

*Diane
Barley*



Annual Report

2001 - 2002



**West Virginia Division
of Natural Resources**

Bob Wise
Governor

Alisa Bailey
Commissioner
Bureau
of Commerce

Ed Hamrick
Director
Division of Natural
Resources



**West Virginia Division
of Natural Resources**

**Cover printed on
recycled paper.**



Governor

Bob Wise

Commerce Bureau Commissioner

Alisa Bailey

Director

Ed Hamrick

Deputy Director

Bernard F. Dowler

Administration

Harry F. Price, Executive Secretary

Environmental Resources

Emily J. Fleming, Chief

Law Enforcement

James D. Fields, Chief

Parks and Recreation

J.R. Pope, Chief

Public Information

Hoy Murphy, Public Information Officer

Real Estate Management

James H. Jones, Chief

Wildlife Resources

Curtis I. Taylor, Chief

Natural Resources Commissioners

Jeffrey S. Bowers, *Sugar Grove*

Charles P. Capito, *Wenton*

Thomas O. Dotson, *White Sulphur Springs*

David M. Milne, *Bruceston Mills*

Carl E. Gainer, *Richwood*

Charles R. Hooten, *Charleston*

Twila S. Metheny, *Morgantown*

It is the policy of the Division of Natural Resources to provide its facilities, services, programs and employment opportunities to all persons without regard to sex, race, age, religion, national origin or ancestry, disability, or other protected group status.



DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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**Bob Wise
Governor**

**Ed Hamrick
Director**

December 1, 2002

The Honorable Bob Wise
Governor of West Virginia
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Governor Wise:

Transmitted herewith is the annual report for the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources for fiscal year July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002.

This report contains a summary of the activities and projects undertaken by the Division in the fulfillment of its legal responsibilities of managing the state's renewable natural resources.

A detailed accounting of receipts and expenditures as prescribed by Chapter 20, Code of West Virginia, is also respectfully submitted.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Hamrick", is written over a horizontal line.

Ed Hamrick
Director



**West Virginia Division
of Natural Resources**

ANNUAL REPORT

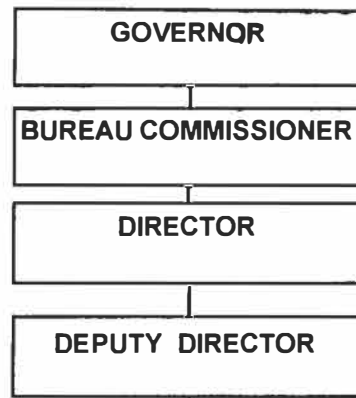
2001 - 2002

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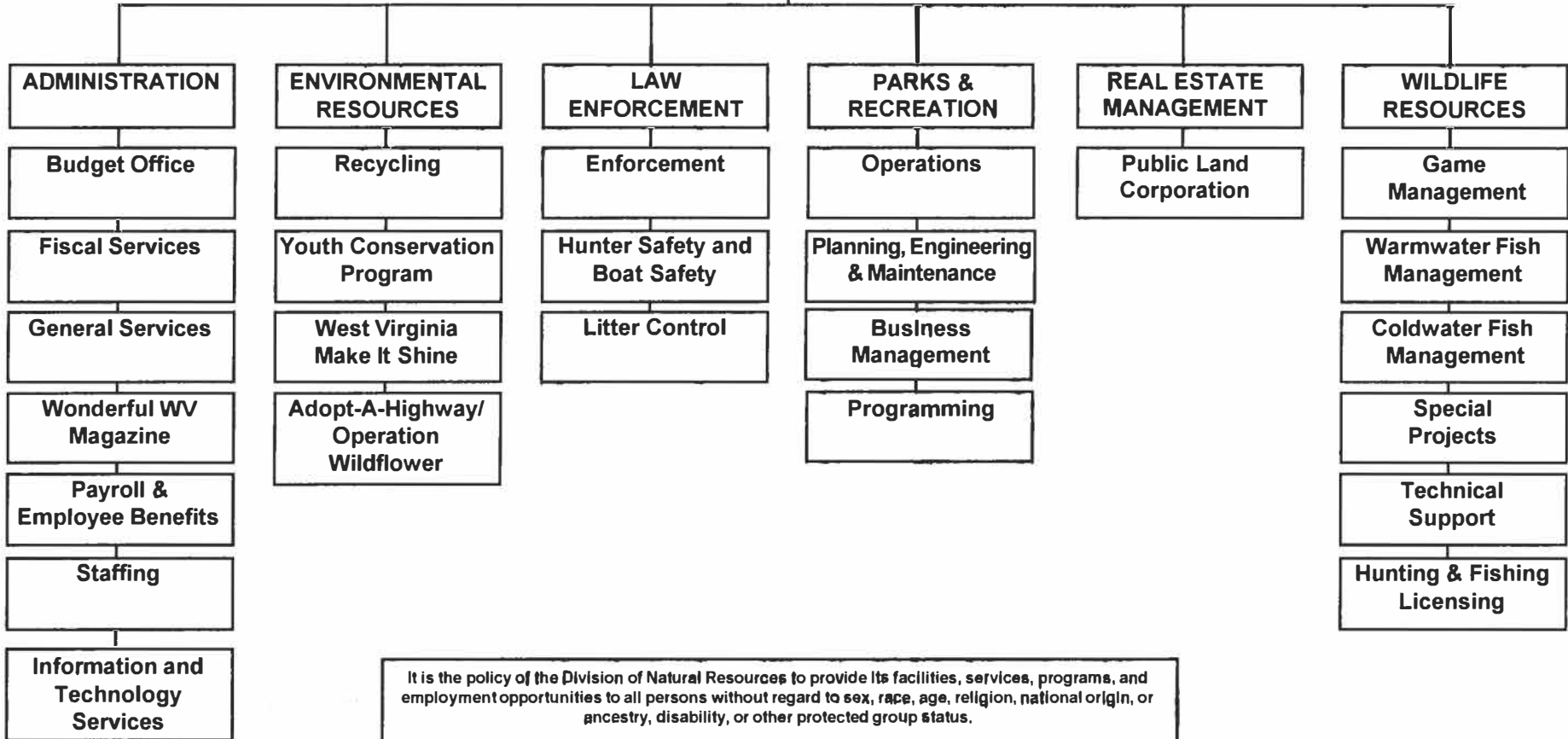
**West Virginia Division
of Natural Resources**



**BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS
ON WHICH THE DIRECTOR SERVES**

- WV Natural Resources Commission
- Wildlife Endowment Fund Advisory Board
- Ohio River management fund Advisory Board
- WV Public Land Corporation
- State Soil Conservation Committee
- WV Whitewater Commission
- Governor's Commission on West Virginians Outdoors
- Ohio River Basin Commission
- Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission
- Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council

**Public
Information**



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April 2001

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

Harry F. Price, Executive Secretary

Operating under the direction of the executive secretary, the administrative offices provide services to all sections and offices of the Division of Natural Resources in the areas of budgeting, accounting, investments, staffing, payroll, employee benefits, procurement/property management and control, general services, information technology, and publishing *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine.

These offices are responsible for developing and maintaining sound fiscal and personnel policies, coordinating purchasing procedures, maintaining active inventory and records management programs, publishing the State's premier magazine, coordinating and maintaining a myriad of information technology functions, and developing administrative procedures required for the orderly correlation of divisional activities and the overall operation of the division. The services are provided by employees working in seven major branches: staffing, payroll and employee benefits, general services, fiscal services, budget, information technology, and *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine.

Staffing

The Staffing branch acts as liaison between sections of the division and the West Virginia Division of Personnel in order to secure qualified applicants and to ensure fair and equitable treatment for employees. This office also maintains personnel files and leave records for all employees of the Division of Natural Resources.

On June 30, 2002, the Division of Natural Resources had 827 permanent and 1,022 hourly employees employed on regular programs and an additional 13 work-training enrollees. The year-round work force for DNR is approximately 1,547 permanent and temporary employees with fluctuations due to seasonal programs and activities.

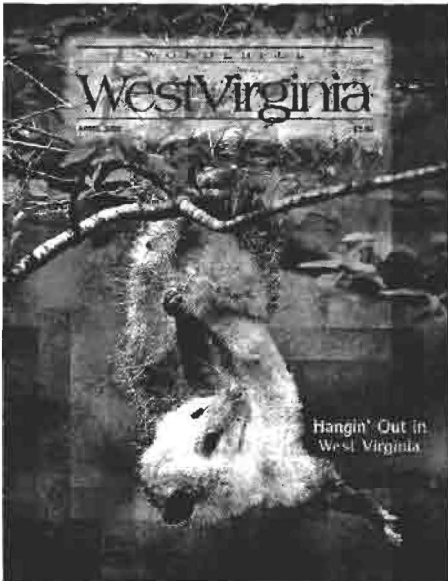
Work force characteristics as of June 30, 2002, are listed on the chart below.

Section	Permanent Employees	Average Age	Average Years of Education	State Service	Average Mo. Salary
Administration	48	44	13	13 yrs 6 mos	\$2,578
Environmental Res.	16	45	15	11 yrs 5 mos	\$2,294
Executive	6	45	15	15 yrs 5 mo	\$3,982
Law Enforcement	131	45	14	15 yrs 6 mos	\$2,848
Parks	422	45	13	13 yrs 6 mos	\$1,901
Real Estate Mgmt.	8	47	13	16 yrs 3 mos	\$2,698
Wildlife Resources	196	45	14	15 yrs 6 mos	\$2,713
Division	827	45	13	14 yrs 6 mos	\$2,313

Seventy-five (75) vacancy announcements were posted and distributed throughout the agency for employee bulletin boards and mailed to other State agencies. Fifty-eight (58) job vacancies were filled by transfer/promotion of current state employees or new hires.

Payroll and Employee Benefits

The Payroll and Employee Benefits branch electronically processes and approves data concerning payrolls and administers employee benefit programs and other related items for the Division of Natural Resources and the Division of Forestry through the statewide Employee Payroll Information Control System (EPICS), acting as liaison between those agencies and the Auditor's Office. The benefit programs include unemployment, workers' compensation, retirement, and insurance. Other responsibilities include WVFIMS processing for DNR payrolls, fund transfers pertaining to payrolls, retirement, insurance programs, and maintaining personnel, activity and payroll related information on all parks seasonal and temporary hourly employees.



Wonderful West Virginia Magazine

Wonderful West Virginia is an official publication of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources and is the State's premier publication. Published monthly, there are about 49,333 copies printed of each monthly issue.

In FY 2002 the average number of copies mailed each month to paid individual subscribers was 44,198. In addition, some 3,433 copies were distributed each month to paid bulk subscribers such as government agencies, chambers of commerce, motels, real estate firms, etc., and to newsstand distributors and state park newsstands. The average monthly mailing and printing cost per issue was \$41,025. U. S. subscription rates in fiscal year 2002 were \$15 for one year, \$28 for two years, and \$40 for three years. The foreign subscription rate was \$24 for one year.

During the course of this fiscal year the magazine continued its effort to provide subscribers with a product that they desire. Again, four issues were published that were 40 pages in length, an additional eight pages over the regular 32-page issue.

General Services

The General Services branch includes management of a statewide two-way radio communications network, centralized purchasing and inventory control, and coordination of central mail and messenger operations. Management of district level administrative activities is also a function of this branch. Property and Procurement handles all purchasing transactions, inventory control, and records management programs, and property and liability insurance for the division.

Information and Technology Services

The Information and Technology Services unit manages the Charleston office local area network; provides training and support to PC and mainframe users, provides computer program analysis, coding, and documentation to other DNR sections; maintains security of all information technology (IT) resources; develops and recommends IT policies, procedures, and plans for DNR; reviews and approves any purchase of IT products and services within DNR, and maintains DNR Web pages.

Budget Office

The Budget Office prepares the division's appropriation requests, expenditure schedules and amendments and monitors all budgeting processes for compliance with generally accepted accounting and auditing practices. The office manages the division's budgeting system consisting of the state budget and federal cost accounting, reporting, and automated clearing house payment systems. It establishes and ensures adherence to budgetary policies and standards and serves

as a liaison for negotiation and preparation of the division's indirect cost allocation plan. The office prepares, coordinates and processes legislative fiscal notes that affect rules and regulations relating to the division.

Fiscal Services

Centralized accounting and auditing services are the primary functions of this operational unit. The fiscal services office is responsible for preparing financial statements for the division. Various analytical, budgetary and management reports are originated and distributed. Receipting, investing and billing are the major daily functions of this fiscal office. Auditing and payment processing of all division obligations occur in this office. The unit is the liaison with the Travel Management Office for travel approval and seeks reimbursement from the Auditor's Office for employees.

The following report is limited to a presentation of the fiscal operations of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources for the year ending June 30, 2002. Itemization of summarized financial data contained in this report are public record and on file.

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, DISBURSEMENTS
AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES
FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002**

Appropriated Funds

GENERAL FUND (0265)

Appropriated Fund - No Cash Balance

Disbursements

Personal Services	(9,442,191.04)	
Employee Benefits	(3,703,730.40)	
Current Expense	(332,088.20)	
Repairs and Alterations	(11,034.15)	
Equipment	(14,686.60)	
Grants and Awards	0.00	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	<u>(88,347.52)</u>	
Total Disbursements		<u>(13,592,077.91)</u>

SPECIAL REVENUE LICENSE FUND (3200)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001	1,447,856.33
---------------------------	--------------

Investment Balance July 1, 2001	<u>10,003,620.65</u>
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Beginning Fund Balance	11,451,476.98
------------------------	---------------

Receipts

Animal Replacement Costs	37,917.98	
Hunting & Fishing Licenses and Stamps	13,487,050.70	
Investment Earnings	360,734.06	
Miscellaneous Permits and License	8,532.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	157.16	
Surplus Property Sale	<u>13,480.00</u>	
Total Receipts		13,907,871.90

Disbursements

Personal Services	(6,961,537.27)	
Employee Benefits	(2,384,443.09)	
Current Expense	(1,685,467.02)	
Repairs and Alterations	(151,835.81)	
Equipment	(386,447.83)	
Payment of Claims	(40,176.00)	
Bank Costs	(7,019.84)	
Other Interest & Penalties	(367.51)	
Building Improvements	(328.12)	
Land Improvements	(82.12)	
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(209,053.33)	
Debt Service Leases - Interest	(30,195.39)	
1998 Capital Improvement	(433.07)	
1999 Capital Improvement	(18.75)	
2000 Capital Improvement	(537,871.33)	
2001 Capital Improvement	(826,915.82)	
2002 Capital Improvement	<u>(819,881.75)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(14,042,074.05)</u>

Ending Fund Balance	11,317,274.83
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Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002	<u>(10,194,395.22)</u>
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Cash Balance June 30, 2002	<u>1,122,879.61</u>
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GAME, FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE FUND (3202)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		6,082.09
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>18,167.06</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		24,249.15
Receipts		
Fish Kill Reimbursement	14,538.78	
Investment Earnings	<u>1,113.34</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		15,652.12
Disbursements		
Current Expense	<u>(9,120.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(9,120.00)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		30,781.27
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(30,760.40)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>20.87</u></u>

WILDLIFE DIVERSITY FUND (3203)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		117,571.64
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>870,719.66</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		988,291.30
Receipts		
Gift Shop Sales	3,622.53	
Investment Earnings	35,237.72	
Miscellaneous Collections	51,762.05	
Sale of Booklets	2,177.36	
Sale of Wildlife Calendars	90,287.18	
Sale of Wildlife License Plates	<u>297,512.75</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		480,599.59
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(112,013.00)	
Employee Benefits	(36,954.24)	
Current Expense	4,549.06	
Bank Costs	<u>(211.49)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(144,629.67)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		1,324,261.22
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(1,187,627.38)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>136,633.84</u></u>

USE & DEVELOPMENT FUND - PUBLIC LAND CORPORATION (3205)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		81,389.63
Receipts		
Channel Changes	900.00	
Coal Annual Fees	1,600.00	
Coal Royalties	135,130.53	
Docking Facilities	8,800.00	
Gas & Oil Leases	17,046.85	
Low Water Fords	1,000.00	
Low Water Level Bridges	43,700.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	4,200.21	
Pipeline Permits	65,233.50	
Rental Fees	9,500.00	
Right of Way	224.40	
Sand & Gravel Royalties	37,718.95	
Sand/Gravel ATE Management	11,800.00	
Stream Restoration	3,300.00	
Structures	31,511.00	

Subterranean Cable Permit Renewal	650.00	
Water Intake Supply System	<u>3,502.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		375,817.44
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(195,352.12)	
Employee Benefits	(55,275.89)	
Current Expense	(38,961.39)	
Repairs and Alterations	(205.20)	
Equipment	(6,150.28)	
Payment of Claims	(1,528.00)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(1,426.92)	
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(958.58)	
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>(31.09)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(299,889.47)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>157,317.60</u></u>

WHITEWATER STUDY AND IMPROVEMENT FUND (3253)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		61,038.43
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>51,150.08</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		112,188.51
Receipts		
Investment Earnings	4,818.07	
Study and Improvement Fees	<u>107,416.50</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		112,234.57
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(41,124.34)	
Employee Benefits	(13,698.86)	
Current Expense	(19,005.93)	
Equipment	(5,553.94)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	<u>(371.45)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(79,754.52)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		144,668.56
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(62,348.15)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>82,320.41</u></u>

RECYCLING ASSISTANCE FUND (3254)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		974,247.94
Receipts		
Tipping Fees	<u>2,403,650.18</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		2,403,650.18
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(151,494.18)	
Employee Benefits	(42,787.85)	
Current Expense	(143,133.97)	
Equipment	(11,188.07)	
Grants and Awards	(1,452,790.95)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(1,428.78)	
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(639.06)	
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>(20.72)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(1,803,483.58)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>1,574,414.54</u></u>

PARKS LOTTERY NET PROFITS (3267)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		4,887,879.63
Receipts		
Lottery Transfers	<u>6,592,782.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		6,592,782.00
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(2,158,975.34)	
Employee Benefits	(559,342.12)	
Current Expense	(665,433.27)	
Repairs and Alterations	(297,770.13)	
Equipment	(777,161.91)	
Grants and Awards	(100,000.00)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(9,871.68)	
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj	(175,330.00)	
Building Improvements	(315,568.05)	
Land Improvements	(693,243.88)	
Land Purchases	(232,000.00)	
Building Purchase or Construction	(429,547.65)	
1994 Capital Improvement	(19,179.45)	
1996 Capital Improvement	<u>(164,800.74)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(6,598,224.22)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>4,882,437.41</u></u>

STATE PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND (3277)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		<u>0.00</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		0.00
Receipts		
Lottery Transfers	<u>6,755,438.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		6,755,438.00
Disbursements		
Land Purchases	<u>(556,500.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(556,500.00)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		6,198,938.00

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUND (8707)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		2,373,544.12
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>2,674,078.28</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		5,047,622.40
Receipts		
Law Enforcement		
Boating Safety	185,523.00	
Hunter Safety	<u>289,505.00</u>	475,028.00
Wildlife Resources		
Acid Water Studies	88,026.13	
Biometrics	108,685.02	
Boating Access Administration	146,287.16	
District Wildlife Management	564,080.20	
Endangered Species	35,000.00	
EPA Wetlands Development Grant	150,969.49	
Fish & Wildlife Coordination	155,066.87	
Interagency Coordination	150,657.30	
Investment Earnings	147,365.45	
Miscellaneous	10,148.81	
Nongame Grant	5,000.00	
Ohio River Management	55,168.68	

Ohio River Mainstem System Study	209,980.80		
Reservoir Investigations	47,742.61		
Statewide Fisheries Development	155,812.82		
Stream & Lake Surveys	80,494.95		
Surplus Property Sale	37,628.06		
Trout Hatchery Operations	1,145,811.12		
Wildlife Research	<u>170,437.68</u>	<u>3,464,363.15</u>	
Plus Total Receipts			3,939,391.15
Disbursements			
Personal Services	(2,698,191.36)		
Employee Benefits	(828,082.60)		
Current Expense	(1,325,335.44)		
Repairs and Alterations	(99,687.94)		
Equipment	(305,259.41)		
Payment of Claims	(13,276.92)		
Bank Costs	(1,957.66)		
Other Interest & Penalties	(79.99)		
Building Improvements	(4,512.16)		
Land Improvements	(23.19)		
Building Purchase or Construction	(1,759.05)		
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(3,195.49)		
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>(103.63)</u>		
Less Total Disbursements			<u>(5,281,464.84)</u>
Ending Fund Balance			3,705,548.71
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002			<u>(1,629,798.73)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002			2,075,749.98

Non-Appropriated Funds

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM FUND (3204)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		8,858.99
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>814,724.48</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		823,583.47
Receipts		
Boating Under the Influence (BUI)	27,960.21	
Hunter Safety Card Replacement	18,940.00	
Investment Earnings	23,208.74	
Miscellaneous Collections	1,115.00	
Miscellaneous Permits	5,079.00	
Motorboat Licenses	782,854.50	
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Grant	48,570.00	
NRA Foundation Grant	3,000.00	
Pistol Licenses/Law Enf. & Sports Ed. Stamp	(7,070.00)	
Tipping Fees	600,912.56	
Whitewater Rafting Licenses	<u>41,141.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		1,545,711.01
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(207,628.82)	
Employee Benefits	(80,805.49)	
Current Expense	(712,238.65)	
Repairs and Alterations	(78,925.36)	
Equipment	(333,577.59)	
Payment of Claims	(1,556.82)	
Bank Costs	(3.91)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	<u>(1,559.91)</u>	

Less Total Disbursements	<u>(1,416,296.55)</u>
Ending Fund Balance	952,997.93
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002	<u>(812,593.22)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002	<u>140,404.71</u>

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRACTS (3208)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		5,867.19
Receipts		
Contracts	<u>21,060.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		21,060.00
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(14,040.00)	
Employee Benefits	<u>(1,502.64)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(15,542.64)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u>11,384.55</u>

UPPER PAINT CREEK WATERSHED (GOV CIVL CONT. FUND) (3209)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		10,181.00
Receipts		
Statutory Transfer	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		0.00
Disbursements		
Employee Benefits	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u>10,181.00</u>

KUMBRABOW STATE FOREST - GOV CIVL CONT. FUND (3221)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		3,045.92
Receipts		
Statutory Transfer	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		0.00
Disbursements		
Current Expense	(2,518.72)	
Repairs and Alterations	<u>(285.30)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(2,804.02)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u>241.90</u>

FLOOD DISASTER - FEBRUARY 2000 (3223)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		22,510.90
Receipts		
Transfers In	<u>56,175.48</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		56,175.48
Disbursements		
Current Expense	(8,825.00)	
Repairs and Alterations	<u>(61,303.47)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(70,128.47)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u>8,557.91</u>

WILDLIFE ENDOWMENT FUND (3224)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		3,103.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>22,056,647.14</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		<u>22,059,750.14</u>

Receipts		
Gifts & Bequests	1,330.00	
Investment Earnings	665,085.41	
Lifetime Hunting & Fishing License	451,522.00	
Mitigation - Wildlife	<u>53,534.88</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		1,171,472.29
Disbursements		
Fund Transfer	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Ending Fund Balance		23,231,222.43
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(23,228,997.43)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>2,225.00</u></u>

WILDLIFE RESOURCES-RECREATION FUND (3227)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		6,368.32
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>2,134,083.25</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		2,140,451.57
Receipts		
Cabin Rentals	3,214.07	
Campsite Rentals	22,011.26	
Coal Royalties	22.60	
Entrance Fees	40,566.09	
Environmental / Educational Grant	<u>9,185.64</u>	
Gas Royalties	151,067.78	
Gift Shop Sales	6,125.98	
Gifts & Bequests	56,359.84	
Information Retrieval	316.62	
Investment Earnings	64,831.62	
Leases	10,216.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	3,235.50	
Mitigation Wildlife	306,494.07	
Real Estate License Fees	4,179.55	
Residence Rentals	1,643.59	
Surplus Property Sale	8,520.40	
Timber Sales	<u>34,981.28</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		722,971.89
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(289,755.72)	
Employee Benefits	(95,209.81)	
Current Expense	(156,088.21)	
Repairs and Alterations	(32,672.60)	
Equipment	(101,081.64)	
Land Improvements	(6,563.73)	
Land Purchases	<u>(137,860.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(819,231.71)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		2,044,191.75
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(2,030,719.87)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>13,471.88</u></u>

BEAR DAMAGE FUND (3228)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		89.57
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>250,128.83</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		250,218.40
Receipts		
Bear Damage Stamps	91,167.00	

Investment Earnings	<u>8,006.09</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		99,173.09
Disbursements		
Payment of Claims	<u>(52,048.34)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(52,048.34)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		297,343.15
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(296,903.92)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>439.23</u></u>

WILDLIFE RESOURCES CONTRACTS FUND (3229)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		2,650.62
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>711,477.10</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		714,127.72
Receipts		
Acid Impacted Streams	17,213.66	
Gifts & Bequests	15,720.00	
Information Retrieval	36,269.62	
Investment Earnings	17,517.53	
Land Inquiries	18,150.00	
Sale of Booklets	<u>753.42</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		105,624.23
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(185,821.46)	
Employee Benefits	(29,111.34)	
Current Expense	(103,131.05)	
Repairs and Alterations	(2,797.89)	
Equipment	<u>(95,561.53)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(416,423.27)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		403,328.68
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(402,064.63)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>1,264.05</u></u>

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP FUND (3231)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		2.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>201,384.34</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		201,386.34
Receipts		
Investment Earnings	6,416.31	
Migratory Waterfowl Stamps	7,752.00	
Plus Total Receipts		14,168.31
Disbursements		
Current Expense	(5,000.00)	
Repairs and Alterations	(3,323.62)	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(8,323.62)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		207,231.03
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(207,181.65)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>49.38</u></u>

CONSERVATION STAMP FUND (3232)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		111.35
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>1,926,378.63</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		1,926,489.98
Receipts		
Conservation Stamp Sales	1,125,020.00	

Investment Earnings	<u>55,970.62</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		1,180,990.62
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(131,635.52)	
Employee Benefits	(20,657.23)	
Current Expense	(80,357.00)	
Repairs and Alterations	(1,519.69)	
Land Purchases	<u>(826,820.50)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(1,060,989.94)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		2,046,490.66
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(2,044,470.25)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>2,020.41</u></u>

TROUT STAMP FUND (3233)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		3,231.95
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>1,067,384.59</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		1,070,616.54
Receipts		
Investment Earnings	24,176.52	
Miscellaneous Collections	365.99	
Trout Stamp Sales	<u>886,977.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		911,519.51
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(867,013.45)	
Employee Benefits	(322,270.75)	
Current Expense	<u>(7,345.50)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(1,196,629.70)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		785,506.35
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(782,306.11)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>3,200.24</u></u>

OUTDOOR SKILLS (GOV CIVIL CONT. FUND) (3236)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		22,761.00
Receipts		
Statutory Transfers	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		0.00
Disbursements		
Current Expense	<u>(2,369.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(2,369.00)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>20,392.00</u></u>

GIFTS, GRANTS & BEQUESTS (3237)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		26,974.06
Receipts		
Gifts & Bequests	15,826.34	
Gifts & Bequests	100,600.12	
Gifts & Bequests	<u>1,088.12</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		117,514.58
Disbursements		
Current Expense	(35,003.89)	
Grants and Awards	<u>(11,412.50)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(46,416.39)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>98,072.25</u></u>

YOUNG ADULT CONSERVATION CORPS (GSYP) (3238)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		62,116.25
Receipts		
Transfers In	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		0.00
Disbursements		
Current Expense	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>62,116.25</u></u>

LAND MINERALS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS (3239)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		293,652.01
Receipts		
Land Leases	6,014.95	
Miscellaneous Collections	4,000.00	
Real Estate Taxes	5,209.35	
Rental Fees	502,750.00	
Right-of-Way	<u>31,363.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		549,337.30
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(49,720.23)	
Employee Benefits	(16,974.54)	
Current Expense	(42,680.07)	
Payment of Taxes - Property	(11,135.54)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(488.45)	
Land Purchases	<u>(500,000.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(620,998.83)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>221,990.48</u></u>

LITTER CONTROL FUND (3240)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		35,953.62
Receipts		
Gifts & Bequests	2,500.00	
Litter Control Fees	<u>16,377.30</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		18,877.30
Disbursements		
Current Expense	(28,148.26)	
Grants and Awards	<u>(2,500.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(30,648.26)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>24,182.66</u></u>

LITTER CONTROL-MATCHING GRANTS (3241)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		24,852.36
Receipts		
Litter Control Fees	<u>18,288.48</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		18,288.48
Disbursements		
Grants and Awards	<u>(16,832.82)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(16,832.82)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>26,308.02</u></u>

HIGHWAY LITTER CONTROL PROGRAM (3244)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		161,538.80
Receipts		
Special Events	2,992.24	
Transfers In-DOH	<u>500,000.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		502,992.24
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(251,115.35)	
Employee Benefits	(77,474.72)	
Current Expense	(187,784.70)	
Repairs and Alterations	(560.33)	
Equipment	(713.77)	
Grants and Awards	(350.00)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(2,336.76)	
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(639.05)	
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>(20.73)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(520,995.41)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>143,535.63</u></u>

HUNTERS HELPING THE HUNGRY (3246)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		1,606.56
Receipts		
Statutory Transfers	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		0.00
Disbursements		
Current Expense	<u>(344.55)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(344.55)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>1,262.01</u></u>

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SPORTS EDUCATION STAMPS (3247)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		104,771.00
Receipts		
Law Enforcement / Sports Ed. Stamps	363,148.00	
Investment Earnings	<u>2,897.04</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		366,045.04
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(226,315.18)	
Employee Benefits	<u>(73,760.07)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(300,075.25)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		170,740.79
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(164,687.04)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>6,053.75</u></u>

MAGAZINE SALES & SUBSCRIPTIONS (3248)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		7,765.22
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>142,773.51</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		150,538.73
Receipts		
E-commerce Sales	196.68	
Gifts and Bequests	111.29	
Investment Earnings	4,925.16	

Magazine Sponsorship	25,500.00	
Magazine Bookshelf Sales	8,838.06	
Magazine Sales	41,432.58	
Magazine Subscriptions	637,637.28	
Miscellaneous Collections	<u>22.63</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		718,663.68
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(65,618.05)	
Employee Benefits	(24,748.90)	
Current Expense	(675,014.97)	
Repairs and Alterations	(308.89)	
Bank Costs	(1,923.26)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(587.04)	
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(319.53)	
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>(10.36)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(768,531.00)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		100,671.41
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(97,508.67)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>3,162.74</u></u>

CLEARING ACCOUNT-EQUIPMENT (3251)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		6,837.32
Receipts		
Rental Leases	<u>26,082.96</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		26,082.96
Disbursements		
Employee Benefits	(49.55)	
Current Expense	<u>(550.63)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(600.18)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>32,320.10</u></u>

CLASS A-1 SMALL ARMS HUNTING LICENSE (3259)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		24,760.00
Receipts		
Class A-1 Small Arms Hunting License	96,961.00	
Lifetime Small Arms Hunting License	3,150.00	
Investment Earnings	<u>625.91</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		100,736.91
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(60,230.03)	
Employee Benefits	<u>(17,361.69)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(77,591.72)</u>
Ending Fund Balance		47,905.19
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(43,160.91)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>4,744.28</u></u>

PARKS IMPROVEMENT TO FACILITIES (3260)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		228,696.99
Receipts		
Reimbursement LWCF- Prior Year	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		0.00

Disbursements		
Land Purchases	<u>(150,000.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(150,000.00)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>78,696.99</u></u>

WATERS SMITH MEMORIAL STATE PARK (3261)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		0.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>64,991.60</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		64,991.60
Receipts		
Investment Earnings	<u>4,172.13</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		<u>4,172.13</u>
Disbursements		
Equipment	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Ending Fund Balance		69,163.73
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(69,163.73)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>0.00</u></u>

PARKS SPECIAL WORKS (GSYP) (3263)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		74,537.71
Receipts		
Transfer In	<u>0.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		<u>0.00</u>
Disbursements		
Current Expense	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>74,537.71</u></u>

DECOY ANIMALS ASSESSMENT FEE (3264)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		0.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2001		<u>0.00</u>
Beginning Fund Balance		0.00
Receipts		
Decoy Animal Assessment Fee	2,663.00	
Investment Earnings	<u>17.92</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		<u>2,680.92</u>
Disbursements		
Current Expense	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Ending Fund Balance		2,680.92
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2002		<u>(2,677.92)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		3.00

STATE PARK OPERATING FUND (3265)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		1,347,995.87
Receipts		
Arts and Crafts	19,682.06	
Bait Sales	49,411.45	

Bath / Massages	474,258.70	
Bicycle Rental	7,015.45	
Boat Dock Rental	18,278.86	
Boat Rental	95,169.53	
Cabin Advance Reservation	2,353,539.99	
Cabin Rentals	1,618,533.07	
Campsite Advance Reservation	265,519.84	
Campsite Rentals	1,201,438.72	
Cass Advance Fares	134,893.54	
Child Care	18,997.75	
Coin Laundry Machines	8,605.57	
Consumers Sales Tax	14,683.24	
Cot & Crib Rental	43,236.03	
Dinner Train Advance	23,674.09	
Driving Range	26,883.66	
Entrance Fees	102,399.13	
Equipment Rental	12,195.25	
Facility Use Rental	60,977.51	
Firewood Sales	99,499.41	
Food & Snacks	176,702.08	
Games	4,949.51	
Gas Royalties	25,617.13	
Gasoline Sales	33,487.08	
Gift Certificates	24,538.64	
Gift Shop Sales	1,792,679.50	
Golf Tours	4,738.00	
Greens Fees	1,173,856.71	
Group Camps	26,808.88	
Hotel Occupancy Tax	240,368.48	
Houseboats	38,502.68	
Insurance Payments	13.70	
Lodge Advance Reservation	1,296,575.77	
Lodge Rooms	3,028,108.54	
Lottery / Paid Out	28,257.50	
Magazine Sales	527.40	
Miniature Golf	40,164.95	
Miscellaneous Collections	27,976.21	
Miscellaneous Non-Taxable	50,879.77	
Miscellaneous Taxable	53,587.87	
Non-Federal Grants	271,375.31	
Picnic Shelter Fees	160,759.32	
Pro Shop	166,699.25	
Railroad Charters	32,087.19	
Railroad Fares	573,390.42	
Residence Rentals	11,416.07	
Restaurants	1,749,491.39	
Roman Bath	113,821.01	
Special Events	37,406.87	
Swimming Fees	345,277.52	
Tennis	983.34	
Tram	104,045.79	
Vending Machines	<u>77,881.78</u>	18,361,868.51
Receipts - Concessions		
Boat Dock Concession	31,481.16	
Canaan Concession	736,044.26	
Coin Machine Concession	43,128.60	
Food and Snacks Concession	17,222.19	

Golf Carts	394,572.76		
Landing Fees	14,624.66		
Marina	3,992.47		
Miscellaneous Concession	(34,719.48)		
Restaurant Concession	153,637.18		
Riding Stable	<u>20,671.88</u>	<u>1,380,655.68</u>	
Plus Total Receipts			19,742,524.19
Disbursements			
Personal Services	(5,488,712.43)		
Employee Benefits	(1,060,229.50)		
Current Expense	(8,824,565.57)		
Repairs and Alterations	(1,299,478.70)		
Equipment	(264,758.96)		
Remittance Of Taxes	(232,407.90)		
Grants and Awards	(17,001.75)		
Bank Costs	(228,964.04)		
Other Interest And Penalt	(87,247.00)		
Fund Transfers - Canaan Maintenance Fund	(61,727.00)		
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(11,512.22)		
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj.	(65,900.00)		
Reclamation of Non-State Property	(5,700.00)		
Building Improvements	(105,413.11)		
Land Improvements	67,184.98		
Land Purchases	(8,500.00)		
Building Purchase or Construction	(28,250.80)		
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(453,174.66)		
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>(26,289.23)</u>		
Less Total Disbursements			<u>(18,202,647.89)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002			<u><u>2,887,872.17</u></u>

JANUARY '96 FLOOD DAMAGE FUND (3272)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001			89,575.06
Receipts			
Transfers In	<u>309,154.00</u>		
Plus Total Receipts			309,154.00
Disbursements			
Land Improvements	<u>(72,350.34)</u>		
Less Total Disbursements			<u>(72,350.34)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002			<u><u>326,378.72</u></u>

SEPTEMBER '96 FLOOD DAMAGE FUND (3273)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001			0.00
Receipts			
Transfers In	<u>0.00</u>		
Plus Total Receipts			0.00
Disbursements			
Current Expense	<u>0.00</u>		
Less Total Disbursements			<u>0.00</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002			<u><u>0.00</u></u>

CANAAN MAINTENANCE FUND (3274)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		169,581.47
Receipts		
Maintenance - 2000	<u>61,727.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		61,727.00
Disbursements		
Repairs and Alterations	(8,165.40)	
Building Improvements	(18,500.00)	
Land Improvements	<u>(66,505.85)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(93,171.25)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>138,137.22</u></u>

JUNE '98 FLOOD DAMAGE FUND (3276)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		129,159.34
Receipts		
Transfers In	<u>195,716.00</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		195,716.00
Disbursements		
Land Improvements	<u>(324,875.34)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(324,875.34)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>0.00</u></u>

MAY '01 FLOOD DAMAGE FUND (3278)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		0.00
Receipts		
Transfers In	<u>336,901.14</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		336,901.14
Disbursements		
Personal Services	(107,869.52)	
Employee Benefits	(23,394.73)	
Current Expense	(68,731.48)	
Repairs and Alterations	(8,403.75)	
Land Improvements	<u>(6,735.00)</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>(215,134.48)</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>121,766.66</u></u>

MAY '02 FLOOD DAMAGE FUND (3280)

Cash Balance July 1, 2001		0.00
Receipts		
Transfers In	<u>20,529.56</u>	
Plus Total Receipts		20,529.56
Disbursements		
Land Improvements	<u>0.00</u>	
Less Total Disbursements		<u>0.00</u>
Cash Balance June 30, 2002		<u><u>20,529.56</u></u>

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

EXECUTIVE/ADMINISTRATIVE

Personal Services	\$ 334,494.55
Employee Benefits	88,856.30
Current Expenses	86,566.58
Repairs & Alterations	2,303.44
Equipment	18,454.05
Payment of Claims	14,401.00
Grants and Awards	100,000.00
PEIA Transfer	6,905.36
Debt Service Leases - Principle	852.01
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>27.64</u>

TOTAL \$ 652,860.93

FISCAL SERVICES

Personal Services	\$ 564,216.22
Employee Benefits	194,019.60
Current Expenses	384,044.56
Repairs & Alterations	363.92
Equipment	23,067.50
Debt Service Leases - Principle	2,023.92
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>65.64</u>

TOTAL \$ 1,167,801.36

STAFFING/PAYROLL

Personal Services	\$ 242,347.29
Employee Benefits	84,733.96
Current Expenses	27,545.13
Equipment	4,419.74
Debt Service Leases - Principle	852.15
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>27.63</u>

TOTAL \$ 359,925.90

GENERAL SERVICES

Personal Services	\$ 385,901.00
Employee Benefits	153,774.16
Current Expenses	200,774.05
Repairs & Alterations	3,027.05
Equipment	12,838.74
Payment of Claims	11,215.00
Debt Service Leases - Principle	852.14
Debt Service Leases - Interest	27.64
Building Improvements	<u>264.55</u>

TOTAL \$ 768,674.33

WONDERFUL WEST VIRGINIA MAGAZINE

Personal Services	\$ 65,618.05
Employee Benefits	24,748.90
Current Expenses	676,845.49
Repairs & Alterations	308.89
Equipment	1,096.95
PEIA Transfer	587.04
Debt Service Leases - Principle	319.53

Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>10.36</u>
TOTAL	\$ 769,535.21

General Revenue Appropriated	\$ 1,861,207.84
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated	769,131.18
Special Revenue Appropriated	1,027,742.79
Federal Revenue Appropriated	<u>60,715.92</u>
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	\$ <u>3,718,797.73</u>

LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT	
Personal Services	\$ 5,130,835.02
Employee Benefits	1,683,766.67
Current Expenses	1,001,058.01
Repairs & Alterations	87,760.99
Equipment	379,371.95
Payment of Claims	12,896.82
PEIA Transfer	6,191.33
Debt Service Leases - Principle	204,473.11
Debt Service Leases - Interest	30,046.84
Building Improvements	<u>63.57</u>
TOTAL	\$ 8,536,464.31

General Revenue Appropriated	\$ 676,989.88
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated	2,011,812.30
Special Revenue Appropriated	5,814,720.21
Federal Revenue Appropriated	<u>32,941.92</u>
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT	\$ <u>8,536,464.31</u>

WILDLIFE RESOURCES SECTION

GAME MANAGEMENT	
Personal Services	\$ 2,646,704.97
Employee Benefits	859,086.96
Current Expenses	523,690.85
Repairs & Alterations	133,908.19
Equipment	294,864.04
Payment of Claims	52,768.34
PEIA Transfer	487.56
Land Purchases	<u>137,860.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 4,649,370.91

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	
Personal Services	\$ 226,823.52
Employee Benefits	46,937.86
Current Expenses	158,111.43
Repairs & Alterations	149,023.11
Equipment	5,895.00
Building Improvements	181,066.62
Land Improvements	599,599.17
Land Purchases	826,862.17
Building Purchase or Construction	<u>1,018,160.19</u>
TOTAL	\$ 3,212,479.07

COLD WATER FISH MANAGEMENT	
Personal Services	\$ 954,150.20
Employee Benefits	347,685.00
Current Expenses	557,204.51

WILDLIFE RESOURCES SECTION
 Game Management
 Capital Improvements
 Cold Water Fish Management
 Debt Service Leases - Interest
 Debt Service Leases - Principle
 Equipment
 Federal Revenue Appropriated
 General Revenue Appropriated
 Land Improvements
 Land Purchases
 PEIA Transfer
 Payment of Claims
 Repairs & Alterations
 Special Revenue Appropriated
 Special Revenue Non-Appropriated
 Total
 Total Law Enforcement
 Total Administration
 Total Wildlife Resources Section

Repairs & Alterations	69,429.37
Equipment	116,091.11
Building Improvements	324.67
Land Improvements	23.19
Building Purchase or Construction	<u>1,759.05</u>
TOTAL	\$ 2,046,667.10

WILDLIFE - ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services	\$ 476,683.81
Employee Benefits	152,997.58
Current Expenses	656,975.27
Repairs & Alterations	3,375.72
Equipment	3,161.00
Payment of Claims	15,776.92
Debt Service Leases - Principle	2,449.89
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>79.45</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,311,499.64

WARM WATER FISH MANAGEMENT

Personal Services	\$ 987,679.65
Employee Benefits	302,685.88
Current Expenses	367,587.95
Repairs & Alterations	41,666.53
Equipment	217,565.07
Land Improvements	<u>6,345.85</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,923,530.93

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Personal Services	\$ 653,882.33
Employee Benefits	188,186.29
Current Expenses	75,519.27
Repairs & Alterations	2,274.45
Equipment	<u>39,568.04</u>
TOTAL	\$ 959,430.38

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Personal Services	\$ 358,586.70
Employee Benefits	96,371.49
Current Expenses	171,566.07
Repairs & Alterations	4,348.65
Equipment	<u>16,199.25</u>
TOTAL	\$ 647,072.16

WILDLIFE DIVERSITY

Personal Services	\$ 364,462.96
Employee Benefits	108,400.13
Current Expenses	509,804.41
Repairs & Alterations	2,131.66
Equipment	<u>19,306.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,004,105.16

HUNTING & FISHING LICENSE UNIT

Personal Services	\$ 181,614.12
Employee Benefits	60,650.99
Current Expenses	226,229.69
Repairs & Alterations	3,481.64
Equipment	<u>115,563.84</u>

Debt Service Leases - Princ
Debt Service Leases - Int
Total

WILDLIFE OPERATIONS

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
TOTAL

WILDLIFE ADMINISTRATION

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Payment of Claims
Debt Service Leases - Principle
Debt Service Leases - Interest
TOTAL

WILDLIFE DIVERSITY

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Land Improvements
TOTAL

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Land Improvements
TOTAL

WILDLIFE RESEARCH

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Land Improvements
TOTAL

WILDLIFE EDUCATION

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Land Improvements
TOTAL

WILDLIFE OUTREACH

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Land Improvements
TOTAL

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Personal Services
Employee Benefits
Current Expenses
Repairs & Alterations
Equipment
Land Improvements
TOTAL

Debt Service Leases - Principle	745.60
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>24.18</u>
TOTAL	\$ 588,310.06

ELKINS OPERATIONS CENTER

Personal Services	\$ 160,714.00
Employee Benefits	57,117.91
Current Expenses	91,593.06
Repairs & Alterations	16,399.53
Building Improvements	<u>4,187.49</u>
TOTAL	\$ 330,011.99

WEST VIRGINIA WILDLIFE CENTER

Personal Services	\$ 160,067.72
Employee Benefits	48,619.97
Current Expenses	43,831.01
Repairs & Alterations	<u>12,122.24</u>
TOTAL	\$ 264,640.94

General Revenue Appropriated	\$ 171,598.96	
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated	3,621,330.48	
Special Revenue Appropriated	7,956,381.90	
Federal Revenue Appropriated	<u>5,187,807.00</u>	
TOTAL WILDLIFE RESOURCES		\$ <u>16,937,118.34</u>

PARKS & RECREATION SECTION

PARKS & RECREATION

Personal Services	\$ 15,211,344.42
Employee Benefits	4,786,753.37
Current Expenses	9,553,928.08
Repairs & Alterations	1,608,385.74
Equipment	1,022,614.87
Grants and Awards	17,001.75
Fund Transfer	61,727.00
PEIA Transfer	97,635.45
Debt Service Leases - Principle	453,174.66
Debt Service Leases - Interest	26,289.23
Reclamation of Non-State Property	5,700.00
Building Improvements	439,481.16
Land Improvements	1,096,525.43
Land Purchases	947,000.00
Building Purchase or Construction	641,778.64
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj	<u>241,230.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 36,210,569.80

General Revenue Appropriated	\$ 10,807,089.95	
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated	18,863,835.30	
Special Revenue Appropriated	<u>6,539,644.55</u>	
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION		\$ <u>36,210,569.80</u>

SPECIAL PROGRAMS & SERVICES SECTION

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Personal Services	\$ 456,580.35
Employee Benefits	140,156.77
Current Expenses	394,070.82
Repairs & Alterations	1,443.51
Equipment	11,901.84

ENVIRONMENTAL
FUND

Grants and Awards	1,483,886.27
PEIA Transfer	4,208.62
Debt Service Leases - Principle	1,278.11
Debt Service Leases - Interest	<u>41.45</u>
TOTAL	\$ 2,493,567.74

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Personal Services	\$ 318,952.35
Employee Benefits	90,183.44
Current Expenses	92,777.00
Repairs & Alterations	205.20
Equipment	6,150.28
Payment of Claims	1,528.00
PEIA Transfer	1,915.37
Debt Service Leases - Principle	958.58
Debt Service Leases - Interest	31.09
Land Purchases	<u>500,000.00</u>
TOTAL	\$ 1,012,701.31

General Revenue Appropriated	\$ 75,191.28
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated	1,235,891.71
Special Revenue Appropriated	<u>2,195,186.06</u>
TOTAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS & SERVICES	\$ <u>3,506,269.05</u>

Grand Total General Revenue Appropriated	\$ 13,592,077.91
Grand Total Special Revenue Non-Appropriated	26,502,000.97
Grand Total Special Revenue Appropriated	23,533,675.51
Grand Total Federal Revenue Appropriated	<u>5,281,464.84</u>

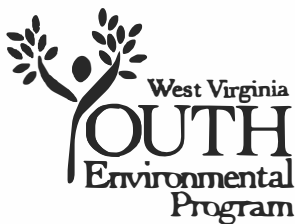
GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS **\$ 68,909,219.23**

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES SECTION

Emily Fleming, Chief

The Environmental Resources Section is charged with administering environmental education programs, litter control and recycling programs; organizing and directing a junior conservation camp; and promoting a variety of other educational activities. All are designed to increase the public awareness of environmental practices, methods of litter control, and available services. Litter Control and recycling grants also are administered by this office. The following programs were emphasized during 2001-2002.

West Virginia Youth Environmental Program



Mission Statement:

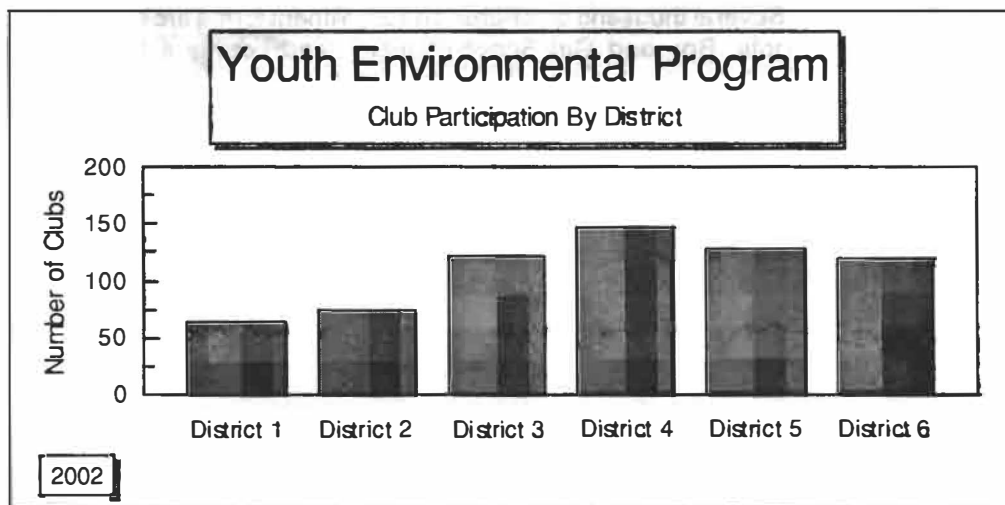
"Empowering West Virginia's Youth to Become Environmentally Involved Within Their Communities." The West Virginia Youth Environmental Program enrollment for 2001-2002 consisted of 652 youth groups representing 53,319 members from all 55 counties.

Goals/Objectives:

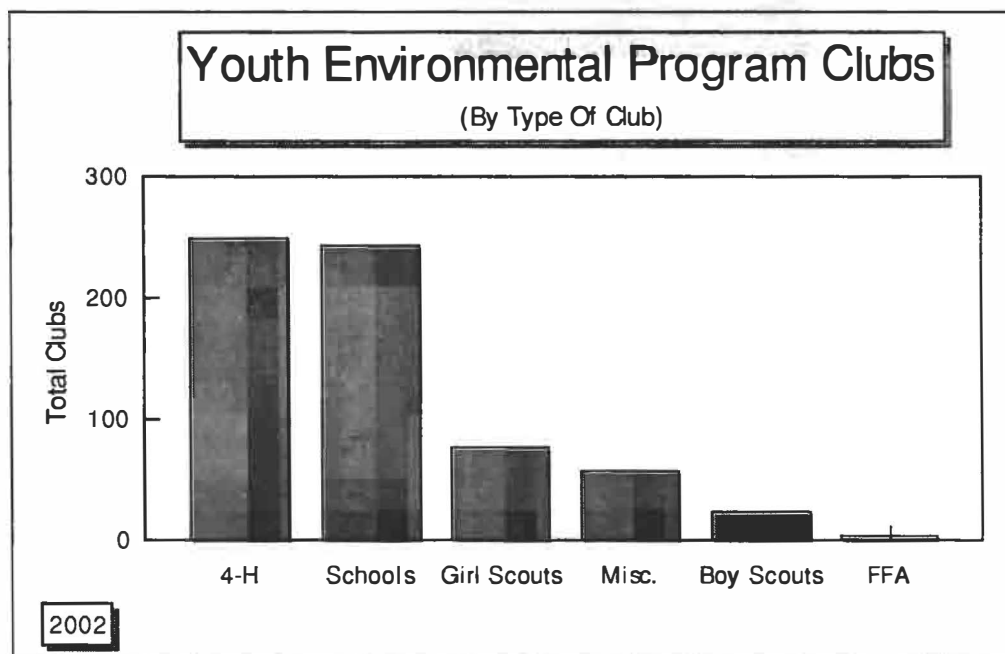
- Provide youth groups enrolled in the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program with an abundance of environmental education tools and information.
 - Enable six district environmental coordinators to make personal contacts, give workshops, programs, presentations, and set up displays throughout the state promoting the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program.
 - Maintain continuity of award contributions by promoting the benefits of participating in the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program as an award sponsor with environmentally concerned businesses and organizations.
 - Utilize the media to publicize the statewide activities of the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program and its members.
 - Forward Youth Environmental Program enrollment information to every school, county 4-H extension agent, boy and girl scout council, and previously enrolled youth groups.
 - Coordinate the annual Youth Environmental Day activities to make the cash award presentations to the winning youth groups.
 - Sponsor the annual West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Junior Conservation Camp for youth ages 11-14.
 - Plan and coordinate the annual Youth Environmental Conference for youth ages 13-18 who are members of the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program.
-
- 26
- Increase the number of youth groups enrolled in the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program by 25 percent in 2003.
 - Increase the number of reports submitted by youth groups for judging of award eligibility by 10 percent in 2003.

- Update the printing of the Youth Environmental Program brochure, purchase 40th Anniversary t-shirts for all participants attending Youth Environmental Day in May, and promote participation in the program through radio and newspaper advertising.

Six district environmental coordinators provide environmental education and outreach to various youth organizations located in the counties that make up the six Division of Natural Resources Districts. They extensively promote the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program by providing programs, presentations, workshops, and displays, and distributing materials to schools and at youth group meetings. The following graph shows the number of youth groups enrolled in the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program by DNR District.



Youth groups enrolled in the Youth Environmental Program are making a contribution for a better environment for all West Virginia citizens. The program encourages youth groups such as boy and girl scout troops, 4-H clubs, FFA chapters, elementary, junior high and high schools, church youth groups, etc., to conduct community based environmental projects. The following chart shows the Youth Environmental Program enrollment by type of club.



These young people are challenged and provided opportunities for participating in projects such as litter control, recycling, beautification, tree planting, backyard composting, environmental education, etc. Incentives are offered for participation with more than \$11,000 in cash awards secured from environmentally concerned businesses and organizations. Columbia Gas Transmission of Charleston is the corporate sponsor of the program. Also, a \$2,500 per year, four-year scholarship is available to a graduating high school senior who has been a member of the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program for at least one year and participating in some phase of environmental activities. The scholarship is provided by the Vecellio Family Foundation of Beckley. To compete for the cash awards and scholarships, youth groups submitted reports of their projects from April 16, 2001, through April 15, 2002, which were judged for eligibility.

Several thousand brochures and enrollment forms are mailed each year to all schools, Boy and Girl Scout councils, and county 4-H extension agents. Additionally, all youth groups enrolled the previous year receive new enrollment forms. Each youth group that enrolls receives a packet which contains useful environmental information including an official certificate of enrollment, a prepared news release for local newspapers, ideas for projects, and a list of available awards. The West Virginia Youth Environmental Program has played an extremely important role in creating interest and enthusiasm for environmental stewardship of our natural resources by involving families and communities working together in action projects, and creating interest and support among adult organizations.

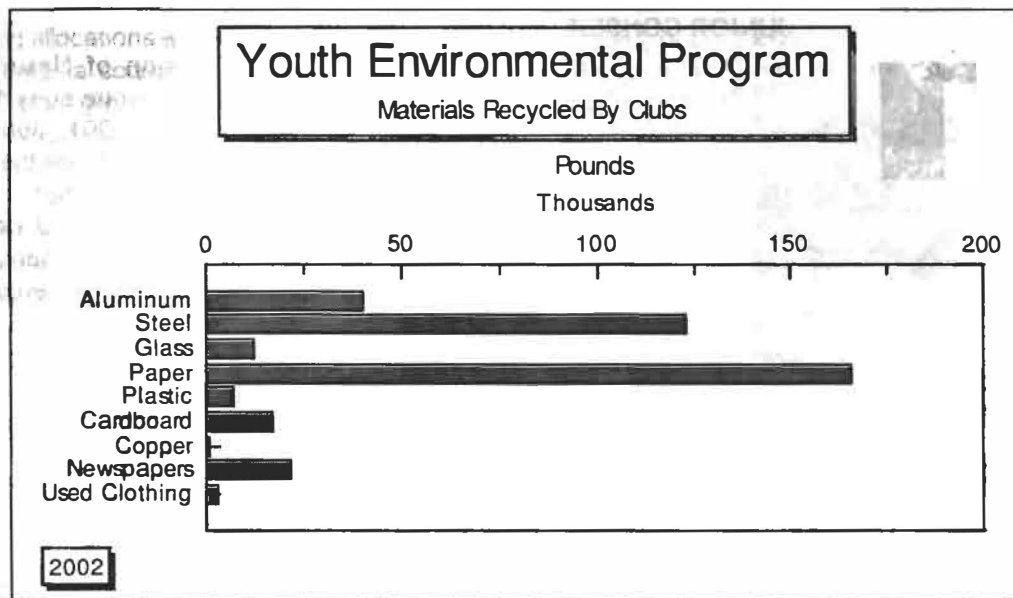
Youth groups enrolled in the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program are offered half-price tree seedlings up to \$1,000 from the West Virginia Division of Forestry, State Tree Nursery. These seedlings are provided through a sponsorship from the James Harless Foundation of Gilbert and the Bernard McDonough Foundation of Parkersburg. For the 2001-2002 year, 13,361 trees were planted by youth groups. Of those, 8,031 were tree seedlings purchased at half price by 9 youth groups and planted in 8 different counties.

Based on the information contained in the 82 reports submitted for judging, the following is an example of more environmental projects that were accomplished by youth groups enrolled in the Youth Environmental Program for 2001-2002:

RECYCLING:

- 40,250 pounds of aluminum
- 16,621 pounds of cardboard
- 12,233 pounds of glass
- 6,569 pounds of plastic*
- 122,961 pounds of steel
- 500 pounds of copper
- 165,607 pounds of paper
- 21,099 pounds of newspaper
- 2,472 pounds of used clothing

*580,843 plastic shopping bags also were recycled



LITTER CONTROL:

- 220 miles of roadways were cleaned
- 2,816 bags of trash were collected
- 1,138 tires were collected from cleaning several open dump sites

BEAUTIFICATION:

- 20,432 flowers and shrubs were planted in communities and on school grounds

YOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL DAY

The 39th Annual Youth Environmental Day was held at North Bend State Park on Saturday, May 18, 2002, with approximately 1,200 participants in attendance. Highlighting the activities for the day was the presentation of over \$11,000 in awards to approximately 145 most deserving youth groups and individuals, in recognition of their outstanding environmental accomplishments.

Special guests were Ed Hamrick, Director of the Division of Natural Resources, Mickie Clendenin of Columbia Gas Transmission, and several other award sponsors who presented awards to the winning youth groups. Smokey Bear, Woodsy Owl, and Eco the Owl were also on hand to welcome everyone to the special event. Many exhibits were featured, including West



Virginia Make It Shine, Adopt-A-Highway, West Virginia Envirothon and Conservation Education Council, West Virginia State Parks, Raptor Rehabilitation, Wildlife Resources' OWLS Program and Wildlife Jeopardy, Wildfoods, West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Law Enforcement featuring Eddie Eagle and Robo-deer, and many others. Dr. Stacy Groscup from Morgantown entertained everyone with his famous archery and tomahawk demonstration during lunchtime. John Michaels' Karaoke Show from Vienna performed Friday night preceding the annual awards day activities, and J. R.'s Sound and Lighting from Parkersburg hosted the dance on Saturday night for all participants staying for the weekend.

JUNIOR CONSERVATION CAMP



The West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Junior Conservation Camp is open to anyone ages 11 to 14. It was held at Cedar Lakes in Ripley, July 16-20, 2001. Junior Conservation Camp offers a wide variety of classes that enhance the participants' knowledge of the environment and enables them to become good stewards of our natural resources. Approximately 200 campers attended and participated in such classes as wildlife, archery, orienteering, recycling, soil conservation, hunter education, water study, forestry, and fishing. Sports activities included basketball, kickball, volleyball, relay races, and more.

YOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE



The Twenty-Sixth Youth Environmental Conference was held at the Holiday Inn, Martinsburg, October 26-28, 2001, for young people ages 13 to 18 who are members of the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program. Approximately 200 participants attended workshops on Friday evening on Weather and the Environment, Environmental Issues, and a special workshop for Youth Environmental Program Leaders. The Friday night program was given by Dr. William Grose, Atmospheric Scientist, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton Virginia, on "Atmospheric Chemistry and Dynamics."

All participants attended Outdoor Learning Stations on Composting, Water, Nature Walk, Law Enforcement and Household Hazardous Waste at the Martinsburg War Memorial Park on Saturday. A banquet dinner and a program in which participants presented problem solving situations using information gained from the Outdoor Learning Stations, were held on Saturday evening. A dance followed the program. Sunday morning featured an Idea Swap in which representatives from each youth group gave a report of their Most Successful Project and provided handouts in the form of instructions, lists of materials, resource lists, etc., so that the project could be shared by other groups. Next year's Youth Environmental Conference will be held October 25-27, 2002, at the Holiday Inn, Martinsburg. A tour is scheduled to Harpers Ferry.

LONG-TERM GOALS/OBJECTIVES

A budget increase in general revenue funds is needed for operating expenses for the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program in the amount of \$250,000.

- A specific operations budget will enable the program to improve environmental education and outreach efforts, expand training for staff and program members, enhance the number and quality of existing environmental programs, implement a plan for media outlets, and develop promotional items and educational resource materials.
- Funding allocations for the awards system will allow the program to stop relying so heavily on contributions from outside sources to maintain its effectiveness. The trend is that it is taking an increased number of sponsors to maintain the current level of awards contributions. It is a difficult challenge to maintain sponsors of the awards as there is no guarantee from year to year that the same number of sponsors and the same amount they contribute will be available. This is due to organizations and businesses downsizing, cutting budgets, and canceling nonessential contributions.

- Funding allocations will allow for the provision of state vehicles for the six district environmental coordinators who travel to each county located within their specific DNR District giving programs, presentations, workshops, distributing materials, and promoting the West Virginia Youth Environmental Program with various youth groups.
- Funding allocations are needed for additional training sessions for all district environmental coordinators and other staff members . The United States Fish and Wildlife National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown offers several seminars that would greatly benefit the staff and better enable them to promote the program, as follows:
 - Volunteer Recruitment and Management
 - Environmental Education Methods
 - Advanced Media Relations
 - Earth Stewardship
 - Education Programs for Youth
 - Public Outreach and Education: Program Planning
 - Building Community Support

West Virginia Make It Shine

The West Virginia Make It Shine program was created with the goal of making West Virginia one of the cleanest states in the nation. It is a multifaceted program which incorporates partnership of the public and private sector and seeks to promote interaction of all organizations within the state that are interested in protection and improvement of the state's environment.

A major facet of the program is the recognition of those West Virginians who have made a significant contribution towards cleaning up the state. Each year West Virginia Make It Shine recognizes counties and communities across the state that have implemented comprehensive environmental programs. The West Virginia Make It Shine Clean County Awards and the West Virginia Make It Shine Community Awards are presented each year at the Governor's Conference on Environmental Education and Litter Control.



WEST VIRGINIA MAKE IT SHINE CLEAN COUNTY AWARD

The West Virginia Make It Shine Clean County Award is presented each year to counties that have demonstrated environmental stewardship and promoted environmental activities in their county. Applicants submit a detailed report on a county-wide environmental activity and are judged in the following categories:

- Need for project
- Quality of method
- Obstacles overcome
- Cooperation within county
- Resources used
- Persistence
- Degree of success
- Continuation of project
- Impact on county

Winners receive an invitation to attend the Governor's Conference where they are presented a certificate by the Governor and a cash award by a corporate sponsor. The following counties were this year's recipients of the West Virginia Make It Shine Clean County Award:

- First Place** - Webster County
- Second Place** - Upshur County
- Third Place** - Marion County
- Fourth Place** - Pocahontas County
- Fifth Place** - Greenbrier County

WEST VIRGINIA MAKE IT SHINE COMMUNITY AWARD

To earn a West Virginia Make It Shine Community Award, the applicants are judged in several different categories and must meet a minimum score. All applicants are required to participate in the areas of Cleanup Sponsorship, Adopt-A-Highway, Recycling and Youth Conservation. Additional points are awarded for optional activities such as Illegal Dump Cleanup, Public Lands Improvement, Community Environmental Education, Stream Cleanup, Beautification, Earth Day and Mountaineer Pride Curricula. West Virginia Make It Shine Community Award winners receive an invitation to the Governor's Conference, a West Virginia Make It Shine Certificate of Appreciation signed by the Governor and two highway signs designating them as a West Virginia Make It Shine Community. The following communities were this year's recipients of the West Virginia Make It Shine Community Awards.

- **Glasgow**
- **Hacker Valley**
- **Rainelle**
- **Wilsonburg**

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES ENVIRONMENTAL TEACHER AWARDS

Each year the WV Make It Shine program presents these awards to three teachers, one each at the elementary, middle school/junior high and high school levels, who have developed successful programs in their classes or schools to promote environmental education. These awards are also presented at the Governor's Conference on Environmental Education and Litter Control. The winners for the year 2002 were:

- **Mr. Leslie Lively (Short Line School, Wetzel County)**
- **Mr. Dwight Goff (Wirt County Middle School, Wirt County)**
- **Mr. Jason Hughes (St. Marys County High School, Pleasants County)**

PROMOTIONAL/EDUCATIONAL ITEMS

A variety of educational and promotional items have been developed to educate West Virginia's citizens about the West Virginia Make It Shine program and the environmental problems facing our state. Pens, pencils, lapel pins, hats, and litter bags have been distributed throughout the state. The West Virginia Make It Shine Activity Book for Young Mountaineers is sent out regularly to schools across the state. The recently revised activity book contains state facts as well as educational activities and information pertaining to environmental issues.

WV MAKE IT SHINE SHINING SCHOOL AWARD

This award serves to recognize West Virginia schools that promote environmental education and stewardship and have developed environmental programs in which their students participate. Recognized schools must be active in recycling, beautification and litter removal projects. The long-term goal of this project is to entice schools in the state that have not already done so to stress environmental education and conservation and to involve more school groups in the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources' Youth Environmental Program. This past year's winners of the Shining School Award were:

- Altizer Elementary School, Cabell County
- Ordinance Elementary School, Mason County
- Rivesville Elementary/Middle School, Marion County
- Webster Springs Elementary, Webster County

WEST VIRGINIA MAKE IT SHINE STATEWIDE CLEANUP

During the first two weeks of April, volunteer groups across the state participated in the West Virginia Make It Shine Statewide Cleanup. The cleanups are coordinated by the West Virginia Make It Shine program in conjunction with the Division of Highways and the Department of Environmental Protection. This year there were 62 cleanups in 32 counties. Participation in this year's cleanup was very good, some 1,592 volunteers statewide. The West Virginia Make It Shine Statewide Cleanup was responsible for the removal of 464,155 pounds of litter, 730 appliances, 142,676 pounds of scrap metal, 215 pounds of aluminum and 1,981 tires from West Virginia's roadsides and streams. A breakdown of the cleanup results by DNR district is as follows:

Figure 1. WVMIS 2002 Statewide Cleanup Totals by DNR District

DNR District	Volunteers	Hours Worked	Amount Collected (lbs.)	Appliances	Scrap Metal (lbs.)	Aluminum Recycled (lbs.)	Tires
1	458	37	89,540	6	0	131	714
2	191	43	25,210	6	0	0	189
3	107	56	12,780	5	0	0	69
4	318	104	179,430	140	4,000	0	501
5	388	127	138,335	28	21,576	9	439
6	130	94	18,860	545	117,100	75	69
Total	1,592	461	464,155	730	142,676	215	1,981

Figures 2 & 3 (next page)

During the 2002 WVMIS Statewide Cleanup, 1,592 volunteers removed 464,155 pounds of litter from West Virginia's public lands. That amounts to an average of 291.6 pounds of litter removed per person.

Figure 2. WVMIS Statewide Cleanup Volunteers By District

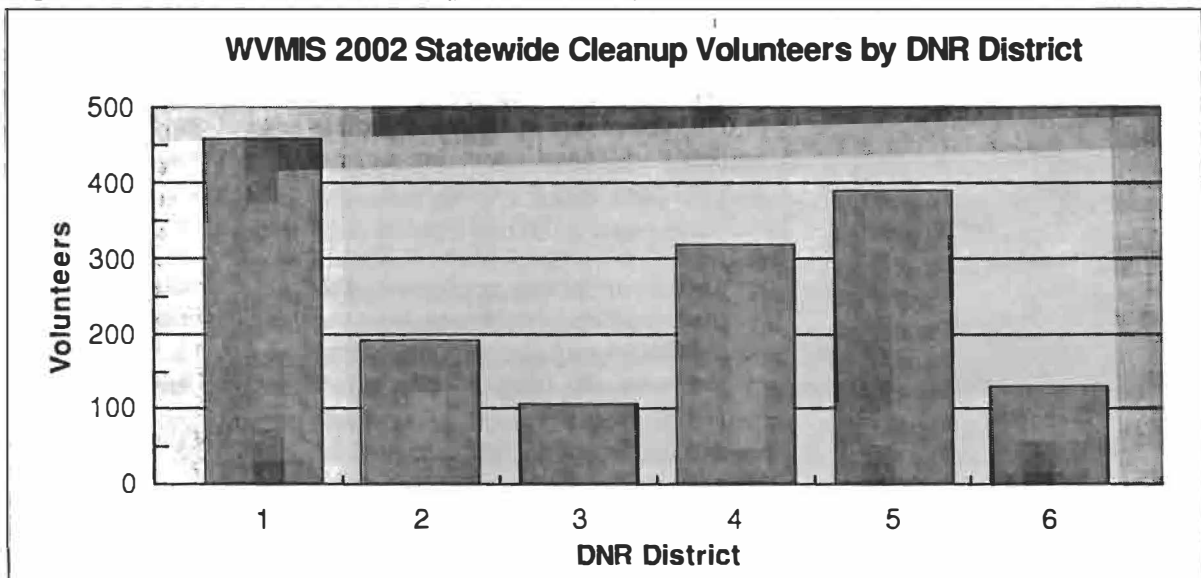
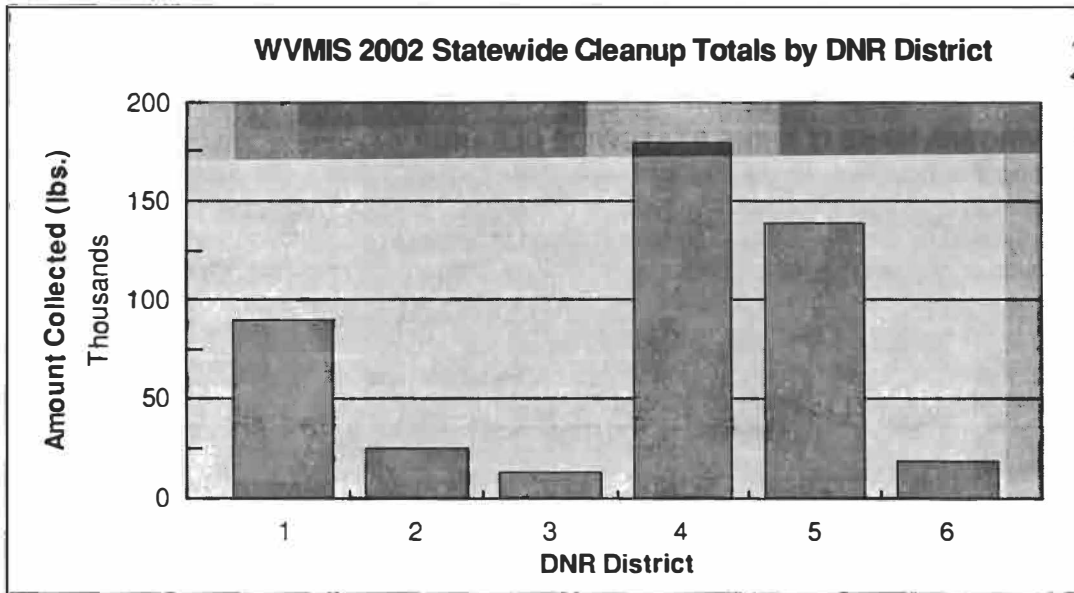


Figure 3. WVMIS Statewide Cleanup Totals by DNR District



EARTH DAY

Each year, the West Virginia Make It Shine program sponsors "Earth Day at the Capitol." Students from all over the state come to the capitol complex to participate in an environmental fair consisting of educational exhibits and activities. This year, approximately 900 students from 12 different schools were in attendance. Thirty exhibitors from both the public and private sector were on hand.



OHIO RIVER SWEEP

West Virginia was a participant for the fourteenth consecutive year in the six-state Ohio River Sweep, the largest cleanup of its kind in the United States. Held on the third Saturday in June each year, the Ohio River Sweep seeks to rid the Ohio of trash and debris.

This year's Sweep took place on June 15th. One-thousand seventy (1,070) volunteers in 13 West Virginia counties bordering the Ohio River participated. These volunteers removed 49,985 lbs. of litter, 12 appliances and 111 tires from the Ohio River and its banks.

The West Virginia Make It Shine program helped to coordinate Ohio River Sweep press conferences in Moundsville, Parkersburg and Huntington. Representatives from local television stations attended and the WVDNR Law Enforcement Section had patrol boats on hand to provide news crews with boat tours of cleanup sites. In addition to the press conferences, news releases were sent out to all local news publications prior to the Sweep. A breakdown of the 2002 Ohio River Sweep by county is as follows:

Figure 4. 2002 Ohio River Sweep Results

County	Volunteers	Amount Collected (lbs.)	Appliances	Scrap Metal (lbs.)	Tires
Brooke	58	1,800	0	0	0
Cabell	100	1,500	0	0	0
Hancock	15	680	0	0	3
Harrison	32	20,000	5	0	6
Jackson	8	300	0	0	1
Marion	13	495	0	0	3
Marshall	270	4,480	3	600	64
Mason	112	3,000	3	0	24
Ohio	11	1,000	0	0	0
Pleasants	40	3,800	0	0	2
Preston	18	7,200	0	0	0
Wayne	10	400	0	50	0
Wetzel	60	900	0	0	0
Wood	346	4,660	1	0	11
Total	1,093	50,215	12	650	114

GREAT KANAWHA RIVER CLEANUP

The Great Kanawha River Cleanup (GKRCU) is a major cleanup effort centered on the Kanawha River. The cleanup is co-sponsored by the WV Division of Natural Resources, the WV Department of Environmental Protection, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, AEP, Toyota Corporation, Princess Beverly Coal Company and many other businesses and municipalities along the river.

The cleanup is coordinated by the West Virginia Make It Shine program. It is promoted by a news conference held jointly by the West Virginia Make It Shine program and the GKRCU Committee. This year's Great Kanawha River Cleanup will be held on Saturday, September 14, 2002. The cleanup results will appear in the 2002-2003 annual report.



COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to the above mentioned activities, the West Virginia Make It Shine program coordinator sits on several committees that deal with environmental issues. Each committee is listed and described below.

Lower Paint Creek Restoration Team

A multi-agency committee formed in 1999 with its mission being "a shared commitment to restore, enhance and protect the ecological integrity of the Paint Creek Watershed... focusing on natural resources, recreation, local economy and public interest." Members include the WV Division of Natural Resources, the WV Department of Environmental Protection, the Department of Transportation, the WV Soil Conservation Agency, Canaan Valley Institute and the Upper and Lower Paint Creek Watershed Associations.



New River Collaborative

The West Virginia Make It Shine program accepted a seat on this committee in 2000. This committee is a group of federal, state and local agencies which has teamed with the public to develop a public awareness program which will promote reduction of solid waste in and along the waterways of the New River Watershed. Members include the National Park Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the WV Division of Natural Resources, the WV Department of Environmental Protection, local solid waste authorities, public interest groups and the white water industry.

Figure 6. New River Collaborative members participate in a stream cleanup along Dunloup Creek, Fayette County.

Stream Partners Committee

Organized by the West Virginia Stream Partner's Program, this committee oversees the selection of watershed groups in the state for grants and public recognition. Members include the WV Department of Environmental Protection, the WV Divisions of Natural Resources and Forestry and the WV Soil Conservation Agency.

Great Kanawha River Cleanup Committee

The committee is responsible for the yearly planning and coordination of the Great Kanawha River Cleanup.

West Virginia Watershed Network

An informal association of state and federal agencies, nonprofit organizations and volunteer watershed associations with the goal of providing technical resources to volunteers who are working to restore and protect West Virginia's rivers and streams.

GOALS FOR THE FUTURE

WV Make It Shine program continues to research methods to secure funding for an Adopt-A-Stream program that will aid volunteer, community and watershed groups to remove litter from West Virginia's small streams and rivers on a regular basis. West Virginia remains the only state in the region which does not have a program in place to control stream litter. In order for WV Make It Shine to create a program of this type there would need to be a reliable funding source. A bill should be introduced that would allocate funding for a statewide stream litter control program.

ADOPT-A-HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Background:

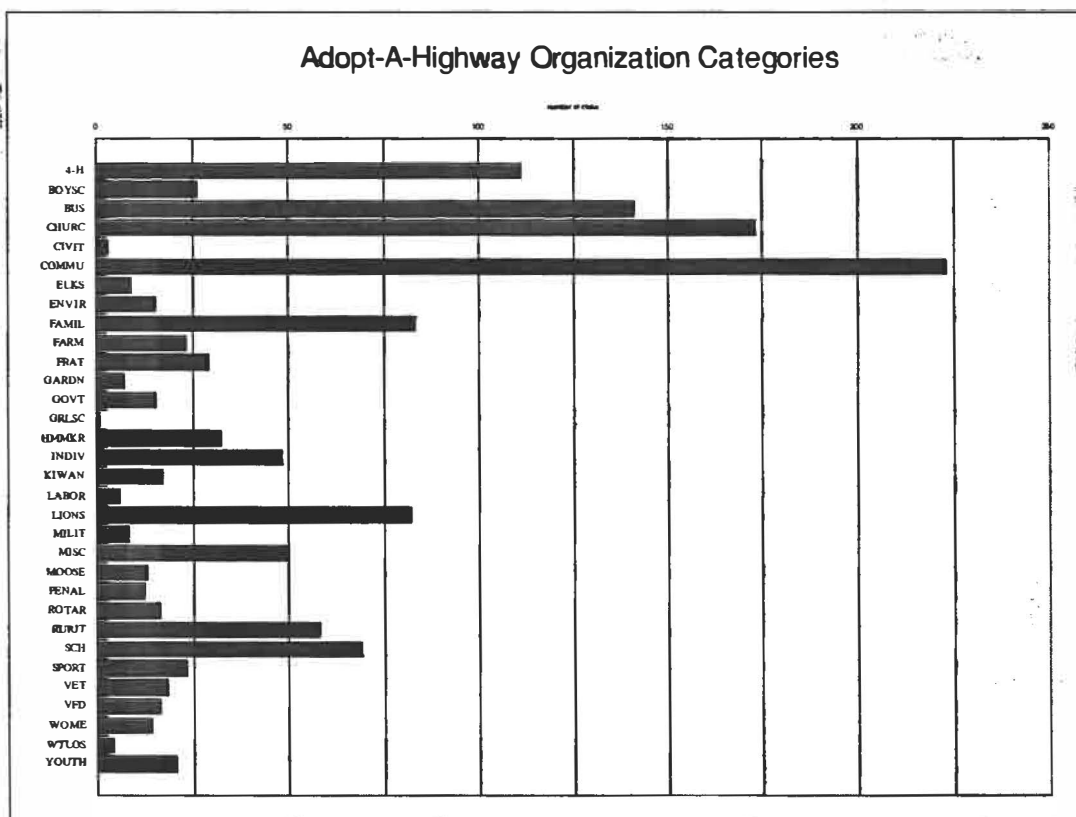
Adopt-A-Highway is a cooperative program between the Divisions of Natural Resources and Highways and was created to improve the appearance of West Virginia highways by involving the public in litter removal and control. Volunteers are invited to adopt two or more miles of highway for two or more years. The state provides garbage bags, gloves, safety vests, and traffic control signs. It also collects and disposes of bagged litter. Adopted highways are identified at each end by signs bearing the Adopt-A-Highway logo and the name of the volunteer.



The Division of Natural Resources promotes the program, writes policy, recruits volunteers, maintains records and statistics, and coordinates special events and educational programs. The Division of Highways assigns adopted highways, distributes supplies, and picks up and disposes of bagged litter. The primary goal is to encourage, organize, coordinate and increase public awareness of and participation in voluntary litter control campaigns and to focus the attention of the public on the problems created by littering.

Funding for the program is provided by a one dollar fee imposed on the issuance of each motor vehicle certificate of registration and renewal issued by the State of West Virginia. Money collected from this fee is deposited in the state treasury and credited to the Highway Litter Control Fund. The fee is collected by the Division of Motor Vehicles and transferred to the Division of Highways. The Division of Highways in turn transfers \$500,000 annually to the Division of Natural Resources to administer the program.

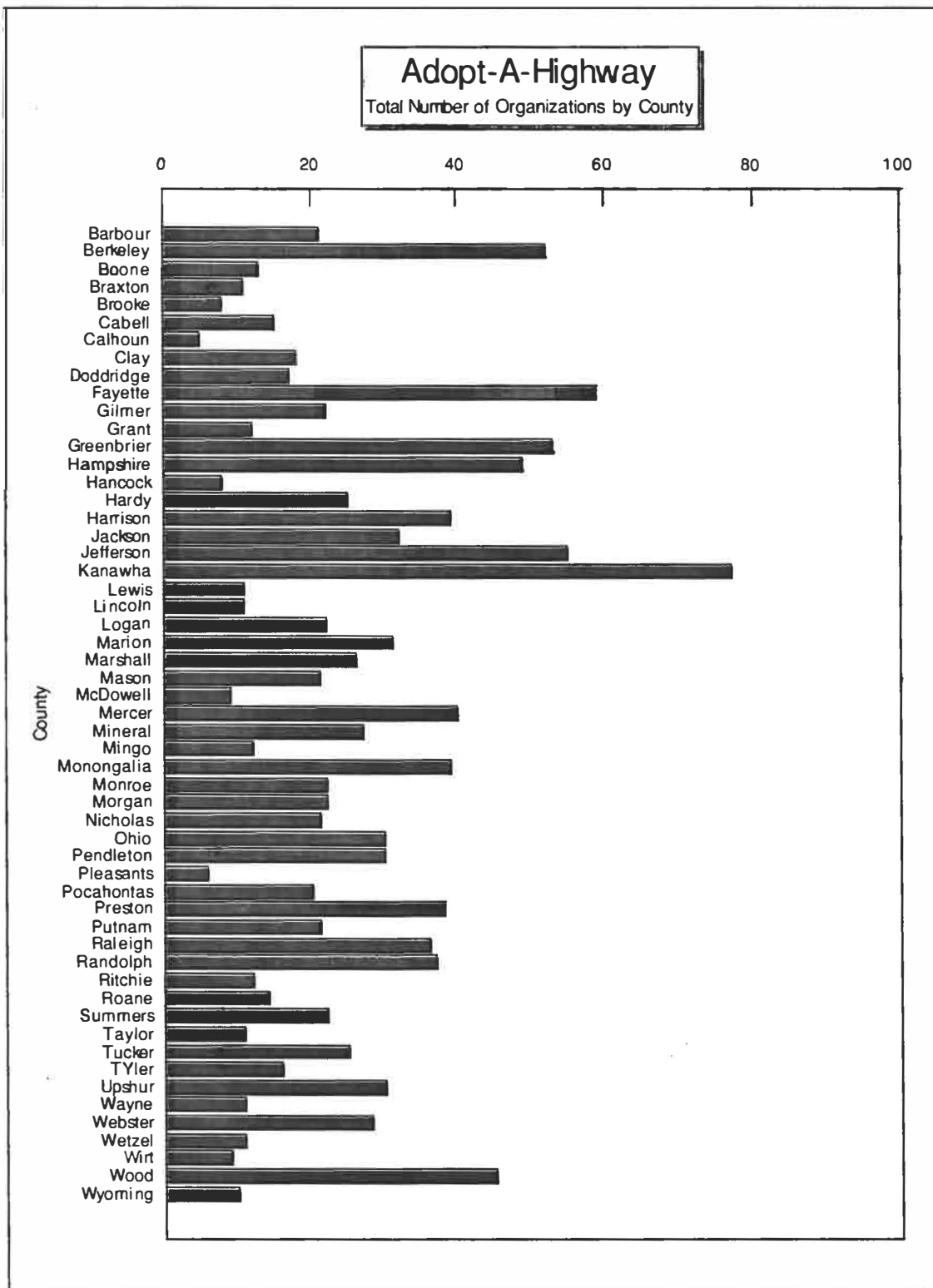
Highway litter is composed of 59 percent paper, 16 percent cans, 6 percent bottles, 6 percent plastic and 13 percent miscellaneous items. The item most often found during litter cleanups are fast food wrappers. The second most often found item is beer cans. Businesses adopt more highways than any other group followed closely by community groups and churches. The fastest growing categories of Adopt-A-Highway volunteers are families and individuals.



GOALS/OBJECTIVES:

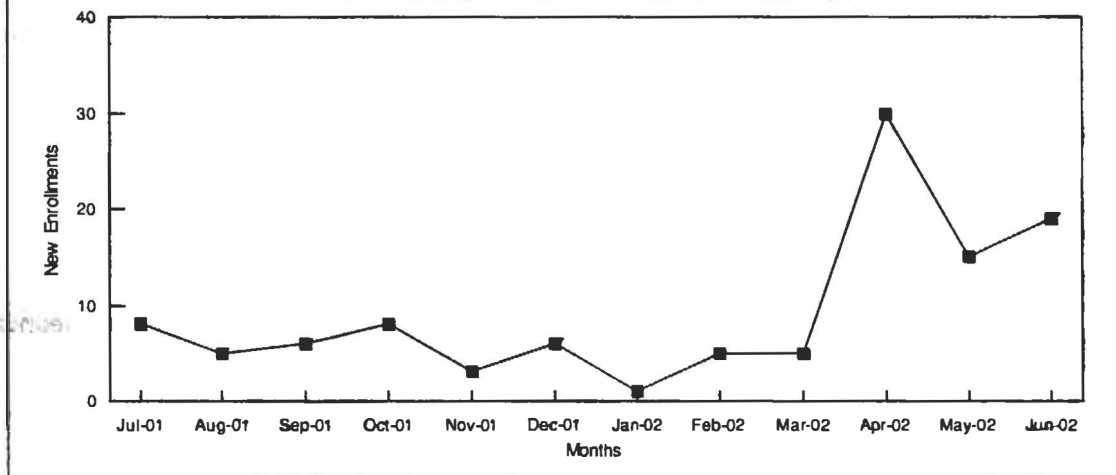
- Regenerate enthusiasm among volunteers who have been involved in the program for ten or more years by rewarding them for their continued support, and through increased personal contact by district environmental coordinators.
- Decrease litter at roadside parks, park and rides, and wide areas used as pull-offs.
- Air Public Service Announcements on cable television and radio statewide to encourage participation in Adopt-A-Highway and to discourage littering.
- Increase the number of highway miles adopted for the purpose of litter control.
- Increase participation in the annual Adopt-A-Highway Appreciation Day Picnic where volunteers are rewarded for their efforts to keep our highways litter free.
- Increase participation in the spring and fall statewide roadside cleanups.

- Encourage greater participation by community groups such as Ruritan, Civitans, and Rotary clubs.
- Initiate a litter survey to aid in advertising and further development of the Adopt-A-Highway program and litter control.



Adopt-A-Highway New Enrollments

July 2001 - June 2002



STRATEGIES:

The following programs have been developed and are being implemented to meet these goals:

- **Tenth Annual Adopt-A-Highway Fall Cleanup**

On September 29, 2001, 10,500 volunteers from all 55 counties removed 512,327 pounds of litter from state highways. They recycled 3,521 pounds of glass, 1,336 pounds of plastic and 4,996 pounds of aluminum. Division of Highways county garages are open on the Saturday of the cleanup to distribute supplies and assist volunteers. Division of Natural Resources environmental coordinators assisted volunteers in picking up litter during this event.

- **Eleventh Annual Adopt-A-Highway Spring Cleanup**

On Saturday, April 27, 2002, 10,000 volunteers representing all 55 counties picked up 787,364 pounds of roadside litter. They recycled 4,498 pounds of glass, 2,999 pounds of plastic, and 4,112 pounds of aluminum. Division of Highways county garages are open on the Saturday of the cleanup to distribute supplies and assist volunteers. Division of Natural Resources environmental coordinators assisted volunteers in picking up litter during this event.

- **Volunteer Scheduled Cleanups**

Volunteers scheduled additional cleanups during the year at times convenient to them. These cleanups resulted in 3,453 miles of highway adopted by 1,366 organizations comprised of 23,515 volunteers. The volunteers removed 4,001,632 pounds of litter from state highways. Volunteers collect an average of three million pounds of litter annually. More than 900 million pounds of litter have been removed from state highways since the program began.

- **Advertising**

Production of a new public service announcement featuring "Roady Raccoon the Litter Critter" is being produced to encourage participation in the Adopt-A-Highway program. The 30 second spot features "Roady" soliciting volunteers to pick up roadside litter. The 30 second Adopt-A-Highway Public Service Announcement "Coaches" won Third Place in the Association for Conservation Information Awards in the fall of 2001.



- **Adopt-A-Highway Appreciation Day**

More than 250 volunteers attended the Fourth Annual Adopt-A-Highway Appreciation Day Picnic at Cacapon State Park in August 2001. Certificates of Achievement and awards were presented to volunteers for their efforts to keep highways litter free. The day-long event featured entertainment, indoor and outdoor games and a picnic lunch.

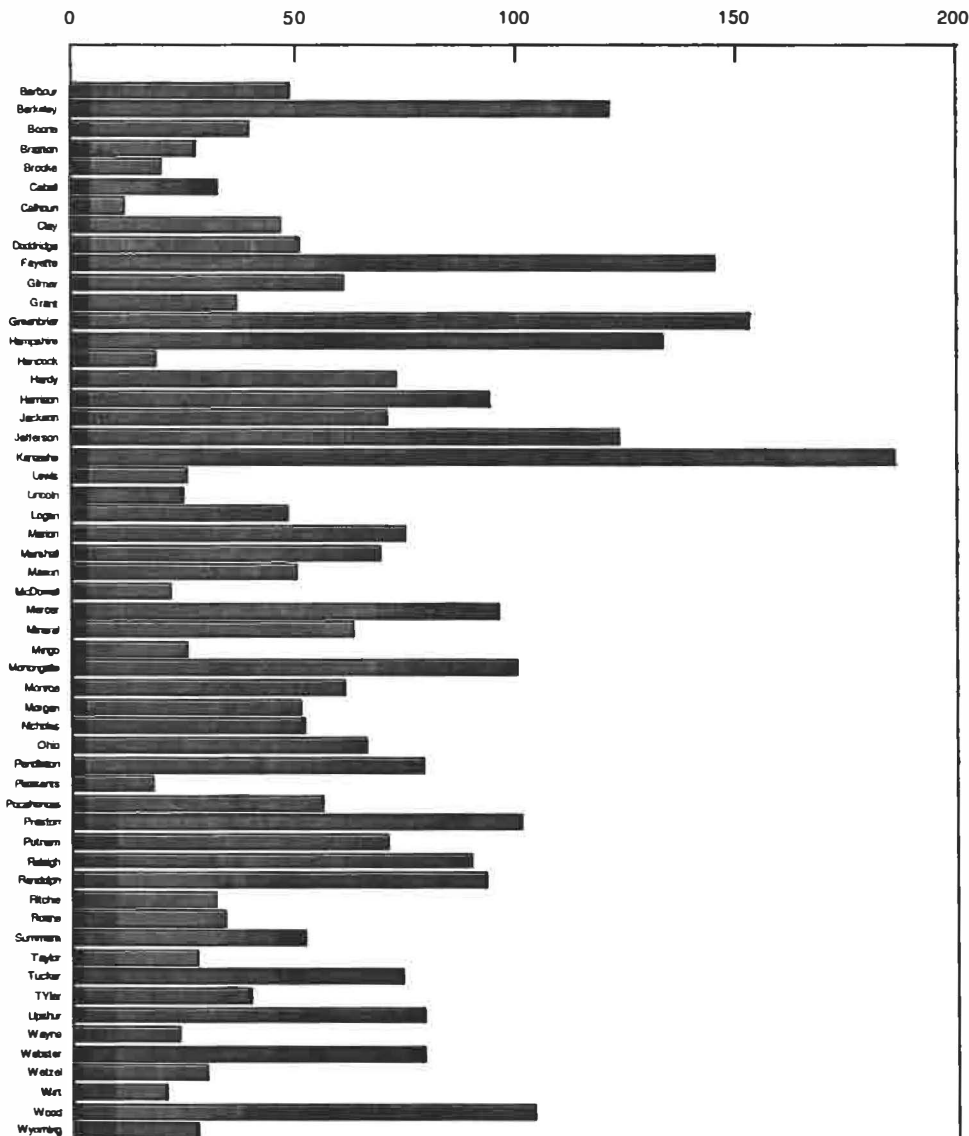
- **Adopt-A-Highway Volunteers Are Encouraged to Recycle**

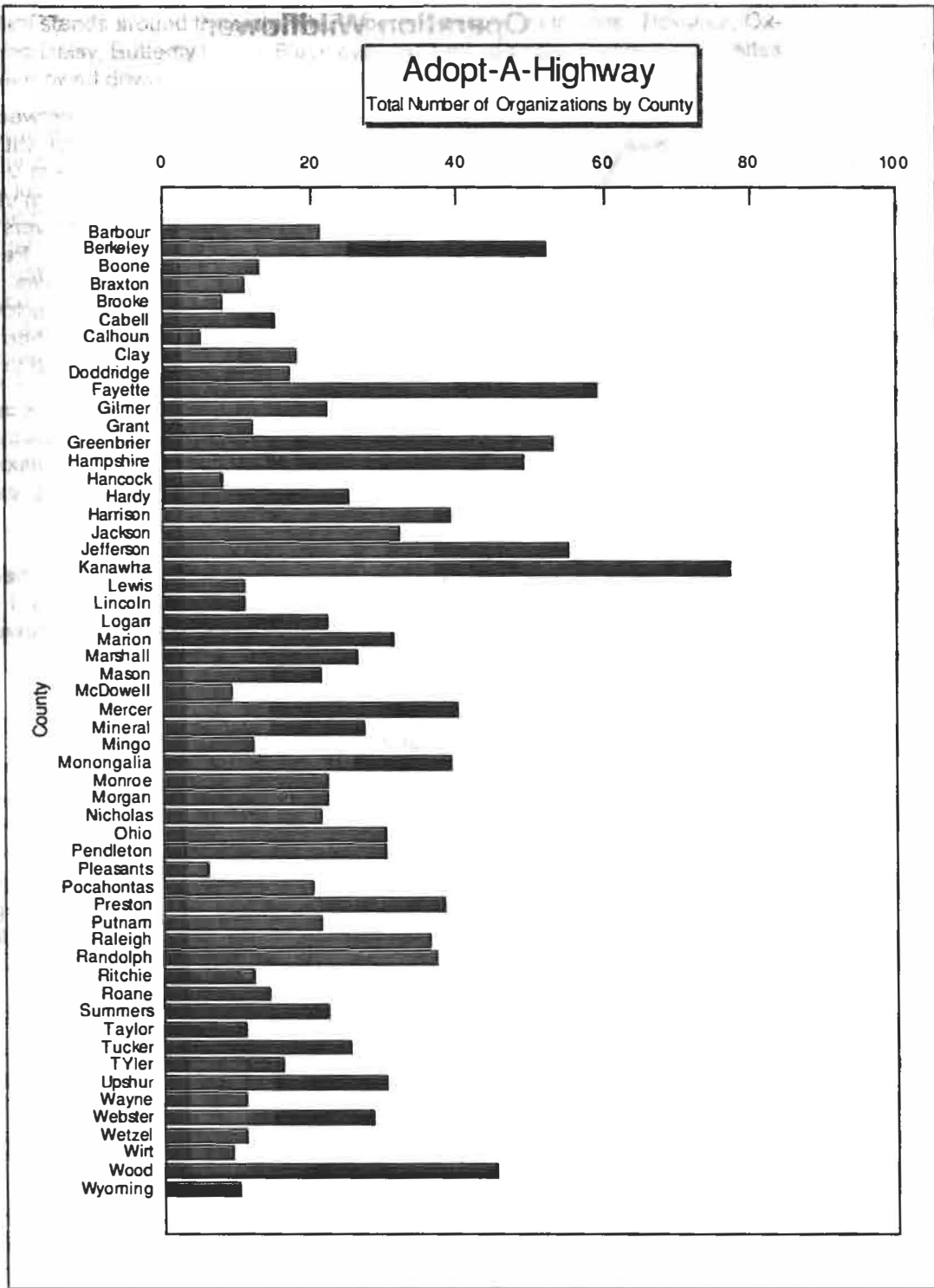
During fiscal year 2001-2002 the following amounts of highway litter were recycled 13,458 pounds of glass, 3,786 pounds of plastic and 9,223 pounds of aluminum.

- **Web Page**

Volunteers are now able to sign up for statewide cleanups and report cleanup information on the **Adopt-A-Highway Web page**.

West Virginia Adopt-A-Highway Total Number of Miles Adopted by County





VISION FOR THE FUTURE:

- West Virginia has more than 32,000 miles of adoptable highways excluding interstate highways that are not adoptable. There are currently 3,453 miles of highway adopted that represents only 11 percent of the available miles. Some of these miles have unsafe berms or are not suitable for adoption due to unsafe conditions. Our vision for the future is to increase this number considerably, educate a greater segment of the public concerning the ills of littering through radio and television Public Service Announcements and printed media, and create a good first impression for out of state travelers through cleaner highways.

Operation Wildflower



Background:

Operation Wildflower is a joint project between the Divisions of Highways and Natural Resources in cooperation with WV Garden Club, Inc. It has brought beauty and diversity to West Virginia highways for many years. Colorful wildflowers greet visitors from Virginia on I-64 and I-81. Route 19 welcomes travelers with fields of flowers near the New River Gorge Bridge. Interstate 79 winding south from Pennsylvania through Morgantown and Clarksburg has many beautiful sites. Corridor G between Charleston and Madison and Corridor H from Elkins toward Canaan Valley greets travelers with red, blue, yellow, pink and white blooms. Operation Wildflower has been, and continues to be, an asset to the mountain state.

In recent years wildflowers have become widely recognized and appreciated as an economical, environmentally and friendly way to enhance our highways. It is the responsibility of the Environmental Resources Section of the Division of Natural Resources to coordinate donations from private citizens with the Division of Highways to ensure that highway beautification is accomplished.

The program offers individuals, businesses, civic groups and communities an excellent opportunity to add beauty and diversity to highway landscapes. For a donation of \$250 for half an acre or \$500 for an acre the contributor receives a beautiful roadside wildflower site planted and maintained by the state for three years.

The Division of Natural Resources solicits donations for wildflower sites, selects wildflower species, orders seed, advises on planting methods and acts as a liaison between the public, state and garden clubs. The Division of Highways assigns planting areas, and then prepares, plants and maintains them. WV Garden Club, Inc. receives donations and pays for seed purchases. Annuals are currently planted in wildflower beds because invading weeds have proved to be a great problem in perennial beds. The current highway wildflower mix includes red Poppy, blue Bachelor's Button, yellow Coreopsis, and pink Cosmos. Future plans include experimentation with perennials and native plants and grasses.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES:

- Increase the number of West Virginia native flower species planted along interstate highways.
- Secure dedicated funding for Operation Wildflower.
- Set policy and guidelines for site preparation and planting to bring the program into conformity statewide.
- Increase the number of pure native plantings at interstate highway rest stops, interstate rights-of-way and rural roads.

STRATEGIES:

The following programs have been developed and are being implemented to meet these goals:

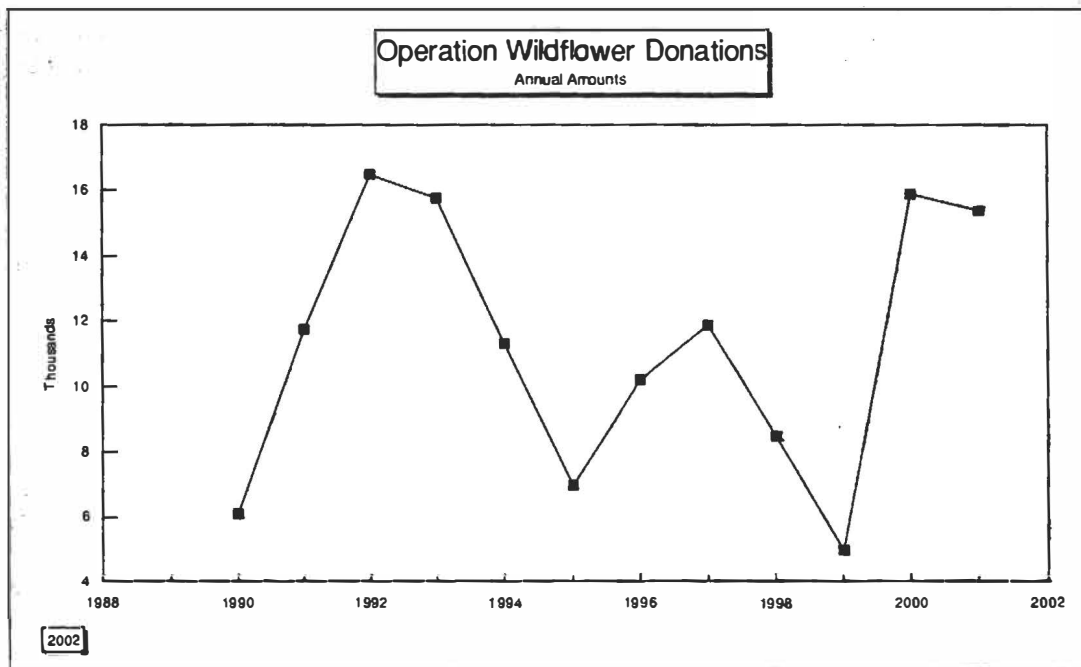
- **Wildflower Plantings**

Fifty-three new donated wildflower sites were planted during the 2001-2002 fiscal year. These sites were planted with the standard annual mix of Corn Poppy, Bachelor's Button, Coreopsis and Wild Cosmos. While Coreopsis is the only native in the mix, a number of native plants have been planted at single

plant stands around the state. Those perennial species include: Tickseed, Ox-eyed Daisy, **Butterfly Weed**, Black-eyed Susan and Beard-touge. These sites are mowed down when flowers go to seed.

- **Funding**

The estimated cost of planting an acre of wildflower is \$1,000. This amount includes site preparation, planting and maintenance. Although the amounts donated were raised to \$500 and \$250 for Spring 2002 planting, they still fall woefully short of the funds needed to sustain the program. Realizing that public donations are not sufficient to cover these costs, it is imperative that a dedicated funding source be found. Preparations are being made to ask the legislature to fund the Operation Wildflower program. It is apparent that we have reached a plateau with the wildflower program and will not be able to go beyond that point unless funding is made available specifically for that purpose. Successful programs in **other states are funded.**



Operation Wildflower received \$14,257 in contributions during fiscal year 2001-2002. A total of \$144,474 has been donated to the program by the public since 1990. There are currently 122 one-half acre sites and 36 one acre sites that have been donated statewide. The Division of Highways has planted an additional 93 sites without the benefit of donations. The majority of sites are donated "In Memory of" a loved one by people from out of state whose parents or relatives were originally residents of West Virginia. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of plots donated at the site of automobile accidents. A sign bearing the name of the contributor or the person of their choice is mounted at each wildflower site.

- **Uniform Planting and Maintenance Policy**

The Division of Highways is divided into 10 districts. Planting methods and maintenance procedures are currently determined by each district, resulting in inconsistent success of wildflower sites from district to district. The Divisions of Highways and Natural Resources coordinators are in the process of standardizing planting and maintenance procedures to achieve a more uniform success rate throughout the state.

- **Native Wildflower Plantings**

Three native wildflower projects initiated have been created at interstate roadside rest areas. The West Virginia Native Plant Society planted and maintain a site at the first rest stop coming into the state from Kentucky just outside of Huntington. The second is located on I-64 at the westbound rest stop at Hurricane. The third native species project is located at the White Sulphur Springs rest stop on I-64 just inside the Virginia border. The White Sulphur Springs project was made possible by a donation from the West Virginia Wildflower Pilgrimage. Five hundred mature West Virginia native plants were planted directly in front of the tourist information building at the rest stop. These plants have been identified with signs bearing the name of each plant. The purpose of this project is to educate the public about native West Virginia plants.

VISION FOR THE FUTURE

- West Virginia's highways are a visitor's introduction to our state and the people who live here. The first impression formed by these travelers as they drive through our state is perhaps the only one they will have an opportunity to form. It is therefore our vision that travelers will be greeted with beautiful West Virginia native wildflowers.

Recycling Unit

Background:

The Recycling unit was established in 1989 to ensure compliance with the West Virginia Natural Resources Laws Chapter 20, Article 11. These laws mandate recycling and set recycling goals, which are:

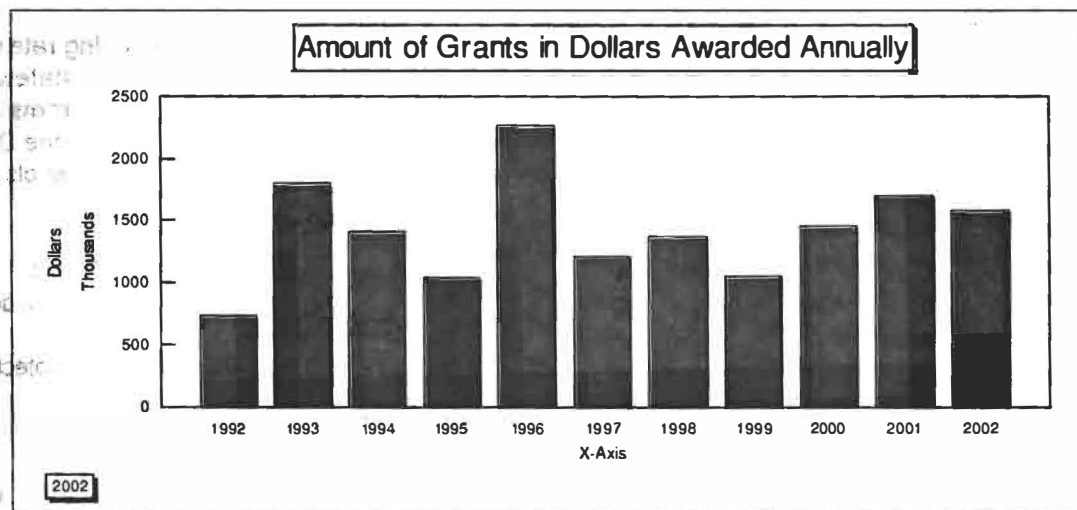
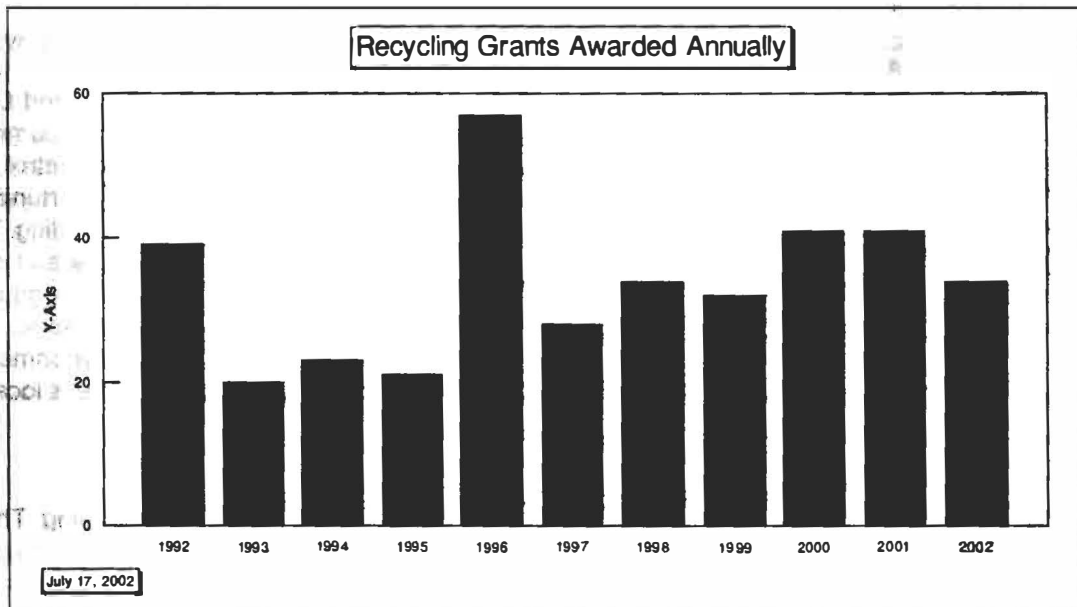
- To reduce the disposal of municipal solid waste by 50% of the amount of per capita solid waste disposed of in 1991 by the first day of January 2010.
- The identification and creation of local, regional, state and national markets for recyclable materials so that effective recycling programs can be implemented.
- Voluntarily establish and participate in recycling programs that provide and encourage source separation of solid waste and curbside collection of recyclables.
- To have curbside recycling programs in all municipalities with populations of 10,000 or more people.
- That each county commission, or citizens of a county by referendum, adopt a comprehensive recycling program for solid waste.
- To increase the purchase of recycled products by various agencies and instrumentalities of government.
- To educate the public concerning the benefits of recycling.

The Recycling unit comprises four full-time employees and one part-time employee. Summer interns help meet additional staffing needs, especially in the area of collecting and compiling data. The Unit is responsible for administering the following programs which have been designed and implemented to help reach recycling goals:

THE WEST VIRGINIA RECYCLING ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

The West Virginia Recycling Assistance Grant Program is funded by a \$1 fee that is levied on each ton of solid waste land filled in the state. This program provides assistance to counties, municipalities and others planning and implementing recycling programs, related public education programs and recycling market efforts. The maximum funding available for a public entity is \$100,000 and \$50,000 for a private entity. Applications for Recycling Assistance Grants must be received by the last business day in July.

The following graphs show the yearly activity of the Recycling Assistance Grant Program.



Since the inception of the West Virginia Recycling Assistance Grant Program, 370 grants have been awarded totaling \$15,472,802.

LITTER CONTROL GRANT PROGRAM

Litter Control Grants are awarded to cities, municipalities and commissions to assist them with clean up projects. This is a matching fund grant program pursuant to §20-7-25(b) of the West Virginia Code. The maximum grant is \$3,000. Applications must be postmarked by May 31, for consideration in the next grant period. There have been 112 Litter Control Grants awarded totaling \$355,378 since the inception of the program.

DEVELOPMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF RECYCLING LITERATURE

Literature related to recycling and environmental issues is developed and distributed to schools, businesses and the general public in an effort to provide information and create awareness about recycling and environmental issues.

ANNUAL GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

The annual Governor's Conference on Environmental Education and Litter Control is a three-day event attended by a diverse audience that has common interest in environmental education, solid waste management, litter control and other environmental issues. This forum allows the participants an opportunity to network, to make new contacts and to facilitate the development of recycling. The conference attracts about 300 participants annually from federal, state and local agencies, cities and municipalities as well as representatives from private industry and environmentally concerned citizens. Guest speakers represent a cross-section of the nation and bring new and different aspects to solving existing environmental problems. The event is held at various locations each year, to give citizens located in all areas of the state an opportunity to attend.

ANNUAL RECYCLING MONTH ACTIVITIES

Statewide events are coordinated to support and encourage recycling. There is an event held at the state capitol which is attended by students from many of the local elementary schools.

STATEWIDE DATA COLLECTION

The data collection program was implemented so that the recycling rate can be determined accurately. This data also provide comprehensive statewide information that allows the development of more effective recycling programs and identification of the areas that have the maximum impact. Members on the Data Collection Team were selected to provide input from a broad range of stakeholders. The team comprises representatives from the following groups:

WV Division of Natural Resources	WV Solid Waste Management Board
WV Chamber of Commerce	WV Waste Haulers/Recyclers Association
WV Public Service Commission	WV Development Office
WV Retailers Association	WV Department of Environmental Protection
Charleston Environmental and Recycling Committee	

THE STATE OFFICE PAPER RECYCLING PROGRAM

State agencies participate in the WV State Employees' Office Paper Recycling Program, which collects office paper, aluminum/bimetal cans, plastic and corrugated boxes. Any revenue generated by the program is put back into recycling programs. The success of the program is defined by the education and environmental awareness it provides to the participants. The ultimate goal of the program is to help develop the infrastructure and markets in all areas of the state so that every state agency can participate in the program.

NETWORKING/PARTNERSHIPS

The Recycling unit partners and networks with several different groups and organizations to leverage available resources. The Section is a member of the Mid Atlantic Consortium of Recycling and Economic Development Officials (MACREDO). This organization is comprised of representatives from the states of West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the District of Columbia. This organization identifies, promotes and implements projects and programs that enhance recycling and economic development. MACREDO is funded by and works closely with Region III EPA.

The Recycling unit also supports the annual conference sponsored by the Association of West Virginia Solid Waste Authorities, and cosponsors, with the Recycling Coalition of West Virginia, the state observance of America Recycles Day.

Support is provided to the West Virginia Collegiate Environmental Network (WVCEN) which is an organization comprising environmental groups from the state's colleges and universities. The purpose of this organization is to facilitate internship opportunities with businesses, state and local governments. These internships allow the students to earn money to help continue their educations as well as provide them with valuable work experience.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION

James D. Fields, Chief

The Law Enforcement Section is responsible for the prompt, orderly and effective enforcement of all laws of Chapter 20, *Code of West Virginia*, and rules promulgated under that authority. Of primary importance is the protection of West Virginia's wildlife to the degree that they are not endangered by unlawful activities. A highly visible, uniformed conservation officer patrol is the only viable way to accomplish this mission. Prevention and apprehension are crucial to the enforcement goal, and the conservation officer is meeting that goal. In West Virginia, no species of wildlife is jeopardized because of illegal taking.

Law Enforcement Program

At the end of Fiscal Year 2002, the Law Enforcement Section employed 118 conservation officers and 13 support staff.

During the year, conservation officers investigated 8,234 complaints of violations of state laws, and issued 6,489 citations and 3,556 warnings to violators. Officers also investigated 2,385 complaints of wildlife damage. The conviction rate for this year was 85.7 percent.

The Law Enforcement Section is subject to call during any declared emergencies. In July 2001 and May 2002, conservation officers were involved in law enforcement duties in the several counties that were damaged by flooding. They provided security patrols in the towns and rural areas of the counties. They also delivered much-needed medicines and supplies to areas that were otherwise inaccessible by motor vehicles except for 4-wheel drives and ATVs. The Section applied for and received FEMA reimbursement for mileage and overtime hours incurred during these emergencies.

After the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, security nationwide was increased drastically. The Section provided 24-hour patrols along the entire length of the Ohio River and the Kanawha River. Most patrols were heavily concentrated around the chemical plants and barge staging areas, as well as near the locks and dams. Officers were also responsible for sporadic land patrols around the numerous dams and power plants in the state. The time spent and miles traveled for the security patrols have not been reimbursed.



Three new desk top computers were purchased to replace ones that were several years old. A new 200 hp outboard motor had to be purchased to replace one that was lost in the Ohio River during a homeland security patrol. The Law Enforcement Section purchased 18 new replacement vehicles. This purchase was not adequate to take care of the numerous maintenance problems that arise when the fleet is aging faster than replacement.

Legislation passed during the 2002 regular session of the Legislature included a substantial increase in the base salary of a conservation officer. This increase brings conservation officer salaries into the same range paid to WV State Police Officers. Other legislation enacted this session includes:

- Granting authority for Forestry personnel to enforce sediment control during commercial timber harvesting operations;
- Consolidation of the non-resident hunting and trapping licenses;
- Further definition of areas that may be taken into consideration on reciprocal license agreements with the states of Maryland and Ohio;
- A junior non-resident hunting license for children between the ages of 10 to 14 years of age;
- Permitting telescopic sights on muzzleloading firearms;
- Permitting the carrying of a concealed handgun while hunting, hiking and camping if the individual has a permit to carry a concealed handgun, but only for self-defense purposes.

Hunter Education Program

The mandatory Hunter Education Program in West Virginia continues to be a success. During Fiscal Year 2002 there was a total of 8,588 graduates from 314 classes held statewide. Volunteer instructors remain the backbone of the Hunter Education Program. Two hundred ninety-two (292) volunteer instructors who participated in the Program this year drove more than 35,000 miles and donated more than 7,000 hours. Conservation officers also participated in classes, working more than 2,500 hours and driving more than 16,000 miles.

Continuing with the alternative audience philosophy, the Section conducted several "Special Needs" classes and special hunts for the physically challenged. The hunt at Snowshoe during December 2001 was filmed and aired by Bill Rock of the Outdoor Channel. The Section also had a successful "Special Needs" turkey hunt this past spring.



The Hunter Education Program continues efforts to purchase guns and state-of-the-art videos and visual aids for classes with money secured by Governor Bob Wise for Law Enforcement last year. By fall of 2002, the Section should have a six-gun set for each county teaching team.

The West Virginia Hunter Education Program has been recognized across the country. A presentation of "Good Ideas That Work" was conducted by Lt. Tim Coleman at the Association for Conservation Information conference held in Shepherdstown this past summer.

The Law Enforcement Section maintains a toll-free Hunter Education Hotline, 1-800-243-9968, that provides class schedules to anyone interested in attending a class. Class information and registration is now available on the DNR Web site, www.dnr.state.wv.us.

This fiscal year, West Virginia experienced 28 Class A hunting incidents resulting in four fatalities. Once again, several incidents involving falls from tree stands (Class B) resulted in four additional fatalities. The student manual has been revised to address this area of need.

Officers across the state have participated in numerous sporting and hunting shows and attended summer camps and other special events, such as the Governor's Youth Challenge, to promote hunter education.

The Law Enforcement Section, the Wildlife Resources Section and the West Virginia Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation joined in purchasing a billboard ad to promote safe hunting. Officers also participated in television and radio programs.

Boating Safety Education Program

West Virginia has more than 63,000 boats registered, representing more than 100,000 residents and many nonresidents who take advantage of the recreational activities on the waters of this state. Operator inexperience and lack of training contribute to the number of accidents that occur each year on state waterways. Also contributing to the accident rate are the number of persons operating water craft under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Mandatory Boating Safety Education became effective January 1, 2001. Every year, a boating safety class is offered in each of the 55 counties; however, few take advantage of them. The U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the U.S. Power Squadrons and DNR are teaching these classes in a cooperative effort. In Fiscal Year 2002, 20 classes were held and 189 students successfully completed the course. These statistics do not include the efforts of the Auxiliary or Power Squadrons. Anyone born after December 31, 1986, is required to successfully complete a course on safe motorboat operation approved by the National Association of Boating Law Administrators before operating a motorboat. This will certainly help reduce the high accident/fatality rate. The media were used to get the word out on the mandatory education, but people still are slow about enrolling in a class. Reminders were placed in boat license renewal mailings, but that also failed to increase enrollment.

The Section also participated in National Safe Boating Week and National Recreational Boating Week with news releases and various television and radio interviews. Conservation officers participated in a Kids Fest during Safe Boating Week.

Officer Training

The Law Enforcement Section takes pride in its training. Officers logged more than 4,000 hours of training during Fiscal Year 2002. Conservation officers attended training at a Prosecuting Attorney's Institute Seminar, a Marine Patrol course and 16 hours of Supervisor Training for all law enforcement supervisors.



All six districts conducted regional training consisting of one unit of Defensive Tactics and three units of firearm instruction. Six officers were sent to Firearms Instructor School to assist in this training.

Specialized courses were once again made available to officers, ranging from Patrol Tactical Rifle to the National Boating Safety Course conducted at Yorktown, Virginia.

The Law Enforcement Section was awarded a grant through the Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement Training to train officers on methods for patrolling the waterways after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001. All conservation officers and several outside agencies participated in this training.

In addition to the above, several out-of-state seminars were attended by officers. These included: the NASBLA (boating) Conference, the International Hunter Education Association Conference and Federal Aid Workshops.

Whitewater Program

The DNR Law Enforcement Section is the regulatory agency for the commercial whitewater rafting industry in West Virginia. Currently, there are 38 licensed rafting companies in West Virginia, some of which have multiple licenses. During the fiscal year, 237,207 customers took whitewater trips with these companies on five major rivers. This number does not include the thousands of private boaters who travel the same waters. Besides the enforcement of laws and regulations governing the whitewater rafting industry, the Section also serves as the keeper of all records regarding accidents, guide qualifications, and the number of customers who travel the state whitewater rivers. The goal of this program is to ensure customer safety and to protect the state's whitewater rivers.

The Division's Whitewater Enforcement Specialist, Sergeant Larry Case, along with other duties, began a program of instructing conservation officers in swiftwater rescue and paddling to better prepare them for emergency situations they may be encountered on whitewater rivers, as well as dealing with any floodwater scenarios.

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STATE EMERGENCY



**LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY
JULY 1, 2001 - JUNE 30, 2002**

DISTRICT	CLASSIFICATION OF HOURS					LEAVE			ARRESTS			WARNINGS			PUBLIC MEETINGS		COMPLAINTS			
	FLOOD 2001	HOMELAND SECURITY	FLOOD 2002	REGULAR WORK HOURS	CHEAT LAKE	TOTAL HOURS	ANNUAL	SICK	OTHER	CHAPTER 20 ARRESTS	CHAPTER 22 ARRESTS	OTHER ARRESTS	CHAPTER 20 WARNINGS	CHAPTER 22 WARNINGS	OTHER WARNINGS	NUMBER	CONTACTS	RECEIVED	WILDLIFE DAMAGE INVEST.	OTHERS INVESTIGATED
ONE	1407.0	1067.0		37625.6	2400.0	42489.6	3485.0	4402.0	3959.5	834	48	88	262	72	39	129	25267	1363	373	1004
TWO	727.0		136.0	30523.0		31385.0	3018.0	647.0	2797.0	873	62	115	524	94	96	125	17664	1900	616	1357
THREE	1212.0	114.0		37225.0		38551.0	3863.0	919.0	4788.0	1156	69	149	563	96	79	211	46610	1648	727	885
FOUR	2180.0	342.0	3197.5	31477.0		37196.5	2953.0	564.0	3280.0	528	45	132	218	40	35	75	3769	803	258	551
FIVE	639.0	990.0	965.0	32074.0		34668.0	2345.0	466.0	2473.0	985	52	36	473	115	30	155	23633	1279	257	937
SIX	1218.0	503.0	49.0	24476.5		26246.5	2975.0	364.0	2462.0	1114	38	139	606	202	93	155	12918	1231	283	990
CHAS	40.0			4485.0		4525.0	360.0	48.0	544.0	15	13	10	7	14	4	1	60	20	1	17
TOTALS:	7423.0	3008.0	4346.6	197886.0	2400.0	215061.5	18999.0	7310.0	20303.5	5505	315	669	2553	633	370	851	129921	8234	2366	5741

PROSECUTION PROGRAM

COUNTY	NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS	Amounts Collected		Dispositions of Prosecutions			
		FINES	COSTS	CONVICTED	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	FAILED TO APPEAR
Barbour	44	\$1,135.00	\$3,221.75	33	11		
Berkeley	126	\$7,062.75	\$10,387.25	115	8		3
Boone	43	\$1,000.00	\$3,297.25	37	6		
Braxton	66	\$1,518.46	\$4,258.71	51	13		2
Brooke	42	\$930.00	\$3,047.06	33	9		
Cabell	90	\$1,655.00	\$4,609.46	70	19		1
Calhoun	118	\$3,640.00	\$7,717.50	94	24		
Clay	32	\$825.00	\$2,274.21	30	2		
Doddridge	26	\$2,255.00	\$2,535.75	26			
Fayette	78	\$2,600.00	\$6,104.30	65	7		6
Gilmer	75	\$2,235.00	\$5,459.25	72	3		
Grant	64	\$2,550.00	\$5,074.75	60	3		1
Greenbrier	161	\$16,599.00	\$12,961.76	160	11		
Hampshire	114	\$4,408.50	\$10,955.25	102	4	1	7
Hancock	69	\$2,190.00	\$5,146.30	50	9		
Hardy	91	\$6,965.00	\$7,026.25	76	8	2	5
Harrison	106	\$3,620.45	\$8,517.85	92	13		
Jackson	220	\$5,326.80	\$13,081.85	193	22		5
Jefferson	343	\$17,717.50	\$27,028.25	270	18	1	54
Kanawha	160	\$2,974.00	\$10,087.75	109	33		18
Lewis	259	\$8,000.76	\$16,720.96	256	3		
Lincoln	75	\$1,680.75	\$4,678.00	63	12		
Logan	143	\$4,450.00	\$9,289.00	113	30		
McDowell	117	\$2,540.00	\$7,808.25	85	30	1	1
Marion	73	\$4,355.00	\$6,410.60	67	6		
Marshall	96	\$3,840.00	\$7,742.35	89	5	1	1
Mason	46	\$1,547.20	\$3,122.00	36	9		1
Mercer	92	\$3,490.00	\$6,594.32	85	7		
Mineral	82	\$2,882.00	\$7,156.00	74	4	1	3
Mingo	164	\$3,315.00	\$9,199.10	111	41		2
Monongalia	142	\$5,455.00	\$9,505.76	98	32		12
Monroe	49	\$4,145.00	\$3,697.45	49	1		
Morgan	92	\$3,513.25	\$7,708.50	88	4		
Nicholas	106	\$4,915.00	\$6,928.57	84	12	3	6
Ohio	28	\$900.00	\$1,988.75	21	7		
Pendleton	74	\$1,616.75	\$5,053.10	61	4		9
Pleasants	62	\$1,470.00	\$4,587.25	56	5		1
Pocahontas	254	\$8,411.16	\$18,756.81	242	12		
Preston	112	\$5,765.00	\$8,780.75	103	9		
Putnam	139	\$5,565.50	\$9,792.75	120	15	2	2
Raleigh	49	\$1,375.00	\$3,849.85	45	3		1
Randolph	158	\$6,642.00	\$12,913.76	148	10		
Ritchie	106	\$3,630.00	\$8,589.50	94	10		2
Roane	211	\$7,319.00	\$15,024.50	186	25		
Summers	100	\$4,192.00	\$6,513.10	81	14		5
Taylor	64	\$1,916.00	\$4,642.00	52	11		1
Tucker	82	\$5,554.75	\$6,676.06	75	7		
Tyler	37	\$695.00	\$2,211.75	28	9		
Upshur	83	\$2,835.00	\$6,077.25	82	1		
Wayne	125	\$3,885.25	\$5,800.67	75	45	1	3
Webster	230	\$6,666.25	\$15,618.61	201	29		
Wetzel	68	\$2,892.00	\$4,831.50	61	7		
Wirt	95	\$4,035.00	\$6,241.00	87	8		
Wood	241	\$5,120.00	\$18,399.51	213	13		15
Wyoming	43	\$2,030.00	\$3,495.31	36	6		1
TOTALS	5,942	\$223,852.07	\$429,197.12	5,091	670	13	168

REPORT OF PROSECUTIONS BY CHARGE FY 2001 - 2002

HEADING AND CHARGE	DISTRICT						TOTAL BY CHARGE
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	
LITTERING							
LITTERING, HIGHWAY	54	33	23	20	30	51	211
LITTERING, STREAM	38	22	21	17	44	18	158
LITTERING, PRIVATE PROPERTY	20	35	20	28	25	24	152
LITTERING, PARK OR PUBLIC PROPERTY		5	5	1	10		21
OTHER LITTERING VIOLATIONS	1	1	1			3	6
TOTAL LITTERING	111	96	70	66	109	96	648
LICENSE							
RESIDENT HUNTING WITHOUT LICENSE	28	15	18	8	35	41	141
RESIDENT FISHING WITHOUT LICENSE	55	52	37	20	103	39	306
IMPROPER HUNTING LICENSE			1		5	2	8
ALTERING HUNTING LICENSE	1	2		1			4
MAKING FALSE APPLICATION - HUNTING LICENSE	5		2	2		1	10
HUNTING WITHOUT CLASS A-1 LICENSE			2		1		3
HUNTING DEER WITHOUT CLASS N LICENSE	8	2	8	2	5	10	31
FISHING PARAPHERNALIA IN POSSESSION WITHOUT LICENSE	9	29	2	1	11	3	55
HUNTING PARAPHERNALIA IN POSSESSION WITHOUT LICENSE	2	5	1	1	2	2	13
HUNTING BEAR WITHOUT BEAR DAMAGE STAMP			1			1	2
HUNTING WHILE LICENSE REVOKED	1		1	4	1		7
HUNTING MIGRATORY BIRDS WITHOUT FEDERAL STAMP	1						1
TRAPPING WITHOUT LICENSE						1	1
MAKING FALSE APPLICATION - HUNTING & FISHING LICENSE			2		1		3
NON-RESIDENT HUNTING WITHOUT LICENSE	9	9	6	11	11	21	66
NON-RESIDENT FISHING WITHOUT LICENSE	15	107	6	4	9	8	149
IMPROPER FISHING LICENSE			2			1	3
ALTERING FISHING LICENSE					3		3
MAKING FALSE APPLICATION - FISHING LICENSE				1			1
FISHING WITHOUT NATIONAL FOREST STAMP			2				2
OTHER LICENSE VIOLATIONS	8	2	7	1	10	1	29
TOTAL LICENSE	137	223	96	54	197	131	838
HUNTING							
LOADED GUN IN VEHICLE	43	50	80	44	75	89	381
UNCASED GUN IN VEHICLE AT NIGHT	7	18	12	5	7	11	60
SPOTLIGHTING	1	2		1		6	10
SPOTLIGHTING WITH FIREARM OR IMPLEMENT IN POSSESSION	24	10	47	10	10	28	127
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE OR PARTS THEREOF	43	35	81	33	58	120	370
HUNTING CLOSED SEASON	40	19	10	8	52	32	161
EXCEEDING DAILY BAG LIMIT	2	3	3	1		6	15
UNCASED GUN, CLOSED SEASON	1	2				1	4
UNCASED GUN ON SUNDAY	2		1				3
FAILURE TO FIELD TAG GAME	24	13	29	5	18	38	127
FAILURE TO CHECK GAME	18	10	36	11	13	29	117
NEGLIGENT SHOOTING		1	1	1	3	2	8
SHOOTING FROM OR ACROSS HIGHWAY	17	4	11	8	14	16	70
SHOOTING WITHIN 500 FEET OF DWELLING	5	8	4	6	9	6	38
HUNTING WITHOUT PERMISSION	51	30	31	25	31	55	223
POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL HUNTING PARAPHERNALIA	4		1	1	1	1	7
ILLEGAL TRAPPING	2		4	1			7
HUNTING MIGRATORY BIRDS WITH UNPLUGGED GUN	4	2			3		9
ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF WILDLIFE		2					2
ILLEGAL METHOD OF HUNTING	5	1	7	2	4	3	22
HUNTING AFTER KILLING LEGAL DEER	9	8	18	8	4	21	68
ILLEGALLY CARRYING A PISTOL OR REVOLVER			5		1		6
KILLING PROTECTED BIRD			1		2	1	4
FAILURE TO STOP FOR GAME CHECK	2						2
ILLEGAL SALE OF WILDLIFE				8	3		9
ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION OF WILDLIFE OUT OF STATE		1		1		1	3
VIOLATION OF BEAR LAW OR REGULATIONS		1	2	2	4		9
ILLEGAL KILLING OR TAKING OF DEER, TURKEY OR BOAR	15	15	73	33	18	23	175
INSUFFICIENT OR NO BLAZE ORANGE	6	19	10	5	8	18	66
HUNTING ON SUNDAY	1		2	2	2		7
HUNTING DEER 1/2 HOUR AFTER SUNSET OR BEFORE SUNRISE	1	8	6	2	6	16	37
SHOOTING AT GAME NOT PLAINLY VISIBLE	1		5	2			8
SHOOTING/HUNTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	17	14	40	19	65	54	209
ILLEGAL KILLING OR TAKING OF BEAR			2	3	1		6
HUNTING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE	2		7	2	4	3	18
OTHER GAME LAW VIOLATIONS	20	6	22	9	17	10	84
TOTAL HUNTING	367	280	550	256	431	588	2472

REPORT OF PROSECUTIONS BY CHARGE FY 2001 - 2002

HEADING AND CHARGE	DISTRICT						TOTAL BY CHARGE
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	
FISHING							
TAKING FISH BY ILLEGAL METHOD	1	5	2		1	2	11
EXCEEDING DAILY CREEL LIMIT	6	7	23	7		1	44
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FISH, MINNOWS AND AQUATIC LIFE			2			1	3
USING PROHIBITED BAIT IN RESTRICTED AREA		14	55	1			70
FISHING WITHOUT PERMISSION	1	7	1		2	1	12
OTHER FISHING VIOLATIONS	2	5	9	7	16	1	40
TOTAL FISHING	10	38	92	15	19	6	180
BOATING							
OPERATING UNREGISTERED WATERCRAFT	6	2			4	1	13
OPERATING WATERCRAFT WITHOUT PROPER EQUIPMENT	11		4		3	8	26
INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF LIFE PRESERVERS	40	48	15	5	15	12	135
OVERLOADING A WATERCRAFT		2	1		1	1	5
RECKLESS OPERATION OF WATERCRAFT	6		3	5	3	2	19
CREATING A WAKE IN A NO-WAKE ZONE	4		11	1			16
PULLING SKIER WITHOUT OBSERVER OR MIRROR	6	2	2		2	3	15
NONE OR NO APPROVED EQUIPMENT	1						1
OPERATING A WATERCRAFT IN RESTRICTED AREA		1			5		6
OVERPOWERING A WATERCRAFT						1	1
OPERATING WATERCRAFT WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE	3	1		1			5
OTHER BOATING VIOLATIONS	11	1	1		2	2	17
TOTAL BOATING	88	57	37	12	35	30	259
WASTE MANAGEMENT							
DESTRUCTION CONCEALMENT, ALTERATION OF RECORDS		1					1
OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE VIOLATIONS	1						1
CONTRIBUTING TO AN OPEN DUMP	13	8	12	11	10	11	65
ENDANGERMENT BY WASTE DISPOSAL	3			3			6
OTHER SOLID WASTE VIOLATIONS	29	43	57	18	29	24	200
TOTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT	46	52	69	32	39	35	273
POLLUTION							
STREAM POLLUTION	1		2	2			5
FAILURE TO REPORT A SPILL				1		1	2
OTHER POLLUTION VIOLATIONS	1		1				2
TOTAL POLLUTION	2	0	3	3	0	1	9
FORESTRY							
ILLEGAL BURNING	34	54	27	8	19	28	168
ABANDONING A FIRE	1	5	6	3	2	4	21
PERMITTING A FIRE TO ESCAPE	3	30	9	10	12	8	72
FAILURE OF RR COMPANY TO CLEAR RIGHT-OF-WAY	1						1
OPERATING EQUIPMENT WITHOUT ADEQUATE SPARK ARRESTOR				1			1
VIOLATING STATE FOREST REGULATIONS		1			14	1	16
VIOLATIONS OF GINSENG REGULATIONS		2		1	1		4
OTHER FORESTRY VIOLATIONS	2		3		1	2	8
TOTAL FORESTRY	41	92	45	23	49	41	291
GENERAL							
VIOLATION OF PARK REGULATIONS	14	26	18	37	50	55	200
WITHHOLDING INFORMATION	2	2	9	2	1	2	18
OBSTRUCTING, HINDERING, INTERFERING WITH INVESTIGATION	6	4	22	3	4	8	45
CONSPIRING IN A VIOLATION OF CHAPTER 20	22	21	44	25	33	61	208
OFFENSE OUTSIDE CHAPTER 20	47	69	65	81	43	102	407
VIOLATION OF NATIONAL FOREST REGULATIONS		1	7			1	9
DRUG RELATED VIOLATION	8	18	33	9	4	7	79
CONSPIRING IN A NON-GAME VIOLATION OF CHAPTER 20	4		1		2	3	10
CONSPIRING IN A FISHING VIOLATION OF CHAPTER 20	1	1	2		3	3	10
MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS	26	13	22	2	9	16	88
TOTAL GENERAL	130	155	223	159	149	256	1072
TOTAL ALL PROSECUTIONS	932	993	1185	620	1028	1184	5942

JULY 1, 2001 - JUNE 30, 2002

AUTOMOBILE OPERATION

DISTRICT	TOTAL MILES	GASOLINE			LUBRICANTS		OTHER OPERATION COSTS	REPAIR		TIRES AND TUBES	TOTAL OPERATION COST	MILES PER GALLON
		GALLONS		COST	OIL			LABOR	PARTS			
		COMMERCIAL	STATE		QUARTS	COST						
ONE	392942	23786.6	4303.3	\$37,541.65	274	\$670.88	\$1,980.57	\$6,650.69	\$7,052.43	\$2,656.99	\$56,553.21	14.0
TWO	357204	13136.7	9987.1	\$27,838.01	410	\$533.06	\$897.38	\$4,219.66	\$3,898.43	\$2,737.98	\$39,924.52	16.4
THREE	383824	18139.1	7796.3	\$33,600.88	336	\$817.17	\$2,051.31	\$4,823.26	\$6,034.97	\$1,767.93	\$48,931.51	14.8
FOUR	393030	27846.0	114.0	\$38,329.21	650	\$1,249.00	\$1,492.44	\$10,707.34	\$16,926.19	\$4,910.10	\$72,614.28	14.1
FIVE	416360	27078.8	18.0	\$36,606.94	491	\$1,160.82	\$2,510.41	\$10,897.35	\$15,848.37	\$3,584.66	\$70,616.46	15.4
SIX	332936	20008.9	3168.7	\$29,537.08	326	\$882.69	\$933.40	\$2,887.90	\$4,058.02	\$2,808.60	\$40,905.59	14.4
CHAS.	68435	3440.3	357.0	\$4,929.79	39	\$65.91	\$316.46	\$1,162.27	\$2,955.55	\$247.96	\$9,488.08	18.0
TOTALS	2276295	129996.1	26386.3	\$203,253.77	2385	\$4,913.62	\$9,865.51	\$40,186.19	\$53,816.41	\$18,474.06	\$329,545.56	14.6

BOAT OPERATION

DISTRICT	GASOLINE		OIL		MISCELLANEOUS COSTS	TOTAL COSTS	BOAT HOURS
	GALLONS	COST	QUARTS	COST			
ONE	1777.0	\$2,760.26	16	\$93.00	\$3,191.69	\$6,044.95	2334.0
TWO	92.3	\$119.80			\$735.67	\$855.47	160.0
THREE	16.0	\$28.00			\$1,057.68	\$1,085.68	20.0
FOUR	46.0	\$52.00	5	\$9.95	\$734.51	\$796.46	95.0
FIVE	3922.4	\$6,496.94	138	\$679.19	\$9,160.62	\$16,336.75	694.9
SIX	1440.0	\$2,499.57	159.5	\$607.59	\$909.51	\$4,016.67	443.1
TOTALS	7293.7	\$11,956.57	318.5	\$1,389.73	\$15,789.68	\$29,135.98	3747

PARKS AND RECREATION SECTION

J.R. Pope, Chief

Introduction

This report is intended to provide a review of the major programs, policy actions, and challenges being addressed within the West Virginia State Park system as of June 30, 2002.

Overview

The West Virginia State Parks System is charged with promoting conservation and public recreation by preserving and protecting natural areas of unique or exceptional scenic, scientific, cultural, archaeological or historic significance, and provides outdoor recreational opportunities while maintaining the state parks in a natural condition. Additionally, the section has assumed a role in promoting tourism by working with the private sector on joint ventures. System managers also strive to operate revenue-producing facilities in an efficient manner in order to maximize revenue and to minimize expenditures. As with any organization, there are particular areas of management focus that evolve and change in response to its current environment. These are outlined in the Goals, Objectives, and Challenges Section following this overview.

Parks manages 34 state parks, recreational facilities on nine state forests and four wildlife management areas, the Greenbrier River Trail, and the North Bend Rail Trail. From rustic Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era areas with little development to massive modern resorts, from restored logging railroads and company towns to Civil War battlefields, from natural areas with national significance to areas that are primarily day-use local recreational facilities, West Virginia state parks, forests, and wildlife management areas offer tremendous variety and fill a number of roles. To the local citizen, they are sources of employment and public recreation that may not otherwise be available; to the state citizen at large, they are a valuable regional source of good quality, reasonably-priced vacation and outdoor recreational experiences; and to the out-of-state tourist, they are among the nation's finest state park vacation destinations. They serve a valuable role, along with skiing and whitewater rafting, as a cornerstone of tourism in West Virginia. In fact, Division of Tourism surveys of out-of-state tourists consistently reveal state and national parks as the single biggest attraction that brought these individuals to our state.

To support these 49 units are some 450 classified service employees, 1,000 hourly and seasonal employees, several major park concessionaires, and major construction and repair projects usually amounting to millions of dollars annually. To meet the administrative demands imposed by these resources, Parks uses six statewide general administrative personnel. These are a chief, a deputy chief who is also in charge of Operations, a business manager and three district administrators. In addition, there are two technical program administrators in the form of an assistant chief in charge of Planning, Engineering and Maintenance (PEM) and a coordinator in charge of Programming, interpretive services, special events, gift certificate sales, youth programs and various other special functions. A group sales representative based in Charleston works to promote room sales at the lodge and resort parks. This individual, along with a Pipestem Resort State Park sales person, is provided a base salary as well as incentives for increases in lodge occupancy.

Parks is fortunate to be staffed with an excellent corps of park superintendents and assistants with a high average level of appropriate education, experience, and training. These individuals are particularly important since they play a variety of roles that are vital to the success of the park operation. As general managers, they must direct natural resource, business, personnel, public relations, law enforcement, maintenance, guest and employee safety and all other programs essential to their areas of assignment. These individuals are a key factor in assuring a continued high level of customer satisfaction as evidenced by overwhelmingly positive guest comment cards. West Virginia State Parks feature a unique program in which park managers are made eligible for annual salary differential payments based upon improvement in key financial indicators at their area of assignment.

The 1996 session of the legislature saw the approval of a 44 million dollar bond sale to finance system-wide capital improvements. The projects funded include new cabins, conference centers, and many other new facilities, including full development of Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park. In addition, many accessibility, safety and regulatory compliance issues were addressed. All work had been completed at the close of FY 2002 except for the transformation of Stonewall into a full resort park. This bond package, along with the solid foundation established during almost 70 years of nationally recognized state park development and management, provided the components necessary to bring the park system into the 21st century meeting the needs of the citizens of West Virginia.

System-wide Goals, Objectives, and Challenges

Self-sufficiency

It is obvious that state parks should endeavor to be as self-sufficient as possible while at the same time protecting the overall mission and resources associated with the system. Despite the remote location of some areas; inherent design inefficiencies; the very low revenue production of some day-use, historical, wildlife, and forest areas; public resistance to rate increases and entrance fees; and addition to the system over the years of several "loss leader" local recreation areas, the West Virginia State Park system has traditionally been and continues to be one of the most operationally self-sufficient in the nation. FY 2002 operational self-sufficiency figures were not complete by the date of this report but we know that overall park revenues increased by approximately \$600,000. This will help offset increased operating expenses caused by unfunded across the board raises within certain accounts as well as cost shifting throughout state government which has placed a financial burden on all agencies. This years increase follows an \$831,000 revenue increase in FY 2001 and a \$650,000 increase in FY 2000. Of course, direct revenues do not measure the full economic benefit of the park system. An economic impact study conducted five years ago by the Marshall University Center for Business and Economic Research concluded that state park visitor spending had a total direct and indirect impact of \$105 million on the economy of West Virginia.

Lodge Sales

An ongoing effort to maximize occupancy in all state park lodges, especially in the off season, is the task of the two group sales staffers (one in Charleston, one at Pipestem Resort State Park) who market lodges and resort parks to various organizations throughout the state and country. The sales staffers are paid a base salary plus incentives for increases in lodge occupancy. Efforts include sales and telemarketing calls to corporations, state and federal government agencies, travel agencies, tour groups and the like. Direct mailings are also used frequently. These employees work particularly hard to attract off season, mid-week business which is the most difficult lodging sales challenge facing the park system.

Infrastructure Improvements

Several major projects were completed in the past year, including the Cacapon Nature Center, golf course irrigation at Cacapon, the Bear Paw Ski Base building at Canaan Valley, pool renovations at Canaan, Country Store roof replacement and sprinkler system installation at Cass, the Chief Logan Conference Center, flood damage repairs to the North Bend Rail Trail, Pro Shop roof replacement at Twin Falls and asbestos abatement at Watoga. In addition, flood damage repairs were ongoing at Hawks Nest Golf Course and Twin Falls Resort State Park and the Stonewall Jackson resort development continued with the cabins and golf course open and operating at near capacity.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

Most of the items identified in the system-wide assessment of several years ago were completed by 2000 while smaller additional items were done in FY 2002, including upgrading rest rooms and fishing access for the disabled at Beech Fork State Park. This will put West Virginia State Parks closer to full compliance although approximately \$1.5 million dollars of improvements remain to be done. System managers are currently working to improve rest room accessibility at Pipestem's McKeever Lodge which has been a fairly constant source of concern.

Automation

A very important goal is modernization and automation of park reservation systems. At the time of this report, parks had gained approval to proceed with the approach that it has consistently advocated since 2000. This is a hotel/motel Internet compatible system with multiple field based processors as has been successfully modeled in at least two other state park systems. This system will also be configured to be compatible with a central processor and database. An online gift shop has been established and park gift, camping and golf certificates are also available on-line.

Minority Recruitment

Parks continues to attempt to increase the representation of minority groups in the work force, particularly among managerial personnel. There is a commitment to add employment minorities within the Division of Personnel framework that governs the selections for the classified service.

Hazardous Dams

The Dam Control Office of the Division of Environmental Protection had declared dams on several areas, including Blackwater Falls, Cacapon Resort, Moncove Lake and Tomlinson Run state parks, as being hazardous structures. Funding is being sought to remedy these. As a state statutory requirement, a monitoring and evacuation plan is kept current for each major dam. Improvements over the past several years have brought several other areas into compliance with regulations including Babcock, Little Beaver, Watoga and Seneca. Funding is in place for FY 2003 to address the needs at Moncove Lake State Park.

Asbestos Removal

Efforts continued to remove asbestos roofing shingles, pipe lagging, floor tiles and general building insulation as necessary. Particularly significant progress has been made in roof replacements, but many small projects to abate pipe lagging and other forms of insulation remain to be completed, particularly in lodges. Public and employee safety hazards will continue to receive the highest priority.

Flood Repairs

The 1998 flood damage along the North Bend Rail Trail is now repaired. Earlier damage along the Greenbrier River Trail was also completed in FY 2002. Minor flooding damaged electrical service at the Beech Fork State Park campgrounds

in March 2002. Additional significant flooding was experienced in July 2001 at Twin Falls. The area was closed for some six weeks while repairs were made. Lingering effects remain to be corrected on the Twin Falls golf course. A particularly destructive flood hit Panther State Forest in McDowell County in the spring of 2002. Portions of that area remain closed with a projected reopening in Spring of 2003.

Individual Area and Section Activity Reports

West Virginia parks, forests, and wildlife management areas differ from those in most other states because of their added role in filling a local recreational niche occupied elsewhere by local government. Local communities in West Virginia often cannot afford to provide the recreational opportunities such as tennis courts, swimming pools, picnic areas and similar items that are a primary responsibility of city and county government in other states, so over the years this function has come to be expected from state government.

Because of this and other factors, requirements for maintaining the individual parks, forests, and wildlife management areas are quite varied. Facilities range from the massive development underway at Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park and currently existing resort facilities at Pipestem, Cacapon and Twin Falls to the upkeep of historical structures dating from the CCC days, to the recent construction of new accessible cabins at various parks and forests and the continuing replacement of aging infrastructure at various areas. This section of the annual report will focus mainly on repair issues since the common themes of self-sufficiency, compliance programs, and similar management challenges are described elsewhere.

Audra State Park

Shower repairs were made to both campground bathhouses and plumbing upgrades were made in the large bathhouse. The residence porch and roof were replaced, the small campground bathhouse was reroofed and the old water system reservoir was removed from the upper picnic area.

Babcock State Park

Cabin improvements included painting seven cabins, reroofing six cabins and building new porch roofs on two cabins, steps and railing were built to Cabin 5, two cabins had bathroom flooring replaced and new parking areas were built and landscaped at two cabins. New "varmint proof" trash can holders were built for all cabins to reduce the man hours needed to pick up trash. The Grist Mill water supply was improved, increasing the flow of water and milling capacity. An ADA lift was installed at the pool, the barn, bathhouse and campground check-in station were painted and the Manns Creek water reservoir building was renovated.

Beartown State Park

Construction of the ADA boardwalk was completed, several smaller deck repairs were made and new cedar shake roof shingles were installed on the rest room, pump house and information kiosk. A serious threat to the hemlock trees in the area was identified as the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, a small, aphid-like insect. It is too early to tell what impact this pest may have on the trees in the park.

Beech Fork State Park

After two summers of pool operations and one of cabin operations, overall park revenues are up 25 percent from previous years. The cabins reached 100 percent occupancy for both June and July 2002. The Division of Environmental Protection required several upgrades and changes to the wastewater treatment

facility in order to operate for the 2002 season. Minor flooding in late March caused some damage to electrical service in two campgrounds. An electrical fire in July completely destroyed the rest room in the recreation area. Replacement plans were drawn up for a new building that is ADA compliant. Other improvements included paving half of the campsites with blacktop, clearing trees from the Overlook Trail, removing dead trees throughout the park and planting new ones and developing a landscaping plan for the cabin area.

Berkeley Springs State Park

At the Main Bathhouse, the ceilings were repainted, the Roman Bath hot water tank bundle tubes were replaced, new lighting was installed in the office and the boiler, hot water tank, plumbing and boiler room floor were painted. New security lighting was installed outside the Main Bathhouse, the exterior was painted and storm gutters were installed. The underground fuel storage tank was removed and the area around the pool was landscaped and received a new automated sprinkler system. The exterior and roof of the park headquarters building, built in 1784, was pressure washed, sanded, received mortar repairs and was painted. The flooring and plumbing in the outside women's rest room were replaced.

Berwind Lake Wildlife Management Area

Two new pit toilets were constructed in the picnic area, an addition was constructed on the maintenance building and the old trash building was torn down and a new storage building constructed in its place. The third annual Kids Day Fishing Tournament was held with approximately 400 in attendance.

Blackwater Falls State Park

Outdoor grills were installed at all the cabins, 19 cabins were reroofed, three cabins received extensive interior work including new upholstery, repairs to kitchens and bathrooms and refinished walls and floors. A walkway was built at the lodge parking lot, the footbridge at Pendleton Lake was replaced. Pendleton Lake itself was closed to swimming most of the summer due to pH level problems. Over the winter it was drained and pelleted lime was placed on the lake bottom in an attempt to lower the acid level in the water. Volunteer groups worked on Lindy Point, Pase Point and Balanced Rock trails. New fire rings were installed in the campground and fiberglass panels were installed in the campground showers. A grant was received to rebuild the accessible Gentle Trail Overlook which allows all to enjoy the beauty of the falls.

Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park

The island escaped major flooding for the third season in a row, but nuisance flooding did close the island for a few days in May. The bathroom at the superintendent's residence was renovated. A major renovation of the island gift shop included new insulation, paneling, air conditioning and carpet. Two air conditioner compressors were replaced, one at the mansion and one at the museum. Damage repair and renovation of the park's boat yard on the Little Kanawha River was completed. An archeological study using ground-penetrating radar was begun in the area believed to contain the Blennerhassett formal gardens. Great strides were made in the restoration of the 1800 Putnam-Houser house and funding was received. Estimated volunteer service to the park totaled in excess of 17,000 hours. The first ever "permit only" deer hunt was held on the island and was very safe and successful.

Bluestone State Park

Cabin renovations included replacing outdoor grills at seven cabins, replacing kitchen floors in three cabins, repairing and painting the bathrooms in fifteen cabins, staining the exterior of twelve cabins, reroofing three cabins, replacing decks on three cabins and opening the overlook view of the lake at four cabins. New

cookware was purchased for 15 cabins. The office/gift shop area was renovated with installation of carpet and rearranging the display cases. The superintendent's residence was stained.

Bluestone Wildlife Management Area

Flood damage in the spring required repairs to roadways, camping areas and other park grounds. Volunteers assisted the park staff in various ways, donating a total of 1,626 man-hours of labor. New camping area signs were installed, boat ramps and docks were repaired and several pit toilets were replaced with newer vault-type toilets.

Cabwaylingo State Forest

The forest had to contend with flooding and forest fires this past year. Repairs and clean up were needed after storms downed trees and damaged the superintendent's residence and creek bridges. Three new footbridges were constructed to replace those lost in flooding. Six large forest fires in the surrounding woods required the efforts of forest staff and National Guard units as well as air drops from tankers to control. The forest suffered around 100 acres damaged while in the surrounding areas approximately 10,000 acres were damaged. Several forest buildings were reroofed, construction on the ADA cabin was completed and scheduled for a fall 2002 opening. Septic tank drainfields were renovated at three cabins, chimneys were repaired at two cabins and one cabin had new concrete steps poured. Forest staff assisted in the clean up after the major flooding in Panther State Forest.

Cacapon Resort State Park

The major accomplishment for the park was the opening of the new Nature Center, a project funded and constructed in most part by the park Foundation. The Foundation also completed construction on a new walking trail. New ceiling fans/lights were installed in the lodge dining room, new lights were installed in the lodge club room, railings were replaced on the park bridges, lodge rooms were renovated, new HVAC units were installed in nine cabins, electrical upgrades were completed in five cabins and the lodge boilers received a new burner and chemical feed pump. One room at the Old Inn was renovated to ADA standards.

Camp Creek State Park

A new rest room was constructed next to the park office and the Mash Fork picnic area rest room was completely renovated inside. Two new campsites and a parking area were added at the Blue Jay campground and three pull-through campsites were added at the Mash Fork campground. The gas house, well house and vending machine building were all painted and reroofed. The maintenance shop was painted inside and the windows were repaired. New grills were installed at all picnic shelters and a privacy fence was installed around the office/maintenance area.

Canaan Valley Resort State Park

The construction of the new 20,000 square foot ski base facility was completed and the facility was opened prior to the 2002 ski season. A new wastewater treatment plant was installed to accommodate the increased demands. The light pole and fixture replacement project at the parking areas, tennis courts and lodge was completed. The outdoor swimming pool was renovated with a new circulation system and liner. The structural steel replacement project on the five lodging units was completed. Concrete steps and an accessible walkway were installed at Unit 4. A new above ground fuel tank was installed at the golf maintenance building. Painting the lodge units continued as a cooperative effort between park staff and Guest Services staff. The A and B ski lifts were serviced and the tube run was extended.

Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park

Copperhead Overlook, which provides an excellent view of the Gauley River, was completed. Shelter #3 which was damaged in a storm, was rebuilt. A new picnic pad was constructed, a park map and brochure were updated and printed, new storm drain lines were installed at the residence and maintenance area buildings and the Sign Shop produced over 1,000 new signs for various parks.

Cass Scenic Railroad State Park

The park acquired two properties this year, the Long property and the Cass Masonic Lodge building. Repairs were begun on the Masonic Lodge building. An 80-ton, 3-truck Shay locomotive was purchased in Washington state and moved to Cass. A new federally mandated drug and alcohol testing program was instituted for railroad employees. Shay #2 received new flues and a boiler overhaul and was approved for service by the Federal Railroad Administration. The Company Store received a new roof, other town buildings were reroofed, including cottages, the post office, Doctor Hannah's house, the town maintenance shop and Whittaker Station pavilion. Electrical service installation to Whittaker Station was completed and water well drilling began. One-half mile of track was reworked at Bald Knob.

Cathedral State Park

The new water well was completed and water and electrical lines were installed from the well to the residence. The residence electrical service was upgraded to accommodate the new well. Gravel was spread at the picnic area and to repair the trail areas disturbed by the water line installation. The rest rooms were painted inside and out and the exterior of the garage was painted. With the new water supply, the picnic area drinking fountain was repaired and service was restored.

Cedar Creek State Park

A groundbreaking ceremony for 16 additional campsites was held. Central heat/air conditioning was installed at the activities building, a new parking area was constructed at the lower bathhouse in the campground and one campsite was relocated. Concrete pads were poured at four campsites. Roof repairs were made to the barn by the assistant superintendent's residence. New phone lines were installed to the gift shop to accommodate a credit card machine. Continuing efforts to stabilize creek banks were made with assistance from the local WVDOH detachment. A local baseball team volunteered labor to construct new bleachers at the ballfield.

Chief Logan State Park

The new conference center was completed and the parking lot was paved. Three new playground units were installed in various areas of the park. All shelters and the assistant superintendent's residence were reroofed, both pool diving boards were replaced and two new bridges were built. The park received two new pickup trucks and a dump truck to replace aging vehicles. Volunteers rerouted one trail, all trails were cleared of debris and downed trees and a new concession stand was built at the amphitheater.

Coopers Rock State Forest

Projects completed during FY 2002 included the dump station, which was operational by the spring opening of the campground. This project included in-house installation of water lines, electric lines, water tower and alarm system. Seven large fire rings were installed in the campground to replace deteriorated fireplaces and two large grills, purchased by the park foundation, were installed at the large picnic shelters. Central air conditioning was installed at the concession stand to complete the renovations there.

Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park

Facility maintenance, equipment repairs and guiding visitors were the major activities at Droop Mountain. A dangerous curve in the park entrance road was cut back and brush was removed to increase visibility along the roadway. Settling that occurred at the lookout tower was corrected, new railings were installed and a new interpretive sign was installed. Overlook areas were cleared and restored, drainage problems around the residence were corrected, new sign posts were installed throughout the park and numerous tours were given to visitors, school groups and senior citizen groups. An insect pest, the hemlock wooly adelgid, was discovered on trees in the park and predatory beetles were released in an attempt to control the spread, but some trees were already showing damage.

Greenbrier River Trail

All flood repairs were completed, the historic water tank at Marlinton was removed and stored for future restoration and re-installation by the Marlinton Historical Society. Cass Scenic Railroad staff completed removing the rails and ties from the northern section of the trail just below Cass as the first step to extend the trailhead to Slabtown. Several culverts were replaced on the southern section of the trail and finished surface paving was done on one section.

Greenbrier State Forest

New shingles were installed on the picnic area rest room, shelter #1, the linen/supply building and maintenance shop. A new metal roof was installed on the six-stall garage. The original fifty-year-old casement windows were replaced in three cabins. Seven hazardous trees were removed from the cabin area, cabin tables were refinished, campground footpaths were resurfaced and a gate was installed at the baby pool. Special events included the Easter egg hunt, spring wildflower hike, National Trails Day, Boy Scout/Girl Scout camps and the re-enactment of the Battle of White Sulphur Springs.

Hawks Nest State Park

Construction continued on the golf course along with flood damage repairs. Upgrades were made to greens, the irrigation system and electrical system. The main roof over the clubhouse was roofed with sheet steel and irrigation reservoir construction began. The tramway was serviced with the replacement of pins in one tower and the others scheduled for future replacement. The Shop in the Park on-line store warehouse was opened at the golf course area with all on-line purchases to be shipped from this site. The park foundation provided park benches for the lodge area. The park provided food service and manpower assistance to victims of the Gauley Bridge area after severe flooding.

Holly River State Park

Improvements in the cabin area included installation of gutters and drain tile to alleviate drainage problems, new stone and concrete walkways, relocation of electrical service, construction of a woodshed and privacy screening to shield the propane tank, all at Cabin 10. Water and electrical service was run to the Balli Shelter, the Old Pavilion electrical service was upgraded, the linen building was reroofed, new water line was run at the campground and a new porch was constructed on the employees' bunkhouse. WVDOH paved the main park road from the entrance to the cabin area. The park foundation funded replacement of cabin mattresses, boxsprings, drapes, bedspreads and pillows.

Kanawha State Forest

Major improvements were made at the Shrewsbury group camp area including extension of electrical service, rest room renovations, a new bridge, new culverts and road grading and graveling. These improvements were partially funded by the forest foundation. Campground improvements included installing new fire rings

and renovation of the large bathhouse. In the picnic shelter areas new horseshoe pits were installed and high traffic areas were graded and graveled. Several miles were added to the Middle Ridge Trail and slips were repaired on Davis Creek Trail. Hazardous trees were removed from the superintendent's residence yard and a new water system was installed at the assistants residence.

Kumbrabow State Forest

Repairs were made to the creek reservoir stone dam and gate. Cabin interior furniture and equipment were repaired and painted, two cabins were painted, all pit toilet interiors were painted, the apple trees in the cabin area were pruned, a season's supply of firewood and stovewood was processed and the remnants of two old trout hatchery runs were converted to flower gardens to accommodate a flagpole and National Weather Service rain gauge. Repairs at the residence included kitchen renovations and repairs to the stone walkway and log garage.

Laurel Lake Wildlife Management Area

A 20 year lease agreement was signed with Forestland Group, increasing the acreage of Laurel Lake to approximately 12,854 acres. The former campground area was included in the lease and was transformed into a picnic area. Treated posts with steel cables were installed at the picnic area to serve as vehicle barriers. The swimming pool bathhouse was painted, a new diving board was installed and a new swing set was installed at the playground area near the pool. An air conditioner was installed at the residence.

Little Beaver State Park

The picnic area rest room building was renovated completely with the wood structure replaced with concrete block. All toilets, urinals, sinks, lights and fans were replaced with sensor activated equipment. Work began on the campground traffic loops, roadways, campsite pads and clearing the bathhouse locations. The swimming area was closed all season due to upstream construction creating muddy water conditions.

Lost River State Park

Cabin #24 required repairs that involved removing rotten corner logs and replacing them with new logs. Other work in the cabin area included new draperies and furniture in all cabins, installation of new lighting in seven cabins, bathroom wall and floor repairs in five cabins, installation of new kitchen cabinets in two cabins and porch repairs at one cabin. Other repairs included a new porch and roof on one cabin, new wall heaters and hardwood floor refinishing in two cabins. A new fence was installed in the volleyball court area, new pit toilets were built at the Big Ridge picnic area and a new maintenance shed was completed.

Moncove Lake State Park

A new park entrance sign was installed along with other sign repairs and painting throughout the park. A firewood storage shed was built. Other renovations and improvements include repairs to the sewage lift station, rental boat repairs and dock repairs, removal of dead and damaged trees and installation of automatic hand dryers in the bathhouses. The park foundation held the annual Kid's Fishing Derby which drew approximately 300 participants.

North Bend State Park

Construction was completed on the dam and spillway segment of the North Fork of the Hughes River Watershed Project. Work continued on the infrastructure to support the various recreational facilities that are part of the project. Boat launch ramp sites were identified and construction planned. The park was connected to the new water treatment facility in Harrisville. Extensive renovations were done to the park residences including reroofing and installing new insulated windows.

New park signs were ordered and installed, the outdated and abandoned sewage treatment lagoon was reclaimed. Work on a new vacation cabin built by the local Pleasant, Ritchie and Tyler County Vo-tech school was begun.

North Bend Rail Trail

Ryan Environmental completed the FEMA repairs to areas damaged by flooding in 1998 and 2000. Grant money was obtained to fund the acquisition of the last five miles of abandoned rail bed from Wolf Summit to Clarksburg. T-21 grant money was used to lay approximately 20 miles of new crushed limestone surface from the Wood County western terminus near Parkersburg to the Wood/Ritchie County line and from Tunnel 13 to Ellenboro in Ritchie County.

Parther State Forest

A major flood in May of 2002 destroyed or damaged much of the forest infrastructure. The forest office deck was destroyed, residences and vehicles were damaged beyond repair and much debris, mud and silt were deposited throughout the area. Clean up efforts dominated the time since the flood. Prior to the flooding work accomplished included installing new ceramic tile in the group camp showers and bathrooms, adding a deck to the group camp barracks and installing ceiling fans in the dorms. An ADA ramp, deck and benches were built on the office only to be destroyed by the flooding.

Pinnacle Rock State Park

A major clean up effort throughout the park netted nearly thirty 55-gallon trash can loads. Everything received a new coat of paint including the interior and exterior of the shelter, the rest rooms, pit toilets and deck at the lake. Sections of brush along the lake were removed to improve the view. New sinks and toilets were installed in the women's rest room, thirteen picnic tables were replaced and new mowing equipment was purchased. Additional park signs were installed, a chlorinator was installed to meet Health Department regulations for drinking water and a new one-mile long trail was opened.

Pipestem Resort State Park

Carpeting was installed in two hallways, fourteen suites and four meeting rooms in McKeever Lodge. Lighting improvements were made in the Faulconer Room, new outdoor deck carpet was installed at the lodge entrance and Mulligan's deck. Renovations at the amphitheater were completed and included new seating, a new dance area, improved lighting and repaired walkways. The aerial tram cable was replaced and the tram right-of-way was widened in accordance with safety recommendations. The cottage kitchen and bathroom renovation project continued with 20 of the 26 cottages complete. The Par 3 golf course cart paths were repaved. Several park buildings were painted and reroofed. A new lobby fireplace was constructed in McKeever Lodge, new ceiling tiles and lighting were installed on five floors of the lodge. Cable TV service was installed at McKeever Lodge, Mountain Creek Lodge and all cottages.

Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area

Staff constructed 42 bear-proof garbage can holders and installed 25 grills at the campground. Other improvements at the campground included new registration booths, ADA renovations at the Beech Bottom bathhouse, gutter and drainage improvements, new gravel for campsites, grills, garbage can holders and clearing rocks and tree stumps. Improvements at the rifle range included new culverts, ditching and grading, gravel walkways and barricade posts.

Prickett's Fort State Park

A new state lighting control building was constructed at the amphitheater, a new sidewalk was poured to the residence, the amphitheater dressing rooms

were painted, as was the boat launch rest room. Park signs were stained and five of the fort cabins were reroofed.

Seneca State Forest

Cabin renovations included installing new stairs, handrails and large deck to Cabin 5 which provides a new outdoor recreation opportunity as the cabin is located on a slope and has no yard area. Attic insulation was installed in four cabins and the metal fireplace liners were repaired in three cabins. Cabin 3 received floor refinishing and restaining of the exterior. All campground buildings were stained and a new firewood cart was built for campers to use for hauling firewood to their campsites. The forest boundary was blazed and new signs installed. Numerous hazardous trees were removed from public areas and processed into firewood. A chlorination/dechlorination unit was installed on the water system per DEP requirements.



Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park

McCabe-Henley Properties of Charleston, under contract to develop the park, assumed management responsibilities on February 15, 2002. Benchmark Hospitality was contracted to operate the resort and park for McCabe-Henley. Ten vacation cottages were opened in July 2001 and the Arnold Palmer signature golf course was dedicated on May 30, 2002 by Mr. Palmer himself. Construction of the 198 room Stonewall Lodge progressed well and was expected to open in October 2002. The park received a grant for construction of animal-proof trash and recycling containers as well as a fish composting unit. The underground fuel storage tanks were replaced and upgraded to meet DEP requirements. The exterior of all park structures were stained and minor repairs made. A hiking trail network was developed and grants sought to cover construction costs.

Tomlinson Run State Park

Work this year included replacing the windows in the Group Camp dining hall and painting three of the cabins inside, installing a new ADA accessible porch on the park office and completing the ADA trail from the miniature golf course to the mineral springs. The boat dock building was renovated inside with new flooring and painting and the exterior deck was expanded. Several new footbridges were built on the trails.

Tu-Endie-Wei State Park (Point Pleasant Battle Monument)

The landscaping project was 90% complete with all main monuments landscaped with boxwood shrubs, visually tying them together. The main entrance sign was also landscaped. Work on the rest rooms included painting the interior, installing new fixtures and making preparations for bringing the facility into ADA compliance. The locust posts for the Mansion House roof were stored, seasoned and ready for installation. The Ohio River bank was cleared of brush and trees. The annual Sternwheel Regatta and Battle Days celebrations were held on the park.

Twin Falls Resort State Park

The park suffered severe flooding in July 2001 which caused significant damage to the park, golf course and pro shop. The park was closed for six weeks for intensive repairs and repairs to the golf course were ongoing a year later. Despite the flooding setback, staff continued with the cabin renovation program, completing five cabins. Renovations began on lodge rooms with two completed. Park signs were replaced or painted throughout the park, trail improvements were made and one bathhouse was completely renovated. Overall revenue for the year was only off 2 percent despite the park being closed during the busiest time of year after the flooding.

Tygart Lake State Park

A new playground was installed next to the lodge through the cooperation of the park foundation and state parks grant fund. Three new small single and double table picnic shelters were constructed with grant money provided by the foundation. The exterior of Cabin 6 was refurbished with new doors, window sills, soffit and fascia, siding repairs, painting and a new back door deck. New underground power lines were run to the campsites. Five separate high water events in the spring deposited tons of debris and trash on the marina and beach areas requiring endless cleanup until the spring rains ended. A new drainage system was installed at the lodge to catch roof runoff, a new roof was installed on the wood storage shed and new kitchen equipment was installed in the lodge restaurant.

Valley Falls State Park

A new emergency boat ramp was built to the right of the overlook rock below the second falls and access was graveled. Several dead or dangerous trees were removed from the picnic area and the roadway into the park. Stumps were removed and the ground seeded. New picnic tables were built and several signs were replaced. All information boards were painted along with the residence, office, shop and storage buildings. Approaches to the railroad bridge were repaired and flood debris was removed as needed. The park foundation purchased a 450 square foot storage building.

Watoga State Park (Includes Calvin Price State Forest)

Asbestos roofing was removed from the last five standard cabins and asbestos pipe insulation was removed from underneath five modern cabins by contractors. New roofs were put on the Administration Building, two modern cabins and six standard cabins. New sidewalks were poured at three cabins and kitchen and bathroom improvements continued in several cabins. Plastic vapor barriers were installed underneath five modern cabins to help prevent moisture damage to the structures. The cabin interior improvement project continued in three standard cabins with all woodwork and floors revarnished, chinking painted, carved graffiti removed, caulking done to prevent drafts, painting and sealing windows and installation of new counter tops and sinks in the kitchens. Fireboxes were repaired in several cabins and the heat vents bricked up to alleviate a fire hazard. Chimney caps were installed to prevent rain and snow from coming down chimneys and damaging the metal fireboxes. The WVDOH paved several roads in the area and since 1997 nearly all roadways have been paved and, in some cases, widened. DOH crews also replaced the bridge below the park office and assisted with paving an accessible parking space and walkway at the swimming pool. Park staff re-caned over 50 old ladder-back chairs for use in the standard cabins and reconstructed a CCC-built rock wall on Island Creek Road. On Calvin Price State Forest, a new gate was built at the boundary in Beaver Creek Campground and studies were underway to determine if a horse camping area would be feasible along the emergency airstrip area.

Watters Smith Memorial State Park

Work included reroofing the carpenter shed and well building with historically accurate hand-split shingles, treating and staining the activity building, building a pole shed for storage and building fence and gates on the pastures as needed. The Old House chimney was repaired, the Old House Museum was painted and a new memorial arch was installed at the entrance to the historical area. The park foundation became active again.

Planning/Engineering/Maintenance Section

Following is the status of Planning, Engineering and Maintenance projects from July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2002.

1. The following construction projects were completed between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002.

- Cacapon-Golf Course Irrigation System
- Cacapon-Nature Center
- Canaan Valley-Lift Certification
- Canaan Valley-Pool Renovation
- Canaan Valley-Ski Base Building
- Cass-Country Store Roof Repairs
- Cass-Country Store Sprinkler System
- Chief Logan-Conference Center
- Chief Logan-Conference Center Furniture
- Chief Logan-Playground Equipment
- North Bend Rail Trail-Flood Damage Repairs
- Pendleton County Park-Feasibility Study
- Prickett's Fort-Light Building
- Prickett's Fort-Residence Renovation
- Twin Falls-Golf Course Drainage Improvement Study
- Twin Falls-Pro Shop Roof Replacement
- Watoga-Asbestos Abatement

2. The following projects were under construction as of June 30, 2002.

- Cabwaylingo-Vo-Tech Cabin
- Cacapon-Water Well #4
- Canaan Valley-Sleeping Unit Repairs
- Cass-Whittaker Water Improvements
- Hawks Nest-Golf Course Irrigation System
- Kanawha-Vo-Tech Residence
- Lost River-Cabin Furniture
- Moncove Lake-Vo-Tech Residence
- North Bend-Lift Station Replacement
- North Bend-Vo-Tech Cabin
- Pipestem-Lodge Boiler Replacement
- Stonewall Jackson Lake-Lodge, Conference Center and Golf Course
- Tygart Lake-Asbestos Abatement

3. Bids were being solicited, but purchase orders or notice to proceed not yet issued as of June 30, 2002.

- Canaan Valley-Fire Alarm Improvements
- Canaan Valley-Water Well Connection
- Cedar Creek-Campground
- Greenbrier River Trail-Paving
- Lost River-Electrical Improvements

4. Plans and specifications were being prepared for the following projects as of June 30, 2002.

- Audra- Swimming Area Bathhouse Renovation
- Beech Fork- Picnic Area Rest Room

- Berkeley Springs- Spring House Renovation
- Blennerhassett- Gift Shop
- Blennerhassett- Transformer Tower Replacement
- Bluestone-Pool Replacement
- Cacapon- Lodge Electric Improvements
- Cacapon-Water Line Replacement
- Camp Creek- Horse Campground
- Cass- Water Tank Replacement
- Cedar Creek- Campground
- Chief Logan-Lodge
- Chief Logan-Park Road
- Chief Logan- Locomotive Shelter
- Chief Logan- Mountain Lion Exhibit
- Greenbrier River Trail- Slab Town Trail Head
- Greenbrier State Forest- Pool Renovation
- Hawks Nest-Boat Dock Improvements
- Lost River- Cabin Area Sewer Extension
- Lost River-Jacuzzi
- Panther-Sewage Treatment Plant Flood Damage Repairs
- Pinnacle Rock-Wall Repairs
- Pipestem - Lodge Parking Expansion
- Pipestem-Miniature Golf Course Improvements
- Pipestem-Spa Addition
- Pipestem-Tram Gearbox Repairs
- Pipestem-Tram Wire Rope Replacement
- Point Pleasant- Monument Restoration
- Tomlinson Run- Master Plan

Community Work Experience Program (CWEP)

In calendar year 2001 this program provided the following benefits:

- 23 participants for 9 state recreation areas.
- 10,111 hours of maintenance, crafts and general service work.
- \$52,073 of federal funds.

Programming, Promotions and Public Information Section

The state park programming staff consists of an administrator who not only serves as a resource for park personnel in the area of event planning, advertising, marketing, and interpretation, but also schedules and coordinates printing schedules and oversees distribution of park brochures; a part-time marketing specialist who handles media contacts, press releases, public information and assists with advertising placement; a full-time park activities coordinator who administers statewide programs such as the Very Important Parks Person (VIPP) and the Hiking West Virginia program, works with school groups and civic organizations, organizes special events, and manages the seasonal nature/recreation program. A full-time graphic designer and staff photographer complete the programming staff.



The programming section has expanded over the years to include responsibilities such as event planning, advertising, marketing, Web site design and content, gift certificate and camping bucks sales, development of new statewide programs, coordinating volunteer activities, media contacts as well as interpretive and hospitality training. The office coordinates the publication and distribution of all park brochures and literature.

Through the nature and recreation programs held at state parks and forests, guests and visitors are stimulated to develop an appreciation and awareness of the natural environment. This understanding of natural resources and their importance in our daily lives leads to a commitment to the management and conservation of those resources. Education through these weekly programs is a key element in the motivation to protect and support West Virginia's natural areas. Nature and recreation programs also provide opportunities for recreational activities and entertainment in state park or forest settings. These dynamic programs are evaluated and adjusted so that they may always meet the goals of the nature and recreation program. By hosting special events and entertainers, the mission to satisfy guests and to promote a positive image is fulfilled. There were over 200 special events held in fiscal year 2001-2002. Summer attendance figures indicate that 88,000 visitors enjoyed the seasonal programs. Total attendance to programs for the year was approximately 190,000 visitors.

Volunteers play an important role in West Virginia state parks. They may act as campground hosts, golf course starters, or lead an interpretive hike, work at a museum or be a member of a park foundation. During 2001, volunteers recorded 32,871 hours in West Virginia state parks and forests.

The Programming Section also provides information on special events, discounts, and park news to various media throughout the state. It responds to media requests for information and offers materials, photos, and story ideas. Many contacts have been established and several article opportunities have been identified. Press packets on Pipestem Resort State Park have been circulated to media in pertinent areas. Information provided by these press packets renders useful material for news stories.

Facts on news and events are also available on the State Parks and WV Division of Tourism Web sites. This provides easily accessible data to a wide audience. Materials are updated frequently to ensure that the public and news media receive current information.

A quarterly newsletter published for the employees of West Virginia State Parks provides information and updates on numerous park related topics. It is distributed to all park personnel and retirees and aids in familiarizing readers with applicable issues.

The state park advertising plan produced in 2001-02 by Charles Ryan and Associates co-ops with the plan of the Division of Tourism. All advertising is financed by lottery funds which also provide money for brochure reprints, discretionary advertising for individual parks, travel show participation and an annual meeting planners reception. While various ads are placed throughout the year, a significant amount of advertising in contiguous states of West Virginia is scheduled during the off-season of September through April. The 2001-02 plan included the placement of advertising in targeted markets and a full-color 8-page brochure highlighting West Virginia State Parks was inserted in all West Virginia newspapers during the month of April.

Now in its third year with the Programming Section, the Graphic Design Office is in full operation. All promotional items and artwork for the entire West Virginia State Park System are created here. From brochures, advertisements, flyers, and programs to posters, dishware, web art, and puzzles - all are designed, produced and packaged for printing or web use. The primary objective of this office is to design and maintain a consistent and pleasing public image for West Virginia State Parks as a whole and for individual parks within the system; however, the office is also available to serve other sections within the Division of Natural Resources.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Hoy Murphy, Public Information Officer

The DNR Public Information Office was established in 1986 to provide a strong, unified public voice for the Division of Natural Resources and to facilitate improved communications within the Division. The public information officer reports to the director and acts as the official DNR spokesman for news media inquiries.

The public information officer also works with the governor's office to coordinate announcements relating to DNR projects, such as the annual Governor's Conference on the Environment, Make It Shine Awards, and Recycling Grant announcements.

The office serves as the central point for media inquiries about DNR's many activities. Information for the general public is made available through news releases sent through fax transmissions to news organizations throughout the state and interested news organizations in surrounding states. Copies of the releases are mailed to an extensive list of free-lance outdoors writers and magazines targeted towards hunters, anglers and outdoors recreationists. In 2000, an e-mail subscription list of subscribers was established in which news releases are sent to reporters and others interested in DNR activities. This year the list included more than 350 subscribers. These news releases also are posted on the DNR web site, where they are archived and remain available for review. In addition, numerous personal contacts are made with individual reporters in the promotion of events such as Earth Day, Adopt-A-Highway Cleanups, Hunters Helping the Hungry, and the West Virginia Celebration of National Hunting and Fishing Day.

The public information officer is the designated contact for all Freedom of Information Act requests directed to the Division. FOIA requests are received almost weekly.

The public information officer sometimes reviews DNR-related publications prior to printing and distribution, and compiles information and designs the annual report using computer desktop publishing.

The public information officer also is responsible for compiling information that is included in the twice-monthly DNR employee newsletter. In 1993 the addition of desktop publishing capability made possible an attractive redesign of news releases, the DNR employee newsletter, and other brochures, flyers, and publications. A digital scanner and digital camera have been purchased to make additional improvements in the quality of publications produced by the Public Information Office.

Since March 1993, the Public Information Office has been in a partnership with the Video Services department of the West Virginia Library Commission to produce a weekly half-hour program entitled "Your DNR," which features interviews with division personnel to promote and explain DNR activities and policies. The program is seen three times each Thursday on Charter Communications throughout West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia.

The public information officer represents DNR on the State Employees Suggestion Award Board, the Building 3 Emergency Evacuation Team, the national Association for Conservation Information, and the Hunter Safety Public Service Announcement program sponsored by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The public information officer is part of DNR's legislative team, collecting legislative bills and tracking bills relevant to DNR on a daily basis.

Information about hunting, fishing, wildlife watching, state parks, environmental education, law enforcement and all news releases are available on the DNR web page at www.dnr.state.wv.us, and that information is updated frequently. Trout stocking reports are posted daily during the stocking season in the late winter and spring months, and these postings receive the second most number of views on the State Government Internet server. Other agency web pages include State Parks at www.wvparks.com and *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine at www.wonderfulwv.com

The public information officer also heads the State Fair of West Virginia committee, which plans and implements the DNR displays at the State Fair held each August in Lewisburg, West Virginia. In 2001 the DNR display won first place in the category of "Best West Virginia Building Exhibit" for the second year in a row.

The public information officer, along with representatives from other DNR sections, attended the 2002 national conference of the Association for Conservation Information in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. DNR served as co-host of the 2002 conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at its National Conservation Training Center.



REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT SECTION

James H. Jones, Chief

The Real Estate Management Section serves the Division and the State in many capacities. The two primary responsibilities are the supervision and administration of the Division's land acquisition and real estate title documents program and the administration of the Public Land Corporation. These main functions involve the acquisition, exchange, transfer or disposal of land and improvements, the organizing and archiving of the real estate title documents for the Division and many other state agencies, and the everyday administration of the real estate title once lands are acquired.

Land Acquisition

The acquisition function is accomplished by purchase, lease, condemnation, donations, bequests and exchanges. It involves various procedures such as the collection of legal data from county courthouse records, negotiations with property owners to obtain options to purchase and/or leases, detailed physical inspections of all types of real estate, the preparation of analytical narrative appraisal reports of fair market value, the holding of public hearings, and the preparation of various real estate title documents and real estate quantitative and status reports.

The various procedures of the Real Estate Management Section deal with the preparation, execution, recordation, and file keeping of such legal documents as deeds, leases, license agreements, rights-of-way, joint interagency agreements, easements, land purchase invoices, and numerous other types of state and federal agencies, permits, applications, agreements, and contracts. Very close liaison is carried on with the attorneys assigned to the different acquisition and court case projects and legal work for this office by the State Attorney General's Office. All contract boundary survey work is handled by this office, as well as all contract fee appraisal work and all other consultants such as engineering, oil, gas and coal. The primary land acquisition program and the real estate related activities are on behalf of the West Virginia Bureau of Commerce, Division of Natural Resources, in the acquisition of lands for the Parks and Recreation and Wildlife Resources Sections and for the Division of Forestry. Also, through the Public Land Corporation, many other state, county and local governments are provided real estate services.

Public Land Corporation

The Public Land Corporation holds for the State the title to the beds of navigable/floatable rivers, creeks and streams totaling some 34,000 miles or some 5,000 named waterways in the state. In the past year, 637 right-of-entry letters were granted to governmental agencies, companies and/or individuals to conduct construction activities in the state rivers, creeks, and streams, and 273 right-of-way licenses were granted for pipelines, underground or underwater cables and overhead power and telephone lines across the waterways, and 148 large stream structure agreements were granted for such things as bridges and culverts.

Other Functions

Other related functions of this Section are the responsibility for the maintenance of the Insurance Risk Management Program as it pertains to this Division's real estate holdings, which includes an up-to-date record of some 1,395 structures for insurance coverage of each building or structure in the Division. Of these 1,395 buildings and structures, some 320 have an insured value of \$100,000 or more each. The Section is also responsible for the up-to-date inventory of all state-owned lands that are held, managed, and/or operated by other state agencies, offices, boards, and/or commissions, etc., which is over 36,000 acres.

At the end of the fiscal year, the Division of Natural Resources owned or long-term leased and operated 508,525 acres of land with partial mineral rights and held title to 34,000 miles of the state's river and creek beds. Division of Natural Resources lands are broken down into 289,683 acres owned and 218,842 acres leased, and encompass some 321 separate areas of various forms of recreation and natural or historical significance for the use and benefit of the citizens of West Virginia and its visitors. As is apparent, the Division of Natural Resources is the largest landholder of all state agencies in that of the total state lands inventory of 544,525 acres, this Division holds title to 508,525 acres of land and 34,000 miles of rivers and stream beds. These totals do not reflect the 35,000 miles of roads and highways rights-of-way held by the Division of Highways.

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

	Acreage
Allegheny WMA	
Roland Roberts etal	193.327
Bergoo PAS	
Ken D. Martin	5.74
Blackwater Falls State Park	
Allegheny Wood Products	54.54
Allegheny Wood Products	28.89
WV Power & Transmission	107.49
WV Power & Transmission	139.00
Braxton County	
Dan J. Feriozi "Minerals Only"	394.37
Cabwaylngo State Forest	
Loretta Browning	0.960
Canaan Valley State Park	
Jacqueline Bennett Cox	18.30
Jacqueline Bennett Cox	18.30
Cass Scenic Railroad State Park	
Masonic Lodge 124 A.F. & A.M.	0.114
Leatha M. Long Heirs	0.16
Cross Creek WMA	
Weirton Construction Co.	2.16
Elk River WMA	
Dan Feriozi "Minerals Only"	18.00
Lewis Wetzel WMA	
Dallison Lumber Co.	202.63
Meadow River Wetland WMA	
Willard L. Bland	1.64
Panther State Forest WMA	
Edna Thomas	351.44

Snake Hill WMA

Ruth Eshelman "1/6 Interest" 25.00
 Patricia Driscoll "1/6 Interest" 25.00
 Mary Rita Driscoll "1/6 Interest" 25.00

Wallback WMA

Dennis Clark Sutton 120.91

Webster County

Dan J. Feriozi "Minerals Only" 328.00

LAND LICENSED OR LEASED TO DNR**Acreage****Belington PAS**

City of Belington 0.50**

Burnsville Lake WMA

Corps of Engineers 127.00**

Brushy Fork Watershed Lake #19

WV Soil Conservation Committee 1.00

Buckhannon River PAS

City of Buckhannon 0.22**

Chapmanville PAS

WV Division of Highways 1.060**

Dunkard Fork Lake WMA

Wheeling Creek Watershed Commission 470.00

French Creek Embayment PAS

Clarice Williamson 0.584**
 Riverview Rental LLC 0.10**

Hughes River WMA

Westvaco Corporation 10,000.00**

Laurel Creek WMA

Heartwood Forest Land 5,690.00**

Lost River Watershed Lake PAS

WV Soil Conservation Committee 1.00

Paw Paw Bridge PAS

WV Division of Highways 0.23**

Second Creek FFA

The Second Creek Trust 0.551**

Springfield WMA

Westvaco Corporation 6,711.00**

Tygart Valley River PAS

City of Grafton 0.951**

RELEASES, REVERTERS, EXCHANGES

Blennerhassett Island State Park

“Fort Boreman Hill Tract”

Wood County Commission. 14.45

***Not included in net increase totals**

****Renewals not included in summary of new acreages**

***** Acreage not included in summary of new acreages**

Acreage

17 parcels acquired 1,270.601
1 releases; reverters; exchanges or transfers 14.45
15 parcels licensed or leased 472.00
0 sales 0.00
3 minerals only (no surface) 740.37

Net increase for FY 2001-2002 1,728.151

OPTIONS TO PURCHASE OBTAINED

Acreage

Allegheny WMA

Roland Roberts et. al. 193.327

Bergoo PAS

Ken D. Martin 5.74

Mountain Valley Lake PAS

Jumping Branch PSD 50.76

Pleasant Creek WMA

Anker WV Mining Co., Inc. 59.28

Snake Hill WMA

Ruth Eshelman “1/6 interest”. 25.00

Patricia Driscoll “1/6 interest”. 25.00

Mary Rita Driscoll “1/6 interest” 25.00

Summersville Lake WMA

One Gateway Associates, Inc. 0.925

Wallback WMA

Maud Sutton 5.70

PARCELS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION

	Acreage
McClintic Wildlife Station	
Old Farm, LLC	513.72
Prickett's Fort State Park	
Prickett's Memorial Foundation.....	11.00
Seneca State Forest	
Mike Holstein	2.00
William Nally	7.5
Shannondale Springs WMA	
McB Associates	1.00
Sleepy Creek WMA	
Potomac Valley Properties, Inc.....	29.06
Summersville Lake WMA	
One Gateway Associates, Inc.....	0.925
Underwood WMA	
Mary Pauline Nalle, individually and as Attorney-in-Fact "Minerals Only"	96.00
Wallback WMA	
Maud Sutton	5.7
PARCELS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION:	<u>9</u>
TOTAL ACREAGE:	<u>570.905</u>

PARCELS INVESTIGATED

No. of Parcels	Acreage
34 Wildlife Management (hunting)	23,359.00
17 Wildlife Management (fishing)	607.00
2 Wildlife Management (wetland)	105.00
5 Parks.....	800.00
1 Forests.....	4,000.00
7 Public Access Sites.	<u>12.00</u>
66 Parcels Investigated	<u>28,883.00</u>

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Engineering and Survey Consultants

The Section prepared and processed the required agreements and purchasing forms for engineering and survey services on three (3) projects. These projects included boundary surveys, drafting/mapping, mineral analysis and other related services.

Appraisals

The staff appraiser completed market analyses and/or appraisals on five (5) tracts of land and completed eighteen (18) appraisal reviews. The staff appraiser also prepared and processed short-term consultant services agreements for the appraisal of three (3) tracts of land by independent fee appraisers as consultants.

Property Management

The Real Estate Management Section prepared and processed, through various stages of completion, 76 documents relating to the use of the Division of Natural Resources' real estate holdings. These documents included lease agreements, license agreements, easements, mitigation agreements, and amendments and supplements to other existing agreements. Land rights covered by these agreements included road rights-of-way, power line, cable line, water line, sewage line, and gas and oil line rights-of-way. The processing of these agreements required close communication with various field and central office personnel with various other sections of the Division of Natural Resources and with the Bureau of Commerce, Division of Agriculture, Division of Tourism, Division of Forestry, and other state, county and local governmental offices.

Public Land Corporation

The main function of the Public Land Corporation is to hold title to the beds of the navigable/floatable streams within the State of West Virginia, and, therefore, to exercise control over the following activities involving these real estate resources:

- Dredging and/or pumping of sand, gravel, and derelict coal from the beds of the navigable/floatable streams in the state.
- Leasing areas of the beds and under the beds of the navigable/floatable streams for the purpose of exploring for oil, gas, and other minerals.
- Utilizing the beds of the navigable/floatable streams for the purpose of crossing or placing in the streams pipelines, fords, submarine cables, culverts, bridges, low water bridges, dams, dikes, commercial docking, loading and mooring facilities, recreational marinas and other structures.
- The Public Land Corporation also holds title to all state lands to which the title is not specifically by law vested in any other state agency, institution, or department.

During FY 2002, the various types of in stream construction activities that were approved were channel changes, bridge construction, culvert construction, gravel removal, ford preparation, stream bank protection, water impoundments, fills, and pipeline construction.

During FY 2002, right-of-way or license agreements were issued for gas, water and sewer pipelines, underground and overhead telephone, power and fiber optic cables and loading, docking and mooring agreements.

Licensed commercial sand, gravel and coal dredging and/or pumping operations produced 290,880 tons of sand and gravel and 33,791 tons of coal from the beds of the navigable/floatable streams in 2001-2002, as reflected below.

**2001-2002 Commercial Dredgers Report
Total Tonnage Used**

Company	River/Creek	Type	Tons
Mingo Coal & Coke, Inc.	Big Sandy River	Coal	3,100
May Associated Companies, LLC	Kanawha River	Coal	30,691
Sharrel Brown	Huff Creek	Sand & Gravel	296
Martin Marietta	Ohio River	Sand & Gravel	289,043
Mullins Development	Guyandotte River	Sand & Gravel	391
O. M. Perry	Guyandotte River	Sand & Gravel	1,150

Meetings, Conferences and Educational Courses Attended

- (1) Technical staff attended the annual DNR Joint Reservoir **Meeting**, Pipestem State Park.

Public Hearings Held

- (1) Held a public hearing on the **competitive** bid sale of a 144.00-acre, m/l, parcel of land in Mason County, West Virginia, for and on behalf of the West Virginia State Police.
- (2) Held a public hearing on the **exchange** of property between the Wildlife Resources Section and the adjacent landowner at Sleepy Creek Wildlife Management Area.
- (3) Held a public hearing on the transfer of a 10.00-acre-m/l, parcel of land in Berkeley County, West Virginia, for and on behalf of the WV Division of Environmental Protection.

Public Land Corporation Land Transfers

- (1) Transferred a 10.00-acre, m/l, parcel of land located at Inwood, Berkeley County, West Virginia, from the WV Division of Environmental Protection to the Berkeley County Solid Waste Authority.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES SECTION

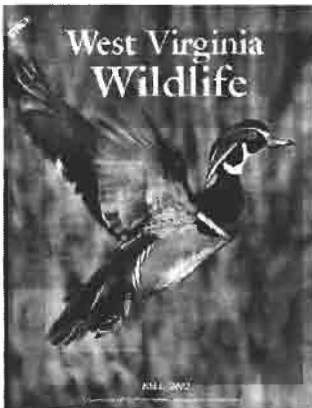
Curtis I. Taylor, Chief

The Wildlife Resources Section is responsible for the management of the State's wildlife resources for the use and enjoyment of our citizens. The primary objective of the Section is to maintain and perpetuate fish and wildlife at levels compatible with the available habitat, while providing maximum opportunities for recreation, research and education.

Administration

Promotion and Outreach

The Section's education efforts consist of formal teacher education and informal presentations to schools and civic groups. The formal education programs were bolstered in spring 2002 when Elizabeth Gallaher was hired as Project WILD Coordinator. Eight Project WILD workshops, attended by 138 educators, were conducted. These workshops included one for preschool-age instructors and two for student teachers. Thirty-eight informal presentations were given to a total of 2,695 people, mostly students. Staff also participated in youth education activities hosted by the DNR and other state and federal agencies. Personnel spent many hours updating the hunting and fishing regulations in printed format and on the DNR web site.



The Section used its allotment of Division of Tourism's lottery funds to promote the state's wildlife resources, wildlife programs and recreational opportunities. Improvements were made to the *West Virginia Wildlife* magazine in its second year of publication. Starting with the spring 2002 issue, the entire magazine was made four-color and its publication frequency was increased from semiannual to quarterly. Approximately 13,000 people now receive the publication at home with the remaining 12,000 copies distributed at fairs, schools, license agents and upon request.

Section personnel staffed three out-of-state travel shows along with the WV State Fair and the Hunt Show, providing information to tens of thousands of prospective license buyers. Newspaper and radio ads were purchased to promote the successful National Hunting & Fishing Days Celebration at Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park. Woods & Waters, a weekly, 90-second TV spot shown on state evening newscasts in Charleston and Clarksburg is a main component of the promotional effort. The WV Outdoors radio program was broadcast through 57 Metronews stations. Hunting, fishing and wildlife-watching opportunities were advertised in various national magazines.

Wildlife biologists devoted considerable time assisting conservation clubs, schools, community and civic clubs, Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs and sportsmen's clubs, staffing fairs, attending training schools, leading nature tours, and National Hunting and Fishing Days activities. Cooperation was given to universities and colleges by serving as guest lecturers. More than 185 classes and lectures on conservation were presented and more than 100 sportsmen's groups meetings were attended. Numerous interviews were given to the TV, radio, and print media.

"Sectional" meetings are conducted at 17 sites around the state each year in March to present proposed regulation changes to sportsmen. These meetings also provide the public an opportunity to make recommendations and ask questions.

Special youth hunting opportunities were conducted for waterfowl, squirrel and white-tailed deer. The special youth hunts provide an excellent opportunity to introduce young people to the outdoors and the hunting tradition.

The Wildlife Resources Section, along with the West Virginia Wild Turkey Federation and Bass Anglers Sporting Society, sponsored for the second year an essay contest for the "Governor's Spring Turkey Challenge." More than 80 contestants vied for eight winning slots. The winners, ranging in age from 10 to 17, spent two days hunting and fishing with expert outdoorsmen, who donated their time, equipment and expertise to help increase our youth's understanding and appreciation of our natural resources and heritage through the Governor's Youth in the Outdoors Program. Three of the eight youth harvested gobblers.



The West Virginia State Wildlife Center continues to excel as an educational facility. Approximately 44,154 visitors and 187 groups toured the area's facilities and enjoyed viewing West Virginia wildlife.

The Becoming an Outdoors Woman program, first started in West Virginia in 1997, has been highly successful. Two workshops were held during the year. To date, more than 545 women have learned to hunt, fish, backpack, canoe and enjoy various other outdoor skills.

Nearly 15,000 visitors attended the highly successful National Hunting and Fishing Days Celebration at Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park. This two-day event is the largest event taking place on a West Virginia State Park and is the result of year-long intensive planning and cooperation between all sections of DNR and the West Virginia Wildlife Federation. The 2001 celebration was the sixth consecutive event at Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park. The event planning committee is committed to making this event the best of its kind in the nation.



West Virginia Wildlife Endowment Fund

The Wildlife Endowment Fund received three donations totaling \$230.00. The sale of lifetime hunting, fishing and trapping licenses totaled \$411,495.00 for 1,288 lifetime licenses. This revenue was added to the West Virginia Wildlife Endowment Fund, bringing it to a market value of \$22,492,089.64 as of June 30, 2002.

Hunting and Fishing License Unit

The Hunting and Fishing License Unit is responsible for administering all aspects of the hunting and fishing license system. The unit processed 1,074,438 transactions and collected \$15,520,401.50 in license revenue in 2001.

On October 1, 2001 the Division of Natural Resources announced the appointment of GreatLodge.com and Bass Pro Shops as e-licensing agents. Great Lodge sells licenses over the Internet, while Bass Pro Shops provides the hunters and anglers a telephone service. During calendar year 2001, Great Lodge processed 1,096 transactions totaling \$38,139.50 in license revenue. Bass Pro Shops processed 209 transactions accounting for \$7,097.50 in license revenue.

The Division of Natural Resources began development of an in-house hunting and fishing license Internet site in early 2002. The system called "goWILD!" was unveiled in August. The "goWILD!" system provides hunters and anglers a convenient method of acquiring their licenses from home 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The system does not charge the license buyer an issuing fee and license buyers may return at any time to reprint a duplicate license. The "goWILD!" site is located on the Internet at www.wvhunt.com or www.wvfish.com.



Capital Improvements

The Wildlife Resources Section continued an aggressive capital improvements program to meet the needs of hunters, anglers and other wildlife recreationists. Funds for capital improvements are derived from 10 percent of the hunting and fishing license revenues and from the Conservation Stamp that all licensed hunters and anglers are required to purchase. This program remains one of the most visible efforts of the Division of Natural Resources, providing such facilities as wildlife management areas, shooting ranges, fishing and boating access sites and small impoundments.

Land acquisitions for 2001-02 included the purchase or lease of one new WMA and expansion of six existing WMAs. Acquisition of public land and wetlands is a high priority within the Wildlife Resources Section.

During the fiscal year, \$3,192,900 was spent on capital improvements. The largest expenditure (\$958,226) was for land acquisition and the second largest (\$885,600) was for the construction of the buildings at the new Apple Grove Hatchery. All capital improvement funds can carry over for a period of three years so that long-term projects may be completed.

The year's major projects completed were: one new courtesy dock at an existing boating access site, repairs to the dam at Teter Creek, renovation of the French Creek district office complex, and improvements to four existing shooting ranges.

Construction began on the residences and the hatchery building at the Apple Grove Hatchery in Mason County. The hatchery building will be completed during 2002 with full production efficiency anticipated by 2004.

Hunters Helping the Hungry

Hunters donated a record 1,715 deer to the Hunters Helping the Hungry program during the 2001 season. These donations totaled 45,221 pounds of venison. Hunters Helping the Hungry is administered by the Division of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Mountaineer and Huntington Food Banks, West Virginia's only members of the *Second Harvest program*.

**Hunting and Fishing License Sales
By Class and Group
Calendar Year 2001**

Class	Description	Price	Number	Amount
Resident:				
A	Hunting	\$11.00	50,410	\$554,510.00
B	Fishing	11.00	96,875	1,065,625.00
AB	Hunting & Fishing	17.00	89	1,513.00
I	National Forest Hunting & Fishing	2.00	18,190	36,380.00
N	Antlerless Deer Hunting	8.00	103,351	826,808.00
P	Boar Hunting	5.00	1,818	9,090.00
RG	Additional Deer-Gun	10.00	69,365	693,650.00
RB	Additional Deer-Bow	10.00	34,452	344,520.00
U	Archery Deer	5.00	6,363	31,815.00
V	Muzzleloader Deer	5.00	2,916	14,580.00
W	Turkey	5.00	1,458	7,290.00
X	Sportsman Hunting & Fishing	25.00	126,555	3,163,875.00
XJ	Jr. Sportsman Hunting & Fishing	15.00	8,888	133,320.00
A-1	Pistol	5.00	16,814	84,070.00
DS	Bear Damage Stamp	4.00	23,403	93,612.00
O	Trout Fishing	7.50	115,603	867,022.50
MW	Migratory Waterfowl	5.00	2,084	10,420.00
CS	Conservation Stamp	3.00	139,640	418,920.00
Subtotal			818,274	\$8,357,021
Nonresident:				
I	National Forest Hunting & Fishing	\$2.00	31,592	\$63,184.00
E	Nonresident Hunting	100.00	42,389	4,238,900.00
EE	Nonresident Bear Hunting	150.00	471	70,650.00
F	Nonresident Fishing	30.00	9,779	293,370.00
G	State Park & Forest Fishing	10.00	139	1,390.00
GP	Additional State Park & Forest	2.00	89	178.00
H	Nonresident Hunting; 6-day	20.00	1,660	33,200.00
K	Nonresident Fishing; 3-day	5.00	28,017	140,085.00
NN	Nonresident Antlerless Deer	25.00	17,208	430,200.00
RRG	Nonresident Additional Deer-Gun	30.00	13,246	397,380.00
RRB	Nonresident Additional Deer-Bow	30.00	3,365	100,950.00
S	Nonresident Trapping	25.00	22	550.00
UU	Nonresident Archery Deer	25.00	10,327	258,175.00
VV	Nonresident Muzzleloader Deer	25.00	4,673	116,825.00
WW	Nonresident Turkey	25.00	6,456	161,400.00
A-1	Pistol	5.00	1,319	6,595.00
DS	Bear Damage Stamp	4.00	471	1,884.00
OO	Trout Fishing	10.00	13,551	135,510.00
MW	Migratory Waterfowl	5.00	189	945.00
CSLE	Nonresident Conservation Stamp/Law Enforcement	10.00	71,201	712,010.00
Subtotal			256,164	\$7,163,381.00
Grand Total			1,074,438	\$15,520,401.50

**Lifetime Hunting and Fishing License Sales
By Class
Calendar Year 2001**

<u>Class</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Adult:				
A-I	Hunting and Trapping	\$425.00	103	\$43,775.00
AB-L	Hunting and Fishing & Trapping	\$570.00	304	\$173,280.00
A1-L	Small Arms Hunting	\$75.00	20	\$1,500.00
B-L	Fishing	\$325.00	36	\$11,700.00
O-L	Trout	\$150.00	75	<u>\$11,250.00</u>
				\$241,505.00
Infant:				
A-I-I	Hunting and Trapping	\$213.00	5	\$1,065.00
AB-I-I	Hunting and Fishing & Trapping	\$285.00	530	\$151,050.00
B-I-I	Fishing	\$325.00	7	\$2,275.00
O-I-I	Trout	\$75.00	208	<u>\$15,600.00</u>
				\$169,990.00

Game Management

Habitat Improvement

The Wildlife Resources Section conducts management activities on 73 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and nine state forests totaling more than 438,500 acres. State land acquisition for 2001-02 included the purchase or lease of 1,217 acres for one new WMA and additions to six other areas. Acquisition of public land and wetlands is a high priority of the Section.

An extensive wildlife management program is conducted on more than 1.2 million acres of national forest land located in West Virginia through a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service and West Virginia Division of Natural Resources. State wildlife biologists devote most of their time reviewing national forest opportunity areas and timber sales. Timber sales are closely reviewed to ensure that wildlife receives the maximum possible benefit.

Management on the 73 WMAs is directed toward improving wildlife habitat. Timber management was conducted on 55 acres.

Management activities on state and national forest lands included the planting of 2,075 trees and shrubs for food and cover, and the pruning, releasing and/or grafting of more than 6,950 individual trees and shrubs.

More than 2,800 acres of wildlife clearings were mowed and 13 acres of new clearings were established. Lime and/or fertilizer was applied to 129 acres and 261 acres were seeded to herbaceous vegetation. Prescribed burning was used to retard vegetation succession and improve the diversity and abundance of desirable plants on 556 acres. Sharecropping agreements with local farmers were signed on 1,655 acres to maintain open land. Sixty-nine waterholes were maintained to provide a year-round water supply for wildlife.

Water levels on 253 acres of wetlands were manipulated to encourage waterfowl use. Personnel maintained 544 waterfowl nest structures. Ninety-seven (97) nest structures were erected or maintained for other wildlife species.

More than 558 miles of roads and trails and 24 bridges were maintained. Road closures were installed or maintained at 489 sites to prevent disturbance to wildlife and protect habitat.

Numerous information and regulation signs were erected or maintained. Seven boat ramps, 602 campsites, 14 shooting ranges, 24 physically challenged hunter access roads, 19 angler access sites, and 129 parking areas were maintained. Six parking lots and two additional physically challenged hunter access sites were developed.

The highly successful controlled waterfowl hunting program at McClintic WMA continued to provide quality waterfowl hunting for West Virginia hunters. Approximately 41 waterfowl ponds and 22 waterfowl blinds, including two for the physically challenged, were maintained on the area.

Wildlife Transplant Program

Sixty-two nuisance bears were trapped and relocated to more remote areas. Several additional nuisance bears were destroyed or trapped and released on site.

Other numerous animal damage complaints were investigated and many of these animals were trapped and relocated.

Environmental Reviews

Wildlife biologists reviewed numerous projects that affect wildlife and its respective habitat. Primary concerns are road construction, stream alteration, hydropower projects, gas line construction, surface mines, and other construction projects. In numerous cases, recommendations have been made to alter projects, thereby reducing detrimental impacts on wildlife.

Wildlife Population Surveys and Research

Waterfowl surveys and census routes for woodcock and mourning doves were conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Surveys also were conducted for bald eagles, river otter, and song birds.

Harvest and biological data were compiled for hunter-killed turkey, beaver, bobcat, fisher, deer, bear, and wild boar.

Game Management Services

White-tailed Deer

West Virginia continues to be one of the favorite deer hunting grounds in the eastern United States. In 2001, hunters bagged 217,416 deer. These included 99,380 bucks, a 12 percent increase over the 2000 harvest; 69,079 antlerless deer, an increase of 8 percent; 34,768 archery deer, an increase of 13 percent; and 14,189 muzzleloader deer, an increase of 49 percent. Nonseasonal mortalities were 24,869.

A bowhunter survey has been conducted annually since 1995. This cooperative venture with the West Virginia Bowhunters Association is an excellent means of monitoring populations of game animals and furbearers as well as providing a method for bowhunters to report their observations.



In 2001 the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources expanded deer hunting opportunities with several special hunts. Special deer hunts were held at the Greenbank National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) and Blennerhassett Island State Park. The NRAO hunt resulted in the harvest of 65 deer during six days of hunting. The Blennerhassett Island State Park deer hunt was the first firearms deer hunt on a West Virginia state park in 49 years. Two hundred and sixty-three participants harvested 185 deer. Three cities took advantage of the urban archery season. Special hunts are an excellent tool for managing deer on areas where general hunting seasons are not permitted. Muzzleloading only buck hunts were held at Wilson Cove in Hardy County and Hillcrest WMA. Bucks harvested on McClintic WMA were restricted to a minimum spread of 14 inches.

Black Bear

In 2001, 1,253 bear were harvested — a record 470 in bow season and 783 during the December gun season. This represents a six percent decrease from the record kill of 1,328 set in 2000. Biologists had forecast higher archery and lower gun kills for 2001 because of lower mast supplies.

Eighty-four (84) nonseasonal bear deaths occurred in 2001, up about two and half times the 34 nonseasonal kills in 2000. Road kills continue as the leading cause of nonseasonal mortalities with 43. Nonseasonal deaths amounted to six percent of total bear deaths.

The southern West Virginia black bear research study, designed to gather information on reproduction and the status of bears captured as nuisance animals, has handled 231 bears. During 2001, 120 bears were captured — 65 a result of nuisance complaints. Sixty-

nine (69) bears have been fitted with transmitters. There have been 51 known mortalities of tagged bears: 28 harvested by hunters, two road kills, seven illegal kills, and 14 destroyed by DNR personnel after persistent nuisance activity.

Bear damage claims increased from 129 last year to 138 in 2001. Landowners in 30 counties were paid \$54,334 in 2001, an increase from \$36,500 in 2000.

Wild Turkey

The survey of wild turkey broods is an important aid in forecasting the statewide harvests and changes in the wild turkey population. During the summer of 2001, the count (463) by Wildlife Resources personnel was more than two times higher than the 2000 count and 44 percent higher than the 11-year average of 322.

The 2001 spring gobbler harvest (17,875) was the highest on record. There was a total of 38 counties open to fall hunting in 2001, and this was the largest number of counties open to legal fall hunting in modern times. The combined spring and fall harvest of 21,380 was the highest annual harvest ever recorded in West Virginia.

Hunters participating in the limited permit fall turkey season returned 2,629 survey forms. Seventy-six (76) percent of the survey participants reported using a shotgun to harvest turkeys, and 22 percent said that they used a rifle. Hunters averaged seeing 14.78 wild turkeys while hunting which was 28 percent lower than the record of 20.46 seen in 1999. However, the observation rate was 2.88 times higher than the 2000 rate. Hunters had a success rate of 26.3 percent.

In cooperation with Virginia and North Carolina, two technical papers were published in professional journals dealing with wild turkey population dynamics. A popular article was written on how weather impacts wild turkeys, and four West Virginia technical bulletins were written. A technical paper on wildlife observations was published in the First National Bowhunting Conference.

The 2001 Gobbler Survey was conducted jointly by the Wildlife Resources Section and the West Virginia Chapter of the Wild Turkey Federation. The survey serves as a means for hunters to report their observations and opinions about wild turkey management. Results for the 2001 survey showed the best day for gobbling occurred on April 23, the opening day of the season. The majority (89 percent) of the gobblers harvested were adult toms. The typical adult gobbler weighed 19.2 pounds with a 1" spur and a 9 4/8" beard. A typical juvenile gobbler weighed 14.9 pounds, with 3/8" spurs and a 5 3/4" beard. Hunters averaged hearing 77 gobblers per 100 hours of hunting in 2001, the highest rate observed since the survey started in 1983.

Wild Boar

Hunters killed 43 wild boar during the 2001 season. This was the lowest harvest since 1989. Bowhunters took 18 during the October 13 through December 31 season. The early firearm harvest was 11, and 14 hogs were killed during the late season. The number of permits available during the firearms season was reduced from 6,000 to 4,000 in 2001.

Annual Mast Survey

Annually during August, selected personnel in the Division of Forestry and Division of Natural Resources rate the abundance of mast produced by selected tree and shrub species. Mast indices are then formulated for each species on a statewide and ecological region basis. This survey has been conducted annually since 1970 and is important information often requested by hunters. Mast abundance is also an important tool to forecast the annual big game harvests.

Survey results indicated mast conditions were slightly below the 31-year average. The combined mast indices of beech, hickory, oaks and black cherry were 46 percent lower

than the 2000 index. The Hunting Outlook Survey conducted in conjunction with the mast survey correctly forecast the fall 2001 big game harvests for all big game species with the exception of the wild boar.

Ruffed Grouse

Ruffed grouse hunters experienced improved hunting for grouse during the 2001-2002 season. Near record mast production during the fall of 2000 resulted in higher grouse production during the summer of 2001 and provided an increased number of birds for the hunter. Statewide flushing rates averaged 1.37 birds per hour, an increase of 26 percent over the previous year and was higher than rates during the past 5 years.

The field work for the six-year cooperative study on Appalachian grouse will be completed in September 2002, and final results will examine the effects of late season hunting on grouse as well as many habitat and environmental effects.

Warmwater Fish Management

The Warmwater Fish Management Unit is responsible for providing maximum fishing opportunity to meet increasing recreational demand and for protecting and managing approximately 98,000 acres of warmwater streams and more than 22,000 acres of public impoundments.

To meet this challenge, the warmwater program is divided into five areas:

- 1) surveys and inventories of existing fishery resources, providing essential data to assess and develop management programs;
- 2) protection of fish habitat, placing intensive efforts toward the review and comment processes of various state and federal permits for proposed activities that could possibly degrade our streams and lakes;
- 3) enhancement and development of fisheries, increasing production and use of fisheries through stream and lake improvements, and providing additional opportunities by stocking desirable fish species;
- 4) development of public access to fishery resources, ensuring adequate public access to existing streams and lakes, and acquisition and/or development of new lakes; and
- 5) public relations and information development, providing the public with material concerning fishing and fish management programs.

Muskellunge

Personnel stocked 14,933 fingerling muskies in 8 streams and 12 lakes in 2002. Advanced fingerling muskies were stocked for the first time in 2001, with Woodrum Lake and Tygart River backwaters receiving more than 200 fish. West Virginia's musky fishery is primarily sustained by this annual stocking program. More than 75 percent of the reported musky catches in 2001 and 60 percent of those qualifying for trophy citations were caught from stocked streams or lakes.

Walleye

More than 384,000 walleye fingerlings were stocked in 11 lakes and 4 rivers in 2002. The walleye were obtained from New York and Pennsylvania. The walleye stocking program

is designed to establish reproducing populations of this fine sport species in suitable waters throughout the state. About 27 percent of trophy walleye catches in 2001 and approximately 40 percent of all trophy catches since 1976 were from waters where populations have been established by stockings.

Channel Catfish

More than 159,000 advanced channel catfish fingerlings obtained from Palestine Hatchery and commercial growers were stocked in 36 waters in the fall of 2001. Fishable populations are established in the majority of these waters with excellent catfishing found in Beech Fork, Burnsville, East Lynn, New Creek, Plum Orchard, Stephens, Stonecoal, Stonewall Jackson, and Warden lakes.

Twelve (12) other lakes were stocked with 9,600 pounds of adult channel catfish in June 2002. The adult catfish were purchased with funds provided from reimbursements for pollution-caused fish kills.

Hybrid Striped Bass

Personnel released 14,841 hybrid striped bass fingerlings in the Ohio River in 2002. Hybrids over five pounds, with some up to 12 pounds, are regularly being caught from stocked waters. The New and Kanawha rivers also are providing excellent opportunities to land trophy hybrids.

Paddlefish

Efforts to restore the paddlefish in West Virginia continued in 2002 with the successful collection and spawning of Ohio River paddlefish. Paddlefish were hatched and raised at Palestine Hatchery and more than 5,000 advanced paddlefish fingerlings were stocked in the Ohio and Kanawha rivers.

Largemouth Bass

A total of 600 largemouth bass fingerlings was stocked into Indian Rocks Lake in 2001.

Warmwater Hatchery Construction

Progress continued toward completion of the new Apple Grove Hatchery in Mason County. Construction of the residences and the hatchery building began in 2001. Limited production occurred at the new facility and partially met warmwater fish stocking needs in 2002. The hatchery building will be completed during 2002 with full production efficiency anticipated by 2004.

Reservoir Management

Fish populations and water quality were monitored in Beech Fork, Bluestone, Burnsville, Cheat, East Lynn, Jennings Randolph, Mt. Storm, R.D. Bailey, Stonecoal, Stonewall Jackson, Summersville, Sutton, and Tygart lakes. These inventories provide the basis for determining management needs and evaluating management measures.

Each year, deviations are made from normal reservoir operations at various impoundments. Some of these events are planned in advance, while others are unforeseen and require immediate action. Coordination between the Wildlife Resources Section and agencies responsible for these reservoir projects result in minimal impacts to fish and wildlife and maximum recreational opportunity during such operational changes. Information upon which to provide these fish and wildlife considerations is available as a result of the section's reservoir monitoring program.

Volunteers from several fishing clubs, civic groups, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provided materials and labor to assist the Warmwater Fisheries Unit in constructing and maintaining fish attractors at Burnsville, Mt. Storm, Stonecoal, Summersville, Sutton, and Tygart lakes.

River, Stream and Lake Research and Surveys

Stream and lake fisheries management activities continued in 2001 with emphasis on new research efforts. Population assessments for smallmouth bass began on the Greenbrier, New, and South Branch of the Potomac rivers. Muskellunge population assessments began on the Buckhannon River and Middle Island Creek. Assessment of black bass population characteristics continued on small impoundments in 2001.

Aquatic habitat restoration projects on the Ohio River are being planned in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition, fish restoration, and aquatic habitat and fishing access improvements began in conjunction with the Marmet Locks expansion project on the Kanawha River. Sauger, walleye, paddlefish, and shovelnose sturgeon were stocked in the Kanawha River as part of fishery enhancement and restoration efforts associated with Marmet Locks and Dam mitigation.

Fisheries management staff is coordinating a significant fisheries research project on the Ohio River. The project is a product of the Division of Natural Resources participation in the Ohio River Fish Management Team and is being funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers through the Ohio River Mainstem Systems Study. The research is focusing on the impacts of navigation locks and dams on sportfish and winter habitat use by Ohio River fish. The research is being conducted by several universities and state agency staff.

Stream and Lake Access

Public boat access and associated facilities were enhanced and developed on the Ohio River at Mill Creek and Fish Creek; on the Kanawha River at Kanawha Falls and Leon; on the Potomac River at Cherry Run, Paw Paw, and Millville; on the Shenandoah River at Shannondale Springs; on Opequon Creek; and on Elk Fork, O'Brien, and Stonewall Jackson lakes.

Fishing Tournament Coordination

Data on 2001 catch rates, fishing effort, and fish mortalities during 538 organized fishing tournaments were collected from 39 bass clubs and 80 open tournament sponsors. Tournaments were held at 31 West Virginia sites, including 31 on lakes, 129 on the Ohio River, 43 on the Kanawha River, and 52 on the Monongahela River. Tournament fishing pressure, 134,769 angler hours, declined by 1,729 hours from last year's record high. When comparing year 2000 results to 2001, average tournament catch rate increased from 0.12 to 0.13 fish per angler hour in lakes and decreased from 0.20 to 0.08 in rivers.

Trophy Fish Citation Program

Anglers caught 1,751 fish, representing 23 species, which qualified for trophy fish citations in 2000. Of 35 waters (private lakes are counted as one water) yielding 10 or more fish citations, 63 percent were from streams, 18 percent from small public fishing lakes, 9 percent from large public lakes, and 10 percent from private lakes and ponds.

Fish Kills

The Division of Natural Resources requested financial reimbursement from responsible agents for 4 fish kills in 2001 (see following table).

Fisheries management staff participated in interagency coordination for two major pollution events in West Virginia waters. Assessment efforts are ongoing with the Department of Environmental Protection regarding a 250-million-gallon coal slurry discharge that affected 36 miles of the Tug Fork. Also, staff are participating in an interstate, multi-agency Natural Resources Damage Assessment for a fish and freshwater mussel kill that occurred on the Ohio River near Parkersburg as a result of a toxic discharge.

• 2001-2002 WARMWATER STOCKINGS •

Species and Hatchery/Source	Number	Size	Location
Muskellunge (P) (M) (BP) (S) (B)	14,933	fg	Big Run, Burnsville, Curtisville, Dog Run, East Lynn, Huey Run, Lumberport, Stonecoal, Stonewall Jackson, and Upper Mud lakes; Buckhannon, Kanawha, Monongahela, Mud, and West Fork rivers; Dunkard, Mill, Sandy, and Twelve Pole creeks
Channel catfish (C)	9,600 lbs.	ad	Anawalt, Barboursville, Bear Rocks, Berwind, Burches Run, Castleman Run, Laurel, Middle Wheeling Creek, and Teter Creek, and Tomlinson Run lakes; and Cedar Creek and North Bend ponds
Channel catfish (P) (C)	159,295	fg	Beech Fork, Big Ditch, Burnsville, Charles Fork, Conaway Run, East Lynn, Elk Fork, Frozencamp, Hurricane, Jimmy Lewis, Kanawha State Forest, Krodel, Little Beaver, Logan Airport, Miletree, Moncove, Mountwood, O'Brien, Pennsboro, Sleepy Creek, South Mill Creek, Stephens, Tracy, Tuckahoe, Turkey Run, Underwood, Upper Mud, Watoga, and Woodrum lakes; Cedar Creek, Handley, McClintic, and Poorhouse Farm ponds
Largemouth bass (P)	600	fg	Indian Rocks Lake
Paddlefish (P)	5,000	fg	Kanawha and Ohio rivers
Walleye (S) (B)(M)	384,375	fg	Beech Fork, Burnsville, Cheat, East Lynn, Mt. Storm, New Creek, R.D. Bailey, Stephens, Stonecoal, Sutton, and Tygart lakes; Cacapon, Guyandotte, Kanawha, and Monongahela rivers
Hybrid striped bass (P)	14,841	fg	Ohio River
Sauger (M)	1,092	fg	Kanawha River
Shovelnose Sturgeon	100	ad	Kanawha River

- (P) Palestine Hatchery
- (B) Bowden Hatchery
- (R) Ridge Hatchery
- (S) Other States
- (C) Commercial Source
- (OSI) OSI Rearing Ponds
- (BP) Burnsville Rearing Ponds
- (EP) Elk River WMA Ponds
- (BFP) Beech Fork WMA Ponds
- (M) Mason County Hatchery

fy = fry
 fg = fingerlings
 ad = adults

Fish Kills - 2001

Stream or Lake Severity	Date	Cause	Fish Killed			
			Number	%Game	Miles	Degree
Little Indian Creek Monongalia County	4/20/01	Acid Water Discharge	17,291	0	2.45	Total
Unnamed tributary of Ninemile Creek Cabell County	5/8/01	Chlorine	563	2	0.50	Total
Pond Fork Boone County	8/23/01	Sodium Hydroxide	3,411	6	6.4	Total
Town Run Jefferson County	8/30/01	Ammonium Hydroxide	272	3	0.4	Heavy

Coldwater Fish Management

In 2001-02, selected waters in West Virginia were stocked with 1,134,986 trout weighing 731,283 pounds. Total pounds stocked during the period was 10% less than in 2000-01. The fall of 2001 was extremely dry, with below-average precipitation continuing into early 2002. This resulted in delayed transfers of trout from Spring Run and Reeds Creek to other hatcheries, thus causing crowded conditions and subsequently reduced growth rates. Even with these conditions, production was better than expected because of a relatively mild winter and above average precipitation which began in early March. A breakdown of trout production by facility is provided on the following page.

The seven state-owned hatcheries produced 726,061 pounds of trout in 2001-02. Except in years when production is affected by drought conditions as occurred this past year and by disease outbreaks which can reduce production, normal production averages about 720,000 pounds per year. Given the present state hatchery facilities available, this level of production is considered near capacity. Production greater or lesser than this reflects unusual situations.

The federal hatchery at White Sulphur Springs provided 5,222 pounds of trout during 2001-02. This is the only federal hatchery remaining in West Virginia. The poundage of trout provided this past year represents a significant reduction compared to previous years, and is representative of expected trout poundage because of changes in hatchery operations at White Sulphur Springs.

The 2001 fall stocking totaled 41,737 pounds. This was slightly less than stocked in 2000. Thirty-six waters received two stockings each during a two-week period in October. The fall trout stockings are very popular and often provide fishing opportunities until the regular spring stocking schedule begins.

Wild trout management continues to receive special attention in West Virginia. The two major parts of this program involve protecting and enhancing native brook trout populations and stocking fingerling trout to establish and maintain wild trout populations in streams that will not support stream reproduction. In 2001-02, a total of 231,315 trout fingerlings, primarily brown trout, were stocked in 71 waters. This program has resulted in considerable expansion of wild trout populations in West Virginia, especially in southern West Virginia waters. Many of these southern trout fisheries are dependent on cold, unpolluted discharges from abandoned mines. The wild trout program provides many anglers with year-round recreational opportunities in areas of West Virginia previously lacking such angling opportunities.

2001-02 YEAR TROUT STOCKING

Table 1

<u>Hatchery & Time Period</u>	<u>Rainbow Trout</u>		<u>Golden Trout</u>		<u>Brook Trout</u>		<u>Brown Trout</u>		<u>Total</u>		<u>No/Lb</u>
	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Number</u>	
Fall 2001											
Spring Run	15,334	20,118	911	547					16,425	20,665	1.3
Peterburg	9,946	11,834	760	190					10,706	12,024	1.1
Tate Lohr	2,800	7,402	290	745					3,170	8,147	2.6
Bowden	8,301	8,724	164	86					8,465	8,360	0.9
Reeds Creek	900	236					500	141	1,400	377	0.3
Edray					400	441	1,351	1,832	1,751	2,273	1.3
Subtotal	37,361	47,864	2,125	1,568	400	441	1,851	1,973	41,737	51,846	1.3
Spring 2002											
Spring Run	164,478	242,115	12,032	17,385					176,510	259,500	1.5
Petersburg	30,425	33,641	2,783	2,779					33,208	36,420	1.1
Edray			62	68	10,846	26,515	13,675	28,895	24,583	55,478	2.3
Ridge	18,447	26,736	2,084	3,096	30,152	44,060			50,683	73,892	1.5
Tate Lohr	25,688	47,286	2,140	3,128					27,828	50,414	1.8
Reeds Creek	132,708	272,572	7,735	14,335	23,640	44,562	21,561	39,620	185,644	369,089	2.0
*White Sulphur	5,222	2,217							5,222	2,217	0.4
Bowden	107,137	139,075	19,681	22,472	36,236	41,535	22,814	33,048	185,868	236,130	1.2
Subtotal	484,105	763,642	46,517	63,263	100,874	154,672	58,050	101,563	689,546	1,083,140	1.5
Total	521,466	811,506	48,642	64,831	101,274	155,113	59,901	103,536	731,283	1,134,986	1.6

*Federal hatchery provided 5,222 pounds

Special Projects/Wildlife Diversity Program

Nongame

The 2001-2002 state budget included \$550,000 of lottery revenue funds for the WV Wildlife Diversity Program. However, due to budget reductions, the total funds available were \$533,500. The rose-breasted grosbeak wildlife license plate generated \$204,188 for one-year plate sales, and \$98,325 for two-year plate sales, for a total of \$302,513. WRS wildlife biologist Tom Allen designed a new plate featuring a white-tailed deer alongside a mountain stream that will be available beginning August 1, 2002. Three Wildlife Diversity Council meetings were held. Two wildlife biologists were hired for the Wildlife Diversity Program in the District I and IV offices. Because the contract with The Nature Conservancy that employed seven people ended July 1, time was devoted to solidifying positions for program personnel.

In April, the name of the West Virginia Nongame Wildlife and Natural Heritage Program was changed to the WV Wildlife Diversity Program, to better reflect the mission of the Wildlife Resources Section.

As a result of a federal apportionment in the Interior Appropriations Bill of 2000, West Virginia was eligible for about \$480,000 under the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program. A grant proposal was submitted to the USFWS for \$644,700, which included a 25 percent match from the WRS. Projects included assisting the Partners in Flight Program; initiating the new Important Bird Areas Program; establishing warm- and cool-season perennials, primarily native species, on selected WMAs across the state; publishing a mushroom field guide and five issues of the wildlife magazine; updating and developing new brochures; enhancing the State Wildlife Center and selected WMAs with interpretive trails and signs and creating wildlife demonstration areas; creating and updating educational displays and power point programs; enhancing the Greenbottom WMA for watchable wildlife activities; and funding turtle studies to complete work on a West Virginia Herpetological Atlas.

Thirteen new OWLS (Outdoor Wildlife Learning Sites) schools were added this year, bringing the total to 95 schools in 40 counties. New schools were visited by the Educational Grants Coordinator, as were many of the schools that received grants in the past. Application booklets were updated and distributed at the annual science teachers' conference as well as upon request. Many schools were assisted in the writing of grants. Several educational events were attended to inform schools about OWLS. Staff served as judges for school science fairs around the state.

Fifteen research grants and six cooperative project grants were awarded this year for funding totaling \$78,149. Some of the studies/projects included research on the green salamander, eastern spadefoot toad, timber rattlesnake, Allegheny woodrat, Elk River spotted darter and Jefferson salamander; distribution of native freshwater mussels in Opequon Creek; construction of nest boxes for the northern saw-whet owl; sampling of cave obligate fauna; studying the effects of moss harvest in the state; construction of a stream table for educational use in schools; development of educational displays at Oglebay Good Zoo and the development of photo guides on selected state organisms to be made available to schools, nature centers, etc.

Work continued on a statewide reptile and amphibian atlas project, focusing on turtles this year. The principal investigator is Dr. Thomas K. Pauley of Marshall University. Several new state records have been found. The information gathered from this study will be used in the publication of the second edition of *The Amphibians and Reptiles in West Virginia*, written by Dr. Pauley.

The Mushrooms of West Virginia and the Central Appalachians by Bill Roody is currently in press at the University of Kentucky Press. This full-color field guide will be

available in late fall 2002 and 500 copies will be distributed to public schools and libraries across the state. Four issues of the *West Virginia Wildlife Diversity News* were produced and distributed to about 7,000 subscribers. This newsletter appears on the WVDNR website, along with copies of the Wildlife Diversity Program's project application booklets, and other information on the program. Three issues of the *West Virginia Wildlife* magazine were completed. The 2002 WV Wildlife Calendar was published, bringing in about \$50,000 for the program. The 2003 calendar is in press. Numerous magazine articles, press releases, and TV spots to inform the public about program activities and nongame wildlife in general were produced. Two brochures were updated and reprinted including "Toads and Frogs of WV" and "Snakes of WV."

Staff continues to work with WVDOH to complete highway signage of the 63 watchable wildlife areas identified in the *West Virginia Wildlife Viewing Guide*.

Time was devoted to developing a comprehensive 10-year strategic plan for the Wildlife Diversity Program.



The 19th annual Wildlife Diversity Weekend was held at Blackwater Falls State Park June 7-9, with about 300 people attending the event. Several new interactive educational displays were developed for use at events such as fairs and festivals, Hooked on Fishing Not on Drugs Expos, Wildlife Diversity Day at the State Capitol, National Hunting and Fishing Days Celebration, Youth Environmental Day, Earth Day and educational events at schools. Presentations were made at these events, and to schools, Youth Conservation activities, Becoming an Outdoors Woman workshops, conservation and civic organizations and various summer camps.

Thirty-three new individuals and businesses were certified for the Wild Yards program and received signs and certificates for their efforts. This brings the total to 116 over the past three years. Many presentations on the use of native plants in landscaping for wildlife and the Wild Yards program were made to groups, including the annual meeting of the WV Garden Clubs at the Greenbrier Resort. Staff worked with many landowners to provide or enhance habitat for wildlife.

Surveys were conducted (many at wildlife management areas and hatcheries) for birds, rare plants, reptiles and amphibians (including conducting frog call routes coordinated by the USGS), fish, crayfish, mussels, small mammals, butterflies, dragonflies and cave invertebrates. Staff hosted this year's annual National Dragonfly Society meeting and assisted several endangered species projects and rare species surveys including the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, loggerhead shrikes, Allegheny woodrat, bats, mussels and northern flying squirrels.

Staff continued to facilitate the state's Partners in Flight (PIF) working group. Two meetings were held in the fall and spring. Two issues of the PIF newsletter were produced and mailed to about 500 individuals. In cooperation with the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, staff coordinated a golden-winged warbler atlas project. Several Breeding Bird Surveys were conducted, existing point-count routes were surveyed and new routes were established throughout the state. Surveys were conducted for grassland birds. Preliminary plans for an Important Bird Areas Program were discussed. A guide on songbird management for landowners was prepared. A staff member continues to serve as secretary to the state's Bird Records Committee. Information was compiled on the annual winter backyard bird survey.

Endangered Species

Although the peregrine falcon was removed from the federal list of endangered species in August 1999, this rare bird is still monitored closely by Program personnel. Twenty-six

people, including several volunteers, participated in a one-day "cliff watch" in early April to monitor cliffs that are potential nesting sites for this species. One nesting pair was confirmed on North Fork Mountain and monitored throughout the nesting season. The pair fledged one young. A second nesting pair was discovered near Greenland Gap. This pair abandoned the site early in the season and did not produce young. A record number of bald eagle pairs nested in the Mountain State in 2002. Eleven nests were successful and fledged a total of 22 eaglets. Two additional nests were active in the early portion of the nesting season, but neither pair was successful in producing chicks.

Flying squirrel nests boxes were monitored by Program biologists at 16 sites to obtain data on the distribution, life history, and population trends of the endangered northern flying squirrel in West Virginia. All capture data, including data gathered by other state and federal agencies and other researchers, were entered into Program data bases. Twenty-five northern flying squirrels were captured this fiscal year (17 in fall 2001 and eight in spring/early summer 2002). A map was prepared delineating northern flying squirrel habitat on Handley Wildlife Management Area. A radio telemetry study of northern flying squirrels on Kumbrabow State Forest was initiated in May 2002. The project is being conducted by a graduate student from West Virginia University.

Surveys for hibernating endangered bats were conducted to examine population trends and to look for new sites for these species. Winter bat surveys were conducted at 23 caves in seven counties. Endangered bat hibernacula are surveyed every other winter, and this year most of the secondary hibernation sites for the endangered Indiana bat were visited. The number of Indiana bats at these caves exhibited an increase of 6.6 percent over the number observed during the 1999/2000 surveys. In June 2002, female Virginia big-eared bats were censused at 10 maternity colony caves. Night-vision equipment was used to count the bats as they left the roosts in the evening to feed. A total of 5,897 bats was tallied, and the population appears to be stable at this time. Mist netting surveys were conducted to provide information on the distribution of bats, particularly the Indiana bat, during the summer. Surveys were conducted on The Jug and Short Mountain WMA's, Sugar Grove Naval Base, and Calvin Price State Forest. No endangered bats were netted.

Surveys were conducted to locate new populations of the federally threatened Cheat Mountain salamander. Dr. Thomas Pauley, Marshall University, was contracted to map and survey all areas of potential habitat for this species on Kumbrabow State Forest. No Cheat Mountain salamanders were found in this effort. Surveys conducted by Dr. Pauley at Snowshoe Ski Resort located additional sites for this species. Work continued on a study to determine the size of an effective buffer zone to protect populations of Cheat Mountain salamanders.

Thirteen new sites for the federally threatened flat-spined three-toothed land snail were discovered during this fiscal year on Coopers Rock State Forest and on Allegheny Energy lands in Cheat Gorge. In June 2002, a grant proposal was submitted to the US Fish and Wildlife Service requesting funds to purchase lands from Allegheny Energy which contain known sites for this snail.

Freshwater mussel surveys were conducted in the Little Kanawha River basin. Surveys were conducted at 22 sites; 1,593 mussels of 25 species were encountered. No endangered mussels were found, but new sites for two mussel species of concern were discovered. Additional mussel surveys were conducted on Elk River, Hackers Creek, and Meathouse Fork. Freshwater mussel kills were investigated on the Ohio River and the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River.

The Wildlife Resources Section received two endangered species grants from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to assist nonfederal landowners in dealing with endangered species issues. One grant will assist in the preparation of a Safe Harbor Agreement on state forests (Kumbrabow and Coopers Rock). The second grant will assist Snowshoe

Ski Resort develop a Habitat Conservation Plan for its lands. The WVDNR is providing technical assistance on these projects.

Additional studies focused on rare species considered federal Species of Concern. Nesting loggerhead shrikes were monitored in several counties. Data were collected on the Allegheny woodrat, and data on Allegheny woodrat sites were entered into the Program data base. A radio telemetry study located roost sites for the rare small-footed bat. Populations of the Appalachian grizzled skipper were monitored in Greenbrier County.

Natural Heritage Program

Scientific Collecting Permits – During FY 2002, 217 Scientific Collecting Permits were issued for a variety of projects including Indiana bat, northern flying squirrel, and mussel surveys, research for these, coal industry-related stream surveys, a paddlefish study, and for teaching purposes. A permit was issued to the CDC in May 2002 to allow the capture of southern flying squirrels (target species), mice, woodrats, and short-tailed shrews to determine the source of an epidemic typhus case. Two permit applications were denied: one for northern flying squirrel surveys and one for Indiana bat surveys. Neither applicant had sufficient experience to conduct the surveys.

Data Requests – A total of 864 data requests was reviewed during the fiscal year. These requests consisted of 473 highway projects, 120 coal mine and quarry reviews, 25 Abandoned Mine Lands projects, and 246 miscellaneous reviews made up of infrastructure projects, subdivisions, US Forest Service project reviews, etc. In addition, each program scientist responds to numerous requests for a variety of information on rare species, invasive species and natural communities.

Biological and Conservation Data System (BCD) – Maintenance continued with 396 new records entered and 889 records updated. Of the updated and new records, 572 were for plants, 59 birds, 78 fish, 235 mammals, 25 reptiles, 154 amphibians, 123 invertebrates, and 36 plant communities. Data exchanges occurred between NatureServe (update of our global information) and The Nature Conservancy's Central Appalachian Ecoregion office. All GPS data are now kept in one file. This year, 166 files have been downloaded, corrected and converted into shape files. These files represent 2,395 separate locations. These data are used to create maps and for research, education and field review.

Outreach – All program personnel assist with various educational programs each year including: Wildflower Pilgrimage, Wildlife Diversity Weekend, Wildlife Day at the Capitol, National Hunting and Fishing Days Celebration at Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park, school groups, conservation organizations, garden clubs, etc.

Plant Communities – Ecology shifted emphasis from contract work on large projects sponsored by partner agencies to building program infrastructure and conducting ecological field inventories and studies on public and private lands throughout the state. Summer 2001 field work included plot sampling of spruce and river-scour prairie communities in the Upper Shaver's Fork drainage and of shale barren communities at Sugar Grove Naval Base. Final reports were submitted for two long-term projects: mapping vegetation of New River Gorge National River (National Park Service) and Camp Dawson Army Training Site (WV Army National Guard). A paper on the Camp Dawson project and posters covering both vegetation mapping projects were presented at the WV Academy of Sciences annual meeting in Morgantown in April. The first-ever element occurrences (EOs) for West Virginia ecological communities were entered into the BCD. In partnerships with Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge and Canaan Valley State Park, permanent vegetation plots were established to document changes inside and outside deer exclosures in balsam fir communities. Old growth forests were sampled in the Monongahela National Forest on Shaver's Mountain, Randolph County (spruce-hemlock) and at the WV Botanic Garden on Tibbs Run, Monongalia County (white oak-hemlock). Red pine forests and woodlands on Pike Knob were also sampled. Flood plain forests dominated by silver maple, pin oak,

and poison ivy were sampled at the recently-established J. T. Janes city park in Parkersburg (Wood County).

Botany – Work continues on the *Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia*. Work also continued with the West Virginia University and Marshall University Herbariums and others to gather vascular plant vouchers to complete the county dot-map atlas of the vascular plants of West Virginia and to clarify the status of rare plant taxa in our state.

The booklet *Annotated Checklist of the Hornworts, Liverworts, and Mosses of West Virginia*, by Susan Moyle Studlar, Steven L. Stephenson, and Paul J. Harmon was completed and is now in print. This is the first document of its kind ever completed about the bryoflora of our state.

Coordination continued with The Nature Conservancy's Central Appalachians Conservation Planning Office to discuss conservation aspects of Ice Mountain and Willis Ridge Black Ponds, where a number of rare and endangered plant species exist. Rare plant records for the Western Allegheny Plateau Ecoregion were reviewed to serve as a base to determine conservation targets for ongoing efforts in the western part of our state. Coordination continued with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, National Park Service, and a variety of state agencies on rare, threatened and endangered plant species. The status of rare plant elements on the Monongahela National Forest was assessed as part of ongoing cooperation in the review of proposed Forest Service projects. Coordination meetings were held with botanical staff of the George Washington/Thomas Jefferson National Forest regarding improving cooperation in plant conservation on that forest as well.

Annual monitoring of the status of several federally endangered or threatened plant species was completed, including northeastern bulrush, harperella, shale barren rockcress, running buffalo clover and Virginia spiraea. Most of these species appear stable or increasing in the state, while harperella continues to decline in two of the three West Virginia streams where it occurs. Program botanists continue to assess those streams and investigate causes for the apparent decline.

Fungi – Approximately 1,250 collections of West Virginia fungi have been processed and entered into the database system in Elkins. The collections include 39 new state records and were made in several counties including Lewis, Wyoming and McDowell, where little or no collecting had been done. After one or two more years of collecting, an atlas of the fungi of WV may be generated and the data posted on the web.

Zoology – A contract with Sugar Grove Naval Base was completed except for one remaining bat survey in the fall of 2002. As a result, a number of small mammal, reptile, amphibian, and invertebrate species have been documented on the base. Many spider species were identified as new to West Virginia, with one species new to science. The southern bog lemming and meadow jumping mouse are two tracked species documented on the base. Six bat species were caught as well.

Cave invertebrate surveys in the Cheat River gorge and additional rare crayfish surveys have been conducted. Surveys for animal species have been initiated and will continue on Panther State Forest and Comstalk WMA. State rankings for bird species were evaluated and the tracked species list revised.

Surveys for the Grizzled Skipper, a rare butterfly, were conducted in both the eastern panhandle and in Greenbrier County. The butterfly was found only in Greenbrier County. The eastern panhandle populations appear to be extirpated.

Fisheries – A Regional Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (REMAP) grant was received from US Environmental Protection Agency for \$380,000 to develop a fish Index of Biotic Integrity for WV's wadeable streams. Surveys of fish, water quality, and habitat were conducted at 60 sites throughout the Central Appalachian Plateau Region. One full-time division biologist and six college interns performed this work. The REMAP project is a cooperative effort as three US EPA offices (Duluth, Corvallis, and Cincinnati) and the State's Division of Environmental Protection are all participating with the Division of Natural Resources to complete this endeavor.

Acid Water Studies

Data from this study are used to determine long-term trends of the impact of acid precipitation on about 50 selected streams. During this past year, water quality, fish and macroinvertebrate data were collected during the fall and spring.

Limestone Fines Study

Wildlife Resources treated 23 streams and three lakes with sand-sized limestone fines to neutralize stream acidity. An additional 29 tributaries in the Middle Fork of Tygart Drainage and two tributaries of Blackwater River (Beaver Creek and North Fork) were treated in cooperation with the Department of Environmental Protection. Wildlife Resources also assisted Plum Creek (formerly The Timber Company) with treatment of the South Fork of Cherry River and two of its tributaries plus three tributaries of Gauley River. These treatments restored or improved trout populations in approximately 225 miles of stream.

Limestone Drum Treatment

The limestone drum neutralization stations on Blackwater River (DEP funded), Otter Creek, and North Fork and Dogway Fork of Cranberry continued to operate. These stations are successfully neutralizing acidic flows in about 50 miles of stream. Trout reproduction has occurred in all four streams.

Technical Support Unit

Aquatic Habitat Conservation

Staff from the Technical Support Unit were very active during the year coordinating and participating in efforts to assess and restore aquatic habitats in the state. Staff attended training courses in natural stream channel design, participated in the field reconnaissance of degraded streams, developed and submitted grant applications for inventory and research projects, and coordinated the implementation of such projects.

Coordination was provided for an array of WRS activities focused upon the restoration of the Shavers Fork watershed. Using funding from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Trout Unlimited and others, a project to collect sediment data, stream morphology and land use data on the Upper Shavers Fork was initiated.

Work continued on an EPA cooperative grant to identify impacted and potential restoration sites in the South and North Branch of the Potomac River and Tygart Valley River watersheds using remote sensing techniques.

Coordination continued on an expanded state effort to restore streams damaged by acid precipitation and acid mine drainage.

Planning

The planner continued to coordinate the revision of the Wildlife Resources Section Strategic Plan. This process is integrated with planning for expenditure of expanded federal reimbursement for fish and wildlife management activities. Financial planning for the Wildlife Endowment Fund was another area of significant emphasis during the year.

Coordination

Field and/or office coordination continued on the following U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects: Winfield Locks and Dam Rehabilitation Mitigation Plan, Marmet Locks and Dam Rehabilitation, Bluestone Dam Safety Assurance Project, Bluestone Dam Hydropower Development Study, Knapps Creek Floodwater Diversion Project, Greenbrier River Flood Damage Control, and London Locks and Dam Rehabilitation.

Some action (e.g., impact analysis, development of mitigation, appeals, litigation, relicensing) was taken on each of the following proposed or licensed hydropower projects at reservoirs or locks and dams: Hannibal, R. C. Byrd, Belleville, Racine, Pike Island and New Cumberland on the Ohio River, Summersville on the Gauley River, and Dam Sites 4 and 5 on the Potomac River.

Office and field coordination continued on the Canaan Valley and Ohio River Islands National Wildlife refuges and the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers Mainstem Navigation Studies.

The Coordination Program continued participation in the NEPA process for the following highway projects: Corridor H - Elkins Bypass, Coalfields Expressway, Corridor H - Elkins to VA Line, New River Parkway, Corridor D - Parkersburg, Shawnee Highway, Coalfields Expressway, King Coal Highway and numerous other small highway improvement projects.

One Natural Resource Conservation Service Impoundment Flood Control Project was coordinated on the Upper Tygart River Watershed Project. DNR involvement with a cooperative Natural Stream Restoration project on Horseshoe Run in Tucker County continued. Significant time was spent coordinating the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program with state and federal agencies. The program will pay landowners to protect riparian areas along streams and is part of the Farm Bill. Significant time was spent coordinating with the NRCS and SCA on post-flood stream restoration efforts in the southern counties.

Significant time continued to be spent implementing the Clean Water Act Regional Permit to assist landowners with small stream restoration and management. Approximately 200 requests for assistance were received and reviewed.

Several new and refresher training sessions were attended, including a wetland identification and delineation course and a course on wetland mitigation.

Technical Support Unit staff continued assistance with the Randolph/Tucker County Project Impact Task Force activities. The task force was funded by a Federal Emergency Management Agency grant with a goal of county disaster prevention through citizen awareness and advance mitigation.

Approximately 55 Clean Water Act Section 404/10 permits concerning wetlands and/or water disturbances were evaluated, coordinated and mitigated. Associated data were developed and entered into the Clean Water Act, Section 404 database. This database provides a means of tracking CWA permitting actions. Significant time was spent participating on the task force that developed the statewide and regional flood protection plan.

Technical input relative to fish and wildlife was provided to the WV Department of Environmental Protection's Clean Water Action Plan and Watershed Framework Program. Biologists continued to review surface mine permit applications and assisted the Wildlife Heritage Database with 146 mine preplan reviews. Fish and wildlife revegetation plans were developed for 2,698 acres of reclaimed habitat. Significant time was spent working with the Abandoned Mine Lands program reviewing sites for required environmental permits. Biologists continued to provide technical assistance and fish and wildlife information to federal agencies developing the Environmental Impact Statement for Mountain Top Mining.

Biometrics

Routine installation, maintenance and support of computer hardware, software and peripherals for the Wildlife Resources Section and contract projects, WV Division of Forestry (WVDOF), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were provided.

Geographic Information System (GIS) staff provided training to DNR, WVDOF and Federal agency users on GIS development and application, data acquisition and procedures and Global Positioning Systems (GPS).

GIS/GPS assistance was provided to the grouse project, various Wildlife Diversity Unit inventories and surveys, deer population surveys and deer enclosure mapping. Assistance relative to database design, analysis and documentation was provided for the REMAP project.

Presentation material was prepared for the District II deer management public meeting and a District IV fisheries management public meeting. Posters and law enforcement maps were prepared for National Hunting and Fishing Days Celebration at Stonewall Jackson Lake.

As part of the contract with WVDOF, special request maps, mapping and analyses were prepared or conducted.

A computer program to document and report wildfire occurrences statewide was added to and maintained. This program performs the necessary accounting and generates the forms to expedite the administration of this function for WVDOF.

The unit continued the development of spatial and aspatial data sets for selected wildlife management areas. GIS mapping was continued on a limited number of wildlife management areas. GIS/GPS consultation and database development services were provided to various federally assisted rare, threatened and endangered species studies, spring frog call surveys and rattlesnake telemetry studies. GPS training was provided to Game Management Unit staff and other biologists and common data libraries were maintained. GIS/GPS assistance continued on a joint USFWS/Natural Heritage project pertaining to Elk River and Hacker Creek unionid bivalve surveys and identifying contributing sources of impact to mussel populations in these watersheds.

The GIS-based stream survey database, public notice database, public access database, and harvest database were maintained.

A three-year EPA cooperative project to evaluate the intermediate and long-term ecological and hydrologic effects of West Virginia's Section 401 actions and mitigation conditions continued. Fish and benthos were collected, substrates were analyzed and stream morphology and hydrology were collected as part of this project. Two projects, one to evaluate the functionality of wetlands created to mitigate for damage to natural wetlands resulting from development and another to assess and quantify environmental value of island backchannel areas in the Ohio River continued.

The Biometrics staff assisted with new Section projects and continued support for ongoing activities. Miscellaneous activities included preparing computer graphics, consulting and computer maintenance and support for Section budget, personnel and inventory.

Annual routine projects supported included managing the Section's work report system, producing game harvest and trout stocking summaries, summarizing spring gobbler survey results, summarizing the goose cooperator survey, summarizing bow hunter survey results, processing boar, fall wild turkey and antlerless deer applications for eligibility cards, compiling trophy fish citations, summarizing statewide hunter prospects and mast surveys,

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