

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE 2004 ANNUAL REPORT

This is my third decade at the Colorado Division of Wildlife. That longevity affords me the unique experience of witnessing dramatic improvements in wildlife management. While change itself is inevitable, one thing that has not changed through these years is the Division of Wildlife's dedication to protecting the wild creatures that share this grand and varied landscape with us.

This past year, I was chosen as director of the Division. To be

named to lead this outstanding group of professionals is truly an honor. As a result of the ongoing efforts of the more than 650 Division employees, the Colorado Division of Wildlife has developed the enviable reputation as one of the nation's best in conservation. Having worked my way up from the position of district wildlife manager, I have had the privilege of getting to know many of the Division's employees and their families and I can assure you we would be hard-pressed to find a more dedicated team.

Our reputation comes from accomplishing goals on the ground for Colorado's wildlife, and 2004 was no different. In 2005, I am confident we will be able to build on our successes, and tackle new projects and challenges like never before. We have Russell George as director of the state Department of Natural Resources, the Division's parent agency. Those who know Russ know that he has a great appreciation of the importance of our mission. Our Wildlife Commission is committed to our cause. We have a new state legislature that promises to support us and knows the value of our work to all Colorado citizens. We have a dedicated group of sportsmen's organizations that stand by us and work diligently to ensure our successes will continue. We have a vast and growing constituency who view wildlife as one of the state's most valuable resources.

You will notice that many of the success stories in this report come as a result of the teamwork and cooperation with sportsmen, environmental organizations, landowners, volunteers and other state wildlife agencies.

They have helped us immensely to shoulder the expenses and the time necessary to bring our state's wildlife management to the next level. It's not only wildlife management for which we strive to develop best practices, we also work hard to be the best partner in the country with all our conservation resource teams.

The year 2005 could bring the Division, and the state's citizens, many challenges relative to wildlife. With a soft economy, we may have to do more with less. While lean times can make our jobs a bit more difficult, we also can utilize this opportunity to come up with new and innovative ways to accomplish our mission of conserving and protecting wildlife. I sincerely believe that the Division's greatest assets are its people. I value the opportunity to work with this uniquely qualified team of men and women. Together with our conservation and sportsman partners throughout the state, we will continue to focus on our valuable Colorado wildlife. Few other places on earth have the quantity and quality of wildlife we so enjoy. Our objective will always be to protect this great resource and to manage these valuable assets for Coloradans.

Sincerely,
Bruce L. McCloskey
Director



Hunting

The Colorado Wildlife Commission approved a new big game season structure for the next five years. The new structure includes three deer and four elk rifle seasons, along with archery and muzzleloading seasons similar or identical to those in effect during 2004.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) commissioned a study to investigate the impacts of hunting, fishing and wildlife watching on the state's economy. The report concluded that hunting and fishing generated an estimated \$1.5 billion in 2002, including \$800 million in direct revenues and \$700 million in indirect revenues. The study found that the fishing industry generated almost \$460 million in direct revenue and hunting generated close to \$340 million. Together, the industries supported approximately 20,200 jobs throughout the state.

Wildlife watching generated an estimated \$560 million in direct revenue and an estimated \$940 million total in 2002.

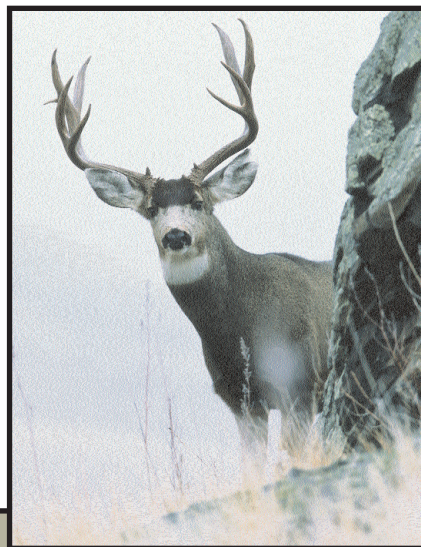
The Wildlife Commission approved more than 147,000 antlerless and either-sex elk licenses for the 2004 big game season, the most in state history. The move reflects an elk herd that exceeds population objectives in some areas of the state. The Commission also approved nearly 35,000 antlerless and either-sex deer licenses and nearly 69,000 antlered deer licenses for the 2004 season, a 10 percent increase over 2003.

Colorado deer hunters were pleased with the number of mature bucks they saw during the 2004 season.



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The Division of Wildlife plans to emphasize obtaining additional CWD samples in 2005 from areas in which the numbers of samples are too low to provide useable data.



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Chronic wasting disease

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) has emerged as an important issue with regard to the health of deer and elk herds in Colorado and elsewhere across the nation. The DOW is viewed as a world leader in research of the disease and in developing programs to safeguard affected herds to ensure that they remain some of Colorado's most valuable wildlife resources. This effort continued throughout 2004.

Recent findings from ongoing field and laboratory studies provided new insights into the possible ways in which CWD is spread. DOW field data revealed that CWD prevalence is much higher among mature male deer than other sex-age classes, suggesting that mature bucks may contract CWD more easily due to their behavior. Other data showed that CWD-infected mule deer tend to be more vulnerable to vehicle collisions.

For the first time in 2004, every deer, elk and moose license included a detachable CWD testing tag. The tag carries the hunting license number and hunter identification, and it has a bar code that can be scanned to speed up head processing.

In 2004, deer and elk submission by hunters was made voluntary instead of mandatory in northeast Colorado and the number of animals tested declined significantly in those units.

Fishing

The DOW estimates 700,000 fishing licenses were sold in 2004, although the final figures aren't available yet. The DOW worked hard in

2004 to improve the quality of the state's fisheries after years of drought.

The drought loosened its grip on the West during 2004, and the DOW's state fish hatchery system began to approach normal production levels.

The hatchery system distributed more than 16.2 million subcatchable trout and salmon and more than 3.2 million catchable trout during 2004. The hatchery system also turned out more than 50 million warm-water fry/fingerlings. There are plans for increased production, including the Pueblo hatchery's goal of 200,000 catchable-size trout for the 2006 season.

The DOW, in cooperation with Colorado State Parks, has acquired a new hatchery. The Monte Vista Hatchery was



Whirling disease-free hatcheries will increase the quality of Colorado's most pristine fisheries.



© DOW PHOTO

The Division of Wildlife partnered with the Navajo Nation, the Ute Mountain Ute wildlife officers and the National Park Service to boost native fish populations on the Mancos River drainage in 2004.

purchased by State Parks and turned over to the hatchery system. The facility is expected to produce an additional 160,000 whirling disease-negative catchable trout and 500,000 subcatchable trout for Colorado's waters.

Roaring Judy Hatchery completed its last phase of testing and has been certified whirling disease-negative. Officials are working to enhance the spring water-collection system at the Pitkin Hatchery with the goal of making that facility whirling disease-negative as well. During the 1990s the vast majority of the DOW's cold-water-fish-rearing facilities tested positive for whirling disease. Thanks to the hard work and creative solutions of the DOW's engineering and hatchery sections, all but one of the cold-water-fish-rearing facilities originally targeted for clean up have been certified whirling disease-free.

The Pitkin Hatchery made great strides in developing a "pure" broodstock of greenback cutthroat trout to be used in the Arkansas River drainage for restoration work.

Native cutthroat work on the Western Slope progressed in 2004. The state hatchery system now has four "pure" captive broodstock populations of the Colorado River cutthroat. A total of 834,075 cutthroats were stocked in Colorado's high country in 2004. The development of these broodstocks on the Western Slope will ensure conservation and restoration work will proceed in the future.

The year 2004 also marked the second spawning of wild Colorado River cutthroats along a stream bank in the Roan Creek drainage. Another stream in the drainage was

reclaimed to reintroduce these pure Colorado River cutthroats in 2005. These fish also were reintroduced into two reservoirs on Battlement Mesa that had previously been reclaimed and one reservoir on the mesa that had been drained.

In 2002, pure Trappers Creek Colorado River cutthroats were salvaged to prevent possible extinction of this population due to drought.

A project that reintroduced native fish to the Mancos River drainage in Southwest Colorado was completed in 2004.

The 2004 kokanee spawn operations at Williams Fork and Shadow Mountain reservoirs and Lake Granby were successful. More than 500,000 eggs were taken from Williams Fork. Another 150,000 were taken from Shadow Mountain, and 2.8 million were taken from Granby.

The DOW made huge strides in its efforts to improve urban angling access during 2004.

Thornton Gravel Pit Lakes Nos. 2 and 3 and Sprat-Platte Lake were opened to the public. The projects represent 164 acres of new water for the public to enjoy. All of these sites received federal "Fishing is Fun" grant money to

help construct restrooms, parking areas, trails, fishing piers and additional infrastructure.

A comprehensive review of the state's fishing regulations for the years 2006-2010 has begun. The Colorado Wildlife Commission currently reviews fishing regulations once every five years.

Twelve projects, including new urban angling access areas, received Fishing is Fun money in 2004. The DOW administers the Fishing is Fun program for the state, and received grant applications for projects totaling \$1.28 million.

The spring and summer of 2004 marked one of the most productive times in recent history for the DOW's walleye-stocking program. The success was due largely to the efforts of citizen volunteers who collected, along with the DOW, more than 102 million walleye eggs from area reservoirs in the spring. The harvest exceeded expectations of 85 million and helped the DOW bolster walleye populations in the state's reservoirs.

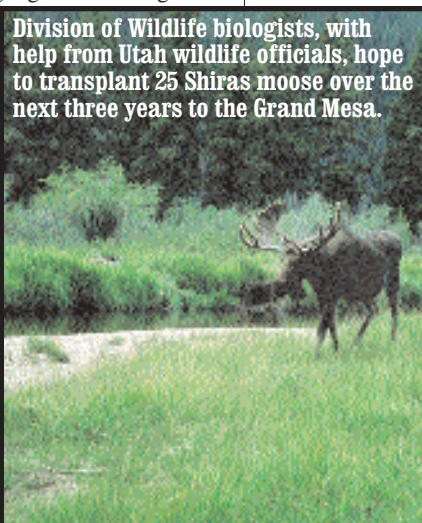
The Burry Ranch access agreement was signed into effect in 2004. It opens to the public in perpetuity 1.25 miles of Gold Medal fishing water between Glenwood Springs and Carbondale. The agreement locks up 21 acres of critical public access points to one of the most productive fishing waters in the country.

Reintroductions & Studies

R reintroductions of wildlife and studies aimed at gathering information about species and habitat have become critical conservation practices in the 21st century. Some of the DOW's most tangible accomplishments are reintroductions to enhance Colorado's wildlife resources.

After more than three years of habitat analysis and meetings to address stakeholder

concerns, the DOW made the decision to transplant moose to the Grand Mesa National Forest east of Grand Junction. The effort to bring moose to the area was spearheaded by a group of Grand Valley residents who wanted to see moose roaming the Grand Mesa, the largest flat-topped mesa in the world. DOW biologists hope to transplant around



Division of Wildlife biologists, with help from Utah wildlife officials, hope to transplant 25 Shiras moose over the next three years to the Grand Mesa.

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25 Shiras moose per year over the next three years in hopes of establishing a self-sustaining moose population in six to seven years.

Biologists released 23 black-footed ferrets, still listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, into northwest Colorado.

Colorado's state mammal, the bighorn sheep, which also is the symbol of the DOW, has a new stronghold. DOW officials released 15 Colorado bighorn sheep in March on federal land northeast of Grand Junction. The release wrapped up a yearlong initiative to reintroduce bighorns back to this particular part of their native range. With the help from the BLM, the DOW began implementing the reintroduction effort in February 2003 after months of negotiations with ranchers, sportsmen, conservation groups, private companies and other stakeholders.

The DOW hopes to establish a population of 125-140 bighorn sheep at the site, where state and federal officials have singled out 34,000 acres of habitat. To date, 48 bighorns have been released in the area referred to as the Little Bookcliffs.

The Bats Inactive Mines Project entered its 14th year of evaluating bat roosts in inactive mines and protecting them by installing gates. In 2004, 385 mines were evaluated and 414 surveys were conducted. Bat gates were recommended for 54 mines to keep people out while letting the bats in. During the surveys, 55 new bat roosts in abandoned mines were documented, 34 of which were found to be roosts for the Townsend's big-eared bat, a state species of special concern.

DOW biologists began field work aimed at assessing the state's swift fox population in 2004. The survey occurs every five years as part of the interagency Swift Fox Conservation Strategy adopted by Colorado and nine other states as well as the federal government and Canada.

Waterfowl hunters could benefit from a study the DOW is conducting on the South Platte River on the Eastern Plains. The Wildlife Commission asked for the study because of hunter concern over the decline of waterfowl hunting on private and public property along the South Platte from Greeley to the Nebraska state line.

More than 200 chukar were released onto public land north of Grand Junction. The project was a cooperative effort between the DOW, the BLM and the Nevada Department of Wildlife.

The DOW began a 10-year mountain lion research and development program this fall on the Uncompahgre Plateau on the Western Slope. It will be the most comprehensive mountain lion study ever to be conducted.

It was a good year for the lynx reintroduc-



Forty-eight bighorn sheep have been released in the Little Bookcliffs northeast of Grand Junction. The Division hopes to establish a population of 125-140 at the site.

tion program. Colorado's lynx reintroduction program began in 1999, when 41 lynx were released into the wild in a remote area in southwestern Colorado. Since then, a total of 166 lynx have been transplanted from Canada to Colorado. So far researchers have confirmed at least 52 lynx kittens have been born to the released cats, 36 of which were born in 2004.

The acquisition of the Frisco Creek Wildlife Hospital and Rehabilitation Center by the DOW will help the lynx reintroduction program as well as benefit many other species of Colorado's wildlife. The wildlife rehabilitation facility played a key role in the lynx recovery effort and is considered among the best for treating large native species.

With wolves being reintroduced by the USFWS into Wyoming, Idaho, New Mexico and Arizona, many people wondered if wolves would wander into Colorado. That question was answered when a radio-collared young female wolf from Wyoming was found dead along Interstate 70 just west Idaho Springs in 2004.

While the lone wolf's presence was not an indication that wolves have become established in Colorado, it was the first wolf to be found in the state in more than 50 years.

The DOW was already working to stay ahead of the curve on the wolf issue by establishing the Gray Wolf Management Plan

Working Group, which was charged with developing a management plan for wolves that may venture into Colorado on their own.

Wildlife biologists in Wyoming and Nebraska trapped 30 sharp-tailed grouse and released them into Weld and Morgan coun-



The DOW has begun work with wildlife officials in Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta and the Yukon Territory to acquire the estimated 50 lynx that are expected to be released in April 2005.

ties south of the Pawnee National Grassland. The transplant, along with several more, that will take place in the next two years, will help restore the species to its historic Colorado range.

Species Conservation

Protecting the species that inhabit Colorado has always been a major part of the DOW's mission.

The DOW asked for the public's help in identifying nongame species that need to be conserved. By developing a conservation plan to prioritize and meet conservation goals, the DOW will be eligible for an additional \$6 million annually from a federal grant program designed to help states with the conservation of nongame species.

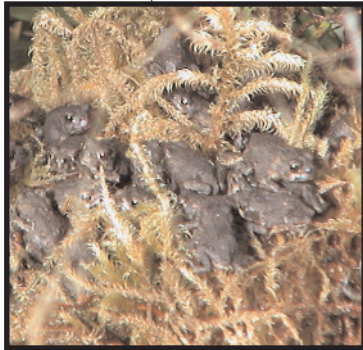
The federal grant dollars are expected to provide the DOW with an automatic, permanent and alternative funding source for species conservation. Together with matching GOCO lottery money, total funding for the project could reach \$10 million per year.

In hopes of offsetting the loss of sagebrush habitat and increasing the odds of the long-term survival of the Gunnison sage grouse, DOW biologists are trying to stimulate new plant growth in targeted sage habitat in southwest Colorado.

Sagebrush habitat improvement strategies include many sagebrush community restoration and rehabilitation techniques. The DOW has published a sagebrush identification and sagebrush community restoration manual in cooperation with two nationally recognized sagebrush taxonomy and restoration ecologists.

DOW biologists also are conducting a multiyear study in Moffat County designed to glean more insight into the survival rate of greater sage grouse chicks and their distribution patterns and nesting habits. The study is being conducted in cooperation with the Northwest Colorado Sage Grouse Working

Group and the University of Idaho. Scientists hope to gather more information about chick fostering, the species' dispersal mechanisms, nesting and chick fidelity.



© DOW PHOTO

The new Colorado Herpetofaunal Atlas will help biologists gather data about fluctuations in the populations of species.

The DOW has partnered with numerous local groups in significant areas of greater sage grouse habitat in Colorado to help maintain, and in some areas to increase, populations of this native bird.

DOW partners include private landowners, federal agencies, state agencies, county and local governments and organizations, sportsmen's groups, ranchers, local land trusts, nongovernmental organizations, power, electric, mining, oil

The program offers landowners perpetual or term easements in conjunction with management agreements. The program focuses on landowners whose property contains habitat for the Gunnison and greater sage grouse, Preble's meadow jumping mouse, lesser prairie chicken and other shortgrass prairie species with the goal of helping prevent further decline.

More than 20 landowners signed an agreement in 2004 to support the ongoing state and federal efforts to conserve mountain plovers. The agreements will allow DOW biologists and conservationists from the Rocky Mountain Bird Observatory to access private property, on which they will conduct research and flag plover nests.

An agreement between a Colorado landowner, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the DOW will ensure public access to high-quality fishing waters near Gunnison and establish a state wildlife area for sage grouse, bald eagles, deer, hawks, geese and other species. The DOW locked up 4.3 miles of Tomichi Creek, a tributary of the Gunnison River that starts at the base of Monarch Pass and meanders west into



© DOW PHOTO

Cooperation with private landowners has been critical in stabilizing mountain plover populations.



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The Grassland Species Conservation Plan was developed in 2004 to help species of concern while keeping landowner rights and interests intact. Pictured is a black-tailed prairie dog.

and gas companies and others. Such partnerships currently are improving sage grouse habitat in North Park, Middle Park and in northern Eagle and southern Routt counties.

The DOW worked during 2004 to recruit more private landowners to participate in the Colorado Species Conservation Partnership.

Gunnison, to be used by anglers and wildlife watchers. Under the terms of the agreement, land along the creek will remain open to the public in perpetuity to conserve critical wildlife habitat.

The DOW initiated a far-reaching plan to ensure the future of the black-tailed prairie

dog and other native grassland species on the Eastern Plains. The Grassland Species Conservation Plan was developed in 2004 to ensure the long-term viability of shortgrass species and their habitat while keeping landowner rights and interests intact.

Customer Service

For the first time in Colorado, the DOW provided the opportunity for customers to apply for big game licenses over the Internet. The option quickly became popular, with more than 20 percent of all applications being submitted over the Internet.

The DOW's license-buying system, known as the Total Licensing System, has helped the agency make tremendous leaps in customer service. Customers say they are pleased with the ease of the new process.

DOW employees from the Meeker area hosted a women's "Cast and Blast" clinic this past summer. Thirty-two women attended the event, which is designed to teach women about shotgun safety and shooting techniques along with the basics of fly-fishing.

The public now can help the DOW track the progress of the state's river otters by reporting sightings on a new Web page, launched in 2004. With the new River Otter Observation Form (http://wildlife.state.co.us/species_cons/otter/otterform.htm), citizens who believe they have spotted a river otter in the wild can supply biologists with specific, critical data.

Another new feature that became available online in 2004 was hunter education courses. The Internet-based Hunter Education Course is an alternative to the traditional site-based

course that is designed to meet unusual schedules and different learning styles. After completing the Internet home study material, students must "attend" a designated Internet course taught by a certified instructor.

As an added convenience to hunters, the DOW supplied a list of rifle and archery ranges on its Web site. The list of ranges, their amenities and their locations can be found at http://wildlife.state.co.us/hunt/huntereducation/shooting_ranges.asp.

Sportsmen's groups throughout the state teamed up with the DOW to show residents and visitors the important role wildlife has played in Colorado's past by creating an educational DVD, which will air at specially designed kiosks at visitor centers around the state.

After nearly three years of planning and research, the DOW's species conservation section launched an interactive online atlas featuring scientific and historical data, digital WAVE sound files (to listen to different species) and digital photos of the state's frogs, toads, salamanders, lizards, turtles and snakes.

Visitors to the new Colorado Herpetofaunal Atlas will be able to learn more about some of the state's least-known native species and practice citizen science by submitting information whenever they spot "herps" in their backyard or in the backcountry.

The site offers maps indicating where herpetofaunal species have been sighted in Colorado. Once atlas users have registered as herpetofaunal observers, they can record their own sightings and observations. To view the site, go to <http://ndis.nrel.colostate.edu/herpatlas/coherpatlas>.

Archery enthusiasts have a new place to practice their craft due to the DOW's efforts

in 2004. Construction was completed on the Bighorn Archery Range in Pueblo, just east of the DOW office at 600 Reservoir Road. Construction of the range was made possible by generous donations from several local businesses and organizations.

Law Enforcement

Seventy-eight percent of Colorado residents believe the DOW's top priority is to enforce existing wildlife laws, and law enforcement is indeed essential to protecting the state's wildlife. The DOW was able to obtain additional money from Federal Homeland Security grants, which it put into additional technology to help officers become more efficient in the field. Forty-three Toughbooks, laptop computers mounted in officer's trucks, connect them to the Internet, allowing instant access to the Colorado Outdoor Recreation Information System (CORIS) database, the Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) and several other national and state databases used in law enforcement.

The DOW launched a new anti-poaching



In 2004, all of the Division's commissioned law enforcement officers once again received a minimum of 40 hours training mandated by the legislature. Travis Harris works on a Toughbook in his pickup truck.

The gold watch

Retired police sergeant Dan McDonald from Merced, Calif., was hunting during the third combined season near Maybell, and while out in the sagebrush, he found an expensive gold watch on the ground. On the back of the watch were the engraved initials "WRH 1978-2002." Upon returning home, McDonald e-mailed the DOW's customer service department and asked if there was any way to search for the rightful owner of the watch.

"I had just retired and understand the importance of the retirement watch," McDonald said in his e-mail.

The DOW's call center technicians and wildlife technologies section went to work. By using the Colorado Outdoor Recreation Information System (CORIS) database, a list of more than 700 customers with the initials WRH was developed. That list was refined, and information such as the type of license each person bought was included. The list then was narrowed down by game management unit. After a few calls to some very confused previous license buyers (including one man's wife who, when asked if her husband might have lost a watch, replied, "He'd better not have"), William R. Hewitt received the "magic call" as it became known around the DOW office, from the agency. It turned out the retired corrections officer from Vandalia, Ill., had lost the watch on a previous hunting trip to the area. A teary-eyed Hewitt said he was amazed the DOW would go to so much trouble to find him, and that the return of his watch was the best Christmas gift he ever had received.

Fines benefit fish

Wildlife law enforcement goes beyond writing tickets and collecting fines, as officer Larry Rogstad demonstrated in a case he completed in 2004. The case centered on an illegal fish kill on the Poudre River two years before. A company was secretly dumping washout effluent from cattle-hauling trucks into the river, killing all the fish along a significant stretch.

At the time of the conviction, Rogstad was working with the town of Windsor to acquire and dredge out the old Windsor Reservoir. By working with the town, the district attorney, the attorney general's office and the defendant, Rogstad was able to have the defendant's \$97,000 fine go to supporting and benefiting fisheries management on the reservoir. Rogstad drafted the memorandum of understanding with the town that specified the use of the funds go toward the construction of fishing docks and piers, youth fishery education, habitat improvement and law enforcement at the reservoir. In addition, Rogstad worked with the town to apply for federal Fishing is Fun grants. The end result was nearly \$250,000 worth of fisheries management, access and equipment being provided to the fishing public on this once unused reservoir.

The case is an example of a DOW officer taking the loss of a resource and building from it a positive partnership that will benefit outdoor recreationists for generations to come.



© TIM CHRISTIE

To learn more about the DOW's law enforcement efforts or to read case narratives, visit the law enforcement section's annual report at: <http://wildlife.state.co.us/about/LawEnforcement/>.

Education

The DOW's education section offers residents opportunities to learn about wildlife and how to enjoy and con-

serve it. This past year, many people learned about the wildlife and outdoor recreation the state has to offer because of the DOW's efforts.

Project WILD continues to be the major focus of the DOW's education section when it comes to wildlife education in schools. During 2004, the DOW trained 1,240 educators in Project WILD workshops. More than 470 different classes in 26 schools are participating in WIN/WIN. This successful partnership with the Denver Zoo provides a continuous education program for kindergartners through sixth-graders. Wildlife educators visit each classroom six times a year. Each class also gets an annual field trip to one of the DOW's 30 partner outdoor-education sites.

The Angler Education/River Stewardship program educated more than 11,000 children on angling techniques and conservation practices, and also gave each child their own fishing rod and reel. This DOW program received national recognition in 2004 when the National Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame selected it for the prestigious Organizational Award for outstanding accomplishments in education.

Each year, more than 1.2 million residents and nonresidents take more than 4 million trips to view wildlife in Colorado. The DOW is working, through its Wildlife Watch program, to provide opportunities for

The Hunter Outreach Program was responsible for 675 youth days in the field in 2004 as part of the program's effort to teach people hunting ethics and conservation.

© DOW PHOTO

The Division of Wildlife's winter range patrols continued in 2004, helping to keep trophy animals for the law-abiding public to enjoy.

initiative in September 2004 called TIP, or Turn In Poachers. TIP will complement Operation Game Thief (OGT), which offers cash rewards of up to \$500 for poaching tips. Callers can remain anonymous. However, unlike OGT, TIP will offer preference points or hunting licenses to persons willing to testify about the illegal killing or willful destruction of big game species or turkeys.

TIP applies only to species that fall under limited licenses, including turkeys and big game animals such as bighorn sheep, mountain goats, moose, bears, deer and elk. Depending upon the information provided, rewards offered through the program could be hunting licenses in coveted game management units.



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people to view wildlife and connect with nature and become involved with conservation.

The Hunter Outreach Program had a banner year during its second year of existence. The youth hunting program expanded to include additional big game hunts, upland bird hunts and waterfowl hunts in all regions of the state. The program was responsible for 675 youth days in the field and became the vehicle for introducing a number of young Colorado residents to a lifetime of participating ethically in the shooting sports and conservation.

More than 200 women throughout the state attended shooting clinics especially designed for them. Another 16 women participated in a ladies-only pheasant hunt. And more than 100 women attended one of two three-day Becoming an Outdoors Woman workshops where they learned outdoor skills that included fly-fishing, shooting skills and outdoor cooking. More than 1,300 people attended seminars designed to teach hunting techniques, habitat identification and regulations for Colorado's game species. Hunter Outreach looks to expand in 2005.

More than 17,000 people attended hunter education classes in 2004. The DOW's education section continues to keep Colorado one of the safest states in which to hunt, and hunting as one of the safest sports.

STATE OF COLORADO	
Bill Owens Governor
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES	
Russell George Executive Director
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE	
Bruce L. McCloskey Director
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Philip J. James, Chair Fort Collins
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Rick Enstrom Lakewood
Claire O'Neal Holyoke
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Ken Torres Weston
EX OFFICIO MEMBERS	
Russell George	
Don Ament	

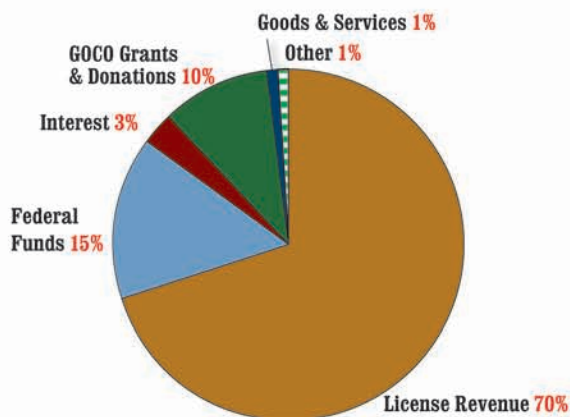
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 2003-2004

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.

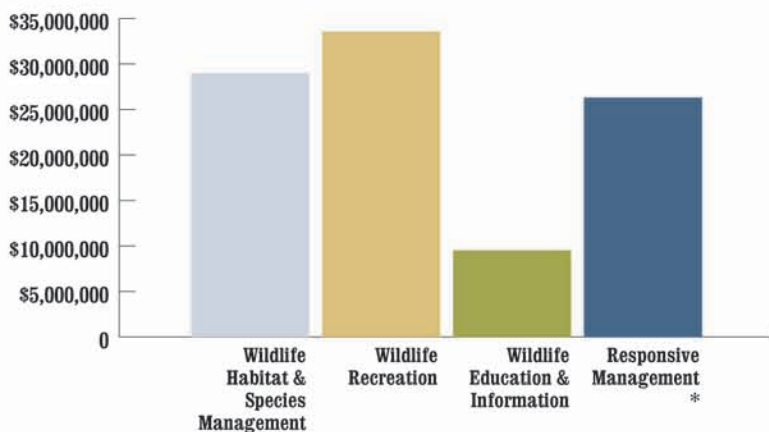
Source	FY 02-03	FY 03-04
License Revenue	\$ 60,654,392	\$67,407,586
Federal Funds	12,845,370	15,977,349
Interest	2,949,021	1,788,459
GOCO Grants & Donations	8,890,067	13,035,147
Goods & Services	876,305	797,026
Other	763,525	1,295,759
Total	\$ 86,978,681	\$100,301,326



Expenditures, FY 2003-2004

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 03-04 Expenditures
Wildlife Habitat & Species Management	\$29,001,168
Wildlife Recreation	33,552,699
Wildlife Education & Information	9,506,748
Responsive Management*	26,294,760
Total	\$98,355,375



* 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.