



# STATE OF IOWA

THOMAS J. VILSACK, GOVERNOR  
SALLY J. PEDERSON, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
JEFFREY R. VONK, DIRECTOR

Projects and programs funded for FY01 and through FY02.

- Water Quality Monitoring Stations
- Water Quality Standards
- Pollution Discharge Permits
- Total Maximum Daily Load Program
- Floodplain Protection Program
- On-site Wastewater Systems (Septics)
- Data for Local Watershed Groups
- Volunteer Water Quality Initiative
- Resource Enhancement and Protection Fund
- Restore the Outdoors
- Elinor Bedell State Park
- Lake Belva Deer
- Recreation Grants
- Lake Restoration
- Marine Fuel Tax Capital Projects
- Trees Program
- Waste Tire Program

## Water Quality Monitoring

The department is to "provide for activities supporting the analysis of water quality monitoring data for trends and for the preparation and presentation of data to the public." Water quality monitoring data is essential for water quality programs. Comprehensive water quality monitoring programs can detect problems before they become critical issues and are needed to determine if pollution control programs are working. Perhaps most important is the public's right to know their water is safe for its intended use.

'01 Infrastructure Bill (SF 2453) "For continuing the establishment and operation of water quality monitoring stations."....\$1,950,000

'02 Infrastructure Bill (HF 742) "For continuing the establishment and operation of water quality monitoring stations."....\$2,500,000

Of the total appropriated to date (slightly less than \$5 ½ million), it is estimated that \$100,000 will remain unobligated at the end of SFY '02.

The department began to improve its ambient water quality program in FY00, after receiving nearly \$1 million in SFY 00 infrastructure funds. Since that time the department has expanded its ambient monitoring program and to simultaneously develop a long term, comprehensive monitoring strategy in cooperation with a stakeholders group and a technical advisory group of scientists and water quality professionals. The current status of the ambient monitoring program is summarized below:

- Seventy nine stream/river sites are being monitored monthly or more frequently for a variety of physical and chemical parameters, including pesticides and pesticide metabolites. New herbicide products (e.g., Balance) and their metabolites as well as glyphosate (Roundup) were added in 2001. (Prior to 2000, only 16 sites were monitored monthly, and a very limited number of pesticides were analyzed for only 3 sites).
- Detailed, comprehensive sampling is being conducted at seven sites to determine spatial and temporal variability of pollutants.
- Long term sediment monitoring has been initiated at six sites.
- Rivers upstream and downstream of ten metro areas are being monitored in cooperation with the USGS to determine urban impacts, including contaminants of emerging concern such as pharmaceuticals, hormones, and antibiotics..
- Biological monitoring (aquatic insects, fish and habitat) is being conducted at 16 of the monthly sites, at 40 potentially impaired sites, and at approximately 120 reference sites on a cyclical basis. A pilot probability-based sampling project should begin in CY 02 and the use of mayflies to detect short-term organophosphate insecticide occurrences is being investigated.
- Detailed data is being collected at 132 lakes across the state (five year project). During the second year of the project, herbicide analyses were conducted for all lakes and priority pollutants (PCBs and insecticides) were added for 36 lakes.
- All state-owned swimming beaches are monitored for fecal contamination during the recreation season and the results are posted on a web site. Follow up investigative monitoring is being done at three lakes with routinely high bacteria levels.
- A cooperative program with the USGS is being continued to monitor water quality at 90 municipal wells. During 2001, 80 wells were age-dated with tritium to assess well vulnerability to surface water contamination. For the first time, all wells were sampled and analyzed for metals, herbicides, radionuclides, and volatile organic compounds.

- Dedicated groundwater monitoring well nests have been established in Hamilton and Humboldt Counties.
- A random sample of private wells in towns without public water supply systems will be sampled in cooperation with the University Hygienic Laboratory and the Center for Health Effects of Environmental Contamination. This work will begin in early CY '02.
- Support was provided to continue monitoring at 11 long-term sites previously monitored by the Corps of Engineers, as the Corps was ready to discontinue these sites.
- A task force has been formed to look at the consolidation of various water quality monitoring efforts for increased efficiency. Staff also worked with the Cedar Rapids Watershed Coalition to do two intensive sampling events.
- A database for data storage (compatible with national database) has been established and is web-accessible.
- More than 1000 citizens were trained in the basic level of water quality monitoring. An advanced level of monitoring (level 2) has been and a training module for secondary education is being developed. Over 750 sites are being monitored by volunteers with the volunteer data being posted on the website (first in nation to do so).
- The 1<sup>st</sup> annual WQ monitoring conference was held in March 2001 and the second will be held next spring in Cedar Rapids.
- A cooperative project to obtain statewide color infrared photography has been initiated. This coverage will complement monitoring data analysis.

If additional funds become available, the monitoring program will continue to expand in accordance with the long term strategy and stakeholder input. Additional dedicated groundwater monitoring well nests will be constructed. The Department will also be initiating a probability-based biological monitoring program using EPA funding. If this pilot program is successful, it could be incorporated into the ambient monitoring program in future years.

### **Water Quality Planning, Standards, and Assessment**

'01 Infrastructure Appropriation Bill (SF 2453) - IDNR "To establish and implement improved water quality planning, standards, and assessment.".....\$372,000

Currently there is a balance of \$290,000 and it is estimated that \$245,000 of the original \$372,000 will be carried over into SFY '03.

The department has hired long-term contract staff to work directly with existing department standards staff. Initial contacts with consulting companies indicated consultants generally do not have the degree of experience needed to assist the department in standards development. Hiring and training contract staff was the best overall approach to reviewing existing standards and and developing new ones.

To date, two sets of water quality standards changes have been adopted and a third set of standards is being promulgated, with public hearings scheduled for the weeks of January 28<sup>th</sup> and February 4<sup>th</sup>, 2002. Some of the more important issues addressed to date include new ammonia standards, new or revised aquatic life criteria for a number of substances and compounds including mercury, revised stream use designations, and the process used to develop water quality-based effluent limits for point source dischargers such as municipal wastewater treatment plants. A number of these changes were to address concerns of the Iowa Water Pollution Control Association as well as the standards the EPA disapproved in 1999 (EPA approval of state water quality standards is required under the federal Clean Water Act.

As a result of the actions taken to date and plans to address the remaining issues in the next one to two years, it is unlikely that EPA will initiate federal promulgation of standards (as previously indicated) for Iowa as allowed for and required by federal statute.

Potential major issues on the horizon are nutrient standards and methyl mercury standards for fish tissue. Department staff will also continue to explore a reduced-scope proposal for regionalized low flow equations.

### **Pollution Discharge (NPDES) Permits**

The department is to "contract to assist its staff with the review of national pollutant discharge elimination system permits."

'01 Infrastructure Appropriation Bill (SF 2453) - -"For contracting to assist department staff with the review of national pollutant discharge elimination system permits.".....\$250,000

'02 Infrastructure Appropriation Bill (HF 742) - -"For contracting to assist department staff with the review of national pollutant discharge elimination system permits.".....\$180,000

As of the end of January 2002, approximately \$260,000 of the total \$430,000 remained unspent. It is estimated that \$160,000 will be carried over into SFY '03.

The goal of this appropriation was to reduce the NPDES backlog to less than 10% by hiring and training contract staff to process and issue NPDES permits. A secondary goal was to streamline and improve the overall NPDES permit process.

Four contract staff were hired and trained and began to work on the existing backlog in early 2001 (CY). Complicating the backlog reduction goal for SFY 01 was the fact that a much higher than average number of NPDES permits expired in SFY 01. The backlog had only been reduced to 21% by the end of SFY 01, but by December 2001 the actual backlog was under 10%. The assistance provided by contract staff has allowed existing NPDES staff to work on initiatives that will also save time in future years, such as a general permit for sand and gravel operations and an updated permit compliance database that accommodates electronic data transfer. Specific permit requirements for combined sewer overflows are also being incorporated into the permits for municipalities with combined sewers.

With the expedited process for obtaining general permits and the continued progress on individual permits, it is expected the backlog will continue to be reduced throughout CY 2002. Two of the original four contract staff resigned to take other jobs, but two new contract staff have been hired and are being trained to process NPDES permits.

### **Total Maximum Daily Loads**

The department is to "continue the establishment of an effective and efficient method of developing a total maximum daily load program, based on information gathered on other states' programs and investigation into alternative methods for satisfying the requirements."

'01 Infrastructure Bill (SF 2453) "To identify an effective and efficient method of developing a total maximum daily load program.".....\$153,000

The entire \$153,000 infrastructure appropriation was spent by the end of SFY '01. No additional infrastructure appropriations have been received and TMDL work will continue using various sources of available funding.

Iowa currently has 157 waterbodies on its list of impaired waters (the 303(d) list), requiring over 200 TMDLs. With the emergence of issues like nutrient standards and a greater amount of available monitoring data, the list of impaired waters could easily grow to over 1,000 waterbodies within the next five to ten years. An EPA study found that the cost of calculating a single TMDL could range from \$4,000 to over \$1 million. Three parties have challenged the adequacy of Iowa's TMDL program in federal court and have asked the EPA to take over the program if Iowa does not carry out its TMDL charge under the Clean Water Act. New TMDL rules adopted by EPA will increase the level of resources needed.

Other TMDL-related accomplishments achieved with other sources of funding include:

- hiring a TMDL coordinator (contract) and 4 staff;
- establishing an eighteen member technical team that meets quarterly to assess the status and direction of the program;
- establishing a sixty member stakeholder group that meets every two months,
- developing a TMDL web site with information about impaired waters and the progress of TMDL's; and
- completion of 20 TMDL's (EPA approval received for 10, approval for the other 10 expected early CY 2002).

TMDL work will continue and an anticipated 20 TMDLS will be developed within the next year using a variety of funding sources, including EPA grants. Work will also continue to identify the optimum models to develop complex TMDLs requiring estimation of both point source and nonpoint source pollutant loads.

### **Floodplain Protection Education**

The department is to "expand floodplain protection education to better inform local officials that make decisions with regard to floodplain management."

'01 Infrastructure Bill (SF 2453) "To expand floodplain protection education to better inform local officials that make decisions with regard to floodplain management." .....\$200,000

Of the original \$200,000, \$144,000 remains unobligated at this point and it is estimated that \$110,000 will be carried over into SFY '03. The cost to develop the floodplain reference and training materials was originally estimated at \$90,000 but actually cost less than \$60,000.

The goal for this appropriation was to develop a local floodplain management official's handbook and associated training course material and to use these resources to train local officials. In addition, there was a goal to improve coordination by hiring contract staff to work with local governments on floodplain management issues.

A consulting firm was hired to develop the local floodplain managers handbook and associated training materials in consultation with Department staff and a group of local officials. A pilot training session was held with local officials to receive input and feedback before finalizing the handbook and training materials. The handbook was essentially completed by the end of SFY 01 and consists of a detailed reference manual and a shorter "quick reference" guide. All

material developed is available on a CD-ROM with quick search features and will be available via the Department's web site.

The Department also extended the contract to allow the contractor to hold an additional three to five training sessions in SFY 02, as there are unused funds still available within the contract amount. Although the contractor initially estimated a contract cost of approximately \$90,000, only \$48,166 has been spent through the end of August.

Using the developed training materials, the Department will develop an ongoing floodplain manager's training program for local officials. Providing stipends for local official's attendance may be warranted to promote the training attendance, especially considering that municipal budgets are limited.

### **On-site Wastewater Systems (Septics)**

The department is to "establish a program to assist homeowners residing outside the boundaries of a city with improving on-site wastewater systems."

'01 Infrastructure Bill (SF 2453) "To establish a program to assist rural homeowners in improving on-site wastewater systems.".....\$600,000

None of the \$600,000 has been expended to date. To date, the staff work used to develop rules, select a contractor, etc. has been paid from an administrative account in the state's Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund.

The goal of this appropriation was to develop a low interest loan program for the replacement and rehabilitation of individual on-site wastewater systems. The available funding was to be used to leverage an additional \$3 million in EPA grant funds through the federal clean water state revolving loan program.

Draft rules for the on-site program were initially developed and published for public comment but the Attorney General's office advised the Department that it lacked the statutory authority to establish such an on-site loan program. Action on the rules was suspended pending legislative action. The 2001 GA passed the needed legislation and the rules were subsequently finalized. However, the Attorney General's office also advised the Department that a key provision of the rules, the provision that the Department will assume the risk for loans, was in conflict with the Iowa Constitution that prohibits the state from giving or lending credit or assuming the debts or liabilities of an individual, association, or corporation. Changes to the rule to address this problem were promulgated and adopted as an emergency rule.

The department hopes to contract out the program in the near future and begin to develop the needed administrative capacity to begin to issue loans. Potentially, low interest loans could be made available by July 2002. The EPA grant funds that will be matched with the \$600,000 must be included in the 2002 Intended Use Plan to leverage the federal grant funds and the IUP is being developed to incorporate this program.

### **Data for Local Watershed Groups**

The department is to "provide local watershed managers with geographic information system data for their use in developing, monitoring, and displaying results of their watershed work."

'01 Infrastructure Bill (SF 2453) "To provide local watershed managers with geographic information system for their use in developing, monitoring, and displaying results of their watershed work.".....\$195,000

'02 Infrastructure Bill (HF 742) "To provide local watershed managers with geographic information system for their use in developing, monitoring, and displaying results of their watershed work.".....\$195,000

It is estimated none of the funds will be unobligated at the end of SFY '02.

Accomplishments to date are summarized below:

- A GIS-based soil loss equation ((RUSLE) has been developed for use and applied statewide. Results (in tons/acre/year) can easily be tabulated and mapped for any watershed. Estimated soil loss is based on 1992 land cover, results for 2000 land cover should be available soon, allowing for comparative soil loss analysis.
- A GIS-based sediment delivery model (MUSLE) has been developed to estimate sediment delivery from a watershed. The model can estimate sediment delivery for a specific rainfall event. The model has been applied to 60 Iowa watersheds and will be applied to all 14-digit Hydrologic Unit Code watersheds in the future.
- Watershed Atlas sheets have been created for all significant publicly owned lakes with the exception of the sediment delivery sheet. These should be completed by late summer 2002.
- An automated map generation program has been written that will create GIS-based watershed maps and associated documentation for all 14-digit Hydrologic Unit watersheds. Complete watershed atlases should be available on the web by the end of summer 2002.
- Land cover maps to assess changes over a 16 year period (1984 and 2000 maps) have been obtained and processed and should be ready for use by the end of CY 2002. The 2000 coverage is already being used in some watershed projects.
- Drainage district boundaries and county-owned infrastructure have been for 10 counties is available via the internet. Digitizing has been completed for an additional 17 counties with a goal to have 24 counties completed and error checked by fall 2002.
- A public-private partnership has been initiated with 22 organizations to acquire statewide color infrared photography in a digital format. Aerial flights will begin in March 2002 and will produce 1-meter resolution digital orthophotography. This coverage will be very useful in a number of GIS applications including watershed projects and will be available to the public.
- Two contract staff have been hired with EPA Section 319 funds and have worked with over 50 local watershed groups to provide GIS support.
- Work is continuing in a variety of other programs using various sources of funding to improve or obtain geo-referenced location data for water supplies, wastewater plants and effluent outfalls, private wells, etc.

Efforts will continue on the initiatives outlined above. A top priority of the next 12 to 18 months is restructuring the web-based delivery of GIS data to improve access to users. It is expected that GIS-based watershed maps and modeling will become a key component of watershed projects in the future to reduce manpower needs, to more effectively target improvements, and to measure results.

## Volunteer Program

The department is to “develop a program that provides support to local volunteer management efforts to the different programs concerned with water quality. The department shall assist in coordinating and tracking of the volunteer component of these programs to increase efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts in water quality monitoring and watershed improvement.”

'01 Infrastructure Bill (SF 2453) “To develop a program to support local volunteer management efforts in water quality programs.....\$70,000”

'02 Infrastructure Bill (HF 742) “For statewide coordination of volunteer efforts under the water quality and keepers of the land programs.....\$70,000”

It is anticipated the entire Keepers of the Land budget will be spent by the end of SFY 2002.

The goal of the Keepers of the Land program is to develop and strengthen stewardship and volunteer natural resources activities, especially concentrating on programs concerned with water quality. The available funding was in part used to leverage grant funds through the federal AmeriCorps program, the DOT Trails program, the federal Urban Forestry program, and REAP. Keepers of the Land Accomplishments:

- Calendar year 2001 – so far we have a reported 28,315 citizen volunteers who donated 108,971 hours of labor. This represents an estimated worth to the DNR of \$1.5 million, and an equivalent to 52 FTEs. The volunteers reported in 2001 increased from last year by 8.5% (with reports still coming in). Work included rivers cleanup, water quality monitoring, buffer strip demonstrations and plantings, outdoor safety education, campground hosting, tree and native prairie species plantings, trails restoration, prairie management, etc.
- Keepers of the Land AmeriCorps (the domestic Peace Corps) is in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of a 3-year renewable grant (up to 6 years possible). We receive \$330,000 in federal funds per year for 20 fulltime, 20 seasonal and 2 part-time AmeriCorps members. Administration of AmeriCorps is supported with match coming from the Keepers of the Land program funds.
- Ten Keepers of the Land AmeriCorps members are placed across the state, working with SWCDs, NRCS and the DNR Private Lands Program to promote water quality and habitat improvements. Accomplishments include 19 landowner field days/workshops, habitat improvement plans affecting 23,500 acres, and contact with over 3,700 people over the course of the year.

Future work on volunteer efforts includes:

- Volunteer management training sessions, to increase volunteer opportunities and successful management of volunteers in state parks and other state-owned natural areas, is planned for March 2002.
- The Urban Forestry volunteer coordination duties, formerly contracted with a non-profit organization, will be brought in-house to the Keepers of the Land program. Federal funds are matched with Keepers of the Land program funds.
- A comprehensive needs assessment for DNR volunteer efforts will be implemented, in light of the reduced operating budgets.



## Resource Enhancement and Protection Fund

### APPROPRIATIONS

- FY 01 Appropriation - \$10.5 million from Environment First Fund
- Receipts from interest and natural resource license plates – approx. \$1 million
  
- FY 02 Appropriation - \$10 million from Environment First Fund
- Receipts from interest and natural resource license plates – approx. \$1 million
- FY 02 De-appropriation - \$2.8 million, leaving approx. \$8.2 million
- Depending on the FY 03 appropriations, we will try to fulfill FY 02 obligations next year. The de-appropriation will be applied using the existing percentage allocations to the REAP sub-accounts specified in the Code of Iowa.

### PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS IN FY 01

- Conservation Education (first \$350,000) – 25 grants were awarded for education workshops and education materials.
- Open Space Acquisition and Development (28%) – 675 acres were purchased in FY 01. Land acquisition for the Loess Hills State Forest is a good example of an Open Space acquisition project. Construction of facilities in Elinor Bedell State Park is a good example of Open Space Development. Brushy Creek Recreation Area has received a lot of this development money.
- County Conservation (20%) – All 99 counties receive the equal per county allocations. 95 of the 99 counties are eligible to receive the per population allocation and to apply for competitive grants. In FY 01, 31 grant applications were received for a total of \$5.4 million in requests. We were able to award 4 grants for a total of \$880,000 this year.
- Soil and Water Enhancement (20%) – The Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship oversees this portion of REAP. All 100 Soil and Water Conservation Districts award money from this account to farmers in priority watersheds. Some of the funds must be used specifically for tree planting, timber management, and native grass planting. Funds are also available to Districts on a competitive basis. In FY 01, 55 applications asking for \$5.4 million were submitted for consideration. 34 of these projects were selected for funding at a total of \$1.8 million.
- City Parks and Open Space Grants – We received 56 grant applications in FY 01 for a total of \$4.4 million. We were able to award 19 grants totaling \$1.7 million. This program, like all elements of REAP, is in high demand and very competitive.
- State Land Management (9%) – This portion of REAP is available to the DNR for infrastructure projects in state parks, forests, and wildlife management areas. Typical projects are toilet and shower buildings, electrical and sewer system improvements, road maintenance, and trail developments.
- Historical Resource Development Program (5%) – The Department of Cultural Affairs administers these grants that are available for historic preservation (building restoration), museums (displays and climate control), and library/archive (preserve historic records). In FY 01, 141 grant applications were received for a total of \$1.9 million in request. 48 projects were award grants, totaling \$386,000.
- Living Roadway Trust Fund (3%) – The Department of Transportation operates this program. Since REAP was initiated in 1989, 700 projects have been funded for native grass and wildlife plantings and maintenance along interstates, county roads, and city streets. 73 counties have integrated roadside vegetation management plans on file, which makes them and their cities eligible to receive this money. With the addition of state projects, every county has received benefits from the Living Roadway Trust Fund.

## PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS IN FY 02

- Conservation Education (first \$350,000) – 15 grants were awarded for education workshops and education materials. Examples are a Lewis and Clark Educator Workshop and Walnut Creek Watershed video production and distribution. Seven grant requests totaling \$140,000 were not funded in FY 02. Department of Education is proposing to transfer this program to DNR because of budget constraints.
- Open Space Acquisition and Development (28%) – 675 acres were purchased in FY 01 and 400 acres thus far in FY 02. Land acquisition for the Loess Hills State Forest is a good example of an Open Space acquisition project. Park development in the new Elinor Bedell State Park is an example of Open Space Development. FY 02 projects in the 5-Year Capitals Plan?
- County Conservation (20%) – All 99 counties receive the equal per county allocations. 95 of the 99 counties are eligible to receive the per population allocation and to apply for competitive grants. In FY 02, 17 grant applications were received for a total of \$3.7 million in requests. We were able to award 4 grants for a total of \$850,000 this year.
- Soil and Water Enhancement (20%) – The Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship oversees this portion of REAP. All 100 Soil and Water Conservation Districts award money from this account to farmers in priority watersheds. Some of the funds must be used specifically for tree planting, timber management, and native grass planting. Funds are also available to Districts on a competitive basis. In FY 02, 43 applications asking for \$6.4 million were submitted for consideration. 36 of these projects were selected for funding at a total of \$2.3 million.
- City Parks and Open Space Grants – We received 79 grant applications this year for a total of \$5 million. We were able to award 17 grants totaling \$1.6 million. This program, like all elements of REAP, is in high demand and very competitive.
- State Land Management (9%) – This portion of REAP is available to the DNR for infrastructure projects in state parks, forests, and wildlife management areas. Typical projects are toilet and shower buildings, electrical and sewer system improvements, road maintenance, and trail developments.
- Historical Resource Development Program (5%) – The Department of Cultural Affairs administers these grants that are available for historic preservation (building restoration), museums (displays and climate control), and library/archive (preserve historic records). This year, 121 grant applications were received for a total of \$2 million in request. 44 projects were award grants, totaling \$413,000.
- Living Roadway Trust Fund (3%) – The Department of Transportation operates this program. Since REAP was initiated in 1989, 700 projects have been funded for native grass and wildlife plantings and maintenance along interstates, county roads, and city streets. 73 counties have integrated roadside vegetation management plans on file, which makes them and their cities eligible to receive this money. With the addition of state projects, every county has received benefits from the Living Roadway Trust Fund.

## Restore the Outdoors

“Restore the Outdoors” (RTO) has enabled the Department of Natural Resources the ability to address long overdue restoration and renovation of park facilities. This includes many historic stone and log structures constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration. During the first six years of RTO, 32 parks have seen badly needed improvements to 77 major structures, including the renovation of 15 historic park lodges, 14 picnic shelters, and 36 family cabins; the conversion of 10 beach houses for new uses;

construction of 4 new cabins; renovation of trails statewide; and the upgrade of numerous sewer, water and campground electrical systems.

The following projects were budgeted in fiscal 2001 and 2002 and are either currently under construction \* or are completed \*\*.

2001 & 2002 RTO Projects	Expenditure
Lake Keomah & Lewis & Clark shower bldgs**, finished with 2001 funds	260,000
Backbone - 4 new cabins to replace 4 CCC cabins removed **	\$335,000
Backbone campground water distribution system **	\$136,500
Backbone campground electric addition **	\$62,000
Bellevue waste water system *	\$148,000
Lake Manawa shelter/restroom/kitchenette **	\$155,000
Pikes Peak CCC shelter/concession repair **	\$39,000
Viking Lake Beach bldg **	240,000
Fort Defiance CCC lodge renovation **	227,600
George Wyth State Park campground electric upgrade **	91,000
George Wyth campground electrical upgrade **	90,470
Waubonsie campground electrical upgrade **	36,500
Nine Eagles campground electric upgrade **	36,700
Lake Wapello renovation of 13 CCC cabins **	410,000
Walnut Woods CCC lodge roof and chimney repair **	26,000
State park trail renovation/Americorps match **	65,000
Wildcat Den Historic Pine Creek Grist Mill structural stabilization **	163,000
Wildcat Den Historic Pine Creek Grist Mill fire suppression system *	240,000
Rock Creek waste water system upgrade *	150,000
Lake Anita pole storage building**	91,000
Lake Macbride CCC beach building walkways**	39,100
Margo Frankel restroom and picnic shelter *	40,000
Construction services bureau design fees	295,000

Projects soon to be awarded include: Lake Keomah CCC lodge, CCC group camp and CCC beach building, Geode shower building replacement, Viking Lake shower building replacement, Viking Lake campground electric upgrade, Clear Lake campground electric upgrade, Lake of Three Fires CCC Cabin renovation. (Lake Keomah lodge, group camp & beach building, Geode shower building and Viking Lake campground redevelopment will be 50% cost shared with federal LAWCON funds).

### **Elinor Bedell State Park**

The Department used the \$50,000 appropriation towards the Elinor Bedell State park development for the pedestrian trail, professional kiosk and dock. The park dedication was held September 2, 2001.

### **Lake Belva Deer**

In July of 2000, \$200,000 was transferred to the Keokuk County Conservation Board for further development of Lake Belva Deer as appropriated in 1999 by HF 772, Division II, Section 16.

## Recreation Grants

The Recreation Infrastructure Grants Program provides grants for one-third of project costs for repairs, renovations, new construction and land acquisition for recreation facilities or complexes. The grants are available to cities, counties, organizations and associations. Local project sponsors must provide two-thirds of the project costs; and up to one-half of that two-thirds may be in the form of "soft match". The program was not funded for FY02. The following is a listing of the 56 grants awarded in FY01:

Leon	Construction of a new municipal swimming pool.	\$100,000.00
Elkader	City Park Restroom, Bathhouse Storm Shelter.	\$35,424.00
Winterset	City Park Arbor Shelter restoration and enhancement.	\$18,000.00
Marble Rock	Improvement to the school gymnasium.	\$28,198.00
Monticello	Construction of the Monticello Aquatic Center.	\$100,000.00
Sigourney	Demolish and replace the existing bathhouse and renovation of the existing pool to create zero depth.	\$100,000.00
Hull	Renovate the Hull Community Recreation Facility.	\$15,000.00
Vail	Improvements to the municipal swimming pool.	\$14,166.67
Story City	Remove existing shelter house and construct a new and larger year- round shelter on the same site.	\$100,000.00
Greene	Swimming Pool Renovations	\$100,000.00
Titonka	Renovation of the City Pool.	\$100,000.00
Audubon CCB	T-Bone Trail, Phase 1 - Audubon to Hamlin	\$99,330.00
Dedham	Renovate the shelter house and other amenities at the city park.	\$5,450.00
Sioux Valley Memorial Hospital (Cherokee)	Construction of a Wellness/Recreation Center.	\$100,000.00
Franklin CCB	Construction of a 40' by 60' log cabin style log with public restrooms, a small kitchen and seating area for 100 persons.	\$76,033.33
Coralville	Construction of an 110 x 50 enclosed shelter with restrooms and a parking lot on the edge of North Ridge Pond.	\$100,000.00
Hampton	Remove outdated restrooms and enclosed shelter and replace with modern, handicap-accessible facilities.	\$51,000.00
Leighton	Replacement of ball diamond lights and playground equipment, new shelter house, and addition of permanent bleachers.	\$24,764.00
Hazleton	Improvements to Fontana Park in addition to trail construction to link the park with other city parks.	\$15,397.58
Indianola	Construct a interactive water play splash type pad and split faced concrete restrooms at South Park.	\$44,883.00
Winthrop	Construction of a new municipal swimming pool.	\$100,000.00
Marshalltown	Restore exterior of the Mem. Coliseum built in 1928.	\$42,900.00
Webster City	Fuller Recreation Center - Swimming Pool/Renovation Project.	\$100,000.00
Dubuque	Development of four softball fields at the Reprow Valley Rec. Area.	\$100,000.00
Calmer	Repair the pool pumping and chlorinating equipment; finish construction on playground and shelter next to pool, and renovate Lions Park playground equipment.	\$22,294.00
Chickasaw CCB	Construction of a 5,280 sq. ft. Conservation Center.	\$100,000.00
Underwood Memorial Building Assn (Council Bluffs)	Rebuilding of the Underwood Memorial Building Association Community Building.	\$100,000.00
Pottawattamie CCB	Construction of two camping cabins.	\$9,200.00

Woodbury CCB	Renovate and construct new park facilities at Little Sioux County Park.	\$67,275.00
Pocahontas CCB	Construction of a new shower and restroom facility and expand camping sites at Meredith Park.	\$23,310.00
West Burlington	Park improvements to Longmeadow Park.	\$88,233.34
Carroll CCB	Construction of an enclosed shelter at the new 312 acre rec. area.	\$17,921.00
Ames	Construction of skatepark.	\$50,000.00
Hancock CCB	Crystal Lake Park Shower house addition.	\$4,500.00
Marion CCB	Construction of a shower/restroom facility at Roberts Creek Park.	\$24,128.66
Colo	Demolition of existing structures and construction of a shelter house with restrooms, paths, playground equipment and parking.	\$21,000.00
Reiman Gardens (Ames)	Construction and repairing 24,771 sq.ft. of pathways to all features of the gardens.	\$42,000.00
Dubuque CCB	Construct an interpretive nature center at the Swiss Valley Nature Preserve.	\$100,000.00
Washington CCB	Construction of a 5,300 sq.ft. conservation education center.	\$100,000.00
Indianola	Renovate the American Salon Circulation building.	\$75,000.00
Sac City	Replace the Sac City Pool with a newly constructed Sac Aquatic Center.	\$100,000.00
Manley	Demolish and replace the existing shelter house at the City Park.	\$13,332.00
Spencer	Construction of 1,700 sq.ft. concession/restroom at Pederson Park.	\$66,667.00
Pleasant Hill	Development of restroom facilities in Sunrise Park.	\$13,125.00
Urbandale	Convert the former library into a Senior Center and community rental facility.	\$100,000.00
Elma	Construction of a multi-use trail.	\$9,823.50
Des Moines CCB	Demolish wooden restrooms, replace with concrete restroom facilities at Big Hollow Creek Rec. Area.	\$6,762.00
Perry	Pattee Park Improvements	\$47,700.00
Marion	Construction of a shelter, playground equipment, trails and sports fields at Joe D. Butterfield Park.	\$12,750.00
Nevada	Construction of a 12,900 sq. ft. Family Aquatic Center.	\$100,000.00
Monroe	Improvements to Tool's Point Park.	\$10,000.00
Jackson CCB	South Sabula Lake campground renovation.	\$17,860.00
Charter Oak	Improvements to the municipal swimming pool.	\$6,665.00
Oelwein	Improvements to Wing's Park including restroom upgrades.	\$2,535.00
Clearfield	Clearfield City Park improvements.	\$4,400.00
Atlantic	Renovate the swimming pool at Sunnyside Park.	\$100,000.00
Total Awarded		\$3,027,028.08

## Lake Restoration

The lake restoration appropriation provides money for state lake restoration projects.

The contracts for the FY01 funding include:

Storm Lake Dredge Disposal Site	973,454.00
Storm Lake Dredging	1,752,000.00
Little Wall Lake Disposal Site	153,200.00
Little Wall Lake Dredging	1,098,000.00
City of Emmetsburg	110,000.00
Total Awarded	<u>\$4,086,654.00</u>

Contracts for FY02 include:

Lake of 3 Fires	600,000.00
Crystal Lake	1,300,000.00
Total Awarded	<u>\$1,900,000.00</u>

## Marine Fuel Tax Capital Projects

The Marine Fuel Tax appropriation is used to fund a number of boating programs and projects. These include a Grant program for local political subdivisions to fund boat ramps, docks, parking/access and other boating related projects; the purchase of boat docks at state facilities to be used as courtesy docks at public ramps; funding for minor boating projects such as renovation/repair to existing boat ramps and other related facilities; funding for large boating access projects such as boat ramps, parking/access, restrooms, shoreline protection, land acquisition, etc.; and design services provided by construction services and other contractors.

FY 01 Projects	Amount
Statewide boat dock orders	121,537.00
Local boating access grant program*	200,000.00
Minor project costs and renovation**	130,870.00
Clear Lake - land acquisition	692,966.00
Lake Macbride boat ramp	14,410.00
Little River boat ramp and parking lot	122,192.00
Marlowe Ray/Middle Raccoon Access	109,113.00
Claire Wilson Access parking improvement	37,396.40
Construction svcs - design svcs	305,927.00
Navigation buoys	25,172.00
Lake Macbride shoreline protection	750,000.00
	<u>\$ 2,509,583.40</u>

### MFT GRANT RECIPIENTS:

Humboldt CCB	45,108.00
Cedar CCB	5,250.00
Des Moines CCB	11,011.00
Butler CCB	2,608.00
City of Clayton	18,810.00
City of Rudd	6,110.00
Keokuk CCB	121,500.00
	<u>\$ 210,397.00</u>

Minors Projects (partial list):

Little Sioux ramp repairs  
LeClaire Access repairs  
Twelve Mile latrine  
Brushy Creek latrines  
Prairie Rose spillway work  
Lake Macbride ramp repairs  
Viking Lake shoreline protection

FY 02 Projects	Budgeted	Obligated/Spent
Construction Svcs - design svcs	300,000.00	87,031.00
Minor project costs and renovation*	196,299.00	98,475.00
Statewide dock order	175,000.00	136,822.10
Local boating access cost-share program**	200,000.00	200,000.00
Honey Creek boat ramp renovation	265,000.00	232,352.00
Harpers Ferry access improvement/dredge	87,500.00	1,463.00
Macbride shoreline protection/silt structure	379,385.00	391,314.77
Prairie Rose shoreline protection	125,760.00	129,442.67
Black Hawk control structure	200,000.00	
Lake Geode Boat ramp projects	200,000.00	
Lake Wapello spillway	100,000.00	30,000.00
Lake Macbride parking lots	75,000.00	
	<u>\$ 2,303,944.00</u>	<u>\$ 1,306,900.54</u>

Minor project list:

Rock Creek marina shoreline protection  
Elk Rock ramp maintenance  
Palisades ramp maintenance  
Lake Manawa turbidmeter  
Clear Lake access development  
Hattie Elston work  
Lake Macbride dredging at mooring area  
Bel Aire Access port-a-pot rental  
South Sabula paving project  
Geode dam gate removal

**Trees Program**

A contract for \$33,060 for program administration was awarded to the Adamson and Associates, later merged with Dunbar and Jones Partnerships of Des Moines.

- A total of 106 projects requesting \$270,701 were submitted.
- A total of \$225,877 was granted to 83 projects across the state and planted 4,952 large landscape trees.
- An additional \$14,767 came to the program through a donation by Alliant Energy to Earth Year 2001 program and was used to fund an additional 10 projects that planted an additional 616 large landscape trees.
- Local communities came through with over \$362,007 in matching funds, as well as agreeing to maintain the trees for a minimum of 5 years.

- In addition, the DNR worked with various other partners to plant an additional 46,597 landscape and 23,686 seedlings for community and school projects during the Spring of 2001.
- A total of 75,851 trees have been established. Since the Million More by 2004 program began in FY00, a total of 225,863 new trees have been established.

<b>Applicant Name</b>	<b>No. of Trees</b>	<b>Funds Paid</b>
City of Eagle Grove	34	\$5,000
City of Manchester	81	\$4,850
Glenwood Comm. Schools	113	\$5,000
City of West Des Moines Parks	77	\$5,000
City of Vining	22	\$1,280
Eisenhower Elementary	31	\$3,350
City of Johnston	80	\$5,000
City of Spencer Park Dept.	196	\$5,000
Ankeny Sports Complex Foundation, Inc.	133	\$5,000
City of North Liberty	72	\$4,300
City of Marion Parks Dept.	167	\$3,500
Linn Co. Cons. Department	87	\$5,000
City of Urbandale	33	\$4,260
City of Corydon	76	\$5,000
City of Davenport	86	\$5,000
Des Moines Christian School	23	\$2,000
East High School	33	\$3,400
City of Des Moines/DSM Disc Golf Club	60	\$1,500
Olmsted Elementary School	36	\$1,275
Norwalk Comm. School District	37	\$2,470
City of Onawa	100	\$2,000
Waterloo Leisure Services	15	\$1,471
Sorority in Service	10	\$2,000
Newton Park Commission	66	\$3,663
Garner-Hayfield Com. Schools	53	\$5,000
Ankeny Community Schools	25	\$3,262
Parkview Middle School	27	\$3,000
City of Story City/Trees Forever	44	\$2,000
Dysart Tree Board	14	\$1,200
Sudlow Intermediate School	11	\$2,000
Polk Co. Cons. Board	137	\$4,920
City of Iowa City/Forestry Div.	28	\$4,000
Muscatine Branching Out	20	\$1,940
Des Moines Lincoln High	45	\$2,020
GMG Elementary School	48	\$2,880
Johnson Co. Cons. Board	41	\$1,700
Muscatine Arboretum	24	\$750
Warren Co. Cons. Board	43	\$2,467
City of Waverly	51	\$5,000



Greenwood Historic Neighbors	61	\$1,400
City of Keota	74	\$2,000
Monroe/Rice Elementary	25	\$4,170
Marion Independent Schools	40	\$1,000
DC-Grimes Elementary Student Council & Johnny Appleseed Environmental Club	22	\$1,720
Valerius PTO	20	\$1,000
Kennedy Baseball Support Grp	22	\$1,420
City of Griswold	42	\$5,000
Clear Lake Comm. Schools	128	\$4,995
City of Atkins	27	\$2,000
Dallas Center-Grimes High	164	\$4,370
Dallas Center-Grimes Elem.	52	\$2,470
Knoxville High Science Club	30	\$1,500
East Union Comm Schools	15	\$700
City of Sioux City	36	\$5,000
Jackson Co. Cons. Board	42	\$949
Metro Waste Authority	194	\$3,710
Mingo Economic Devel Comm.	23	\$700
Waterville Elementary School	23	\$503
Clinton Trees Forever	58	\$5,000
Fairfield Community Schools	28	\$2,800
City of Russell	30	\$720
City of Le Mars	141	\$5,000
City of Fairfield	23	\$1,600
Sergeant Bluff-Luton CSD	228	\$2,200
Strawberry Point Tree Board	13	\$626
City of Humboldt	113	\$4,000
Wapello High School	55	\$1,500
Butler Elementary School	13	\$375
Prairie High School	50	\$5,000
City of Cedar Falls Parks	221	\$3,000
Walford Parks & Recreation	35	\$2,000
Jefferson County	11	\$641
Project Awake	49	\$3,000
Jefferson County	36	\$1,321
Van Buren Comm. Schools	8	\$1,232
City of Cherokee	38	\$2,900
Plainfield for Tomorrow	56	\$1,500
Albia Industrial Devel. Corp.	40	\$3,000
Woodbury Co. Cons. Board	148	\$1,741
Halbur Trees Forever	18	\$500
Polk City Arbor League	12	\$480
Trees for North Iowa	56	\$2,176
St. Ansgar FFA	15	\$500
Westfield Elementary	26	\$1,352
Lake Meyer Nature Center	20	\$500

City of Vinton	100	\$500
Farley Garden Club	39	\$500
Keokuk County Health Center	10	\$500
City of Lisbon	30	\$1,100
Oak Hill Cemetery	40	\$1,250
West Union Recreation Fndn	251	\$5,000
City of George	50	\$803
Mason City Foundation	64	\$3,262.50

<b>Applicant Name</b>	<b>No. of Trees</b>	<b>Funds Awarded</b>
WDM Parks & Recreation	102	\$5,000
Washington Park Board	32	\$1,200
Waterloo Leisure Services	28	\$2,900
Floyd Valley Fed Garden Club	11	\$3,530
Solon Community Schools	109	\$4,920
Johnston (Station) Hist Society	29	\$1,000
City of Algona	43	\$5,000
City of North Liberty	32	\$5,000
NorthGlenn Neighborhood Assn	16	\$1,000
Ankeny Sports Complex Fnd, Inc.	88	\$5,000
Story City Trees Forever	45	\$2,163
City of Manchester	31	\$5,000
DeWitt Parks and Recreation	42	\$2,500
Muscatine Branching Out	18	\$1,800
Hartman Reserve Nature Center	125	\$621
Plant Iowa Committee	44	\$3,300
City of Spencer Park Department	47	\$5,000
City of Urbandale	43	\$4,788
City of Council Bluffs	43	\$3,685
Black Hawk Co Cons Board	43	\$1,815
Polk County Conservation Board	40	\$1,310
Waterloo Community Schools	31	\$4,650
Story County Conservation Board	11	\$529
Jefferson Tree Committee	68	\$2,500
Forest City Com School & Rotary	58	\$1,157
Clarinda Trees Forever	60	\$2,500
Blue Grass Elementary	4	\$1,423
Carroll County	45	\$5,000
Muscatine Arboretum Association	33	\$1,500
City of Sioux Center	31	\$1,989
City of Pella	40	\$1,000
City of Plymouth	25	\$1,000
Cedar Falls Park Division	90	\$1,500
City of Grundy Center	90	\$4,000
Newton Park Commission	23	\$1,265
Clinton Trees Forever	34	\$5,000
Bettendorf Parks & Recreation	48	\$4,020

Rock Rapids Tree Board	52	\$1,664
City of Corydon	80	\$5,000
Linn County Conservation	145	\$5,000
City of Sioux City	50	\$5,000
Indianola Municipal Utilities	42	\$5,000
City of Marion	225	\$5,000
City of Webster City	40	\$1,500
Walford Park & Recreation Board	36	\$2,500
Spirit Lake Community Schools	12	\$5,000
City of Windsor Heights	84	\$5,000
City of Rockwell City	52	\$2,250
City of Onawa	68	\$1,500
City of Fairfield	22	\$457
Cedar Falls Com School District	15	\$3,835
Mann/Watrous Elementary	6	\$1,925
City of Red Oak	51	\$310
City of Coralville	40	\$5,000
Oelwein Community Schools	48	\$5,000
Lewis Central Com School Dist	142	\$5,000
City of Fairfield	25	\$638
Linn-Mar Com School District	150	\$5,000
City of Humboldt	50	\$2,000
City of Fairfield	9	\$650
Bremer Co Conservation Board	20	\$1,000
Project Awake	64	\$3,500
Tama Co Conservation Board	26	\$750
Boone City Parks	26	\$1,000
Schaller-Crestland FFA	100	\$1,200
City of Fayette	390	\$3,500
City of Fairfield	7	\$575
Polk City Arbor League	14	\$557
LaMotte Area Adv Corp.	9	\$1,223
Strawberry Point Tree Board	34	\$500
Jefferson Co Board of Supers	4	\$570
Prairie City-Monroe High School	80	\$3,200
BCLUW Community School	13	\$510
Johnston Tree Board	38	\$5,000
Jones County Conservation	30	\$610
Bondurant Trees Forever	87	\$5,000
City of Vinton, Vinton 2000	63	\$2,500
City of Underwood	28	\$1,000
Fairfield Com School District	10	\$725
Earlham Trees Forever	18	\$2,925
City of Oelwein	21	\$2,930
Albia Community School District	60	\$4,300
Alburnett FFA Chapter	27	\$2,325
City of Greene	40	\$500
Story Co Facilities Management	50	\$4,710

Wilton Community School District	82	\$423
	<b>4,487</b>	<b>\$230,827</b>

### **Waste Tire Program**

The waste tire program has been successful for the cleanup for more than 8 million tires from 70 stockpiles statewide. In-state markets for waste tires have grown by more than 40% since 1995 and 96 counties have offered "tire amnesty days" for citizens through grants awarded

The \$500K for FY02 was applied directly to contracts for the tire abatement program. Specifically, the \$500K appropriations in FY01 and FY02 were used to ensure the Grell tire pile was cleaned up.