

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE 2003 ANNUAL REPORT

When I started as director of the Division of Wildlife (DOW) in August of 2000, I felt both the promise and uncertainty that comes with beginning any new endeavor. One thing I was sure of is that the mission of the DOW, of protecting the state's wildlife, was a critical one. The employees at the DOW welcomed me in and immediately, together we rolled up our sleeves and went to work. Since that time, we have had outstanding accomplishments in protecting and enhancing the state's wildlife, all of which are tributes to the expertise, hard work and dedication of the DOW employees. 2003 was a great year for the DOW as we saw the culmination of much of that hard work.

Some of the many highlights of 2003 include the first reproduction of lynx since the species was reintroduced in 1999. Sixteen kittens helped demonstrate that Colorado is well on its way

to achieving one of the most successful carnivore reintroductions in the world.

We also worked with landowners, federal organizations and other state organizations to help the recovery of the mountain plover. The Mountain Plover Conservation Program is viewed as a revolutionary approach toward species conservation. Our staff has developed a way to help species recover while minimizing the effects on private land rights, creating a win/win situation for all those involved.

Both big game hunters and science has benefited from what we accomplished in 2003 in the form of quick and accurate chronic wasting disease (CWD) test results. By implementing cutting edge technology, we have built one of the most efficient CWD testing and data programs in the nation.

Our fisheries staff won a key battle in the war on whirling disease by eliminating it from the Rifle Falls Fish Hatchery. The disease-free certification of this facility will help to improve fishing in Colorado's most pristine waters.

In its second year, our Hunter Outreach Program has already changed the lives of hundreds of Colorado's children by offering them the opportunity to head into the field. This program ensures conservationists in future generations and that the tradition and ethics of hunting will continue.

**Bighorn
sheep**

We were asked to examine our efficiency through the CORE Mission Project. We found that overall we are a streamlined organization that is putting its resources to good use. Along the way we did find several useful ways to cut costs and extend our resources. We will be able to implement these without disruption and refocus on protecting the state's wildlife.

By looking at our accomplishments for 2003, it is clear that the DOW is working on many different fronts to protect Colorado's wildlife. The people of the DOW have dedicated their lives to this mission and they are some of the best in the world at what they do. Other states' wildlife organizations continue to look to the DOW for examples of the best practices in wildlife management. It has been an honor to have worked along side the people who have created and implemented them.

As I move on to new responsibilities at the Department of Natural Resources, again I have both feelings of promise and uncertainty. But I know that I have a tremendous resource to help guide me, the employees of the Division of Wildlife. Together, both as the Division of Wildlife and as the Department of Natural Resources, we will continue to protect Colorado's rich diversity of wildlife and give everyone – hunters, anglers, hikers, campers and other recreationists – the opportunity to enjoy it. The future is bright for the state of Colorado and its resources. We will continue to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state and provide people the opportunity to enjoy them.

— *Russ George*
Executive Director
Department of Natural Resources



In 2003 the Colorado Wildlife Commission approved a five-year strategic plan organizing agency goals into four main categories: hunting, fishing, species conservation and wildlife stewardship and awareness. The Annual Report for 2003 covers activities in support of goals in each of those categories.

CWD and Hunting

One of the highest priorities for the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW), outlined by the 2002-2007 Strategic Plan, is to research and eliminate diseases in free-ranging and captive wildlife. Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is the largest obstacle in the effort to accomplish this goal. During 2003, the DOW made tremendous progress in both researching and developing tools to combat the disease.

CWD is a degenerative neurological disease that attacks the brain of infected deer and elk and eventually results in death. Scientists have found no link between CWD and any human neurological disorder. The disease is believed to be caused by an aberrant prion protein. CWD has been detected in animals in northeastern

Colorado and southeastern Wyoming for several decades.

The DOW continues to be at the forefront of researching and combating CWD, now found in 12 states and two Canadian provinces.

Fewer deer and elk were tested for CWD in Colorado during 2003, a reflection of a lower deer and elk harvest in many areas of the state. All of the animals that tested positive for the fatal prion disease were found in, or near, areas where CWD was found in 2002. With few exceptions, animals taken by hunters that tested positive for CWD were harvested north of I-70. To date, CWD has not been detected in the large deer and elk populations inhabiting the Uncompahgre Plateau, San Juan Mountains, Gunnison Basin, Sawatch Mountains or Sangre de Cristo Range. None of the 105 moose killed by hunters in 2003 tested positive for CWD. During 2003, 15,424 deer, elk and moose have been submitted for CWD testing for the 2003 hunting season, 37 percent fewer than the 24,652 animals submitted by the same time last year.

New technologies were developed to help ensure hunters received accurate test

results as quickly as possible, and that accurate data could be gathered efficiently. Nearly all of the hunters who submitted their animals in 2003 were notified of the test results within two weeks of submission.

An electronic network of hand-held computers was implemented into the testing process to help make the process easier and faster for hunters to obtain results. Under the new system, wildlife workers in the field and lab technicians used personal digital assistants with built-in bar code scanners to glean vital information they need to track and test game specimens.

Hunters were able to access test results in several different ways in 2003. Options included an interactive voice response telephone system and the DOW Web site, both of which help to make Colorado's CWD testing program one of the most efficient in the nation.

“ Thank you for making my life more enjoyable with your helpful employees. Keep up the good work and I hope to hunt CO again next year. Your CWD surveillance program is far ahead of the curve. ”

— Bryan Morrett, Hudson CA



New technology implemented by the Division is helping ensure faster test results for hunters who submit their harvested animals for CWD testing. Pictured are two healthy-looking mule deer.

Big Game Season

Colorado's big game hunters harvested 61,174 elk in 2002, an all-time high, helping to reduce a herd that was over population objectives in many areas. In an effort to continue to reduce elk numbers closer to population objective, the Colorado Wildlife Commission set its sights higher for the 2003 season, offering additional opportunity in the form of either-sex licenses and more cow tags to reach a harvest target of 65,000 elk. Unfortunately, weather, the largest variable in hunter success, did not cooperate. The weather for the 2003 season was unseasonably mild in most parts of the state, there was little or no snowfall, woods were hot and dry through October and this lowered hunter success. Final numbers for the 2003 harvest will not be compiled until March, but DOW officials expect it to be significantly lower than in 2002.



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Prime elk habitat of 3,600 acres was conserved through an agreement between the DOW, a landowner, Great Outdoors Colorado and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.

Efforts to lower the state’s elk numbers to objective will continue over the next several seasons, and while the 2003 season was a disappointment to many hunters, and a setback from a biological standpoint, the low harvest rates bode well for those who intend to take to the field next year. Biologists have seen a recurring pattern over the last several seasons. Typically high harvest years follow years of lower success. Both the record harvest seasons of 2000 and 2002 followed years where success rates were down. More animals left in the field from the 2003 season will not only make it easier for hunters in 2004 but will also provide a greater number of mature bull elk, coveted by out-of-staters and the majority of more than 300,000 elk hunters who hunt in Colorado each year.

Colorado deer hunters are reaping the rewards of sound management. After declining in the past decade, deer herds have recovered in many parts of the state and are once again approaching population objective. DOW field personnel witnessed a high harvest of healthy mature bucks during the 2003 season and reported that most deer hunters were very satisfied with their experience.

The DOW was able to conserve 3,600 acres of prime elk habitat and oversee managed youth hunting opportunities on the South Valley Ranch due to an agreement between the DOW, a generous landowner, Great Outdoors Colorado

(GOCO) and the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. The conservation easement was a major achievement because the property, located between the Culebra Mountains and the Bosque del Oso State Wildlife Area, is critical winter range for elk and will serve as a catalyst for additional land protection efforts in the area. Under the terms of the agreement, each year one youth license will be drawn, allowing someone between the ages of 12-15 to hunt on the private ranch, home to one of the state’s largest elk herds and a coveted hunting spot.

Habitat Conservation

A monumental partnership effort between the DOW, Colorado landowners, GOCO, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, conservation groups and other state and federal agencies conserved the Ochs Ranch, located in the Ohio Creek Valley near Gunnison. The \$9.5 million easement protects more than 4,600 acres of agricultural land and wildlife habitat, which is considered critical to the core population of Gunnison sage-grouse, a national species of concern and is also important elk winter range.

The DOW also worked with several other organizations, including GOCO, to

protect critical wildlife habitat on the Eastern Plains. One of the biggest accomplishments on this front in 2003 came with the Smith Ranch Conservation Easement. The 1,605-acre ranch is located on critical riparian habitat located at the headwaters of the North Fork of the Republican River in Yuma County. The \$508,000 perpetual easement will protect critical shortgrass prairie habitat inhabited by ferruginous hawks, Cassin’s sparrow, swift fox, brassy minnows and orangethroat darters - all Colorado species in decline.

The DOW contributed more than \$1.1 million to wetland programs across the state protecting 7,427 acres. In many of these easements there were additional sources of funds from groups such as Ducks Unlimited, GOCO, Partners for Fish and Wildlife and the Nature Conservancy. These easements are owned by the DOW, or in some cases, by third party groups that will eventually turn over ownership to the DOW.

By themselves, these examples of the DOW’s private land efforts are major accomplishments in protecting wildlife. But there is also a tremendous value in the foundation being established between the DOW and Colorado’s landowners. Expanding conservation partnerships with private landowners is an important goal listed in the DOW’s strategic plan. Recognizing the value in allowing and aiding landowners to be partners in the conservation of species, helps the DOW accomplish its overriding mission. While many of these agreements center on species of special concern, the benefits of partnerships can also be seen with the other species as well. The DOW is currently working on many other similar projects that are expected to be finalized in 2004.

Species Conservation

Protecting and enhancing animal species that are at risk in Colorado is also one of the priorities listed by the Strategic Plan and great strides were made on this front in 2003.

Mountain Plover

The DOW allocated more than \$800,000 in 2003 to conserve the habitat of this small prairie bird that nests on the state’s Eastern Plains. It also headed a coalition of state and federal groups to achieve this



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Ranchers and farmers are working with the Division to protect mountain plover nests.

goal, pioneering a new strategy in which government agencies and landowners work together to protect their best interests while helping the recovery of threatened or endangered species.

The Mountain Plover Conservation Program enrolls landowners who allow biologists on their property each spring to survey crop fields for mountain plover nests. Biologists flag nests so farmers and ranchers do not run over them while cultivating fields. The program, hailed as a national blueprint for species conservation, led to a September decision by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to not list the bird for federal protection after determining that mountain plover numbers have stabilized.

Lynx

2003 provided concrete evidence of the success of Colorado's lynx recovery program. Biologists documented the first reproduction since reintroduction began in 1999, finding six dens with 16 kittens. To date, 129 lynx have been released with an additional 130 lynx expected to be released before 2007. This past year, 17 females and 16 males from Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia were released in Colorado, and plans call for 50 more lynx to be transplanted in each of the next two years. The

program also received a substantial financial boost from the Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation, which committed to raising \$500,000 over the next two years to cover the cost of the transplants.

River Otter

Colorado's river otter population, once thought to be extirpated, also made enough of a comeback to warrant downlisting. Surveys confirmed three viable populations of river otters in 2003 and identified another 104 occurrences of otter sign. DOW personnel and citizen volunteers found otter populations in the Gunnison, Piedra and Green rivers. In addition, they found evidence of otters in the Cache la Poudre, South Platte, Michigan and Illinois rivers. The DOW's recovery plan was completed July 8, 2003, and the Colorado Wildlife Commission downlisted the river otter from endangered to threatened on the state's protected species list.

Boreal Toad

Biologists released 14,000 captive-raised boreal toad tadpoles in June of 2003 on the Grand Mesa, and an additional 800 toadlets were released at the end of August. Research is also being conducted to develop a quantitative chyrid fungus test and to determine the impact of the fungus on the protection of boreal toads.

Black-Footed Ferret

Teams of state and federal wildlife biologists conducted five releases of black-footed ferrets into the White River region of northwest Colorado in 2003, bringing the number of ferrets

released into the wild to 58. The releases were a large step toward the goal of establishing 10 self-sustaining ferret colonies across the plains states. In their annual habitat evaluation, biologists charged with recovery of



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The reintroduction of lynx in Colorado is one of the most successful mammal reintroductions ever.

the species also were pleased to report an increase in white-tailed prairie dog numbers over 2002, the food source for black-footed ferrets.

Colorado's Endangered Fish

The threat of drought hung precariously over Colorado's native fish population in 2003, but DOW employees successfully minimized the effects of low water with hard work and research. Several populations of native cutthroat trout were rescued from severely drought-impacted streams. These fish have successfully spawned in hatcheries to initiate brood stock for the future restocking.

Preliminary data also indicates populations of Arkansas darter, suckermouth minnow and plains minnow, all state-listed under the Endangered Species Act, survived the drought.

DOW employees conducted a successful habitat enhancement at Lefthand Creek. The creek now supports a reintroduced and expanding population of common shiner, another state-listed species. The state-listed lake chub, for-

Five releases of black-footed ferrets – North America's rarest mammal – were made into northwest Colorado in 2003.



© KEN ARCHER

The reintroduction of river otters has been so successful that they have been downlisted from endangered to threatened in Colorado.

merly thought to have been wiped out, has been rediscovered or introduced in at least five waters and is now known to be reproducing.

Fishing

The DOW stocked 64 million fish in Colorado's lakes, streams and reservoirs in 2003. The stocking included more than 35 different species of fish in an effort to meet the diverse

demands of the state's anglers.

The DOW also scored a major victory in the battle against whirling disease when the Rifle Falls Fish Hatchery was certified free of the parasite that causes the disease. Rifle Falls, located north of Rifle, is the DOW's largest trout rearing facility. Certification means that the DOW has



regained its capability to raise more than 700,000 catchable-sized trout and over a million fingerlings a year for stocking in whirling disease-free waters.

The DOW also resumed aerial stocking of high-altitude lakes in 2003. The program was suspended after veteran terrestrial biologist and pilot Jim Olterman died when the plane he was piloting on one such mission crashed Sept. 4, 2002. DOW pilots stocked nearly 300 lakes between Aug. 26 and Sept. 12. Resumption of high-altitude stocking will ensure great back-country fishing for outdoorsmen who enjoy hiking in to remote mountain lakes.

The DOW also made significant strides in providing additional fishing access for the people of Colorado. One of its most notable accomplishments was securing a 1.25-mile easement along the Roaring Fork River; one of Colorado's premier trout fisheries. The

contract creates a permanent fishing easement, allowing the landowner to retain ownership of the land,

while providing fishing access in perpetuity.

Nine-year-old Dylan Ross received a Master Angler Award for this 7-pound, 1.5 ounce brook trout he caught at Blue Mesa Reservoir.



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In an effort to meet angler demands, the Division stocks 35 different species of fish.

“The Colorado Division of Wildlife has hooked a whopper of a fishing easement on the Roaring Fork River, and there's no chance it will ever get away.”

**— Lynn Burton,
Post Independent Reporter**

Record Fish for 2003

DOW efforts to produce great fisheries can be measured in four records that were broken in 2003. Matt Smiley was the first to break the state's lake trout record in

Rainbow trout



Colorado Outdoors

April of 2003 with a monster weighing 44 pounds 5 ounces caught at Blue Mesa Reservoir. That record was eclipsed six weeks later by Larry Cornell of Penrose, whose fish, also caught in Blue Mesa, weighed 46 pounds, 14.6 ounces. State records for spotted bass and rainbow trout were also broken in 2003.

Customer Service

Under the Strategic Plan, the DOW is also charged with increasing hunter satisfaction by providing responsive customer service. The DOW took several steps toward improving customer service including the creation of a new Southwest Region, and building a new facility in Colorado Springs. It also launched electronic license sales known as the Total Licensing System (TLS).

The overwhelming task of creating a new method of selling and tracking hunting and fishing licenses began in 2002. It went online in 2003 when license agents began selling big game licenses through the system July 15. DOW offices sold leftover licenses through the new system in August and license agents began selling leftovers in September. More than 1.1 million licenses were sold using the new system in 2003.

The TLS also allows hunters and fishermen to buy licenses from the conve-

nience of their homes, either through the Internet or by telephone. All licenses were available by phone and Internet in November. To date more than 4,300 licenses have been sold on the Internet and nearly 1,000 licenses have been sold by phone. The DOW expects this number to increase in 2004 as the DOW publicizes its licensing options in the future. Hunters will also be able to apply for big game licenses on the Internet beginning in March of 2004 using the new system. The Hunter Outreach Program began its second-year effort to recruit and retain current and future generations of hunters as cited in the DOW's Strategic Plan. The program hosted 15 hunting seminars attended by more than 1,000 members of the public interested in hunting deer, elk, grouse, turkey and waterfowl. The program hosted shooting clinics for women and youths, and will provide more than 500 novice hunters with a unique and educational hunting opportunity by the end of May, 2004. Expansion of the program continues with the recruitment and certification of 30 new hunt masters this past year. These volunteers organize and run youth and novice hunts across the state. As the progress of the program continues, the word has spread; landowners, ranchers and the general public have firmly embraced the concept and offered resources to help provide educational experiences and extend the hunting heritage.

“ I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude for the duck hunting opportunity given my son on behalf of the Colorado Division of Wildlife Youth Hunters Outreach Program. The safety education and attention to detail your program offers is outstanding. Your approach to the ‘ethical hunter’ and respect for the landowner and game reinforces the values I try to instill in my young hunter. On a more personal note, the outing provided me with two days of what I consider quality time spent with my son in a very positive environment. ”

— D. Kozoh

The DOW created a new Southwest Region and the headquarters are up and running in Durango. Tom Spezze, who has had a distinguished 23-year career with the DOW, was named regional manager for the new region. The new region has allowed the DOW to better manage the large geographic region previously under the control of the West Region. The reorganization allows the DOW to better serve the large number of organizations, interest groups, agencies and individuals in the area and better manage the wide variety of wildlife.

The Southeast Regional Office in Colorado Springs moved from its old facility on Weber Street to a new and upgraded facility located on Garden of the Gods Road. The old office, occupied since 1964, simply became too small to meet the needs of employees and the constituents they serve in the Pikes Peak Region. The new office, much larger in size and situated on a 2.5-acre lot, is shared with Colorado State Parks and the Division of Water Resources, offering one-stop Department of Natural Resources (DNR) shopping. The new office also includes a classroom facility that can be used for workshops, public meetings, hunter education and



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environmental education. A soon-to-be-constructed indoor shooting range for hunter education will provide further enhancement.

The Walk-in Access Program enrolled an additional 10,000 acres into the program that provides access to private land for small game hunters. More than 160,000 acres of private farmland was accessible to hunters during the 2003 small game season. The program has become extremely popular since its inception three years ago, both with pheasant hunters and landowners in the eastern plains.

The DOW's effort to keep its customers informed also made tremendous strides. An e-mail service called the *DOW Insider* enables those who sign up to receive up-to-date information on Colorado's wildlife and its management. More than 8,000 subscribers were enrolled during 2003, its first year in operation, and those who signed up praise the service as being informative and helpful.

“ Today, 19 Nov., I called the DOW office on Broadway. I spoke with a gentleman in the Customer Service area and he was wonderful. Unfortunately I did not get his name, but he was truly a professional, very helpful and answered my inquiry quickly, efficiently and with a great attitude. Just wanted to say thanks to your staff for great support and what you are doing for wildlife in Colorado! Thanks! ”

— Randy Henline, Bennett CO

Colorado's hunters and anglers benefited from some technological advances made by the DOW. Computer-generated maps made available on the DOW Web site have been designed to provide critical information to DOW customers, including detailed maps of Colorado's game management units for hunters who have access to the Internet. With many different useful tools for researching and finding hunting locations, along with a tutorial on how to



© TYLER BASKFIELD/DOW

District Wildlife Manager Travis Harris teaches participants in the Hunter Outreach Program about being contacted by a wildlife officer in the field and the importance of being an ethical hunter.

use the program, hunters can now obtain information without having to waste time and other resources.

Accurate directions to hundreds of Colorado's best fishing spots are also just a mouse click away for the state's anglers. The DOW developed more than 200 maps to work in conjunction with the statewide fishing report during 2003. Like the game management unit maps, these maps are provided on the DOW Web site along with weekly updated fishing information on individual lakes, streams and reservoirs throughout the state. These maps also will allow anglers to plan their whole trip from their computer by showing cities, highways, forest roads, trails, Gold Medal waters, township range and section lines, city and county boundaries, state wildlife areas and distribution of private and public land. The maps also contain data from creel counts and fish samples over the past two decades.

Law Enforcement

The DOW has a strong tradition of protecting the state's wildlife through law enforcement, and that tradition was further strengthened in 2003 due to the dedication and hard work of the DOW officers. Two cases that particularly stand out involved nonresident poachers.

George Allen Waters, 53, a farmer from West Branch, Iowa, pleaded guilty in federal court to illegally killing trophy-sized mule deer and elk in Colorado's backcoun-

try and transporting them across state lines for commercial use. The case ranked as one of the largest poaching cases in Colorado history.

DOW wildlife officers used tips from helpful hunters, old-fashioned legwork and high-tech science to build a successful case against Eugene D. Christensen who poached a bighorn sheep. Christensen was forced to pay \$15,479 in fines, the animal was confiscated and he faces a possible lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and the other states that belong to the Western Wildlife Compact.

Awards

Once again in 2003, the quality of DOW employees was recognized on a national scale with several awards presented to DOW employees. Bob Thompson, district wildlife manager in Kremmling, was awarded the Western Wildlife Law Enforcement Association's Pogue-Elms Award. Thompson, who has been an officer for the DOW for 23 years, was recognized for his advancement in officer training and his work in the legislative arena in providing research on wildlife laws and the peace officer status of wildlife officers in Colorado. Thompson stood out among numerous nominees from the 23 agencies belonging to the organization.

DOW law enforcement officer Glenn Smith received one of the most prestigious wildlife law enforcement awards conferred

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE OFFICES

Northeast Region and Denver Service Center
6060 Broadway
Denver, CO 80216
(303) 291-7227
Headquarters: (303) 297-1192

Northwest Region and Grand Junction Service Center
711 Independent Avenue
Grand Junction, CO 81505
(970) 255-6100

Southeast Region and Colorado Springs Service Center
4255 Sinton Rd.
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
(719) 227-5200

Southwest Region and Durango Service Center
151 E. 16th St.
Durango, CO 81301
(970) 247-0855
Web site:
<http://wildlife.state.co.us>

by his peers in the United States and Canada in 2003. The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies recognized Smith's 30-year career with the DOW as well as his use of cutting-edge technology in wildlife law enforcement.

Wildlife chiefs from Arizona, Georgia, Massachusetts and Tennessee selected Smith for the annual award from a field of other well-qualified and well-respected wildlife officers working across North America. Each year the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies gives the award to an individual or agency deemed a cut above the competition in terms of dedication, contributions, achievements and peer recognition.

The DOW was nationally recognized for its dedication over the last decade to conserving wetlands and waterfowl habitat. North America's leading wetlands conservation organization, Ducks Unlimited, awarded the DOW the Silver State Award. The prestigious award acknowledges the DOW's contributions to protecting habitat critical to Colorado's waterfowl through fundraising efforts.

The Waterfowl Stamp Program was established by the DOW in 1989. All of the money raised through stamp sales (more than \$6.7 million to date) have gone to fund wetland projects in Colorado. More than 19,500 acres of wetlands have been protected. DU's Silver State Award recognizes the DOW for its efforts centered on the sale of DU sponsored prints of the stamp. The proceeds from print sales benefit Colorado's waterfowl by conserving critical habitat in their migration pattern.

STATE OF COLORADO

Bill Owens Governor

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Russell George Executive Director

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

Bruce McCloskey Acting Director

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Russell George

Don Ament



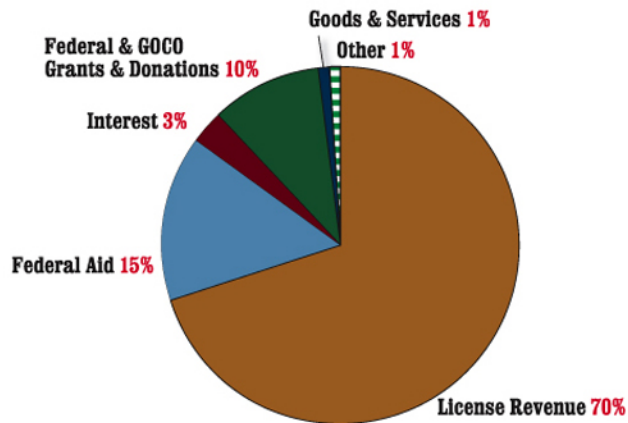
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Division of Wildlife uses the state fiscal year for accounting and reporting financial data. The fiscal year is the period July 1 through June 30 of the following year.

Statement of Revenue, FY 2002-2003

Revenues are all sources of income the Division has — primarily license fees, Colorado's share of federal taxes on hunting and fishing equipment (Federal Aid), Great Outdoors Colorado (lottery) grants and interest on fund balances.

Source	FY 01-02	FY 02-03
License Revenue	\$58,783,370	\$60,654,392
Federal Aid	11,580,602	12,845,370
Interest	4,158,189	2,949,021
Federal & GOCO Grants & Donations	9,475,072	8,890,067
Goods & Services	2,308,556	876,305
Other	793,993	763,525
Total	\$87,099,782	\$86,978,681



Expenditures, FY 2002-2003

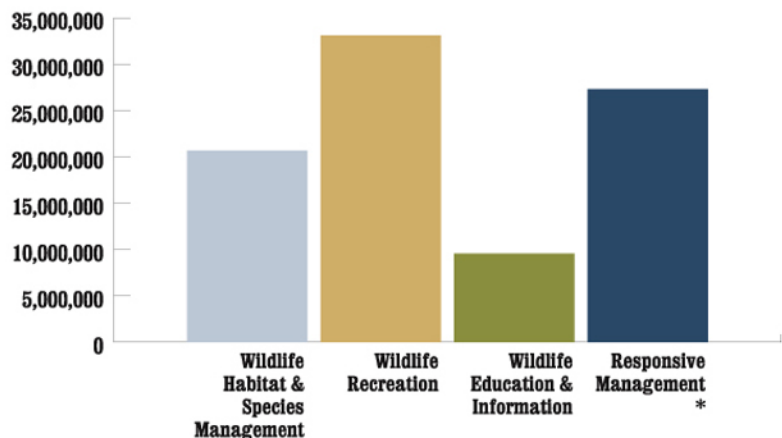
Expenditures are all those payments made within a fiscal year for salaries and benefits, materials and supplies, services, acquisitions, leases and construction and are shown below according to the strategic areas that incurred them.

Strategic Area

FY 02-03 Expenditures

Wildlife Habitat & Species Management	\$20,649,693
Wildlife Recreation	33,087,488
Wildlife Education & Information	9,567,018
Responsive Management*	27,285,450

Total \$90,589,649



* Includes expenditures for services to support core Division programs such as vehicles, facilities, O&M, public involvement, telephone, computer, office support, purchasing and accounting, legal services, and engineering.