

Ltr # 1

April 9, 1982

The Black Hawk County Resources Coordinating Committee is being reactivated to provide input to the Iowa-Cedar rivers basin water management plan. You are asked to either attend or to send a representative to a meeting of the committee, Tuesday, April 27, at 7:30 PM in the INRCOG offices, Russell Lamson Building, Waterloo.

The meeting is being called to provide comment on water resources management problems and planning priorities. You will also be informed on the activities of Iowa-Cedar Conservancy District's elected board of directors during its first year of existence.

The County Resources Coordinating Committee originated in 1975 and made substantial contributions to the Iowa Water Quality Management Plan which was completed in 1979. Now the Iowa-Cedar Conservancy District is developing programs to address other water management problems such as water supply, floods, stream bank erosion, etc.

Public participation at the local level is needed to provide guidance to the conservancy district in the planning and development of these programs. The meeting will be open to the public. You are invited to bring a delegation.

Sincerely,

Larry L. Rust, Chairman
Black Hawk Soil Conservation District

1
Letters to:

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City Hall
Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613

✓ Mayor Leo Roof
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Waterloo, Iowa 50705

✓ Mayor, Gene Taylor
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do not use this address
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BLACK HAWK

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

5329 LA PORTE ROAD
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May 17, 1983

The Black Hawk County Resources Coordinating Committee will meet June 21, at 7:30 PM, in the INRCOG Office in the Russell Lamson Building, Waterloo.

A complete draft of the Action Plan for the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District will be presented for committee comments and suggestions.

The plan will be presented by Bernard Clausen, who represents Black Hawk and Buchanan Counties on the Iowa-Cedar Conservancy District Board of Directors. A copy of the Draft Plan is available for review at the Black Hawk Soil Conservation District Office.

The Action Plan is based on the problem identification meetings held in the counties last April. Goals and objectives have been revised. The foundation for an implementation program has been written. A method for assigning priorities to individual watersheds has been developed. You are being asked to inspect and comment on the soundness of the foundation before the rest of the plan is built.

This is probably the most critical stage of the planning process. I hope you will be able to participate.

Sincerely,

William G. Strayer
(vp)

William G. Strayer, Chairman
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BLACK HAWK COUNTY RESOURCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE

IOWA- CEDAR CONSERVANCY DISTRICT MTGNG.

APRIL 27, 1982

NAME

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- ✓ 1. Lure Laylor Hudson Mayor
- ✓ 2. Jeff L. Knapp C. F. CCB
- ✓ 3. B. Gordon Stayer Hudson
- ✓ 4. STEVE FINEGAN CF. CCB
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- ✓ 18. Larry Rust BHC SCS X
- ✓ 19. Michael Havenstrite C. F. Cottage Row
- ✓ 20. Don Tameyer
- ✓ 21. Marvin Haugebak, Cedar Falls

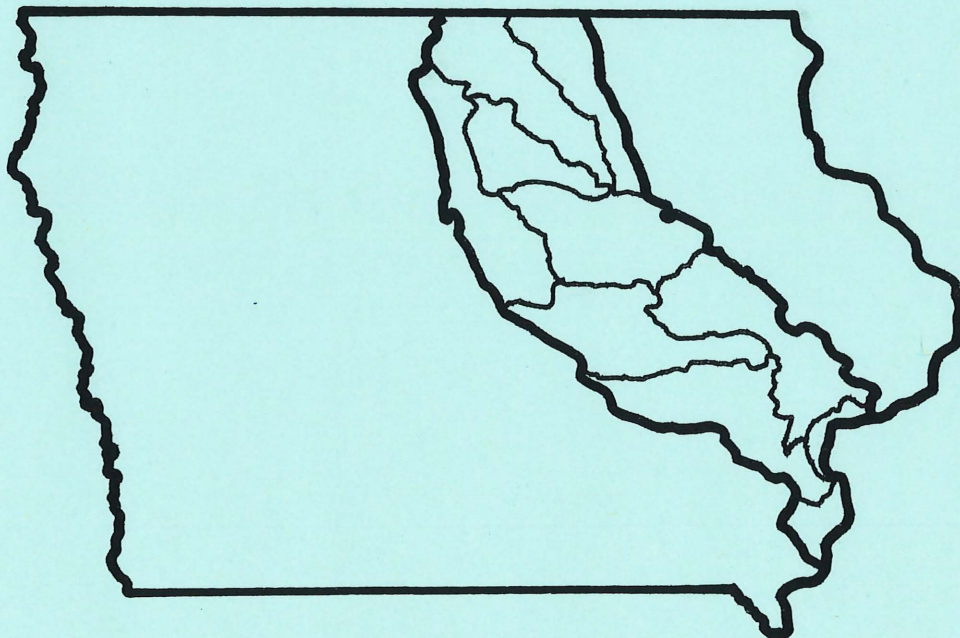
APR 8 1983

DRAFT

***IOWA-CEDAR RIVER
CONSERVANCY DISTRICT***

ACTION PLAN

MARCH 1983



IOWA-CEDAR RIVER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

ACTION PLAN

Prepared and Published with

assistance from the

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION

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NOTE: Reference appendices are contained in a separate document.

I. FOREWORD

(This section will be written after all other sections have been developed.)

II. CONSERVANCY DISTRICT AUTHORITY

The Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District was created by an act of the 64th General Assembly (G.A.) of Iowa in 1971.⁽¹⁾ Since that time Chapter 467D has been amended to allow for an elected board and to modify the procedural steps in the plan adoption process. However, the duties and responsibilities remain as enacted by the 64th G.A. in 1971.

The conservancy district is charged by Chapter 467D with several broadly defined duties and responsibilities concerning water management. The charges to the conservancy district include:

PREPARE, ADOPT and IMPLEMENT A PLAN

The conservancy district is required to develop a plan as a first step. There is a specific requirement that the plan contain the policy and procedure for establishing project priorities.

Some additional guidance and restrictions are spelled out in the code concerning the priority system. Projects are to be undertaken on upstream areas first and proceed in successive steps toward the mouth or outlet of the conservancy district main stream.

The procedure for review and comments by the Iowa Natural Resources Council (INRC)⁽²⁾ and the appropriate SCD commissioners is also spelled out. The INRC's responsibility is to check for conflicts with the State Water Plan. Soil Conservation districts are to review, comment and cast a vote indicating support or opposition to the plan. Upon completion of the period for review and comment, final approval or disapproval rests with the State Soil Conservation Committee.

When final approval has been received the conservancy district is instructed to carry out its working program in accordance with the plan.

SUPERVISION of water resources

The conservancy district is instructed to protect and preserve the quantity and quality of the water resources. In order to assure proper use and protection the conservancy district can adopt guidelines and rules in areas outside the jurisdiction of the INRC and Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)⁽²⁾.

COORDINATION of water management programs and activities

The conservancy district is directed to carry out a coordinating function relating to water management projects that involve drainage, levee, soil conservation, flood control, and sanitation districts. The code specifies three methods to accomplish this directive.

(1) One method is by review of plans and based on that review to offer advice and recommendations. (2) A second is to suggest consolidation or enlargement of water management districts to promote efficiencies. (3) The third is to enter into memorandums and agreements with any appropriate agency or entity.

(1) See Chapter 467D, Code of Iowa. A copy of the law is contained in Appendix A.

(2) July 1, 1983 the INRC and DEQ will merge into the Department of Water, Air, and Waste Management.

CONSTRUCT, OPERATE and MAINTAIN PROJECT MEASURES

The conservancy district is instructed to construct, operate and maintain such internal improvements as are necessary to implement the conservancy district's overall plan to protect and preserve the quality and quantity of water.

III. ORGANIZATION

Initial Board

When the conservancy district law was passed in 1971 the SSCC was charged with the responsibility of serving as the individual governing boards of all six conservancy districts. These duties were in addition to their responsibilities as the overall governing body charged with overseeing soil conservation district and conservancy district activities.

Public Input

Considering all of its obligations, the SSCC decided to initiate planning in the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District by requesting assistance from local citizens in the planning effort.

Staff members from the Department contacted and met with the soil conservation district commissioners of each of the 35 counties involved in the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District. Memorandums of Understanding between the Iowa-Cedar Conservancy District and the 35 soil conservation districts were signed, thus establishing a basis for assistance of the districts in the formation of the public participation structures.

The public participation structure established consists of a two level committee process. At the local level, each county formed a County Resource Coordinating Committee (CRCC) which is a public committee open to any and all individuals in the county who would have an interest in soil and water management activities. These committees have met periodically to discuss issues and programs into which local citizens wanted to provide input.

County resource coordinating committees elected an individual to represent their county on a Conservancy District Advisory Committee (CDAC). This advisory committee, composed of 35 members in the Iowa-Cedar, has met periodically to discuss and consider the overall plan development of the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District. This structure has served to facilitate local involvement at the county level with an advisory committee at the basin or conservancy district level in the consideration of the local concerns and to work toward development of an overall coordinated plan for the entire conservancy district.

These Iowa-Cedar public input groups have worked toward defining problems and issues within the conservancy district, development of goals and objectives, development of an administrative and implementation structure for conservancy district activities, and development of other related matters. Ideas and concerns from these various sources were combined and set forth in the 1979 Iowa-Cedar Official Plan.

Based on recommendations contained in that plan, the Iowa General Assembly in 1980 adopted legislation which permits a conservancy district to be governed by a locally elected board.

Elected Board

The first elected conservancy district board was established in the Iowa-Cedar conservancy district in the fall of 1980. One Board member was elected from each of seven election wards (Figure 1). The official transfer of powers and duties from the appointed Board to the elected Board occurred in January of 1981.

The elected Board has concentrated on establishing necessary working relationships, continuing to seek out local input, maintaining the public input structure and development of the action plan.

The Board intends to continue to foster and encourage the involvement of CRCCs and CDAC in the planning and implementation programs of the conservancy district. Position statements indicating the Board's stand on these issues have been adopted and distributed. Periodic contacts and meetings will be used to provide an ongoing opportunity for public input.

A more detailed explanation of the Organizational Structure of the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District and its position statements on public participation can be found in Appendix C of this action plan.

IOWA-CEDAR RIVER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

WARD DESIGNATIONS

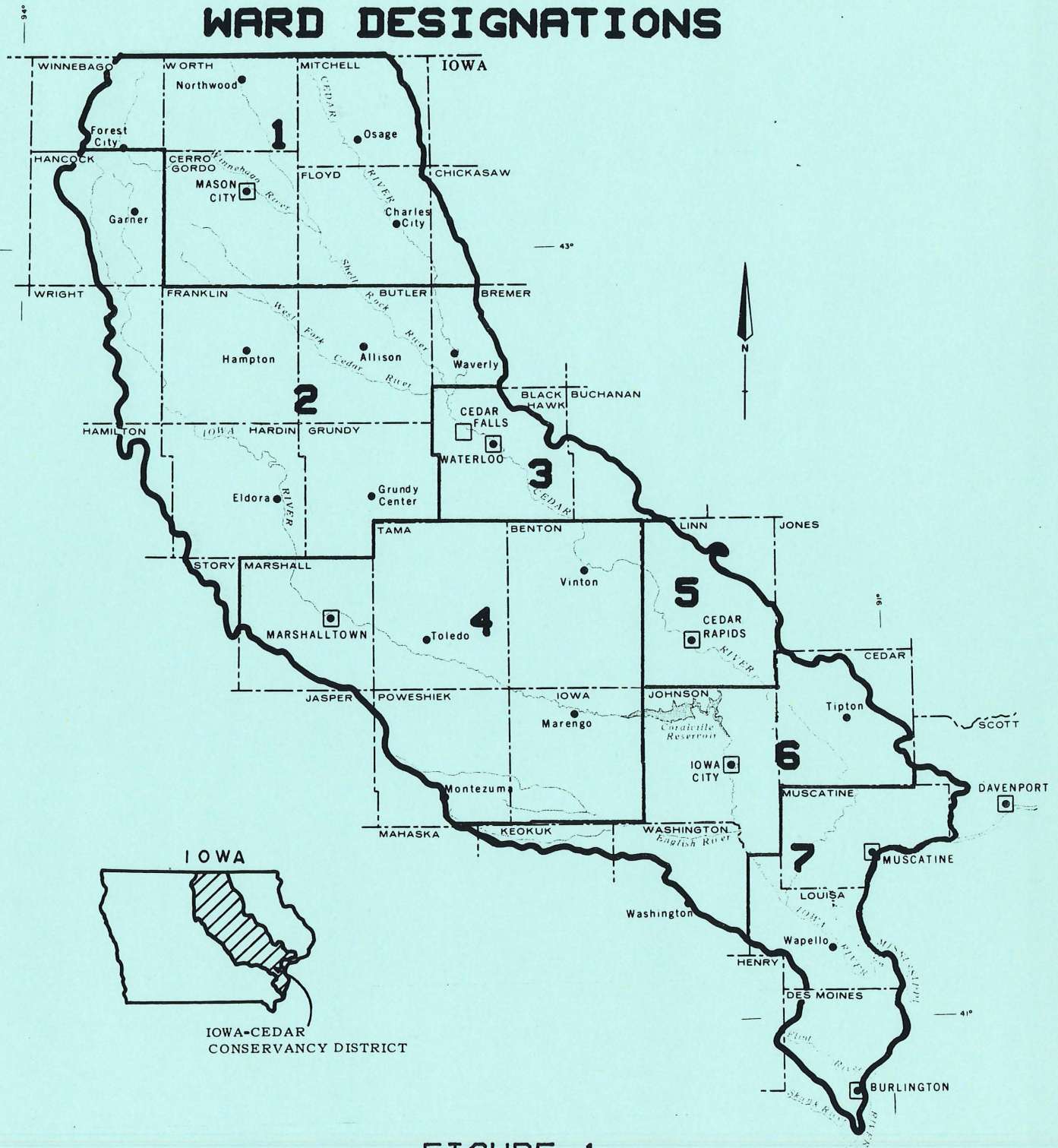


FIGURE 1

IV. GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE IOWA-CEDAR RIVER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

The Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District starts at the Minnesota-Iowa state line, and is bounded on the east by the Wapsipinicon River Basin (which is part of the Northeast Iowa Conservancy District) and on the west by the Des Moines River Conservancy District and the Skunk River Conservancy District. It encompasses 12,149 square miles and consists of the drainage of the Iowa-Cedar River in Iowa, the direct Mississippi River drainage in Louisa and Muscatine Counties and the direct drainage to the Mississippi River which lies between the Skunk River Basin and the Iowa-Cedar River Basin.

The Iowa-Cedar River Basin originates in south central Minnesota and extends diagonally across east-central Iowa to its mouth at the Mississippi River (Figure 2). The Basin includes all lands within the states of Iowa and Minnesota drained by the Iowa and Cedar Rivers and all streams tributary to these rivers. The total drainage area of the Basin is 12,637 square miles or 8,087,456 acres. Of this total area, 11,607 square miles or 7,428,755 acres are located in all or part of 35 counties in Iowa and the remaining 1,029 square miles in parts of four counties in Minnesota. Although the conservancy district boundary (Figure 2) does not extend across the state line, runoff water from the approximately 1,020 square miles in Minnesota flows through the Iowa-Cedar River system and therefore must be considered in developing and implementing the conservancy district plans.

The east and west branches of the Iowa River originate in Hancock County, Iowa and flow southerly into Wright County, Iowa. These branches join in Wright County to form the Iowa River main stem. The Iowa River continues by flowing in a southeasterly direction, adding tributary drainage at many points along the reach. Ultimately, the Cedar River is confluent, a few miles upstream from the mouth of the Iowa River.

The Iowa River drainage basin has a long, narrow shape characteristic of many eastern Iowa streams. The contributing drainage area ranges from a maximum width of 40 miles and has an average width of about 20 miles. Many of the tributary streams are short in length and have rather small drainage areas; however, there are a few tributaries such as Old Man's Creek, Bear Creek, Salt Creek and the South Fork of the Iowa River with drainage areas greater than 200 square miles. In addition, the English River drains a total of 638 square miles into the Iowa River.

The Cedar River headwaters consists of several major tributaries. These numerous waterways form a characteristic fan-shaped drainage basin in the upstream portion of the Cedar River. The lower approximately two-thirds of the Cedar River drainage basin is long and narrow, very similar to the Iowa River drainage basin.

The principal tributaries which drain directly or indirectly into the Cedar River are: the Shellrock River, West Fork Cedar River, Winnebago River, Prairie Creek, Wolf Creek, Blackhawk Creek, Beaver Creek and the Little Cedar River.

Generally, the Iowa-Cedar Basin is gently rolling prairie land, with surface elevations less than 150 feet above the streams. All the Basin was covered by deposits of the two earliest ice sheets, the Nebraskan and Kansan. The surface deposits in parts of Louisa and Muscatine Counties are from the Illinoian, the third ice sheet, and the topography is also mature. The streams have cut deeply into the Kansan and Illinoisan deposits, and wide flood plains are common.

In the eastern part of the Basin and north of the Benton-Iowa County line, surface deposits are of the Wisconsin stage of glaciation. Although fairly wide flood plains are sometimes developed, the streams in this region are generally in steep valleys. Morainic hills, marshes, and peat bogs characterize the topography. Streams flow in shallow channels in upper reaches, but cut channels deeper into the glacial till and often into rock in lower reaches.

The Iowa and Cedar Rivers carry significant sediment loads, especially in their lower reaches. Soil erosion is greatest in the southern part of the Basin and progressively decreases to a minimum in the upper reaches of the basin. The Iowa River has an average slope of 1.9 feet per mile; the Cedar River, 2.5 feet per mile.

The climate of the Basin is of the extreme midcontinental type. The spring season may fluctuate from wet to fairly dry. Hot winds and periods of prolonged high temperatures are characteristic of the summer season.

During most years, the Basin receives adequate precipitation for satisfactory crop growth. Ample moisture is usually brought north from the Gulf of Mexico by prevailing southerly winds and subsequently precipitated during summer thunderstorms. In the Iowa-Cedar River Basin, rainfall varies from 30 inches annually in the north to 36 inches in the south. Approximately 71 percent, or 23 inches, of the average annual precipitation occurs during the growing season. Snowfall averages from 48 inches in the upper portion to 24 inches in the lower Basin.

The normal temperatures during the growing season and the frost-free season varies, north to south, from 62 degrees to 66 degrees and 150 days to 180 days respectively.

The majority of the land area in the Basin is devoted to agricultural use. About three-fourths of the farm ground is in cropland with corn, soybeans, and other feed grains as the major crops.

The Iowa-Cedar Basin contains many large centers of population. The major urban areas are Austin and Albert Lea in Minnesota; and Mason City, Waterloo, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Cedar Falls, Iowa City, and Burlington in Iowa.

Portions of the Basin possess a variety of natural characteristics which lend themselves well to recreational pursuits or enhancement of the natural environment.

Included are the heavily forested bottoms along the lower Iowa and Cedar Rivers, selected upper stretches of these rivers deemed suitable for consideration as canoe streams and that portion of the Shell Rock River extending from Albert Lea Lake in Minnesota to Nora Springs, Iowa, a distance of 40 miles.

The diversity of terrain -- wide flat bottoms, rolling hills and precipitous, bluff lined valleys -- and the varying vegetational cover -- crop, pasture and forest -- along these rivers offer tremendous potential for development into a system of environmental corridors placing high quality recreation opportunities within easy reach of the majority of the Basin's population.

In the northern third of the Basin, retreating glaciers left a large number of lakes and marshes. Many subsequently dried up naturally or were artificially drained for agricultural purposes. The central and southern portion of the Basin is generally lacking in recreational water areas except for the Coralville Reservoir located on the Iowa River near Iowa City.

Information Sources:

- (1) Iowa-Cedar River Basin Study, U.S. Department of Agriculture
- (2) Chapter 467D, Iowa Code of 1979



FIGURE 2

V. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND PROGRAM NEEDS

The Iowa-Cedar River basin generally has a plentiful water supply. However, at times variations in the water supply occur, causing problems within the basin.⁽¹⁾

Inadequate water supplies result when either the total amount (quantity) is low or when the supply is of poor quality. Excessive amounts of water cause problems such as flooding, drainage, erosion, nonpoint source pollution and sediment deposition.

Public Input

The CD Board realized that local people recognize where variation in water supply cause problems that frustrate their plans and expectations. Based on this understanding the Iowa-Cedar Board members undertook effort early in 1982 to gather local input concerning seven problem categories.⁽²⁾ These categories are sediment deposition, nonpoint source pollution, streambank erosion, tributary flooding, inadequate drainage outlets, inadequate groundwater supply and inadequate surface water supply. A response form was used to measure people's perception of these problems. Respondents were asked to rate each category on a scale from no problem to a severe problem.

Identification of Problems

Totalling all responses on a conservancy district wide basis indicates that most respondents felt that sediment deposition and nonpoint source pollution are the most significant problems. Next in order are streambank erosion, tributary flooding, and inadequate drainage outlets. Ranking lowest are inadequate underground water supply and inadequate surface water supply.

Conservancy District Program Areas

Upon completion of these local visits the CD Board has reviewed the seven problem categories to identify those for which the CD has a responsibility for initiating programs and projects. As a result of this review, the Board has determined that conservancy district programs should be developed for the following categories.

1. Tributary Flooding and Sedimentation

Tributary flooding is flooding that occurs along stream reaches that have a contributing drainage area greater than 10 square miles. Areas where water stands less than 48 hours after the stream flow recedes will be considered a flooding problem in contrast to drainage problems.

-
- (1) Additional details on physical problems are contained in the "Iowa-Cedar River Basin Study" report, U.S.D.A.
 - (2) Additional details about this effort and the survey results are contained in Appendix D.

Sedimentation is the accumulation of displaced soil or other material on the tributary stream flood plain and in reservoirs. This program will apply only to material carried by water.

This program will be designed to reduce flood and sediment damages.

2. Inadequate Drainage Outlets

Inadequate drainage outlets are natural or man-made water conveyence systems that have less capacity than needed to allow full economic return from the present, existing land use. Areas where water stands longer than 48 hours after the stream flow recedes will be considered a drainage problem in contrast to flooding problems.

This program will be designed to assist in providing multi-property outlets.

3. Inadequate Water Supply

Inadequate water supplies may exist where either surface or subsurface water supplies are incapable of providing the desired quantities of water meeting appropriate criteria on quality. Thus the problem could be one of too little water or one of ample quantity but of unsatisfactory quality.

This program will be designed to assist in providing adequate water supplies.

4. Channel Stability

Channel stabilization problems are agradation and degradation of channel flow line and sloughing of side walls. Therefore, these problems include gully erosion, streambank erosion, deepening of channel bottoms and sediment deposits in the stream bed.

This program will be designed to reduce channel erosion and sediment damages.

Non CD Program Areas

Some problems such as sediment production and nonpoint source pollution are primarily caused by excess water runoff from cropland. Applying corrective erosion control measures at the source (field locations) has a dual benefit of preserving the soil resource base and reducing the off site damages. These programs are clearly the responsibility of soil conservation districts.

It is the position of the CD Board that the soil conservation districts are best suited to identify needs, plan, and install erosion control measures. The Board, therefore, intends to continue to support the SCD efforts.

The maximum involvement envisioned for the conservancy district in farmland erosion control is to inform the appropriate soil conservation districts whenever the combined erosion from individual tracts of land are sources of sediment that threaten internal improvements within the conservancy district.

VI. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal

To preserve and protect the quantity and quality of th water resources of the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District.

Objectives

1. To solve water management problems on a hydrologic watershed basis.
 - A. Identify significant problems within and throughout the conservancy district on an individual watershed basis.
 - B. Rank watersheds on a severity of need basis.
2. To resolve water problems where multiple properties are involved or damaged.
 - A. Identify downstream affects that can be expected when specific watershed improvements are installed.
 - B. Identify corrective measures to reduce damages.
3. To provide an adequate water supply.
 - A. Encourage proper use of water resources.
 - B. Coordinate the development of needed water sources.
4. Coordinate CD watershed proposals with the plans and projects of other individuals, agencies, and entities.
5. Seek funding for desirable and needed project proposals.
6. To accomplish the above objectives through voluntary participation.
 - A. Develop supportive educational and informational materials and programs.
 - B. Encourage cooperation among all parties who have an interest in a particular watershed.
 - C. Maintain a public participation system.
 - D. Encourage the organization of watershed committees to provide local input into watershed studies and decisions.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

The policy of the Board will be to preserve and protect the water resources of the Iowa-Cedar River Conservancy District by carrying out its action programs in accordance with the guidelines described in this chapter.

A. Project Priority System Procedures

"467D.16 Plan-priorities-aid. The board shall prepare a plan for accomplishment of the objectives of this chapter within the conservancy district. For this purpose the board may request and shall obtain from any state agency or political subdivision information which the agency or subdivision has already collected which is pertinent to preparation of the plan, shall consult with soil conservation district commissioners, and may conduct such hearings as it deems necessary. The plan shall establish an order of priorities for carrying out projects necessary to accomplish the objectives of this chapter, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the comprehensive state-wide water resources plan established by the council pursuant to section 455A.17 and shall reflect the following general policies:

1. First consideration shall be given to work needed at or near the source of the streams in the district, and on or along the tributaries thereto, to the greatest extent practicable.
2. Conservancy district funds shall not be expended for functions or improvements which are:
 - a. The responsibility of other political subdivisions and are within their abilities, reasonable consideration being given to their other duties and obligations.
 - b. Constructed or implemented, or planned for construction or implementation, on one or more tracts of privately owned land and primarily benefit those lands rather than other lands in the conservancy district."

In order to meet the intent of the law, the Board will use the following system for identifying and prioritizing conservancy district water management projects.

1. The first level sort is designed to group watersheds based on topographic location.

The law requires that first consideration be given to work at or near the source of the streams. The watersheds have been officially designated as planning units and will be classified into groups by the following procedure.

- a. All headwater watersheds will be classified as Group I.
- b. The part of a tributary and its direct watershed below the confluence of one or more Group I watersheds will be classified as Group II.
- c. The part of a tributary and its direct watershed below the confluence of one or more Group II watersheds will be classified as Group III and so forth until all watersheds contained in the basins of the conservancy district are classified into groups.

The majority of watersheds located near the source of the streams are contained in Groups I-IV using this method of classification.

2. The second level sort is designed to:

a. Rank watersheds within each group in priority order using physical data.

(1) The problems identified in each watershed will be ranked for severity in accordance with the following table.

Problem Type	Units of Measure	Severity of Problems			
		Ranking Value			
		2	5	8	10
Tributary Flooding and Sedimentation	degree	slight	moderate	high	very high
Inadequate Drainage Outlets	degree	slight	moderate	high	very high
Inadequate Water Supply	degree	slight	moderate	high	very high
Channel Stability	degree	slight	moderate	high	very high

****NOTE: Specific values will be needed to define slight, moderate, high and very high before the plan is tentatively adopted. Although results of watershed sorts are not intended for inclusion in the plan - some work with the data and "trial" sorts may prove helpful in defining these values. Existing data will be evaluated to assist in determining appropriate ranking values.

(2) For each problem type within a watershed the ranking value will be multiplied times a ratio factor.

$$\text{Ratio Factor} = \frac{\text{area with a problem}}{\text{total watershed area}}$$

(3) The total watershed ranking value will be determined by adding all proportioned watershed ranking values.

(4) The highest priority rating will be given to watersheds with the largest numeric total ranking value.

b. Identify by problem type the entity with appropriate jurisdiction for each watershed.

A review will be made to determine if the problem types found in the watershed are within the conservancy district's area of responsibility. If no problems exist that are within the area of responsibility of the conservancy district those watershed(s) will be removed from further consideration as a CD project.

- c. Select watersheds for third level sort.

The top 10% of the watersheds on the CD priority list in each of Groups I-IV will be carried forward to the third level sort.

- d. Select additional watersheds for third level sort.

Remaining watersheds on the CD list in the first four groups will be carried forward to the third level sort, as watersheds are eliminated or projects are completed. Watersheds in other groups will be carried forward at such time as all watersheds in Groups I-IV are completed, or certified by the Board as not needed or not feasible at this time.

3. The third level sort is designed to provide local input on:

- a. Evaluation of land treatment as it relates to potential sediment problems.

The law prohibits the expenditure of conservancy district funds on projects that are not adequately protected from sedimentation. Therefore, soil conservation districts will be requested to assist in evaluating the status of existing land treatment and the potential for timely installation of the remaining, needed land treatments.

Land Treatment Criteria	Ranking Values			
	0	1	2	3
Percent of Area Where Needed Land Treatment Has Been Applied	50% or less	50%-65%	65%-80%	80%-100%
Percent of Untreated Area Where Landowners are Willing to Apply the Remaining Needed Land Treatment	50% or less	50%-65%	65%-80%	80%-100%

b. Evaluation of landowner interest (support).

Conservancy district water management projects for which construction projects could be developed, will not be attempted unless landowner support exists. Therefore, local people will be requested to assist in determining watershed landowner perception and interest in having projects developed.

Interest in Developing a Watershed Project	Ranking Values			
	0	1	2	3
Percent of Watershed Landowners	65% or less	65%-75%	75%-85%	85%-100%
Acres Represented	65% or less	65%-75%	75%-85%	85%-100%

c. Evaluation of agency and entity support.

In the interest of assuring the orderly development and coordinated efforts toward the solution of all water management problems in each watershed, the interest and support of other agencies and entities with potential project responsibilities will be evaluated.

Number of agencies/entities with a vested interest in the watershed _____.
(number)

Number of agencies/entities interested in cooperating _____.
(number)

d. Priority list.

Watersheds evaluated in the third sort that have adequate support from landowners, agencies and entities will be carried forward to the project evaluation list and given further consideration. Watersheds lacking support in any of these evaluations will be temporarily removed from further consideration until adequate local interest exists. Two criteria will be used to evaluate eligibility for further consideration.

- (1) A minimum ranking value of 1 in all categories is required for further consideration.
- (2) First consideration will be given to the watershed with the highest total points obtained by adding ranking values obtained from 3a, 3b, and 3c.

4. The project evaluation process is designed to evaluate and rate eligible watersheds based on specific watershed data. The evaluation as a minimum will include these steps:
 - a. On site evaluation of physical problems.
 - b. Identifying alternative project measures.
 - c. Sorting by needed actions and project measure to identify the entity with appropriate jurisdiction.
 - d. Assessing environmental conditions of the watershed and impacts of identified project measures.
 - e. Evaluating the effectiveness of the identified project measures.
5. The project selection process as a minimum will include consideration of the following:
 - a. Subdividing each evaluated watershed into project areas.
 - b. Evaluating local support.
 - c. Evaluating potential funding sources.

B. Supervision Over Water Resources

"467D.6, 1. Exercise such supervision over the water resources of the conservancy district, including water in any basin watercourse, or other body of water in the conservancy district, and have authority to promulgate and repeal, with approval of the department, and enforce such rules, except those rules relating to water resources under the authority of the council and the department of environmental quality, as necessary to achieve the objectives of this chapter as set forth in section 467D.1."

In the course of reviewing plans and during development of project proposals for priority watersheds an evaluation will be made to determine the effect which the installation of project measures would have on the environment and their relationship and effect on other watersheds.

C. Encourage, Foster, and Promote Establishment, Enlargement or Consolidation

"467D.6, 4. Encourage, foster, and promote establishment, enlargement, or consolidation of drainage, levee, soil conservation, flood control, and sanitation districts where desirable, provided that this subsection shall not be construed to vest the board with authority to directly establish, enlarge or consolidate any such districts by any procedure not otherwise prescribed by law."

In the case of water management entities, opportunities for efficiency through coordinated total watershed programs may be identified. In those cases the conservancy district will make its recommendations known, but will not attempt to impose these recommendations upon other entities. However, the conservancy district does not intend to interfere with the responsibilities or boundaries of drainage, levee, soil conservation, flood control and sanitation districts.

D. Review and Coordinate Plans and Programs of Others

"467D.6, 5. Review the plans and coordinate the programs and activities between counties, cities and any of the entities listed in subsection 4 of this section, and otherwise advise and assist the governing bodies of such entities in any appropriate manner, in all cases which relate to any matter within the jurisdiction of the conservancy district, provided that the board shall have only advisory and consultative powers with respect to any such entities except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter."

As priority watersheds are considered for project proposals the plans and programs of others will be reviewed. The conservancy district will, as appropriate provide suggestions and recommendations for coordinating its projects with the plans of others.

E. Construct, Operate and Maintain

"467D.6, 9. Construct, operate, maintain, repair, enlarge and make internal improvements as are necessary to implement the conservancy district's overall plan."

Within the constraints of available funds the conservancy district will develop specific project proposals for the construction, operation, maintenance, repair, or enlargement of internal improvements within priority watersheds.

