

Current Membership Approved Resolutions



**CONSERVATION
DISTRICTS OF IOWA**

Conservation Districts of Iowa

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This document reports the Conservation Districts of Iowa (CDI) position on various resource and management issues in Iowa and the nation. It is a compilation of the resolutions that have passed the resolution process since 1990 and are still relevant. Those resolutions that have become law or are no longer pertinent because of change in programs have been deleted. Older resolutions are included when they pertain to basic principles that CDI endorses, such as Civil Rights, or reflect a long-time trend that continues to be supported by more recent resolutions.

ASSOCIATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

CATEGORY	Association Policies and Procedures
RESOLUTION TITLE	Message Among Partners Highlighting Conservation Initiatives
YEAR APPROVED	2014
SPONSORING DISTRICT	CDI Board

CDI will promote a message among partners that highlights the total benefits of all conservation initiatives in the state and their impact on the long term economic and environmental future of Iowa.

Iowa leads the Nation with its varied and far-reaching conservation initiatives and funding. Utilizing the programs, partnerships and funding mechanisms already in place, we can claim not only immediate water quality benefits, but also can claim that our current programs have an effect on the future productivity of ag land, wildlife, and economic benefits through enhanced soil health.

Note: this would primarily be like a messaging campaign claiming all the benefits of what we are now doing with all partners of all programs supporting a broad and common message.

CATEGORY	Association Policies and Procedures
RESOLUTION TITLE	Establish a Committee to Explore Changes in CDI's Bylaws to Define Membership, Define Duties of Elected Commissioners and Appointed Assistant Commissioners, and to Redefine an Adequate and Proper Quorum
YEAR APPROVED	2020
SPONSORING DISTRICT	CDI Board of Directors

STATEMENT: Conservation Districts of Iowa (CDI) is unique among state associations of Soil and Water Conservation Commissioners in that CDI allows one vote per each commissioner. The majority of states allow one vote for each dues paying district and allows one commissioner per district to be the voting delegate. This does not mean that only voting delegates and alternates can attend annual conference or other meetings of CDI. This change will only affect voting on resolutions and officers.

Also, CDI does not currently define privileges for assistant commissioners. They are allowed to serve in the capacity as alternate regional directors, but CDI does not mention that or does not prohibit them from serving as other officers. This point needs to be clarified in CDI's Bylaws, our governing document.

CDI Bylaws currently state that 10% of membership is required for a quorum at any meeting. The intent of this is tied to the membership of individual commissioners with the assumption that one commissioner from half of the districts would constitute a quorum. If the committee suggests changing how membership is defined, quorum requirements should also be redefined.

ACTION: Be it resolved, that the CDI Board of Directors establish a committee to explore changes to the bylaws of the organization which would consider changes needed to: define membership as dues paying districts, define the duties and responsibilities of both elected commissioners and appointed assistant

commissioners in the leadership and operation of the organization, and to define an adequate and proper quorum for annual and organization meetings. Said committee will be charged with bringing recommendations forth at the 2021 CDI Annual Conference.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: This action represents a major change to the organization and operation of CDI and must be explored carefully to not only ensure fairness to all elected commissioners and appointed assistant commissioners, but also to protect the integrity of the mission of both CDI and all Soil and Water Conservation Districts.

Current CDI voting procedures during annual conference is quite unwieldy. There is a potential of five hundred votes to tally which includes an unspecified number of submitted proxies. By changing the definition of member, debate and discussion is stimulated at the district level. This discussion leads to a consensus among commissioners at the district level prior to voting at annual conference.

Additionally, by defining members as a district, CDI's membership list becomes stable.

It is anticipated that this change will bring about more local discussion on resolution issues, eliminate the need for proxies, and make it more likely to attain a true quorum at our annual conference.

COMMISSIONER ACTIVITIES / DISTRICT PLANS

CATEGORY	Commissioner Activities / District Plans
RESOLUTION TITLE	Commissioner Travel Expense Reimbursement
YEAR APPROVED	2005 and 2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Unknown

CDI supports a resolution to increase the IM budget to include sufficient funds for reimbursement of all commissioner travel expense.

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

CONSERVATION PRACTICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

CATEGORY	Conservation Reserve Program
RESOLUTION TITLE	Enhance CRP Incentives as Acres Decline
YEAR APPROVED	2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Unknown

CDI supports and requests that USDA upgrade both general and continuous sign-up incentives as economic demands change.

CRP has proven its value as a conservation enhancement. As changing economics influence landowner decisions on land use, CRP incentives must be enhanced, or CRP will fail to compete. As acres decline funds should be available to upgrade incentives for other CRP possibilities such as continuous sign-up of border, buffer and contour strips.

COST SHARE

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

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

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

CATEGORY	Cost Share
RESOLUTION TITLE	Agroforestry
YEAR APPROVED	2005 and 2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Unknown

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

EROSION CONTROL / IOWA 2000

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

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

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

CATEGORY	Erosion Control / Iowa 2000
RESOLUTION TITLE	Revise the Definition of Conservation Tillage to Increase the Residue Cover from 30% to 50%
YEAR APPROVED	2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Story

The current definition of conservation tillage is outdated and should be changed to reflect progress made over the last three decades in residue management and soil conserving measures

CDI supports the redefining of conservation tillage to increase the residue cover from 30 to 50%.

Ruling: The resolution was sent to the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) with recommendation for action.

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

Background:

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

Proposed Resolution:

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

LEGISLATIVE / POLICIES

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

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT: Many states have now added the term ‘soil health’ to their laws governing the operation of soil and water conservation districts. Commissioners, as dedicated conservationists, acknowledge that biologically healthy, productive soil represents a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants, animals, and humans. Managing healthy soils creates the foundation for efficient food and fiber production and supports soil sustainability for future generations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIGHT OF WAY

CATEGORY	Right of Way
RESOLUTION TITLE	Promote Better Right of Way Policies
YEAR APPROVED	2002 and 2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Unknown

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

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

STATE COST SHARE PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

CATEGORY	State Cost Share Programs
RESOLUTION TITLE	Raise Cap on Environment 1 st Fund
YEAR APPROVED	2006 and 2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Unknown

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

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

CATEGORY	State Cost Share Programs
RESOLUTION TITLE	Eliminate the 30% Restriction on the Amount Cost Share that can be Used to Fund Residue and Management Practices and Temporary Practices
YEAR APPROVED	2013
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Dallas

CDI should pursue a change in the Iowa Code Chapter 10, Section 27-10.41(1) to eliminate the restriction on amount of cost share that can be used for residue and management practices, and temporary practices.

Practices such as no-till and cover crops are recommended in Iowa's Nutrient Reduction Strategy and can be more practical or beneficial than a permanent practice. Counties should be able to set priorities for the practices most needed and beneficial to their county.

Ruling: SSCC approved to support this resolution to change the code to eliminate the restriction.

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

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

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

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

CATEGORY	State Cost Share Programs
RESOLUTION TITLE	One Year Cover Crop Trial for New Users
YEAR APPROVED	2019
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Hancock

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

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

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

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

STATEMENT: Many roads in Iowa were surveyed and put in place along lines of latitude and lines of longitude many years ago. As a result, the aforesaid roads run north-south and east-west regardless of the hills that they encounter. Therefore, where row crops are grown in the fields that border these roads will have end rows (aka: headlands) that run parallel to the roads. The sad, but true, result is the erosion of the soil whenever a lot of rain falls on those end rows.

ACTION: We support the inclusion of headlands that are parallel to hilly roads as a qualified edge-of-field practice. The key requirement for this practice will be a contract specifying that a permanent cover crop be planted and maintained for a minimum of ten years. Within certain parameters that shall be established by the State Soil Conservation Committee in conjunction with IDALS-DSCWQ, the decision to approve the applicants plan will reside with the local SWCD commissioners and their staff.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION: Much of the soil that is washing down the end rows could be kept where it has been for centuries if this practice were implemented by more farmers. More ditches and streams would not collect silt and sediment and water quality would be improved. The permanent cover crop of grass would serve well for the field equipment to have a good place to turn around. The grass would also provide a nesting place for pheasants and other birds. Allowing the incentivized farmer to harvest the grass for his/hers or other livestock would add a little to their bottom line. The practice would serve as a good example to the neighbors. Last and best, the health of the soil on these headlands would improve over time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTION: CDI should work with IDALS-DSCWQ to add the option of a Soil Builder/Fall Grazer (Conservation Cover) to the IFIP Eligible Management Practices. This option would be a multi-species mix (including 8-12 species—cool season, warm season, broadleaves, grasses, etc.),to be planted in July, ideally following a small grain harvest. The Soil Builder/Fall Grazer would be allowed to fully mature before being grazed in the fall. Other than being grazed by livestock in the fall or proceeding spring, no other harvesting or terminating can be done until the following spring when the field can be no-till planted to the cash crop of the producer’s choice. Up to \$100 per acre would be paid to help offset the costs of the multi-species mix and loss of revenue from a cash crop in combination with allowing the land to regenerate (rest) for one growing season. The number acres enrolled should be limited to 40 acres or less per producer with acres specifically targeted at thinner soils.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: In an effort to initiate a shift in land use and soil health within Iowa, we would

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE POSITIONS

CATEGORY	State Positions
RESOLUTION TITLE	Employee Training
YEAR APPROVED	2001 and 2015
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Unknown

The Division of Soil Conservation will allow the local SWCD to schedule specialized training opportunities for District Secretaries, as the district determines this to be in the best interest of their operations and program management.

Specialized training could include utilizing various commercial software, computer classes or seminars in areas such as: communicating with diverse customers, improving time management, organizing workload, and multiple project management.

STATE TAXES

CATEGORY	State Taxes
RESOLUTION TITLE	Leave Taxes on all Lands for Watershed Structured Maintenance
YEAR APPROVED	2012
SPONSORING DISTRICT	Cherokee

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

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

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

URBAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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