

FY2010 Annual Report

July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010



State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish and Wildlife



FY2010 Annual Report

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Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Fish and Wildlife
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Chris Christie, Governor
Bob Martin, Commissioner
Dave Chanda, Director

Fish and Game Council

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David Burke
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John Messeroll
Robert Puskas
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Dr. Leonard Wolgast

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Marine Fisheries Council

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Marine Fisheries Council (cont.)

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Atlantic Coast Shellfish Council

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Waterfowl Stamp Advisory Committee

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Jack Stewart

Message from the Commissioner

New Jersey is a wonderful state in which to live, work and play, and our citizens enjoy a diverse and rich abundance of plants, wildlife and ecosystems. I am honored to lead a team of professionals at the DEP who help ensure that our children and grandchildren will know the same opportunities and natural wonders in New Jersey.

The Division of Fish and Wildlife's annual report summarizes work which protects and manages the state's fish and wildlife and associated outdoor recreation. Management that provides healthy fish and wildlife populations supports commercial and recreational uses, providing food and jobs and millions of hours of outdoor recreation, and contributing more than \$2 billion annually to the state economy. Stewardship of our Wildlife Management Areas provides nearly 350,000 acres of open space for New Jersey residents and visitors.

Fish and wildlife management in a modern society has become more complex as wildlife and people increasingly share the same space, and it does present some challenges. Differences of opinion about management decisions are inevitable and form the basis for healthy public debate. Responsible management requires well-grounded, science-based decisions reached through an open and transparent process involving stakeholders and the general public. This is the model of decision making used for fish and wildlife, as well as throughout the Department, as an important component of the DEP's transformation mission.

I want to acknowledge the support provided by the many council members, committee members, volunteers and conservation organizations that give so much of their personal time and contribute so much to fish and wildlife management in New Jersey. Their efforts will continue to provide a brighter future for our fish and wildlife resources and for future generations.

Bob Martin
Commissioner

New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife is a professional, environmental organization dedicated to the protection, management and wise use of the state's fish and wildlife resources.

Our Mission

To protect and manage the state's fish and wildlife to maximize its long-term biological, recreational and economic values for all New Jerseyans.

Our Goals

- ◆ To maintain New Jersey's rich variety of fish and wildlife species at stable, healthy levels, and protect and enhance the many habitats on which they depend.
- ◆ To maximize the wise use of New Jersey's fish and wildlife for present and future generations.
- ◆ To educate New Jerseyans on the values and needs of fish and wildlife, and to foster a positive human/wildlife co-existence.

Table of Contents

Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries.....	5
Bureau of Land Management.....	6
Bureau of Law Enforcement.....	7
Marine Fisheries Administration.....	8
Bureau of Marine Fisheries.....	8-9
Bureau of Shellfisheries.....	9-10
Bureau of Wildlife Management.....	10-11
Endangered and Nongame Species Program.....	12-13
Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics.....	13-14
Office of Environmental Review.....	14-15
Office of Business Administration.....	15
Office of Information and Education.....	15-16
Office of Mosquito Control Coordination.....	16-17
Finance Charts.....	18-21

Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries

Lisa Barno, Chief

The Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries protects and manages the state's warmwater and coldwater freshwater fish species. It is also responsible for fish-rearing operations at the Division's Pequest and Hackettstown hatcheries. The fish raised here are later stocked throughout the state's inland waterways.



Bureau biologists are highly involved in research, which the Fish and Game Council depends upon to determine New Jersey's annual freshwater fishing regulations. Staff members also play an important role in helping the state meet its Federal Clean Water Act goals and related EPA mandates by monitoring freshwater fish populations, classifying streams and protecting waterways (75-percent of which serve as the public's water supply).

Highlights

In FY10, a total of 606,642 brook, brown and rainbow trout were raised at the Division's Pequest Trout Hatchery in Warren County. The fish were released in 179 waterbodies throughout the state during New Jersey's popular spring, fall and winter trout stocking programs.

During the report period, 2,831,460 fish representing 15 different species were raised at the Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery (a 230-acre facility also in Warren County). The fish were stocked in more than 300 waterbodies throughout the state.

Biologists completed fisheries surveys in 61 streams and 18 lakes. The data collected is used for stream classification, water quality and species management purposes as well as documenting native fish distribution and the presence of invasive species. Staff also reviewed and issued more than 600 permits for water lowering, fish stocking, scientific collecting and commercial harvesting.

Bureau of Land Management
Tony Petrongolo, Chief



The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for administering the Division's Wildlife Management Area (WMA) System which now comprises more than 327,000 acres on 124 separate areas. These areas are managed for a diversity of fish and wildlife species

through a variety of habitat improvement programs. Public access for wildlife-associated recreation is encouraged through the development of visitor facilities, maintenance of roads and bridges, and the construction and maintenance of parking areas and boat ramps. The Bureau is also responsible for the maintenance of Division facilities including buildings, shooting ranges, dams and water control structures. In addition, the BLM offers technical assistance to the state's Green Acres Program in the acquisition of open space and critical fish and wildlife habitat.

Highlights

A considerable amount of habitat management activities were conducted during this time period. Much of the effort was directed toward creating, restoring or maintaining early successional habitat (open areas of young trees and shrubs) for wildlife species that depend on it. A total of 107 acres of woody vegetation were cleared to restore and/or create such areas for species like ruffed grouse, golden-winged warblers and woodcock. In addition, 1,512 acres were mowed and another 1,122 acres were prescribe-burned to keep the areas as grassland and fallow fields. As part of these management practices, BLM staff also seeded 275 acres with sorghum, buckwheat, winter wheat and rye to provide additional food and cover for wildlife.

During FY10, the statewide WMA Farming Program was changed from a special use permitting system to a farm lease program. Under the previous system, farmers were required to leave 15 percent of their crops unharvested for use by wildlife in exchange for farming privileges. Now fields are leased to farmers through a bidding process. Minimum bids were established based on USDA soil rental rates. In-kind contributions were also incorporated into the lease packages to ease the financial burden on farmers while benefiting the Division by providing vital habitat management assistance through mowing, plowing, etc. Forty-one leases were issued comprising 3,416 acres on 33 WMAs. Lease fees generated \$91,704.00 and the services provided by farmers were valued at nearly \$139,000.00.

After 40 years of utilizing a simple construction trailer, a new maintenance facility at the Colliers Mills WMA in Ocean County was constructed. The maintenance complex was paid for using Corporate Business Tax funds. The \$700,000 facility was designed to repair and store equipment serving 17 wildlife management areas throughout Burlington and Ocean counties.

Bureau of Law Enforcement

Tim Cussen, Chief

The Bureau of Law Enforcement is responsible for enforcing regulations that protect wildlife and its habitat. Highly trained conservation officers patrol the state and its waters using the latest in law enforcement technology. These officers investigate all types of cases, including hunting and freshwater fishing violations, illegal marine and shellfish harvesting, collection and sale of endangered species and even water pollution.



Conservation officers are among the Division's most visible representatives, interacting with thousands of individuals each year. In the field, they educate and redirect the actions of recreationists to ensure compliance with Division policies, the Fish and Game Codes, marine conservation measures and other land use regulations to protect the environment, and ensure that people enjoy our natural resources in safe and ethical ways.

Highlights

At present, the Bureau is comprised of fifty-one sworn officers and six civilian employees. Of the officers, six are administrators and 45 have patrol-related duties. The typical patrol area of a conservation officer is 250-350 square miles.

Conservation officers must complete a 22-week NJ Police Training Commission-certified Police Academy. After completion, recruits attend an 8-week Bureau Academy focusing on wildlife law enforcement and finish their first year of duty in a 12-week Field Officer Training Program. As a result, trainees enter their second year of duty as some of the most educated and highly trained law enforcement officers in the country.

In FY2010, conservation officers performed 80,423 hours of law enforcement-related duties. During that time, they contacted 59,872 hunters, fishermen, trappers and other natural resource users in the course of their patrols. As a result of these inspections, 4,767 fish and wildlife complaints were signed, 353 written warnings were issued for minor violations and 24 criminal arrests were made.

Marine Fisheries Administration

Tom McCloy, Administrator

The Marine Fisheries Administration (MFA) includes the Bureaus of Marine Fisheries and Shellfisheries. The MFA supervises and coordinates the planning, organization, operation and management of the marine and estuarine finfish and shellfish resources of New Jersey, which are worth more than \$2 billion. The MFA also coordinates New Jersey's fishery management activities on a coastwide basis with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council.

In addition to the above organizations, the MFA relies on the expertise and dedication of the New Jersey Marine Fisheries Council to help formulate management plans. The 11-member Council represents recreational and commercial fishermen, fish processors, the general public and the Atlantic Coast and Delaware Bay sections of the Shellfisheries Council. The Marine Fisheries Council is a unique entity in state government in that it can veto marine fishery regulations proposed by the DEP Commissioner. The Council routinely contributes to the fishery management process by holding public hearings on marine fisheries issues, convening species-related citizen panels when necessary, and working with the MFA to ensure that the management programs slated for implementation allow for the wise utilization of these important resources.

Bureau of Marine Fisheries

Brandon Muffley, Chief

The Bureau of Marine Fisheries is responsible for developing and implementing management programs that protect, conserve and enhance New Jersey's marine fisheries resources. To formulate sound state management plans, the Bureau conducts studies to gather information about New Jersey's marine species as well as the user groups dependent upon them. This data is also combined with information from other Atlantic states and federal management agencies to support coastwide management plans.

Since many marine fisheries species are migratory in nature, they are managed on a coastwide basis by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) and/or the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council. The Bureau plays a vital role in representing New Jersey's fisheries and fishermen (both commercial and recreational) through these organizations.

Federal legislation mandates that states implement every fishery management plan approved by the ASMFC. Each plan requires that states implement the required management measures of the plan, enforce those rules and monitor the status of the fishery population. States failing to comply with the requirements of the plan risk a federally imposed moratorium in their state for those species covered.



Highlights

The Bureau of Marine Fisheries continues to collect and expand its sampling capabilities for biological and age-related population studies. This information is extremely valuable in helping to better understand marine fisheries populations and is also used to form important coastwide stock assessments. During FY10, staff collected and processed nearly 5,000 biological samples of American eel, Atlantic menhaden, striped bass, weakfish, bluefish, summer flounder, Atlantic croaker, river herring, winter flounder and tautog.

New Jersey and Delaware partnered to formulate a joint management plan for black drum. The plan will allow biologists to consistently manage and regulate the

species in the Delaware River and Delaware Bay to help ensure long-term viability of the resource for current and future generations of anglers.

Bureau staff collaborated with researchers from more than eight colleges/universities, various federal fisheries management partners and numerous conservation groups on a vast array of research projects covering everything from Atlantic sturgeon movements and population status to understanding changes in blue crab abundance along the East Coast.

Bureau of Shellfisheries

Jim Joseph, Chief

The Bureau of Shellfisheries directs shellfish programs on the Atlantic Coast and Delaware Bay. Bureau staff members work with their colleagues in the Bureau of Marine Fisheries, the Bureau of Law Enforcement (Marine Unit) and other state agencies to formulate and implement plans to conserve marine habitat and the state's shellfish resources. Bureau staff members also work with the New Jersey Shellfisheries Council, an advisory board to the DEP Commissioner, on issues related to the protection, enhancement and management of the state's shellfish resources.

Staff members are actively involved in fostering aquaculture development projects and reviewing coastal development activities to protect critical habitat. They are also managing surf clams in the Atlantic Ocean and oysters in Delaware Bay as well as examining the impacts of offshore sand mining. In addition, the Bureau is responsible for administering a licensing program for recreational and commercial shellfishermen in the state.

Highlights

Bureau staff worked with members of the shellfish industry to identify a new 60-acre parcel of habitat in Little Egg Harbor Bay viable for aquaculture. Prior to leasing, staff also conducted extensive biological surveys to confirm suitability of the area for growing and harvesting efforts.

In FY10, oyster licenses were consolidated on a temporarily limited basis to reduce operating costs in Delaware Bay. Consolidation efforts are expected to become more extensive once the current law (N.J.A.C. 7:25A) is amended. Currently, a harvester electing to consolidate is allowed to combine up to three licenses and tag allotments per oyster dredge vessel, thereby eliminating the requirement to maintain one boat for each oyster dredge boat license possessed.



The Delaware Bay “Oyster Management Rule” (also part of N.J.A.C. 7:25A) was amended to allow for the proper management of the resource from an enforcement perspective and was adopted during this time period.



Bureau of Wildlife Management Larry Herrighty, Assistant Director

The Bureau of Wildlife Management provides the scientific information and recommendations necessary to develop conservation programs for New Jersey’s game species. It also manages breeding operations for the Division’s game bird stocking program and assists the public in reducing damage caused by wildlife. Biologists (with conservation officers from the Division’s Bureau of Law Enforcement) respond to emergency situations between humans and wildlife, and work with other agencies and local governments to develop cooperative management programs throughout the state. These professionals also monitor wildlife population numbers and health conditions as well as assess the impacts of urbanization. The information collected is of critical value to the Fish and Game Council, which relies on it to determine New Jersey’s annual hunting and trapping regulations.

Highlights

Bear project biologists worked with the DEP Commissioner and members of the state Fish and Game Council to develop a Comprehensive Black Bear Management Policy (CBBMP). The CBBMP offers a common sense mix of bear management tools that, in addition to a hunt, includes public education, research, bear habitat analysis and protection, non-lethal bear management techniques and enhanced efforts to keep human

food sources, especially household trash, away from bears to limit bear-human encounters.

In a cooperative effort with the University of Delaware, biologists assessed the current status of northern bobwhite quail in the region. According to the study, quail have been declining throughout most of their range for over 100 years and New Jersey's declines were among the most precipitous recorded. To help the population recover, a restoration plan was developed and approved by the Fish and Game Council, which includes closing the hunting season for wild quail and improving the quality and quantity of critical habitat.

As part of the Division's Quality Deer Management Program, biologists conducted a scientific survey to determine if area hunters would be amenable to placing antler point restrictions (APR) in five South Jersey deer management zones (28, 30, 31, 34 and 47). The proposal would allow younger bucks a chance to mature by implementing a harvest requirement of males with at least one antler with three or more points on one side. The survey was mailed to 3,231 hunters who purchased a deer-hunting permit from at least one of the five proposed APR zones during the 2008-09 season. Hunters returned 1,351 (44%) surveys with more than 2/3 in favor of APR Regulations. Based on the findings, the Fish and Game Council will consider proposing changes when they begin the annual Game Code review process.

During this report period, the Fish and Game Council amended the definition of bow to include crossbows as a legal hunting weapon for use in all archery seasons. In addition, the New Jersey Legislature legalized bow hunting on Sundays on private property and state-owned wildlife management areas. In response to these changes, biologists conducted a scientific survey to determine if bow hunters were taking advantage of these new opportunities. The survey was mailed to 1,900 resident bow hunters selected from the 2009 hunting license database. A total of 890 hunters responded with 25% indicating their use of a crossbow during the archery deer seasons and 11% citing that crossbows influenced their return to bow hunting. For the majority of respondents (56%), the legalization of Sunday bow hunting increased their days spent afield with 60% participating in Sunday hunting during the fall bow, 50% during the permit bow and 29% during the winter bow seasons. The majority of respondents (66%) hunted Sundays on private property, 22% utilized private property in addition to wildlife management areas, and 12% hunted solely on wildlife management areas.

Endangered and Nongame Species Program

Dave Jenkins, Chief

The Endangered and Nongame Species Program (ENSP) was created in response to the enactment of the New Jersey Endangered Species Act of 1973. More than 75 endangered and threatened species inhabit the Garden State, and many more stop here to rest and refuel during their migrations. To protect these species, the ENSP is committed to conserving New Jersey's biological diversity by working to maintain and foster endangered and threatened populations as well as protect the unique habitats on which they depend. The ENSP is also responsible for administering the State Tax Check-Off for Wildlife, which benefits these species.

In addition and as mandated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the ENSP developed a state Wildlife Action Plan to protect wildlife species of greatest conservation need. The document provides sound guidance to state and local government agencies, non-governmental organizations and private landowners. It also encourages partnerships at various levels to protect New Jersey's rare wildlife as well as critical watersheds and habitats throughout the state.

Highlights

In FY10, biologists surveying the Hibernia Mine in Morris County counted only 1,756 bats, the total down 93% from the January 2009 count of more than 27,000 bats of four species (little brown, tri-colored, northern long-eared and the federally endangered Indiana bat). Following confirmation of White-nosed Syndrome (WNS), a fatal skin disease characterized by a white, powdery fungus on the muzzles, wing membranes and ears of bats, staff teamed with several other northeastern states to secure federal funding to combat the deadly disease. Since its initial discovery in 2006, WNS has continued to spread and has now been confirmed in 13 states and two Canadian provinces.

The Beach Nesting Bird Project (BNBP) is responsible for the monitoring and management of four species: piping plover (federally threatened/state endangered), black skimmer (state endangered), least tern (state endangered) and American oystercatcher (species of special concern). During this report period, 15 beach management plans have now been completed to provide the



guidance needed to avoid impacting these vital and vulnerable species. Such plans are written agreements between the Division of Fish and Wildlife, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the landowner of the property where the birds nest (in many cases this is a municipality, but can also be federal, state, or county land).

The American oystercatcher component of the BBNP has been gaining ground over the last few years. Staff and volunteers banded 60 birds this year (bringing the total number of oystercatchers banded in New Jersey to 265). Banding has been a regional endeavor among Atlantic coastal states as part of the American Oystercatcher Working Group (of which New Jersey plays a prominent role). During this report period, the group finalized its Conservation Plan, which has set the framework for specific initiatives in the Garden State. Even though New Jersey is at the northern tip of the oystercatchers' range, the state supports about 10% of the U.S. wintering population.

During this report period, biologists documented 13 new locations of ten rare *Odonata* (dragonfly and damselfly) species. In addition, a "Field Guide to Dragonflies and Damselflies of New Jersey" was published. The 285-page book offers an extensive guide to the life history and identification of all 182 species known to occur in New Jersey.

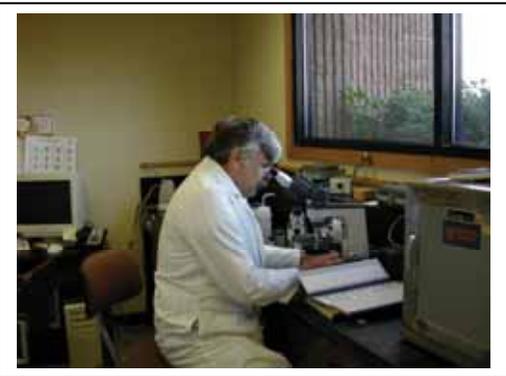
Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics

Dr. Doug Roscoe, Research Scientist

The Office of Fish and Wildlife Health and Forensics conducts the surveillance of diseases in captive and free-ranging fish and wildlife populations throughout the state. Scientists from this office detected the first cases of West Nile Virus in birds in New Jersey. These scientists are the only available experts in New Jersey state government to specialize in wildlife pathology, fish pathology, and fish and wildlife toxicology. As a result, when fish and wildlife are dying in the Garden State, the public and other government agencies call on this office to determine the cause and develop a response strategy. These scientists helped develop the state's surveillance and emergency control plans for Foot and Mouth Disease and Chronic Wasting Disease of wild and captive deer as well as the surveillance plan for Avian Influenza in wild birds.

Highlights

Staff conducted necropsy and/or toxicology examinations on 63 wild birds and mammals (specimens either collected in response to reports of wildlife mortalities or clinically diseased wildlife). Twenty-one of these were performed as part of legal enforcement investigations.



Several OFWHF survey publications and manuscripts were prepared. A survey of contaminants in New Jersey river otters was conducted and published in the *Journal of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*; a chapter on West Nile Virus in raptors was published in a book entitled *Avian Ecology and Conservation*; and a manuscript on the causes

of raptor mortality in New Jersey was completed and submitted to the *Journal of Wildlife Diseases*.

A statewide survey for Chronic Wasting Disease in deer was conducted. The survey included 384 hunter-killed deer plus seven others submitted for necropsy. All tested negative for the infectious disease, which causes fatal damage to the nervous system of white-tailed deer and other members of the deer family.

Office of Environmental Review

Kelly Davis, Biologist

The Office of Environmental Review (OER) gathers and coordinates information about the potential impacts of development projects on local fish and wildlife populations. Prior to construction approval, the office offers guidelines to builders that will accommodate these species. Biologists regularly review land use permits for the DEP's Wetlands, Waterfront Development, Coastal Area Facility Review Act, Pinelands and Stream Encroachment programs.



Highlights

With more emphasis on computerized data submission and review, OER staff has been working with the Office of Information Resource Management and Land Use Resource Permitting to create a separate folder for every project in the massive New Jersey Environmental Management System database. Each folder will contain project descriptions, maps, pictures and plans outlining expected areas of impact. All permit applicants will eventually be required to provide this information electronically to increase timeliness and efficiency. With a drastic reduction in staff size (the OER has dwindled from three biologists to one due to hiring freezes, budgetary constraints and attrition through retirement), remaining staff has had to concentrate the lion's share of its efforts on larger, high-impact projects while relying on previously developed, generalized guidelines for smaller localized ones. The efficiency gained through computerization will now allow staff to offer more customized input on all types of development plans.

The OER, in partnership with the Division's bureaus of Freshwater and Marine Fisheries as well as Stockton State College, has been developing an identification overlay of anadromous fish species (those traveling from saltwater to freshwater to spawn) for use with the state's Geographic Information Systems (GIS) "master" map. This GIS layer identifies various rivers, streams and estuaries used by environmentally and economically important migrating anadromous fish species (i.e., American shad and striped bass) for the entire state. Staff is currently in the process of reviewing Phase 1 of the project prior to its unveiling for use by the public and other agencies.

During this report period, OER staff evaluated and commented on 153 proposals that had the potential to adversely impact the state's fish and wildlife resources.

Office of Business Administration

Paulette Nelson, Administrator

The Office of Business Administration is responsible for the Division's licensing, accounting, budgeting, purchasing and billing functions. This office has three primary elements: Licenses and Revenue, Permits and Budget/Procurement. These three sections work together in a team approach to provide fiscal services to the Division and its constituents.

Office of Information and Education

Jim Sciascia, Chief

The Office of Information and Education educates thousands of New Jerseyans, young and old, on the needs and values of fish and wildlife. As more families expand into rural areas of the state, this type of education is critical if residents and wildlife are to coexist successfully. To do this, staff interprets technical information about the fish and wildlife resource and its management to help the public better understand the unique needs of each species as well as their economic, aesthetic, environmental and recreational values. Outreach efforts also promote the wise use of these resources and the need to safeguard them for future generations.

Highlights

Teaching New Jerseyans about black bear biology and behavior is the most important key to minimizing conflicts between the two. In FY10, staff offered education programs to 9,700 people with more than 14,000 others exposed to the information through a traveling exhibit displayed at 23 public events statewide. Nearly 750,000 brochures, information cards and activity booklets were updated, printed and distributed during this time period. The materials are disseminated to state parks, private and county campgrounds, schools, libraries, municipal buildings, police departments, nature centers, various public festivals and at every bear education seminar offered. Additional information was developed for the Division's website including summaries of research projects and supplementary data regarding the Comprehensive Black Bear Management Policy.

Trout in the Classroom (TIC) is a science-based program that teaches children about the importance of conservation through the process of raising brook trout from eggs to fingerlings. Students learn about the importance of clean, cold water, not only for the brook trout they are raising, but for other life forms as well, including people. The Office began administering the TIC program for New Jersey schools in partnership with Trout Unlimited in 2009. In FY10, the number of TIC-participating schools increased from 58

to 89 schools in 16 of New Jersey's 21 counties (with 11,000 students participating). In addition, approximately 10,000 adults were exposed to the program through nature centers and preserves statewide.



During this report period, a total of 274 volunteers donated 13,562 hours of their time to conduct 71 hunter education classes. The classes resulted in 4,724 graduates receiving 2,669 shotgun, 2,055 archery and 1,535 rifle/muzzleloader course completion cards. Since converting the traditional class to a nationally recognized home study course in 2002, the Hunter Education Program has managed to increase

the number of annual graduates in all years but one. Staff also continued training and support for New Jersey's National Archery in the Schools Program where more than 28,000 students in 38 schools receive archery instruction in physical education classes each year.

Office of Mosquito Control Coordination

Robert Kent, Administrator



The Office of Mosquito Control Coordination (OMCC) works closely with the Division. Though a separate entity with an independent budget, the OMCC is housed within the Division's main office in Trenton, and works cooperatively with the agency to provide a variety of public services. The OMCC is committed to improving quality of life by reducing mosquito populations in an environmentally sound manner.

Highlights

The OMCC, in partnership with the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries, stocked more than 135,000 mosquito larvae-eating fish (*Gambusia affinis*) in twelve counties as part of its statewide Biological Control Program. In areas where *Gambusia* were not compatible with the habitat, fathead minnows were substituted. Stocking these species eliminates the

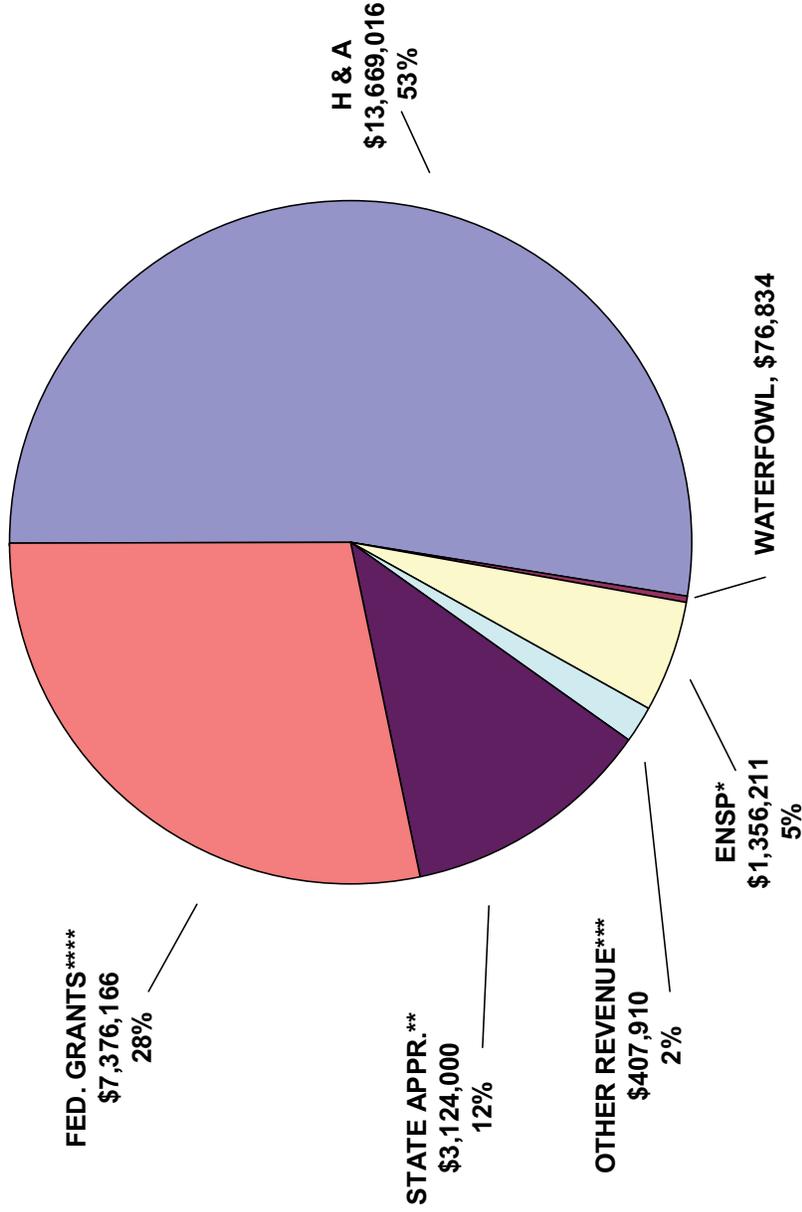
necessity to treat mosquito-breeding waters with pesticides and provides an environmentally sound alternative to traditional control methods.

More than 25,000 acres of inaccessible salt marsh and freshwater wetlands were treated with specially prescribed mosquito larvicides as part of the State Mosquito Airspray Program. Treating these large, isolated breeding grounds before the insects mature into traveling adults reduces the need for more widespread applications later on over areas in closer proximity to humans.

To comply with the federal Clean Water Act, staff assisted DEP personnel in developing a New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit now required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Such permits are necessary for those agencies that formerly applied pesticides according to the rules and regulations of the Federal Insecticide, Rodenticide and Fungicide Act. States must have a working permit ready for application by April 2011.

HUNTER & ANGLER REVENUE

TOTAL ***** = \$26,010,138



*ENSP INCLUDES LICENSE PLATES AND TAX CHECK-OFF REVENUES, AND A FEDERAL GRANT RECEIVED FROM 7-1-09 TO 6-30-10

**STATE APPROPRIATION INCLUDES BLACK BEAR AND SWG APPROPRIATIONS

***TOTAL STATE APPROPRIATION WAS \$3,124,000 WHICH WAS REDUCED BY THE FOLLOWING

** \$500,000 WAS REVERTED BACK FROM H & A ACCOUNT BY THE TREASURY

** \$60,000 WAS REVERTED BACK FROM BLACK BEAR ACCOUNT

** \$342,040 WAS PUT IN RESERVES BY THE TREASURY

** \$42,000 WAS TRANSFERRED OUT OF BLACK BEAR ACCOUNT

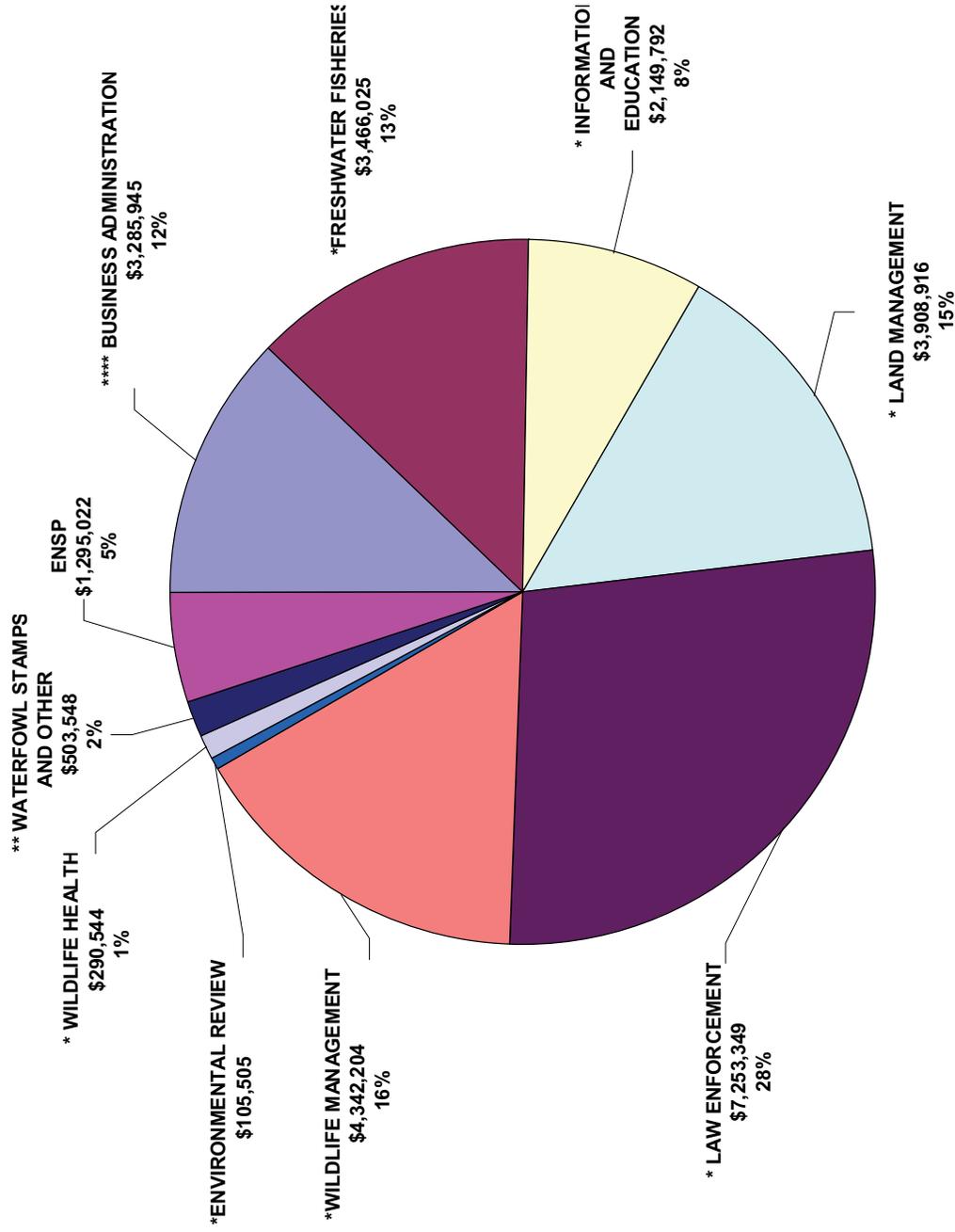
****OTHER REVENUE SOURCES INCLUDE EXOTIC PERMITS, OUTDOORS-WOMAN AND SEDGE ISLAND PROGRAMS, ETC.

*****FEDERAL GRANT AMOUNT REPRESENTS THE BUDGETED GRANT AMOUNT FOR FY 2010

*****TO MEET FY 2010 EXPENSES, THE CARRY FORWARD BALANCE FROM FY 2009 WAS ALSO USED

HUNTER & ANGLER EXPENSES

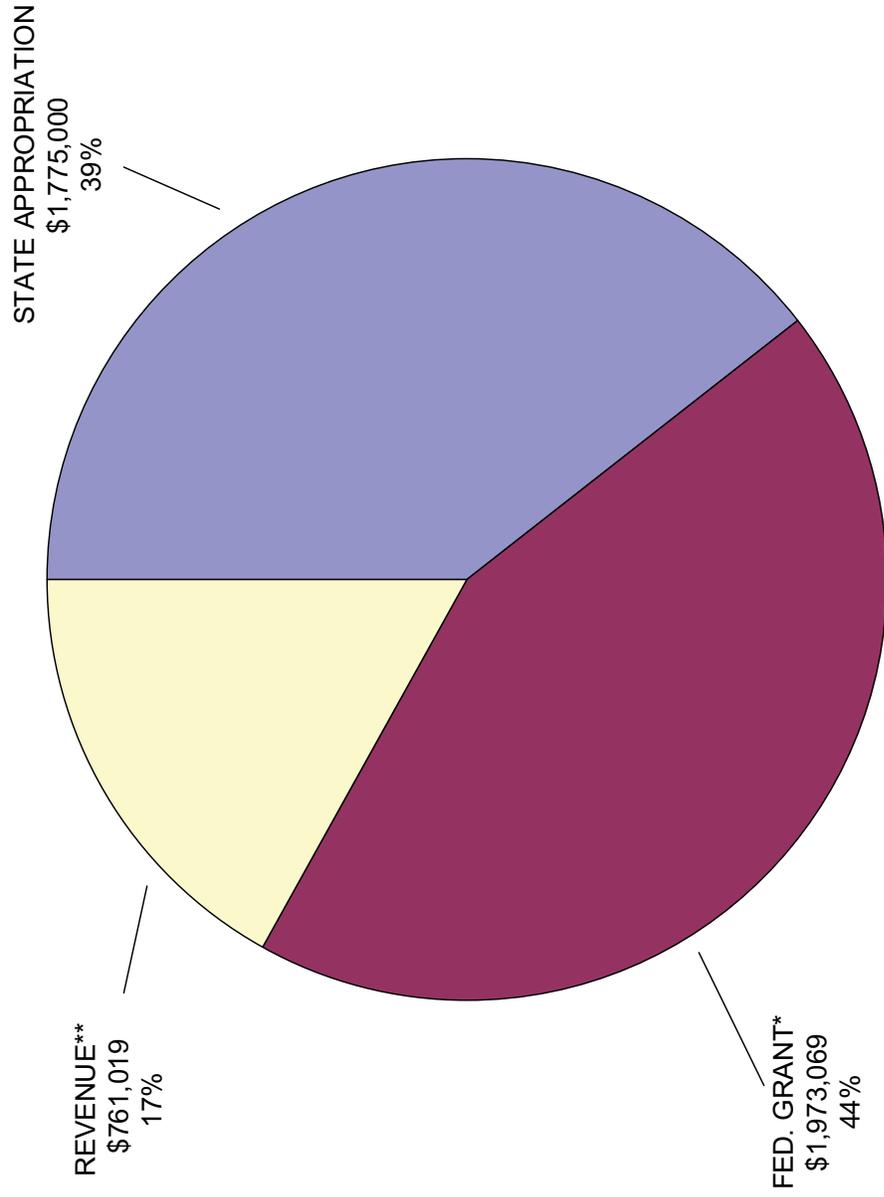
TOTAL = \$26,600,850



** BUDGETED AMOUNTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010 BY BUREAU
 *** ACTUAL EXPENSES INCURRED FROM LICENSE PLATE, WATERFOWL, EXOTICS, STATEWIDE DEVELOPMENT, OUTDOORS-WOMAN, ETC. ACCOUNTS
 **** ENSP FEDERAL GRANTS-RELATED EXPENSES FROM 7-1-09 TO 6-30-10 INCLUDED
 ***** BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION INCLUDES BUDGETED EXPENSES FOR RENT, LEGAL FEES, POSTAGE, TELEPHONE USAGE, PRINTING, PROFESSIONAL FEES, ETC.

MARINE/SHELLFISH REVENUE

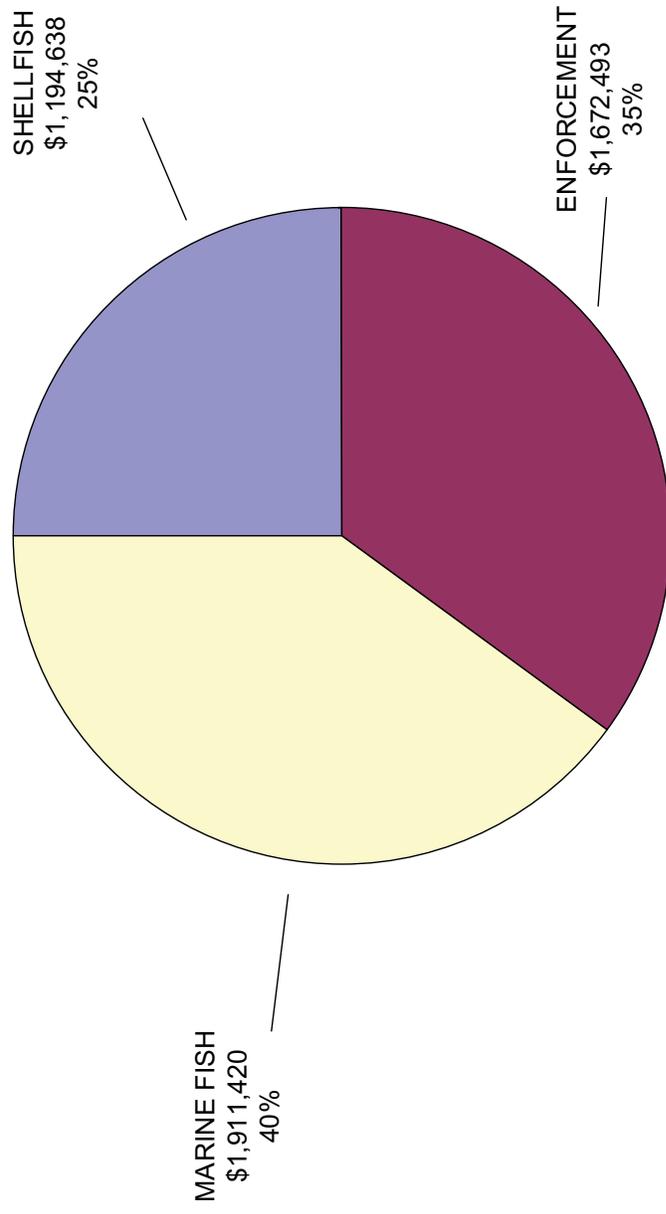
TOTAL = \$4,509,088



*FEDERAL GRANT AMOUNT REPRESENTS THE ACTUAL GRANT AMOUNT SPENT FROM 7/1/09 TO 6/30/10
**INCLUDES REVENUE FROM NET LICENSES, OYSTER CULTCH LEASES, ENFORCEMENT, MANAGEMENT, PSE&G MONIES, OYSTER MONITORING, ETC.

MARINE FISH/SHELLFISH EXPENSES

TOTAL = \$4,778,551



*THESE ARE NOT THE ACTUAL EXPENSES FOR EACH BUREAU, BUT THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL ACTUAL EXPENSES BASED ON NORMAL COURSE OF BUSINESS FOR EACH BUREAU FOR THE PERIOD 7/1/09 TO 6/30/10