

State of Iowa - Purchasing Results

Welcome!

Here are the fiscal year 2007 purchasing choices for **Agriculture and Natural Resources**. The Agriculture and Natural Resources Buying Team began its work by telling the sellers (state departments or agencies) what they wanted to buy. They did this in a "Request for Results" (see the links on the right side of this page). This document outlined the results the Buying Team wanted to be achieved and gave sellers advice about priorities and the strategies that the Buying Team believes would be most productive in producing the desired results. The "Strategy Map" shows the cause-and-effect relationships that turn our resources into results. Each Offer was submitted in response to this Request for Results.

The prioritized list of Offers you see below reflect the Governor and Lt. Governor's recommendation for how to best use the money available to achieve the best Agriculture and Natural Resources results for Iowans. The Offers at the top of the list provide the most value; the Offers at the bottom the least value. So we use the first dollars to purchase the highest-priority Offers, and so on. A line is drawn to show where the money runs out.

Click on the "Fund" or "Not Fund" box for each Offer below to decide which ones you would buy, or not buy. See the "Amount Remaining" box to know how much you have left as you make your choices. Please note that the dollar amounts here represent *all appropriated funds*, not just State of Iowa General Fund dollars

You can also click on the link for each Offer to see the case for that Offer, as well as program and fiscal details.

Purchasing Results makes the choices clear. We must use the limited dollars to the best advantage for Iowans.

Related Links

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[Request for Results](#)

[Strategy Map](#)

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Agriculture and Natural Resources

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| Budget | Funded | Remaining |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| \$96,820,936 | \$96,820,936 | \$0 |

| Offer Number | Offer Name | Total Price |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
|--------------|------------|-------------|

FUNDED PRIORITIES

Offer 542_ANR_001 by Natural Resources

| | | | |
|-------------|------|--|--------------|
| 542_ANR_001 | Fund | Public Lands And Outdoor Recreation | \$8,800,611 |
| 542_ANR_002 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_002 by Natural Resources Watershed Protection And Restoration | \$5,199,533 |
| 542_ANR_003 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_003 by Natural Resources Health and the Environment | \$3,792,435 |
| 542_ANR_004 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_004 by Natural Resources Fish and Wildlife Operations | \$32,477,525 |
| 542_ANR_005 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_005 by Natural Resources Groundwater Protection | \$3,455,832 |
| 542_ANR_006 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_006 by Natural Resources Underground Storage Tanks Administration Match | \$200,000 |
| 542_ANR_008 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_008 by Natural Resources State Park Operations And Safety | \$75,000 |
| 542_ANR_012 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_012 by Natural Resources Energy Programs Continuation | \$100,000 |
| 542_ANR_010 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_010 by Natural Resources Pollution Prevention Intern Program | \$50,000 |
| 542_ANR_011 | Fund | Offer 542_ANR_011 by Natural Resources Fish And Wildlife Operations Enhancement | \$1,845,000 |
| 543_ANR_001 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_001 by Natural Resources Capital Resource Enhancement & Protection Program | \$11,000,000 |
| 543_ANR_002 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_002 by Natural Resources Capital Marine Fuel Tax Capitals | \$2,300,000 |
| 543_ANR_003 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_003 by Natural Resources Capital Lake Restoration | \$500,000 |
| 543_ANR_004 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_004 by Natural Resources Capital Water Quality Monitoring | \$2,955,000 |
| 543_ANR_005 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_005 by Natural Resources Capital GIS Data for Watershed Managers | \$195,000 |
| 543_ANR_006 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_006 by Natural Resources Capital Keepers of the Land Volunteer Program | \$100,000 |
| 543_ANR_007 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_007 by Natural Resources Capital Park Operations and Maintenance | \$2,000,000 |
| 543_ANR_008 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_008 by Natural Resources Capital Water Supply Appropriation | \$500,000 |
| 543_ANR_010 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_010 by Natural Resources Capital Air Quality Livestock Monitoring | \$275,000 |
| 543_ANR_012 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_012 by Natural Resources Capital Marine Fuel Tax Capitals Enhancement | \$200,000 |
| 543_ANR_014 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_014 by Natural Resources Capital Water Quality Improvements | \$20,000,000 |
| 543_ANR_011 | Fund | Offer 543_ANR_011 by Natural Resources Capital Resource Enhancement & Protection Program Enhancement | \$800,000 |

UNFUNDED PRIORITIES

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------|
| 542_ANR_007 | Not Fund | Offer 542_ANR_007 by Natural Resources Local Watershed Improvement Efforts | \$800,000 |
| 542_ANR_009 | Not Fund | Offer 542_ANR_009 by Natural Resources Healthy IA Lakes & Wetlands Demonstration Project | \$250,000 |
| 543_ANR_009 | Not Fund | Offer 543_ANR_009 by Natural Resources Capital Water Quality Monitoring Enhancement | \$800,000 |
| 543_ANR_013 | Not Fund | Offer 543_ANR_013 by Natural Resources Capital Lake Restoration Enhancement | \$500,000 |

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Special Department: 660SD
Fund: 0001
Department: 542
Appropriation: 0G72
Offer: 542_ANR_002
Buying Team: ANR

Natural Resources, Department of
General Fund
Natural Resources
GF-Natural Resources Operations
Watershed Protection and Restoration
Agriculture and Natural Resources

This offer is critical to the health of our citizens, the quality of life in communities and continued growth of Iowa's economy. It describes a comprehensive state-wide watershed management approach, which facilitates active engagement of local organizations and private landowners to address complex water quality and natural resource issues, and serves as a means for organizing the Department's work. This approach further our efforts to protect and restore aquatic, forest and wildlife habitats, ensure waters are fishable and swimmable, protect threatened and endangered species, reduce the risk of floods, and insure groundwater resource sustainability. Results will be achieved through:

Gathering, Assessing & Distributing Data

1. Conducting field studies to support assessing water quality standards which minimize potential risk to human health and aquatic life from environmental contaminants.
2. Monitoring and assessing streams, lakes, groundwater, and wetlands throughout Iowa to develop a comprehensive understanding of the condition and quality of our water resources.
3. Analyzing conditions to better understand groundwater's vulnerability to contamination, long-term availability, and role in transporting environmental contamination to surface water.
4. Developing, acquiring, and analyzing geographic and demographic data, and photographic and satellite imagery for resource management purposes.
5. Distributing and displaying natural resource information for use by local officials and stakeholder organizations to facilitate data driven planning and decision-making.

Planning

6. Providing technical assistance to local groups with watershed assessments and comprehensive watershed protection plans, which identifies environmentally sensitive areas, evaluates local conditions, identifies problems, establishes goals and objectives and prioritizes initiatives for improving water quality and enhancing natural resources, and identifies potential state and federal funding programs to fuel implementation.
7. Providing assistance to communities in estimating limits required to meet water quality standards, and evaluating cost-effective treatment options.
8. Providing assistance to local communities and counties in building capacity and developing and administering local programs and ordinances.

Implementation

9. Providing support to local organizations and private landowners in implementing best management practices, reestablishing prairies, forests and wetlands, and constructing wastewater collection and treatment system projects to improve the quality of Iowa's waters and enhance the local natural resources.
10. Regulating the construction and operation of animal feeding operations and domestic and industrial wastewater treatment

Description:

systems to ensure public health and aquatic life is protected.

11. Regulating construction activities, communities, universities, and commercial and industrial facilities to prevent excessive contaminant transport through storm water run off, and control erosion through planning and implementation of effective management practices.

12. Regulating construction on flood plains and floodways and inspecting dams to protect life and property and ensure orderly development and wise use of the flood plains.

DNR has taken initial steps to implement such an approach. We have:

1. Integrated our TMDL and non-point source programs to work more closely with local stakeholders and give them a greater role in developing plans and implementing improvement projects.
2. Raised water quality awareness through citizen volunteers and technical assistance to local watershed groups.
3. Worked cooperatively with partner agencies to make the process of sewerage very small rural communities and developments more focused and understood, expand assistance available to these communities, and improve capacity for local management.
4. Worked with local groups to identify conditions affecting water quality in the Elk Run watershed.
5. Partnered with county soil survey efforts to produce comprehensive soil-geologic-environmental products for communities and watersheds.
6. Leveraged federal money and partnered with conservation groups to enhance local efforts to improve wildlife habitat, such as providing challenge grants to Pheasants Forever, and encouraging enrollment into USDA's Farmable Wetland Program.

DNR is improving our operational effectiveness through the utilization of the kaizen methodology for process improvements to improve the efficiency and quality of our programs. We are also committed to establishing uniform priorities that will produce tangible results and help focus limited resources to further our mission. The Department will work towards aligning programs towards shared priorities.

Iowa has abundant and diversified water resources. We have almost 72,000 miles of rivers and streams, over 182,000 acres of lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands. Watersheds are the land that feed this most critical resource, and affects water flow, levels, and quality as well as natural diversity. Yet human activity has changed the landscape, we have over 1,500 domestic and industrial wastewater treatment facilities, roughly 700 rural communities and developments and 100,000 rural homes with inadequate wastewater treatment, nearly 3,000 animal confinements, over 40,000 sq. miles in row crops, and countless new developments. These potential contaminant sources reside in a wide range of settings providing an equally wide range of impacts to our waters.

The diminished quality of Iowa's waters has been largely attributed to contaminants in runoff and downward percolation from farm fields, and excessive application of pesticides and fertilizers. These are often responsible for sediment that fills lakes and streams - diminishing their recreational value, covering fish habitat and reducing visibility; algae blooms which makes lakes smelly and boating difficult; and contaminated groundwater supplies. Bacteria and viruses from livestock wastes, inadequate home septic systems and community sanitary sewers - to name a few - also pose significant human health concerns. Water pollution has caused beach closures, destroyed fish and wildlife habitat, created unsafe drinking water and triggered fish kills. It has also significantly impacted local economies. The communities around Backbone Lake and the Maquoketa River headwaters were losing 20-25% of gross annual income because the lake and river were not longer attracting visitors due to poor water quality.

Many of Iowa's water bodies also suffer physical damage due to channelization, drainage and other activities that have dramatically altered stream-flow patterns. When Iowa was largely prairies and wetlands - the land absorbed tremendous

Justification:

amounts of water and released it to streams and groundwater in a steady, naturally filtered state. Streams were often shallow and ran clear with rocky bottoms. Today, many streams have disappeared completely, and new ones appeared where they did not historically exist. They flood more often, with fast water cutting into streambeds and scouring banks and bottoms – carrying away precious top soil. In dry weather, they often become completely dry, leaving no habitat for fish or other aquatic species.

Our watersheds also provide critical habitat for nearly 1,000 animal species and over 1,500 plant species native to Iowa. Yet, 95% of the land in Iowa is privately held – making our public land “habitat islands” in a landscape dominated by row crops and urban and rural development. Private landowners hold the key to improving water quality and enhancing habitats for our native species. In fact, without their stewardship many valued species would not exist, nor would we be able to restore our impaired waters.

Our environmental and conservation challenges are strongly linked to place, and require integrated, holistic solutions where oftentimes traditional regulatory and programmatic remedies are insufficient. History has shown that it takes local leadership to make significant progress, because the solutions often lie within the community itself. Community leadership can spur citizen involvement and collaboration to better connect people with planning and decision-making. Solutions developed in this manner are more likely to receive broad-based community support, and be balanced with other competing interests and pressures. This helps ensure success regardless of regulatory authority or type of project or program. Comprehensive watershed-based efforts tailored to local needs by local citizens have seen success:

1. Local effort in the Bigalk Creek watershed reduced sediment and livestock manure from reaching the stream by 50% and increased the number of rainbow trout by 600%. The work of one family inspired others to follow. It now supports natural reproduction of trout.
2. Fremont County used planning and wetland restoration efforts to take flood prone areas out of production, improve the water-holding capacity of the watershed, and reduce pressure on local drainage systems – in order to reduce the impact of regular floods.
3. The \$4 million investment in the Lake Ahquabi watershed resulted in significant water quality improvement, a four-fold increase in park and lake use and a sustainable \$2 million annual increase in local economic activity.
4. Upgrades to Des Moines wastewater treatment improved water quality in Red Rock Reservoir, which provides some central Iowa's best recreation.
5. Local efforts in the Rock Valley have decreased groundwater-drinking water nitrate concentrations below allowable standards, assuring a safe drinking water and eliminating the need for expensive alternatives.

Performance Measures:

- Water Quality Index for Iowa
- Target: 70
- Number of impaired waters in Iowa
- Target: 210
- Index of biological integrity for fish in Iowa streams
- Target: 42

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Object Class **Department Request FY 2007**

Federal Catalog **Department Request FY 2007**

RESOURCES

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Appropriations | |
| 05A | Appropriation |
| 05J | Salary Adjustment |
| TOTAL Appropriations: | |
| Receipts | |
| 201R | Federal Support |
| 204R | Intra State Receipts |
| 501R | Refunds & Reimbursements |
| 701R | Unearned Receipts |
| TOTAL Receipts: | |
| TOTAL RESOURCES: | |
| DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES | |
| Expenditures | |
| 101 | Personal Services-Salaries |
| 202 | Personal Travel In State |
| 203 | State Vehicle Operation |

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 10664 | Cooperative Forestry Assistance | 1,042,319 |
| 15605 | Fish Restoration | 29,729 |
| 15611 | Wildlife Restoration | 5,573 |
| 15808 | USGS-SCS Mapping Projects | 165,273 |
| 66458 | Title VI Revolving Loan Fund | 1,244,785 |
| 66600 | Consolidated Environmental Programs Support | 8,442,683 |
| 83516 | Disaster Assistance | 288,209 |
| Total: | | 11,218,571 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Job Class | Department Request / FTE | Request / FTE |
| 00025 Secretary 1 | 251,449 | |
| FTE | 6.00 | |
| 00120 Info Tech Specialist 3 | 148,769 | |
| FTE | 2.00 | |
| 00121 Info Tech Specialist 4 | 528,947 | |

| Object Class | Department Request FY 2007 | Job Class | Department Request / FTE FY 2007 | / FTE |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 204 Depreciation | 154,000 | FTE | 6.00 | |
| 205 Personal Travel Out of State | 100,050 | 00122 Info Tech Specialist 5 | 489,387 | |
| 301 Office Supplies | 93,450 | FTE | 5.00 | |
| 302 Facility Maintenance Supplies | 1,950 | 00126 Info Tech Admin 1 | 95,150 | |
| 303 Equipment Maintenance Supplies | 10,500 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| 304 Professional & Scientific Supplies | 10,000 | 00128 Info Tech Admin 3 | 128,160 | |
| 307 Ag, Conservation & Horticulture Supply | 18,500 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| 308 Other Supplies | 66,300 | 00643 Attorney 1 | 54,855 | |
| 309 Printing & Binding | 82,050 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| 312 Uniforms & Related Items | 14,425 | 00644 Attorney 2 | 555,183 | |
| 313 Postage | 69,000 | FTE | 6.00 | |
| 401 Communications | 172,050 | 00709 Admin Assistant 2 | 170,623 | |
| 402 Rentals | 60,325 | FTE | 3.00 | |
| 403 Utilities | 32,000 | 00710 Exec Off 1 | 45,195 | |
| 405 Professional & Scientific Services | 3,518,400 | FTE | 0.75 | |
| 406 Outside Services | 1,126,056 | 00711 Exec Off 2 | 279,295 | |
| 408 Advertising & Publicity | 13,100 | FTE | 3.50 | |
| 412 Auditor of State Reimbursements | 35,000 | 00712 Exec Off 3 | 98,569 | |
| 414 Reimbursement to Other Agencies | 20,300 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| 416 TTS Reimbursements | 160,000 | 00713 Exec Off 4 | 117,566 | |
| 501 Equipment | 308,400 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| 503 Equipment - Non-Inventory | 205,180 | 00746 Statistical Research Analyst 3 | 61,066 | |
| 602 Other Expense & Obligations | 153,300 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| TOTAL Expenditures: | 21,897,228 | 00751 Info Specialist 2 | 47,175 | |
| TOTAL DISPOSITION OF RESOURCES: | 21,897,228 | FTE | 1.00 | |
| | | 00782 Public Service Executive 2 | 91,282 | |
| | | FTE | 1.00 | |
| | | 00786 Public Service Executive 4 | 421,728 | |
| | | FTE | 3.75 | |

| Job Class | Department Request / FTE FY 2007 | / FTE |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| 04022 Program Planner 2 FTE | 66,546 | 1.00 |
| 04404 Geologist 2 FTE | 318,606 | 5.00 |
| 04407 Geologist 3 FTE | 1,337,335 | 17.50 |
| 04410 Geologist 4 FTE | 187,432 | 2.00 |
| 04513 Environmental Specialist FTE | 2,309,948 | 38.00 |
| 04514 Environmental Engineer FTE | 1,106,127 | 14.00 |
| 04516 Environmental Program Supv FTE | 784,508 | 9.00 |
| 04519 Environmental Specialist Senior FTE | 1,808,424 | 25.00 |
| 04522 Environmental Engineer Senior FTE | 917,951 | 10.00 |
| 05331 Natural Resources Technician 2 FTE | 154,012 | 3.00 |
| 05340 Natural Resources Biologist FTE | 661,741 | 11.00 |
| 05414 Forester 2 FTE | 1,098,623 | 16.00 |
| 05417 Forester 3 FTE | 315,544 | 4.00 |
| 05447 Senior Natural Resources Engr FTE | 82,895 | 1.00 |
| 08518 Graphic Artist FTE | 46,567 | |

| Job Class | Department Request / FTE FY 2007 | / FTE |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| FTE | 1.00 | |
| 15004 Paralegal | 43,837 | |
| FTE | 1.00 | |
| 90711 Exec Off 2 | 20,000 | |
| FTE | | |
| 90713 Exec Off 4 | 117,043 | |
| FTE | | |
| 99020 Extra Help | 42,480 | |
| FTE | 1.60 | |
| 99025 Overtime | 12,000 | |
| FTE | | |
| 99030 Stand By | 65,000 | |
| FTE | | |
| 99053 Early Out Position | 59,574 | |
| FTE | | |
| Total: | 15,140,592 | |
| Total FTE: | 204.10 | |

Special Department: 660SD
Fund: 0001
Department: 542
Appropriation: 0G72
Offer: 542_ANR_003
Buying Team: ANR

Natural Resources, Department of
General Fund
Natural Resources
GE-Natural Resources Operations
Health and the Environment
Agriculture and Natural Resources

This offer is critical to health of our citizens, the quality of life in communities and continued growth of Iowa's economy by reducing Iowan's exposure to environmental contaminants and hazards. This offer supports minimizing exposure to toxins and unsanitary conditions, providing safe water to drink, and maintaining clean air to breathe. Results will be achieved by:

- 1. Ensuring compliance with health-based drinking water standards. The Department will continue to regulate the construction and operation of public drinking water supplies systems, provide financial assistance to make infrastructure improvements, and offer technical assistance to communities.
- 2. Ensuring protective air quality health standards continue to be met. The Department will continue to permit cost-effective pollution controls and operating practices; ensure compliance with protective emission standards through inspections and technical assistance; reduce asbestos violations at schools, hospitals and community centers; and provide community education on measures to reduce air pollution.
- 3. Reducing potential impacts to drinking water supplies and vulnerable groundwater through compliance with groundwater standards and community planning. The Department will continue to: enforce compliance schedules at sites requiring remediation and corrective action, regulate underground storage tanks and solid waste facilities to ensure they are operated properly to prevent future contamination, provide community assistance in developing and implementing plans to protect drinking water supplies from environmental contamination, and assess contamination and identify potential exposures at industrial and commercial sites.
- 4. Reducing illegal dumping and open burning of waste to minimize public health hazards and improve the character of urban neighborhoods and rural settings.
- 5. Ensuring quick emergency response to spills of chemical, petroleum, manure, and other materials with a potential to create a hazardous condition by providing technical assistance, contingency planning and education, and regulatory over-site.
- 6. Reducing children's access to and ensuring proper disposal of household hazardous waste through continuing operation of collection centers, and through toxic clean-up days.
- 7. Promoting wise-use of resources to minimize environmental contamination, and improve economic conditions in Iowa. The Department will continue to: work with industries to conserve energy and reduce pollution and wastes, promote recycling and composting, develop markets for recycled content goods, educate citizens on how personal choices impact the environment, promote sustainable building design and construction, and promote the development and use of ag-based alternative fuels and renewable energy generation.

The Department will continually place greater focus on facilities, human activities and/or other conditions with the greatest potential to adversely impact human health and the environment. We will also build and enhance collaborative partnerships to achieve improved results in Iowa. Additionally, IDNR is committed to improving our operational effectiveness through the utilization of the kaizen methodology for process improvements, which removes non-value added activities and the variability in value-added activities. Doing so improves efficiency and quality, provides improved communication with customers and

Description:

REQUEST FOR RESULTS

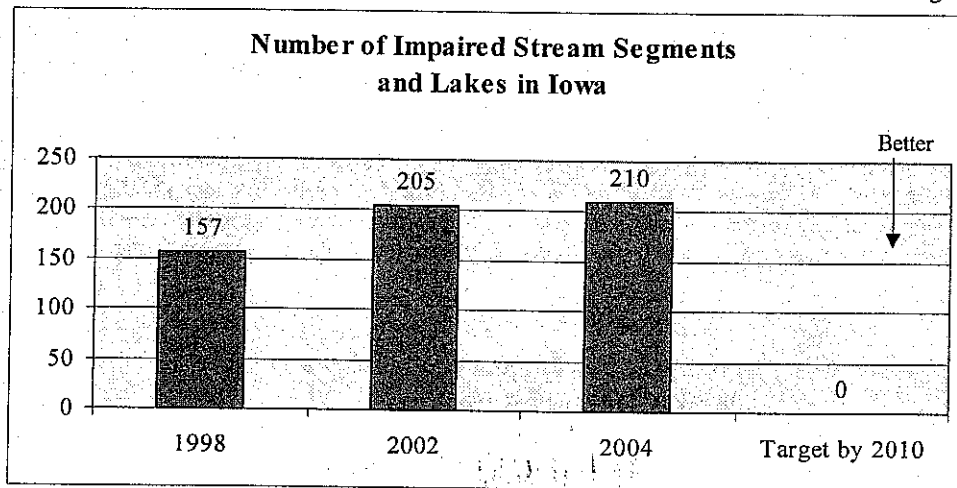
Agriculture and Natural Resources

Result: *IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF IOWA'S NATURAL RESOURCES*

Native Americans called Iowa "the beautiful land." Our management and protection of Iowa's natural resources – water, land and air – is intrinsically linked to our awareness, appreciation and interaction with these natural resources. Iowa's natural resources provide for our recreational and cultural needs and are the working infrastructure for our economy, making Iowa a desirable place to grow businesses and to live. The great majority of Iowa's natural resources are privately owned. For Iowa to remain "the beautiful land," engaging the cooperation of Iowa's private landowners is essential.

Indicators:

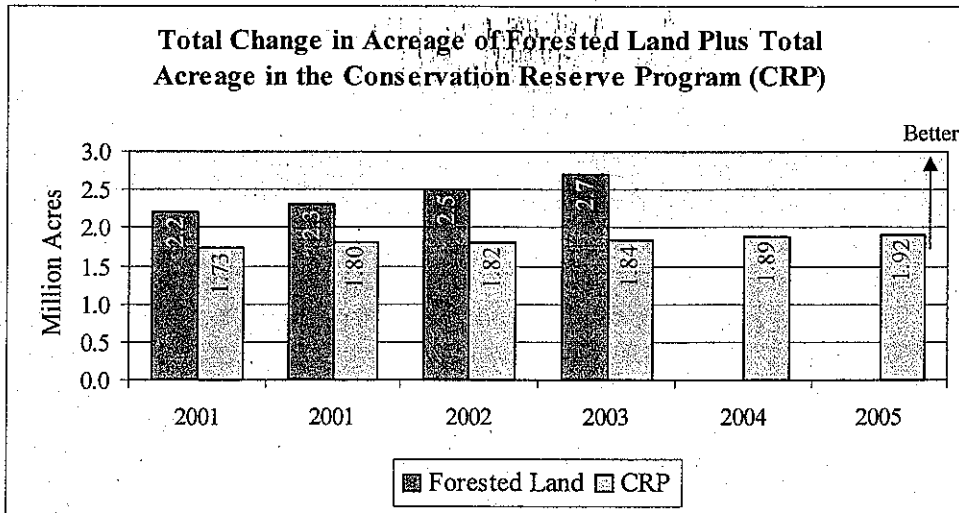
Data Sources: Iowa Department of Natural Resources; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,



List of Impaired Waters

- **Number of impaired stream segments and lakes in Iowa as measured bi-annually through the EPA's 303(d) "impaired waters" list.**

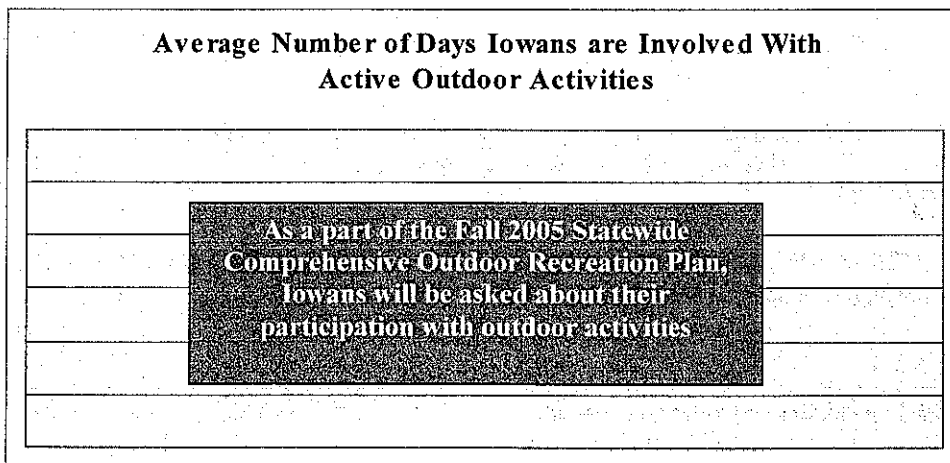
* This indicator was selected because it identifies those waters that do not meet one or more required water quality standards. Recent improvements in water quality monitoring will help ensure sound assessments to determine listings for the future. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) proposes water bodies to be placed on the list every two years with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), providing final approval of the listed water bodies. Draft numbers for the 303(d) list for 2004 are reported and being reviewed by EPA.



Data Source: U.S. Forest Service Inventory; U.S. Natural Resources and Conservation Service Data

- **Total change in acreage of forested land plus total acreage in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) as measured annually by the US Forest Service and the US Natural Resources Conservation Service.**

* This indicator reflects land that is enrolled in the CRP plus forested lands. The CRP is a federal program that pays landowners to remove their land from agricultural production and is part of the Federal Farm Bill. Iowa's row crop agriculture provides a strong economic foundation, but also provides challenges to maintaining water quality and diverse ecosystems. Total acreage figures are tracked annually and provide the best indicator the Team could identify as a surrogate for land cover diversity.



- **Average number of days Iowans are involved with active outdoor activities.**

* Engaging Iowans with their natural resources will help them directly relate their participation in outdoor activities to the need to protect and enhance these resources. This measure will also assist with evaluating the effectiveness of selected recreational strategies.

Strategy Map:

The strategy map reflects two major goals and seven strategies that support *Improving the Quality of Iowa's Natural Resources*. Two major goals must be achieved to reach the desired result – manage and protect Iowa's natural resources; and develop and improve Iowa's recreational opportunities.

Protecting natural resources and developing recreational opportunities work together to enhance Iowans' quality of life. How well we manage our natural resources directly impacts our health, safety and economic well-being.

The left side of the map illustrates the areas needed for achieving environmental protection, including improving water quality, conserving ecosystems, promoting sustainable resources and maintaining air quality. The right side of the map emphasizes the increased demand for outdoor activities and the need to enhance Iowa's natural recreational resources and assets.

Strategies:

Improve Water Quality – Achieving improvement in Iowa's water quality is needed to move Iowa forward in environmental protection and natural resource enhancement. A 1999 survey by ISU Extension found that 87% of Iowans are concerned about the quality of their drinking water. The Leadership Agenda calls for eliminating all impaired waterways by 2010. In 1998, 157 water bodies were listed as impaired. That number had increased to 205 by the year 2002. Currently, 18% of Iowa water bodies assessed are impaired. As state standards for nutrients are adopted the number of impaired waters will rise. Strategies that result in demonstrable improvements in water quality are preferred. Particular consideration will be given to offers that utilize the watershed approach, demonstrate local and regional involvement and address non-point source issues. Strategies that include habitat and recreational enhancements are also important.

Conserve Wildlife, Fish and Ecosystems – The management of Iowa's wildlife and fish are vital to maintaining Iowans' recreational opportunities. According to the 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife Related Activities, the economic impact of these activities to Iowa is \$691 million annually (fishing = \$336 million, hunting = \$167 million and wildlife watching = \$188 million). Other ecosystems require sound conservation practices to enhance the management of wildlife and fish. Offers that protect or restore forests, prairies, or preserves are desired. Offers should also address opportunities to increase vegetation diversity along with protecting endangered species.

Promote the Use and Development of Sustainable Resources – The development of sustainable resources results in environmental and economic gains. The Leadership Agenda calls for making Iowa a net exporter of energy, thereby increasing the number of high skilled jobs in Iowa. Iowa ranks tenth in wind resources (10th windiest state) and is third in wind energy capacity. Looking at the potential returns of a 1,000 MW capacity wind energy project shows approximately 75 high skilled jobs would be created, and between 125 to 250 construction and skilled trade jobs would be required to construct the project. For every 1 MW of small scale wind generating capacity owned by local community members, \$167,200 stays in the community and state annually, but for every 1 MW of large-scale wind generating capacity owned by out-of-state companies, only \$17,300 stays in the community and state annually. The positive link between energy sufficiency and economic development are also echoed in a recent report by the Apollo

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Alliance that found energy efficiency creates 21.5 jobs for every \$1 million invested (compared to 11.5 jobs in natural gas generation). The same report reflects positively

July 2005

on job creation resulting from renewable energy, with studies showing four times as many jobs per megawatt of installed capacity as natural gas and 40% more jobs per dollar invested than coal. Renewables especially support creation of substantial numbers of new jobs in manufacturing and construction. Strategies that promote energy efficiency, use and development of renewable resources and innovative technologies are preferred. Opportunities to leverage economic incentives are desired.

Improve Air Quality – Iowa is one of eleven states nationwide currently in attainment with national air quality requirements. Remaining in attainment with these requirements helps protect the health of Iowans. Attainment means Iowa can offer a more flexible air permitting program to business, reducing the cost of doing business and helping Iowa maintain economic competitiveness – all without decreasing the engineering and technical review conducted by DNR to ensure regulated entities meet required standards. Because air quality as a whole is good in Iowa, efforts should be targeted to addressing specific community and regional concerns.

Improve Public Parks, Lakes and Waterways – Iowans will use their parks, lakes and waterways if they feel safe in these environments, and if the related infrastructure and amenities are improved. Iowa parks are visited fifteen million times a year. 78,000 acres of parks and preserves and 87,000 acres of water – publicly owned lakes and U.S Army Corps of Engineers reservoirs – are among Iowa's most important areas for recreation and economic stimulus. Iowans' prime concern about their parks is water quality. A recent study of lakes in Iowa by ISU's Center for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) found that the quality of the water was the most important factor in choosing lakes to visit. Interest in outdoor recreation is growing and shows no sign of slowing. A 1999 national survey by Roper reported that 67% of all Americans participate in some sort of recreational activity at least once a month. The CARD study found that 62% of Iowans use an Iowa lake and those who have used one visit them an average of eight times each year. Other parks should be developed as resort destinations to attract more in and out of state visitors.

Develop non-park public and private recreational areas – Public lands including recreational areas, wildlife management areas, wildlife refuges, waterfowl production areas and public boat access areas provide access to recreation. All public lands (except for parks) account for seven hundred thousand acres. Similarly, access to private lands through easements, good will, friendships or leases is another important aspect of recreation. Because most of Iowa's land, 32 million acres, is privately held, looking at opportunities to provide access to recreation for these areas is important. Developing diverse habitats such as ponds, wetlands, prairie, forests and pasture can provide economic dividends to landowners, as well as opportunities for hunting, fishing and nature enjoyment. This improves water quality and habitats. Strategies to improve the licensing process and the availability of hunting and fishing licenses are needed.

Create more opportunities for outdoor activities – The Leadership Agenda includes promoting health and providing quality of life for seniors and adults with disabilities. Americans are seeking greater diversity in their outdoor activities. Biking, canoeing, bird watching, snowshoeing and rock-climbing are among the trends being followed by recreational advocates. All segments of society benefit from increased access to recreational opportunities. A survey conducted in 2001 of 500 parents with children between the ages of four and 14 found that 80%

of respondents believed that participating in outdoor activities strengthened family relationships. Investments in land and improved infrastructure to enhance outdoor recreational activities are needed.

Purchasing Strategies - The Environment Buying Team seeks offers that:

1. Prioritize watersheds approach to improving water quality.
Offers must lead to a demonstrable water quality improvement and enhance the watershed approach. Offers must also emphasize local and regional involvement and address non-point source;
2. Integrate environmental, recreational and economic benefits.
Acceptable offers will 1) result in measurable increases in water quality, and 2) integrate environmental, recreational and economic benefits;
3. Provide measurement and reporting on indicators.
Offers will be favored that include research, monitoring and assessment to build on scientific data and maintain integrity;
4. Incorporate methods of encouraging compliance in addition to enforcement.
Offers must improve performance and compliance through, prevention, education, technical assistance, recognition, voluntary actions, and incentives;
5. Engage private citizens and the cooperation of private landowners.
Because much of the state's recreational land is in private ownership it is essential to creatively involve private landowners to reach the intended results;
6. Conserve wildlife, fish, and ecosystems.
Offer must be able to show how they conserve and protect forest and prairies, and promote vegetation diversity through education;
7. Promote the use and development of sustainable resources.
Offers will be favored that promote public and private investment, address economic incentives and support innovative technologies;
8. Improve public parks and waterways.
Offers must address safety, improving infrastructure, water quality, and create "resort parks;" and
9. Develop non-park public and private lands for recreation.
Offers should encourage diverse recreation use and cooperation/collaboration with private landowners, improve habitat, increase access to lands and increase infrastructure.

All Offers Should:

1. Be innovative and bold in implementing Vilsack-Pederson priorities and values. Ensure that the many innovative and bold initiatives we have begun are fully and well established.

This is not the old business as usual. Offers should continue ideas and improved services that produce results in the most effective and innovative ways. Offers are not limited to the services the State of Iowa currently provides the way we currently provide them. If an offer includes a service the State currently provides, the offer should improve upon those services. Adapt best practices to Iowa.

2. Use the principles of smarter sizing, smarter spending, smarter management and smarter leadership.

The State of Iowa must work smarter to produce better results with the available resources. Some principles that will do that include:

- *Consolidating services in a smart way;*
- *Buying services competitively;*
- *Using flexibility to produce accountability;*
- *Giving Iowans choices;*
- *Giving money to Iowans, rather than institutions;*
- *Making administrative systems allies, not enemies;*
- *Improving work processes and productivity;*
- *Improving the availability, quality, use, and sharing of data;*
- *Purchasing prevention, not remediation;*
- *Separating steering and rowing;*
- *Producing voluntary compliance;*
- *Targeting subsidies;*
- *Purchasing less mistrust; and*
- *Blending or braiding revenue streams.*

3. Divest lower value strategies so that there is more money to invest in higher value strategies.

The State of Iowa cannot simply continue to provide all of the services it currently provides, because many of those services do not directly relate to the results Iowans want most. To provide those results, the State must target its resources toward services and programs that will directly impact those result areas. Investments must also target populations, regions or aspects of a delivery system that most need attention.

4. Encourage collaboration and partnerships.

The State of Iowa cannot do everything alone. Iowans want state departments to work with each other, as well as other levels of government, non-profits, and the private sector. The State's investments must build upon and work with community based organizations and initiatives. Partnerships require incentives. The State cannot construct a budget based on the hope that partners will fund a portion of the service, if those deals have not been discussed with the partners.

5. Show measurable results.
6. Build on organizational core competencies.
When offers are made to fund existing state services, they should build upon that service's strengths. Offers should improve upon the areas that Iowans expect and want from state government, not abandon the core service.
7. Promote cultural competence.
Diversity is important to the future of Iowa. Offers should welcome and serve diverse populations.

TECHNIQUES

