

# Local Work Group development of local EQIP.

\_\_\_\_\_ West Polk \_\_\_\_\_ District FY03 EQIP

1. List the local resource concerns that EQIP can address:

Soil erosion, Water quality, Air quality, Wildlife habitat, Human, Plant,

Living snow fences and Flood control are additional concerns

2. If applicable, list any geographic regions (i.e. watersheds, townships, etc.) and their respective resource concerns within the District to receive priority:

None at this time.

3. Prioritize and weight each local resource concern for the district. Weight must be between 1 and 10:

Factor	Resource Priority	Weight
A1. Erosion Control	H	10
A2 Gully Control	H	10
B1 Water Resource	H	7
B2 Wastewater/CNMP	H	7
C Habitat Improvement	L	2
D Air Quality	L	2
E Impaired Water	L	1
F Distance	L	2
G Grazing System	M	4
H Forest Mgt.	L	1
I1 Living Snowfence	M	4
I2 Flood Control	M	4

\* If the additional local concern is scored, describe the concern here and how points will be scored. Include any geographic priorities.

Practice 380 for living snowfence,

Practice 350, 356, 362, 378, 402, 410, 587, 638, 657 for flood control.

4. Attach the scoring worksheet as recommended for the district. Attached.
5. List any recommended practices to be deleted from the state Conservation Practice Payment Document

None at this time.

The local EQIP program description, cost-share docket changes, and ranking worksheet must be reviewed and approved by the State Conservationist before any EQIP contract is approved and signed.

This document serves as the Local Work Group recommendation for FY 03 EQIP. Attached is a roster of participation in the Local Work Group.

West Polk will carry out the EQIP program much the same as it was in the past. We prioritized our resources and weighted our priorities. The attached worksheet shows our scoring system.

In West Polk County we feel that wind erosion is our major concern and if controlled we would greatly benefit all resource concerns such as:

Soil – stays in place and productivity is maintained.

Water – the quality is improved and sediment along with chemicals and fertilizers stay in the field.

Air – quality is improved by reducing air borne particles.

Plants – less damaged due to sand blasting and existing habitats will not fill up with sediment.

Animal – habitat will increase with windbreaks and grass areas.

Human – safety will be improved from white outs in the winter and black outs in the critical periods.

Participants in our LWG are:

Randy Huelskamp, NRCS DC

Penny Doty, SWCD Manager

Mark McWalter, SWCD Supervisor

Bruce Nelson, FSA CED

Etta McDonald, FSA Committee Member

Russ Severson, EXT

Bill Montague, County Commissioner

Terry Wolfe, DNR Wildlife Manager (not present)