West Virginia
Natural Resources

DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES ANNUAL REPORT 2009-2010

WEST VIRGINIA

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Joe T. Scarberry
Supervisor, Land and Streams

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David M. Milne, *Bruceton Mills*
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Kenneth R. Wilson, *Chapmanville*
Thomas O. Dotson, *White Sulphur Springs*

The West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Annual Report 2009-2010 is published by the Division of Natural Resources and the Department of Commerce Communications.

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.

Foreword

DIVISION OF NATURAL RESOURCES
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Joe Manchin III
Governor

Frank Jezioro
Director

November 1, 2010

The Honorable Joe Manchin III
Governor of West Virginia
State Capitol
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Governor Manchin:

Transmitted herewith is the annual report for the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources for fiscal year July 1, 2009, through June 30, 2010.

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.

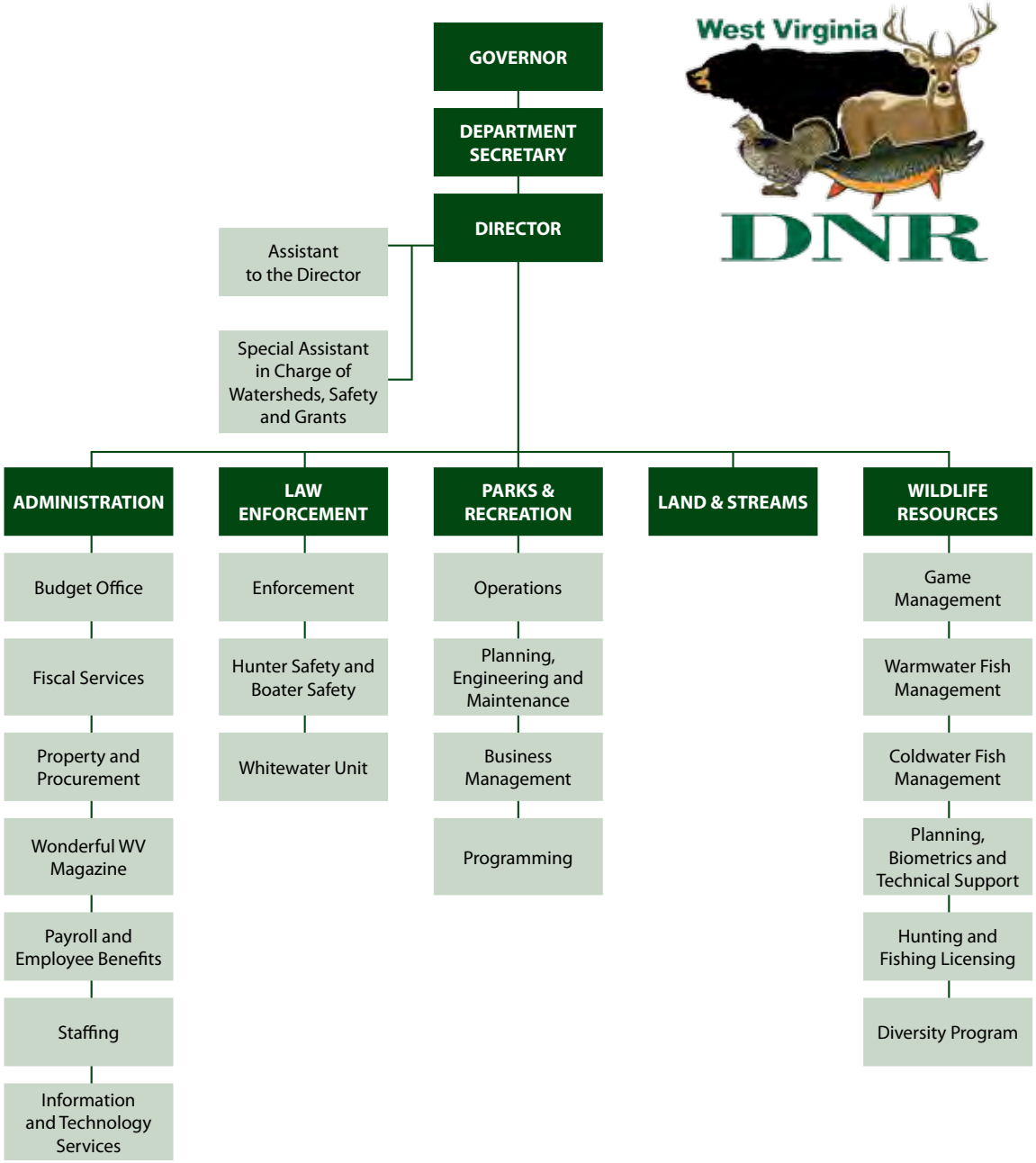
A detailed accounting of receipts and expenditures as prescribed by Chapter 20, Code of West Virginia, is also respectfully submitted.

Sincerely,

Frank Jezioro

Frank Jezioro
Director

DNR ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



MISSION STATEMENT

It is the statutory mission of the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources to provide and administer a long-range comprehensive program for the exploration, conservation, development, protection, enjoyment and use of the natural resources of the State of West Virginia.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS ON WHICH THE DIRECTOR SERVES

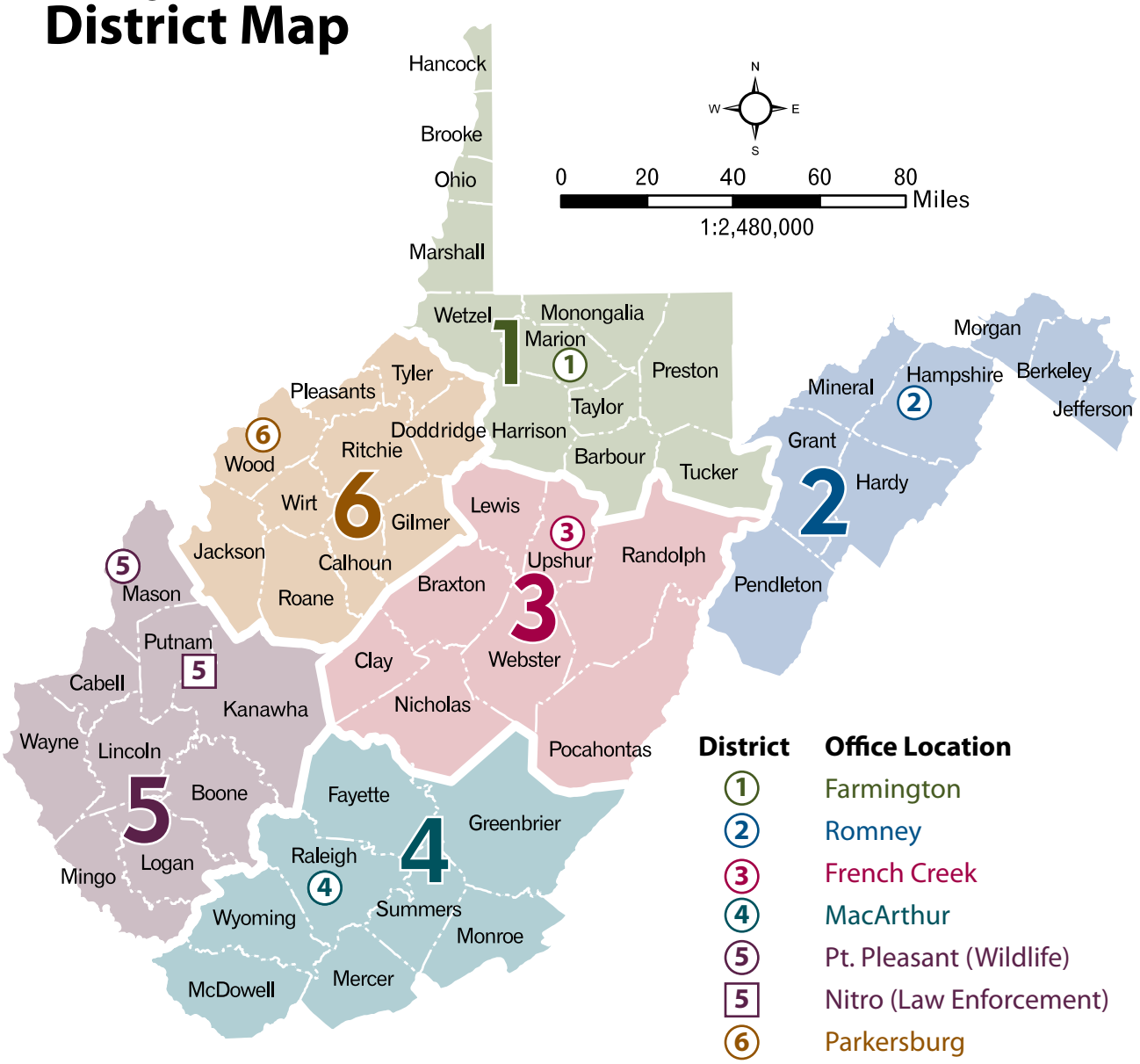
- West Virginia Natural Resources Commission
- Wildlife Endowment Fund Advisory Board
- Ohio River Management Fund Advisory Board
- West Virginia Public Land Corporation
- West Virginia Whitewater Commission
- West Virginia Tourism Commission
- West Virginia Outdoor Heritage Conservation Fund

EEOC STATEMENT

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. — *September 2005*

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

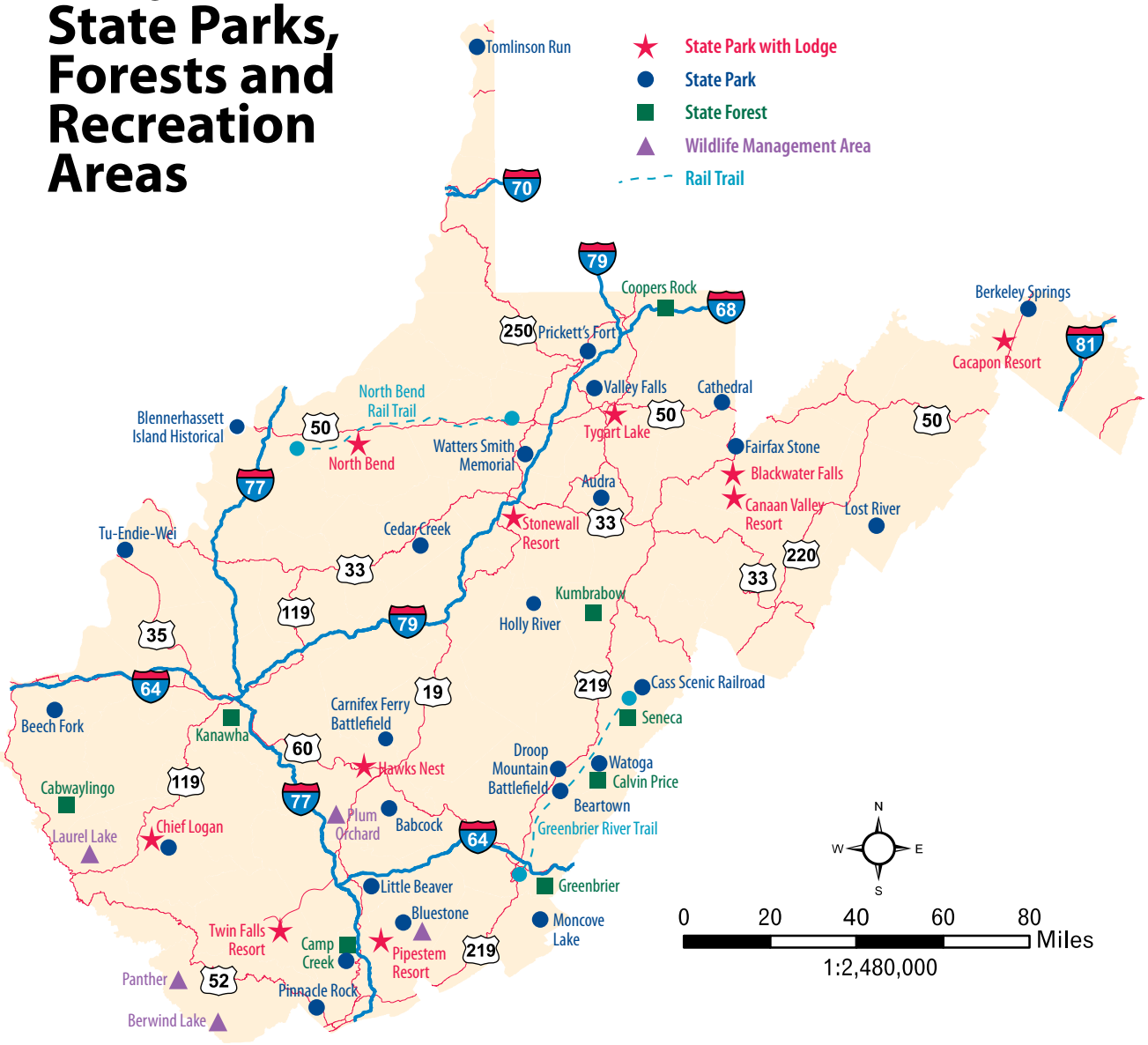
District Map



District	Office Location
1	Farmington
2	Romney
3	French Creek
4	MacArthur
5	Pt. Pleasant (Wildlife)
5	Nitro (Law Enforcement)
6	Parkersburg

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

State Parks, Forests and Recreation Areas



West Virginia Division of Natural Resources

Wildlife Management Areas

District 1
(304) 825-6787

1. Bear Rocks Lake
2. Briery Mountain
3. Burches Run
4. Castlemans Run Lake
5. Cecil H. Underwood
6. Center Branch
7. Cross Creek
8. Dunkard Fork
9. Hillcrest
10. Lantz Farm and Nature Preserve
11. Lewis Wetzel
12. Little Indian Creek
13. Pedlar
14. Pleasant Creek
15. Pruntytown State Farm
16. Snake Hill
17. Teter Creek
18. Upper Deckers Creek

District 2
(304) 822-3551

19. Allegheny
20. Edwards Run
21. Fort Mill Ridge
22. Nathaniel Mountain
23. Shannondale Springs
24. Short Mountain
25. Sleepy Creek
26. South Branch
27. Thorn Creek
28. Warden Lake
29. Widmeyer

District 3
(304) 924-6211

30. Becky Creek
31. Big Ditch
32. Burnsville Lake
33. Elk River
34. Handley
35. Huttonsville
36. Slatyfork
37. Smoke Camp
38. Stonecoal Lake
39. Stonewall Jackson Lake
40. Summersville Lake
41. Valley Bend
42. Wallback

District 4
(304) 256-6947

43. Anawalt Lake
44. Berwind Lake
45. Beury Mountain
46. Bluestone Lake
47. Horse Creek Lake
48. Meadow River
49. Moncove Lake
50. Panther
51. Plum Orchard Lake
52. R.D. Bailey Lake
53. Tate Lohr
54. Tug Fork

District 5
(304) 675-0871

55. Amherst/Plymouth
56. Beech Fork Lake
57. Big Ugly
58. Chief Cornstalk
59. East Lynn Lake
60. Elk Creek
61. Green Bottom
62. Hilbert
63. Laurel Lake
64. McClintic
65. Mill Creek
66. Morris Creek
67. Upper Mud River

District 6
(304) 420-4550

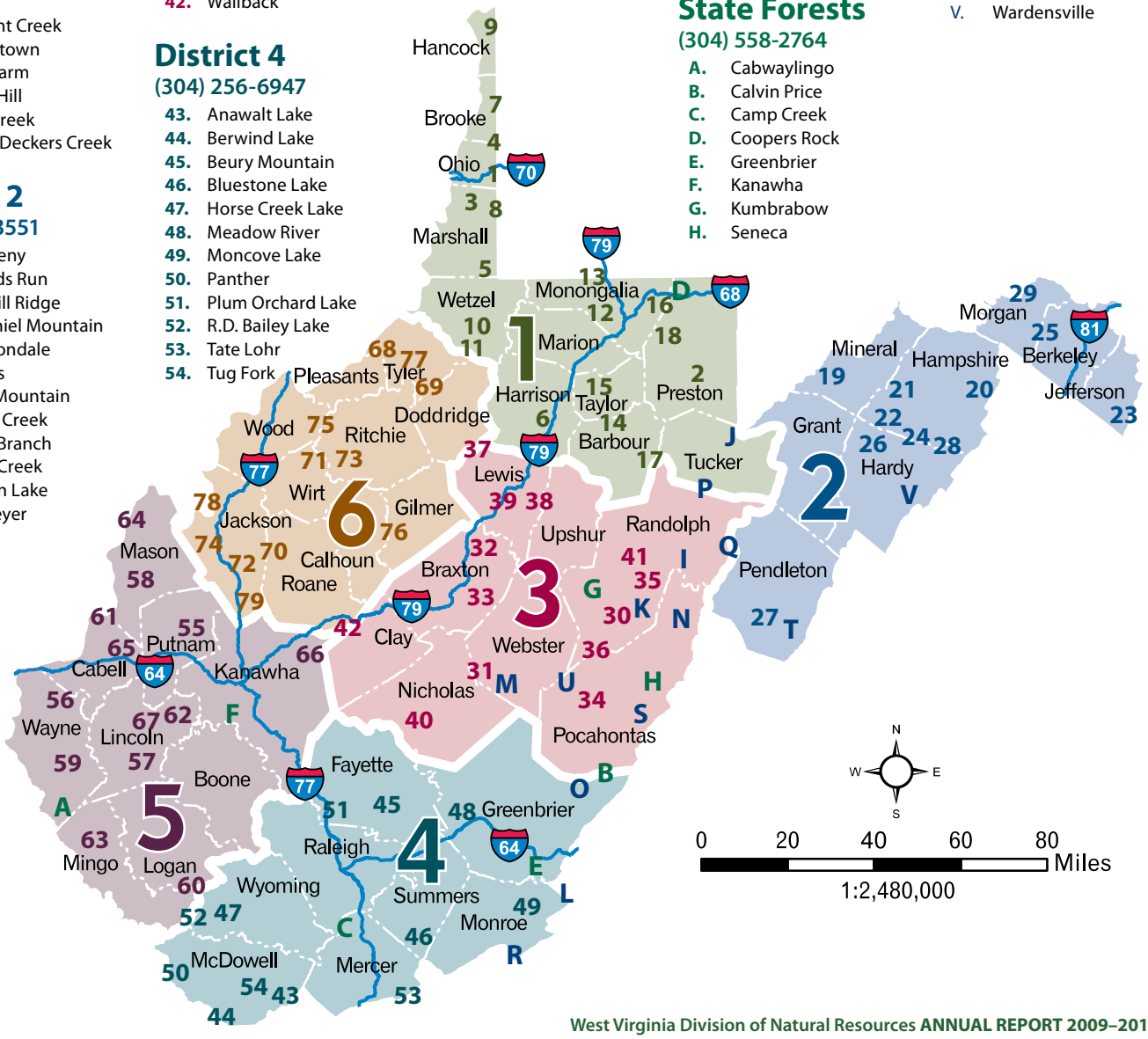
68. Buffalo Run
69. Conaway Run Lake
70. Frozen Camp
71. Hughes River
72. O'Brien Lake
73. Ritchie Mines
74. Rollins Lake
75. Sand Hill
76. Stumptown
77. The Jug
78. Turkey Run
79. Woodrum Lake

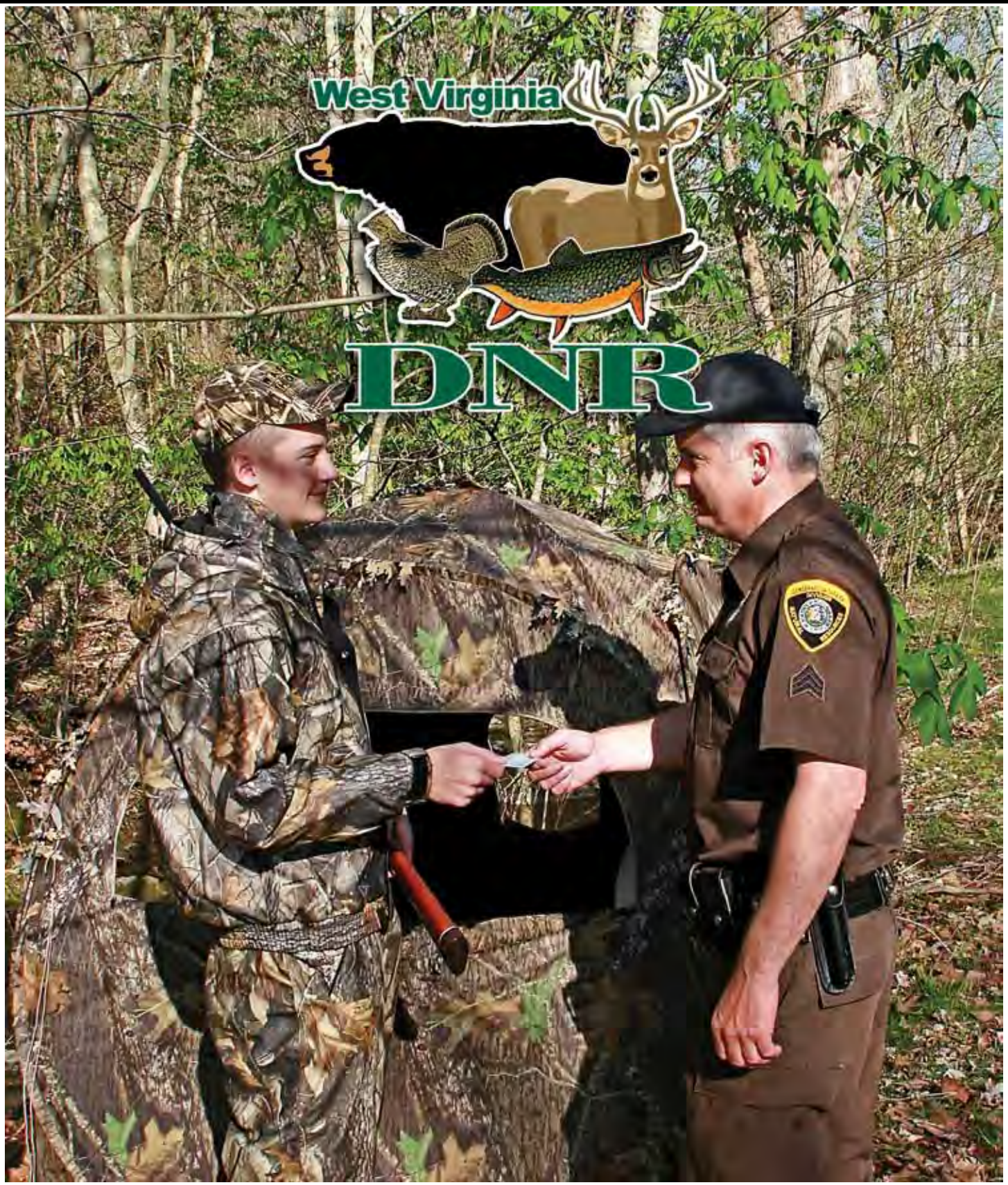
State Forests
(304) 558-2764

A. Cabwaylingo
B. Calvin Price
C. Camp Creek
D. Coopers Rock
E. Greenbrier
F. Kanawha
G. Kumbrabow
H. Seneca

National Forests

I. Beaver Dam
J. Blackwater
K. Cheat
L. Cove Creek
M. Cranberry
N. Little River
O. Neola
P. Otter Creek
Q. Potomac
R. Potts Creek
S. Rimel
T. Shenandoah
U. Tea Creek
V. Wardensville




West Virginia
DNR

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Administration

Administration Section
Harry F. Price,
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, computer application development and maintenance, and publishing *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine.

Sectional responsibilities include developing and maintaining sound fiscal and personnel policies, coordinating purchasing procedures, maintaining active inventory and records management programs, managing a statewide radio communication system, publishing the state's premier magazine, coordinating and developing and maintaining mainframe and local network program applications, 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, procurement and property management, 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, 2010, the Division of Natural Resources had 762 permanent and 986 hourly employees. The year-round work force for DNR is approximately 1,745 permanent and temporary employees with fluctuations due to seasonal programs and activities.

Work force characteristics as of June 30, 2010, are listed in the chart below.

Section	Permanent Employees	Average Age	Average Years of Education	State Service	Average Monthly Salary
Administration	42	48	13	15 yrs 5 mos	$2,796
Executive	6	58	13	22 yrs 6 mos	$4,319
Law Enforcement	120	47	12	16 yrs 6 mos	$3,360
Parks & Recreation	400	49	12	14 yrs 6 mos	$2,161
Land & Streams	6	49	11	17 yrs 5 mos	$3,216
Wildlife Resources	188	48	14	17 yrs 5 mos	$3,048
Division	**762**	**49**	**13**	**15 yrs 6 mos**	**$2,627***

FOOTNOTE:

* *Please note that the Average Monthly Salary listed for the agency is calculated by totaling individual monthly salaries and dividing by the number of employees, not by adding the section average monthly salaries and dividing by six.*

One hundred three (103) vacancy announcements were posted and distributed throughout the agency for employee bulletin boards and mailed to other state agencies. This number produces a turnover rate for the agency of 13.52 percent with 30 percent of the vacancies being attributed to retirements and 32 percent of the vacancies being attributed to internal promotions. Sixty-three (63) job vacancies were filled by transfer/promotion of current state employees or new hires. The average age of newly hired employees for the agency was 38.

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 through the statewide Employee Payroll Information Control System (EPICS), acting as liaison between the agency 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 seasonal and temporary hourly employees on state parks.

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 37,643 copies printed of each issue.

In FY 2010 the average number of copies mailed each month to paid individual subscribers was 31,111. In addition, some 2,367 copies were distributed each month to paid bulk subscribers such as government agencies, chambers of commerce, motels, real estate firms, newsstands on state parks, and other newsstand distributors.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT

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

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Information and Technology Services Unit provides computer program analysis, coding, and documentation to all DNR sections 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. In addition, the office has assumed responsibility for the budgeting and accounting functions of the agency's Law Enforcement Section.

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 the fiscal office. Auditing and payment processing of all division obligations occur in these offices. The unit is the liaison with the Travel Management Office for travel approval and seeks reimbursement from the Auditor's Office for employees. This unit now provides the coordination of central mail and messenger operations.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

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, 2010. Itemization of summarized financial data contained in this report is public record and on file.

Statement of Disbursements

ADMINISTRATION SECTION

EXECUTIVE/ADMINISTRATIVE

Personal Services	$	398,493.21
Employee Benefits		96,777.20
Current Expenses		194,457.04
Repairs & Alterations		10,914.48
Equipment		278.35
Endowment Fund Transfer		1,800,000.00
Medical Service Payments		400.00
TOTAL	**$**	**2,501,320.28**

FISCAL SERVICES

Personal Services	$	633,304.53
Employee Benefits		194,196.00
Current Expenses		615,659.23
Repairs & Alterations		31,793.86
PEIA Transfer		18,944.95
TOTAL	**$**	**1,493,898.57**

STAFFING/PAYROLL

Personal Services	$	253,320.15
Employee Benefits		73,201.44
Current Expenses		40,482.96
Repairs & Alterations		8,381.40
TOTAL	**$**	**375,385.95**

GENERAL SERVICES

Personal Services	$	375,711.55
Employee Benefits		133,048.70
Current Expenses		232,799.92
Repairs & Alterations		48,669.74
Equipment		5,798.00
Building Improvements		2,150.00
TOTAL	**$**	**798,177.91**

WONDERFUL WEST VIRGINIA MAGAZINE

Personal Services	$	76,519.78
Employee Benefits		25,008.14
Current Expenses		594,169.90
Repairs & Alterations		3,371.33
TOTAL	**$**	**699,069.15**

General Revenue Appropriated	$	2,520,976.12		
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated		2,401,447.94		
Special Revenue Appropriated		879,629.29		
Federal Revenue Appropriated		65,798.51		
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION			**$**	**5,867,851.86**

LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Personal Services	$	5,402,894.59
Employee Benefits		1,927,760.94
Current Expenses		945,709.57
Repairs & Alterations		223,694.71
Equipment		1,281,994.08
PEIA Transfer		21,398.15
Medical Service Payments		4,480.00
TOTAL	**$**	**9,807,932.04**

General Revenue Appropriated	$	3,018,869.37		
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated		1,022,234.53		
Special Revenue Appropriated		5,042,415.25		
Federal Revenue Appropriated		724,412.89		
TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT			**$**	**9,807,932.04**

WILDLIFE RESOURCES SECTION

GAME MANAGEMENT

Personal Services	$	2,603,723.48
Employee Benefits		895,712.46
Current Expenses		923,154.95
Repairs & Alterations		218,168.58
Equipment		414,376.94
Payment of Claims		300,241.60
Capital Improvements/Land Purchases		38,274.62
PEIA Transfer		532.32
Building Improvements		16,144.30
Land Purchases		31,375.00
Medical Service Payments		270.00
TOTAL	**$**	**5,441,974.25**

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Personal Services	$	251,601.25
Employee Benefits		67,758.13
Current Expenses		389,942.59
Repairs & Alterations		153,012.84
Capital Improvements/Land Purchases		4,422.79
Building Improvements		27,017.00
Land Improvements		167,406.08
Land Purchases		2,043,775.00
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj		14,625.00
TOTAL	**$**	**3,119,560.68**

Statement of Disbursements

COLD WATER FISH MANAGEMENT		
Personal Services	$	1,115,808.80
Employee Benefits		459,048.22
Current Expenses		966,943.82
Repairs & Alterations		108,334.95
Equipment		253,184.25
TOTAL	**$**	**2,903,320.04**

WILDLIFE - ADMINISTRATION		
Personal Services	$	465,738.45
Employee Benefits		146,440.09
Current Expenses		1,071,991.28
Repairs & Alterations		16,981.04
Equipment		51,556.32
TOTAL	**$**	**1,752,707.18**

WARM WATER FISH MANAGEMENT		
Personal Services	$	1,080,883.63
Employee Benefits		363,688.02
Current Expenses		487,983.03
Repairs & Alterations		110,801.34
Equipment		84,275.44
TOTAL	**$**	**2,127,631.46**

TECHNICAL SUPPORT		
Personal Services	$	580,943.00
Employee Benefits		197,164.58
Current Expenses		111,632.25
Repairs & Alterations		20,659.47
Equipment		8,365.00
TOTAL	**$**	**918,764.30**

SPECIAL PROJECTS		
Personal Services	$	318,066.50
Employee Benefits		101,255.04
Current Expenses		246,992.09
Repairs & Alterations		23,630.68
Medical Service Payments		69.00
TOTAL	**$**	**690,013.31**

WILDLIFE DIVERSITY		
Personal Services	$	679,871.92
Employee Benefits		241,306.75
Current Expenses		507,669.07
Repairs & Alterations		41,105.22
Equipment		64,103.52
PEIA Transfer		1,322.76
TOTAL	**$**	**1,535,379.24**

HUNTING & FISHING LICENSE UNIT

Personal Services	$	139,143.48
Employee Benefits		50,860.46
Current Expenses		247,598.14
Repairs & Alterations		6,830.12
Payment of Claims		30,584.00
TOTAL	**$**	**475,016.20**

ELKINS OPERATIONS CENTER

Personal Services	$	108,852.00
Employee Benefits		42,788.84
Current Expenses		136,704.98
Repairs & Alterations		22,544.09
TOTAL	**$**	**310,889.91**

WEST VIRGINIA WILDLIFE CENTER

Personal Services	$	185,885.50
Employee Benefits		56,732.49
Current Expenses		56,566.01
Repairs & Alterations		30,008.22
Building Improvements		12,500.00
Medical Service Payments		538.00
TOTAL	**$**	**342,230.22**

General Revenue Appropriated	$	192,227.18		
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated		5,398,138.75		
Special Revenue Appropriated		7,724,825.25		
Federal Revenue Appropriated		6,302,295.61		
TOTAL WILDLIFE RESOURCES			**$**	**19,617,486.79**

PARKS & RECREATION SECTION

PARKS & RECREATION

Personal Services	$	17,300,572.94
Employee Benefits		5,466,741.13
Current Expenses		12,083,564.95
Repairs & Alterations		4,723,816.41
Equipment		1,684,891.66
Grants and Awards		500.00
Capital Improvements/Land Purchases		1,955,333.49
PEIA Transfer		96,880.01
Debt Service Leases - Principle		199,511.32
Debt Service Leases - Interest		8,946.08
Building Improvements		5,543,093.51
Land Improvements		56,783.80
Building Purchase or Construction		2,499.00
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj		721,309.59
Medical Service Payments		2,464.20
TOTAL	**$**	**49,846,908.09**

General Revenue Appropriated		$ 11,230,676.36	
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated		21,758,840.43	
Special Revenue Appropriated		16,563,293.60	
Federal Revenue Appropriated		294,097.70	
TOTAL PARKS & RECREATION			**$ 49,846,908.09**

SPECIAL PROGRAMS & SERVICES SECTION			
OFFICE OF LAND & STREAMS			
Personal Services	$ 229,705.00		
Employee Benefits	56,602.18		
Current Expenses	135,134.39		
Repairs & Alterations	3,651.25		
Equipment	8,028.95		
PEIA Transfer	994.08		
Land Purchases	5,000.00		
TOTAL	**$ 439,115.85**		
Special Revenue Non-Appropriated		$ 119,254.65	
Special Revenue Appropriated		319,861.20	
TOTAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS & SERVICES			**$ 439,115.85**
Grand Total General Revenue Appropriated		$ 16,962,749.03	
Grand Total Special Revenue Non-Appropriated		30,699,916.30	
Grand Total Special Revenue Appropriated		30,530,024.59	
Grand Total Federal Revenue Appropriated		7,386,604.71	
GRAND TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			**$ 85,579,294.63**

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCES FISCAL YEAR 2009–2010

APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
GENERAL FUND (0265)		
Appropriated Fund - No Cash Balance		
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(11,464,584.73)	
Employee Benefits	(4,446,674.03)	
Current Expense	(378,891.42)	
Repairs and Alterations	(20,443.68)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(104,416.83)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(547,738.34)	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(16,962,749.03)
SPECIAL REVENUE LICENSE FUND (3200)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		2,297,694.62
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		2,026,247.34
Beginning Fund Balance		4,323,941.96
RECEIPTS		
Animal Replacement Costs	36,053.06	
Hunting & Fishing Licenses and Stamps	12,417,134.98	
Insurance Payments	1,526.25	
Investment Earnings	7,480.95	
Miscellaneous Permits and License	8,691.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	139.00	
NRA	50,000.00	
Surplus Property Sale	12,250.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		12,533,275.24
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(5,259,918.96)	
Employee Benefits	(1,879,120.48)	
Current Expense	(2,158,219.72)	
Repairs and Alterations	(199,626.65)	
Equipment	(1,004,465.44)	
Payment of Claims	(30,584.00)	
Medical Service Payments	(5,075.00)	
Building Improvements	(2,150.00)	
Land Purchases	(31,375.00)	
2008 Capital Improvements	(400,769.75)	
2009 Capital Improvements	(121,242.08)	
2010 Capital Improvements	(618,777.14)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(204,877.25)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(11,916,201.47)
Ending Fund Balance		4,941,015.73
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(3,148,560.66)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		1,792,455.07

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

GAME, FISH AND AQUATIC LIFE FUND (3202)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		10,359.89
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		328,843.40
Beginning Fund Balance		339,203.29
RECEIPTS		
Fish Kill Reimbursement	8,566.95	
Investment Earnings	482.84	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		9,049.79
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(68,401.50)	
Repairs and Alterations	(5,100.82)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(73,502.32)
Ending Fund Balance		274,750.76
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(272,576.24)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		2,174.52

WILDLIFE DIVERSITY FUND (3203)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		195,906.26
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		1,738,162.56
Beginning Fund Balance		1,934,068.82
RECEIPTS		
Insurance Payments	4,729.75	
Investment Earnings	2,700.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	280.92	
Sale of Booklets	357.00	
Sale of Wildlife Calendars	121,343.52	
Sale of Wildlife License Plates	369,395.99	
Special Events	6,408.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		505,215.18
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(607,735.92)	
Employee Benefits	(215,804.03)	
Current Expense	(129,931.58)	
Repairs and Alterations	(5,504.75)	
Equipment	(57,853.52)	
Bank Costs	(514.51)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(24,725.13)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(1,042,069.44)
Ending Fund Balance		1,397,214.56
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(1,144,928.56)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		252,286.00

USE & DEVELOPMENT FUND - PUBLIC LAND CORPORATION (3205)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		1,299,275.39
RECEIPTS		
Channel Changes	300.00	
Coal Annual Fees	400.00	
Docking Facilities	11,700.00	
Gas & Oil Leases	22,645.99	
Low Water Fords	4,000.00	
Low Water Level Bridges	96,600.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	100,500.00	
Pipeline Permits	259,862.50	
Sand/Gravel ATE Management	8,600.00	
Sand and Gravel Royalties	62,510.75	
Stream Restoration	5,800.00	
Structures	133,400.00	
Subterranean Cable Permit Renewal	24,225.00	
Water Intake Supply System	5,400.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		735,944.24
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(86,183.17)	
Employee Benefits	(21,975.28)	
Current Expense	(92,393.25)	
Repairs and Alterations	(140.20)	
Equipment	(8,028.95)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(474.84)	
Bank Costs	(214.89)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(139.69)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(209,550.27)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		1,825,669.36

WHITEWATER STUDY AND IMPROVEMENT FUND (3253)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		75,006.26
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		33,271.64
Beginning Fund Balance		108,277.90
RECEIPTS		
Investment Earnings	183.00	
Study and Improvement Fees	59,539.66	
Whitewater Stocking Study Fee-Gauley River	11,498.90	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		71,221.56
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(35,563.62)	
Employee Benefits	(14,064.14)	
Current Expense	(8,864.00)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(412.70)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(1,257.21)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(60,161.67)
Ending Fund Balance		119,337.79
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(43,479.64)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		75,858.15

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

PARKS LOTTERY NET PROFITS (3267)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		23,467,716.03
RECEIPTS		
Lottery Transfers	3,449,943.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		3,449,943.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(1,557,407.57)	
Employee Benefits	(584,178.38)	
Current Expense	(1,145,089.02)	
Repairs and Alterations	(117,072.58)	
Equipment	(1,206,769.96)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(15,596.46)	
Building Improvements	(5,464,993.95)	
Building Purchase or Construction	(771,516.44)	
Land Improvements	(48,817.00)	
Contractor Pmts for Capital Asset Proj	(2,037,211.37)	
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj	(676,537.39)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(82,556.79)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(13,707,746.91)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		13,209,912.12

STATE PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND (3277)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		7,837,039.86
Beginning Fund Balance		
RECEIPTS		
Lottery Transfers	5,000,000.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		5,000,000.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Employee Benefits	(6,900.00)	
Current Expense	(411,029.13)	
Repairs and Alterations	(1,695,911.51)	
Equipment	(481,952.90)	
Contractor Pmts for Capital Asset Proj	28,759.79	
Consultant Pmts for Capital Asset Proj	(44,772.20)	
Building Improvements	(73,109.31)	
Building Purchase or Construction	(619,453.05)	
Land Improvements	(7,966.80)	
Debt Service Leases - Principle	(199,511.32)	
Debt Service Leases - Interest	(8,946.08)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(3,520,792.51)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		9,316,247.35

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL FUND (8707)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		1,630,884.51
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		4,159,881.01
Beginning Fund Balance		5,790,765.52
RECEIPTS		
Law Enforcement		

Boating Safety	412,653.00		
Duplicate Boat Safety Cards	150.00		
Hunter Safety Replacement Cards	20.00		
Hunter Safety	622,832.65		
Law Homeland Security	160,892.00	1,196,547.65	
Wildlife Resources			
Acid Water Studies	261,789.20		
Archery Education in Schools	18,708.84		
Biometrics	224,141.70		
Boating Access Administration	163,726.35		
Boating Access Grant	5,995.76		
Canaan Valley Environmental Study	10,000.00		
Commercial Navigable Rivers	69,953.44		
Chronic Wasting Disease Research-USDA	293,720.20		
District Wildlife Management	1,410,271.08		
Endangered Species	67,819.53		
EPA State Wetlands Development	180,024.00		
EPA Wetlands Development Grant	4,377.73		
Fish & Wildlife Coordination	199,730.90		
Gauley River Vegetation Mapping	100,000.00		
Interagency Coordination	298,430.69		
Insurance Payments	9,726.12		
Investment Earnings	100.00		
Landowner Incentive Program	31,806.69		
Miscellaneous	27,936.92		
NOAA Habitat Conservation Program	142,083.20		
Reservoir Investigations	66,968.67		
Rivers and Streams Assessment	80,496.54		
Small Impoundment Assessment	33,801.87		
State Wildlife Grants	453,287.34		
Surplus Property Sale	18,070.00		
Trout Hatchery Operations	1,353,447.60		
USDP AG NRCS Wildlife Habt Inc	167,743.75		
Warmwater Fish Hatcheries Grant	306,960.99		
Wildlife Research	502,881.66	6,504,000.77	
Parks			
Cass Club House National Park Service	294,091.70	294,091.70	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS			7,994,640.12
DISBURSEMENTS			
Personal Services	(2,753,068.43)		
Employee Benefits	(913,220.79)		
Current Expense	(2,971,599.91)		
Repairs and Alterations	(88,559.56)		
Equipment	(567,958.97)		
Bank Costs	(839.79)		
WV OPEB Contribution	(91,357.26)		
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			(7,386,604.71)
Ending Fund Balance			6,398,800.93
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010			(4,376,107.13)

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		2,022,693.80
NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM FUND (3204)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		53,254.08
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		1,289,008.21
Beginning Fund Balance		1,342,262.29
RECEIPTS		
Captive Cervid Facility License	4,125.00	
Hunter Safety Card Replacement	0.00	
Investment Earnings	1,740.50	
Law Enforcement Homeland Security Grant	51,823.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	1,100.00	
Miscellaneous Permits	2,150.00	
Motorboat Licenses	78,081.15	
Tipping Fees	451,289.40	
Transfer From Wildlife Endowment Fund	320,000.00	
Whitewater Rafting Licenses	24,540.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		934,849.05
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(192,004.16)	
Employee Benefits	(85,490.55)	
Current Expense	(147,526.25)	
Repairs and Alterations	(10,161.21)	
Equipment	(321,457.15)	
Medical Service Payments	(75.00)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(4,889.15)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(761,603.47)
Ending Fund Balance		1,515,507.87
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(1,447,548.71)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		67,959.16
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTRACTS (3208)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		5,185.06
RECEIPTS		
Contracts	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Equipment	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		5,185.06
WILDLIFE ENDOWMENT FUND (3224)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		4,675.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		29,803,456.89
Beginning Fund Balance		29,808,131.89
RECEIPTS		
DOH Mitigation Acid Trout Stream	1,000,000.00	
Gifts & Bequests	1,000.00	

Investment Earnings	5,545,107.21	
Lifetime Hunting & Fishing License	637,087.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		7,183,194.21
DISBURSEMENTS		
Fund Transfer	(1,800,000.00)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(1,800,000.00)
Ending Fund Balance		35,191,326.10
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(35,188,284.10)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		3,042.00

WILDLIFE RESOURCES-RECREATION FUND (3227)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		19,252.64
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		4,866,339.13
Beginning Fund Balance		4,885,591.77
RECEIPTS		
Acid Impacted Stream Studies	25,671.70	
Allegheny Energy Mitigation	2,494.48	
Allegheny Power	42,610.00	
Cabin Rentals	2,993.07	
Campsite Rentals	30,394.31	
Captive Cervid Facility License	4,125.00	
Donation for Stream Treatment with Limestone	4,774.87	
Easements	425.00	
Entrance Fees	57,397.12	
Fish Kill Reimbursement	106,631.95	
Gas Royalties	339,746.52	
Gift Shop Sales	16,948.65	
Gifts & Bequests	121,125.93	
Go-Wild Hunting & Fishing License Issuance Fee	151,035.50	
Habitat Land Inquiries	30,350.00	
Hunters Helping the Hungry	19,786.00	
Hunters Helping the Hungry DHHR Grant	75,000.00	
Information Retrieval	46,102.69	
Insurance Payments	7,148.63	
Investment Earnings	7,772.36	
Leases	24,800.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	59,165.92	
Mitigation Wildlife	110,543.00	
Picnic Shelter Fees	1,120.70	
Real Estate License Fees	313,574.63	
Reimbursement	40,000.00	
Residence Rentals	1,250.00	
Scientific Collection Permit	21,455.00	
Stone Energy Corporation	50,000.00	
Timber Sales	104,826.42	
Transfer From Wildlife Endowment Fund	1,380,000.00	
Trophy Fish Citations	3,610.00	
Wildlife Special Events	20,924.30	

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		3,223,803.75
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(650,802.20)	
Employee Benefits	(200,245.60)	
Current Expense	(580,763.47)	
Repairs and Alterations	(72,275.67)	
Equipment	(205,946.82)	
Bank Costs	(96,864.38)	
Building Improvements	(28,644.30)	
Building Purchase or Construction	(38,090.72)	
Medical Service Pmts	(538.00)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(21,093.19)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(1,895,264.35)
Ending Fund Balance		6,214,131.17
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(5,928,138.49)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		285,992.68

BEAR DAMAGE FUND (3228)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		4,541.87
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		460,891.36
Beginning Fund Balance		465,433.23
RECEIPTS		
Bear Damage Stamps	252,706.00	
Investment Earnings	628.11	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		253,334.11
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(13,311.50)	
Employee Benefits	(4,277.64)	
Current Expense	(29,967.09)	
Repairs and Alterations	(604.65)	
Payment of Claims	(300,241.60)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(698.45)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(349,100.93)
Ending Fund Balance		369,666.41
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(360,869.47)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		8,796.94

WILDLIFE RESOURCES CONTRACTS FUND (3229)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		45.50
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		327,325.15
Beginning Fund Balance		327,370.65
RECEIPTS		
Investment Earnings	723.01	
Miscellaneous Collections	30.60	
Mussell Damage Assessment Program	268,918.41	
Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program	5,000.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		274,672.02
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(150.40)	

LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(150.40)
Ending Fund Balance		601,892.27
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(601,498.16)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		394.11

MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP FUND (3231)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		9.20
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		244,474.31
Beginning Fund Balance		244,483.51
RECEIPTS		
Investment Earnings	358.39	
Miscellaneous Collections	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		358.39
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(20,767.11)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(20,767.11)
Ending Fund Balance		224,074.79
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(224,032.70)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		42.09

CONSERVATION STAMP FUND (3232)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		150,243.09
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		1,394,099.49
Beginning Fund Balance		1,544,342.58
RECEIPTS		
Conservation Stamp Sales	1,579,358.00	
Investment Earnings	1,558.08	
National Wild Turkey Foundation	20,000.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		1,600,916.08
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(99,535.25)	
Employee Benefits	(15,126.44)	
Current Expense	(132,297.66)	
Repairs and Alterations	(2,593.10)	
Land Purchases	(1,793,775.00)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(2,043,327.45)
Ending Fund Balance		1,101,931.21
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(836,207.57)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		265,723.64

TROUT STAMP FUND (3233)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		122,721.15
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		2,014,173.99
Beginning Fund Balance		2,136,895.14
RECEIPTS		
Investment Earnings	2,877.81	
Surplus Property Sale	2,500.00	
Transfer From Wildlife Endowment Fund	100,000.00	
Trout Stamp Sales	1,267,894.00	

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		1,373,271.81
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(738,010.80)	
Employee Benefits	(313,022.03)	
Current Expense	(500.00)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(37,995.68)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(1,089,528.51)
Ending Fund Balance		2,420,638.44
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(2,226,083.80)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		194,554.64

GIFTS, GRANTS & BEQUESTS (3237)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		26,553.22
RECEIPTS		
Special Events	46,323.54	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		46,323.54
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(22,499.34)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(22,499.34)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		50,377.42

LAND MINERALS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS (3239)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		290,771.24
RECEIPTS		
Easements	0.00	
Land Leases	3,873.00	
Miscellaneous Collections	129.05	
Real Estate Taxes	(56.27)	
Rental Fees	1,800.00	
Right-of-Way	16,059.00	
Royalties	108,200.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		130,004.78
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(55,872.18)	
Employee Benefits	(15,337.07)	
Current Expense	(42,018.20)	
Remittance of Taxes	(508.05)	
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(519.24)	
Land Purchases	(5,000.00)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(119,254.74)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		301,521.28

PAYROLL CLEARING ACCOUNT (3245)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		757.59
RECEIPTS		
Law Enforcement / Sports Ed. Stamps	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Employee Benefits	1,751.11	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		1,751.11
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		2,508.70

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SPORTS EDUCATION STAMPS (3247)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		31,876.72
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		524,706.60
Beginning Fund Balance		556,583.32
RECEIPTS		
Law Enforcement / Sports Ed. Stamps	408,802.00	
Investment Earnings	767.53	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		409,569.53
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(173,483.53)	
Employee Benefits	(75,236.10)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(5,866.98)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(254,586.61)
Ending Fund Balance		711,566.24
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(662,224.13)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		49,342.11

MAGAZINE SALES & SUBSCRIPTIONS (3248)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		7,997.73
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		252,223.18
Beginning Fund Balance		260,220.91
RECEIPTS		
Investment Earnings	397.84	
Magazine Sponsorship	44,000.00	
Magazine Bookshelf Sales	6,056.26	
Magazine Sales	48,596.05	
Magazine Subscriptions	550,974.05	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		650,024.20
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	(991.78)	
Employee Benefits	(813.02)	
Current Expense	(575,993.77)	
Bank Costs	(2,027.42)	
WV OPEB Contribution	(18.77)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(579,844.76)
Ending Fund Balance		330,400.35
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(315,921.02)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		14,479.33

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

CLEARING ACCOUNT-EQUIPMENT (3251)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		143,315.52
RECEIPTS		
Rental Leases	23,340.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		23,340.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(790.06)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(790.06)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		165,865.46

CLASS A-1 SMALL ARMS HUNTING LICENSE (3259)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		3,055.32
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		174,751.82
Beginning Fund Balance		177,807.14
RECEIPTS		
Class A-1 Small Arms Hunting License	85,595.00	
Lifetime Small Arms Hunting License	4,275.00	
Investment Earnings	309.92	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		90,179.92
DISBURSEMENTS		
Employee Benefits	(1,978.50)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(1,978.50)
Ending Fund Balance		266,008.56
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(262,681.74)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		3,326.82

PARKS IMPROVEMENT TO FACILITIES (3260)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		0.00
RECEIPTS		
Twin Falls State Park Project	24,929.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		24,929.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Building Purchase or Construction	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		24,929.00

WATTERS SMITH MEMORIAL STATE PARK (3261)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		0.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		80,467.10
Beginning Fund Balance		80,467.10
RECEIPTS		
Oil Royalties	5,704.49	
Investment Earnings	126.12	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		5,830.61
DISBURSEMENTS		
Equipment	0.00	

LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
Ending Fund Balance		86,297.71
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(86,293.22)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		4.49

DECOY ANIMALS ASSESSMENT FEE (3264)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		43.71
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		9,261.81
Beginning Fund Balance		9,305.52
RECEIPTS		
Decoy Animal Assessment Fee	100.00	
Investment Earnings	11.21	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		111.21
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(4,065.95)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(4,065.95)
Ending Fund Balance		5,350.78
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(5,273.02)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		77.76

STATE PARK OPERATING FUND (3265)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		736,797.63
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		5,157,830.77
Beginning Fund Balance		5,894,628.40
RECEIPTS		
Arts and Crafts	12,926.49	
Bath / Massages	209,248.00	
Bicycle Rental	1,705.92	
Boat Rental	55,213.32	
Cabin Advance Reservation	3,518,950.24	
Cabin Rentals	984,305.32	
Campsite Advance Reservation	413,955.85	
Campsite Rentals	1,441,797.90	
Cass Advance Fares	432,530.48	
Coin Laundry Machines	8,273.51	
Consumers Sales Tax	26,425.79	
Cot & Crib Rental	22,713.50	
Dinner Train Advance	18,479.30	
Driving Range	19,683.77	
Entrance Fees	232,893.04	
Equipment Rental	9,046.98	
Facility Use Rental	163,772.76	
Firewood Sales	135,337.80	
Food & Snacks	207,650.62	
Games	3,521.62	
Gas Royalties	27,803.83	
Gift Cards	41,122.09	
Gift Shop Sales	1,649,157.78	
Greens Fees	851,188.60	

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

Group Camps	39,372.93		
Hotel Occupancy Tax	525,771.10		
Investment Earnings	8,060.90		
Lodge Advance Reservation	2,420,382.38		
Lodge Rooms	3,056,761.82		
Lottery Collections - Net	11,159.50		
Magazine Sales	228.60		
Miniature Golf	28,343.87		
Miscellaneous Collections	(7,772.00)		
Miscellaneous Non-Taxable	55,704.24		
Miscellaneous Taxable	53,960.58		
Picnic Shelter Fees	193,437.30		
Pro Shop	153,035.57		
Railfan Weekend Tickets	12,913.21		
Railroad Charters	61,274.59		
Railroad Fares	414,511.89		
Residence Rentals	27,473.76		
Restaurants	1,905,519.78		
Roman Bath	113,277.00		
Shooting Ranges	31,586.31		
Special Events	65,274.33		
Swimming Fees	360,146.21		
Tram	140,966.29		
Vending Machines	56,266.42	20,215,361.09	
RECEIPTS - CONCESSIONS			
Boat Dock Concession	10,780.58		
Canaan Concession	357,010.07		
Coin Machine Concession	10,139.77		
Food and Snacks Concession	5,325.22		
Golf Carts	290,716.73		
Marina	5,857.23		
Miscellaneous Concession	77,018.29		
Restaurant Concession	106,081.71		
Riding Stable	15,639.65	878,569.25	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS			21,093,930.34
DISBURSEMENTS			
Personal Services	(8,296,060.31)		
Employee Benefits	(1,740,425.65)		
Current Expense	(10,209,319.81)		
Repairs and Alterations	(4,341.10)		
Equipment	(2,418.80)		
Remittance Of Taxes	(513,433.78)		
Grants and Awards	(500.00)		
Bank Costs	(276,800.34)		
PEIA Reserve Transfer	(18,652.20)		
Building Improvements	(4,990.25)		
Building Purchase or Construction	(566,863.00)		
Medical Service Pmts	(2,464.20)		
WV OPEB Contribution	(111,150.07)		

LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(21,747,419.51)
Ending Fund Balance		5,241,139.23
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(5,000,891.67)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		240,247.56

CANAAN MAINTENANCE FUND (3274)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		37,148.93
RECEIPTS		
Maintenance Transfer from Operating Fund	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Personal Services	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		37,148.93

MAY '02 FLOOD DISASTER FUND (3280)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		0.00
RECEIPTS		
Transfers In	49,740.77	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		49,740.77
DISBURSEMENTS		
Repairs and Alterations	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		49,740.77

JUNE '03 FLOOD DISASTER FUND (3281)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		4,515.88
RECEIPTS		
Transfers In	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Repairs and Alterations	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		4,515.88

NOVEMBER '03 FLOOD DISASTER FUND (3282)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		32,636.08
RECEIPTS		
Transfers In	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		32,636.08

Statement of Revenues/Disbursements

MAY '04 FLOOD DISASTER FUND (3284)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		3,212.22
RECEIPTS		
Transfers In	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Repairs and Alterations	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		3,212.22

COYOTE MANAGEMENT FUND (3292)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		52.00
Investment Balance July 1, 2009		1,642.65
Beginning Fund Balance		1,694.65
RECEIPTS		
Coyote Management Donations	684.00	
Investment Earnings	2.95	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		686.95
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
Ending Fund Balance		2,381.60
Less - Investment Balance June 30, 2010		(2,295.60)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		86.00

JUNE '08 FLOOD DISASTER FUND (3293)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		7,209.38
RECEIPTS		
Transfers In	0.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		0.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Repairs and Alterations	0.00	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		0.00
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		7,209.38

MAY '09 FLOOD DISASTER FUND (3294)		
Cash Balance July 1, 2009		0.00
RECEIPTS		
Transfers In	46,364.00	
PLUS TOTAL RECEIPTS		46,364.00
DISBURSEMENTS		
Current Expense	(3,548.73)	
Repairs and Alterations	(7,936.99)	
LESS TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		(11,485.72)
CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010		34,878.28

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS	Revenue	Disbursements	Investments
General Fund	0.00	(16,962,749.03)	0.00
Consolidated Federal Funds	7,994,640.12	(7,386,604.71)	4,376,107.13
Appropriated Special Revenue Funds	22,304,649.01	(30,530,024.59)	4,609,545.10
Non-Appropriated Special Revenue Funds	37,415,434.27	(30,699,916.30)	53,148,243.40
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	67,714,723.40	(85,579,294.63)	62,133,895.63

Office of Land and Streams

Office of Land and Streams
Joe T. Scarberry,
Supervisor

The Office of Land and Streams serves the Division in many capacities. 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 state's rivers and streams. These main functions involve the acquisition, exchange, and leasing of land and improvements and exercising control over the various activities in the state's rivers and streams. This includes organizing and archiving the real estate title documents for the Division and the everyday administration of the real estate title once lands are acquired. Various rights-of-entry and license agreements are also issued and maintained for the state's rivers and streams by this office.

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 leases and/or options to purchase; detailed physical inspections of all types of real estate; obtaining appraisal reports of fair market value; and the preparation of various real estate title documents and real estate quantitative and status reports.

The Office of Land and Streams is responsible for procedures dealing with the preparation, execution, and recordation of legal documents such as: deeds, leases, license agreements, rights-of-way, joint interagency agreements, easements, and land purchase invoices. It also prepares numerous other types of documents for state and federal agencies, including permits, applications, agreements, and contracts.

This Office maintains a close liaison with the attorneys assigned by the State Attorney General's Office to projects such as land acquisitions, court cases, and other required real estate legal work. This Office also handles all contract boundary survey work; and contract consultants for engineering services relating to oil, gas and coal resources owned or leased by the Division of Natural Resources.

The primary land acquisition program and the real estate related activities are conducted on behalf of the West Virginia Department of Commerce, the Parks and Recreation and Wildlife Resources sections of the Division of Natural Resources, and for the Division of Forestry.

RIVERS AND STREAM MANAGEMENT

The Division of Natural Resources holds for the State of West Virginia the title to the beds of the state's rivers, creeks and streams totaling some 34,000 miles or some 5,000 named waterways in the state. In the past year, 554 right-of-entry letters were granted to governmental agencies, companies and/or individuals to conduct construction activities in the state's rivers, creeks, and streams, and 841 right-of-way licenses were granted for pipelines, underground or underwater cables, and overhead power and telephone lines crossing the state's waterways. Additionally, 215 large stream structure agreements were granted for bridges and culverts in the state's streams.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

The Office of Land and Streams is also responsible for the up-to-date inventory of all lands owned or leased by the West Virginia Department of Commerce, Division of Natural Resources. Division of Natural Resources lands are broken down as follows; Administration 14.143 acres; State Forests 71,392 acres; State Parks 76,949 acres; and Wildlife Management Areas/Public Access Sites 376,196 acres; for a total of 524,551 acres of land with partial mineral rights and holds title to 34,000 miles of the state's river and creek beds. This acreage encompasses some 342 separate areas such as: wildlife management areas, public access sites, wetlands, state parks, trails and forest lands. These lands provide recreation and are of great natural and/or historical significance and are managed for the use and benefit of the citizens of West Virginia and its visitors.

PROPERTIES ACQUIRED

AREA	ACREAGE
Beury Mountain Wildlife Management Area	
The Nature Conservancy	837.03
The Nature Conservancy	1,126.46
Cass Scenic Railroad State Park	
Mountain State Railroad & Historical Association	.50
Castleman Run Lake Wildlife Management Area	
Bethany College	350.17
Lewis Wetzel Wildlife Management Area	
Trans Energy Inc.	2.00
Panther Wildlife Management Area	
Ruby Powell	44.00
Murvel Lester	24.50
Pinnacle Rock State Park	
Mona F. Cuddy (1/7 interest in)	16.3
Tygart Lake State Park	
Tygart Lakeside Developers, Inc.	4.67
Wallback Wildlife Management Area	
Larry V. & Bliss Harless	16.5

LAND LICENSED OR LEASED TO DNR

AREA	ACREAGE
Big Ugly Lake Wildlife Management Area	
Shawna Leep	63.400*
Fort Martin Public Access Site	
Monongalia County Development Authority	.5*
French Creek Embayment Public Access Site	
Riverview Rental	1*
Hal C. Williams	0.584*

Montgomery Rifle Range	
Pardee & Curtain Realty, LLC	135*
The City of Montgomery	26.72*
Moundsville Public Access Site	
WV Department of Transportation	81*
Mount Storm Lake Public Access Site	
Virginia Electric Power Co.	4.18*
Sandstone Public Access Site	
Mary Janis Boyd	16*
Second Creek Fly Fishing Area	
Tieche Angus Farms	1.00*
Rockwell P. Ward	21*
Shepherdstown Public Access Site	
Town of Shepherdstown	1.256*
Underwood Wildlife Management Area	
Roger Rulong	145.22*

*Renewals not included in summary of new acreages

	ACREAGE
10 parcels acquired	2,406.00
7 parcels licensed or leased	379.14
Net increase for FY 2009-2010	**+2,406.00**

OPTIONS TO PURCHASE OBTAINED

AREA	ACREAGE
Beury Mountain Wildlife Management Area	
The Nature Conservancy	1,126.46
The Nature Conservancy	458.54
Wallback Wildlife Management Area	
Larry & Bliss Harless	16.5

PARCELS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION

AREA	ACREAGE
Beury Mountain Wildlife Management Area	
The Nature Conservancy	458.54
PARCELS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION:	**1**
TOTAL ACREAGE	**458.54**

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The Office of Land and Streams prepared and processed, through various stages of completion, 66 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 within other sections of the Division of Natural Resources and with the Department of Commerce, Division of Forestry, and other state, county and local governmental offices.

RIVERS AND STREAM MANAGEMENT

Another function of the Division of Natural Resources is to hold title to the beds of the streams within the state of West Virginia, and the Office of Land and Streams exercises 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 streams in the state.
- Leasing areas of the beds and under the beds of the streams for the purpose of exploring for oil, gas, and other minerals.
- Utilizing the beds of the 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.

During FY 2009-2010, 769 rights-of-entry were issued for various types of in-stream construction activities that were approved. These were channel changes, bridge construction, culvert construction, gravel removal, ford preparation, stream bank protection, water impoundments, fills, and pipeline construction.

During FY 2009-2010, 841 rights-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 387,218 tons of sand and gravel from the beds of the streams in 2009-2010, as reflected below:

2009-2010 COMMERCIAL DREDGERS REPORT

Total Tonnage Used

COMPANY	RIVER/CREEK	TYPE	TONS
Tri-State River Products	Ohio River	Sand & Gravel	387,218

Law Enforcement Section

Law Enforcement Section
David E. Murphy, *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 natural resources police officer patrol is the only viable way to accomplish this mission. Prevention and apprehension are crucial to the enforcement goal, and the natural resources police officer is meeting that goal. In West Virginia, no species of wildlife is jeopardized because of illegal taking.

Governor Joe Manchin III signed Senate Bill No. 1003 on June 3, 2010, which was effective from its passage date of May 16, 2010. This Bill amended the Code of West Virginia, renaming conservation officers to natural resources police officers. The name had not been changed in 77 years.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The Law Enforcement Section normally has a staffing level of 126 natural resources police officers and eleven support personnel. The Section currently has 111 natural resources police officers. Three natural resources police officers and one office assistant retired, and five new officers were employed during FY 2010. Six natural resources police officers were activated for military service.

The Law Enforcement Section has been actively seeking new and innovative methods for the accomplishment of our overall mission. The following are just some of the highlights of this past fiscal year:

- Participated in numerous public meetings to provide for a better understanding of the Law Enforcement Section's goals and objectives.
- Monitored various trout stockings to ensure compliance.
- Utilized deer and turkey decoys in an effort to curtail "road hunting" violations.
- Increased boating and fishing patrols on all major Corps of Engineer lakes.
- Provided watercraft support to various regattas and other major river events.
- Participated in the overall planning and coordination of the National Hunting and Fishing Day Expo at Stonewall Resort State Park.
- Increased ATV patrols on wildlife management areas in an effort to deter unlawful entry.

West Virginia participated in a nationwide program, Operation Dry Water, in an effort to reduce alcohol-related boating incidents. Conducted training to enable officers to better detect boaters operating under the influence of alcohol (BUI).

OFFICER TRAINING

The Law Enforcement Section takes pride in the amount and quality of training provided to natural resources police officers. Officers log thousands of hours each year sharpening their skills and preparing for the worst.

Several Defensive Tactics classes were held to train officers to defend themselves. In a continuing effort to be prepared for the worst in Homeland Security, officers received training on various Homeland Security topics, including joint training with the United States Coast Guard and the neighboring states of Ohio and Kentucky. Officers were trained this past spring to better recognize a drunken boater and to conduct more efficient boat patrols. Success was immediate, with a dramatic increase in drunken boater arrests.

Law enforcement officers must complete a minimum of 16 hours training annually in order to meet the Law Enforcement Training Committee Standards. In addition, all six districts conduct four regional training sessions annually, consisting of one unit of Defensive Tactics and three units of firearm instruction. The Section continues to provide instructors to other law enforcement agencies to assist them in meeting their Law Enforcement Training Committee standards.

Six officers attended the National Marine Patrol Officer Course conducted at the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center in Charleston, South Carolina.

HUNTER EDUCATION PROGRAM

The mandatory Hunter Education Program in West Virginia continues to be a success. During FY 2010, approximately 8,100 students graduated from 474 statewide classes. Volunteer instructors continue to provide a great service to the Hunter Education Program. More than 150 instructors drove 10,907 miles and donated in excess of 3,000 hours to the program. Natural resources police officers logged more than 2,000 hours and drove 20,000 miles.

The Law Enforcement Section dedicates six regional training sergeants and one state coordinator to this program. Plans are to purchase more laptop computers and software that will enhance the Hunter Education training.

The Law Enforcement Section maintains a toll-free Hunter Education Hotline (1-800-243-9968) which provides class schedules to anyone interested in attending a class. In addition, class information and registration can be accessed on the DNR website, www.wvdnr.gov.

The Law Enforcement Section is now offering on-line courses that utilize animated graphics and narration (www.wvdnr.gov). A student can receive basic knowledge online at their own pace, and then make arrangements to attend a practical exercise day that includes hands-on gun exercises and a written final exam.

During FY 2010, West Virginia experienced 14 Class A hunting incidents resulting in three fatalities. There were nine Class B hunting incidents resulting in three fatalities. A Class A hunting incident is defined as a hunting related injury resulting from the discharge of a firearm or bow. A Class B incident is defined as any other hunting related injury.

Officers across the state have participated in several sporting and hunting shows and attended summer camps and other special events such as JAKES Day and BOW (Becoming an Outdoor Woman) programs.

The Law Enforcement Section has conducted numerous interviews for TV, radio and magazines promoting safe hunting and boating.

A Laser Shot System firearms simulator was purchased for both officer training and hunter education training. The system simulates a shoot/don't shoot situation and the student is armed with a modified laser gun. The student's actions are recorded and the target placement is marked. This has become a great hunter recruitment tool.

BOATING SAFETY/EDUCATION PROGRAM

West Virginia has approximately 60,000 registered boats. The owners, as well as their families and friends, have the opportunity to enjoy the activities our waters provide. Unfortunately, the state had 36 boating accidents in FY 2010, resulting in 12 fatalities. Alcohol, operator inexperience, and lack of training account for these tragedies.

Boating safety classes are offered in all counties in West Virginia. Few take advantage of this training. The U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, the U.S. Power Squadrons, and the National Association of Boating Law Administrators (NASBLA) have approved courses. Classes are also available online at www.wvdnr.gov. The Law Enforcement Section is directly involved in either teaching or assisting in these courses. In FY 2010, 27 traditional style classes were taught and 700 students successfully completed the course. Statistics are not available for the Auxiliary, Power Squadrons or Web-based NASBLA approved courses. Anyone born after December 31, 1986, is required to successfully complete a NASBLA approved course before operating a motorboat. Several news releases and interviews have been conducted to get this message out to the public.

Officers from this Section have participated in boating events and patrols around the state in an effort to promote water safety and reduce the number of incidents.

Operation Dry Water, a national campaign to reduce boating accidents, was conducted June 20-21. Increased patrols with emphasis on enforcement of drunk boating and reckless operation of a motorboat were conducted across West Virginia and the United States. The effectiveness of the patrols was increased by the statewide BUI (boating under the influence) classes held for natural resources police officers.

WHITEWATER ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The Division of Natural Resources Law Enforcement Section has the responsibility of regulating the commercial whitewater industry in West Virginia. In FY 2010, there were 28 licensed commercial whitewater outfitters.

The Division of Natural Resources issues all licenses, collects all fees, maintains all records of outfitters, and investigates new license applications and license transfers. Natural resources police officers patrol rivers, conduct compliance checks on guides and equipment, and investigate whitewater accidents.

The Whitewater Commission and the natural resources police officers began reviewing accidents and their causes during the past fiscal year in hopes of preventing future events. The team has continued its efforts this fiscal year, resulting in a decrease of accident and fatality reports.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

JUNE 27, 2009 – JULY 2, 2010

	CLASSIFICATION OF HOURS			LEAVE			ARRESTS			WARNINGS			PUBLIC MEETINGS		COMPLAINTS		
DISTRICT	SPECIAL DETAIL HOURS	REGULAR WORK HOURS	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	41	36095	36136	2136	386	2104	721	106	107	291	110	59	135	26755	1590	307	1321
TWO	0	29482	29482	2143	608	2293	794	120	32	288	123	38	51	3316	1449	523	922
THREE	0	30726	30726	1854	609	1976	809	165	146	545	165	107	91	15573	1748	663	1101
FOUR	291	32685	32976	1805	695	2050	523	172	189	348	162	126	48	4306	1377	364	1040
FIVE	251	33376	33627	1767	393	1815	853	105	56	307	103	31	81	21301	1055	140	937
SIX	99	18949	19048	1201	230	1028	525	53	49	351	123	83	59	9384	1142	237	889
TOTALS:	**682**	**181313**	**181995**	**10906**	**2921**	**11266**	**4225**	**721**	**579**	**2130**	**786**	**444**	**465**	**80635**	**8361**	**2234**	**6210**

*Includes hours of new officers while attending State Police Academy.

REPORT OF PROSECUTIONS BY CHARGE

FY 2009–2010

HEADING AND CHARGE	DISTRICT						TOTAL
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	
LITTERING							
LITTERING, HIGHWAY	31	36	24	10	10	8	**119**
LITTERING, STREAM	5	6	12	2	2	2	**29**
LITTERING, PRIVATE PROPERTY	22	19	30	14	17	7	**109**
LITTERING, PARK OR PUBLIC PROPERTY	2	4	2	3	2	1	**14**
OTHER LITTERING VIOLATIONS	0	15	28	7	1	2	**53**
TOTAL LITTERING	**60**	**80**	**96**	**36**	**32**	**20**	**324**
LICENSE							
RESIDENT HUNTING WITHOUT LICENSE	22	18	24	27	35	16	**142**
RESIDENT FISHING WITHOUT LICENSE	71	65	69	29	104	20	**358**
IMPROPER HUNTING LICENSE	1	0	1	0	2	0	**4**
MAKING FALSE APPLICATION — HUNTING LICENSE	0	0	3	1	4	1	**9**
HUNTING WITHOUT CLASS A-1 LICENSE	0	1	3	0	0	0	**4**
HUNTING DEER WITHOUT CLASS N LICENSE	3	12	3	1	4	5	**28**
FISHING PARAPHERNALIA IN POSSESSION WITHOUT LICENSE	7	58	13	2	3	2	**85**
HUNTING PARAPHERNALIA IN POSSESSION WITHOUT LICENSE	0	3	7	1	1	0	**12**
HUNTING WHILE LICENSE REVOKED	3	1	2	0	0	0	**6**
TRAPPING WITHOUT LICENSE	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
MAKING FALSE APPLICATION — HUNTING & FISHING LICENSE	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
NON-RESIDENT HUNTING WITHOUT LICENSE	8	16	6	9	2	11	**52**
NON-RESIDENT FISHING WITHOUT LICENSE	8	129	11	6	15	5	**174**
OTHER LICENSE VIOLATIONS	9	2	6	6	7	1	**31**
TOTAL LICENSE	**132**	**307**	**148**	**82**	**177**	**61**	**907**

HEADING AND CHARGE	DISTRICT						TOTAL
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	
HUNTING							
LOADED GUN IN VEHICLE	44	36	70	44	46	47	**287**
UNCASED GUN IN VEHICLE AT NIGHT	4	2	13	8	2	7	**36**
SPOTLIGHTING	0	0	2	1	0	0	**3**
SPOTLIGHTING WITH FIREARM OR IMPLEMENT IN POSSESSION	21	12	35	4	21	6	**99**
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF WILDLIFE OR PARTS THEREOF - GAME	87	36	73	21	60	61	**338**
HUNTING CLOSED SEASON	33	13	18	17	29	23	**133**
EXCEEDING DAILY BAG LIMIT	1	2	4	0	3	1	**11**
UNCASED GUN, CLOSED SEASON	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
UNCASED GUN ON SUNDAY	1	1	0	0	0	0	**2**
FAILURE TO FIELD TAG GAME	14	21	12	20	11	16	**94**
FAILURE TO CHECK GAME	21	11	29	15	16	28	**120**
NEGLIGENT SHOOTING	1	4	1	0	0	2	**8**
SHOOTING FROM OR ACROSS HIGHWAY	18	1	13	2	3	12	**49**
SHOOTING WITHIN 500 FEET OF DWELLING; 400 CHURCH/SCHOOL	11	5	10	1	4	2	**33**
HUNTING WITHOUT PERMISSION	23	16	13	25	21	24	**122**
POSSESSION OF ILLEGAL HUNTING PARAPHERNALIA	1	0	0	1	0	1	**3**
ILLEGAL TRAPPING	0	2	7	0	0	1	**10**
HUNTING MIGRATORY BIRDS WITH UNPLUGGED GUN	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
ILLEGAL METHOD OF HUNTING - (MUST BE IN 20-2-5)	1	1	2	3	2	14	**23**
HUNTING AFTER KILLING LEGAL DEER	8	5	7	5	1	10	**36**
ILLEGALY CARRYING A PISTOL OR REVOLVER	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
KILLING PROTECTED BIRD	0	1	0	0	0	0	**1**
ILLEGAL TRANSPORT OF WILDLIFE OUT OF STATE	0	0	0	0	2	0	**2**
ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF WILDLIFE	0	1	0	0	0	2	**3**
VIOLATION OF BEAR LAW OR RULES	0	0	11	1	1	1	**14**
ILLEGAL KILLING OR TAKING OF DEER, TURKEY OR BOAR	22	14	46	1	27	5	**115**
INSUFFICIENT OR NO BLAZE ORANGE	10	20	4	12	4	13	**63**
HUNTING ON SUNDAY	8	0	1	5	4	3	**21**
HUNTING DEER 1/2 HR AFTER SUNSET OR BEFORE SUNRISE	6	6	9	8	9	13	**51**
SHOOTING AT GAME NOT PLAINLY VISIBLE	1	1	0	1	0	2	**5**
SHOOTING/HUNTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	24	17	65	18	42	30	**196**
ILLEGAL KILLING OR TAKING OF BEAR	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
HUNTING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE	0	1	2	0	0	2	5
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF BEAR	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
OTHER GAME LAW VIOLATIONS	8	5	15	11	23	9	71
TOTAL HUNTING	**369**	**236**	**471**	**225**	**331**	**337**	**1969**

HEADING AND CHARGE	DISTRICT						TOTAL
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	
FISHING							
TAKING FISH BY ILLEGAL METHOD	2	3	2	1	0	0	**8**
EXCEEDING DAILY CREEL LIMIT	2	5	7	3	3	0	**20**
ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FISH, MINNOWS AND AQUATIC LIFE	0	1	0	1	2	0	**4**
TAKING FROGS DURING CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
USING PROHIBITED BAIT IN RESTRICTED AREA	0	14	7	4	0	0	**25**
FISHING WITHOUT PERMISSION	2	2	4	2	0	1	**11**
OTHER FISHING VIOLATIONS	0	4	7	3	12	0	26
TOTAL FISHING	**6**	**29**	**27**	**14**	**18**	**1**	**95**
BOATING							
OPERATING UNREGISTERED WATERCRAFT	2	5	4	3	5	2	**21**
OPERATING WATERCRAFT WITHOUT PROPER EQUIPMENT	2	1	2	0	1	4	**10**
INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF LIFE PRESERVERS	27	60	26	3	14	14	**144**
OVERLOADING A WATERCRAFT	0	0	3	0	0	2	**5**
IMPROPER LOCATION OR SPACING OF NUMBERS ON WATERCRAFT	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**
RECKLESS OPERATION OF WATERCRAFT	7	0	3	1	1	2	**14**
CREATING A WAKE IN A NO-WAKE ZONE	1	0	8	0	0	0	**9**
PULLING SKIER WITHOUT OBSERVER OR MIRROR	1	1	3	0	1	2	**8**
NONE OR NO APPROVED EQUIPMENT	2	0	1	0	0	1	**4**
OPERATING A WATERCRAFT IN RESTRICTED AREA	0	0	0	0	1	0	**1**
OVERPOWERING A WATERCRAFT	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
OPERATING WATERCRAFT WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE	2	0	2	0	0	4	**8**
OTHER BOATING VIOLATIONS	5	5	23	3	4	8	**48**
TOTAL BOATING	**49**	**72**	**76**	**10**	**27**	**40**	**274**
WASTE MANAGEMENT							
DESTRUCTION, CONCEALMENT, ALTERATION OF RECORDS	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
OTHER HAZARDOUS WASTE VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
CONTRIBUTING TO AN OPEN DUMP	4	5	8	4	2	8	**31**
OTHER SOLID WASTE VIOLATIONS	36	38	57	77	38	13	**259**
TOTAL WASTE MANAGEMENT	**40**	**43**	**65**	**83**	**40**	**21**	**292**
POLLUTION							
STREAM POLLUTION	0	0	0	2	0	0	**2**
OTHER POLLUTION VIOLATIONS	0	0	0	1	0	0	**1**
TOTAL POLLUTION	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**

HEADING AND CHARGE	DISTRICT						TOTAL
	ONE	TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	
FORESTRY							
ILLEGAL BURNING	24	25	22	7	10	9	**97**
ABANDONING A FIRE	4	1	2	1	3	0	**11**
PERMITTING A FIRE TO ESCAPE	4	5	3	4	1	1	**18**
VIOLATIONS OF GINSENG REGULATIONS	0	0	0	9	0	0	**9**
OTHER FORESTRY VIOLATIONS	4	5	2	5	24	2	**42**
TOTAL FORESTRY	**36**	**36**	**29**	**26**	**38**	**12**	**177**
GENERAL							
VIOLATION OF PARK REGULATIONS	36	78	10	13	23	0	**160**
WITHHOLDING INFORMATION	3	4	2	3	4	0	**16**
OBSTRUCTING,HINDERING, OR INTERFERING WITH OFFICER	7	3	5	1	2	6	**24**
CONSPIRING IN A VIOLATION OF CHAPTER 20	27	8	29	11	19	24	**118**
OFFENSE OUTSIDE CHAPTER 20	58	20	65	34	17	20	**214**
VIOLATION OF NATIONAL FOREST REGULATIONS	0	2	4	5	0	0	**11**
DRUG RELATED VIOLATION	22	5	15	14	7	3	**66**
CONSPIRING IN A FISHING VIOLATION OF CHAPTER 20	0	0	2	2	2	0	**6**
MISCELLANEOUS VIOLATIONS	5	5	5	39	7	12	**73**
TOTAL GENERAL	**158**	**125**	**137**	**122**	**81**	**65**	**688**
TOTAL ALL PROSECUTIONS	**850**	**928**	**1049**	**601**	**744**	**557**	**4729**

PROSECUTION PROGRAM

FY 2009–2010

COUNTY	NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS	Amounts Assessed		Dispositions of Prosecutions			
		FINES	COSTS	CONVICTED	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	FAILED TO APPEAR
Barbour	146	$3,350.00	$19,656.37	126	20	0	0
Berkeley	162	$5,708.61	$19,458.51	123	11	0	28
Boone	78	$1,889.50	$7,975.12	50	20	0	8
Braxton	99	$2,401.41	$14,195.59	89	9	0	1
Brooke	42	$1,098.85	$5,582.65	35	7	0	0
Cabell	42	$425.00	$2,392.65	17	17	0	8
Calhoun	46	$3,895.00	$6,939.62	40	6	0	0
Clay	146	$4,901.00	$10,415.55	65	80	1	0
Doddridge	18	$315.00	$2,951.50	17	1	0	0
Fayette	66	$1,630.00	$6,061.21	38	16	0	12
Gilmer	64	$1,509.00	$8,956.53	57	7	0	0
Grant	102	$7,140.73	$16,560.41	90	8	0	4
Greenbrier	92	$6,724.00	$12,696.97	84	8	0	0
Hampshire	154	$7,400.00	$22,211.78	138	13	0	3
Hancock	32	$1,261.00	$4,067.98	26	6	0	0
Hardy	105	$6,578.47	$14,513.13	91	10	2	2
Harrison	106	$4,115.00	$16,119.92	102	4	0	0
Jackson	117	$2,973.50	$14,036.33	88	24	0	5
Jefferson	277	$9,879.90	$31,727.48	202	19	1	55
Kanawha	98	$1,348.35	$5,732.92	38	29	0	31
Lewis	140	$3,325.00	$20,047.89	128	9	0	3
Lincoln	27	$1,178.50	$3,030.10	20	3	0	4
Logan	113	$1,735.00	$8,000.12	50	45	4	14
McDowell	169	$6,012.50	$26,468.00	161	8	0	0
Marion	28	$520.50	$3,040.65	19	9	0	0
Marshall	135	$3,629.91	$16,568.55	100	20	1	14
Mason	101	$2,430.00	$12,849.09	70	23	0	8
Mercer	83	$2,714.00	$8,386.85	51	28	0	4
Mineral	34	$2,135.47	$5,508.09	34	0	0	0
Mingo	116	$1,935.00	$9,888.54	62	39	0	15
Monongalia	71	$2,737.82	$11,186.24	67	4	0	0
Monroe	76	$2,360.50	$9,724.83	62	4	0	10
Morgan	53	$1,349.58	$6,726.53	41	8	0	4

COUNTY	NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS	Amounts Assessed		Dispositions of Prosecutions			
		FINES	COSTS	CONVICTED	DISMISSED	ACQUITTED	FAILED TO APPEAR
Nicholas	200	$28,860.00	$24,822.98	154	40	0	6
Ohio	20	$1,350.00	$2,392.59	15	5	0	0
Pendleton	44	$1,310.00	$6,220.65	40	1	0	3
Pleasants	21	$280.00	$2,233.00	14	7	0	0
Pocahontas	49	$1,600.00	$7,696.62	47	2	0	0
Preston	125	$8,065.00	$17,422.01	108	17	0	0
Putnam	54	$4,587.47	$6,375.71	40	9	0	5
Raleigh	50	$1,235.50	$6,370.29	40	6	0	4
Randolph	156	$9,955.00	$22,307.16	137	11	1	7
Ritchie	39	$800.00	$3,519.00	22	17	0	0
Roane	74	$5,554.47	$11,226.59	70	4	0	0
Summers	68	$2,800.47	$8,224.19	51	13	0	4
Taylor	56	$3,660.00	$8,593.92	52	4	0	0
Tucker	32	$584.50	$3,232.53	19	13	0	0
Tyler	17	$1,070.00	$2,552.03	16	1	0	0
Upshur	105	$3,620.00	$16,195.59	101	2	0	2
Wayne	71	$1,240.50	$3,844.00	23	36	1	11
Webster	153	$12,145.00	$21,962.42	134	18	0	1
Wetzel	26	$1,515.00	$3,828.00	24	2	0	0
Wirt	38	$845.00	$5,254.50	33	5	0	0
Wood	129	$3,780.00	$17,863.92	113	16	0	0
Wyoming	64	$1,575.00	$8,094.68	50	7	0	7
TOTALS	**4,729**	**$203,041.01**	**$593,910.08**	**3,684**	**751**	**11**	**283**

Parks and Recreation Section

Parks and Recreation Section
Kenneth Caplinger,
Chief

INTRODUCTION

This report provides a review of the major programs, policy actions, and challenges being addressed as of June 30, 2010.

OVERVIEW

The purpose of the DNR Parks and Recreation Section is to "promote conservation by preserving and protecting natural areas of unique or exceptional scenic, scientific, cultural, archaeological, or historical significance and to provide outdoor recreational opportunities for the citizens of this state and its visitors." This mission statement is embodied in state law and has been the guiding principal for operating the state park system since its inception. Additionally, units of the system serve as major tourist attractions that bolster the image and economy of the state.

The system is composed of 35 state parks, eight state forests, five wildlife management areas, the Greenbrier River Trail, and the North Bend Rail Trail. From rustic Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era facilities with limited development to 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, the system offers tremendous variety and fills a number of roles. To the average West Virginian, they are sources of employment and recreation that might not otherwise be available especially in rural areas. To the state citizen-at-large, they are a valuable regional source of high-quality reasonably priced vacation and outdoor recreational experiences. Non-resident tourists find them to be among the nation's finest state park vacation destinations. State parks and forests play host to numerous church picnics, retreats, and get-togethers; provide a safe environment for senior citizens to recreate; provide areas where children can safely learn how to swim; and promote family values by giving families the chance to recreate the body and spirit that comes with quality time spent together. In addition to recreation, environmental values are modeled within and encouraged by the park system. State parks and state forests protect watershed, provide quality wildlife habitat, prevent soil erosion, provide hunting and fishing opportunities, and numerous other environmental benefits.

As referenced above, they also serve a valuable role as a cornerstone of tourism in West Virginia. Past Division of Tourism surveys of out-of-state tourists have revealed state and national parks as the single biggest attraction that brought these individuals to our state. Given that there are only two national park units in West Virginia, these results are telling. For the investment of state funds that are provided each year to support the system, dividends are repaid several times over in economic benefits.

SYSTEM-WIDE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND CHALLENGES

Self-sufficiency

Park managers endeavor to make the system as fiscally self-sufficient as possible while at the same time protecting the overall mission and resources associated with the system. Despite certain inherent challenges that keep the system from full self-sufficiency, the West Virginia state park system has traditionally been and continues to be one of the most operationally self-sufficient in the nation even though it is one of the few in the nation not charging entry fees.

Operational self-sufficiency figures decreased from 60 percent in FY09 to 56 percent in FY10. This was not unexpected due to the national recession affecting tourist travel as well as construction impact on business at a few major parks, most notably at Twin Falls and Berkeley Springs. In order to save on

certain operating expenses, most pools were reduced to five days per week, a few summer naturalist slots were eliminated, and uniform purchases were temporarily suspended.

FY10 was off a bit in total revenues. Collections totaled $20,561,808 compared to $21,969,929 in FY09. Again, this was not unexpected. Current plans call for major expansion of Cacapon, Blackwater, and Twin Falls revenue producing facilities, which should have a major revenue and self-sufficiency impact when complete. Thirteen new Blackwater cabins and 28 additional guest rooms and an indoor pool at Twin Falls will open by mid year. A major new campground will open late in FY11 at Little Beaver. The Cacapon improvements are in the design stage. Further, a major renovation of the Berkeley Springs Main Bathhouse will be completed by the fall of 2010. By mid-year it was also learned that a major and long needed rehabilitation of Canaan Valley Resort State Park is to be funded by a lottery revenue bond that should help re-energize business at that park.

Of course, direct revenues do not measure the full economic benefit of the park system. An economic impact study conducted several years ago by the Marshall University Center for Business and Economic Research very conservatively concluded that state park visitor spending had a total direct and indirect impact of $127 million on the economy of West Virginia. This study needs to be updated.

Lodge Sales

An ongoing effort is made to maximize occupancy in all state park lodges, especially in the off-season. A group sales staffer working from Pipestem Resort State Park markets that park in particular as well as the system at large to various organizations throughout the state and country. Efforts include sales and telemarketing calls to corporations, state and federal government agencies, travel agencies, tour groups, and the like. Direct mailings and travel shows are also used frequently. The challenge is to attract off-season, mid-week business to supplement already brisk business at other times. The system's chief naturalist/activity programmer, who works from South Charleston, is also heavily involved in sales and promotions.

Infrastructure Improvements

Major projects substantially completed this fiscal year included replacement of the Blackwater Lodge roof, rebuilding cabin fireplaces at Blackwater and Cacapon, the Camp Creek wastewater treatment plant, Cass Clubhouse renovation and gymnasium demolition, the 48,000 square foot Chief Logan Recreation Center was completed (and turned over to a non-profit foundation to operate), Holly River activities building addition, Laurel Lake swimming pool and bathhouse, Tomlinson Run swimming pool renovation and Twin Falls lodge expansion. Projects in progress included the Berkeley Springs Main Bathhouse renovation, Blackwater cabin construction, Canaan golf course drainage improvements, Little Beaver campground and Panther and Seneca wastewater treatment improvements. Projects in the design stage included Babcock campground and administration building wastewater treatment plants, Bluestone pool bathhouse, Cacapon lodge expansion, Cacapon Old Inn HVAC and exterior restoration, Canaan cabin wastewater improvements, Cass Country Store HVAC, Hawks Nest fire alarm replacement, Hawks Nest lodge roof replacement and structural repairs, Pipestem McKeever and Mountain Creek lodge roof replacements, Seneca wastewater system and Stonewall pedestrian bridge.

One of the challenges facing Parks the past several years has been the lack of adequate funding for major repairs and equipment replacement. However, the 2008 Legislative Session provided enough additional general revenue to allow the amount available for this to increase from $1.2 million to some $3 million annually. In addition $2 million annually is typically available for routine repairs and improvements. Over the past five years there have been two separate appropriations totaling some $25 million that is still being spent to finish a variety of major repair, improvement and equipment replacement needs. Early in 2010 came news that a lottery bond issuance would yield some $32 million for park improvements, most notably some $21 million for badly needed renovations at Canaan Valley Resort State Park.

Administrative Management

To support the 49 units that comprised the system in FY10, there were some 440 full-time employees, some 950 hourly employees at the peak of seasonal employment, and several major park concessionaires. To meet administrative demands, Parks uses five statewide general administrative personnel. These are a chief, 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. Field-based park superintendents and assistants are particularly important since they play a variety of roles that are vital to the success of park operations. As general managers, they must direct natural resources, business, personnel, public relations, law enforcement, maintenance, guest and employee safety, and other programs essential to their areas of assignment. These individuals are a key factor in assuring a high level of customer satisfaction as evidenced by very positive guest comment cards.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Compliance

Most of the items identified in the original system-wide assessment are complete while smaller additional and ever evolving needs remain. Cacapon lodge expansion, which is under design, will incorporate many ADA modifications. The same is true of the planned rebuild of Canaan Lodge.

Minority Employment

Parks desires to increase the representation of minority groups in the work force. 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 Department of Environmental Protection has declared dams on several areas, including Blackwater Falls, Cacapon Resort, and Tomlinson Run State Parks, as being potentially hazardous structures. These will be remedied as part of the aforementioned new lottery bond issuance. As a state statutory requirement, a monitoring and evacuation plan is kept current for each major dam.

Resource Management

Many individuals are surprised to learn that state park and forest superintendents and assistant superintendents are commissioned as special conservation officers and possess full law enforcement authority on the areas they manage. Consequently, game and fish law enforcement, littering violations, and enforcement of other environmental laws are routinely conducted. All superintendents, assistants, and key supervisory personnel are required to attend the West Virginia Division of Forestry's annual Wildfire Control Training school. All superintendents participate in fire suppression activity of any forest fires on their areas that occur or threaten state lands. The Parks and Recreation Section cooperates with the State Department of Agriculture and the Division of Forestry in controlling gypsy moths, hemlock wooly adelgid, and other insects and diseases that threaten state-owned forests. Routine trail and boundary maintenance is carried-on throughout the year.

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 modern development at parks like Canaan, Pipestem and Stonewall to historical structures dating from the CCC days. Replacement and upkeep of aging infrastructure at various areas are constant challenges. This section of the annual report will focus mainly on repair and improvement items since the common themes of self-sufficiency, compliance programs, and similar management challenges are described elsewhere.

Audra State Park

The back room of the office was renovated by removing the old wooden floor and pouring a new concrete floor. The area will be used for storage. Limbs overhanging campground roads were cut back. New hand dryers and soap dispensers were installed in the large bathhouses and new soap dispensers were installed in the small bathhouse. Power was updated and installed to the large bathhouse in preparation for the campground store. The area for the campground store was cleared and prepped. Work was done to horseshoe pits in the campground. All sign posts were painted throughout the park.

Babcock State Park

A footbridge located just below the Manns Creek intersection was rebuilt and reset to provide a safer walking footbridge for the users of that trail. All of the deteriorating siding boards on both the swimming pool bathhouse and the pool filter building were replaced and stained. The stones along the drainage ditch leading from the parking lot to Boley Lake were set back into place and mortared to secure them. Cabins 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and the superintendent's residence were stained and the chinking was re-painted on each structure. Babcock State Park was featured in one of the "Your DNR" cable television programs hosted by Hoy Murphy. A section of the Glade Creek Grist Mill's wooden shake shingle roof was replaced. New emergency lighting was installed in the restrooms and the basement hallway of the administration building. Additional fiberglass insulation was installed in all overhead ceiling areas of the administration building and five new insulated windows were installed to help improve the efficiency of the heating system in that building. New ceiling fans were installed in several cabins. Two new woodsheds were constructed and put into use at Cabins 10 and 13. A new webcam featuring the famous Glade Creek Grist Mill was installed and provides images of the mill during daylight hours on the Babcock State Park website. Satellite television service was installed in the two ADA deluxe cabins along with two new HD LCD televisions.

Beartown State Park

Major winter storms kept the park completely inaccessible during January and February 2010. Once the weather allowed, many school groups, bus tours and other guests were given guided tours of the park. Several repairs were made to the boardwalk and temperature data loggers were used to compile information about the Ice Hole location to compare with the previous year's data.

Beech Fork State Park

Cabin ground water drainage problems were repaired by cutting a drainage line through five feet of bedrock to prevent future cabin basement interior damage. The kitchen, bathroom floors, and water seepage damage was repaired in Cabin 1. Erosion control work was performed in the Cabin 5 area. The wood floors in two of the cabins were refinished. Three wood-burning fireplaces in the cabins were converted to propane fire log inserts making all the cabins equipped with propane fireplaces. Several campground bathhouses and the pool bathhouse were stained. Sixty-nine new picnic tables were assembled and installed in the campground and 130 old campsite cement fire pads were removed. A new lake map detailing the cooperative management agencies, responsibilities, and road access was completed and posted on website. The Lakeview shoreline stabilization project placed 600 tons of 12"-15" stones along one thousand feet of shoreline, funded through the West Virginia Conservation Agency. A new lawnmower and utility vehicle were purchased. Along with the annual Make-It-Shine clean-up, a Beech Fork Watershed clean-up was headed by the DEP and several other agencies to collect refuse and enforce littering control problems on incoming streams. Four new sets of playground equipment were purchased and installed.

Berkeley Springs State Park

The Main Bathhouse renovation project began in August 2009. The scope of work includes five new Jacuzzi mineral baths, new accessible showers, four refurbished roman baths, two additional dry saunas, new windows, air conditioning, new locker and dressing facilities, updated gift shop, new plumbing and electric, new roof, the addition of a backup boiler and new massage tables and furnishings. Completion is expected in October 2010. During the project, a temporary portable facility has offered mineral showers and Swedish massages. Other improvements to the park this year included a new storage shed, pressure washing and painting the park headquarters, purchase of a John Deere riding mower and repair of a major water leak at the swimming pool.

Berwind Lake Wildlife Management Area

A new shelter was constructed at the swimming pool. All pathways around the lake were improved and widened in several areas to allow better access. New steps and a handrail were installed for access to a popular fishing area. A new floor was installed in the bathroom in the main office. All old playground equipment was removed and sites prepared for the installation of new units.

Blackwater Falls State Park

The Harold Walters Nature Center and lodge both were re-roofed, with the lodge also receiving seamless gutters. Construction began on 13 new deluxe cabins near the picnic area, with a scheduled opening in 2011. The online reservation service for lodge and cabins was switched to a new company called InnLink which allows for reservations to be made from all major vacation booking sites. Due to a greater than average snowfall and ice accumulation, the Trading Post Picnic Shelter collapsed. The same severe weather also damaged the newly installed gutter on the lodge. New gutters were reinstalled on the lodge by the contractor. Special events included 49th Annual Wildflower Pilgrimage, Murder Mystery Weekend, Septemberfest, Astronomy Weekend, Halloween Party, and Easter Egg Hunt.

Blennerhassett Island Historical State Park

The island escaped major flooding for the fifth year in a row. Restoration of the Putnam-Houser House was officially completed and it was opened to the public. The Island Belle sternwheeler entered its second year of operation, still being based in Civitan Park in Belpre, Ohio, due to construction at Point Park in Parkersburg. All sprinkler heads in the Museum were replaced by contractors. A controlled burn was done on the island to clear fields which were reseeded with native grasses. A deer drive on the island produced a count of 180 deer and another controlled hunt was scheduled. Evening programs consisting of Island Frolic, Family Fireworks Cruise and Sunday Sundae Cruise were in their fourth year and attendance was good. Friends of Blennerhassett volunteered more than 17,000 hours for the fiscal year.

Bluestone State Park

A new front desk was constructed and installed at Park Headquarters. All electric pedestals in Meador Campground were replaced. Improvements in the cabin area included new ceiling fans in all cabin bedrooms, stone veneer on the foundation of Cabin 26, and a complete remodeling of the kitchen of Cabin 17. Rocks and debris were removed from the Pit Area shoreline to aid winter pool launching. The park also has a new marina and concessionaire. Aging water lines led to many breaks and numerous water line repairs. Trails were cleared and the park suffered some early season flooding that required significant cleanup.

Bluestone Wildlife Management Area

The area suffered from severe winter storms and then was inundated by spring floods in February and March, all of which required extensive and time consuming cleanup efforts. The poor weather also had an impact on attendance and revenue. A new water system was installed to serve the office and residence. The floor and vanity top at the Sherman H. Ballard Recreational Pavilion was replaced.

Cabwaylingo State Forest

Structural deterioration to one of the maintenance buildings necessitated closing the facility. A new building was built to house the fuel tank. A new sewer system was installed in the cabin area and all disturbed ground reclaimed. Several buildings were re-roofed in a project to do all forest buildings. The remainder will be completed in the future. Special events included the annual stream cleanup, Spring Fest, a car show and the first luau held at the swimming pool.

Cacapon Resort State Park

A major painting project saw the completion of almost all park buildings including the lodge, stables, shelters, restrooms, headquarters and 11 cabins. The bathrooms in 13 cabins received wall repairs and a new paint job. The stables, pro shop lift station and ten cabins were re-roofed. The cupolas on the stables roof were rebuilt and reinstalled with two weather vanes. The Nature Center, gazebo, footbridges, picnic shelters, overlook and observation decks were all treated with wood sealant. The original CCC model cabin was restored and relocated. The ice house and CCC incinerator were also restored. Lodge room improvements included painting and installing wainscoting in closets and hallways into the rooms. Contractors re-roofed the lodge and installed new rain gutters. The lodge conference center and foyer hallway received new carpet. The game room on the lodge lower level was renovated with new lighting and ceiling tiles. A ticket booth and magnetic gate lock were installed at the beach snack bar.

Camp Creek State Park

The park suffered from several weather related disasters this year including heavy snow during the winter and spring floods. A shelter at the Law Enforcement Training area collapsed due to heavy snow and other park buildings were damaged as well. In May 2010, a severe flood washed out roads, destroyed the ADA boardwalk and bridge, damaged and destroyed culverts, damaged all camping areas, and left debris throughout. Park staff repaired approximately 70 percent of the damage and plans were to contract out the remainder as FEMA funding allows. A new playground was installed in the main park area and construction of a second was underway in the Mash Fork campground. A new sewage treatment plant and dump station were built. The park hosted several special events including three concerts and the Appalachian Heritage Bluegrass Festival.

Canaan Valley Resort State Park

High snowfalls in 2010 led to ice damage on several structures and required snow removal crews to work 28 out of 28 days during the month of February. Snow groomers were brought from the ski area to clear park roadways due to high accumulations. Work began on the golf course drainage project. Essentially, all original 40 year-old drains were replaced along with improvements to some additional identified problem areas. The roofs of the park office and maintenance buildings were replaced. Trim on the park lodge, cabins, ski area buildings and residences was repaired and painted. The lift pumps at the campground sewage lift station were replaced. Reflective vinyl trail markers were put on all hiking trails at a uniform height and at a distance recommended by State Parks Policy Manual as part of a Recreational Trails Grant administered by the WVDOT. The state park staff assumed responsibility for maintaining and changing parking lot lights throughout the resort. The main park entrance lights were repaired as well. Several water leaks were repaired on the park, saving valuable staff hours at the water plant and saving treatment costs of lost water. Chillers for restaurant walk-in coolers were replaced by the park concessionaire as a trade for funds owed the park from back rent due. The park concessionaire continues to cut staff to meet declining revenue streams by administering furloughs to long-term employees.

Carnifex Ferry Battlefield State Park

The new schedule of having the Civil War reenactment in the fall and a living history demonstration in the spring proved to be very successful and helped bring about a 14 percent increase in revenue. A new HVAC unit was installed in the sign shop. New windows and a storm door were installed in the superintendent's residence. The museum and gazebo were given a new coat of stain. A new water fountain was installed at the ball field. The old water tank that used to supply the park with water was removed and the area reclaimed. Severe winter storms damaged or downed dozens of trees and considerable time and effort were needed to clean up from the storms. The Sign Shop produced 1,493 signs and 800 picnic tables, including 150 ADA tables, which were distributed throughout the park system.

Cass Scenic Railroad State Park

Company house 262 was converted for handicap accessibility with renovations including new water lines plumbing, ceramic tile flooring in the bathroom and kitchen, new kitchen countertops and an accessible ramp from the parking area to the entrance. Company House 127 was completely emptied of all interior contents. The house was repainted and large trees were removed from around it. Plans are being made for future renovation of this structure. Work began on the Cass Community Building including drainage improvements, removing the deteriorated concrete steps and constructing a new set of wooden steps, exterior painting and installation of a new metal roof. The kitchen area received new shelving and ceramic floor tile and the interior was repainted. Accessible bathrooms will be constructed in the near future. This building will provide a location for park special events and rental space for family functions.

The Mayor's Office, Depot, and Masonic Lodge were repainted. Gutters and downspouts were installed on the Mayor's Office and picnic shelter. A new building was constructed for Lefty's Barbershop. The former building was deemed unsafe and had to be demolished. The new structure allowed him to continue his 62nd year of barbering at Cass.

The railroad was able to acquire another Shay locomotive for parts. The purchase was made using funds from a Federal Grant. The locomotive originally operated in North Carolina and was then moved to Pennsylvania. The various parts are now at Cass and will help the Park to keep its priceless antique locomotives operating into the future. All of the operating locomotives received shop time over the winter months. The Heisler locomotive had its front truck assembly removed and thoroughly inspected; areas requiring attention were repaired or rebuilt as necessary. Shay 11 had many components

removed in order to gain access to a portion of the boiler surrounding the firebox to replace any broken stay bolts. While removing the components, a crack was found in a large casting called the steam chest. The crack was repaired by pre-heating the casting and welding with cast iron welding rods. A replacement part could have cost about $40,000.

A passenger coach that already had a wheelchair lift on it was rebuilt with a handicap accessible restroom. The conventional wooden bench seats were replaced with comfortable benches made from recycled plastic. Passenger Car 4, which was originally constructed in 1967 for the Bald Knob Train, was refurbished by removing the restroom and associated fixtures, woodwork, plumbing and steel tanks. This lightened the car considerably. The bench used for seating was extended the entire length of the coach to increase seating capacity. Some of the roof support rafters were repaired. After the woodwork had been repaired or replaced, the interior and exterior were painted. The cabooses used for overnight stays at Whittaker and Bald Knob were refurbished inside and out.

A number of new crossties were installed in various locations along the right-of-way. Ditching was done along the track to keep the water runoff from damaging the track structure. Work was started on the construction of a siding at Spruce to accommodate another overnight caboose. The track crew assisted with the installation of a new vehicle crossing near the depot in conjunction with the replacement of the bridge over the Greenbrier River. They also removed rock, dirt, and sand that had accumulated in the dam, obstructing the water intake for the Park's water system.

The Murder Mystery Trains and Dinner Trains proved to be very popular again this year with most of these trains sold out before the day of operation.

Cathedral State Park

New playground equipment was installed in the picnic area. Staff replaced a footbridge and steps on the Cathedral Trail. The office/residence building was painted and some minor repairs were made to the building. A project to update all outside lighting around the office and parking area continued this year.

Cedar Creek State Park

The recreation building addition was completed and work done included interior drywall and trim, paneling around the stone fireplace, over 1,700 feet of gas line run to the building to supply the new kitchen and ADA compliant concrete walkways to and around the building. Two concrete pads were poured in the campground. A new catch basin was installed at the pool filtration building to accommodate the backwash for de-chlorination. The WVDOH assisted with hauling fill dirt to the upper picnic area parking lot to re-grade a slope there. The first of the new playground units was installed near the recreation building. The park office received new shingles, fascia and gutters.

Chief Logan State Park

On Dec. 18, 2009, Chief Logan State Park experienced a major snowstorm that brought up to 12 inches of ice and snow. A tremendous amount of damage was done, including broken power poles, downed power lines, fallen trees, impassable roads and damage to several Christmas in the Park displays. The electricity and phones were out at the park for eight days, and the park was closed to the public for several days for cleanup. The Division of Forestry and Kanawha State Forest sent several volunteers to aid with the cleanup efforts which was greatly appreciated. The park received new picnic tables that were placed throughout the park and older tables were repaired. Restroom interiors were painted and several water leaks were repaired. Work began on a new shooting range located near the Convention Center. The park hosted an Airstream trailer owners rally and the usual annual events including the Sue Browning Wildflower Hike, The Civil War Reenactment, The Shawnee Living History Trail, The Aunt Jenny Wilson Music Festival, and Christmas in the Park.

Chief Logan Lodge

This facility reached an occupancy rate of 55 percent and generated a profit of more than $370,000 during the fourth year of operation. The agreement with a third party provider with commercial marketing travel agents continued to provide real time web-based reservations which remained a source of significantly increased sales and Internet presence. The easement that was granted for a cell phone tower was completed but still provides only AT&T service. Other providers will be added to the tower in the future. Construction was completed this year on the $5 million recreation center beside the lodge. The recreation center provides lodge and park guests with many excellent additional activities such as indoor swimming, indoor tennis, indoor walking track, bike rentals, state-of-the-art fitness center and more. Positive comments on the facility have been received from the community and lodge guests. Construction of a courtyard adjacent to the lodge was underway with the installation of playground equipment, a fire pit, and several picnic tables. Future additions to the courtyard will include covered benches, lighting and a pavilion. The trail system around the lodge and recreation center was expanded. The lodge worked in conjunction with Chief Logan State Park and the local community to create special packaging rates for area attractions such as offering lodge room discounts for bikers in the park, Hatfield and McCoy Trail riders, the Aracoma story tickets, and other events.

Coopers Rock State Forest

The forest suffered from a record setting winter with major snowfalls requiring significant time for snow removal and cleanup of fallen trees and limbs. The tree line near the assistant superintendent's residence and the Wildlife Section building was cut back to protect both from the danger of falling trees. The maintenance pickup was given a major overhaul with the installation of a new engine, flywheel and starter. New playground equipment was installed in the campground and installation of equipment at the overlook was begun but complicated by rocky terrain. The coin operated laundry was renovated and re-opened at the campground after being closed for several years. Repairs were made to the water treatment plant to comply with health department regulations.

Droop Mountain Battlefield State Park

Much work went into cleaning up the park from repeated winter and spring storms that downed many trees. Culvert headwalls were rebuilt and landscaping of lawn areas in the park was completed. Several historical presentations were made off-site and some Civil War relics and artifacts were loaned to Culture and History for a special exhibit in the Cultural Center at the State Capitol. A new accessible picnic site was constructed and lights were installed in one shelter. An article on Droop Mountain ran in *Wonderful West Virginia* magazine. An exploratory hike and preliminary planning were done in preparation for the 150th anniversary activities in 2013.

Greenbrier River Trail

Two sections of trail had to be rebuilt after significant flooding in January 2010. Ten picnic areas with river access paths were created and three wooden benches were placed on busy sections of the trail. One new campsite was built, and two older sites were completely reconstructed. A 12' x 12' tent pad was built at each of the 15 campsites. Other improvements include a parking area and drinking fountain at Caldwell. *USA Today* listed the Greenbrier River Trail as the Number 10 best bike path in the country.

Greenbrier State Forest

The exterior of several buildings received a coat of stain including four in the maintenance area, the office and Cabin 13. Electric service to 16 campsites was upgraded which included replacing all of the buried cables, outlet pedestals, breakers, etc. A nine-hole disk golf course was installed. The forest hosted the 46th Annual Show-Me Hike (spring wildflower hike), always a popular event. The Civil War Re-enactment of the Battle of White Sulphur Springs and the Greenbrier County Boy Scout/Girl Scout Day Camp were also held at the forest again this year.

Hawks Nest State Park

The park underwent heavy attrition throughout the 2010 fiscal year with staff retirements and resignations leading to the loss of more than 130 years of cumulative experience. A new playground with ADA access was installed, providing outdoor recreational opportunities for local children, lodge guests, and visiting school groups. Mechanical problems with the aerial tramway from the previous fiscal year were resolved and operation has improved greatly since last year. After 15 years without a snow plow, the park obtained one, which allows for in-house snow removal and frees the park from depending on outside help. Although the golf course lease with Brookfield Renewable Energy was expected to end before May 2010, involvement by the governor and state legislature allowed the golf course to open for a May-November season. Opening preparations were conducted on very short notice (two weeks). Nonetheless, the greens were prepared, the staff was hired and trained, and the Hawks Nest Golf Course enjoyed record play for 2010, bringing in more business than in any of the previous10 years of operation. Additionally, golf course season pass holders increased from 19 in 2009 to 33 this year. In April, Hawks Nest State Park hosted its first Open House to attract local residents to the park. The Open House was publicized by radio advertisement, newspaper, and community fliers. Park staff worked together to offer a tie-dye workshop for visitors and local children, free samples and buffet specials, room tours, and fun safety activities with the Ansted Volunteer Fire Department. The new concessionaire, the Canyon Vista Restaurant, has been very successful on improving the food service operation. A new sign manufactured by Carnifex Ferry was added near Route 60 to advertise the business. Comment cards and satisfaction surveys demonstrated that 2010 dinner theatre participants were delighted by the menu items and quality offered by the restaurant. Improvements to the lodge continued into the 2010 fiscal year, including the addition of new carpet in the lodge rooms on the third and fourth floors and the adjoining hallways. Work began to replace invasive species in the park's landscaping with native and/or beneficial plants.

Holly River State Park

The members of the Coalition for Recreational Trails (CRT) have selected the winners of the "Annual Achievement Awards" in recognition of outstanding use of Recreational Trails Program (RTP) funds. Holly River State Park once again received this award. This is the second time Holly River State Park Foundation and WVDOH have teamed up for one of these awards. Laurel Fork Trail wanders across an arm of Laurel Fork of the Holly River to a small island and back. The trail features a parking lot near the park headquarters where dedicated accessible parking spaces were created. The trail is asphalt paved and follows the perimeter of the island. The trail meets proposed federal guidelines for accessibility and includes four rest stations, two shelters, three water fountains, and 10 historical markers with Braille signs depicting the history of the park. Laurel Fork Trail is one of just a few trails in West Virginia that features accessible trailside amenities. A major addition to the recreation building was completed and includes a new kitchen and stone fireplace. New playground equipment was purchased and installed by staff and the old playground structures were removed. New signs from the Carnifex Sign Shop were installed throughout the area with new posts as needed. A 17,000-watt propane generator was installed at the office/restaurant building. A propane fireplace was installed in the assistant superintendent's residence, and a propane furnace was installed at the Klee farm residence. Propane fireplace logs were installed in one cabin and the restaurant. The park foundation received a grant from the Coalition of Recreational Trails to publish park trail maps. The order included 10,000 full size maps and a pocket version.

Kanawha State Forest

New playground equipment was installed at several locations in the forest along with exercise equipment for adults. Mulch has been obtained for safety surface under the playgrounds. Roofs were replaced on the superintendent's residence, the assistant superintendent's residence and the pool bathhouse. CCC-era Shelters 1 and 2 were re-roofed. Nearly 3,000 feet of water line was installed to shelters 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 to provide municipal water in place of the previously used well water system. A water line and a pump were added to provide well water to fill the swimming pool, which will save money over using the municipal water system for that task. The shooting range was renovated. Twenty-five new picnic tables and five ADA picnic tables were built and installed throughout the forest.

Kumbrabow State Forest

The largest project of the 2009 season was the addition of a restroom and kitchen area for the maintenance building, with all work performed by park staff. A general cleanup was done of the maintenance area to make the Potato Hole Trailhead more attractive. The bathhouse was scraped and stained. Many fallen trees were removed from the Rich Mountain Fire Trail. In the area of Rich Mountain, several loads of firewood were hauled from an active logging site, courtesy of the logging company. Snow removal and cleanup was a constant job for five months as the area received more than 14 feet of snow during the winter. The fireplace at Cabin 6 was changed over to LP gas. The footbridges were repaired at Mill Creek Falls. New double trash bins were constructed to allow staff to remove the trash containers from the back porches of the cabins, giving guests more convenient and secure storage for longer visits. A new, much more efficient, LP gas furnace was installed in the residence. The new furnace replaced an old heating oil furnace that was installed sometime in the late 1980s. Work began on the Kumbrabow State Forest Shooting Range

Laurel Lake Wildlife Management Area

Renovations of the pool and construction of the new bathhouse began in the fall of 2009. A dedication was held June 5, 2010. Staff fought several forest fires in the area and assisted the Forestry Division with other fires in the surrounding area.

Little Beaver State Park

Several large trees were removed from in front of the dam as required by DEP safety standards. A side benefit was improving the scenic view of the dam. A broken power line that supplies electricity to the restrooms and several shelters was dug up and repaired. A mountain bike washing station was installed behind the restroom building at the request of the local riding club. Weather was a big factor for the park this year. A windstorm in December knocked out power to the park and the residence for several days. A generator was used to supply power to the residence until the electricity was restored. A significant amount of snow fell from late December until March. Several large trees toppled and one fell on the covered bridge at the back of the lake. The bridge deck stayed intact, but the covered portion was destroyed. Once the snow began to melt, a major rainstorm hit the park causing severe flooding affecting several areas on the park. No major structures were damaged, but several footbridges were either damaged or destroyed. Roadways and culverts were washed out and debris piles blocked areas of the park. The campground project began again on March 1. This phase will see the completion of 46 sites, one bathhouse, and a check-in station.

Lost River State Park

Repairs to the drainage system of Lee Sulphur Springs included replacing the deteriorated terra cotta pipe with new PVC pipe and installing a cleanout box to allow for periodic removal of debris. Several trees were removed from around the CCC stonework retaining walls and bridge pillars to prevent damage from roots. A retaining wall by the bridge had collapsed due to this problem and was rebuilt by stonemason contractors. Three modern cabins had fireboxes reinforced with metal plating. Two cabins received propane fire logs, and two cabins had new furnaces installed. A leak in the wading pool was corrected with the installation of a new drain cover. Bear proof dumpster lids were installed on two of the three dumpsters in the park and are proving to be effective.

Moncove Lake State Park

A major repainting project was completed which included the exterior of all three bathhouses, the interior walls and floors of both campground bathhouses, the floor of the pool bathhouse, the pool and wading pool, the campground office, and the park entrance sign. Guttering was installed on the lower bathhouse and the upper bathhouse showers were renovated. As part of an Eagle Scout project, two orienteering courses were designed and constructed in the park along with an instructional brochure for park guests to use. Two paddle boats were purchased and put into service for rental use.

North Bend Rail Trail

The ongoing improvements to the drainage along the entire trail continued with ditching completed in several areas. The trail was resurfaced around Tunnel #7. Work to cut back the right of way from Parkersburg to Wolf Summit continued along with all routine trail mowing. Graffiti removal from the tunnels was also an ongoing project.

North Bend State Park

Overall business in 2010 was down slightly from the previous year but still ahead of the five-year averages. Revenue was down by two percent compared to last year but up by one percent compared to the five-year average. Lodge occupancy was the same as last year and up by one percent compared to our five-year average, while cabin occupancy was down by seven percent and down by two percent in the same categories. Repairs were made to four more outbuildings, which included washing, replacing damaged framing, replacing the roofing, replacing any damaged siding, painting inside and out, and repairing bad trim and fixtures. Lodge room renovations continued in three rooms and included replacing dark paneling with drywall, patching and painting the walls, replacing trim, replacing the bathroom floor tile and tub surround tile, fixing any plumbing problems, and repairing heaters. The Cokeley Campground yard hydrants were identified as the source of a water quality problem, so all 28 were replaced by digging under the concrete pad, removing the hydrant and installing a new upright and spigot with backflow protection. Two new sets of playground equipment were installed, replacing older equipment. The park foundation was working to secure funding to install a third play area on the park. A gate was installed to control vandalism and four wheeler traffic on an abandoned road within the property deeded to the park from the watershed/dam project. Other improvements included replacing the barricade around the parking lot at Shelter 3, upgrading one of the canoe launches, and clearing a rock slide from the walk to the fishing pier in the Cokeley Recreation Area. North Bend purchased a used dump truck and salt spreader from the WVDOH, and a snow plow was purchased separately. With a salt and cinder mix provided by the local DOH shop at no cost, snow removal and road maintenance in the winter were much more efficient. The annual volunteer cleanup was held and drew about 70 individuals who removed about two tons of trash and tires from the park and lakeshore. Upgrades were made to the television system and currently 23 channels, including local major networks and weather, are available.

Panther Wildlife Management Area

The area suffered significant damage from the Dec. 18, 2009, snowstorm. Falling trees downed numerous power lines throughout the WMA and surrounding areas. The power was out for two weeks and phone lines were out for 15 days. Staff maintained buildings by rotating kerosene and propane heaters through the facilities. Cleanup took months. A major water leak was discovered and repaired in the lines serving the swimming pool. The hot water tanks in the Group Camp were replaced.

Pinnacle Rock State Park

A new rock playground, swing set, and rock-faced trashcan holders were installed at the shelter area. This significant addition to the day-use area was designed with the natural architecture and theme of the park in mind so as to not distract from the historic stone shelter and the natural beauty of the rock. The parking lot and handicap driveway at the shelter were sealed and the handicap parking re-striped. The rock shelter and patio were power washed, loose grouting was removed and new grouting work completed. Fourteen new picnic tables were installed around the new playground area. The other 36 tables at the shelter were power washed, and all were treated with wood preservative. The park website was updated to include new trails and a park map drawn to scale. Remarking of the park boundary was completed. A recycling program for aluminum, cardboard, and plastics was instituted.

Pipestem Resort State Park

Lodge room renovations at McKeever Lodge continued with an additional 14 rooms completed, bringing the total number of rooms renovated to 97 of the 113 rooms. Installation of wireless Internet was completed in the entire lodge as well. Entryway landscaping was improved. New mattresses and box springs were purchased for seven lodge rooms. The lodge elevator oil cooler was upgraded. Service elevator telephones were upgraded at the Bluestone kitchen, Mulligan's kitchen, recreation building and McKeever Lodge. A new business center was developed for McKeever Lodge. The park was connected to the InnLink system, allowing for worldwide reservations. Exterior upgrades were made to cottages including painting, step replacement, roof repairs and deck repairs. The outdoor carpet was replaced at the Canyon Rim Center, and the tram had the gearbox overhauled and new bearings installed in the lower bull wheel.

Plum Orchard Wildlife Management Area

A new playground was completed at Beech Bottom Campground. Five new picnic tables were added to the picnic areas. New culverts were installed and headwalls constructed to widen intersections at the rifle range and picnic area. The WVDOH graveled and graded roads throughout the area. Drainage improvements were done at the rifle range, picnic area and residence. The dam was cleared of vegetation for safety and compliance purposes. A new riding lawn mower was purchased.

Prickett's Fort State Park

The severe winter of 2009/2010 required a longer than normal spring cleanup prior to the start of the season. Improvements made during the fiscal year included replacing many park signs and repair or replacement of several sections of split rail fencing. A pump was replaced in the sewage treatment plant. A new loader attachment was obtained for the tractor, and it was used extensively in snow removal. Repairs of the fort palisades began. The exterior of the maintenance building was painted by local volunteers.

Seneca State Forest

Renovations at Cabin 4 included replacing the stairs to the second level with new oak stair treads and risers, new handrail and spindles and new paneling. The exterior porches of Cabin 4 were tied together with a new open-air deck, and the firebox was rebuilt with new firebrick and concrete floor. The fireplace in Cabin 3 was rebuilt as well. Five stone fireplaces in the campground were rebuilt, and the entrance road was widened by removing some trees and a section of embankment. The 1969 Ford tractor received a new clutch assembly and welding of stress cracks and breaks in the frame. A toilet and three campsites were created along the new Rich Patch Loop Trail, and the swinging bridge on the trail was completed.

Stonewall Resort State Park

The resort operator continues to operate the resort with a high level of guest satisfaction. The resort has continued since opening in 2002 to be awarded the prestigious American Automobile Association Four Diamond Award (AAA) for service excellence, quality facilities, and memorable guest experiences. Guest comments continue to reveal satisfaction with quality experiences in lodging, camping, dining, and other recreational amenities. Unfortunately, project revenues continue to be insufficient to cover bond debt repayment, and the project is in technical bond default. Stonewall Resort's Conference Center was awarded the Gold Level in Code of Sustainability by the International Association of Conference Centers for their efforts in being environmentally sustainable. The award requires compliance with a code of best practices set by the IACC. Three major grant projects are well underway. A Transportation Enhancement Grant for $448,400 will construct bridges and a boardwalk from the lodge to the day-use area. Architectural and Engineering specifications were developed and a bid package released for construction. A Recreational Trails Grant for $83,200 will construct additional hiking trails, interpretive materials and signage. Construction bids were received and have been evaluated. A second Transportation Enhancement Grant for $271,020 will complete a pedestrian and bicycle pathway from the park day-use area, along the road past the lodge and ending at the cottage area. An architectural and engineering firm was selected to create and design the project. Because of the high deer population density on the park, a second public controlled deer hunt was held on the park. The hunt was successful in harvesting nearly 70 deer with just over 100 hunters participating. A third public controlled deer hunt has been scheduled for November 2010 to continue the deer population reduction program. Stonewall Resort again hosted the third annual One Shot Deer Hunt which was successful in raising funds of over $50,000 for the Hunters Helping the Hungry Program. The event was conducted by the Division with the assistance of a number of hunting and outdoor organizations and volunteers.

Tomlinson Run State Park

The park suffered severe storm damage from winter snows and a small spring tornado. Several weeks were spent cleaning up the debris. The park foundation purchased a new 16' x 16' camping cabin for the campground that sleeps four and is supplied with electric and water. The swimming pool, bathhouse and one picnic shelter were hooked up to the Hancock County sewer system. Two major water leaks were repaired on the main water line. Shelves were installed in picnic shelters, the last 11 holes of the miniature golf course received new carpet, and two new benches were installed on the ADA trail.

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

All monument and interpretive plaques in the park were completely restored for the 100th anniversary of the construction of the monument. The interior of the Mansion House was painted, and a new septic system was installed. Several sidewalks were repaired.

Day and night images of the newly renovated lodge at Twin Falls Resort State Park.

Twin Falls Resort State Park

Installation of a large playground structure set was completed at the park's main playground complex. A covered bridge that doubles as a golf rain shelter was installed across Black Fork between holes 6 and 7. Cottage 6 was renovated which included: new front and rear decks and steps, new metal roof, repairs to weather damaged siding, hearth repairs, refinished front and rear doors, new screens for all windows, and painting two bedrooms. All cottage fireplaces have been inspected and repaired, including new metal plates over damaged areas of the metal liners. Lodge upstairs halls were renovated. High speed fiber optic Internet access was installed to serve all rooms, cottages, and lodge public areas. Two campground bathhouses and two picnic shelters were stained, and the shelters received new metal roofs. A new membrane roof was installed over the lodge restaurant. Three picnic shelters received new picnic tables. Construction on the lodge expansion neared completion. Mattresses and box springs have been put into each room on the Monarch (original) and Cardinal (new) wings. The Monarch wing was renovated with new drapes, carpet, and bedspreads. All the rooms in the Monarch wing were repainted. The Monarch wing outside siding door facings and the rails on the stairs were painted to match the Cardinal wing. The fire alarm system was upgraded throughout the Monarch wing.

Tygart Lake State Park

The park size was increased by four acres as a result of a donation of land adjacent to the entrance. To answer public demand, an additional five cottages were designated as pet friendly. The park's first Nature Center was built by converting a 22' x 15' storage room. Work on the cottages included refinishing the floors in several, painting the ceiling in one, re-graveling all parking areas and expanding parking at Cottage 11. Heating/ventilation systems were installed in all cottage bathrooms, which marked the completion of a multi-year project. To improve the safety of the ADA cottage, the fireplace was converted from wood burning to propane. Due to safety concerns, the 25 year old electric campsite service was completely rewired and brought up to date. The park restaurant was converted to a concessionaire operation. Updated wireless Internet at the lodge has proven to be strong enough to reach marina customers as well. The Internet reservation system was updated to allow prospective guests to find the park when searching for lodging on hotel/travel websites. An AED device was installed at the lodge, and employees were trained in the proper use. For safety reasons, the rotten, dilapidated wood shed roof was replaced, and the deteriorated carport at the residence was removed. The interiors of all self-standing public restrooms throughout the park were repainted. The floor in the recreation building was replaced, and a large section of roof on the building was repaired. Additional ADA compliant parking spaces were added at the lodge and marina.

Valley Falls State Park

The park received a new playground unit that was installed in-house. Twenty new picnic tables and three ADA tables were picked up from the Carnifex Sign Shop, built, and distributed throughout the picnic area. A nearby home construction project provided around 250 tons of rock and dirt fill that was used to expand the parking lot by the railroad bridge by around 40 spaces. The parking lot by Shelter 2 was graveled. Several trails were upgraded.

Watoga State Park (includes Calvin Price State Forest)

Seven new playground units were installed throughout the park — two in the cabin areas, two in the picnic area, one in the recreation area, and one each in Riverside and Beaver Creek campgrounds. Extensive tree removal and daylighting in both campgrounds continued around campsites and along the roadways. The bathrooms of nine modern cabins were painted, floors were varnished in 13 cabins and the kitchen and bathrooms of two standard cabins were renovated. Graffiti was removed and a wall refinished in the recreation hall. Renovations were made to the restaurant kitchen and dining room. A large drain was installed to alleviate flooding problems in the administration building. New electric service was installed to the Beaver Creek campground check-in station. All joints in the spillway of the dam were cleaned and caulked. A native plant butterfly garden was planted below the dam, sponsored by the Pocahontas County Master Naturalists. At Calvin Price, preparations were continuing for the Bond Place timber sale.

Watters Smith Memorial State Park

New playground equipment was installed at the Activity Building and the Pioneer Shelter. Concrete was poured for the base of the playground and swing equipment and the base was surrounded with a border and filled with mulch. The fencing along the main road was repaired. Several major water leaks occurred and were repaired this year. A new riding mower was purchased.

PLANNING/ENGINEERING/MAINTENANCE SECTION

Projects completed between July 1, 2009, and June 30, 2010

Substantially Complete Projects as of June 30, 2010

- Audra Wastewater Plant Filter Renovation
- Blackwater Lodge Roof
- Blackwater Cabin Fireplaces Rebuilding
- Cacapon Lodge Roof
- Cacapon Cabin Fireplaces Rebuilding
- Cacapon Communication Upgrade
- Camp Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant
- Cass Clubhouse Renovation
- Cass Gymnasium Demolition
- Chief Logan Recreation Center
- Hawks Nest Electrical Evaluation
- Hawks Nest Tram Repairs
- Holly River Activities Building Addition
- Laurel Lake Swimming Pool and Bathhouse
- Pipestem Tramway Gearbox Rebuilding
- Tomlinson Run Swimming Pool Renovation
- Twin Falls Lodge Expansion

Design Projects Completed as of June 30, 2010

- Babcock Campground Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Babcock Administration Bldg Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Bluestone Water Line Replacement
- Bluestone Replacement Bathhouse
- Cacapon Old Inn HVAC Renovation
- Canaan Valley Sleeping Unit Structural Evaluation
- Cass Country Store HVAC Renovation
- Cass Slip Investigation
- Greenbrier Swimming Pool Filter Replacement
- Hawks Nest Roof Replacement
- Hawks Nest Structural Repairs
- Hawks Nest Tramway Haul Rope Replacement
- Pipestem Mt. Creek Lodge Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Pipestem Mt. Creek Lodge Roof Replacement
- Pipestem McKeever Lodge Roof Replacement
- Seneca Wastewater Treatment System
- Stonewall Pedestrian Timber Bridge

Construction Projects in progress by June 30, 2010

- Berkeley Springs Bathhouse Renovation
- Blackwater Cabins
- Blackwater Dining Room HVAC Renovation
- Cacapon Well Evaluation/Rehabilitation
- Canaan Golf Course Drainage
- Little Beaver Campground
- Panther Wastewater Treatment Plant Repairs
- Seneca Wastewater Treatment System

Design Projects in progress by June 30, 2010

- Berwind Lake Dam Modifications
- Blackwater Cabin Furnishings
- Blackwater West Exterior Staircase Renovation
- Cabwaylingo Dining Hall
- Cacapon Old Inn Exterior Restoration
- Cacapon Lodge Expansion
- Canaan Cabin Area Wastewater Facilities Improvements
- Canaan Pool Window Replacement
- Hawks Nest Fire Alarm System Replacement
- Pipestem Long Branch Lake Dam Modifications

Community Work Experience Program (CWEP)

In calendar year 2009, this program provided the following benefits:

- 11 participants for 6 state recreation areas
- 2,987.75 hours of maintenance, crafts and general service work
- $21,661.19 of federal funds

PROGRAMMING SECTION

The state parks programming staff oversees interpretative programs, special event planning, nature-based activities, interpretative effort, special programs, and collateral public awareness information and resources, including, but not limited to, park and forest web pages, state park website, park and forest brochures, trail maps, map and trail guides, trade and business show participation, and as liaison between the park system and the Marketing and Communications Office of the Department of Commerce. A part-time employee is the front line contact for daily maintenance of statewide programs with West Virginia's state parks including the VIPP (Very Important Parks Persons) program, the WV State Park Hiking Program, and the WV State Parks Gift Card program and sales. Secretarial support is shared with the Lodge/Resort District Administration, and this staff member provided background administration and monitoring for the Geocaching program within the state parks system, the Adopt-A-Trail program, and volunteer agreements/work hours, in addition to other support duties.

Awareness

Parks continued to convert brochures in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the Department of Commerce regarding brochure templates in FY09/10. The "swoosh" and a standard template is in place with four individual brochures remaining for conversion. Brochures continue to be important, and there has been no decrease in calls asking for brochures or any decrease in online orders for them.

State park Web pages were converted to a more user-friendly format. The upgrades incorporated simplicity and allow an individual with any degree of computer knowledge to access park and forest information. Particular concentration was placed on maps, events, accommodations, camping, locations, and contact information. Online reservations at lodge parks presence were also improved.

Programs

Park and forest programming focuses on the natural environment and history of the specific areas and of the state of West Virginia in general, as well as providing events that attract visitors for both day-travel and overnight use, and ridership/admission to unique settings found within the park system.

Summer activities and events began a renewed concentration of interpretation of flora, fauna and natural history in FY08 and continued into FY10. Programmers and naturalist are charged with implementing and/or increasing the daily activities of summer programs to include hikes, water study, etc., and to engage visitors in discovering and understanding the outdoors through interpretative interaction. Energizing families (children and adults) to get outside continues to be a priority. Year-round programmers are on-site at six state parks with year-round lodges and include nature-based activities through hikes, nature center visitation and special weekends that are interpretive-based. Special summer programs also include contracted entertainers or presenters scheduled at state parks to increase awareness of parks through fee-free programming. Due to budget reductions, FY10 had a decrease in scheduled special summer programs where the presenter or entertainer is paid. Traditionally, 17 parks or forests employ an employee on an hourly wage as summer naturalist. These employees are first-line ambassadors with vacationing guests and often introduce visitors to West Virginia and the natural heritage and character of the state. Summer naturalists are generally college students or teachers in the field of science, education or biology. In FY10, the summer naturalist position was cut at the six lodge parks to offset budget shortfalls. Consequently, attendance figures are also less in FY10 as nature center hours were cut and outdoor activities such as naturalist-led hikes were reduced.

Special events and entertainment also attract attention to parks. Examples include Mansion by Candlelight and Island Frolic Evening Cruises at Blennerhassett Island; Murder Mystery Trains at Cass Scenic Railroad, eagle surveys at Pipestem area, Hawks Nest dinner theaters, 18th century encampments, Civil War reenactments, and others. Special events generally attract a targeted audience and generally include an overnight lodging component. Most special events are scheduled on weekends and in the shoulder seasons or winter months to attract visitation and support revenue production through lodging, restaurant and gift shop sales, and other optional fee based amenities.

Program/activities in FY10 remained steady with unexpected attendance at programs that included snakes and birds and disappointing attendance at some of the special programming. The abnormal heat and humidity also had an impact on attendance.

Statewide Programs

The WV State Park Hiking, Geocaching and Adopt-A-Trail programs continue to have good and increasing enrollment. The Hiking and Adopt-A-Trail programs both continue to grow as individuals return to "green" thinking, stewardship, and outdoor pursuits. The Hiking Program has a minimum fee to enroll and the Adopt-A-Trail Program is a volunteer commitment.

Geocaching interest continues to grow as smart phones and technology lead individuals to the outdoors. Cache placement permits continue, and an application and letter of permit is issued prior to placement. Park and forest superintendents approve placement prior to any permits being issued. With the growth of geocaching worldwide, it is important that the park system maintain a high level of oversight for caches placed on these public areas. FY10 included contacting geocachers. This was met with positive response by responsible permit holders and is an ongoing process.

The 2009 Annual VIPP Picnic was held at Tygart Lake State Park with more than 150 in attendance. This fee-free program requires participants to enroll and is a long-term visitation activity. An increase in enrollment has pushed the part-time hourly employee to the extreme to accommodate callers, enrollees, etc. This is a very person-oriented, one-on-one contact for the park system. The program continues to grow in popularity due to increased interest in state parks and also because of the personal attention placed on enrollee contact.

Discount Disability Camping Program

Chapter 20-5-19 of the West Virginia Code allows for discounts for West Virginia residents who are totally and permanently disabled. To date this program has issued 1,806 cards to West Virginia residents to camp during the off season (the day after Labor Day through four days before Memorial Day) for a 50 percent reduction in camping rates. These residents must complete an application and have it certified by a licensed West Virginia physician.

Volunteers

Volunteers continue to play an important role in WV State Parks. Campground hosts and docents at historical areas are the largest volunteer workforce, followed by golf course starters, hike leaders, and trail maintenance via the Adopt-A-Trail Program. Volunteer hours in calendar year 2009 totaled 20,775 hours with approximately 168 individuals completing volunteer timesheets. The campground host volunteers are important at many parks, doing valuable support work in exchange for camping privileges.

Exhibits and Trade Shows

In-state shows focusing on business, women's and men's expos, wellness day, tour operators, etc., continue to be a part of programming services. Distribution of literature and information about parks in a one-on-one setting continues to be a cost-efficient method of park promotion. Out-of-state travel and trade show attendance saw an all-time low, with state parks attending only two motor coach marketplace shows and cancellation of one remaining travel show attendance due to the decrease in advertising budget and reduction of workforce. Shows are one of the most effective means of meeting new customers to promote the business of vacation and recreation.

Conference Sales

Maximizing occupancy through group services occurs predominately at the ten lodge parks. Continued efforts to create visibility of these facilities include distribution of a meeting planners resources guide; a strong online presence; distribution of information at welcome centers, exhibits, shows, and parks literature racks; in-state and surrounding state advertising efforts in meeting planner publication; press releases; and contacting government agencies and businesses. State parks had representation at two motor coach trade shows in FY10; the representative was the Pipestem Resort sales representative.

Promotion of conference opportunities at state park lodges is driven by Web content, press coverage, response to direct mail from the specific parks, e-mail requests, limited paid advertising, direct contact by the park with past groups, and, most important, word of mouth by groups satisfied with the service received and the value. Group services and conference sale/planning staff take calls and emails and convert these efforts into bookings. Conference business continues to be a vital revenue source with year-round implications, but with technology advancements, use of web-based meetings, belt tightening by government agencies, and the economic conditions, group sales lagged despite hopeful expectations. The trend recognized in FY09 continued with groups booking closer to the meeting date, smaller attendances and less inclusion of breaks and amenities purchased in order to reduce costs. However, the value of services provided at parks continues to create a patron base and meetings and conference response with bookings.

Wildlife Resources Section

Wildlife Resources Section
Curtis I. Taylor, *Chief*

The Wildlife Resources Section (WRS) is responsible for the management of the state's wildlife resources for the use and enjoyment of its 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

Information and Education staff gave 15 presentations to approximately 740 people. Staff also worked at Junior Conservation Camp, and wrote and administered the Wildlife Exam for the West Virginia Envirothon. Staff attended annual WV Environmental Education Association Conference. Personnel edited, proofed and updated the hunting and fishing regulations in printed format and on the Web. Staff reviewed and coordinated Web updates for the Wildlife Resources Section. Staff helped with writing, editing and proofing the WV Wildlife Calendar. In addition, they wrote legislative rules. Staff edited, approved, and coordinated with Dept. of Commerce Marketing and Communications publication of various brochures, including the new District 2 stream access map.

District 2 stream access brochure.

Lottery proceeds were used to publish and distribute the *West Virginia Wildlife* magazine. The 28-page publication is mailed to 39,000 subscribers with the remaining 1,000 copies distributed at fairs, schools and upon request. The articles are written by DNR employees about the state's wildlife and plants and the programs used to manage them wisely. Lottery proceeds were also used to place advertisements in both electronic media (TV, radio) and print media (magazines and newspapers). The ads promoted hunting, fishing, special events, the goWILD! online licensing system, and the State Wildlife Center.

The WRS sponsored and provided technical assistance and interviews for *West Virginia Wildlife*, a weekly, 90-second TV segment shown on six newscasts on two stations in the Charleston-Huntington-Beckley market. The West Virginia Outdoors and DNR Report radio programs were broadcast over 17 MetroNews affiliated stations located throughout the state.

Project WILD provides training for formal and nonformal educators across the state. In the past year, 73 educators attended five Project WILD workshops in the state.

Wildlife Resources Section personnel staffed an exhibit at the Hunting and Fishing Show in Charleston.

The WV Becoming an Outdoors-Woman (BOW) program is continuing to introduce women to outdoor activities. Participants in the fall and spring weekend workshops attended hands-on classes in hunting, fishing, backpacking, canoeing, and other outdoor-related skills. Also, the Beyond BOW program is growing to provide women more in-depth weekend experiences on a specific topic. Several women attended the deer hunt in December and several were successful.

West Virginia Wildlife Endowment Fund

The total market value of the fund at the close of FY 2010 was $34,873,926. During Calendar Year 2009, there were 446 Adult Lifetime Licenses sold and 1,283 Infant Lifetime Licenses sold for a total dollar amount of $643,030.

Hunting and Fishing License Unit

The Hunting and Fishing License Unit is responsible for administering all aspects of the hunting and fishing license operations. In 2009, there were 1,005,953 license sales resulting in license revenue of $16,507,154. This represents approximately a two percent increase in revenues from the 2008 license year.

The goWILD! online license sales and the agent electronic point of sale system continue to grow in popularity and the two systems together accounted for more than 70 percent of license revenues for the 2009 license year. This is an increase of more than 30 percent from the license revenues generated by the two systems in 2007.

Hunting and Fishing License Sales By Class — Calendar Year 2009
Lifetime Agent License Sales

ADULT				
Class	Description	Price	Number	Amount
	Adult			
A-L	Hunting and Trapping	$760.00	—	$ —
AB-L	Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing	$760.00	281	$213,560.00
A-1-L	Small Arms Hunting	$75.00	63	$4,725.00
B-L	Fishing	$530.00	12	$6,360.00
O-L	Trout	$230.00	90	$20,700.00
	Adult Subtotal		446	$245,345.00

INFANT				
Class	Description	Price	Number	Amount
	Infant			
A-L-I	Hunting and Trapping	$380.00	—	$ —
AB-L-I	Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing	$380.00	936	$355,680.00
B-L-I	Fishing	$265.00	14	$3,710.00
O-L-I	Trout	$115.00	333	$38,295.00
	Infant Subtotal		1,283	$397,685.00
	Grand Total Lifetime Sales		**1,729**	**$643,030.00**

Hunting and Fishing License Sales By Residency and Class—Calendar Year 2009
Total License Sales

RESIDENT				
Class	Description	Price	Number	Amount
A	Hunting and Trapping	$ 18.00	27,633	$497,394.00
B	Fishing	18.00	86,956	$1,565,208.00
N	Antlerless Deer Hunting	10.00	76,386	$763,860.00
BG	Big Game	10.00	2,971	$29,710.00
RG	Additional Deer - Firearms	20.00	30,431	$608,620.00
RB	Additional Deer - Archery	20.00	25,635	$512,700.00
RM	Additional Deer - Muzzleloader	15.00	7,516	$112,740.00
X*	Sportsman Hunting/Trapping/Fishing	28.00	114,147	$3,196,116.00
XJ**	Junior Sportsman Hunting/Trapping/ Fishing	10.00	8,766	$87,660.00
A-1	Small Arms Hunting	8.00	9,106	$72,848.00
DS	Bear Damage Stamp	10.00	25,235	$252,350.00
O	Trout Fishing	10.00	108,366	$1,083,660.00
CS***	Conservation Stamp	5.00	233,862	$1,169,310.00
	Resident Subtotal		757,010	$9,952,176.00

*The listed price of X ($28) does not include the price of the CS ($5). Total price of X is $33.
**The listed price of XJ ($10) does not include the price of the CS ($5). Total price of XJ is $15.
***CS includes the CS stamps sold on X and XJ licenses.

NON-RESIDENT				
Class	Description	Price	Number	Amount
I	National Forest Hunting/Trapping/ Fishing	$ 2.00	16,970	$33,940.00
E	Non-resident Hunting/Trapping	110.00	30,650	$3,371,500.00
EE	Non-resident Bear Hunting	150.00	957	$143,550.00
F	Non-resident Fishing	35.00	13,041	$456,435.00
H	Non-resident Small Game Hunting - 6 day	25.00	901	$22,525.00
LL	Non-resident Fishing - 1 day	3.00	53,990	$161,970.00
NN	Non-resident Antlerless Deer	25.00	16,576	$414,400.00
RRG	Non-resident Additional Deer - Firearms	40.00	6,488	$259,520.00
RRB	Non-resident Additional Deer - Archery	35.00	2,823	$98,805.00
RRM	Non-resident Additional Deer - Muzzleloader	35.00	938	$32,830.00
UU	Non-resident Archery Deer	30.00	7,046	$211,380.00
VV	Non-resident Muzzleloader Deer	30.00	3,267	$98,010.00
WW	Non-resident Turkey	30.00	4,216	$126,480.00
XXJ	Non-resident Junior Sportsman	15.00	2,479	$37,185.00
A-1	Small Arms Hunting	8.00	4,992	$39,936.00
DS****	Bear Damage Stamp	10.00	957	$9,570.00
OO	Trout Fishing	15.00	15,538	$233,070.00
J *****	Small Game Shooting Preserve Hunting - 6 day	10.00	748	$7,480.00
CS/LE	Non-resident Conservation / Law Enforcement	12.00	66,366	$796,392.00
	Non-resident Subtotal		248,943	$6,554,978.00

**** Non-resident DS is equal to EE purchases.
***** Available through goWILD! Online only

Grand Total Resident + Non-resident Sales		**1,005,953**	**$16,507,154.00**

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, areas for physically challenged sportspersons, hatchery improvements, and dam improvements.

During the fiscal year, $3,119,560 was spent on capital improvements. This number includes both the Conservation Stamp and the 10 percent capital improvement account. The largest expenditures were for land acquisition, $2,043,775, and for the construction of new boat launching facilities, $173,773.

The year's major projects were:

1. The purchase of 1,963 acres to increase the size of the Beury Mountain Wildlife Management Area in Fayette County.
2. The purchase of 350 acres to increase the size of the Castleman Run Lake Wildlife Management Area in Ohio County.
3. Completed the construction of a new public boat launching ramp at Fort Martin on the Monongahela River just north of Morgantown in Monongalia County.
4. Completed the construction of a physically challenged fishing pier and parking area at Camp Creek State Forest in Mercer County.
5. Started the construction of a shooting range at Kumbrabow State Forest in Randolph County.
6. Started the construction of a shooting range at Chief Logan Wildlife Management Area in Logan County.

West Virginia's Archery in the Schools Program

When the school year begins in the fall of 2010, students from 230 schools around the state will be participating in the Division of Natural Resources (DNR) West Virginia Archery in the Schools (AIS) Program. Since implementing the program in 2004, the popularity has allowed the DNR to host trainings in every region of the state reaching 423 physical education teachers. In just six years, 50,000 students have been introduced to archery through their school's physical education class making it by far the DNR's largest and fastest growing educational program. Because of the Program's success, the DNR hosted the Fifth Annual State Archery Tournament this past spring at the Charleston Civic Center where 550 students from 51 schools were in attendance making it the largest indoor youth archery event held in West Virginia. In fact, six schools went on to represent West Virginia at the National Archery Tournament held in Louisville, KY.

Since implementing the West Virginia Archery in the Schools Program, the popularity has allowed the DNR to host trainings in every region of the state reaching 423 physical education teachers.

Working with the Department of Education, wildlife organizations, and teachers, the DNR has been able to bring an activity into state physical education classes allowing all students

to participate (no matter their size or ability) and teaching them a skill that can be enjoyed throughout a lifetime.

Hunters Helping the Hungry

The Hunters Helping the Hungry (HHH) Program is a cooperative effort involving the DNR, the Mountaineer and Huntington Area Food Banks, and a network of local food pantries, shelters, churches, and children's homes. Since its inception in 1992, the HHH Program has provided more than 975,000 family-style meals to the state's hungry. In 2009, generous hunters donated a total of 1,286 deer (50,007 pounds of nutritious meat providing 66,676 family-style meals). Deer processing and transport costs for the HHH Program in 2009 was $71,791.68, which was offset largely in part with donations from the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, the Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation, Share the Harvest Sunday fundraiser, Governor's One Shot Hunt fundraiser, wildlife organizations, and the generosity of private individuals. Federal and state laws prohibit the use of license revenue to fund this program and the DNR must rely upon the generosity of others through donations to continue it.

National Hunting and Fishing Days — Stonewall Resort State Park

West Virginia's Celebration of National Hunting and Fishing Days is like no other event held in West Virginia, with hands-on learning opportunities for youngsters and families in the area of wildlife and outdoor recreation. In fact, the objective of the event is to educate the non-hunting/fishing public on the benefits of these recreational activities and how they support the DNR's efforts in wildlife conservation. The DNR teams with the West Virginia Wildlife Federation to promote this important event. Nearly 20,000 wildlife enthusiasts are in attendance to try their hand at everything from archery, shooting, fly-fishing, and kids fishing derby, to list only a few. In addition, attendees also have the opportunities to sit in on several wildlife demonstrations or visit one of the hundred-plus vendors on hand.

West Virginia's 2010 Celebration of National Hunting and Fishing Days will be held September 25 and 26 at Stonewall Resort State Park. Stonewall Resort State Park is located in Roanoke (near Weston) in Lewis County, West Virginia, and is easily accessible via Interstate 79 (Exit 91).

Above, fish display at National Hunting and Fishing Days at Stonewall Resort State Park. At left, an attendee tries his hand at archery.

Outdoor Youth Challenge

The Outdoor Youth Challenge (OYC) is one of, and arguably the most important, event held annually at West Virginia's Celebration of National Hunting and Fishing Days (NH&FD). The OYC is both a youth expo and competition. Young people are exposed to a multitude of activities and displays with real hands-on learning and instructional opportunities that encourage them to gain important knowledge and experience about wildlife, hunting, fishing, firearms safety and outdoor recreation. Young folks can choose only to participate or they can compete. For some youngsters, this may be the only opportunity they will have to be exposed to these fun and exciting outdoor activities.

Any youth between six and 18 years of age can participate in the OYC by simply showing up at National Hunting and Fishing Days (NH&FD) and quickly registering at the OYC tent. All children participating in the event will be eligible to win prizes — including four lifetime hunting and fishing licenses. In addition, many other quality prizes dealing with hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation activities will also be given away each day. Also, those youths 11-18 years of age who would like to compete will be able to do so, with five scored competitive events including casting for accuracy, archery, .22 rifle, muzzleloader and shotgun (skeet) shooting. Youths winning the junior group (ages 11-14) or senior group (ages 15-18) will win conservation camp scholarships each day and be recognized at the Sunday afternoon awards ceremony.

Trailblazer Adventure Days — Boy Scouts of America

The Division of Natural Resources has partnered with several West Virginia Boy Scouts of America (BSA) jurisdictional councils and the U. S. Sportsmen's Alliance Foundation (USSAF) to promote Trailblazer Adventure Days. Trailblazer Adventure Days is a type of group camp, or Camporee, where BSA campers are exposed to numerous outdoor activities – mostly focusing on hunting, fishing, fish and wildlife identification, and other skills. Over the past five years, DNR has assigned staff to at least one Trailblazer Adventure Day held in West Virginia. WRS Fish and Wildlife Biologists provide campers with expertise in various areas: fish identification, furs/skulls/track identification, bird & plant walks, turkey trapping, etc. Also, the DNR has demonstrated to campers their hunting simulator — a high-tech computer device showing proper shot placement and hunting techniques — to the delight of all participants. The DNR believes their involvement with Trailblazer Adventure Days is an effective way to showcase the importance of hunting and fishing in West Virginia to these young campers and future resource users.

GAME MANAGEMENT

The Wildlife Resources Section, Game Management Unit, conducts management activities on 76 Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) and eight state forests totaling 416,963 acres. Acquisition of public land and wetlands is a high priority of the Section. Nineteen hundred sixty-three (1,963) acres were added to Beury Mountain WMA in 2009-2010.

Grey fox.

An extensive wildlife management program is conducted on nearly 1.1 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 and managers devote a significant portion of their time reviewing national forest opportunity areas, timber sales, and providing technical input in the development of national forest plans. Management issues are closely reviewed to ensure that our fish and wildlife resources receive the maximum possible benefit.

Management on the 76 WMAs is directed toward improving wildlife habitat. Timber management was conducted on 271 acres with additional timber sales in the planning stage. Mitigation for oil and gas exploration on WMAs consumed a large amount of personnel time.

Management activities on state and national forest lands included planting 2,471 trees and shrubs for food and cover, and pruning, releasing and/or grafting more than 515 individual trees and shrubs.

More than 3,089 acres of wildlife clearings were mowed and 13 acres of new clearings were established. Lime and/or fertilizer were applied to 186 acres, and 368 acres were seeded to herbaceous vegetation including dove fields. Prescribed burning was used to retard vegetation succession and improve

the diversity and abundance of desirable plants on 995 acres. Herbicide was used on 59 acres, to control undesirable/invasive vegetation (41 acres) and for forest thinning (18 acres). Sharecropping agreements with local farmers were executed on 1,377 acres to maintain open land habitat. Seventy-one waterholes were maintained to provide a year-round water supply for wildlife.

Water levels on 215 acres of wetlands were manipulated to encourage waterfowl utilization. Three hundred sixty-six waterfowl nest structures were maintained. Forty-eight nest structures were maintained for other wildlife species.

More than 572 miles of roads and trails and 17 bridges were maintained. Road closures were installed or maintained at 525 sites to prevent disturbance to wildlife and to protect wildlife habitat.

Numerous information and regulation signs were erected or maintained. Four hundred forty-nine campsites, 22 boat ramps, 24 shooting ranges, 28 physically challenged hunter access roads, five angler access sites, and 141 parking areas were maintained and three new parking lots were developed. The highly successful controlled waterfowl hunting program at McClintic Wildlife Management Area continued to provide quality waterfowl hunting for West Virginia hunters. Approximately 41 waterfowl ponds and 22 shooting stations are maintained on the area including two shooting stations for the physically challenged.

Wildlife Damage and Nuisance Activities

Seventy-four nuisance bears were destroyed, 18 were relocated and three were trapped and released on site. Hundreds of other bear complaints were resolved with harassment measures and/or removal of edible attractions.

Literally thousands of additional calls regarding sick, injured or nuisance wildlife are handled annually. Calls about nuisance wildlife are often resolved by providing technical advice and recommendations but many require capture and relocation or euthanasia of the offending animal.

Environmental Reviews

Wildlife biologists reviewed numerous projects that potentially impact wildlife and its' respective habitat. Primary concerns are road construction, stream alteration, hydropower projects, power line rights-of-way, gas line construction, oil/gas well sites, surface mines, and other construction projects. In numerous cases, recommendations have been made to alter projects, thus reducing detrimental impacts on wildlife.

Wildlife Population Surveys and Research

Waterfowl surveys (7), census routes for woodcock (19) and mourning doves (10) were conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Surveys were also conducted for bald eagles (7), and song birds. Three hundred seventy-two doves (372) and 596 Canada geese were banded.

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

Technical Assistance

Interest in managing private lands for wildlife continues to increase and biologists are frequently contacted for technical assistance. Assistance ranges from general advice over the telephone to providing specific management recommendations to actually completing detailed site specific management plans. Approximately 1,000 man days were spent providing technical assistance to private individuals and landowners in 2009-2010.

Information and Education

Wildlife Resources staff devoted considerable time assisting conservation clubs, schools, community and civic clubs with various wildlife related inquiries and informational needs. These activities included working with the following organizations and events: Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs, sportsmen's clubs, nature tours, fairs, training schools, and the National Hunting and Fishing Days Celebration. Cooperation was given to universities and colleges by serving as guest lecturers. More than 150 classes and lectures on conservation were presented and more than 100 meetings for sportsmen groups were attended. Numerous interviews were given to the TV, radio, and print media.

"Sectional" meetings were conducted at 12 sites around the state in March 2010 to present proposed regulation changes to hunters and anglers. These meetings also provide the general public an opportunity to make recommendations and ask questions relating to our regulation proposals and our agency's programs.

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

The WV State Wildlife Center continues to excel as an outdoor educational facility. More than 17,682 visitors and 58 group tours utilized the area's facilities and enjoyed viewing West Virginia wildlife.

Regional, National and International Coordination

Many of the challenges and issues facing the Wildlife Resources Section's Game Management Unit are shared by other states and agencies. A number of regional, national, and international organizations exist to promote information exchange and multi-jurisdictional coordination. The Wildlife Resources Section is an active member/participant in many of these organizations and their various committees. Notable organizations include: Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Southeastern Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Northeast Association of Fish and Wildlife Resources Agencies, The Wildlife Society, Atlantic Flyway Council and Technical Sections, Southeast Deer Study Group, Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, and Eastern Management Unit Dove Technical Committee.

White-tailed Deer

West Virginia continues to be one of the favorite deer hunting grounds in the eastern United States. In 2009, hunters bagged 155,214 deer. These included 62,986 bucks, a decrease of 6.5 percent from 2008; 54,514 antlerless deer, a decrease of 3 percent; 28,482 archery deer, a decrease of 9.3 percent; and 9,232 muzzleloader deer, an increase of 7.3 percent. In the special youth and Class Q deer season, 3,217 antlerless deer were reported harvested.

In 2008, hunters took 447 deer in the special urban deer seasons available to incorporated cities and homeowner associations. Special hunts were held in nine cities, five homeowners associations, Stonewall Resort State Park, and the National Radio Astronomy Observatory.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy of cervids, was discovered in Hampshire County in September 2005. Efforts to control the spread of CWD in free-ranging deer in Hampshire County by DNR, landowners, and hunters are ongoing. In the 2009 deer seasons, samples from 1,091 hunter-harvested deer brought to game checking stations in Hampshire County and one station in northern Hardy County were tested for CWD. Fourteen samples were found to have the abnormal proteins associated with CWD. CWD now has been detected in a total of 60 deer in Hampshire County, two road-killed deer (one in 2005 and one in 2008), four deer collected by the DNR in 2005, five deer collected by the DNR in 2006, one hunter-harvest deer taken during the 2006 deer season, three deer collected by the DNR in 2007, six hunter-harvested deer taken during the 2007 deer season, 11

deer collected by the DNR in 2008, six hunter-harvested deer taken during the 2008 deer season, eight deer collected by the DNR in 2009 and 14 hunter-harvested deer taken during the 2009 deer season. More than 4,200 samples collected by the DNR elsewhere in the state since 2002, primarily from vehicle collisions, have not detected the abnormal protein of CWD in any county other than Hampshire.

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. The wild turkey fall harvest has been measured accurately by the survey.

Black Bear

In 2009, hunters harvested 1,843 black bears in West Virginia during the combined archery and firearms seasons. It was the second highest harvest behind only 2008. Gun hunters took 851 bears during the combined firearms seasons in 2008. Hunters took 992 during the traditional archery season.

A total of 262 non-hunting bear deaths occurred in 2009, which is up dramatically from the 81 recorded in 2008. Bears killed for nuisance activities were the leading cause of non-hunting mortalities with 180.

The Black Bear Monitoring and Research Project was initiated in 1999 to gather demographic information from bears in Boone, Fayette, Kanawha, and Raleigh counties and to learn more about bears captured as a result of nuisance behavior. The study plays an important role in modifications of bear seasons. A northern study area primarily centered in Randolph and Tucker counties was added in 2004 to re-examine demographic parameters of the bear population from data previously collected in the 1970s and 1980s. One of the primary goals of this project is to identify the most cost effective way for the DNR to effectively manage the bear population. Data from this project was completed in fall 2009 and published as a dissertation at West Virginia University. The entire dissertation with additional scientific publications may be viewed at www.wvdnr.gov under black bears. In addition, there have been multiple scientific publications published from this research. Reprints may be viewed at the website.

A DNR wildlife manager handles two black bear cubs as part of the monitoring and research project.

Wildlife managers have handled 783 adult bears 1,529 times on the southern study area since 1999. Bears handled during nuisance complaints were given orange ear tags so that they could be easily identified; whereas, bears caught specifically on research trap lines for the purpose of marking additional bears were tagged with black ear tags. In the southern study area, 109 (51M: 58F) bears were tagged in 2009 or were still wearing their radio transmitters from previous years. Ninety (40M: 50F) bears were in the 4-county study area and considered available for harvest. Most of the additional bears outside the study area were trapped and relocated as part of normal DNR activities. Thirty-nine females were equipped with radio transmitters at the start of the 2009 hunting season. Six of 50 (12 percent) females and 11 of 40 males (28 percent) available for direct harvest in the southern study area were reported dead during fall 2009. There were an additional eight (6M: 2F) bears harvested from previous years.

Wildlife managers have handled a total of 1,493 adult bears 3,087 times on the northern study area since the project began. These data include the historical data that began in the early 1970s. In 2009, wildlife managers in Districts 1 and 3 marked 111 (51M: 60F) bears to gather demographic data on the bear population in our traditional counties. One hundred five (47M: 58F) bears were available for harvest inside the study area. Thirty-one female bears were equipped with radio transmitters at the start of hunting season. Seven (14 percent) male and five (5 percent) females available for direct harvest died after September 1. In addition, eight bears (3M: 5F) tagged in previous years were harvested in 2009.

Data from the study (see dissertation) revealed that the overall average litter size on both study areas was 2.65 (n = 300). Mean litter size did not differ (P > 0.05) between the southern (mean = 2.85, n = 84, 95% CI = 2.68–3.02) and northern (mean = 2.71, n = 153, 95% CI = 2.58–2.83) study areas for adult black bears or for subadult black bears on the southern (mean = 2.1, n = 20, 95% CI = 1.80–2.39) and northern (mean = 2.23, n = 21, 95% CI = 1.85–2.61) areas. However, adult females on each study area had larger litters than subadults (P < 0.05). We observed severe mast failures in 1988, 1997, and 2002 but they did not influence litter size. Three-cub litters were most common on both the northern (46.5%, n = 85) and southern study areas (46.1%, n = 54), followed by 2-cub litters on northern (34.4%, n = 63) and southern (33.3%, n = 39), 4-cub litters on the northern (11.5%, n = 21) and southern (11.9%, n = 14), 1-cub litters on northern (7.1%, n = 13) and southern (6.8%, n = 8), and 5-cub liters on the northern (0.5%, n = 1) and southern study areas (1.7%, n = 2).

A young hunter with a gobbler.

Mean litter size did not differ (F = 1.22, P = 0.269) between reproductive tracts collected from hunters (mean = 2.58, 95% CI = 2.46–2.69) or cubs observed at den visits (= 2.67, 95% CI = 2.57–2.76). Number of corpora lutea observed from reproductive tracts or cubs during den visits did not differ for adult black bears (F = 0.07, P = 0.792) or subadult black bears (F = 0.34, P = 0.561). Number of black bears surviving to age 1 was numerically similar for Downing population reconstruction (mean = 2.24, 95% CI = 1.99–2.48) and average number of yearlings observed in den visits (mean = 2.14, 95% CI = 2.01–2.14). Additional demographic data may be viewed in the dissertation.

Wild Turkey

The 2010 spring gobbler harvest (10,006) was 2 percent higher than the 2009 harvest. There were a total of 24 counties open to fall hunting in 2009. The harvest of 1,208 was similar to the 2008 total of 1,206.

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 2009, the count (258) by Wildlife Resources personnel was the lowest in the last five years.

Field work for the Mid-Appalachian Gobbler Study was finalized in 2008. In the traditional fall hunted counties, harvest rates of adult gobblers was 15.8 percent. Further, in-depth analysis will be performed by Game Management Services biologists in 2010.

The 2009 Gobbler Survey was conducted jointly by the Wildlife Resources Section and the West Virginia Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation. The survey serves as a means for hunters to report their observations and opinions about wild turkey management. During 2009, results were compiled from 205 hunters. Cooperators took 1,792 hunting trips and heard 2,824 gobblers. The gobbling rate (41 gobblers heard per 100 hours) was nine percent lower than 2008 (45), and down 24 percent from the 27-year average (54).

Wild Boar

Boar were introduced in 1971 to supplement big game populations and did well enough to accommodate a hunting season in 1979. Harvests have ranged from three that year to 158 in 1995. The decline in the population since the late 90's led to the removal of the December season in 2003. The October firearms season is designed to reduce the harvest and allow numbers to improve and move into unoccupied habitats. Traditionally, hunters have been less successful during October when weather conditions are warm and dry and leaf fall makes boar sign more difficult to find.

Hunters killed 35 boar during the 2009 season. This is up from the harvest of 14 in 2008. Good mast production in the boar area during the fall of 2007 and 2008, likely spiked reproduction enough to increase hunter success. Firearms hunters took 15 (4 in Logan County and 11 in Boone County), and archers killed 20 (11 in Logan County, eight in Boone County and one in Wyoming County). Raleigh County had no reported kills. The bulk of the harvest came from Boone and Logan counties close to the original release site in the Spruce-Laurel Fork of the Little Coal River. Wildlife and Law Enforcement personnel patrolling during the firearms season observed lower hunting pressure than in previous years.

Annual Mast Survey

Annually during August, cooperating personnel in the 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.

The 2009 mast decreased considerably from 2008 figures.

Compared to the 2008 survey, the mast for 2009 decreased considerably. All species except scrub oak declined from last year's observations. The 2009 mast index for all species combined declined to an all time low (40 years!). Fifteen of the 18 species monitored declined more than 20 percent. The statewide index for combined hard mast species (beech, hickory, and oaks) was well below the long term average. All soft mast species, except yellow poplar, were also well below the 39-year average. Higher elevations were observed to have more mast production than lower elevations for both hard and soft mast. Better acorn crops were recorded in the Eastern Panhandle and Mountains regions than other areas of the state.

Ruffed Grouse

A total of 32 cooperators sent in envelopes for the 2008-2009 grouse season. They reported on 408 hunting trips, which is similar to 404 hunts recorded in 2007-2008. Effort per hunt decreased slightly, with 3.31 hours per hunt in 2008-2009 compared to 3.50 per hunt the prior season.

The number of birds bagged per shot at (35 percent) in 2008-2009 was similar to the 37 percent the previous season. Flushing rates were highest in the Southern Region with 1.08 flushes per hour and lowest in the Western Region with 0.89 flushes per hour. Flush rates decreased 21 percent in the Mountain Region, stayed the same in the Southern Region and increased 19 percent in the Western Region. The Eastern Region was not included in comparing regional results because of few hunts and hours hunted. The statewide flushing average decreased seven percent, from 1.11 per hour in 2007-2008 to 1.03 flushes per hour in 2008-2009. This is the third lowest rate in the last 10 years.

River Otter

DNR's 2009 bridge surveys for river otter sign was conducted from January–April. A 600 meter stretch, both upstream and/or downstream at 108 bridge locations across the state was surveyed. Otter sign was again detected at almost twice the number of bridges as reported in the 2004 survey. Otter sign was observed at 29 of 108 bridges (27 percent) which was lower than last year. The most otter sign, as a percent of bridges surveyed, was observed in District 3 (46 percent). District 6 (43 percent) and District 4 (40 percent) also showed good detection of sign at bridges. Districts 2 and 5 were up from last year, while District 1 showed a slight decrease. The DNR will hold an otter trapping season in 2011–2012 and will gather demographic data to monitor the population through mandatory check stations. Therefore, the river otter bridge survey will no longer be necessary.

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 review and comment on various state and federal permits for proposed activities that could possibly impact public fishing waters;
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) outreach and information development, providing the public with material concerning fishing and fish management programs.

A young angler catches a smallmouth bass.

Muskellunge

Personnel stocked more than 1,200 fingerling muskies in three streams. More than 2,000 advanced fingerling muskies were stocked in two streams and six lakes. West Virginia's musky fishery is primarily sustained by this annual stocking program. More than 60 percent of the reported musky catches and those qualifying for trophy citations were caught from stocked streams or lakes in 2009.

Walleye

More than 300,000 walleye fingerlings were stocked in seven lakes and three rivers. The walleye stocking program is designed to establish reproducing populations of this fine sport species in suitable waters throughout the state. Approximately 40 percent of all trophy catches since 1976 were from stocked waters.

Channel Catfish

More than 170,000 channel catfish fingerlings reared at Palestine and Apple Grove hatcheries were stocked in 41 waters. Fishable populations are established in the majority of these waters with excellent catfishing found in Anawalt, Barboursville, Bear Rocks, Berwind, Castleman Run, Cedar Creek, Chief Logan, French Creek, Laurel, Little Beaver, North Bend, Pendleton, Pipestem, Tomlinson Run, Wallback, and Watoga lakes.

Twenty-seven small impoundments were stocked with more than 12,000 adult channel catfish in 2010.

Hybrid Striped Bass

More than 215,000 hybrid striped bass fingerlings were released in the Kanawha, Monongahela and Ohio rivers. More than 35,000 hybrid striped bass fingerlings were stocked in Bluestone and R.D. Bailey lakes. Hybrids over five pounds are regularly being caught from stocked waters. The New and Kanawha rivers also are providing excellent opportunities to land trophy hybrids.

Striped Bass

More than 50,000 striped bass fingerlings were stocked into Bluestone and Mount Storm lakes. Additionally, the Ohio River received more than 60,000 striped bass.

Paddlefish

Efforts to restore the paddlefish in West Virginia continued in 2009 and more than 600 paddlefish fingerlings were stocked in the Kanawha and Ohio rivers.

Black Bass

More than 88,000 largemouth bass fingerlings were stocked in the Belleville, Racine and Willow Island pools of the Ohio River. These stockings represented one component of a five-year fisheries management plan for the Ohio River. More than 10,000 largemouth bass were stocked into the Kanawha River and more than 4,000 largemouths were stocked into three lakes.

Blue Catfish

More than 66,000 blue catfish were stocked in the Kanawha and Ohio rivers as part of restoration efforts of this native species.

Hatchery Improvements

Apple Grove and Palestine hatchery staff participated in a statewide hatchery study conducted for the DNR by HDR/FishPro to assess current hatchery facilities and develop strategies for enhanced fish production. Water supply improvements were made at Apple Grove Hatchery as part of priority recommendations through a statewide hatchery study completed in 2009.

WARMWATER PROJECTS

Reservoir Management

Fishery surveys were conducted on large reservoirs in the state. Surveys focused on black bass, walleye and crappie. These inventories provide the basis for determining management needs and evaluating management measures.

Annual operational changes by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) and owners of other large reservoirs require coordination between the WRS and agencies responsible for these reservoir projects to minimize impacts to fish and wildlife and recreational opportunities during such operational changes. Information upon which to base these fish and wildlife considerations is available as a result of the section's reservoir monitoring program.

River, Stream and Lake Research and Surveys

Stream and lake fisheries management activities continued in 2009. Smallmouth bass population assessments were conducted on the New and the South Branch of the Potomac rivers. Muskellunge population assessments continued on the Buckhannon and Elk rivers. Assessment of black bass, channel catfish and walleye population characteristics continued on the Little Kanawha River and selected small impoundments. Fish community health assessments were conducted on the South Branch of the Potomac and Cheat rivers.

Fish restoration continued in 2009. Walleye, paddlefish and blue catfish were stocked in the Kanawha and Ohio rivers as part of fishery enhancement and restoration efforts.

Fisheries management staff is coordinating fisheries research and management activities on the Ohio River. These efforts include habitat and fish population assessments through the interstate Ohio River Fish Management Team. Fisheries biologists are also participating in the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Association's aquatic nuisance species planning efforts to minimize impacts upon West Virginia's aquatic resources.

Habitat Enhancement

Fisheries management staff continued habitat enhancement projects in 2009. The agency continued the long-running and successful fish attractor project in large lakes. Recycled Christmas trees were placed as attractor structures in East Lynn, Summersville and Stonecoal lakes.

Maintenance of native aquatic vegetation planting sites was conducted at Beech Fork, Burnsville, East Lynn, Stonewall Jackson and Sutton lakes. Staff are also conducting assessments of fish spawning and nursery habitat structures in selected small impoundments.

Fisheries staff also cooperated in an Ohio River habitat enhancement project with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the Ohio River Island National Wildlife Refuge.

Stream and Lake Access

Access facility planning continued for the Kanawha River at Nitro, Coal River at Lower Falls and at Indian Rock Park Lake in Craigsville.

Fishing Tournament Coordination

Data on 2009 catch rates and fishing effort during 595 organized fishing tournaments were collected from 31 bass clubs and 72 open tournament sponsors. Tournaments were held at 29 West Virginia access sites, including 423 on lakes, 98 on the Ohio River, 38 on the Kanawha River, and 36 on the Monongahela River. Tournament fishing pressure at 135,001 angler hours increased by 15 percent from 2008. When comparing 2009 results to 2008, average tournament catch rate decreased from 0.19 to 0.17 fish per angler hour in lakes and increased from 0.16 to 0.18 in rivers. The combined catch rate, 0.18 bass per hour, was the highest in 35 years of tournament record keeping.

Trophy Fish Citation Program

The Trophy Fish Citation program recognized anglers who caught 692 fish, representing 26 species that qualified as trophies in 2009. Of 14 waters (private lakes are counted as one water) yielding 10 or more fish citations, 63 percent were from streams and rivers, eight percent from small public fishing lakes, 17 percent from private lakes and ponds and 12 percent from large public lakes. The trophy citation program began in 1976 and has recognized 55,822 anglers for their outstanding catches. The 2004 trophy citation program marked the first year of issuing length only citations in addition to the certified weight citation. This allows anglers to practice catch-and-release and still receive a trophy citation. In 2009, 269 length only citations were issued.

The First Fish Certificate program was established in 2008 to recognize young anglers' first catches. The online certificate is a colorful, tangible way to record a youngster's first fish. The certificate can be completed with the angler's name, species of fish, and date and place of catch. The certificate can then be printed at home at no cost. The First Fish Certificate can be found online at **www.wvdnr.gov/Fishing/First_Fish.shtm**.

Outreach

Fisheries management staff conducted or assisted in 15 fishing education events involving more than 1,500 participants. These events included Outdoor Classrooms, National Fishing and Boating Week, National Hunting and Fishing Days, Conservation Camps, Becoming an Outdoors Woman and Cub Scout day camps.

Fish Kills

The DNR requested financial reimbursement from responsible agents for two fish kills in 2009 (see following table).

Stream or Lake	Date	Cause	Fish Killed		Severity	
			Number	%Game	Miles	Degree
Polk Creek Lewis County	8/26/09	Chemical Spill	42	0	500 ft.	Total
Dog Run Ritchie County	9/20/09	Brine Water	74	0	0.08	Heavy

2009-2010 Warmwater Stockings

Species and Hatchery/Source	Number	Size	Location
Muskellunge	9,900	fy	New River
Muskellunge	1,272	fg	Dunkard and Sandy creeks; Kanawha River
Muskellunge	2,033	af	Burnsville, East Lynn, Mountwood, North Bend, Stonecoal and Stonewall Jackson lakes; Gauley and New rivers
Channel Catfish	12,089	ad	Anawalt, Barboursville, Berwind, Cacapon, Cedar Creek, Chief Logan, Conaway Run, Coopers Rock, French Creek, Hurricane, Krodel, Laurel, Little Beaver, Mason, Mountwood, Parker Hollow, Pendleton, Pipestem, Tomlinson Run, Turkey Run, Wallback, and Watoga lakes; Fort Neal Park, French Creek, Handley, North Bend, Poorhouse and Wirt Co. ponds
Channel Catfish	98,371	fg	Big Run, Brushy Fork, Burnsville, Camp Run, Charles Fork, Elk Fork, Fort Ashby, Frozen Camp, Kimsey Run, Miletree, Newburg, North Bend, Pennsboro, Rockcliff, Rockhouse, Sleepy Creek, Upper Mud, Westover and Whetstone lakes; McClintic Ponds; Kanawha River
Channel Catfish	73,866	af	Anawalt, Berwind, Big Ditch, Burnsville, Chief Cornstalk, Chief Logan, Dixon, Frozen Camp, Kimsey Run, Laurel, Little Beaver, Mason, Mountwood, O'Brien, Seneca, Summitt, Teter Creek and Woodrum lakes; Airport and McClintic ponds
Blue Catfish	66,864	fg	Kanawha and Ohio rivers
Paddlefish	671	af	Kanawha and Ohio rivers
Walleye	10,372	af	Beech Fork, Stephens and Moncove lakes; Cheat, New and Ohio rivers
Walleye	303,508	fg	Cheat, East Lynn, Stephens and Stonecoal lakes; New River
Hybrid Striped Bass	251,717	fg	Bluestone and R. D. Bailey lakes; Kanawha, Monongahela and Ohio rivers
Largemouth Bass	84	af	Ohio River
Largemouth Bass	102,977	fg	Berwind and Jimmy Lewis lakes; Fort Neal Park Pond; Kanawha and Ohio rivers
Striped Bass	3,470	af	Mount Storm Lake
Striped Bass	108,422	fg	Bluestone Lake; Ohio River
Sauger	788	fg	Kanawha River

Ad = adult
af = advanced fingerling
fg = fingerling
fy = fry

COLDWATER FISH MANAGEMENT

In 2009-10, selected waters in West Virginia were stocked with 1,080,599 trout weighing 760,030 pounds. Adequate rainfall during fall 2008, allowed normal transfers to occur from Reeds Creek and Spring Run Hatcheries to other state hatcheries, resulting in good growth rates at all hatcheries. Additionally, a mild winter period allowed fish to grow better than normal. As a result, the overall size of trout stocked in 2009-10 was 1.4 fish per pound. A breakdown of trout production by facility follows.

The seven state-owned hatcheries produced 748,549 pounds of trout in 2009-10. Except in years when production is affected by conditions such as drought and disease outbreaks, normal production averages 750,000 pounds per year. Given the present state of hatchery facilities available, this level of production is considered near capacity. Production greater or lesser than this reflects unusual situations.

Brook trout

The federal hatchery at White Sulphur Springs provided 11,481 pounds of trout during 2009-10. This is the only federal hatchery remaining in West Virginia. The poundage of trout currently being provided is less than has been provided historically from this facility, but is representative of expected trout poundage because of changes in hatchery operations at White Sulphur Springs. Other anticipated operational changes at the hatchery may further reduce the poundage available for stocking.

The 2009 fall stocking totaled 38,582 pounds. This represents a 12 percent decrease in the poundage stocked in 2008, but is within the targeted poundage range of normal fall stockings. Thirty-five waters received two stockings each during a two-week period in October. The fall trout stockings are very popular and provide fishing opportunities through the fall and winter months 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 2009-10, personnel stocked 256,430 trout fingerlings, primarily brown trout, in 77 waters. This program has resulted in considerable expansion of wild trout populations in West Virginia, particularly in southern West Virginia waters, where traditional trout waters are not present. Many of these southern trout fisheries are dependent on cold, unpolluted discharges from abandoned mines. The wild trout program provides thousands of anglers with year-round recreational opportunities in areas of West Virginia previously lacking such angling opportunities.

2009-10 Year Trout Stocking

Time Period & Hatchery	Rainbow Trout		Golden Trout		Brook Trout		Brown Trout		Total		
Fall 2009	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**No./Lb**
Spring Run	8,342	14,635							8,342	14,635	1.8
Petersburg	12,722	20,386	618	184					13,340	20,570	1.5
Bowden	8,203	5,063	427	256					8,630	5,319	0.6
Reeds Creek	5,540	4,946	430	473					6,070	4,946	0.8
Tate Lohr			70	175					70	175	2.5
*White Sulphur	2,130	760							2,130	760	0.4
Sub-Total	36,937	45,790	1,545	1,008					38,582	46,944	1.2
Spring 2010	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**Weight**	**Number**	**No./Lb**
Spring Run	131,805	166,283	13,450	18,196	26,032	34,207			171,287	218,686	1.3
Petersburg	23,046	24,313	2,022	2,338					25,068	26,651	1.1
Edray	1,630	3,504	180	385	13,752	25,910	8,284	18,550	23,846	48,349	2.0
Ridge	22,462	38,155	2,463	4,216	29,072	47,650			53,997	90,021	1.7
Tate Lohr	19,731	29,290	2,411	3,594					22,142	32,884	1.5
Reeds Creek	129,375	220,710	7,452	12,182	31,433	53,710	15,486	26,503	183,746	313,105	1.7
Bowden	166,813	220,507	16,878	17,911	24,184	31,892	22,006	29,320	229,881	299,630	2.0
*White Sulphur	11,401	4,297	80	32					11,481	4,329	0.4
Sub-Total	506,263	707,059	44,936	58,854	124,473	193,369	45,776	74,373	721,448	1,033,655	1.4
TOTAL	543,200	752,849	46,481	59,942	124,573	193,435	45,776	74,373	760,030	1,080,599	1.4

*Federal Hatchery

WILDLIFE DIVERSITY PROGRAM

Endangered Species Program

Peregrine Falcon

Although the peregrine falcon was removed from the federal list of endangered species in 1999, this species is still monitored closely by Wildlife Diversity Unit personnel. In 2010, a pair of birds was observed at a cliff on North Fork Mountain, but this pair was not successful in raising young in 2010. The only successful nest in the state was on a bridge over the Ohio River. The New River Gorge falcon reintroduction effort continued in 2010 as a joint effort between WVDNR, Three Rivers Avian Center and National Park Service.

Bald Eagle

In 2009, 36 bald eagle pairs attempted to nest, and 24 successful nests produced at least 38 known fledglings. Three new nests were found in the Potomac River watershed, one on the Cheat River, and one on the New River. Active nests were in Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Morgan, Pendleton, Taylor, and Tucker counties. Three injured bald eagles were transported to a rehabilitation center; two were euthanized immediately and one lived approximately ten months.

WV Northern Flying Squirrel

West Virginia northern flying squirrel nest boxes were monitored at 15 sites to obtain data on the distribution and population trends. Nest boxes were placed at two additional sites in the fall of 2009 and inspected for the first time in the spring of 2010. Tissue samples for genetic analyses were collected from several of the animals handled this year. All capture data on this species, including captures by other state, federal agencies and other researchers, were entered into the Program's database and map files. During this fiscal year, six squirrels were captured.

Endangered Bats

White-nose Syndrome (WNS), a condition that has killed more than one million cave bats in the Northeast, was first observed in West Virginia in January 2009. In winter 2009-2010, surveys were conducted at 12 caves to monitor population trends of bats and the spread of WNS. In addition, several cave entrances were monitored for signs of WNS (unusual bat activity or the presence of dead bats) in mid to late winter. A total of 77 entrance surveys were conducted by cavers, WVDNR and US Forest Service (USFS) personnel. Surveys were conducted at 66 cave entrances in eight counties: Grant, Greenbrier, Hardy, Mercer, Monroe, Pocahontas, Randolph, and Tucker. In addition, National Park Service personnel surveyed 13 mine portals in the New River Gorge in Fayette County. Affected bats were collected and sent to labs where the syndrome was confirmed. During winter 2009-2010, WNS was found in six additional counties: Greenbrier, Hardy, Jefferson, Mercer, Monroe, and Pocahontas. WNS was also confirmed in Hellhole, Pendleton County, the state's most important bat hibernaculum. Because WNS can possibly be spread by people visiting caves, biologists conducting bat surveys followed disinfection protocols for gear and clothing between caves trips. Program personnel participated in numerous conference calls dealing with WNS and attended the 2010 White-Nose Syndrome Symposium in May. The WRS assisted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and The National Zoo in an effort to establish a captive "security colony" of endangered Virginia big-eared bats; in November 2009, 40 bats were captured and taken to the Zoo's facility in Front Royal, VA.

In June 2010, female Virginia big-eared bats were censused at the 10 known maternity colonies. Night vision equipment was used to count these cave-dwelling bats as they left their roost to feed in the evening. The number of bats counted this June, a little over 7,000 individuals, was the second highest count since these censuses began in 1983. To date, no Virginia big-eared bats have been observed exhibiting the signs of WNS.

WRS biologists continued to work with private landowners and land management agencies to protect important bat caves. Gates constructed at the entrances of important bat caves were repaired and maintained as needed. The entrances of Hoffman Pit Cave were gated in fall 2009 to protect the bats using this cave, including Virginia big-eared bats.

To gather baseline data on the distribution and abundance of bats across the state prior to large-scale mortalities usually associated with WNS, the WRS and USFS began establishing bat monitoring routes across the state. In summer 2009, a total of 81 routes were run, some of these multiple times. Routes covered a total of 1,923 miles and included portions of 49 of the 55 counties in West Virginia. Because some routes were run multiple times, the actual total number of miles driven for the surveys was 2,969. Data gathered from this project will allow biologists to track changes in bat populations as WNS progresses. In May, the WRS received a grant from the USFWS to expand the acoustic surveys in summer 2010.

WRS and USFWS personnel worked with Greer Limestone, Inc., to establish a monitoring plan to ensure that quarry expansion in Germany Valley will not negatively impact important bat caves. Temperature and barometric pressure monitors were placed in Hellhole and Schoolhouse Cave, and a weekly report of the results of the monitoring is sent to the WRS and USFWS. A meeting was held in early 2010 to review data collected and to revise reporting criteria.

Program biologists continued to work with wind power developers to reduce bird and bat mortalities at wind farms. Personnel currently serve on two technical advisory committees established by the Public Service Commission for projects in Greenbrier and Mineral counties.

Flat-spired Three-toothed Land Snail

Biologists assisted the WV Division of Forestry in developing a timber sale on Coopers Rock State Forest that would not impact the threatened land snail which occurs in the area. In 2010, the WVDNR received a Recovery Land Acquisition Grant from the USFWS to purchase additional habitat of this rare snail.

Miscellaneous

Numerous information requests from the public were answered, and popular articles were written on the state's threatened and endangered animal species. Program personnel reviewed WRS projects to assure compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act. Private landowners were assisted with the management and conservation of rare species on their lands. Educational materials were prepared for the Wildlife magazine.

Ornithology

Breeding Bird Survey Routes

Staff conducted eleven Breeding Bird Survey routes in nine counties (Barbour, Braxton, Grant, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Preston, Pocahontas, Randolph and Taylor).

Point Count Survey Routes

Diversity staff conducted 10 Point Count Survey Routes on Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), Game Management staff conducted three routes on WMAs and 22 additional routes were conducted by volunteers at various locations. One new Point Count Route was established.

Golden Eagle Project

Wildlife Diversity and Game Management staff assisted the National Aviary and the Powdermill Nature Reserve in a cooperative golden eagle baiting, trapping and telemetry project. Eight bait sites were established on four wildlife management areas and two privately owned areas. Two golden eagles were captured at one site and outfitted with cellular telemetry units. Additionally, a significant population of wintering golden eagles was documented (more than 100 individuals) using motion activated cameras at bait sites. A Ph.D. candidate at Pennsylvania State University is monitoring the radioed birds and reporting locations/results to Wildlife Resources staff. This project is planned to continue in the coming year.

WV Breeding Bird Atlas II

Year Two of the WV Breeding Bird Atlas (BBA) proved to be successful. One-hundred seventy-one observers collected 27,652 bird records in 783 atlas blocks. Effort was tremendous with 3,890 hours spent collecting observations and 37,375 auto miles driven.

Staff conducted several informational presentations throughout the state and answered many questions in recruiting volunteers for this project. Staff also assisted the Brooks Bird Club in conducting BBA surveys during their annual foray.

Golden-winged Warbler Activities

A staff member served as an advisor and graduate committee member to a Cooperative Grant funded WVU Master's student on a golden-winged warbler study conducted on Monongahela National Forest (MNF) grazing allotments. This study is focusing on nest site characteristics and playback response of this species.

The Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology contracted Wildlife Diversity staff to conduct golden-winged warbler surveys as part of the development of a range-wide, spatially balanced sampling design for this species. Surveys were conducted at 142 sites in 15 counties.

Christmas Bird Counts

Staff coordinated three CBCs in the state (Elkins, Pocahontas County and Moorefield), and participated in three others.

Northern Saw-whet and Barn Owl Monitoring

Staff supervised volunteer nest box monitoring at two northern saw-whet owl sites in Pocahontas and Randolph counties, and conducted monitoring at four barn owl sites in Greenbrier, Hardy and Hampshire counties. Staff mist netted for migrating northern saw-whet owls at a site near Barton Knob in Randolph County. Two individuals were captured, including one banded in Ontario in 2007.

WV Bird Records Committee

A staff member served on the WV Bird Records committee.

Winter Backyard Bird Survey

Information was compiled on the 21st annual winter backyard bird survey.

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

Ecology

Staff of the Natural Heritage Program focused this year on sampling natural vegetation on limestone shale barrens in lower elevation wetlands on public lands in the coal fields and Western Allegheny Plateau regions. A major contract for the National Park Service (NPS) was continued for the Gauley River National Recreation Area (GRNRA). A final report on classification and conservation assessment of upland red spruce communities in West Virginia was released. Ecology staff participated as presenters at several outreach and education events.

One hundred fifty-six vegetation plots were sampled across the state during the fiscal year. In 2009, field work focused on sampling vegetation on limestone and dolomite sites. Surficial exposures of limestone and dolomite comprise less than five percent of the area of West Virginia and much of the natural vegetation in these areas has been destroyed. The remaining intact areas harbor a high density of rare plants and animals but are threatened by continued development and invasions of non-native species. Surveys identified and characterized areas of high quality limestone glades and woodlands, rich oak and mixed mesophytic forests, and cliffs. Locations of old growth eastern red cedar woodlands on limestone were shared with dendrochronology researchers at West Virginia University and some stands were aged at greater than 500 years, making these among the oldest trees known in the eastern US. A study of shale barren vegetation was also conducted in 2009 to characterize habitat for shale barren rock cress, a federally listed endangered plant species.

In 2010, field work focused on sampling vegetation of low elevation wetlands and on state lands in the southern and western parts of the state. Efforts to sample low elevation wetlands complement an intensive study of high elevation wetlands completed in 2007.

Draft final products were submitted under a multi-year contract with the NPS. These products included final reports, databases, GIS maps for vegetation classification and mapping and a floristic inventory of GRNRA. Previously completed vegetation classifications and maps for the New River Gorge National River and Bluestone National Scenic River were made available online at http://biology.usgs.gov/npsveg/states/wv.html. The final report covering a floristic inventory of Bluestone National Scenic River is now available at http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/ERMN/reports/BLUE_660645_FloristicInventory_Streets.et.al._NPS_NER_NRTR_2008_105_.pdf. These products will help the National Park Service manage the native plant resources and ecosystems of the parks in West Virginia.

A final report on upland red spruce communities was written, peer reviewed, and distributed, completing this multi-year project funded by a USFWS State Wildlife Grant. Five associations were classified and are published in the US National Vegetation Classification. The report covering background, methods and results of the project is available on the WVDNR website at http:www.wvdnr.gov/publications/PDFFiles/RedSpruceUplands-web.pdf. Results of the red spruce study are being incorporated into immediate conservation action through the Central Appalachian Spruce Restoration Initiative, a multi-agency partnership.

A concerted effort to move natural community and rare plant information into the Natural Heritage Database (Biotics) was undertaken this fiscal year and resulted in a 13 percent increase in the total number of documented heritage resources statewide.

Staff helped teach a weeklong course on vegetation mapping sponsored by the USFWS at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, W.Va. Students included staff of USFWS, state government, and private consultants from across the country. Workshops on wetland soils and identification of invasive and native WV plants were also taught. Staff participated as tour leaders for the WV Wildflower Pilgrimage. An article on the ecology of windy ridges was written for West Virginia Wildlife.

Scientific Collecting Permits, Environmental Review and Data Management

Scientific Collecting Permits

Staff issued 228 Scientific Collecting Permits for a variety of projects including T&E monitoring/surveys, graduate student research, and stream surveys. Four permits for falconry were issued. Two scientific collecting permits were denied. Fees for collecting permits during the fiscal year totaled $21,600. A fish collecting and identification workshop was held at the Elkins Operation Center in June 2010 for consultants to ensure the use of consistent survey and reporting methodologies and to test their skills.

Data Requests

Staff responded in writing to 882 requests (table following) and many other requests by e-mail and telephone.

Type of request	Number
Coal Mining Lands inquiries	195
Abandoned Mine Land reviews	123
Wind turbine projects	1
Division of Highways	286
Other	277
Total	**882**

Staff attended several meetings and conducted site visits with private consultants regarding gas pipelines, water lines and transmission lines projects.

Rare Species Database

Rare species and plant community data continue to be entered into the Biotics database with records for threatened and endangered species being the priority. The Biotics server and database software was updated by NatureServe. Staff met with Dave Culver of The American University to review and update the rarity ranks for cave invertebrates.

Miscellaneous

Staff attended the NatureServe Northeast Heritage and Conservation conferences in Austin, TX, in April 2010. Staff also attended the USFS/Wildlife Resources Stamp Meeting.

Draft reptile and amphibian regulations were finalized.

Personnel assisted with rattlesnake monitoring, West Virginia northern flying squirrel monitoring, freshwater mussel monitoring and National Hunting and Fishing Days.

Botany

Endangered Plants

Monitoring surveys were conducted for only two federally endangered plant species with financial support from the USFWS: running buffalo clover (Trifolium stoloniferum) and Harperella (Ptilimnium nodosum). Program biologists conducted surveys for northeastern bulrush (Scirpus ancistrochaetus) with WRS funds. Due to insufficient federal funding no survey was conducted for the federally listed threatened plant species small-whorled pogonia (Isotria medeoloides) and Virginia spiraea (Spiraea virginiana), nor for two rare plant species of special concern, Ammon's twist moss (Syntrichia ammonsiana) and Bentley's coral root (Corallorhiza bentleyi).

Running Buffalo Clover

Six known sites containing running buffalo clover were monitored in 2009 with additional surveys for the plant conducted at one location. The number of plants recorded declined at three of the sites, increased slightly in one and remained stable in two. However, one site had not been surveyed since 2004 and dropped from more than 2,800 to approximately 209 plants. Another has essentially disappeared from the site over the past several years.

Program personnel conducted a field review and monitoring survey in May 2010 as part of the annual Federal Energy Regulatory Commission review of running buffalo clover at Cotton Hill. Management recommendations and assistance were provided to Brookefield Power Company officials.

Program biologists monitored the Harperella (Ptilimnium fluviatile) in Morgan County. Overall, the Harperella has declined about 66 percent from 403,840 plants in 2007 to 138,276 in 2009. In 2009, a total of 343 harperella plants were counted at seven sites along the Cacapon River. While the number of sites has not changed significantly since 2003, the number of plants has fluctuated between 103 plants in 2004 and 491 plants in 2007. In 2009, 357 Harperella plants were counted at the four sub-occurrences on Back Creek. This represents a 42 percent increase from the number of plants observed in 2008 and a 141 percent increase since 2003. While Harperella numbers fluctuate within each section from monitoring year to monitoring year, the overall population trend continues downward.

Over the next six years, we intend to make gathering native seeds for placement in the Center for Plant Conservation seed bank system a high priority. We also intend to grow Harperella seeds into plants at a variety of greenhouses, isolating plants from different populations, and providing sources of plants for restoration purposes.

Northeastern Bulrush

WRS supported a monitoring survey of the Pond Run northeastern bulrush (Scirpus ancistrochaetus) site in Hardy County and the populations on Harper Ridge and Willis Ridge in Berkeley County. Northeastern bulrush plants were erect at the time of monitoring and fruiting culms were observed at Willis Ridge (Second Pond only), Harper Ridge and Pond Run.

Northeastern bulrush populations are nearly extirpated at the Willis Ridge ponds most likely due to canopy closure and human activity. Populations at the Harper Ridge ponds are declining due to competition with buttonbush (Cephalanthus occidentalis). The Pond Run population remains stable.

Miscellaneous

Through a cooperative grant to Western Pennsylvania Conservancy botanists have visited historic rare plant element occurrences throughout northern West Virginia and the Eastern Panhandle to determine the status of the occurrences. Staff provided limited location and status data to the cooperators and help set priorities for revisits to the sites.

The staff replied to numerous requests from state and regional botanists and conservationists regarding the status, distribution and systematics of vascular plant species of West Virginia. Staff serves on the Invasive Species Working Group, meeting twice a year with state and federal biologists, consultants and others to exchange information regarding the status of invasive species and their threats to natural areas in West Virginia. Staff also served on the planning committee for the WV Wildflower Pilgrimage, a joint program of the WVDNR and the WV Garden Club.

Numerous consultations were responded to from the USFS-MNF concerning federally listed plant species on the forest. Staff also met with various staff of the MNF and numerous other organizations and agencies as part of the Potomac Highlands Weed and Pest Management Area. An information and education digital slide program was created to help inform the general public about the group's efforts to help reduce the spread of invasive plant species in the Potomac Highlands.

Zoology

Fourteen cooperative research grants totaling $86,085 were awarded this year. These grants included new projects, planned extensions and continuations and solicited analyses. Projects focused on captive propagation of the newly described diamond darter, nest site characteristics of the golden-winged warbler, population demographics of the wood turtle on Sleepy Creek WMA, implementation of a recovery program for the grizzled skipper and development of a translocation program for eastern hellbenders. Other research focusing on life history and distribution information included surveys of breeding bird assemblages, terrestrial snails, freshwater mussels, and rare plants. A project extension was also funded to catalog, geo-reference and create an electronic database for approximately 800 collections of West Virginia crayfish currently housed at the Ohio State University Museum of Biological Diversity.

Additionally, three cooperative education grants totaling $12,367 were awarded this year supporting projects 1) to establish a continuing Nature Leadership Training School in cooperation with West Liberty University, the Oglebay Institute and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 2) to construct an educational boardwalk through a wetland at the WV Botanic Garden and 3) to provide ongoing material support for taxidermied collections in the developing WV Natural History Museum.

Staff completed review, prioritization and revision of the rarity ranks for all species of amphibians and reptiles within the state. These new ranks will eventually be included in the revision of the WV Wildlife Conservation Action Plan.

Staff provided comments and guidance for the draft general management plan for New River Gorge National River, the draft comprehensive conservation plan for Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, and the draft resource management plan for George Washington National Forest. Additionally, staff responded to many requests for similar information for smaller scale projects and proposals.

Staff represented West Virginia at the annual Northeast Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation conference in Watkins Glen, NY. Staff was also requested to attend the annual meeting of the Appalachian Mountains Joint Venture management board in Kingsport, TN.

Staff collected tissue samples from several populations of the federally listed Cheat Mountain salamander for inclusion in genetic studies of the species. Staff was engaged in other projects including site planning and clean-up on the newly created Fox Forest WMA and collection of data for the West Virginia Breeding Bird Atlas. Staff assisted with other ongoing Diversity projects including surveys for wintering, migratory and breeding songbirds.

Staff taught classes and led field trips for the West Virginia Master Naturalist Program in Tucker County and provided outreach at the Freshwater Folk Festival at the USFWS National Fish Hatchery in White Sulphur Springs. Staff served on the coordinating committee for the Southern Boreal Birding Festival in Canaan Valley, as well as leading walks and giving presentations during the festival itself. Numerous information requests from cooperating partners and the public were answered. Calls were responded to regarding identification and disposition of nuisance, injured and orphaned wildlife.

Aquatic Community Assessment and Restoration Program

A program to assess, inventory, monitor and restore West Virginia's fish fauna, classify streams and repair aquatic habitats continued. The project specifically collects fish, invertebrate, physical habitat, water quality and temperature data that will be used to predict the current and past distribution of state fishes and evaluate the health of state streams.

In 2009, a crew of six personnel visited 179 streams statewide collecting various data. Fish surveys were completed at 107 new project locations with detailed habitat data collected on 64 of those streams as they met the appropriate size to match the project protocol. Fish were collected by both quantitative and qualitative methods with assistance at various times by Wildlife Resources District and Coldwater Fisheries personnel and individuals from the Department of Environmental Protection. Other agencies cooperating included USFWS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). In addition to the new stream visits in 2009, stream temperature data loggers were placed in 64 sites where fish and physical habitat data had been collected.

Mussels

Staff attended the Ohio River Valley Mollusk Group and annual USACOE maintenance dredging meetings. Staff received Rosgen Level II training on Applied Fluvial Geomorphology. Staff co-taught a fish and mussel kill workshop at the annual Mid Atlantic Association of Biologists workshop held at Cacapon State Park and taught classes at the spring and fall Becoming an Outdoors Woman workshops conducted by the WRS. Staff also assisted the Canaan Valley Institute with mussel relocations that were required prior to conducting stream bank restoration work and provided assistance to White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery's Freshwater Folk Festival. Assistance was also provided to the USFWS for zebra mussel monitoring on the Ohio River.

Numerous office reviews were conducted for bridge replacement, pipeline crossings, dredging activities, hydropower projects and public stream projects. Assessments of dredge material disposal sites on the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers for the USACOE were conducted in cooperation with the USFWS.

The first five-year reviews of permanent mussel monitoring stations were conducted on the Elk River at Sutton and Hackers Creek upstream of Jane Lew. The site on Hackers Creek was also mapped using a total station. One additional permanent mussel monitoring station was established on the Greenbrier River below Thorny Creek. Additional qualitative mussel surveys were conducted on the Greenbrier River and Middle Island Creek. An assessment of the 2005/2006 mussel stocking within the Marmet Pool of the Kanawha River was conducted. Staff conducted a mussel kill investigation on Dunkard Creek where all mussels died. This kill has resulted in the loss of the last known significant mussel population within the entire Monongahela River Basin.

The Ohio River Restoration Project for mussels continued. This project resulted from settlement of litigation for the 1999 mussel and fish kill allegedly caused by the Eramet/Elkem chemical spill near Parkersburg. In cooperation with the USFWS, much time was spent collecting mussel broodstock for propagation activities. The Wildlife Resources Section is propagating mussels by inoculating host fish with larval mussels and placing fish into cages suspended under the docks at the Stonewall Jackson Lake Marina. The juvenile mussels then fall off and can be harvested from the bottoms of the cages.

In May 2009, the first juveniles were harvested from the propagation facility. These individuals were stocked into the Ohio River in October 2009. During this fiscal year, propagation of six mussel species was attempted.

The Elkins Operations Center (EOC) hosted a boating safety course with ten personnel participating along with three WV Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP) employees. Annual SCUBA diver training was also hosted by the EOC with staff members participating along with USFWS employees. One biologist completed recertification of Divemaster training. Training and certification was provided to WV Division of Highways (WVDOH) environmental staff on search techniques and identification of mussels.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT

West Virginia Stream Restoration Program

Personnel 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. Nearly $750,000 in direct federal appropriations was received through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to develop a program consolidating these activities. The WRS has developed a cooperative agreement with the Natural Resources Analysis Center at West Virginia University to assist in the development and implementation of the new program, designated as the West Virginia Stream Restoration Program. The new program has selected two watersheds, Upper Shavers Fork of Cheat and Beaver Creek of Blackwater, for initial project development. Planning and coordination work began in these watersheds as a precursor to implementation of specific project activities that will include natural stream channel design structures to enhance fish habitat and culvert replacements to remove barriers to fish passage. Other watersheds were assessed as potential sites for additional work in the future.

Acid Stream Restoration Program

Management of the Section's Acid Stream Restoration Program continued. This nationally recognized, publicly visible and highly popular program has restored and now annually maintains water quality and sport fisheries in over 392 miles of 85 streams and four lakes impacted by acid precipitation. Restoration has been accomplished through annual, direct application of limestone sand to acid-impacted streams and through the operation of two, self-feeding limestone drum stations. The total program budget is approximately $350,000 annually. Seventy-five percent of program support accrues from the Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The remaining 25 percent accrues from nonfederal sources including investment income from the West Virginia Wildlife Endowment Fund administered by the WVDNR and additional financial support from Trout Unlimited, Plum Creek Timber Company, and MeadWestvaco Corporation. Without the Acid Stream Restoration Program, sport fisheries would be lost in these waters. Public fisheries in these restored waters sustain an additional 341,000 days of sportfishing and $24 million of associated economic impact annually.

Planning Program

The fish and wildlife planner coordinated with the other members of the Division's budget team to monitor the status of the Hunting and Fishing License Fund and the Wildlife Endowment Fund. Significant assistance was provided in developing the Division's annual Budget Narrative. Fiscal notes were prepared and submitted on legislation during the 2010 legislative session. The fish and wildlife planner coordinated agency activities for an independent, comprehensive review of the Wildlife Resources Section (WRS) conducted by the Management Assistance Team of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Coordination Program

Field and/or office coordination continued on the following US Army Corps of Engineers' (COE) projects: Winfield Locks and Dam Rehabilitation Mitigation Project, Marmet Locks and Dam Rehabilitation and the Bluestone Dam Hydropower Development Study.

Continued action (e.g., compliance coordination with currently licensed hydropower projects; impact analysis, development of mitigation and plan and document review associated with relicensing activities) was taken on each of the following proposed or licensed hydropower projects at reservoirs or river locks and dams: R. C. Byrd, Willow Island, Pike Island and New Cumberland locks and dams on the Ohio River; Summersville Dam on the Gauley River; Sutton Dam on the Elk River; Dam Sites 4 and 5 and Jennings Randolph Dam on the Potomac River; Millville Dam on the Shenandoah River; Hawks Nest Dam, Bluestone Dam and Claytor Lake Dam on the New River; Lake Lynn Dam on the Cheat River; R. D. Bailey Dam on the Guyandotte River; Opekiska, Hildebrand and Morgantown lock and dams on the Monongahela River; and Tygart Dam on the Tygart Valley River. Preliminary permit applications were reviewed for hydrokinetic projects proposed at Robert C. Byrd, Racine, Belleville and Willow Island locks and dams on the Ohio River; and Winfield and Marmet locks and dams on the Kanawha River.

West Virginia has received inquiries for approximately 12 separate wind projects located in seven counties with as many as 2,000 turbines. No new inquiries have been made within the last fiscal year. The West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSC) has altered their permitting process and required the industry to organize Technical Advisory Committees (TAC) for each project. These committees are comprised of state and federal natural resource agencies that advise the industry on pre/post construction studies, avoidance and minimization of impact to state and federal charge resources. Pending the studies outcome, the TAC will also help develop, review and approve the required operational adaptive management plans for the facility. We are participating in the TAC on two projects. Presently, we have two additional projects completed and operating. The Mount Storm project is complete and has a wildlife monitoring requirement. The company has reported some seasonal bat and bird mortality and the PSC is considering requiring an adaptive management plan. Several other projects are in the final stages of permit completion.

The Coordination Program continued participation in the National Environmental Policy Act mitigation process for several major highway projects and numerous smaller highway, bridge and culvert improvement projects. Adoption of tighter design standards for culvert sizing and installation will significantly reduce the impacts of road crossings on West Virginia streams. As a result of continuing mitigation resulting from the US Route 35 upgrade, wetlands were developed on Chief Cornstalk Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and on adjacent land that will come under our management. The second stream mitigation portion of this upgrade was implemented. A field visit was completed to identify areas of concern at both the wetland sites and the stream sites. Coordination continues on repairing the wetland mitigation construction sites. Field reviews were conducted to review the monitoring reports for the constructed wetland mitigation site for the US Route 10 upgrade in Logan County.

State Clean Water Act (CWA) certifications continue to be reviewed under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with WV Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP). Additional reviews were conducted and comments provided relative to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Considerable mitigation in the form of avoidance, reduction, re-creation, enhancement and compensation has been secured as a result of these efforts. Approximately 10 Individual CWA, Section 404/10 permit actions were coordinated. They include highway reviews, wetland and stream permit reviews and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and WV Conservancy Agency (WVCA) project reviews. Several restoration projects were reviewed under Nationwide Permit #27 which is not included in the forementioned number. Additionally, compensatory wetland creation projects have been started on two of our WMAs. Monitoring of some mitigation sites may result in improvements to those projects.

Significant time continues to be spent working with the WVDEP and the COE developing a science-based assessment protocol for stream disturbance activities and a CWA In-Lieu Fee Mitigation Program for the state. The In-Lieu program agreement was signed by the COE in the spring of 2006 and is currently a viable mitigation option. Staff were involved in field testing and review of a "Functional Assessment Approach for High Gradient Streams" developed by the COE. Staff continues coordination with the COE and USEPA on a final assessment model for high gradient streams. Staff spent significant time working with the COE in the review and development of the Stream and Wetland Valuation Matrix. In addition, staff was requested and continues to assist in the development of a similar model being proposed by the USEPA.

Staff responded to requests from the WV Division of Highways (WVDOH) and numerous watershed groups for information on permitting issues relating to wetland disturbance, mitigation obligations, permit compliance, Natural Stream Design and other issues. With the availability of federal stimulus money, we applied for and received funding on behalf of the Williamstown Woman's Club from NRCS for the enhancement of a wetland in downtown Williamstown. DNR applied for and received the environmental permits from the COE and WVDEP. With paperwork in place, staff supervised all phases of construction and herbaceous planting, coordinated community involvement in planting almost 200 trees and shrubs and erected numerous bird houses. The project successfully enhanced the wildlife value of this wetland, while significantly increasing the communities appreciation of it.

The Lower Cove Run Dam site #16 Flood Control/Water Supply and New Creek Dam site #14 rehabilitation were reviewed. Staff continues to coordinate with the NRCS on mitigation for the Elkwater Fork Water Supply project in Randolph County which is near completion. Work continues with NRCS on Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program Plans for private farms as requested by the districts. The NRCS' Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program continues to be in decline. Staff attended a few farm visits this year and monitoring continues on 15 farms. Assistance was provided NRCS staff with jurisdictional determinations on three farms. Coordination continues on proposed flood control/water supply impoundments in Hardy County.

Significant time continues to be spent implementing the CWA Regional Permit to assist landowners with small stream restoration and management activities. Approximately 257 landowner stream plans have been received and reviewed during this reporting period.

Significant time was spent reviewing Nationwide Permits and submitting comments, when appropriate.

WRS staff is working with the NRCS on three dam removals on the West Fork. It is the goal to return approximately 25 miles of the river to a free-flowing state.

Staff coordinated with the WVCA on a natural stream restoration project for the Island Creek watershed in Logan County. The first phase of this project involving partial flood plain restoration was completed. Environmental assessment continues on waste disposal sites for a COE flood protection project for the lower Island Creek drainage.

Technical assistance relative to fish and wildlife continues to be provided to the WVDEP's mitigation development program and biologists continue to review surface mine permit applications and develop wildlife management plans. Wildlife habitat development plans were completed for 1,885.72 acres and approximately 313 mine pre-plans were reviewed.

Significant time was spent working on stream restoration plans and coordinating mitigation plans for mine impacts to aquatic ecosystems. Assistance was provided to WVDEP in locating potential aquatic improvement projects that could be completed by mining companies' in-lieu of administrative penalties for violations. A comprehensive plan for habitat restoration of the Little Coal River from Madison to its confluence with the Big Coal River has been completed. The first phase of this work was completed on a six mile length of the river by Coal River Energy as mitigation for its Boone County Complex. Phase two construction which will encompass 20 structures began in June 2010 and will be completed by mid-August and a legal settlement with AEP has earmarked 1.4 million additional dollars to this project. Coordination has begun with WVDEP on a plan to use mitigation money to remove the old dam on the Coal River near Tornado.

Coordination work continues on an EIS for a possible mining project involving the public land surrounding East Lynn Lake. A MOU has been signed with the US Bureau of Land Management making the WVDNR a cooperating agency in this study development. The EIS for possible mining leases has been completed and is awaiting final publication in the National Register.

Staff continues to monitor the stream and wetland mitigation sites on the new Wallback Lake.

Significant time was spent working on mitigation banking. The state currently has one operational bank with several others in various stages of development. Construction of the second mitigation bank will be constructed August/September of 2010.

Numerous opportunities to teach school children about wetlands, riparian zones, aquatic biology and streams were realized this year which will ultimately result in informed conservation of West Virginia wetlands and streams.

Work continued to increase the agency's capacity to protect the state's wetland resources. USEPA grants are directed toward refining wetland distribution information, assessing wetland ecological integrity and functional value and planning for long-term wetland monitoring that will be required beginning in 2011. As a result of EPA wetland development grant funding, we have developed a Level II rapid assessment tool called WV Wetland Rapid Assessment Procedure (WVWRAP) as well as a database. We employed this protocol on 92 test wetlands and continue to refine the methodology. With the continuation of grant funding, we have two survey teams in the field performing the WVWRAP on a probabilistic sample of 300 wetlands across the state. We continued the re-registration of the National Wetland Inventory wetlands so the dataset will be usable for future modeling efforts. We developed compensatory wetland design standards, in compliance with the COE mitigation guidance.

Project personnel continue participating in various USFWS projects with principle focus being on the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP). As a Core Planning Team member, the DNR has participated in numerous meetings to discuss the array of alternatives for this plan. Staff field reviewed proposed trail alignments to assist with developing avoidance

alternatives for rare plant communities. Numerous public, focus group and topic specific meetings have been attended to support this role. Considerable staff time was expended reviewing and commenting on the internal draft of the CCP. Points of contention will continue to be negotiated within the next year. The CCP, which will last for 15 years, was completed in early 2010. Early successional stage habitat management continues to be developed on adjacent land as a demonstration site. Coordination continues with minor projects requiring NEPA review for the USFS, Monongahela National Forest (FS). Staff engaged with the FS and the Wildlife Management Institute to develop early successional stage habitat on the Forest as part of the American Woodcock Initiative.

Staff assisted in the surveying of deer and collecting of biological samples for the monitoring and management of Chronic Wasting Disease.

Staff assisted with surveying for fish and mussels in support of game and nongame management activities.

Staff served on steering committees for several conferences on habitat restoration and water quality. Staff serves on several inter-agency committees including the Inter-agency Review Team (mitigation banking, in-lieu fee) and the Water Gaging Council and the NRCS State Technical Committee for Farm Bill programs.

Biometrics/Geographic Information System (GIS) Program

Technical Support Unit staff provided routine installation, maintenance and support of computer hardware, software and peripherals for the WRS funded by traditional sources including grants and contracts (USFWS and USEPA).

Staff continued assisting with new and ongoing WRS projects and activities. Activities included performing data processing, project design and analysis consulting, conducting data analysis, preparing paper and electronic map products, technical training, computer maintenance and support for WRS budget, personnel and inventory.

Annual routine projects supported included managing the WRS's work report system, producing game harvest and trout stocking summaries, summarizing spring gobbler survey results, summarizing responses from the grouse cooperator survey, summarizing bow hunter survey results, processing antlerless deer applications for eligibility, summarizing statewide hunter prospects and mast surveys, summarizing accomplishments for game management and preparing federal aid vouchers and monthly summaries for all projects. Time and cost reporting services were also provided to the Law Enforcement Section.

GIS staff provided training and technical assistance to WRS staff on GIS and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) data acquisition and dataset development, GPS data management, GIS application use, cartography, large-format printing and spatial data analysis. Existing GPS collection, processing and organization procedures were further refined to help streamline the tracking of GPS data collection activities. These geospatial services were provided for WRS projects operating statewide to ensure the collection of well-documented and accurate locations of field survey data. GIS staff members have deployed GIS capabilities in several district offices and cooperating agencies and provided ongoing staff instruction as requested.

GIS staff has amassed over three terabytes of natural resource base mapping information ranging from statewide aerial photography, satellite imagery, topographic maps, soil surveys, geology, elevation models for visualization and watershed modeling, streams, wetlands, public fishing lakes, demographics, political boundaries, land use/land cover and other miscellaneous natural resource datasets. Use of these GIS datasets by agency staff continues to grow and become incorporated into the daily workflow and basic analysis of project data for management of state lands.

All of this natural resource GIS data is maintained in a central database server used to store and share data and project management information throughout the agency. This secure central database server is available to agency staff and cooperating agencies across the Internet, enabling data processing, spatial analysis and cartographic expertise at a central office to be available cost effectively throughout the agency. Database management and application development progressed in a continuingly evolving GIS program.

Following are some additional activities of the Biometrics/GIS Program:

ArcGIS Server

ArcGIS Server (http://www.esri.com/software/arcgis/arcgisserver is a rapidly evolving Web-based application for rapidly delivering GIS data to staff, partner agencies and the public. Currently GIS data is stored in Microsoft SQL Server 2005/ESRI ArcSDE 9.3.1 databases. ArcGIS Server 9.3.1 then makes this backend data available across the Internet with rich cartography, available in a range of client applications such as ArcMap or browser-based applications (see links in the Biometrics activities below for examples). In-house expertise in this area is growing and is a cost-effective way to collaborate and distribute natural resource data in the future.

Wildlife Openings

A cooperative project with the FS was completed mapping all of the wildlife openings on national forest land. This dataset will serve as important input into an upcoming environmental assessment and future analysis and cooperative management of these areas. http://martes.dnr.state.wv.us/WildlifeOpenings/

Game Management Plan Revisions

Biometrics staff assisted Game Management staff with data development, spatial analysis and cartography as part of a series of Game Management plan revisions currently under way.

District Stream Maps

GIS staff assisted in the development of a new WVDNR District 2 Stream Map. Data development of the stream database to complete stream maps for the remainder of the state is ongoing.

Chronic Wasting Disease

Data analysis and mapping services supported the ongoing Chronic Wasting Disease monitoring efforts in Hampshire County.

Wildlife Management Area Mapping

GIS staff continued development of spatial databases for mapping WMA boundaries and facilities. These data are used for natural resource planning and producing maps for the public.

White-Nose Syndrome

To monitor the impacts of White-Nose Syndrome (WNS), Biometrics staff collaborated with Greer Industries and Extreme Endeavors to acoustically monitor hibernating bats in Hell Hole Cave for signs of early emergence. Acoustic recording equipment was used to help estimate the timing and magnitude of early emergence, likely due to WNS.

Biometrics staff assisted WRS staff with the planning and implementation of a second year of a statewide bat road surveys. Laptop computers fitted with ultrasonic acoustic receivers and GPS units were used by staff and volunteers to cover over 80 routes statewide, most of which were surveyed multiple times. Acoustic bat call recordings will be analyzed to help determine changes in bat populations and habitat use.

National Hunting and Fishing Days

GIS staff helped develop Stonewall Resort maps, brochures and displays for National Hunting and Fishing Days.

Blackwater Limestone Surveillance

Biometrics staff installed Internet surveillance cameras at the Blackwater Limestone Dosing Station to allow off-site maintenance staff to use the cameras to remotely detect problems and prevent costly breakdowns while reducing unnecessary travel.

Rare Species Distribution Models

Species distribution models were revised from known occurrence data to estimate the statewide distribution of 250 species and 25 habitats in the Wildlife Conservation Action Plan.

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