

Marion County Road Department



Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan

2ND EDITION

Prepared by:

Ted Dykstra II

Marion County IRVM Manager

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary of IRVM Plan

The original Marion County Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) Plan was approved in 2002. Over time, much has changed including the creation of an IRVM Manager. More equipment has been purchased, techniques to seed, apply herbicide, and control brush have evolved, and the program has grown. Leadership has changed and time devoted to IRVM has increased. The Tallgrass Prairie Center and Living Roadway Trust Fund have become an integral part of county IRVM programs, including Marion County. With all of the changes, the Marion County IRVM Plan must change, also. The intent of this edition of the IRVM plan is to become current with the practices already occurring within the county.

This IRVM plan begins with a mission statement describing the purpose of IRVM in Marion County. Section 314.22 of the Iowa Code describes the objectives of Iowa's roadsides, with Marion County pursuing the same approaches. A brief history of IRVM in Marion County and the formation of an IRVM Manager with responsibilities and description of facilities follow the mission statement.

A large part of the content of the IRVM plan contains current practices within each program that the IRVM Manager participates in or is associated with. The first of these programs is brush control. Priorities in brush control and techniques to control brush are defined. The second program is the herbicide spraying program. It describes what Marion County targets and the equipment used. The third one is the seeding program. The seeding program has evolved the most since the inception of the IRVM program, therefore, today's practices are described. Mowing is the fourth program. Equipment and approaches to mowing are explained. Erosion control is the fifth program among current practices and its methods are illustrated. The sixth area is the No Mow/No Spray Permit explaining the weed and brush control annual permit land owners or residents may apply for. The last current practice is the Weed Commissioner position in Marion County. The duties and the assignment of the position are explained as are the responsibilities for the control of noxious weeds. The end of this section of the plan describes material procurement.

The IRVM plan contains goals for the program. There are goals for each of the current programs that Marion County exercises. Brush control, spraying, seeding, mowing, and erosion control all contain goals for the future. There are other goals described for the IRVM program, including a roadside inventory update, development of a controlled burning program, and creation of a presentation on Marion County's IRVM program to share as an educational tool.

With continued growth of IRVM in Marion County, a roadside committee is being created. Representatives on the committee and the objectives and goals of the committee are outlined.

Finally, the IRVM plan includes an appendix which contains supporting information. Documents include a job description, staff organization chart, equipment information, brush control chart, commercial pesticide applicator record, seeding report, weed and brush control annual permit, noxious weed control policy, work within the right-of-way application, county map, various Iowa Codes pertaining to roadside vegetation management, IRVM Annual Calendar, and contributors to the IRVM plan. The last document included is the IRVM statement of support with signatures from the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, County Engineer, and IRVM Manager.

1.2 Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Mission Statement

The Marion County Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) program's purpose is to promote practices in the right-of-way that complement the surrounding landscapes and provide long term results for a successful roadside. IRVM was created in Marion County and the state of Iowa to better serve the public through an environmentally safe, ecologically friendly, and visually appealing approach. These practices, in cooperation with the secondary road department, provide a roadside that is safe, healthy, and attractive for future generations.

Section 314.22 of the Iowa Code states: 1. Objectives. It is declared to be in the general public welfare of Iowa and a highway purpose for the vegetation of Iowa's roadsides to be preserved, planted, and maintained to be safe, visually interesting, ecologically integrated, and useful for many purposes.

IRVM is a long term approach to vegetation management that:

- Systematically evaluates each area to be managed.
- Determines which plant communities best fit the area.
- Develops procedures that will encourage, enhance, or re-establish desirable plant communities.
- Provides self-sustaining, diversified, visually interesting vegetation.
- Keeps safety and an improved environment as priorities.
- Utilizes the most beneficial methods to prevent or correct undesirable situations caused by disturbance or less than optimum vegetative ground cover.

1.3 Marion County IRVM

In 2005, Marion County made a commitment to vegetation management by creating an IRVM Manager position. Funding for the IRVM program is derived from the Rural Services Basic Fund (Fund 11) per Code 331.428 of Marion County through the Auditor's Office. The Board of Supervisors supports the IRVM program and gives annual approval of the IRVM budget. The IRVM Manager is under the administration of the Secondary Road Department. Duties of the IRVM Manager include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Administering the Marion County Secondary Road Department IRVM program.
- Implementing education and awareness opportunities.
- Managing seasonal employees.
- Ongoing continuing education/instruction/learning opportunities.
- Networking with other IRVM programs, both county and state.
- Organizing and maintaining IRVM equipment.
- Coordinating and participating in the brush control program.
- Spraying for control of unwanted vegetation around guardrails and the roadsides.
- Responding to weed control activities as a result of weed commissioner issues.
- Creating a comprehensive seeding program.
- Planning and performing controlled burning.
- Documenting all brush control, spraying, seeding activities, and controlled burns.
- Researching current and future trends in vegetation management.
- Securing funding and grant opportunities.

- Formulating and monitoring the IRVM budget.
- Preparing an annual report on the IRVM program activities and future plans.
- Other duties as assigned by the County Engineer.

The Marion County IRVM program has its own facility within one of the satellite shops. Through the Living Roadway Trust Fund, a grant was awarded towards construction of an IRVM building and seed room in 2011. Construction began in November 2011 and was completed in March 2012. Within the building are a seed storage room, a heated chemical storage room, and a 30 x 30 equipment storage area. Above the seed and chemical rooms is a loft for additional storage. It primarily holds mulch and fabric. The advantage for the road department with this facility is that all IRVM related supplies and equipment are located in one place dedicated to IRVM instead of scattered locations across the county taking up space. The advantage for the IRVM program as previously stated is having everything in one location.

An IRVM office is located at a central location of the Marion County Secondary Road Department. This location contains the Engineer's Office, the central county shop, and materials/parts/supplies. All office/computer/data entry/mapping/etc. occur at this location.

CHAPTER 2 CURRENT PRACTICES

2.1 Brush Control Program

Marion County has a diverse landscape within its borders, with the Des Moines River and Red Rock Lake splitting the county in two. River bottoms, hilly terrain, and row crops make up the majority of the land. Parts of the county have little or no trees while other parts have an abundance of trees. The right-of-way offers unique opportunities for brush control.

The first priority in brush control in Marion County is for the safety of those who use the roadways. Motorists must have proper sight distance, good visibility, obstruction free roads and shoulders, and clear roads during the winter season. With these practices in place, roads become safer and reduce the potential for accidents.

The second priority in brush control in Marion County is to maintain the rights-of-way that are already clear. Preventative maintenance is the least expensive means of keeping the roadsides free and clear of obstacles. Thick brushy roadsides require more effort to clear; which results in more man hours, more machinery, and greater expense. By maintaining an area that is already clear of trees the time and expense required remain minimal.

The third priority in brush control is to promote vegetation that can replace the brush in the roadsides. Native plants are the preferred vegetation as they provide many benefits to the roadside including erosion control, improved habitat for wildlife, water infiltration, reduced maintenance, and an aesthetically pleasing roadside.

The fourth priority in brush control in Marion County is to continue clearing brush infested areas throughout the rights-of-way. The more brushy areas that are cleaned up, the safer the roads become and the more economical the roadsides are to maintain. Marion County Road Department Policy #17 addresses removal of trees.

Marion County uses several methods of tree removal along the roadsides. Those methods include herbicides, mowing, saws, and earth moving equipment.

Herbicide use is Marion County's number one technique in brush control. However, as the IRVM program continues to grow, the amount of herbicide used to control brush is decreasing. Trees in the roadsides are decreasing while grasses and flowers are increasing. The types of applications used include foliar application throughout the summer, basal bark application in the fall, stump treatment during the winter, and the wet blade system on the boom brush mower throughout the year. Marion County Road Department Policy #47 addresses guidelines and uses of herbicides.

Mowing is the other dominant technique in Marion County's brush control. The boom brush mower with the wet blade system is the most successful means of brush control by mechanical means. Other mowers used include a batwing mower and three side mount mowers. The batwing and side mount mowers maintain all shoulders in the county as well as wide rights-of-way that can be safely traversed.

Chainsaws are primarily used during the winter season in all parts of Marion County for tree removal, but trouble spots are identified by the road crews ahead of time. Those are the areas concentrated on first. Marion County uses bucket trucks to reach the difficult trees/limbs and trucks to haul the brush to burn piles. A wood chipper is also utilized in certain situations.

The final method of tree removal in Marion County is through the use of excavators and dozers. This equipment provides the opportunity for removal of large trees, multiple trees in one location, and trees around drainage features. In addition to removing the brush, this equipment is also reshaping the ground for a safer and more functional right-of-way.

2.2 *Spraying Program*

Years ago, the Marion County spray program consisted of hiring a contractor to blanket spray the roadsides. Needless to say, the cost and liability of this type of program were high and the results were not necessarily what the county was after. In the early 2000's, the commitment to roadside management increased as a one ton pickup and 200 gal sprayer were purchased. Since then, Marion County has upgraded to an International truck with a 1600 gal water tank, three chemical mixing tanks, and an injection system with a Raven Control Unit. A backpack sprayer is also utilized.

The Marion County spraying program concentrates in three areas. They are guardrails, noxious weeds, and brush. Each area utilizes different herbicides and application methods.

Guardrails are found not only around bridges and steep fore slopes along the highways, but also around Red Rock Lake here in Marion County. Because of the high recreational use of the lake, many walking/bike trails surround parts of it. To protect the public on the trails from motor traffic, multiple sections of guardrails run alongside the trails. The guardrails require preventative maintenance in the form of vegetation control each summer, so the type of control that Marion County uses is through herbicide. Three times per summer the guardrails are sprayed and the herbicide is applied in front of the guardrail and over the top to a point approximately two feet behind the guardrail. Because of the presence of water in many of the guardrail locations, a tank mix of Habitat and Aqua Neat is used to control the vegetation. Reduction of vegetation around the guardrails results in a safer roadway for motorists and an easier inspection opportunity for road crews.

Noxious weeds create many difficult circumstances for Marion County, both in its own efforts to control the weeds and in working in cooperation with land owners/renters as they manage their own ground. Of all the noxious weeds in Marion County, the most visible ones are Musk Thistle, Bull Thistle, Canada Thistle, and Teasel. The public identifies these plants as the ones that pose the most problems. Through the cooperation of the IRVM Manager, weed commissioner, and land owners/renters; an annual attack on these noxious weeds is launched. Marion County works with the weed commissioner to assist in controlling noxious weeds in troublesome locations. Musk Thistle, Bull Thistle, Canada Thistle, and Teasel are sprayed when found in the roadsides at all times during the spraying season, but are solely concentrated on in the spring up until June 15 and again as fall approaches. The herbicides used in Marion County are either a Telar/Transline tank mix or Milestone. Most of the spraying is hand spraying. Teasel is becoming more populated in the southern part of the county, so more effort is being made to combat them. In the future, the southern quarter of the county will require more attention due to the Teasel.

Brush control is an ongoing responsibility in Marion County. Through the efforts of all road crews and the IRVM Manager, much progress has been made in the last fifteen years. Specific locations that were

once a major concern have been brought under control and other locations that pose a threat to safety of motorists or decay of the roadways continue to be identified. In the efforts to control brush in Marion County, herbicide is one technique used. The spray truck is the most used piece of equipment to apply herbicide with, as it uses boom buster nozzles on two separate booms that can be raised or lowered to direct the herbicide. The truck also has two hand guns that can be used from either side of the truck. Over time, Marion County has adjusted its brush control herbicides due to plant resistance to them. A Tordon22K/Escort XP tank mix was once the herbicide combination of choice, but now Marion County has begun to add Streamline to the tank mix to gain better results. Krenite is used in sensitive areas. In the future, more herbicide adjustments will be made in order to continue an effective brush control program.

Herbicide use has begun to decrease as control of brush has increased. A goal of Marion County is to lessen the dependence on herbicide use as more and more roadsides become clear of trees. Maintaining a clean right-of-way is easier and less costly than a brushy one and the use of herbicide decreases and is less expensive over time because less brush to treat results in less herbicide to use.

2.3 Seeding Program

Seeding in Marion County has improved and increased over the years with the addition of equipment and a commitment to reestablishing favorable vegetation in the roadsides. The vegetation is in the form of yard grasses, cool season grasses, and native vegetation depending upon the location and circumstances surrounding each disturbed roadside. The disturbances requiring seeding include construction sites, ditch clean outs, culvert replacements, and re-grades.

Every site that is seeded has a record that goes with it. Included in the information are types of seed planted, fertilizer use (if any), cover crop, mulch, acres seeded, and location including nearest 911 address and footage of the seeding.

The preparation and seeding equipment used in order to establish a plant community vary according to the conditions of each site. Areas not accessible with equipment will be broadcast seeded by hand, if small. Other areas use the hydroseeder with both seed and mulch applied; either in a one-step method where both the seed and mulch are applied at the same time, or in a two-step method where the seed is applied with water in the first application and mulch and water are applied in the second application. Areas accessible with a tractor or UTV receive seedbed preparation, if deemed necessary, by using a disk, harrow, and cultipacker. Seeding in these areas occur by drill, broadcast seeder, or hydroseeder.

Yards are a big part of the seeding in Marion County. Because of location and population, many rural developments exist around the county. This results in disturbances of property owner's yards periodically. It is the Marion County Road Department's practice to reseed every disturbed yard. Seedbed preparation, wherever possible, consists of a combination of disking, harrowing, and cultipacking. A sun & shade blend of yard seed is the choice along with fertilizer to give the new seeding a boost in its growth. Mulch is applied over the top of the new seeding through the hydroseeder.

Cool season grasses are seeded wherever native vegetation is not appropriate or practical to use. Some locations not practical for natives include next to some farmers row crop fields or in a small disturbed cross road culvert. Each location is unique and the decision is made whether to use cool season grasses or native vegetation. Beyond right-of-way locations usually use cool season grasses unless a request is made by the land owner for natives or something else. The seedbed preparation may involve a combination of disking, harrowing, and cultipacking if it is determined to be necessary, or there may be no seedbed preparation and seeding only. Mulch is almost always used with the seed through the hydroseeder.

Native Vegetation is the seed of choice for Marion County as the county actively participates in the reintroduction of native vegetation to the roadsides as a component of the conservation of Iowa's soils and water resources. Iowa ecotype seed is used in all locations and provides a diverse mix of prairie grasses and wildflowers suited to a wide range of growing conditions in Marion County. By using either the cleanout mix for simple ditch clean outs or the diversity mix for more showy areas, the roadsides provide an opportunity to showcase Iowa's once dominant prairie. The benefits of native vegetation in the roadside include improved erosion control, improved water infiltration, a good habitat for birds and wildlife, the low maintenance of natives, and the beauty of the roadsides with colorful wildflowers and rich golden colors of grasses. Seedbed preparation may be either a combination of disking, harrowing, and cultipacking prior to seeding or simply seeding without seedbed preparation. Inspecting the seeding site will determine what method of preparation and seeding will be used. Seeding will be with a drill, broadcast seeder, or hydroseeder. Mulch is applied with the hydroseeder to protect the seed and soil.

All seeding sites are monitored throughout the season to determine growth success, weed pressure, and erosion issues. If necessary, action is taken to improve the results of the location.

2.4 Mowing Program

Mowing is one of the most visible ways for individuals to change the appearance of the landscape. From yards to pastures to hay fields to waterways, the results are seen statewide. Marion County has its own mowing program in place to serve many functions. It is administered by the IRVM Manager.

Marion County is equipped with three tractors w/ side mount mowers and a 15' batwing mower to mow the shoulders. All gravel road shoulders are mowed a minimum of two times each summer and highway shoulders a minimum of three times. Cutting height is 4 – 6 inches and every effort is made to prevent the scalping of the shoulders. Mowing highways begins a week before Memorial Day and all mowing concludes sometime in October, with exceptions due to weather and shortened growing seasons. The objectives of Marion County's mowing of shoulders are for safety of motorists, increased sight distance, control of weeds along the roadway, and prevention of snow drifting.

A second use of the mowers is with new seedlings. Mowers are utilized during the first growing season of a new native seeding by mowing it at a height of 4 – 6 inches as a way to prevent weeds from crowding out or suffocating the new native plants. During the second growing season, the native seeding locations are mowed at a height of 6 – 10 inches to prevent weeds and to promote native plant

growth. In subsequent seasons, the native locations are monitored and mowed if weeds become a problem. The boom brush mower will sometimes be utilized to assist in mowing native locations, especially in areas unsafe for tractors to get off the road.

The third use of mowers is for brush control. Where safe to do so, either a side mount mower or the batwing mower will mow beyond the shoulders and down into the ditch to mow off small saplings or small diameter trees as a way to prevent brush from pressuring the roadway or reducing sight distance. Most of these locations where the mowers can safely mow are in wide rights-of-way with gentle slopes. Fore slopes and ditch bottoms are the most common mowing locations for these mowers when down in a ditch.

Each mower operator has a specific territory to mow. This is a benefit to the county as each operator can notify the IRVM Manager of any problems he sees; whether in noxious weeds, brush problems, or anything else that may hinder safety.

The public is notified each spring through newspaper and radio about Iowa's mowing law and how it relates to them. Iowa Code 314.17 Mowing Law is included in the appendix. The information informs them of refraining from mowing until July 15 and the benefits of a quality habitat for wildlife, birds, and pollinators that this provides. However, even with the communication and reminders to the public, mowing before July 15 still occurs in isolated locations. In those cases, most of the locations are near a yard and are mowed early in the growing season before the grasses get tall and most locations contain cool season grasses instead of native vegetation.

The harvest of hay along the roadsides is very minimal in Marion County. Because of the small number of individuals that practice this, little is done to confront this. They are encouraged to wait until after July 15 before mowing and discouraged from mowing and baling hay if the roadsides are wet and muddy. These individuals are also reminded of the need for safety while in the right-of-way. Because of the change in the Mowing Law to include county roads, Marion County is looking at developing a policy for individuals seeking to mow roadsides, either for aesthetic reasons or hay production. The county currently has a Work within ROW agreement that is primarily used for utilities.

2.5 Erosion Control Program

Marion County's erosion control methods contain many different approaches, depending upon location, circumstances, and objectives. Every work order requires an erosion control plan and ultimately, whether good or bad, it is the vegetation covering the ground that most people look at as the major line of defense against erosion.

Native vegetation provides the best defense against erosion with its deep root system. One big task in this area is educating the public and sometimes co-workers about the advantages and benefits of native vegetation. With the IRVM program, the resources to teach, show others, and demonstrate native vegetation exist and continue to improve. Teaching others about natives is ongoing. Natives, once established, provide increased water infiltration and conservation of Iowa's soils. Native vegetation is the preferred choice for seeding, but there are circumstances that require other types of seed.

Examples of other seed include yard grasses and cool season grasses. It is usually the decision of the IRVM Manager that determines which seed to use.

Related to the seed as an erosion control method is the use of mulch. Marion County uses a 70/30 blend of wood/paper mulch that is applied through the hydroseeder. The amount of mulch applied to each location is based on the slope, soil type, and total area. The greater the slope, the more mulch that is applied. The use of mulch continues to grow in Marion County.

Other erosion control measures include rock checks, rip rap, re-grading, matting, fabric, and silt fence. Many of these approaches are used together or in combination to provide the best erosion control. Communication between the crews and IRVM Manager determine the types of erosion control efforts to use.

Every effort is made to control erosion in Marion County. However, first attempts at erosion control aren't always successful, so there are times when crews must return to a site and repair the failure.

2.6 No Mow/No Spray Permit

Marion County issues a Weed and Brush Control Annual Permit to land owners or residents who express a concern or a desire to protect or use an area around or adjacent to the right-of-way. An application for this permit is approved by the County Engineer's Office at their discretion. Marion County Road Department Policy #35 addresses the owner-resident brush control program. The applicant provides a detailed description of the desired segment of right-of-way, including length, location, special circumstances, and method of control of the vegetation.

The applicant agrees to:

1. Control the growth of brush, trees, undergrowth, and weeds between the shoulder of the road and the right-of-way on the segment of road designated to the degree required to allow maximum safe use of road, protect utilities, prevent snow drifting and shading of roadway, and provide a clear zone for traffic. Growth shall not be allowed to exceed three feet in height.
2. Save harmless the Board against any and all claims for damages arising from operations covered by this application and furnish proof of insurance coverage for the term of the permit issued. Insurance coverage shall be for public liability, property damage, and workmen's compensation at limits deemed acceptable to the Board of Supervisors.
3. Surrender the permit herein applied for and surrender all rights thereunder whenever notified to do so by the Board because of its need for the area covered by the permit or because of a default in any of the conditions of the permit.
4. This permit will require an annual renewal at the responsibility of the permit holder. This permit valid only from date of activation for remainder of current calendar year.

Marion County will:

1. At its discretion upon application, issue an annual permit to an owner or resident applicant designating the road segment and any special provisions necessary.

2. Refrain from cutting brush, trees, undergrowth, weeds and application of chemicals for control on the segment designated as long as proper control is provided by the applicant.
3. Implement control of affected right-of-way if, in Marion County's determination, inadequate control is being applied to the segment of right-of-way covered under the permit.
4. Nothing in this permit shall prohibit the county from performing any activities on the segment of right-of-way described.

2.7 Weed Commissioner

The position of Weed Commissioner for Marion County is appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The IRVM Manager is not assigned the responsibilities of the weed commissioner, but another individual in the Road Department is. Both the IRVM Manager and Weed Commissioner work together to control noxious weeds in Marion County through a cooperative effort involving all property owners and tenants in the county. The Board of Supervisors, IRVM Manager, and Weed Commissioner encourage all property owners and tenants to become familiar with the various species of noxious weeds in the state and take the necessary control measures, during the prime growing season, to control these weeds.

The responsibility for the control of noxious weeds is established by Chapter 317 of the Code of Iowa. The code further defines what a noxious weed is and the role of the County Weed Commissioner. The code requires each property owner to control the noxious weeds that may be on their property. This can be found in the appendix.

A notice published in local newspapers each year explains the Marion County Weed Program as it describes proper and timely eradication of weeds, lawfully designated as noxious, by all owners of land in Marion County. Persons can contact the Weed Commissioner with questions, wishing information, or to report a violation. The notice also states when thistles should be cut by or, if spraying them, when the application of spraying should be done.

The notice goes on to say that the roadside weed control program by the Secondary Road Department through the IRVM Manager will consist of spot treatment with herbicides or brush cutting of roadsides at locations deemed necessary for control of brush and weeds. This operation will be conducted during the months of May, June, and July for weeds and during the entire year for brush.

Finally, the notice states that property owners who desire that ground treatment with herbicides or brush cutting by machine not be conducted by the County adjacent to their property, should secure an annual permit from the County Engineer for Weed and Brush Control in the right-of-way.

The Marion County Noxious Weed Control Policy is included in the appendices.

The Weed Commissioner and IRVM Manager support and cooperate with each other to ensure the most success with noxious weed control.

2.8 Material Procurement

a. Sourcing

Seed, herbicide, erosion control materials, mulch, and any other materials necessary to perform IRVM functions are purchased as needed at fair market value through reliable vendors. Prices for seed, herbicide, and mulch are reviewed annually by the roadside manager, vendors are contacted, and pricing made available. Materials are then purchased at the lowest price.

b. Material Handling and Storage

- Seed – Seed is stored in a climate controlled seed room located in the IRVM building
- Herbicide – Herbicide is stored in a heated chemical room located in the IRVM building
- Mulch and Erosion Control Materials – stored inside the IRVM building above the seed and chemical rooms in a loft

The Marion County Road Department buys all materials local as often as possible.

Yard seed, cool season seed, and cover crops are purchased at a local farm store. In exchange for the purchase of seed, they are a valuable resource for promoting Marion County's IRVM program to the local landowners.

Any additional native seed is purchased through Hoksey Native Seeds in Lynnville.

Erosion mat, mulch, and tackifier are purchased and delivered from Quick Supply Co. in Johnston.

There is enough storage inside the IRVM building for 12 pallets of mulch so Quick Supply delivers 10 - 12 pallets at a time. That is 200 - 240 bags of mulch.

Chemicals are purchased at McCorkle Seed & Chemical, which is located in Marion County.

The TAP seed and all other seed is stored in our seed room, which is climate controlled and mouse proof. Chemicals are stored at a minimum and inside the heated chemical room. Most chemicals are dry forms.

As a part of the Marion County IRVM program, a series of goals have been created for program development. These goals outline the direction and objectives of an integrated approach to roadside management. The goals are as follows:

3.1 Brush Control – as a way to assist with road maintenance, improve motorist safety, reduce obstacles, and improve sight distance.

- a. Through the spraying program, reduce a 4 year rotation around every roadside in the county to a 2 year rotation, with a reduction of herbicide use per year.
- b. With the use of the boom brush mower w/wet blade system, reduce a 6 year rotation around every roadside in the county to a 4 year rotation, with a reduction of herbicide use per year.
- c. Decrease the need for tractors w/ mowers to be in the right-of-way as a means to control brush.
- d. Increase the amount of spot spraying in the roadsides through the use of a UTV w/sprayer or backpack sprayer.
- e. Continue with the use of chainsaws and bucket trucks as a brush control method with stump treatment following the cutting.
- f. Identify shaded roadways that trees can be removed from or trimmed to prevent shading.
- g. Replace brushy areas with native vegetation where applicable.

3.2 Spraying – with the use of herbicides as a way to control weeds and brush in the roadsides.

- a. Reduce the dependence on brush herbicides by continuing to aggressively rid the roadsides of excess brush, thus resulting in a reduced amount of herbicide required.
- b. Reduce a 4 year brush spraying rotation around the county to a 2 year rotation, with a reduction of herbicide use per year.
- c. Aggressively target noxious weeds, especially thistles and teasels, prior to bloom and seed dispersal stage, and again in the fall.
- d. Continued improvement on identifying plant species.
- e. Improve the guardrail spray application process to reduce overspray, better reach the desired target, and protect the walking/bike trails around Red Rock Lake.
- f. Implement more spot spraying with the use of a UTV and back pack sprayer.
- g. Evaluate new chemicals and applications so as to become familiar with a number of herbicides and formulations.
- h. Utilize the roadside inventory alongside the spraying program to target unwanted vegetation and protect native vegetation.

3.3 Seeding – to protect against erosion, reduce unwanted vegetation, improve water infiltration, provide habitat for nature, create a beautiful roadside, and reduce herbicide use.

- a. Continue to promote the use of native vegetation wherever possible.
- b. Advance in the road crews the importance of good seedbed preparation when completing their portion of work in the roadsides.
- c. Reach every new native seeding the first year with a mower to lessen weed pressure and shading.
- d. Develop a controlled burn program in Marion County to assist in the advancement of native vegetation.

- e. Look for opportunities to create native prairies with land owners.
- f. Improve educational programs and opportunities for the advancement of native vegetation with the public.
- g. Grow side-by-side plots of natives with different techniques to compare results.
- h. Reduce herbicide use by establishing more desirable vegetation.

3.4 Mowing – to keep shoulders trimmed, provide improved visibility for motorists, assist with brush control, control unwanted vegetation, and educate land owners about mowing and haying laws in Iowa.

- a. Better educate the mower operators about native vegetation in the roadsides.
- b. Keep the mowing equipment in good condition and update the equipment as the budget allows.
- c. Strive to reach a level of brush control where the mowers do not have to leave the shoulders of the road to mow brush.
- d. Develop an educational or communication method to share with land owners who mow and/or bale hay in the right-of-way about the Iowa Mowing Law.

3.5 Erosion Control – protecting soil surfaces through many practices and techniques.

- a. Promote native vegetation as a soil stabilizing erosion control option.
- b. Identify problem areas and work with landowners and road crews to prevent these occurrences from becoming a nuisance.
- c. Continue to evaluate available erosion control products, both as they relate to vegetation and to stabilizing soil in a construction area prior to re-establishing vegetation.
- d. Try new products and evaluate their use in Marion County roadsides.

3.6 Other Goals

- a. Update the roadside inventory of Marion County. An updated inventory will reflect the progress made and the locations that need improvement. The Engineer’s Office has the most current records of native vegetation seeding locations, which can complement the inventory. Once the inventory has been completed, a continual survey should be kept by the IRVM manager of drastic changes such as new plantings, new discoveries of natives, or invasions of noxious weeds.
- b. Develop a controlled burning program for Marion County. Native vegetation has lived with fire forever. Fire as a management tool can be an effective and efficient way to treat a given area for noxious weeds and woody brush. Fire burns off dead material and stimulates plant growth of native vegetation. The beginning of a controlled burning program may be with the Marion County Conservation Board and then eventually expand to a program of its own. The benefits of controlled burning are understood, but the safety issues will be addressed and safety procedures will be put in place before conducting any burn.
- c. Create a presentation on Marion County’s IRVM program to share with the public, including schools, extension office, groups, and other county organizations. This can be a way to promote the importance and benefits of an “integrated vegetation management approach.”
- d. Develop and grow the role of the seasonal employee. At the present, the IRVM budget allows 500 hours for a seasonal employee. Most of the hours are for driving the sprayer and

- hydroseeder truck. Increasing the knowledge, abilities, and responsibilities of the seasonal employee as well as eventually increasing the hours per year will enhance the IRVM program in Marion County.
- e. Continue to advance in educational opportunities that will benefit the IRVM program. Through workshops, training, continuing instruction, networking, and groups or organizations with similar programs or goals, all aspects of IRVM in Marion County will improve. Specific growth opportunities in Marion County will include vegetation identification, herbicide knowledge, and public awareness of IRVM.

As the Marion County Integrated **Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM)** program continues to grow, a roadside committee is being created as an effort to include IRVM with groups, organizations, and individuals, all of which have similar interests in nature and wildlife. The roadside committee will function to assist and support IRVM program development.

The committee consists of:

IRVM Manager
Weed Commissioner
County Engineer
Road Department Crew Supervisor
Board of Supervisors representative
County Conservation Board member
NRCS representative
Soil & Water Conservation District member
Area Agricultural Producer
County Park Ranger
DNR representative

Objectives of the Roadside Committee include:

- Outlining goals for the IRVM program
- Developing an alliance with other groups and individuals
- Offering an outside perspective on IRVM
- Educating the public on IRVM
- Gaining support for IRVM development
- Guiding the growth of IRVM in Marion County
- Implementing new strategies for IRVM
- Improving communication between county roadsides and the public

Goals of the Roadside Committee are:

- Develop presentations, press releases, and other means to educate the public on the importance of IRVM in the roadsides.
- Discover new funding opportunities for the IRVM program.
- Place signage at native restoration locations in roadsides.
- Develop long and short range plans for the IRVM program.
- Host an annual IRVM Roadside Conference.
- Other interests as the committee sees fit.

Formation of a roadside committee is an opportunity for programs to overlap and serve as complimentary resources where all can benefit. The committee will consist of eight to twelve members and will meet quarterly, as needed.

CHAPTER 5 APPENDICES

5.1 IRVM Job Description

MARION COUNTY

Job Description

		Department:	Secondary Roads
Job Title:	Equipment Operator 3	FLSA Designation:	Non-Exempt
Effective Date:	July 2006	Reports To:	Crew Supervisor
	Revised 9/10/2012		

PURPOSE

Operates dump, stake, tractor-trailer and related trucks, as well as other heavy equipment such as dragline, telescoop, bulldozer, end loader, dragline, scarifier, backhoe, motor patrol, and related equipment to carry out secondary roads maintenance, repair and construction of bridges, and solid waste disposal functions including, but not limited to, snow removal, ice control, hauling of gravel and sand to various work sites or storage areas, hauling solid waste to land fill and hauling dirt from excavation sites; performs related duties as assigned.

ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The following duties are typical for this position. These are not to be construed as exclusive or all inclusive. Other duties may be required and assigned.

Operates a dump truck, liquid (fuel/water) carrier, tractor-trailer, dragline-telescoop, mower, motor patrol, bulldozer, backhoe, pickup and similar equipment in such tasks as hauling sand and gravel, moving dirt, culverts, earth and related materials from place to place; removing snow; transporting machinery and equipment to job sites; hauling solid waste to the regional land fill, mowing, picking up parts and supplies and related maintenance operations; plowing snow and maintaining roads during the winter months.

Maintains (washes, greases, lubricates and changes oil, filters, hoses, tires, lights and related parts) assigned vehicles; removes dirt and debris from spreaders, hoppers and other moving parts to ensure equipment functions properly.

Uses a variety of general and specialized hand and power tools including jackhammers, compressors, saws, brooms, asphalt distributors, shovels, wrenches, hoists, jacks and mechanics tools in various seasonal, emergency or cyclic repairs; re-floors bridges and repairs hand rails; cleans culverts and

drainage areas; installs pipe and sections; wraps and seals pipe sections; digs, spreads and levels dirt, gravel and asphalt.

Maintains records of maintenance performed on assigned equipment including roads graded, fuel used and related operational functions.

Services assigned equipment by changing oil, filters, cables, wiring, tires, and related parts; changes blades as required; assists Mechanics in related operational functions.

Acts as leadworker on various projects. Responsible for operating records and for crew following proper procedures in the absence of the crew supervisor.

Cuts brush from ditches and right of way using axes, lopping shears, chainsaws and related hand and power tools; removes trash and debris; repairs and maintains buildings, equipment within the shop complex; sets up and removes snow fence; builds scaffolds and retaining walls; cleans ditches using hand or power tools; fabricates special equipment parts.

Observes markings on ground, hand signals or grade stakes to remove material. Operates level and basic survey equipment.

Operates a bulldozer, dragline, backhoe, end loader, tractor-trailer, scarifier and related heavy construction equipment used in such tasks as cleaning culverts, placing tile lines, loading and unloading sand, rock earth and other materials, replacing traffic signs, repairing bridges, putting up guard rail, snow fence, asphalt seal coating and patching pot holes, concrete work, cutting of brush, removal of debris resulting from storms and maintaining bridges, culverts and laying pipe.

Puts up barricades in work zones to protect workers and motorists; controls traffic using hand and visual signals. Flags and controls vehicle traffic in work zone areas.

Re-decks bridges, codes cross-bracing of wooden structures; builds and sets up scaffolds and modifies pilings to accept standard stock sized items, e.g., caps, washers and tie rods.

Uses wrenches, can hooks, cables, drills, axes, mallets, winches, welding and cutting tools and related hand and power tools to provide manual support to a dragline and other equipment in driving piling, pulling cable, assembling multi-plates, placing I-beams, diaphragms, flanges and related bridge structural parts according to established design specifications.

Lays out reference points on structural shapes and plates for fabricating, welding and assembling into framework for bridges; reviews blueprints, diagrams and verifies for accuracy.

Performs building and facilities maintenance.

Assignments in the integrated roadside vegetation management area also might include:

Coordinate use of, monitor, document use and service, and operate brush mower. Operate and maintain all IRVM equipment in a safe and efficient manner.

Report to Road Maintenance Supervisor regarding progress of the IRVM program. Prepare an annual report on the IRVM program activities and future plans. Assist in the preparation of IRVM grants.

Plan, coordinate and document disturbed soil areas and recommend to the Road Maintenance Supervisor if seeding and/or mulching is needed. Plan and perform controlled burning in a safe and efficient manner.

Keep informed of statewide IRVM programs, updates and regulations. Monitor and insure the IRVM program is within the adopted budget. Prepare and carry out educational programs to inform the public of the benefits of IRVM.

MINIMUM EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED TO PERFORM ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

High school diploma or General Education Degree (GED).

Extensive knowledge of a particular area of expertise, sufficient to teach others or evaluate their work, such as might be acquired in three to five years of prior related experience.

Certificates, Licenses, Registrations

Must possess and maintain a valid Class B Commercial Driver's License (unless otherwise required by the specific position) with an air brake endorsement and a valid Class A license for tractor-trailer operations. Other endorsements may also be required, including hazardous materials and liquid tank carrier.

After accepting an offer of employment applicants may be required to have a physical examination verifying the physical ability to perform the duties described.

In conjunction with Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (parts 391 & 40), this job requires a pre-employment drug screen and will require ongoing participation in the employer's drug testing program.

Must be available to respond to weather and emergency situations and report within 30 minutes to the assigned facility.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL COMPETENCIES REQUIRED TO PERFORM ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

Language Ability

Requires the capacity to receive and act upon the instructions or orders of the Foreman. All work is performed under specific instructions. Requires the ability to talk and/or signal people to convey non-interpretative information.

Mathematical Skills

Ability to add, subtract, multiply, and divide in all units of measure, using whole numbers, common fractions, and decimals. Ability to compute rate, ratio, and percent and to draw or interpret graphs.

Cognitive Demands

Proficient in providing appropriate direction, guidance and control functions to subordinate personnel; demonstrated capacity to perform full range of human resource management functions including assigning and reviewing work; planning work, developing and maintaining standards, selecting, disciplining employees. Ability to use information and subject matter knowledge related to people, data and things obtained through observation, interpretation, visualization and practical experience. Ability to determine location and sequence of actions necessary to correct problems and implement effective

decisions. Ability to gather information about materials and procedures from manuals, blueprints and specific instructions. Performs basic arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in evaluating and reporting fiscal and operational data). Capacity to keep alert and maintain concentration for prolonged periods.

Considerable knowledge of the standard methods, materials, tools, and equipment used in highway maintenance work. Considerable knowledge of the occupational hazards and safety precautions applicable to the area and type of work performed. Knowledge of the applicable department policies, procedures, and regulations. Some knowledge of the elementary engineering principles and practices involved in the highway maintenance operations. Knowledge of the characteristics and special needs of highways within the assigned area. Ability to plan, assign, and supervise the work of subordinates. Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with others. Ability to understand and execute oral and written instructions.

Equipment Used

Heavy Construction Equipment

Hand Tools

Air Tools and Electric Drills, Grinders

Bucket Truck

Telephone/Fax

Basic Survey Equipment

Physical Demands

Work involves regular standing, walking and occasional crouching, crawling, stooping, kneeling, pushing, climbing, pulling, lifting and carrying heavy objects up to 100 pounds. Extensive use of hands, fingers, legs, arms in grasping objects, driving equipment and using hand and power tools involved in maintenance functions. Climbs into cab of various equipment (trucks, motor patrols, backhoes, bulldozers, etc.). Uses hoists, jacks and related mechanical equipment to lift and align heavy parts and equipment in repair and operational tasks.

Environmental Adaptability

Work, particularly during the construction season, is subject to a variety of potential dangerous conditions associated with road and structure survey, paving (traffic and construction equipment), bridge construction (slippery surfaces, beams, pilings, moving cranes), as well as exposure to dust, fumes, heat, noise, and inclement weather. Potential for serious injury to the employee such as loss of life or limb due to gravel or slippery road surfaces, slow moving farm equipment, speeding traffic, wind driven snow storms, power line breakages and related occupational hazards.

I have carefully read and understand the contents of this job description. I understand the responsibilities, requirements and duties expected of me. I understand that this is not necessarily an exhaustive list of responsibilities, skills, duties, requirements, efforts or working conditions associated with the job. While this list is intended to be an accurate reflection of the current job, the Employer reserves the right to revise the functions and duties of the job or to require that additional or different tasks be performed as directed by the Employer. I understand that I may be required to work overtime, different shifts or hours outside the normally defined workday or workweek. I also understand that this

job description does not constitute a contract of employment nor alter my status as an at-will employee. I have the right to terminate my employment at any time and for any reason, and the Employer has a similar right.

Employee's Signature

Date

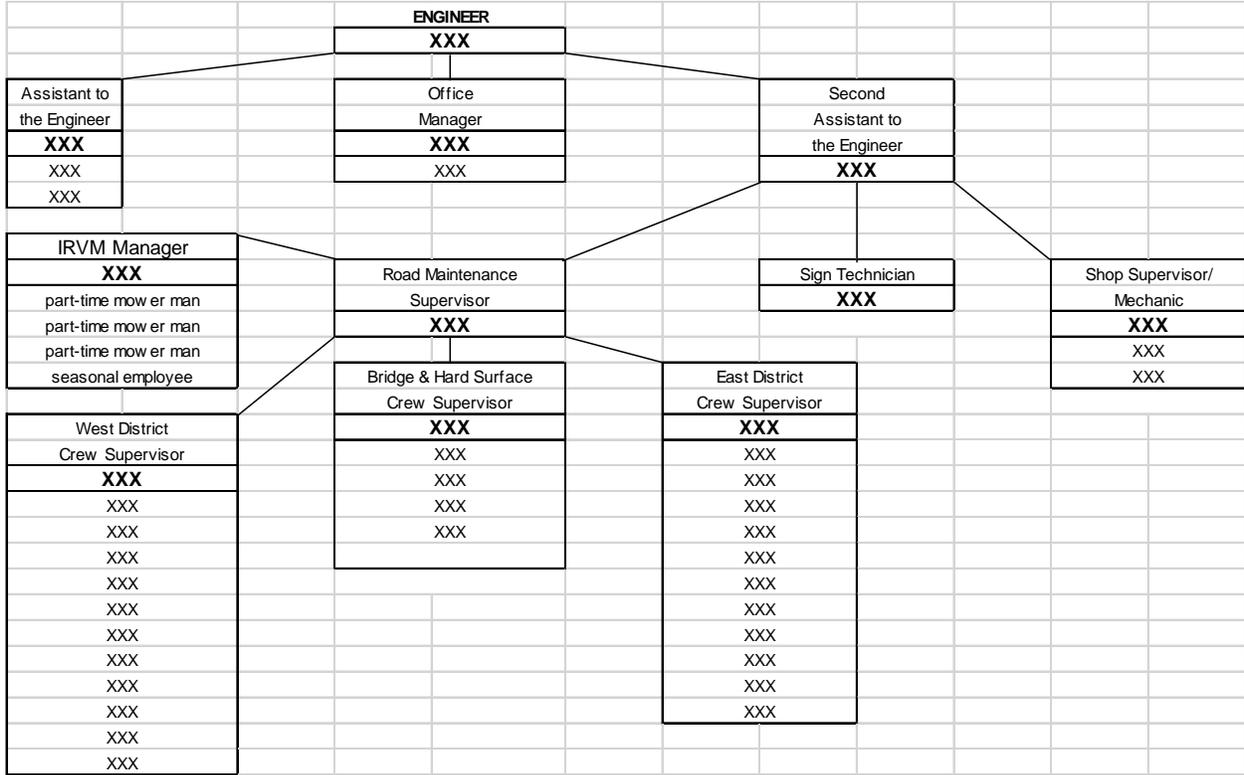
Department Head

Date

Marion County is an Equal Opportunity Employer. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, the County will consider reasonable accommodations for qualified individuals with disabilities and encourages prospective employees and incumbents to discuss potential accommodations with the Employer.

5.2 2015 Organizational Chart

MARION COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT
41 FULL TIME EMPLOYEES
5 PART TIME



5.3 IRVM Equipment Information

<u>Equipment #</u>	<u>Condition(1 to 10)</u>	<u>Description</u>					
BM2850	5	boom brush mower -- Diamond (2006)					
CP4856	4	cultipacker					
DR0642	6	truax drill 5.5' (1990)					
DS9956	8	disk -- King Cutter (2006)					
HA5678	2	harrow					
HS8606	8	hydroseeder -- Bowie (2008)					
LF5689	3	3 pt. lift for cultipacker/disk (2006)					
MW1234	5	side-mount mower 6' -- Tiger on JD 7210					
MW1330	10	side-mount mower 6' -- Tiger on JD 6115M (new 2015)					
MW3321	8	batwing mower 15' -- CX15 John Deere (2005)					
MW4809	8	side-mount mower 6' -- Diamond on JD 6330 (2008)					
PU7299	9	2013 Chevy K1500 4x4 maroon pickup					
SE5971	8	3 pt. seeder -- Cosmo (2005)					
SR1610	8	1600 gal sprayer on IHC truck (2010)					
ST0776	5	seed truck -- 1993 IHC (hydroseeder mounted to chassis)					
ST1165	4	spray truck -- 1995 IHC (1600 gal sprayer mounted to bed)					
TL0450	4	12' trailer (1993)					
TL3986	7	18' trailer (2001)					
TR1016	4	mower tractor -- JD 7210 (1998)					
TR4452	10	mower tractor -- JD 6115M (2014) (new)					
TR6092	7	mower tractor -- JD 6330 (2008)					
TR6419	8	brush mower tractor -- JD 7320 (2006)					
TR8573	10	IRVM utility tractor -- NH Workmaster 45 (2014)					
TR8801	8	batwing/loader tractor -- JD 7220 (2006)					
WP9187	8	transfer water pump (2009)					
	7	1600 gal. water tank					
	7	800 gal. water tank					
	9	Trimble Geo XH 2008 Series GPS Unit (2010)					
	9	IRVM Bldg. w/ seed room, chemical room, & storage (2012)					
future acquisition		UTV					
future acquisition		sprayer for UTV					

5.5 Policy #17 Removal of Dead trees

REMOVAL OF DEAD TREES

Removal of dead trees shall be limited to those trees located within the road right-of-way, and or trees that may be located close to the road so as to create a hazard to County property or the general public.

5.6 Policy #47 Use & Guidelines for Herbicides

1. Background:

Krinite is a chemical that prevents the brush from budding out the year following spraying. It should be used in areas that are sensitive to trees being killed immediately. Krinite does not kill weeds and has limited affect on crops and alfalfa if applied at the recommended rates therefore it will be the primary brush control spray.

Escort will kill brush and weeds within about 3 weeks of spraying. It will effect soy beans. It does not affect grass.

Rodeo is safe around water sources therefore it is used for guardrail.

2. Use Guidelines:

Read and follow all label directions including safety precautions, wind speed restrictions, affected crops (corn, soybeans, alfalfa, etc.) and grazing restrictions. Read and follow the directions for the use of the spray equipment. A commercial pesticide applicators license is required.

No spraying should take place in areas that are maintained as lawns.

Use Escort only in areas adjacent to property that will not be adversely affected. Escort should NOT be used in areas adjacent to soybean fields. Use Krinite only in these areas.

Use extreme care around water sources including culverts, ponds, and streams. Krinite and Escort spray must not be allowed to enter water sources.

Over-hanging tree limbs should not be sprayed. Report area to the foreman for trimming with the limb trimmer.

Document all areas that were sprayed. Show the area on map, in log book and on daily report forms (including application rate). Be specific using 911 addresses, intersections and distance meter to pinpoint reports.

Do not spray any chemicals in a random manner.

Use only Rodeo on guardrails. Rodeo has limited toxicity to fish, however do not spray directly into water.

Krinite cannot be sprayed the same day as rain is predicted.

If there are specialty crops in the area, such as crops for human consumption like apples, grapes, vegetables, do not spray without contacting the property owner and checking the label.

Do not waste the spray by allowing leakage or applying to areas that do not have brush and weeds.

This policy is hereby accepted and adopted on this _____ day of _____

5.7 Spray Applicator Records

*** COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATOR RECORDS
PESTICIDE BUREAU, IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP
HENRY A. WALLACE BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA 50319

Firm Marion County, Iowa PA License No. 00300 000
Address 402 Willett's Dr., Knoxville, Iowa 50130 County (No.) 63

Date of application _____ Time (Optional) _____
Application area, (Map on back) _____

Trade name _____ EPA Reg. No. (Optional) _____
Quantity of product used _____
Concentration or rate of application _____
Weather conditions: Temperature _____ Wind Direction _____
Wind Velocity _____

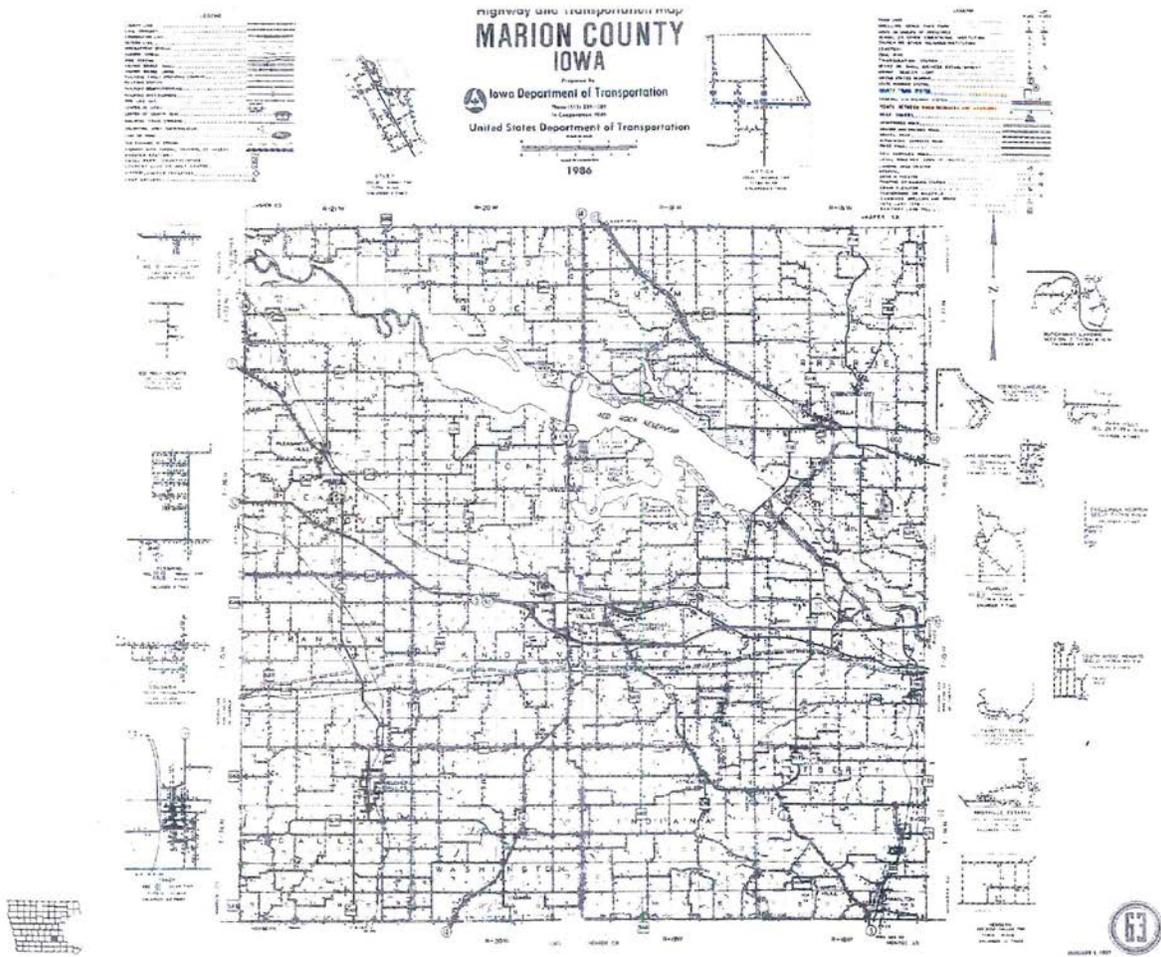
Use of restricted use pesticide: _____

applicator signature

Date

2/93

5.8 Marion County Map



5.9 Seeding Report

Marion County Seeding Report

ID: Year

County:

Name:

Phone:

Date:

Acres Seeded:

Footage:

Street:

WO No.

Location: (provide map or give detailed description, range, township, section, side of road, etc.)

Road Surface:

Seeding Method: Drill Hydroseed Broadcast Other

Seedbed Preparation: (such as disked, harrowed, sprayed Roundup, burned, mowed, etc.)

Mulch Applied? Yes No What Kind?

Materials:

5.11 Policy #35 Brush Control Program

OWNER-RESIDENT BRUSH CONTROL PROGRAM

Should owners and residents in the rural areas of Marion County wish to help reduce the need to use chemicals for brush control by controlling brush, trees, and undergrowth along the county roadsides the following program provisions are established:

Owners-Residents Will:

Control the growth of brush, trees, and undergrowth between the shoulder of the road and the right-of-way line on the segment of road designated to the degree required to allow maximum safe use of the road, protect utilities, prevent snow drifting and prevent shading of the roadway. Growth shall not be allowed to exceed three feet in height.

Marion County Will:

1. Issue an Owner-Resident Brush Control Program permit to an owner or resident applicant at no cost, designating the road segment and any special provisions necessary. This permit will require an annual renewal. A notice will **not** be sent, as the responsibility of renewal is with the permit holder.
2. Refrain from cutting brush, trees, undergrowth and or the application of chemicals as noted under special provisions for control on the segment designated as long as proper control is provided by the applicant.
3. Notify any applicant of inadequate control on the permitted segment prior to implementing control by Marion County.

Revised _____

By _____

Replaces #35 May 1999 (Brian Morrissey)

5.12 Brush Control Permit

Marion County Weed and Brush Control Annual Permit

Date	Application No.	Sec.	Tw. No.	Rng.	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Name					Phone
<input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/>
Street		City		State	Zip
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

hereby makes application for a permit to USE and/or MAINTAIN within the part of the right-of-way under the jurisdiction of the Marion County Board of Supervisors. Please highlight in red the affected areas on the enclosed aerial and remit with a signed permit to this office. Please provide a detailed description of the desired segment of right-of-way, including length, location, special circumstances, and method of control in the box provided below.

Applicant will:

1. Control the growth of brush, trees, undergrowth, and weeds between the shoulder of the road and the right-of-way line on the segment of road designated to the degree required to allow maximum safe use of road, protect utilities, prevent snow drifting and shading of roadway, and provide a clear zone for traffic. Growth shall not be allowed to exceed three feet in height.
2. Save harmless the Board against any and all claims for damages arising from operations covered by this application and furnish proof of insurance coverage for the term of the permit issued. Insurance coverage shall be for public liability, property damage and workmen's compensation at limits deemed acceptable to the Board.
3. Surrender the permit herein applied for and surrender all rights thereunder whenever notified to do so by the Board because of it's need for the area covered by the permit or because of a default in any of the conditions of the permit.
4. This permit will require an annual renewal at the responsibility of the permit holder. This permit valid only from date of activation for remainder of current calender year.

Marion County will:

1. At it's discretion upon application, issue an annual permit to an owner or resident applicant designating the road segment and any special provisions necessary.
2. Refrain from cutting brush, trees, undergrowth, weeds, and application of chemicals for control on the segment designated as long as proper control is provided by the applicant.
3. Implement control of affected right-of-way if in Marion Counties determination inadequate control is being applied to the segment of right-of-way covered under the permit.
4. Nothing in this permit shall prohibit the county from performing any activities on the segment of right-of-way described.

Applicant's Signature Applicant's Address Date

Marion Co. Engineer Date

* Permit valid only upon Marion County Engineer receiving applicant's sign

5.13 Iowa Code 314.17 Mowing in the Right-of-Way

314.17 MOWING ON INTERSTATES AND PRIMARY HIGHWAYS.

On or after January 1, 2003, the department shall not mow roadside vegetation on the rights-of-way or medians on any primary or interstate highway. Mowing shall be permitted as follows:

1. On rights-of-way which include drainage ditch areas.
2. On rights-of-way within three miles of the corporate limits of a city.
3. To promote native species of vegetation or other long- lived and adaptable vegetation.
4. For establishing control of damaging insect populations, noxious weeds, and invader plant species.
5. For visibility and safety reasons.

This also includes the secondary roads in Iowa and has been extended to July 15.

5.14 Noxious Weed Control Policy

Marion County Noxious Weed Control Policy

The Marion County Noxious Weed Control Policy will consist of proper and timely control and or eradication of weeds lawfully designated as noxious, by all owners of land in Marion County. All sections of Iowa Code Chapter 317 will be applicable.

In accordance with the current Iowa Weed Law, landowners and persons in possession or control of any lands in Marion County, rural or urban, shall control and or destroy noxious weeds. They can be controlled and or destroyed by cutting, burning or chemical treatment. In conformance with Iowa Code section 317.13 chemical treatment shall be limited to those circumstances when it is not practical to mow or otherwise control the weeds.

All noxious weeds must be controlled and or destroyed before blooming and as often as necessary thereafter to prevent seed production.

The weeds determined to be noxious are identified in the most recent version of the Iowa Code or may upon recommendation of the state Secretary of Agriculture temporarily declare noxious any new weed appearing in the state which possesses the characteristics of a serious pest.

If there is a substantial failure by the owner or person in possession or control of any land to comply by the date prescribed in any order of destruction of weeds pursuant to Chapter 317, the weed commissioner may do any of the following:

Enter upon the land as provided in section 317.6 and provide for the destruction of the weeds as provided in section 317.6.

Impose a maximum penalty of a ten dollar fine for each day, up to ten days, that the owner or person in possession or control of the land fails to comply. If a penalty is imposed and the owner or person in possession or control of the land fails to comply, the weed commissioner shall cause the weeds to be destroyed.

If after five days have passed from the date of notice the weed commissioner enters the land and causes the weeds to be destroyed, the actual cost and expense of cutting, burning, or otherwise destroying the weeds, along with the cost of providing notice and special meetings or proceedings, if any, shall be paid by the county and together with the additional assessment to apply toward costs of supervision and administration, be recovered by an assessment against the tract of real estate on which the weeds were growing as provided in section 317.21. Any fine imposed under this section shall be recovered by a similar assessment.

Persons interested in working for the weed commissioner on a contract basis to destroy weeds should submit a bid on an hourly basis, plus materials along with information on equipment available and references to the weed commissioner.

The roadside weed control program by the Secondary Road Department will consist of spot treatments of cutting and or chemical applications of roadsides at locations deemed necessary for control of weeds and brush. This operation will be conducted on an as needed basis for weeds and during the entire year for brush. Property owners who desire that ground treatment with chemicals or brush cutting by machine not be conducted adjacent to their property or desire to control noxious weeds or brush within the roadside ditch adjacent to their property must secure an annual Weed and Brush Control permit from the County Engineer. Requirements of this permit must be adhered to or Marion County will control the weeds and brush at Marion County's discretion. Application for this permit can be made through the Marion County Engineers Office.

The Marion County Weed Commissioner is empowered to take any and all actions to enforce this policy and Iowa law, without further direction from the Marion County Board of Supervisors

Marion County Board of Supervisors:

Jim Kingery

Craig Agan

Mark Raymie

5.15 Iowa Code 317.1A Noxious Weeds

317.1A NOXIOUS WEEDS.

The following weeds are hereby declared to be noxious and shall be divided into two classes, namely:

1. Primary noxious weeds, which shall include quack grass (*Agropyron repens*), perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), bull thistle (*Cirsium lanceolatum*), European morning glory or field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), horse nettle (*Solanum carolinense*), leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*), perennial pepper-grass (*Lepidium draba*), Russian knapweed (*Centaurea repens*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus*, not to include *Rhamnus frangula*), and all other species of thistles belonging in genera of *Cirsium* and *Carduus*.

2. Secondary noxious weeds, which shall include butterprint (*Abutilon theophrasti*) annual, cocklebur (*Xanthium commune*) annual, wild mustard (*Brassica arvensis*) annual, wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) biennial, buckhorn (*Plantago lanceolata*) perennial, sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) perennial, sour dock (*Rumex crispus*) perennial, smooth dock (*Rumex altissimus*) perennial, poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), wild sunflower (wild strain of *Helianthus annuus* L.) annual, puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*) annual, teasel (*Dipsacus*) biennial, and shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*) annual. The multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) shall not be considered a secondary noxious weed when cultivated for or used as understock for cultivated roses or as ornamental shrubs in gardens, or in any county whose board of supervisors has by resolution declared it not to be a noxious weed. Shattercane (*Sorghum bicolor*) shall not be considered a secondary noxious weed when cultivated or in any county whose board of supervisors has by resolution declared it not to be a noxious weed.

5.16 Work within ROW Permit

Date Sec. Twn. Rng. Application No. Marion County, Iowa

Marion County Board of Supervisors

Application to Construct, Operate, Use, and/or Maintain within the Right-of-Way

Name of Individual or Co. Phone
 Address

Incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa with the principle place of business in

City State

hereby makes application for a permit to CONSTRUCT, OPERATE, USE and/or MAINTAIN within the part of the right-of-way under the jurisdiction of the Board described as follows:

Name and Location of Road

a detailed description of the desired facility and/or activity on a separate sheet is as follows: (Include size, length, type of facility; If underground indicate depth below surface; If parallel to road indicate distance from inside edge of facility to top edge of foreslope; If crossing under roadbed, describe method.)

The above stated intentions will be carried out in accordance with plans, specifications; map and statements filed with the Board as part of this application, and if said application is granted, the above named applicant agrees to do the following:

1. If a contractor is to perform the construction or maintenance entailed in this application, he shall assume responsibility, along with the applicant, for any provisions of this application which apply to him.
2. Any and all construction proposed under this application will meet all requirements of the Board together with the Supplemental Specifications set forth on the reverse side of this application for permit.
3. Save harmless the Board against any and all claims for damages arising from operations covered by this application and furnish proof of Insurance coverage for the term of the permit issued. Insurance coverage shall be for public liability, property damage and workmen's compensation at limits deemed acceptable to the Board.
4. Surrender the permit herein applied for and surrender all rights thereunder whenever notified to do so by the Board because of it's need for the area covered by the permit or because of a default in any of the conditions of the permit.
5. Immediately remove, alter, relocate, or surrender the facility for which this application is granted if requested by the Board to do so upon termination of this application and upon failure to do so, will reimburse the Board of Supervisors the cost of removing, altering or relocating the facility.
6. This permit will expire if work is not completed within six (6) months of approval date.

Applicant will be Responsible for All Utilities

Special Provisions

Attached to application: Map Plans Specifications Bond Proof of Ins. Resolution

Applicant's Signature

RECOMMENDED FOR APPROVAL:

Permit:
Approved

Applicant's Address

Marion Co. Engineer

Date

Date

5.17 Iowa Code 314.21 Living Roadway Trust Fund

314.21 LIVING ROADWAY TRUST FUND.

1. *a.* The living roadway trust fund is created in the office of the treasurer of state. The moneys in this fund shall be used exclusively for the development and implementation of integrated roadside vegetation plans. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, the moneys shall only be expended for areas on or adjacent to road, street, and highway right-of-ways. The state department of transportation in consultation with the department of natural resources shall establish standards relating to the type of projects available for assistance. For the fiscal period beginning July 1, 1988, and ending March 31, 1990, the moneys in the fund shall be expended as follows: fifty-six percent on state department of transportation projects; thirty percent on county projects; and fourteen percent on city projects.

b. A city or county which has a project which qualifies for the use of these funds shall submit a request for the funds to the state department of transportation. A city or county may, at its option, apply moneys allocated for use on city or county projects under this subsection toward qualifying projects on the primary system. The state department of transportation in consultation with the department of natural resources shall determine which projects qualify for the funds and which projects shall be funded if the requests for the funds exceed the availability of the funds. In ranking applications for funds, the department shall consider the proportion of political subdivision matching funds to be provided, if any, and the proportion of private contributions to be provided, if any. In considering the proportion of political subdivision matching funds provided, the department shall consider only those moneys which are in addition to those which the political subdivision has historically provided toward such projects. Funds allocated to the cities, the counties, and the department which are not programmed by the end of each fiscal year shall be available for redistribution to any eligible applicant regardless of the original allocation of funds. Such funds shall be awarded for eligible projects based upon their merit in meeting the program objectives established by the department under section 314.22. The department shall submit a report of all projects funded in the previous fiscal year to the governor and to the general assembly on January 15 of each year.

c. Beginning April 1, 1990, the moneys in the living roadway trust fund shall be allocated between the state, counties, and cities in the same proportion that the road use tax funds are allocated under section 312.2, subsection 1, paragraphs "*a*", "*b*", "*c*", and "*d*". However, after April 1, 1990, a city or county shall not be eligible to receive moneys from the living roadway trust fund unless the city or county has an integrated roadside vegetation management plan in place consistent with the objectives in section

314.22.

2. *a.* The department may authorize projects which provide grants or loans to local governments and organizations which are developing community entryway enhancement and other planting demonstration projects. Planning, public education, installation, and initial maintenance planning and development may be determined by the department to be eligible activities for funding under this paragraph. Projects approved under this paragraph require a local match or contribution toward the overall project cost.

b. The department may authorize projects which provide grants or loans to local governments for the purchase of specialized equipment and special staff training for the establishment of alternative forms of roadside vegetation. Projects approved under this paragraph require a local match or contribution toward the overall project cost.

c. The department, in order to create greater visual effect, shall investigate alternatives for concentrating plantings at strategic locations to gain a greater visual impact and appeal as

well as stronger scenic value. Equal attention shall be given to providing safe and effective habitats for wildlife which can coexist with highways.

d. The department may authorize projects which provide grants or loans to local jurisdictions for increased protection through the use of easements, fee title acquisition, covenants, zoning ordinances, or other provisions for protection of vegetation and desirable environment adjacent to the right-of-way. Off-right-of-way projects shall emphasize vegetation protection or enhancement, scenic and wildlife values, erosion control and enhancement of vegetation management projects within the right-of-ways.

3. *a.* Moneys allocated to the state under subsection 1 shall be expended as follows:

(1) Fifty thousand dollars annually to the department for the services of the integrated roadside vegetation management coordinator and support.

(2) One hundred thousand dollars annually for education programs, research and demonstration projects, and vegetation inventories and strategies, under section 314.22, subsections 5, 6, and 8.

(3) All remaining moneys for the gateways program under section 314.22, subsection 7.

b. Moneys allocated to the counties under subsection 1 shall be expended as follows:

(1) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995, and ending June 30, 1996, and each subsequent fiscal year, seventy-five thousand dollars to the university of northern Iowa to maintain the position of the state roadside specialist and to continue its integrated roadside vegetation management program providing research, education, training, and technical assistance.

(2) All remaining money for grants or loans under subsection 2, paragraph "*a*". *c.* Moneys allocated to the cities shall be expended for grants or loans under subsection 2, paragraph "*a*".

5.18 Iowa Code 314.22 Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management

314.22 INTEGRATED ROADSIDE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT.

1. *Objectives.* It is declared to be in the general public welfare of Iowa and a highway purpose for the vegetation of Iowa's roadsides to be preserved, planted, and maintained to be safe, visually interesting, ecologically integrated, and useful for many purposes. The state department of transportation shall provide an integrated roadside vegetation management plan and program which shall be designed to accomplish all of the following:

- a. Maintain a safe travel environment.
- b. Serve a variety of public purposes including erosion control, wildlife habitat, climate control, scenic qualities, weed control, utility easements, recreation uses, and sustenance of water quality.
- c. Be based on a systematic assessment of conditions existing in roadsides, preservation of valuable vegetation and habitats in the area, and the adoption of a comprehensive plan and strategies for cost-effective maintenance and vegetation planting.
- d. Emphasize the establishment of adaptable and long-lived vegetation, often native species, matched to the unique environment found in and adjacent to the roadside.
- e. Incorporate integrated management practices for the long-term control of damaging insect populations, weeds, and invader plant species.
- f. Build upon a public education program allowing input from adjacent landowners and the general public.
- g. Accelerate efforts toward increasing and expanding the effectiveness of plantings to reduce wind-induced and water-induced soil erosion and to increase deposition of snow in desired locations.
- h. Incorporate integrated roadside vegetation management with other state agency planning and program activities including the recreation trails program, scenic highways, open space, and tourism development efforts. Agencies should annually report their progress in this area to the general assembly.

2. *Counties may adopt plans.* A county may adopt an integrated roadside vegetation management plan consistent with the integrated roadside vegetation management plan adopted by the department under subsection 1.

3. *Integrated roadside vegetation management technical advisory committee.*

a. The director of the department shall appoint members to an integrated roadside vegetation management technical advisory committee which is created to provide advice on the development and implementation of a statewide integrated roadside vegetation management plan and program and related projects. The department shall report annually in January to the general assembly regarding its activities and those of the committee. Activities of the committee may include, but are not limited to, providing advice and assistance in the following areas:

- (1) Research efforts.
- (2) Demonstration projects.
- (3) Education and orientation efforts for property owners, public officials, and the general public.
- (4) Activities of the integrated roadside vegetation management coordinator for integrate roadside vegetation management.
- (5) Reviewing applications for funding assistance.
- (6) Securing funding for research and demonstrations.
- (7) Determining needs for revising the state weed law and other applicable Code sections.
- (8) Liaison with the Iowa state association of counties, the Iowa league of cities, and other organizations for integrated roadside vegetation management purposes.

b. The director may appoint any number of persons to the committee but, at a minimum, the committee shall consist of all of the following:

- (1) One member representing the utility industry.
- (2) One member from the Iowa Academy of Sciences.
- (3) One member representing county government.
- (4) One member representing city government.
- (5) Two members representing the private sector including community interest groups.
- (6) One member representing soil conservation interests.
- (7) One member representing the Department of Natural Resources.
- (8) One member representing county conservation boards.

Members of the committee shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for allowable expenses from the Living Roadway Trust Fund created under section 314.21. No more than a simple majority of the members of the committee shall be of the same gender as provided in section 69.16A. The director of the department shall appoint the chair of the committee and shall establish a minimum schedule of meetings for the committee.

4. *Integrated roadside vegetation management coordinator.* The integrated roadside vegetation management coordinator shall administer the department's integrated roadside vegetation management plan and program. The department may create the position of integrated roadside vegetation management coordinator within the department or may contract for the services of the coordinator. The duties of the coordinator include, but are not limited to, the

following:

- a. Conducting education and awareness programs.
- b. Providing technical advice to the department and the Department of Natural Resources, counties, and cities.
- c. Conducting demonstration projects.
- d. Coordinating inventory and implementation activities.
- e. Providing assistance to local community-based groups for undertaking community entryway projects.
- f. Being a clearinghouse for information from Iowa projects as well as from other states.
- g. Periodically distributing information related to integrated roadside vegetation management.
- h. General coordination of research efforts.
- i. Other duties assigned by the director of transportation.

5. *Education programs.* The department shall develop educational programs and provide educational materials for the general public, landowners, governmental employees, and board members as part of its program for integrated roadside vegetation management. The educational program shall provide all of the following:

- a. The development of public service announcements and television programs about the importance of roadside vegetation in Iowa.
- b. The expansion of existing training sessions and educational curriculum materials for county weed commissioners, government contract sprayers, maintenance staff, and others to include coverage of integrated roadside management topics such as basic plant species identification, vegetation preservation, vegetation inventory techniques, vegetation management and planning procedures, planting techniques, maintenance, communication, and public relations. County and municipal engineers, public works staffs, planning and zoning representatives, parks and habitat managers, and others should be encouraged to participate.
- c. The conducting of statewide and regional conferences and seminars about integrated roadside vegetation management, community entryways, scenic values of land adjoining roadsides, and other topics relating to roadside vegetation.

d. The preparation, display, and distribution of a variety of public relations material, in order to better inform and educate the traveling public on roadside vegetation management activities. The public relations material shall inform motorists of a variety of roadside vegetation issues including all of the following:

- (1) Benefits of various types of roadside vegetation.
- (2) Long-term results expected from planting and maintenance practices.
- (3) Purposes for short-term disturbances in the roadside landscapes.
- (4) Interesting aspects of the Iowa landscape and individual landscape regions.
- (5) Other aspects relating to wildlife and soil erosion.

e. Preparation and distribution of educational material designed to inform adjoining property owners, farm operators, and others of the importance of roadside vegetation and their responsibilities of proper stewardship of that vegetation resource.

6. *Research and demonstration projects.* The department, as part of its plan to provide integrated roadside vegetation management, shall conduct research and feasibility studies including demonstration projects of different kinds at a variety of locations around the state. The research and feasibility studies may be conducted in, but are not limited to, any of the following areas:

- a. Cost effectiveness or comparison of planting, establishing and maintaining alternative or warm-season, native grass and for roadside vegetation and traditional cool-season nonnative vegetation.
- b. Identification of the relationship that roadsides and roadside vegetation have to maintaining water quality, through drainage wells, sediment and pollutant collection and filtration, and other means.
- c. Impacts of burning as an alternative vegetation management tool on all categories of roads.
- d. Techniques for more quickly establishing erosion control and permanent vegetative cover on recently disturbed ground as well as interplanting native species in existing vegetative cover.
- e. Effectiveness of techniques for reduced or selected use of herbicides to control weeds.
- f. Identification of cross section and slope steepness design standards which provide for motorist safety as well as for improved establishment, maintenance, and replacement of different types of vegetation.
- g. Identification of a uniform inventory and assessment technique which could be used by many counties in establishing integrated roadside management programs.
- h. Equipment innovations for seeding and harvesting grasses in difficult terrain settings, roadway ditches, and fore-slopes and back-slopes.
- i. Identification of the perceptions of motorists and landowners to various types of roadside vegetation and configuration of plantings.
- j. Market or economic feasibility studies for native seed, forb, and woody plant production and propagation.
- k. Impacts of vegetation modifications on increasing or decreasing wildlife populations in rural and urban areas.
- l. Effects of vegetation on the number and location of wildlife road-kills in rural and urban areas.
- m. Costs to the public for improper off-site resource management adjacent to roadsides.
- n. Advantages, disadvantages, and techniques of establishing pedestrian access adjacent to highways and their impacts on vegetation management.
- o. Identification of alternative techniques for snow catchment on farmland adjacent to roadsides.

7. *Gateways program.* The department shall develop a gateways program to provide meaningful visual impacts including major new plantings at the important highway entry points to the state and its communities. Substantial and distinctive plantings shall also be designed and installed at these points. Creative and artistic design solutions shall be sought for these improvements. Communications about these projects shall be provided to local groups in order to build community involvement, support, and

understanding of their importance. Consideration shall be given to a requirement that gateway projects produce a local match or contribution toward the overall project cost.

8. *Vegetation inventories and strategies.*

a. The department shall coordinate and compile integrated roadside vegetation inventories, classification systems, plans, and implementation strategies for roadsides. Areas of increased program and project emphasis may include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) Additional development and funding of state gateway projects.
- (2) Accelerated replacement of dead and unhealthy plants with native and hardy trees and shrubs.
- (3) Special interest plantings at selected highly visible locations along primary and interstate

highways.

- (4) Pilot and demonstration projects.
- (5) Additional snow and erosion control plantings.
- (6) Welcome center and rest area plantings with native and aesthetically interesting species to create mini-arboretums around the state.

b. The department shall coordinate and compile a reconnaissance of lands to develop an inventory of sites having the potential of being harvested for native grass, forb, and woody plant material seed and growing stock. Highway right-of-ways, parks and recreation areas, converted railroad right-of-ways, state board of regents' property, lands owned by counties, and other types of public property shall be surveyed and documented for seed source potential. Sites volunteered by private organizations may also be included in the inventory. Inventory information shall be made available to state agencies' staffs, county engineers, county conservation board directors, and others.

5.19 Contributors to the Marion County IRVM Plan

Ted Dykstra II – Marion County IRVM Manager

Tyler Christian – Marion County Engineer

Mike Mc Murray – Marion County Road Maintenance Supervisor

Brian Hatch – Marion County Engineering Technician

Tammy Van Gorp – Marion County Road Dep't Office Manager

Joe Kennedy – Marion County Road Dep't Shop Supervisor/Mechanic

Mark Raymie – Marion County Board of Supervisors, Chairman

Jim Kingery – Marion County Board of Supervisors

Craig Agan – Marion County Board of Supervisors

5.20 Marion County IRVM Annual Calendar

MARION COUNTY IRVM ANNUAL CALENDAR

January – February

- Service equipment
- Write grants
- Update and organize records/folders
- Develop informational tools for IRVM
- Ongoing continuing education/instruction/learning opportunities
- Operate boom brush mower

March – April

- Operate boom brush mower
- Prepare equipment for seeding and spraying
- Order chemicals
- Order seed
- Pick up LRTF seed
- Controlled burning
- Write grants
- Plant cool season grasses and yards

May

- Send Brush and Noxious Weed Release to newspapers
- Plant cool season grasses and yards
- Plant native vegetation
- Submit LRTF grants by the end of the month
- Spray noxious weeds
- Spray guardrails along hard surfaced roads
- Spray for brush control
- Enter seeding work orders

June

- Finish planting native vegetation
- Spray weed complaints
- Spray for brush control
- Spray guardrails along hard surfaced roads
- Finish paperwork for end of fiscal year
- Operate boom brush mower per work orders
- Monitor new seeding locations from previous fall

July

- Spray for brush control
- Spray noxious weeds
- Spray guardrails along hard surfaced roads
- Operate boom brush mower per work orders
- Monitor new native seeding locations

August

- Spray for brush control
- Spray guardrails along hard surfaced roads
- Spray noxious weeds
- Operate boom brush mower per work orders
- Monitor new seeding locations

September

- Check on and re-treat noxious weed areas if needed
- Plant cool season grasses and yards
- Spray for brush control
- Spray noxious weeds
- Operate boom brush mower per work orders

October

- Plant cool season grasses and yards
- Clean up spraying equipment
- Evaluate spraying season/program
- Wrap up mowing season w/ mower operators
- Operate boom brush mower

November

- Plant Native Vegetation
- Assist with Weed Commissioners Report
- Enter seeding work orders
- Operate boom brush mower

December

- Prepare budget for next fiscal year
- Service Equipment
- Organize Records
- Operate boom brush mower
- Send in LRTF Seed Report for TAP seed

5.21 Marion County LRTF Funding History

Marion County LRTF Funding History through FY 2015

DOTProjectNumber	Applicant	Award	FiscalYear Description	Type
90-63-LRTF-901	Marion County Secondary Roads	\$ 24,000.00	2009 Equipment - Hydroseeder	County
90-63-LRTF-101	Marion County Road Department	\$ 15,000.00	2011 Equipment - Injection sprayer	County
90-63-LRTF-102	Marion County Road Department	\$ 4,868.00	2011 Equipment - GPS/GIS	County
90-63-LRTF-201	Marion County Road Department	\$ 13,000.00	2012 IRVM equipment and seed storage building	County
90-63-LR15-(326)	Marion County Secondary Road Department	\$ 10,000.00	2015 Equipment - Mower	County

Total LRTF Funding Awarded FY1990 - FY2015	\$ 66,868.00
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MARION COUNTY RESOLUTION 2015/35

IRVM Statement of Support

WHEREAS, the Marion County Board of Supervisors, Marion County Engineer, and the Marion County IRVM Manager, in spirit of cooperation, common goals and shared vision to manage roadsides and weeds within Marion County by and through an Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management (IRVM) Program; and

WHEREAS, the parties of this agreement recognize the benefits of an IRVM program, including the economically and environmentally sustainable objectives; county beautification and safety; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of this program is pivotal to the joint creation, monitoring, and updating of an Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Plan, that incorporates public participation, input, education; and shall strive to achieve the goals and objectives of the IRVM program;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Marion County Board of Supervisors, Marion County Engineer, and Marion County IRVM Manager shall establish an Integrated Roadside Vegetation Management Program and plan according to the provisions described herein.

MARION COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



Mark Raymie, Chair

MARION COUNTY ENGINEER



Tyler Christian, P.E., Marion County Engineer

MARION COUNTY IRVM MANAGER



Ted Dykstra II, Marion County IRVM Manager

MARION COUNTY IOWA

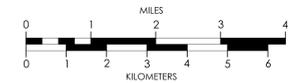


Prepared By
OFFICE OF SYSTEMS PLANNING
Phone: (515) 239-1289
WWW.IOWADOT.GOV/MAPS



In Cooperation With
United States
Department of Transportation

JANUARY 1, 2014



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LEGEND

- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- PRIMARY HIGHWAY-DEVIDED
- PRIMARY HIGHWAY
- PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE ROAD
- ASPHALT ROAD
- BITUMINOUS ROAD
- GRAVEL ROAD
- EARTHEN ROAD
- INTERSTATE HIGHWAY
- UNITED STATES HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- COUNTY HIGHWAY
- RAILROAD
- PIPELINE
- AIRPORT
- HYDROLOGY
- BRIDGE
- STATE BOUNDARY
- COUNTY BOUNDARY
- CORPORATE BOUNDARY
- TOWNSHIP LINE
- SECTION LINE
- ROAD NAMES
- UNINCORPORATED PLACE
- STATE PARKS
- STATE INSTITUTIONS
- FEDERAL LAND

