

Fiscal Year 2009

(July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009)

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Performance Report



[PERFORMANCE RESULTS ACHIEVED]

This report reflects the progress made during fiscal year 2009 toward our goals and provides information regarding the condition of our state's natural resources and the effectiveness of our programs.

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Introduction

The work of the Department of Natural Resources impacts the lives of all Iowans. Iowans deserve a clean environment and quality natural areas for public use and enjoyment. This report reflects the progress made during fiscal year 2009 (FY09) toward our goals and provides information regarding the condition of our state's natural resources and the effectiveness of our programs.

Major accomplishments over the past year include:

Honey Creek Resort State Park

opened its doors in late September of 2008 as the first "destination" park in Iowa's state park system. The 850 acre park features a great lodge/hotel, conference center, restaurant, indoor water park, 28 luxury cabins and 18 hole golf course. Honey Creek Resort State Park continues to outpace its competitors in terms of occupancy. In addition to its own positive impact on economic development in southeast Iowa, the resort's success has spawned an additional \$900 million project that will open in the near future.

The Lake Restoration Program

continues to link water quality and watershed investments with economic benefits and improved quality of life to local communities. As a result of watershed and in-lake efforts, lakes, such as Lake of Three Fires in Taylor County continue to be removed from the impaired waters list. Dredging at Clear Lake was completed this year and projects at Storm Lake, Lake Darling and Green Valley Lake are nearing

completion. New restoration projects are beginning at Blue Lake, Hickory Grove Lake, Ventura Marsh, Lake Rathbun, Black Hawk Lake, Lower Gar.

Improving Flood Plain Management

was a top priority in last year's plan. The fundamental functions of the flood plain management program include technical assistance, project review, permitting, routine safety inspections and compliance and enforcement. The Department received \$2 million in state appropriations to restore the fundamental functions of the program to help protect Iowans from future flooding events.

In order to provide Iowans with a quick reference on the status of their natural resources, the Department has created an **Environmental Report Card**. This annual report was unveiled on Earth Day 2009 and continues to be referenced when working with Iowa organizations, local groups and citizens to find ways to track our progress and target areas for improvement in wildlife habitat as well as in the quality of Iowa's air and water resources.

Other strategic challenges include:

The most notable strategic challenge of FY10 will be maintaining and advancing the Department's mission while weathering major budget reductions. Since FY09, the Department's general fund appropriation has been reduced by nearly 25%. While the general fund only makes up a shrinking 7% of the overall Department budget, these precious

dollars leverage many federal funds at an average rate of 2:1.

In 2006, the Legislature proposed and supported the concept of **sustainable funding for Iowa's natural resources**. The result of securing funding for natural resources will provide benefits across Iowa such as cleaner water, positive economic impacts, sustainable agriculture and soils, and outdoor recreation opportunities where Iowans can enjoy and appreciate healthy activities, nature, and Iowa's beauty. The resolution that proposed the amendment to establish the Natural Resources and Outdoor Recreation Trust Fund in an effort to secure funding for the benefit of Iowa's natural resources passed two General Assemblies, under SJR-2002 (2008) and HJR-1 (2009), with overwhelming support. The resolution does not raise taxes – it gives the citizens of Iowa the opportunity to vote to create a trust fund protecting sustainable funding for natural resources. Iowans will have this opportunity in November 2010.

Water quality and quantity issues continue to be a major concern of Iowans. The Department is continuing work on a State Water Plan by taking a comprehensive look at issues, policies, institutions, and priorities required to focus on improving Iowa's precious water resources. Additionally, the department continues to pursue collaboration with the Iowa Department

of Agriculture and Land Stewardship on a river basin approach to solving water quality problems in Iowa.

In early 2009, the **Iowa Climate Change Advisory Committee (ICCAC)** issued a report that documented a large list of policy options, which would allow Iowa to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by up to 90%. These options cover the full spectrum of greenhouse gas reduction solutions, ranging from the increased use of mass transit, to improved energy efficiency efforts, to the use of wetlands within the agricultural landscape. Currently the regents' universities, in consultation with ICCAC, are producing a review of the potential effects of climate change on the state. This report, combined with an overwhelming scientific consensus, increasing signs of negative effects on the ground, and the likelihood of serious action on the national and international levels, points to the undeniable reality of a future where carbon emissions will be tightly constrained.

We invite citizens, businesses, government agencies and non-profit organizations to join with us in a dialogue about how we can continue to protect our resources and get Iowan's outdoors so all may benefit from Iowa's remarkable natural resources.

Richard A. Leopold, Director
Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Agency Overview

Vision: The vision for the Department of Natural Resources is leading Iowans in caring for our natural resources.

Mission: The mission of the Department of Natural Resources is to conserve and enhance our natural resources, in cooperation with individuals and organizations, to improve the quality of life for Iowans and ensure a legacy for future generations. The mission is outlined in the Code of Iowa 455A.2: “A department of natural resources is created which has the primary responsibility for state parks and forests, protecting the environment, and managing energy, fish, wildlife, and land and water resources in this state.”

Four strategic goals focus DNR’s attention:

1. Iowa will have a healthy and safe environment.
2. Iowans will have abundant, high-quality opportunities for responsible use and enjoyment of its natural resources.
3. Iowans will value, engage, participate and lead in sustaining Iowa’s natural resources
4. The Department of Natural Resources continually strives to improve organizational performance.

Major services and products of DNR:

The Department has a wide range of functional responsibilities. To meet them, the DNR core functions include:

- A. Resource protection and management including:
1. Fish and wildlife populations and their habitats on public and private lands

2. Forest resources on public and private lands
 3. Air, groundwater, surface water, and land resources while simultaneously considering economic development needs.
- B. Recreation including:
1. Healthful, outdoor recreational opportunities for 900,000 hunters, anglers, and boaters, 1 million wildlife enthusiasts and over 14 million park visitors.
 2. Own and manage 479,900 acres of public land and facilities including 85 parks, 489 wildlife areas, 275 lakes, and 10 state forests.
 3. Technical assistance to landowners, local governments, business and industry and other state agencies for environmental and natural resource management.
- C. Regulation and enforcement including:
1. License, permit and regulate hunters, anglers, and boaters, confined animal waste facilities, underground storage tanks, leaking underground tanks, public water supplies, solid waste facilities, and contaminated sites.
 2. Certification of drinking water operators, waste water treatment operators, animal waste applicators, and well drillers.
 3. Compliance inspections at various regulated facilities.
- D. Information and general assistance including:
1. The general website has more than 1.2 million page views per month with approximately 150,000 unique visitors.

2. The central DNR call center answers over 70,000 calls and approximately 10,000 email inquiries.
 3. Circulation of 50,000 copies per issue of the Iowa Outdoors magazine.
 4. Provide weekly news packets on environmental and natural resource issues.
- E. Research, natural resource inventory, and data collection
 - F. Financial assistance, including loans and grants to individuals, businesses, industries, schools and other government entities.
 - G. Internal customer services to administer all DNR programs.

The DNR has 947 permanent employees. Seasonal employees, interns and contract employees comprise the remaining positions totaling 1,169.95 full-time equivalent (FTEs) positions. Males (72%) outnumber females, and Caucasians (95%) outnumber minorities.

The average employee is 45 years old with 14.5 years of tenure with the state. In total there are 84 job classifications used within DNR. Professional positions comprise the largest group, especially those requiring education and training in scientific, engineering and conservation fields. Three labor unions represent DNR staff: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Iowa United Professionals, and the State Police Officers Council. Non-contract employees represent 17.3 percent of the staff.

In FY2009, the DNR had an operational budget of \$121.3 million and an overall budget of \$207 million derived from various revenue sources. Of that budget, 17 percent is appropriated from state general funds with the remainder from federal sources, fees or other sources.

Key Results

Services, Products, Activities: Watershed Protection and Restoration

Description: The protection and restoration of Iowa's waters are among DNR's most important responsibilities. Iowa's waters reflect the integration of rural and urban land management within the watersheds.

Why we are doing this: Water is vital to Iowa today and in the future. Quality water is necessary for business and industry, human consumption, wildlife, recreation, and for creating the quality of life Iowa communities need to thrive and grow.

What we're doing to achieve results: DNR issues permits for waste water discharges and enforces permits to protect water quality. In addition, waters are being assessed and prioritized for protection and improvement programs. DNR is now promoting watershed planning with local groups as we seek to maximize the benefits of water for health, wildlife, business and recreation.

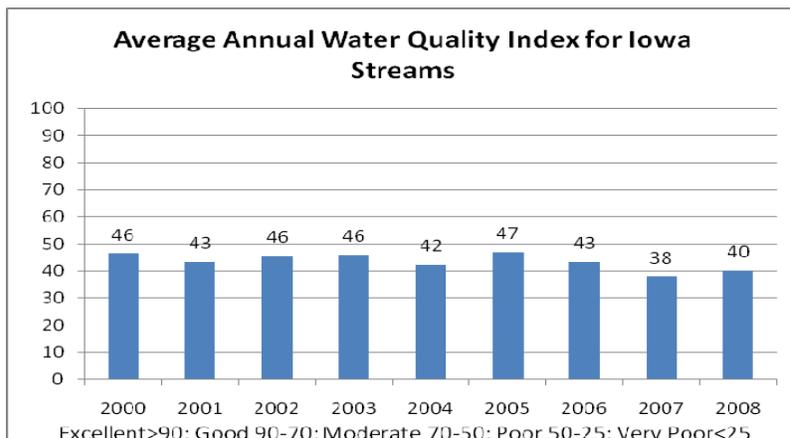
Results

Performance Measure:

Water quality index for Iowa streams
(Iowa Water Quality Index)

Performance Target:

Target: 40



What was achieved: Water monitoring provides DNR with a scientific basis for evaluating and understanding our stream water quality. The Iowa Water Quality Index (WQI) is calculated monthly at DNR ambient stream monitoring sites. Water quality in streams is classified as excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor based on WQI values. From 2007 to 2008, the percentage of stream WQI values classified with poor or very poor water quality decreased from 69% to 61%, which may be influenced by a temporary suspension in water monitoring efforts during a four month period as a result of budgetary

limitations. This improvement may not be an actual improvement in water quality.

Resources: Watershed protection efforts are supported by the TMDL and CWA Section 319 programs (\$4.4 million in federal funds and 20 FTEs), the Lake Restoration program (\$4.2 million and 2 FTEs), and the Water Monitoring program (\$374,856 from EPA through the Performance Partnership Grant and other grants, and \$2.96 million from Environment First Fund 15 FTEs).

Data Sources: DNR, Water Monitoring Program

Key Results

Services, Products, Activities: Renewable Energy and Resource Efficiency

Description: Promotes energy and water conservation, the recycling and re-utilization of solid waste, reduction or elimination of hazardous waste, conversions of waste to energy, promotes alternative fuels and energy sources, and the generation of less waste in processing.

Why we are doing this: Increasing the efficient use of natural resources and protecting our environment are national and state goals. Business can advance these goals and improve corporate profits which promote a stronger Iowa economy and improve our quality of life.

What we're doing to achieve results:

The DNR is demonstrating that conservation technologies make good economic sense to both businesses and private citizens. The DNR forms partnerships with Iowa businesses and recruits students to serve as interns at participating companies. The interns identify processes that can benefit from increased efficiencies and help the companies implement them. After gaining experience with an Iowa company, many of these highly skilled students stay to work in Iowa and remain committed to furthering pollution prevention goals.

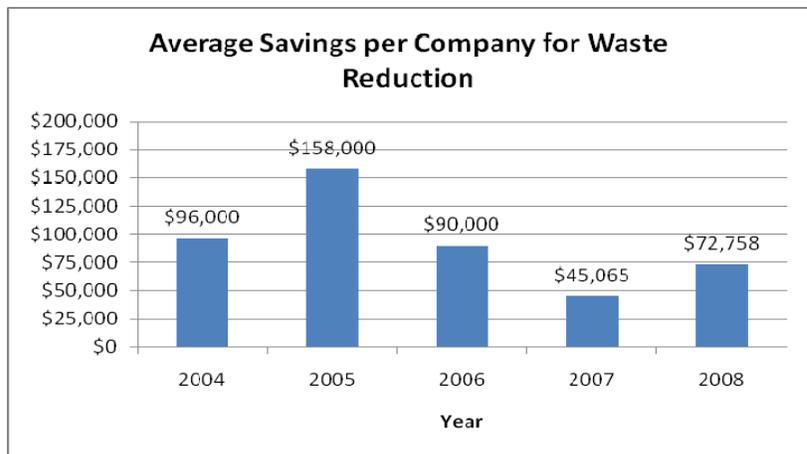
Results

Performance Measure:

Average dollars saved per company annually through verifiable implemented waste reduction practices recommended by Pollution Prevention interns

Performance Target:

Target: \$100,000



What was achieved: Twenty-one Iowa companies saved \$1,527,909 through the interns who served them in 2008. The greatest economic benefits came from energy savings, water conservation, solid waste reduction, and hazardous and special waste reductions.

Resources: Renewable energy and resource efficiency programs are supported by the groundwater protection fund and US EPA grants. The total program cost is \$900,000 and 13 FTEs are involved

Data Sources: 2008 Pollution Prevention Intern Program, Case Summaries, DNR

Key Results

Core Function: Enforcement and Investigation

Description: The Law Enforcement Bureau ensures compliance with regulations by hunters, anglers, boaters, fur-harvesters, snowmobile and ATV operators, and park visitors; investigates violations of laws; and promotes safe outdoor recreation practices.

Why we are doing this: Law enforcement is done to protect the natural resources of Iowa and to promote safe, lawful enjoyment of these resources by Iowa citizens.

What we're doing to achieve results: Education is the key to enjoying outdoor activities safely and to develop compliance with applicable laws. Safety classes are provided for hunting, boating, snowmobiling, and all terrain vehicle operation. In addition, a friendly but professional presence in the field by conservation officers is essential to assure safety and compliance.

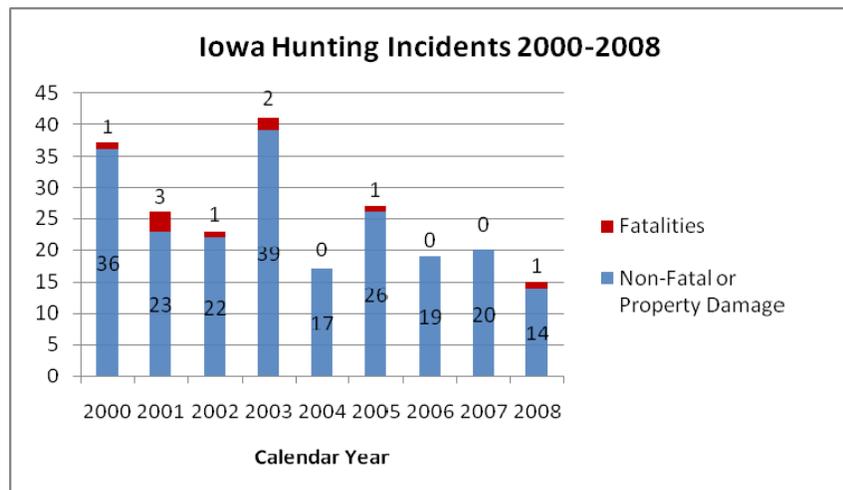
Results

Performance Measure:

Number of hunter incidents

Performance Target:

29



What was achieved: Hunting incidents have remained significantly lower over the past three years, with 17 total incidents in calendar year 2008. Proactive hunting education programs focused on the safe and lawful use and enjoyment of Iowa's natural resources and active enforcement of rules by conservation officers are responsible for the increased safety.

Resources: Resource for fish and wildlife enforcement includes 119 FTEs and \$12.6 million coming from the Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund.

Data Sources: DNR, Law Enforcement Bureau Annual Activity Report 2008

Key Results

Core Function: Recreation

Description: State parks, forests, wildlife management areas, preserves, rivers and lakes are managed to protect natural resources and encourage the public to enjoy Iowa's natural resources.

Why we are doing this: Natural resources are important economic factors and vital for the quality of life of Iowans. Both public and private lands are important as vital habitat and as important for Iowan's use. Private lands provide most of the watershed area that provides runoff for our streams and the habitat for our fish and other aquatic life.

What we're doing to achieve results:

DNR is trying to provide more public land, manage it better, and work with private landowners to encourage more conservation on their lands. In the case of deer, hunting is the primary management tool available to control herd size. DNR is making more deer hunting permits available and encouraging the harvest of does.

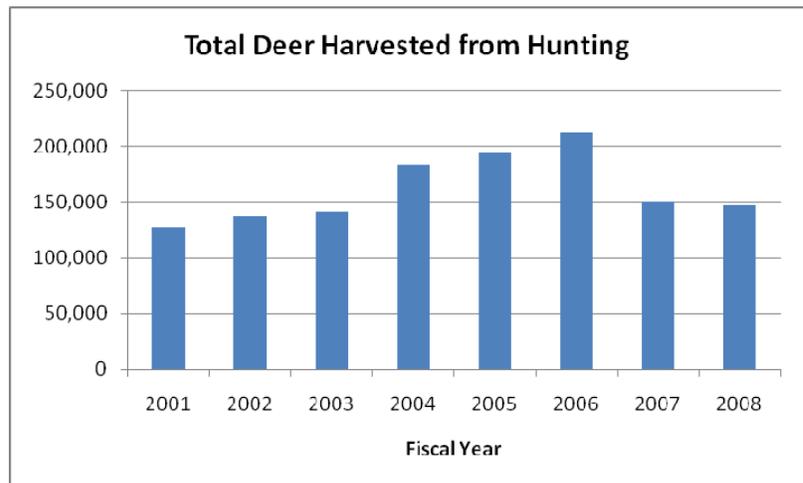
Results

Performance Measure:

Annual deer harvest that will promote a healthy population

Performance Target:

160,000



What was achieved: The number of deer harvested (142,194) by hunting in 2008 - 2009 is lower than prior years, but it is thought to be adequate to achieve the target herd population by 2012 due in part to the increasing harvest of females. Further harvesting is still needed locally to develop and maintain an appropriate herd in some areas.

Resources: The fish and wildlife programs are supported by the Fish and Wildlife Trust Fund. In total there are 268 FTEs supported with \$37.6 million.

Data Sources: DNR, Wildlife Bureau

Key Results

Services, Products, Activities: Public Lands and Outdoor Recreation

Description: The management of the infrastructure and natural resources at state parks, recreation areas, campgrounds, and state preserves that protects the animal, plant and water resources, and allows lowans to enjoy these beautiful public areas in many ways.

Why we are doing this: Outdoor recreation is important to health and quality of life for Iowa citizens. Our state parks are also important revenue generators to communities around them. Further, recreation can be an important factor for businesses deciding where to locate or for people to decide where they want to live. DNR parks are among the public lands most accessible to lowans.

What we're doing to achieve results: DNR is attempting to upgrade facilities and opportunities in the parks. Volunteers are a part of this as they assist in the construction and maintenance of recreational trails and facilities within state parks as well as serve as campground hosts and provide educational programs for park visitors

Results

Performance Measure:

Number of Hours donated by DNR volunteers

Performance Target:

150,000 hours



What was achieved: Volunteer participation at DNR Parks continues to grow. During calendar year 2008, over 46,000 volunteers donated over 135,000 hours of their time to the management of state parks. Their time represents the equivalent of 112 full-time staff and is valued at nearly \$2.7 million.

Resources: The volunteer program has 1.5 FTEs funded through \$100,000 from the general fund and the Environment First Fund

Data Sources: DNR, Office of Volunteer Services

Key Results

Core Function: Regulation and Compliance

Description: Activities that release significant quantities of pollutants into the environment are regulated to meet air, water and soil standards through permitting activities and through regular compliance inspections.

Why we are doing this: Permits and compliance monitoring is conducted to keep air, water, and soil safe for humans and the environment. Standards used for permits and compliance activities are based on health standards for humans or other organisms.

What we're doing to achieve results:

The Kaizen process has been utilized extensively to improve various permitting processes. This brings together all stakeholders to discover systematic weaknesses and identify new strategies to make the process more efficient. Further, staff works towards coaching compliance, but when that fails, the Department issues official notices of violations or Administrative Consent Orders requiring compliance.

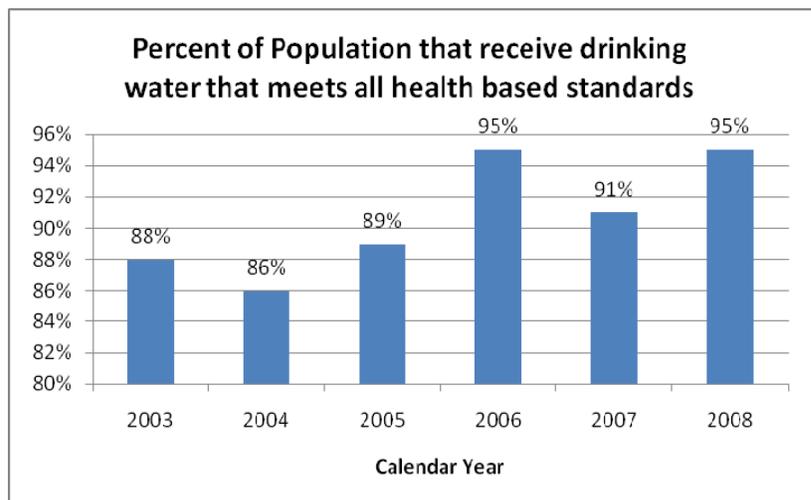
Results

Performance Measure:

Percentage of the population served by public water supplies that receive drinking water that meets all health-based safe drinking water standards

Performance Target:

Target: 85%



What was achieved: Our drinking water program continues to work with local water systems to deliver safe drinking water to communities throughout Iowa. Currently, 95% of the public receives drinking water meeting all EPA drinking water standards.

Resources: Regulation and Compliance core functions represent 119 FTEs and are funded with \$10.7 million. The drinking water program has 33 FTEs and utilizes \$3.8 million coming from federal sources and the Water Protection Fund.

Data Sources: State of Iowa Public Drinking Water 2008 Annual Compliance Report

Key Results

Core Function: Resource Management

Description: The Department of Natural Resources has conducted an annual Employee Satisfaction Survey since 2003. The survey is used to assist management in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the organization.

Why we are doing this: Department Leadership is committed to building a productive workplace for our employees. By conducting the annual Employee Satisfaction Survey, we can evaluate areas of need and areas where satisfaction and performance are above average.

What we're doing to achieve results: DNR is attempting to improve systems and thereby increasing efficiency and satisfaction. Actions taken as a result of the employee survey are tracked and shared with staff. Staff is DNR's biggest asset as we need highly qualified staff to manage complex natural systems with our citizens. Therefore, employee satisfaction is a significant element in providing better service to our citizens.

Results

Performance

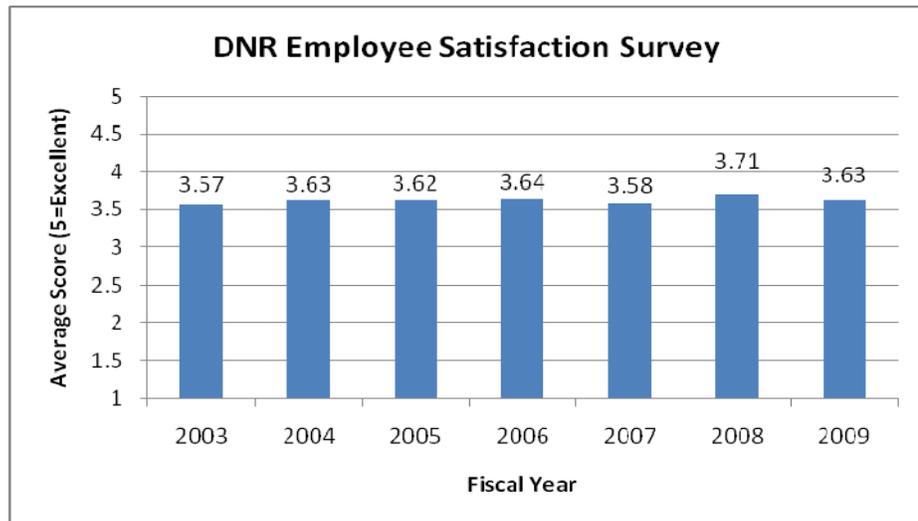
Measure:

Average Score on DNR Employee Satisfaction Survey

Performance

Target:

3.6



What was achieved: Management within the Department is committed to providing the best workplace possible by utilizing the results of the survey in the way they manage staff. The focus will be more on the implementation of the suggestions. Therefore, it has been decided that this survey tool will be utilized every other year.

Resources: The Department employs 82 FTEs as managers and supervisors, and currently maintains a supervisor to staff ratio of 1:13.

Data Sources: DNR, Annual Employee Survey, 2009

Agency Performance Plan Results

Core Function: Conservation, Preservation and Stewardship			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Number of Impaired Waters in Iowa	282	282	<p>What Occurred: The 2006 List of Impaired Waters was finalized by the US Environmental Protection Agency on July 15, 2008.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Watershed Monitoring and Assessment Section</p>
2. Percentage of Iowa's publicly owned lakes with water clarity (secchi depth) greater than 1 meter.	50%	51%	<p>What Occurred: Water clarity is commonly utilized by the public to determine water quality. For calendar year 2008, 51% of the 132 lakes sampled had average water clarity greater than 1 meter.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Watershed Monitoring and Assessment Section</p>
3. Percent of Iowa's Nongame Breeding Bird species with stable or increasing populations	66%	33%	<p>What Occurred: This is a new measure developed to reflect the quality of habitat available throughout Iowa.</p> <p>Data Source: Nongame Wildlife Program, DNR</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Service, Product or Activity: Watershed Protection and Restoration			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Water Quality Index for Iowa streams	40	40	<p>What Occurred: The water quality index is a composite of ten pollutants to determine the quality of our streams on a scale from 0-100. The average annual index for 2008 was the up slightly from 2007. The Department has made a renewed commitment to focus on this measure as we revamp the process we use to improve water quality.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Watershed Monitoring and Assessment Section</p>
2. Number of streams with sustainable trout reproduction.	30	34	<p>What Occurred: Recent efforts in the watersheds of coldwater streams combined with in-stream improvements have resulted in consistent, natural reproduction of trout in 34 streams covering 60 stream miles. In addition, 23 streams exhibit recent but inconsistent reproductive success.</p> <p>Data Source: Fisheries Bureau, DNR</p>
3. Acres of forest land plus the acres enrolled in the USDA programs of CRP and WRP.	4,850,000	4,743,140	<p>What Occurred: Total forest acres continue to increase, although Iowa's oak and hickory forest resources are shrinking. Conservation Reserve Program acres are expected to decrease as high grain prices make renewal of CRP contracts less likely and the conservation benefits of these acres for water quality and wildlife may be reduced.</p> <p>Data Source: Forest Resource Analysis; Farm Services Agency and Iowa Natural Resources Conservation Service web sites.</p>
4. Percentage of available clean water SRF funds allocated.	93%	93%	<p>What Occurred: The use of SRF funds continues to grow from 74% in FY2003 to the present level of 100% through the development of non-point source loans, improvements to processing procedures, and more effective marketing of services. Iowa is now above the national average of 98%.</p> <p>Data Source: Department of Natural Resources, SRF Loan Program</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Service, Product or Activity: Renewable Energy and Resource Efficiency			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Average Dollars Saved per Company from P2 Waste Reduction	\$100,000	\$72,758	<p>What Occurred: Savings per participating company varies with the types of environmental savings appropriate for the companies. Interns who identify the savings continue to function at a very professional level. Twenty-one programs saved \$1,527,909 million by reducing energy usage, air emissions, hazardous waste, and water use.</p> <p>Data Source: Iowa Department of Natural Resources P2 Program Case Summaries, 2008</p>
2. Percentage of renewable electricity generated in Iowa by renewable sources.	8%	15%	<p>What Occurred: The percentage of renewable electricity generated in Iowa by renewable resources continues to increase as wind farms continue to be built and expand. The State Energy Program has been moved to the Office of Energy Independence. This is the last year the DNR will report on this measure.</p> <p>Data Source: U.S. Department of Energy</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Core Function: Enforcement and Investigation			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Rate of compliance with hunting regulations among hunters checked.	90%	95%	<p>What Occurred: Conservation officers had contacts with over 39,000 hunters and issued 2,091 citations for violations during the 2007 hunting season.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Law Enforcement Bureau Annual Activity Report 2008</p>
2. Number of Hunter Incidents including Fatalities	29	19	<p>What Occurred: Prevention of hunting accidents is a high priority for the Law Enforcement Bureau. Education and enforcement continue to make hunting safer for all participants.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Law Enforcement Bureau Annual Activity Report 2008</p>
3. Number of Boating Incidents including Fatalities	57	38	<p>What Occurred: In 2008 boating incidents were down due to inclement weather in the spring and tremendous flooding across Iowa. There were also zero fatalities and boating incidents have continued to decrease since 2005.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Iowa Boating Education Program Incident Recap 2008</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Service, Product or Activity: Safe Outdoor Recreation and Conservation Enforcement			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Average number of conservation officer contacts for compliance per week.	25	28	<p>What Occurred: Direct contact between conservation officers and the recreation public is vital to assuring compliance with laws and keeping activities safer. Such contact numbers with hunters, fishers, boaters and others were consistent throughout all portions of the state.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Law Enforcement Bureau Annual Activity Report 2008</p>
2. Number of hunter safety students certified.	13,075	9,276	<p>What Occurred: The number of hunter safety students is thought to be normal variation from year to year.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Law Enforcement Bureau Hunting Incident Recap 2008</p>
3. Number of boating safety students certified.	480	413	<p>What Occurred: Mandatory boating safety training for youthful boaters has increased the number of students certified. This will result in safer boating for all in future years.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Iowa Boating Education Program Incident Recap 2008</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Core Function: Recreation			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Annual deer harvest that will promote a healthy population.	150,000	142,194	<p>What Occurred: The number of deer harvested (142,194) by hunting in 2008-09 is lower than prior years, but it is thought to be equivalent and adequate to achieve the target herd population by 2012 due in part to the increasing harvest of females.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Wildlife Bureau</p>
2. Number of counties within 10% of deer harvest target.	70	55	<p>What Occurred: The county based antlerless quota directs harvest to those counties where deer surveys and harvest indicate that deer numbers are higher than desired. These goals are based upon stakeholder attitude surveys and would represent a point where deer numbers are at a level that is acceptable to a majority of Iowa's citizens.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Wildlife Bureau</p>
3. Average park usage per capita per year.	5	4.76	<p>What Occurred: During FY2009, it is estimated that Iowa's State Parks received over 14 million visitors. The recent work by the Iowa Parks 2020 initiative will continue to improve the facilities at our state parks and continue to increase user days.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Parks Bureau</p>
4. Percent of State Parks with adequate Utility Infrastructure.	25%	30%	<p>What Occurred: An Environmental Audit documented sewer, water supply and electrical infrastructure for all parks. Bringing all parks up to code is a part of the Parks 2020 plan.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Parks Bureau</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Core Function: Regulation and Compliance			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Violations of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS).	0 (zero)	0	<p>What Occurred: EPA promulgated new, lower standards for fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that took effect on December 18, 2006. As a result, there Iowa has violated the National Ambient Air Quality standards 48 times in CY2007 (PM2.5= 44 viols., PM10= 2 viols, Ozone= 2viols.).</p> <p>Data Source: EPA AQS Database</p>
2. Percent of population drinking water in compliance with all health-based standards in the Safe Drinking Water Act.	85%	95%	<p>What Occurred: Public water supplies continue to provide high quality water to their users. Of 2.79 million people served by public water supplies, 2.65 million receive water meeting all health-based drinking water standards. Of the 1,987 regulated public water supplies, 90.3% of the systems had no violations of a health-based drinking water standard.</p> <p>Data Source: State of Iowa Public Drinking Water 2007 Annual Compliance Report, June 2009</p>
3. Compliance Rate for USTs to Meet Environmental Guidelines	89%	65%	<p>What Occurred: 65% of all facilities inspected in FY 2009 met all environmental guidelines.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR, Land Quality Bureau</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Service, Product or Activity: Public Lands and Outdoor Recreation			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Number of State Park camper nights.	665,000	716,124	<p>What Occurred: The 2008 camper season continued to see an increase in camper nights. Park improvements and camping reservations, along with good weather, probably account for the increases.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Parks Bureau</p>
2. Number of hours worked by DNR Volunteers.	150,000	135,000	<p>What Occurred: A total of 46,683 volunteers donated time to work at parks or other facilities. The volunteer efforts are the equivalent of 112 FTEs and \$2.7 million in donations. The program continues to develop and produce significant benefits to Iowa's natural resources and the opportunity to enjoy those resources.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Volunteer Program</p>
3. Acres of state natural areas.	345,000	350,900	<p>What Occurred: During FY2009, DNR acquired approximately 2,482 acres.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Realty Services</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Service, Product or Activity: Health and the Environment			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. NPDES inspections documenting compliance with applicable rules.	90%	90%	What Occurred: Data not available. Data Source: DNR Field Services Bureau
2. Percent of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund moneys allocated.	85%	85%	What Occurred: System improvements, new options, and marketing are improving the use of SRF funds. Data Source: DNR State Revolving Fund Program
3. Number of contaminated sites with evaluations or cleanups completed.	50	31	What Occurred: Data not available. This is a new measure replacing the number of contaminated sites with reduced health and environmental risks. Data Source: DNR, Contaminated Sites Section
4. Population served by viable Phase II sourcewater protection plans.	98,000	260,221	What Occurred: Data not available. This is a new measure replacing the number of sourcewater plans written. This new measure evaluates sourcewater plans that have been implemented. Data Source: DNR, Sourcewater Protection Program

Agency Performance Plan Results

Core Function: Resource Management			
Performance Measure (Outcome)	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Average Number of DNR Website Inquiries per Month	120,000	1,190,718	<p>What Occurred: DNR is marketing more services and information through the use of its online presence. It is estimated that this use of the Web, combined with the increased way lowans search for information, accounts for the continuing demand and website page views.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Web Data Report</p>
2. Average Score on Employee Survey	3.60	3.63	<p>What Occurred: Work attitudes are measured using a 1 to 5 (excellent) scale in an annual survey of staff. Annual averages have ranged from 3.57 to 3.71, generally satisfactory. Management within the Department is committed to providing the best workplace possible by utilizing the results of the survey in the way they manage staff. This survey tool will be used every other year in order to better implement.</p> <p>Data Source: 2009 Employee Survey</p>

Agency Performance Plan Results

Service, Product or Activity: Department Support Services			
Performance Measure	Performance Target	Performance Actual	Performance Comments & Analysis
1. Percentage of Telephone Inquires Answered without Referral	75%	86%	<p>What Occurred: DNR central office received over 70,000 telephone calls at its general number. Most customers received the information requested from our calling center without the need to transfer calls to other staff.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Automated Call Distribution Data Reports</p>
2. Percentage of time DNR Local Area Network is Available	98%	99.19%	<p>What Occurred: The local area network is very reliable and stable, although partial access problems affect services for short periods. The IT Bureau has continued to make improvements in server operation and back-up systems.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Server Service Logs</p>
3. Proposed Property Acquisitions Negotiated Successfully	70%	85%	<p>What Occurred: DNR is generally successful in negotiating land transactions for parks, wildlife areas, access points or other DNR lands. Negotiations can often be conducted over a number of years before they are completed.</p> <p>Data Source: DNR Realty Services Bureau</p>

Resource Allocations

There were no significant resource reallocations made in FY2009.

Agency Contacts

Copies of the FY 2009 Department of Natural Resources Performance Report are available at www.resultsiowa.org. Copies of the report can also be obtained by contacting Chris Van Gorp at 515-281-8850.

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