

Pine Creek Project

4th Year For Resource Management Effort

Due to producer involvement, practices yet to be implemented and remaining project funding, the Pine Creek Water Quality Project has been extended through a fourth year.

The project was originally slated to end this month, but has now been extended through September, 1997.

The goals and objectives for the final funded project year include:

- 1) Continue to locate and solve non-point source problems in the Pine Creek Watershed;
- 2) Implement information and education programs about water quality improvement;
- 3) Implement best management practices that reduce sediment, nutrient and pesticide delivery to Pine Lakes; and
- 4) Implement the integrated crop management (ICM) project in the watershed.

The 1996 Pine Creek Water Quality Project year has been a productive year. Many best management practices (BMPs) have been implemented and others will be built once the crops are harvested this fall," reports Coordinator Jennifer Welch.

"New and innovative practices such as shallow water impoundments and streambank stabilization and riparian restoration have been constructed or are in the process of design and construction in the watershed.

"The Streambank Stabilization and Riparian Restoration Project has been a very positive step towards sediment reduction and treatment of the entire watershed," Welch emphasized.

"Over 850 feet of eroding streambank along Pine Creek has been stabilized with rock rip-rap, willow cuttings, trees,

shrubs and grasses. This project has served as a demonstration and tour site to allow those with an interest in the practice to get a first hand look.

"A shallow water impoundment, beneficial for water quality and wildlife habitat, has been completed. The structure will store sediment that would otherwise reach the lake," she continued.

During 1996, a total of 9,958 feet of grassed waterways, covering 10.5 acres, were completed on five farms in the watershed. These practices reduced soil loss from 125 tons per acre to 11.7 tons.

Two farmers installed 2,720 feet of terraces, reducing soil loss from 33 tons per acre to 10 tons, and another installed two sediment and water control basins.

Scheduled this fall are five grassed waterways, five grade stabilization structures, two terraces and a water and sediment basin.

Projects planned next spring and summer include water and sediment basins, a grade stabilization structure, streambank stabilization and grassed waterways.

During the first three years of the Pine Creek project, through September, 1996, accomplishments have included 48 grassed waterways, covering 56,313 feet and 56 acres; 7,870 feet of terraces; five grade stabilization structures; three sediment control basins; 850 feet of streambank stabilization on six sites; and one acre of riparian buffer tree/shrub/grass planting.

A total of 3,425 acres were enrolled in nutrient and pest management (ICM) and approximately 2,750 acres were farmed no-till.

"An important component of the Pine Creek Project is the nutrient and pest

management program, which is funded by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) through the Water Quality Incentive Program (WQIP)," Welch noted.

"The nutrient and pest management component of WQIP includes record keeping and agronomic decision making, usually with the assistance of a crop consultant. Several reports are required which include soil testing, yield goal information, crop scouting reports, tillage information, crops yields and pesticide information."

The Pine Creek project is located in eastern Hardin and western Grundy county. The project area includes Upper and Lower Pine Lakes and their tributary Pine Creek.

Over 120 people are associated with owning or operating approximately 60 farms in the watershed. Included are 5,227 acres (3,705 acres of cropland) in Hardin county and 4,453 acres (3,828 acres in cropland) in Grundy county.

Currently, about 30 producers are participating in the project, which is designed to encourage local producers to implement comprehensive resource management systems to control erosion, reduce pesticide and fertilizer use and better protect streambanks.

Grazing Fencing Cost Share

As part of the new farm bill, cost share funds have been made available for fencing practices that subdivide grazing areas into paddocks.

There are also monies available to provide water to the paddocks through pipelines or ponds.

Purpose of the program is to encourage the dividing of larger pastures into smaller sections for rotational grazing. The goal is to give grasses a resting period and protect new seedling from grazing.

"Due to increased forage production, these rotational grazing systems can support more livestock than traditional pastures, thereby benefitting producers," notes Soil Conservation Technician Kent Holmgard. "There has been considerable interest in the practice by landowners in the county," he added.

Cost sharing funds are not available for fencing of crop ground.

7-Hardin County Index,
Friday, Sept. 27, 1996



Mark Balvanz, Soil and Water District Commissioner

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Riparian Streambank

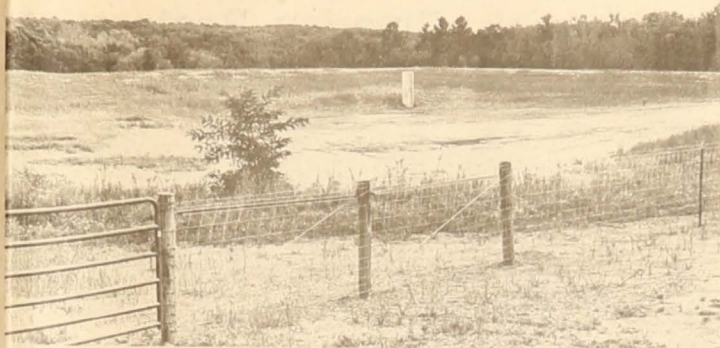
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Pine Lake Dredging To Begin Next Spring

Following completion of the above eight-acre silt retention dike north of the campgrounds this summer, dredging of both Lower and Upper Pine Lakes is scheduled to begin when the ice goes out next spring. The Department of Natural Resources will let contracts for the project during their February meeting. During the dredging process, silt and water will be pumped from the lakes into this holding area, which measures up to 20

feet in depth. The water will then be returned to the lake from which it came. It is hoped that the dredging of both lakes can be completed by the end of 1997.

Officials from the DNR have emphasized that the dredging project would not have been approved without the cooperation of landowners in the Pine Creek Water Quality Project during the past three years.

Annual Progress Report

Pine Creek Accomplishments Discussed, Viewed

Accomplishments of the past year and upcoming project activities were discussed and viewed during an annual review of the Pine Creek Water Quality Project, held September 10 at the Pine Lake Lodge.

Fifty persons attended, including watershed producers; project sponsors - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and Division of Soil Conservation (DSC) - and other agency staff - ISU Extension, Farm Service Agency (FSA) and district foresters.

Jennifer Welch, Pine Creek Water Quality coordinator, presented a project overview with slides illustrating before, during and after views of watershed practices, such as grassed waterways, stream-

bank stabilization, grade stabilization structures, shallow water impoundments and ponds.

During a roundtable discussion of the project, accomplishments, benefits, producer management changes due to the project and other aspects relating to water quality issues were emphasized. Producers reported that they were now more aware of the changes that would positively impact both water quality and their own farming operations.

Marion Conover, DNR Chief of Fisheries and project leader for Upper and Lower Pine Lake dredging, reported that the nutrient and sediment dike north of the Upper PL campgrounds has been completed and bids will be let in February for the actual dredging. The work will

begin as soon as ice is out of the lakes and hopefully can be completed in both lakes during the 1997 calendar year.

Following the review, a tour was completed of the Pine Lakes containment dike and water quality projects.

Conover explained that during the dredging process, water will be returned to the lakes once the sediment has settled out in the containment area.

Also viewed were a shallow water impoundment stabilization structure and grade stabilization structure (pond) on the Garry Schwarck farm; large grassed waterway projects on the Dave Minter and Ryan Bakker farms; and the streambank and riparian restoration site on the Margaret Baker farm, operated by Mark Balvanz.

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Very Strong Acid 5.0 pH	53% Loss of 47%	34% Loss of 76%	52% Loss of 48%	57%
Strongly Acid 5.5 pH	77% Loss of 23%	48% Loss of 52%	77% Loss of 23%	33%
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Wood Drop Stabilization Structure Effective, Inexpensive

Soil Conservation Technician Kent Holmgaard is pictured with a wood drop grade stabilization structure recently installed on Janssen Farms, Marvin Luiken operator, located two miles east and one mile north of Steamboat Rock. Holmgaard describes this type of structure as relatively inexpensive.

"Materials are simple, can be purchased locally, and 75 percent of the work can be completed by the landowner." Purpose of the structure is to control gullies in a medium size watershed. "Stabilization of this site has reduced soil loss from 30 ton to less than one ton per year," he emphasized.

Open House Oct. 2

At New USDA Agencies, Extension Offices In I.F.

Hardin County residents are invited to attend an open house October 2 in Iowa Falls at the new offices of the USDA Service Extension and Iowa State University Extension.

The Farm Service Agency (FSA), Rural Development (RECD), and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) are housed in the upper level of the new building at 820 Brooks Road. Open house hours for these offices will be from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The Hardin County FSA staff of 12 administrators Federal Farm Programs to local farmers. The agency is a consolidation of the section of Farmer's Home Administration (FHA) which handled farm loans and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS).

Rural Development was also formed from a section of the former FmHA. The new agency provides loans in rural communities to finance existing homes and new construction. Home ownership loans are offered to help families with low and moderate incomes. These loans help fulfill the Government's goal of providing decent housing in suitable environments for American families.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service was formerly the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The name change reflects the broader resource base that the agency currently serves. The NRCS also works with water and soil quality, and grassland management.

Iowa State University Extension for Hardin County is now housed in the lower level of the new building, with the

address 524 Lawler Road. Offices are accessed from the north parking lot. Their open house hours on October 2 will be from 11:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m.

Field specialists in crops, animal science, farm management, community development, youth development, nutrition, and families will be on hand to share their educational programs and to answer general questions. People will also have the opportunity to access the World Wide Web through Extension's internet system.

Refreshments will be provided by the Iowa Falls Development Corporation.

Set Assessor Test Dates

Iowa Department of Revenue and Finance Director, G.D. Bair, has announced the scheduling of the statewide examinations for the positions of deputy assessor and city or county assessor.

Examination for deputy assessor will be held October 26 at 8:30 a.m. in the sixth floor cafeteria of the Lucas State Office Building in Des Moines. Examination for city or county assessors will be held November 2 at 8:30 a.m. also in the Lucas Building sixth floor cafeteria. Both test dates are on a Saturday.

Under Iowa law, a person wishing to become eligible for appointment as a city or county assessor or as a deputy assessor must successfully complete an examination and be certified by the director of the Department of Revenue and Finance. Local officials will be able to appoint as city or county assessor or deputy assessor only those persons certified by the Revenue and Finance director as being eligible for appointment.

Bair explained that applications for the examination may be obtained from city and county assessors, county auditors, or from the Department of Revenue and Finance's Property Tax Section.

Said Bair, "Applications must be received by the Property Tax Section at least three days prior to the date of the examination. I, therefore, encourage interested persons to submit their applications as soon as possible."

The examinations are given approximately every six months.

Smith Trial

(Continued from page 3)

and he was participating in a robbery.

"We're not talking about an act done in the heat of passion; we're talking about a woman who was pursued by these four young people who intended to rob her. There is no evidence to show that Derek tried to stop the robbery or the murder."

"It's wrong to take an innocent life. I submit to you that the state's evidence proves beyond a reasonable doubt that all the elements of murder in the first degree and robbery in the first degree have been met."

"While she was being stabbed to death, she was also being beaten by Derek Lee Smith."

"The defendant would like you to believe that he was a reluctant participant in this crime, but there was never any indication before now that Derek hesitated at all. Before this, the only one to show reluctance according to Derek's own statement, was Blake Pruitt."

"Knowing all the evidence, you must find for murder in the first degree."

Kloberdanz then offered his final arguments to the jury.

"Derek is going to live with your decision for the rest of his life."

"On behalf of Derek, Mr. Terrill and myself, we extend our sympathies to the Hauser and Schnitzler families in the death of Rebecca Hauser. It should not have happened."

"I want to talk about murder. Derek didn't need to aid and abet Burt. Burt was doing the killing all by himself, he needed no help."

"Rebecca Hauser was shot and stabbed to death by Burt Smith who has been tried, convicted and is serving his sentence."

"Did Derek Smith intend to kill Rebecca Hauser? It frightens me that I may not be able to do my job well enough for

"On that date, Derek saw a side of Burt he could never have imagined and for the first time he was afraid of his brother - afraid of the rage he saw. Derek was caught between the two most extremes of the natural world - that of the need to survive and that of the need to kill. He didn't want to hurt either his brother or Rebecca Hauser."

"I submit to you that it is not what he did that's important, but what was in his heart. It was never his intent to hurt anyone. In the heat of the moment he did what he thought was right. Certainly now he might do things differently."

"There's no real dispute with the facts here on either side. But the facts presented by the state simply haven't told the whole story."

"The biggest problem with Sheriff Kamathus was that he made no recording of that interview with Derek. We have the sheriff's notes and that is all filtered through his hands. There would be no question about what the facts are if it had been recorded. There are errors in the sheriff's testimony. You can disregard the sheriff's testimony. It's not trustworthy."

"They pulled her over to take her car. But Burt destroyed the car and Mrs. Hauser. Derek was only trying to stop the madness. Who knew Burt was going to explode and kill Rebecca Hauser? Derek had no time to contemplate his alternatives, he had to act on his instincts."

"I submit to you that Derek Smith is not a monster, not a violent kid. He simply got caught up in a horrible situation and his instinct was to help his brother."

"You have to judge his actions, but you also have to judge his mind and heart. Derek Smith is not an angel, he's made some mistakes. But he's not guilty of first degree murder."

In Miller's response, he said, "This is a

"Derek was the caretaker, he would try to bring some order to the family."

Dr. Clemons Bartollas, UNI professor

you to understand what really happened. Things aren't always what they seem. If you step back and take a long look, the state's case is hollow. The state is not interested in the 'why' of this case."

"Take a close look - a look at who Derek Smith really is. The state would have you believe that these boys got together and planned to rob and kill their way to Canada. The only time murder was mentioned was seconds before the shot was fired at Rebecca Hauser."

"The murder stopped their trip to Canada; that murder stopped everything. Murder was not a part of their plan. They were so scared and terrified that they abandoned their trip. There is nothing to substantiate the state's theory about malice aforethought."

"We, as humans, cannot be judged by a snapshot in time. We have to be judged by our lives as a whole."

"Why didn't Derek hit or tackle his brother in order to get him to stop? The bonding between twins is almost unexplainable. It's more than a physical bond."

"Derek could not depend on his mother. She was never there for him. He's been a victim of sexual abuse, physical abuse and all the rest - the Missouri court felt he needed protection from his own family."

"Derek wouldn't let himself be separated from his brother, Burt, who was his only real family. Can we blame him for not wanting to abandon his brother on October 4, 1994 - even though Burt betrayed him?"

"When there were problems at home, it was Derek who spoke up, while Burt kept it all inside, seemingly under control, until he exploded on October 4, 1994."

tragedy. It's a murder. Not of Rebecca Hauser's making, but of the making of those four youths. Armed robbery was their primary intent and that is malicious."

"Rebecca Hauser was killed because Derek Smith and his friends wanted her car and her purse."

"I did not suggest that these four people were planning to murder their way to Canada. The evidence shows by their own admission that they were going to steal and rob their way to Canada."

"It may be a snapshot in time for Derek Smith, but it is forever for Rebecca Hauser. That's why we're here."

"It wasn't a struggle. It was a killing and she suffered horribly. The evidence shows this was a vicious, brutal beating in the middle of the stabbing of Rebecca Hauser."

"The jury was sent to select a foreman and to determine whether or not they would begin deliberations. They decided to begin the deliberation process on Wednesday morning and were dismissed for the day."

Derek Smith's twin brother, Burt, was tried in June, 1996, convicted and is now serving a life sentence. Blake Pruitt has pled guilty to murder in the second degree and is awaiting sentencing. A fourth member of the group, Jayson Speaks, has yet to have his day in court.

Nick Schmuck At Shattuck-St. Mary's

Nicholas Schmuck, son of Tim and Susan Schmuck of Eldora, has been accepted at Shattuck-St. Mary's School in Faribault, MN. He is a sophomore and a Headmaster's Scholar at the school.

Headmaster's scholarships are awarded to students who have earned a GPA of 3.5 or better in the previous school year and scored over the 90th percentile on national norms on the ERB, SSAT or PSAT. No more than six scholarships are awarded each year to qualified 9th, 10th and 11th grade students.

Shattuck-St. Mary's School is a coeducational, college preparatory boarding and day school for grades six through a post-graduate program. The entire 250-acre campus is designated as a Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.

With average class sizes of 21-25 and a 7:1 student to faculty ratio, Shattuck-St. Mary's offers its students seven acres of wooded nature trails, a state-of-the-art science facility and one of the most complete high school athletic complexes in the state. Its 286 students represent 32 states and 14 countries.

Chris Magee Named To RA Position At UNI

Chris Magee of Eldora is among nearly 100 students serving as resident assistants (RAs) for the 1996-1997 academic year at the University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls. She is in Hagemann Hall - Cal House.

The RAs arrived on campus a week before the residence halls opened to attend a series of training sessions designed to prepare them for their positions. Training included sessions dealing with fire safety, sexual assault prevention and response, programming, policies and procedures and health aid.

Campus-wide training, which included all RAs, provided sessions dealing with team-building, creating a vision and mission for each residence hall and a diversity exercise.

Deeds

Hardin County Treasurer to Gerald E. and Lela L. Roberts, 9-5-96 Lot 10, Bk. 2, Hoovers Add, Hubbard.

Robert Walker and wf. to Mildred Walker, 8-30-96 Pt. Lots 3 & 4, Bk. 9, Rail Road Add., I.F.

John W. Brinker and wf. to Wayne B. Huebner and wf., 8-29-96 Lot 11, Bk. 4, Sunset Add., I.F.

Derek L. Thompson and wf. to Steven R. Foster, 8-29-96 Lots 11 & 12, and pt. Lot 10, Bk. 23, Ackley, (cc).

Paul and Beverly Schlegel to Douglas C. Hatfield and wf., 8-31-96 Lot 9, Bk. 3, Fossers Add., I.F.

Herman G. Boella Jr. to Thomas A. and Karl R. Eller, 5-3-94 Lot 10, Bk. 37, Ackley.

Thomas A. Eller and wf. to Douglas W. and Sonja R. Triplett, 8-30-96 Lot 10, Bk. 37, Ackley.

Michael A. Milder and wf. to Timothy V. Walker and wf., 8-24-96 Pt. SE 1/4 NE 1/4 15-89-21.

Farmers Coop Elevator Co. to Larry W. and Pamela S. Shugar, 7-30-96 Lots 1-4 and pt. street, Bk. 8, Ackley.

Hazel Wooten to Harold and Chellen Gault, 6-96 Lots 3 & 4, Bk. 3, Benson's Add., Union.

Deanna Wade et al. to Vicky Wood, 8-17-96 Lots 5 & 6, Bk. 16, Burnt & Fosters Add., Ackley.

Michael C. Lutschwager and wf. to Chad A. Christensen and wf., 9-4-96 Lot 12, Bk. 3, Washington Heights Add., I.F.

Lela E. Haglund to Marjory Bell and wf., 9-4-96 Lot 11, Bk. 2, Palmer's Add., I.F.

Mildred M. Robb Estate to Steven K. Ball, 8-28-96 Pt. Lot 12, Auditor's Second Plat, I.F.

James Lee Robb and wf. to Steven K. Ball, 8-29-96 Pt. Lot 12, Auditor's Second Plat, I.F.

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FS Is Pleased To Help Producers In Pine Creek Water Quality Project

The Pine Creek Water Quality Project gives Farm Bureau Service Company access to state cost-share funds to assist producers with nutrient management plans to help control nitrate levels in Pine Lake.

FS stresses the use of stabilized nitrogen, reduced tillage farming, and crop scouting to its customers. Farm Bureau Service Company also uses grid soil sampling and variable rate technology to help farmers pinpoint the fertility needs of their soils, limiting the potential for over-application of nutrients.

"We're working with 10,000 acres with the watershed right now," says Duane Tamminga, Farm Bureau Service Co. Certified Crop Specialist. "This is our third year in the program and we're optimistic growers will continue their efforts using the latest technologies available after the state funds are gone."

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