



Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) Committee

Tuesday, August 5, 2025 at 4:00 p.m.

Third Floor Boardroom 301
Health and Human Services Building
855 S. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Participate in person or by joining the Zoom meeting:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84023050421>

Meeting ID: 840 2305 0421

or dial (312) 626-6799

Agenda

Meetings of the REAP Committee are open to the public. Written comments may be submitted to jwenger@johnsoncountyiowa.gov. If you require accommodations to participate, please contact the Board Office at (319) 356-6000 prior to the meeting. Public comment is at the discretion of the Chairperson. Comments should be limited to three minutes. Due to public meeting laws, the Committee may only discuss or act on matters presented on this agenda. Welcome.

1. Call to order: 4:00 p.m.
2. Public comment
3. Election of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson
4. Approve August 5, 2024 Johnson County REAP Committee meeting minutes
5. Presentation of REAP grant applications for review and comment by the Committee
 - a. City of Iowa City application in the amount of \$200,000 for Hickory Hill Park Ecological Restoration—Phase IV, presented by Juli Seydell Johnson, Director of Parks & Recreation
6. Discuss/approve *2026-2030 Johnson County Resource Enhancement and Protection Plan*
 - a. Per Iowa Code Chapter 455A.20, the Committee is required to submit a five-year plan, including one-year expenditure plan, to the Iowa DNR
7. Next meeting date and time: Tuesday, August 4, 2026 at 4:00 p.m. (subject to change)
8. Adjourn



Resource Enhancement and Protection (REAP) Committee

MINUTES

Monday, August 5, 2024 at 4:00 p.m.
 Second Floor Boardroom 203C
 Health and Human Services Building
 855 S. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Members Present:

Peg Fraser, REAP Chair
 Tyler Baird, City of Iowa City
 Linda Schreiber, Project GREEN and Master Gardeners
 Lisa Green-Douglass, Johnson County Board of Supervisors
 Juli Seydell Johnson, City of Iowa City
 Brad Freidhof, Johnson County Conservation
 Bill Waldie, Johnson County Conservation
 Louise From, City of University Heights Mayor
 (319) 321-5525 on Zoom

1. **Call to order** – by Chairperson Peg Fraser: 4:00 p.m.
2. **Public comment** – None.
3. **Annual election of Chairperson and Vice Chairperson.** Motion by Brad Freidhof, second by Juli Seydell Johnson to nominate Peg Fraser as President and Terry Dahms as Vice Chairperson. Brad suggested that since Terry Dahms was in attendance, and if he is not interested, that Linda Schreiber be appointed as Vice Chair.
4. **Approve August 3, 2023 Johnson County REAP Committee meeting minutes.** Motion by Juli Seydell Johnson, second by Linda Schreiber to approve.
5. **Presentation of REAP grant applications for review and comment by the Committee.**
 - a. City of Iowa City application for \$200,000 for Sycamore Greenway Ecological Restoration, presented by Tyler Baird, Superintendent of Parks and Forestry

See attached comment sheet
6. **Discuss/review the 2021-2025 Johnson County Resource Enhancement and Protection Plan**
 - a. Per Iowa Code Chapter 455A.20, the Committee is required to submit a five-year plan, including one-year expenditure plan, to the Iowa DNR
 - b. Discuss and assign work on the next plan for 2026-2031 (finalize and submit in Fall 2025)

Juli Seydell Johnson, Sherri Proud, and Brad Freidhof worked on the last plan and will do so again for this round. Jill Wenger will email the group; a first draft of the new plan is expected in early 2025, will be sent to Jill for distribution to the Committee.
7. **Next meeting date and time:** Tuesday, August 5, 2025 at 4:00 p.m. (subject to change)
8. Adjourn at 4:30 p.m.

General Application Information

1. Applicant: City of Iowa City
2. Contact Person: Tyler Baird
3. Email Address: tbaird@iowa-city.org
4. Telephone Number: 319-356-5100 x2069
5. Applicant/Organization Address: 410 E Washington St. Iowa City, IA 52240
6. County: Johnson
7. Project 911 Address: 643 N 1st Ave, Iowa City, IA 52245
8. Latitude/Longitude Coordinates: -91.50366 41.67658
9. Grant Amount Requested: \$200,000.00
10. Project Title: Hickory Hill Park Ecological Restoration - Phase IV
11. Project Summary: A project to restore native woodland and prairie vegetation on a newly acquired 40-acre addition to Hickory Hill Park. This project will also add parking and trailhead amenities to the north end of the park where no prior access point existed. A high quality 10-acre hillside woodland will be restored along with conversion of 12 acres of prior hay ground to native prairie.

REAP Need/Problem Statement (20 points)

1. Describe the specific problems, issues or unmet needs the project will address. In other words, what/who is impacted and why does it matter?

This project will improve public access to and restore significant habitats in an urban natural area. The project will include restoration of native vegetation on portions of a 40-acre parcel recently acquired by the City of Iowa City in conjunction with a development project adjacent to Hickory Hill Park. The parcel was contiguous to the park and when added to the previous park acreage, Hickory Hill Park now totals approximately 225 acres. As a newly acquired property, we are excited by the potential this area holds to add to the habitat matrix of the park. With improvement to the existing woodlands and conversion of hay ground to prairie, this section of the park has the potential to be one of the most biodiverse and high-quality sections of an already impressive natural park.

This addition to the park added frontage along a high use road corridor. The frontage brings visibility of the park to more residents and regional visitors. This provides an opportunity to create more of a main entrance to the park as the current entrances are harder to navigate to for those living outside of the neighborhoods surrounding the park. For regional visitors this entrance will be accessible just off one of the main north-south entrances to Iowa City and less than one mile from Interstate 80. Accessibility at this location will also be key to providing for future park visitors as a large neighborhood development adjacent to this area is in early planning stages.

Unique to this project location is the proximity of two newly developed assisted living facilities. The restored native landscape will be an asset for individuals living in these communities and be a positive element of their health and wellness. Views onto this area of the park and a trail connection near one of the assisted living communities will directly connect these residents to the nature this parcel offers.

The trail connections included in this project are an opportunity to connect disparate corners of the park with trail connections and spurs through the proposed prairie establishment. This trail experience will add to the diversity of trails in the park. Current trails primarily explore wooded ecosystems, and this half mile trail will expand on a short current section through prairie and take advantage of the diversity that prairie hikes have to offer the trail system.

This project centers on restoration, connections, and recreation access. It provides a great opportunity to pair restoration efforts with trail access and amenities to allow people access to enjoy the park. We are fortunate to have acquired this parcel and would be grateful for the funding to realize the full potential of the area.

2. What data or public input drove the understanding that there is a problem or issue to solve?

Public input and advocacy have been centerstage throughout the history of this park. Hickory Hill Park has been a much-loved place for Iowa City and area residents to enjoy for many decades. The park offers an impressive expanse of natural habitat and recreation opportunities surrounded by a growing community. From our most recent Park Master Plan to our Natural Areas Management Plan, Urban Forest Plan, and comprehensive development plan for this portion of Iowa City all have recognized the importance of Hickory Hill Park. Public input throughout these planning efforts has always centered on the importance of protecting and enhancing the natural resources in Hickory Hill Park while providing recreational access that pairs well with protection of the ecosystem. This input

has driven past ecosystem enhancement projects and trail improvements that have been advocated for and well received by park visitors.

The Friends of Hickory Hill Park is a park advocate and volunteer group that has made a great positive impact in stewardship and advocacy for Hickory Hill Park. During the development process that resulted in our acquisition of these 40 acres, the friends group took the lead on advocating for the right mix of development and protection of the area. A strong coalition from the friends group and community came together to recommend changes to the then proposed development in the area. Instead of development on the high-quality areas of the site, the developer changed course and increased their land dedication from 10 to 40 acres. These 40 acres are what became this new parcel addition to the park we are applying for funding to restore and enhance.

From Planning and Zoning Commission and City Council meeting input to public support in local traditional and social media, this parcel received much attention and support from the community. We now have the opportunity to improve this parcel in ways we heard were important to the public. This project will accomplish this community vision and will be in sync with our master planning roadmaps. This is a phase of our work in Hickory Hill Park that didn't seem likely a few years ago as development was on the park's doorstep. Now we can realize a project the community advocated to make happen.

Lastly, we have developed this project plan in consultation with experts. Recognizing the quality of the hillside woodland included in this project area, we invited individuals from the US Fish and Wildlife Service to walk the site with us and conceptualize a plan. They found the woodland to be impressive and a great opportunity for restoration and timber stand improvements. The scope of this project fits with recommendations from US Fish and Wildlife Service staff who we have a continued relationship with at this and other sites throughout Iowa City.

3. Why is this project important to the community at this time?

This is a unique opportunity to increase public access and biodiversity in this portion of Hickory Hill Park and this project will provide the opportunity to build from prior successful projects in the Park. We have been systematically working our way through the park restoring native vegetation and removing invasive species. Previous projects have touched all other corners of the park, and we hope to have continued success by restoring this new parcel of the park. By completing this project now, we will safeguard nearby areas of the park where many recent efforts have gone into invasive species removal. Continuing the

removal of honeysuckle, barberry, buckthorn and other problem species will improve this project area while reducing weed pressure on the edges of the recently restored areas.

Additionally, recent and proposed future residential developments near the park will add to the number of visitors looking to enter the park from the Scott Blvd. An inviting trailhead with features to support recreational use of this new park parcel are timely. This is our opportunity to add access to and shape the user experience. This project will provide users with an enjoyable recreational experience while also using design features and a layout that will protect the present and future natural resources of the site.

Hickory Hill Park is one of the gems of our park system. This project is important to pursue now to continue to enhance the park for wildlife and visitors. The project will bring the quality of this parcel we acquired in the past year in line with other areas of the park. The uniqueness of this parcel also presents an opportunity to create one of the most ecologically beneficial portions of the park at the same time as making it accessible for greater recreational access.

4. What are the implications to the community/county, natural or cultural resources if this project is not funded?

There are three main implications to the natural and recreational resources related to ecosystem restoration and public access if this project were not to receive funding. First, there is likelihood that pressure from invasive species on this parcel would adversely impact the existing high-quality woodland that is present above the matrix of invasive species. The pressure would also impact the edges of adjacent areas where we have completed recent restoration projects and set back progress made by those efforts.

There is also untapped potential in ecosystem services that would not be realized. This would be true in the wooded areas but even more so in the proposed prairie restoration area. The prairie restoration would add over 12 acres of prairie to the park. More importantly, these 12 acres are contiguous to an 8.5-acre prairie and another 6.5 acres beyond that. The resulting prairie complex of over 27 acres is a unique expanse of the habitat type within Iowa City. The expansion of the prairie will better support a larger variety of prairie species including endangered species like the rusty patched bumblebee that are present in Iowa City. Larger and further ranging wildlife species will also benefit from this large prairie complex.

Lastly, this project includes an important opportunity for trail connections and amenities in the park. The formal alignment of half a mile of trail and trailhead amenities will guide visitors through the site. This will allow them to better enjoy the wayfinding experience

while also safeguarding areas where the trail does not enter. With recent and future planned development in the surround area, this project's timely completion will align with increased need for neighborhood access points to this popular recreation area.

REAP Project Design and Planning Approach (10 points)

1. Provide a detailed description of the project you are proposing, including intended users and relationship to other public outdoor recreation spaces (city, county, state, federal), if applicable.

The components of this project include restoration of a high quality 10-acre hillside woodland, creation of a 12 plus acre prairie, addition of half a mile of trail, and development of trailhead amenities. Together, these components will improve park habitats and increase opportunities for recreationists in this portion of the park.

This project will occur on portions of a 40-acre parcel that was recently acquired by the City of Iowa City and added to the adjacent 185 acres of Hickory Hill Park. This brings the total acreage of Hickory Hill Park to 225 acres making it the largest park in our system. In addition to being the largest, the park is one of the highest quality natural areas in Iowa City. The size, vegetation, and land use in Hickory Hill Park give it the feel of a County or State Park set within City limits. Thus, it provides an opportunity for all residents of Iowa City to enjoy nature close to home and is connected to most neighborhoods by a fare free bus system. At the same time, it provides a regional draw for visitors throughout Johnson County and beyond. The location of this parcel and proposed trailhead amenities will make this the most visible entrance for regional visitors situated along a throughfare and within a mile of Interstate 80.

The woodland restoration will include removal of invasive and undesirable species. Species targeted for removal will include honeysuckle, barberry, buckthorn, mulberry and to a lesser extent autumn olive, privet, and burning bush. Restoration work in the woodland will also include timber stand improvement operations to open up the canopy in select locations where encroachment has occurred around the most desired tree specimens. This encroachment is not natural and has occurred as natural cycles of fire have been absent from the site over the past century.

Creation of the 12 plus acre prairie will occur in the area previously used as a hay field. This area is currently dominated by non-native cool season grasses. Addition of native prairie species in the area will benefit the ecosystem with increased native vegetation. When combined with adjacent prairies already establish in the park the prairie complex will now

total 27 acres which provides substantial opportunity for prairie reliant species to thrive in a setting otherwise surrounded by urban development.

The trail established through this project represents a modest half mile addition to the park's trail system. However, the trail has an oversized impact on the system due to the important connection it makes to existing trails in the park. The trails on the northeast side of the park will now be better linked to the trails to the southeast. Another benefit of the trail and its mowed grass surface is the opportunity to use the trail as a prescribed fire break that will help us separate units and rotate fire through the prairie complex in subsequent years. This helps us always keep a patchwork of habitat available as we manage the site.

Lastly, the project includes trailhead amenities and a new entrance to the park along Scott Blvd. These amenities will include a small parking lot, small steel frame shelter, portable restroom enclosure, and trailhead signage. The parking lot will help relieve crowding and parking in unauthorized areas of current parking lots during peak evening and weekend times. The parking area will also be the easiest park entrance for first-time and regional visitors to navigate to. The shelter will match our standard steel shelters found throughout our park system, including the one at another trailhead in Hickory Hill Park. We regularly receive requests for additional restroom facilities in the park and plan to include a portable restroom fenced enclosure to match others found throughout our park system. The portable restroom will have the added benefit of being available to park users year-round and will be ADA accessible.

Signage will round out the main trailhead features. Signs will help direct visitors to the entrance and bring additional awareness of the park to those not already familiar with it or the newly acquired parcel.

2. Indicate what recreational opportunities will be allowed on this property or enhanced by the project funded with this grant. (i.e. hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, bird watching, etc.)

This area of Hickory Hill Park, like the rest of the park, supports many recreational opportunities. The primary users of the park enjoy hiking, trail running, bird watching, nature viewing, and volunteering to maintain the resources. Secondary recreational opportunities include being a backdrop and inspiration for artists and photographers, providing area for urban deer management bow hunting, and shelter use for small gatherings.

Each of these activities will be enhanced by this project. The improved and expanded native habitats will greatly enhance bird watching, nature viewing, and hiking enjoyment.

The trail and trailhead amenities will benefit hikers, shelter users, and nature enthusiasts looking to gain access to the inner portions of this parcel or connections to other existing trails in the park. Volunteers will have the opportunity to assist with ongoing maintenance of the site once the initial invasive species removal and timber stand improvement occur with this project.

Bicycle and motorized recreation will continue to be prohibited in all areas of Hickory Hill Park beyond the trailheads. All visitors are encouraged to enjoy these recreational pursuits in other areas of the city or on the way to the park before parking or dismounting and exploring the inner areas of the park by foot.

3. Is this a New Development/Construction, Demolition/Replacement?

This project includes new development of trailhead amenities as well as creation and restoration of natural habitats. Key facilities to be constructed will include a steel frame shelter between the sizes of 18x18' and 24x24', a small parking lot with a targeted capacity of between 10 and 20 vehicles including one van accessible space, park signage, and a pad and enclosure for an accessible portable restroom. Key natural habitats to be created and restored include conversion of a 12 plus acre hay field to native prairie and restoration of a 10-acre hillside woodland. In a lower quality segment of woodland, the project will address invasive species as budget allows and anything not addressed by this project will be included in a future phase.

Hickory Hill Park has a partial master plan from less than 10 years ago. This plan did not include the parcel where this project will occur as it was still privately owned at that time. However, conversations during that master planning process identified this parcel as a desirable addition to the park and a probable location for a future park entrance if acquired. All the main components of the master plan have been achieved in a series of three prior REAP Grants, a large capital funded trail project, and through operating budget funds used for woodland and prairie restorations. This project is a natural progression from the previous work and in the spirit of the master plan and all other recent park system planning documents.

The previous REAP Grant projects in Hickory Hill Park are complete or nearing completion this year. The 2017 and 2018 grants included woodland restoration and streambank stabilization work. The 2022 grant is close to completion and included work in additional portions of woodlands and trail bridge improvements. All these prior REAP Grant funded projects have been a huge success. A walk through the park less than 10 years ago was an experience of walking along trails walled in by honeysuckle and invasive understory

species. Today, the park is mostly clear of invasive species except for the parcel where this project is proposed. Work accomplished in the park has improved the recreational experience and the ecosystem simultaneously. This project proposal aims to capitalize on the recent achievements restoring an important natural and recreation area for Iowa City and the surrounding area.

4. Is this project specifically for or include land acquisition?

No, this project is for development/restoration of a recently acquired property.

5. Does this project include trail development?

Yes

5.1. Provide details on destinations the trail will access and/or link to and design standards you propose to use including how you plan to reduce erosion during and after construction.

The half mile trail will be a mowed path through the prairie area with a grass vegetated surface. The trail will link to other established natural surface trails in the park at two locations. These links connect existing trails in the northwest portion of the park with existing trails in the southeast portion of the park. The area is currently vegetated with grass and a trail width swath will be preserved when the surrounding nonnative grassland is converted to native prairie. This will prevent erosion that would be more likely if the entire area was disturbed during establishment of the prairie. The trail will also provide an important burn break in the prairie allowing for more ease in future management and opportunity to section off burn units for individual maintenance.

6. Describe specific approaches planned, if any, for restoration or enhancement of habitats or the preservation of cultural resources. If the project negatively impacts natural or cultural resources, what remediation efforts have been considered in the overall project design?

The approach to restoration of the natural habitats in this project will follow the methods proven to work on many successful natural area projects throughout Iowa City over the past decade. We have experience establishing hundreds of acres of prairie and restoring over 100 acres of woodland. Our process typically includes soliciting requests for proposals from interested and qualified restoration contractors. They are given a framework for the work they will be contracted to complete which includes species to be

planted, species to be removed, timeframe for project completion, etc. We then select the contractor who provides the best plan of action in relation to their project bids. This allows us to analyze multiple project plans and assess how the scope of the project fits with the qualifications and methods proposed by the contractor. We have successfully used this process on over 10 major restoration projects in the past eight years.

The scope of work we establish for woodland restoration projects includes cutting and treating the stumps of non-native woody species with herbicide. This is followed up with retreatment of any sprouts that regrow from the stumps during the next growing season. In areas where invasive species are persistent, we often require a third pass through of spot treatment with herbicide. Depending on method of cutting used and amount of woody material, we either allow chips to be dispersed onsite or small habitat piles to be created. When woody invasive removal is heavy, we also revegetate the area with native understory plants once all herbicide treatments are complete.

For prairie establishment projects, our staff specializing in natives work with the contractor and seed suppliers to develop a diverse seed mix. We use a higher percentage of forbs on most projects than is standard in the industry and allow the grasses to slowly develop and fill in the remaining gaps in the prairie. We have found this approach to be successful in establishing prairies that are more diverse and not dominated by grass species. Preparation of the site includes herbicide treatment in a minimum of three rounds to eliminate non-native weeds and cool season grasses.

For all restoration projects we recognize that ongoing maintenance will be required after the initial work is complete. We complete this ongoing maintenance using staff knowledge and expertise, tools from our natural areas fleet, and with natural elements like prescribed fire. We also recognize that herbicide treatment can have short-term externalities. We mitigate these externalities by following proper safety precautions and label directions. We also limit the amount of herbicide applied to what is necessary to accomplish the task and stump/spot treat when working in woodlands.

7. Project location and boundary map attached.

8. Site development plan attached.

REAP Project Impact/Outcomes (30 points)

1. How will this project improve opportunities within the community for residents and visitors to connect with the outdoors?

This project will further the established character of the park and will also provide another point of access for visitors. This access will be convenient for an area of the surrounding neighborhoods that is experiencing growth and will also add ease of access for regional visitors. Our management goals in Hickory Hill Park center around providing quality natural habitats that are beneficial for visitors and well connected to their daily lives.

Hickory Hill Park is an important natural area surrounded by development and within walking distance to the original town neighborhoods near downtown. It is a well-loved park that has become a central feature in our park system and in the lives of many residents. Additionally, the park draws regional visitors with its size, trail system, and birding opportunities. The park has been purposely planned and maintained over the years with minimal development that is confined to trailhead areas where neighborhoods interface with the park.

The sole attraction of the park is its natural features and opportunity to connect to the outdoors. You will not find a playground in the park and development is limited to restroom, shelter, trail, and trailhead amenities. Thus, the natural areas become the 'playground' with natural exploration of the outdoors being the key draw of the park. Hickory Hill Park is a place to disconnect from the built world and enjoy the benefits of nature. It is so unique because it provides an opportunity to disconnect from the urban environment all while being surrounded by the city and easily accessible to almost every neighborhood.

2. What design elements are included that contribute to conserving and/or enhancing natural resources in tandem with outdoor recreation experiences?

This project is designed to keep the built features near the edge of the park. It provides trailhead amenities and visitor access while also preserving the interior of the park for uninterrupted natural areas. Soft surface trail connections also limit the impact to the natural resources of the park while still providing access and connections to the interior. Additionally, the restoration work included in the project will achieve a high-quality natural area that is more desirable to recreate within. Visitors will also be able to experience richer ecosystems and wildlife populations with the completion of this project. With two of the main draws for visitors being birding and wildlife viewing, this project will further enhance experiences the park is sought out by visitors to provide. Lastly, the importance of the trail connection this project will accomplish cannot be overstated. This connection will formalize a path to connect disparate sections of the park, keep visitors on a purposely designed trail alignment with less impact to surrounding natural features, and section off management units for prescribed fire and maintenance.

3. Describe the economic benefits to the local area. Specifically, how will the project increase quality of life, retain business/residents, attract business/residents, attract day tourists or overnight visitors.

A formal economic study has not been conducted for the economic impact of Hickory Hill Park. However, we know that the park is popular for residents and visitors alike. A trip through the parking lots on a busy weekend show a diversity of license plate counties and states. Recent years have seen more businesses like coffee shops and gas stations open on the edges of the park that likely see a bump in sales from park visitors.

Perhaps more importantly, Hickory Hill Park adds to the recreational amenities available that many recent national studies have shown as desirable for quality of life and attracting/retaining residents. The size of the park and the project area also make it a significant part of our net zero climate action goals. We need large natural areas with high quality vegetative communities to help us reach our carbon sequestration goals. This project will have a net positive impact on carbon and will help sequester much larger amounts of carbon than the current vegetative conditions.

Lastly, the park is a free recreation option available to all residents. We are proud to have a large natural area within walking distance or a short fare free bus ride of almost all our residents. This helps our residents maintain a healthy physical and mental lifestyle that trickles down to savings and less stress for other local systems. The health of the park and our residents are directly linked, and the ecosystem health gains from this project will be reflected in our resident population as well.

4. Describe public and/or stakeholder input gathered during the planning process that has led to final design or plans for this project.

This project plan is the result of listening to public input over the course of a decade. We have regularly heard about the desires of the public for access to quality natural areas in each of our master planning processes as well as our smaller park scale input opportunities. Our most recent Park Master Plan, Recreation Master Plan, Natural Areas Management Plan, Urban Forest Management Plan, and the partial master plan for Hickory Hill Park were all reviewed in relation to this project.

We also regularly hear from stakeholders throughout the year in emails, over the phone, at public meetings, and through the media. This parcel where the project will occur was also front and center in discussion of proposed development during the last four years. This

public discourse altered the future of a large portion of the project area, and we received the land from the developer as they decided to forgo a single-family housing development on the land. During the conversations with those opposed to housing development on the site, we heard about the public desire to keep the area natural, provide recreational access, and establish the trail connection across the parcel.

We have also had conversations with representatives from the Friends of Hickory Hill Park group over the last decade about this parcel. Initial conversations were about the value the addition of this land would bring to the park. More recent conversations during the time the housing development was proposed centered on the high-quality woodland and potential for restoration and timber stand improvement like we have proposed in this grant application.

REAP Relationship to Vision and Goals (20 points)

1. Describe how this project aligns with local community, county or regional plans. Specifically, how does this project meet goals and recommendations within the County's 5-Year REAP Plan.

This project follows the standards set by all our internal master plans from the last decade. Design standards and priorities from the Parks Master Plan are represented in the trailhead amenities and natural area improvement goals. This project also furthers the goals and prescriptions laid out in our Natural Areas Management Plan and Urban Forest Management Plan. Natural area recreation opportunities were also featured in our most recent Recreation Master Plan and are supported by the trail connections and improvements to areas that will attract more wildlife for recreational viewing.

Johnson County's 5-Year REAP Plan focuses on five key areas and this project touches on four of the five areas. The following paragraphs highlight alignment of this project with the Johnson County REAP Plan.

Protect, Preserve, and Manage: This project is possible because of the recent acquisition of the project area when a proposed development was opposed by the community. This project will accomplish the vision set forth by residents as they spoke for an expanded Hickory Hill Park with enhanced natural features. The project improves two key ecosystem types outlined in the plan with the proposed woodland restoration and prairie establishment work.

Enhance and Develop: The proposed project is focused on enhancing the natural features of the site through restoration and establishment of native habitats. The proposed

developments at the trailhead also align with the county plan call for developing with sustainable practices. The positioning of built features at the edge of the site and the use of long-lasting durable materials helps us achieve this goal.

Educate and Provide Stewardship: This project builds on the past stewardship efforts in Hickory Hill Park. The project is a natural next step in stewarding the park in ways that have been successful for Parks staff working alongside our partners with the Friends of Hickory Hill Park. The project will also enhance opportunities to recreate in the park and give our Recreation staff the opportunity to program the space with educational offerings.

Recreational Opportunities: This project has a dual goal of enhancing the natural resources while also providing recreational access. The trail and trailhead amenities were designed to increase recreational opportunities across the project site. Habitat improvement will also increase the abundance of wildlife and provide greater birding and wildlife viewing opportunities already popular with recreationists visiting the park.

2. Identify how this project aligns with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, the Department's Wildlife Action Plan or Forests of Today goals and recommendations.

This project fits well with the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan priorities and recommendations. The project increases the availability of high-quality recreation opportunities for residents in Iowa City who can walk, bike, or take fare free public transit to the site. It also provides a draw for regional visitors because the size and quality of the park's natural resources make it a desirable location to travel to.

This project is the definition of right opportunity, in the right place, and done the right way. The project responds to the desires of our residents to continue to improve the natural and recreational features of Hickory Hill Park. It will be an important connection to recent developments adjacent to the park and is sized to serve future nearby growth as well as regional visitors. The project will also be completed using methods that have proven successful in past projects in Hickory Hill Park and many other parts of our park system.

Amenities created through this project will increase access to Hickory Hill Park at a key location as future development brings more people to the areas adjacent to the project location. A trailhead at this location will also improve the access for new visitors as the area is well situated for wayfinding and provides more convenient access for regional visitors than existing park trailheads.

The proposed trailhead amenities and trail connections will build more capacity for the park to support recreation. The project will also make the recreation experience more enjoyable as the built and natural restoration elements work together to provide quality amenities set within high-quality native habitats. Project elements will encourage both individual and group recreation experiences allowing visitors to recharge in the way that works best for them.

The important trail connection accomplished through this project will further support the already robust active recreation elements of the park. The trail will connect walkers, hikers, trail runners, and wildlife viewers to other areas of the park and allow for easier navigation through the area. The public health benefits of this project will be associated with the active use of the trails and the more passive opportunities for reflection the improved natural habitats will provide. This 225-acre urban park feels like it is far from the city while being accessible close to home for residents.

The Iowa Wildlife Action Plan references species of greatest conservation need throughout, as well as the importance of keeping common species common. This project will improve quality woodland habitat while also adding substantial acres to a prairie complex. Woodlands and prairies were the dominate historic landcovers throughout the state and together support most of the native species found in Iowa.

The size of the areas improved during this project is an important consideration, especially when considered in the larger context of the rest of the park. These large contiguous habitats create a matrix throughout the 225-acre park that can better support native wildlife. The size of the areas is also important for plant and wildlife species to maintain some genetic diversity. Many species of greatest conservation concern need large tracts of habitat to thrive, and this project will provide opportunity for these species.

One of the greatest wildlife draws in the park is the diversity of bird habitat. This habitat is important for birds as well as the recreationists who enjoy watching the birds. It is common to spot park visitors with their field glasses roaming the park in hopes of spotting a new bird on their life list. The proposed project will further enhance habitats important to birds utilizing the park for home, forage, and respite.

The Forests of Today Action Plan touches on important elements present in this project. The project area is part of the larger Iowa City urban forest and is one of the key high-quality forests with native understory in the urban forest. The forests in Hickory Hill Park are important for their contiguous acreage and quality mature forest stands. Even within Hickory Hill Park where there are impressive forest stands, the woodland area proposed for improvements in this project stands out as being impressive. This project will improve the

understory and forest floor to better support the quality overstory trees. This project is timely because the invasive species are starting to take a firmer hold and will begin to diminish the overstory and future regeneration opportunities if they are not dealt with soon.

REAP Budget and Budget Narrative (10 points)

What is your community's population: 74,828

Budget Detail

Project Title: Hickory Hill Park Ecological Restoration - Phase IV					
Applicant: City of Iowa City					
Work Plan Components ₁	REAP Request	Other Funds Secured	Other Funds Not Secured	Total Cost	<i>If funds for a component are not secured, please indicate options and timeline for securing those funds</i>
10-Acre Woodland Restoration	\$ 60,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60,000.00	If bids are lower, additional acres of woodland could be added to scope
12-Acre Prairie Establishment	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000.00	This portion could be an inhouse project in future years if not funded
Trailhead Parking Lot (10-20 spaces)	\$ 75,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,000.00	The smaller lot size will be selected if necessary to save funds
Trailhead Steel Frame Shelter (18x18' - 24x24')	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000.00	The smaller shelter size will be selected if necessary to save funds
Trailhead Signage	\$ 13,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,000.00	Signage could be scaled back to basic wayfinding in not fully funded
Trailhead Portable Restroom Enclosure	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	This only represents material cost and will be constructed inhouse
Total	\$200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,000.00	

1) What are the various actions or tasks to be accomplished in order to complete the project. Total Costs should align with information included in the Project Funding overview tab. Shaded cells contain formulas to automatically sum rows/columns and are locked. The notes column should be used if there are additional details the grantee wishes to convey for a specific action or task.

REAP Project Sustainability (10 points)

1. If this is a project that includes acquisition: include elements that would be contained in a future management plan, including water quality improvements, land management techniques and invasive species control where relevant as well as future development plans for recreational use.

N/A see question 2 for development/maintenance plan

2. If this is a project that includes development: provide documentation on how this project will be maintained over the 20 years, required by REAP, through the Use Restriction.

Maintenance of the results of this project will occur regularly throughout the next 20 years and beyond. The trailhead features are all expected to last past 20 years before any major updates or repairs are needed. Regular maintenance of the built features such as touch up painting will occur throughout the 20 years as needed. The prairie area will be added to our schedule for prairie burns every 2-5 years as needed and regular mowing of the trail through the prairie will occur throughout the growing season each year. In the woodlands, this project will get the area to a point that is manageable for future stewardship. We expect the project to remove as many undesirable species as possible and recognize and commit to ongoing annual maintenance to keep the invasive species under control.

The ongoing maintenance will be supervised by Parks staff who specialize in natural area and park maintenance. Prairie burning will be conducted by our inhouse crew of trained staff who have completed wildland fire certification courses and are experienced in conducting burns adjacent to urban settings. We also have the benefit of having an active volunteer group through the Friends of Hickory Hill Park. The friends group holds multiple large volunteer day efforts throughout the year and focus most of their efforts on invasive species removal. These volunteer efforts, combined with Parks staff efforts will work to keep the woodland invasive species at bay.

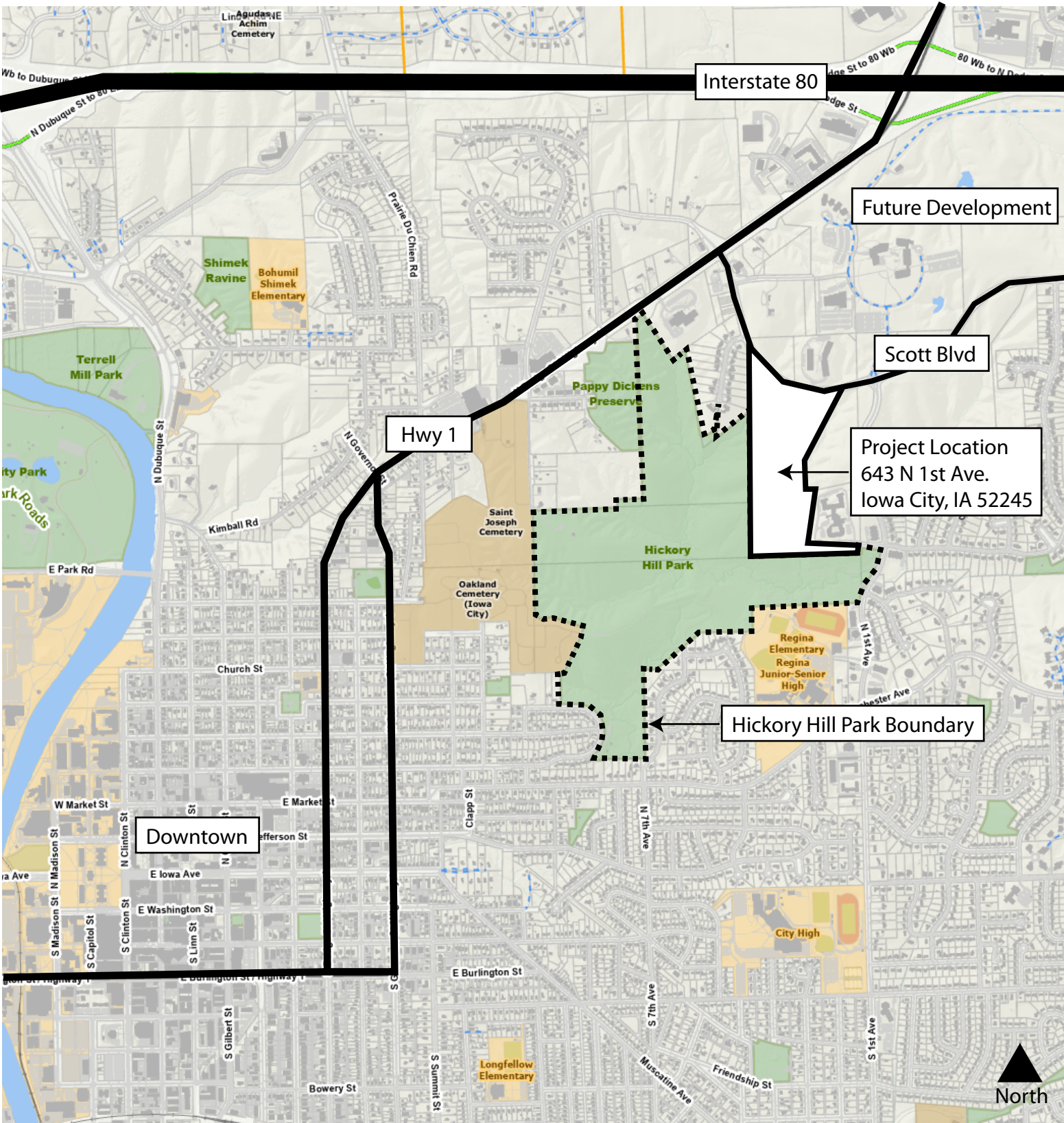
Another benefit of the friends group volunteer days is the community participation they attract, bringing community members and many students to the park each year. This is an important element to the future support of the park. Many volunteers return to the park often and become advocates for its protection and for future investments in the park. They also learn about how to care for the natural features and become extra eyes with experience to help look out for the park and the health of the ecosystem.

3. Describe the degree of commitment to continue operation and maintenance of the project after grant money is no longer available.

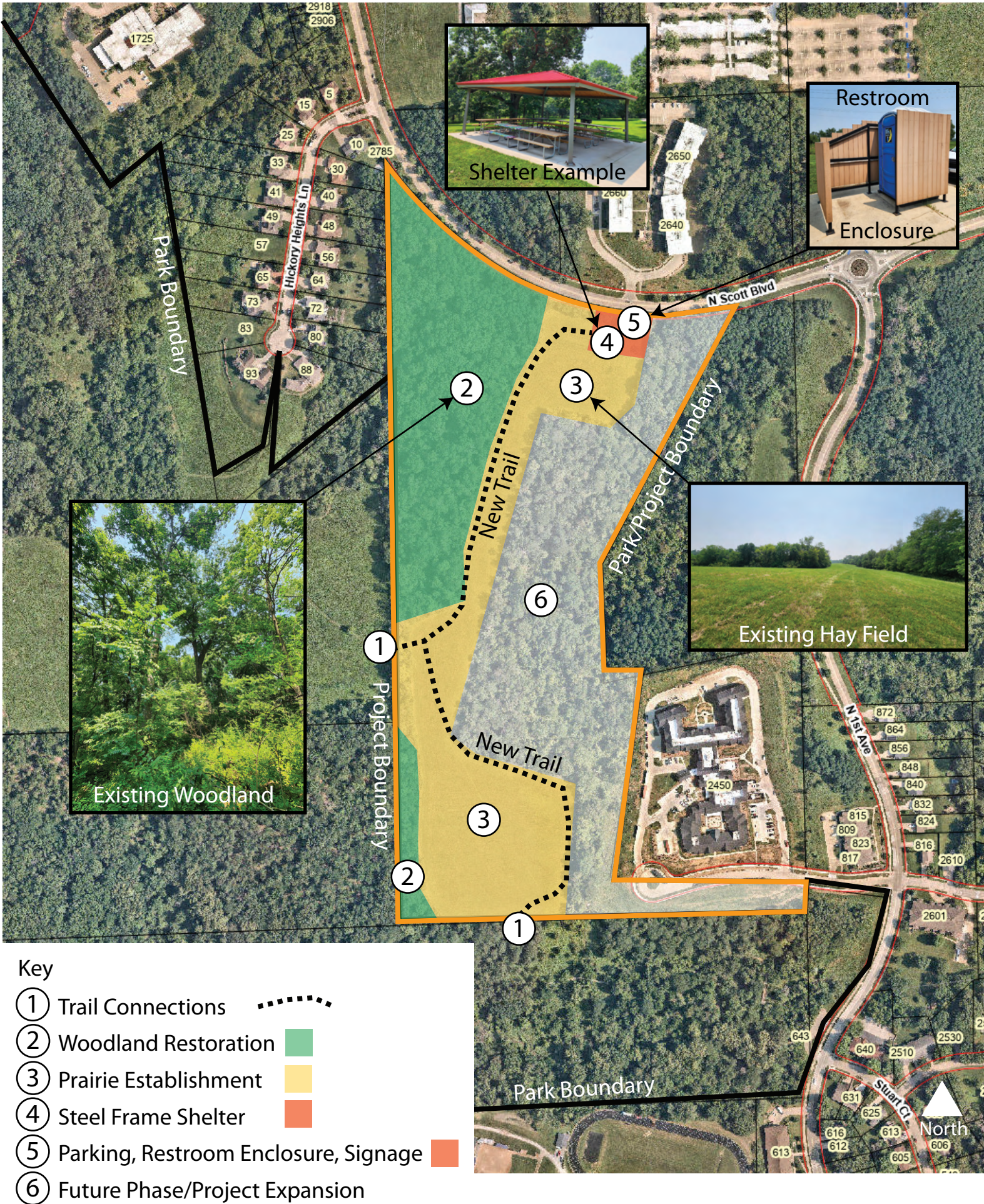
Iowa City Parks and Recreation is blessed with an experienced staff who specialize in stewardship of natural areas. We currently have 23 fulltime permanent staff in the Parks Division and add many seasonal staff each year during the growing season. The aforementioned friends group volunteers also are a key element in being able to accomplish more in the park to keep the ecosystem health moving in a positive direction each year.

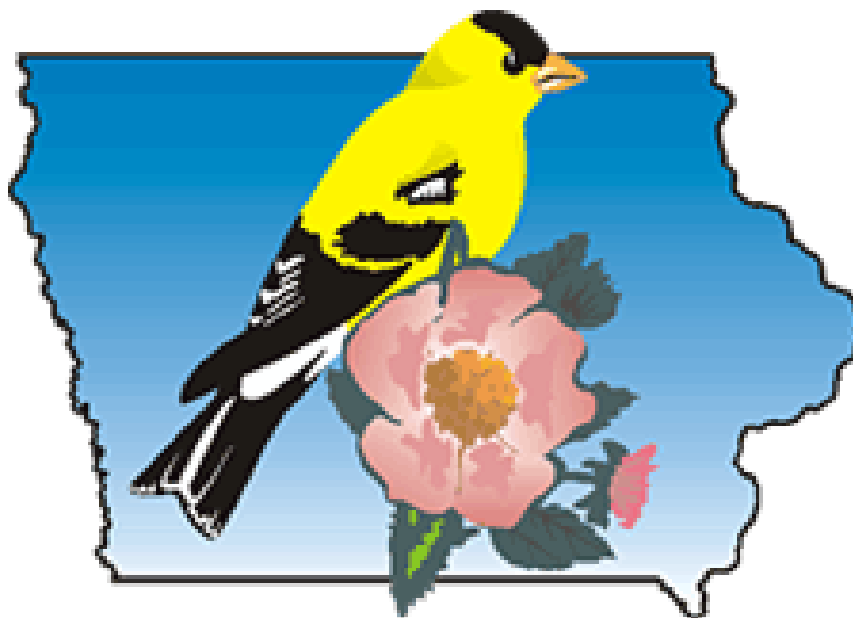
Regardless of grant funding, this area already requires regular maintenance. We are currently investing staff time on this parcel of the park and expect the workload to remain steady after this project is complete. The trailhead features will require regular upkeep but the gains in other areas of the project will keep the future time and resource investments steady with what they are today.

Iowa City has a strong history of investing in parks and natural resources. We have a net zero carbon goal we are working toward, management plans that guide us, a community passionate about the natural world, and a history at this park extending back to before it was officially in the park system. As one of the gems of our park system, we will continue to prioritize investment in the park into the future.



Hickory Hill Park Ecological Restoration - Phase IV Site Development Plan





Johnson County

Resource Enhancement and Protection Plan

Approved by the Johnson County REAP Committee
on _____, 2025

*Original Submission June 1990
Revised August 2025 with Goals for 2026 – 2030
Typical One Year Budget of Total Projects in Johnson County Added August 2025
Project Award List Updated August 2025*

REAP Legislative History

One hundred green lights came on in the room. Not a single red light was among them. It was all systems go for what was about to become landmark legislation in the State of Iowa. Its formal name is Resource Enhancement and Protection. Most people simply call it REAP.

Legislative History Those green lights are in the House Chambers in Iowa's State Capitol. Tuesday, April 25, 1989 was when they were turned on, indicating that all 100 members of Iowa's House of Representatives voted "yea" for the REAP bill. No party lines were drawn. Democrats and Republicans alike were pleased with what they saw in the bill.

The bill then went to the Iowa Senate for its action. The Senate, after some refinements which are best classified as fine tuning, passed the bill on May 2, 1989 with a vote of 40 "yeas" and 6 "nays." While not unanimous, the Senate also soundly approved REAP. The bill then returned to the House since the Senate made some changes. The red lights once again remained off as 91 green lights shined when the House of Representatives adopted the refined bill.

The bill was now on its way to Governor Branstad's office for his consideration and signing into law. He signed it on May 27, 1989 and the REAP legislation became effective immediately on that day. REAP was given \$15 million for its first year of implementation. \$8 million came from state lottery receipts and \$7 million came from state tax receipts.

The story of the REAP bill is somewhat unusual in three ways. First, it was enacted during the first legislative session in which it was introduced. Legislation of this magnitude typically takes two or more sessions to get passed. Second, provisions of REAP were immediately effective upon the Governor's signature. Laws are usually written to become effective at the beginning of a fiscal year, which would have been July 1, 1989 for REAP. However, lawmakers felt it was critical that REAP commence as soon as possible. Third, REAP was appropriated \$15 million upon its enactment. Bills that create new programs are often passed, but money is not provided to begin implementation. Money sometimes lags behind two or more years before programs can really take effect. REAP; on the other hand, was right away allowed to begin providing benefits to the people of Iowa.

The original REAP law authorized a maximum appropriation of \$30 million per year for 10 years. This level of funding has never been realized. Actual appropriations have ranged between \$7 million and \$20 million, with an overall average of about \$11.4 million per year. In 1996, the legislature changed the authorized maximum appropriation from \$30 million to \$20 million per year and extended the program's life through 2021.

April 25, 1989 the REAP bill passed the Iowa House 100-0.

May 2, 1989 the REAP bill passed the Iowa Senate 40-6

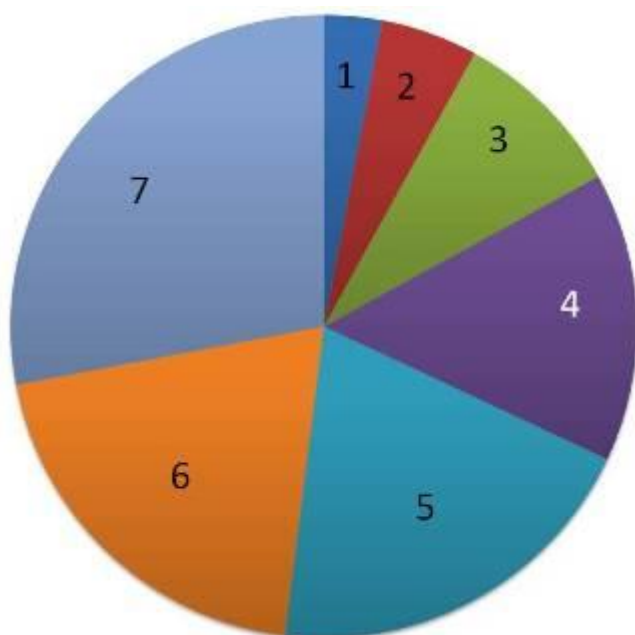
May 27, 1989 Iowa Governor Terry Branstad signed it into law.

REAP Fund Allocation

REAP funds go into eight different programs based upon percentages that are specified in the law. These percentages, or what many people call the REAP formula, are shown in the following pie chart.

The first \$350,000 each year goes to Conservation Education.

1% of the balance goes for DNR Administration. The remaining balance is then divided per the pie chart below:



- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Roadside Vegetation | 3% |
| 2. Historical Resources | 5% |
| 3. Public Land Management | 9% |
| 4. City Parks and Open Space | 15% |
| 5. Soil and Water Enhancement | 20% |
| 6. County Conservation | 20% |
| 7. State Open Space | 28% |

The following four state agencies administer REAP programs:

1. Department of Natural Resources
2. Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, Division of Soil Conservation
3. Department of Cultural Affairs, State Historical Society
4. Department of Transportation

Johnson County REAP Committee

Peg Fraser - Chair

Origin: *Iowa Code Chapter 455A "Department of Natural Resources," Section 20 "County resource enhancement committee"*

Composition: In compliance with the Iowa Code, the County resource enhancement committee shall have the following membership structure:

- Johnson County Board of Supervisors Chair and Vice-Chair
- Johnson County Conservation Board Chair and Vice-Chair
- Johnson County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) Commission Chair and Vice-Chair
- Chair and Vice-Chair of the following school districts' Board of Directors: Iowa City Community School District, Clear Creek Amana School District, Lone Tree Community School District, and Solon Community School District
- Mayors of the following Cities: Iowa City, Coralville, Hills, Lone Tree, North Liberty, Oxford, Shueyville, Solon, Swisher, Tiffin, and University Heights
- Heads of the following farm organizations *having a county organization in Johnson County*: Johnson County Farm Bureau and other as identified.
- Chairs of the following wildlife or conservation organizations *having a recognized county organization*: Ducks Unlimited: Eastern Iowa Region, Sierra Club: Iowa City Area Group, Pheasants Forever Johnson County Chapter 0230, Nature Conservancy, Iowa Association of Naturalists, and others as identified.
- Representatives of the following entities: Johnson County Historic Preservation Commission, Iowa City Historic Preservation Commission, other historic preservation organization, historic museum or organization as identified.

Member designees: Designees may be chosen for all positions, excepting the appointed representatives. The following designees must meet the requirements, as listed:

- County farm organization designees shall be members of the organization represented
- Wildlife or conservation organization designees shall be a member of the county chapter or local organization

Appointed by: Johnson County Board of Supervisors appoints the representatives of the Johnson County Historic Preservation Commission and Iowa City Historic Preservation Commission

Duties: The duties of the County resource enhancement committee are outlined in *Iowa Code* Chapter 455A.20, and summarized as follows:

The duties of the county resource enhancement committee are to coordinate the resource enhancement program, plans, and proposed projects developed by cities, county conservation board, and soil and water conservation district commissioners for funding under this division. The county committee shall review and comment upon all projects before they are submitted for funding under section 455A.19. Each county committee shall propose a five-year program plan which includes a one-year proposed expenditure plan and submit it to the department.

Meetings: When: Once annually to review REAP applications, and as needed
Where: Johnson County Administration Building
First Floor Conference Room
913 South Dubuque Street, Iowa City (typical, see agenda)

The preparation of a five-year Resource Enhancement and Protection Plan and a one-year proposed expenditure plan is required by each county by the REAP Act passed by the Iowa Legislature. To accomplish the intent of the legislation, the plans of each county should address the legislative finds presented in the REAP Act and include plans and proposals to implement the State Resource Enhancement Policy stated in the act. The completed plan will provide the basis for seeking and justifying REAP Grants of financial assistance and for budgeting local funds for Resource Enhancement and Protection Projects.

The legislative findings contained in the REAP Act include:

- Iowa's society was built and sustained on the resources of air, soil, water and a rich diversity of life. Iowa's future and well-being depend on these natural resources.
- Many human activities have endangered Iowa's natural resources.
- The state of Iowa has lost:
 - 99.9% of its prairies,
 - 98% of its wetlands,
 - 80% of its woodlands,
 - 50% of its topsoil
 - and more than 100 species of wildlife since settlement in the early 1880's.
- There has been a significant deterioration in the quality of Iowa's surface water and groundwater.
- Detrimental effects from the losses of Iowa's natural resources are already apparent. Prevention of further losses is imperative.
- The air, water, soil, and biota of Iowa are interdependent and form a complex ecosystem.
- Future Iowans have the right to inherit the state's ecosystem in a sustainable condition, without severe or irreparable damage caused by human activities.

The State Resource Enhancement Policy Declared in the REAP Act:

- To protect Iowa's natural resource heritage of air, soil, water, and wildlife for the benefit of present and future citizens.
- To establish a long term, integrated program to wisely use and protect Iowa's resources, utilizing:
 - Acquisition and management of public lands,
 - Improvement of park and preserve facilities,
 - Environmental education,

- Monitoring,
 - Research
 - And other environmentally sound means.
- To encourage lowans to develop a conservation ethic.
- To encourage changes necessary in lowans' activities to develop and preserve a rich and diverse natural environment.

The primary types of activities involved in implementing the State Resource Enhancement Policy are:

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| • Preservation | • Acquisition |
| • Protection | • Development |
| • Restoration | • Education |
| • Enhancement | • Monitoring |
| • Regulation | • Research |

Specific types of projects that may be a part of a Resource Enhancement and Protection Plan include:

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Open Space acquisition, protection, and development | • Picnic facilities |
| • Land Easements | • Acquisition, establishment, and maintenance of natural parks and preserves |
| • Resource stabilization and protection | • Historical resource development |
| • Facilities repair and improvement | • Development and implementation of integrated roadside vegetation plans |
| • Environmental Education | • Prevention and clean-up of litter |
| • Equipment acquisition | • Protect surface and groundwater from contamination |
| • Soil and Water enhancement | • Establishment of native grasses and forbs |
| • Reforestation | • Sinkhole management |
| • Woodland establishment, protection, and enhancement | • Agricultural drainage well management |
| • Wildlife habitat preservation and enhancement | • Streambank stabilization |
| • Protection of highly erodible soils | • Grass waterway establishment |
| • Clean water programs | • Stream buffer strip establishment |
| • Multiple purpose trails | • Erosion control structure development |
| • Restroom facilities | |
| • Shelter houses | |

Projects may be proposed and implemented in the county by:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ▪ Soil and Water Conservation District | ▪ County Board of Supervisors |
|--|-------------------------------|

- County Conservation Board
- City Councils
- City Park Boards
- Iowa City Riverfront Commission
- School Districts
- Incorporated Conservation Organizations
- Trusts and Foundations
- Corporations
- Private Groups
- Historical Organizations
- Private individuals

State agencies may undertake REAP funded projects on State Lands within the County. Such projects may well have an impact on the county plan and on local public and private projects. To the extent that state agency projects affecting resources in Johnson County area known. Those projects should be acknowledged and considered in the county plan.

Johnson County REAP Plan 2026 – 2030

The Johnson County REAP Plan goal is to support local entities, as defined by *Iowa Code* Chapter 455A “Department of Natural Resources,” Section 2o, in the pursuit of maintaining and preserving a high-quality natural environment through projects that identify, protect, preserve, and manage lands; to enhance and develop using sustainable practices; to educate and provide stewardship; to provide recreational opportunities; and to protect historic resources.

Projects identified to include in the five-year plan include:

- I. Protect, Preserve, and Manage – The Johnson County REAP Committee recognizes as its top priority continuance of the protection of land from development, especially riparian streambanks, woodlands, wetlands, and prairies. Acquisition by either ownership or by long term easement agreements will be a key pursuit of the committee.
- II. Enhance and Develop – The Johnson County REAP Committee encourages projects that enhance the natural landscapes and develop with sustainable practices.
- III. Educate and Provide Stewardship – The Johnson County REAP Committee supports applications that will help educate residents and supports stewardship projects.
- IV. Recreational Opportunities – The Johnson County REAP Committee is committed to encouraging projects that allow residents to use spaces for exercise, exploration, meditation, and a variety of recreational activities.
- V. Protect Historic Resources – The Johnson County REAP Committee encourages the protection of historic resources.

Projects Anticipated to Be Brought Forward in Plan Period

Coralville

Continue to purchase and protect ecologically valuable land in Coralville West Land Use Area, the Clear Creek Greenbelt, and northeast Coralville areas.

Plan and implement woodland restoration projects in previously purchased REAP parcels.

Iowa City

Projects that emphasis ecological restoration activities that restore natural habitats.

Johnson County Conservation Board

Projects that support or acquire:

Equipment, supplies, signage, brochures, electronic media, and program support for interpretive programs.

Restoration of natural and cultural resources.

Volunteer program support.

Land acquisition for property to conduct ecological restoration, preserve of cultural resources, provide outdoor recreational opportunities, and protect environmental and cultural features so that public education can take place.

Anticipated One Year Budget of Johnson County REAP Project Expenditure

The Johnson County REAP Committee is committed to encouraging applications from a minimum of three communities/organizations each year to the Department of Natural Resources REAP Committee.

Estimate of Project Grant Requests Total	\$275,000
Estimate of Project Costs Under Grant Subject Matter	\$325,000

APPENDIX A

1990 INITIAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION SURVEY

Specific resource enhancement and protection problems, projects or needs identified in Johnson County by REAP plan survey respondents:

General problems or needs suggested by survey respondents:

- Protection near natural areas, wetlands, prairies and timber
- Protection of surface and ground water
- Environmental Education
- Trails
- Preserving, interpreting, exhibiting our Iowa heritage
- Re-establishment of forests and wetlands
- Soil conservation
- Solid waste management
- Endangered species
- Perpetual care and maintenance expenses of current resources
- Insufficient capital acquisition funds to continue acquisition and development policies
- River corridor preservation, protection and trail development
- Need additional open prairie habitats
- Being progressive solid waste management programs
- Encourage alternatives to automobile transportation
- Community based energy conservation programs
- Expansion of business and residential development without concern for natural resources protection

Specific projects suggested by survey respondents:

- Acquisition of waterfowl habitat area southwest of Iowa City
- Begin implementation of Governor's Environmental Education Conference priorities in Johnson County
- Inventory natural areas and sites of historic and scenic value in Johnson County
- Evaluate impact of the Avenue of the Saints Highway corridor
- Develop program of natural roadside vegetation maintenance and eliminate chemical controls.
- Evaluate the impact of septic system concentration around the Coralville Lake Project and Lake MacBride
- Development of regional wildlife area between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids
- Acquisition of natural park area east of Tiffin in conjunction with Senior Housing and Tiffin Waste Treatment facility.
- Promote comprehensive curbside recycling program
- Study air quality issues in Johnson County
- Trails along river corridors
- River corridor land acquisitions

Problems – Plans – Projects

Based upon the survey responses and input from Johnson County REAP Committee members, the problems, plans and projects presented on the following pages are proposed to constitute the 1990-1995 Johnson County Resource Enhancement and Protection Plan.

RESOURCE: Soils

Problems: Topsoil erosion is occurring at a rate greater than natural replacement.

High quality croplands are being reduced by non-agricultural development.

Soils are being contaminated by construction debris, chemical applications, airborne pollutants, and leaking underground storage tanks.

Plans: Reduce topsoil erosion to equal or less than the natural replacement rate.

Discourage non-agricultural development of prime cropland.

Reduce soil pollution.

Projects: Encourage terracing, filter strips, reforestation, windbreak planting, and other soil conservation measures.

Restrict higher density development to urban core areas.

Encourage higher standards of construction site maintenance and preservation of on-site resource assets.

Encourage minimum effective application of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers in both rural and urban areas. (See Water and Fauna)

Identify problem sites and develop plans for protecting adjacent soil and water areas from contamination from hazardous waste and pollutants. For example, leaking underground storage tanks should be removed.

RESOURCE: Water

Problems: Water quality of streams, lakes and ground water has declined significantly. At times, use of public water supplies by some segments of the population could be detrimental to health.

Plans: Improve water quality and reduce sources of detrimental elements in surface and ground water.

Projects: Document the extent of water quality problems in Johnson County.

Encourage the installation of filter strips, reforestation of slopes, terraces, and siltation basins to reduce and filter runoff and facilitate percolation of storm water.

Encourage higher standards of sewage disposal in areas of rural development near bodies of surface water and over ground water channels.

Encourage protection and restoration of wetland areas as natural filters for ground water, and acquisition where necessary to assure preservation.

Improve wastewater treatment in urban areas.

Utilize new techniques for treating public water supplies.

Implement new techniques for treating storm water.

Remove old underground storage tanks.

Encourage minimum effective application of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers in both rural and urban areas. (See Soils and Fauna)

RESOURCE: Air

Problems: Air quality is declining.

Some industrial, institutional, and public operations have been identified as contributing or potentially contributing undesirable or potentially hazardous emissions to air in Johnson County.

Increased traffic volume and congestion is contributing to air pollution.

Increased wind erosion is occurring.

Plans: Maintain or improve present levels of air quality.

Projects: Increased tree plantings along major traffic routes, using native varieties where appropriate.

Document present air quality levels and sources of potentially detrimental emissions.

Increased windbreak and natural screen plantings to reduce wind erosion.

Encourage alternate transportation means and improve traffic flows; e.g. bicycle trails.

Encourage preservation of mature trees where areas are to be developed.

RESOURCE: Flora (vegetation)

Problems: Woodland and wetland areas have been and continue to be severely reduced by development and agricultural uses.

Prairie vegetation and wildflower areas are minimal and many plants are threatened by herbicide uses.

Plans: Protect and preserve remaining woodlands, wetlands, prairie vegetation and wildflower areas.

Increase tree planting along water courses and prairie vegetation on marginal upland soils.

Utilize public right-of-ways and other non-developed open spaces to create areas of prairie vegetation and wildflower preserves.

Projects: Protect and preserve remaining woodland and wetland areas within urban boundaries.

Protect and preserve remaining woodlands and wetlands along major water courses.

Protect and preserve a major woodland area in each quadrant of the county.

Restore or develop a large prairie area and expand existing prairie areas where appropriate.

Expand non-chemical roadside management practices.

Encourage tree planting in urban and rural areas.

Identify locations of rare or endangered species and protect them from development.

RESOURCE: Fauna (wildlife)

Problems: Urban development and agricultural cropping practices continue to reduce wildlife habitat.

Chemical application practices threaten aquatic life, birds and small mammals.

Plans: Restore wildlife habitat in wetland, woodland and marginal soil areas.

Projects: Identify extent of wildlife habitat problems and presence of rare or endangered species.

Encourage private owner preservation or creation of wildlife habitat on marginal lands.

Encourage minimum effective application of herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers in both rural and urban areas. (See Soils and Water).

Utilize public open space for wildlife habitat protection and creation; for example, planting prairie vegetation along roadsides.

RESOURCE: Open Space

Problems: Usable accessible open space is being reduced as development expands into areas that formerly functioned as open space.

Public open space acquisition has not kept pace with population growth in some communities.

Additional open space is needed in urban areas to aid in offsetting the heat island effects of intensive urban development.

Some existing open space areas need minimal improvements to make the areas accessible and usable by the public.

Plans: To make available additional accessible usable open space in reasonable proximity to areas of population concentration.

Projects: As may be proposed...

APPENDIX B

COMPILATION OF JOHNSON COUNTY REAP PROJECTS

Johnson County

City Parks and Open Space

Recipient: City of Coralville

FY	1993	North Ridge Park Pond Development	\$110,000
FY	1997	Camp Cardinal Acquisition	\$118,500
FY	1998	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$123,000
FY	1999	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2000	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2001	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2002	Auburn Hills Park	\$125,000
FY	2006	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2008	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$100,370
FY	2010	Clear Creek Greenbelt Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2013	Riverfront Land Acquisition & Natural Area	\$125,000
FY	2015	Rotary Camp Park Expansion	\$125,000
FY	2017	Woodland Restoration Project	\$ 76,250
FY	2018	West Land Use Fen Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2019	West Land Use Fen Buffer Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2020	West Land Use Fen Buffer Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2021	West Land Use Park Land and Fen Acquisition	\$125,000
FY	2022	Land acquisition of 7.5 acres	\$125,000
FY	2023	Forest restoration in West Land Use Area	\$100,000

Recipient: City of Hills

FY	2024	Songbird Sanctuary	\$50,000
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Recipient: City of Iowa City

FY	1993	Ryerson's Woods Access & Trail	\$65,000
FY	1997	Iowa River Dam Trail Connection	\$150,000
FY	1999	South Sycamore Regional Greenspace	\$200,000
FY	2004	Iowa City Waterworks Prairie Restoration	\$80,350
FY	2008	Iowa City Sand Prairie Restoration	\$38,000
FY	2011	Terry Trueblood Recreation Area- Phase 2	\$200,000
FY	2012	Iowa River Trail-Prairie Park to Penn Park	\$200,000
FY	2016	Project GREEN Gardens at Historic Neighbor	\$154,079
FY	2018	Hickory Hill Park Eco. Enhancement & Restoration	\$200,000
FY	2019	Terry Trueblood Rec Area Ecological Enhancements	\$200,000

FY	2020	Terry Trueblood Rec Area Ecological Enhancements	\$200,000
FY	2021	Whispering Meadows Wetland Park Ecological Enhan	\$90,500
FY	2022	Restoring and enhancing native vegetation	\$200,000
FY	2023	Hickory Hills Park ecological restoration	\$200,000
FY	2024	Ashton House Project Green Gardens	\$200,000

City of Lone Tree

FY	2019	Dougherty Park Prairie Creek improvements	\$10,500
FY	2020	Dougherty Park Prairie Creek Improvements	\$10,500

Recipient: City of North Liberty

FY	2009	Cornerstone Park Nature Area	\$100,000
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Recipient: City of Solon

FY	2000	Recreation & Outdoor Nature Center	\$75,000
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Recipient: City of Tiffin

FY	2001	Open Space/City Park	\$50,000
FY	2004	Open Space/City Park	\$50,000
FY	2017	Cities and Classrooms Building a Comm.	\$75,000

Total: \$4,975,799

Conservation Education

Recipient: City of North Liberty

FY	2011	Park Packs	\$1,600
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Recipient: Johnson County

FY	1990	Cons. Ed. Council School Involvement	\$6,450
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Total: \$8,050

County Conservation

Recipient: County Special REAP Account

FY	1990	Per county allocations	\$9,086
FY	1991	Per county allocations	\$12,415
FY	1992	Per county allocations	\$6,121
FY	1993	Per county allocations	\$4,917
FY	1994	Per county allocations	\$4,288
FY	1995	Per county allocations	\$4,587
FY	1996	Per county allocations	\$5,527

FY	1997	Per county allocations	\$6,054
FY	1998	Per county allocations	\$5,992
FY	1999	Per county allocations	\$5,785
FY	2000	Per county allocations	\$6,695
FY	2001	Per county allocations	\$6,759
FY	2002	Per county allocations	\$4,680
FY	2003	Per county allocations	\$183
FY	2004	Per county allocations	\$6,782
FY	2005	Per county allocations	\$6,705
FY	2006	Per county allocations	\$7,007
FY	2007	Per county allocations	\$6,901
FY	2008	Per county allocations	\$9,627
FY	2009	Per county allocations	\$11,130
FY	2010	Per county allocations	\$10,858
FY	2011	Per county allocations	\$9,148
FY	2012	Per county allocations	\$7,362
FY	2013	Per county allocations	\$6,893
FY	2014	Per county allocations	\$9,848
FY	2015	Per county allocations	\$9,653
FY	2016	Per county allocations	\$9,684
FY	2017	Per county allocations	\$9,711
FY	2018	Per county allocations	\$7,296
FY	2019	Per county allocations	\$6,125
FY	2020	Per county allocations	\$7,421
FY	2021	Per county allocations	\$7,291
FY	2022	Per county allocations	\$7,157
FY	2023	Per county allocations	\$7,168
FY	2024	Per county allocations	\$7,776

FY	1990	Per population allocations	\$27,518
FY	1991	Per population allocations	\$43,645
FY	1992	Per population allocations	\$21,655
FY	1993	Per population allocations	\$17,346
FY	1994	Per population allocations	\$16,220
FY	1995	Per population allocations	\$17,301
FY	1996	Per population allocations	\$20,137
FY	1997	Per population allocations	\$22,096
FY	1998	Per population allocations	\$22,204
FY	1999	Per population allocations	\$20,559
FY	2000	Per population allocations	\$23,771
FY	2001	Per population allocations	\$24,005
FY	2002	Per population allocations	\$18,078
FY	2003	Per population allocations	\$703
FY	2004	Per population allocations	\$25,971
FY	2005	Per population allocations	\$25,856

FY	2006	Per population allocations	\$26,882
FY	2007	Per population allocations	\$26,342
FY	2008	Per population allocations	\$36,608
FY	2009	Per population allocations	\$42,504
FY	2010	Per population allocations	\$41,285
FY	2011	Per population allocations	\$35,955
FY	2012	Per population allocations	\$28,246
FY	2013	Per population allocations	\$26,307
FY	2014	Per population allocations	\$41,494
FY	2015	Per population allocations	\$40,708
FY	2016	Per population allocations	\$40,947
FY	2017	Per population allocations	\$42,155
FY	2018	Per population allocations	\$31,395
FY	2019	Per population allocations	\$25,781
FY	2020	Per population allocations	\$30,958
FY	2021	Per population allocations	\$30,920
FY	2022	Per population allocations	\$33,457
FY	2023	Per population allocations	\$34,011
FY	2023	Per population allocation	\$37,743

Recipient: Johnson CCB

FY	2012	Ciha Fen	\$172,145
FY	2011	Clear Creek Trail- Ireland Avenue to Half	\$512,642
FY	2016	Pechman Creek Delta & Iowa River Project	\$673,297
FY	2021	Malinda Reif Reilly Fen & Prairie	\$400,000
FY	2022	Four Horse Farm acquisition	\$300,000

Total: \$3,313,439

Historical Resource Development

Recipient: City of Iowa City

FY	1994	Conservation District Ordinance	\$4,000
FY	1996	Nat. Register Nomination- College Green	\$2,500
FY	2009	Manville Heights Reconnaissance, Survey	\$20,594
FY	2019	Structural Assessment and pre-planning	\$3,333

Recipient: County Historical Society

FY	1990	1876 Schoolhouse-Museum Preservation	\$2,500
FY	1991	Flood Recovery Project	\$5,899
FY	1992	Proposal for New Co. Hist. Museum Bldg.	\$3,000
FY	1993	Johnson Co. Museum: Enter computer age	\$6,520
FY	1994	Johnson Co. History video	\$7,000
FY	1994	Restore Old Coralville School Roof	\$9,450

FY	2001	Window shades for school artifacts	\$1,817
FY	2002	Survey of 1855 Johnson Co. Poor Farm	\$3,845
FY	2005	Research & Conserv. Of Ad Curtain	\$3,446
FY	2005	Access. for 1876 Coralville Schoolhouse	\$8,500
FY	2009	Coralville Schoolhouse Museum	\$15,000

Recipient: Dwight and Melinda Seegmiller

FY	2009	Rehabilitation of the Ashton House	\$15,000
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Recipient: Friends of Historic Sharon Comm. Center

FY	2023	Reimagining our historic Sharon High School	\$5,000
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Recipient: Friends of Historic Preservation

FY	1991	Bringing Rest. Home - Conference & Book	\$3,038
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Recipient: Heritage Museum of Johnson County

FY	1997	Collections Management	\$6,400
FY	1998	History Documentation Video Tape	\$3,100

Recipient: IA Women's Archives, U of IA Lib

FY	2005	Mujeres Latinas: Pres the Hist of IA Lat.	\$25,682
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Recipient: Iowa City Historic Preservation Comm.

FY	1991	Iowa City Preservation Plan	\$25,000
FY	1998	Original Town Plat Survey, Phase 2	\$10,000
FY	2006	Iowa City Preservation Plan	\$14,180
FY	2017	Roof Rehabilitation of Old Settlers' Association	\$25,000

Recipient: Iowa City, Longfellow neighborhood

FY	1995	Conservation District Ordinance	\$7,500
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Recipient: Iowa Conserv. and Preservation Consortium

FY	2014	Emerg. Response Team Establish. & Train	\$13,750
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Recipient: Iowa Historic Preservation Alliance

FY	1998	Historic Pres. Ed.-Building Partnerships	\$8,500
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Recipient: Iowa Humanities Board

FY	1990	Iowa Time	\$75,000
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Recipient: Johnson County Historical Society

FY	2023	The community stories project exhibit	\$20,292
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Recipient: Johnson County Songbird Project

FY	1994	Sherman Tower Project	\$1,800
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Recipient: Office of the State Archaeologist

FY	2008	Preservation of Repository Catalogs	\$2,810
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Recipient: Old Brick Episcopal Lutheran Church Corp

FY	2000	Repair Soffit & Gutter on Church	\$20,000
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FY	2001	Window Frames & Decorative Wood in To	\$20,000
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Recipient: Oxford Public Library

FY	2009	Microfilm and Digitization Project	\$6,500
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Recipient: Public Space One

FY	2024	Repair/preservation of exterior wooden arc	\$23,842
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Recipient: Richard S. Tyler, West Branch

FY	1993	Secrest 1883 Octagonal Barn	\$9,900
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FY	1994	Preserve Secrest 1883 Octagonal Barn	\$18,200
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FY	1995	Roof for Secrest 1883 Octagonal Barn	\$17,500
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FY	1997	Stabilization of Secrest Farmhouse	\$12,625
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FY	1998	Restore Secrest Farm Cattle Feeding Shed	\$2,990
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FY	2002	Secrest 1883 Octagonal Barn	\$13,900
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FY	2019	Stabilization of the Secrest 1883 Octagonal	\$11,005
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Recipient: Society Colonial Dames of America

FY	1992	Plum Grove Interpretation Plan	\$1,997
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Recipient: State Archaeologist

FY	2015	Preservation of Documents	\$10,182
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Recipient: State Archaeologist, University of Iowa

FY	2017	Preservation of Documents	\$36,588
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FY	2017	Investigating the Condition of the Amana Inn	\$18,039
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FY	2021	Origins of Ancient Village Life on the Plains	\$18,179
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Recipient: Summit Apartment Corp., Iowa City

FY	2002	Summit Apartment Preservation	\$20,000
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Recipient: Susan Futrell

FY	2007	Atomic Research at Ames Lab	\$15,000
Recipient: The University of Iowa Libraries			
FY	2020	Digitization of the Darwin Turner Audio Collection	\$27,666
Recipient: The University of Iowa MNH			
FY	2020	Critical Storage update for University of Iowa	\$17,900
Recipient: Trinity Episcopal Church, Iowa City			
FY	1995	Restore roof and southside stained glass	\$20,000
Recipient: U of I – Museum of Natural History			
FY	2015	Preserving and digitizing the UI	\$4,302
Recipient: UIHC Medical Museum, Iowa City			
FY	1997	Collections Management	\$7,625
Recipient: Univ. of Iowa Museum of Natural History			
FY	2010	Curate, stabilize, integrate collections	\$7,360
Recipient: University of Iowa			
FY	1992	Frank Russell Memorial & Centennial Exhibit	\$7,500
FY	1995	Mural for Bird Hall	\$8,250
FY	1998	Increase access to Papers of Iowa Women	\$5,760
FY	1999	Iowa Journalists Oral History	\$11,449
FY	1999	Preserve Calvin Photo Collections	\$1,010
FY	2001	Iowa Journalists Oral History	\$5,805
FY	2002	"Voices of the Land" Documentary	\$7,848
FY	2006	Old Capitol Museum-Iowa Discovery Center	\$28,500
FY	2013	Critical storage upgrade for the University of Iowa	\$14,305
FY	2017	Preserving & Digitization of Engineering	\$27,253
Recipient: University of Iowa - State Archaeologist			
FY	2013	Preservation of Iowa's Archaeological Photo	\$39,776
Recipient: University of Iowa Paleontology			
FY	2010	Preserving 150 years of Iowa's fossils	\$7,731
Recipient: University of Iowa, State Archaeologist			
FY	2009	Archaeological Collection Preservation	\$18,539
Recipient: Woodlawn Association			

FY	1991	Restoration of Original 1850 Streetscape	\$3,000
<i>Total:</i>			<i>\$907,482</i>

Land Management

Recipient: Hawkeye WMA

FY	2020	Dike Repair	\$4,966
FY	2022	Brush Control	\$22,950

Recipient: Iowa River Corridor

FY	2021	Aerial cottonwood spraying	\$31,980
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Recipient: Iowa River Unit

FY	2020	Herbicide/chemical	\$4,486
FY	2021	Chemical purchase	\$9,881

Recipient: Lake Macbride

FY	2021	Repair Fish Barrier	\$5,500
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Recipient: Lake MacBride State Park

FY	1990	Beach and boathouse facility	\$15,131
FY	1990	Lagoon lining	\$6,095
FY	1990	Trails	\$19,905
FY	1995	Remove underground fuel storage tank	\$5,900
FY	1995	Renovate boat dock	\$20,000
FY	1999	Wastewater facility improvements	\$16,400
FY	2000	Playground Equipment	\$11,740
FY	2001	Electricity for new boat ramp	\$21,887
FY	2001	Soil excavation for UST	\$74,998
FY	2002	Retaining Walls on Lake Trail	\$11,093
FY	2007	Beach Roof, Furnace for Stone House	\$7,178
FY	2007	Water System Replacement	\$37,194
FY	2008	Shower building	\$109,508
FY	2008	Electric upgrade	\$46,524
FY	2008	Building updates	\$7,178
FY	2008	Disaster Repair	\$11,976
FY	2009	Furnace, shower floors	\$7,375
FY	2009	Electric upgrade	\$11,101
FY	2009	Shower building	\$6,230
FY	2009	Shower building	\$20,367
FY	2009	Water system replacement	\$178,887
FY	2010	Pump, lift station repairs	\$18,858
FY	2017	Spillway fish barrier replacement	\$11,705

FY	2021	Derecho damage repairs	\$16,363
FY	2021	Limestone path to jetties	\$5,000
FY	2022	Fence replacement	\$2,950
FY	2023	Lift station/pump repair	\$11,700

Recipient: Macbride Office

FY	2021	Repair concrete pad in front office	\$2,013
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Recipient: Red Bird WMA

FY	2023	Brush Management	\$24,986
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Total: \$374,788

Open Space

Recipient: Johnson County Treasurer

FY	1995	Local property tax reimbursement	\$788
FY	1996	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,036
FY	1997	Local property tax reimbursement	\$2,036
FY	1998	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,226
FY	1999	Local property tax reimbursement	\$788
FY	2000	Local property tax reimbursement	\$916
FY	2001	Local property tax reimbursement	\$962
FY	2002	Local property tax reimbursement	\$992
FY	2003	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,024
FY	2004	Local property tax reimbursement	\$908
FY	2005	Local property tax reimbursement	\$936
FY	2006	Local property tax reimbursement	\$980
FY	2007	Local property tax reimbursement	\$980
FY	2008	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,034
FY	2009	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,180
FY	2010	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,308
FY	2011	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,458
FY	2012	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,498
FY	2013	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,432
FY	2014	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,494
FY	2016	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,622
FY	2017	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,678
FY	2018	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,598
FY	2019	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,706
FY	2020	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,768
FY	2021	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,768
FY	2022	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,812
FY	2023	Local property tax reimbursement	\$1,914
FY	2024	Local property tax reimbursement	\$2,020

Recipient: Pheasants Forever

FY	1994	Red Bird Farms	\$102,000
<i>Total:</i>			<i>\$578,925</i>

Roadside Vegetation

Recipient: Bur Oak Land Trust

FY	2019	Education – Prairie preview XXXVI	\$354
FY	2020	Prairie Preview XXXVII Sponsorship	\$460

Recipient: City of Iowa City

FY	2017	Equipment – City of IC IRVM Hydros	\$12,878
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Recipient: John Stratton Center

FY	1991	Coralville Seed Purchase	\$355
FY	1991	Native Planting	\$1,061

Recipient: Johnson CCB

FY	1993	Seed	\$1,944
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Recipient: Johnson County

FY	1990	Equipment- Truax Drill	\$5,529
FY	1990	Special Seeding	\$2,172
FY	1991	Special Equipment	\$3,930
FY	1991	Special Equipment	\$2,053
FY	1991	Special Seeding	\$6,794
FY	1992	Seed	\$4,835
FY	1994	Native Seed	\$2,050
FY	1995	Seed & Equipment	\$2,768
FY	2000	Seeding equipment	\$7,000
FY	2000	Roadside inventory	\$2,250
FY	2000	Seeding equipment	\$7,000
FY	2001	Roadside inventory	\$2,250
FY	2002	Burn equipment	\$1,000
FY	2004	Seeding equipment	\$1,750
FY	2006	Seeding equipment	\$1,500
FY	2006	Farm Progress 06	\$1,255
FY	2007	Erosion Staple Gun and Accessories	\$630
FY	2007	Seed purchase	\$3,725
FY	2008	Equipment	\$288

Recipient: Johnson County IRVM

FY	2009	Equipment	\$2,096
FY	2010	Equipment	\$1,747
FY	2014	IRVM Educational signage	\$243
FY	2014	IRVM Equipment storage facility	\$5,400
FY	2015	Johnson County IRVM invasive species field day	\$999
FY	2016	Equipment – Cultipacker	\$1,985
FY	2016	Equipment – gramegna V93/30-220 Spading	\$6,516
FY	2020	Hawkeye CWMA Website Redevelopment	\$2,760

Recipient: Johnson County Secondary Roads

FY	2005	Burn equipment	\$525
FY	2017	Equipment – Harley Rake	\$4,730
FY	2017	Equipment – JC IRVM Mower	\$3,175
FY	2017	Equipment – MDS Uni-tach Loader Adapter	\$512
FY	2018	Forestry Mower Field Day	\$376
FY	2019	Education – Forestry Mower Field Day	\$531
FY	2019	Education – Hawkeye CWMA Invasive Species FD	\$814
FY	2019	Education – 3 Point Sprayer	\$2,152
FY	2019	Education – Fecon BH47EXC-2V Forestry	\$5,310
FY	2020	FINN T170 Hydroseeder	\$7,199
FY	2020	Forestry Mower Field Day	\$1,058
FY	2020	HCWMA Invasive Species Field Day	\$920
FY	2021	Tommy Silt Fence Machine	\$1,840
FY	2022	Equipment - GoPro Hero camcorder	\$260
FY	2022	Invasive species field day	\$1,266
FY	2023	Equipment - bull rope	\$265
FY	2023	Equipment - drip torches	\$170
FY	2023	Equipment - SpraySync hardware bundle	\$1,947
FY	2023	Equipment - utility cart	\$304
FY	2024	2020 Johnson County invasive species field	\$999

Recipient: Maria Urice

FY	2009	LRTF program assistance	\$31,680
FY	2010	LRTF program assistance	\$26,400

Recipient: State Roadside Office

FY	1996	Seed- Rohret Rd	\$1,933
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Total: \$119,519

Soil and Water Enhancement

Recipient: Soil and Water Conservation District

FY	1990 Allocations for practices	\$6,798
FY	1991 Allocations for practices	\$790
FY	1992 Allocations for practices	\$3,819
FY	1993 Allocations for practices	\$700
FY	1994 Allocations for practices	\$256
FY	1995 Allocations for practices	\$1,898
FY	1996 Allocations for practices	\$11,538
FY	1997 Allocations for practices	\$2,445
FY	1998 Allocations for practices	\$3,283
FY	1999 Allocations for practices	\$1,140
FY	2000 Allocations for practices	\$2,407
FY	2002 Allocations for practices	\$8,941
FY	2003 Allocations for practices	\$2,575
FY	2004 Allocations for practices	\$7,968
FY	2005 Allocations for practices	\$7,940
FY	2006 Allocations for practices	\$8,041
FY	2007 Allocations for practices	\$26,960
FY	2008 Allocations for practices	\$18,586
FY	2009 Allocations for practices	\$11,978
FY	2010 Allocations for practices	\$12,300
FY	2011 Allocations for practices	\$9,828
FY	2012 Allocations for practices	\$7,429
FY	2013 Allocations for practices	\$8,939
FY	2014 Allocations for practices	\$10,461
FY	2015 Allocations for practices	\$16,332
FY	2016 Allocations for practices	\$40,246
FY	2017 Allocations for practices	\$31,290
FY	2018 Allocations for practices	\$37,637
FY	2019 Allocations for practices	\$16,043
FY	2020 Allocations for practices	\$27,452
FY	2021 Allocations for practices	\$10,658
FY	2022 Allocations for practices	\$7,965
FY	2023 Allocations for practices	\$7,001
FY	2024 Allocations for practices	\$7,789
FY	2006 Deer Creek/ North Branch Sub-sheds	\$1,250
FY	2007 Deer Creek/ North Branch Sub-sheds	\$33,500
FY	2008 Deer Creek/ North Branch Sub-sheds	\$33,000
FY	2009 Deer Creek/ North Branch Sub-sheds	\$35,300
FY	2010 Deer Creek/ North Branch Sub-sheds	\$35,250
FY	2011 Deer Creek & North Branch Sub-sheds	\$34,875
FY	2012 Deer Creek & North Branch Sub-shed	\$36,375
FY	1990 Forestry & native vegetation	\$18,122

FY	1991 Forestry & native vegetation	\$3,583
FY	1992 Forestry & native vegetation	\$771
FY	1993 Forestry & native vegetation	\$900
FY	1994 Forestry & native vegetation	\$19,223
FY	1995 Forestry & native vegetation	\$1,338
FY	1996 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,694
FY	1997 Forestry & native vegetation	\$649
FY	1998 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,950
FY	2000 Forestry & native vegetation	\$906
FY	2002 Forestry & native vegetation	\$1,648
FY	2003 Forestry & native vegetation	\$1,159
FY	2004 Forestry & native vegetation	\$1,992
FY	2005 Forestry & native vegetation	\$1,985
FY	2006 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,010
FY	2007 Forestry & native vegetation	\$4,215
FY	2008 Forestry & native vegetation	\$4,186
FY	2009 Forestry & native vegetation	\$3,997
FY	2010 Forestry & native vegetation	\$4,100
FY	2011 Forestry & native vegetation	\$3,277
FY	2012 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,476
FY	2013 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,218
FY	2014 Forestry & native vegetation	\$7,116
FY	2015 Forestry & native vegetation	\$7,116
FY	2016 Forestry & native vegetation	\$3,357
FY	2017 Forestry & native vegetation	\$3,964
FY	2018 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,424
FY	2019 Forestry & native vegetation	\$1,941
FY	2020 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,267
FY	2021 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,304
FY	2022 Forestry & native vegetation	\$6,631
FY	2023 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,326
FY	2024 Forestry & native vegetation	\$2,591
FY	1997 Johnson County Urban	\$11,985
FY	1999 Johnson County Urban	\$5,544
FY	2000 Johnson County Urban	\$20,771
FY	2001 Johnson County Urban	\$15,842
FY	2002 Johnson County Urban	\$5,500
FY	1991 Kent Lake Park	\$84,935
FY	2002 Lake Macbride Watershed	\$26,200
FY	2004 Lake MacBride Watershed	\$1,245
FY	2005 Lake MacBride Watershed	\$1,200
FY	2006 Lake MacBride Watershed	\$1,000
FY	2007 Lake Macbride Watershed	\$30,000

FY	2008 Lake MacBride Watershed	\$74,570
FY	2008 Urban Conservationist Project	\$54,000
FY	2009 Urban Conservationist Project	\$90,000
FY	2010 Urban Conservationist Project	\$88,500
FY	2011 Urban Conservationist Project	\$90,000
FY	2012 Urban Conservationist	\$91,246
FY	2013 Urban Conservationist Project	\$92,337
FY	2014 Urban Conservationist Project	\$94,816
FY	2015 Urban Conservationist Project	\$97,536
FY	2016 Urban Conservationist Project	\$101,527
FY	2017 Urban Conservationist Project	\$105,600
FY	2018 Urban Conservationist Project	\$108,000
FY	2019 Urban Conservationist Project (Johnson)	\$108,000
FY	2020 Urban Conservationist Project (Johnson)	\$110,000
FY	2021 Urban Conservationist Project (Johnson)	\$113,000
FY	2022 Urban Conservationist Project (Johnson)	\$114,500
FY	2023 Urban Conservationist Project (Johnson)	\$115,000
FY	2024 Urban Conservationist Project (Johnson)	\$119,000
Total:		\$2,687,272

Total REAP Allocations in Johnson County through 2024 **\$13,039,870**

Appendix C

Johnson County Conservation Board - REAP 5 Year Plan with Prioritization of Lands for Inclusion in the Public Lands System

1. Consider areas as high priority for acquisition if they:
 - a. Include rare or unique flora, fauna or geological features,
 - b. Include cultural associations, historic sites or uncommon plant and animal communities.
 - c. Are adjacent to existing public areas.
 - d. Include lands that are critical to improved water quality.
 - e. Protect or enhance critical view-sheds for visitor use of existing public lands and river or stream corridors.
 - f. Are supported by regional, state or federal plans addressing conservation and preservation of natural and cultural resources.
2. Consider natural and cultural resource planning projects as high priority if the projects include collaboration of governmental agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses and residents. Highest priority is given to projects that include collaboration of groups that normally don't network with each other.
3. Support environmental and cultural education programs that increase awareness and active involvement in addressing environmental issues, appreciation of natural and cultural resources and provide outdoor recreation opportunities.
4. Consider recreational developments as high priority if they protect, enhance or interpret natural and cultural resources, provide for a healthy lifestyle and energy efficient use of natural resources.
5. Consider upgrade of infrastructure or park amenities as high priority if the improvements mitigate negative impact on natural resources or provide improvements to accommodate existing high visitor use and ADA requirements.

Types of Projects Funded by REAP County Allocation – Johnson County Conservation

- ☐ Interpretive Program - equipment, supplies, signage, brochures, electronic media, program support, etc.
- ☐ Restoration of Natural and Cultural Resources - seed, plants, equipment, water quality, site preparation, etc.
- ☐ Volunteer Program Support - volunteer recognition, equipment, supplies, etc.
- ☐ Land Acquisition - property for ecological restoration, preservation of cultural resources, recreational opportunities, environmental and cultural education features
- ☐ Recreation Opportunities - trails, hiking, hunting, fishing, nature appreciation, infrastructure, etc
- ☐ Project & Strategic Planning
- ☐ Equipment used in management and development of park and natural resource areas