WHATCOM BOAT INSPECTIONS

2016

Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program

ANNUAL REPORT

February 2017

T. WARD

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Lake Whatcom Management Program

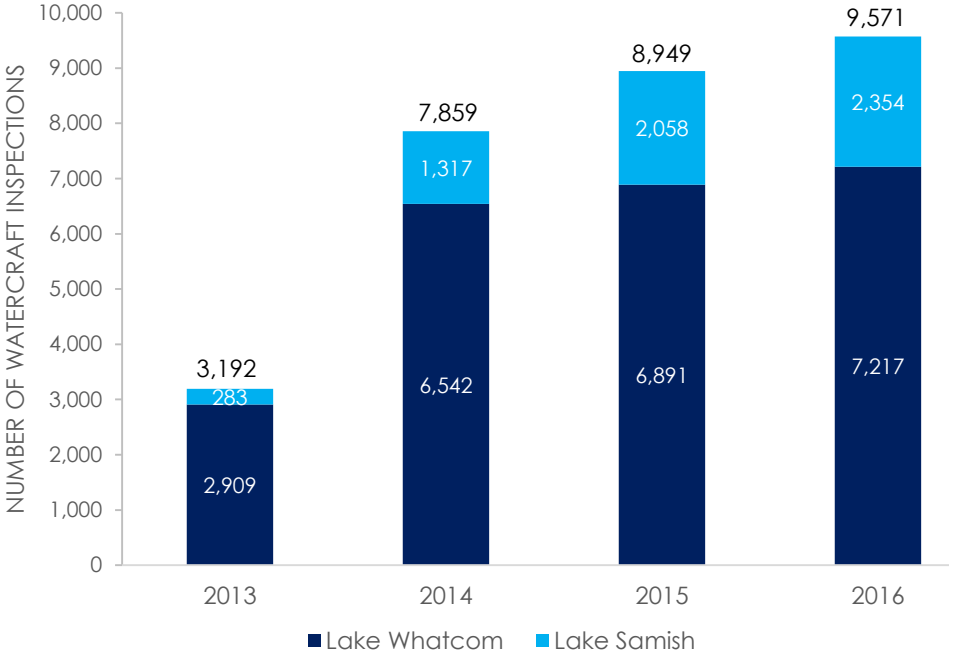
lakewhatcom.whatcomcounty.org

INTRODUCTION

The Lake Whatcom Management Program began implementing its watercraft inspection program in 2012 to prevent the introduction of zebra and quagga mussels, and other aquatic invasive species, to Whatcom County waters. To date, the program has conducted almost 30,000 inspections and has intercepted four boats transporting or suspected of transporting quagga mussels, 530 boats transporting vegetation, and another 609 boats that were either wet or were found to be transporting standing water. These boats were of particular concern given the potential for standing water to act as a vector for the transport of microscopic life stages of aquatic invasive species (AIS), such as zebra or quagga mussel larvae.

If introduced, the impacts of these invasive mussels would be felt by our entire community. These mussels could attach to and damage public and private infrastructure, make shoreline areas hazardous or uninviting for recreational users and property owners, cause long-term taste and odor problems in our drinking water, and displace and outcompete native aquatic species.

Figure 1 | Annual total number of watercraft inspections conducted by Aquatic Invasive Species Program 2013–2016



DATA SOURCE: Whatcom Boat Inspection Program inspection data from 2013–2016.

AIS STAFF

The Lake Whatcom Management Program completed the fifth season of its watercraft inspection program in 2016, which required all watercraft to be inspected and permitted prior to launching or operating on Lake Whatcom or Lake Samish. AIS Check Stations were located at the Bloedel Donovan Park boat launch, the South Bay Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) launch, and the Lake Samish WDFW launch. Additional inspections were conducted at Sudden Valley, at the Sudden Valley Marina and AM/PM Beach, as well as at private residences in the Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish watersheds. In 2016, AIS inspectors conducted over 9,500 inspections at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish.

In August 2016, AIS inspectors conducted shoreline surveys at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish to monitor for new AIS infestations. As a result of this survey effort, five additional Asian clam colonies were discovered at Lake Whatcom. No Asian clams were discovered at Lake Samish; however, a fragment of Eurasian watermilfoil, an invasive aquatic plant, was discovered. This species had not been previously observed in Lake Samish.

This report highlights prevention program achievements for 2016 and includes updates on early detection and monitoring, as well as education and outreach efforts.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

2011

PRE-PROGRAM

September 2011 | Aquatic Invasive Species Action Plan for Lake Whatcom released

September 17, 2011 | Discovery of Asian clams in Lake Whatcom

2012

VOLUNTARY PROGRAM

May 21, 2012 | Awarded Puget Sound Partnership Grant to fund AIS prevention efforts in Lake Whatcom Watershed

July & September 2012 | City and County pass regulations authorizing inspections to prevent the spread of AIS to local waters

July 14, 2012 | Voluntary Watercraft Inspection Program launched at Bloedel Donovan

Inspection Staff | 4 seasonal AIS inspectors

September 30, 2012 | End of season: 1,794 boater surveys and visual watercraft inspections conducted at Bloedel Donovan since July 14, 2012

2013

MANDATORY PROGRAM

April 27, 2013 | Mandatory Watercraft Inspection Program launched. AIS Permits and inspections required for motorized and/or trailered watercraft.

Inspection Staff | 8 seasonal AIS inspectors

October 31, 2013 | End of season: 3,192 watercraft inspections conducted since March 9, 2013 at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish

2014

NON-MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT ADDED TO PROGRAM

February 2014 | City and County adopt amended ordinances to include non-motorized watercraft. AIS Permits and inspections required for all watercraft.

April 2014 | Launch of Whatcom Boat Inspections website and online AIS Awareness Course and Discount Program

Inspection Staff | 12–15 seasonal AIS inspectors

April 26, 2014 | Check stations open at Bloedel Donovan and Lake Samish

June 14, 2014 | Boat with quagga mussels intercepted and decontaminated at Bloedel Donovan

September 30, 2014 | End of season: 7,859 watercraft inspections conducted since April 1, 2014 at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish

2015

INCREASED PRESENCE AT LAKE SAMISH

April 25, 2015 | Check stations open at Bloedel Donovan and Lake Samish. AIS Permits and inspections required for all watercraft (including seaplanes).

May 9, 2015 | Check station opens at South Bay

Inspection Staff | 13–15 seasonal AIS inspectors

Hours of Operation | Increased hours of operation at Lake Samish and South Bay

September 30, 2015 | End of season: 8,949 watercraft inspections conducted since March 13, 2015 at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish

2016

ELECTRONIC DATA COLLECTION

March 2016 | Launch of Whatcom Boat Inspections web application for electronic data collection and real-time access to inspection history and results

April 23, 2016 | Check stations open at Bloedel Donovan, Lake Samish, and South Bay. AIS Permits and inspections required for all watercraft (including seaplanes).

Inspection staff | 16 seasonal AIS inspectors

Hours of Operation | Increased hours of operation at Lake Samish, South Bay, and Sudden Valley

October 31, 2016 | End of season: 9,571 inspections conducted since February 22, 2016 at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish

Figure 2 | AIS Program Development Timeline from 2011 to 2016

WATERCRAFT INSPECTION PROGRAM

In 2016, inspectors conducted 9,571 inspections at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish in an effort to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS). While most of these inspections took place at Bloedel Donovan, additional check stations were operated at the Lake Samish and South Bay Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) launches throughout the season. Almost 1,500 inspections were also conducted at private residences in the Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish watersheds for boats that could not be trailered to a check station or at residences with multiple watercraft requiring inspection.

AIS inspectors had an additional 6,808 interactions with boaters throughout the season as a result of the Wire Seal Program. Over 2,100 visitors also stopped by the AIS check stations to ask questions about the program.

All of these interactions continue to help increase awareness in our community about AIS and the threats they pose to our local waters.

AIS STAFF

Figure 3 | Whatcom Boat Inspection Program highlights, 2016

DATA SOURCE: Whatcom Boat Inspection Program inspections and interactions with visitors at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish launches in 2016. Map includes inspections that were conducted at 2200 Nevada Street prior to the start of the season (17), on-site inspections conducted at private residences in the Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish watersheds throughout the season (1,497), and inspections conducted at Bloedel Donovan (5,492), Sudden Valley Marina (182), South Bay (420), and Lake Samish (1,963).

16 INSPECTORS
— AT —
4 LAUNCHES

9,571 BOATS INSPECTED

2,145 VISITORS

201 BOATS CARRIED **STANDING WATER** that had to be drained

140 BOATS CARRIED **AQUATIC PLANTS** that had to be removed

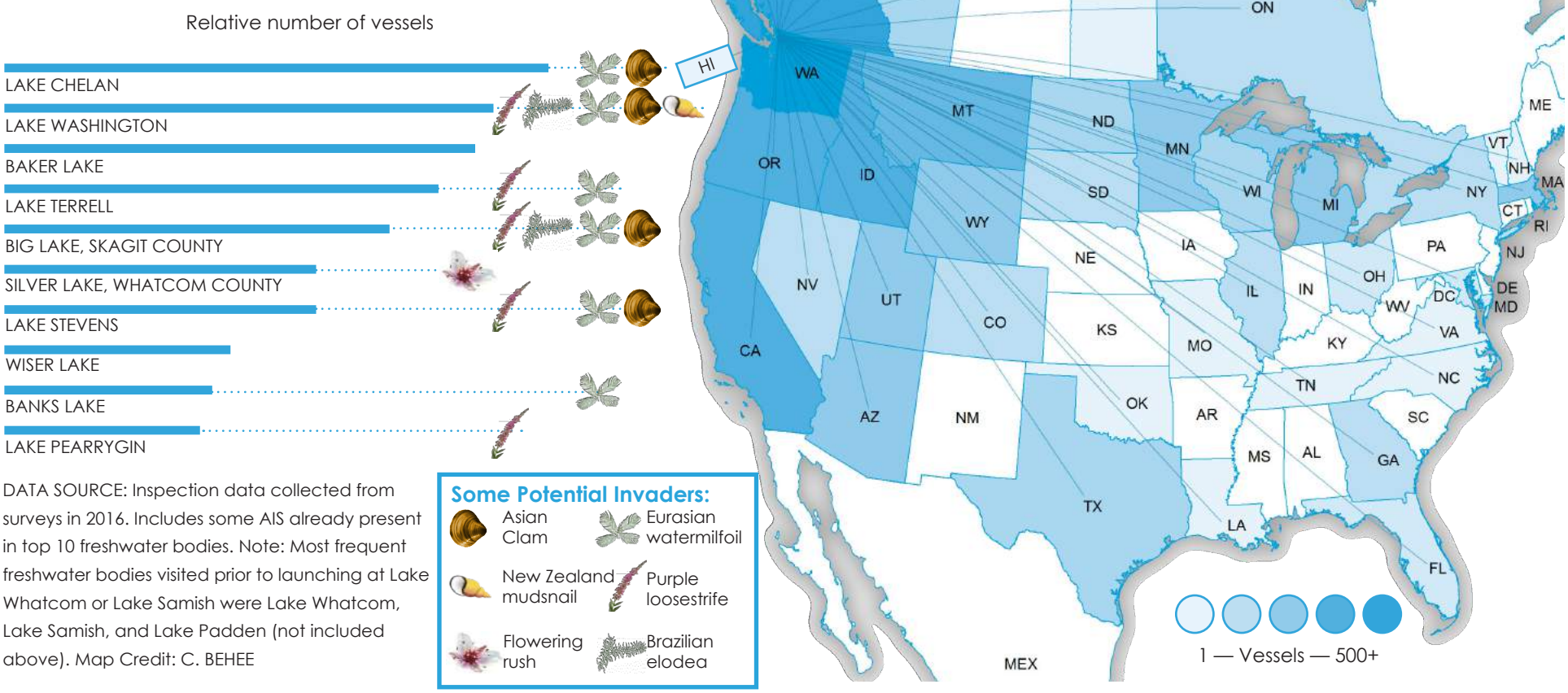
Boater survey information was also collected during each watercraft inspection to provide information on usage patterns, traffic flow, and to assess the level of risk an individual watercraft may have posed to our local lakes. While most of the boats inspected had originated in Whatcom County, boats had previously visited 604 different waterbodies in 39 different states/provinces at some point in the past including 33 mussel-infested waters.

The top ten freshwater bodies most recently visited are all in Washington with Lake Chelan being the most frequently visited waterbody just prior to launching at Lake Whatcom or Lake Samish. While none of these waterbodies are positive for invasive mussels, some are home to potential invaders that pose a risk to our local waters.

These boater survey results underscore the continued importance of our inspection efforts in the prevention of aquatic invasive species both to and within Washington State.

TOP 10 FRESHWATER BODIES

PRIOR TO LAUNCHING AT LAKE WHATCOM OR LAKE SAMISH



DATA SOURCE: Inspection data collected from surveys in 2016. Includes some AIS already present in top 10 freshwater bodies. Note: Most frequent freshwater bodies visited prior to launching at Lake Whatcom or Lake Samish were Lake Whatcom, Lake Samish, and Lake Padden (not included above). Map Credit: C. BEHEE

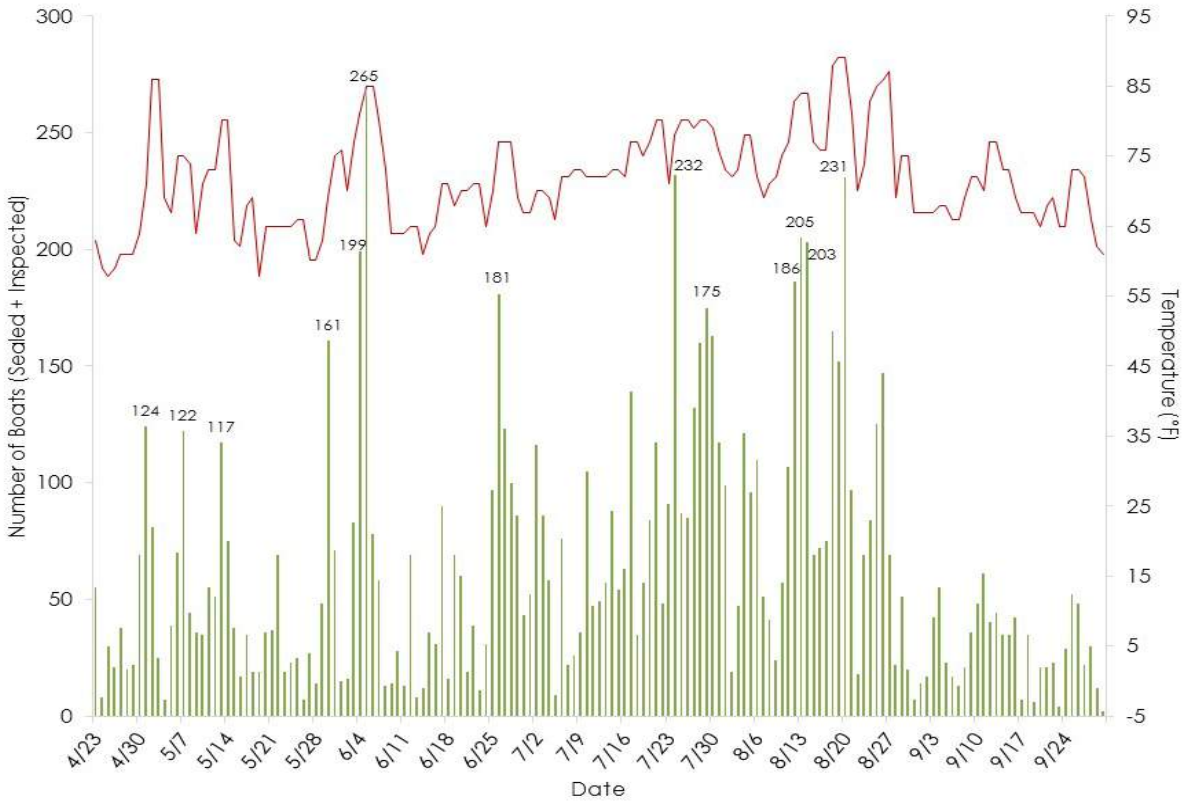
Figure 4 | Previous water bodies visited by vessels launching at Lake Whatcom or Lake Samish, 2016

LAKE WHATCOM

In 2016, the Lake Whatcom Management Program operated two AIS Check Stations at Lake Whatcom: one at Bloedel Donovan Park and the other at the South Bay WDFW Launch. Additional inspections were also conducted at the Sudden Valley Marina and at private lake residences.

The Bloedel Donovan Check Station opened on April 23 and operated 7 days a week from dawn to dusk through September 29. Additional inspection days were also scheduled intermittently at this site through the month of October. A total of 5,492 inspections were conducted at the Bloedel Donovan Check Station in 2016. This number accounts for approximately 60 percent of all inspections conducted during the 2016 season.

Figure 5 | Number of boats launching at Bloedel Donovan with temperature, 2016



DATA SOURCE: Whatcom Boat Inspection Program inspections and sealed boat data collected at the Bloedel Donovan Check Station between April 23 and September 29, 2016. Temperature data is based on maximum air temperature recorded at the Bellingham International Airport and compiled by the National Climatic Data Center—Global Surface Summary of Day.

The day with the highest boat traffic at the Bloedel Donovan Check Station was June 5 with 265 boats (including 194 inspections and 71 sealed boats being checked in). This day was also one of the hottest days at Bloedel Donovan with a maximum air temperature of 85°F.

As in previous years, high boat traffic days appear to be associated with high temperatures. In 2016, we had some of our hottest days occur early in the season resulting in some unusually busy days during May and June.

T. WARD

LAKE WHATCOM

The South Bay Check Station opened on April 23 and operated from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., primarily on weekends and holidays, through September 25. This launch is used by boaters coming up from Skagit and Snohomish counties, and also by many residents along South Bay Drive. A total of 420 inspections were conducted at the South Bay Check Station during the 2016 season; a 56 percent increase when compared to the 2015 season.

The day with the highest boat traffic was August 20 with a total of 37 boats launching via the South Bay Check Station.

The Lake Whatcom Management Program also hosted several inspection days at the Sudden Valley Marina and at AM/PM Beach. The first inspection day was held on April 16 and was also a training opportunity for new AIS inspectors prior to the start of the season. Additional inspection days were held in June, July, and September. A total of 182 inspections were conducted at the Sudden Valley Marina and AM/PM Beach at these inspection days or by appointment throughout the season.

An additional 1,106 on-site inspections were also conducted at private residences on Lake Whatcom for boats that could not be trailered to a check station or for people with multiple watercraft requiring inspection.

PHOTOS: Top: Bloedel Donovan Park. Middle: Inspectors decontaminate boat from Arizona that was last used in mussel-infested waters. Bottom: Inspection day at Sudden Valley Marina on April 16, 2016.

AIS STAFF

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AIS STAFF

What did we find?

Over seven percent of all boats inspected at Lake Whatcom required additional attention because they were not clean, drained, or dry and were at risk for transporting AIS. Particular attention was paid to boats that had standing water on board that could be harboring microscopic life stages of AIS, such as zebra or quagga mussels, Asian clams, or small invasive plant fragments. Three boats that had recently been in mussel-infested waters were decontaminated prior to launching in 2016.

Drained/towel dried: 140 boats

Plant removal: 110 boats

Decontamination: 3 boats

AIS STAFF

Inspectors drain and towel dry a bilge compartment at Bloedel Donovan after standing water is found on board

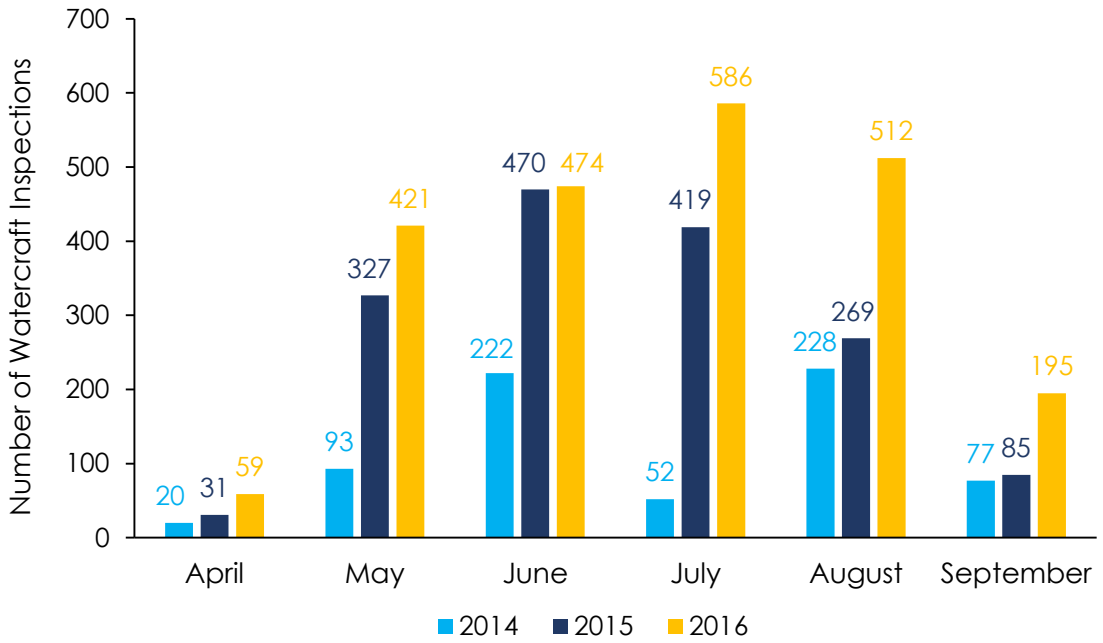
LAKE SAMISH

The Lake Samish Check Station opened on April 23 and operated from dawn to dusk, from 5 to 7 days a week, through September 29. A total of 1,963 inspections were conducted at the Lake Samish Check Station in 2016—a 21 percent increase when compared to the 2015 season. This increase can be attributed to increased days and hours of operation at the site in 2016.

The day with the highest boat traffic at the Lake Samish Check Station was June 5 with 72 boats (including 68 inspections and 4 sealed boats being checked in). This day was also one of the hottest days at Lake Samish with a maximum air temperature of 85°F.

An additional 391 on-site inspections were conducted by appointment at residential properties around Lake Samish in 2016.

Figure 6 | Number of boats launching at Lake Samish WDFW Launch by month, 2014–2016



DATA SOURCE: Whatcom Boat Inspection Program inspections conducted at the Lake Samish WDFW Launch by month in 2014, 2015, and 2016 seasons. The Lake Samish Check Station was restricted during July 2014 pending permit approval by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The permit was re-negotiated in 2015 to increase site safety. Hours of operation were increased in 2015 and again in 2016 to better accommodate Lake Samish boaters.

What did we find?

Almost nine percent of all boats inspected at Lake Samish required additional attention because they were not clean, drained, or dry and were at risk for transporting AIS.

Given that Lake Samish is currently only known to have one AIS, the fragrant water lily, inspectors paid particular attention to any boats that were coming from lakes known to have Asian clams that could be unintentionally transporting their larvae in any standing water on board. Additional emphasis was also placed on boats coming from lakes with known Eurasian watermilfoil infestations, such as Lake Terrell.

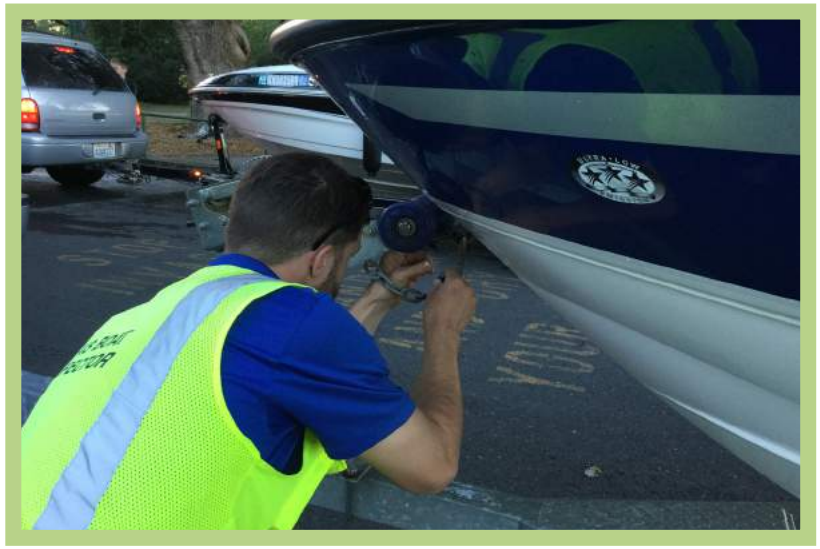
Drained/towel dried: 61 boats

Plant removal: 30 boats

N. GOLDSCHMIDT

An inspector removes fragments of Eurasian watermilfoil off a boat that was last used at Lake Terrell

WIRE SEAL PROGRAM



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AIS STAFF

Boaters that plan on returning to the same lake on their next visit can participate in the Wire Seal Program and have their boats tethered to their trailers as they exit the launch. Wire is threaded through the eyebolt on the bow of the boat and the winch on the trailer and then threaded through a small, plastic, plunger seal. Once the plunger has been pushed in, the wire must be cut to break the tether. Boats returning with intact wire seals go through an expedited process when returning to launch helping to alleviate any traffic build-up, and frustration that could result on hot, busy days.

In 2016, the Wire Seal Program was offered at the Bloedel Donovan Check Station, the South Bay Check Station, and the Lake Samish Check Station. Different colored seals were used to distinguish between boats exiting from Lake Whatcom (blue) or Lake Samish (yellow) to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species between the two lakes.

A total of 1,403 boats participated in the Wire Seal Program at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish. In 2016, the number of boats participating in the Wire Seal Program at Bloedel Donovan and Lake Samish was 1,048 and 346, respectively. As a result of the Wire Seal Program, AIS inspectors had an additional 6,808 interactions with boaters while sealing/unsealing boats that provided staff with the opportunity to further engage these boaters in the program. Increased hours at Lake Samish in 2016 resulted in a six percent increase in the number of interactions resulting from sealing/unsealing boats compared to the 2015 season.

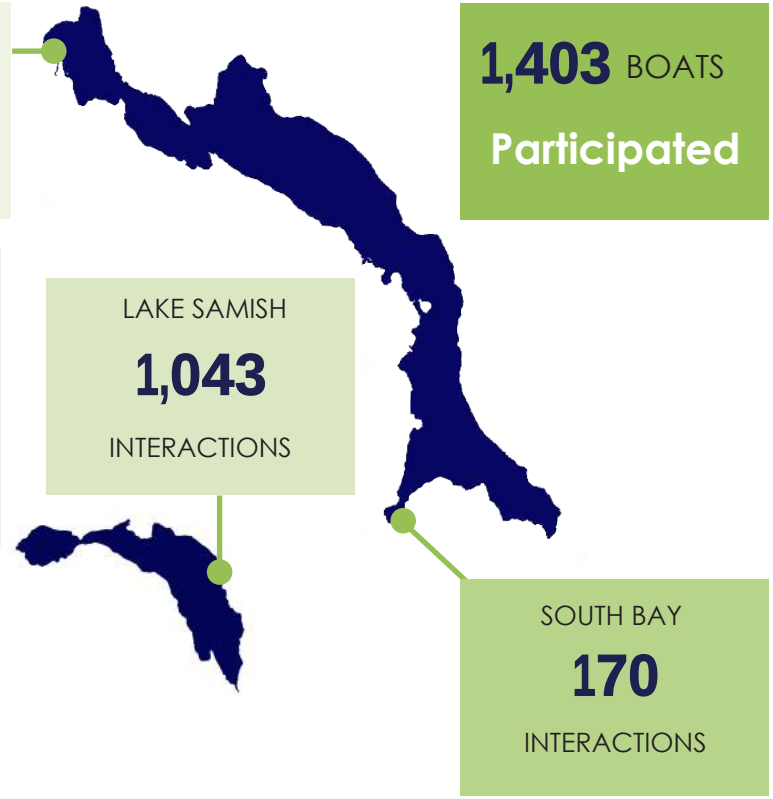

Figure 7 | Number of Wire Seal Program interactions with boaters by launch site, 2016

What is the Wire Seal Program?

Wire seals act like an express pass for boats returning to the same lake. Boats with intact wire seals do not need to be re-inspected when they return to the lake—making their re-entry process much faster than for boats originating from out of the area. The Wire Seal Program also provides AIS inspectors with additional opportunities to interact with boaters: to provide program information and to answer any questions the boaters may have.

ON-SITE WATERCRAFT INSPECTIONS

In 2016, inspections were also offered at private residences for watercraft that could not be trailered to an inspection station or for people who had multiple watercraft requiring inspection. A total of 1,497 boats were inspected at on-site appointments in 2016 (approximately 16 percent of all inspections). These inspections were conducted at 320 locations including: private residences, camps, university facilities, and outdoor/sporting goods stores. In many instances, boat owners were able to coordinate with their neighbors to get all of their watercraft inspected at a single appointment.

The larger yellow circles represent between 19–76 boats being inspected at a single location and include inspections conducted at Western Washington University's Lakewood Facility, Camp Firwood, Lutherwood Camp and Retreat Center, and the Bellingham Canoe and Kayak Sprint Team at Lake Padden. Additional group inspection days were organized for residents of the Geneva neighborhood, Whatcom Meadows, Wildwood, West Lake Samish Drive, Shallow Shore Road, and Calmor Cove. These group inspection days were often organized with help from lake residents.

T. WARD

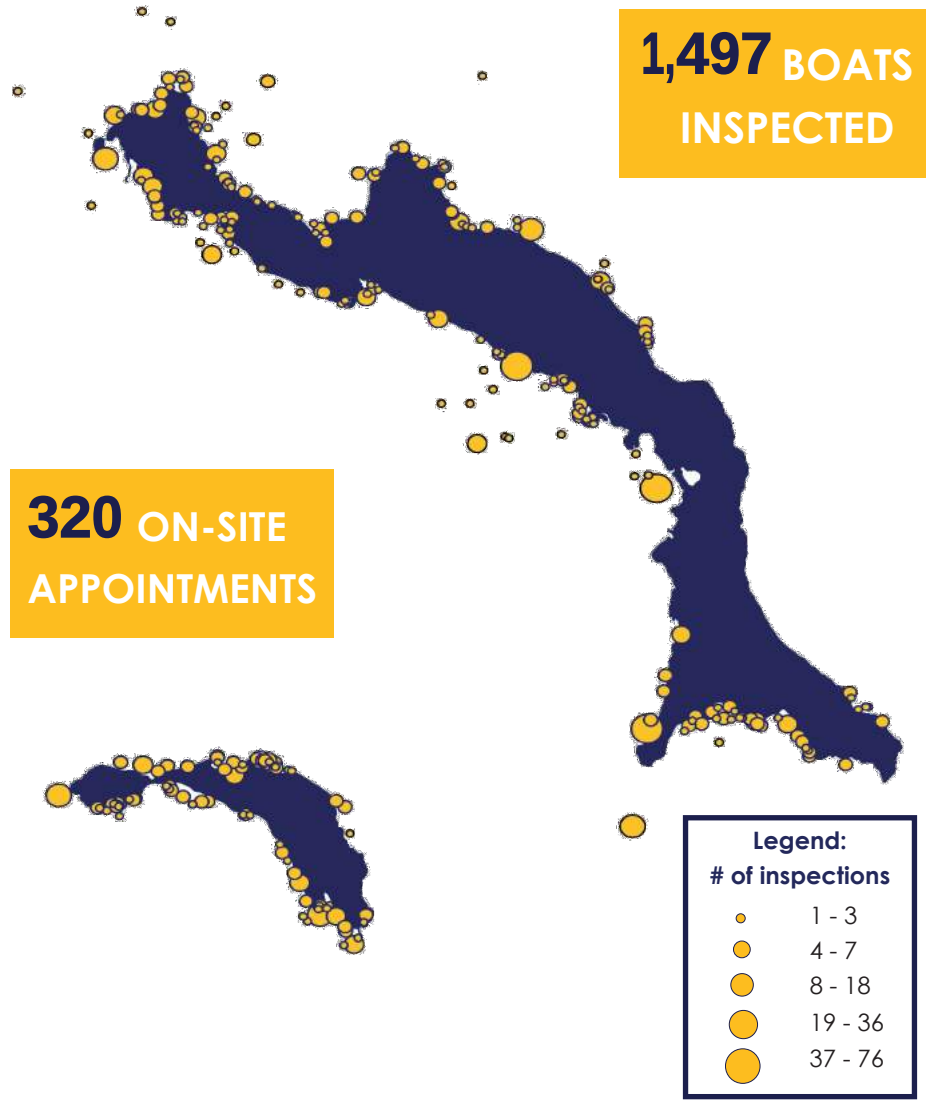

Figure 8 | Distribution of on-site inspections conducted in the Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish watersheds, 2016

DATA SOURCE: Distribution of on-site inspections conducted in Whatcom County in 2016 by the Whatcom Boat Inspection Program. Larger yellow circles represent between 19–76 boats being inspected at a single location. Map does not include some inspections conducted outside of the Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish watersheds. Map Credit: F. WANG

WATERCRAFT INSPECTION TRAINING

Before the start of the inspection season, prospective aquatic invasive species inspectors received inspection training based on a regional curriculum certified by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Western Regional Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species, and the 100th Meridian Initiative with their state and federal partners. Through lectures and hands-on exercises, inspectors-in-training became proficient in basic aquatic invasive species biology, watercraft anatomy, and inspection and decontamination protocols.

At the end of the training period, inspectors-in-training had to receive a passing score on a final written exam before being issued their certificate authorizing them as inspectors.

Inspectors received additional training on the City of Bellingham's policies and public service competencies, safety protocols, data collection and entry protocols, financial policies, and the use of online applications for communication and engagement, data collection, and scheduling and payment collection.

An inspection training day was held at the Sudden Valley Marina on April 16, 2016, for inspectors to practice inspecting boats and entering data in the field using a new online web application that was developed in 2016. This application allows inspectors to access a watercraft's inspection history in real-time making the vessel survey and risk assessment processes much more efficient for the boaters and inspectors alike.

T. WARD

EARLY DETECTION AND MONITORING - LAKE WHATCOM

In August 2016, aquatic invasive species (AIS) inspectors conducted shoreline surveys for Asian clams and other AIS at several public access points at Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish. Eight sites at Lake Whatcom had already been identified as having established populations of Asian clams during survey work conducted from 2011 through 2015. These sites were used to train the new staff on invasive species identification and monitoring and equipment decontamination protocols prior to surveying new sites.

In addition to recording Asian clam presence/absence, AIS inspectors also recorded and identified any other species present in the area including worms, tadpoles, snails, and other aquatic plants. At sites where Asian clams were present, inspectors used transects and quadrats to determine the extent of the infestation and the approximate density of clams per square meter at that location. This data will now serve as a baseline to monitor population changes at these sites over time.

As a result of this monitoring effort, five additional Asian clam colonies were discovered at the South Bay WDFW Launch, AM and PM Beaches in Sudden Valley, the Sudden Valley Marina swim area, and at Euclid Park. Sites with the highest density of Asian clams were Morgan Street Beach, Lake Whatcom Park North, South Bay WDFW Launch, Bloedel Donovan, and AM Beach with up to 147, 103, 100, 94, and 91 clams per square meter, respectively.

Figure 9 | Aquatic invasive species monitoring locations and results at Lake Whatcom, 2016

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EARLY DETECTION AND MONITORING - LAKE SAMISH

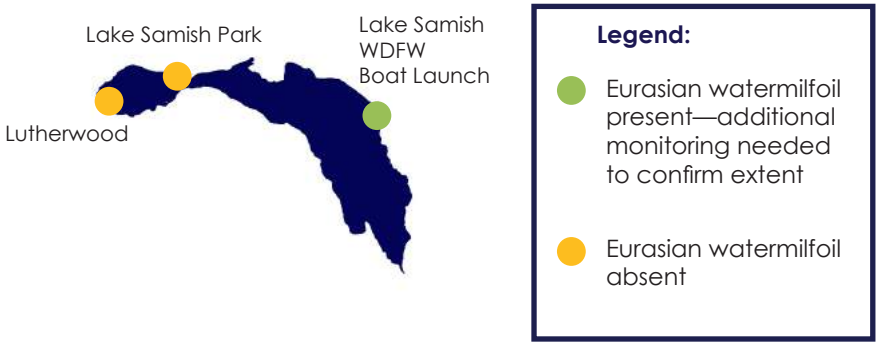
No Asian clams were discovered during the shoreline/kayak surveys conducted at Lake Samish at Lutherwood, Lake Samish Park, and the Lake Samish WDFW Launch; however, two invasive aquatic plants, yellow flag iris and fragrant water lily were observed at the survey locations along with extensive patches of non-native water celery.

Additionally, a fragment of Eurasian watermilfoil was discovered near the Lake Samish WDFW Launch during the shoreline/kayak survey. This invasive species has not previously been documented in Lake Samish.

Following this discovery, the Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board conducted an aquatic plant survey of Lake Samish by boat on September 21. No additional fragments of Eurasian watermilfoil were found; however, annual aquatic plant surveys will be scheduled to ensure early detection of any new aquatic invasive species in Lake Samish.

Aquatic invasive species inspectors were able to assist with the boat survey of Lake Samish as well as additional aquatic plant surveys that were conducted at Fazon and Wiser lakes. Information collected during these surveys has increased our knowledge of the aquatic communities living in our local lakes and their vulnerability to the unintentional release of species from elsewhere.

Figure 10 | Aquatic invasive species monitoring locations and results at Lake Samish, 2016



PHOTOS: Top: AIS inspectors monitor for Asian clams at Lutherwood Camp and Retreat Center (Lutherwood). Middle (Left): Fragrant water lily collected at Lutherwood. Middle (Right): Common elodea (native) on throw rake sample from Lutherwood. Bottom: Whatcom County staff use throw rake to inventory aquatic plants during boat survey at Lake Samish, September 21.

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EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

In 2016, the Lake Whatcom Management Program continued to increase community awareness about aquatic invasive species (AIS) and the Whatcom Boat Inspection Program via newspaper and magazine advertisements, the AIS Awareness Course and Whatcom Boat Inspections website, brochures and electronic postcards, and by talking with boaters, park users, and members of the community at events and at the AIS Check Stations.

On May 19, the Whatcom Boat Inspection Program participated in the City of Bellingham's Public Works Fair as part of National Public Works Week. Members of the community were invited to come learn more about the services that the City's Public Works Department provides, including our efforts to prevent the spread of AIS to Lake Whatcom and Lake Samish. Visitors to the Whatcom Boat Inspection Program booth were able to take turns being an inspector for the day while they searched for AIS on a kayak.

R. GARCIA

Visit our website for more information:

On June 7 and 8, four groups of students from Meridian High School visited the Bloedel Donovan AIS Check Station as part of a field trip to learn more about our efforts to prevent the spread of AIS to our local lakes. Students looked at samples of different species, observed some boats being inspected, and learned of actions they can take to help protect our lakes.

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In 2016, the Whatcom Boat Inspections website and the online AIS Awareness Course continued to be successful education and outreach tools for the program. The website serves as a central location for information regarding the boat inspection program and was visited by over 7,500 unique users in 2016 with several visitors returning to the site on more than one occasion.

The AIS Awareness Course was passed successfully by 1,860 people in 2016—a 15 percent increase when compared to the 2015 season. The course takes around 30 minutes to complete and aims to educate participants about AIS prevention and boat inspection practices to help stop the spread of AIS to Whatcom County waters. Successful completion of the course entitles participants to a $10 discount that can be applied to the purchase of each annual permit.

REGIONAL COLLABORATION, PARTNERSHIPS AND INFORMATION SHARING

The initial success of the Whatcom Boat Inspection Program could not have been possible without the support of our partners at the local, state, and regional levels. These partnerships have fostered the sharing of news, information, training, and resources that have been essential to the development of this program. Additionally, these partnerships have provided local staff with the opportunity to participate in regional collaborative efforts to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) in the Pacific Northwest.

AIS staff participated in the 100th Meridian Initiative's Columbia River Basin Team meetings in Spokane in May 2016 and Portland in December 2016. These meetings provided staff with additional opportunities to learn from AIS prevention and management efforts occuring at the local, state, and regional levels while also being able to offer some perspective to our regional partners on AIS efforts and challenges occurring locally.

In October 2016, the AIS program coordinator and a lead inspector attended the 2016 Washington State Lake Protection Association's (WALPA) 29th annual conference: Lakes - Reflections of Change in Bellingham. Conference attendees were able to learn about the Lake Whatcom Management Program's AIS prevention and monitoring efforts through two presentations given by staff at the conference as well as by attending a field trip to the AIS Check Station at Bloedel Donovan.

The Whatcom Boat Inspection Program continues to look for new ways to highlight program achievements and to increase awareness about AIS prevention and management efforts at the local and regional levels. In 2016, inspection results and boater zip codes have been made available to the public using an online, interactive mapping application called Story Map (powered by Esri): whatcomboatinspections.com/2016-story-map.

View the Whatcom Boat Inspections 2016 Story Map here:

PHOTOS: WALPA tour of Aquatic Invasive Species Check Station at Bloedel Donovan. Top: AIS inspectors demonstrate a boat inspection for tour attendees. Middle: AIS inspectors give an overview of the mobile decontamination unit and answer questions. Bottom: AIS inspectors demonstrate Asian clam monitoring techniques and answer questions at Bloedel swim area.

T. WARD

2016 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES

Fee revenues collected by AIS permit sales are used to fund the AIS Program. This funding is supplemented by funding provided by Whatcom County, the City of Bellingham, and the Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District. The tables below outline program expenditures and revenues collected from fees in 2016.

2016 PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

Program Characteristic	Expenditures for 2016 ($)
AIS Program Staff	391,629
Other*	49,516
Total	**441,145**

*Other costs include supplies, materials, equipment, and consultant fees.

FEE REVENUES COLLECTED IN 2016

Type of Permit/Pass	Price ($)	# Passes/Permits Sold	Total Revenue ($)
Annual Permit	50	1,616	80,800
Annual Permit (Discounted)	40	997	39,880
3-Day Pass	20	360	7,200
Non-Motorized Permit	10	403	4,030
Non-Motorized Permit (Discounted)	0	2,304	0
Total		**5,680**	**131,910***

*Electronic transaction fees (totaling $3,274) not subtracted from total. Does not include all revenues collected from event or business permit fees.

CONTRIBUTION BY JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction	Contribution ($)
City of Bellingham	162,370
Whatcom County	95,000
Lake Whatcom Water and Sewer District	50,000
Total	**307,370**

AIS STAFF

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