstration practice(s) will be managed by ILF staff, with assistance from local ISUEO personnel and/or watershed coordinators. Data collection includes above ground cover crop biomass, crop stand and population counts, crop grain yield and potentially soil nitrate measurements, depending on available funding.

Objective 2. Identify and address conservation management challenges and social barriers to adoption to help farmers achieve concurrent goals of a healthy ecosystem and maintaining top-end cash grain crop yields and profitability.

Task 2a. Assess Management. Field operation and crop input information will be collected from farmer-partners at each demonstration site. Farmer-partners (with project personnel assistance, as needed) will estimate and report on row crop establishment (seedling emergence) 3-4 weeks after planting and will also be directed to observe and record any differences in row crop growth and development in replicated treatment strips during the crop growing season. At harvest, project personnel will again consult with farmer-partners, ensuring that grain yield and moisture data are accurately collected from sites. In addition, project personnel will perform an economic analysis of the costs of the conservation practice versus the economic benefits, and address the social barriers to adoption of conservation practices.

Objective 3. Educate ISU Extension and Outreach specialists, state and federal agency field staff, crop consultants and farmers about the soil and water quality benefits of conservation practices, successful management strategies and encourage these stakeholders to add these practices to their management systems and/or promote them among their farmer clients.

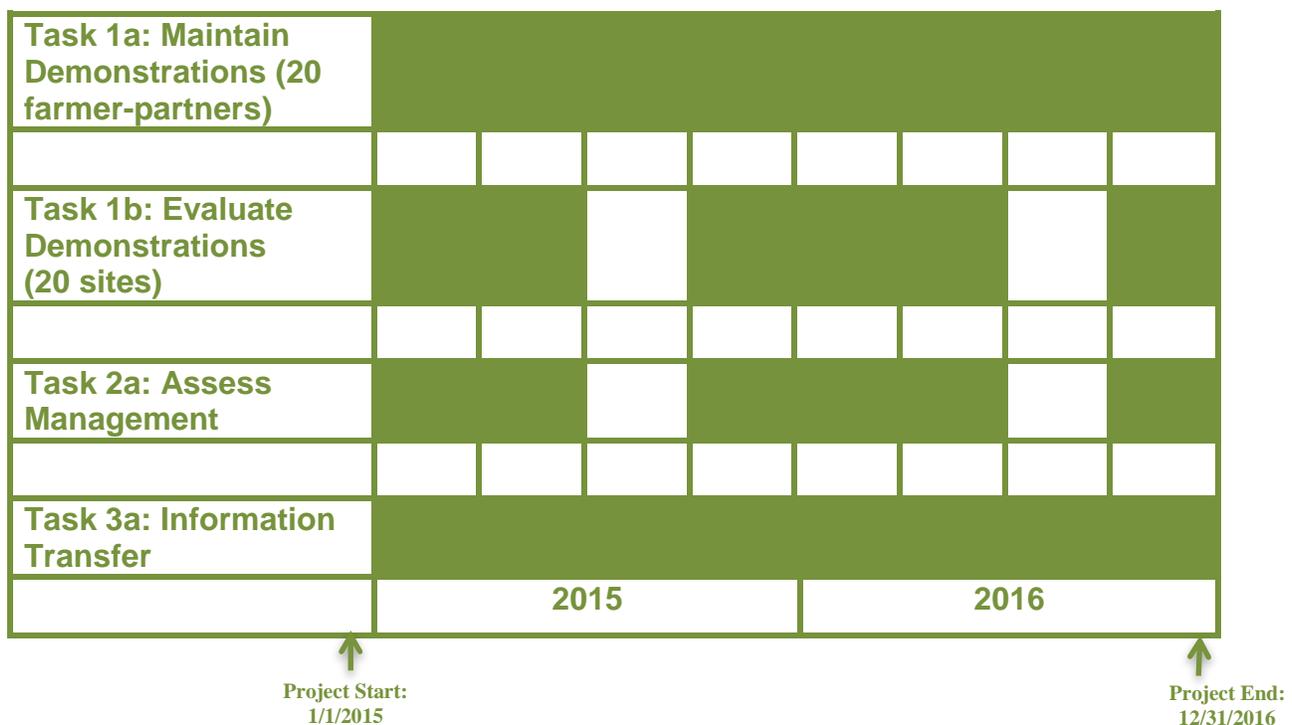
Task 3a. Information Transfer. The Iowa Learning Farms will disseminate project information through the following means:

- Conduct 12 field days/workshops at demonstration sites and/or farmer-partner sites across Iowa to demonstrate conservation management techniques and provide training to agricultural professionals.
- Facilitate information exchange among ISU Extension and Outreach, state and federal agency field staff, crop consultants and crop consultant associations, farmers and other conservation professionals on the establishment and management of cover crops, strip tillage, no tillage and other conservation practices.
- Communicate project information and data collection through ISUEO Crop and Soils Clinics, Integrated Crop Management Conference, NRCS materials and meetings, Crop Advantage Series meetings, PFI Annual Conference, CDI Conference and other statewide conferences and workshops in Climate and Corn-based Cropping Systems Coordinated Agricultural Project.

- Promote conservation practices through press releases, social media outlets, articles in the Iowa Learning Farms blog and e-newsletter, PFI newsletter, *Wallace's Farmer* magazine, the Iowa News Service and other ILF partner outlets as appropriate for broad public distribution.
- Conduct 50 outreach events with the Conservation Station. Launched in 2010, the Conservation Station is a mobile learning center that educates audiences of all ages about issues related to agriculture, the environment, soil and water quality. Its rainfall simulator offers a powerful visual of the connection between land management choices, soil erosion and water quality; interactive, hands-on demonstrations are also included. The Conservation Station visits field days/workshops, county fairs, festivals and farmers' markets as well as many schools and outdoor classrooms statewide.

Project Action Plan and Timeline

The project will take place over the course of two years, calendar years 2015 and 2016, with a timeline of individual project tasks, fulfilling respective Project Objectives, summarized below. Specific milestones for task components are included in the Project Milestones section.



Project Milestones

Year 1 (Measures completion dates noted in parentheses)

- 20 conservation demonstration sites maintained across Iowa (12/31/2015)
- 12 field days/workshops (10/31/2015)
- Evaluation of field days/workshops (*Initial evaluation surveys sent within three weeks of each event; final evaluation for Year 1 by 2/15/2016*)
- Practical Farmers of Iowa Annual Conference track (2/1/2015)
- Participation in following conferences: ISU Extension Crop and Soils Clinics, Integrated Crop Management Conference, NRCS materials and meetings, Crop Advantage Series meetings, PFI Annual Conference, CDI Conference and other statewide conferences and workshops in Climate and Corn-based Cropping Systems Coordinated Agricultural Project (12/15/2015)
- 50 Conservation Station events (10/15/2015)
- 12 monthly webinars (12/31/2015)
- Monthly articles in *Wallaces Farmer* and other agricultural news outlets (12/31/2015)

- 4 fact sheets, one each quarter (12/31/2015)
- Weekly blog posts (12/31/2015)
- Monthly E-News (12/31/2015)
- Website maintained and continued distribution of video series and other outreach materials (Ongoing; 12/31/2015)
- 2,500 farmers participate in workshop, field day or webinar (12/31/2015)
- Outreach to 17,000 people (our average in-person outreach each year) (12/31/2015)
- Final project reporting (2/15/2016)

Year 2 (Measures completion dates noted in parentheses)

- 20 conservation demonstration sites maintained across Iowa (12/31/2016)
- 12 field days/workshops (10/31/2016)
- Evaluation of field days/workshops (*Initial evaluation surveys sent within three weeks of each event; final evaluation for Year 2 by 2/15/2017*)
- Practical Farmers of Iowa Annual Conference track (2/1/2016)
- Participation in following conferences: ISU Extension Crop and Soils Clinics, Integrated Crop Management Conference, NRCS materials and meetings, Crop Advantage Series meetings, PFI Annual Conference, CDI Conference and other statewide conferences and workshops in Climate and Corn-based Cropping Systems Coordinated Agricultural Project (12/15/2016)
- 50 Conservation Station events (10/15/2016), *event evaluations completed for all events; teacher evaluations completed for school events*
- 12 webinars (12/31/2016)
- Monthly articles in *Wallaces Farmer* and other agricultural news outlets (12/31/2016)
- 4 fact sheets (12/31/2016)
- Weekly blog posts (12/31/2016)
- Monthly E-News (12/31/2016)
- Website maintained and continued distribution of video series and other outreach materials (Ongoing; 12/31/2016)
- 2,500 farmers participate in workshop, field day or webinar (12/31/2016)
- Outreach to 17,000 people (our average in-person outreach each year) (12/31/2016)
- Final project reporting (2/15/2017)

Project Management

The Iowa Learning Farms has six Iowa State University Extension and Outreach staff members who are partially funded by this grant. In addition, there is one faculty manager and four faculty advisors involved in the program. The Iowa Learning Farms Steering Committee has worked together since 2004 and holds bi-annual meetings to ensure good communication and progress. The Steering Committee is led by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Division of Soil Conservation and includes representatives of NRCS, ISUEO, IDNR and CDI.

Key Project Personnel	Roles and Responsibilities
<p>Dr. Jacqueline Comito serves as Program Co-Manager for Iowa Learning Farms. As an anthropologist, she has extensive experience in evaluation and qualitative research methods.</p>	<p>As <u>Program Co-Manager</u>, Comito oversees all project staff and coordinates the efforts of program evaluation. She helps identify barriers to conservation practices adoption by farmers and facilitates the production of outreach and educational materials.</p>
<p>Dr. Matt Helmers is an Associate Professor of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering. Helmers' research and extension focus is in the areas of water quality and agricultural water resources management. Helmers co-manages the Iowa Learning Farms.</p>	<p>As <u>Program Co-Manager</u>, Helmers leads the evaluation of the impacts of conservation practices on water quality and soil health. Helmers' outreach will focus on education of producers and other stakeholders on the impacts of conservation practices on water</p>

	quality and their connection to Iowa's nutrient reduction goals.
Ann Staudt is the Iowa Learning Farms Assistant Program Manager and water quality specialist. Staudt has her masters degree in environmental engineering.	As <u>Assistant Manager</u> , Staudt aids in the production of outreach and educational materials, is a lead educator and supervises the citizen outreach.
Iowa Learning Farms is in the process of hiring a new Field Coordinator and water quality specialist.	ILF's <u>Field Coordinator</u> facilitates the on-farm demonstration sites, data collection and assists in the coordination of outreach activities and educational materials.
Carol Brown is the Iowa Learning Farms Communication Specialist. Brown has 20+ years of work experience in communications.	As <u>Communications Specialist</u> , Brown designs all ILF educational materials, coordinates the distribution of those materials and is responsible for all program promotion. In addition, Brown facilitates all ILF electronic outreach.
Elizabeth Juchems is ILF's Events Coordinator and student intern coordinator. Juchems has her masters degree in agricultural economics.	As <u>Events Coordinator</u> , Juchems coordinates all of the Conservation Station events for ILF and Water Rocks!, in addition to logistics for field days. Juchems also serves as a key educator and coordinates the summer student internship program.
Nathan Stevenson is the Iowa Learning Farms Program Evaluator. Stevenson has his BA in political science.	As <u>Program Evaluator</u> , Stevenson facilitates all of the evaluation work for the program. He also assists with graphic design of ILF's education and outreach materials.

Other Participants

Jamie Benning is an agronomist and Extension Watershed Specialist; she advises the ILF team on agronomic issues. **Mark Licht**, ISUEO Field Agronomist, will help coordinate the field days/workshops and assists in evaluation of the field demonstrations. Faculty advisors include Dr. Lois Wright Morton, sociology; Dr. Rick Cruse, agronomy; Dr. Mark Hanna, agricultural and biosystems engineering; and Dr. Mike Duffy, economics.

**Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Commission**

ITEM

12

DECISION

TOPIC

Contract – Iowa State University—Water Rocks! Phase 3

Recommendation:

The Department requests Commission approval of a three-year contract in the amount of \$607,883 with Iowa State University-Water Rocks!, to conduct water quality education projects, from January 1, 2015– March 31, 2018.

Funding Source: Federal – Environmental Protection Agency

This project will be funded through Section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

Background:

EPA annually awards a grant of approximately \$3.4 million to the DNR under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to assist Iowa in implementing its CWA-required Nonpoint Source Management Plan (NPSMP). Under the terms of this annual grant, DNR must use the grant funds exclusively to implement the Goals and Objectives of this EPA-approved NPSMP. The current NPSMP, which is updated every 5 years, specifies under Goal 2, Objective 2.5, of the Plan that the State will "Develop and Implement a Statewide Campaign to Inform People about Water Quality Issues, Motivate Involvement and Change Behavior." EPA's FFY2014 Section 319 grant to DNR includes a line item budget to conduct water quality education and outreach practices encompassed by this contract.

This purpose of this contract with Iowa State University to complete various water quality education related activities. Contract includes school education learning experiences with K-1, 2-4, and 5-8 targeted activities; education and outreach material development; interactive web learning experiences; and teacher to peer mentor training summits. A more complete listing can be found in the attached scope of work.

Purpose:

The parties propose to enter into this contract for the purpose of conducting various educational activities related to water quality issues in Iowa. This contract will help implement the 2012 document Planning for Water Quality: Iowa's Nonpoint Source Management Plan, specifically Goal 2, Objective 2.5, "Develop and Implement a Statewide Campaign to Inform People about Water Quality Issues, Motivate Involvement and Change Behavior"

Contractor Selection Process:

The Contractor was chosen in a non-competitive selection via an intergovernmental agreement with a Regents University.

Jeff Berckes, TMDL Program Coordinator
Watershed Improvement Section, Water Quality Bureau
Environmental Services Division

November 14, 2014

“Water Rocks!”, Phase III Project Summary and Scope of Work

PROJECT NAME: “WATER ROCKS!” (IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY), PHASE III

Amount: \$607,883

Time Frame: January 1, 2015 – March 31, 2018 (3 years, 3 months)

Description: Funding for Phase 3 of a Youth Water Educational Project

Project Goal: Increasing understanding of water quality and watersheds among youth in grades K-12 in Iowa

This project will implement Phase III of “Water Rocks!”, a youth water education project administered by Iowa State University Extension and Outreach.

Project Summary and Scope of Work

Today’s Iowa students are tomorrow’s landowners, farmers, decision-makers and voters. Water Rocks! is an Iowa State University Extension and Outreach (ISUEO) youth water education campaign that seeks to raise the environmental literacy of our youth before they are in a position to make decisions. Through an integration of **STEM** (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and the arts, Water Rocks! challenges and inspires young people to think, learn and create in a world where boundaries are as blurry as the flow of water within a watershed. All water is connected and the whole world is connected through water. The more young people understand the relationship between agricultural practices, rural/urban land management choices and the health of our natural resources, especially soil and water, the more likely they will be receptive to making decisions to protect these resources in the future.

The overarching **project goals** of Water Rocks! include 1) Engaging students and adults in informal and formal water exploration and knowledge; 2) Providing students in grades 6-12, teachers and adults exposure to, and experience with, water through hands-on learning activities; 3) Inspiring an increased appreciation of the beauty and importance of the water resources in their watershed and state; 4) Encouraging dialogue (youth-to-youth, youth with elder) about challenges faced in areas of water quality, quantity, and climate change, based on current environmental, social, psychological, economic and political findings; 5) Building a stronger capacity for environmental water literacy in youth, educators and all Iowans, specifically targeting people in diverse communities (low income, minorities and tribal); and 6) Facilitating an increased understanding of the interconnectedness of our natural world, specifically water resources.

Using multiple strategies that are age appropriate, experiential and fun, Water Rocks! has five overarching **learning objectives**: 1) We all live in a watershed; 2) There is no new water; 3) Water quality matters; 4) Handling quantities of water; and 5) Meeting the water needs of an ever-changing world. Each one of these objectives includes the larger idea that water is life and works to build relationships with water.

Established in 2011, Water Rocks! is a statewide youth water education campaign that provides leadership and focus for the 2012 document *Planning for Water Quality: Iowa’s Nonpoint Source Management Plan*, specifically Goal 2, Objective 2.5: “Develop and Implement a Statewide Campaign to Inform People about Water Quality Issues, Motivate Involvement and Change Behavior.” Water Rocks! also helps fulfill objectives of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources Strategic Plan that calls for a statewide public awareness campaign. The **purpose** of Water Rocks! is to foster the interplay of knowledge, caring and engagement among Iowa’s youth that can lead to long-term multi-generational transformation of all Iowans.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Water Rocks! is managed through Iowa State University and is a partnership between Iowa State University Extension and Outreach (ISUEO), Iowa Department of Natural Resources (USEPA Section 319) and the Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture. Water Rocks! and its affiliate ISUEO program Iowa Learning Farms have a proven track record with water education for kindergarten through university students. Our team bridges the gap between agricultural education and environmental education in Iowa and we meet students in the spaces where they want to learn.

All Water Rocks! materials are tested with youth and educators and are revised until proven successful. We have access to respected scientists in the fields of agriculture, water quality, climate change, education and the social sciences who are able to collaboratively develop high quality educational materials for Iowa's youth. We very much value a hands-on approach to education and the Water Rocks! team uses a multitude of creative approaches to teach complex water quality issues. Most importantly, we make it FUN! Through learning about their environment and exploring the landscape around them, Water Rocks! strives to inspire youth to live differently in the world.

Water Rocks! has developed a reputation for successful, innovative youth water programming, and continued funding of this program will allow Water Rocks! to increase its reach and effectiveness. One example of this success was the creation of an interactive watershed educational module for high school students, developed with a United States Department of Agriculture/National Institute of Food and Agriculture (USDA/NIFA) Secondary Education Challenge Grant: "Improving Secondary Ag/Science Students' Understanding of Watersheds" (2010-2011). Our team created this interactive educational module with multiple hands-on activities and used it with both middle school and high school students across the state. The hands-on watershed activity developed as part of this module has become the basis of our award-winning online computer game Rock Your Watershed!.

PHASE III TASKS AND DELIVERABLES (January 2015 - March 2018)

Water Rocks! Phase III will allow us to reach more youth, expand our programming and continue to offer it at no cost to educators. We will continue all the activities that were established in Phase I and II, in addition to holding teacher summits.

The first summit was held in the summer of 2014 in partnership with ISU Professor Eve Wurtele. The cross-age teaching model used in the summit proved a powerful tool to be replicated. Middle School and High School teachers will attend the summit in teams with two to three of their high-achieving students, who will be trained to be peer youth educators. By holding the training at Iowa State University, the instructors and students have opportunities to hear from a variety of water quality experts on "big picture" water issues. The summits will emphasize hands-on demonstrations and techniques to implement in the classroom. Each school's team will receive a complimentary kit of Water Rocks! teaching activities to use in their school classrooms.

Phase III Task	Deliverables	Timeline
Ongoing development of Water Rocks! website	www.waterrocks.org Additional blogs, stories, enhanced learning activities, multimedia (songs and videos). We will continue to add materials to website as they are being developed throughout Phase III. We will also track success of Rock Your Watershed! computer game.	January 2018 – March 2018
Produce educational music videos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 new Water Rocks! music videos • Enhanced learning activities for students/teachers to accompany each video 	January 2015 – December 2016
Produce Water Rocks! video advertisements	15 new Water Rocks! video ads (5 in each campaign): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's In Your Water? • Treasures of Iowa • I Am An Iowan 	January 2015 – December 2016
Produce Conservation Pack Minute videos	12 new "Adventures of the Conservation Pack" videos: The Conservation Dogs explore natural resources of Iowa and carry out interviews with experts in water, soil and natural resources.	January 2015 – December 2016
Conduct school educational experiences	105 educational learning experiences/school visits will be conducted across the state of Iowa. We will test and use our new educational modules at these visits.	January 2015 – December 2016
Maintain Water Rocks! geocaches in Iowa state parks	60 Water Rocks! geocaches will be maintained in state parks and watersheds statewide; includes geocache design, installation, website material development and online evaluation/tracking of usage.	April 2015 – December 2016
Expansion of Rock Your Watershed! computer game	Expand the Rock Your Watershed! game to include new levels that feature additional land use choices.	January 2015 – December 2015
Teacher to Peer mentor training	Hosting three Water Rocks! summits on Iowa State University campus in the summers of 2015, 2016, and 2017.	January 2015 – September 2017
Statewide High School Competition	Administer a statewide competition between high school that includes categories such as public service announcements, original art, and photography.	January 2015 – June 2017

Evaluation and Measures of Success

This project begins and ends with evaluation and assessment. Evaluation is woven into every component of this project; evaluations will be used as a continual feedback loop to best improve our outreach and education. We will combine several different evaluation tools: well-established educational tools, project-specific surveys, logic models and interviews with project staff, participants and other stakeholders. Our plan for tracking and measuring progress towards achieving the expected outputs and short-term outcomes is included below. While we will have individual means of evaluating the expected outputs and short-term outcomes of our goals and objectives in the work plan (e.g. teacher feedback through surveys and interviews, student feedback through on-line comments, student interviews, scores on video games, etc.), education is a long-term investment and short-term evaluations can't tell us if youth will be more informed decision-makers as adults concerning issues of water in Iowa and EPA Region 7.

Evaluation of Water Rocks! website and classroom activities

- 1) The water quality summits provide a platform for evaluation and measuring success. Teachers and student peer mentors will be educated on all the Water Rocks! classroom modules and the Rock Your Watershed! game so they can take it back to their schools to aid in their water education efforts.
 - a. Teachers will be given a survey evaluation developed specifically for the project on use of website and supplemental materials in the classroom.
 - b. The schools participating in the summit will evaluate materials. We will do preactivity and postactivity assessments with students.
 - c. We will also track any differences in comprehension and engagement based on grade, gender and rural/urban background.
- 2) We will track numbers of participants on our websites and any engagement of Water Rocks via social media, and website.

Evaluation of Water Rocks! Geocaching

- 1) We will track numbers of participants as well as how participants are using and communicating about their geocaching experience via social media, website, and mobile app.
- 2) Participants will be asked to create narratives via logbook about what they learned and observed from their geocaching experience.