

BOAT FEE REVENUES & EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year 2012 Report

.08

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Department of Natural Resources
Conservation and Recreation Division
December 31, 2012
Chuck Gipp, Director



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2005, 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 require the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to report on the increased revenues due to the fee increase and how they are expended. This is the sixth such annual report and includes data for FY12 compared to the base year in 2006.

The increased fees are required to be used to control the spread of aquatic invasive species, the administration and enforcement of navigation laws, and water safety education. The mandate required the Department to submit a report to the General Assembly by December 31 of each year beginning in 2007. It was directed that the report contain summaries of the activities of the Department for the following:

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 boat fee revenues were expended
5. Amount and source of all other boating related funds expended.

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. The last three years of actual record, (FY 10, 11 and 12), boat fees averaged \$2,509,397 per year. Fiscal Year 2010 was the start of the second three-year registration cycle since the fee increase.

Table 2

Collected Revenues, FY2010, FY2011 and FY2012				
	FY10	FY 11	FY12	3-Years of Revenue
Boat fees	\$6,144,334	\$899,714	\$484,144	\$7,528,192
Federal match	\$1,491,627	\$1,620,453	\$1,526,822	\$4,638,892
Total Revenues	\$7,635,961	\$2,520,167	\$2,010,966	\$12,167,084

Looking at the past three years of collected annual revenue (FY10-FY12) the average increase of boat fees is \$1,025,603 in additional state revenue per year over the base year. Over the current three-year cycle (FY10-12) an average total of \$4,055.695 was 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

Table 3

General Expenditure Categories		
	Base FY 06	FY 12
Printing	\$60,274	\$13,033
Boat Safety	*\$2,036,904	*\$2,486,339
Boat infrastructure maintenance/mgt	\$749,406	\$1,000,754
Aquatic Invasive Species	\$164,556	\$536,233
Water Trails and Dam Safety	\$10,410	\$226,580
Boater Education	\$0	\$145,233
Total Expenditures	\$3,021,550	\$4,408,172

*Includes the coded boating time of full time officers and the time of seasonal water patrol officers, and associated expenses. See Tables 9 and 10.

Table 4

Expenditure Comparison to FY06 (baseline) to FY12			
	FY06	FY12	Increase over baseline year
Aquatic Invasive Species program	\$164,556	\$536,233	\$371,677
Expanded Enforcement & Safety programs			
Water Patrol Officers (temporary/seasonal)	*\$0	\$130,933	\$130,933
Patrol Boats	\$65,182	\$15,000	\$(50,182)
Boater Education program		\$145,233	\$145,233
Water Trails & Dam Public Hazard program	\$10,410	\$226,580	\$216,170
Enforcement and safety devoted to boating and navigation	\$1,971,722	\$2,486,339	\$514,617
**Boating recreation and safety infrastructure maintenance and management	\$749,405	\$1,000,754	\$251,349
Printing expenditures	\$60,274	\$13,033	\$(47,241)
Total	\$3,021,549	\$4,554,105	\$1,532,556

*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 FY12		
FY06	FY12	Totals
\$3,021,550	\$4,554,105	Expenditures
	\$1,532,556	Increase over baseline year
	+\$506,950	Comparison to \$1,025,603 average increase required by code

Over the six years of the increase authorized by the 2005 legislation, the department has spent over the target increase by +\$2,056,956. 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 FY12; however, seasonal staff and survey information is from the summer of 2012 (i.e., May through September). Actions utilized to detect, manage, and prevent the introduction and spread of AIS in Iowa in FY12 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 20 seasonal Natural Resources Aides
- Conducted 10,331 watercraft inspections reaching over 29,000 people
- Supported 18 partnerships and cooperative projects
- Distributed signs, brochures, identifications cards, banners, posters, tattoos, maps, and regulations booklets statewide
- Leased 14 billboards with AIS prevention messages on interstate and state highways
- Reached statewide audiences regarding AIS prevention with a travelers information system radio broadcast, public and local television programming, news releases, radio and television interviews, and presentations
- Chemically treated 21 waterbodies with Eurasian watermilfoil or brittle naiad
- Surveyed vegetation in 75 waterbodies
- Posted signs at accesses of waterbodies infested with AIS
- Surveyed zebra mussels in Clear Lake, Rathbun Lake, and Bluebill Lake
- Placed zebra mussel veliger settlement samplers in 25 lakes and reservoirs statewide
- Sampled water for zebra mussel veligers in the following lakes: Clear, Rathbun, Spirit, East Okoboji, West Okoboji, Minnewashta, Upper Gar, Lower Gar, Welch; and rivers: Mississippi, Wapsipinicon, Maquoketa, Cedar, Iowa

- Monitored Asian carp in rivers and lakes throughout Iowa
- Purchased equipment for DNR Fisheries management stations to prevent the spread of AIS during operations
- Established and held a meeting of the statewide Aquatic Invasive Species Committee

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 2012, 18 Natural Resources Aides conducted watercraft inspections and 2 Natural Resources Aides surveyed waterbodies for AIS across the state. That was the highest number of Natural Resource Aides hired by the DNR-AIS since the inception of the program. Two Student Conservation Association interns supported by a Dickinson Clean Water Alliance Grant and the Okoboji Protective Association assisted with watercraft inspections 3 days per week in Dickinson County in 2012. Watercraft inspectors discussed inspecting watercraft for AIS with operators from May through September 2012. 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, brittle naiad, 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 prior to receiving boat registration funds (2006) when 2-3 seasonal employees split their time between watercraft inspections and AIS surveys and in 2012.

Table 6

	2006	2012
Seasonal Employees	3 PT	18 FT, 2 PT
Watercraft Inspected	791	10,331
Personal Contacts	2,350	29,052
Waterbodies	16	61

DNR-AIS staff supported several partnerships and working groups in FY12:

- Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Task Force
- ANS Task Force Recreational Activities Committee
- Mississippi River Basin Panel on ANS
- Missouri River ANS Work Group
- Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) Invasive Species Committee (Vice Chair)
- AFWA Biofuels Work Group
- National Invasive Species Awareness Week (Steering Committee Member)
- Management and Control Plan for Asian Carps in the United States Implementation Team
- Midwest Invasive Plant Network
- Midwest Aquatic Plant Management Society
- Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (Planning Committee Member)
- United States Geological Survey Asian Carp Research
- Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference (Arrangements Chair, Symposium Co-Sponsor)
- Mississippi River Mussel Coordination Team

- Iowa Wildlife Action Plan Adaptive Ecological Management Work Group
- Iowa Chapter of the American Fisheries Society (President)
- Iowa State University Department of Natural Resources Ecology and Management Outdoor Skills Committee
- Conservation Leaders for Tomorrow

During the summer of 2012, 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 DNR seasonal staff who conduct watercraft inspections at boat ramps on Dickinson County lakes. The DNR-AIS would have provided training and supplies for the volunteers; however, no local citizens volunteered for the program. The number of volunteers has declined annually since the program began in 2008.

Aquatic Invasive Species Outreach Materials

The DNR-AIS has different types of outreach materials targeting water recreationists in Iowa. In addition to signs posted at all boat access sites and information on the Iowa DNR website, the following informational materials were distributed 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
- AIS identification cards
- Keep a Lookout for New Invasive Aquatic Plants in the Midwest flyer
- Don't Dump Your Bait posters
- 2012 Iowa Fishing Regulations booklet
- Handbook of Iowa Boating Laws and Responsibilities
- Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers tattoos, koozies, sun kits
- Spirit Lake, East Okoboji, West Okoboji boaters' maps with car wash locations

The DNR-AIS also provided information through 14 billboards posted along interstate and state highways near high-use and infested waterbodies in Iowa. The DNR-AIS has increased the number of billboards it has leased annually since 2007. Banners with billboard images were also made available to be displayed near boat ramps in areas of the state without billboards and at outdoor events.

Exhibits at the 2012 Iowa State Fair included a banner, live Asian carp, and Eurasian watermilfoil, brittle naiad, and zebra mussel specimens.

Statewide audiences were targeted with news releases regarding new AIS discoveries in Iowa, volunteer opportunities within the Iowa DNR, and before the Memorial Day and July 4th holidays. DNR-AIS and Fisheries staff were also interviewed for radio programs, television stories, and newspaper articles regarding AIS distribution, identification, management, and prevention. DNR-AIS staff participated in several fishing and outdoor events to spread the AIS message. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff were interviewed by Iowa Public Television for two programs on Asian carp that aired on Market to

Market and Iowa Outdoors. Facebook postings were a new method tried for AIS outreach in FY12. The DNR-AIS Coordinator was also

DNR-AIS staff gave presentations about AIS in a variety of settings in FY12, including:

- Iowa DNR Fisheries Natural Resource Aides Training
- Student Conservation Association Interns Training
- Midwest Fish and Wildlife Conference
- Midwest Aquatic Plant Management Society Annual Meeting
- Iowa Association of County Conservation Boards Winter Fest
- Iowa Senate and House Natural Resources Committees
- ISU Program for Women in Science and Engineering Job Shadow Day
- ISU Program for Women in Science and Engineering Networking Event
- Iowa State University Student Chapter of the American Fisheries Society Meeting
- Taking the Road Less Traveled: A Career Conference for Girls
- Outdoor Journey for Girls Workshop
- ISU Natural Resources Ecology and Management Outdoor Skills Weekend
- Conservation Leaders for Tomorrow Workshop
- Boone High School Career Fair
- Central Iowa Anglers

Data collected during watercraft inspections indicates that public awareness of AIS in Iowa has increased as a result of DNR-AIS outreach activities. Fifty-one percent of boaters interviewed in 2001 said that they were familiar with invasive species. By 2009, that number had increased to 80% statewide and was 89% in 2012. Northwest Iowa has more intensive public outreach efforts compared to other regions in Iowa, and 93% of the boaters interviewed there in 2012 were aware of invasive species.

Aquatic Invasive Species Management and Monitoring

DNR Fisheries staff cooperated with DNR-AIS staff to chemically treat 21 Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM) and brittle naiad (BN) infestations in 2012.

- Meier Wildlife Area Pond (Hardin County), EWM
- Otter Creek Marsh Pond (Tama County), EWM
- Private pond near Otter Creek Marsh (Tama County), EWM
- Private pond near Manchester Fish Hatchery (Delaware County), EWM
- Wilson Grove Pond (Bremer County), EWM
- Casey Lake (Tama County), BN
- Crawford Creek Lake (Ida County), BN
- Dog Creek Lake (O'Brien County), BN
- Eldred Sherwood Lake (Hancock County), BN
- Floyd CCB Pond (Floyd County), BN
- Great Western Pond (Carroll County), BN
- Hannen Lake (Benton County), BN
- Izaak Walton League Pond (Carroll), BN



- Koutny Pond (Buchanan County), BN
- Lake Hendricks (Howard County), BN
- Lake MacBride (Johnson County), BN
- Moorehead Lake (Ida County), BN
- Nelson Park Lake (Crawford County), BN
- Plainfield Lake (Bremer County), BN
- Rodgers Lake (Benton County), BN
- Yellow Smoke Lake (Crawford County), BN

Natural Resource Aides surveyed aquatic vegetation in 75 Iowa waterbodies in June, July, August, and September 2012 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. No new infestations of brittle naiad and two new infestations of Eurasian watermilfoil were discovered in Iowa in 2012.

- Otter Creek Wildlife Pond (Tama County), EWM
- Private Pond near Otter Creek Wildlife area (Tama County), EWM

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 45 waterbodies, including private ponds, in Iowa since 1993, and brittle naiad has been identified in 46 waterbodies since 2003.

Iowa has three interior lakes with known infestations of zebra mussels: Clear Lake (Cerro Gordo County), Rathbun Lake (Appanoose County), and Bluebill Lake (Cerro Gordo County). Lake Delhi (Delaware County) was infested with zebra mussels before the dam failed in 2010 and eliminated the former lake on the Maquoketa River. No zebra mussels



were observed in the river channel within the former lake in 2011 and 2012. Water samples from the Maquoketa River below Lake Delhi will continue to be analyzed for zebra mussel veligers to help determine if there is a surviving population of zebra mussels within the Maquoketa River.

Zebra mussels were first discovered in Clear Lake in 2005. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff have surveyed zebra mussel densities in Clear Lake each summer since 2006 by counting individuals attached to rock substrate. Again in 2012, over 95% of the rocks sampled had attached zebra mussels, and zebra mussels were colonizing on each other and on aquatic plants. Many zebra mussels died when the rocks they were attached to were exposed as the lake water level decreased during the summer of 2012; however, reproduction was extremely high. Juvenile zebra mussels were often too numerous to count in our sampling squares. Zebra mussel densities ranged from 0-156 adults and 0->200 juveniles per sampling square (4 in²) throughout the summer of 2012. In comparison, a total of 12 zebra mussels were found during the same survey in 2006. A water sample collected during the June 2012 survey had 136 zebra mussel veligers per

quart of water. Settlement samplers placed in the lake also help determine zebra mussel population size and distribution.

In October 2007, zebra mussels were discovered on a boat that had been transported from the Mississippi River and moored at a marina on Rathbun Lake since late June. DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff found no zebra mussels in the lake at that time. Staff have conducted dive surveys annually since 2008 and have found no zebra mussels in the marina or surrounding areas. Additionally, no zebra mussels have been observed on settlement samplers placed in Rathbun Lake each summer since 2008. Very low numbers of veligers (up to 1 per quart) were detected in water samples collected from 2008 through 2011; however, no veligers were collected in 2012. Monitoring will continue to determine if an adult population is established in the lake.

A new zebra mussel infestation was indicated by a settlement sampler in Bluebill Lake (2 miles from Clear Lake) in July 2012 and confirmed with additional sampling. A single zebra mussel was found on a settlement sampler in September 2012 in Upper Gar Lake. Water samples taken at that time from Upper Gar, Spirit, East Okoboji, West Okoboji, Minnewashta, Lower Gar, and Welch Lakes did not contain zebra mussel veligers. Additional sampling will continue to try to determine if additional zebra mussels are present in the system. Water samples taken from Rudd Lake and Eldred Sherwood Lake in July 2012 indicated the presence of zebra mussel veligers; however, no adult or juvenile zebra mussels were observed during sampling. Additional surveys and water sampling are planned for all these lakes in 2013.

DNR-AIS and DNR Fisheries staff placed 83 zebra mussel veliger settlement samplers in 25 lakes and reservoirs in Iowa in 2012 to monitor for early detection of zebra mussels. Lakes with samplers included Big Creek Lake (Polk County), Black Hawk Lake (Sac County), Bluebill Lake (Cerro Gordo County), Clear Lake (Cerro Gordo County), Coralville Lake (Johnson County), East Okoboji Lake (Dickinson County), Hickory Grove Lake (Story County), Lake Hendricks (Howard County), Lake Macbride (Johnson County), Pleasant Creek Lake (Linn County), Saylorville Lake (Polk County), Spirit Lake (Dickinson County), Storm Lake (Buena Vista County), Upper Gar Lake, (Dickinson County), West Okoboji Lake (Dickinson County), and lakes in the Cedar River floodplain (Bremer, Blackhawk, Linn Counties). No zebra mussels were attached to any of the samplers other than those indicated above.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Minnesota DNR, Wisconsin 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 2012 to monitor trends in veliger abundance and peak production. In Iowa, DNR staff collected samples below Lock and Dam 14 and from the Maquoketa, Wapsipinicon, Iowa, and Cedar Rivers. Similar to the Maquoketa River, the Cedar River has the influence of Clear Lake on its zebra mussel population. During high water, the outlet of Clear Lake flows into Willow Creek and then to the Winnebago River, Shell Rock, and Cedar Rivers. Low densities of veligers have been collected from each of those rivers during past sampling. It is unknown if the veligers came from Clear Lake, or if there are adult populations within

these rivers. Adult zebra mussel and veliger sampling in the Cedar and Shell Rock Rivers was not completed in 2012 due to the drought conditions.



Bighead carp have been reported throughout the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and in large and small tributaries of both in southern and central Iowa for over 10 years. Prior to 2011, silver carp had only been found in the Missouri River, Big Sioux River, Mississippi River, Des Moines River as far upstream as the Lake Red Rock dam, and Chariton River below Lake Rathbun. The major flooding along the Missouri River in 2011 allowed both bighead and silver carp to expand their ranges into

oxbow lakes (Desoto Bend (Harrison County), Snyder Bend (Woodbury County)), the Little Sioux River and its tributaries, and natural lakes in the Little Sioux River watershed (East Okoboji (Dickinson County), Elk (Clay County), Lost Island (Palo Alto County), Spirit (Dickinson County), and below Trumbull (Clay County)). Large numbers of silver carp were again observed throughout the spring and early summer of 2012 jumping below the Lake Red Rock and Rathbun Lake dams. As water levels declined, the numbers of silver and bighead carp below the dams also declined. DNR-AIS staff conducted egg and larval surveys for Asian carp below Lake Red Rock during the spring and early summer of 2012. No eggs or larval fish were collected before low water levels halted sampling efforts. A new state record bighead carp was caught by an angler from Rathbun Lake in July 2012. It weighed 93.5 pounds and was 18 years old. No other Asian carp have been collected from within Rathbun Lake.

In FY12, the DNR-AIS purchased 58 fyke nets for five DNR fisheries management and research stations with known AIS infestations within their districts. These nets provide a second set of sampling gear for field crews so one set can be cleaned and dried completely before being used in another waterbody. The DNR-AIS also purchased filters for DNR fish hatcheries on the Mississippi River and Rathbun Lake to help eliminate zebra mussels and veligers from hatchery ponds and from water loaded into distribution trucks.

Aquatic Invasive Species Committee

A committee of citizens and legislators from around the state was formed by the DNR Director with the charge of assessing the needs of the state concerning the control of AIS and to determine if additional actions are necessary to fully address the issue. The AIS Committee met on 3 February 2012, heard an update of AIS management and concerns in Iowa, and developed a list of recommendations to improve AIS coordination in Iowa. The recommendations were incorporated into the “Plan for the Management of Aquatic Nuisance Species in Iowa.”

Table 7

Aquatic Invasive Species Expenditures		
	FY06	FY12
Personnel	\$85,234	\$309,539
Travel Expenses	\$4,915	\$15,512
State Vehicle Operation	\$3,281	\$16,486
Office Supplies	\$399	\$25
Facility Maintenance Supplies	\$26	\$1,131
Equipment Maintenance Supplies	\$2,936	\$1,956
Ag Supplies	\$42,751	\$53,704
Other Supplies	\$100	\$7,007
Printing	\$477	\$319
Uniforms	\$455	\$198
Postage	\$536	\$69
Communications	\$651	\$807
Rentals	\$0	\$150
Professional Services	\$0	\$2,419
Outside Services	\$595	\$2,720
Advertising/Publishing	\$11,390	\$56,197
Reimbursement	\$0	\$24
Equipment	\$1,042	\$29,947
IT Hardware		\$63
Indirects	\$9,768	\$37,960
Total	\$164,556	\$536,233

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 22-24, 2012 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 75 officers participated in this three day event, contacting 2,089 boaters, performing safety equipment checks on 544 vessels and issuing 136 citations/warnings. Throughout the summer, a total of 94 BWI arrests were made by various officers, working on additional coordinated BWI enforcement projects.

Water Safety Contacts

Conservation Officers continue to provide education programs to various groups throughout the year. Officers provided over 130 programs to students about the importance of wearing life jackets when on and near the water. The various programs include boater education, life jacket safety, waterfowl hunting with a lifejacket component, water safety, and mentored waterfowl hunting. Approximately 1,050 students were able to participate in these programs





Table 8

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
2012	
Navigation Contacts	25,296
Navigation Citations	1,570
Special Events Patrolled	143
Accident Investigations	31
Boat Iowa Classes Taught	22
Boater Education Hours	2,914
Navigation Enforcement Hours	32,528

*Law Enforcement Boating Activities are tabulated on a calendar year while the remainder of this report is based on a Fiscal year.

Full-Time Conservation Officers

Full-time conservation officers spend nineteen 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 9

Expenditures for Full-Time Officers		
	FY06	FY12
Personnel	*\$1,366,842	\$1,501,750
Officer Retirements	\$73,986	\$191,805
Vehicle Depreciation	\$240,916	\$354,713
In State Travel	\$54,495	\$28,438
Communications	\$30,509	\$30,698
Indirects	\$204,974	\$248,002
Totals	\$1,971,722	\$2,355,406

*WPO base costs are included in year FY06. WPO increases are tracked separately in subsequent years in Table 10.

Seasonal Water Patrol Officers (WPO) Program



The Department receives approximately 125 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 \$11,903. This dollar amount includes salaries, equipment, training, meals, lodging, and fuel for patrol boats and depreciation for vehicles.

Table 10

Water Patrol Officer Expenditures Over Base Year			
	FY05 Base Year	*FY06 Additional WPOs Over Base Year	FY 12 Additional WPO's
WPOs	22	7	11
Salary		\$51,422	\$11,903
Equipment		\$1,844	
Meals & Lodging		\$6,369	
Training		\$2,917	
Fuel		\$31,838	
Total		\$94,390	\$130,933

* 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. Starting July 1, 2009, meal expenses were disallowed for WPOs.

DNR Patrol Boats

The Law Enforcement Bureau divides the state into 5 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 2012, the Department purchased a motor for a large patrol boat.



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 11

Boater Education Expenditures		
	FY 2006	FY 2012
Salary (Boater Education Coordinator)	\$0	\$92,241
State Vehicle Operation & Depreciation	\$0	\$2,710
Cellular Phone	\$0	\$253
Replacement Computer	\$0	\$890
Office Supplies	\$0	\$671
“Kids Fest” Promotion	\$0	\$630
“Wear It Iowa” Promotion	\$0	\$154
Brochures	\$0	\$479
Travel Expenses	\$0	\$1,392
Novelty Items With Boater Education Messages	\$0	\$11,433
Incentive Awards For Volunteer Instructors	\$0	\$2,260
Life Jackets	\$0	\$1,230
.08 BWI Campaign	\$0	\$10,200
Boating Safety TV PSA’s	\$0	\$20,690
Total	\$0	\$145,233

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 FY12, the education program continued to focus on the importance of wearing life jackets and repainted the boat ramps in Iowa’s state parks. The “Life Jacket Zone” message reminds boaters about the importance of wearing a life jacket while on the water. The IDNR partnered with United States Power Squadron (USPS) members and United States Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGA) members to assist with

painting the 4’x 4’ bright yellow and black stencil on over 65 boat ramps located in the parks.

The Boater Education program partnered with Honey Creek Resort and implemented a “life jacket” loaner program. The focus of the program was to make available a variety of life jackets to the public at no cost. The sizes of life jackets available to borrow ranged from adult sizes all the way down to infant. If a boater found they were at the lake without enough life jackets or the proper size of life jacket for each person on-board, they only had to leave proof of identification to borrow one for the day. Over five hundred lifejackets were loaned out to the public during this year. The Education program will continue to seek out additional pilot locations for the “life jacket loaner” program!

The .08 Don’t Go Overboard campaign continued to be very successful in educating the public on the dangers of drinking and boating, and that the blood alcohol content (BAC) level for drinking and boating is now the same level as that for vehicles. The “Boating While Intoxicated” campaign will continue to grow in the future as we make the waters of Iowa safer for everyone.



Table 12

Boater Education Certificates		
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	79
2010	1,235	20
2011	1,232	18
2012	1,387	22

Water Trails and Low-head Dam Public Hazard Program Expenditures

The Iowa DNR water trails and low-head dam public hazard program works statewide to ensure improved navigational safety on waterways throughout Iowa. Water safety education, establishment of a river mileage-based signage system and a hazard warning signage system, development of navigational maps, and advising placements and designs for water accesses and portage trails around dangerous dams are all components of the program mission.



Dozens of water trail construction projects, plan and design meetings, and water trail designations unfolded in fiscal year 2012. These project incorporated new techniques developed under statewide plans and are results of locally developed initiatives. Iowa DNR water trails and low-head dam public hazard programs are administered by the DNR rivers team under the Land and Waters Bureau. Navigation and water safety activities include:



- Plans, administers funds for, and places navigational signage, including mileage-based access numbers at landings, roadway signage leading people to boat accesses, dam warning signage, etc. via the water trails program.
- Plans, designs, and maintains warning signage and portage trails at DNR-owned low-head dams.

- Works with communities to install dam warning signage where dams have led to fatalities for recreational users. All users are considered, including anglers walking in, and signs designed of size to be comprehended at high speeds in high-motor use areas such as downtown Des Moines.
- Requires water trail developers to place, maintain, and update dam warning signage.
- Purchases and distributes educational flyers on canoe and kayak safety, low-head dam safety, participate in “Wear It” campaign targeting canoes and kayaks with promotional items purchased under operations budget.
- Advises fisheries and county conservation staff on boating access improvements, including boat ramps and canoe launches.
- Trains county conservation, DNR, and children’s camp staff in safely leading and teaching during canoe outings using American Canoe Association curriculum and the Rivers’ team certified ACA instructors.
- Works to reduce hazards of low-head dams with high death rates through management of mitigation projects.

River programs brought the Healthiest State Initiative by conducting a campaign staff in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service called “Summer of Paddling.” Hundreds of Iowans were exposed to healthy recreation on the water through this campaign.



The Iowa DNR encourages local ownership of water trails throughout Iowa that support education, navigation, and recreation. Technical assistance is provided to communities working to find solutions at aging dams, and provides funds for mitigating dam problems, solving safety hazards, fish passage, upstream flooding, and failure-related issues.

The river programs team serves a growing segment of Iowans – canoeists and kayakers, as well as more traditional recreational segments, including anglers and power boaters. 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 a Lower Cedar River map and guide, its ninth “Expedition and Fishing Guide” for whole river systems. These maps contain angling information, dam, and boat 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, state parks, and fish hatcheries.

Staffing

The river programs coordinator 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 signage plans and portage trails, including launches and landings, around these dams. The construction technician also advises other communities on similar projects. A seasonal helped conduct river assessment field work and coordinate water trail designations. Half of one FTE’s time focuses 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.

Iowa DNR owns or manages seven major low-head dams on navigable streams. River programs staff updated signage plans according to the new hazard signage manual, installed signs, and maintain portages at these dams in fiscal year 2012.

Table 13

Expenditures for Water Trails & Dam Safety		
	FY06	FY12
Personnel	\$7,572	\$159,891
Travel Expenses	\$1,038	\$4,087
State Vehicle Operation & Depreciation		\$9,666
Office Supplies & IT Hardware		\$3,817
Facility Maintenance Supplies		\$911
Equipment Maintenance Supplies		\$1,725
Other Supply (training programs equipment, safety education & outreach materials)		\$3,366
Print, binding, and publications	\$1,800	\$10,441
Uniforms		\$300
Communications		\$3,461
Rentals		\$509
Outside services		\$725
Reimbursement & ITS Reimbursement		\$511
Equipment Inventoriable		\$3,509
Equipment Non Inventoriable		\$206
Indirects		\$23,455
TOTAL	\$10,410	\$226,580

Paddlesports safety



The Rivers team offered four two-day canoe schools and one kayak school for trip leaders, naturalists and other agency staff to “train the trainers.” This skills course 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. DNR rivers team staff also received American Canoe Association training from

instructor trainers to update training credentials. The national “Wear It” campaign was supported at events throughout the year, where promotional stickers were distributed.

Water trails conservation crew

The rivers team manages projects that are developed and constructed by the water trails conservation crew, under contract with Conservation Corps, Iowa. The contract is funded separately under a state recreational trails grant. The water trails conservation crew works statewide and often camps at the sites where they work. They often work in remote area where typical contractors could not. They construct portage trails and accesses, cut through log jams, and mount important navigational and warning signage in diverse settings.



Dam mitigation

Iowa DNR River program staff works with dam owners to retire or mitigate a variety of problems when a dam has safety hazard issues. Oftentimes, federal funding is available for projects that involve fish passage, so a natural development is to solve multiple problems in a single project.

Projects currently open with Iowa DNR staff to explore, analyze, or develop public hazard mitigation include the following:

Table 14

Dam Name	County
Klondike Dam	Lyon
Littleton Dam	Buchanan
Quasqueton Dam	Buchanan
Boone Water Works Dam	Boone
Ames 13th Street Dam	Story
Mon-Maq Dam	Jones
Fort Dodge Hydroelectric Dam	Webster
Quaker Mill Dam	Delaware
Rockford Dam	Floyd
Manchester Downtown Dam	Delware
Palisades-Kepler State Park	Linn
Burlington Street Dam	Johnson
Elkader Lower Dam	Clayton
Amanas Millrace Diversion Dam	Iowa

Program outlook

Statewide plans have resulted in a more sensible local planning framework for water trails and low-head dams. For local entities, this will result in lower-maintenance projects with increased local ownership in water trails. Statewide, this will result in a more robust and easy-to-understand navigational system. As numbers of recreational users increase, increasing focus on managing the experiences for all Iowans – from young to old – will become more important than ever. It has also led to increased law enforcement and education needs related to interacting with private landowners and other users along navigable rivers. To handle increased use, all Iowans must learn to treat our waterways respectfully to avoid litter and obnoxious behavior.

Training programs will continue to focus on individuals who lead programs, safe livery operations, and increasing availability of American Canoe Association courses offered throughout the state will also be important responses to increasing interest in river recreation.

Table 15

Local Water Trails, Snapshot as of June 30, 2012	
Designated	Under Development
Boone River WT (Hamilton)	Black Hawk Creek WT (Black Hawk)
Cedar Valley Paddlers Trail (Blackhawk)	Cedar River WT (Blackhawk)
Des Moines River WT (Boone)	Grand River WT (Decatur)
Des Moines River WT (Polk)	Lake Rathbun Water Trail (Appanoose)
Des Moines River WT (Webster)	Maquoketa River WT (Delaware)
Dubuque Water Trail (Dubuque)	Maquoketa River WT (Jackson)
Iowa River WT (Hardin)	North Skunk River WT (Jasper)
Iowa River WT (Johnson)	Quad Cities WT (Scott)
Iowa River WT (Louisa)	Raccoon River WT (Polk)
Lake Red Rock Water Trail (Marion County)	South Skunk River WT (Story)
Lower Des Moines River WT (Van Buren)	Upper Iowa River WT (Allamakee)
Lizard Creek WT (Webster)	Upper Iowa River WT (Howard)
Maquoketa River WT (Jones)	Upper Iowa River WT (Winneshiek)
Middle/South Raccoon River WT (Dallas)	Wapsipinicon River WT (Bremer)
Middle/South Raccoon River WT (Guthrie)	West Fork Des Moines River WT (Emmet)
Middle River Water Trail (Adair)	Yellow River WT (Allamakee)
Middle River Water Trail (Madison)	
North Raccoon River WT (Calhoun)	
North Raccoon River WT (Carroll)	
North Raccoon River WT (Dallas)	
North Raccoon River WT (Greene)	
North Raccoon River WT (Sac)	
Turkey River WT (Clayton)	
Turkey River WT (Fayette)	
Odessa WT (Louisa)	
Wapsipinicon River WT (Buchanan)	
Wapsipinicon River WT (Clinton)	
West Nishnabotna River WT (Pottawattamie County)	
Winnebago River WT (Winnebago County)	

Hazard mitigation via removal or modification at several dams in the next year are likely to include the Klondike Dam to Rapids Conversion, Boone Waterworks Dam to Rapids Conversion, the Quasqueton Dam to Rapids Conversion, and the Littleton Dam to Rapids Conversion projects.

Before providing additional funds or other resources are committed for new water trails, action steps for 1) implementing the new statewide plan guidelines for signage and other water trail elements and 2) prioritizing future water trails, will be the initial focus. Landowners and other stakeholders must be consulted about what types of water trail development may be most desirable and appropriate for a given area.

Table 16

Water Trails and Dam Safety At A Glance		
	2006	2012
Total number of individual water trails with state designation, to date	0	20
Number of water trails projects under development	0	13
Miles of water trails designated	0	923
Miles of water trail under development	0	588
Number of low-head dams with standard warning signage, to date	2	41
Dam-related deaths, calendar year	2	0
Number of maintained portage trails around low-head dams completed, to date	2	34
Number of low-head dams modified or removed for safety purposes, to date	0	4

In addition to the 923 miles of state-designated water trails, the River programs staff are working with local communities on 588 miles of additional water trails under active development. The program has focused on implementing statewide plans in both designated and future water trails, which includes updating to a comprehensive navigational signage system based on river mileage. This solves jurisdictional issues and simplifies highway signage.



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 17

Boat Fee Expenditures for Boating Infrastructure Maintenance & Management (Salaries for labor, contracted services, equipment, signage, publications, etc.)			
	Federal	Boat Fees	Total
FY06 (base year)	\$562,055	\$187,351	\$749,406
FY12	\$750,566	\$250,188	\$1,000,754

NOTE: These federal funds can only be used for this purpose, and would be forfeit if not matched by boat fees.

IOWA'S MARINE FUEL TAX (MFT) PROGRAM



The Iowa 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:**
 - ◆ Docks and buoys
 - ◆ New lake construction projects
 - ◆ Boat ramp restroom installations (various counties)
- **DNR Water Recreation Access Cost-Share Program**
 - ◆ Around \$100,000 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 2012 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
Kattleson 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
Pickerel 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 2012 Expenditure Report

Project Name	Federal	MFT	Other	Total Expense
Water Trails Program		\$175,731	\$23,950	\$199,681
Construction Services Transfer Operations		\$355,399		\$355,399
County Cost Share Projects-cost shared	\$125,052	\$125,052		\$250,104
MFT FEMA-FLOOD OF 08-DR1763		\$4,470	\$40,231	\$44,701
MFT Small/Misc Projects		\$19,240		\$19,240
Minor Projects-Cost Shared	\$108,618	\$109,025		\$217,643
Honey Creek Resort-Boat Ramp, Riprap, and Marina		\$7,122		\$7,122
Hawkeye WMA—Boat related development		\$68,650		\$68,650
Casino Bay Ramp	\$9,312	\$9,312		\$18,624
Boone Station Boating Building		\$5,714		\$5,714
Lake Macbride Ramp Restroom/Septic	\$1,456	\$1,456		\$2,912
Brushy Creek-SE Boat Ramp Restroom	\$916	\$916		\$1,832
Lake Macbride Circle Point Ramp RR	\$9,155	\$9,155		\$18,310
Geode Main Boat Ramp Restroom	\$1,388	\$1,388		\$2,776
Red Rock/Elk Rock Ramp Restroom	\$9,155	\$9,155		\$18,310
Ramp & Access Renovation General		\$4,360		\$4,360
Lost Grove Lake Shoreline Access/Dam Construction	\$1,640,044	\$928,320		\$2,568,364
Lake Ahquabi Shoreline Protection		\$189,832		\$189,832
Total Marine Fuel Tax	\$1,905,096	\$2,024,297	\$64,181	\$3,993,574