



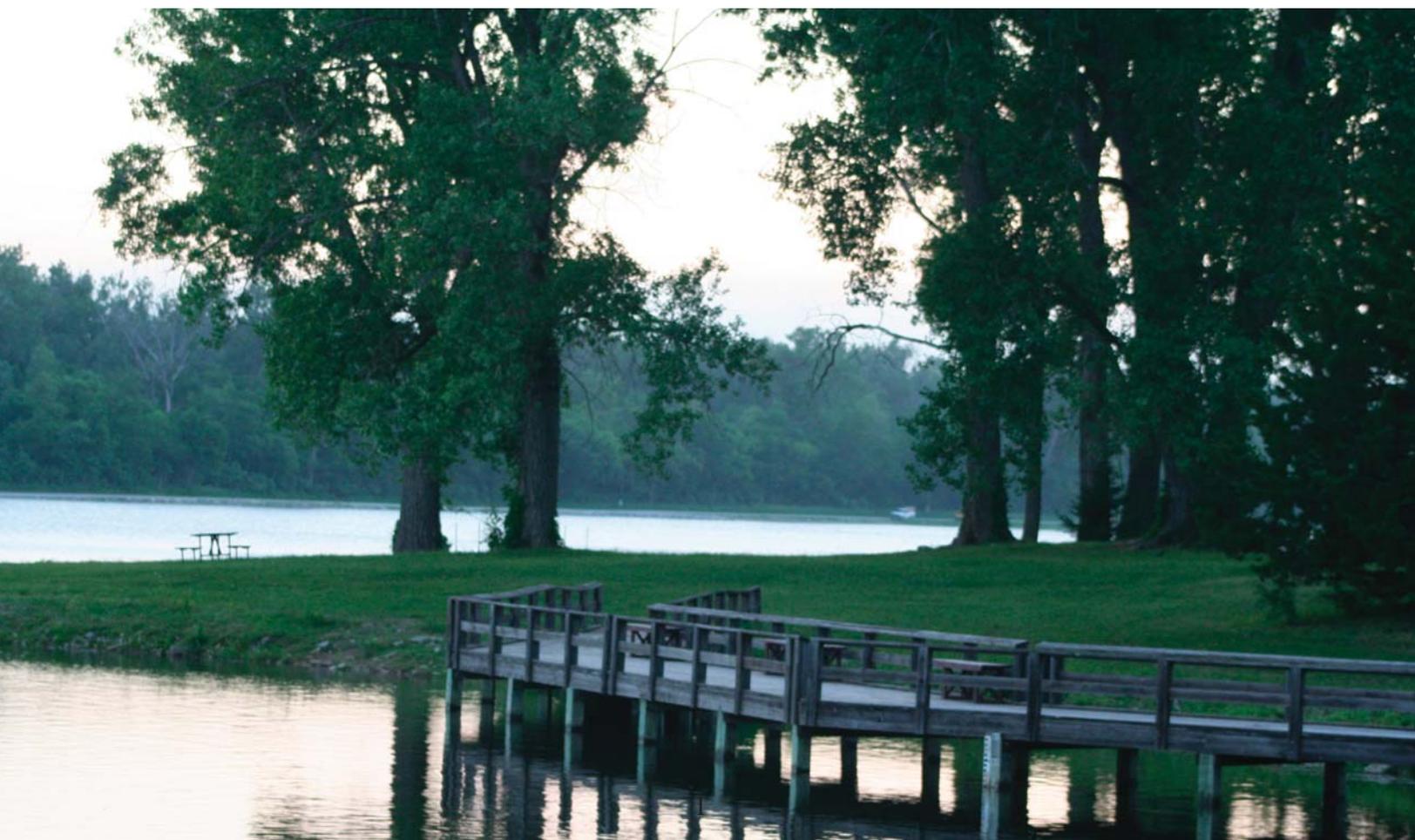
2011

## U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

### Mission

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. We are both a leader and trusted partner in fish and wildlife conservation, known for our scientific excellence, stewardship of lands and natural resources, dedicated professionals and commitment to public service. For more information on our work and the people who make it happen, visit <http://www.fws.gov>.

# MIDWEST REGION IOWA



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## MIDWEST REGION

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# Introduction to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



## Quick Facts

- 550 National Wildlife Refuges
- 37 Wetland Management Districts
- 7,000 Waterfowl Production Areas
- 150 million acres of fish and wildlife habitat
- 81 Ecological Services field stations
- 69 National Fish Hatcheries
- 63 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices
- 7,500 employees

## An Overview

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is the principal federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

The vast majority of fish and wildlife habitat is on lands not owned by the federal government. Given that roughly 70% of the nation is owned and administered by state and local governments, tribes, corporations, and families, it is clear why conservation efforts on non-federal lands are of such great importance.

The Service could not achieve its mission without partnering with state and local governments, non-profit organizations, businesses, and private citizens. Programs such as Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Partners in Flight, the Coastal Program, and partnership activities with individuals are the primary mechanisms for assisting in voluntary habitat restoration on non-Service lands and fostering conservation practices throughout the Region.

The Service manages the 150 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System that consists of 550 national wildlife refuges, 7,000 waterfowl production areas, and other special management areas. The Service also carries out its mission through the 81 ecological services field stations, 69 national fish hatcheries, and 63 fish and wildlife conservation offices located nationwide.

The agency enforces federal wildlife laws, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores fish and wildlife habitat such as wetlands, administers the Endangered Species Act, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. The Service also administers a number of grant programs that promote the restoration of fish, wildlife, and their habitat on tribal and private lands.

The Service oversees the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration program that distributes federal excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to state natural resource agencies. This program is a cornerstone of the nation's wildlife management efforts; funding fish and wildlife restoration, boating access, hunter education, shooting ranges and related projects across America.

Approximately 7,500 people are employed by the Service at facilities across the United States. It is a decentralized organization with headquarters in Washington, D.C., eight geographic regional offices, and nearly 700 field units.



# Midwest Region Highlights



## Quick Facts

- Employment: Roughly 1,000 permanent employees
- Acres Managed: 1.3 million
- 1.7 million acres of wildlife habitat acquired by states through the Division of Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration's federal grant program
- The Fiscal Year 2010 budget for regional Service activities totaled \$532 million (including federal grants to states and other non-federal partners)
- More than 7 million people visited refuges throughout the Midwest Region to hunt, fish, participate in interpretive programs, and view wildlife in 2010
- 50 comprehensive conservation plans (CCPs) have been completed for national wildlife refuges in the region since 1997
- The Partners Program coordinated restoration or enhancement of over 8,400 upland acres and over 5,600 acres of wetlands, removed 4 fish barriers, and carried out almost 90 miles of streambank/riparian restoration in Fiscal Year 2010
- Through 2010, 68 threatened and endangered species and 10 candidate species were identified in the Midwest Region

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service established the Midwest Region (Region 3) in 1973. The region is composed of eight states – Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The region is highly diverse from an ecological perspective as it encompasses tallgrass prairie and potholes, agricultural lands, northern and temperate forests, a large section of the Mississippi River drainage basin, and four of the five Great Lakes. The region is headquartered just outside of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## Regional Priorities

- To promote partnerships offering innovative opportunities to enhance the Region's fish and wildlife resources
- To provide healthy fish and wildlife trust species populations and habitats to support them
- To provide the public with quality hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, and other wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities on Service lands
- To provide an organization dedicated to employee excellence, reflecting the nation's rich diversity, and providing quality service to and decision-making for the resources for which the Service has trust responsibility (migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, interjurisdictional fish)



## Regional Programs and Offices

- 54 National Wildlife Refuges
- 12 Wetland Management Districts
- More than 300,000 acres in waterfowl production areas
- 6 National Fish Hatcheries
- 6 National Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices
- 2 Biological Stations
- 8 Private Lands Offices
- 9 Ecological Services Offices
- 18 Law Enforcement Offices



# Midwest Regional Office

## Overview of Regional Programs



### Regional Programs

- National Wildlife Refuge System
- Ecological Services
- Fisheries
- Migratory Birds
- Science Applications
- Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration
- Law Enforcement
- Budget and Administration
- External Affairs



### Midwest Regional Office

#### Purpose

The Regional Office provides a central headquarters to facilitate partnership, administrative, budgetary, operational, personnel and policy execution between the national office in Washington, D.C., and field offices located throughout the region.

#### Organization

The Region is managed by the Regional Director with the assistance of a Deputy Regional Director, seven Program Assistant Regional Directors (Budget and Administration, Ecological Services, External Affairs, Fisheries, Migratory Birds and State Programs, Science Applications, the National Wildlife Refuge System), and a Special Agent in Charge of Law Enforcement.

#### Contact Information

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# Science and Strategic Landscape Conservation

## An Overview



### Quick Facts

- There are five LCCs within the Midwest Region geographic boundary and our staff are active in them all.
- The Region plays a lead role in three of the LCCs: the Plains and Prairie Potholes (PPP), Upper Midwest and Great Lakes (UMGL), and the Eastern Tallgrass Prairie and Big Rivers (ETPBR) LCCs.
- The PPP and UMGL LCCs have received funding and have established steering and technical committees and are actively collaborating across the conservation community to identify applied science needs.

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<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/climate/LCC.cfm>

- The PPP LCC is headquartered in Bismarck, ND (Rick Nelson, Coordinator: 701-250-4402).
- The UMGL LCC is headquartered in E. Lansing, MI (Craig Czarnecki, Coordinator: 517-351-8470).
- The ETPBR LCC is headquartered in McGregor, IA (Tim Yager, Acting Coordinator: 563-873-3423 X 12)

### Successes and Challenges

- Our Nation’s lands and natural resources are important to our quality of life and economy. The sustainability of native fish and wildlife depend on healthy landscapes.
- Natural resources are impacted by land use change and many threats to the sustainability of natural resources, including drought, fire, habitat fragmentation, contaminants, invasive species, and disease.
- The effects of a rapidly changing climate are compounding these stressors. The unprecedented pace and scale of these threats requires a more networked approach to conservation – holistic, collaborative, and grounded in science.
- These landscape-scale resource challenges transcend political and jurisdictional boundaries. No one individual public or private entity has all the conservation tools and capacities needed to address the suite of threats facing wildlife.
- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is helping to establish Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCC) to leverage resources and increase science capacity to inform resource management decisions and actions. These LCCs are a network of self-directed partnerships working in unison to address stressors within and across landscapes.
- Each LCC operates within a specific landscape—21 geographic areas in total. Partners include Federal, State, and local governments, Tribes, universities, NGOs, landowners, and other stakeholders.
- LCCs foster efficient and coordinated use of resources. They do so by jointly identifying science and management priorities, enabling each partner to play a coordinated role and promote efficiencies.

- LCCs build upon existing science and conservation efforts - such as fish habitat partnerships, migratory bird joint ventures, and other natural and cultural resource partnerships - by providing scientific support and linkages to an expanded array of conservation partners.
- Collectively, the LCCs form a national network of land, water, wildlife, and cultural resource managers, scientists, and interested public and private organizations—within the U.S. and across our international borders—that share a common need for scientific information and interest in conservation.
- LCCs will not have new management authority; all partners in LCCs will retain their original jurisdiction, with State, Federal, tribal, and other entities continuing to manage natural resources under their current authorities.

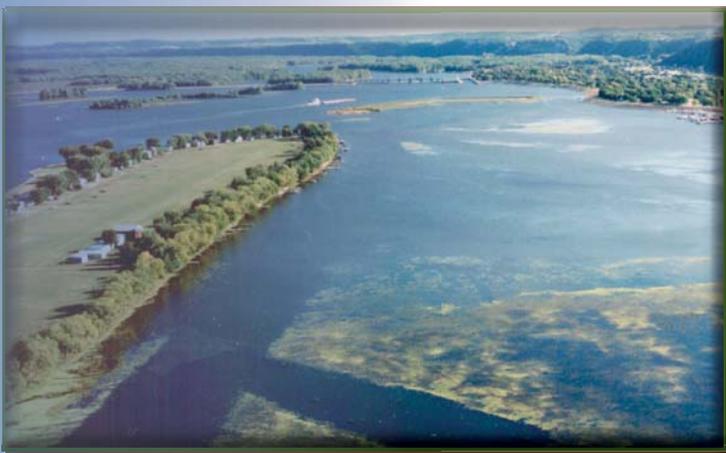


# Iowa Service Overview



## Quick Facts

- The Service has approximately 63 permanent employees in Iowa
- The Fiscal Year 2010 Resource Management budget for Service activities in Iowa totaled approximately \$7.87 million
- Seven national wildlife refuges and one wetland management district in Iowa total more than 110,000 acres
- In 2009, nearly 2 million people visited national wildlife refuges in Iowa to hunt, fish, participate in interpretive programs, and view wildlife
- Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge, one of the first Missouri River restoration refuges after the 1993 historic floods, focuses on tallgrass prairie restoration and Missouri River floodplain wetlands restoration



## Habitat Types and Ecosystems

Iowa is known as the “land between two rivers” with the Mississippi and Missouri rivers on the east and west borders, respectively. The interior of Iowa has over 19,000 miles of rivers and streams with 87 coldwater streams in the northeast driftless area – limestone bluffs along the Mississippi River that missed the scouring action of the last glaciers. Twenty-five of the largest interior streams extend over 3,500 miles and each is fed by numerous tributaries. These streams flow through what was once a vast tallgrass prairie that covered 85 percent of Iowa. The largest prairie remnant can be found in the Loess Hills in western Iowa. Today, 92 percent of Iowa’s land is used for agriculture.

## Conservation Priorities and Successes

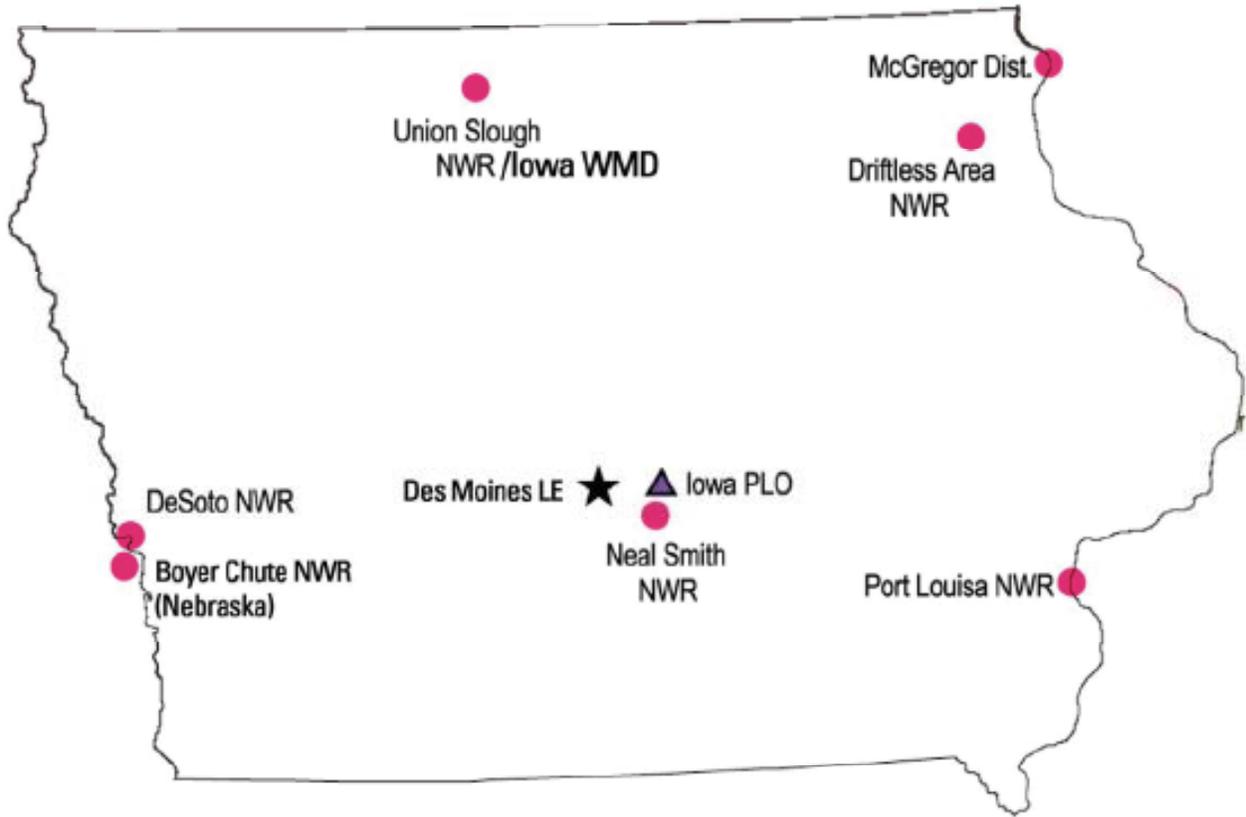
Over 25,000 acres of prairie pothole and floodplain wetland habitat has been restored and protected since the late 1980s through Iowa Prairie Pothole Joint Venture and private lands restorations. Partnerships with Iowa Department of Natural Resources and Natural Resource Conservation Service have improved riparian habitats, diversified grasslands and pastures, and generally improved habitats for fish and wildlife.

Recovery efforts to protect endangered and threatened species have included the restoration of oxbows in Topeka shiner Critical Habitat in partnership with private landowners and Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation; purchase of lands by the Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with Iowa DNR and county conservation boards to protect eastern and western prairie fringed orchids; and restoration of endangered mussels along the Upper Mississippi River and its tributaries.

## Conservation Challenges

In times of economic challenge it is important to keep progressing toward a diverse natural landscape that can continue to serve the needs of agriculture, energy production and ecological communities. Non-point source runoff containing fertilizers must be reduced. Agricultural programs that support wildlife habitat on private lands need continued support. Prime natural resource areas, such as the driftless area and prairie streams inhabited by Topeka shiners, require buffers for protection. Backwater restorations on the Mississippi River should continue while landscape projects work to control sedimentation.

# Map of Service Facilities in Iowa



# DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- Desoto National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1958
- 16 permanent staff
- The refuge is comprised of 8,358 acres in Iowa and Nebraska and lies in the Missouri River Valley floodplain on a former meander of the Missouri River
- Desoto administers nearby Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge in Nebraska
- Tens of thousands of ducks and other waterfowl use the refuge as a resting and feeding area during their fall migration
- Managed waterfowl habitat includes four moist soil management units, permanent and seasonal wetlands and the 788-acre DeSoto Lake
- The DeSoto Visitor Center provides an introduction to the refuge, exhibits the Bertrand Collection, and contains a variety of ecological and historical interpretive displays

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

DeSoto's primary wildlife management role is to serve as a stopover area for migrating ducks and geese.

Refuge staff manage a variety of habitats that provide resting, foraging, and nesting opportunities for nearly 250 species of resident and migratory birds.

Management activities at Boyer Chute NWR primarily involve upland restoration (ongoing since 1993) with the objective of emulating historic floodplain habitat.

Grassland restoration efforts are conducted on the refuge to restore important nesting habitat for grassland-dependent species, winter shelter for many other species of wildlife, and a more diverse natural environment.

Prescribed burning and mowing are used to maintain healthy stands of native grasses.

DeSoto Lake provides recreational use for up to

250,000 visitors annually.

Recreational activities include hunting, fishing, hiking, environmental education, and wildlife observation.

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, located in Missouri Valley, Iowa, is home to a premier archeological collection of over 500,000 artifacts excavated from the buried hold of the Steamboat Bertrand.



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## Directions

DeSoto Refuge is located midway between the farming communities of Blair, Nebraska, and Missouri Valley, Iowa, just off of U.S. Highway 30. From the Omaha, Nebraska, metropolitan area, take I-29 North to Missouri Valley, Iowa. Exit at mile marker 75. Head west on US Highway 30 approximately six miles to the refuge entrance; the Visitor Center is an additional one mile south into the refuge. It is an approximately 25-minute drive to the refuge from Omaha.

Boyer Chute Refuge is located on the west side of the Missouri River, 3 miles west of the town of Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, and 15 miles north of Omaha. From Omaha or Blair, follow Highway 75 to the southernmost street (Madison Street) within the Fort Calhoun city limits. Watch for the Boyer Chute NWR sign. Turn east and proceed to the stop sign at the "T" intersection. Turn right onto County Road 34 and proceed approximately 3 miles to the refuge main gate.

# Driftless Area National Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- The Driftless Area National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1989 to protect the federally endangered Iowa Pleistocene snail and threatened northern monkshood plant
- The “driftless area” of the Upper Midwest derives its name from the fact that it was unglaciated during the most recent glacial event about 12,000 years ago. Glaciers surrounded but did not pass over this land
- The refuge currently manages 911 acres consisting of 11 units in five counties in northeast Iowa
- Coldwater streams, cliffs, talus slopes, and deep valleys create diverse microclimates habitats on the refuge



## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

Habitat restoration and endangered species protection are the refuge’s two most prominent management objectives.

Refuge staff restore the local landscape to native vegetation where appropriate.

Recreational activities include hunting, fishing, environmental education, and wildlife observation.

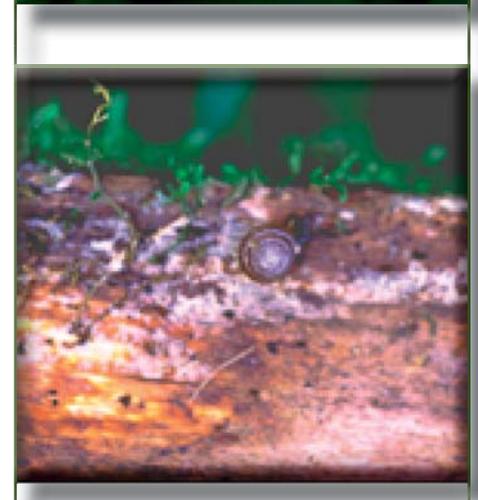
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## Directions

The refuge office is located at the McGregor District of the Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. The McGregor District office is located at 401 Business Hwy 18 N, between the towns of McGregor and Marquette, Iowa.



# Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- The refuge was established in 1990
- The refuge has 11 permanent staff
- The refuge is approximately 5,500 acres in size
- Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge has the unprecedented task of reconstructing a highly degraded tallgrass ecosystem
- Bison and elk have been re-introduced to the refuge to demonstrate the natural role of large herbivores in the tallgrass ecosystem

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

The refuge's mission is to re-construct tallgrass prairie and restore oak savanna on 8,654 acres of the Walnut Creek watershed and to provide a major environmental education facility focusing on prairie, oak savanna, and human interaction.

Mowing, brush cutting, and controlled burning are used to manage both reconstructed and remnant prairie sites. Ongoing research is guiding the restoration process.

The refuge has been designated a Fish and Wildlife Service Land Management and Research Demonstration Area. It will facilitate development, testing, teaching, publishing, and demonstration of state-of-the-art management techniques for fish, wildlife, and plant conservation.

The Prairie Learning Center facilities include a visitor center with classrooms, exhibit area, theater, and bookstore.

Miles of paved trails radiate from the center, and an auto tour through the 740-acre bison/elk enclosure is open all year.

Teacher workshops, birding, hunting, and nature watching are some of the outdoor activities featured for thousands of visitors each year.



## Contact Information

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## Directions

The refuge is located 18 miles east of Des Moines, Iowa, on State Highway 163. Follow the refuge directional signs just south of Prairie City at exit 18. Travelers on Interstate I-80 should use exit number 155 at Colfax and follow directional signs approximately 7 miles south on Highway 117 to the refuge.

# Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1958
- The refuge has eight permanent staff
- The refuge is a mosaic of wetlands, bottomland forest, and prairie. Each habitat type plays an important role in providing the resources necessary to support a rich diversity of fish and wildlife
- The refuge comprises over 8,373 acres, divided into four separate divisions: Big Timber, Louisa, Keithsburg, and Horseshoe Bend
- Three of the refuge's divisions - Big Timber, Louisa, and Keithsburg - are located in the floodplain of the Mississippi River, while Horseshoe Bend is in the Iowa River floodplain
- All refuge divisions are within the famous Mississippi Flyway, one of the nation's most important migration routes

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

The primary refuge management objective is to provide waterfowl and migratory birds with food, water, and protection during the spring and fall migration.

The refuge is also managed to promote the conservation and restoration of federally listed threatened and endangered species.

The Louisa Division is the most intensively managed via water-level manipulation, controlled burning, grassland management, and tree planting activities.

The newest division, Horseshoe Bend, is being restored to native vegetation, including bottomland hardwoods, wetlands, and native prairie.

Recreational activities include hunting, fishing, environmental education, and wildlife observation.

## Contact Information

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## Directions

From Highway 61 in Wapello, turn east on Highway 99. Pass through Wapello and cross the Iowa River, then turn left on County Road G62. Follow G62 for 3.5 miles until a stop sign. Turn north (left) at this intersection, which is County Road X61, and follow it for 1.4 miles. The refuge headquarters is on the east (right) side of the road. Please visit the refuge headquarters for detailed directions and maps to refuge divisions.



# Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge



## Quick Facts

- Union Slough Migratory Waterfowl Refuge was established in 1938 to provide a refuge and breeding ground for waterfowl and other migratory birds
- The refuge has seven permanent staff
- The refuge is 3,334 acres in size and lies on the eastern edge of the tallgrass prairie region of the Northern Great Plains
- The refuge administers the over 20,000-acre Iowa WMD, which is comprised of Waterfowl Production Areas scattered throughout 16 counties
- Union Slough boasts nearly 250 acres of prairie remnants, including an area with a known location of the federally threatened prairie bushclover
- The refuge is considered an important production area for mallards and blue-winged teal in the southern prairie pothole region
- The refuge also serves as a major migratory stopover site for a variety of waterfowl, with counts exceeding 40,000 ducks and geese during some years
- The uplands of Union Slough have become more critical to grassland-nesting birds whose populations continue to decline

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

The primary objective of the refuge is to provide resting, nesting and feeding habitat for waterfowl and other migratory birds.

Efforts are underway to convert former farmland to native tallgrass prairie.

Mowing, tree removal, and prescribed burning are some of the techniques used to control invasive plant species and to restore native species on the refuge.

Through water level management, the refuge supports a productive system of wetlands displaying a healthy

community of aquatic vegetation and very little rough fish intrusion.

Recreational activities include hunting, fishing, environmental education, and wildlife observation.

## Contact Information

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## Directions

Union Slough Refuge is roughly 2.5 hours southwest of Minneapolis and 2.5 hours northwest of Des Moines. From Algona, take Highway 169 north to Bancroft, turn right (east) on county road A-42, and proceed six miles to the office at 1710 360th St. From Interstate 90; take the Blue Earth, MN, exit and follow Highway 169 south into Iowa. At Lakota, follow P-60 south to A-42, then west 0.25 mile on A-42 to the office.



# Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge - McGregor District



## Quick Facts

- The Upper Mississippi River National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (NFWR) was established by an Act of Congress in June 1924
- Refuge serves as sanctuary and a breeding place for migratory birds, fish, other wildlife, and plants
- The refuge is the longest (261 miles) river refuge in the continental U.S.
- The refuge lies within Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois and is composed of four managed districts: Winona, La Crosse, McGregor, and Savanna
- The McGregor District encompasses more than 91,000 acres and stretches 97 miles along the Mississippi River in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa
- There are eight permanent staff in the district office
- There are 3.7 million annual visits (across all districts), which is the most of any national wildlife refuge.
- The floodplains of the Upper Mississippi River have been designated a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance
- The refuge had been designated a Globally Important Bird Area
- Up to 50% of the world's canvasback ducks use the refuge as stopover habitat during fall migration

## Refuge Objectives & Opportunities

- Restoring riverine habitat is the main focus of management activities.
- Resource management projects include a mix of wetland management, grassland/forest management, and fish management.
- Aquatic resource management projects include active water level management,

island building, bank stabilization, oxygenation of backwaters, and dredging areas for over-wintering fish.

- Other programs include native prairie restoration, forest management, waterfowl banding, invertebrate sampling, vegetative monitoring; and surveys for waterfowl, heron and egret colonies, neotropical birds, eagles, marsh, and water birds.

- Recreational opportunities include environmental education, fishing, hunting, interpretation, photography, wildlife observation, and primitive camping.

## Contact Information

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<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/UpperMississippiRiver/>

## Directions

The McGregor District Office is located at 401 Business Hwy 18 N, between the towns of McGregor and Marquette, Iowa.



# Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Programs

## FY 2010 Allocation - Iowa (\$18.94 million)



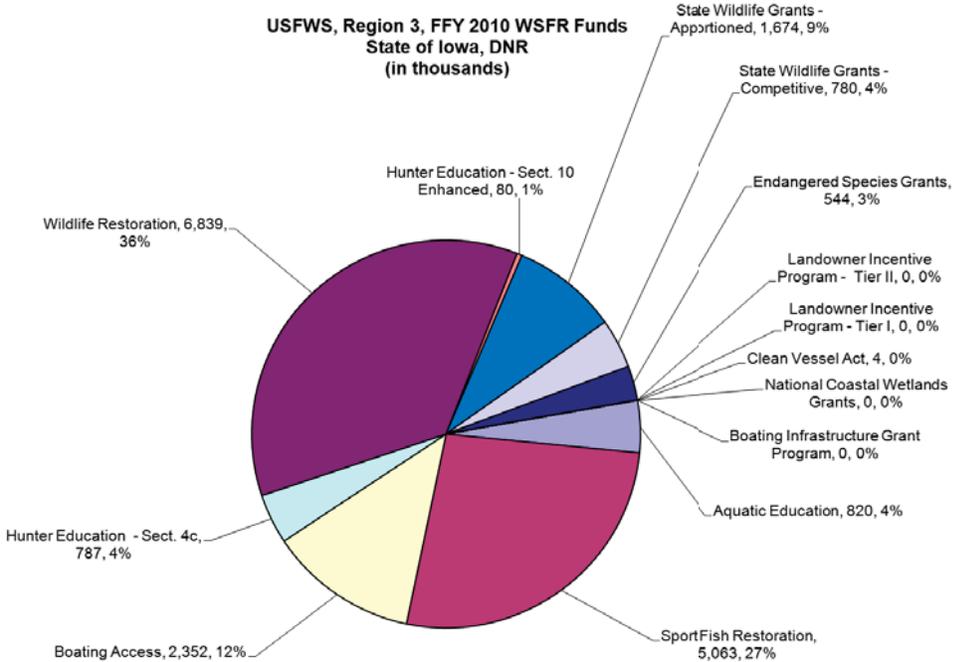
### Contact Information

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### Example Project – New Transient Boating Facilities

The Guttenberg Riverfront Development and Marina Project is located in the City of Guttenberg in Clayton County, Iowa, along the Mississippi River. This Guttenberg constructed a marina to provide transient non-trailerable (26' and over) recreational vessels with ten slips and appropriate amenities using Federal Boating Infrastructure Grant Program (BIGP) funds. BIGP funds come from Federal excise tax on gasoline. These facilities and services would be public and include opportunities for the boater to connect to a trail with access to Guttenberg's national

and regional, natural, historic and scenic assets.

Before construction began on this site, the City worked with a contractor to complete a mussel survey to identify and relocate Federally threatened or endangered mussels before construction began. The City is using a special tax on the slips to fund continued annual mussel monitoring to watch for impacts to the species and to take corrective actions, if needed, to insure successful propagation for the species. The Guttenberg Project forged a close partnership between several programs in the Service and Guttenberg to achieve each of our goals of continued clean

habitat for the mussels and providing transient boating opportunities to increase the ability of boaters to visit Guttenberg and environs.

### Successes and opportunities:

- Success – Iowa DNR used \$2.5 M in Sport Fish Restoration funds to build a 350 acre reservoir for fishing and boating near Davenport.

- Success – The City of Dubuque and Iowa DNR received one of the largest Tier 2 Boating Infrastructure Grant in the programs history. The \$3 million dollar grant will build a new transient boating facility in the Ice Harbor area of Downtown City of Dubuque.

# Iowa Private Lands Office



## Quick Facts

- The Iowa Private Lands Office (PLO) serves as the primary coordinator for Partners for Fish and Wildlife program in Iowa
- The office provides technical and financial assistance to landowners and partners to restore and enhance fish and wildlife habitat on private lands
- The PLO serves as the liaison between all Service project leaders within the state and their supervisors, and the Division of Partners for Fish and Wildlife for all aspects of private lands activity
- The office reviews and recommends actions on all Service involvement with USDA "Farm Bill" legislation, and serves as the Service representative on the USDA State Technical Committee
- The PLO is responsible for developing partnerships and joint ventures with the Iowa DNR and other state agencies, federal agencies including the NRCS and FSA, conservation organizations, and private landowners. This, to benefit fish and wildlife by enhancing and restoring habitat on private lands
- The Assistant Iowa Private Lands Coordinator is located at a satellite office at Graceland University in Lamoni, Iowa

## Program Benefits

- Increased wildlife abundance and protection of endangered species.
- Enhanced wildlife diversity.
- Invasive species control.
- Improved soil, water and air quality.
- Increased recreational opportunities.
- Broad coalition of partnerships supporting voluntary habitat restoration on private lands.

## Contact Information

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## Directions

The office is located 18 miles east of Des Moines, Iowa, on State Highway 163. Follow the refuge directional signs just south of Prairie City at exit 18. Travelers on Interstate I-80 should use exit number 155 at Colfax and follow directional signs approximately 7 miles south on Highway 117 to the office.



# Rock Island (IL) Ecological Services Field Office (ESFO)



## Quick Facts

- Established in 1978
- Nine permanent staff
- Work area includes Iowa, Illinois (outside the Chicago area) and the Upper Mississippi River bordering Illinois
- Supervises the Marion, Illinois, Ecological Services Sub-Office

## Goals and Services Provided

The Bloomington ESFO:

- Completes federal agencies, 5 states, and other Service programs to protect and restore fish and wildlife habitats of the Upper Mississippi River. Example: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Upper Mississippi and Illinois Rivers Navigation and Environmental Sustainability Program.
- Works with federal, state, and local partners to protect federally threatened and endangered species.

Examples: Working to recover the eastern prairie fringed orchid in Iowa and the decurrent false aster in Illinois.

- Consults with federal agencies to minimize and eliminate the impacts of their programs on fish and wildlife habitats. Examples: Clean Water Act section 404 permits, Federal Highway Administration and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service programs.

- Works with federal regulatory agencies and partners to identify, evaluate, and eliminate environmental

contaminant problems affecting fish and wildlife. Example: Rock Island ESFO works to restore habitat at Superfund sites and with oil and hazardous spill response and prevention.

- Rock Island ESFO worked with landowners to restore habitats on private land. Example: The ESFO restored over 8000 acres of wildlife habitat in Illinois since 1987.



## Contact Information

Project Leader: Richard C. Nelson  
1511 47th Avenue,  
Moline, Illinois 61265

Phone: 309-757- 5800 ext. 201  
FAX 309-757-5807  
Email: richard\_c\_nelson@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Rock-Island>

## Directions

- From I-74, take Exit 5
- At exit 5, take John Deer Road west to 16th Street
- Turn left (south) on 16th Street
- Turn right (west) on 47th Avenue. Office is on the right at the end of the street

# Des Moines Law Enforcement Field Office



## Quick Facts

- Established in 1982
- Staff: Two Special Agents
- The Des Moines Field Office is administered by the St. Paul, Minnesota, Resident Agent in Charge Office

## Goals and Services Provided

Objectives are to:

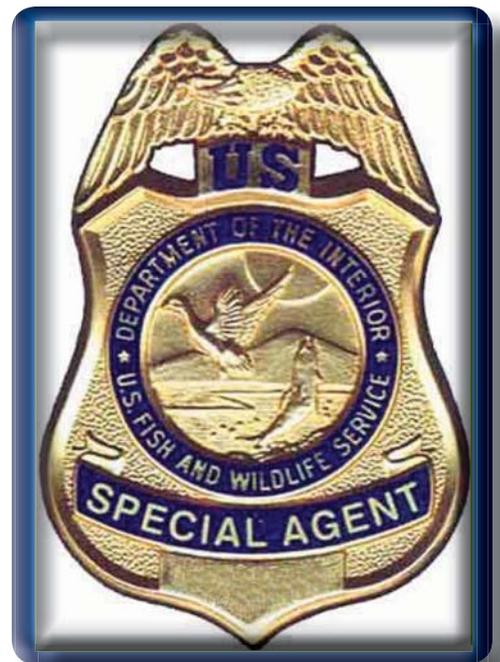
- Protect and conserve native and foreign wildlife through the enforcement of federal laws.
- Promote and encourage voluntary compliance with federal wildlife laws through public education and the creation of a deterrent effect.
- Investigate violations that have a significant impact on wild populations of federally protected species, such as those violations involving commercial exploitation and/or habitat destruction and modification.
- Investigate violations that involve wild populations of species protected by state, Federal or foreign laws, with emphasis on interstate and foreign commercial exploitation.
- Provide support and assistance to enforcement activities on Service lands, such as national wildlife refuges, and to other federal agencies on lands they manage.
- Promote awareness of, and support for, federal wildlife laws and the role of law enforcement in protecting our wildlife resources and heritage.

## Contact Information

Special Agent  
1306 North 14th Street  
Indianola, IA 50125  
Phone: 515-961-5094  
FAX 515-961-5429  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/desmoines>

## Directions

- Take Exit 9 toward US-69/E on I-235
- Turn left onto US-69/S
- Turn left onto E. Iowa Avenue
- Turn left onto N 14th Street



# Iowa Office Directory

## **DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge**

Tom Cox, Project Leader  
1434 316th Lane  
Missouri Valley, IA 51555-7033  
Phone: 712-642-2772  
FAX 712-642-2877  
Email: tom\_cox@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/desoto>

## **Driftless Area National Wildlife Refuge**

Tim Yager, Project Leader  
401 Business Hwy 18 N  
McGregor, IA 52157  
Phone: 563-873-3423  
FAX 563-873-3803  
E-mail: timothy\_yager@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/driftless>

## **Neal Smith National Wildlife Refuge**

Christy Smith, Project Leader  
P.O. Box 399  
9981 Pacific Street  
Prairie City, IA 50228  
Phone: 515-994-3400  
FAX 515-994-3459  
Email: christy\_smith@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/nealsmith>

## **Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge**

Cathy Henry, Project Leader  
10728 County Road X61  
Wapello, IA 52653-9477  
Phone: 319-523-6982  
FAX 319-523-6960  
Email: cathy\_henry@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/portlouisia>

## **Union Slough National Wildlife Refuge**

Vacant, Project Leader  
1710 360th Street  
Titonka, IA 50480  
Phone: 515-928-2523  
FAX 515-928-2230  
Email: UnionSlough@fws.gov  
<http://midwest.fws.gov/unionslough>

## **Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge - McGregor District**

Tim Yager, District Manager  
401 Business Hwy 18 N  
McGregor, IA 52157  
Phone: 563-873-3423  
FAX 563-873-3803  
E-mail: timothy\_yager@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/UpperMississippiRiver/>

## **Iowa Private Lands Office**

Douglas L. Helmers, Project Leader  
P.O. Box 399  
Prairie City, IA 50228  
Phone: 515-994-3400  
FAX 515-994-3459  
Email: doug\_helmerts@fws.gov  
<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/Partners/Iowa.html>

## **Des Moines Law Enforcement Field Office**

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## 2011 State Briefing Book

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