

	<p>(music)</p> <p>(Abbie narration)</p> <p>AS HUMANS, WE ARE NOT THE ONLY LIVING INHABITANTS OF THIS PLANET YET OUR ACTIONS CAN HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE SURVIVAL OF ALL SPECIES, INCLUDING OUR OWN.</p> <p>IF WE PLAN TO CONTINUE LIVING ON EARTH – AND THERE DON’T SEEM TO BE MANY OTHER OPTIONS RIGHT NOW – THEN WE NEED TO BE RESPONSIBLE AND DO WHAT IT TAKES TO SUSTAIN NOT ONLY OUR OWN PERSONAL NEEDS AND WANTS BUT ALSO DO WHAT IT TAKES TO SUSTAIN THE ECOSYSTEMS THAT PROVIDE THE RAW MATERIALS FOR OUR LIVLIHOODS...</p> <p>...SUCH AS THE ECOSYSTEMS WITHIN OUR MOUNTAINSIDES, OCEANFRONTS AND COUNTRYSIDES. HOW DO WE SUSTAIN THEM FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS?</p> <p>WE TURN THEM INTO WORKING LANDSCAPES.</p> <p>(OPEN)</p> <p>(Abbie standup)</p> <p>WHAT IS A WORKING LANDSCAPE? WELL, IT’S A HEALTHY, NATURAL ECOSYSTEM THAT THRIVES UNDER HUMAN INFLUENCE. WITHIN A WORKING LANDSCAPE, YOU MIGHT FIND A FARM, A STATE PARK, A BUSINESS, A FOREST AND A HOME. THERE MIGHT BE WILD ANIMALS ROAMING, CATTLE GRAZING, TOURISTS HIKING, MINERS MINING, FARMERS FARMING AND PEOPLE WORKING. IDEALLY, ALL THE INHABITANTS WITHIN THIS WORKING LANDSCAPE ARE BALANCING THEIR OWN NEEDS WITH THE NEEDS OF THE ENVIRONMENT.</p>
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STRIKING THAT DELICATE BALANCE IS DEFINED AS MUTUAL SUSTAINABILITY – EVERYONE'S NEEDS ARE MET IN A WAY THAT WILL MAINTAIN THE LANDSCAPE INTO THE FUTURE. TO ACHIEVE THIS SUSTAINABILITY, THREE ELEMENTS NEED TO WORK TOGETHER.

(Listing off on fingers)

THE SOCIAL ELEMENT...

THE ECOLOGICAL ELEMENT...

AND THE ECONOMIC ELEMENT.

NOT ALL PLACES CAN BE WORKING LANDSCAPES. SOME PLACES WE WANT TO PROTECT OR PRESERVE SO THE NATURAL STATE IS MAINTAINED FOR THE FORSEEABLE FUTURE. IN THESE PLACES, ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS ARE A MUCH HIGHER PRIORITY THAN ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL.

OTHER PLACES HAVE BEEN SO DRASTICALLY ALTERED THROUGH HUMAN ACTIONS THAT THEY CAN NO LONGER SUSTAIN THEIR ONCE NATIVE INHABITANTS OR LANDFORMS. IN THESE PLACES, OUR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS HAVE TAKEN PRIORITY OVER ECOLOGICAL NEEDS.

TO HAVE A SUCCESSFUL WORKING LANDSCAPE, THE SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS NEED TO WORK TOGETHER. EACH ELEMENT NEEDS THE APPROPRIATE ATTENTION TO STAY HEALTHY AND IN BALANCE WITH THE OTHER TWO.

OBVIOUSLY, HUMANS ARE THE SOURCE OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS AND OUR ACTIONS HAVE AN IMPACT ON ECOLOGICAL ELEMENTS. BUT WHAT EXACTLY IS THE HUMAN ROLE IN A WORKING LANDSCAPE?

(:30 @ 9:09:23 on 20223- Chad Graeve/Park Ranger/Hitchcock Nature Area:  
"When I think of a working landscape, I think of a landscape where people understand where they fit on that landscape and are living in a way that works with that landscape. They're earning a living that doesn't detrimentally impact the landscape. It's

working with how all of the processes work on the land and it's working a way that sustainable.")

SO, WHY ARE SUSTAINABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY SO IMPORTANT? TWO REASONS: TIME AND SPACE. MOST OF THE NATURAL LANDSCAPES THAT SURROUND US HAVE EXISTED FOR HUNDREDS OR THOUSANDS OF YEARS AND WE WANT THEM TO REMAIN THERE HUNDREDS OF YEARS FROM NOW. OUR TIME AS HUMANS IS RELATIVELY SHORT, BUT WITH CAREFUL PLANNING, TIME WILL ROLL ON FOR OUR WORKING LANDSCAPES.

SPACE IS ANOTHER GOOD REASON TO PAY ATTENTION TO WORKING LANDSCAPES.

(:12 @ 13:18:32 on 20233 - Randy Carpenter/City Planner/City of Sioux City:

"We know we're going to grow. Our populations grow. Our economies grow. We get more buildings. We get more shopping opportunities. Where are the best places in the community to do that?")

IF CRITICAL THOUGHT IS NOT GIVEN TO LANDSCAPES NOW, FAMILIES, NEIGHBORS AND COMMUNITIES MAY NOT BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR LANDSCAPES FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS. THESE LANDSCAPES WILL SUFFER UNDER THE PRESSING ISSUES THAT FACE THEM.

THESE THREATS MAY INCLUDE POOR FARMING PRACTICES, URBAN SPRAWL, FISH KILLS, DEFORESTATION, LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY AND COASTAL EROSION.

OF THE MANY THREATS, THREE UNDERLYING ISSUES ARE ESSENTIAL TO THE FUTURE OF WORKING LANDSCAPES: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OWNERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES, AND PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE LAND OWNERSHIP.

THERE ARE MANY QUESTIONS SURROUNDING THESE

ISSUES. CAN LAND AND BUSINESS CO-EXIST? CAN CITIES GROW RESPONSIBLY WITHOUT THE DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF URBAN SPRAWL? WHAT RIGHTS DO LANDOWNERS HAVE?

THESE QUESTIONS ARE NOT SIMPLE, BUT IF WORKING LANDSCAPES ARE GOING TO REMAIN HEALTHY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS, THE ANSWERS MUST CONSIDER THE SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS! – BEFORE TIME—AND SPACE—SLIP AWAY.

THE ISSUES FACING WORKING LANDSCAPES ARE ESPECIALLY EVIDENT IN THE FRAGILE LOESS HILLS OF WESTERN IOWA.

“LOESS” IS A GERMAN WORD MEANING “LOOSE” AND IT IS THE NAME OF THE SOIL THAT CREATES THESE MAJESTIC HILLS. THE LOESS HILLS SPAN ABOUT 200 MILES NORTH TO SOUTH ALONG THE MISSOURI RIVER IN IOWA.

THE DEPTH AND CONCENTRATION OF LOESS DEPOSITS FOUND HERE ARE ONLY RIVALED IN CERTAIN AREAS OF CHINA. THIS MAKES THE LOESS HILLS UNIQUE AND GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT.

ENDANGERED PLANTS AND ANIMALS, LIKE THE TEN PETAL BLAZING STAR AND THE ORNATE BOX TURTLE, ARE FOUND ON THESE LANDS. LUSH AND RARE PRAIRIE GRASSES AND FLOWERS ARE PLENTIFUL. BUT THE LOESS SOIL IS FRAGILE—MAINLY DUE TO ITS FINE, GRITTY CONSISTENCY. THIS SOIL IS EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO WATER. IN FACT, YOU MAY HAVE THOUGHT THAT WATER FIRST FORMED THESE HILLS—AS IT DID MANY OF THE MOUNTAINS AND LANDFORMS IN THIS COUNTRY. BUT THE LOESS HILLS ARE SPECIAL. THEY WERE FIRST FORMED BY WIND.

TWELVE TO THIRTY THOUSAND YEARS AGO, GLACIERS WERE MOVING AND MELTING OVER PARTS

OF THE IOWA LANDSCAPE AND THE STATES TO THE NORTH. DUE TO THE CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE, THE FRONT OF THE GLACIERS WOULD MELT IN THE SUMMER AND HUGE AMOUNTS OF MELTWATER WOULD FLOW DOWN THE MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY. BUT IN THE WINTERTIME, WATER FLOW WAS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED AND LOTS OF SANDBARS AND SILT MATERIAL WERE LEFT EXPOSED ON THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY.

WINDS FROM THE WEST WERE VERY STRONG DURING THESE TIMES AND THEY WOULD WHIP THROUGH THE MISSOURI VALLEY, PICK UP THE EXPOSED SILT MATERIAL AND DEPOSIT IT ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY.

THIS CYCLE REPEATED OVER THOUSANDS OF WINTERS UNTIL—ABOUT TWELVE THOUSAND YEARS AGO—THE GLACIERS DISAPPEARED AND THE WIND DIMINISHED. AND IN THEIR WAKE, THE LOESS HILLS EMERGED.

OF COURSE, THE EROSION POWER OF WATER EVENTUALLY PLAYED A ROLE TOO. CREEKS AND RIVERS, FED BY RAINWATER AND SNOWMELT, CARVED MOST OF THE DISTINCTIVE SHAPES OF THE LOESS HILLS THAT WE SEE TODAY.

SMALL TOWNS, BIG CITIES, FARMERS, BUSINESS OWNERS, PARKS, AND PRESERVES COMBINE TO MAKE THE LOESS HILLS A HUGE WORKING LANDSCAPE. EVEN THOUGH HUMANS HAVE WORKED THIS LAND FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS, ITS UNIQUE QUALITIES HAVE ONLY COME INTO THE LIMELIGHT IN THE LAST 30 YEARS. AWARENESS OF THE CURRENT THREATS HAS ALSO BEEN HEIGHTENED. THREATS LIKE EROSION, MINING, URBAN SPRAWL, POOR CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND BAD LAND-USE DECISIONS.

	<p>HOW CAN THIS LANDSCAPE REMAIN WORKING AND HEALTHY IN THE FUTURE? LET'S LOOK AT ALL SIDES OF THE ISSUES AS WE EXPLORE MORE.</p>
	<p>IN A WORKING LANDSCAPE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CAN MEAN ANYTHING THAT GENERATES MONEY, DEVELOPMENT, AND JOBS. IT CAN MEAN CREATING NEW BUSINESSES, BUILDING NEW HOMES, FARMING NEW LAND, USING NATURAL RESOURCES, OR TOURISM. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT HELPS US SUSTAIN OUR WAY OF LIFE, WHETHER WE LIVE IN A LANDSCAPE OR MERELY BENEFIT FROM IT.</p> <p>(:34 @ 13:21:00 on 20233 – Randy Carpenter/City Planner/City of Sioux City:      "We all want a better standard of living, let's face it. We want a better standard of living for our kids. So we want there to be economic development. We want there to be better jobs. We want there to be more choices in jobs. But at the same time we all want to live in an area that has clean water, has open spaces and has places to go where we can see wildlife and just be by ourselves. So how do we incorporate economic development with those environmental issues. I think the key is in a working landscape and that sustainable development.")</p> <p>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A WORKING LANDSCAPE NEEDS TO SUPPORT THE SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL, AND ECONOMIC NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY. BUT HOW DO YOU DECIDE IF AN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IS SUPPORTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?</p> <p>A FAMILY FARM IS A TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC COMPONENT WITHIN MANY WORKING LANDSCAPES. FARMERS USE THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE LAND TO CREATE A PRODUCT TO SELL. BUT AS ECONOMIC PRESSURES INCREASE, IT CAN BECOME MORE DIFFICULT TO BALANCE THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE LAND WITH PROPER CONSERVATION PRACTICES. DEPENDING ON HOW A FARMER MANAGES THIS</p>

BALANCE, A FARM COULD OR COULD NOT BE CONSIDERED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. ALTHOUGH FARMING HAS BEEN AN OLD STANDBY IN WORKING LANDSCAPES FOR CENTURIES, THERE ARE MANY NEW WAYS PEOPLE ARE FINDING TO GENERATE INCOME FROM A LANDSCAPE.

THIS BED AND BREAKFAST BUSINESS IN THE LOESS HILLS COULD BE AN EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THAT CAN SUSTAIN ALL THREE ELEMENTS OF A WORKING LANDSCAPE. IN THIS IDEAL SITUATION, THE OWNER MEETS SOCIAL NEEDS THROUGH THE INTERACTION BETWEEN VISITORS AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS. ECOLOGICAL NEEDS ARE MET BY MAINTAINING THE NATURAL SURROUNDINGS AND EDUCATING VISITORS ON THE UNIQUE ECOSYSTEMS OF THE LOESS HILLS. AND ECONOMIC NEEDS ARE MET BY MAKING MONEY ON THE BUSINESS.

THIS BUSINESS OWNER HAS A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNIQUE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE. SOMETIMES UNDERSTANDING IS THE FIRST STEP IN PLANNING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(:34 @ 7:20:13 on 20221- Sue Jennings/Loess Hills Study Team Coordinator/National Park Service:  
"I think it's a matter of understanding what you have in your landscape area and what's important and how do you want to preserve and protect that. Once you understand how it functions, you'll understand what's needed for its sustainability much like our human body. We have a very clear understanding of how our heart functions and we know that eating a diet low in fat and exercising will keep that heart strong." )

IN THE LOESS HILLS, MOST RESIDENTS BELIEVE THAT THE HEART OF THE REGION IS ON THE FRONT FACE—OR WEST SIDE—OF THE HILLS. IT'S THE MOST VISIBLE AND THE MOST FRAGILE. THE SOIL HERE IS MOST VULNERABLE TO EROSION AND THE RARE

PRAIRIE PLANTS STRUGGLE TO KEEP THEIR FOOTING. UNDERSTANDING THE FRAGILE ASPECTS OF THE FRONT FACE CAN HELP SUSTAIN THIS LANDSCAPE. BUT REGARDLESS OF UNDERSTANDING, SOME SENSITIVE AREAS OF THE LOESS HILLS ARE STILL DISTURBED. MINING FOR FILL DIRT AND GRAVEL IS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY THAT TAKES PLACE IN THESE HILLS AND IT'S A CONTROVERSIAL TOPIC.

(:25 @ 12:17:49 on 20234- David Zahrt/Business Owner/Country Homestead Bed and Breakfast: "I wish the county would do something to put an overlay on the Hills in which they said some of this mining is restricted. The way it is right now is it's a person's right to do it. I strongly disagree with it. I think it's a mistake to do it, but a person has the right to do it.")

(:33 @ 13:08:21 on 20233- Scott Moats/Director of Stewardship (Preserve Manager)/Broken Kettle Grasslands/The Nature Conservancy: "From my perspective, mining is bad...And it's not only in the loess hills, it's in every natural community across the United States. You see marshes drained for housing developments, golf courses, things like that. You know, we're slowly picking apart our resources. At some point in time, there's not going to be anything left. At some point it has to stop. There has to be a compromise between what's too much and what's not enough.")  
SOMETIMES THAT COMPROMISE SIMPLY MEANS CHOOSING MORE APPROPRIATE METHODS AND LOCATIONS. AFTER ALL, MINING DOES PROVIDE JOBS, MONEY AND NATURAL RESOURCES THAT SOCIETY USES FOR DEVELOPMENT.

(:44 @ 9:11:16 on 20223- Chad Graeve/Park Ranger/Hitchcock Nature Area: "Just speaking in terms of the Loess Hills here, we have a need for rock, for limestone gravel for roads and for all of those things we utilize that resource for in terms of development. And it's necessary that we have those things, so it's going to be necessary that we have mining. But I think we can be strategic about where those mines are positioned and the way we go about doing that—keeping in mind that what makes this region unique is the Loess Hills. We can extract the resource we need but we can

make concessions to the land so that it can still operate as a functioning system.")

SOME CONSIDER A RESOURCE OF THE LOESS HILLS TO BE THE SCENIC VISTAS AND WIDE-OPEN SPACES. THIS RESOURCE HAS PROVEN TO BE QUITE POPULAR. BECAUSE OF THIS, THESE SPACES ARE QUICKLY BECOMING DOTTED WITH RESIDENTIAL HOUSING—OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. SOME PEOPLE REFER TO THIS AS URBAN SPRAWL. BY DEFINITION, URBAN SPRAWL IS “THE SPREADING OF URBAN DEVELOPMENTS (AS HOUSING AND SHOPPING CENTERS) ON UNDEVELOPED LAND NEAR A CITY.” BASICALLY, THAT MEANS PEOPLE START SPREADING OUT BY BUILDING HOUSES AND BUSINESSES FARTHER AND FARTHER FROM THE CITY CENTER.

(:30 @ 13:29:46 on 20233- Randy Carpenter/City Planner/City of Sioux City:  
"It's like we see in the Loess Hills here. People love to build on top of the ridges. They get a gorgeous view when they build on top of ridges. They can see the loess hills for miles. The problem is when the next person gets the same idea and they come along and they put their house on the next ridge over. Then the first person has lost their view that they went out for in the first place. It's called the "tragedy of the commons." It's been recognized as a phenomenon forever and it's happening here in the Loess Hills.")

BUT NOT EVERYONE AGREES THAT URBAN SPRAWL IS A NEGATIVE THING.

(:37 @ 10:10:33 on 20230- Rich Maaske/Environmental Specialist/Iowa Division of Soil Conservation (Mills County):  
"No. Urban sprawl is not detrimental and it's a word that's getting a bad name. I would prefer to say that there is just economic development going on. Sprawl can happen and basically it does when people want to leap and bound by 10 acres with their homes or 20 acres. There's a lot better way to plan a subdivision instead of leaping and putting a home very 10 or 15 acres out there. We can cluster the homes and preserve the area and have open space.")

	<p>WHAT DO <u>YOU</u> THINK PEOPLE SHOULD CONSIDER WHEN BUILDING A HOME OR BUSINESS IN A WORKING LANDSCAPE? HOW CAN URBAN SPRAWL ACTUALLY BE BENEFICIAL TO A COMMUNITY?</p>
<p><b>**Transition GFX - Ownership Responsibilities**</b></p>	<p>(Student discussion group - :20 @ 10:45:07 on 20242- Noelle/Shawn: If somebody wants to move out to the country to the Loess Hills, I think they should learn more about them so they're not totally ruining them. Kind of protect them while they live out there. (Shawn- pans to him) I think there should only be a certain amount of acres that can go toward housing. (Noelle - pans back to her) People can only have so much of land if they want to buy something.</p> <p>:10 @ 40:25:21 on 20242 - Jen: I think people should be careful where they build in the Loess Hills - kinda respect the land. Maybe get a view but not necessarily ON it.</p> <p>:20 @ 28:10:23 on 20242 &amp; 28:11:19 on 20240 Lisa/Zach/Kelsey: Urban sprawl can sometimes be a good thing because it like expands cities and more population in the state. (Lisa - pans to her) It will give Iowa a bigger economy. - (GOES WITH KELSEY'S SOT ON 20240 @ 28:11:19.) Economy is always good.)</p>
<p>-Abbie standup - walking and talking in a Natural area...eventually walks in front of a billboard</p> <p>GFX - 3 circles come on lower 1/3 of screen over Abbie as she mentions them</p> <p>Abbie walks in front of giant billboard and gestures toward it</p> <p>CG - Bundle of Rights (After Effects animation?)</p>	<p>IN A WORKING LANDSCAPE, WHAT LANDOWNERS DO WITH THEIR LAND CAN HAVE EFFECTS ON THE SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE AREA AROUND THEM. DO THEY HAVE THE <u>RIGHT</u> TO DO WHATEVER THEY WANT WITH THEIR LAND? DO THEY HAVE THE RIGHT TO BUILD ON IT? THE RIGHT TO FARM ON IT? WHAT ABOUT PUTTING UP A GIANT BILLBOARD?</p> <p>CONSIDERING THE RARE AND FRAGILE NATURE OF THE LOESS HILLS, OWNERSHIP RIGHTS CAN TAKE ON A WHOLE NEW MEANING.</p> <p>(:44 @ 13:34:29 on 20233- Randy Carpenter/City Planner/City of Sioux City:</p>

<p>(sticks with pictures of all of these in boxes? – or just boxes with pictures? “smelting plant” could be illustrated with just a smoke stack shot)</p> <p>-on cam for end of Randy’s SOT</p> <p>VO - city shot</p> <p>VO - zoning map shots</p> <p>VO - Loess Hills buildings, houses, farms</p> <p>CG – Susanne Hickey</p> <p>VO - Loess Hills houses on ridges, etc.</p>	<p>We look at land as a bundle of rights - let's take a bundle of sticks. Like one of the rights in that bundle is the right to build a house on it. One of the rights is to put a sidewalk on it. One of the rights, perhaps, is to build a business on it. One of the rights is not to pollute the water. One of the rights is not to build a smelting plant in a residential neighborhood. So the idea is there are some rights that we do have with private property but there are some rights we don't. You can't just do anything you want. They key is, how do we decide what those rights are? How big is that bundle of sticks? And what type of stick should be in it?</p> <p><del>(DON'T USE THIS LAST LINE – That's what we do in planning and that's what we need to do as a community.)</del></p> <p>IF YOU LIVE IN A CITY, <u>ZONING</u> CAN DETERMINE YOUR LAND USE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES. IT CAN DETERMINE IF LAND SHOULD BE USED FOR HOUSING OR FOR BUSINESS.</p> <p>BUT SOME OF THE ZONING LAWS IN THE LOESS HILLS AREN'T VERY RESTRICTIVE AND SOME AREAS DON'T EVEN HAVE ZONING.</p> <p>CONSEQUENTLY WHAT ONE NEIGHBOR DOES TO THE LAND MIGHT NOT BE AGAINST THE LAW BUT IT <u>COULD</u> INFLUENCE THE NEIGHBOR'S PROPERTY.</p> <p>(1:00 @ 8:12:57 on 20222- Susanne Hickey/Loess Hills Project Director/The Nature Conservancy: The way one landowner uses his land can affect his neighbor's adjoining property. Example, take a landowner in the city. Say he's decided he's not going to pick up the trash in his yard anymore or he's not going to mow the lawn. That could have a negative impact by making the neighborhood look rundown, dirty, trashy. Here in the Loess Hills, if you've got someone using his land in a way that isn't compatible with the natural sources...example, he's building a structure on top of a ridge and he's got a neighbor that lives at the bottom of the hill. He might get some erosion and some slumping of the hill and so he would have a direct impact on his neighbor.)</p> <p>(:40 @ 9:08:15 on 20223- Chad Graeve/Park Ranger/Hitchcock Nature Area: The land operates on a philosophy much different than ours. We talk about neighbors having this piece of property and this piece</p>
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<p>VO - Broken Kettle scenic w/fence or other fence shot in neighborhood</p> <p>VO - Loess Hills land and water beauty shots</p> <p>Abbie on cam (same natural area before billboard)</p> <p><b>**Transition GFX – kids segment</b></p>	<p>of property and there's a property line maybe even a fence line between these 2 properties. But in terms of the land, there's not a care in the world about that property line because land operates based on watersheds or biological communities. These processes that occur on the land don't care about political boundaries. These processes are working together regardless of those boundaries and neighbors need to recognize that. <del>(DON'T USE THIS LAST PART – And if they fit into that system and in a sense forget about those political boundaries than they can live with the system and work with the system and co-habitate as neighbors and also as residents on the land.)</del></p> <p>SO WHAT DO YOU THINK <u>YOUR</u> NEIGHBORS' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES SHOULD BE WITH REGARD TO THEIR LAND USE? WHAT DO YOU ACTUALLY <u>OWN</u> WHEN YOU BUY LAND?</p>
	<p>(Student discussion group – :40 @ 30:02:19 on 20240 – 30:02:08 on 20242 – Kelsey/Zach/Lisa: I think what you own when you buy the land is everything except the animals but the land and that it's not just yours but it's everybody's else too....If it's gonna hurt somebody else I don't think you should do it unless you ask them first.</p> <p>...and don't let the soil erode or anything and build terraces and stuff to help that. Put trees up...Don't do anything stupid to harm like your neighbor's water supply. Yeah, or like make one of those big hog confinement buildings then have a whole bunch of runoff go into their water.</p> <p>:20 @ 41:31:19 on 20240 – Kayla: If it's something that's going to smell, you're going to smell it on your land too so I think you should ask your neighbor first or</p>

<p><b>**Transition GFX - Public vs. Private Land Ownership**</b></p>	<p>move by someone who like already has a hog confinement.</p>
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<p>Abbie standup – in natural area near No Trespassing sign or For Sale sign  GFX – 3 circles appear as Abbie mentions them</p>	<p>WORKING LANDSCAPES ARE SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES THAT EXIST ALL OVER THE WORLD. YOU MIGHT BE SURPRISED TO KNOW THAT <u>MOST</u> OF OUR NATION’S PRECIOUS LANDSCAPES ARE <u>PRIVATELY</u> OWNED. IS THAT GOOD OR BAD? SHOULD FRAGILE OCEANFRONTS, RIVERFRONTS AND MOUNTAINSIDES BE HELD IN <u>PUBLIC</u> OWNERSHIP INSTEAD?</p>
<p>VO - private property signs, farms, ranches, prairie burn, land stewardship shots</p>	<p>(:40 @ 7:26:11 on 20221- Sue Jennings/Loess Hills Study Team Coordinator/National Park Service:  There's appropriate management structures or places for various ecosystems. There are a number of private groups that do a wonderful job at protecting fragile environments. There are a number of individual landowners that do a wonderful job of protecting what's there in their backyard. We all collectively have to make the decision, is it in our public interest to bring that area into a public environment.</p> <p><del>(DON'T USE THIS LAST PART —would that be more appropriate to be managed under one of those agencies or at a state level in public domain or keep it private. It's a matter of really looking at who are the players and what's your goal, what's the purpose of protecting this area.)</del></p> <p>(Abbie narration)</p>
<p>VO – Loess Hills state parks, preserves and visitor centers</p>	<p>THERE ARE MANY PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTS IN THE LOESS HILLS – STATE PARKS, NATURE PRESERVES, VISITOR CENTERS AND HUNTING GROUNDS. THESE AREAS ARE ECOLOGICALLY UNIQUE AND WORTH VISITING. BUT THERE ARE A LOT OF PRIVATE AREAS THAT ARE ALSO UNIQUE. DOES THAT MEAN THEY ARE “OFF LIMITS” TO THE PUBLIC?</p>
<p>VO – ranches, homes and farms in the loess hills that say Private Property</p> <p>CG – Dr. Stephen Light</p>	<p>(1:15 @ 00:23:41 on 20246 - Dr. Stephen Light/Director of Environment and Agriculture/Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy  **Also a organizer of the Working Landscapes in the Midwest Conference in WI:  An example of how working lands have a heritage is over in Europe where in Austria many of trails that sort of wind through the Alps are actually on private lands. And people over there have a tradition and have laws that permit the public use of those private lands. And there is a respect and a level of care that is required of those people that use that private land but oftentimes</p>

	<p>the private landowners find benefit by providing overnight housing and facilities for camping and dining. So it's a way they've found to work together - to provide public benefits but they maintain private ownership of land in the forests and Alps of Austria.)</p>
<p>VO - Loess Hills majestic beauty wide shots</p>	<p>SOME RESIDENTS OF IOWA'S LOESS HILLS ARE AGAINST <u>ANY</u> PUBLIC OR GOVERNMENTAL INTERVENTION. OTHER RESIDENTS THINK IT'S NECESSARY FOR THE FUTURE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE HILLS.</p>
<p>VO – loess hills beauty shots</p>	<p>(:25 @ 14:27:35 on 20232– Georgine Wessel/Landowner - Moorhead, Iowa:  <del>(DON'T USE THE FIRST SENTENCED LOGGED</del>  <del>"I DON'T LIVE..."</del>)</p> <p>We DO have governmental intervention - very close to it. Those of us who chose to work with their programs have that. And they seem to be working. Some would disagree but there are those of us who are happy with it. It's a challenge. There isn't anything that you're going to do that isn't going to be something that takes your time, your attention and your hard work to do it.)</p>
<p>CG – Georgine Wessel</p>	
<p>VO - farming shots</p>	<p>(:22 @ 11:36:47 on 20231 – Tim Bruning/  Farmer/Landowner/President of the Loess Hills Landowners and Operators Association, Castana, Iowa:  We feel there IS no problem so why do we need the government here to solve one or create one? Let's not have the government providing both the problem and the solution. When we have a problem, if we need government help, there's already gov't agencies in the areas that are used everyday. We really don't need more.</p>
<p>CG – Tim Bruning</p>	<p><del>(DON'T USE THESE LAST COMMENTS --And we definitely don't need either the federal or state gov't buying more land...federal gov't is automatically off the tax rolls. And a small rural county already has enough problems with that.)</del></p> <p>TOURISM IS A COMMON COMPONENT OF MOST PUBLICLY OWNED WORKING LANDSCAPES. WHILE TOURISM CERTAINLY CAN BE A KEY PART OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE FACT THAT IT OFTEN TAKES PLACE ON PUBLICLY OWNED LAND ALSO</p>

<p>VO - Loess Hills State Forest, Dorothy Pecaut and Preparation Canyon state park (overused trail and litter), people hiking</p> <p>Swish pan to: VO – Dan in a bkyrd. Looking touristy w/binoculars – waving at camera</p> <p>VO – Loess hills parks &amp; preserves &amp; overlooks beauty shots</p> <p>VO - Grand Canyon footage</p> <p>VO – more Grand Canyon footage</p>	<p>MAKES IT A PUBLIC OWNERSHIP ISSUE.</p> <p>AFTER ALL, TOURISTS ARE USUALLY AT A NATIONAL PARK, NOT OUT IN YOUR BACKYARD WITH BINOCULARS.</p> <p>IN THE LOESS HILLS, THERE ARE MANY PUBLIC PRESERVES, PARKS AND SCENIC OVERLOOKS. SOME OF THESE AREAS SUFFER FROM OVERUSE AND IRRESPONSIBLE USE. THIS ALSO HOLDS TRUE FOR THE <u>COUNTRY'S</u> NATIONAL PARKS AND PRESERVES. IF THE LANDSCAPE IS POPULAR <u>AND</u> FRAGILE, TOURISM CAN BE AN ECOLOGICAL LIABILITY.</p> <p>(1:18 @ 7:29:57 on 20221- Sue Jennings/Loess Hills Study Team Coordinator/National Park Service: We as an agency - NPS - we're really looking at areas that have become degraded because of overuse. And this isn't news, it's been in many journals and papers of how we're having to manage on a higher level of intensity of our visitors. Grand Canyon is a good example. We're now looking at mass transportation, ways to efficiently move people from one part of the rim to the other that isn't harming the resource - air quality being one of the resources that are being impacted. Too many people in a wilderness area might degrade someone's experience who's coming there for solitude and so issue permits, certain number of people, beyond that number start to have resource impact. It's a matter of how you manage. In some areas may need more intensive and in others, may not.)</p> <p>(:35 @ 11:17:49 on 20231 - Tim Sproul Director of the Harrison County Conservation Board: Tourism gets your name out. It recognizes you or the community or the resource for what it is significant that you have. But we've also got to do a very very strong education component with tourism. We have to educate those people who are coming as to why it's important that you come. Why is it important that this ecosystem or landscape be protected? How should you protect it? How should you interact with it? And how should you leave it? What should be your ultimate response to it after you've been there?)</p>
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<p>VO - pamphlets and educational brochures at Nature Center</p> <p>VO - students hiking</p> <p>Abbie on cam (same location) – shoot twice, once with sign and once without</p> <p><b>**Transition GFX - kids segment**</b></p>	<p>SO HOW DO YOU BALANCE THE DESIRE TO SUSTAIN AN ENVIRONMENT WITH THE DESIRE TO <u>SEE</u> IT? WHAT <u>POSITIVE</u> EFFECTS CAN TOURISM HAVE?</p>
	<p>(Student discussion group – :30 @ 12:39 on 20242 then 20240 at same TC – Shawn/Noelle/Emily/Adam: It's both good and bad 'cause pollution but it also brings money to our state. We should have SOME tourism for money-wise for Iowa but also if you're going to be touring don't like trash it. We want to keep this place the way it was thousands of years ago. (SOT ON NEXT TAPE) (20240)...It's almost impossible to have 50,000 people each summer to go through a park and not have it be trashed and paths worn in - and that affects the wildlife...)</p> <p>:10 @ 44:00 on 20240 – Logan: I think tourism's a good thing 'cause it's good for our economy but it's also a bad thing because the cars come and cause pollution or they could litter.</p> <p>:10 @ 31:01 on 20240 – Kelsey: Make it so people can come here and see it but that they can't ruin it while they're here.)</p>

<p><b>**Transition GFX – The Future**</b></p>	
<p>Abbie standup – in same IPTV natural area...walk and talk  <b>GFX – social, ecological and economic circles appear as narrator mentions them</b></p> <p>(Abbie counts issues on fingers)</p> <p><b>GFX – same as beginning segment – the words economic development, ownership responsibilities and public vs. private land ownership appear on the screen.</b></p> <p>Abbie turn to tighter bust shot</p> <p>VO – natural area within a community</p> <p>Abbie on cam – wide walk and talk – different angle?  <b>GFX – 3 circles appear as Abbie mentions them</b></p> <p>Abbie turns to a different shot</p>	<p>AH (deep breath), WORKING LANDSCAPES – THEY’RE SOCIALLY ACTIVE, ECONOMICALLY VALUABLE AND ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE.</p> <p>BUT THE ISSUES ON THE HORIZON – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, OWNERSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES, PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANY MORE – WILL ONLY GET BIGGER AS TIME GOES BY. THESE ARE <u>NOT</u> TOPICS TO BE IGNORED OR BURIED IN THE BACKYARD.</p> <p>AND SPEAKING OF BACKYARDS, TAKE A LOOK OUT YOUR OWN WINDOW. ARE YOU AWARE OF WORKING LANDSCAPES NEAR YOU? WHAT ARE THE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE ECOSYSTEMS IN <u>YOUR</u> AREA?</p> <p>(:23 @ 9:17:13 on 20223- Chad Graeve/Park Ranger/Hitchcock Nature Area:  I think if people grow up understanding the place that they live in, they begin to take pride in it. And when you take pride in it, you start to care for it and then you try to live in a way that meshes with that area and works in sync with the system. And I think we have a healthier lifestyle then.)</p> <p>THE SUSTAINABILITY OF A HEALTHY WORKING LANDSCAPE REQUIRES SUCCESSFULLY BALANCING SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS. <u>SUSTAINING</u> ALL OF THESE ELEMENTS IS THE KEY. WITHOUT CAREFULLY CONSIDERING THIS BALANCE, TIME MAY RUN OUT FOR OUR LANDSCAPES, AND THE CRITICAL SOCIAL, ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES THEY PROVIDE.</p> <p>WHAT CAN YOU DO TO MAKE SURE THE WORKING LANDSCAPES NEAR YOU MAINTAIN THIS BALANCE? DETERMINING YOUR ROLE IN THE LANDSCAPE WILL HELP REVEAL WHAT YOUR ACTIONS SHOULD BE.</p> <p>(:38 @ 11:27:48on 20231 - Tim Sproul  Director of the Harrison County Conservation Board:  Never did you think you'd be living in one of the significant treasures of the world, of the nation. To me it places a lot of responsibility on you. And I'm not a large landowner but it's</p>

<p>(music)</p> <p>-on cam then beauty Loess Hills sunset shot</p>	<p>important for you to make sure this landscape stays here - that it's here for my kids and my grandkids. But it's equally important for my neighbors. They may not know it but it's important that the landscape stay here.)</p>
	<p>(Credits – beauty shots of the Loess Hills with font over it in some very creative way ☺)</p>