Agenda

Environmental Protection & Natural Resource Commission

Wednesday, January 14, 2009
10:00 AM
Wallace State Office Building
4th Floor Conference Rooms
502 E. 9th Street
Des Moines, Iowa

Agenda topics

1	Director's Remarks	
2	EPC Report to the Governor and Legislature	Henry Marquard
3	Department Budget Reductions	Richard Leopold
4	Sustainable Funding	Richard Leopold
5	State Air Plan & Non-Attainment	Catharine Fitzsimmons
6	Climate Change	Marnie Stein & Aaron Brees
7	Water Plan & Floodplain Management	Bill Ehm
8	Honey Creek Update	Michelle Wilson
9	Deer Management	Dale Garner
10	Hunting & Fishing License Increase	Ken Herring
11	Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations	Wayne Gieselman
12	General Discussion • Upcoming Joint Meeting in May or June	Commissioners

TO: Honorable Governor Chester J. Culver
Mark Brandsgard, Chief Clerk of the House
Michael Marshall, Secretary of the Senate
Ron Parker, Senate Democrat Caucus
Peter Matthes, Senate Republican Caucus
Joseph Romano, House Democrat Caucus Staff
Jeff Mitchell, House Republican Caucus Staff
Jamie Cashman, Governor's Office

FROM: The Environmental Protection Commission

DATE: January 13, 2009

SUBJECT: Annual Report and Recommendations

The Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) respectfully submits its Annual Report and Recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly of Iowa pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 455B 105(5). The report presents what it considers the major activities and accomplishments of the EPC for 2008. More importantly, the Commission submits its recommendations for policy and legislative changes for 2009. These recommendations reflect the issues that the Commission has worked on over the past year and equally important reflect many of the comments we have heard from the citizens of Iowa during our commission meetings and during formal public comment periods of our rules.

We thank you for your consideration of the report and its recommendations. The Commission stands ready to answer any questions you may have on the report and its recommendations.

Sincerely,

Henry Marquard, Muscatine
Chair

Iowa Environmental Protection Commission:
Charlotte Hubbell, Des Moines
Susan Heathcote, Des Moines
David Petty, Eldora
Marty Stimson, Cedar Rapids
Suzanne Morrow, Storm Lake
Paul Johnson, Decorah
Shearon Elderkin, Cedar Rapids
Gene Ver Steeg, Inwood

Report to the Governor and General Assembly
Iowa Environmental Protection Commission
January 13, 2009

Pursuant to Code of Iowa Section 455B 105(5) the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (Commission) submits the following report to Governor Culver and the Iowa General Assembly. As specified in the statute, this report discusses the accomplishments and status of the programs administered by the Environmental Services Division of the Department of Natural Resources. Specifically, the report will make legislative recommendations for consideration by the Governor and General Assembly based on Commission observations regarding the state of the environment in the past year. The report also takes into account comments and concerns the Commission frequently hears from Iowa citizens.

In issuing this report and making these recommendations, the Commission encourages the Governor and the General Assembly to continue to consider Iowa's natural resources and the protection thereof when developing statewide policies for economic development. The Commission believes the protection of the environment is consistent with and, in fact, promotes the development of a strong economy and enhances the quality of life necessary to any viable community. The Commission's recommendations are based on the understanding that proper environmental management and economic growth are compatible goals for the State of Iowa.

Major Accomplishments of the Department and Commission in 2008

The Department of Natural Resources faced unprecedented challenges in responding to extreme weather events in 2008. The Department's work in limiting environmental problems caused by flooding should be recognized for going beyond the call of duty and providing an extraordinary level of service during these events.

The Commission dealt with a number of major issues through rulemaking. In April the Water Recreational Use Assessment and Use Attainability rules and protocol were adopted. In a process involving public surveys, contact with local units of government and working with civic organizations, the DNR and EPC amassed considerable data at over 3000 stream locations on the actual uses. In accordance with the Legislature's directives, 295 stream segments of the estimated 1000 required were reclassified in the final rule under the water quality standards.

In March, working with agricultural and environmental groups the Commission adopted rules dealing with the spreading of liquid manure on soybean fields. Responding to manure runoff contributing to high ammonia levels in Iowa rivers last spring, the Commission directed the DNR to begin rule making on the placement of manure on frozen ground. We received the first draft of these rules in December 2008.

In June, the Commission adopted rules relating to technical standards, corrective action requirements and risk assessment regarding underground storage tanks. To supplement these rules, the Commission and DNR worked with the UST Board and stakeholders to initiate a new assessment study of public water supply wells to assure protection of drinking water sources. This five-year study will be funded through a 28E agreement with the UST Board. We believe this action will provide a more accurate assessment of the risk from underground storage tanks and greater security to our ground water sources.

The Commission is responding through rulemaking to changes in the USEPA's Clean Air Interstate Rules and Clean Air Mercury Rules resulting from litigation against the USEPA. The Commission and DNR remain concerned that these sources remain problematic and will try to mitigate the impact caused by uncertainty in Federal rules. The Commission and DNR remain concerned and active in working with the USEPA on air quality issues and the EPA's establishment of non-attainment areas in Scott and Muscatine Counties.

Sustainable Environmental Funding

During the 2008 session, the Legislature passed Senate Joint Resolution 2002 that would create a permanent source of funding for natural resources by amending the state's constitution. The amendment would allocate 3/8 of one cent on any future sales and use tax increase to support parks and recreation, protect Iowa's soil and water, and enhance wildlife, fish and natural areas. We request that the Legislature pass this bill for a second time, as required by the state constitution, so that a public referendum may be held.

Recommendations for Legislative Action

In addition to recommendations contained elsewhere in this report, the Commission recommends that the General Assembly take legislative action in the following areas:

Confined Animal Feeding Operations

Confined animal feeding operations continue to be the number one concern voiced by citizens of the state at Commission meetings. Time and again we hear complaints about air quality, water quality, concentration of feeding operations in certain areas of the state and declining property values in areas where confined animal feeding operations are located. Serious questions exist about application rates of manure on land that is heavily tiled and which is designed to carry water off the land as quickly as it falls. Livestock manure can be a source of nutrients for farmlands but the DNR does not have the adequate staff to monitor and enforce manure management plans.

The Commission recommends the General Assembly increase the DNR's authority to require the placement of additional requirements on construction permits where there are significant concentrations of confined animal feeding operations upstream of urban areas where those urban areas rely on the watershed for drinking water. Such additional authority should include:

- Management practices to eliminate the discharge of animal waste to surface waters and groundwater through direct discharge, seepage, or runoff.

- Consideration of the concentration of confined animal feeding operations in such areas and imposition of such additional restrictions as needed, and

- Consideration of the designation of nearby waters as impaired waters and imposition of such additional restrictions as needed.

In 2008 the Legislature authorized additional efforts to control livestock odor (HF2688). We believe this was a good initial step and urge the Legislature to provide appropriate funding to implement the provisions of the Act.

Bio Fuels

The need to balance environmental protection and economic development will become extremely important as the State continues to develop its bio-fuels industry. We recommend the Legislature establish a committee that would set criteria for producing bio-fuels in ways that do not damage the environment through soil erosion, excessive nutrient loading or releasing more greenhouse gases than are saved in the process.

Clean Water

All life is dependent upon clean, uncontaminated water. A watershed-based approach is one way to achieve this goal. Contamination from industry, agriculture, municipalities and residences is growing faster than our ability to set and enforce standards. The DNR's 2008 draft report of impaired waters required under provisions of the Clean Water Act identifies 441 water bodies in the state that are impaired. As monitoring increases and standards become more stringent, we continue to add more impaired waters to the list than we remove due to restoration. Critical wetland loss and urban and agricultural run-off have increased pollution and sediment loads in our waters. The Commission recommends:

- Increase penalties for permit holders that have two or more wastewater bypass events in a year. Standards should allow the DNR to consider unusual weather or other conditions. The DNR should have the authority to order specific remedies including shutting down of facilities where the facility owner fails to take corrective measures after two bypass events.

- As a result of the 2008 floods, considerable destruction of soil conservation and erosion structures occurred. Soil conservation programs were not fully funded before the floods. We recommend that the legislature provide additional funding to repair and reconstruct soil erosion prevention structures. In that funding, money should be set aside for the creation of additional wetlands for both flood and water quality purposes.

- We recommend the Legislature fund efforts to develop flood plain mapping for the entire state and enact policies to address flood plain and watershed management in accordance with the Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission's recommendations.

The Commission recognizes that there are many sources of contamination in a watershed and that the watersheds of the Raccoon and Des Moines rivers are under considerable environmental stress. This has led to a decrease of water quality which is adversely affecting the drinking water quality of the Des Moines area. In 2008 the Legislature created the Water Resources Coordinating Council (HF 2400). We would urge the legislature to fund the work of the Council in studying the sources of contamination in these watersheds and that the Council make recommendations to the appropriate agencies including the DNR and EPC to resolve these issues.

Clean Air and Climate Change

Despite passage of the Clean Air Act in 1970, air pollution continues to be a major problem nationwide. Here in Iowa, the southeast quadrant of the state from Iowa City to Muscatine and the area around Council Bluffs have been declared by the EPA to be in non-attainment of federal air pollution standards for PM 2.5. Advisories have been issued for consumption of fish due to mercury contamination in five Iowa lakes and four river segments due in large part to air deposition of mercury. Changes in land use, in particular, clearing land for agricultural purposes, contributes to carbon dioxide emissions, the gas most responsible for climate change. Implementing a clean energy plan will create tens of thousands of jobs and create billions of dollars of economic growth. Iowa should be at the forefront of those efforts.

The Commission recommends that the General Assembly:

- Develop and adopt a plan to increase energy efficiency in government, business and residential use.

- Adopt more tax incentives for the production of wind, solar and other renewable energy and adopt a target use of 20% renewable fuels by 2015.

- Regulate greenhouse gases as pollutants in accordance with a recent US Supreme Court ruling.

- Establish a moratorium on the construction of coal generating power plants in the state unless it is required that the owner/operator utilize best available control technologies in the control of pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, PM 2.5 and mercury which are produced when coal is burned.

- Provide tax incentives for a new generation of biofuels based on cellulosic materials that will replace diesel and gasoline in the transportation and energy sectors.

- Modify the anti-stringency rule contained in Iowa Code 455B.133(4) to provide the Commission with some regulatory flexibility in addressing unusual circumstances. In 2007, the Commission was required to relax air pollution standards for ethanol plants due to this requirement when the sense of the Commission was that such action was not in the interest of the citizens of the state. The uncertainty of regulation following the DC Circuit Court's vacature of the Clean Air Interstate Rule and the Clean Air Mercury Rule is another area where such flexibility could be used. Such action would allow the Commission to reach an "Iowa solution".

Enforcement and Administration

The Commission recognizes that the state is in a difficult budget situation. We also recognize that the DNR's budgets and finances were badly strained in responding to 2008 weather events. In budgeting, the legislature should provide the Department with a sufficient budget for an effective environmental enforcement program and sufficient funds for the Department to operate its permitting programs in a timely and efficient manner.

Conclusion

It is clear from public comment before the Commission that Iowans want and expect clean air and water. It is also evident that Iowans are concerned about other global environmental issues, such as climate change and declining biodiversity. The Commission believes that Iowans, working in a partnership of individuals, government and business representatives, will meet the challenges of environmental stewardship in the 21st Century while recognizing the responsibilities that arise as we position Iowa to become the renewable capital of the United States.

The Commission thanks the Governor and the General Assembly for the opportunity to submit this report and invites further inquiry and conversation about the issues raised herein.

Submitted by: Iowa Environmental Protection Commission
Dated: January 13, 2009

By:

Henry Marquard, Chair
Iowa Environmental Protection Commission

Charlotte Hubbell, Des Moines
Susan Heathcote, Des Moines
David Petty, Eldora
Marty Stimson, Cedar Rapids
Shearon Elderkin, Cedar Rapids
Suzanne Morrow, Storm Lake
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Budget Reduction Update to Joint NRC/EPC

Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund

For the past 2 years, the department has known that it would need a hunting and fishing license increase in either Fiscal Year 2010 or 2011. This was explained to the Legislature during the 2008 session.

Normally the department can rely on the State of Iowa's Executive Council to fill in unforeseen funding gaps, but due to the economic downturn, the Executive Council was not able to cover the two crucial and unplanned expenditures during FY09: flood damages resulting in a 10% FEMA match and sick leave payouts for retiring law enforcement personnel, per their SPOC contracts.

Therefore, the increase in the fishing and hunting licenses is needed to maintain operations for FY10.

Reductions of 7% in the Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund, which is the repository for license fees, have been made to balance FY09. The reductions have been made the Wildlife, Fisheries and Law Enforcement Bureaus through hiring freezes and drastically cutting back on capital improvements and equipment. Management Services Division has also cut 5% from their budget by holding vacancies and reallocating expenses.

State Parks

State Parks have also been hit hard this year by the floods and retirements. Normally the department can rely on the State of Iowa's Executive Council, but due to the economic downturn, the Executive Council did not have the funding to cover these unforeseen expenses, leaving the Parks Bureau to assume the costs. They are holding vacancies, cutting back on capital improvements and equipment and also making plans to drastically reduce the number of seasonal employees at each park in the spring. They are also looking into creative cost savings such as reduced mowing and Emergency Worker Programs.

General Fund

On December 12th, the Governor announced that there would be a freeze on hiring and on non-essential travel and equipment for all general funded programs. The department submitted a vacancy report, however many of the vacancies were already being frozen due to the lack of funds in the Parks Bureau.

On January 1, 2009 a 1.5% across the board cut was enacted. Below are the reductions proposed to the Governor's Office: 1.5% General Fund Reduction Plan

$328,000 – General Fund DNR Operations
$15,000 – General Fund Redemption Center Grant Program

Measure 1: Transfer staff from General Fund to Federal Funding where possible.

Measure 2: Hold Vacant Positions Open
- Geologist 3 – Geological Survey Bureau
- Environmental Specialist Senior – Geological Survey Bureau
- Environmental Specialist Senior – Air Quality Bureau
- District Forester – Forestry Bureau
- Visitor Center Staffing - Forestry Bureau

Measure 3: Reducing Purchases of Equipment, Travel, Supplies, Postage, etc

Measure 4: Reducing Temporary Help (Seasonal Employees)
Resulting in reduced general maintenance such as mowing, painting, repairing, etc.

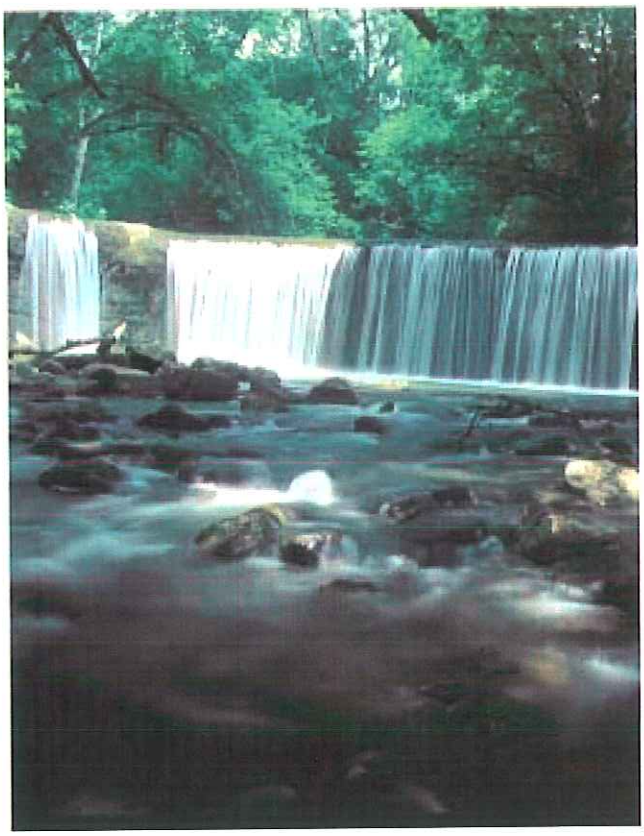
Measure 5: Delay IT Server Updates and other Computer Updates

Additional Reduction of $15,000 from Redemption Center Grant Program

	DNR VACANCIES as of 1/12/09		
	Classification	Cost Center	Funding Source
	FTE Ceiling	1169.95	
	Mgmt Services		
1	Word Process 2	3400	General fund
2	Arch Tech	3700	Other Non-General Fund
3	PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE 5	3900	General fund
4	Executive Officer 1	3900	General fund
	ESD		
1	Environmental Specialist	7110/7155	
2	EPS	7121	Other Non-General Fund
3	PP 3	7133	
4	Environmental Specialist	7220	Title 5
5	NRT 2	7363	federal
6	Geologist 3	7365	General fund
7	Environmental Specialist	7383	federal
8	Program Planner 2	7531	Other Non-General Fund
9	Environmental Specialist	7532	Other Non-General Fund
10	Environmental Specialist Senior	7533	Other Non-General Fund
11	Env Engineer	7540	Brownfields
12	Environmental Specialist	7450	Brownfields
13	Environmental Specialist	7571	
	Con & Rec		
1	Conservation Officer	8120	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
2	Conservation Officer	8130	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
3	Conservation Officer	8140	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
4	Conservation Officer	8140	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
5	PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE 2	8140	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
6	PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE 2	8150	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
7	Conservation Officer	8172	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
8	PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE 4	8172	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
9	PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE 2	8174	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
10	NRT 2	8223	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
11	Natural Resource Biologist	8249	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
12	PUBLIC SERVICE EXECUTIVE 4	8250	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
13	NRT 2	8311	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
14	NRT 1	8313	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
15	Natural Resource Biologist	8313	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
16	NRT 1	8315	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
17	NRT 2	8315	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
18	NRT 1	8450	Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund
19	Park Manager	8520	General Fund
20	Park Manager	8530	General Fund
21	Park Ranger	8560	General Fund
22	Park Ranger	8560	General fund
23	Forester 2	8722	General Fund
	As of 1/12/09		

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE FUNDING

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
JANUARY 9, 2009



SUBMITTED BY
THE SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE FUNDING
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE FUNDING ADVISORY REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Promise to Iowa

In 2006, the forward thinking of our legislators to propose and support the concept of sustainable funding for Iowa's natural resources, and their request for diverse organizations to represent their Advisory Committee, was an indicator that this is an important issue for all of Iowa. The result of securing funding for natural resources will provide benefits across Iowa such as cleaner water, positive economic impacts, sustainable agriculture and soils, and outdoor recreation opportunities where Iowans can enjoy and appreciate healthy activities, nature, and Iowa's beauty. In August 2006, the Advisory Committee began their work to meet the legislative mandate under House File 2797 and provide information and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly.

During the 2007 legislative session, under Senate Resolution 50, the Legislative Council appointed an Interim Study Committee to continue the study and assess ways to address Iowa's needs for today, tomorrow, and the future. On 01/28/08, after thoughtful and thorough evaluation, inquiries, presentations, and discussion, the Interim Committee unanimously approved their final report to recommend support and action for the wide-reaching and diverse benefits sustainable funding will provide to Iowans and Iowa's natural resources.

Iowa's Neighboring States

Many states are establishing or working toward ways to provide sustainable funding for their natural resources and have spent years to get to the point Iowa is at. Iowa is on the leading edge of investing in the comprehensive benefits natural resources would provide. On 11/02/07, legislators and leaders from MN, MO, MI, and NC presented to the Legislative Interim Committee. Their common messages were:

- Protection, enhancement, and management of our natural resources are vital to all Iowans and the legacy we leave to future generations.
- Investments in Iowa's natural resources reap great economic benefits.
- If we want to expand Iowa's workforce and attract visitors to the state, we need to provide outdoor recreation and natural resource amenities that provide opportunities they seek and require, and have the financial ability to support and maintain those investments.
- The dedicated tax constitutes irrefutable evidence that Iowans want action and recognize the need to save Iowa's natural areas and other special places.
- Stable funding fosters long term vision and partnerships needed to uphold the promise of a quality environment for all Iowans.

As we know, Missouri has been funding their natural resources with great success for many years and Minnesota has been working for ten years to get funding for their natural resources. On 02/14/08, Minnesota passed a bill which sailed through the House and Senate allowing voters to decide on a constitutionally protected increase in the state sales tax. In November 2008, the people "spoke" and the initiative succeeded.

Action from Iowa Legislators

On 02/21/08, Senate Study Bill 3217, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Iowa Constitution to protect a portion of state revenue (3/8 of 1 cent) for natural resources, was

introduced and passed the Senate Natural Resource Committee unanimously. In follow up, legislators introduced Senate Joint Resolution 2002, a Joint Resolution that proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Iowa to dedicate a portion of state revenue for the benefit of the state's natural resources. It also establishes the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund. SJR2002 does not raise taxes - it is an opportunity for the people to vote to protect funding for natural resources. On 04/25/08, Iowa legislators overwhelmingly voted in favor of SJR 2002. This was one passage. In Iowa, a constitutional amendment needs to pass two different General Assemblies before it can go to a vote of the people, which can occur as early as 2010.

The 2008-2010 Charge of the Advisory Committee - HF2580

On 04/11/08, legislators requested the continuation of the diverse organizations that make up the Advisory Committee until January 2010 under HF2580 with reports being due January 9, 2009, and January 8, 2010, to the Governor and General Assembly. Under this bill, two organizations were added to the Advisory Committee: LICA (Land Improvement Contractors Association) and IRR (Iowa Rivers Revival).

The legislative charge notes: The purpose of the advisory committee is to continue the efforts of the sustainable natural resource funding advisory committee established pursuant to 2006 Iowa Acts, chapter 1185, section 43. The committee shall

1) study how to provide one or more sustainable sources of funding for natural resources and outdoor recreation needs in Iowa, and
2) advise members of the general assembly in efforts to establish or administer sustainable funding sources.

This report will focus on the HF2580 charge.

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE FUNDING ADVISORY REPORT

HF 2580 LEGISLATIVE CHARGE #1

Provide one or more sustainable sources of funding for natural resources and outdoor recreation needs in Iowa.

ADDRESSING THE NEED

In discussing the amount of money that could be spent to address Iowa's natural resources needs, the Sustainable Funding Advisory Committee (SFC) realized that figures could climb to unreasonable amounts. Billions could be spent. To help provide focus, the SFC defined natural resources into three categories:

1) Soil and Water
2) Fish, Wildlife and Natural Areas
3) Parks and Trails.

To detail further the concepts that directed the committee toward the recommended funding, general benefits were identified that new dedicated sustainable funds would provide in addition to any current funding being allocated. These benefits are identified by their connection to the natural resource categories.

Natural Resource Categories	General Benefits
SOIL AND WATER	
Soil (conservation practices)	• accelerate application of soil and water conservation practices • increase awareness of need for conservation systems • encourage and support waterway buffers • protect and restore wetland areas • advocate sustainable farming practices such as: conservation tillage and demonstrate innovative methods and new technologies (soil saving techniques, nutrient management, etc.)
Water (quality)	• target conservation measures and water quality improvement efforts in watersheds. • reduce sediment • create/build federal, state, and local partnerships • help communities problem solve water quality and water quantity concerns • provide incentives to implement quality improvement programs and efforts
FISH, WILDLIFE, NATURAL AREAS	
Fish, Wildlife, Natural Areas	• protect and improve the status of Iowa's wildlife diversity • provide safe habitat for endangered species in Iowa • make Iowa's lakes and streams great places to recreate • provide places for people to see wildlife (i.e. improve wildlife viewing opportunities) • increase opportunities to enjoy Iowa's outdoors • preserve and protect Iowa's high quality natural heritage • ensure that all Iowans will have access to natural areas in rural and urban areas • create and protect access to natural areas • improve hunting and fishing opportunities and access in rural and urban areas • protect, restore and manage prairies, forests, savannas, wetlands, and preserves • provide assistance to landowners to establish/manage the prairie and forestry base • provide adequate monitoring and management of Iowa's natural resources • provide proactive options and quality management against invasive species

PARKS AND TRAILS	
Parks	• improve state, county, city park infrastructure • create a grade-A system of state and local parks by improving or providing: shelter houses, trails, campgrounds, shelters, beaches, water accesses • destination sites to draw people from other states • increase recreational opportunities with the goal of providing every Iowan a place to go for outdoor recreation within one half-hour of their home
Trails	• create a trail system that will serve the recreational diversity of Iowans and attract visitors and tourists.
ALL 3 CATEGORIES: PARKS/TRAILS, SOIL/WATER, FISH/WILDLIFE/NATURAL AREAS	
Parks/Trails, Soil/Water, Fish/Wildlife/ Natural Areas	• provide quality, engaging, and significant environmental and conservation education opportunities for the public, private landowners, and community leaders • establish, strengthen, and maintain nature centers and naturalist programs • educate and encourage private landowners toward productive and innovative land and water management techniques • train developers and community leaders on conservation and environmentally friendly principles toward Iowa's resources • initiate proactive outreach and interpretive programs

FUNDING MECHANISM PRIORITIZATION

The SFC recognized that the funding source, aka **funding mechanism**, would need to be a dedicated, sustainable promise to Iowans. After in-depth research, the SFC evaluated a broad range of sustainable funding mechanisms. The brainstormed list of over 45 mechanisms was narrowed down using viability filters that determined what criteria the funding mechanism should meet:

1. All Iowans will benefit from sustainable funding for natural resources and the burden of funding should be a responsibility of all Iowans. (This criterion is supported by the public's responses in the "Willingness to Pay" survey.)
2. The funding mechanism should have statewide appeal and be politically viable.
3. The source of funds should be easy to administer without the need to establish significant additional administrative staff.
4. New funds, when possible, should have the ability to be leveraged to increase their effectiveness.
5. Each new funding mechanism must raise over $5 million annually to be considered by the committee.
6. The new funding mechanism must conform to all state and federal commerce regulations.
7. The funding mechanism should be "new money" and not a replacement of existing resources.
8. The funding mechanism should be stable, protected, and identified as dedicated.
9. The new funding must unite, rather than divide, conservation agencies and organizations.

RECOMMENDED FUNDING MECHANISM

After researching and reviewing current streams of funding and budgets, the committee has, conservatively, estimated that sustainable funding using of 3/8 of 1 cent derived from new sales tax revenue will begin to address the needs of Iowa's natural resources. This dedicated funding would be in addition to any base funding currently allocated. This additional funding, strategically used at state and local levels, will provide comprehensive benefits across Iowa.

The Sustainable Funding Advisory Committee respectfully recommends a proposal be presented to the people of Iowa to approve constitutionally protecting funds for natural resources. Dedicating sales tax of 3/8th of 1 cent, at the next sales tax increase, would fund the natural resource needs identified under the three broad categories of:

1. **Soil and Water**
2. **Fish, Wildlife, and Natural Areas**
3. **and Parks and Trails.**

This amendment will help secure the following now and for the future:

- A diverse, healthy environment with cleaner water, sustainable agriculture and soils, and habitats for the broad variety of Iowa's fish, wildlife, and natural communities.
- Outdoor recreation opportunities close to home where Iowans can enjoy and appreciate healthy activities, nature, and Iowa's beauty.
- Sustainable natural resources and visitor attractions are vital to our economy and are a magnet for a vibrant workforce in Iowa.

SF 2580 LEGISLATIVE CHARGE #2

Advise members of the general assembly in efforts to establish or administer sustainable funding sources.

FUNDING VEHICLES

To support the three broad categories, seven **funding vehicles** were identified as logical avenues to distribute the funding. The SFC worked carefully and diligently to reduce additional levels of bureaucracy for funding distribution by recommending current programs when applicable. The seven funding vehicles are:

- **REAP** (Resource Enhancement And Protection program)
- **LCPP** (Local Conservation Partnership Program)
- **WP** (Watershed Protection)
- **LR** (Lake Restoration)
- **Trails**
- **Natural Resources** (Iowa Department of Natural Resources)
- **Agriculture and Land Stewardship** (Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship)

FUNDING VEHICLES – BENEFITS SUMMARY

The table below summarizes the needs within a funding vehicle and the recommended percent of the new revenue above any current appropriation. The recommended funding should be dedicated and sustainable since leveraged funds are neither. With dedicated recommended funding, local, state, and non-governmental organizations (NGO) can use this new funding over fiscal year budget amounts to plan and apply for leverage funds when possible.

FUNDING VEHICLE	RATIONALE	RECOMMENDED FUNDING
REAP (Resource Enhancement And Protection)	• REAP's current annual allocation is not secure and not sustainable. • County applications are left unfunded at a 5:1 ratio and city applications at a 3:1 ratio. • The committee recommends full funding of REAP to the authorized level of $20 million in addition to 13% of the new revenue. This program provides funding for projects that enhance our natural, cultural, and recreational resources across the state at multiple levels of government and management.	1. Fully fund at authorized level of **$20.0 million.** **2. Fund at 13% of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $20.0 million)* **in addition to funds currently appropriated.**
LCPP (Local Conservation Partnership Program)	• Dedicating these funds is part of a strategic effort to best address conservation needs in local communities. • Funds would be made available to county conservation boards, nongovernmental organizations, and cities. • 13% of the new revenue would address habitat protection and conservation, infrastructure needs, conservation education, and nature interpretation at the local level.	**Fund at 13% of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $20.0 million)* **[new program – this would become its base funding]**

WP (Watershed Protection)	• Requests for funding by project applicants annually seek twice the funds available. • Increased emphasis on the watershed approach to solving environmental problems will further increase demand. • 14% of the new revenue would improve and support a watershed approach to solving water quality environmental problems. Watershed protection includes encouragement of watershed groups, targeted projects, wetland restoration, and runoff filtration management techniques.	**Fund at 14%** **of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $20.0 million)* **[new program – this would become its base funding]**
LR (Lake Restoration)	• Local involvement and watershed protection are essential components of all successful lake restoration projects which increase economic development. • 7% of new revenue for lake restoration needs will commit to Iowans' value of water quality and desire for safe, healthy lakes that provide a full complement of aesthetic, ecological, and recreational benefits.	**Fund at 7%** **of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $10.0 million)* **in addition to funds currently appropriated.**
Trails	• 10 % of the new revenue would provide for the addition of hiking, walking, biking, and water trails, and maintenance of existing trails. • Marketing and trail linkages are vital in expanding recreation opportunities. • An investment in trails would leverage additional federal, local, and private funds.	**Fund at 10%** **of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $15.0 million)* **in addition to funds currently appropriated.**
Natural Resources (Iowa Department of Natural Resources)	• DNR is the state agency charged with conserving and enhancing Iowa's natural resources and providing quality outdoor recreational opportunities. • 23% of new revenue will address needs in state parks, state preserves, wildlife areas, state forests, wildlife habitats, wildlife diversity program, access for hunting and other recreational activities, technical assistance from forestry, fisheries and wildlife biologists through private landowner programs and incentives, water trails, river and streams programs, natural resources outreach including natural history interpretation in the parks and natural areas, angling opportunities, conservation law enforcement, and recreational safety programs.	**Fund at 23 %** **of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $35.0 million)* **in addition to funds currently appropriated.**
Agriculture and Land Stewardship (Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship)	• 20% of new revenue will assist in meeting the demand for the soil conservation and watershed protection programs the Department administers. This money would provide additional technical assistance to soil and water conservation districts, develop a stream bank and buffer stabilization project, initiate a state-funded CRP-type program to keep lands in hay and grass, and start a tillage management incentive program to assure adequate crop residue levels in areas impacted by demand for cellulosic ethanol production. • This new money would also be used to support environmental agricultural and livestock stewardship.	**Fund at 20 %** **of 3/8 of 1 cent** *(FY07 $30.0 million)* **in addition to funds currently appropriated.**

FUNDING VEHICLES – BENEFITS EXPANDED

Natural resource management is complex, however, these funding vehicles are interrelated and, because of that, can provide assistance to meet the diverse needs of our resources. For example, Iowa's precious water resource can be positively affected by five to six of the funding vehicles funneling up to 60% of the new funding toward that resource in some way. These funding vehicles are structured in a way to complement each other.

RESOURCE ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION (REAP)

REAP (Resource Enhancement and Protection) is a program in the State of Iowa that invests in the enhancement and protection of the state's natural and cultural resources. REAP is funded from the State's Environment First Fund (Iowa gaming receipts) and from the sale of the natural resource license plate. Created in 1989, with a standing annual appropriation of $30 million, it was amended in 1996 to reduce the standing appropriation to $20 million per year and extend it to 2021. REAP has never been funded at its full amount. The state legislature sets the amount of REAP funding each year and in the last six years that level has only averaged approximately $10 million. In FY08, legislation appropriated $15.5 million. Distribution of REAP funds are based upon a percentage formula that is specified by law.

REAP is often the ONLY source of funding for small and medium-sized communities in need of city park improvements and historic site preservation because of declining local revenue, affecting perhaps 90% of Iowa towns. In the last four years, Iowans have identified nearly four times the funding amount of projects than what is available from REAP. In 2007, county conservation needs were five times more than the REAP budget.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

Projects include:

- Establish buffer strips, wetlands, and roadsides prairies to improve water quality.
- Plant trees and prairies on eroding farm ground.
- Protection of critical habitat.
- Opening wild areas and streams to public access.
- Connect, lengthen, and rehabilitate recreational trails.
- Provide campgrounds and city parks with electricity, waste treatment, and modern restrooms.
- Restore historic sites and records to preserve Iowa's heritage.
- Provide education about Iowa conservation for young and adult students.

Benefits from these REAP projects include:

- Local economies and quality of life enhanced through increases in outdoor recreation.
- Iowa's young workforce more encouraged to remain in-state with improved outdoor recreation and higher quality natural resources.
- Land and water stewardship leading to healthy and diverse wildlife and better water quality.

- Health improvements for citizens who increase their activities in enhanced outdoor recreation opportunities.

REAP is a catalyst to leverage more funding committed to natural resources.

- REAP spending on water quality projects is used as the state's match to secure EPA funding for non-point source pollution reduction.
- Cities, counties, and conservation organizations often bring to the table three times more money from other sources to match up with REAP funds to complete their projects. REAP money is often "seed money" that attracts additional funding sources such as from Boy Scout troops and Lions Clubs to federal transportation grants and anonymous donors. Farmers often use their own money to match REAP funding for soil and water conservation practices.

LOCAL CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (LCPP)

This program would provide sustainable funding for infrastructure, nature interpretation and outreach, and habitat conservation techniques at the local level. The LCPP recognizes that much of what happens with natural resources happens locally. Funds would be distributed to county conservation boards, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and cities.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

Infrastructure:

- Renovate, develop, or enhance local campgrounds, nature centers, shelters, lodges, trails, bridges, restrooms, cabins, public water supplies, playgrounds, parking, shooting ranges, and other features that facilitate use of local parks and natural areas.
- Renovate areas with modern considerations for today's modern users and for handicap and elderly users.
- Develop park enhancements that will provide Iowans with healthy and satisfying enjoyment of natural resources within their local communities.
- Provide facilities to underserved population areas.
- Provide outdoor recreation opportunities that will result in a long-term return to the community – leading to improved vitality in Iowa communities.
- Upgrade and construct facilities for park workers, such as maintenance shops, offices, and ranger residences.
- In many cases, substantial funds for infrastructure improvements are able to be leveraged from local community groups and individuals. This leveraging will commonly be 4:1, and can approach 8:1 depending on the agencies and organizations involved.
- Enhance the ability of non-governmental organizations to partner with the state, county conservation boards, and cities to develop projects that will improve the public spaces of the state.

Currently, there is no state grant fund established to meet the funding needs for the work described above. There is currently a large backlog of projects that cannot be completed. In

Linn County alone there are approximately $19 million in park capital projects and upgrades. Statewide, the figure is in the hundreds of million.

Interpretation and Outreach:

- Reach Iowa youth with interpretive programs in their local region. This has been shown to be a key element in developing citizens who are informed and engaged in their natural resources.
- Provide interpretive programming for underserved segments of the population, such as older students, elderly groups, young parents, etc.
- Provide interpretive programs about natural resources to Iowans in underserved areas (small rural counties and large urban areas).
- Develop citizens who better understand their own local natural spaces, and what they can provide.
- Develop a better awareness, both locally and nationally, that Iowa's communities provide an excellent quality of life (keeping our young people from leaving the state).
- Coordinate more local citizen-science projects, such as people taking care of their water or trying to better understand local wildlife.
- Develop more local exhibits and informative media about nature and the outdoors.
- Provide outreach to private landowners to assist them with ways to implement conservation on their property.
- Educate Iowans in effective conservation techniques to enhance and protect Iowa's natural resources.
- Promote programs for soil, water, wildlife and conservation to producers and farmers within Iowa and include non-resident landowners.
- Create local partnerships, formed as NGOs, with cities and counties work together on providing similar outreach projects. Other local entities, such as Soil and Water Conservation Districts, County Extension Offices, etc., may partner with one of the funded groups to work on projects.
- Better engage youth on service projects in local communities.
- Send more Iowa students to camps and other extended learning opportunities or trainings at parks and natural areas.
- Provide more meaningful life sciences and social studies experiences and education through improved interaction between park interpreters and Iowa school teachers.
- Naturalists and interpretive staff at the local level are flooded with programming needs. In nearly every Iowa county, demand for interpretive programs and materials currently exceeds what the local financial resources can provide.

Habitat Conservation

There are more than 1,700 areas providing elements of natural resources recreation or appreciation managed by county conservation boards. Additional areas are managed by cities and non governmental groups. Habitat conservation will restore Iowa's local natural resources using proven techniques such as prescribed fire, invasive species control and reintroduction of native species. Examples are:

- The threat from invasive species is now seen as perhaps the greatest conservation challenge of our time. These funds will help meet the growing equipment, material, and other costs needed to control these weeds.
- Local lakes, ponds, and wetlands will be better managed for wildlife and water quality control. Currently, there are many water control structures that are in need of repair or replacement.
- Forests require periodic management if natural resource objectives are to be met. These funds will help localities prepare management plans and conduct timber stand improvements. Currently, a large majority of forests do not get the degree of management needed due to lack of funds.
- Prairies require periodic management, including burning, mowing, and herbicide application. These funds will help meet these management needs.
- Local agencies and organizations are strongly involved in managing local areas so as to reduce erosion and water pollution. These funds will create cleaner land and water.
- Measure conservation success and use results for adaptive management.
- If additional funds are not provided to local agencies and organizations, it is very likely Iowa will lose major battles against invasive species. The result will be a large loss of local wildlife and plant populations. Lack of management will adversely impact Iowa's forest, water, and prairie resources, and Iowans' quality of life.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

Watershed protection is important to every Iowan. As we all know, many years ago our state was covered with prairies, wetlands, and trees. Almost all of the land was broken, drained, and cut to facilitate agriculture development and community growth. Many of our watersheds have minimal protection and, as a result, our streams and lakes are subject to excess siltation, nutrient loading, and other pollutants and contaminants. It is imperative that we protect the existing watersheds and restore all that we can. Watershed protection takes many forms such as wetland restoration, grassland restoration, and runoff filtration. Efforts for watershed protection will enhance the Iowa landscape, quality of life, and help keep Iowans in Iowa.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

- Provide cleaner water to residents and visitors to the state.
- Improve the water supply which will result in lower cleanup and treatment costs for water.
- Expand recreational opportunities on our lakes, streams, and green spaces.
- Improve groundwater recharge.
- Protect open spaces.
- Increase economic development in the state.
- Provide opportunity for a better quality of life for the citizens of Iowa.
- Increase the ability to leverage federal dollars to expand project and partnership capabilities.

LAKES RESTORATION

Iowans value water quality and desire safe, healthy lakes that provide a full complement of ecological, aesthetic, and recreational benefits. Clean lakes improve the quality of life for Iowans and are compatible with economic growth. 2006 was a milestone year of intensified focus on Iowa's lakes. This emphasis was encouraged by the 2006 Infrastructure Bill (HF2782), which provides additional funding and requires the DNR to use a science-based approach to achieving lake water quality improvements. One hundred twenty seven of Iowa's principal public lakes were ranked for lake restoration suitability based upon a number of socio-economic, water quality, watershed factors. The ranking process resulted in a priority list of thirty-five lakes, which serves as a starting point for consideration of potential lake restoration projects. Local involvement and watershed protection are essential components of all successful lake restoration projects. The Lake Restoration program is actively working to build partnerships with local stakeholders, private landowners, and natural resource professionals to ensure successful projects.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

- Increasing the Lake Restoration legislatively appropriated funding level to $10 million a year in addition to the recommended sustainable funding amount will allow the initial thirty-five priority lakes to be completed within the next seven years and allow restoration of the remaining 97 significant public lakes by the year 2030.

- Having funds to leverage local, federal and state sources will reduce completion of the initial 35 priority lake projects by years.

- Allow continued partnerships with areas such as Storm Lake in Buena Vista County and allow local sponsors, such as Crystal Lake-Hancock Co., Clear Lake-Cerro Gordo Co., Green Valley Lake-Union Co., Lake of Three Fires-Taylor Co. and Lake Darling-Washington Co., Prairie Rose Lake-Shelby Co., Green Valley Lake-Union Co. and Silver Lake-Delaware Co., to initiate or finalize projects.

- By improving water quality and extending the lifespan of these lakes, restoration and watershed projects will provide an initial return on investment within five years of project completion and then continue to provide significant economic benefits to local communities and the state (ISU/CARD study currently indicates Clear Lake-Cerro Gordo County provides $30 million annually to the economy, after restoration this should double). The study also identified lake systems such as Big Creek Lake-Polk County where visitors currently spend $18.6 million annually to recreate at the lake, resulting in total annual effects from these visits that include $30.2 million of spending, $10.7 million of wage and salary income, and 478 jobs. In order to maintain this economic spending and the resulting benefits, lake and watershed restoration dollars will need to be obligated for Big Creek Lake to reduce sediment and nutrient delivery to the lake and expand in-lake restoration practices.

- Current targeted watershed projects utilize a combination of Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and Department of Soil Conservation funds, federal farm program conservation funding and landowner cost share. Voluntary partnerships develop that provide benefits to landowners/farmers in the watershed (utilizing 75% state/federal funds and 25% landowner/farmers funds soil loss is dramatically reduced on the landscape and soil and nutrient delivery also reduced to the lake). The end product is increased land value and long term production value to landowners/farmers and improved and sustainable lake water quality.

TRAILS

In 1991 the Des Moines Register summarized the opportunities Iowa has for strengthening the state's trail system when it wrote *"California has beaches, Colorado has mountains, the South has warm winters. Iowa needs something that shouts to the nation "This is a great place to live!" The (amenities) have to be real and trails are real."* Recreational trails enhance the area's quality of life making Iowa's communities much more attractive to expand the workforce and help promote active lifestyles. They are an outdoor facility that provides individuals and families a destination to further connect to each other and their natural resources.

Iowa is a national leader in the number of multi-use trail miles. Trails are primarily multi-use paved and non-paved surface paths and greenway corridors typically used for walking, bicycling, in-line skating, wildlife watching, horseback riding and other uses. Iowa also has water trails for paddling. In some areas, all-terrain vehicle riding and snowmobiling activities are a component of recreational trail offerings. The recognition, enhancement, and promotion of Iowa's great trail systems will require state funding for them to become trails of regional, state, and national attraction. Dependable state support is crucial to match federal recreational trails grants and to develop, market, and enhance Iowa's trails.

Trail systems become economic tools to the region and the state when they feature two key components:

- appeal to a broader audience than the local communities surrounding them.
- provide numerous recreational experiences by offering a variety of distances, connectivity among various types of trails, and diversity of activities.

Trails are often the linkage of several community and county projects. They truly exemplify regional and inter-organizational cooperation and coordination. Creating, promoting and maintaining a comprehensive system of bicycling, walking, and water trails is critical to Iowa's future as an active and healthy place to live.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

- Funding should be identified for developing, maintaining, and promoting the Iowa's trail system. Annual funding will allow for Iowa to accelerate its position as a national leader in trail development.

- Develop trails and implement local plans through corridor acquisition and development and provide vital trail signage and amenities such as directional marking along the trail and trail access facilities.

- Several of our prominent long distance trails in Iowa are nearing the end of their surface life span. Costs to repave trails are high. Re-routing poorly designed, unsafe and eroding dirt trails is less expensive, but still requires crews of laborers to do the work. Major maintenance challenges occur as managers continue to battle crushed limestone washouts from heavy rains and flooding, as well as bridge damage, leading to long-term trail closures.

- To utilize federal dollars, local match is usually required. For instance, in 2005, Iowa received over $40 million in special appropriations for recreational trail projects. A 20% local match is required to utilize those federal dollars prior to 2010. The following are federal grant programs, commonly looked at annually for funding, that require a match: Federal Recreational Trails Program, State Transportation Enhancement Program, Regional Transportation Enhancement Program, and the Special Federal Appropriations.

- Funding for promotional and marketing efforts will expose the state and nationwide users to the full marvel of Iowa trails. Packaging of recreational opportunities can enhance enthusiasm for nature-based tourism. For example, communities along the Cedar Valley Nature Trail may expand their advertising to paddlers who frequent the Cedar River. Users can spend the weekend at bed & breakfasts or camping, bicycling, and paddling each day in the summer, or cross country skiing and snowmobiling in the winter.

- Education of proper use and warning of hazards is important as Iowa provides additional trails for individuals and families. It is also important for communities to incorporate emergency signage (E911) on their facilities. Additionally, eliminating hazards allows increase attraction and use of Iowa's trails.

- Funding for local communities and organizations to inform and educate users of and fix trail dangers, such as dangerous intersections or low head dam hazards along water trails.

NATURAL RESOURCES (IA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources is the state agency charged with conserving and enhancing Iowa's natural resources. The general direction of DNR operations is set forth in the Code of Iowa 455A.2: "A department of natural resources is created, which has the primary responsibility for state parks and forests, protecting the environment, and managing energy, fish, wildlife, and land and water resources in this state." Part of the responsibilities of the Department are to safeguard public lands, public lakes and waters, fish and wildlife resources, threatened and endangered species, facilitate partnerships, and address and manage other related resource programs.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

Natural Resource Outreach

As more Iowans desire and participate in events, activities, land practices, and volunteerism opportunities that involve natural resources, we need to be able to find ways to meet their demand and interest. These would include educational programming, contact and assistance to private landowners, and access to natural resource dependent recreation, such as canoeing, wildlife observation, hunting, fishing, prairie walks, hiking which provide Iowans multiple health and well-being benefits, as well as providing local economical benefits.

- Complete a comprehensive natural resources interpretation and outdoors skills education plan.

- Increase the number of educational and environmental programs provided to the public at state parks, bird conservation areas, preserves, wildlife areas, and state forests to address the interests of young children through seniors, singles through families, men and women.

- Provide programs and activities for youth and families specific to urban areas to increase their involvement in the out-of-doors referencing the National program Leave-No-Child-Inside.

- Develop a natural resources stewardship program for industries to educate them on how to develop and implement sustainable natural resource habitat practices.

- Enhance and expand efforts where resource specialists work with land owners linking them to federal and state conservation programs and financial assistance for private land management that would improve forest health, species composition, wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation.

- Develop a public access program. States adjacent to Iowa have successfully enrolled millions of private lands acres allowing recreation access.

- Develop natural resource demonstration areas regarding new land stewardship practices with interpretive signage in state parks, forests, and wildlife management areas for informal education opportunities on topics that could encourage Iowans to engage in sustainable/natural resource stewardship activities at home.

- Expand on current efforts to motivate and empower local communities and citizens to improve their natural resources. This can be accomplished through strengthening volunteer programs such as Keepers of the Land, AmeriCorps, IOWATER, Project AWARE, where diverse opportunities are provided and encouraged.

Resource Management

The purpose for management of Iowa's natural resources is to ensure that they are sustained for future generations. Research and monitoring will ensure sound science-based decision making and provide active management of land to maximize forest health, wildlife habitat, erosion

control, water quality, recreation, and invasive species control. A healthy environment leads to a healthy economy. A healthy economy assures the long-term future interests of Iowans.

- Develop a conservation easement program which will guide how land will be managed for our future generations. Iowa is a state that is largely privately owned. Conservation easements offer the opportunity to provide long term protection and capture the passion of Iowans wishing to preserve and protect our natural resources for future generations.

- Increase urban resource management programs and provide technical assistance to Iowa communities to improve the condition and care of their urban natural resources. This would include assistance to cities experiencing deer, geese, or other wildlife issues and also provide promotion of outdoor recreation opportunities.

- Coordinate and expand a comprehensive aquatic and terrestrial invasive species management plan which would include efforts to provide Iowa ecotype seed sources that are diverse and available to state parks, preserves, forest areas, and for buffering existing native prairies.

- Threatened and endangered species and species of greatest conservation concern need will be targeted for additional methods outlined in the state Wildlife Action Plan.

- Efforts to improve fish habitat in lakes and streams would increase the number of game fish available to anglers, as well as improve a diverse aquatic ecosystem.

- Increase urban forest management which would leverage additional partners' money and help meet unfunded requests.

- Expand programs to permanently protect, restore, reconstruct and enhance areas of habitat systems that include large core tracts, watershed and greenbelt corridors, and other associated travel corridors that can be managed for biodiversity.

- Increase funding opportunities through leveraging of federal, state, and local financial resources. Currently, state dollars are leveraged on an average 1:3 with federal dollars.

Conservation/Recreation Infrastructure

As public needs increase, so do facility needs, as well as field stations which are important service centers for the public. These facility needs would include:

- Complete modernization and basic improvements to the critical infrastructure needs (ie water, sewer, electrical, etc.) for regulation, safety, and accessibility compliance.

- The need for additional fish production capabilities was identified in a 2001 independent review. A new facility will provide the capability to meet current and future fish stocking needs and improve the health and survival of stocked fish.

- Establish new and improve existing trails in forests, state parks, and selected wildlife areas. This would include partnering with local communities to identify and establish trail corridors connecting public areas to local communities.

- Restore the historical infrastructure on state parks (ie CCC structures).

- Conduct state-wide shooting sports range construction and improvement projects, which would provide the public safe and accessible facilities.

- Upgrade and modernize field operation headquarters at priority locations across Iowa. These centers are the lifeline to providing customer service to Iowans, providing basic management of 400,000 acres of state owned/managed lands, and allowing for needed maintenance and management actions throughout the state.

AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP
(IA DEPARTMENT OF AGRIULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP)

As our nation pursues energy independence and economic growth through the production of plant-based food, fuels and fiber, Iowa is in an unprecedented position—clearly a "crossroad" for our future. We must move forward considering the full scope of land management decisions, valuing our soil and water resources not only for continued production for economic prosperity but for sustaining a quality of life we value as Iowans.

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship incentive programs involve a financial commitment by individual landowners, local organizations, various government agencies, and others. These programs infuse money into the local economy in working with contractors, suppliers and other stakeholders. Healthy soil and water resources promote economic development and growth throughout the state. In addition, proper land management that is consistent with the capability of the land to sustain agriculture and preserve the state's natural resources is also proven to protect infrastructure such as ditches, roads and bridges. As we stand at this crossroad, failure to consider the full scope of our actions will result in soil and water degradation. The rewards of economic growth and improved water and soil quality are possible if we plan and act wisely.

The following are areas sustainable funding will affect Iowa and Iowans through this funding vehicle:

- Cost Share for Erosion Control:

Over $5 million in requests for terraces, waterways, grade stabilization structures, water and sediment control basins and other permanent practices were pending in the fall of 2007 that could not be implemented at the current funding level. Increased funding would allow for more emphasis on incentives to promote improved management systems that often require more intensive input by landowners such as cover crops. In addition, tillage management incentives would assure adequate crop residue levels to protect soil and water quality as producers pursue expanded production opportunities. This program assists landowners in reducing erosion and

sediment and nutrient delivery to water bodies. It also protects the soil resource to sustain agriculture production and state's economic base

- Conservation Practices Revolving No-Interest Loan Program:

This program allows landowners to utilize loans to fund all or a portion of needed conservation measures such as terraces, grade stabilization structures, waterways, wetlands, critical area plantings, and other conservation practices. In the existing program, money paid back on the loans sustains the program fund. There has been tremendous interest in the no interest loan program. Additional money in the fund could expand the availability of the program allowing us to reach more landowners to protect soil and water resources and help livestock producers.

- Watershed Protection Program:

By identifying issues, completing watershed assessments, presenting proposed solutions and predicting likely outcomes to improve soil and water quality, benefits would include:

  - reduce sediment and nutrient delivery to water bodies
  - prevent flooding
  - protect ditches, roads, bridges and other infrastructure
  - enhance recreation and wildlife opportunities

Additional funding would accelerate watershed assessment, planning and implementation. More watershed work in our state means that more Iowans have become aware of their impact on the environment and have taken an active role in their natural resource protection. Without the "buy in" of all citizens in a "locally led" effort, we cannot make the progress needed to protect the waters of the state. In addition, Iowa faces major issues related to roads, bridges, ditches and other infrastructure. Infrastructure is a part of every watershed; and it has been proven historically that the installation of conservation measures protect that infrastructure. As precious tax dollars are funneled into new and improved infrastructure, a targeted effort can be coordinated through the Watershed Protection program to work with federal, state and county transportation engineers.

- District Initiatives

Soil and water conservation district commissioners address natural resource issues that are most critical in their districts. Commissioners use state and local funds to leverage monies and programs made available by the federal farm program to provide needed staff support, increase landowner participation and fund project components. Outcomes would include:

  - technical and administrative staff support to Iowa citizens
  - increase landowner eligibility and participation in conservation programs

Additional funding could translate into increased efforts to install buffers and streambank stabilization measures, maintain highly-erosive acres in the Conservation Reserve Program, provide assistance with alternative waste management systems for feedlots, and cooperate in soil surveys to guide in the wise use of the land resource. In addition, farmers are turning to conservation professionals for assistance with acceptable alternatives to sustain soil productivity and water resources while exploring economic development associated with biomass production. This presents an unprecedented demand for research and demonstration, conservation planning and technical assistance. Additional funding could be used for application of emerging technologies, computer upgrades, staffing or technical service providers, and soil survey upgrades.

- Agricultural Drainage Wells

Agricultural drainage wells (ADWs) were constructed in north central Iowa beginning in the early 1900s to provide outlets for surface runoff and tile drainage water from cropland areas. Because ADWs discharge water directly to groundwater aquifers, they are potential routes for movement of contaminants to underground drinking water supplies. Individual landowners and those in an organized drainage district receive assistance to close high-priority agricultural drainage wells, which receive tile drainage from row-crop lands, and to establish alternative outlets. Outcomes:

  - protect aquifers and drinking water sources
  - wells adjacent to confined animal feeding operations are given priority

Costs associated with this program are high; but because of the potential impact on our drinking water supplies, this assistance must be a priority. A recent program amendment was made to allow for other management practices to be considered where conditions for providing alternative drainage has excessive costs or where other factors are present, such as shallow bedrock. The "continued use permits" will be expiring in 2009. There is a backlog of $16,800,000 in unfunded applications. Work in this program is at a highly skilled technical level, and increased technical assistance will be needed to address the workload.

- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program:

Wetlands are constructed on private land to treat cropland tile-drainage water from watersheds 50 – 200 times their size.

  - wetlands remove 40-90% of the nitrate and 90+% of herbicide in tile drainage water from upper-lying cropland
  - landowners continue to own and receive incentives to maintain the wetland through an easement with the State of Iowa through soil and water conservation districts

These constructed nitrate-removal wetlands are a proven method of reducing nitrate contributions to surface water in Iowa, to the Mississippi River and to the Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone. With growing public concern nationwide and the potential impact on Iowa's agricultural industry, the state must increase its efforts in this regard. Costs associated with constructed wetlands are high; but the US Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency pays 90% of the construction and the state's share is reduced to 10%. Over 400 potential sites exist for landowner consideration. Increased state funding will provide more wetland filters and bring a substantial amount of additional federal funding to Iowa. Work in this program is at a highly skilled technical level, and increased technical assistance will be needed to address the workload.

- Integrated Farm and Livestock Management/Iowa Learning Farm:

Through a statewide demonstration and education program to "Build a Culture of Conservation," individuals make strides in improving soil and water quality through improved input management that supports a collective commitment to our natural resources. Outcomes:

  - further the acceptance of proven practices to reduce erosion and sediment and nutrient delivery to water bodies
  - enhance soil quality to sustain agriculture production and the state's economic base
  - explore and embrace emerging technologies to refine management practices

- nurture individual landowner understanding of the consequences of their land management choices—both rural and urban

Bridging the gap from research to in-field management will assist Iowa landowners in balancing economic challenges and natural resource protection. This is particularly crucial given the potential impacts of cellulosic ethanol production. Since its inception, a variety of projects to keep up with refinement of existing practices and emerging technologies have gone unfunded; and additional funding would allow more crucial areas to be addressed. More farmers could be recruited to participate in a "farmer to farmer" research demonstration and education network focused on conservation management practices necessary for sustainable production of cellulosic ethanol.

- Innovative Technology for Enhanced Conservation Services:

With increased demands being placed on our soil and water resources and with increased public awareness and willingness to take an active role in protecting these resources, the need for additional technical assistance is apparent. Use of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) statewide would reduce survey and design time and insure greater accuracy in targeting our most critical areas. Increased funding could support staffing, training and technology to shift workload from prior routine activities that could be automated to priority outreach that leads to greater conservation achievements.

ADMINISTRATION

TRUST FUND

To provide central management of the new funding, the establishment of a Natural Resource and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund is recommended. This will serve as the main flow of funds to the seven funding vehicles. The Natural Resource and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund and funding vehicles will be responsible for managing accrued interest with the intent of reinvesting the interest back into their respective accounts.

TRUST FUND ACCOUNTABILITY

ANNUAL AUDIT

An annual audit of the income and expenditures should be completed by the State Auditor's office. This would provide an unbiased review.

ANNUAL REPORT / PERFORMANCE REVIEW

Each funding vehicle will provide an annual report of projects in progress or projects completed with the use of the sustainable funding. These individual reports would be compiled by the oversight committee and presented to the General Assembly and posted for public review.

OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

An oversight committee should be established to monitor the results of this investment. This committee would work in an advisory capacity to the funding managers and provide recommendations and guidance. With the commitment and knowledge the Sustainable Funding Advisory Committee (SFC) has provided to this process, it is recommended that the SFC be considered as the oversight committee.

FUNDING MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE VEHICLES

Four of the seven funding vehicles have established methods of distributing funds and will be able to effectively allocate using those methods:

- REAP (Resource Enhancement And Protection program)
- LR (Lake Restoration)
- Natural Resources (Iowa Department of Natural Resources)
- Agriculture and Land Stewardship (Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship)

The following three funding vehicles can be modeled after existing programs or integrated into an established distribution method:

- WP (Watershed Protection)
- Trails
- LCPP (Local Conservation Partnership Program)

The following is an outline for funding management within these three vehicles.

WP (Watershed Protection)
Managers considered for this vehicle are the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS). These agencies are proficient in working to increase funding received by leveraging federal dollars. They also have a long history of coordinating efforts in addressing natural resource issues and have qualified administrative structures that can serve different watershed protection needs. These agencies are able to make this funding available to state, county, and local organizations and encourage partnerships. This funding can be used for:

- development and assessment grants for water quality and flood and erosion control
- nitrate issues, wetland and grassland restoration, and run off filtration
- land use easements on identified impaired watersheds
- cost share programs geared toward soil and water conservation
- work on private lands and public lands to benefit watersheds and water quality
- technical and financial assistance to proposed lakes for long term benefits
- expansion of new lakes or protect public water supply lakes that will be needed for future users or industry use.
- recreation and water supply lakes current and those that will be needed in the future.
- protecting sink holes and assist in closing agricultural drainage wells

Trails
Managers considered for this vehicle are the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). Both have qualified administrative structures that can serve different trail needs. The DOT's business is corridors and their primary focus is land trails. The DNR has experience in historic trails, equestrian trails, water trails, and recreation vehicle trails. Both agencies value partnerships as well as understanding the correlation between the value of trails and the economic development and health issues they can address. They also work to increase the funding received through leveraging federal dollars.

LCPP (Local Conservation Partnership Program)
This program would provide sustainable funding for infrastructure, nature interpretation and outreach, and conservation management and protection techniques at the local level. The LCPP recognizes that much of what happens with natural resources happens locally. Funds would be channeled through the Iowa DNR to be distributed to county conservation boards, non-governmental organizations, and cities similar to the process used with REAP.

The following is an outline of this distribution process:

1) Program details
   a) 100% grant program or similar to REAP's formula.
   b) Partner funding match with possible consideration to having a sliding match to accommodate financially strapped or underserved communities.

2) Breakdown of funds to county conservation boards (60%), non-governmental organizations (25%), and cities (15%):
   a) 60% - infrastructure
   b) 25% - nature interpretation and outreach
   c) 15% - habitat management and protection
3) Grant Review Committee:
   a) One committee to oversee the grant process with representation from cities (small, medium, and large), non-governmental organization, county conservation board, agriculture, and education.

Other Considerations:

Identify operating details in administrative rule or some other administrative guidance.
Provide special consideration to under-served populations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Funding Mechanism Recommendation:
To address how to provide one or more sustainable sources of funding for natural resources and outdoor recreation needs in Iowa:

The Sustainable Funding Advisory Committee respectfully recommends:
A proposal be presented to the people of Iowa to approve constitutionally protecting funds for natural resources. Dedicating sales tax of 3/8th of 1 cent, at the next sales tax increase, would fund the natural resource needs identified under the three categories of Soil and Water; Fish, Wildlife, and Natural Areas; and Parks and Trails. This amendment will help secure the funding now and for future generations. This new funding would supplement current allocations, not replace them.

This recommendation reflects Senate Joint Resolution 2002 that overwhelmingly passed in 2008 and needs to be approved by a second General Assembly for the people to be able to vote on this important issue.

2. Administration Recommendation:
To address efforts to establish or administer sustainable funding sources,

The Sustainable Funding Advisory Committee respectfully recommends:

a. A Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund be created to serve as the main valve for revenue to flow to the identified funding vehicles.

b. Interest accrued in this Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund and/or in the funding vehicle accounts should be restricted and reinvested back into the respective accounts.

c. Using the seven funding vehicles described in this report. To reduce bureaucracy and complexity, the majority of these vehicles (REAP, Lakes Restoration, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship) have established distribution methods. The other three vehicles (Watershed Protection, Trails, and Local Conservation Partnership Program) have been identified as modeling after or integrating into established agencies as described in the funding management section of this report. In addition to any current funding allocations, the SFC recommends that:

1. The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship receive their sustainable funding allocation directly.

2. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources
   a. Receive their sustainable funding allocation directly.
   b. Receive the sustainable funding allocation as fiscal manager to administer the sustainable funding to the appropriate funding vehicles:
      i. REAP
      ii. Lake Restoration
      iii. Watershed Protection
      iv. Local Conservation Partnership Program
      v. Trails

d. Incorporating accountability factors such as:
   - an annual audit of the allocations by the State Auditor and
   - an annual report / performance review from the funding vehicles to be presented to the General Assembly and posted for public review.

e. An oversight committee be established to monitor the results of this investment. With the commitment, knowledge, and support the Sustainable Funding Advisory Committee (SFC) has provided to this process, it is recommended that the SFC be considered as the oversight committee with the continuation of the Department of Natural Resources chairing the SFC. This committee would work in an advisory capacity to the funding managers and provide recommendations and guidance.

f. A percentage of the funds should be allocated to the Department of Natural Resources for the coordination of the oversight committee, the compilation and distribution of the annual report / performance reviews, prepare and post documents for the public, and provide assistance to agencies that receive funding.

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE FUNDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(updated 01/12/09)

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[Barb was a valuable member of this committee from its inception whose life was tragically shortened in a traffic accident on 12/17/08. Her passion for this important issue will be greatly missed.]

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Fine Particle Monitoring for 2005-2007
24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard

The National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Fine Particles ($PM_{2.5}$) was revised in 2006 from 65 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) to 35 $\mu g/m^3$. To determine whether the standard is being met in an area, air quality data is collected at monitoring sites and is used to calculate a "design value" for each site*. The design value is compared to the National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 35 micrograms per cubic meter. If the design value exceeds the standard, then the standard has been violated. A violation of the standard may result in an area being declared to be in "Nonattainment" with the standard.

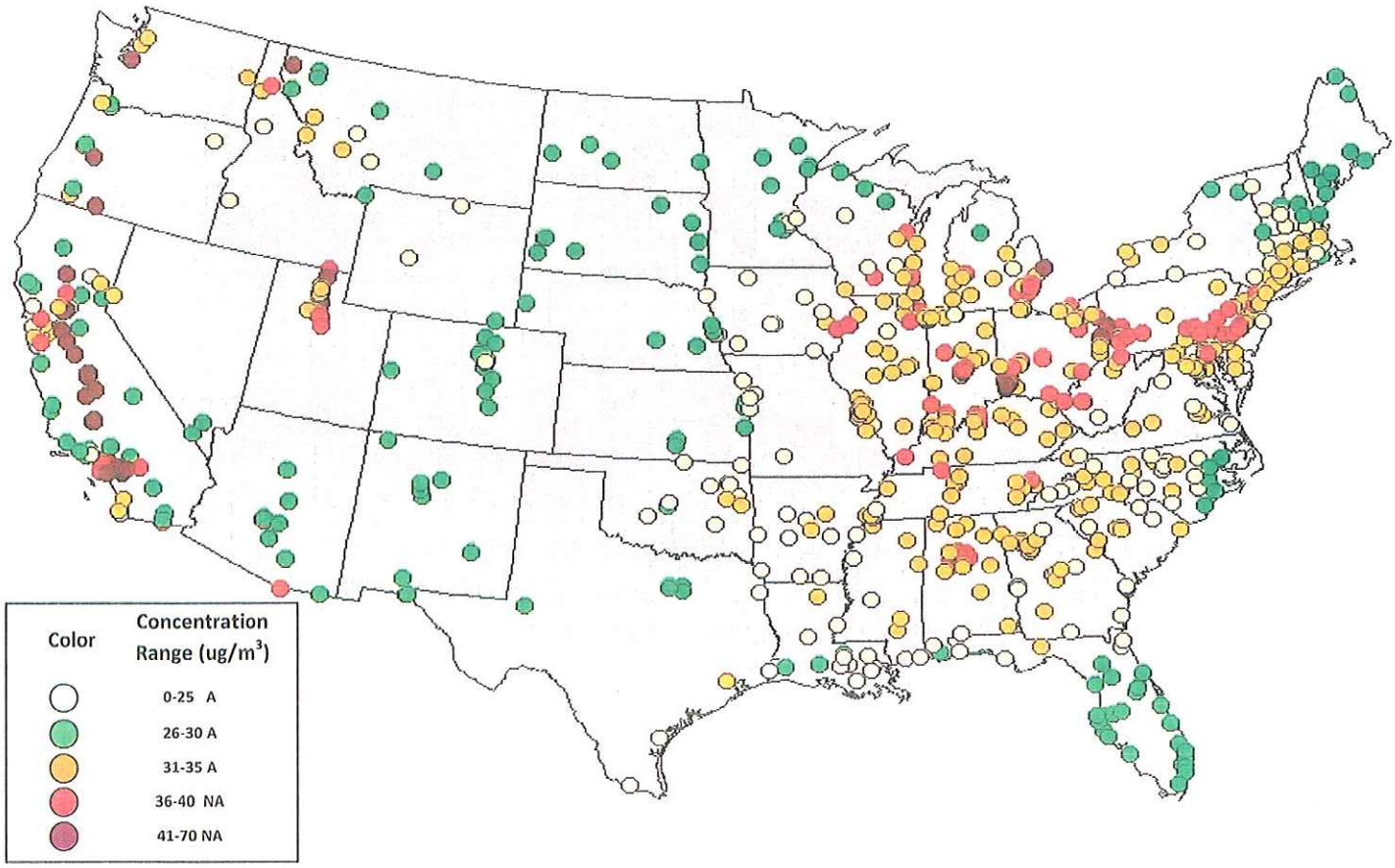


Figure 1. **Fine particle ($PM_{2.5}$) 24-hour design values for the period 2005-2007.** Large cities may have many monitors whose design values cannot be seen at this resolution. Sites meeting the standard are in "attainment" and have design values identified in the key with an "A." Sites failing to meet the standard are in "nonattainment" and have design values identified in the key with "NA."

* Design values for Fine Particles for the 24-hour Standard represent a calculation of the three year average of the 98th percentile value for each year.

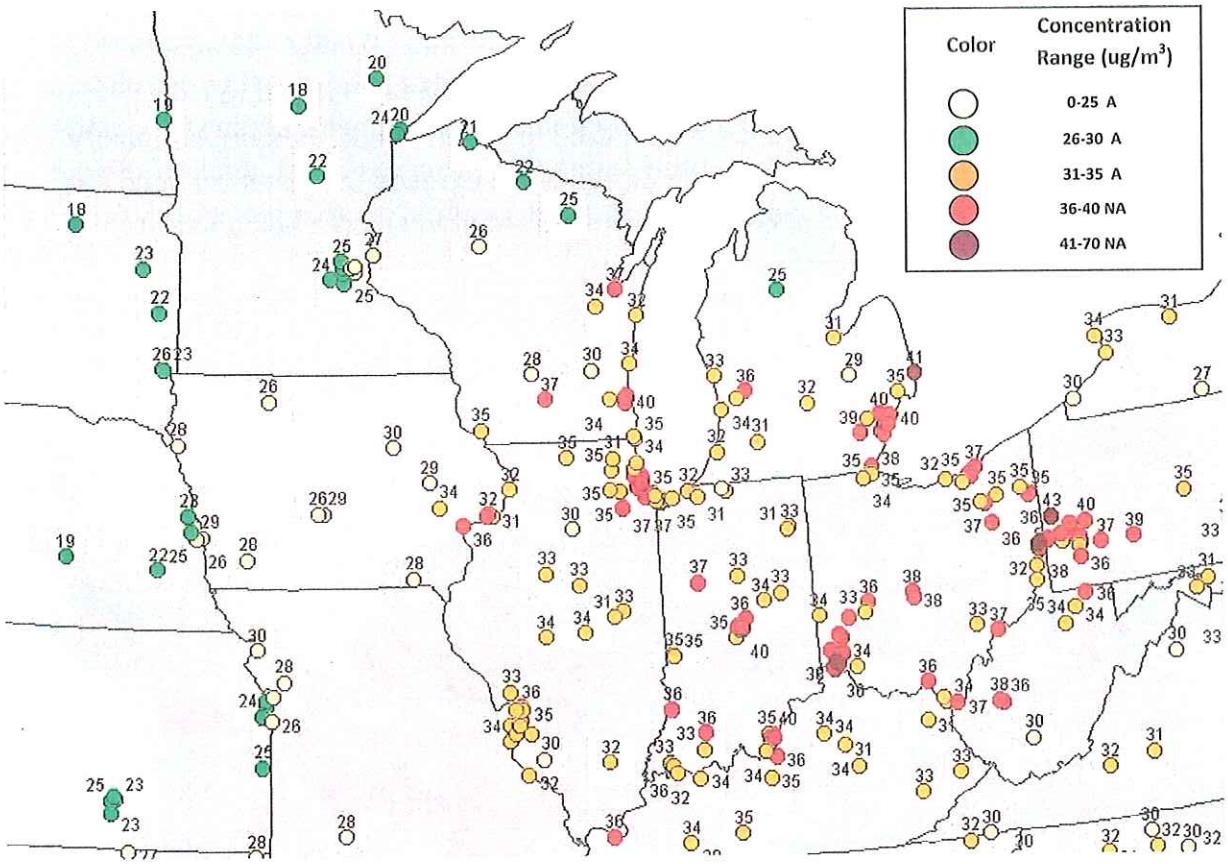


Figure 2. **PM2.5 24-hr design values 2005-2007 for the Great Plains and Midwest.** Large cities may have many monitors whose design values cannot be seen at this resolution. Sites meeting the standard are in "attainment" and have design values identified in the key with an "A." Sites failing to meet the standard are in "nonattainment" and have design values identified in the key with "NA."

Fine Particle Monitoring for 2005-2007
24-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard

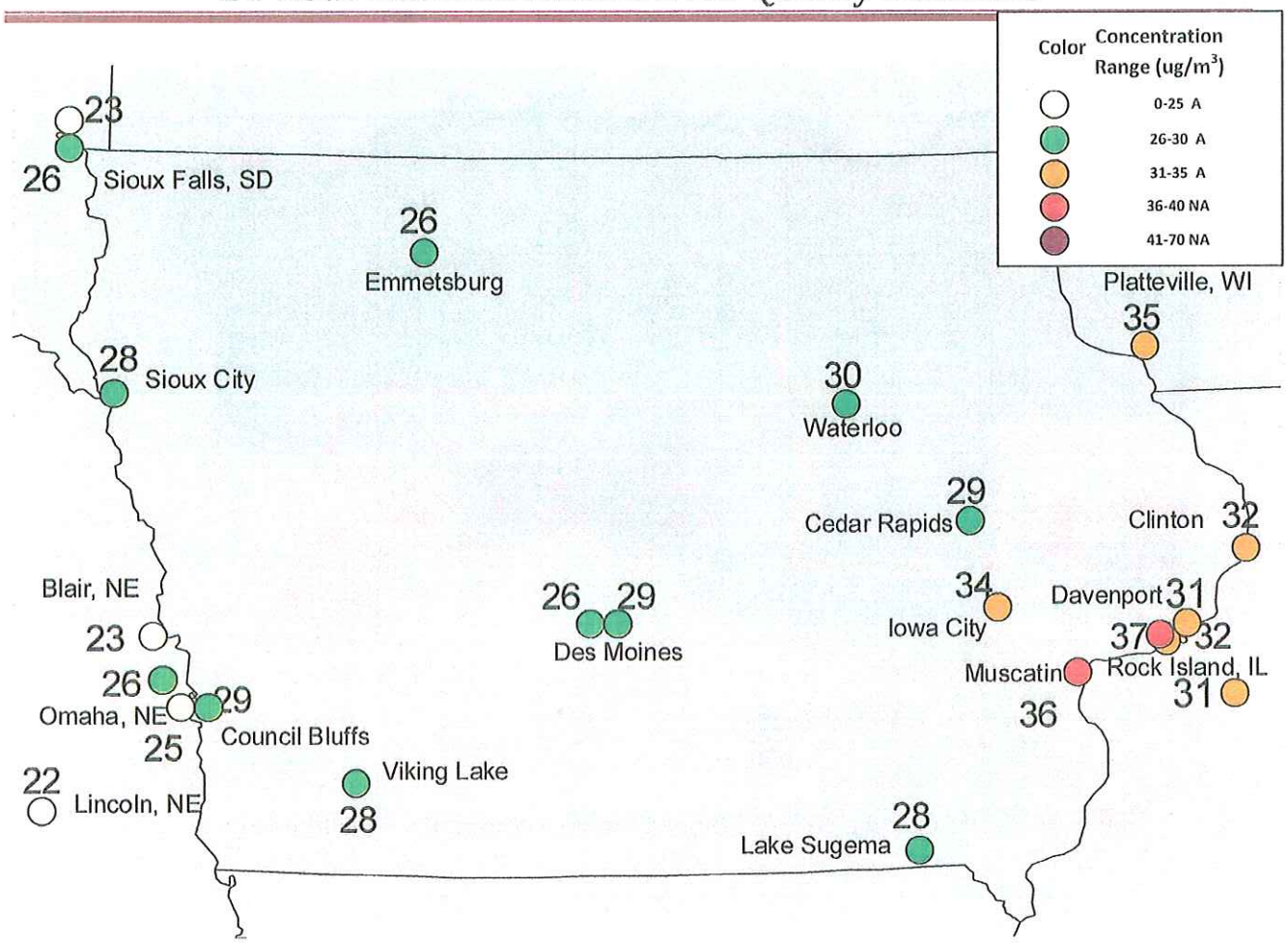


Figure 3. **$PM_{2.5}$ design values 2005-2007 for Iowa and border monitoring locations.** Sites meeting the standard are in "attainment" and have design values identified in the key with an "A." Sites failing to meet the standard are in "nonattainment" and have design values identified in the key with "NA."

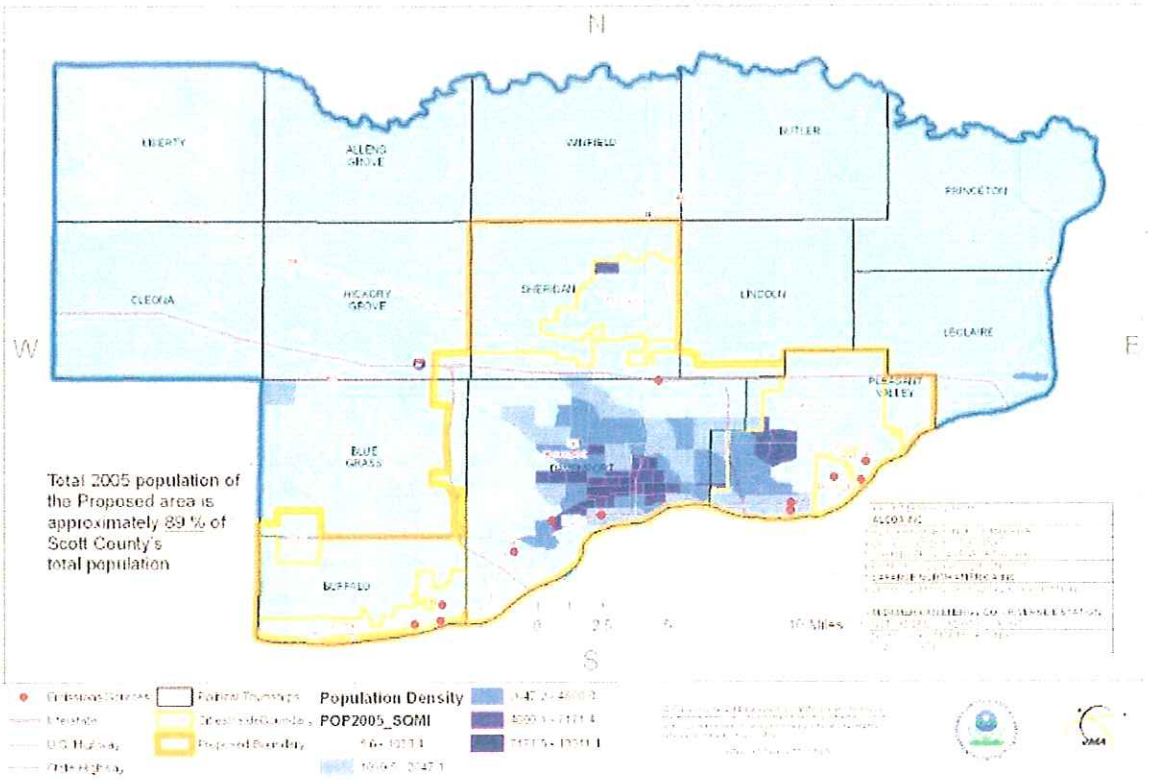


Figure 4. Scott County 2006 24-hour Nonattainment Area Designation

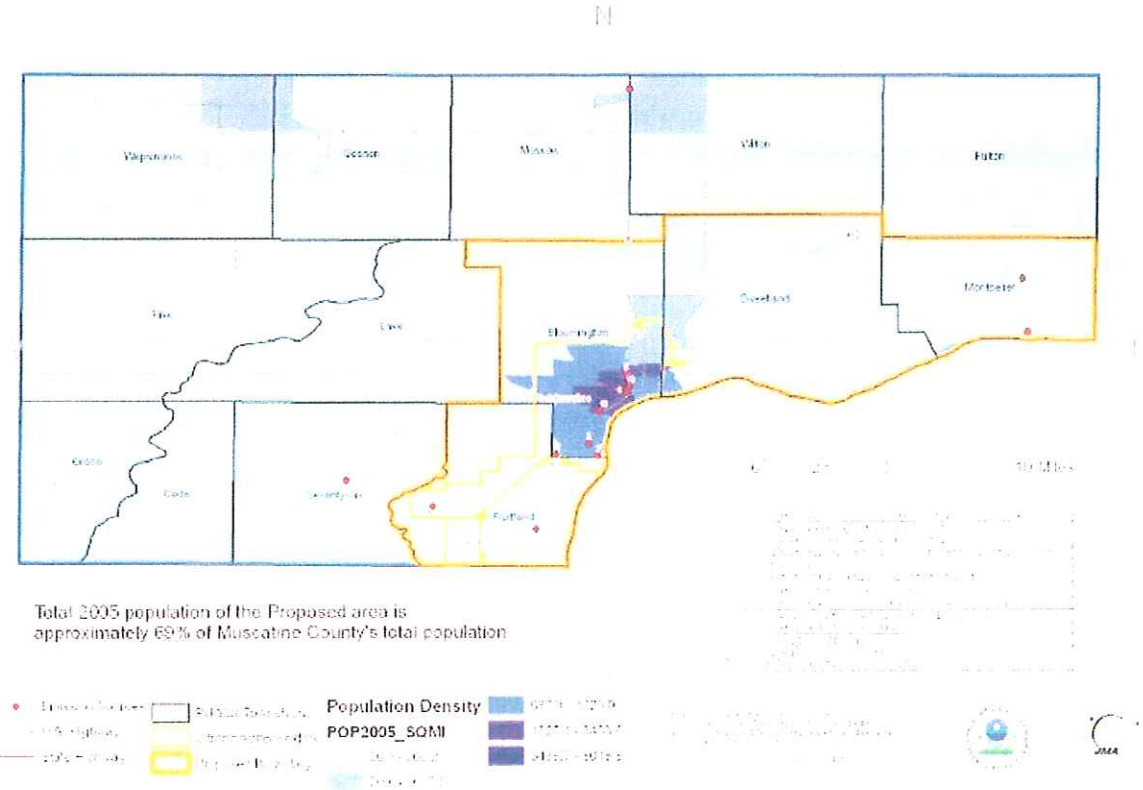


Figure 5. Muscatine County 2006 24-hour Nonattainment Area Designation

Fields of Opportunities
CHESTER J. CULVER, GOVERNOR
PATTY JUDGE, LT. GOVERNOR

STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
RICHARD A. LEOPOLD, DIRECTOR

To: Energy and Environment Action Plan Report
From: Catharine Fitzsimmons, Iowa Air Quality Bureau
Date: September 15, 2008

Where do we stand relative to the Ozone standard for 2006-2008?

Comparison to the standard. Whether an area meets the ozone standard is based on an evaluation of the most recent three years of data. The standard for ozone is exceeded if the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average exceeds 75 parts per billion (ppb).

How do we know where we stand? After two years of data is collected, a "Threshold Value[i]" for the third year can be calculated to compare against monitored values through-out the third year. As data is collected we can count how many days of values will count against the standard (those at or above the Threshold Value) and see how many more days of those levels can occur before the 3-year average will be over the standard.

What is a "Threshold Value"? The Threshold Value is the level at which the 4th highest daily maximum 8-hour average value for the current year will cause a violation of the standard, considering the prior two years of data that has already been collected.

The following table shows each site in Iowa where a Threshold Value can be calculated. For example, at the Pisgah site (outside of Council Bluffs), if the fourth highest daily 8-hour value for 2008 is 84 ppb or above, then the 3-year average for that site will be over the standard. However, if the fourth highest daily 8-hour value is below 84 ppb, then the site will be below the standard. Because the past two prior years the 4th highest values were relatively low compared to the standard, the current year Threshold Value is significantly above the standard at all sites.

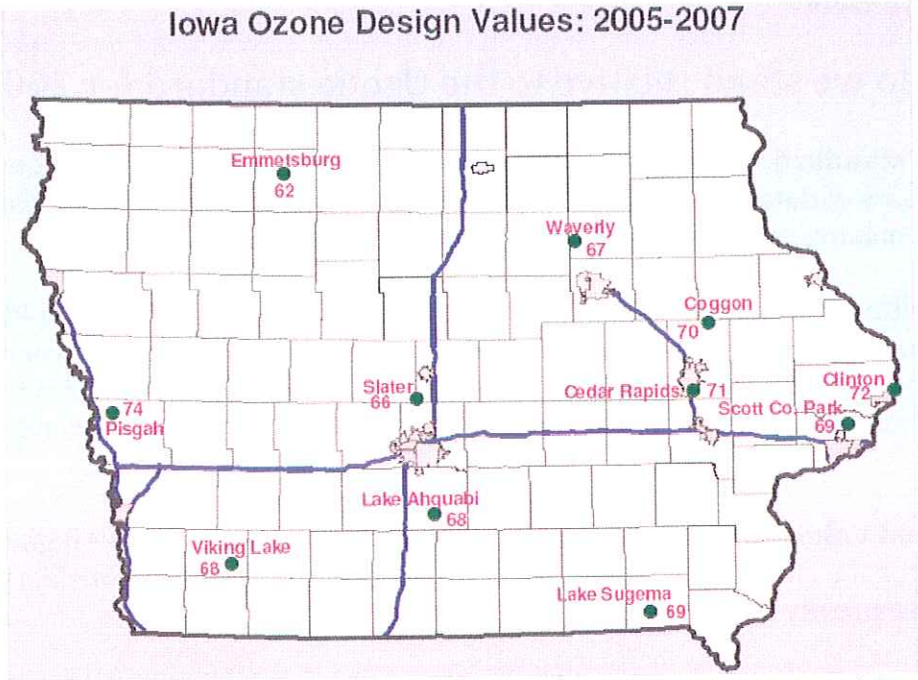
Threshold Value for Ozone At Which the 3-Year Average Exceeds the Standard
Number of Days Measured Equal To or Over the Threshold
For Data through Early September 2008*

City	County	2006 4th Highest Value (ppb)	2007 4th Highest Value (ppb)	2008 Threshold Value (ppb)	Number of Days >= Threshold
Waverly	Bremer	64	68	96	0
Clinton	Clinton	65	74	89	0
Pisgah	Harrison	74	70	84	0
Cedar Rapids	Linn	66	76	86	0
Coggon	Linn	64	75	89	0
Red Oak	Montgomery	68	71	89	0
Emmetsburg	Palo Alto	60	63	105	0
Davenport	Scott	59	73	96	0
Slater	Story	61	73	94	0
Keosauqua	Van Buren	67	72	89	0
Indianola	Warren	64	69	95	0

*Data as reported through September 8, 2008

Current Ozone Design Values for 2005-2007.

The current Ozone design values for Iowa shows the potential for higher values in some areas of the state. Pisgah, Clinton, and Cedar Rapids are within a few parts per billion to the standard. As one year of data is dropped off, another is added so that the Design Values always reflect the most recent 3 years of data.



The standard for ozone is exceeded if the three-year average of the annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour average exceeds 75 parts per billion (ppb).

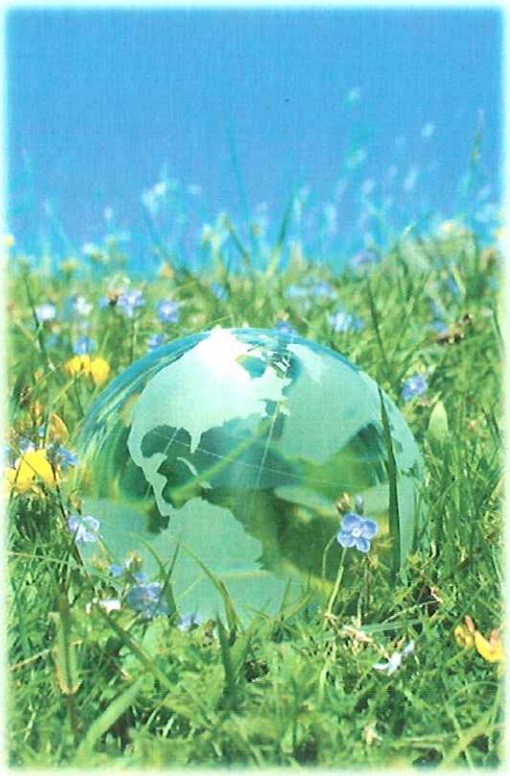
Air Quality data is validated after the calendar year is complete. However, raw data may be viewed at: http://www.epa.gov/airexplorer/monitor_kml.htm using Google Earth. Data is uploaded within approximately 60 days of the end of each calendar month.

Also see real-time continuous monitoring data to get a sense of what some of the daily values look like at: http://www.uhl.uiowa.edu/services/ambient/realtime.xml.

[i] The term "Threshold Value" has been coined for this discussion and carries no specific regulatory meaning.

DNR's Climate Change Activities

Marnie Stein
DNR Air Quality Bureau
Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Climate Change Programs



What is DNR Doing to Address Climate Change?

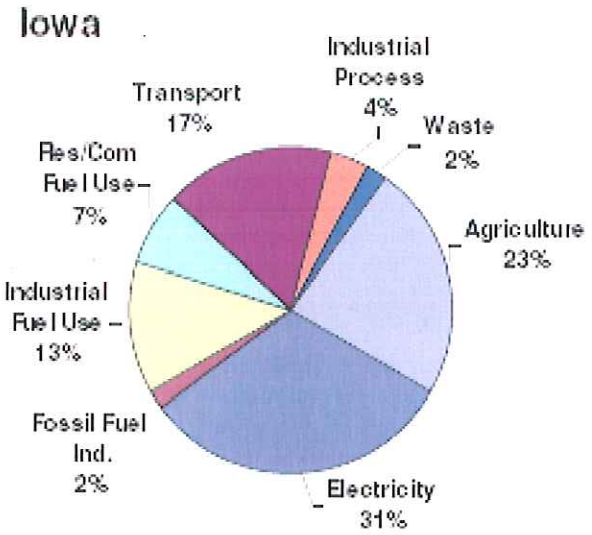
- *Quantification*
- *Mitigation*
- *Adaptation*
- *Observation*
- *Education*

Quantification

How many tons of greenhouse gases is Iowa emitting?

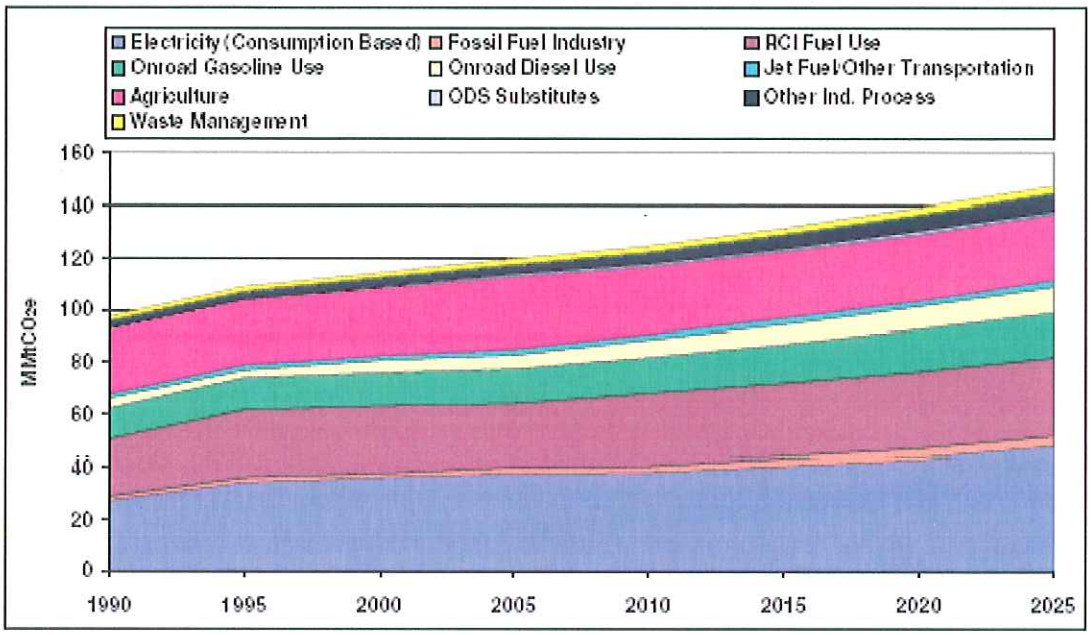
- Estimate potential greenhouse gas emissions from construction projects
- Annual inventory of GHGs and forecast
  - Data collection from specific industry sectors
  - Inventory and forecast from 1990 – 2005 done for Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council
- Pilot Project with EPA – county-level multi-pollutant inventory and forecast
- What are DNR's own greenhouse gas emissions?

2005 Greenhouse Gas Emissions



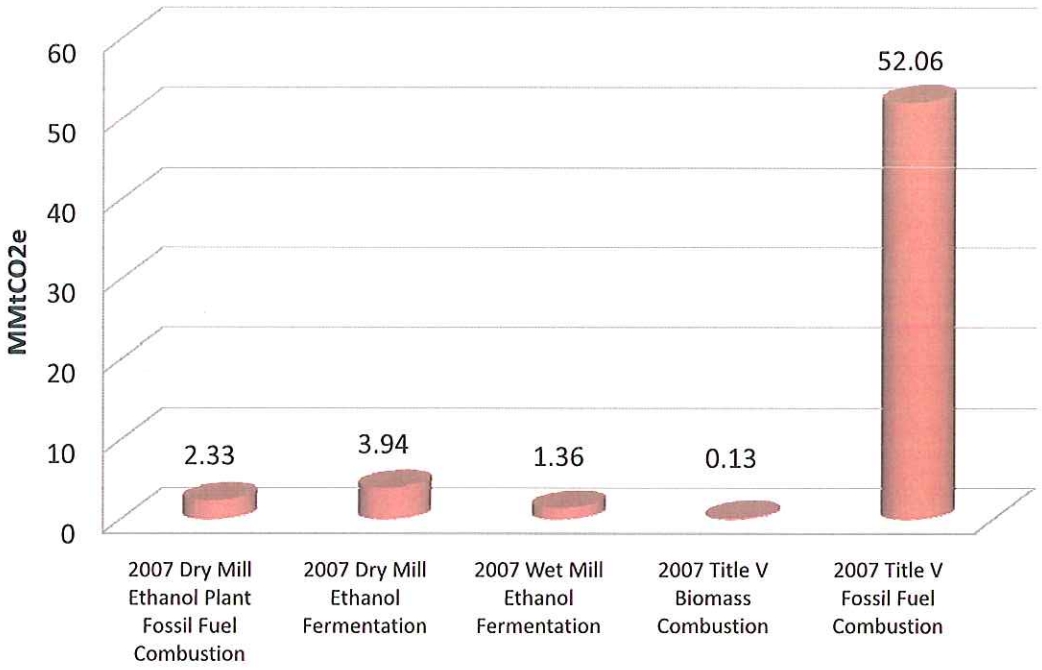
Source: Center for Climate Strategies. *Iowa Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projections* 1990-2025, October 2008.

Iowa Gross GHG Emissions by Sector, 1990-2025

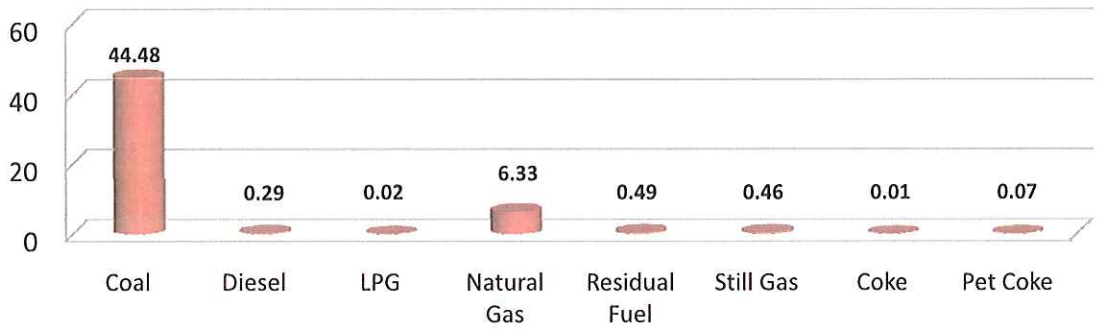


Source: Center for Climate Strategies. *Iowa Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Reference Case Projections* 1990-2025, October 2008.

2007 Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector (MMtCO2e) - DNR



2007 Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion at Title V Facilities (MMtCO2e)



2007 Ethanol Plant GHG Emissions

- Dry mills
  - 26 natural gas fired: 1,353 million gallons
  - 2 coal-fired: 99 million gallons
    - 2.33 MMtCO2e from fossil fuels
    - 3.94 MMtCO2e from fermentation
- Wet mills
  - 4 coal-fired: 503 million gallons
    - Quantity from fossil fuels not calculated
    - 1.36 MMtCO2e from fermentation

Mitigation

What steps can we take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sinks?

- Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council
- Midwest Governors Association
- Future legislation and rulemakings
- What is DNR's carbon sequestration potential?
- Does DNR have marketable offsets?

Observation/Education

What are other states and the federal government doing?

- States
  - Climate action plans
  - Regional cap-and-trade programs: RGGI, WCI, MGA, Florida
- EPA
  - Advanced notice of public rulemaking
  - Supreme Court rules EPA has authority to regulate CO2 under the Clean Air Act
- Congress

ICCAC

- Created in 2007 by SF 485
- 23 members appointed by the Governor representing 19 organizations and 4 public members
- 4 non-voting members, 2 from Iowa House and 2 from Iowa Senate
- Final report due January 1, 2009

Charge of the Council

- Establish a baseline year (2005).
- Develop multiple scenarios to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions including a 50% and 90% reduction by 2050.
- Develop short term, medium term, and long term scenarios and consider the cost-effectiveness of the scenarios.
- Submit a proposal to the Governor and General Assembly by January 1, 2009.

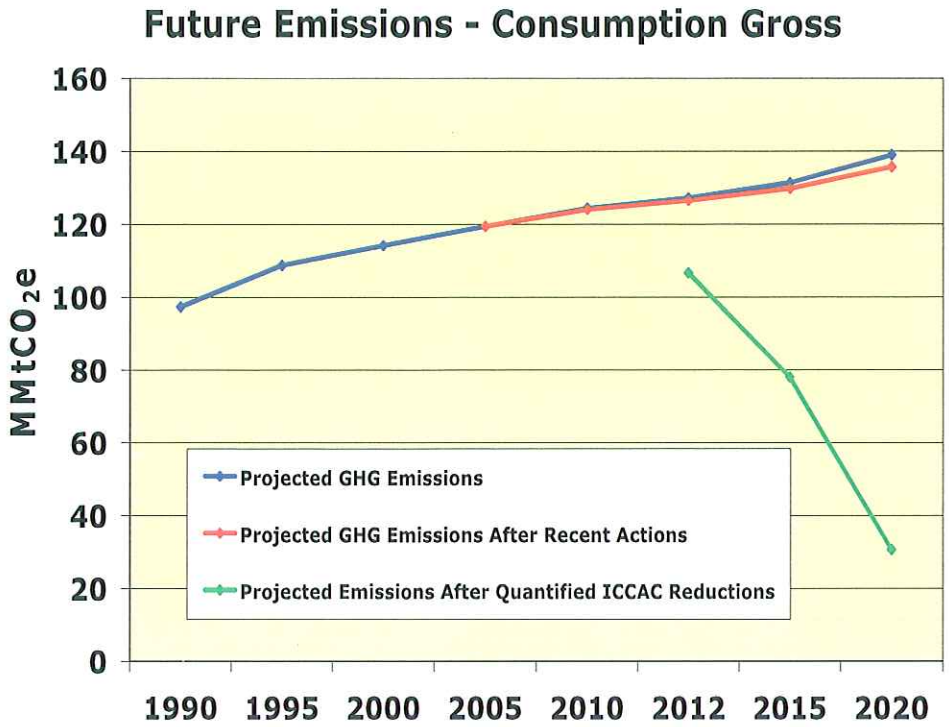
Final Report

- 56 policy options in five areas:
  - Agriculture, Forestry, and Waste Management
  - Clean and Renewable Energy
  - Energy Efficiency and Conservation
  - Transportation and Land Use
  - Cross Cutting Issues

Final Reduction Scenarios

1. 50% reduction from 2005 emissions by 2050
   - 1% by 2012
   - 11% by 2020

2. 90% reduction from 2005 emissions by 2050
   - 3% by 2012
   - 22% by 2020

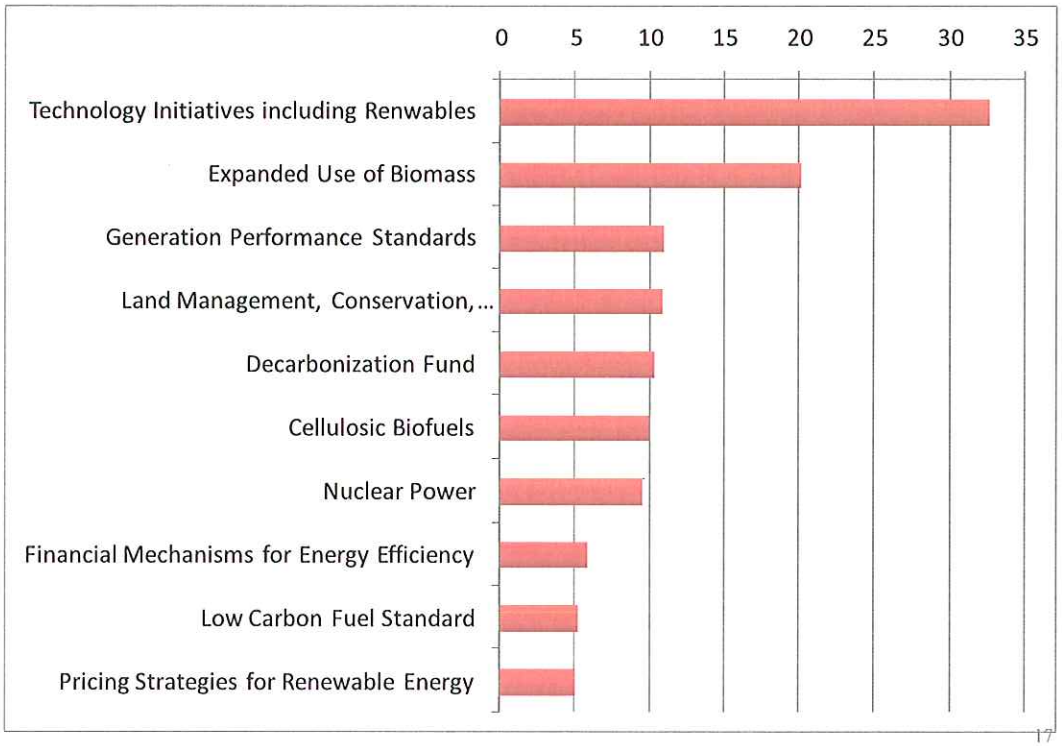


Projected Iowa GHG Emissions ($MMtCO_2e$)*

	1990	2012	2015	2020
Projected GHG Emissions	97.3	127.3	131.4	139.1
Reductions from Recent Actions		0.7	1.6	3.3
Total GHG Reductions from ICCAC Policies		19.9	51.8	105.1
Projected Emissions After Quantified ICCAC Reductions		106.7	78.1	30.6

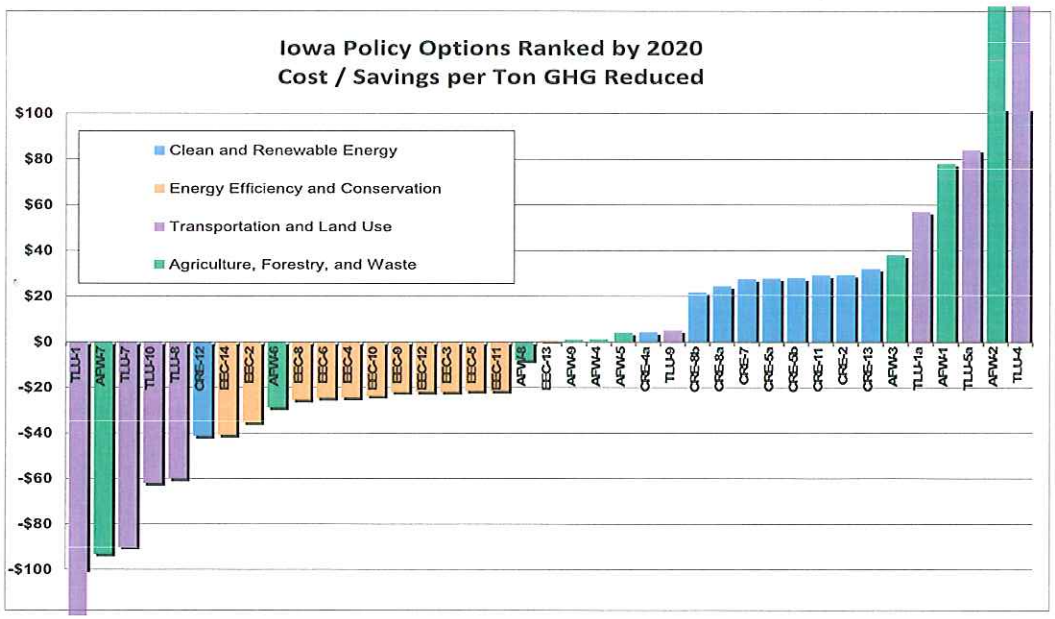
** Note: Gross Emissions on a Consumption Basis*

Policies with the Largest GHG Reductions in 2020 (MMtCO2e)



Cost of Policies

But what is the cost of not acting?



Policy Examples - Transportation

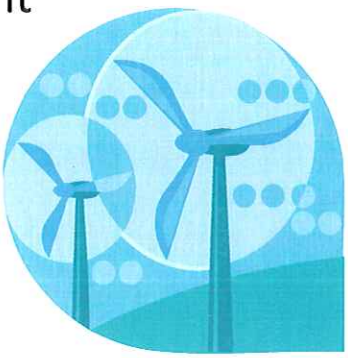
- Smart Growth
- Fuel Efficiency Incentives
- Passenger Rail Service
- Infrastructure Improvements
- Workplaces for Commuters
- Truck and Rail Freight Strategies
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard
- Tailpipe and Fuel Economy Standards for New Vehicles

Agriculture, Forestry, & Waste Options

- Nutrient Management
- Wetlands and Drainage
- Expanded Use of Biomass
- Cellulosic Biofuels
- Waste Management
- Manure Management & Capture
- Landfill Methane Energy Programs
- Improved On-Farm Energy Efficiency
- Land Management to Promote Sequestration

Clean & Renewable Energy Options

- Technology Initiatives
- Transmission System Upgrading
- Performance Standards for Utilities
- Feasibility of a New Nuclear Plant
- Combined Heat and Power
- Pricing Strategies
- Education



Energy Efficiency Options

- Consumer Education
- Training for Builders, Contractors, Building Operators
- Improved Building Codes and Design
- Support of MGA
- Rate Structures and Technologies to Promote Reductions
- Demand-Side Management
- Government Lead by Example
- More Stringent Appliance Efficiency Standards

What's Next for ICCAC?

- Prioritization of options
- Transition Funding
- Public Education
- Adaptation

Adaptation

What measures can we take to minimize the effects of climate change in Iowa and adapt to those changes?

- State wildlife plan
- Changing our land and forest management practices
  - *Do we manage for current or historic species and habitats or accept changes that may be coming?*
- Planning for natural disasters

Iowa: Potential Changes

- More variable temperature
- Higher average winter temperatures
- Fewer cold extremes in winter
- Higher summer & winter nighttime temps.
- More freeze-thaw cycles (more potholes!)
- Longer frost-free period
- Wetter springs, drier summers
- More variable summer precipitation
- More intense rain events
- Higher humidity

Source: Dr. Eugene Takle (ISU), estimated from IPCC 2007

Observation/Education

What changes are our employees seeing in the field?

How can we better educate Iowans and ourselves?

- Op/Ed pieces
- State Fair display
- Parks interpreters
- Web site

Iowa Climate Change Briefing & Discussion

Monday, February 16
6:00 pm – 7:30 pm
State Historical Building, Des Moines

Sponsored by U of Iowa Center for Global & Regional Environmental Research and others

- Climate science & assessment of climate change for Iowa
- Brief overview of the ICCAC's report
- What are our next steps - *Interactive discussion*

Questions?

For More Information Visit:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

http://www.iaclimatechange.us

http://www.iowadnr.gov/air/prof/ghg/ghg.html

Final Report Highlights and Background

Charged with the goal of proposing policies, cost-effective strategies, and multiple scenarios designed to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions, the 23-member, governor-appointed Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council is submitting its road map for greenhouse gas emissions reductions to Governor Culver and the 2009 General Assembly.

Overall, the report concludes three things: greenhouse gas reductions can be reduced without harming Iowa's economy, the policy options listed have been selected by the consensus of a wide variety of stakeholders, and the policies can stimulate energy independence with the implementation of new technologies.

The Council, along with four state assemblymen and numerous technical advisors, studied more than 300 policy options over a period of 15 months to pare their choices to 56. The two scenarios selected for emissions reduction on which the report is based are: 1) 50 percent cutback from 2005 emissions by 2050, with interim goals of 1 percent by 2012 and 11 percent by 2020; and 2) 90 percent cutback from 2005 emissions by 2050, with interim goals of 3 percent by 2012 and 22 percent by 2020. If all 56 policy options are carried out according to projections, the 90 percent cutback scenario can be met.

To create a starting point on which to evaluate reduction goals and policy options, the Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council (ICCAC) directed its facilitator and technical advisor, The Center for Climate Strategies, to develop the Iowa Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Forecast. This was based on conditions as of 2005, using the most complete and consistent data, methods and assumptions available at the start of the undertaking. These conditions were projected to 2025 assuming no changes occur to business as usual. The Iowa Department of Natural Resources and many council members and additional advisors helped establish this important baseline inventory.

ICCAC formed subcommittees and considered policy options in five areas: Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EEC); Clean and Renewable Energy (CRE); Transportation and Land Use (TLU); Agriculture, Forestry, and Waste Management (AFW); and Cross-Cutting Issues (CC).

In selecting options, the council considered future emission trends, expanding energy needs, the economy, and population growth. For instance, several energy efficiency initiatives—such as the energy efficiency programs pursued by Iowa utilities--are already in the baseline. Others, such as Governor Culver's Green Government Initiative and Governor Vilsack's Executive Order 41 to reduce energy consumption in state buildings will provide a combined 2.4 percent emissions reduction in 2020.

Only 38 of the 56 policy options selected are quantified. However, if these options are implemented successfully and the estimated reductions are fully achieved, the 90 percent reduction goal can be met. The remaining 18 policy options are "enabling" options, such as training and education, upgrades, research and development, and volunteer reductions.

Iowa Climate Change Briefing and Discussion - Monday February 16

The University of Iowa Center for Global and Regional Environmental Research and a variety of co-sponsoring organizations invite you to a climate change briefing and discussion to highlight the recent report of the Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council.

The meeting will be an opportunity to learn more about climate change science its potential impacts on Iowa, as well as learn about the recent options detailed in the work of the Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council report and participate in an informal discussion about climate and next steps.

Iowa Climate Change Briefing and Discussion
Monday, February 16, 6:00-7:30 pm
Iowa State Historical Building, Auditorium, 600 E. Locust, Des Moines

Welcome - Des Moines Mayor Frank Cownie
Richard Leopold, Director, Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Climate Science and Assessment of Climate Change for Iowa- Eugene S. Takle, Director, Climate Change Initiative, Professor of Atmospheric Science, Professor of Agricultural Meteorology, Department of Agronomy, Iowa State University

Brief overview of the Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council's Report - Jerry Schnoor - Co-director, University of Iowa Center for Global and Regional Environmental Research and Chairman, Iowa Climate Change Advisory Council.

What are our next steps? Interactive discussion with key legislators, ICCAC members and the audience

Wrap-up

Adjourn for light refreshments

Climate Change Briefing and Discussion Co-Sponsors

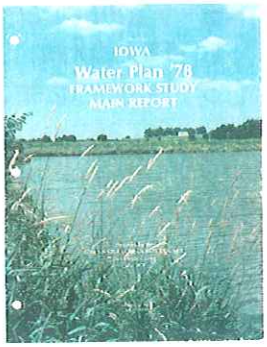
Iowa State University Climate Science Initiative
UNI Center for Energy and Environmental Education
Iowa State University Extension
Iowa Department of Economic Development
Iowa Office of Energy Independence
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Iowa Office of Consumer Advocate
Iowa Association of Municipal Utilities
Iowa State Association of Counties
Iowa League of Cities
Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture
Iowa Environmental Council
Iowa Interfaith Power & Light
Trees Forever

For more information or questions contact Joe Bolkcom, Outreach and Community Education Director, UI Center for Global and Regional Environmental Research at joe-bolkcom@uiowa.edu or 319-353-2681.

Joint NRC/EPC Meeting
January 14, 2009

Iowa Water Plan

Background:



- Last comprehensive plan done in 1978 http://www.iowadnr.com/water/quantity.html
  - 1978 plan funded by federal Title III Water Resources Planning Act
  - Eight topic chapters
- Requirement for comprehensive water planning was deleted from the Code in 1983
- Funding is available for only specific pieces of the current planning effort

Current Effort:

- Based upon 1978 Plan
- Four introductory chapters:
  - Iowa in Perspective
  - Iowa's water resources
  - Law and government
  - Past planning efforts
- Eight topic chapters
  - Water quantity and allocation
  - Floodplain management
  - Water quality
  - Water based recreation
  - Commercial navigation
  - Fisheries, wildlife, & native vegetation
  - Agriculture
  - Energy

Process:

- Continual internal development of issues in topic areas over time
- External panel of experts to review topic issues and develop draft recommendations
- Public review of recommendations
- Available to the public
  - Each topic chapter to be developed as individual paper
  - Post to DNR website as draft
  - Solicit input and comment via public meetings
- Final adoption and final posting

Joint NRC/EPC Meeting
January 14, 2009

Progress:

- Law and Government completed
- Past planning efforts completed
- Water quantity issues ready for expert panel
- Floodplain issues ready for expert panel
- Water based recreation in process
- Access via DNR website by January 30, 2009

✓Law and Government:

- Overview of federal, state, and local authorities with respect to water
- Contains no recommendations for legal or institutional change at this time

✓Past Planning Efforts:

- Review of plans, summits, task forces that have dealt with water

Water Quantity and Allocation:

- Partial funding secured from State & permit holders
- Aquifer characterization and modeling is in second year of 10-year effort
  - Dakota sandstone aquifer complete; public meetings complete
  - Jordan aquifer in progress
- Water allocation program improvements to begin in SFY 2010
- DNR internal committee has defined ~10 water supply/use issues
- Expert panel to meet in January 2009

Floodplain Management:

- DNR internal committee has identified fifteen issues for consideration
- Rebuild Iowa Advisory Commission recommendations will be considered in water plan deliberations and recommendations
- Expert panel scheduled to meet in January 2009

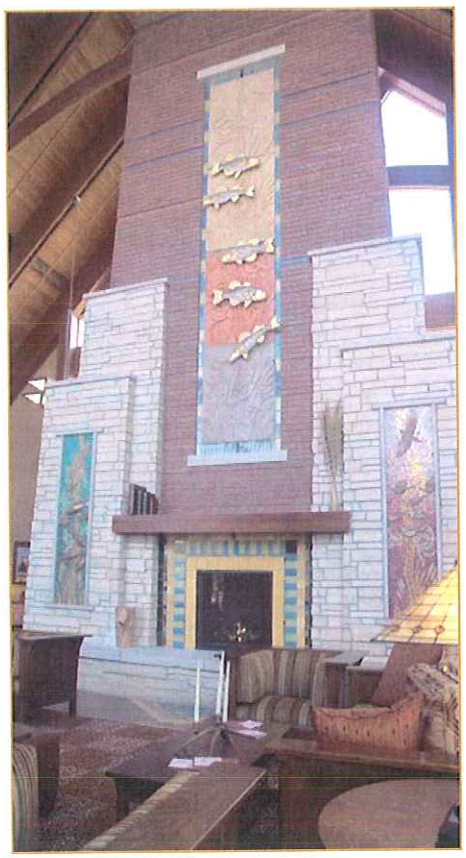
Water Based Recreation:

- Two year planning process for river trails in progress
- State funding secured
- Expect draft product by December 2009

HONEY CREEK RESORT
STATE PARK
ON RATHBUN LAKE

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE -- JANUARY 14, 2009

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS SUMMARY FOR HONEY CREEK RESORT STATE PARK



On the shores of Rathbun Lake, Honey Creek Resort State Park opened its doors in late September as the first "destination" park in Iowa's state park system. The 850-acre park features a great lodge/hotel, conference center, restaurant, indoor water park and 18-hole golf course.

A destination state park focuses on the outdoor experience as the center point of a visitor's stay. The DNR's goal is for Honey Creek Resort to be the first choice in Iowa for families and groups, with staff and amenities that provide the perfect venue for visitors to experience Iowa's natural resources.

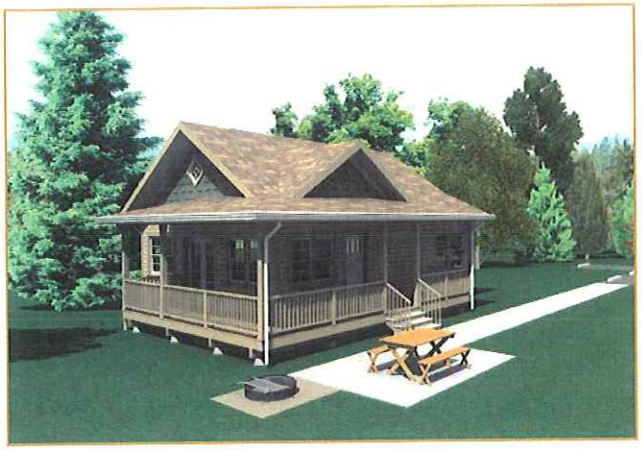
CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY/WHAT'S NEW IN 2009

Construction costs for the lodge facility are $20 million, with final completion this spring of outdoor landscaping, concrete and other finish work.

Cabins, with a construction budget of $5.4 million, are rapidly being built and will open this spring. The $8 million legislative appropriation from 2008 covers cabin construction, cabin furniture and fittings, and cabin landscaping and outdoor amenities.

Opening in 2009:

- 28 cabins, ranging from one- to four-bedrooms with fireplaces, kitchens and decks
- 18 holes of the golf course (9 holes were closed in '08 due to floods)
- Boat ramp and 40-slip boat dock
- Multi-purpose trail system
- Picnic shelter with seating for 250
- RV campground
- Natural playground for children



OPERATIONS SUMMARY

Honey Creek Resort State Park is managed by Central Group Companies from St. Cloud, Minn. To plan for potential operations challenges the new facility might face in opening months, the DNR established an operations reserve for the management company to help meet obligations. The operations reserve for the first year is $500,000, with an additional $700,000 for potential contingencies. In its first four months open, the resort management company has only needed $71,000 from this reserve.

Additionally, the Department of Natural Resources and Central Group Companies projected a net loss to date of (-$375,000), due to the upfront costs of opening and operating the facility. The net actual loss has been (-$284,000), almost $100,000 better than projected.

Occupancy

Average occupancy rates at the property for the first two months (Oct. and Nov. 2008) were 29.9%, slightly lower than the 44% projected. December occupancy grew to 32%, with more than 72% occupancy in the last six days of the month. According to the Smith Travel Research Companies independent report, destination resorts and hotels in IA, IL & MO averaged 25.2% occupied in December 2007. Central Group will continue to market through radio and television advertising, the web site and special promotions, with expectations that spring and summer occupancy levels will grow considerably as more resort amenities open.

The cabins are quickly booking on-line and the management company anticipates a busy summer. Additionally, the resort sold $41,000 in gift cards since opening, a sign that people are interested and excited to visit the property.

Restaurant Operations

Restaurant business has far exceeded expectations, with 20,000 covers in October and November alone. The management company is working to balance its food costs to maximize revenues. The restaurant has faced some turnover in its customer service staff, but is aggressively training to ensure quality experiences for visitors.

Special Events

The resort management company is successfully marketing for special events and professional meetings. Weddings are booked for nearly every weekend between May and October, with a major wedding fair taking place in January. Numerous professional organizations are locating their meetings at the resort. At the golf course, eight tournaments are planned for 2009, with tentative plans set for 12 additional golf outings/tournaments.

For more information: www.honeycreekresort.com

Deer study advisory committee report.

Legislative Charge:

a. The current status of Iowa's deer population, harvest, and population management programs.

b. The economic impact and value of Iowa's deer population.

c. The cost of damage to crops caused by deer.

d. The number and cost of motor vehicle accidents caused by deer.

e. A review of the deer management challenges and programs of other Midwestern states.

f. An assessment of public opinion concerning the number of deer, and the impact and value of Iowa's deer population.

Deer Study Advisory Committee

Iowa Association of County Conservation Boards
Iowa Farm Bureau Federation
Iowa Bow Hunters Association
Iowa Meat Processors Association
Iowa Woodland Owners Association
Iowa Nursery and Landscape Association
Iowa Chapter of the Sierra Club
Iowa Environmental Council
2 Senators and 2 Representatives

IDALS

Iowa Farmers Union
Iowa DOT
Iowa Conservation Alliance
Iowa Insurance Institute

Iowa DED
Iowa DNR

Iowa League of Cities, Whitetails Unlimited, Iowa Realtors Association, Iowa Hospitality Association, Iowa Restaurant Association

Met five times

- September 16 and 17, October 14, October 28, November 17 and December 30

Facilitated process to review legislative charge, develop questions, review information and make recommendations.

Presentations, small group discussions, large group work

Final review

Recommendations

-Current seasons and regulations are appropriate to manage Iowa's deer population.

-The DNR should survey Iowa's producers, hunters more frequently and should conduct a more comprehensive survey of Iowa's citizen's attitudes toward deer.

-The HUSH program is a vital component of Iowa's deer management program and should be fully funded.

-Make the temporary positions in the depredation program permanent and completely implement the changes suggested during the January 2008 Kaizen event.

Recommendations

-The DNR and the DOT should work cooperatively as members of the Deer-Vehicle Crash Information and Research Center to keep current on techniques to reduce deer crashes. Together they should work with the insurance industry to educate drivers on how to reduce deer crashes and fatalities.

-The DNR and the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship should work cooperatively to develop information to help Iowa's producers reduce deer damage.

-Study how to improve the connections between landowners and persons interested in hunting their property.

Recommendations

-The DNR should work with hunters and landowners to develop a better understanding of proper deer management including the benefits of harvesting does and keeping deer numbers at ecologically acceptable levels.

-The DNR should work with farming and hunting groups, counties and cities to improve access to private land for hunters willing to harvest antlerless deer.

-To reduce the risk of disease and the problems associated with unnaturally concentrating deer the practice of placing supplemental feed or bait for deer should be banned legislatively.

Recommendations

-There is some evidence that the current regulations for nonresidents have concentrated nonresident hunters and/or landowners in some counties. The sizes of the current nonresident zones need to be reduced to redirect and equalize hunting pressure across the state.

-Increasing the number of nonresident hunters will not control Iowa's deer population. It is important from a social and economic perspective for non-resident hunters to not be restricted without sound reasons. It is desirable to continue to provide former residents and family members the opportunity to return to Iowa and hunt.

Recommendations

-Explore a pilot program using an ad hoc committee to allow landowners to share the economic benefit of deer hunting, land access, and management.

-The DNR should collect and report information regarding the number and activities of guides and outfitters operating in Iowa. The DNR should also look into how other states go about regulating and tracking guides and outfitters in their states.

-The DNR should continue the practice of meeting annually with this group and additional stakeholders to review progress on the issues identified in this report and to make further recommendations as needed.

Recommendations

-The DNR should be given the authority to set all deer quotas.

A consensus was not reached on this recommendation.

Comments: The committee was evenly split on this issue. Some members of the committee stated that it would be an advantage for the DNR to have control over all deer quotas and would be able to work with stakeholders to find the best solutions. Other committee members feared that quotas might be increased to increase funding for the DNR which could reduce the availability for resident hunters to have access to hunt deer and that they would prefer to see elected representatives set the quota.

2008-2009 Hunting, Trapping and Angling License Fee Increase
By Ken Herring, Division Chief
Conservation & Recreation Division
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Often referred to as the original conservationists, anglers, hunters, and trappers are great supporters of Iowa's natural resources and, through their license purchases, provide the lion's share of funding for fish and wildlife conservation.

In 2008, hunting and fishing license fees generated $30 million of a $50.7 million budget for the Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund, a constitutionally protected fund that is 100% dedicated by Iowa law exclusively for fish and wildlife conservation. Fisheries, Wildlife, and the Law Enforcement bureaus do not receive general fund dollars from the state and are dependant upon the license fees paid by hunters and anglers.

As normal license increases occur every 5-6 years, the DNR had projected the next increase to be pursued this year. In 2008, the Department was hit by the "perfect storm" - floods, reduced license sales, and rising costs, and it made the increases imperative. The hard winter and cool, wet spring and summer flooding reduced hunting and angling license sales by almost $1 million. The floods reduced agricultural lease revenues on state wildlife lands by another $1 million. They also caused extreme damage, in the millions of dollars, to important infrastructure such as roads, dams, water control structures, fish hatcheries, boat ramps, and trails which are vital to fish and wildlife management. High fuel and land costs have affected land management and the operation budget. This perfect storm has left the Department with making intensive budget cuts to maintain the very basic services. For fiscal year 2009, Fisheries, Wildlife and Law Enforcement Bureau operations will be cut 7%, many capital improvement projects will be tabled, and new land acquisition efforts will need to be curtailed.

The DNR alerted legislators last session that the department will seek an increase in hunting and fishing license fees in this upcoming legislative session.

"The importance of these funds to hunters and anglers is well documented by the many examples of fish and wildlife restoration which cannot be overstated," said Ken Herring, administrator for the Conservation and Recreation Division of the Iowa DNR.

"In the next few months, the Department will be meeting and actively engaging our stakeholder groups because these conservation efforts are their successes. If we are going to continue to offer the best natural resource protection and habitat management that we can, we need to increase license fees," reported Herring. "The primary goal of the increase will be to provide a solid operational base for the existing bureaus augmenting the efforts aimed at retaining and recruiting new anglers, hunters, and trappers, improving recreational access for outdoor activities, and adequately serving Iowa's recreational demands."

The following table illustrates comparisons regarding the Department's current license fees, the consumer price index, and the proposed increase.

Table 1. Hunting and Fishing License Fees and the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

License Type	Current Fee	Last Changed (YEARS)	Adjusted For CPI 2009	Proposal For 2009	Proposed $$ -Increase
Hunting					
Resident					
Deer (any-sex)**	$27.00	18	$40.50	$35.50	$8.50
Deer (antlerless) (1st)**	$27.00	18	$40.50	$15.00	(-$12.00)
Deer (antlerless) (2nd)**	$12.00	18	$18.48	$15.00	$3.00
Turkey	$23.00	18	$35.42	$27.50	$4.50
Hunting	$17.50	7	$21.17	$23.50	$6.00
Habitat Fee	$11.50	2	$12.19	$13.50	$2.00
Waterfowl Fee	$8.50	6	$10.03	$11.50	$3.00
Fur harvester	$21.00	18	$32.34	$36.00	$15.00
Nonresident					
Hunting	$80.50	9	$102.24	$110.00	$29.50
Turkey	$100.50	9	$127.64	$125.00	$24.50
Fur harvester	$200.50	9	$254.63	$275.00	$74.50
Deer (any-sex)**	$220.50	9	$280.03	$295.00	$74.50
Deer (mandatory antlerless)	$100.50	3	$109.54	$125.00	$24.50
Deer (optional antlerless)**	$150.50	9	$191.00	$200.00	$49.50
Deer (holiday)**	$55.00	8	$65.00	$75.00	$68.20
Fishing					
Resident					
Season	$17.50	7	$21.17	$23.50	$6.00
7 Day	$12.00	7	$14.52	$15.00	$3.00
1 Day	$8.00	7	$9.00	$8.00	0
Trout	$11.00	7	$13.31	$13.00	$2.00
Nonresident					
Season	$39.50	5	$45.42	$49.50	$10.00
7 Day	$30.50	5	$35.07	$35.50	$5.00
3 Day	$16.00	5	$18.40	$21.00	$5.00
1 Day	$9.00	5	$10.35	$10.00	$1.00
Trout	$13.50	5	$14.85	$17.50	$4.00

* *assumes a 3% rate of inflation*

** All deer licenses require a HUSH fee of $1.00 in addition to the price of the license privilege

2008 FISHING LICENSE FEES OF SURROUNDING STATES

License	CURRENT IA	PROPOSED IA	NE	SD	MN	WI	IL	MO
Season Resident	$17.50	$23.50	$26.00	$27.00	$18.00	$20.00	$13.00	$12.00
Season Nonresident	$39.50	$49.50	$58.00	$62.00	$38.50	$50.00	$24.50	$40.00
7 Day Resident	$12.00	$15.00						
7 Day Nonresident	$30.50	$35.50			$27.50			
3 Day Resident			$20.00					
3 Day Nonresident	$16.00	$21.00	$25.00	$34.00	23.00**			
1 Day Resident	$8.00	$8.00	$7.50	$9.00	9.50*		5.50*	$7.00
1 Day Nonresident	$9.00	$10.00	$9.50	$16.00	9.50*		5.50*	$7.00
Nonresident 4 Day						$24.00		
Nonresident 10 Day							$13.00	
Nonresident 15 Day						$28.00		
Trout Resident	$11.00	$13.00			$11.00	$10.00	$6.50	$7.00
Trout Nonresident	$13.50	$17.50			$11.00	$10.00	$6.50	$7.00

***24 hour license**

****72 hour license**

States Surrounding Iowa License Fee's

License Type	Missouri	Nebraska	South Dakota	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Illinois	Average
Resident							
Deer (any-sex)	$17	$28	$35 c	$27	$24	$15	$24
Deer (antlerless)	$7	$28	$15 c	$7.50	$12	$15	$14
Turkey	$17	$24	$20 c	$18	$15	$15	$18
Hunting	$10	$14	$29 b,c	$20	$18	$7.50	$16
Habitat Fee	None	$16	c	$7.50	$10	$5.50	$9
Waterfowl Fee	None	$5	$5	$7.50	$7	$10.50	$7
Furharvester	$10	$16	$25 c	$21	$20	$10.50	$17
Nonresident							
Hunting	$75	$81	$110 d	$85.50	$85	$50.75	$81
Turkey	$175	$86	$85	$78	$60	$125	$102
Furharvester	$120	$224	$250	$161	$160	$175.50	$182
Deer (any-sex)	$175	$178 a	$195/$505 e	$141	$160	$250	$183
Deer (antlerless)	$7	$178	$55	$39.75	$20	$15	$49

a - for single units, $443.50 for statewide buck tag

b - 10 day license

c - $5 surcharge on all licenses for access program

d - for single units, $505 for license valid on private land only

Common Questions to the Iowa Hunting and Fishing License Fee Increase

Why are license fees going up in 2009?

The Iowa DNR works to keep the prices of hunting and fishing licenses as low as possible and has not had a fee increase since 2000 and 2002, respectively. Nobody likes an increase, including the DNR, but there comes a time when the increased cost of providing hunting and fishing opportunities to Iowans requires that fees be raised.

Unfortunately, since fees are raised every six to 10 years, it can lead to sticker shock for license buyers. In the case of any-deer licenses, the fee was last increased in 1991 and based on the Consumer Price Index the fee should be $41 instead of the proposed $35.50.

The DNR is also asking to have the Consumer Price Index for the Midwest Urban Region be the source to adjust the fees beginning in 2013 which would more accurately reflect the cost of a license.

There have been a number of new opportunities for Iowans since the last increase, including an expanded trout stocking program, lake restoration, hunting and fishing youth programs and private lands program. Just as every family is facing an increased cost of daily items, the DNR must face an increasing cost of conducting day to day business as well.

The fee increase will be too much and people will quit hunting and fishing.

While the percentage may seem high, when put in perspective the proposed resident season license is in line with other entertainment alternatives.

Comparative fees

	Iowa State Football conference ticket	$60
	Amana Golf Course	
	Weekend	$66
	Weekday	$56
	Iowa Football ticket	$50
	Knoxville Racetrack Reserved Seat	$20-$35
(Proposed)	Hunting or Fishing Season License	$23.50
	Iowa Cubs Reserved Seat	$10-$12
	Average ticket to a movie in Iowa	$7-$9.50

Iowa anglers fished an average of 20 days in 2007 for a cost of 88 cents per trip for an angler fishing the average number of days at the current price. The cost per trip would increase to $1.18 per trip for an angler fishing the average number of days at the proposed price.

Iowa hunters hunted an average of 15 days in 2006.

Is there any other way to increase revenue other than raising license fees?

Iowa receives money from taxes collected by the federal government on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment, fishing gear or motorboat fuel that is allocated based on a formula that includes hunting and fishing license sales, to determine how much money each state gets back. In 2007, each fishing license sold generated $15.91 in federal aid. Each hunting license sold generated $18.77 in federal aid.

There are a few other avenues to raise funds, including the Resource Enhancement and Protection fund and specifically allocated programs by the legislature, like the lakes improvement fund. Other than that, license fees are the main source of revenue, comprising 70 percent of the approximate $50 million Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund.

What do Iowans receive when they purchase a license?

License fees have gone to help restore many wildlife species, improve lakes and purchase land for public recreation. River otters, trumpeter swans, wild turkeys, Canada geese are just a few species restored to Iowa using money from the trust fund.

Acquiring public land from willing sellers is top priority in Iowa. With less than 3 percent of Iowa land held in the public trust, the DNR is always looking to add to this low number. Public land has benefits beyond hunting including attracting wildlife and bird watchers and hikers.

License purchases pay for trout stocking, walleye netting, the farm pond program, installing wetlands, prairie renovations, providing access to lakes, rivers and streams, and water quality improvements on Iowa lakes.

License fees provide money to install boat ramps and fishing jetties, protect lakeshore from erosion, provide fishing reports, creel data, angler surveys and lake contour maps. Channel catfish, northern pike and muskies are caught, spawned, reared and released using money from license fees.

Are all license fees going to increase?

No. The DNR is not proposing to increase the lifetime license [$50.50 each for hunting and for fishing], the Youth Fur harvester license [$5.50] and has requested to decrease the cost of an antlerless only deer license [$15].

What can Iowans expect to receive with this license increase?

The DNR is also working on a major statewide project focusing on improving the pheasant population that includes partnering with county agencies, interest groups and other organizations to acquire land or sign easements from willing landowners all across the state and restore pheasant habitat. An access program that would require Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund money to match federal funding is being considered.

The DNR has identified a number of lake improvement projects and are ready to go with six, but funding portion from license sales is not there.

Efforts to recruit and retain new hunters and anglers, particularly young people, would also be bolstered by a fee increase.

License Fee Increases
FAQ's

1. QUESTION: Shouldn't the DNR operate the Trust Fund more like a business, cutting license fees to increase participation?

   ANSWER: The DNR agrees in principle that we should operate the trust fund like a business. That is in fact why we need the increase. The cost of status quo programs and new challenges facing fish and wildlife resources are affected just as any privately run business is affected by rising costs. The floods and normal maintenance on millions of dollars worth of infrastructure (dams, water control structures, boat ramps, roads, buildings, fish hatcheries etc.) must be constantly repaired. The cost of these repairs are affected by increases in the cost of fuel, rock, steel, labor and other needs, thereby requiring that fees be adjusted. Currently, license fees are the only source of funding these projects and operations. Frankly, until some method of additional funding is secured, the only way to meet the needs is to increase license fees every 5-6 years.

2. QUESTION: I've heard that the Trust Fund has been used to do work in parks or other programs in the DNR. Is this true?
   ANSWER: Moneys from the Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund, as required by law, may only be expended on the activities benefiting fish and wildlife protection and enhancement. Money has not and cannot be spent to do maintenance work on parks, trails, or other projects not directly related to enhancing or protecting Iowa's fish and wildlife resources. No Trust Fund money has been spend on the construction or operations of Honey Creek Resort State Park.

3. QUESTION: The pheasant population is in trouble. Will the Department use any of the money from a license fee increase to stock pheasants?
   ANSWER: No, the Department does not envision using any of the revenue to initiate stocking pheasants. However, realizing the importance and the concern about pheasant populations, we are going to bring together important stakeholders to collaboratively work out a comprehensive and strategic plan. Improving pheasant populations on a statewide basis will not be possible with the current funding limitations from license fees. Collaboration on the solutions must include federal farm policy and policy makers. Federal and state conservation programs must be harnessed to assist trust fund programs to move the needle on pheasant populations. The Department recognizes the importance of improving Iowa's pheasant populations and believes that by working together with agriculture interests and other government programs, we can come up with an approach that will allow Iowa to again be one of the top pheasant producing states in the nation.

Three Key Messages:

1. "This fund is your fund, this fund is my fund from the Loess Hills Forest to the big wide river." The Fish and Game Trust Fund benefits all Iowans.
2. As long as hunters and anglers provide the sole source of income for the programs of the Fish and Game Trust Fund, rising costs of doing the business of protecting and enhancing the fish and wildlife resources of this state will require license fee adjustments periodically. The Department's approach to satisfying this need to ask the legislature to allow the department to adjust these fees using the Consumer Price Index (a little at a time vs. a big increase every 6 years or more).
3. The programs of the Trust Fund are at a crossroads. One road provides for backfilling needed dollars to rebuild the existing programs and meet new challenges, which will continue to provide for the fishing and hunting opportunities and a statewide law enforcement program. Without the license increase, it is absolutely a fact of life that the programs which protect and enhance our fish and wildlife resources and provide the recreational opportunities for hunters, trappers and anglers will be diminished in a fashion that will be noticeable to our most important customers--our hunters and anglers.

Status of DNR Programs and Infrastructure Projects in Relation to the Proposed Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund License Fee Increase

The following lists are just some examples of Trust Fund programs and infrastructure projects planned in the near future, if adequate funding is available. These projects are dependent on the continued support of Iowa's natural resources through the implementation of the proposed license fee increase.

- **Des Moines Community Archery Park:** This is a partnership project with Des Moines City Park and Recreation. While the city will bear the primary cost of the park, Trust Fund dollars will ensure that the park includes an archery range component. The range will serve Des Moines area archers, provide a venue for various outdoor educations, host large regional archery events, and provide Olympic-level archery training and competition opportunities.
- **Scott County Shooting Range:** It is proposed to acquire the site of the former DLS Gun Club in order to provide a sorely needed facility for eastern Iowa. The site will provide a venue for shooting sports recreation, outdoor education, and provide a much needed location for High School and Scholastic Clay Target Program events. This project models other successful ranges at Banner (Warren County) and the Butch Olofson Range (Polk County). These ranges are operated successfully through a private concessionaire.
- **Range Grant Program for Non-State Ranges:** This program will leverage Trust Fund dollars with local partners to increase shooting and archery range opportunities across Iowa using private partners.
- **Volga Recreation Area Shooting Range Project:** The Volga River Recreation area would have a new range developed, managed, and maintained on the existing state recreation area for users in northeast Iowa.
- **Keeping Shooting Ranges Open and Operational:** A comprehensive and strategic plan is proposed for all state-owned ranges. Keeping shooting ranges functional and safely operating will require environmental assessments and methods for recycling the spent lead on existing ranges.
- **Construct a replacement shop, office, and storage building at Big Spring Fish Hatchery:** The 2008 flood destroyed the old building and staff is operating out of the hatchery residence garage.
- **Schedule fish habitat improvement projects** at Rock Creek, Prairie Rose and Hawthorn lakes and the Middle Raccoon River.
- **Construct fish habitat and angler access at Lost Grove Lake.**
- **Construct fishing jetties and piers** at Center, Clear, Five Island, Pleasant Creek Silver lakes and the Upper Iowa River.
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- **North American Waterfowl Conservation Act (NAWCA) and other federal funds:** Over $3,000,000 in NAWCA and other federal programs come to Iowa annually to support wetland acquisition, restoration, and development projects in Iowa. A state match is required to obtain this funding, which is done with Trust Fund dollars. Opportunities for improving and restoring these natural resources will be lost as a result.
- **Shallow Lakes Restoration**: The Wildlife Bureau has invested $100,000 annually to match other funds in restoring shallow lakes in Iowa. Water quality and fish and wildlife habitat improvements on Dan Green Slough, Diamond Lake, Four Mile Lake, Pickerel Lake, South Twin Lake, Virgin Lake and Lizard Lake will be adversely impacted by a lack of Trust Fund support. Reductions in available funds will also delay important water quality restoration projects on other shallow lakes in Iowa.
- **Ducks Unlimited (DU), Iowa:** DU contributes $100,000 annually to support and match with Trust Fund dollars to enhance wetland projects in Iowa. Limiting funds will impact efforts to restore and manage waterfowl habitat in Iowa and will mean less waterfowl and fewer waterfowl based recreation opportunities.
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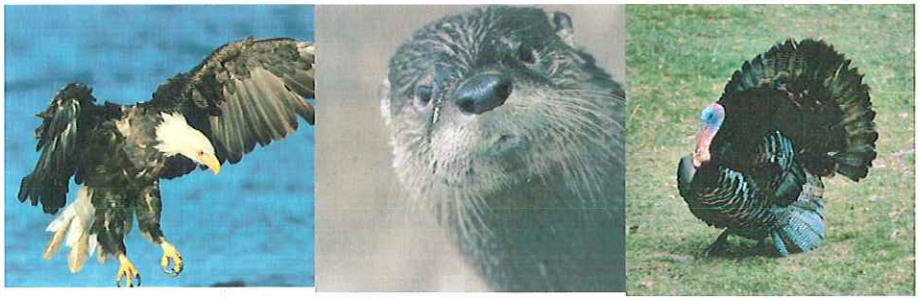
- **Forest Management Initiative**: To improve the quality, health, and the sustainability of forestland managed by the Wildlife Bureau, a forest management initiative has been undertaken. Forest management work has begun on low quality forest lands and funding is needed to sustain these efforts which include: edge feathering, timber stand improvement, mast tree planting, aspen regeneration, and early succession forest work. Over time, forest stewardship plans are to be developed and implemented on all major forested public lands in the state. This program will need to be largely curtailed without a license increase. The loss of funding means that forest management will be very limited and "tomorrow's" forests will have less wildlife and species diversity.
- **FEMA Infrastructure Repairs**: Wildlife Management Areas and, in particular, waterfowl management areas suffered over $4,000,000 in damage during the floods of 2007 and 2008. Major repairs are needed on the Riverton, Upper Iowa, Hawkeye, and Red Rock Wildlife Management Areas. While FEMA will cost share much of this work, repairs will likely require over $400,000 in Trust Fund match, of which the funding is currently not available. Lack of funds will impact public access to and use of these areas. Waterfowl management at Riverton and Red Rock will be compromised until the flood damage can be repaired.

A Living Legacy

The Iowa Fish & Wildlife Trust Fund



More than 70 years of accomplishments

What license dollars buy

- Funds the entire fish stocking program – more than 100 million fish per year
- Funds public land for hunting and wildlife habitat
- Funds vital fish and wildlife research
- Boat ramps
- Access to rivers and lakes
- Law enforcement specific to fish and game laws

The crossroads

The option to not seek an increase was heavily considered – but no increase will mean a "U-turn" meaning some programs will have to be sharply cut or even eliminated

Trust Fund cuts w/o increase

- **Des Moines Community Archery Park:** This is a partnership project with Des Moines City Park and Recreation. While the city will bear the primary cost of the park, Trust Fund dollars will ensure that the park includes an archery range component. The range will serve Des Moines area archers, provide a venue for various outdoor educations, host large regional archery events, and provide Olympic-level archery training and competition opportunities.
- **Scott County Shooting Range:** It is proposed to acquire the site of the former DLS Gun Club in order to provide a sorely needed facility for eastern Iowa. The site will provide a venue for shooting sports recreation, outdoor education, and provide a much needed location for High School and Scholastic Clay Target Program events. This project models other successful ranges at Banner (Warren County) and the Butch Olofson Range (Polk County). These ranges are operated successfully through a private concessionaire.
- **Range Grant Program for Non-State Ranges:** This program will leverage Trust Fund dollars with local partners to increase shooting and archery range opportunities across Iowa using private partners.

Trust Fund cuts w/o increase

- **Volga Recreation Area Shooting Range Project:** The Volga River Recreation area would have a new range developed, managed, and maintained on the existing state recreation area for users in northeast Iowa.
- **Keeping Shooting Ranges Open and Operational:** A comprehensive and strategic plan is proposed for all state-owned ranges. Keeping shooting ranges functional and safely operating will require environmental assessments and methods for recycling the spent lead on existing ranges.
- **Scheduled fish habitat improvement projects** at Rock Creek, Prairie Rose and Hawthorn lakes and the Middle Raccoon River.
- **Construct a replacement shop, office, and storage building at Big Spring Fish Hatchery:** The 2008 flood destroyed the old building and staff is operating out of the hatchery residence garage.

Trust Fund cuts w/o increase

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Trust Fund cuts w/o increases

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The license fee "cycle"

- License increases, due to Legislative approval needed, only occur every 6-8 years
- Trust Fund as inflation occurs, it becomes more difficult at the end of the cycle to maintain cash flow
- By the end of the cycle, decision needs to be made to either increase fees or make sharp reductions on programs such as fish stocking, land acquisition and conservation officer replacement due to retirements

Moving forward

- Combination of license revenue and re-shifting of existing priorities to fund:
  - Pheasant/quail restoration plan
  - Public access program
  - Hunter recruitment and retention

A less shocking approach

- Even with the current proposal for fee increases, the Trust Fund is not keeping up with the rate of inflation as reflected by the Consumer Price Index
- Proposal is to allow license fees to be adjusted in much smaller amounts annually to reflect inflation costs
- Future increases may not be needed as often or in as steep of increments if Sustainable Funding is established

Fishing Fee 2008 Increase

License	Proposed Increase	Anticipated Revenue
Season Resident	$6.00	$1,746,000.00
Season Nonresident	$10.00	$135,000.00
7 Day Resident	$3.00	$3,200.00
7 Day Nonresident	$5.00	$11,400.00
3 Day Resident	$5.00	$54,600.00
1 Day Resident	$0.00	$0.00
1 Day Nonresident	$1.00	$8,900.00
Trout Resident	$2.00	$54,300.00
Trout Nonresident	$4.00	$11,000.00
Total anticipated revenue		**$2,024,400.00**

2008 FISHING LICENSE FEES OF SURROUNDING STATES

	CURRENT	PROPOSED						
License	IA	IA	NE	SD	MN	WI	IL	MO
Season Resident	$17.50	$23.50	$26.00	$27.00	$18.00	$20.00	$13.00	$12.00
Season Nonresident	$39.50	$49.50	$58.00	$62.00	$38.50	$50.00	$24.50	$40.00
7 Day Resident	$12.00	$15.00						
7 Day Nonresident	$30.50	$35.50			$27.50			
3 Day Resident			$20.00					
3 Day Nonresident	$16.00	$21.00	$25.00	$34.00	$23.00**			
1 Day Resident	$8.00	$8.00	$7.50	$9.00	$9.50*		$5.50*	$7.00
1 Day Nonresident	$9.00	$10.00	$9.50	$16.00	$9.50*		$5.50*	$7.00
Nonresident 4 Day						$24.00		
Nonresident 10 Day							$13.00	
Nonresident 15 Day						$28.00		
Trout Resident	$11.00	$13.00			$11.00	$10.00	$6.50	$7.00
Trout Nonresident	$13.50	$17.50			$11.00	$10.00	$6.50	$7.00

***24 hour license**

****72 hour license**

How much of an increase?

- $6 = 0.0017 percent of the per capita Iowa income of $35,000
- Average angler fishes 20 times annually – 30-cents more per trip/$1.18 total per trip
- Less than the cost of a meal at most restaurants
- Less than a 12-pack of beer
- Less than the price of an adult ticket to the Iowa State Fair
- About the price of a movie ticket

What does it buy?

- Urban winter trout stocking in seven urban areas in Iowa: Cedar Falls, Sioux City, Davenport, Council Bluffs, Mason City, Dubuque and two in Des Moines
- More than 40 coldwater streams stocked with trout in summer months
- Well over 100 million fish stocked annually
- Walleye fishing opportunities now available throughout the entire state
- Half of all Iowa children under 16 will fish at least once during the year – at no cost
- Boat ramps and shoreline access

Hunting License History

License Type	Current Fee	Last Change	What should cost be: In 2008	In 5 years*	Proposal For 2009
Resident					
Deer (any-sex)	$25.50	1991	$38.50	$45.00	$35.50
Deer (anterless)	$10.00	1991	$16.00	$18.00	$15.00
Turkey	$23.00	1991	$35.00	$39.00	$27.50
Hunting	$17.50	2002	$20.00	$23.50	$23.50
Habitat Fee	$11.50	2007	$12.00	$13.50	$13.50
Waterfowl Fee	$8.50	2003	$10.00	$11.50	$11.50
Furharvester	$21.00	1991	$31.00	$36.00	$36.00
Nonresident					
Hunting	$80.50	2000	$93.50	$108.50	$110.00
Turkey	$100.50	2000	$122.50	$141.50	$125.00
Furharvester	$200.50	2000	$251.50	$283.00	$275.00
Deer (any-sex)	$220.50	2000	$268.50	$311.00	$295.00
Deer (mandatory anterless)	$100.50	2006	$110.00	$123.50	$125.00
Deer (optional antlerless)	$150.50	2000	$188.50	$212.50	$200.00
Deer (holiday)	$55.00	2001	$65.00	$75.50	$75.00

** assumes a 5% rate of inflation*

States Surrounding Iowa License Fee's

License Type	Missouri	Nebraska	South Dakota	Minnesota	Wisconsin	Illinois	Average
Resident							
Deer (any-sex)	$17	$28	$35 c	$27	$24	$15	$24
Deer (anterless)	$7	$28	$15 c	$7.50	$12	$15	$14
Turkey	$17	$24	$20 c	$18	$15	$15	$18
Hunting	$10	$14	$29 b,c	$20	$18	$7.50	$16
Habitat Fee	None	$16	c	$7.50	$10	$5.50	$9
Waterfowl Fee	None	$5	$5	$7.50	$7	$10.50	$7
Furharvester	$10	$16	$25 c	$21	$20	$10.50	$17
Nonresident							
Hunting	$75	$81	$110 d	$85.50	$85	$50.75	$81
Turkey	$175	$86	$85	$78	$60	$125	$102
Furharvester	$120	$224	$250	$161	$160	$175.50	$182
Deer (any-sex)	$175	$178 a	$195/$505 e	$141	$160	$250	$183
Deer (antlerless)	$7	$178	$55	$39.75	$20	$15	$49

a - for single units, $443.50 for statewide buck tag

b - 10 day license

c - $5 surcharge on all licenses for access program

d - for single units, $505 for license valid on private land only

2009 License Fee Proposal

License Type	Current Fees	2007 Sales	200 Revenu	Proposed Fees	Potential Revenue	License Sales	Expected Revenue	Percent Change
Resident								
Deer (any-sex)	$25.50	193,168	$4,925,784	$35.50	$6,857,464	-10%	$6,171,718	25%
antlerless	$25.50	46,493	$1,185,572	$15.00	$697,395	-10%	$ 627,656	-47%
Deer (2nd antlerless)	$10.00	75,733	$757,330	$15.00	$1,135,995	-10%	$1,022,396	35%
Turkey	$23.00	53,791	$1,237,193	$27.50	$1,479,253	-10%	$1,331,327	8%
Hunting	$17.50	184,217	$3,223,798	$23.50	$4,329,100	-20%	$3,463,280	7%
Habitat Fee	$11.50	222,493	$2,558,670	$13.50	$3,003,656	-20%	$2,402,924	-6%
Waterfowl Fee	$8.50	31,988	$271,898	$11.50	$367,862	-10%	$ 331,076	22%
Furharvester	$21.00	14,444	$303,324	$36.00	$519,984	-10%	$ 467,986	54%
			$14,463,568		**$18,390,708**		**$15,818,361**	9%
Nonresident								
Hunting	$80.50	35,240	$2,836,820	$110.00	$3,876,400	-20%	$3,101,120	9%
Turkey	$100.50	2,100	$211,050	$125.00	$262,500	0%	$262,500	24%
Furharvester	$200.50	134	$26,867	$275.00	$36,850	-10%	$ 33,165	23%
Deer (any-sex)	$220.50	6,000	$1,323,000	$295.00	$1,770,000	0%	$1,770,000	34%
(mandatory antlerless)	$100.50	6,000	$603,000	$125.00	$750,000	0%	$750,000	24%
(optional antlerless)	$150.50	3,250	$489,125	$200.00	$650,000	0%	$650,000	33%
(holiday)	$55.00	200	$11,000	$75.00	$15,000	0%	$15,000	36%
			$5,500,862		**$7,360,750**		**$6,581,785**	20%
Total			**$19,964,430**		**$25,751,458**		**$22,400,146**	12%
					+ 5.78		2.43 m	

Wildlife Bureau

510 Public Areas Covering 356,000 Acres

	Miles
Access Roads	124
Service Roads	442
Foot Trails	114
Boundary Fencing & Signs	3,345
Levees/Dikes	242

Boat Docks	49
Boat Ramps	310
Bridges	124
Buildings	162
Control Structures	1,230
Jetties/Piers	34
Kiosks	14
Nesting Structures	2,838
Parking Lots	1,323
Pumping Stations	21
Scenic Overlooks	17
Shooting Ranges	13
Wells	46

Lake Darling:
One Iowa lake making real progress

"In the spring, the lake was the same color as hot chocolate."

Don Kline, DNR Fisheries Biologist

Investing in Water Quality Pays

- Mid-1970s – 6 streams with naturally reproducing trout
- 2004
  - 31 streams natural reproduction and self sustaining
  - 27 stream segments with some natural reproduction

trout

- More than $12 million is spent on trout fishing in Iowa every year.

"People love fishing the Iowa streams. It amazes me, the influx of people. I never imagined when we bought the store that so many people would come to this remote area."
~Bev Stortz, owner of Highland General Store and Campground, Highlandville

Bigalk Creek

Less than $500

What we learned

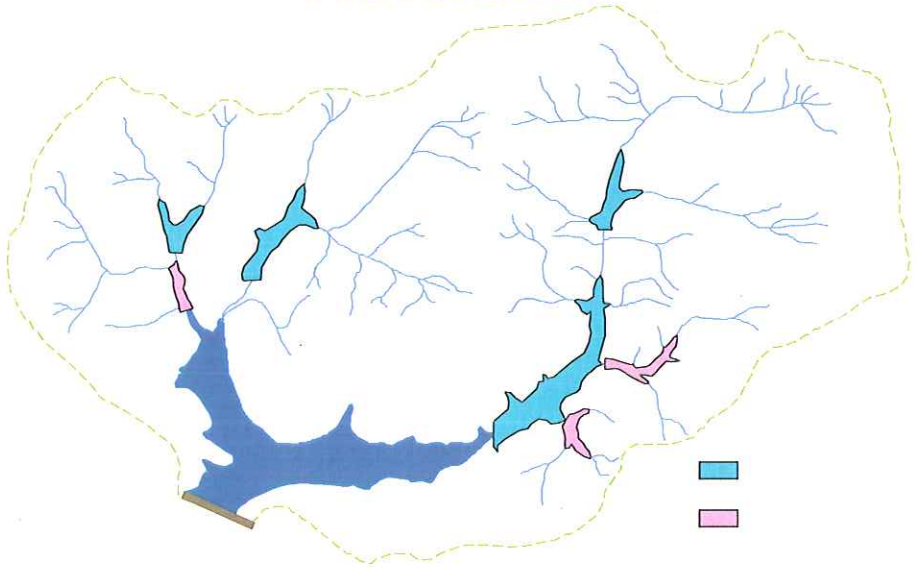
Water quality improvement can be a win-win proposition for the public and private property owners.

We achieved astounding water quality results in a way that also benefited private landowners in the watershed.

Our philosophy on lake restoration

Restoration of lakes requires a great deal of resources and effort. It is in the best interests of the public to make sure that work is done in the watershed that will help protect the investment made for restoration.

Lake Ahquabi - Watershed



What we learned

Water quality improvement can be considered a sound investment for the state. Since the renovation work was completed we have been able to document:

- **Water quality improvement resulted in more people using the lake.**
- **Park use increased from 60,000 visitor days per year to 356,000**
- **The economic activity generated by increased park visitation results in a "payback" of only two years for the original $4 million cost of the project.**

DNR - Going Green Update

January 14, 2009

The Department of Natural Resources has been actively identifying ways to reduce the amount of resources we consume and the amount of waste that is generated. Many of the action items are relatively simple to implement, but require staff to make behavioral changes (recycling, duplex printing, not printing, etc.). The majority of these action items focus on activities at the Wallace building, although some also have impacts at SW7th and Air Quality. Once changes are implemented in the central office, we will need to work with our many field offices and field locations across the state to implement those actions that are applicable.

In addition to these actions, the Department has representation on the Green Government Steering Committee and two of the Green Government Task Forces (biofuels and sustainable materials). It is expected that as a result of the Green Government Initiative, additional action items and goals will be set for all branches of state government.

The following two lists provide a brief overview of action items that are currently being implemented, and items that are being researched or are in progress.

1. Completed

- Garbage sort of Wallace building trash conducted (May/June 2008).
- Fax and scanner settings updated to eliminate automatic printing of daily reports- hundreds of pages of paper will be saved on a monthly basis. (August/December 2008).
- Signs installed in conference rooms- "Help us conserve energy- please shut off lights when not in use" (October 2008).
- DAS began using Green cleaning supplies in Wallace (November 2008).
- Management Services Division began a pilot project for using re-manufactured toner cartridges from the Toner Place-(December 2008).
- Energy Efficiency settings were updated on copiers at Wallace, Air and SW 7th. They are now scheduled to go into energy saver mode after 2 minutes of non-use. Automatic timers were also set to power off and on machines at a specific time each day (December 2008).
- Recycling receptacles received for Wallace Building- 4th floor and 2nd floor break rooms- educational materials will be sent to staff and posters have been created for the recycling areas (January 2009).
- Customer Service Bureau has created shared electronic documents for tracking of various projects and customer requests rather than printing hard copies.
- Customer Service Bureau default printers set to duplex for all staff (January 2009).

2. In Progress

- The Pollution Prevention staff will be conducting environmental audits over the next several months at the Spirit lake Hatchery and District Office, Rathbun Hatchery and Research Station, Guttenberg Field Station, Springbrook Conservation and Education Center, Lewis and Clark Visitor Center, Backbone State Park Cabins, Clear Lake State Park Office and Shop, and Brushy Creek.
- The Department will be using biodegradable table service for the annual Best Management Practices Conference in February.
- Re-organization of the 2nd floor storage area to maintain excess supplies- educate staff to reuse supplies where possible.
- A list has been compiled of excess toner cartridges- staff will be provided with these excess toners before ordering new. Communicate with DAS regarding recycling options or with vendors regarding credit for old toners no longer used.
- The DNR trails Program received an EPA grant to convert post consumer waste oils (restaurant grease, etc.) to biodiesel for the trail program's equipment.
- Printer settings- changing default printer settings for central office staff to duplex feature when document contains multiple pages
    - Creating stickers for all copy machines and printers to bring awareness to duplex printing
- Recycling batteries.
- Recycling of electronic waste (work with DAS).
- Powering off all computers at night vs. simply logging off.
- Powering off printers at night.
- Research using higher recycled content paper and soy ink.
- Work with Department of the Blind regarding the purchase of vending products that contain recyclable content as well as bio-degradable plates and cutlery- disposal of coffee grounds-etc.

Green Government Coordinator:

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