

Municipal-Ag Partnerships in Iowa: Where are we now?

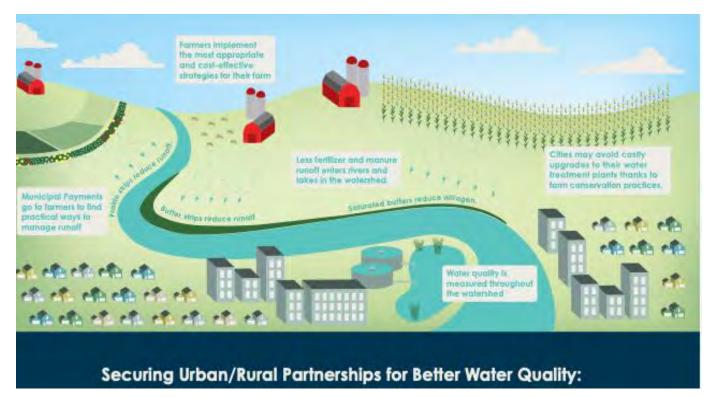




We share good news and stories about success in conservation on private lands to inspire others.



Municipal-Watershed Partnerships





Changes in Iowa Agriculture since 1972

- Fewer, larger farms with less diverse crop mix
- Dramatic increase in livestock production
- Iowa is top corn producing state (2.3B bu) and 57% of our corn goes to Ethanol
- 54% of lowa's surface waters are "impaired"
- 90-94% of the N and P in surface water are from agricultural (nonpoint) sources
- 4-6% N and P in water is from point sources



Iowa Nutrient Reduction Exchange

• City negotiates and signs MOU with state



Memoranda of Understanding

- An agreement between the municipality (NPDES permitholder) and Iowa DNR
- Outlines the terms and methods of how cities can generate nutrient reduction credits
- Offers flexibility for cities and provides regulatory assurance, i.e., they will get credit for reducing nonpoint source pollution



Iowa Nutrient Reduction Exchange

- City negotiates and signs MOU with state
- Cities generate credits by working in their watershed to reduce N and P losses
- Nutrient reductions measured or estimated using agreed-upon methods
- Current trade ratio 1:1
- State DNR validates and tracks credits through a public data base



Legend



Memorandum of Understanding Completed

In	p
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In progress



Flood Damage Mitigation











Headwinds and Sticking Points

- Cities don't think they should have to pay farmers to do the right thing
- Which models and practices have impact?
- New opportunity for cities to comply with current regulations while deferring expensive plant upgrades
- Encourages water quality improvements for all
- Expanding to other states?