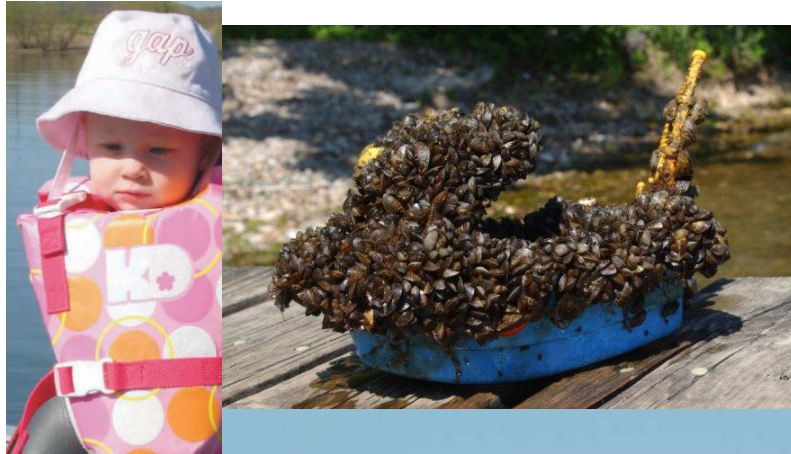


Fiscal Year 2009 Boat Fee Revenues and Expenditures Report



Department of Natural Resources
Conservation and Recreation Division
December 31, 2009
(Extended to March 15, 2010)
Richard A. Leopold, Director



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, in order to provide for continued outreach and resources to the citizens of Iowa, the Iowa General Assembly amended Iowa Code Chapter 462A.52 to increase boat registration fees for all types of watercraft, to change the registration cycle, and to begin requiring the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to report on increased revenues and how they are expended until December 31, 2013. This is the third such annual report.

The increased fees are required to be used to control the spread of aquatic invasive species, the administration of enforcement of navigation laws and for water safety upon the inland waters of the state. The mandate required the Department to submit a report to the General Assembly by December 31 of each year beginning in 2007. (An extension for completing the 2009 report was requested until March 15, 2010.) It was directed that the report contain, but is not limited to, summarizing the activities of the Department on:

1. Administering and enforcing programs to control aquatic invasive species
2. Administering and enforcing navigation laws and water safety
3. Amount of revenues collected as a result of fee increases
4. Detail of how the revenues were expended
5. Amount and source of all other funds expended
6. Detail of how the funds were expended
7. The amount and source of other funds expended for the above purposes.

Revenues: Comparisons and projections

When boat fees were increased in the 2005 legislative session, the registration period also was changed from two years to three years. For planning purposes, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources must now plan revenues over three years.

Table 1

Previous Revenues Under Two-year Registration Periods				
	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06
Boat fees	\$2,563,493	\$372,481	\$2,611,295	\$387,908
Federal match	\$1,298,443	\$1,296,070	\$1,411,585	\$1,533,266
TOTAL REVENUES	\$3,861,936	\$1,668,551	\$4,022,880	\$1,921,174

Boat fees generated an average of \$1,483,794 per year (see Table 1) during the last four years of the two-year registration cycle. With fee increases and three years of actual record, boat fees average \$2,480,729 per year (see Table 2) under the three-year registration cycle.

Table 2

Collected Revenues, FY2007 through FY 2009				
	FY 07 (Collected)	FY 08 (Collected)	FY 09 (Collected)	3-Year Collected Revenues
Boat fees	\$6,229,611	\$812,672	\$399,906	\$7,442,189
Federal match	\$1,032,055	\$1,128,654	\$1,458,968	\$3,619,677
TOTAL REVENUES	\$7,261,666	\$1,941,326	\$1,858,874	\$11,061,866

With three years of record of annual actual increase in boat fees, the average increase of boat fees is \$996,935 in additional state revenue per year. A total of \$3,687,288 is available to expend per year in state and federal monies on boating related activities eligible to be funded from the boat registration fees. Federal funds include the safety and education portion and motorboat access portion from the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration program, and Aquatic Invasive Species matching funds.

Expenditures: Comparisons and Projections

For the purposes of this report, the final year under the previous fee structure, fiscal year 2006, will be the baseline year to measure future years' expenditures. The state salary adjustment each year will be added to the baseline figure, so current programs remain sustainable. (Please note that past year expenditures have been corrected in FY06, FY07, FY08 and FY09.)

Table 3

General Expenditure Categories				
	Base FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
Printing	\$60,274	\$232,429	\$68,658	\$26,262
Boat Safety	*\$2,036,904	**\$2,595,487	*\$2,803,457	*\$2,911,713
Boat infrastructure maintenance/mgt	\$749,406	\$777,505	\$904,831	\$887,303
Aquatic Invasive Species	\$164,556	\$333,818	\$578,522	\$525,517
Water Trails and Dam Safety	\$10,410	\$58,655	\$135,621	\$179,925
Boater Education	\$0	\$81,591	103,641	103,536
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$3,021,550	\$4,148,185	\$4,594,730	\$4,634,256

*Includes the coded boating time of full time officers and the time of seasonal water patrol officers, and associated expenses. See Tables 10, 11 and 12.

**In May of 2006, the Department started 7 seasonal Water Patrol Officers in anticipation of the fee increase. Those 7 seasonal costs are counted as the FY07 increase over base in this table. Because the state fiscal year starts July 1, the 7 WPOs are listed in FY06 in Table 11.

Table 4

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY09			
	FY06	FY09	Increase over baseline year
Aquatic Invasive Species program	\$164,556	\$525,517	\$360,961
Expanded Enforcement & Safety programs			
Water Patrol Officers (temporary/seasonal)	*\$0	\$126,768	\$126,768
Patrol Boats	\$65,182	\$38,243	(\$26,939)
Boater Education program		103,536	\$103,536
Water Trails & Dam Public Hazard program	\$10,410	\$179,925	\$169,515
Enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation	\$1,971,722	\$2,746,702	\$774,980
**Boating recreation and safety infrastructure maintenance and management	\$749,405	\$887,303	\$221,825
Printing expenditures	\$60,274	\$26,262	(\$34,012)
TOTAL	\$3,021,550	\$4,634,256	\$1,612,706

*Water patrol officers in FY06 were included in the “baseline enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation.” This report starts tracking WPO additions starting in FY07. Please see the note for Table 3.

**Neither the Law Enforcement Bureau nor the Fisheries Bureau has land management or maintenance capacity. The Wildlife Bureau manages and maintains state motor boat access areas, boat ramps, and docks in cooperation with the other bureaus. Note that 75% of the total is Federal Aid in Sport Fish Motorboat Access funds.

Table 5

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY07-FY09				
FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	Totals
\$3,021,550	\$4,148,185	\$4,594,730	\$4,634,256	Expenditures
	\$1,126,635	\$1,573,180	\$1,612,706	Increase over baseline year
	+\$129,700	+\$576,245	+\$615,771	Comparison to \$996,935 average increase required by code

Over the first three years of the increase authorized by the 2005 legislation, the department has spent over the target increase for boating safety and aquatic invasive species control by +\$1,321,716.

More detailed reporting of program-level expenses follow in this report.

Aquatic Invasive Species Expenditures

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Invasive Species Program (DNR-AIS) is responsible for monitoring and managing aquatic invasive species (AIS) in Iowa. Goals of the DNR-AIS as stated in the “Plan for the Management of Aquatic Nuisance Species in Iowa” are:

- I. Minimize the risk of further introductions of AIS into the state of Iowa.
- II. Limit the spread of established populations of AIS into uninfested waters in Iowa.
- III. Eradicate or control to a minimum level of impact the harmful ecological, economic, social, and public health impacts resulting from infestations of AIS in Iowa.



Priority AIS in Iowa include Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*), bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), brittle naiad (*Najas minor*), and purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*).

This report reflects expenditures for FY09; however, seasonal staff and survey information is from the summer of 2009 (i.e., May through August). Actions utilized to detect, manage, and prevent the introduction and spread of AIS in Iowa in FY09 included employing seasonal staff, developing partnerships to coordinate AIS activities, increasing public awareness of AIS, managing AIS infestations, and monitoring for early detection of AIS. Major accomplishments included the following.

- Employed 15 seasonal Natural Resources Aides and 5 summer Water Patrol Officers
- Conducted 7,015 watercraft inspections reaching almost 20,000 people
- Supported 14 partnerships and cooperative projects
- Distributed brochures, identifications cards, posters, tattoos, maps, and regulations booklets statewide
- Developed posters for display at Clear Lake, the Upper Mississippi River, and Lake Macbride
- Leased 12 billboards with AIS prevention messages on interstate and state highways
- Reached statewide audiences regarding AIS prevention with radio advertisements, local television programming, news releases, radio and television interviews, and presentations
- Supported volunteer watercraft inspection program in Dickinson County
- Chemically treated 9 waterbodies with Eurasian watermilfoil or brittle naiad
- Surveyed vegetation in 79 waterbodies

- Posted signs at accesses of waterbodies infested with AIS
- Surveyed zebra mussels in Clear Lake, Lake Delhi, and Lake Rathbun
- Placed zebra mussel veliger settlement samplers in 21 lakes and reservoirs statewide
- Sampled water for zebra mussel veligers in Clear Lake, Lake Delhi, Lake Rathbun and the Mississippi, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Cedar, Iowa, Winnebago, and Shell Rock Rivers
- Surveyed Asian carp below dams on the Winnebago, Shell Rock, and Cedar Rivers
- Supported Iowa State University study of Clear Lake
- Purchased equipment for DNR Fisheries management stations to prevent the spread of AIS during operations

Aquatic Invasive Species Program Personnel and Activities

A Natural Resources Biologist has coordinated the DNR-AIS since 2000, and a permanent, full-time Natural Resources Technician was added in October 2006. During the summer of 2009, the equivalent of 5 Water Patrol Officers and 13 Natural Resources Aides conducted watercraft inspections and 2 Natural Resources Aides surveyed



waterbodies for AIS across the state. Prior to the summer of 2007, the DNR-AIS only hired 2-3 seasonal employees who split their time between watercraft inspections and AIS surveys. Watercraft inspectors discussed inspecting watercraft for AIS with operators from May through September 2009. They collected information on AIS presence and location, watercraft type and state of registration, number of people, last and next waterbody visited, and operator familiarity with Eurasian watermilfoil, zebra mussels, Asian carp, and Iowa's AIS law. Trailer stickers reminding boaters to prevent the spread of AIS were given to each operator after inspection. The table below summarizes the watercraft inspection effort of the DNR-AIS for the past five summers.

Table 6

Watercraft Inspection Efforts					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Seasonal Employees	2 PT	3 PT	7 FT	7 FT	18 FT
Watercraft Inspected	687	791	2,785	3,145	7,015
Personal Contacts	1,790	2,350	7,400	9,100	19,990
Waterbodies	21	16	35	25	90

DNR-AIS staff supported several partnerships and working groups in FY09:

- Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force

- Mississippi River Basin Panel on ANS
- Missouri River ANS Work Group
- Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) Invasive Species Committee (Vice Chair)
- Mississippi River Basin Panel Incident Command System Exercise
- AFWA Nonnative Wildlife Invasion Prevention Act Work Group
- AFWA Adaptive Management of Invasive Species Workshop (Planning Committee Member)
- Iowa DNR Fisheries Bureau Aquatic Plant Removal and Introduction Work Group
- Midwest Invasive Plant Network (Education Committee member)
- Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Association
- Mississippi River Mussel Coordination Team and Zebra Mussel Control Subgroup
- Iowa Wildlife Action Plan Wildlife Habitat Work Group
- Diversity Action Taskforce
- Iowa Chapter of the American Fisheries Society

During the summer of 2009, the DNR-AIS again partnered with the Iowa Great Lakes Water Safety Council and the lake protective associations on a volunteer watercraft inspection program. The program was designed to supplement efforts of the DNR seasonal staff who conduct watercraft inspections at boat ramps on Dickinson County lakes. The DNR-AIS provided training, training DVDs, identification vests, clipboards, brochures, trailer stickers, and report forms for the volunteers. Each lake protective association appointed a lake coordinator for volunteers to contact to schedule their times and locations. The number of volunteers declined in 2009, and additional effort will be focused on increasing the number of volunteers in 2010.

Aquatic Invasive Species Outreach Materials

The DNR-AIS has different types of outreach materials targeting boaters and anglers in Iowa. In addition to signs posted at all boat access sites, the following informational materials were distributed statewide during watercraft inspections, to all Iowa DNR Fisheries regional and field offices, during the Iowa State Fair, at state and county parks and nature centers, at businesses (e.g., marinas, bait shops, sporting good stores), and at presentations and field days.

- Help Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers brochure
- Zap the Zebra brochure
- AIS identification cards
- New Invasive Aquatic Plants in the Midwest flyer
- Don't Dump Your Bait posters
- 2009 Iowa Fishing Regulations booklet
- Handbook of Iowa Boating Laws and Responsibilities
- Dickinson County boaters' maps
- Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers tattoos



The DNR-AIS also provided information through the Iowa DNR website and 12 billboards posted along interstate and state highways near high use lakes in Iowa. The 12 billboards leased in 2009 were an increase over 2 that had been leased prior to 2007, 5 leased in 2007, and 9 leased in 2008.

New posters were developed and displayed in the visitor area of the Clear Lake Hatchery and in kiosks at boat accesses along the Upper Mississippi River and at Lake Macbride.

Exhibits at the 2009 Iowa State Fair included an informational display, live Asian carp, and Eurasian watermilfoil, brittle naiad, and zebra mussel specimens.



Statewide audiences were targeted with news releases regarding Asian carp movement in Iowa and the Mississippi River Basin, volunteer opportunities within the Iowa DNR, and before the July 4th holiday. DNR-AIS staff was also interviewed for radio programs, television stories, and newspaper articles regarding AIS identification and prevention. Mediacom Connection Lakes TV in Spirit Lake produced a program on AIS, and the DNR-AIS bought air time to show it during May, June, July, and August 2009.

DNR-AIS staff gave presentations about AIS in a variety of settings in FY09, including:

- Tripliod Grass Carp Inspection and Certification Program Workshop
- Iowa Chapters of the American Fisheries Society and the Wildlife Society
- Iowa DNR Fisheries Bureau Annual Statewide Meeting
- Iowa Association of County Conservation Board Employees
- Missouri River AIS Work Group
- Iowa DNR Fisheries Natural Resource Aides Training
- Iowa DNR Law Enforcement Water Patrol Officer Training
- Iowa Great Lakes Water Volunteer Training
- Iowa State University Student Chapter of the American Fisheries Society
- Ding Darling Day at the Mississippi River Museum
- Bowfishing Association of Iowa
- Central Iowa Anglers
- Clinton County Conservation Board Continuing Education for Teachers
- Taking the Road Less Traveled: A Career Conference for Girls
- Outdoor Journey for Girls
- Ankeny Middle School Career Day
- Colfax Mingo Career Day
- Boone High School Career Fair
- Lakeside Lab Talented and Gifted Students Touched by Science Field Day

Data collected during watercraft inspections indicates that awareness of AIS has increased since the DNR-AIS began doing surveys in 2001. Fifty-one percent of boaters interviewed in 2001 said that they were familiar with invasive species. In 2009, that number had increased to 80%. Results of a survey mailed to registered boat owners in 2008 indicated that 71% were very likely to take steps to prevent the spread of AIS, while about 23% said they took some steps every time they went boating. Boaters reported signs at water access points, mailings to home or business, displays at various venues, and regulation books as their most used sources of AIS information. When asked how

they would like to receive information about AIS, boaters overwhelmingly selected to see reminders near waterbodies they use.

Aquatic Invasive Species Management and Monitoring

DNR Fisheries staff cooperated with DNR-AIS staff to chemically treat nine Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) and brittle naiad (BN) infestations in 2009.

- Airport Lake (Chickasaw County), EWM
- Floyd County Conservation Board Pond (Floyd County), EWM
- Fogle Lake (Ringgold County), EWM
- Dog Creek Lake (O’Brien County), BN
- Little Sioux Park Lake (Woodbury County), BN
- Moorehead Park Pond (Ida County), BN
- Mt Vernon Quarry (Linn County), BN
- Nelson Park Pond (Crawford County), BN
- Yellow Smoke Lake (Crawford County), BN

Natural Resource Aides surveyed aquatic vegetation in 79 Iowa waterbodies in June, July, and August 2009 to monitor for new AIS infestations. Species lists and aquatic vegetation maps were completed for each waterbody surveyed. Fisheries and wildlife biologists and county conservation board staff also monitored aquatic vegetation in their areas during management activities. Two new infestations of Eurasian watermilfoil and two new infestations of brittle naiad were discovered in Iowa in 2009.

- Mill Creek Lake (O’Brien County), EWM
- Pinky’s Glen (Fremont County), EWM
- Lake Hendricks (Howard County), BN
- Lake Macbride (Johnson County), BN

The table below summarizes aquatic vegetation monitoring and aquatic invasive plant management for the past five summers.

Table 7

Vegetation Monitoring and Treatment Efforts of the DNR-AIS					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Seasonal Employees	2 PT	3 PT	2 FT	2 FT	2 FT
Waterbodies Surveyed	62	65	100	78	79
Waterbodies Treated	9	12	7	5	9

Signs are posted at all AIS-infested waterbodies alerting the public about the species present and how to prevent its spread. Eurasian watermilfoil has been identified in 42 waterbodies, including private ponds, in Iowa since 1993, and brittle naiad has been identified in 40 waterbodies since 2003.

Iowa has two interior lakes with known infestations of zebra mussels: Clear Lake (Cerro Gordo County) and Lake Delhi (Delaware County). Zebra mussels were first discovered in Clear Lake in 2005. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff surveyed zebra mussel

densities in Clear Lake in June and August 2009 by counting individuals attached to rock substrate. Over 90% of the rocks had attached zebra mussels. Zebra mussel densities ranged from 9-38 adults and 5-30 juveniles per square inch in June and 1-6 adults and 11-78 juveniles per square inch in August. In comparison, a total of 12 zebra mussels were found during the same survey in 2006. A water sample collected during the June 2009 survey had 57 zebra mussel veligers per quart of water. Settlement samplers placed in the lake also help determine zebra mussel population size and distribution.

Zebra mussels were first discovered in Lake Delhi in 2006. Their population was well-established by the time they were reported. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff surveyed zebra mussel densities in Lake Delhi in June and September 2009. All of the rocks near the dam had attached zebra mussels; however, zebra mussel coverage decreased at each subsequent upstream sampling location. Zebra mussel densities ranged from 5-72 adults and 0 juveniles per square inch in June and 1-21 adults and 0-42 juveniles per square inch in September at the three sampling locations nearest the dam. 2009 was the first year that zebra mussels were found above the outlet of Turtle Creek, indicating that zebra mussel distribution is expanding within the lake. A water sample collected during the June 2009 survey had 980 veligers per quart of water.



In October 2007, zebra mussels were discovered on a boat that had been transported from the Mississippi River and moored at a marina on Lake Rathbun (Appanoose County) since late June. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff found no zebra mussels in the lake at that time. Staff conducted dive surveys in 2008 and 2009 and also found no zebra mussels in the marina or surrounding areas. Additionally, no zebra mussels were observed on veliger settlement samplers placed in Lake Rathbun in 2008 and 2009.

DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff placed a total of 62 zebra mussel veliger settlement samplers in 21 lakes and reservoirs in Iowa in 2009 to monitor for early detection of zebra mussels. Lakes with samplers included Spirit Lake (Dickinson County), East Okoboji Lake (Dickinson County), West Okoboji Lake (Dickinson County), Coralville Lake (Johnson County), Saylorville Lake (Polk County), Lake Macbride (Johnson County), Pleasant Creek Lake (Linn County), Lake Hendricks (Howard County), and lakes in the Cedar River floodplain (Bremer, Blackhawk, Linn Counties). No zebra mussels were attached to any of the samplers.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota DNR, Wisconsin DNR, Illinois DNR, Iowa DNR and National Park Service staff collected zebra mussel veliger samples from the Upper Mississippi River and selected tributaries during July and August 2009 to

monitor trends in abundance and peak veliger production. In Iowa, DNR staff collected samples below Lock and Dam 10 through 18 and from the Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Iowa, and Cedar Rivers.

DNR-AIS staff collected zebra mussel veliger samples from the Winnebago, Shell Rock, and Cedar Rivers between Clear Lake and the Iowa River in August 2009. During high water, the outlet of Clear Lake flows into Willow Creek and then to the Winnebago River. Low densities of veligers were found in samples from each of the rivers. It is unknown at this time if the veligers came from Clear Lake or if there are adult populations within these rivers.



Bighead carp have been reported throughout southern and central Iowa in tributaries of both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. A new location reported in 2009 was the Little Sioux River below the Linn Grove dam (Buena Vista County). Silver carp are found in the Missouri River, Big Sioux River, Mississippi River, Des Moines River as far upstream as the Red Rock dam, and Chariton River below Lake Rathbun. DNR-AIS staff conducted electrofishing surveys for Asian carp below all dams on the Winnebago, Shell Rock, and Cedar Rivers at the same time they collected zebra mussel veliger samples. No Asian carp were observed; however, samples were not conducted during peak times of rising water levels.

Iowa State University began a water quality and fisheries study for Clear Lake in 2007 that includes monitoring zebra mussel veliger and adult densities and distribution. The DNR-AIS Program provides \$10,000 annually for this 4-year project that is also supported by DNR lake restoration and water quality monitoring funds.

In FY09, the DNR-AIS purchased and distributed 53 hoop nets, 19 fyke nets, and one trawl net to six fisheries management stations with known AIS infestations within their districts. These nets provided a second set of sampling gear for the stations so one set can be cleaned and dried completely before being used in another waterbody. The DNR-AIS also purchased nine heated power washers for fisheries management stations to aid in cleaning boats and equipment to prevent the spread of AIS during daily operations. Additional equipment purchased included backpack sprayers to apply chemicals for AIS treatments and new sand filters to inhibit zebra mussels at the Fairport Hatchery.

Table 8

Aquatic Invasive Species Expenditures				
	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Personnel (includes Fisheries staff time)	\$85,234	\$165,672	\$205,789	\$311,540
Travel Expenses	\$4,915	\$12,962	\$8,992	\$12,769
State Vehicle Operation and Depreciation	\$3,281	\$6,230	\$35,268	\$23,126
Office Supplies	\$399	\$4,522	\$3,356	\$2,621
Facility Maintenance Supplies	\$26	\$722	\$5,890	\$3,050
Equipment Maintenance Supplies	\$2,936	\$9,802	\$7,982	\$5,351
Ag Supplies (includes herbicides)	\$42,751	\$40,130	\$54,976	\$9,152
Other Supplies (includes DVDs, outreach items)	\$100	\$755	\$0	\$14,701
Printing (signs, posters, brochures, stickers)	\$477	\$16,941	\$30,457	\$1,123
Uniforms (includes volunteer vests)	\$455	\$1,511	\$1,243	\$1,379
Postage	\$536	\$183	\$57,934	\$28
Communications	\$651	\$566	\$389	\$894
Rentals	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$224
Professional Services (inc. Clear Lake study)	\$0	\$0	\$9,675	\$12,175
Outside Services	\$595	\$6,463	\$107	\$1,234
Advertising/Publishing (billboards, TV, radio)	\$11,390	\$32,302	\$38,520	\$46,097
Reimbursement	\$0	\$166	\$22	\$44
Equipment (includes nets, power washers)	\$1,042	\$13,331	\$90,435	\$43,310
Indirects	\$9,768	\$17,561	\$27,535	\$36,799
Total	\$164,556	\$333,818	\$578,522	\$525,517

Boating Navigation Enforcement and Water Safety Expenditures

Conservation Officer Activities



During the summer months, Conservation Officers around the state use a variety of enforcement techniques to keep our waterways safe for all ages.

Several group enforcement efforts on Iowa's 19,000 miles of interior rivers are conducted annually and known as river sweeps. This technique allows officers to start at a specific point and continue downstream contacting all recreationalists and educating everyone regarding all aspects of navigation.

BWI Enforcement

Boating While Intoxicated (BWI) enforcement is a continual focus every year for Officers. Iowa participated in "Operation Dry Water" on June 26-27, 2009, a National campaign that saturated the waterways and airwaves with heightened enforcement and information on the effects and dangers of boating and drinking.

More than 63 Officers participated in this two day event, contacting 1,183 boaters, performing safety equipment checks on 302 vessels and issuing 82 citations/warnings. Throughout the summer, a total of 27 BWI arrests were made by various Officers, working on additional coordinated BWI enforcement projects.

Flooding Across Iowa

Conservation Officers spent over 400 hours helping out in North East Iowa after flooding occurred in early June. Officers assisted in towns flooded by the Upper Iowa, the Turkey, the Maquoketa, and the Cedar Rivers, and Spring Creek. Conservation Officers and Seasonal Patrol Officers helped in Decorah, Dorchester, Elkader, Garber, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Vinton, Manchester and Cedar



Rapids.
Officers evacuated
and rescued
people, did welfare
checks, transported
medical supplies
and personnel, did
sandbagging,
traffic control,
patrol, public
relations, and
clean-up.



Conservation Officer Jerry Farmer helps at the scene of the ICE train wreck on the Mississippi River near Guttenberg this summer. Three full-time Conservation Officers, including Farmer, Burt Walters, and Mike Ouverson, and five water Patrol Officers, Joel Delaney, Ed Kaufman, Tyson Brown, Matt Grabe, and Kim Strunk, spent approximately 363 hours helping with the clean-up and safety considerations following the train derailment.

Water Safety Contacts

Even though flooding took care of much of the boating season, officers still spent time doing navigation enforcement and attempting to do safety programs and water projects. An exciting safety event is conducted with the University of Iowa Hospital and preschool students to encourage the young students to be safe around electricity, biking, and water. Some of the Conservation Officers and seasonal staff took part to talk about life jackets and how important they are to save lives. Every year over 100 kids meet with conservation officers in Iowa City and learn the importance of life jackets.



Table 9

Law Enforcement Boating Activities	
Calendar Year*	Totals
2006	
Navigation Contacts	40,033
Navigation Citations	1,941
Special Events Patrolled	908
Accident Investigations	60
Boat Iowa Classes Taught	57
Boater Education Hours	3,150
Navigation Enforcement Hours	31,349
2007	
Navigation Contacts	41,819
Navigation Citations	2,030
Special Events Patrolled	412
Accident Investigations	53
Boat Iowa Classes Taught	78
Boater Education Hours	4,101
Navigation Enforcement Hours	31,567
2008**	
Navigation Contacts	14,374
Navigation Citations	559
Special Events Patrolled	528
Accident Investigations	36
Boat Iowa Classes Taught	41
Boater Education Hours	3,838
Navigation Enforcement Hours	31,952

*Statistics tabulated on a calendar year basis; 2009 report not yet compiled

**The boating season in 2008 was curtailed by flooding in terms of actual citations; hours were still spent on flood-related navigation issues

Full-Time Conservation Officers

Full-time conservation officers spend twenty three percent of their time working on navigation related activities. The chart below lists navigation, boating and aquatic invasive species-related coded expenditures of full time officers.

Table 10

Expenditures for Full Time Officers				
	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Personnel	*\$1,366,842	\$1,659,780	\$2,004,207	\$1,514,363
Officer Retirements	\$73,986	\$56,127	\$64,314	\$177,198
Vehicle Depreciation	\$240,916	\$213,008	\$267,460	\$741,468
In State Travel	\$54,495	\$56,580	\$60,149	\$55,390
Communications	\$30,509	\$30,168	\$30,258	\$27,072
Indirects	\$204,974	\$185,560	\$223,659	\$231,211
Totals	\$1,971,722	\$2,201,223	\$2,650,047	\$2,746,702

*WPO base costs are included in year FY06. WPO increases are tracked separately in subsequent years in Table 11.

Seasonal Water Patrol Officers (WPO) Program

The Department receives approximately 100 applications each year from potential candidates wanting to work for the Iowa DNR and be a part of the seasonal water patrol officer (WPO) program. The WPO program has been in effect since the 1980s and allows individuals the opportunity to experience working for the Law Enforcement Bureau while performing on-the-water education and navigation enforcement for Iowa’s waterways.



The seasonal water patrol officers, serve as a “force multiplier” by assisting full time officers in the enforcement of all fishing and navigation activities across Iowa. The Department is also able to hire quality candidates from the program as full time officers. Currently almost half of our Conservation Officers started their careers as seasonal water patrol officers.

The current average expenditures for an individual WPO is \$10,564. This dollar amount includes salaries, equipment, training, meals, lodging, fuel for patrol boats and depreciation for vehicles.

Table 11

Water Patrol Officer Expenditures Over Base Year					
	FY05 Base Year	*FY06 Additional WPOs	FY07 Additional WPOs	FY08 Additional WPOs	FY09 Additional WPO's
WPOs	22	7	10	12	12
Salary		\$51,422	\$87,103	\$97,709	**\$10,564
Equipment		\$1,844	\$3,638	\$ 722	
Meals & Lodging		\$6,369	\$5,899	\$5,334	
Training		\$2,917	\$1,439	\$4,157	
Fuel		\$31,838	\$32,483	\$18,748	
TOTAL		\$94,390	\$130,562	\$126,670	\$126,768

* In May of 2006, the Department started 7 seasonal Water Patrol Officers in anticipation of the fee increase. Those 7 seasonal costs are counted as the FY07 increase over base in Table 3.

**In FY09, the average cost per WPO was determined. This average includes salary, equipment, training, meals, lodging, depreciation and fuel for patrol boats. Starting July 1, 2009, meal expenses were disallowed for WPOs.

DNR Patrol Boats

The Law Enforcement Bureau divides the state into 6 districts and employs District Supervisors to manage each area. The supervisors determine specific needs when purchasing large patrol boats based on



recreational opportunities, Water Patrol Officers and Law Enforcement Officers available in each district. The patrol boat models purchased vary greatly by make, size, functionality, and cost, based on the need of the district, in order to provide quality navigation enforcement and boating education in each area. Officers use several different types of vessels for navigation enforcement and boating education.

The Department currently has approximately 36 large patrol boats used for navigation enforcement and boating education on Iowa's waterways. The additional revenues continue to enable these vessels to be replaced generally on a 3-5 year maximum schedule.

In Fiscal Year 2009 the Department purchased 1 large patrol boat at a cost of \$38,243.

Table 12

Patrol Boat Expenditures				
	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
228 Edgewater patrol boat		\$47,604		
242 Sportfish patrol boat		\$62,968		
1800 Pro V patrol boat		\$26,836		
1800 Pro V patrol boat		\$31,904		
220 Bay	\$43,285			
Tundra 21	\$21,897			
Stratos 386 XF patrol boat			\$26,740	
Ranger Reata				\$38,243
TOTAL	\$65,182	\$169,312	\$26,740	\$38,243

Boater Education

A Boating Education Coordinator was hired after the registration fee increase. Prior to the increase, the Department was unable to provide the staff and attention needed to advance the education program. The DNR relied heavily on other organizations and a handful of employees with a passion for boater education to deliver the program.

The Iowa DNR is now proactive regarding boater education, instead of playing catch up on important trends and safety issues.



Table 13

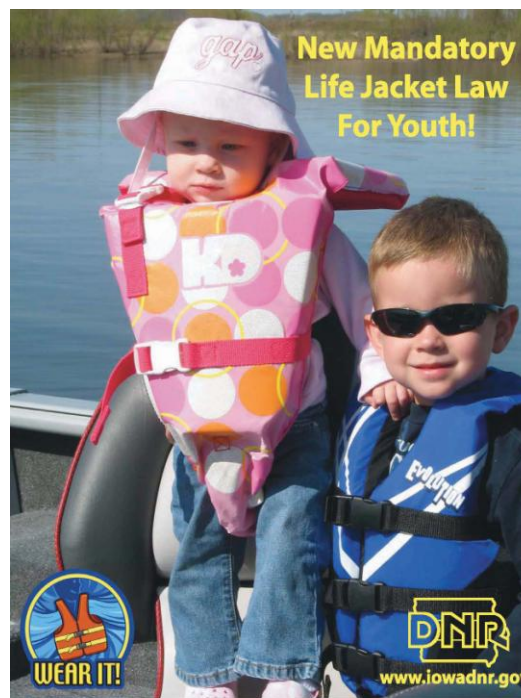
Boater Education Expenditures				
	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Salary (Boater Education Coordinator)	\$0	\$48,353	\$69,738	\$74,690
State Vehicle Operation & Depreciation	\$0	\$6,134	\$6,134	\$7,209
Internet Fees	\$0	\$4,898	\$444	\$444.
Replacement Computer				\$1,181
"Life Jacket Zone" Promotion				\$2,261
"Wear It Iowa" Promotion				\$3,629
Ice Thickness Cards				\$578
Brochures	\$0	\$640	\$8,231	\$2,070
Educational DVDs				\$683
Clothing Allowance	\$0	\$350	\$350	\$350
Travel Expenses	\$0	\$2,479	\$4,239	\$2,664
Novelty Items With Boater Education Messages	\$0	\$11,170	\$0	\$2,316
Incentive Awards For Volunteer Instructors	\$0	\$1,610	\$0	\$0
LCD Projectors	\$0	\$5,957	\$14,505	\$3,424
Life Jackets				\$2,037
TOTAL	\$0	\$81,591	103,641	\$103,536

Nationally, Boating Law Administrators and Education Coordinators focus on helping boaters understand and realize the importance of wearing life jackets. The Iowa legislature, after 5 years of effort, passed a child safety law in 2008 requiring children under 13 to wear a PFD in a moving vessel.

In FY08 the education program created and distributed 500 "Wear it" signs to be placed at each boat ramp located in Iowa.

The 12 x 12 aluminum signs were given to state park personal and Corp of Engineer facilities who attached the signs on or near the ramps. The conservation officers also worked with cities, towns and wildlife areas to ensure that those signs were placed at the remaining boat ramps throughout Iowa.

The FY09 initiative also focused on the importance of wearing life jackets and declared all boat ramps in Iowa to be "life jacket zones"



Effective May 10, 2008:

A person shall not operate a vessel in Iowa unless every person on board the vessel who is age 12 and under is wearing a U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket. A life jacket must be worn when the vessel is "underway." "Underway" means when a vessel is not at anchor, tied to a dock or the bank/shore, or aground.

A child age 12 and under in an enclosed cabin, below deck, or aboard a commercial vessel with a capacity of 25 persons or more is exempt.

The boating education program worked with United States Coast Guard Auxiliary volunteers across the state and painted a 4'x 4' bright yellow and black stencil on over 150 boat ramps located in state parks. The “Life Jacket Zone” message reminded boaters about the importance of wearing a life jacket while on the water.



The education program teamed up with Iowa Health Systems for the 'I Got Caught' program, which rewards young people for being safe. The “I Got Caught!” program utilizes law enforcement to “catch” and reward young Iowans practicing good safety habits through helmet and life jacket use. The mission of the program is to prevent traumatic brain injuries on bicycles, scooters, skateboards, and rollerblades, and to promote PFD use. In FY09 the seasonal Water Patrol Officers, full time Conservation Officers and department Park Rangers gave out approximately 18,000 ice cream coupons to young people across the state under this program.

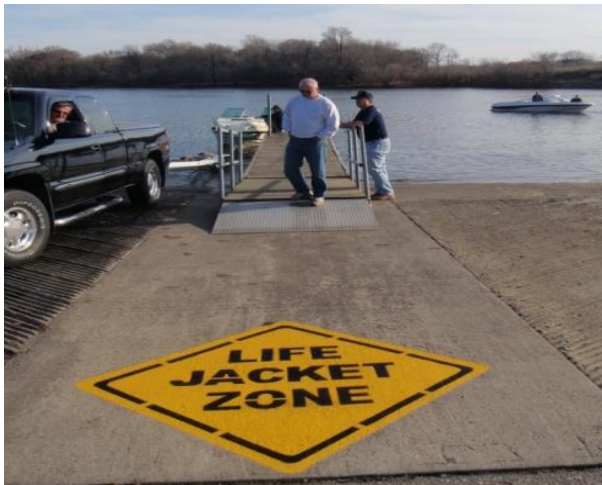


Table 14

Boater Education Certifications

Year	Students Certified	# of Classes
1999	681	14
2000	629	31
2001	349	13
2002	462	15
2003	1,711	19
2004	1,468	20
2005	1,088	22
2006	545	17
2007	2,298	29
2008	1,964	38
2009	1,642	34

Water Trails and Low-head Dam Public Hazard Program



Naturalists practice throw rope rescues at a DNR 2-Day Canoe School

The Iowa DNR water trails and low-head dam public hazard program works statewide to ensure improved navigational safety on waterways throughout Iowa. This is achieved through public education and by developing consistently signed water trails, a warning signage system, navigation maps, accesses, and portage trails around dangerous dams. The Iowa DNR provides funds for and encourages local ownership of water trails throughout Iowa.

The program serves a growing segment of boat users – canoeists and kayakers, as well as more traditional recreational segments, including anglers and powerboaters. National statistics show that canoeists and kayakers have a higher rate of death per capita compared to other boaters. Two brochures, “SmartStart for Safe Paddling” and “The Drowning Machine” continue to be disseminated to county recorders, boat rental facilities, paddling clubs, local governments, and field staff. This fiscal year, the water trails program completed its sixth “Expedition and Fishing Guide” for whole river systems. The first two completed were for the Maquoketa and Raccoon river systems. These maps contain angling information, dam, and launch locations. Printing is paid for cooperatively with the fisheries bureau, and the brochure maps are being disseminated in cooperation with Iowa Welcome Centers, county conservation boards, and state parks and fish hatcheries.

Three two-day canoe school trainings were offered for naturalists and other agency staff to “train the trainers.” This responds to a need identified by agencies with canoe fleets that take groups on lakes and river. It provides consistent training for leading safe tours, developing risk management plans, and demonstrating appropriate canoeing skills. Two trainings for canoe liveries using the Professional Paddlesports Association training materials were held in the winter in order to promote safe, responsible enjoyment of streams and lakes.

Iowa DNR owns or manages seven major dams on navigable streams. As the DNR began encouraging other entities to develop warning signage and portages, a responsibility emerged to provide adequate warning signage, constructed portages, and to maintain portages.

Related to staffing, the River Programs Director is responsible for overall program direction, which in the current fiscal year involved statewide plan development, collaborating on river survey, assessment, and design work with DNR Engineering, and technical assistance provided to external dam owners. A construction technician continues to plan, develop, and maintain warning



Portage construction involving hand-placed stones at a launch downstream of a dam.

signage plans and portage trails, including launches and landings, around these dams. The

construction technician also advises other communities on similar projects at their dams and on water trails for budget and conservation oriented access types known as “low impact” accesses. In some cases, Eagle Scouts and other volunteers have led the actual development of these projects. Two seasonal assistants worked to lay out plans, assist with mapping, conduct river assessment field work for dam-related projects, and install signage and construct portages. Half of the time of one other FTE focused on leading river survey and assessment work at low-head dams. The other half of this position focuses on the Protected Water Areas program, a land conservation program along rivers, and is not within the purview of this report.

Table 15

Water trails and dam safety a glance				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of individual water trails with state designation, to date	0	3	5	8
Miles of water trails designated	0	70	166.5	249
Number of low-head dams with standard warning signage, to date	2	19	27	36
Dam-related deaths, calendar year	2	6	0	2
Number of maintained portage trails around low-head dams completed, to date	2	8	20	26
Number of low-head dams modified or removed for safety purposes, to date	0	1	1	1

The program is currently working on 930 miles of additional water trails under active development in 25 counties, in addition to the 249 miles already designated. Eight water trails with a total of 249 miles of routes have been completed and officially designated by the state.

Other benefits of the water trails program include:

- Dam warning signs benefit all river users, including anglers and powerboaters.
- Volunteers participate in projects including portage construction, dam-safety outreach, and canoe-campsite construction.

Program outlook

The Iowa General Assembly amended Chapter 464A to require the Department to create a low-head dam public hazard program, and to conduct a statewide planning effort for water trails and low-head dams to begin July 1 2008. The planning effort included multiple stakeholder surveys, signage plan development, a dam inventory, and a water trails development manual conducted jointly by Iowa DNR River Programs and the Iowa State University Department of Landscape Architecture. This will result in a focused set of priorities for the water trails and low-head dam public hazard program, an updated inventory of dams on navigable streams statewide, and water trails development manual.

Hazard mitigation via removal or modification at several dams, including the Klondike Dam in Lyon County, the lower dam in Charles City, the Vernon Springs Dam on the Turkey River, a dam/crossing on the Yellow River, and the River Valley Park Dam in Ames, are all expected to either be removed and/or converted to rapids in 2010.

Table 16

Boat Fee Sourced Expenditures for Water Trails & Dam Safety				
	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09
Personnel	\$7,572	\$45,943	\$71,147	\$113,282
Travel Expenses	\$1,038	\$1,980	\$4,728	\$10,621
State Vehicle Operation & Depreciation			\$9,457	\$6,292
Office Supplies		\$1,330	\$1,932	\$1,091
Facility Maintenance Supplies			\$4,960	\$4400
Equipment Maintenance Supplies		\$2,568	\$3,093	\$1687
Other Supply (training programs equipment, safety education & outreach materials)		\$1,824	\$2,011	\$2,771
Print and binding	\$1,800	\$3,010	\$1,124	\$3,475
Uniforms			\$1,050	\$229
Postage			\$9	\$0
Communications			\$803	\$1969
Rentals			\$349	\$598
Outside services		\$2,000	\$5,695	\$4,793
Reimbursement & ITS Reimbursement			\$729	\$550
Equipment Inventoriable			\$17,635	\$11,982
Equipment Non Inventoriable			\$1,379	\$597
Indirects			\$9,519	\$15,588
TOTAL	\$10,410	\$58,655	\$135,621	\$179,925

Table 17

Water Trails Snapshot as of June 30, 2009	
Designated	Under Development
1. North Raccoon River WT (Greene)	1. West Fork Des Moines River WT (Emmet)
2. North Raccoon River WT (Dallas)	2. Lizard Creek WT (Webster)
3. Des Moines River WT (Polk)	3. Middle/South River WT (Guthrie)
4. Lower Des Moines River WT (Van Buren)	4. Middle/South River WT (Dallas)
5. Boone River WT (Hamilton)	5. North Skunk River WT (Jasper)
6. Wapsipinicon River WT (Buchanan)	6. Upper Iowa River WT (Howard)
7. Cedar Valley Paddlers Trail (Blackhawk)	7. Upper Iowa River WT (Winneshiek)
8. Odessa WT (Louisa)	8. Upper Iowa River WT (Allamakee)
	9. Yellow River WT (Allamakee)
	10. Maquoketa River WT (Jones)
	11. Maquoketa River WT (Jackson)
	12. Iowa River WT (Hardin)
	13. Iowa River WT (Johnson)
	14. Iowa River WT (Louisa)
	15. Wapsipinicon River WT (Clinton)
	16. Turkey River WT (Fayette)
	17. Turkey River WT (Clayton)
	18. West Nishnabotna River WT (Pottawattamie)
	19. Grand River WT (Decatur)
	20. Cedar River WT (Blackhawk)
	21. Raccoon River WT (Sac)
	22. Raccoon River WT (Calhoun)
	23. Raccoon River WT (Carroll)
	24. Des Moines River WT (Boone)
	25. Des Moines River WT (Webster)

Des Moines Mayor Frank Cownie speaks at the dedication for the Des Moines River Water Trail in Polk County.



**Boating Recreation
Infrastructure Maintenance
and Management**

The Iowa DNR owns or manages infrastructure for boating recreation across the state. This infrastructure is integral to safe boating and access to the waters.



The Law Enforcement Bureau and the Fisheries Bureau do not typically manage land and do not have the staff for this type of maintenance and management. The Wildlife Bureau staff manages and maintains state fishing access areas, boat ramps and docks in cooperation with other bureaus. See the attached Addendum A for the listing of the safe boating access areas managed by the Wildlife Bureau staff. Boating populations, including paddlers, have increased over the years and there is an ever-growing demand for safe, convenient and appropriate boating access areas.

These areas are heavily used for access 9 months of the year, or even more depending on the weather. They require frequent maintenance, especially since most are along river corridors in flood plains. Maintenance and management includes re-rocking areas, cleaning silt from the boat ramps, custodial functions such as removing trash and debris and maintaining signage. In addition to the staff time of the actual work, drive time and driving expenses are included, as Wildlife Headquarters cover 4-6 counties and the areas are remote.

The attached listing of areas represents 182 accesses that qualify for federal boat access funds. There is a detailed federal process to obtain the funds through a formula, and rigorous federal audits on those funds to make sure the boat fees and federal funds are used for the purpose of maintaining safe boat access areas. There are between one and four access ramps for each of the sites that require maintenance. The total cost per access averages out to less than \$5,000 a year in maintenance. The cost of this program is leveraged 75% federal with 25% boat registration fees.

Table 18

Boat Fee Expenditures for Boating Infrastructure Maintenance and Management (Salaries for labor, contracted services, equipment, signage, publications, etc.)			
	Federal	Boat Fees	Total
FY06	\$562,055	\$187,351	\$749,406
FY07	\$583,129	\$194,376	\$777,505
FY08	\$678,623	\$226,208	\$904,831
FY09	\$665,478	\$221,826	\$887,303

IOWA'S MARINE FUEL TAX (MFT) PROGRAM

The DNR Marine Fuel Tax program is not directly tied to the boat fee revenues and expenditures, but it is a complimentary program. MFT has played a vital role in providing recreational boaters new opportunities as well as maintaining public lakes used by boaters.



- **Revenue from the excise tax on the sale of motor fuel used in watercraft**
 - The amount of revenue generated by the marine fuel tax legislation equals nine-tenths of one percent of the state excise tax on gas, minus 3% of the marine fuel tax total for administrative costs and minus the amount refunded to commercial fishers based on the gallons of fuel they used.
- **MFT funds are leveraged with a variety of sources including Federal Coast Guard, Corps of Engineers Section 1135, State of Iowa Parks and Institutional Roads Fund, and local city and county conservation funds.**
- **Annual MFT funding historically ranges from \$2.2 to \$2.7 million.** Funds are often “carried forward”, as they are connected with construction projects that might take multiple years to complete.
- **MFT funds are appropriated to the DNR to support and enhance recreational boating. Funded projects may include but are not limited to:**
 1. Dredging and renovation of lakes of this state.
 2. Acquisition, development, and maintenance of access to public boating waters.
 3. Development and maintenance of boating facilities and navigation aids.
 4. Administration, operation, and maintenance of recreational boating activities.
 5. Acquisition, development, and maintenance of recreational facilities associated with recreational boating.
- **Examples of MFT projects:**
 - ◆ Storm Lake (Buena Vista Co.) marina upgrade & expansion
 - ◆ Summerset State Park (Warren Co.) boat ramps and bathrooms
 - ◆ Lower Gar Lake (Dickinson Co.) outlet repair
 - ◆ Village Creek Access (Allamakee Co., Mississippi River) channel dredging
- **DNR Water Recreation Access Cost-Share Program**
 - ◆ Around \$200,000 of MFT funds are available in the form of grants to local cities and counties for boat access facilities to lakes and streams
 - ◆ Projects are funded 75% state to 25% local match
 - ◆ DNR receives grant requests for 15 to 30 projects and awards amounts usually between \$2,000 and \$50,000

Addendum B is the FY 2009 MFT expense report.

**Addendum A--Wildlife Bureau Management and
Maintenance of Boating Accesses Areas**

Badger Creek Recreation Area 1
Badger Creek Recreation Area 2
Badger Lake
Barringer Slough Wildlife Area
Bartlett Access
Bel Aire Access & Outlet
Big Sioux River Complex
Black Hawk Wildlife Area
Blackhawk Bottoms
Blue Lake
Bluebird Access
Brighton Access
Browns Lake
Center Lake Complex
Christopherson Slough Complex
Clear Lake Wildlife Unit
Cliffland Access
Cone Marsh
Dakota City Access
Dan Green Slough
Deer Island Wildlife Area
Des Moines River Access
Dewey's Pasture Complex
Diamond Lake
Edgewater Beach
Elk Creek Marsh
Elk Lake Wetland Complex
English River Access
Eveland Access
Five Island Lake
Fogle Lake 1
Fogle Lake 2
Fogle Lake 3
Gitchie Manitou
Goose Lake
Grand River Wildlife Unit 1
Grand River Wildlife Unit 2
Great Lakes Wildlife Unit

Hales Slough
Hamburg – Mitchell Access
Hardfish Access
Hawthorn Wildlife Area
Ingham-High Wetland Complex
Iowa Lake 1
Iowa Lake 2
Iowa Lake Access 3
Kettleson Hogsback Complex
Klum Lake
Lake Cornelia Access
Lake Icaria
Lake Icaria Wildlife Area 1
Lake Icaria Wildlife Area 2
Lake Sugema 1
Lake Sugema 2
Little Clear Lake
Little River
Little Sioux Wildlife Area
Little Storm Lake
Lizard Lake
Lower Hamburg Bend
MacCoon Access
McKain Access
Meadow Lake 1
Meadow Lake 2
Miami Lake Access
Middle Decatur Bend
Mississippi River Islands
Missouri River Wildlife Unit
Morse Lake
Mount Ayr Wildlife Area 1
Mount Ayr Wildlife Area 2
Nishnabotna Wildlife Unit
Odessa Wildlife Area
Orleans Access
Pickereel Lake
Prairie Lakes Wildlife Unit
Rainbow Bend Access
Rand Access

Rathbun Wildlife Area
Rathbun Wildlife Unit
Red Cedar Access
Redwing Access
Rice Lake Wildlife Area
Riverton Wildlife Area
Rock Creek Island Preserve
Rock-Sioux Access
Round Lake Wildlife Area
Rubio Access
Rush Lake
Selma Access
Shidepoke Access
Silver Lake
Silver Lake Complex
Skunk River Access
Skunk River Wildlife Area
Snyder Bend
South Skunk River Access
South Twin Lake
Spirit Lake Access
Sugema Wildlife Unit
Tama Beach Access
Thayer Pond Recreation
Three Mile Lake
Three Mile Wildlife Area 1
Three Mile Wildlife Area 2
Tieville Bend
Turkey Run Access
Turtle Bend Wildlife Area
Tuttle Lake Wetland Complex
Twelve Mile Lake
Tyson Bend
Union Mills Access
Upper Decatur Bend
Virgin Lake
Washta Access
Weedland Access
West Fork Access
West Swan Lake

White Horse Access
Wiese Slough Wildlife Area
Williamson Pond
Willow Slough
Willows Access
Winnebago Bend 1
Winnebago Bend 2

Addendum B—MFT 2009 Expenditure Report

Project Name	Federal	MFT	Other	Total Expense
Spirit Lake-Anglers Bay Land Purchase		\$300,371		\$300,371
MFT FEMA-FLOOD OF 08		-\$488	\$488	\$0
Lost Grove Lake non cost shared		\$118,387		\$118,387
Fisheries MFT Projects		\$360		\$360
Village Creek-Parking & Channel Cleaning		\$24,246		\$24,246
Honey Creek-Shoreline Protec and boat ramps		\$542,438		\$542,438
Construction Services Transfer Operations		\$181,411		\$181,411
Ramp & Access Renovation General		\$19,624		\$19,624
Statewide Boat Access Docks-cost share	\$250	\$250		\$500
County Cost Share Projects		\$154,341		\$154,341
Water Trails Program		\$48,822		\$48,822
Low Head Dam signage		\$5,403	\$5,600	\$11,003
Admin transfer for Water Trails/Signage		\$68,449		\$68,449
Casino Bay-Marina Improve. Phase I	\$356,225	\$356,225		\$712,450
Minor Projects-Cost Shared	\$36,933	\$36,933		\$73,866
County Cost Share Projects	\$3,844	\$3,844		\$7,688
Red Rock/Elk Rock Ramp & Stalls	\$71,380	\$71,380		\$142,759
Otter Creek Marsh-Raise Dike		\$60,081		\$60,081
Total Marine Fuel Tax	\$468,632	\$1,992,076	\$6,088	\$2,466,796