

Colorado Division of Wildlife
Annual Law Enforcement
and
Violation Report
May 1, 2003



Russell George
Director

Index-Annual Report

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Preface

The purpose of this report is to provide a basis of understanding, and to answer frequently asked questions about the Colorado Division of Wildlife's (CDOW) law enforcement programs. It is a compilation of a variety of stand-alone articles and information pieces that can be used individually or together. If something of interest is missing from this report, don't hesitate to contact the CDOW, and it will be addressed in next year's report.

There is a long list people who have contributed to this report. Many have written entire sections and they are noted at the end of those sections. Others have read portions of this report and offered suggestions as to content and format. A special thanks to Dawn Taylor from the Department of Natural Resources who put in the extra effort to correct all of the mistakes in the draft to make it a document that is much easier to read and understand. To all who assisted in this effort, thanks; your participation has vastly improved the quality of this report.

This document is not designed for mass distribution. What is attached is a work in progress, a framework for continued discussion. It is meant to answer questions posed by special interests, wildlife commissioners, legislators, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and DOW staff. It is also meant as a communication tool, a shared basis, and a foundation for Colorado Wildlife Officers to use when asked about Colorado wildlife law enforcement.

Your comments concerning this report or our law enforcement efforts are always welcome. Don't hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

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Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) is charged by statute to protect, preserve, enhance, and manage wildlife for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the people of this state and its visitors. Wildlife management objectives, such as determining the numbers and types of wildlife taken and providing opportunities to hunt, fish, or engage in other wildlife-related recreation, are realized through the creation of regulations by the Wildlife Commission and the enforcement of season dates, bag limits, and license requirements. If everyone would follow the rules, enforcement efforts would be unnecessary. However, laws for some people are only effective to the extent they are enforced. Without law enforcement, effective wildlife management would not be possible. Without wildlife management, Colorado's abundant and diverse wildlife populations would not exist.

A 1990 Stadage-Accureach survey clearly indicated that the public expects the DOW to enforce wildlife laws and to protect wildlife. In a 1999 survey, Ciruli Associates found that 78 percent of Colorado residents believe that enforcing existing wildlife laws is the top priority for the agency. It is clear that Colorado citizens want state government to manage its wildlife resources enforce the laws concerning that resource.

There are several reasons why the DOW is the best agency to provide this essential public service. Wildlife management is mainly accomplished through regulations. An appointed Wildlife Commission approves regulations and provides over site of the DOW. The Wildlife Commission encourages public involvement in its rule making process. This orientation of citizen participation is further enhanced by having the enforcement of these regulations provided by employees of the same agency that the Wildlife Commission oversees. Officers who work for other agencies would have enforcement demands for their time other than wildlife law enforcement. The DOW is very responsive to its customers in relation to regulation and enforcement as we control and direct our own enforcement efforts.

The DOW has the best employees to provide wildlife law enforcement services. The public consistently rates DOW officers high with regard to their job performance. Surveys conducted during check station activities in 1994 and 1996 found that respondents felt that the wildlife officers who contacted them were courteous, fair, and professional. A survey completed in 1999 by Responsive Management found that more than 90 percent of Colorado hunters, anglers, and other residents rated DOW officers with whom they had come into contact as professional, courteous, knowledgeable and fair. According to the report, "Wildlife Officers were given spectacular ratings among the individuals who they have had contact with, truly amazing considering the nature of the contact – law enforcement." These ratings are higher than other states surveyed by Responsive Management in the past.

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Wildlife Law Enforcement Planning

The structure of the Colorado Division of Wildlife's (DOW) planning efforts is driven by statute, mission, management principles, strategic planning, performance measures and indicators and available financial resources. The format for wildlife law enforcement planning efforts should follow that same framework. The following incorporates this structure, and includes the priorities as determined through an understanding of the mission of the agency and its strategic plan.

Statute: The legislative basis for the existence of the DOW is found in Colorado Revised Statute 33-1-101 (1). It states, *"It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the wildlife and their environment are to be protected, preserved, enhanced and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and its visitors."*

Mission: Understanding the statute that sets our policy and through internal and external planning efforts, the DOW developed an agency mission statement. The mission of the DOW is, ***"To perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state and provide people the opportunity to enjoy them."***

Management Principles: Management principles are the core beliefs that guide the DOW in fulfilling our mission, creating our goals and management strategies, and our decision making processes at all levels of the organization.

Strategic Plan: The statute and mission statement drive the planning efforts of the DOW. The current strategic plan was adopted in January, 2002, and it provides direction for the agency. Within that plan are the "Management Principles," which provide the core beliefs that guide the agency in developing and implementing goals, strategies, and decision making processes. This plan is divided into hunting, fishing, wildlife stewardship and awareness, and wildlife habitat and species management. Forty-two desired achievements were identified in this plan and, although all are important, the Wildlife Commission chose 10 as the highest priority. Each work unit within the DOW will focus resources toward achieving those top 10 priorities, as well as make efforts toward the accomplishment of the other 32. Additionally, the plan itself was not designed to be all encompassing for everything the DOW must do, and therefore mission critical tasks must be accounted for in planning at the unit level as well.

Work Packages: Work Packages identify the specific activities needed to accomplish the goals. The goal of providing wildlife law enforcement has five specific work packages related to those functions. There are also work packages associated with customer service, training, and education.

Performance Measures/Indicators: Each year the DOW goes through a planning and budgeting process. During this process, performance indicators are developed for overall program objectives and work packages. Each unit and each employee is responsible for the accomplishment of individual performance objectives in support of the DOW's performance indicators.

Work Package 5410 – Law Enforcement Administration

Manage Information Systems Professionally: As a law enforcement agency, the DOW has information systems that relate to the detection, deterrence, and prosecution of wildlife violators. There are four systems in differing stages of development that require specialized training, security, and handling. The Wildlife Violator Compact is an interstate compact between 12 states in which a wildlife violator can be held accountable across state lines for violations of state wildlife laws. The Violation Management System is the database in which violations are recorded and court processes in relation to violations are managed. The Criminal Intelligence File System allows for the legitimate collection and management of information in relation to wildlife law violators. The Criminal Evidence System provides a consistent and accountable method to process evidence seized as a result of the prosecution of criminal violations.

Provide Systems to Report Violations: Citizens have a variety of ways in which to report wildlife violations. In many communities the DOW provides a service center that can be visited or called. In many localities the citizen may know the officer personally or can find their listing in the phone book. The DOW also operates the Operation Game Thief program, which provides an avenue for people to report crimes to a toll free number (800-332-4155).

Provide Responsive Law Enforcement: The citizens of Colorado expect their wildlife agency to be responsive to their needs with regard to law enforcement. The agency has a variety of avenues for citizens to request assistance. Local phone calls directly to the agency during normal business hours, and on-call systems that can be accessed through local sheriff or state patrol dispatches, are normal operations for the DOW throughout the state. Law enforcement calls normally take high precedence for immediate response, depending on the nature of the call and if an officer is available.

Enhance Relationships with Other Enforcement Agencies: Law enforcement requires agencies to cooperate with each other. Wildlife law violators may also be involved in other criminal activities. Communication between law enforcement agencies both formally – in planned meetings and official associations as well as informally – in the form of day-to-day contacts – is critical. Utilization of various enforcement databases – including but not limited to National Crime Information Center, Colorado Crime Information Center, Violation Management System, Operation Game Thief, and the Wildlife Violator Compact – allow agencies to share information in a secure manner that protects the citizen as well as the agencies and resources they protect. Since no POST academy offers any classes on wildlife law, the DOW will continue to provide wildlife enforcement training to agencies as requested. Partnership in the law enforcement community is critical in this time of limited resources and increased demand. We will work with other agencies encouraging cooperation in the enforcement of wildlife laws, as well as assisting other agencies upon request

Work Package 5420 – Field Law Enforcement

Provide Law Enforcement Presence: Wildlife officers provide a law enforcement presence in local communities. One of the roles of a wildlife officer is to detect wildlife violations. Their presence can also deter would-be violators. Officers also contact persons who are actively engaged in hunting, fishing, or other wildlife-related recreation to provide service, to check for licenses, and to provide opportunities for interactions between the agency and its customers. Contacts provide opportunities to talk to lawful participants in wildlife recreation, and also allow for the detection of wildlife violations.

Contact Hunters and Anglers: Field patrol by wildlife officers provides an opportunity for direct contact with licensed customers that is so critical in the field of wildlife management and law enforcement. Field contacts are one of the best opportunities for exchange of information between the user and a public service provider.

Ensure Funding of Wildlife Programs: Wildlife protection and management requires public funding. The DOW receives the vast majority of its funding from hunters and anglers in the form of license purchases or through federal excise tax programs that base state disbursements on the number of licensed hunters or anglers. We will continue to enforce licensing laws to provide penalties for violators who do not support the protection and management of the wildlife through license purchases.

Work Package 5430 – Special Law Enforcement Investigations

Conduct Special Investigations: In some circumstances special investigations are required for some types of violations. Illegal trophy and commercial poaching activities may require special efforts to detect, deter, and prosecute. Decoy and aerial special operations are used to apprehend the poacher who may be out of sight of the law-abiding citizen. Wildlife forensics services such as DNA analysis and bullet examination are state of the art. These services are provided by agencies such as the Colorado Bureau of Investigation and through contracts with universities that can meet the strict legal parameters required by our court systems.

Investigate Fraudulent License Purchase Violations: The Colorado Outdoor Recreation Information System (CORIS), the database that contains customer license information, has improved the agency's service to our customers. The database can also be used to detect fraudulent purchases of licenses. Nonresidents who purchase resident licenses can cost the agency and thus the citizens of Colorado, millions of dollars annually. Residents and nonresidents that purchase more than the allowed number of licenses may be taking extra animals that will not be available for a lawful hunter. The detection and prosecution of fraudulent license purchases will be a high priority for the DOW.

Work Package 5440 – Law Enforcement Evaluation and Research

Research, Plan, and Evaluate Law Enforcement Programs: Law enforcement efforts need to have a basis of measurement, which should result from an understanding of agency priorities. Application of research and planning provides for effective and efficient efforts in enforcement activities. Performance indicators and measurement are developed and used as guidance in allocation of resources to deter, detect, and prosecute wildlife violators.

Work Package 5450 – Wildlife Forensic Services

Provide Forensics Services: Develop understandings, relationships and contracts to provide forensic services such as DNA and fingerprint matching, firearms and bullet identification and matches, and other related laboratory services needed for successful prosecution of wildlife violators.

Work Package 7630/40 – Officer Training and Education

Protect Public Safety: Wildlife recreation or poaching activities that endanger the public will be of the highest concern to our officers. As State of Colorado certified peace officers, our officers

will respond to requests for assistance or take the initiative in circumstances where the safety of individuals may be at risk.

Meet Public Expectations for Peace Officers: When a citizen needs help, they expect wildlife officers to be able to function in any circumstance that involves enforcement or emergency action. All employees who are required by job title to perform enforcement functions are fully certified Colorado peace officers and meet and exceed all Colorado Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) training and requirements.

Train and Guide Employees: DOW officers are certified as Colorado peace officers. All new hires are required to complete and pass the Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) course. Intensive training continues after hiring, with approximately 40 hours of annual in-service training that includes handgun, shotgun, rifle, arrest control, baton, and legal updates. Additionally, law enforcement bulletins are sent to each officer quarterly to enhance an officer's knowledge of current law enforcement issues and subjects.

Work Package 7210/20/30 – Customer Service

Provide Excellent Customer Service: In relation to law enforcement services customer service is critical to the DOW. The DOW will continue to strive to be the best at customer orientation in relation to providing wildlife law enforcement service. Professional management of resources and systems designed to meet high public demand are critical in an environment of increasing demand with limited resources.

Meet High Professional Standards: The DOW is committed to meeting and exceeding the community standards for professional law enforcement, (training, equipment, response, investigations, community/customer relations, etc.). Our law enforcement will be focused, consistent, fair and professional. The public we contact is diverse in ethnicity, age, gender, race, and culture. Every person contacted by a DOW officer can expect fair and professional treatment. We will professionally administer criminal records, investigative efforts, law enforcement planning, and policies. Supervisors will be accountable for employees meeting these high standards.

Enhance Public Confidence in Law Enforcement Programs: We train our officers to think of every contact as being the most important contact they will ever make. Formal complaints are relatively rare in relation to other agencies performing law enforcement activities (only 21 complaints out of the thousands of contacts made by wildlife law enforcement officers in 2000 and only seven of those sustained). According to a recent survey by Responsive Management (2000), among Colorado hunters, anglers, and residents, more than 90 percent of those who had contact with a wildlife officer in the past five years felt the officer they came in contact with was professional, courteous, knowledgeable and fair.

Investigate Complaints: The DOW has a formal complaint policy that is available to the public on request. The DOW will take complaints that it does receive seriously and use this complaint policy that ensures fairness for both the citizen and the employee. The DOW will learn through its mistakes and apply lessons learned to training, policies, and procedures. The DOW fully understands that its existence and the ability to manage wildlife depend on the public confidence in what it does, including law enforcement.

Work Package 6150/6250 – Provide Information/Education on Law Enforcement

Inform/Educate the Public: The DOW strives to: inform and educate the public about the importance of wildlife law enforcement to wildlife management; explain the importance of law enforcement as a tool to gain compliance; change the behavior of wildlife law violators; and show how each statute or regulation relates to safety, management of wildlife, or ethics.

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Wildlife Law Enforcement Budget

Each year, the DOW performs a budgeting process that results in determining priorities, and each year the budget is built from zero. This process produces a budget that changes from year-to-year. Currently the law enforcement budget is about 4.8 million dollars. This represents about 5.6 percent of the total agency operating budget and is an increase of a little over \$1 million in the last five years.

There are seven programs directly related to law enforcement. These include law enforcement administration (5410); field law enforcement (5420); special investigations (5430); planning, research and evaluation (5440); forensic services (5450); annual training of officers (7630); and basic training of new officers (7640).

The DOW commissions 237 employees who work in a variety of jobs. The Public Services Branch provides the majority of DOW's law enforcement effort. This branch currently has 140 commissioned District Wildlife Managers and 44 Wildlife Technicians who work for 18 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four commissioned Regional Managers who supervise the AWMs. The Public Services Branch also has a Law Enforcement Section which employs seven Criminal Investigators, including the Chief and Assistant Chief. The Law Enforcement Section focuses on law enforcement administration and special investigations. Additionally, personnel from other branches maintain law enforcement commissions. These include 15 Biologists, two Hatchery Technicians, and seven other administrators who provide assistance in the agency's law enforcement effort. All these "multipurpose" employees do a wide variety of jobs, including law enforcement.

The following table represents the actual FTE's* and expenditures for FY 1999/00, 00/01, 01/02 and current estimated budgeted FTE's and expenditures for FY 2002/03, 03/04 allocated to law enforcement programs.

CDOW Law Enforcement Labor and Operating Budget

FTE's*

Program	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total
FY 99-00 Actual	4.88	32.90	1.68	.10	.05	7.87	4.57	52.05
FY 00-01 Actual	4.21	41.53	3.36	.30	.18	9.89	4.78	64.25
FY 01-02 Actual	5.47	41.43	2.29	.11	.07	17.58	7.15	74.10
FY 02-03 Estimate	3.33	43.68	2.48	.37	.13	13.44	3.80	67.23
FY 03-04 Request	3.35	44.00	2.50	.38	.13	13.66	3.89	67.91
5 Year Average	4.25	40.71	2.46	.25	.11	12.49	4.84	65.11

Expenditures

Program	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total
FY 99-00 Actual	408,042	2,323,613	282,467	19,774	28,574	387,712	323,026	3,773,208
FY 00-01 Actual	342,405	2,845,417	310,235	25,028	32,931	515,914	319,282	4,391,212
FY 01-02 Actual	437,906	2,906,592	253,685	5,663	21,101	615,081	519,839	4,759,867
FY 02-03 Estimate	313,988	3,306,428	296,591	35,323	30,312	579,008	299,975	4,861,625
FY 03-04 Estimate	317,693	3,204,237	291,904	36,562	30,705	630,684	315,004	4,826,789
5 Year Average	364,007	2,917,257	286,976	24,470	28,725	545,680	355,425	4,522,540

*FTE – Full Time employee = 2,080 hours. These figures represent FTE equivalents of time spent by 237 multipurpose employees on law enforcement efforts Table figures provided by Larry Strohl, Senior Budget Analyst.

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Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges

Our first challenge is to target illegal activities against Colorado wildlife. These are crimes that usually have few witnesses. As a consequence, many wildlife violations go undetected, unreported, and are not prosecuted. Detecting and deterring wildlife poaching requires public participation and support in relation to the efforts of wildlife officers in the field. Our wildlife resources are rich and diverse, and it is through the vigilance of an interested and involved public in cooperation with wildlife officers that it remains so.

Another challenge is ensuring that wildlife law enforcement efforts reflect the priorities and needs of the agency and the public it serves. Liaison with individuals, special interests, community leaders, and legislators will continue to be a priority for those serving in a law enforcement capacity for this agency. Close working relationships with other local, state, and federal government agencies that have an interest in or impact wildlife enforcement needs will be developed, maintained and enhanced.

Education about why wildlife law enforcement is an essential public service and why the DOW is the best agency to provide that service is important from a wildlife law enforcement perspective. The public should understand the important nexus between enforcement of wildlife laws and wildlife management. Education about why wildlife law is critical for sound wildlife management is important for informed and voluntary compliance with the law. The use of enforcement of wildlife laws improves compliance with law for those who would willfully violate. The objective of enforcement is changing wildlife violator behavior.

Changing demographics creates conflicts between hunters and anglers recreating in places that have become urbanized and the residents now living in those areas. There is a high demand on law enforcement officers to resolve these conflicts when they do occur. The public needs to be informed about lawful hunting and angling activities, as well as educate hunters and anglers concerning the sensitivity of some people toward these activities.

The demand for services is greater than the employee time available to meet that demand. Our wildlife agency has taken on a large number of tasks that include law enforcement, but law enforcement is just one of the important things that employees do for wildlife. Competition for resources and funding decisions is difficult when there is simply not enough resources to fund all the good things the DOW could do. Law enforcement efforts must be oriented around planning, determining priorities, and once priorities are determined, there must be an agency commitment to meet those priorities through resource allocation.

Wildlife officers are some of the best-trained peace officers in this state. They often work in remote locations, contacting violators without immediate backup. Most of these contacts involve armed suspects who do not wish to be apprehended. The agency also serves in an assisting role whenever local law enforcement agencies call for backup. The DOW needs to maintain public support for our officers in the often-hazardous endeavor of protecting this state's wildlife resources.

The DOW continues to face the realities of change, and needs to have the ability to recognize changing trends in the public's expectations for wildlife law enforcement. The public supports our efforts in law enforcement and views it as one of the most important things the agency does. This support comes from a public perception that we are out there protecting their wildlife, even as they go about their daily lives. It is critical that we always maintain this public trust and support.

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Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards

Colorado Division of Wildlife
John D. Hart Officer of the Year – Ron Velarde
Regional Manager, Grand Junction

Each year, Colorado's wildlife officers choose one person to receive the John D. Hart Officer of the Year Award. For 2002, the award went to Ron Velarde. Chosen by his peers for his outstanding contributions as a wildlife officer, Ron has been a role model of those values wildlife officers hold in high esteem for over 30 years as an officer who has served in a wide variety of DOW jobs and locations. Also recognized for outstanding service during the nomination process were John Hood of Denver and Rich Antonio of Craig.

Previous Wildlife Officer of the Year Award Winners

1970	Eddie Kochman	1987	Jeff Madison
1971	Perry Olson	1988	Dave Lovell
1972	Joe Gerrans	1989	Cliff Coghill
1974	Robert Schmidt	1990	Steve Porter
1975	Arthur Gresh	1991	Thomas J. Spezze
1976	Sig Palm	1992	Randall L. Hancock
1977	Mike Zgainer	1993	Juan Duran
1978	John Stevenson	1994	Larry Rogstad
1979	Dave Kenvin	1995	Perry L. Will
1980	Alex Chappell	1996	Robert Holder
1981	Lyle Bennett	1997	Jerry Claassen
1982	Roger Lowry	1998	Dave Croonquist
1983	James Jones	1999	Mike Bauman
1984	Mike McLain	2000	Courtney Crawford
1985	Wm. W. Andree	2001	Willie Travnicek
1986	Richard Weldon	2002	Ron Velarde

Additional Awards for Outstanding Contributions of Wildlife Officers:

- *National Wild Turkey Federation Wildlife Officer of the Year*- Warren Cummings
- *Safari Club International Officer of the Year*- Glenn Smith
- *CWEPA Life Saving Award*- Willie Travnicek, Tom Spezze, Chris Parameter

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Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit

Vision and Mission

The Legislative Declaration that provides direction for the DOW as an agency states, "It is the policy of the state of Colorado that the wildlife and their environment are to be protected, preserved, enhanced and managed for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the people of this state and its visitors." From this state statute, the DOW developed the mission statement, "To perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state and provide people the opportunity to enjoy them."

The Law Enforcement Unit (LEU) as an organizational unit within the DOW has developed a vision and mission statement in support of the Legislative Declaration and the DOW's mission statement. The LEU vision is, *"The Colorado Division of Wildlife is the best wildlife enforcement agency in the nation."* The mission of the LEU is, *"The Law Enforcement Unit will provide proactive leadership to ensure that the Colorado Division of Wildlife enforcement effort serves the public interest by protecting the wildlife resource in a professional and responsible manner."*

Roles and Responsibilities

As determined by our vision and mission, the LEU's role within the DOW is to:

- 1) Act as proponents for outstanding wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- 2) Investigate complex and commercial wildlife violations;
- 3) Support field law enforcement by uniformed officers;
- 4) Plan and evaluate wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- 5) Provide liaison and contact with the Department of Natural Resources, legislators, other DOW staff, and other federal, state, and local agencies concerning issues relating to wildlife law enforcement;
- 6) Administer law enforcement records, files, etc;
- 7) Provide law enforcement information systems;
- 8) Provide educational programs on wildlife protection to youth, community groups, and other law enforcement agencies.

Description

As the oldest continuing section in the DOW, the LEU provides the leadership and guidance that directs the agency's law enforcement efforts. The DOW law enforcement efforts are an essential public service as mandated by statute and public demand.

While small in size, the LEU is often the focal point for calls requesting information on statutes and regulations by not only our license buyers and employees, but also students, concerned citizens and other local, county, state, provincial, and federal governmental agencies. The Denver LEU office handles approximately 15,000 phone calls per year.

Currently staffed with ten employees, the LEU provides assistance on wildlife enforcement issues on a statewide, national and international basis. The Denver office is staffed with the chief, assistant chief, and two administrative assistants. Five investigators are assigned to service centers in Denver, Ft. Collins, Montrose, Steamboat Springs and Monte Vista. Each of these investigators is responsible for special investigations for about 20 percent of the state and

serves as the primary contact for four or more DOW Areas in addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training support and firearms maintenance. One other investigator has special emphasis on investigative systems and processes and is located in Montrose.

The LEU provides staff support for legislative issues relating to law enforcement and development and testimony on new statutory law. The unit makes recommendations to staff and field personnel on law enforcement issues. Unit members also serve on various local, state and international wildlife enforcement boards. The LEU presents educational and informational programs on the agency's enforcement effort.

The LEU is responsible for coordinating all special investigations within Colorado with the emphasis on wildlife violations of a commercial nature, where wildlife is taken for profit or other gain. Recent investigations have concentrated on unregistered outfitters involved with the illegal take of big game, license fraud and other wildlife and criminal violations. The LEU reciprocates by providing officers for investigations in other states and provinces. Over the past few years, the DOW has worked cooperative investigations and provided technical assistance to wildlife enforcement with the states of Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Wyoming, and Canadian wildlife agencies in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories, and the countries of Italy and Australia.

The LEU works with the county sheriffs and local police departments. The unit also works closely with the Colorado Office of Outfitter Registration, the Colorado Department of Revenue and other state agencies as needed. The LEU has also worked with the Canadian Wildlife Service and the following federal agencies: the Fish & Wildlife Service; the Forest Service; the Bureau of Land Management; the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms; the Internal Revenue Service; the Postal Service; the National Park Service; and the National Marine Fisheries.

The LEU is responsible for developing and maintaining data base files on all citations issued during the year and adding the information to the historical database going back to 1986. Over 65,000 records are currently available. The number of citations averages 5,500 per year. The LEU also tracks and disburses various documents needed by field officers such as citations, violation warning notices, and duplicate carcass tags and licenses.

The LEU also serves as the coordination point between the DOW and the Operation Game Thief (OGT) program, a not-for-profit corporation that has been in place since September, 1981 and which pays rewards for information leading to the issuance of a citation for wildlife violations. Currently about 20 percent of calls coming into our offices result in citations being issued. Rewards can range from \$100 to \$1000 depending on the severity of the violation and average about \$250. The reward fund is based on OGT fund raising efforts and sale of OGT related items.

The LEU also serves as a contact and liaison with various private outdoor and commercial wildlife industries including the Colorado Bowhunters Association, the Colorado Outfitters Association, the Colorado Wildlife Federation, Trout Unlimited, the United Sportsmen Council, the Colorado Sportsman Wildlife Fund and other groups on law enforcement related questions.

Critical administrative functions of the unit include the collection of law enforcement data, criminal records accounting, and maintenance of Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC)

and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) contacts and terminals. Other administrative activities include administration of the Wildlife Violator Compact agreements.

The LEU writes law enforcement plans, establishes goals and desired outcomes in reference to enforcement efforts, and establishes performance indicators to measure enforcement efforts. The LEU provides law enforcement staff input into management of agency programs, and provides support for the administration of the law enforcement effort within the agency. The unit also develops proactive approaches to wildlife law enforcement and evaluates and implements innovative new methods in relation to wildlife law enforcement.

The unit provides law enforcement training to wildlife officers as well as to other agencies such as sheriff's office deputies and district attorney's office in relation to wildlife law enforcement. The LEU also acts as a liaison with these offices as well as other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The unit produces bulletins, guidance and interpretation of law, and reports concerning wildlife law enforcement. The unit also responds to legislative actions and requests, and provides answers and contacts for the public in relation to statewide programs and questions.

Current priorities of the LEU include outreach and liaison with various groups, special interests, legislators, and other decision-makers. As a part of this effort the LEU conducts periodic surveys, one of which was recently completed by Responsive Management (2000) that was designed to assess customer satisfactions, expectations, and needs concerning DOW law enforcement efforts.

Several processes require that the LEU provide guidance to the agency in relation to law enforcement. For example, evaluation and revision of the agency's law enforcement procedures to reflect organizational change in structure and function from a recent management review process will be accomplished to reflect current structure and function. Also, changing interpretations of law by state and federal courts, as well as review by the Colorado Attorney's General Office, require an on-going review of policies to ensure appropriate law enforcement guidance and direction is provided to our wildlife law enforcement officers.

Coordination, cooperation, and integration of law enforcement perspectives in the development of regulations and other agency functions by various units within the agency is high priority for the LEU. Currently, efforts are underway to develop statewide law enforcement performance indicators and measures so that we can more accurately assess and report our law enforcement efforts to the public we serve. An orientation toward openness to change and continued improvement in performance is a primary goal of the LEU.

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Colorado's Operation Game Thief (OGT)



1-800-332-4155

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) initiated its Operation Game Thief (OGT) program in 1981. Since that time it has gone through many changes, most of them positive. OGT began as a law enforcement tool to allow the public a chance to assist District Wildlife Managers (DWM) catch poachers. With about 120 officers to cover the entire state of Colorado, it is impossible for them to be everywhere at once. Tips and calls from the public are not only appreciated by our officers, they are desperately needed. OGT, patterned after Crime Stoppers programs, provides a free and easy way for the public to report suspected wildlife violations to the DOW. The toll free phone number, **1-800-332-4155**, is accessible in Colorado and nationwide. The OGT program provides for monetary rewards to be paid to persons who provide information that leads to the issuance of a citation by a DWM. Rewards are \$250 for big game cases and \$100 for small game cases. Callers may remain anonymous if they choose.

OGT is a nonprofit, 501-(3)© organization registered with the Colorado Secretary of State. It is governed by a five-person civilian board and one DOW employee, who is assigned to administer the program. The OGT Board members are Pat Carlow, Grand Junction; Richard Hess, Collbran; Jon Staples, Montrose; Gerhart Stengle, Hotchkiss and Bruce McDowell from Loveland. These men all donate their time. Until recently, Glenn Smith, a criminal investigator in Montrose, has been the administrator. Glenn assumed that job from Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement, Dave Croonquist, in 1999. Dave's replacement, Eric Harper is the new OGT Administrator. The Board and the administrator meet at least once a year to discuss OGT business.

Last year (2002), the OGT program instituted several new and exciting projects. These include a new sixteen-foot educational trailer, the OGT Partners Program, a new logo, the use of CSU work-study students to assist in answering the OGT phone and a new OGT brochure. These projects have been directed towards informing and educating the public about the existence of OGT in an effort to encourage more people to use the hotline to report poachers.

The new OGT logo is a characterization of a bull elk killed illegally in 1995 in the Estes Park area. This bull elk, named Samson by locals, was a familiar site in the Estes Park area and his illegal killing angered many people. The poacher was caught and prosecuted. The logo is now used on all OGT advertising and merchandise.

This new logo sparked many ideas on how to get the word out about OGT. One way was to develop a new OGT brochure. The new brochure was designed by Montrose Service Center

Administrative clerk, Claudette Anderson, is available at DOW offices and will be distributed at the new OGT educational trailer.

The OGT educational trailer is an 8' by 16' Haulmark trailer with two "concession" doors on one side. The trailer will be outfitted with items seized by wildlife officers, including such items as hides, antlers, skulls, the cross bow that killed Samson, a picture of Samson when he was alive and other similar items. DOW brochures will also be available and a TV/VCR will play DOW videos. The outside of the trailer is amply decorated with both DOW and OGT logos, and the OGT phone number and email address, game.thief@state.co.us. A group of Montrose-area DOW/OGT volunteers donated over two months of their time this past winter to convert the inside of the trailer into a very sharp-looking display. The new trailer has been exhibited four times so far, the biggest venue being the 2003 Boat and RV show in Denver, where it was well received. The trailer has been booked for over 15 other functions so far in 2003. Please call Eric Harper, (303)291-7216, to inquire about booking the OGT trailer.

Hand in hand with the new trailer is a program called OGT Partners. The Partners program is aimed at encouraging groups, organizations and businesses to align themselves with OGT goals by donating funds to OGT and, in exchange, OGT places their logo on the trailer and passes out their brochures. A group may become a part of the Partners program by donating \$400 per year or \$1,000 for three years. There are two Partners at this time. The first one was the Western Chapter of Safari Club International and the second Partner was the Grand Junction Sportsmen's Warehouse store. OGT is looking forward to other groups participating in the Partners program. Please call Eric Harper at (303)291-7216 for information about becoming an OGT Partner.

Finally, the DOW is very excited about a new program that utilizes CSU work-study students to help answer the OGT hotline phone. This is a program that is used successfully in Maine and was brought to the attention of Glenn Smith by Tim Follensbee. Tim graduated from Unity College in Maine and was involved in that program in Maine. Thanks to Tim, the program is now in effect in the Ft. Collins office, with four CSU work-study students and several other volunteers answering the calls. This program allows for a person to actually answer the OGT hotline after normal working hours and on weekends, instead of a caller reaching an answering machine. CSU students interested in participating in this work-study program should call Eric Harper at (303)291-7216.

"Unit Watch" is an OGT program that is in its fourth year. It is patterned after Neighborhood Watch. The OGT administrator and an OGT volunteer set up in specific areas requested by wildlife officers, where the officers feel they have heavy wildlife violations. The Unit Watch team camps in the area and sets out large OGT banners and signs so that hunters in the area are aware of the camp. Hunters can come to the camp to report possible wildlife violations. The Unit Watch program hopes to increase its activity this winter by working in areas of western Colorado where big game animals spend their winters. This will be done in an effort to reduce some of the loss of the bucks and bulls that tend to get poached on the wintering grounds. Citizens from Rangely/Craig to Cortez/Ignacio interested in learning more about this winter ground Unit Watch activity, please call Glenn Smith at (970)252-6014.

Table 7 in the annual Law Enforcement Report shows a summary of OGT statistics for 2001 and 2002. One would think that most of the callers who call into the OGT hotline would ask for the reward. Just the opposite is true. Generally, less than 15 percent of the callers ask for the reward. Most callers are just interested in trying to help the Division in protecting the state's wildlife. In 2002, 21 callers out of 202 received \$4,900 in rewards, an average of \$233. The 202 calls resulted in over \$80,000 in criminal fines. Additionally, OGT received over \$17,000 in

donations. The donations come from private sources, which are tax deductible, and from restitution from some of the wildlife cases. Criminal fines go to the state of Colorado, not OGT.

All in all, 2002 was a pretty good year for Colorado's OGT program. The OGT board wishes to thank anyone who has helped in any way towards the continued success of the program. It is up to the citizens of this state and other states to help our wildlife officers protect Colorado's wildlife and OGT shows that the citizens care and are not afraid to speak up. Take the time and make the call. It's your wildlife.

Thanks for the opportunity to be a part of this very worthwhile program. It was extremely rewarding to work with so many unselfish, caring and knowledgeable people.

Report by: Glenn Smith, Criminal Investigator, Montrose Service Center

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Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC)

Prior to 1989, the only way a non-resident could take care of a DOW penalty assessment was to pay it on the spot or post bond. Posting bond sometimes was a timely process, especially if the DWM was horseback in the high country or miles off the beaten track in their truck. Thanks to the successful passage of legislation in 1989, the IWVC was born in Colorado, Nevada and Oregon, with 14 other states following suit in the past 12 years. The other states are Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Missouri, Maryland, California, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Indiana. Now, an officer in one of the compact states can issue a penalty assessment/citation to a non-resident from one of the other compact states and let them pay it within the same time limit as a resident, instead of taking them to post bond if they did not or could not pay on the spot.

If the non-resident thinks that once they gets back to their home state they are home free, uh-uh good buddy. The compact allows for the home state to suspend that person if they do not pay the fine.

Another great aspect of the IWVC is that when a person has been suspended in one of the compact states through the legal process where the violation(s) occurred, the suspension is recognized by all of the member states. So, if a violator is suspended, say in Missouri, that person is likewise suspended in all of the compact states.

So how does the record-keeping process work? The state of Utah graciously agreed to run the IWVC database. In particular, the investigator out of Cedar City, Utah, Doug Messerly, administers the IWVC database. Each member state is wired directly to the IWVC database and enters their individual suspension information. The states can access that information whenever necessary to check on an individual and Doug sends out quarterly updates on what each state has entered. In Colorado, Pam Pope, out of the Montrose Service Center, does all of the IWVC data entry once she receives updated suspension from CDOW Suspension Hearing Officer, Brad Frano. Pam also does the data entry of the OGT reports into an OGT database.

The next step will be for the limited license section to integrate the IWVC data base into their system so that – after a validation call to the suspension state to insure that person is still on suspension – any person applying for a limited license would be excluded if their name is on the database. With the onset of point of sell license sales about to be initiated in the state of Colorado, it is hopeful that this process will be operational by the end of this year, 2003.

Hopefully more states will see the benefits of this compact and pass the necessary legislation that would enable them to join the compact. Anyone wanting additional information concerning the process of legislative passage of the IWVC please call Glenn Smith at (970) 252-6014 or contact the IWVC Chairperson, Rob Buonamici, Nevada Division of Wildlife at P.O. Box 106788, Reno, NV 89520.

The chart below shows a list of the IWVC participating states, their effective date of passage of legislation and number of suspensions from 10/26/98 to 2/25/03.

State	Effective Date	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Grand Total
ARIZONA	10/14/1991		350	39	31	41	5	466
CALIFORNIA	01/01/2002					44	17	61
COLORADO	02/25/1991		174	247	394	306	2	1123
IDAHO	03/15/1991	1	12	116	129	228	81	567
INDIANA	10/31/2000							0
IOWA	08/31/2001							0
MARYLAND	02/28/2000							0
MINNESOTA	03/01/2000			18	208	193	27	446
MISSOURI	12/20/1999			50	14	115	15	194
MONTANA	02/03/1996		124	137	349	188	27	825
NEVADA	02/19/1991		11		50	22		83
NEW MEXICO	08/30/2001					466	57	523
NORTH DAKOTA	08/15/2001					44		44
OREGON	02/19/1991							0
UTAH	03/01/1993	85	88	100	66	101	9	449
WASHINGTON	03/15/1991					43		43
WYOMING	08/03/1996		78	170	67	58	8	381
	Grand Total	86	837	877	1308	1849	248	5205

Report by: Glenn Smith, Criminal Investigator II, Montrose Service Center

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The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer

Perhaps the most frequent and best known activity of a wildlife officer is that of contacting our customers. Hunters, anglers, and other wildlife recreationalists typically enjoy being contacted by the local wildlife officer. Who better to talk to about hunting, fishing, and other forms of wildlife recreation than the local expert on wildlife in the area? Law abiding citizens also expect and deserve enforcement of laws concerning licensing, manner of take, and bag limits. After all, it is the law, which allows for the fair and equitable distribution of opportunity and it is the wildlife officer who ensures that these laws are followed.

Wildlife officers respond to violations and other complaints concerning wildlife. Wildlife officers receive calls at all hours of the day and night from citizens who wish to report wildlife violations. People can call the local DOW office during normal working hours. After hours, calls can be dispatched through the Colorado State Patrol dispatch centers, sheriff's offices, or made to the Operation Game Thief phone system.

Wildlife officers also perform planned law enforcement activities. They are active day and night protecting wildlife through patrols, aerial operations, decoys, and check stations. Investigations into wildlife violations (known or suspected) are also performed in response to information provided by the public, computer research, and information received from other law enforcement agencies.

Certain violations require specialized investigations. These include investigating complaints against illegal outfitters, commercial violations, environmental violations, and poisoning cases. Wildlife officers are also responsible for inspecting facilities, including commercial and private parks and lakes, as well as falconry facilities.

Wildlife officers meet and exceed the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certification requirements for peace officer certification in the state of Colorado. These officers have the authority to write affidavits and serve search and arrest warrants. They are fully trained in protecting the rights of citizens, processing evidence, investigating criminal cases, and testifying in court. Assisting other officers as the need arises and providing backup for local police and sheriff's officers is encouraged and is a critical need in the law enforcement community. Each wildlife officer is also commissioned as a Deputy Game Warden for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and works closely with federal officers on violations concerning joint jurisdictions.

In Colorado our wildlife officers are known as "multipurpose" employees and serve their communities in many ways other than as an enforcement officer. Wildlife officers manage state wildlife areas, provide wildlife education programs to schools, comment as biologists on land use in local county planning arenas, provide guidance on land and water reclamation efforts, respond to calls concerning wildlife-people conflicts, and manage wildlife populations. The list goes on. In Colorado, wildlife officers are involved in almost every aspect of wildlife management and have provided an essential public service to their communities and the wildlife resource for over 100 years.

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Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers

Although there are a number of similarities and activities in common with other types of law enforcement, natural resource law enforcement has significant differences and requirements. In response to these differences and requirements a natural resource officer is selected and trained differently than what is expected of other law enforcement officers.

The goal of most law enforcement agencies is to hire an officer who has an interest in providing public safety through protecting people from people. A police department serves as a force in society to ensure compliance with laws. In contrast, natural resource officers are hired with an interest in serving as a liaison between the public and the resource. The natural resource officer's goal is to protect community, public property, such as wildlife, from abuses by individuals within the community.

In order to apply for a District Wildlife Manager (DWM) position with the DOW, an applicant must have a minimum of a baccalaureate degree in wildlife biology, fishery biology, natural resource management, or some closely related field. An applicant may also qualify for the examination process by substituting years of experience for the degree, but the likelihood of an applicant passing our rigorous biologically influenced exam process is slim. The science based degree requirement eliminates many individuals who are predisposed to becoming single purpose law enforcement officers.

To assist in selecting candidates who possess strong biological, communication, and interpersonal skills, the DOW uses a multiphase assessment center to screen potential applicants for the DWM position. This testing process assesses an applicant's skills in these areas, rather than testing for an applicant's knowledge in law enforcement. During the first phase of the hiring process, with the exception of two law enforcement job suitability assessments and psychological evaluations, the assessment center does not evaluate an applicant's knowledge of law enforcement techniques. It is the desire of the DOW to hire applicants with a strong biological background, outstanding communication abilities, excellent interpersonal skills, and a willingness to learn and perform a customer service approach to effecting law enforcement.

Once hired, the DWM attends a basic Colorado Peace Officer Standard Training (POST) certified police-training academy that is required of all Colorado law enforcement officers. The 650-hour curriculum includes courses in administration of justice, basic law, community interaction, patrol procedures, traffic enforcement, investigative procedures, communications, and all subjects mandated by the POST Board for all police officers in Colorado.

Upon successful completion of the basic POST academy and certification as a Colorado Peace Officer, DWMs receive a significant amount of additional training in the CDOW Academy prior to being assigned to a DOW district. Those courses include an additional 250 hours in customer service, community relations, officer and violator relationships, ethics, conflict management, etc. New wildlife officers also receive a considerable number of hours in law enforcement training specific to resource enforcement. Upon completion of these courses, new DWMs must complete approximately 400 hours of on-the-job training with veteran wildlife managers. DWMs who successfully complete the Field Training Officer (FTO) program then return to the classroom for a myriad of biological course work. During their training in the DOW Academy, new officers are trained in the manner in which they are to perform the law enforcement part of their job in relation to customer service.

Officers are reminded of the federal statistics that show a natural resource officer has nine times the chance of getting killed or injured in the line of duty than other law enforcement officers. With the inherent risk of being a natural resource officer, DWMs are encouraged to resolve conflicts using their interpersonal skills rather than resorting to using force. This emphasis in conflict resolution has been beneficial to the agency. To date, no DOW officer has ever been accused of using excessive force or resorting to the use of deadly force to effect an arrest for a wildlife-related crime.

From the time a new DWM starts employment until the date of district assignment, the officer has received ten months of intensive training. However, this intensive training does not come to an end once an officer is assigned to a DOW district.

Every DOW commissioned officer is required to attend 40 hours of in-service training annually. This training includes firearms, arrest control and baton practices and proficiency qualifications, first aid and/or CPR, physical fitness certification as required and legal updates. In addition to the law enforcement courses required for every DOW commissioned officer, all DOW employees receive on-going training as required in customer service, supervisory training, policies and procedures, performance management and any other course deemed necessary by the DOW senior staff or section and region managers.

NOTE: Adapted from materials provided by Gary Berlin, Human Resource Manager for the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

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History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado

Colorado citizens have a history of caring about their wildlife. The Colorado Territorial Assembly provided for the protection of the wildlife resource prior to Colorado becoming a state in 1876. The first law concerning wildlife was passed in 1861 and stated, *“it is unlawful to take trout by seine, net, basket or trap.”*

This continued interest and concern resulted in the passage of several laws such as the Preserve Game Act, The Fish Law of 1870, The Game Law of 1870, and The Fish Propagation Act. These laws provided for protection of fish, small game, waterfowl, big game and other wildlife, such as woodpeckers, orioles, swallows and larks. Activities associated with illegal buying, selling, trapping, snaring, killing and possession of wildlife were addressed prior to Colorado becoming a state. Fines ranged from \$5 to \$300, and in some cases, included jail time until the fine was paid. Fines were split in various ways between the citizens who reported violations, schools, and counties.

In 1876, the first state legislature convened and in its “general laws” provided for the protection of trout through fines and imprisonment for violations. The state’s first attempt at providing for wildlife protection was in the form of a “Fish Commissioner” who was hired to protect that resource through scientific management and production, as well as protection.

In 1881, the Fish Commissioner was granted the power to appoint deputy commissioners to enforce fish laws, but could not pay them. Although 14 such deputy commissioners were appointed in 1882, and they did collect \$123 in fines, it was evident that the wildlife resource continued to be at risk from lack of enforcement of the laws. In 1891, the Fish Commissioner became the State Game and Fish Warden and was given the authority to appoint four district game and fish wardens with two deputies each. These were paid positions and wildlife enforcement as a profession in Colorado had begun. By 1894, there were three salaried deputy wardens and the results were evident as reported in the 1893-95 biennial report to the Colorado Governor; *“Investigation of 285 reported violations; arrest of 104 persons, 78 convictions. Fines of from \$250 to \$300 and in some cases imprisonment with one term of 90 days.”* By 1900, there were five district game and fish wardens.

Colorado’s citizens continued their interest in protecting their resource into the 1900’s through licensing and fine structures. The following tables compare what license fees and fines were passed by the Colorado Legislature 1903 and what they are today:

Licenses:	1903	2002
Nonresident general hunting	\$25	\$40
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$5
Resident hunting	\$1	\$10
Guide license**	\$5	\$1000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer’s license	\$50	\$50

*License types from 1903 legislation matched as closely as possible with wider variety of license types today. **Office of Outfitter Registration is the licensing agency for this type of license.*

Fines*:	1903	2002
Elk	\$200	\$1000
Deer	\$50	\$700
Antelope	\$100	\$700
Mountain sheep	\$200	\$1000
Buffalo	\$1000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

**Fines as established in 1903 as compared to illegal possession fines in 2002, which also does not include 37% charge assessed against all penalty assessments today.*

By 1903, the proud tradition of what it takes to be a wildlife law enforcement officer had begun. The state was large, poachers were tough, and the cadre of officers too small. To be a warden, then as today, took someone that had a strong commitment to the resource, had the courage to pursue poachers through all kinds of weather and terrain, and could work alone through all of it. In a 1913-1914 biennial report to the Governor, a warden was described as someone who, *“must have tact, know trial and court procedure, how to handle men, ride and drive horses, and have a strong physical constitution; men who take no cognizance of the time of day or night or weather conditions.”*

The tenacity, strength of character, and willingness to go beyond what is required describes the men and women of today’s wildlife agency just as accurately. The type of person who pursues a career in wildlife law enforcement probably has not changed, however the challenges certainly have. The game warden at the turn of the century would probably have difficulty recognizing the Colorado we live in today with its four million residents, four-wheel drive trucks, all terrain vehicles, global positioning systems, and all the other advancements and challenges a wildlife officer faces today.

(NOTE: The background source for this introduction to the history of wildlife law enforcement comes from “Colorado’s Wildlife Story”, written by Pete Barrows and Judith Holmes published in 1990. It is available from the Colorado Division of Wildlife and is critical to understanding the development of wildlife management in Colorado.)

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Case Summaries from 2002

Introduction...

As Chief of Law Enforcement, I am always being asked about law enforcement cases on which our wildlife officers are working currently or in the past. People want more than just the statistics; they want the story behind the statistics.

In response we have been adding short summaries to some cases that occurred in the past calendar year in our annual report. In reading these reports the reader needs to understand that the vast majority of our hunters and anglers are law abiding citizens who, without their help, many of the relatively few poachers would go undetected in their activities and not held accountable for their acts. The hunting and fishing public support our efforts in law enforcement and want to see poachers apprehended and prosecuted as much as wildlife officers do. Even though I've tried to provide a humorous heading for each of these cases, poaching is serious business. Wildlife officers risk a tremendous amount when they pursue mostly armed individuals who do not want to get caught and it is no laughing matter when you are face to face with one of them.

Some poachers are thrill seekers, looking to kill and destroy wildlife, just to see if they can get away with it. They are some of the most wasteful and wanton poachers, and perhaps the most dangerous in that they can kill numerous animals in one night's drive with a spotlight and rifle, or perhaps a herd of elk lined out along a county road as they spray bullets into whatever they can hit. One of the favorite firearms of choice is the .22 rim fire cartridge that will put a bullet inside of the animal, but kill it much later from either a slow bleed or infection, often far away from people and detection.

There is also the highly profitable nature of illegal commercial poaching activity that attracts those who would steal the best of our wildlife resources. Getting caught willfully killing or selling big game includes high fines, felony convictions, and loss of property and privileges. Yet a number of poachers are still willing to take the risk.

With the help of a concerned public and the dedicated efforts of committed wildlife officers we will continue to do our best to protect Colorado's natural heritage – its wildlife resources.

Wildlife officer out of town, let's poach an elk...(except his wife isn't)...

While out of town on a deer-hunting trip, some out-of-state poachers took two elk illegally just up the road from Wildlife Officer Rick Spowart's house. One early morning in November Officer Spowart's wife Mary was awakened by three high power rifle shots. Knowing that it was big game season and that there were a lot of elk around, she did not think too much about it except that it was still dark (before legal hours). When it got light and there were no hunters around as she suspected, she drove out onto the county road to investigate. She found where one elk had been shot off the road and loaded whole and another elk which was shot and abandoned. She called dispatch for help and began field dressing the x6 bull. On his way to work, a neighbor stopped to help who just happened to have a metal detector. It was used to locate a .338 cal. bullet still in the elk. Officers Phil Aragon and Mark Cousins arrived and photographed the scene and collected other evidence. This included blood and hair from the elk that was taken, three .338 Win mag cases that were lying on the black top, and photographs of the tire tread of the suspect vehicle.

When Officer Spowart returned from his unsuccessful hunt, he interviewed possible witnesses and came up with a suspect vehicle – a new body style Ford or Dodge. He had Mary, who is also a law enforcement dispatcher, run all of the bull elk license holders for the unit and came up with a list of suspect vehicles. Officer Aragon found out that the tire tread was very unique, being that of “Hankook Dynamic M/T” style tires. Armed with this information, Officer Spowart asked DOW officers from Denver and Greeley to look at the tire tread of suspect vehicles. This led nowhere.

Officer Spowart also had a suspect vehicle and three hunters on his list from Mayetta, Kansas. He had a gut feeling they might be involved, thinking that the shooter must have had help to load a whole bull elk in the back of a pickup. Officer Spowart also checked the chronic wasting disease head submissions for the unit and there was only one head submitted on the date the poaching occurred and that was from a hunter from Mayetta, Kansas. Officer Spowart retrieved a tissue sample from the lab. Officer Mark Cousins and Officer Spowart took it along with the blood and hair samples from the scene to Laramie for DNA testing. In two weeks, the wildlife officers got a match!

In the mean time, Officer Spowart contacted a Kansas wildlife officer for help. When the Kansas officer located the suspect's pickup, it had Hankook Dynamic M/T tires on it. The Kansas officer asked for assistance from a nearby USFWS officer. Armed with the above information, the Kansas and USFWS officers eventually got full written confessions as well as the suspect's .338 Win magnum rifle. All three suspects admitted knowing that the primary suspect shot two elk and that they decided to abandon one in fear of getting caught.

The primary suspect's accomplices who initially lied for the shooter and had elk meat from the animal they took were each served penalty assessments for their participation in the poaching and each paid \$1,370. The shooter paid \$13,356 for the two elk, and the charges included a trophy poaching “Samson” surcharge, waste of big game, hunting on private property without permission and shooting from a public road. The grand total of \$16,096 in fines and 100 points was the result of teamwork, good investigative skills, luck and a savvy wife!

Watch out...the game warden is coming...

During the first season, Officer Scott Winkler was patrolling in one of the units managed for trophy deer and elk when he heard some radio traffic about some bull elk being killed and someone warning people not to shoot because the game warden was around the area. Winkler knew that there was no bull elk hunting in the unit and identified the radio traffic as coming from a nearby ranch where Winkler had received numerous reports of the absentee landowners poaching in previous years. Winkler drove to the ranch where he was met by one of the owners of the ranch and Winkler was able to identify them as the voices he heard. Winkler left and heard them call and say that the game warden had just left, but to wait a little while before shooting any more elk. Winkler went to a nearby lookout where he sat for over 36 hours over the course of the next three days. Winkler was able to identify people shooting and watched them load bull elk and take them back to the ranch barn.

On the fourth morning Winkler witnessed three parties shooting into a herd of elk and witnessed them load a large bull elk. Winkler radioed for Officers Bauman, Petch, and Antonio to go into the property to check the elk and described the vehicle and individuals. Before Bauman, Petch and Antonio could get to the barn, the three individuals saw them coming and backed into the barn with the elk and shut the doors. After 10 tense minutes, the parties in the barn finally came out as the officers had ordered. Winkler arrived a short time later and obtained permission to

search the property, which he and Antonio did, while Petch and Bauman stayed with the defendants. Upon searching, Winkler, Bauman and Antonio discovered four illegal bull elk (one of which had been left in the field) and one illegal cow elk. The parties involved stated that they did not have a license and stated that they had killed the elk because of damage to their property.

From Winkler's tenacious efforts, one person was charged with illegal take of two elk, hunting without proper and valid license (two counts), and hunting outside an established season. Two people were each charged with illegal take of an elk, hunting without a proper and valid license, and hunting out of season. One other person was charged with illegal take of an elk, hunting without a proper and valid license, hunting out of season, and waste of edible portions of elk. The elk were seized and the resulting fines totaled a little over \$8,900. The defendants paid the citation in the field.

You can run but you can't hide...

On October 21, 2002, The Colorado DOW finally wrapped up a two-year saga of several poachers from the state of Missouri. Six men from Missouri and Illinois came to Paonia, Colorado to hunt elk during the 2000 season, but only three bought licenses. When four of the men got into the elk at about the same time, the result was predictable; too many elk killed. In the end, eight elk and one mule deer buck (before season) were killed and only two elk salvaged.

Thanks to some concerned citizens in Missouri, the USFWS and the Missouri Department of Conservation, these men would not get away with their crimes despite the fact that they slipped out of Colorado without being detected. Five of the six men were prosecuted in Colorado courts with two of the men facing various misdemeanor and felony willful destruction counts (21 and 14 counts respectively). Those same two men were sentenced to spend 30 and 90 days in jail, ordered to pay over \$5,000 in fines and forfeit the elk, and are now facing a lifetime ban of their hunting and fishing privileges.

It's never too late...

The first rifle season in 2002 brought a few surprises for a group of poachers from Michigan who had, according to informants, been poaching in Colorado for years. Working on a tip from a relative of the poachers, DOW investigator Eric Schaller, USFWS agent Kevin Ellis and DOW DWM Matt Thorpe worked together to bring down the illegal hunters. By setting up camp several miles back from the trailhead and near the Michigan crew, and then posing as hunters, Schaller and Ellis observed most of the group continue to hunt after four elk had already been killed.

After locating the camp of the poachers and documenting four untagged elk, Thorpe joined Schaller and Ellis for the late night "takedown" which resulted in confessions of the illegal party hunting as well as confessions of violations from years back. With the assistance of the state of Michigan, a large mule deer buck was also seized and interviews documenting previous years' violations were conducted. In the end the six men paid over \$6,000 in fines, and are facing lengthy license suspensions, and with no elk to bring home.

Don't shoot it if you don't have license...

DWM Doug Homan really had nothing more to go on than his gut feeling, but when a Pennsylvania hunter checked his bear in, something just didn't add up. In the past, Doug would have had no other option than to interview the bear hunter and try to read his reaction to determine if he was telling the truth, but technology is catching up fast. Doug was aware that the DOW had acquired the Computer Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA) which is the latest technology in truth detection. Using the CVSA, investigator Schaller and Homan were able to tell that the bear hunter was not being fully truthful and that he was probably not the only one to shoot the bear. The hunter then confessed that a buddy of his, who did not have a license, shot the bear first, enabling the hunter to finish the bear off. The buddy never would confess to shooting the bear and even protested his innocence by stating "the fact that I'm paying this ticket (\$1,644) should convince you that I didn't do anything wrong." The poacher then went into his RV to get the fine money and emerged with a florescent ball cap on his head that stated simply "LOSER."

Poacher almost got tee'd off...

A man who was supposed to show for court and plead guilty to both felony and misdemeanor wildlife violations in the fall of 2001 decided not to – show up that is. This prompted the court to issue a felony arrest warrant for him that was valid for the entire U. S.

Colorado officers had good information that he had fled to Indiana or Michigan. The Colorado officers entered him on the OGT web site and asked Indiana and Michigan officers to be on the look out for him. The OGT Web site paid off and the man was arrested about one year from the time he left Colorado. He was about to tee off from a golf course in southern Michigan with some friends one Sunday morning when Michigan officers introduced themselves and arrested him. He eventually was returned to Colorado and sentenced to three years in prison, where he currently resides.

OGT comes through again...

A call on the OGT line by an anonymous caller yielded two trophy mule deer that had been killed illegally the year before on Ft. Carson. The caller indicated that two Ft. Carson men had killed two trophy mule deer in November of 2001 without licenses and with illegal weapons. DWM Steve Cooley was given the information and began the investigation. Steve gave the matter a lot of thought and developed a plan to interview one of the men. The interview was very successful and the man admitted to the illegal killing. The second man later admitted to the killing of the other deer. Both deer heads measured over 22 inches inside antler spread, and one of those measured 30 inches outside antler spread. That put them in the "Samson" category and, in addition to charges of illegal take and possession, a surcharge of \$10,000 was charged on both deer. Samson is a trophy bull elk that was poached in 1995 in Estes Park, CO. Following that killing, the legislature enacted the statute that allows DOW officers to charge people with the surcharge who illegally kill big game that meet the "Samson" qualifications.

If you can't possess a firearm, you can't hunt with one either...

Most OGT calls tend to be long and full of information. One call that Glenn Smith took this past fall was anything but. The only information the person left was that a man recently released from prison was hunting with a rifle for big game in the Saguache area. The caller did give the man's name but nothing else in the way of description. Glenn was able to find the man in the DOW's

license database and then checked his criminal history. His criminal history was rather lengthy and, indeed, the man was a previously convicted felon, which prevented him from illegally possessing a firearm.

Smith gave the information to the officers in the Saguache area. They did some checking with the Saguache Sheriff's office and found out that the man may have made some threatening comments to others that if a game warden tried to arrest him he would kill them. The very next day following the report, sheriff's officers and wildlife officers planned their strategy. They watched him hunting most of the morning and determined that he was in possession of a firearm. They picked the best place to contact him and make the arrest so he would have no choice but to surrender peaceably. He did and no one was hurt. This was a quick and safe response to a potentially dangerous situation. And if the caller had not taken the time to call OGT, it is possible that the man may not have been caught. Thanks, whoever you are.

Sometimes you don't beat the system...

OGT calls come in many varieties. One of the most frequent deals with persons who are not Colorado residents, but try to beat the system by buying the cheaper resident license. One such call came this fall and it involved a man who allegedly lived in California but was using another person's Colorado residency information in order to buy his Colorado hunting tags. In fact, the caller alleged that it had been going on for a number of years. The call was given to Craig DWM Bailey Franklin. By checking California and Colorado DMV records and other databases, it was determined that the hunter seemed to be a California resident and not a resident of Colorado. It also appeared he had been doing it for several years. Bailey contacted the man in Craig when he showed up for his 2002 hunt and eventually issued him a citation for six counts of false statement, totaling \$1,644 and 90 points. While the man repeatedly claimed that he was a Colorado resident, he paid the fines. A suspension hearing later this year will determine if he is suspended from hunting and fishing in Colorado for 1-5 years.

All it takes is one good tip...

In November of 2001, Wildlife Officer Bill Andree received a tip from a CI that he should check a ranch for illegal hunting. Andree started the investigation and was having Cruz Latil, the Glenwood Springs office manager, check on some licenses. Officer Andree mentioned to Latil that a mutual friend of the suspect had supposedly taken a big buck. Latil told the wildlife officer that this mutual friend of the suspect shouldn't have killed a deer because he had not bought a license. After double checking it was confirmed the friend did not have a license.

This started an 18-month investigation that led from Colorado to Missouri, Texas, California, and Florida. The case required assistance from the UFSWS in Colorado, California, Missouri and Florida. A total of six people were charged with:

3 illegal deer	\$ 2,100
3 illegal elk	\$ 3,000
4 Samson (trophy poaching surcharges)	\$ 40,000
8 hunting big game without a license	\$ 2,000
4 transfer of a license	\$ 800
Total	\$ 47,900

To date, five of the six defendants have pled guilty and paid their fines. The remaining defendant has decided to go to court on charges totaling \$23,550. The 5th District Attorney's

Office is also reviewing the final case for consideration to amend the charges to include sale of wildlife, a Class 5 felony.

Tips, perseverance and science...

On Sept. 12, 2001, district wildlife managers Rod Ruybalid and Ron Oehlkers were near Evergreen trying to disentangle an elk from a hammock, when they received a report from the Mt. Evans wilderness about shots in the early morning and a man seen field-dressing a bighorn ram. Before they could respond, the officers received a second report from a hunter scouting the same area, S-3, for a later hunt. He saw the 7/8 curl ram he wanted taken by another man, but there was no ram season (it was ewes only) in unit S-3 at that time.

Ruybalid and Oehlkers hiked into the Mt. Evans wilderness until dark, looking for hunters, a carcass or kill site, but found nothing. The next morning, Ruybalid hiked from Summit Lake and watched until ravens led him to remains of a bighorn that had been boned out, and the head and cape taken. Ruybalid took tissue samples as evidence. DOW biologist Janet George notified offices to look for any bighorn sheep with a three-quarter curl or larger. After another month, when bighorn seasons were over, eight heads from various units had been plugged and tissue samples were sent to the Game and Fish lab at the University of Wyoming for comparison.

The lab reported that one sample matched Ruybalid's evidence from the kill site. That hunter had stated that he killed the bighorn in S-4 – a nearby unit, but one that was separated by hard-to-miss Mt. Bierstadt, rising 14,060 feet in the Mt. Evans Wilderness. The license was valid in unit S-4 for the third season, but eyewitnesses indicated the animal was taken in unit S-3, where there was no season on Sept. 12, which would make the bighorn illegally taken. The officers next visited the address of the license holder in Gilpin County, but they discovered a "for sale" sign and an empty house. Luckily, a recent burglary report had been filed and it included a new address in South Dakota.

Working with South Dakota's Department of Game, Fish & Parks, Ruybalid and Oehlkers found the suspect in a small South Dakota town and interviewed him. He accepted a plea bargain in which he was charged with unlawfully hunting Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep without a proper and valid license and unlawfully hunting outside an established season. He was assessed 25 points against his hunting and fishing privileges and must pay fines totaling \$15,479.

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Statistical Tables and Charts

Table 1.1 - 1993-2002 Violations Grouped by Major Category

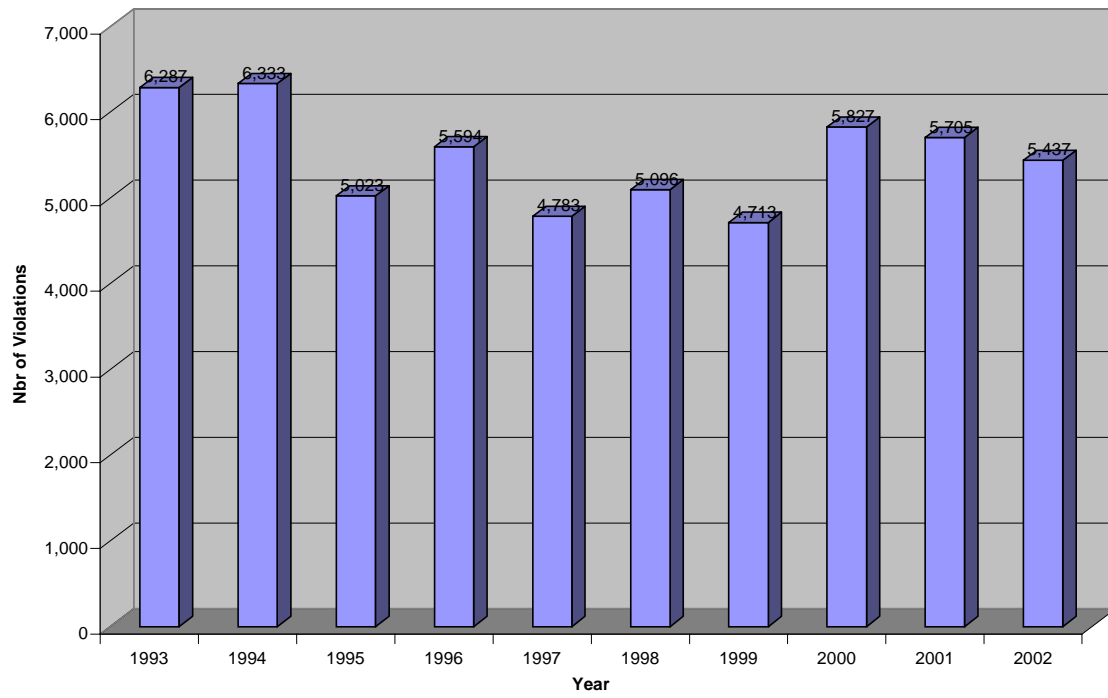
Category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
BIG GAME - (Does not include License Violations)	524	589	392	493	390	391	318	504	361	360	4,322
CARCASS CARE	88	123	76	108	87	78	138	110	135	89	1,032
COMMERCIAL USE	1	17	1	6	1	2	2	0	1	0	31
FAIR CHASE	124	116	80	70	78	30	44	32	51	42	667
FISHING - (Does not include License Violations)	480	561	432	442	404	463	356	475	592	484	4,689
LICENSING	2,621	2,654	2,074	2,439	1,866	2,278	2,156	2,419	2,562	2,441	23,510
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	678	702	545	590	514	402	508	943	856	792	6,530
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	399	347	314	332	308	329	288	254	208	291	3,070
SAFETY	769	721	581	720	705	668	527	617	522	571	6,401
SMALL GAME - (Does not include License Violations)	603	503	528	394	430	455	376	473	417	367	4,546
TOTALS	6,287	6,333	5,023	5,594	4,783	5,096	4,713	5,827	5,705	5,437	54,798

Table 1.2 - 1993-2002 Percent by Major Category/Calendar Year

Category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Avg
BIG GAME - (Does not include License Violations)	8.3%	9.3%	7.8%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	6.7%	8.6%	6.3%	6.6%	7.9%
CARCASS CARE	1.4%	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.5%	2.9%	1.9%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
FAIR CHASE	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
FISHING - (Does not include License Violations)	7.6%	8.9%	8.6%	7.9%	8.4%	9.1%	7.6%	8.2%	10.4%	8.9%	8.6%
LICENSING	41.7%	41.9%	41.3%	43.6%	39.0%	44.7%	45.7%	41.5%	44.9%	44.9%	42.9%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	10.8%	11.1%	10.9%	10.5%	10.7%	7.9%	10.8%	16.2%	15.0%	14.6%	11.9%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	6.3%	5.5%	6.3%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.1%	4.4%	3.6%	5.4%	5.6%
SAFETY	12.2%	11.4%	11.6%	12.9%	14.7%	13.1%	11.2%	10.6%	9.1%	10.5%	11.7%
SMALL GAME - (Does not include License Violations)	9.6%	7.9%	10.5%	7.0%	9.0%	8.9%	8.0%	8.1%	7.3%	6.8%	8.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

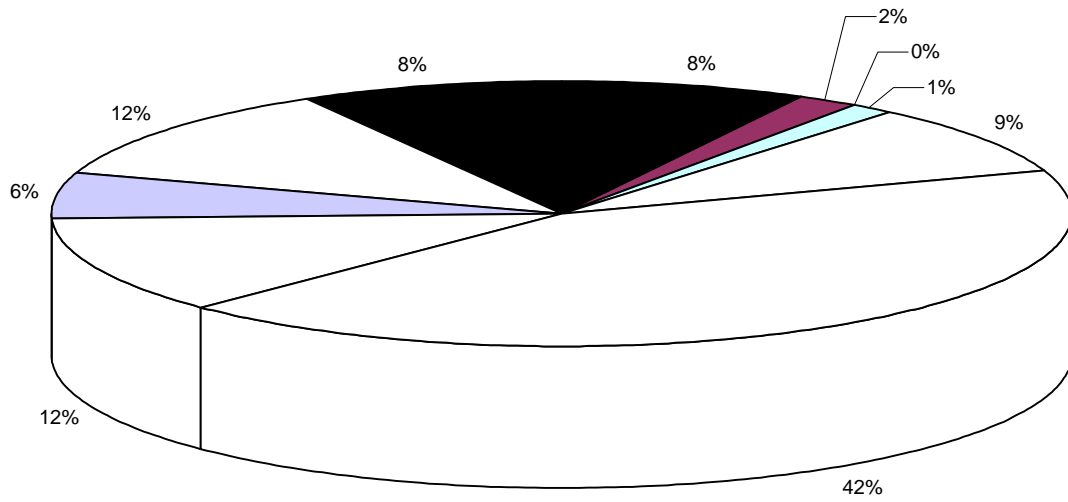
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Chart 1.1 - 1993-2002 Total Violations by Year



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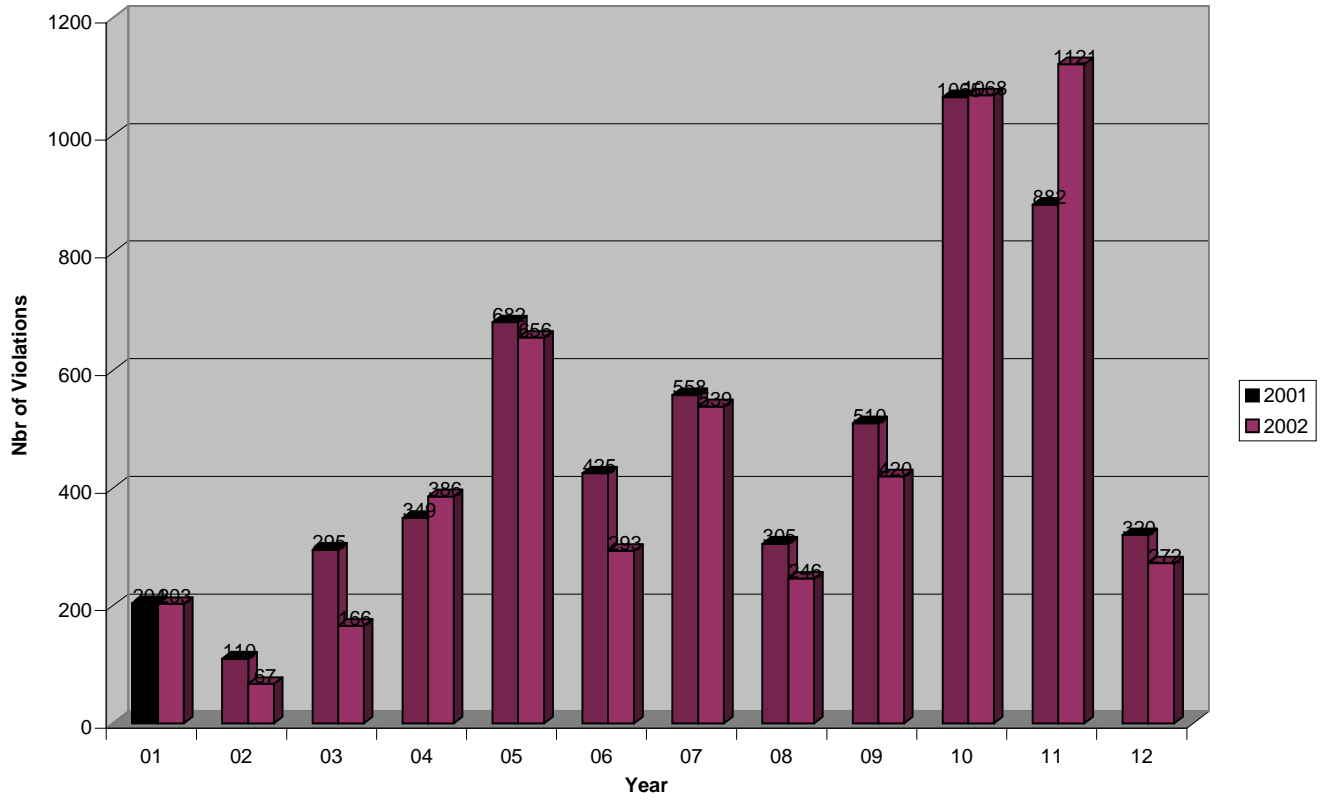
Chart 1.2 - 2002 Total Violations by Category



■ BIG GAME - (Does not include License Violations)	■ CARCASS CARE
■ COMMERCIAL USE	■ FAIR CHASE
■ FISHING - (Does not include License Violations)	■ LICENSING
■ OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	■ PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS
■ SAFETY	■ SMALL GAME - (Does not include License Violations)

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Chart 1.3 - 2001-2002 Total Citations by Month



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Table 1.3 – 1993-2002 BIG GAME - (Does not include License Violations)

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	14	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	9	2	54
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	1	6	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	13
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	4	2	3	3	4	2	1	3	0	24
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	8
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	4	2	3	12	3	4	1	6	42
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	228	234	132	210	163	180	161	281	142	206	1,937
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	33	34	4	20	9	5	2	6	6	119
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	13	22	0	5	3	0	1	4	1	49
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	7	7	16	13	15	13	19	21	14	150
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	7
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	33	52	18	41	43	47	28	38	28	26	354
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	34	26	24	23	20	18	16	30	20	17	228
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	8	11	10	36	9	10	5	1	0	1	91
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	177	196	127	153	103	88	76	121	125	80	1,246
TOTAL	524	589	392	493	390	391	318	504	361	360	4,322

Table 1.4 - 1993-2002 CARCASS CARE

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	80	111	67	79	78	64	124	101	116	84	904
WASTE OF FISH	4	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	15
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	4	11	7	28	8	11	14	9	17	4	113
TOTAL	88	123	76	108	87	78	138	110	135	89	1,032

Table 1.5 - 1993-2002 COMMERCIAL USE

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	12
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	10	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	19
TOTAL	1	17	1	6	1	2	2	0	1	0	31

Table 1.6 - 1993-2002 FAIR CHASE

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	89	66	47	32	43	22	19	16	20	11	365
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEHICLE TO HUNT/HARASS	34	47	29	38	35	8	25	16	31	31	294
TOTAL	124	116	80	70	78	30	44	32	51	42	667

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Table 1.7 – 1993-2002 FISHING - (Does not include License Violations)

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	310	313	248	272	218	243	210	252	340	265	2,671
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	5	4	3	2	6	3	0	2	2	2	29
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	6	6	19	7	7	8	10	6	5	12	86
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	97	145	78	104	107	107	66	116	167	111	1,098
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	19	36	34	17	20	28	12	33	25	24	248
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	10
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	15	19	14	15	13	28	10	8	9	15	146
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	1	2	2	7	5	3	2	0	0	24
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	2	1	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	14
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	25	34	32	14	26	36	44	55	43	54	363
TOTAL	480	561	432	442	404	463	356	475	592	484	4,689

Table 1.8 – 1993-2002 LICENSE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	21	26	18	13	16	11	11	26	31	13	186
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4	0	12
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	365	358	280	332	288	324	262	373	291	336	3,209
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	0	2	3	145	21	139	165	101	221	345	1,142
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	51	58	50	28	32	34	21	41	18	38	371
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	2	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	13
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	3	14	1	1	2	5	6	3	2	0	37
FAILURE TO TAG	201	167	111	128	149	168	140	204	187	177	1,632
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	98	121	83	138	83	82	92	44	69	32	842
TRAPPING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	99	59	48	48	50	55	65	105	56	72	657
NO PARKS PASS	4	0	2	18	23	18	31	25	45	7	173
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1,605	1,671	1,359	1,426	1,080	1,283	1,263	1,369	1,524	1,344	13,924
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	161	150	96	124	91	84	72	94	75	54	1,001
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	1	1	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	1	1	10
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	2	3	1	17
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	3	0	5	4	5	4	2	2	2	29
ALTERATION OF A PERMIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	3	12	9	13	5	10	3	4	4	2	65
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	4	9	4	7	8	46	12	25	29	16	160
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	0	1	3	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	15
TOTAL	2,621	2,654	2,074	2,439	1,866	2,278	2,156	2,419	2,562	2,441	23,510

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Table 1.9 – 1993-2002 PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	332	310	256	276	251	278	223	227	183	248	2,584
TRAPPING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	45	18	44	12	30	32	47	19	15	27	289
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	21	17	14	44	26	19	18	8	10	16	193
TOTAL	399	347	314	332	308	329	288	254	208	291	3,070

Table 1.10 – 1993-2002 SAFETY

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	209	164	126	180	176	150	70	119	93	132	1,419
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	0	5	29	8	19	13	2	2	0	80
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	8	2	4	10	3	5	4	7	0	0	43
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	1	1	3	20	6	26	23	20	16	17	133
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	7	1	5	2	5	0	2	16	2	0	40
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	12	19	17	32	30	37	28	16	21	14	226
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	9	7	8	4	11	3	12	21	18	10	103
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	4	7	6	1	3	6	3	9	5	6	50
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	8	4	3	23
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	16	15	10	18	9	5	10	11	12	14	120
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	129	118	98	111	110	90	80	121	82	97	1,036
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	5	1	4	4	24	4	6	0	5	54
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
LOADED FIREARM	371	382	298	306	339	301	273	261	267	273	3,071
TOTAL	769	721	581	720	705	668	527	617	522	571	6,401

Table 1.11 – 1993-2002 SMALL GAME - (Does not include License Violations)

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	2	7	4	5	6	7	8	6	49
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	16	2	9	6	7	3	4	3	8	6	64
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	51	39	35	25	33	32	67	66	31	45	424
LEAD SHOT IN STEEL SHOT ZONE	58	75	95	32	50	51	21	19	14	12	427
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	81	87	85	47	75	51	31	43	48	19	567
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	195	124	89	86	88	113	103	179	176	165	1,318
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	56	64	67	57	53	92	51	69	46	33	588
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	4	7	1	2	0	9	1	0	0	0	24
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	46	43	55	49	28	36	12	10	14	22	315
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	92	61	89	80	92	63	79	77	72	59	764
TOTAL	603	503	528	394	430	455	376	473	417	367	4,546

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Table 1.12 – 1993-2002 OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	2	4	20	2	10	3	6	3	6	56
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
UNLAWFUL WEAPON	64	95	97	39	82	61	96	81	125	87	827
UNLAWFUL METHODS OR PROCEDURES-MISC	405	367	273	314	197	129	187	582	373	435	3,262
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	0	1	0	0	4	2	5	1	1	5	19
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	6	9	9	4	4	6	8	8	4	6	64
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	17	15	7	7	3	7	7	5	3	0	71
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	1	0	10	24	0	17	11	3	4	70
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	11	24	9	5	4	5	12	18	8	108
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	73	85	41	65	52	35	64	91	147	132	785
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	13	1	7	9	14	2	4	9	0	64
LITTERING	31	41	27	22	17	29	16	20	30	17	250
FAILURE TO APPEAR	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	7
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	5	14
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	8	0	1	2	0	0	5	12	9	37
DRUGS, POSSESSION	0	0	1	0	3	10	7	25	49	19	114
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CONSERVATION-FISH	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
CONSERVATION-ENVIRONMENT	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
CONSERVATION-ANIMALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSERVAITON-BIRDS	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	0	0	4	25	44	26	47	41	23	13	223
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	59	43	53	58	53	54	36	41	41	38	476
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	7	0	8	11	8	3	6	8	8	59
TOTAL	678	702	545	590	514	402	508	943	856	792	6,530

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Table 1.13 – 1998-2002 “SAMSON LAW” CASE DISPOSITIONS

“Samson Law” is a statute for trophy poaching

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
1998	Bighorn Sheep	Case Dismissed	1
	Deer	Case Dismissed	2
	Elk	Deferred Sentence	2
	Elk	Guilty Plea	2
	Elk	Paid	1
	Total		8
1999	Bighorn Sheep	Guilty Plea	1
	Deer	Case Dismissed	1
	Deer	Guilty Plea	1
	Deer	Warning	1
	Elk	Case Dismissed	3
	Elk	Guilty Plea	1
	Total		8
2000	Antelope	Paid	1
	Bighorn Sheep	Guilty Plea	1
	Deer	Case Dismissed	1
	Deer	Guilty Plea	1
	Deer	Void	1
	Elk	Case Dismissed	2
	Elk	Found Not Guilty	1
	Elk	Guilty Plea	5
	Elk	Paid	3
	Elk	Warning	1
	Moose	Case Dismissed	2
	Moose	Paid	1
	Total		20
2001		Case Dismissed	1
	Bighorn Sheep	Pending	1
	Deer	Case Dismissed	3
	Deer	Paid	1
	Deer	Pending	1
	Elk	Case Dismissed	7
	Elk	Deferred Sentence	1
	Elk	Guilty Plea	2
	Elk	Paid	3
	Elk	Pending	7
	Moose	Case Dismissed	1
	Total		28
2002	Deer	Paid	1
	Deer	Pending	3
	Elk	Paid	2
	Elk	Pending	7
	Elk	Warning	2
	Total		15
Total			79

Table 1.14 – 1998-2002 “SAMSON LAW” VIOLATIONS

“Samson Law” is a statute for trophy poaching

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Unspecified	2001	LARIMER	Case Dismissed	Non-Resident
Antelope	2000	MOFFAT	Paid	Non-Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	1998	ADAMS	Case Dismissed	Resident
	1999	MESA	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	2000	FREMONT	Guilty Plea	Resident
	2001	CLEAR CREEK	Pending	Non-Resident
Deer				
	1998	BENT	Case Dismissed	Resident
	1998	LA PLATA	Case Dismissed	Resident
	1999	COSTILLA	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	1999	EAGLE	Warning	Non-Resident
	1999	PITKIN	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2000	EAGLE	Guilty Plea	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	Void	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	Paid	Non-Resident
	2001	EL PASO	Pending	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	OURAY	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	Pending	Non-Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	Paid	Non-Resident
	2002	TELLER	Pending	Resident
	2002	TELLER	Pending	Resident
Elk				
	1998	ARCHULETA	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	1998	FREMONT	Deferred Sentence	Resident
	1998	FREMONT	Guilty Plea	Resident
	1998	LAS ANIMAS	Paid	Resident
	1998	PUEBLO	Deferred Sentence	Resident
	1999		Guilty Plea	Resident
	1999	JEFFERSON	Case Dismissed	Resident
	1999	LARIMER	Case Dismissed	Resident
	1999	LARIMER	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2000	CHAFFEE	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	Guilty Plea	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	Paid	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2000	LAS ANIMAS	Paid	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	Case Dismissed	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	Found Not Guilty	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	Paid	Non-Resident
	2000	PUEBLO	Guilty Plea	Resident
	2000	ROUTT	Warning	Resident
	2001	Unspecified	Pending	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	Paid	Non-Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	Paid	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	Case Dismissed	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	Deferred Sentence	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	Paid	Non-Resident

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk – Continued				
	2001	EAGLE	Pending	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	Pending	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	Pending	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	Pending	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	Pending	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	Pending	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	2001	MINERAL	Guilty Plea	Non-Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	OURAY	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	OURAY	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	OURAY	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	SAGUACHE	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	Paid	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	Warning	Non-Resident
	2002	COSTILLA	Pending	Non-Resident
	2002	HUERFANO	Pending	Resident
	2002	LARIMER	Pending	Resident
	2002	LARIMER	Pending	Resident
	2002	MESA	Paid	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	Pending	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	Pending	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	Pending	Resident
	2002	SAGUACHE	Warning	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2000	JACKSON	Paid	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2000	LARIMER	Case Dismissed	Resident
	2001	GRAND	Case Dismissed	Non-Resident

Table 1.15 – 1993-2002 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1605	1671	1359	1426	1080	1283	1263	1369	1524	1344	13924
UNLAWFUL METHODS OR PROCEDURES-MISC	405	367	273	314	197	129	187	582	373	435	3262
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	365	358	280	332	288	324	262	373	291	336	3209
LOADED FIREARM	371	382	298	306	339	301	273	261	267	273	3071
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	310	313	248	272	218	243	210	252	340	265	2671
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	332	310	256	276	251	278	223	227	183	248	2584
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	228	234	132	210	163	180	161	281	142	206	1937
FAILURE TO TAG	201	167	111	128	149	168	140	204	187	177	1632
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	209	164	126	180	176	150	70	119	93	132	1419
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	195	124	89	86	88	113	103	179	176	165	1318
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	177	196	127	153	103	88	76	121	125	80	1246
LICENSE VIOLATION – MISCELLANEOUS	0	2	3	145	21	139	165	101	221	345	1142
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	97	145	78	104	107	107	66	116	167	111	1098
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	129	118	98	111	110	90	80	121	82	97	1036
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	161	150	96	124	91	84	72	94	75	54	1001
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	80	111	67	79	78	64	124	101	116	84	904
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	98	121	83	138	83	82	92	44	69	32	842

Table 1.15 – 1993-2002 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency (continued)

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
UNLAWFUL WEAPON	64	95	97	39	82	61	96	81	125	87	827
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	73	85	41	65	52	35	64	91	147	132	785
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	92	61	89	80	92	63	79	77	72	59	764
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	99	59	48	48	50	55	65	105	56	72	657
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	56	64	67	57	53	92	51	69	46	33	588
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	81	87	85	47	75	51	31	43	48	19	567
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	59	43	53	58	53	54	36	41	41	38	476
LEAD SHOT IN STEEL SHOT ZONE	58	75	95	32	50	51	21	19	14	12	427
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	51	39	35	25	33	32	67	66	31	45	424
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	51	58	50	28	32	34	21	41	18	38	371
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	89	66	47	32	43	22	19	16	20	11	365
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	25	34	32	14	26	36	44	55	43	54	363
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION – ELK	33	52	18	41	43	47	28	38	28	26	354
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	46	43	55	49	28	36	12	10	14	22	315
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	34	47	29	38	35	8	25	16	31	31	294
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	45	18	44	12	30	32	47	19	15	27	289
LITTERING	31	41	27	22	17	29	16	20	30	17	250
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	19	36	34	17	20	28	12	33	25	24	248
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	34	26	24	23	20	18	16	30	20	17	228
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	12	19	17	32	30	37	28	16	21	14	226
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	0	0	4	25	44	26	47	41	23	13	223
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	21	17	14	44	26	19	18	8	10	16	193
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	21	26	18	13	16	11	11	26	31	13	186
NO PARKS PASS	4	0	2	18	23	18	31	25	45	7	173
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	4	9	4	7	8	46	12	25	29	16	160
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	25	7	7	16	13	15	13	19	21	14	150
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	15	19	14	15	13	28	10	8	9	15	146
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	1	1	3	20	6	26	23	20	16	17	133
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	16	15	10	18	9	5	10	11	12	14	120
ELK – ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	33	34	4	20	9	5	2	6	6	119
DRUGS, POSSESSION	0	0	1	0	3	10	7	25	49	19	114
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	4	11	7	28	8	11	14	9	17	4	113
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	11	24	9	5	4	5	12	18	8	108
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	9	7	8	4	11	3	12	21	18	10	103
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION – DEER	8	11	10	36	9	10	5	1	0	1	91
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	6	6	19	7	7	8	10	6	5	12	86
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	2	0	5	29	8	19	13	2	2	0	80
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	17	15	7	7	3	7	7	5	3	0	71
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	1	0	10	24	0	17	11	3	4	70
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	3	12	9	13	5	10	3	4	4	2	65
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	16	2	9	6	7	3	4	3	8	6	64
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	13	1	7	9	14	2	4	9	0	64
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	6	9	9	4	4	6	8	8	4	6	64
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	7	0	8	11	8	3	6	8	8	59
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	0	2	4	20	2	10	3	6	3	6	56
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	5	1	4	4	24	4	6	0	5	54
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	14	6	6	5	4	3	3	2	9	2	54
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	4	7	6	1	3	6	3	9	5	6	50

Table 1.15 - 1993-2002 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency (continued)

VIOLATION	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	1	2	7	4	5	6	7	8	6	49
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	13	22	0	5	3	0	1	4	1	49
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	8	2	4	10	3	5	4	7	0	0	43
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	4	2	3	12	3	4	1	6	42
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	7	1	5	2	5	0	2	16	2	0	40
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	8	0	1	2	0	0	5	12	9	37
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	3	14	1	1	2	5	6	3	2	0	37
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	3	0	5	4	5	4	2	2	2	29
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	5	4	3	2	6	3	0	2	2	2	29
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	4	2	3	3	4	2	1	3	0	24
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	1	2	2	7	5	3	2	0	0	24
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	4	7	1	2	0	9	1	0	0	0	24
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	8	4	3	23
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	0	1	0	0	4	2	5	1	1	5	19
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	10	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	19
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	0	0	2	2	2	5	2	3	1	17
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	0	1	3	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	15
WASTE OF FISH	4	1	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	15
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	5	14
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	2	1	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	14
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	2	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	13
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	1	6	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	13
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	7	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	12
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	4	0	12
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	1	1	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	11
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	1	10
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	1	1	10
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	5	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	8
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	7
FAILURE TO APPEAR	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	7
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
TRAPPING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
TRAPPING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
CONSERVAITON-BIRDS	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
CONSERVATION-ENVIRONMENT	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
CONSERVATION-FISH	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CONSERVATION-FREE TEXT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
CONSERVATION-ANIMALS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALTERATION OF A PERMIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAPPING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6,287	6,333	5,023	5,594	4,783	5,096	4,713	5,827	5,705	5437	54,798

Table 2.1 – 1993-2002 VIOLATIONS BY REGION/AREA, AREA OFFICE LOCATION

Region	Area	Area Office	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
North East													
	1	Denver West	247	226	221	220	123	173	167	210	280	196	2063
	2	Loveland	595	532	356	368	281	120	223	251	349	318	3393
	3	Brush	240	206	221	176	137	193	261	326	315	201	2276
	4	Fort Collins	255	314	332	226	442	633	601	598	528	338	4267
	5	Denver East	341	563	374	394	146	225	185	366	518	511	3553
	DE	Denver Central	61	73	66	74	143	209	274	463	143	70	1576
		Total	1739	1914	1570	1458	1272	1553	1711	2214	2133	1634	17198
North West													
	6	Meeker	342	326	303	326	323	329	455	454	499	567	3924
	7	Grand Junction	240	224	212	209	167	168	241	310	361	362	2494
	8	Glenwood Springs	183	161	104	103	102	169	146	270	231	237	1706
	9	Hot Sulphur Spgs	540	515	223	288	305	242	223	322	279	428	3365
	10	Steamboat Spgs	498	636	611	522	297	135	131	272	304	305	3711
		Total	1803	1862	1453	1448	1194	1043	1196	1628	1674	1899	15200
South East													
	11	Pueblo	531	490	387	546	371	667	424	360	340	355	4471
	12	Lamar	179	131	108	192	169	152	116	169	180	183	1579
	13	Salida	585	416	358	479	398	379	318	329	342	260	3864
	14	Colorado Springs	287	333	265	322	273	183	166	259	312	190	2590
		Total	1582	1370	1118	1539	1211	1381	1024	1117	1174	988	12504
South West													
	15	Durango	331	289	171	353	290	266	254	359	276	245	2834
	16	Gunnison	249	216	152	241	169	212	172	180	161	190	1942
	17	Monte Vista	302	266	272	235	327	417	197	219	164	215	2614
	18	Montrose	230	242	162	180	169	111	97	100	121	263	1509
		Total	1112	1013	757	1009	955	1006	720	858	722	913	9065
State Parks													
	PK	State Parks	51	174	125	140	151	113	62	10	2	3	831
		Total	51	174	125	140	151	113	62	10	2	3	831
Total			6287	6333	5023	5594	4783	5096	4713	5827	5705	5437	54798

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Chart 3.1 - 1993-2002 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

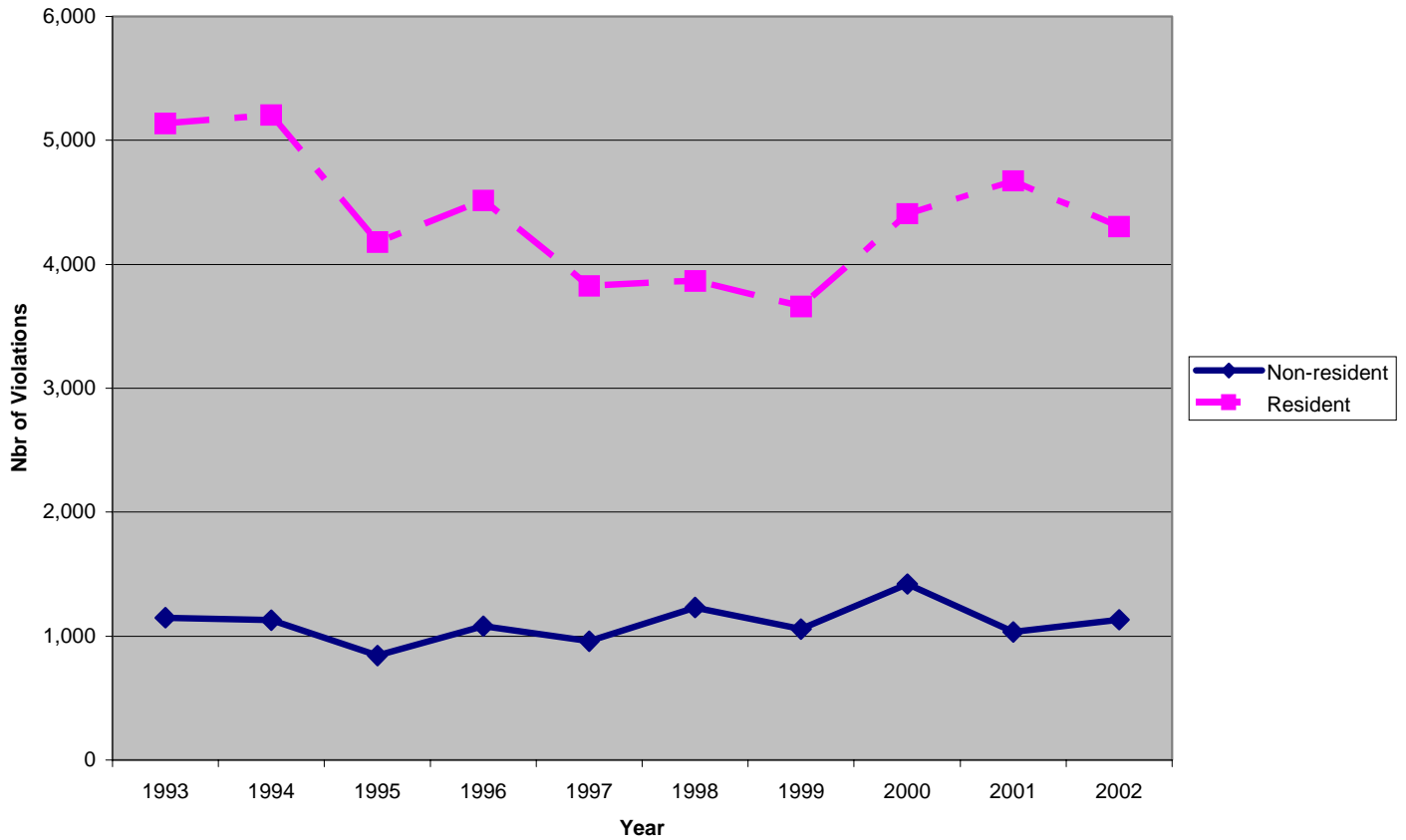


Table 3.1 - 1993-2002 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non Resident	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Non-resident	1,150	1,127	844	1,079	958	1,231	1,055	1,421	1,032	1,132	11,029
Resident	5,137	5,206	4,179	4,515	3,825	3,865	3,658	4,406	4,673	4,305	43,769
Total	6,287	6,333	5,023	5,594	4,783	5,096	4,713	5,827	5,705	5,437	54,798

Table 3.2 - 1993-2002 Percentage Comparisons Between Non-Resident and Resident Violations

Resident/Non Resident	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Non-resident	18.29%	17.80%	16.80%	19.29%	20.03%	24.16%	22.38%	24.39%	18.09%	20.82%	20.13%
Resident	81.71%	82.20%	83.20%	80.71%	79.97%	75.84%	77.62%	75.61%	81.91%	79.18%	79.87%

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Table 4.1 – 1993-2002 VIOLATIONS BY COUNTY

COUNTY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
ADAMS	92	145	114	82	35	78	61	133	131	191	1,062
ALAMOSA	15	4	12	14	25	17	4	3	1	5	100
ARAPAHOE	46	75	81	89	11	11	26	26	69	26	460
ARCHULETA	43	78	64	67	84	54	53	87	70	50	650
BACA	19	23	15	4	1	10	5	11	5	21	114
BENT	46	30	36	80	51	52	45	46	33	90	509
BOULDER	104	152	94	87	61	21	42	25	48	60	694
CHAFFEE	158	132	122	179	140	118	140	105	110	103	1,307
CHEYENNE	5	8	9	18	5	5	2	21	7	4	84
CLEAR CREEK	7	17	23	36	26	15	22	12	55	54	267
CONEJOS	35	93	58	76	81	82	20	67	26	57	595
COSTILLA	66	61	51	26	38	38	36	12	17	53	398
CROWLEY	15	20	12	28	12	25	34	18	29	5	198
CUSTER	112	80	50	86	66	103	44	28	52	53	674
DELTA	93	129	79	107	72	94	53	99	89	72	887
DENVER	108	67	22	23	26	62	39	45	49	66	507
DOLORES	87	56	32	95	44	58	51	67	40	56	586
DOUGLAS	79	85	89	107	48	52	39	40	46	64	649
EAGLE	105	81	66	52	67	87	82	162	126	101	929
EL PASO	145	159	144	179	178	81	60	152	143	99	1,340
ELBERT	23	28	16	24	16	7	23	15	35	24	211
FREMONT	159	87	38	88	61	68	65	142	119	114	941
GARFIELD	193	151	121	126	113	153	128	262	233	254	1,734
GILPIN	15	12	8	15	7	5	8	2	9	8	89
GRAND	232	214	112	133	210	222	160	223	118	179	1,803
GUNNISON	175	139	92	159	118	156	120	236	122	139	1,456
HINSDALE	35	20	25	35	23	25	39	36	36	28	302
HUERFANO	55	30	33	22	31	60	77	42	13	16	379
JACKSON	149	208	176	112	117	114	98	146	80	174	1,374
JEFFERSON	182	232	159	211	63	96	61	149	246	155	1,554
KIOWA	9	13	10	12	10	6	5	6	40	26	137
KIT CARSON	4	13	5	6	4	4	13	4	9	2	64
LA PLATA	109	93	66	136	95	92	98	119	106	88	1,002
LAKE	104	68	122	157	123	161	107	84	117	66	1,109
LARIMER	830	834	723	618	516	419	570	477	574	396	5,957
LAS ANIMAS	280	100	61	74	52	67	47	93	77	82	933
LINCOLN	13	33	20	7	14	9	11	25	23	32	187
LOGAN	41	39	31	25	22	55	73	61	63	44	454
MESA	165	180	154	170	124	123	226	189	211	245	1,787
MINERAL	37	22	34	24	31	40	22	30	36	52	328
MOFFAT	168	247	168	147	212	159	286	379	438	468	2,672
MONTEZUMA	76	81	56	63	63	77	76	73	79	45	689
MONTROSE	88	104	68	64	86	67	82	41	62	147	809
MORGAN	79	79	124	69	61	44	122	102	115	69	864
OTERO	11	9	20	51	28	26	21	25	19	10	220
OURAY	61	51	24	33	35	28	32	24	32	42	362
PARK	150	207	80	128	156	136	99	113	135	113	1,317
PHILLIPS	23	13	4	5	11	6	17	17	31	12	139
PITKIN	24	18	11	26	20	13	27	54	29	51	273
PROWERS	15	15	4	16	20	11	10	15	26	21	153
PUEBLO	248	286	257	335	256	444	260	247	188	187	2,708
RIO BLANCO	133	89	162	183	158	123	127	191	171	167	1,504
RIO GRANDE	77	61	72	55	135	200	56	49	28	37	770
ROUTT	167	195	84	89	85	171	150	160	175	130	1,406
SAGUACHE	84	63	70	62	63	60	47	75	39	50	613

COUNTY	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
SAN JUAN		5	1	16	3		5	14	6	3	53
SAN MIGUEL	45	31	28	24	18	58	48	51	34	34	371
SEDGWICK	20	12	9	11	15	15	41	37	24	13	197
SUMMIT	165	175	50	93	78	83	52	115	158	184	1,153
TELLER	61	94	88	111	91	81	63	99	142	41	871
WASHINGTON	39	39	30	35	24	38	60	94	74	50	483
WELD	329	404	404	357	317	300	203	317	238	194	3,063
YUMA	34	44	30	32	27	11	20	35	49	15	297
TOTAL	6,287	6,333	5,023	5,594	4,783	5,096	4,713	5,827	5,705	5,437	54,798

Table 5.1 – 1993-2002 CASE DISPOSITION SUMMARY

Category	Disposition	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Text80	2001	2002	Total
	Pending	211	223	205	317	308	159	203	226	382	785	3,019
	Total	211	223	205	317	308	159	203	226	382	785	3,019
Guilty												
	Amended	22	29	37	27	13	27	21	27	10	10	223
	Deferred Prosecution	12	18	8	11	2	2	4	4	5		66
	Deferred Sentence	40	62	38	39	33	29	45	55	45	16	402
	Guilty Plea	1,143	1,033	807	758	576	688	561	676	665	266	7,173
	Paid	3,028	3,149	2,407	2,925	2,671	2,797	2,545	3,047	2,925	3,057	28,551
	Warning	680	764	746	732	595	678	730	1,129	1,072	960	8,086
	Total	4,925	5,055	4,043	4,492	3,890	4,221	3,906	4,938	4,722	4,309	44,501
Not Guilty												
	Case Dismissed	581	565	396	402	345	366	313	376	352	116	3,812
	Found Not Guilty	32	13	4	16	8	7	8	3	2	1	94
	Void	538	477	375	367	232	343	283	284	247	226	3,372
	Total	1,151	1,055	775	785	585	716	604	663	601	343	7,278
Total		6,287	6,333	5,023	5,594	4,783	5,096	4,713	5,827	5,705	5,437	54,798

Table 5.2 – 1993-2002 CASE DISPOSITION SUMMARY PERCENTAGE

Category	Disposition	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
	Pending	3.36%	3.52%	4.08%	5.67%	6.44%	3.12%	4.31%	3.88%	6.70%	14.44%	5.51%
Guilty												
	Amended	0.35%	0.46%	0.74%	0.48%	0.27%	0.53%	0.45%	0.46%	0.18%	0.18%	0.41%
	Deferred Prosecution	0.19%	0.28%	0.16%	0.20%	0.04%	0.04%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%	0.00%	0.12%
	Deferred Sentence	0.64%	0.98%	0.76%	0.70%	0.69%	0.57%	0.95%	0.94%	0.79%	0.29%	0.73%
	Guilty Plea	18.18%	16.31%	16.07%	13.55%	12.04%	13.50%	11.90%	11.60%	11.66%	4.89%	13.09%
	Paid	48.16%	49.72%	47.92%	52.29%	55.84%	54.89%	54.00%	52.29%	51.27%	56.23%	52.10%
	Warning	10.82%	12.06%	14.85%	13.09%	12.44%	13.30%	15.49%	19.38%	18.79%	17.66%	14.76%
Not Guilty												
	Case Dismissed	9.24%	8.92%	7.88%	7.19%	7.21%	7.18%	6.64%	6.45%	6.17%	2.13%	6.96%
	Found Not Guilty	0.51%	0.21%	0.08%	0.29%	0.17%	0.14%	0.17%	0.05%	0.04%	0.02%	0.17%
	Void	8.56%	7.53%	7.47%	6.56%	4.85%	6.73%	6.00%	4.87%	4.33%	4.16%	6.15%

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Table 5.3 – 2002 CASE DISPOSITION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	Pending	Amended	Deferred Sentence	Guilty Plea	Paid	Warning	Case Dismissed	Void	Total
ADAMS	29	0	0	21	78	34	15	14	191
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
ARAPAHOE	11	0	0	2	8	4	1	0	26
ARCHULETA	3	0	0	1	41	5	0	0	50
BACA	5	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	21
BENT	26	0	0	5	42	7	3	7	90
BOULDER	3	0	0	7	43	3	2	2	60
CHAFFEE	12	0	0	3	72	6	1	9	103
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
CLEAR CREEK	14	0	0	0	32	4	2	2	54
CONEJOS	0	0	0	2	37	16	2	0	57
COSTILLA	13	0	0	7	29	2	2	0	53
CROWLEY	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	5
CUSTER	11	0	0	2	28	6	0	6	53
DELTA	6	0	0	8	36	10	2	10	72
DENVER	16	0	0	0	32	12	0	6	66
DOLORES	6	0	0	4	36	3	3	4	56
DOUGLAS	16	0	0	0	30	7	1	10	64
EAGLE	19	0	0	7	68	4	1	2	101
EL PASO	18	0	0	7	47	21	2	4	99
ELBERT	5	0	0	2	8	7	1	1	24
FREMONT	33	0	0	16	47	5	8	5	114
GARFIELD	34	0	2	9	156	46	0	7	254
GILPIN	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	8
GRAND	7	0	0	7	133	26	0	6	179
GUNNISON	14	0	0	5	103	15	0	2	139
HINSDALE	5	0	0	2	18	2	0	1	28
HUERFANO	5	0	0	0	6	4	0	1	16
JACKSON	7	0	0	5	93	63	0	6	174
JEFFERSON	21	1	0	13	65	42	5	8	155
KIOWA	2	0	0	0	19	4	0	1	26
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
LA PLATA	17	0	0	0	61	9	0	1	88
LAKE	15	0	0	14	27	0	8	2	66
LARIMER	94	1	1	20	178	67	18	17	396
LAS ANIMAS	4	0	0	4	62	11	1	0	82
LINCOLN	2	0	0	1	12	14	0	3	32
LOGAN	1	0	0	0	23	19	0	1	44
MESA	32	0	0	4	136	60	3	10	245
MINERAL	4	1	2	4	32	8	0	1	52
MOFFAT	39	0	0	9	280	136	3	1	468
MONTEZUMA	13	0	0	0	30	2	0	0	45
MONTROSE	25	1	0	5	73	33	3	7	147
MORGAN	1	0	1	0	34	29	1	3	69
OTERO	0	0	0	0	8	1	1	0	10
OURAY	2	4	4	3	21	7	0	1	42
PARK	13	0	0	4	70	18	0	8	113
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	1	12
PITKIN	1	0	0	2	42	4	1	1	51
PROWERS	2	0	0	0	13	5	0	1	21

COUNTY	Pending	Amended	Deferred Sentence	Guilty Plea	Paid	Warning	Case Dismissed	Void	Total
PUEBLO	41	0	2	21	74	23	11	15	187
RIO BLANCO	12	1	0	6	121	23	1	3	167
RIO GRANDE	2	0	0	3	23	9	0	0	37
ROUTT	5	0	0	4	81	35	1	4	130
SAGUACHE	4	0	0	0	37	9	0	0	50
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
SAN MIGUEL	3	0	0	3	17	10	0	0	34
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	13
SUMMIT	41	0	0	11	106	14	1	11	184
TELLER	17	0	0	2	18	3	1	0	41
WASHINGTON	1	1	4	3	21	14	3	3	50
WELD	48	0	0	4	90	27	8	17	194
YUMA	4	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	15
TOTAL	785	10	16	266	3057	960	116	226	5437

Table 6.1 - 2001-2002 Check Station, Night Flight and Decoy Efforts

TYPE OF EFFORT	CHECK STATIONS				DECOYS		NIGHT FLIGHTS		TOTALS	
	BIG GAME		FISHING		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	2001	2002	2001	2002						
NUMBER OF EFFORTS	17	13	5	7	19	21	3	1	44	42
TOTAL VEHICLES	6440	1175	114	56	262	208	0	0	6816	1439
VEHICLES STOPPED	1836	530	113	20	18	25	0	0	1967	575
INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS	2706	884	578	1192	66	58	373	350	3723	2484
INDIVIDUAL CHARGES	101	16	23	27	17	46	10	0	151	89
TOTAL FINES IN \$'S	7100	11,600	3600	1400	1150	2900	1250	0	13100	15,900

Table 7.1 – 2001-2002 Operation Game Thief Summary

CATEGORY	2001	2002
TOTAL OGT CALLS	529	488
TOTAL CASES FILED	126	202
CRIMINAL FINES	\$32,684	\$80,102
CASES W/O REWARD	111	181
CASES WITH REWARD	15	21
REWARD IN \$'S PAID	\$4225	\$4900
OGT DONATIONS IN \$'S	\$15,408	\$17,341

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