

Colorado Division of Wildlife
Annual Law Enforcement
and
Violation Report
October 1, 2005



Bruce McCloskey
Director

Index

Preface	ii
Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service	1
Wildlife Law Enforcement Planning	2
Wildlife Law Enforcement Budget	6
Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges	7
Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards	9
Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit	11
OGT – Operation Game Thief	14
TIP – Turn in Poachers Program	17
IWVC – Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact	18
The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer	21
Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers	23
History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado	25
Winter Range Patrol Effort	27
License Fraud	28
Case Narratives	30

Statistical Tables and Charts

Table 1.0 – 1995-2004 Tickets Issued per Year	44
Table 1.1 – 1995-2004 Violations Grouped by Major Category	44
Chart 1.1 – 1995-2004 Total Violations by Year	44
Chart 1.2 – 2004 Violations by Category	45
Table 1.2 – 1995-2004 Percent by Category/Calendar Year	46
Table 1.3(a) – 2003 Violation Grouped by Major Category	47
Table 1.3(b) – 2004 Violations Grouped by Major Category	47
Chart 1.3 – Violations by Month for 2003/2004	47
Table 1.4 – 1995-2004 Big Game (does not include license violations)	48
Table 1.5 – 1995-2004 Carcass Care	48
Table 1.6 – 1995-2004 Commercial Use	48
Table 1.7 – 1995-2004 Fair Chase	48
Table 1.8 – 1995-2004 Fishing (does not include license violations)	49
Table 1.9 – 1995-2004 License Violations	49
Table 1.10 – 1995-2004 Private Property Trespass	50
Table 1.11 – 1995-2004 Safety	50
Table 1.12 – 1995-2004 Small Game (does not include license violations)	50
Table 1.13 – 1995-2004 Other Wildlife Violations	51
Table 1.14 – 1998-2004 Samson Law Violations by Year	52
Table 1.15 – 1998-2004 Samson Law Violations by Species	56
Table 1.16 – 1995-2004 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency	60
Table 2.1 – 1995-2004 Violations by Region/Area, Area Office Location	64
Table 3.1 – 1995-2004 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons	65
Table 3.2 – 1995-2004 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons	65
Chart 3.1 – 1995-2004 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons	65
Table 4.1 – 1995-2004 Violations by County	66
Table 5.1 – 1995-2004 Case Disposition Summary	68
Table 5.2 – 1995-2004 Case Disposition by Percent	68
Table 5.3 – 2004 Case Disposition by County	69

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 (DOW) law enforcement program. 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 DOW, and it will be addressed in next year's report.

There is a long list of 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. Recognition and thanks should be extended to former chief of law enforcement, John Bredehoft who is the architect and author of many past law enforcement reports, after which this report is modeled. A special thanks to Ken Shew and Pat Miks for updating the statistical summaries you will find in this report as well as to Jay Sarason, who compiled the case narratives, to Randy Hampton, who edited them and to Lisa Martinez for formatting and editing. Eric Schaller did an outstanding job of putting it all together, producing the final product. To all who assisted in this effort, thanks; your participation has vastly improved the quality of this report.

This document is a work in progress, a framework for continued discussion. It is meant to answer questions posed by the general public, 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's Wildlife Officers to use when asked about the state's wildlife law enforcement.

John Bredehoft, former chief of law enforcement, recently assumed the role of assistant director in charge of field operations. John's time as chief of law enforcement was marked by positive change. The level of professionalism both within the law enforcement unit and among the field officers was enhanced, not only by decisions made by John, but by the example that he set every day. John's innovation, especially in the field of technology will be felt throughout the Division for years to come. A special thanks to John for his time as chief and the continued support that he gives to wildlife law enforcement from his current position as assistant director.

Your comments concerning this report or our law enforcement efforts are always welcome. Please do not hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

*Rob Firth, Chief of Law Enforcement
Colorado Division of Wildlife
6060 Broadway
Denver, CO 80216*

E-mail address: rob.firth@state.co.us

Phone: 303- 291-7452

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. Colorado's wildlife laws have been enacted through the years to address three purposes - public safety, wildlife management and ethical considerations.

While public safety would seem to be a very straightforward and consistent topic, even this purpose has evolved through the years to accommodate a changing public and landscape. The requirement of hunter education training and more recently, hunting closures near areas of high traffic are examples of public safety considerations.

Ethical or fairness issues are much more difficult to quantify because they are subjective in nature and open to interpretation. For this reason, there are comparatively few ethical laws that do not also have safety or wildlife management considerations as well. Examples of ethical topics include concerns over the use of radios while hunting and party hunting. The fact that states deal with these issues differently only reinforces the concept that there are differing points of view on these subjects.

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 Colorado 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's citizens want state government to manage its wildlife resources and to 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. A governor appointed Colorado Wildlife Commission approves regulations and provides over-site of the DOW. This orientation of citizen participation in the rule making process is further enhanced by having the enforcement of these regulations provided by employees of the same agency that the 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. In addition to the professional law enforcement that our officers conduct, a multi-purpose approach to the district wildlife manager's job allows officers to provide a number of other services to the public, all the while maintaining their law enforcement presence.

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 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's 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 were higher than other states surveyed by Responsive Management at the time of the 1999 survey.

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 follows 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 Colorado 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: 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.

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 Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact is an interstate compact between 19 states in which a wildlife violator can be held accountable across state lines for violations of state wildlife laws. Those states include Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. 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 under the guidance of the OGT board, which provides an avenue for people to report crimes to a toll free number 1-877-COLO OGT (265-6648).

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 Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact – allow agencies to share information in a secure manner that protects the citizen as well as the agencies and the resources they protect. Since no Peace Officer Standard Training (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

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 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 present 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. This direct contact is critical in the field of wildlife management and law enforcement, because field contacts offer 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.

Special Law Enforcement Investigations

Conduct Special Investigations: In some circumstances special investigations are required for certain types of violations. Illegal trophy and commercial poaching activities may require special efforts to detect, deter, and prosecute. Decoys, aerial surveillance or other special law enforcement methods 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, the Wyoming Game and Fish Laboratory, and the National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

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 its 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.

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.

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.

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 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 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, officers periodically attend specialized law enforcement training to supplement the courses that are given annually.

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 agency will take complaints that it does receive seriously and use this complaint policy that ensures fairness for both the citizen and the employee. Employees and officers will learn from their 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.

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.

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 the prior years and adjusted for allocations based upon division-wide priorities. This process produces a budget that changes from year-to-year. Currently the law enforcement budget is approximately 4.4 million dollars. This represents less than 6 percent of the total agency operating budget.

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 233 P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 41 DOW and outside agency employees carry "special wildlife commissions". The Field Operations Branch provides the majority of the DOW's law enforcement effort. This branch currently has 135 commissioned Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) and 44 Wildlife Technicians (WT) who work for 18 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four commissioned Regional Managers (RM) who supervise the AWMs. The Field Operations Branch also has a Law Enforcement Section which employs six criminal investigators, in addition to 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 Full Time Employees (FTE's*) and expenditures for years 2002/03, 03/04, 04/05 and current estimated budgeted FTE's and expenditures for years 2005/06 allocated to law enforcement programs.

DOW Law Enforcement Labor and Operating Budget

FTE									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
FY02-03 Actual	4.45	51.37	2.50	0.06	0.03	11.99	9.24	79.64	7.48%
FY03-04 Actual	5.06	56.34	2.35	0.10	0.01	9.83	7.55	81.24	2.01%
FY04-05 Actual	4.71	53.74	2.09	0.15	0.10	6.36	7.97	75.12	7.53%
FY05-06 Budget	5.23	49.97	3.18	0.08	0.04	5.67	7.00	71.17	5.26%
4-year average	4.86	52.86	2.53	0.10	0.05	8.46	7.94	77.53	

Expenditures									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
FY02-03 Actual	348,419	3,317,048	243,906	2,121	20,958	595,023	683,121	5,210,597	9.49%
FY03-04 Actual	387,090	3,502,921	218,083	7,214	19,414	488,649	498,987	5,122,358	-1.69%
FY04-05 Actual	357,530	4,030,890	204,862	12,971	22,529	386,403	653,146	5,668,331	10.66%
FY05-06 Budget	509,660	3,721,085	371,327	9,166	21,390	333,900	573,054	5,539,582	-2.27%
4-year average	400,675	3,642,986	259,544	7,868	21,073	450,994	602,077	5,190,038	

*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 Pat Miks, Budget Analyst*

Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges

Our first challenge is to target illegal activities against Colorado's wildlife. Poachers have a wide range of motivations. A few kill for the sake of killing and Colorado has experienced several instances of numerous animals shot in killing sprees and left to rot. Ego drives some poachers who must kill the best and biggest, and will violate any regulation, season, or ethic to take trophy animals. Commercial activities, such as the legal antler trade, can drive illegal taking of wildlife. High dollar values represented in these markets provide an economic incentive to illegally take wildlife for some.

Poachers do not like to get caught and will use a variety of techniques to disguise their activities. Technological advances in night vision and thermal imaging devices, GPS, ATV's, and radios are used by poachers to enhance their ability to poach. Poaching out of season, especially on wintering grounds for big game when they are the most susceptible to illegal take, is a common practice for poachers. Poachers do their work anytime of the day or night, knowing that in the immense geography of this state, they have a good chance of not being detected by wildlife officers. Often, poachers will shoot an animal and will not approach it until later, after they have ascertained that no one responded to the shot, or come back at night to collect the head of the animal. Poachers know wildlife officers cannot be in all places at all times. These crimes usually have few witnesses. As a consequence, many wildlife violations go undetected, unreported, and are not prosecuted.



Detecting and deterring wildlife poaching requires innovative enforcement activity along with public participation and support in relation to the efforts of wildlife officers in the field. DOW officers take these crimes seriously and work long hard hours, often in hazardous conditions, to apprehend these poachers. Organized team efforts and use of the DOW's own technological resources are used throughout Colorado. A concerned public is made aware of the problems through education efforts and are encouraged to report wildlife crimes. Avenues for reporting crimes through law enforcement dispatches and programs, such as Operation Game Thief, provide a conduit for the public to report suspicious activities or illegal take of wildlife. Colorado's wildlife resources are rich and diverse, and it is through the vigilance of an interested and involved public, in partnership 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 the DOW. Close working relationships with other local, state, and federal government agencies which 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 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. This 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 are difficult when there are simply not enough resources to fund all the beneficial efforts the DOW could enact. 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 violator 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 its 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 its 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 the agency always maintains public trust and support.

Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards

John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award

The John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award is the Colorado Division of Wildlife's (DOW) recognition of outstanding wildlife law enforcement service. Any DOW employee may nominate a Colorado wildlife officer for the award. Nominations are then sent to all DOW commissioned officers who vote for one of the officers that have been nominated. The officer receiving the highest number of votes receives the award. This award has tremendous meaning to those who receive it, as those who have been nominated have been done so by a DOW employee and are selected by their peers as outstanding out of a field of superior officers.

The award is named after John D. Hart who was an officer that retired in 1959 as Assistant Director for the DOW. Mr. Hart began his career with the DOW in 1919 at the salary of \$75 per month and provided his own horse and gun. It was felt at the time the award was developed that Hart epitomized the qualities and values of wildlife officers then and now. He reportedly worked tirelessly (officers who worked for him later in his career said 24 hours a day, 7 days a week). Hart aggressively went after poachers, using tricks such as welding iron rails under his car to lower the center of gravity, so that he could outmaneuver poachers in the corners when he chased them. He dressed up in bed sheets on moonlit nights to catch similarly dressed duck and goose poachers on snow-covered fields. He never issued a summons; violators were either taken immediately to court or to jail. He also recognized the biological side of his job, for example, he hand fed turkeys to get them established on the Uncompahgre Plateau. Even in those days, the concept of "multipurpose" was a good description of a wildlife officer.

In a 1913 report to then Governor Shafroth, wildlife law enforcers such as Hart were described as officers who "must have tact, know trial and court procedures, 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." Men and women who devote their lives to wildlife enforcement in Colorado today have the same kind of strength of character and willingness to go the distance as their counterparts at the beginning of the last century. Colorado has changed, technology has changed, and people have changed, but the wildlife officer's devotion to wildlife and duty to the citizen exists as strongly today as it did yesterday. The John D. Hart Officer of the Year Award recognizes outstanding service in relation to these ideals.

Previous John D. Hart Wildlife Officer of the Year Award Winners

1970	Eddie Kochman	1983	James Jones	1995	Perry L. Will
1971	Perry Olson	1984	Mike McLain	1996	Robert Holder
1972	Joe Gerrans	1985	Wm. W. Andree	1997	Jerry Claassen
1974	Robert Schmidt	1986	Richard Weldon	1998	Dave Croonquist
1975	Arthur Gresh	1987	Jeff Madison	1999	Mike Bauman
1976	Sig Palm	1988	Dave Lovell	2000	Courtney Crawford
1977	Mike Zgainer	1989	Cliff Coghill	2001	Willie Travnicek
1978	John Stevenson	1990	Steve Porter	2002	Ron Velarde
1979	Dave Kenvin	1991	Thomas J. Spezze	2003	Glenn Smith
1980	Alex Chappell	1992	Randall Hancock	2004	Lonnie Brown
1981	Lyle Bennett	1993	Juan Duran		
1982	Roger Lowry	1994	Larry Rogstad		

Colorado Division of Wildlife
2004 John D. Hart Officer of the Year
Lonnie Brown, District Wildlife Manager, La Veta

Every year, Colorado's wildlife officers choose one person to receive the John D. Hart Officer of the Year Award. In 2004, the award went to Lonnie Brown. Chosen by his peers for his outstanding contributions as a wildlife officer over his long career, Brown has been a role model of those values wildlife officers hold in high esteem. Also recognized for outstanding service during the nomination process were Mike Crosby, Ron Harthan, Renzo DelPiccolo, Sonia Marzec, Terry Wygant, and John Wagner.

Other 2004 awards for outstanding performance and contributions of wildlife officers:

- ✦ *International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Conservation Officer of the Year – **Glenn Smith***
- ✦ *National Wild Turkey Federation Colorado Wildlife Officer of the Year - **Ralph Matzner***
- ✦ *Shikar Safari Club International Colorado Wildlife Officer Of The Year – **Ron Harthan***
- ✦ *Colorado Mule Deer Association, Sportsman's Choice Award –**Kevin Duckett***
- ✦ *CDOW Field Training Officer of the Year - **Kirk Oldham***
- ✦ *Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation- Law Enforcement and Management Recognition-**Kelly Crane***

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 eleven 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. Six investigators are assigned to service centers in Denver, Ft. Collins, Montrose, Steamboat Springs, Grand Junction, and Monte Vista. Each of these investigators is responsible for special investigations and serves as the primary contact for four or more DOW Areas in addition to their primary responsibilities for special investigations, officer training and support for field

investigations. A new position in the unit, an IT programmer and analyst, is focused on improving the use of existing and future technology in the division's law enforcement efforts.

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 law 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. Occasionally utilizing officers from other states, 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, Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, 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. Additionally, the LEU maintains ongoing communications and coordination with wildlife investigations nationwide.

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 U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; the U.S. Forest Service; the Bureau of Land Management; the Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms; the Internal Revenue Service; the U.S. Postal Service; the National Park Service; and the National Marine Fisheries.

The issues arising from 9/11 has created the need for the DOW to become more involved with Homeland Security. In the event of an emergency, law enforcement officers from the DOW may be called in relation to law enforcement. The DOW is actively involved in processes within the state of Colorado in relation to Homeland Security.

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 75,000 records are currently available. The number of citations averages 6,000 per year. The LEU 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, Safari Club International, 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 Interstate 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 offices 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 a 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.

OGT - Operation Game Thief



1-877-COLOOGT

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 Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) catch poachers. With about 200 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. A new toll free phone number, 1-877-COLOOGT, (1-877-265-6648), 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 CWO. Rewards have just been increased to \$500 for big game cases, \$250 for turkey and \$100 for fish and small game cases. Callers may remain anonymous if they choose.



OGT is a nonprofit, 501-(3)(c) 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 (now retired) in Montrose, has been the administrator. Eric Harper, as the Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement, assumed the role of OGT Administrator in 2003. The Board and the administrator meet at least once a year to discuss OGT business.

Last year (2004), the OGT program continued the OGT Partners Program, the use of Colorado State University (CSU) work-study students to assist in answering the OGT phone. In an effort to encourage more people to use the hotline to report poachers, OGT continues to distribute brochures and provides

two OGT trailers that travel to sports shows, county fairs and other wildlife venues to inform and educate the public about the existence of OGT.

In 2003, the OGT board increased the rewards for big game violations to \$500 during the critical winter period, from November 15 to March 15 when the animals may be most vulnerable. The increased rewards



were designed to assist and complement the increased emphasis on protecting animals on the winter range. The increased rewards seemed to be well received so the board decided in April of 2004 to permanently increase the rewards to \$500 for big game and increase the turkey reward to \$250.

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.

The OGT educational trailers are 8' by 16' Haulmark trailers 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 e-mail address, game.thief@state.co.us.

A group of Montrose-area DOW/OGT volunteers donated over two months of their time to convert the inside of the trailers into a very sharp-looking display. The trailers have been exhibited many times so far, the biggest venue being the 2004 International Sportsman's Exhibition show in Denver, where it was well received. The trailers have been booked for over 40 other functions so far in 2005. 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 OGT 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 OGT Partners program by donating \$250 per year or \$500 for three years. There are three partners at this time. The first to sign on was the Western Chapter of Safari Club International, the second partner is the Grand Junction Sportsmen's Warehouse store, the third is the Colorado Bowhunters Association and the newest partner is the Mule Deer Foundation. 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. Follensbee graduated from Unity College in Maine and was involved in that program in Maine. Thanks to Follensbee, the program is now in effect in the Ft. Collins office, with six 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. After more than a year of this program being in existence, many of the kinks have been worked out and the program continues with the current school year. CSU students interested in participating in this work-study program should call Eric Harper at (303)291-7216.

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 DOW in protecting the state's wildlife. In 2004, 20 callers received \$7,500 in rewards. The 489 calls resulted in over \$50,000 in criminal fines, with many large cases still pending. Additionally, OGT received over \$50,000 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.

Colorado's OGT program had a successful year in 2004. The OGT board wishes to thank everyone 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 demonstrates that the citizens care and are not afraid to speak up. Take the time and make the call. It's your wildlife.



With the help of citizens, OGT will continue to try to help wildlife officers protect and manage the wildlife resources of the state of Colorado. .

Report by Eric Harper, Acting Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement, Denver

TIP - Turn in Poachers Program

The Turn in Poachers (TIP) program began September 1, 2004. This program allows people who turn in poachers to receive preference points or even licenses in some cases for providing information that is used to catch poachers. This program was created in addition to the existing Operation Game Thief (OGT) program and applies only to reports of illegal take or possession or willful destruction of Big Game or Turkey.

In order to be eligible for the license or point rewards the reporting party must be willing to testify in a prosecution. This is different than OGT which will pay rewards even to anonymous parties as long as a ticket is written.

The basics of the program , with some special restrictions for very limited units, are:

- If a person reports a violation which results in a charge of illegal take or possession they can receive a preference point or an over the counter license for the same species that was involved in the violation.
- If a person reports a violation which results in a charge of willful destruction or the illegal take involves an animal that meets the trophy requirements of 33-6-109(3.4) (The Samson Law) then the person can receive a limited license for the same unit and species as they violation that was reported.
- In all cases the reporting party must otherwise be eligible to receive the license, including meeting hunter education requirements and not being under suspension. The reporting parties may not receive both a TIP reward and a cash OGT reward for the same incident.
- If the case is dismissed, fine paid or the suspect pleads guilty but the reporting party was willing to testify if necessary then they will still be eligible for the reward.

To report poachers and be eligible for an OGT or TIP reward you must contact the Colorado Division of Wildlife with information regarding a poaching incident and state that you are interested in a reward. You can do this by calling toll-free within Colorado at **1-877-COLO-OGT**, Verizon cell phone users can dial **#OGT**, or contact the DOW via e-mail at game.thief@state.co.us.

To date, the TIP program has given out preference points and or license in 4 cases with several others pending.

IWVC - Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact

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 could be a time consuming process, especially if the CWO 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 Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact (IWVC) was born in Colorado, Nevada and Oregon, with 18 other states following suit in the past 12 years. The states currently in the IWVC include Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. 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 they are home free, once they get back to their home state, they are wrong. The compact allows for the home state to suspend that person's hunting and fishing privileges if they do not pay the fine.

Another beneficial 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. This way, when a violator is suspended in Missouri for example, that person is likewise suspended in all of the compact states.

The record keeping process is cutting edge. The state of Utah graciously agreed to run the IWVC database. In particular, Doug Messerly, the regional manager for the Southern Region of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources out of Cedar City, Utah, 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.

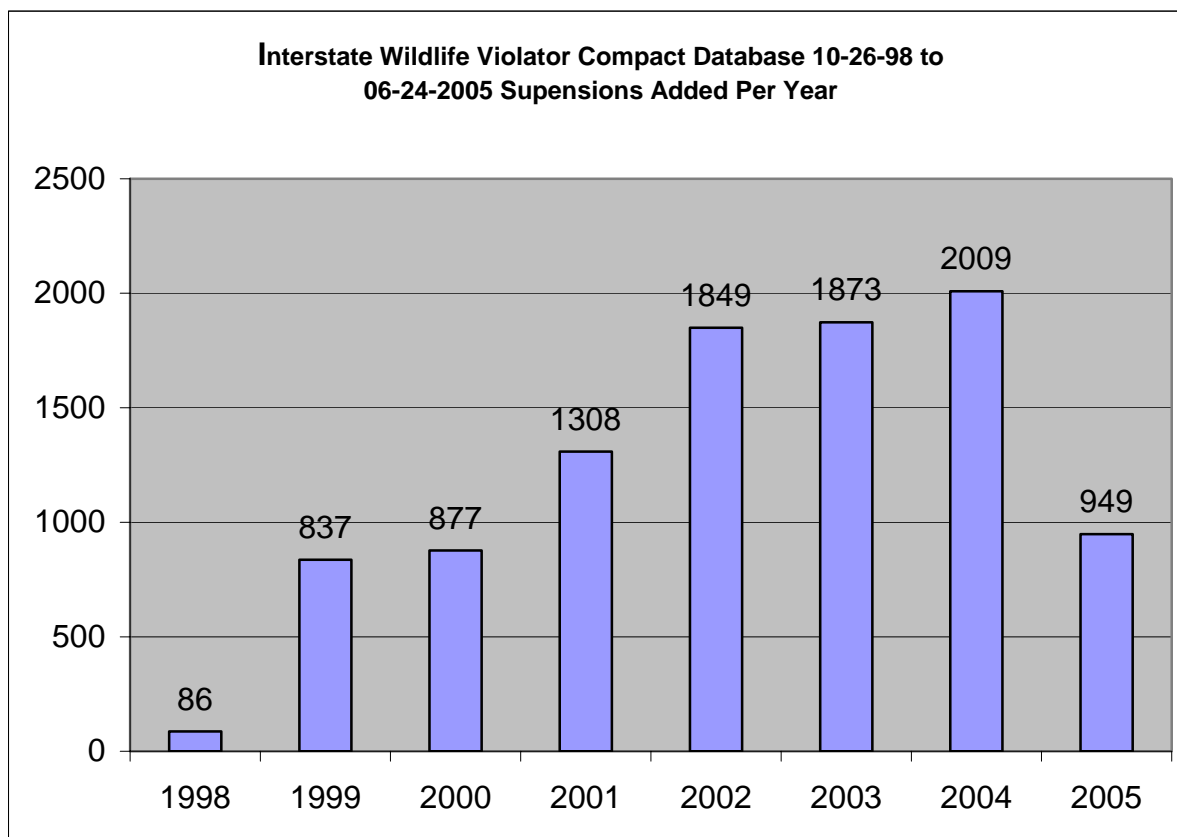
The next step will be for the limited license section to integrate the IWVC data base into their system so that – after a validation call to the suspension state to insure that person is still on suspension – any person applying for a limited license would be excluded if their name is on the database. With the point of sell license sales now initiated in the state of Colorado, Colorado suspensions are already flagged. It is hopeful that the process of preventing those on the IWVC list from purchasing licenses will be operational by the end of 2005.

In November of 2005, the state of Kansas will join the IWVC. As time goes on, 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 write the IWVC Chairperson, Rob Buonamici, Nevada Division of Wildlife at P.O. Box 106788, Reno, NV 89520.

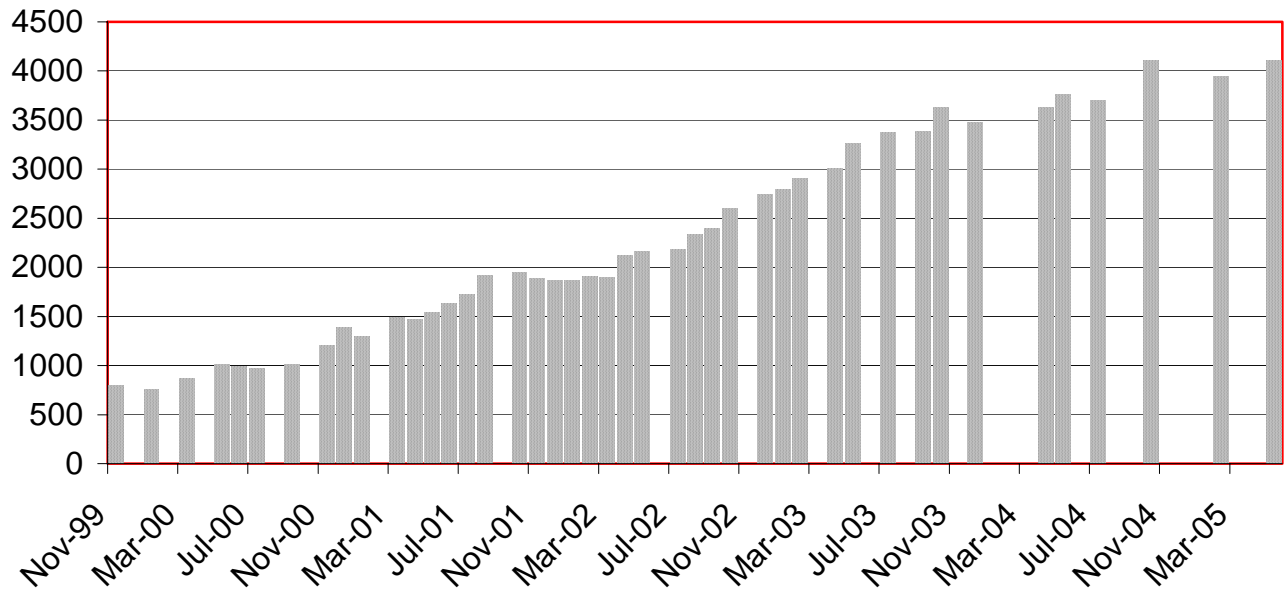
Report by Glenn Smith, Criminal Investigator - Montrose

**INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT MEMBER STATES AND
EFFECTIVE DATES AND SUSPENSIONS CONTRIBUTED 10-26-98 TO 06-24-05**

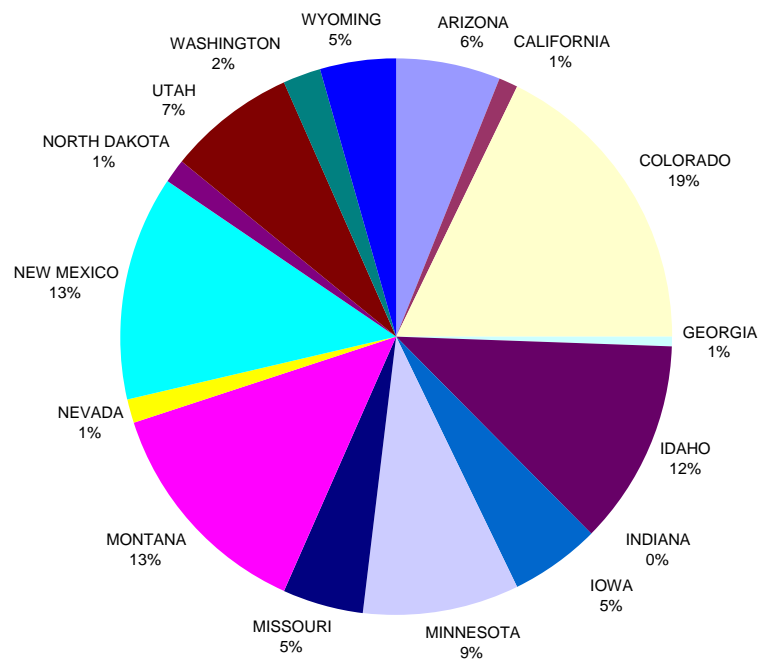
STATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
ARIZONA	10/14/1991		350	39	31	41	80	52
CALIFORNIA	01/01/2002					44	53	19
COLORADO	02/25/1991		174	247	394	306	325	263
GEORGIA	09/01/2003						3	37
IDAHO	03/15/1991	1	12	116	129	228	242	216
INDIANA	10/31/2000						8	13
IOWA	08/31/2001						190	167
MARYLAND	02/28/2000							
MINNESOTA	03/01/2000			18	208	193	177	212
MISSOURI	12/20/1999			50	14	115	66	162
MONTANA	02/03/1996		124	137	349	188	156	243
NEVADA	02/19/1991		11		50	22	13	7
NEW MEXICO	08/30/2001					466	308	396
NORTH DAKOTA	08/15/2001					44	4	37
OREGON	02/19/1991							
SOUTH DAKOTA	07/01/2004							
UTAH	03/01/1993	85	88	100	66	101	103	112
WASHINGTON	03/15/1991					43	115	43
WYOMING	08/03/1996		78	170	67	58	30	30
	Grand Total	86	837	877	1308	1849	1873	2009



INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT "CURRENT" SUSPENSIONS AS OF DATE LISTED



Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact Suspension Record Contributions to Database 10/1998 through 06/24/2005



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 enthusiasts 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 their 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 are critical needs 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, the wildlife officers are known as “multi-purpose” employees and serve their communities in many ways other than enforcement officers. 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. The state’s 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.

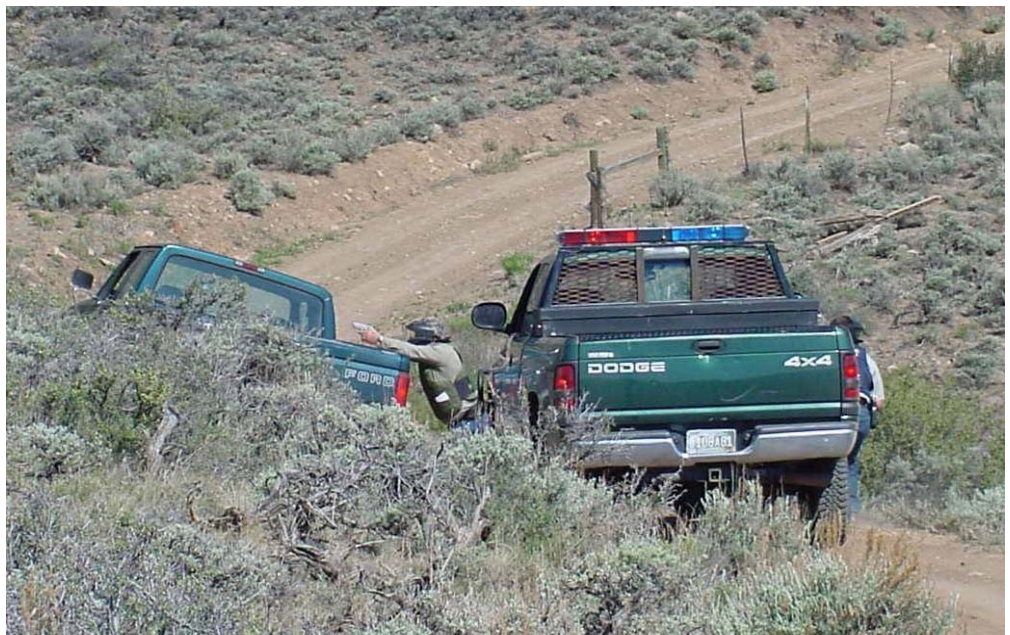
Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers

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 and public property, such as wildlife, from abuses by individuals within the community.

In order to apply for a Colorado Wildlife Officer (CWO) 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 CWO 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 CWO 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, CWOs receive a significant amount of additional training in the DOW Academy prior to being assigned to a

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 CWOs must complete approximately 400 hours of on-the-job training with veteran wildlife managers. CWOs who successfully complete the Field Training Officer (FTO) program then return to the classroom for a myriad of biological coursework. 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, CWOs 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 affect an arrest for a wildlife-related crime.

From the time a new CWO 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 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, 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 director's staff or section and region managers.

NOTE: Adapted from materials provided by Gary Berlin, human resource manager, and Carol Edlin, administrative assistant for the Colorado Division of Wildlife.

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 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	2005
Nonresident general hunting ((small	\$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	2005
Elk	\$200	\$1000 (\$10,000)
Deer	\$50	\$700 (\$10,000)
Antelope	\$100	\$700 (\$4,000)
Mountain sheep	\$200	\$1000- 100,000
Buffalo	\$1000	Private
Beaver	\$25	\$50
Birds	\$10	\$50
Fish	\$1	\$35

**Fines as established in 1903 as compared to illegal possession fines in 2005, which also does not include 37% charge assessed against all penalty assessments today. Amounts in parentheses indicate the Samson surcharge for trophy size animals.*

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.)

Winter Range Patrol Effort

Over the past number of years, it has come to the attention of wildlife officers on the Western Slope that the increasing quality of our deer and elk herds has led to an increased poaching problem, especially on the winter range along the Colorado/Utah state line. Concerns by wildlife officers and the general public led DOW Regional Managers and the Law Enforcement Unit to plan and conduct a concerted effort at cracking down on winter range poachers in the winter of 2003/2004.

These patrols proved to be mostly successful, and with the assistance of members of the general public and a considerable effort by many wildlife officers on the western slope, the incidence of winter range poaching plummeted during the winter of 2003/2004 from what had been seen previously.

The effort was continued in the winter of 2004/2005 with wildlife officer extending their efforts into new areas and using new techniques to deter violations and to detect and apprehend winter range poachers. As always, Operation Game Thief (OGT) was actively involved in the effort.

Western Slope wildlife officers, even after coming off of working months of long days during Colorado's big game seasons, started up the patrols right after the last combined big game season ended. Thousands of miles were driven and hundreds of contacts were made, both with sportsmen and the general public.



While the majority of persons contacted on these patrols were law abiding citizens, there were a number of violators who were cited for various violations. While a number of poaching incidents were detected this past winter, the total numbers of dead animals found was down sharply from years past, indicating that efforts to protect mature bulls and bucks were again successful.

In addition to protecting deer and elk, the patrols allowed officers an opportunity to check lion, bobcat, and small game hunters more frequently than in the past. And while a number of violations were detected, the majority of those contacted in the field expressed an appreciation for the winter range patrol effort and the job wildlife officers were doing.

TOTALS:

- 4,485 hours spent patrolling
- 30,000 miles driven
- 800 + hunter/sportsman contacts
- 27 tickets written
- 7 ongoing investigations

Wildlife officers are diligent in their efforts to protect Colorado's wildlife resources. However without the help of the public, very few poachers would be apprehended and our wildlife would not be as numerous as it is today.

Report by Eric Schaller, Criminal Investigator – Montrose

License Fraud

The Colorado Division of Wildlife has completed a preliminary study that indicates hunting license fraud could be costing the agency in excess of one million dollars each year. While the study is not scientific, it gives the DOW a better understanding of a widespread and long-term problem.

"We've known for years that license fraud was occurring, but we haven't had a solid idea of how much fraud was occurring," said John Bredehoft, Assistant Director of Field Operations. "We set out three years ago to see if we could get a firm idea of the problem and to see if there were better investigative methods that could be used to catch people who were committing fraud."

License fraud is typically driven by a desire to save money or obtain licenses a person isn't entitled to possess. Residents pay far less for the privilege of hunting and fishing in Colorado. A resident pays \$23 to hunt deer, while a non-resident pays \$293. The cost difference for a bull elk license is \$455. A bighorn sheep hunting license cost nearly \$1,500 less for a resident than a non-resident. With substantial license savings for residents, some non-residents are tempted to claim residency status by using the address of a relative or friend or making up residency information. These license cheats often think the risk of being caught is outweighed by the financial benefit they receive by claiming resident status. However, fines for license fraud can be significant, with fines equal to two times the cost of the most expensive license per violation. Animals killed on a fraudulently acquired license are illegal, and conviction can result in a loss of license privileges in Colorado and 19 Wildlife Violator Compact cooperator states. Additionally, the illegal possession of a trophy animal in Colorado can carry fines of up to \$25,000.

Non-resident hunters may also claim resident status in order to access licenses which are limited to non-residents. For example, there are currently several desert bighorn sheep licenses available to Colorado residents, but non-residents are not eligible to apply for those rare licenses.

In another type of license fraud a resident or non-resident license applicant may claim to own property in order to receive special hunting considerations. With some private land hunting licenses selling for more than \$10,000 each, this type of fraud is tempting, but more difficult to commit undetected. Some applicants attempt to utilize false names to obtain more than the number of licenses allowed in a single year.

In the past, wildlife officers have had to rely on opportunity in order to detect potential violators. An anonymous tip, a random field contact, or an observant license agent could lead to catching a suspected criminal, but the extensive time and resource demands of a fraud investigation left little chance for special investigative efforts.

The study indicated that approximately 1% of all resident licenses that are purchased are done so illegally. While this may seem to be a low figure, when you consider that the DOW sells licenses to over 800,000 customers in a given year, that most license buyers purchase multiple licenses each year and that the revenue from those licenses is in excess of 60 million dollars per year, 1% can become a very significant number.

While the majority of license fraud violators would most likely fall into the "norms" of 2.2 violations per year, there are certainly a significant number of license buyers who are cheating the system on such a large scale, that they should be highlighted as examples of the severity of the problem. A few are featured below.

GEORGIA

For at least the past 10 years, two brothers from Georgia have been fraudulently purchasing licenses from the state of Colorado. In fact, they defrauded the CDOW of \$13,020 in license fees in just the last 3 years in addition to illegally obtaining two mountain goat licenses and a bighorn sheep license that should have

been issued to legitimate residents. The two were prosecuted and paid a combined fine of over \$15,500, made \$7,000 in donations to Operation Game Thief and forfeited two mountain goat mounts and the bighorn sheep mount. The two were also assessed 525 and 330 license suspension point respectively and were suspended for the maximum 5 years.

WISCONSIN

Eagle county wildlife officers recently arrested a man based on information obtained through the license fraud project. The man had just completed his 2004 fall elk hunt when the officers located him with an elk that he had killed on one of the unlawfully obtained licenses. He was charged with 11 misdemeanor counts of wildlife violations including multiple false statement charges for license applications and purchases and illegal possession of the elk. Fines and surcharges totaled nearly \$14,000. The investigation also netted four of the men's accomplices, who were also cited for three illegal elk each, totaling over \$16,000 in additional fines.

NEW MEXICO

For a number of years a man who owns homes in both New Mexico and Colorado claimed residency and hunted in both states. An investigation by wildlife officers revealed enough evidence to convict him of multiple violations of license fraud and illegal possession of wildlife. Fines totaled over \$12,421 and the man forfeited a mountain goat mount, a deer mount and the handles to the fireplace utensils that he had crafted from an elk that was killed illegally.

COLORADO

License fraud is certainly not limited to non-residents. A resident of Colorado committed what could be one of the most creative cases of license fraud when he concocted a scheme to purchase multiple licenses for himself and family members. The man applied for and drew licenses under several variations of his own name and date of birth. He also applied for and drew licenses for his infant children by falsifying their dates of birth. By claiming to have not received licenses that they drew for a quality elk unit in southwest Colorado, the man and his wife obtained duplicate licenses and then turned in the original licenses in order to get their preference points back. The couple then used the duplicate licenses to hunt the quality unit. The man also applied for and drew landowner vouchers in the same unit, claiming property that he did not own. He is currently being prosecuted for 21 felony counts of forgery in addition to 26 wildlife related misdemeanor charges.

SUMMARY

As a result of this project, Division of Wildlife managers can now more accurately estimate the financial impact that license fraud has on the agency. An estimated violation rate of 1% can result in lost license revenue in excess of \$1,000,000 per year.

While this project likely did not have a significant impact on the number of violators who defraud the state of non-resident license revenue, it certainly did have an impact on the few who were prosecuted. And with a violation detection rate of only about 1.5 %, the Colorado Division of Wildlife has committed more resources and manpower to curbing this problem. Colorado wildlife officers are now employing a number of new computerized programs and databases, and are working closely with a number of other state wildlife agencies to more efficiently detect and investigate license fraud violations. In addition, a new license fraud investigator position has been approved to concentrate on this significant problem.

THANKS

Significant credit and thanks for the completion of this project have to go out to the wildlife officers who assisted in all of the investigations. It would be impossible to mention every officer who contributed, however their efforts are greatly appreciated.

Report by Eric Schaller, Criminal Investigator - Montrose

Case Narratives

Introduction...

Wildlife officers are constantly being asked about the job that they do and the most interesting part of that job many times is law enforcement. While this report details many of the statistics of that law enforcement effort, it has not traditionally included the anecdotal tales of individual investigations that many folks would like to hear. Beginning several years ago, then law enforcement Chief John Bredehoft began including narratives from a number of investigations from around the state.

Below is a sample of short summaries to some cases that occurred in the past calendar year. In reading these reports the reader needs to understand that the vast majority of our hunters and anglers are law abiding citizens. Without the help of these sportsmen, many of the poachers would go undetected in their activities and not held accountable for their acts. The hunting and fishing public supports our efforts in law enforcement and wants to see poachers apprehended and prosecuted as much as wildlife officers do. Even though some of the headlines below are humorous, 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.

Let's go Poaching

A Tennessee man and his girlfriend decided to go to Colorado and Wyoming on whirlwind poaching spree in September 2003. First, the couple went to Rocky Mountain National Park where they were contacted spotlighting elk in the park and then released. A few days later a large, headless bull elk carcass turned up just inside Rocky Mountain National Park.



Wildlife Officer Rick Spowart assisted the Park Service with putting together the evidence from the crime scene. In addition to the elk carcass, officers found two cross bow bolts, some gloves, and a knife.

The real break came when Spowart and the Park Service reviewed the gate surveillance tape. They saw a small truck leave the park at about the time the elk was killed. The same truck returned later with something large in the back covered with a tarp. An immediate search of the park campgrounds found blood and hair evidence at a camp

site belonging to the couple, who had left early that morning. US Fish and Wildlife Agents in Tennessee were called and with the assistance of the Tennessee Wildlife Resource Agency began surveillance of the couples' residence.

When the pair returned from their trip, they admitted to the elk poaching. In their vehicle they also had two antelope buck heads, a mule deer head, and deer meat. After a lengthy interview the couple admitted to leaving Rocky Mountain National Park with the elk head and going into Wyoming where they shot the two antelope. Then they stole some interstate game tags



from a local taxidermist. From Wyoming, it was back to Colorado for this wildlife Bonnie and Clyde, who admitted to shooting a deer on private property near Meeker.

Colorado Wildlife Officer Jon Wangnild was contacted in the Meeker area and was able to locate several possible deer carcasses that fit the general description of where the poaching had occurred. Samples submitted to the Wyoming Forensics lab for DNA analysis were able to match the deer head to a carcass in Meeker, and the elk head to the kill site and camp site in Rocky Mountain National Park.

Charges were filed by the US Attorney and are still pending. The charges include the illegal take and transportation of wildlife under the Federal Lacey Act. With federal and state charges combined, each of the suspects faces fines of up to \$48,000 and lifetime suspensions of their hunting and fishing privileges.

License Fraud and Then Some

The wildlife officers from Area 8 (Glenwood Springs) were working a number of cases stemming from license fraud investigations conducted during 2003-2004. One such investigation by wildlife officer Bill Andree indicated that one particular suspect had been receiving resident licenses since 2001 using his cousin's address in Colorado to apply for licenses while actually living in Wisconsin.

The suspect held elk licenses for game management unit 36, north of Vail. The area was patrolled for several days by Andree and fellow wildlife officer Craig Wescoatt but contact with the suspect was unsuccessful. Knowing the suspect had been using his cousin's address and phone number to buy licenses, Andree contacted the suspect's cousin by phone and convinced the cousin to have the suspect return the call. A short time later Andree received a call from the suspect's brother. Caller ID showed the call being made from the Beaver Creek West condos in Avon.

Andree and Wescoatt went to the Beaver Creek West condos to try and locate the suspect. The front desk clerk wasn't aware of any hunters staying in the units, but a little detective work led the officers to a third floor unit occupied by some hunters. As it turned out, the hunters were in the process of butchering an elk and said they knew the suspect and which unit he was staying in. The officers went to the second unit and knocked. The suspect's brother answered and brought the officers into the kitchen where the suspect was butchering an elk. When asked whose elk was being butchered, the suspect said he did not know; only that someone in their party got it. After questioning the suspect about his residency, the officers confronted him with the fact that he owned property in Wisconsin, lived in Wisconsin, and purchased resident hunting licenses in Wisconsin.

Andree informed the suspect that he was facing fines totaling \$16,000. The suspect said he could not pay the fines and would have to be arrested on the charges.

Before transporting the suspect to jail, Andree and Westcoatt returned to the first unit and discovered there were five elk in the unit, three of which no one would claim. By the time the investigation was completed the original suspect was joined in the jail by three suspects from the first condo. In the end, 5 defendants were charged for violations ranging from false statement to illegal possession. Four of the men pled guilty to various charges and paid nearly \$9,000 in fines and forfeited one rifle. One defendant's case is still pending in the court system.

Team Effort Nabs Five Illegal Archery Elk Hunters

In September 2003, wildlife officers in the Meeker Area received an Operation Game Thief (OGT) tip that a group of archery hunters were hunting elk over baited sites in the White River National Forest. The bait sites were well hidden and it was near the end of the archery season before wildlife officers Jon Wangnild and Claude Wood were able to find evidence of the ongoing crime. By then, the illegal archers had already removed their tree stands and left the White River Valley.

In August 2004, Wood and Wangnild returned to the previously discovered bait site. They found evidence the illegal archers were back in the area. The officers observed freshly scattered mineral salt and tree stand pegs in a nearby fir tree. With the newly discovered evidence, the officers made a plan to return to the area for the opening day of archery season.

On August 27th, Wangnild and Wood returned to the area with officer Trevor Balzer. The three set up a hunting camp on a nearby Forest Service Road. Disguised as hunters they took to the task of trying to identify the other archery hunting camps in the surrounding area.

It wasn't long until the suspects came to the officers' camp. A group of hunters from South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Colorado bragged about their consistent success in the area. One hunter, a formerly registered outfitter in the area, admitted to having clients hunting with him that year.

That evening, Balzer and Wangnild began to search for more hidden stands. After several hours, the officers were able to follow faint four-wheeler tracks off the main road to well-established elk trails and, eventually, to two additional bait sites.

A check of the Colorado's license database revealed that only one of the men who visited the officers' camp the previous day had a valid 2004 limited archery license for the unit. Wangnild determined that the others had only non-resident small game hunting licenses. A check of the hunters' license history revealed that they consistently had only one or two archery elk licenses in the group with the others purchasing small game licenses.



That evening one of the hunters with only a small game license returned to the officers' camp. He began to tell the officers about his hunt that resulted in a mortally hit bull elk. The officers asked why the hunter didn't have the bull elk on his four-wheeler. The man confidently explained that he lost the bull's blood trail in the dark and they planned a group effort to recover the animal the following morning. After some insistent pleading by Woods, the hunter agreed to allow the "novice" archers to tag along and learn how to trail an injured elk.

The following morning, Wood and Wangnild followed the men to a remote drainage several miles away. After several hours searching for the injured bull, the group abandoned the search and returned to the officers' camp, but not before Wangnild discretely collected samples of blood from the forest floor and the arrow the hunter shot the bull elk with.

Later that afternoon, the officers made a plan to take down the illegal archers with the assistance of Officer Bailey Franklin and Supervisor Dan Prenzlöw. After the suspects headed out into the woods that afternoon, Wangnild called Franklin and Prenzlöw and they soon arrived in their patrol trucks. The officers split into teams and began a slow sneak towards the occupied illegal bait sites. To say that the hunters were surprised is an understatement. In a flash the forest came alive with uniformed Wildlife Officers ordering them to put down their bows and climb out of their tree stands.

After the officers collected evidence, they escorted the hunters back to the patrol trucks to wait for the last two illegal hunters to return. After being greeted by flashing emergency lights and five Wildlife Officers, the hunters abandoned their lies about the elk that was shot the day before. Eventually, the entire party admitted their wrong doing and followed the officers to Meeker to pay their fines.

Man Uses His Toddlers to Apply for Hunting Licenses

In the fall of 2003, AWM Bill deVergie received an anonymous tip that a man from Montrose was receiving multiple deer and elk licenses each year. After searching Colorado's licensing database it was determined that the defendant in fact was using his real name and at least two false names to apply for big game licenses. In the course of an application period, the defendant would apply for as many as 12 different licenses using the 3 variations of his name. And in fact, the defendant drew multiple deer and multiple elk licenses in the same year. That wasn't the only con that this man was using. The defendant also was fraudulently obtaining preference points and licenses by claiming that his original license was lost in the mail. Shortly before the hunting season, he would turn in his duplicate license, have his preference points reinstated, and hunt on the original license. The defendant and his wife both used this technique.

But that's not all. The man apparently wasn't satisfied with those licenses. He was also applying for Landowner Vouchers for land that he did not own in unit 61, which is one of the state's foremost quality elk units. To make matters worse, the defendant was falsifying dates of birth and hunter education numbers and applying for licenses and preference points for his two sons, who were ages four and two at the time. Each boy had applications submitted for several years for various species and one of the boys drew a license when he was 3 years old!

In all, the defendant was charged with 21 counts of forgery, a class 5 felony, 26 counts of misdemeanor false statement and various other wildlife charges. The defendant was asked why he was falsely applying for so many licenses, the defendant said, "I figured that if you were too stupid to catch me, I'd just keep doing it." One of the investigating officers replied, "We're here aren't we"? During the course of the investigation and in separate cases, the man was also ticketed for criminal trespass and for hunting bear without a proper and valid license.

The defendant eventually pled guilty to one count of felony forgery in addition to 25 of the misdemeanor wildlife charges. He was given a 90 day jail sentence, ordered to pay over \$7,000 in fines, \$3,000 to OGT, and to complete 150 hours of community service. He was also required to attend and complete a victim's empathy class. He also received four years probation during which time he is not to participate in any hunting activity or possess any firearms. A lengthy suspension of his license privileges is pending.

This investigation took the cooperation and hard work of many CDOW employees including the case officer Bill deVergie, investigator Eric Schaller, Area 18 personnel, Limited License Section employees Erik Slater and Henrietta Turner.

This case highlights just to what extent some people will go to obtain hunting licenses in Colorado. Since this investigation began, the DOW has committed more resources to detecting and prosecuting license fraud. This case has led investigators to similar cases and has helped the DOW develop procedures for preventing and detecting fraud.

Hunters help catch poachers

On October 16, 2004, wildlife officer Travis Harris was contacted by Colorado State Patrol and informed of a trespassing incident east of Castle Rock. Three legal hunters had observed two men in camouflage clothing shoot two elk on a piece of private property. Harris contacted a Douglas County Park Ranger who was just arriving on the scene with a Douglas County Sheriff's Deputy. The ranger told Harris that officers were in contact with one of the men, who held a private land antlerless elk license.

Upon arriving at the scene, Harris interviewed the man who was with the deputies. The man admitted shooting a large bull elk and a cow elk on the private property. The man stated that he had shot the bull first. He said when the bull went down, the cow just stood there, so he shot that one also. He added that when he shot the cow, he ran out of bullets and then borrowed his friend's gun to finish the cow off. The man stated that his friend was in the field still and was only hunting coyotes, although he had a large caliber rifle.

The man told Harris that after he shot the cow elk, the bull elk was still alive, so the two men decided to go hunt coyotes and let the bull die on its own. Neither elk had been field dressed although one of the men had a knife with him.



When asked if the two men had permission to be on the land, the man replied that he had obtained permission from the landowner the year before, and had not talked to him since. Harris turned his attention to the man's license and was told that the hunter planned to tag the cow with his antlerless license and tag the bull with his grandmother's license. The man produced his grandmother's bull license from another season. The friend arrived and told Harris that he had shot and killed the cow after the first man had wounded it. He also told Harris that he was hunting bull elk, and produced a valid bull elk license. The second man said he did not know if they had permission to be on the land or not, as that was up to the first man to take care of.

The landowners wanted to pursue trespass charges. Harris escorted the men back to the scene where they field dressed the elk (avoiding waste of game charges). The men were issued tickets for trespassing, hunting without a proper and valid license, illegal possession of two elk, illegal possession of a trophy class elk (Samson surcharge), and for hunting while not wearing the required blaze orange garments. The elk and the rifles were seized as evidence and charges are still pending in county court.

Judge makes a statement

On April 1, 2004, wildlife officers Ron Harthan and Terry Mathieson were called to a trailer park by Montrose County sheriff's deputies. The deputies had noticed many wildlife parts and hunting photos in a 5th wheel trailer that was being evicted from the park for not paying space rent.

When the officers entered the trailer, they saw an unsealed bobcat, a mink hide, and a plaque with a large four-point buck skull plate. Hand etched into a brass plate below the skull was, "J.D. 2004", along with what appeared to be an antler score. (Remember the call was in April, so there had not been any legal deer hunting seasons yet in 2004.) There was also a large stack of antlers and several of the skull plates appeared relatively fresh to officers. Since a number of headless deer carcasses had been found in the Montrose area over the past two winters, these racks were of interest.

An investigation into the hunting activities of the person who had resided at the trailer was initiated. Interviewing the 19 year-old for the first time produced many stories to explain how he had come into possession of the questionable wildlife items. Over the next several months, DOW officers interviewed associates of the suspect, compared photographs, and checked out statements that had been made during the interview. By the time the initial investigation was complete, the officers were fairly certain that the suspect had killed at least 5 mule deer bucks illegally. They were also confident that he had committed numerous licensing and trapping violations.

In October 2004, wildlife officer Ryan Swygman responded to a report of ducks rotting in a vehicle that had been abandoned at the Sun Valley Truck stop in Montrose. The vehicle belonged to the suspect in the January case. Officers discovered the man abandoned the vehicle because he was in jail serving a 20 day sentence for motor vehicle violations. After visiting the jail and receiving consent to search the vehicle, wildlife officers found 9 ducks that had not been field dressed and had maggots crawling all over them. The vehicle was filled with hunting paraphernalia, including a shotgun, a .22 rifle, a compound bow, and a game call.

Officers Mathieson and Harthan, along with Investigator Eric Schaller, interviewed the suspect at the Montrose County Jail. At this point, the suspect appeared ready to clear his conscience and freely admitted that he had not been honest in the first interview. He identified each photo of a deer rack that was shown to him, told the officers where and when it had been taken. By the end of the interview, the man had admitted to killing eight deer in the past 18 months. He had a license for one deer during that time, but, even then, he had killed it in the wrong unit. The man also admitted to illegal use of leg hold traps, small game and non-game violations, and numerous licensing violations.

The suspect was cited for illegal possession of eight mule deer bucks, to include the enhanced penalty for 3 or more illegal big game animals, waste of nine ducks, and several small game and licensing violations. There was also a request to the court for forfeiture of the rifle used in the taking of the deer. A plea bargain with the defendant was struck right before the trial; however, Judge Jon J. Mitchell of the 7th Judicial District wanted to send a message to other potential poachers in the area. Mitchell levied a fine of \$2000 per deer, plus surcharges and court fees. The judge handed down a suspended jail sentence, but warned that if the defendant didn't pay the fines in full within two years he would serve the jail time. The defendant was ordered to forfeit the .22 rifle used to kill the deer as well as all the deer racks. The defendant also faces a potential lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 19 other compact states.

State Park Poachers

On September 15, 2004, wildlife officer Ty Petersburg received several anonymous reports stating that there were two people riding their ATV's into Staunton State Park from private property. Callers said they thought the ATV riders were hunting elk.

Petersburg responded to the area and found a highly traveled ATV trail going into the park. Signs in the area clearly indicated that the park was closed to public use and that there was no hunting allowed. Petersburg located a blue truck at the house indicated by the callers and followed fresh ATV tracks back to the park boundary where the fence had been taken down.

While waiting at the truck, Petersburg heard several man-made elk calls. A short time later he heard ATV's coming out on the trail. Petersburg could see two ATV's coming out of the trail without their lights on, so he turned on his red and blue lights and siren in an attempt to contact them. Both men immediately sped away cross country towards the house. Tied to the back of one of the ATV's, Petersburg could see a very large elk rack.

With it now dark, Petersburg radioed for help and waited near the house for backup. A short time later, wildlife officers Tim Woodward, Casey Westbrook, and Dawson Swanson responded to help Petersburg. Woodward, Westbrook, and Petersburg went to the residence and found an ATV behind the house which had been wrecked. The abandoned ATV still had some elk meat tied to it. It appeared as if someone had tried to climb the steep hill behind the residence, but rolled the ATV and fled on foot.



Woodward saw a man standing inside the residence and knocked on the door. The man came to the door but was very uncooperative. He had blood and tissue on his hands and was eventually arrested. With the assistance of two Jefferson County Sheriff's Deputies and a Colorado State Parks officer, the blue truck and the ATV were seized as evidence.

Petersburg obtained a search warrant for the residence and early the next morning officers served the warrant. Petersburg was able to trace the registration number for the ATV back to another person, whom wildlife

officers contacted in Denver. The ATV owner stated he had loaned it to a friend to use to go elk hunting. He gave officers the friend's name and phone number. When wildlife officers went to the man's house, his wife told officers that she was getting concerned because she hadn't heard from her husband since the day before. Wildlife officers gave her a phone number for the man to call when she heard from him. Later that afternoon, Petersburg received a call from an attorney who stated that he wanted to work out terms for his client, the second suspect, to turn himself in. Petersburg made the arrangements to meet with the man the next morning. At the meeting, the man was arrested. The second subject did have an elk license, but it was for a unit more than twenty miles away.

Later that afternoon, Jefferson County Deputies alerted wildlife officer Dawson Swanson that the second ATV had been found behind another house. No one had been home at the house the night before, but it appeared that someone had broken into the house and stayed the night. The second ATV had been wiped down, but Swanson was still able to collect some blood and hair evidence from it.

Both ATV's, the blue truck, firearms, bows, and knives were seized as evidence. The first suspect is charged with criminal eluding, a felony, hunting without a license, illegal possession of an elk, illegal possession of a trophy elk (Samson surcharge), and waste. The second suspect was charged with felony first degree criminal trespass, felony second degree burglary, felony criminal eluding, hunting without a license, illegal possession of an elk, illegal possession of a trophy elk (Samson surcharge), and waste. Charges are still pending at this time.

A Family Affair

As a result of the 2003 winter range patrol efforts in Area 18, five Colorado residents were issued citations for illegal hunting activities. The charges filed ranged from license transfers and hunting without a license

to illegal possession/take of multiple big game animals. The citations resulted in over \$12,000 in fines. Two of the people had their hunting privileges suspended, one for 20 years and the other for five years.

The investigation began when a Colorado investigator, working winter range patrol in plainclothes and an unmarked vehicle, visited with a father and two sons who were looking for lion tracks with the intent of running a lion with hounds. As the investigator visited with the three, they told of how they would run lions at night, build a fire under the tree, and kill the lion in the morning. One of the parties produced a photograph of a lion that had been taken in this manner the previous year.

The investigator was able to get the names of the men and using the DOW licensing system determined that none of them had a lion license at the time of the contact. Further investigation revealed that one of the men had purchased a license after the lion in the photograph had been killed the previous year. A search warrant was obtained for the suspects' home. Another search warrant was obtained for a local taxidermy shop that was reported to have the lion.

On January 26, 2004, while the main suspect was interviewed, Montrose area officers served the warrants. During the interview, the suspect admitted to a number of wildlife violations in addition to hunting the lion without a license. From the evidence obtained from the searches and the interview, two of the men were charged in the illegal taking of the lion the previous year, use of an illegal firearm in taking the lion, and hunting lion without a proper and valid license. They were also charged with the illegal taking of a bull elk in GMU 61 (a quality elk unit). Additionally, one of the parties was charged with 17 more violations that included illegal possession of four cow elk, a mule deer buck, a bobcat and a hen turkey.



Officer Ron Harthan, following up on leads from the initial investigation, was able to prove violations by three additional people that were involved in illegal hunting activities. They also received tickets for illegal possession and license transfers.

Landowner holds unethical hunters accountable

On November 5, 2004, wildlife officer Kirk Madariaga was contacted by the Gunnison County Sheriff's Office dispatch center. He was asked to respond to private property on Gunnison county road 12 regarding hunters who had killed some elk without permission. While responding, Madariaga spoke by cell phone to the landowner and was told that the hunters were trying to negotiate a monetary deal with him in order to not be charged with trespass. The landowner said he was not interested in the money and that he just wanted them to respect private property and do what is right as hunters.

When Madariaga arrived in the area he found a hunter from Wisconsin at one of the two trucks parked at the location. There were two antlerless elk in the back of one of the trucks and the driver told Madariaga that three other people were dragging a third elk down the hill. Madariaga collected his license and the license of a second hunter from Wisconsin. The licenses were for GMU 53. Unfortunately for the men, the elk were being dragged down a hill in GMU 521.

Madariaga noticed cartridge cases in the middle of and on the side of the county road. A closer search revealed a total of four 7MM and eleven .270 cartridge cases in four distinct groups on the county road. Madariaga was assisted in the investigation by Gunnison Sheriff Deputy John Gallowich.

The men were interviewed and gave written statements regarding what had happened. All three hunters described seeing the elk and then shooting at them without realizing that the property was private. They told Madariaga how they had seen a cow elk on the GMU 53 side of the county road and had shot once at it. It had run across the road onto the GMU 521 side and had joined up with three other elk. The hunters had continued shooting at the elk until each had killed an elk. The fourth elk ran off over the top of the mountain. Each hunter admitted that the cartridge cases in the middle of the county road were theirs and they had not gotten off of the road to shoot. None of the hunters knew where the boundaries of the GMU were (the county road) nor did they know where the USFS property and private property boundaries were. Wildlife officer Doug Homan arrived on the scene and had the men field dress the three elk. Meanwhile, Madariaga worked on the tickets.

Two adult hunters were charged with unlawful take of an elk, shooting from a public road, and hunting in an improper game management unit. Their fines and surcharges totaled \$1,506 each, plus 25 points against their hunting privileges. Because he was directed by one of the adults to shoot at the elk, a 16 year old juvenile hunter in the group was only charged with shooting from a public road and hunting in an improper game management unit. The teen was fined \$136 and assessed 10 points against his hunting privileges. The hunters in this situation showed no regard for Colorado hunting regulations regarding shooting from a public road, game management unit boundaries or respect for private property. In so doing they were teaching a 16 year-old how to hunt in a blatantly unethical and unlawful manner.

This case was successful due to the cooperation between the landowner, Gunnison County Sheriff's Office and DOW officers in the area. Many times during the year agencies work together in order to make each others jobs safer and easier to accomplish.

Career Poacher "Hopefully" No More

Officer Kelly Crane had received several reports of a local man poaching in her district, but she did not have enough information to proceed with an investigation until some landowners called about an elk that had been shot on their property. When Crane showed the witnesses a photograph of her suspect, they immediately identified him as the trespasser.



Combining the new information with the old, two search warrants were obtained for the home and truck of the suspect. Investigators interviewed the suspect while the search warrants were being served and he eventually admitted to shooting a bear over bait, shooting a large deer over bait in the wrong unit (his back yard) and being involved in at least four other illegal big game animals being killed.

Review of videos, photos, and statements led to the service of several other search warrants including one on the suspect's new residence where several other suspected illegal big game trophies

were seized. During the course of the investigation numerous other violations were discovered and a total of eleven animals were seized.

In addition to poaching violations, the suspect was running an illegal outfitting operation. In fact, less than a week after the first search warrant, the suspect guided a client to kill a large buck on private property without permission. The client initially lied to cover up the outfitting and illegal deer, but eventually cooperated with the prosecution after warrants were served, uncovering bank records documenting the exchange of money.

In total, the defendant was charged with seventeen separate wildlife violations including the illegal take of three bull elk, one mule deer and one black bear over a period of four years. He was also involved with other defendants in a case of illegal take of three elk and two mule deer. Seven of the animals involved in the case were considered trophy size and fell under the state's Samson Law which provides for higher penalties.

Seven other friends and clients of the defendant were also eventually charged and convicted of various wildlife violations resulting from this investigation.

In February 2005, the defendant, who has previous wildlife convictions in two other states, pled guilty to six counts of wildlife violations including one felony count of illegal sale of wildlife. He was sentenced to 180 days of jail time, work release and home detention. He was fined \$14,600. His felony conviction prohibits him from ever possessing a firearm, which hopefully, effectively ends his poaching career.

Patience Pays Off

Officer Darryl Crawford received an OGT tip that paid off for the Pueblo area in September and October 2004. The caller reported that a group of hunters staying in a cabin in an area known as "The Greenhorn" had a history of spotlighting and shooting animals. The report indicated that the group hunted during the regular seasons so they wouldn't raise suspicion. The hunting party's cabin was very remote and was accessed either by a private road with a locked gate or by a seven mile trek up the Cisneros trail.

In early October 2004, officers Darryl Crawford, Percy Pope, and Becky Manly visited the site in order to verify the information. The officers explored the area adjacent to the cabin and found four sites where bait had been placed for big game. They also found several blinds that appeared to have been recently used. There was no livestock on the property so the white salt blocks, mineral supplement blocks, grass hay and alfalfa in the bait sites was definitely out of place. Pope and Manly decided to watch the cabin during the second season, when the owner and his son held valid hunting licenses. Officers watched the cabin from sunset until 2 a.m. on several nights during the season.

On October 17, Pope, Manly, and officer Alan Vitt split up into different meadows to make observations. They watched as a green truck with a large grill guard drove from meadow to meadow, spotlighting each as it went. It returned later with the driver spotlighting again, eventually traveling to one of the bait sites, before returning to the cabin.

On October 21, officers Pope and Manly decided to go to the area before first light to see if any hunting occurred during the morning hours. At approximately 8:30 a.m. a man and woman got into a green Jeep and drove up a two track trail to a bait site. About three minutes later a high powered rifle shot came from the direction they had traveled. Moments later two more shots that sounded like pistol fire came from the same direction. Pope was close enough to hear the male suspect exclaim "Good shot babe! You got it, great shot babe!" Pope and Manly contacted the two suspects and asked them if they had gotten anything. The female replied "yeah, but it's the wrong kind." The animal shot was a mule deer doe and the woman held only a valid buck license for that area. She admitted to shooting the doe, stating that her shot



had gone through the neck and dropped the deer instantly. She said the sun had been in her eyes and she thought it was a buck.

The doe was laying about 20 feet from the bait site. When questioned about the bait, both hunters claimed that the salt blocks had been placed there for livestock use. They said the livestock (cattle) had been removed the week prior. Pope and Manly knew that there had been no livestock; they also knew that the bait site had been rearranged within the last week.

Pope and Manly inspected the firearms and found two loaded rifles in the vehicle and no orange with the hunters. The female suspect was issued a citation for illegal possession of the doe, hunting over bait, loaded firearm in a motor vehicle and no orange. The male suspect was issued a citation for loaded firearm in a motor vehicle and for using bait to attract wildlife.

The male suspect's father joined the group and it was revealed that he held an over the counter bull tag which was not valid in that unit. He was issued a citation for hunting in a limited unit with an over the counter bull license and for using bait to attract wildlife. Two of the tickets have been paid and one is

pending court. All three are subject to fines and court costs in addition to suspension of hunting and fishing privileges.

Pheasant season turns to elk season

Two young men pheasant hunting south of Fort Morgan ended up on an elk hunt they wish they had never started. In late November 2003, both men were pheasant hunting when they saw a four-point bull elk running through the property next to them. The men jumped in their vehicle and drove on to the adjoining property where they did not have permission to hunt. The men began to drive in a circle around the bull to hold it on the property. While circling the elk, the passenger shot at it more than eight times with pheasant loads in his 20 gauge shotgun. The elk was soon worn out and hit several times. It began bleeding from the nose and mouth and stopped running. The pair of elk poachers stopped their vehicle and each shot at it two more times. Figuring the elk would die soon, the pair left and headed to town to try and purchase a plains elk license.

The pair went to Wal-Mart where one of them knew an employee and they attempted to purchase an elk license. They were told they would have to go to the DOW office to buy a license since the season had already started.

Instead, the pair got worried and went to get one of their brothers to help load the elk. The trio now returned to where the elk was shot and found it down, but still alive. One of the men shot the elk two more times in the head with his shotgun to finish off the bull. Then the group loaded the bull and hauled it to a friend's farm where they started to gut the elk. Eventually they abandoned butchering the animal and resorted to just cutting the antlers off and removing the ivory teeth. They then buried the carcass on the property.

About a month later wildlife officers Larry Conger and Bill Miles got wind of the incident and began an investigation. After posting an article in the local papers, Conger began to receive information from several informants. Interviews with everyone involved produced confessions and the seizure of the firearms used. The elk was also exhumed and tissue samples taken to be matched through DNA analysis to the antlers and teeth that were seized from the two shooters.

Both of the men that shot the elk pleaded guilty to willful destruction of wildlife, a felony, and to illegal possession of an elk. Both received \$2,500 fines and 48 hours of community service in hunter education classes. The young man that helped bury the bull on his property pleaded guilty to willful destruction and received a \$1,000 fine.

Resource Protection

An 18 month long investigation into the illegal transportation and importation of fish came to a conclusion in 2004. Wildlife officers Chad Morgan and Joe Gumber interviewed more than a dozen witnesses and followed numerous paper trails in order to apprehend a local fish hatchery that moved more than 20,000 pounds of fish around the state and imported fish from Nebraska without the proper health certificates and importation permits.

Many of those fish had to be collected and tested for the aquatic diseases that fishery laws are designed to keep from spreading around the state. As a result of those tests, Furunculosis was found. Furunculosis is an aquatic disease that leads to fish death in its acute form and in the chronic form the bacteria cause's large bloody blisters and the fish will bleed out of openings. Unfortunately, many of these fish had already been stocked around Colorado.

As a result of the investigation, the in-state hatchery was charged with three counts of illegal importation of fish and 27 counts of stocking fish illegally. It was also shown that the Colorado hatchery had exported thousands of fish and fish eggs into the state of Nebraska without the proper permits and health certificates. Nebraska Game Fish and Parks issued citations to the receiving hatchery in their state for the illegal importation.

In 2004 the Colorado hatchery pled guilty to two counts of illegal importation and two counts of illegal stocking. As a result they received a \$2,000 fine and face suspension of their license and permit privileges. The Nebraska hatchery paid their citations through the mail.

"Deer season?"... "elk season!"..."deer season?"..."elk season!"

On October 15, 2004, an OGT report indicated that a man from Placerville, Colorado had killed a large mule deer buck during the first rifle season, which is open only to elk hunting. According to the person who made the report, the suspect had taken the illegally killed buck's head and cape home and put it in a garage freezer.

Colorado Wildlife Officer (CWO) Mark Caddy and DWM Trainee John Groves went to the suspect's home that evening. The only person there at the time was an employee/renter of the man who had reportedly killed the deer. When asked about the deer, the employee told the officers that they could look in the garage and his apartment. In the garage Caddy and Groves found blood and hair on the floor. When questioned, the employee stated that the blood and hair came from a large buck that his boss had been working on. Pointing across the garage, the man stated that the head and cape were in the freezer.

Caddy and Groves obtained a search warrant, which they served with several officers from Area 18 and the San Miguel Sheriff's Office. A Samson class mule deer buck head was found in the chest freezer. When contacted, the defendant was charged with hunting outside an established season, illegal take of wildlife, and one Samson surcharge. The man pled guilty to all counts and paid his fines in full.

Winter Range Spotlighters

On January 27, 2004, Wildlife officers in the Nucla/Naturita area received information that a pickup had been seen spotlighting in Broad Canyon along Highway 141. The next night, CWO Brandon Diamond was driving through Naturita and spotted a truck matching the description of the spotlighter. Diamond drove to the back of the local grocery store and watched as three men came out of a house and walked to the pickup. Diamond saw one of the men attempting to hide a rifle along his leg as he walked.



The pickup left Naturita headed west. Diamond followed at a distance with his vehicle lights blacked out. As he followed the truck, Diamond watched as the men began running a spotlight from the truck.

Diamond called for backup and officers Ivan Archer and Mark Caddy began heading his way. A short time later, Diamond heard a shot. By this time, Archer had arrived at Diamond's location. Diamond and Archer watched as two of the men walked out into a sagebrush flat with flashlights and the pickup continued down the road. The truck returned to the scene and drove out in the sagebrush park. When the pickup returned to the road, Diamond and Archer stopped the truck. In the back of the truck the officers found two mule deer bucks.

The contact with the hunters started out poorly with the owner of the pickup providing a fake driver's license and his companions backing up his false identity. A number of firearms were found in the vehicle; a .300 Weatherby Mag, a .22 Mag Marlin rifle, a .357 Mag S&W pistol, and a .45 Star semi-auto pistol.

After the first man's identity was verified, all three pleaded guilty to false reporting to authorities and received a deferred sentence with 2 years probation. The men also pleaded guilty to illegal possession of two bucks and one Samson charge. One man pleaded guilty to hunting out of season. All of the firearms involved were turned over to the DOW by the courts.

Waste Not...Want Not

On October 17, 2004, wildlife officer Ivan Archer received a report from a man who saw three men caping out a large bull elk at the head of Salt Arroyo. The reporting party offered to help the men pack the meat out, but told Archer that the men declined his help. The caller also witnessed one of the men shoot another bull elk, but never saw the shooter go near the dead bull. Due to the inaccessibility of the area, the caller said he was concerned that the men were only going to bring out the heads and leave the meat.

The next day, officers Archer, Mark Caddy, and John Groves set out on horseback in an effort to contact the three hunters in the field. Archer, Caddy, and Groves rode up Alkali Wash until it became impassable by horse. Archer continued up Alkali Wash on foot, while Caddy and Groves gained access to Salt Arroyo through private property.

Archer contacted three hunters at their spike camp at the head of Alkali Wash. After being questioned about the elk, one of the men hiked with Archer into Salt Arroyo, where he showed the officer the location of the carcasses. Archer hiked to the head of Salt Arroyo and found two of the carcasses. Caddy and Groves rode into the upper reaches of Salt Arroyo and found the carcass of the large bull seen by the caller the day before. The only meat removed from any of the carcasses was the back straps and a portion of the rear hams. The front quarters on all three bulls were left in the field.

Caddy and Groves reunited with Archer to ride back down Salt Arroyo and meet with the three hunters. All three men were given tickets for waste of wildlife and two of them were cited for failure to retain evidence of sex. All three elected to pay their tickets in the field.

This story goes to show that no matter where you are... even in the most remote places in Colorado... DOW officers can get there too.

Violators Remorse

Pagosa Springs wildlife officer Mike Reid was working the elk season and intercepted a man who was trying to find some friends to tag the two extra elk the man killed. Caught red-handed the man admitted his actions and accepted the ticket. He then assisted officer Reid in field dressing the confiscated elk. In passing conversation, the man asked the officer what would become of the elk. Officer Reid explained that the elk would be taken to a wild game processor and the meat would be donated to the needy. Perhaps in an act of remorse, or compassion for others in need, the man paid the cost of processing and the meat was donated to local senior citizens!

Fish Stocking Investigation

The rumors had been coming in for years about a southwest Colorado fish production facility stocking fish illegally in the Durango area. After the facility tested positive for whirling disease in 1997 and in 2002, biologists were concerned about the possible impact that illegal stocking could have. Unfortunately, wildlife officers never had enough information to act until a call came in about some "ratty looking" fish that had been stocked by the facility in the summer of 2003. Wildlife officer Pat Hayden then initiated a two year investigation that led to the facility owner's conviction.

Hayden joined forces with Colorado investigator Eric Schaller, USFWS agent Kevin Ellis and wildlife officers from New Mexico to begin documenting the extent of the illegal stocking by the defendant. The officers decided that in order to determine the full scope of the illegal stocking, they would need more documentation. In February 2004, a search warrant was served on the owner's residence and the office of the fish production facility. The owner was also interviewed about his stocking.

The owner admitted to stocking illegally in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico although not to the extent that documents seized in the warrant would later show. In addition to the illegal import and stocking of fish in Utah and New Mexico, Colorado officers from the Durango area were able to locate and interview more than 60 clients of the defendant, thereby documenting the illegal stocking of trout in at least 74 different locations and on 125 occasions between 1997 and 2003. Many of those stockings occurred in waters adjacent to gold medal rivers that had not been known previously to have whirling disease.

Officers eventually were able to enter federal court and file seven counts of knowingly selling, transporting and stocking wildlife illegally. As part of the plea agreement reached with the defendant, he agreed to pay nearly \$30,000 in fines and restitution, was placed on three years probation. In addition, the facility owner was banned from ever again importing or stocking fish in New Mexico. He also acknowledged that he stocked fish from his hatchery into rivers in Colorado at least 125 times between 1997 and 2003.

Table 1.0 - 1995-2004 Tickets Issued per Year

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4247	4661	4045	4422	4161	5066	4903	4934	5050	5000	46489
Total	4247	4661	4045	4422	4161	5066	4903	4934	5050	5000	46489

Table 1.1 - 1995-2004 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
BIG GAME *	399	491	401	419	337	543	401	418	482	522	4413
CARCASS CARE	76	102	80	80	135	113	128	113	124	150	1101
COMMERCIAL USE	0	5	1	2	1	6	4	0	7	3	29
FAIR CHASE	79	71	79	31	39	35	52	47	81	94	608
FISHING *	616	580	526	673	543	715	850	716	882	945	7046
LICENSING	2091	2462	1919	2331	2266	2606	2727	2720	3133	2966	25221
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	542	587	514	419	515	960	928	889	804	849	7007
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	314	344	306	351	286	262	209	298	309	333	3012
SAFETY	587	730	718	684	540	621	540	586	614	540	6160
SMALL GAME *	545	456	467	452	408	488	434	413	401	510	4574
Total	5249	5828	5011	5442	5070	6349	6273	6200	6837	6912	59171

* does not include license violations

Chart 1.1 - 1995-2004 Total Violations by Year

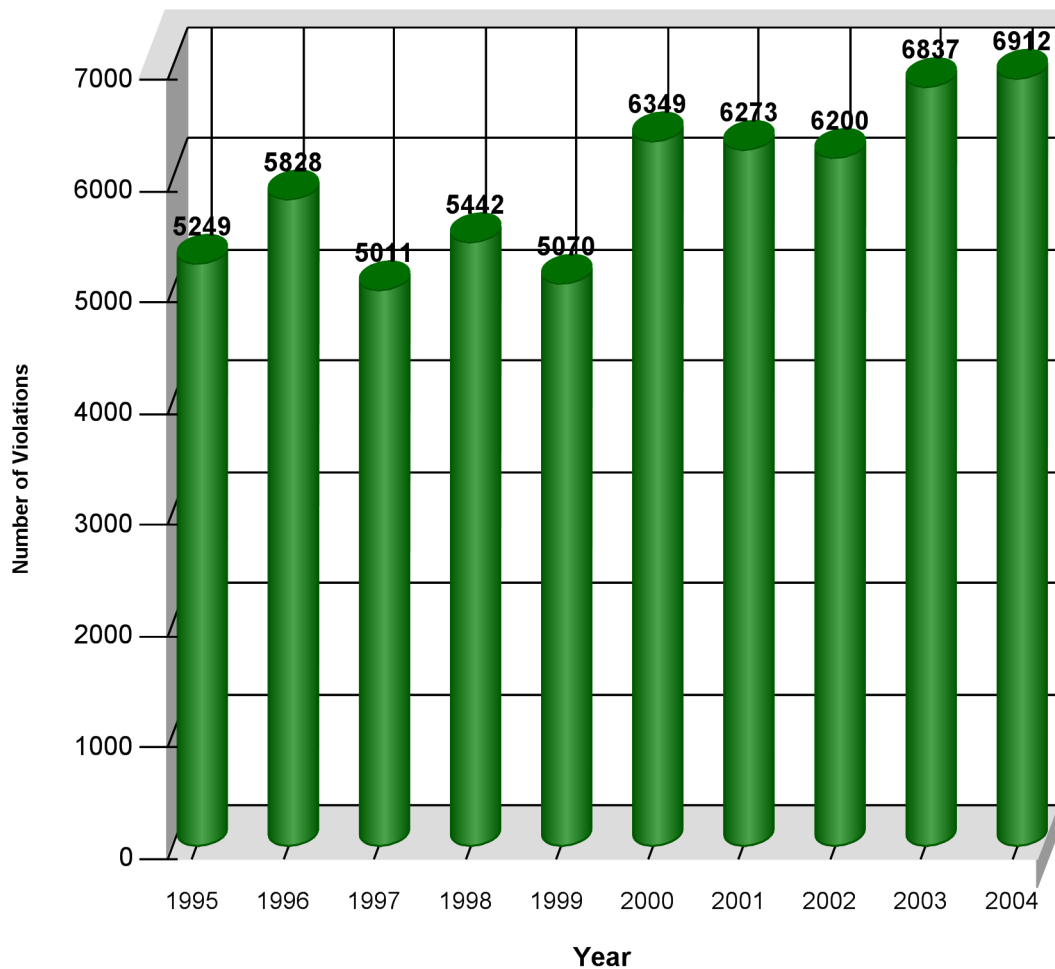
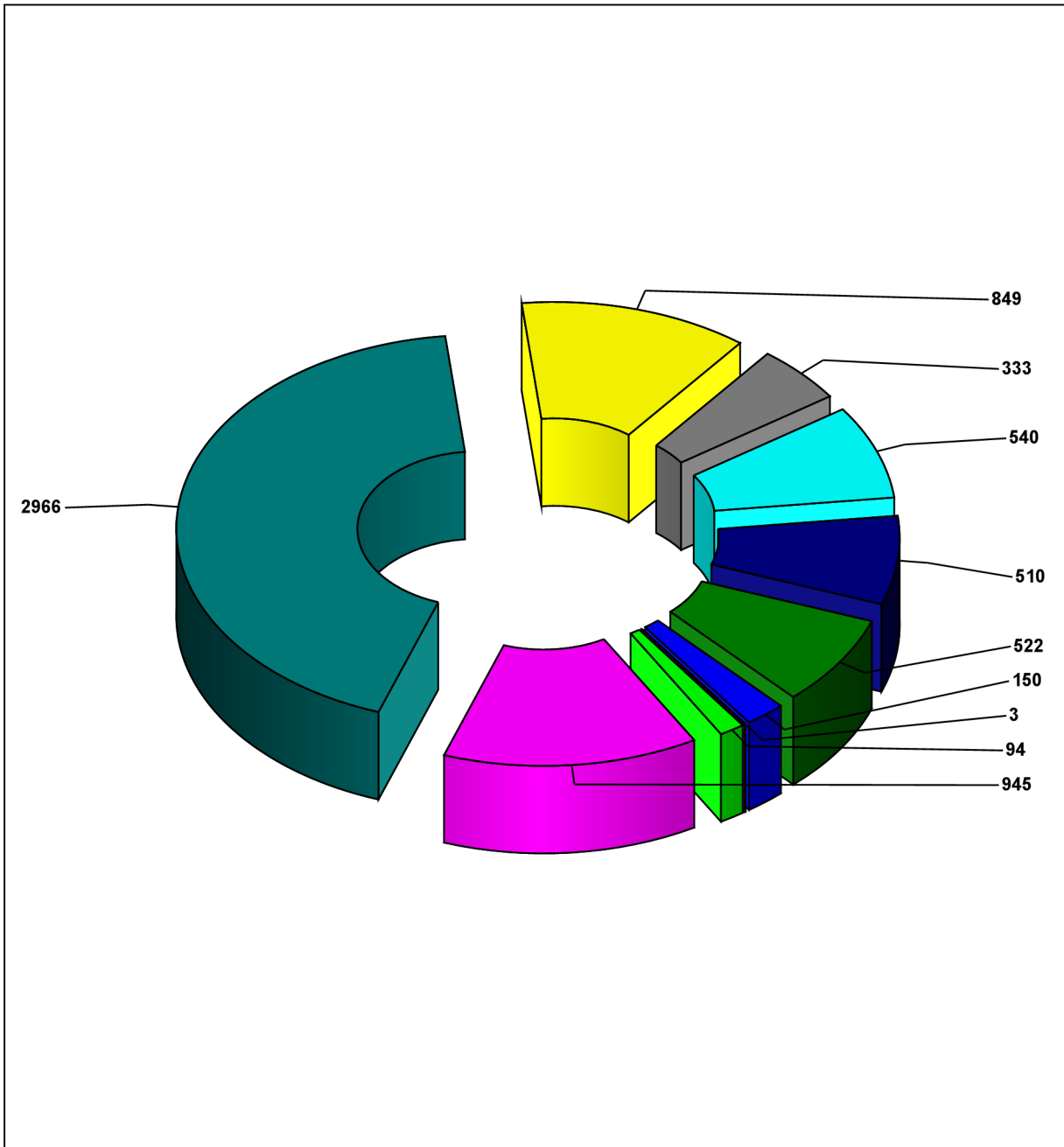


Table 1.2 -1995 -2004 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	1995	1996	1997	1997	1998	1999	2000	2002	2003	2004	Avg
BIG GAME *	7.6%	8.4%	8.0%	7.7%	6.6%	8.6%	6.4%	6.7%	7.0%	7.6%	7.5%
CARCASS CARE	1.4%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
FAIR CHASE	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%
FISHING *	11.7%	10.0%	10.5%	12.4%	10.7%	11.3%	13.6%	11.5%	12.9%	13.7%	11.8%
LICENSING	39.8%	42.2%	38.3%	42.8%	44.7%	41.0%	43.5%	43.9%	45.8%	42.9%	42.5%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	10.3%	10.1%	10.3%	7.7%	10.2%	15.1%	14.8%	14.3%	11.8%	12.3%	11.7%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.4%	5.6%	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	5.2%
SAFETY	11.2%	12.5%	14.3%	12.6%	10.7%	9.8%	8.6%	9.5%	9.0%	7.8%	10.6%
SMALL GAME *	10.4%	7.8%	9.3%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%	6.9%	6.7%	5.9%	7.4%	7.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* does not include license violations

Chart 1.2 2004 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)

Table 1.3(a) - 2003 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	6	15	9	6	5	3	4	4	56	192	153	30	483
CARCASS CARE	6	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	13	62	26	10	125
COMMERCIAL USE	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FAIR CHASE	2	3	4	5	6	4	0	3	1	19	14	21	82
FISHING *	9	17	30	94	126	112	152	125	47	52	102	16	882
LICENSING	64	60	198	299	475	217	333	321	207	502	369	93	3138
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	21	26	54	65	58	46	64	28	95	118	157	77	809
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	15	5	7	4	6	10	6	5	18	99	104	30	309
SAFETY	16	3	5	11	5	4	11	8	54	274	197	26	614
SMALL GAME *	23	17	15	7	6	3	5	10	28	146	85	58	403
Total	168	147	326	491	688	399	576	506	519	1464	1207	361	6852

* does not include license violations

Table 1.3(b) - 2004 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	29	5	8	9	1	4	4	19	46	230	133	35	523
CARCASS CARE	5	6	1	0	1	3	1	2	19	57	46	10	151
COMMERCIAL USE	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
FAIR CHASE	15	4	2	9	0	4	0	2	7	25	18	9	95
FISHING *	39	46	91	98	249	61	129	62	69	77	11	17	949
LICENSING	145	80	209	208	402	167	282	392	212	551	242	84	2974
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	83	27	46	40	72	30	51	68	75	183	127	50	852
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	16	5	5	5	6	6	6	11	36	125	89	23	333
SAFETY	18	8	10	11	13	4	6	3	55	233	146	37	544
SMALL GAME *	46	23	16	14	1	7	1	25	54	157	65	101	510
Total	397	204	389	394	745	286	480	584	573	1638	878	366	6934

Chart 1.3 Violations by Month for 2003/2004

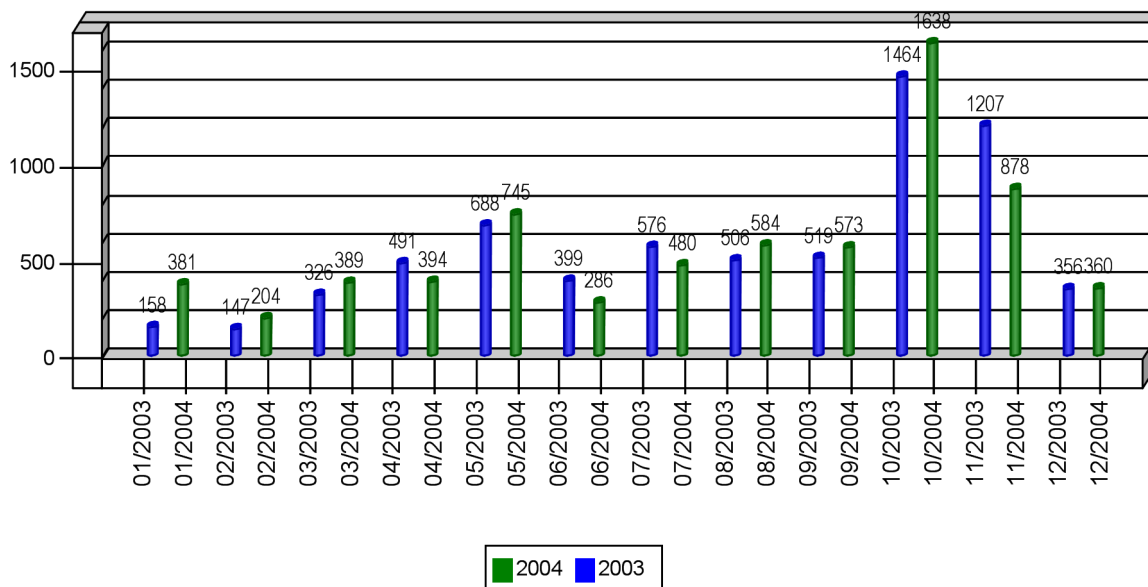


Table 1.4 - 1995 -2004 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	3	3	4	6	1	3	0	0	1	23
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	6	5	3	6	10	6	5	4	56
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	3	12	3	4	1	6	2	1	38
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	140	218	169	195	172	303	165	239	256	310	2167
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	30	3	18	9	4	2	6	6	4	4	86
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	128	145	102	95	75	128	131	94	159	154	1211
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	22	0	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	40
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	13	14	15	13	19	23	16	12	15	148
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	20	40	47	48	31	45	31	27	16	20	325
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	10	41	9	13	6	1	5	3	1	0	89
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	21	20	19	17	30	20	19	20	7	196
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	6	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	13
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	10
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	11
Total	399	491	401	419	337	543	401	418	482	522	4413

Table 1.5 - 1995 -2004 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	3	20	5	9	8	8	13	8	10	15	99
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	71	81	74	68	125	104	113	104	113	135	988
WASTE OF FISH	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	14
Total	76	102	80	80	135	113	128	113	124	150	1101

Table 1.6 - 1995 -2004 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	4	1	1	0	5	3	7	2	23
Total	5	1	2	1	6	4	7	3	29

Table 1.7 - 1995 -2004 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	28	39	36	9	23	18	32	32	36	51	304
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	47	32	43	22	16	17	20	15	45	43	300
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	79	71	79	31	39	35	52	47	81	94	608

Table 1.8 - 1995 -2004 Fishing(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	3	2	6	3	0	4	1	2	3	1	25
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	20	9	6	8	10	8	5	12	5	2	85
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	34	17	22	32	21	50	48	38	19	28	309
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	79	100	111	120	74	121	172	131	159	165	1232
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	32	14	27	40	58	66	42	60	33	43	415
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	15	15	13	30	10	12	9	19	18	17	158
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	2	7	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	22
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	430	414	331	427	365	450	573	453	645	688	4776
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	3	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	17
Total	616	580	526	673	543	715	850	716	882	945	7046

Table 1.9 - 1995 -2004 License Violations

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	4	7	8	46	12	25	29	16	6	15	168
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	50	49	53	55	64	108	67	82	83	128	739
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	79	137	83	88	113	67	72	77	68	52	836
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	17	13	17	12	12	27	32	17	9	4	160
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	2	1	2	5	5	3	3	1	4	1	27
NO PARKS PASS	2	19	23	18	31	25	46	7	10	5	186
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	52	33	53	35	26	44	19	35	35	98	430
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	4	138	23	133	164	101	220	344	394	262	1783
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	278	328	279	343	271	398	310	379	419	434	3439
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	10
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1366	1447	1107	1309	1327	1479	1626	1465	1719	1569	14414
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	3	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	106	133	99	98	84	108	95	96	222	169	1210
FAILURE TO TAG	112	129	151	168	141	211	192	183	151	216	1654
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	9	11	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	0	39
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	2	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	19
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	3	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	12
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	2	2	2	5	3	4	6	0	1	25
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	5	4	5	4	2	3	7	11	5	46
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2091	2462	1919	2331	2266	2606	2727	2720	3133	2966	25221

Table 1.10 - 1995 -2004 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	249	279	250	293	221	234	185	247	248	272	2478
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	14	47	25	19	19	8	10	19	42	22	225
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	51	18	30	39	46	20	14	32	19	39	308
TRAPPING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	314	344	306	351	286	262	209	298	309	333	3012

Table 1.11 - 1995 -2004 Safety

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	10	3	5	4	7	0	0	0	3	36
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	129	184	179	155	76	121	100	139	94	97	1274
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	2	20	7	26	22	20	17	19	10	12	155
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	5	2	5	0	2	16	1	0	1	0	32
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	17	32	30	37	29	17	22	14	16	8	222
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	7	4	11	3	11	21	19	12	20	23	131
LOADED FIREARM	301	308	348	307	280	264	269	270	359	245	2951
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	1	2	6	3	9	5	6	1	7	46
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	10	18	9	9	10	10	12	18	6	23	125
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	100	117	108	91	81	121	88	100	102	109	1017
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	3	5	24	4	5	1	5	0	1	49
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	5	28	9	19	13	2	2	0	3	3	84
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	2	2	1	4	8	4	3	2	9	35
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	587	730	718	684	540	621	540	586	614	540	6160

Table 1.12 - 1995 -2004 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	64	94	36	43	19	10	16	22	23	47	374
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	98	38	50	52	20	18	18	12	23	19	348
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	9	6	8	3	5	3	8	6	3	15	66
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	46	31	50	38	83	68	36	60	37	93	542
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	85	47	76	50	31	44	48	26	18	34	459
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	87	77	88	66	82	77	73	70	67	113	800
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	62	61	55	69	49	69	48	34	52	29	528
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	7	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	3	58
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	2	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	4	19
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	90	91	100	117	111	192	179	175	168	153	1376
Total	545	456	467	452	408	488	434	413	401	510	4574

Table 1.13 - 1995 -2004 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
UNLAWFUL METHODS OR PROCEDURES-MISC	273	297	196	155	192	599	384	503	401	453	3453
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	94	45	83	61	97	83	120	87	108	96	874
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	9	10	4	6	7	9	8	9	7	20	89
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	7	3	7	7	5	3	1	3	2	45
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	9	5	4	5	12	63	8	22	30	181
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	40	65	53	35	66	90	146	132	118	73	818
LITTERING	30	22	19	30	16	20	30	17	35	26	245
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	4	20	2	10	3	6	3	6	10	14	78
DRUGS, POSSESSION	1	0	3	10	7	25	49	19	16	28	158
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	4	25	44	26	48	42	24	13	5	16	247
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	1	7	9	14	2	2	9	0	6	10	60
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	52	62	54	48	37	39	40	40	47	33	452
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	9	22	0	17	13	2	5	0	1	69
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	8	12	10	3	8	10	25	3	1	80
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	1	1	0	1	5	28	11	10	3	60
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	0	0	4	2	5	1	1	5	5	32	55
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	19
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	18
Total	542	587	514	419	515	960	928	889	804	849	7007

Table 1.14 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
1998			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
Total			5
1999			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
Total			5
2000			
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	PAID	1
Total			19
2001			
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
Total			20
2002			
	Mountain Goat	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2002			
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
Total			28
2003			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2003			
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
Total			42
2004			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2004			
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
Total			55
Grand Total			174

Table 1.15 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	1999	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	1999	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	ADAMS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	CLEAR CREEK	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
Deer				
	1998	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1998	BENT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	EAGLE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2000	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	VOID	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	PITKIN	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	EL PASO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	PENDING	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2004	EAGLE	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	PENDING	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2005	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
Elk				
	1998	PUEBLO	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1998	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	1998	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	1999	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2000	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	PAID	Resident
	2001	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	SAGUACHE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2002	EL PASO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	SAGUACHE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	PITKIN	VOID	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	HUERFANO	PAID	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	MESA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	EAGLE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	ELBERT	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	Resident
	2002	COSTILLA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	PITKIN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	HUERFANO	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	DELTA	PAID	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2003	MESA	PENDING	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	VOID	Resident
	2003	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2004 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2004	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2004	HINSDALE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	HINSDALE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAKE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	PENDING	Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	PENDING	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GILPIN	PAID	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2004	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2005	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PHILLIPS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PHILLIPS	WARNING	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2000	JACKSON	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	GRAND	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	JACKSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2002	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident

Table 1.16 - 1995 -2004 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1366	1447	1107	1309	1327	1479	1626	1465	1719	1569	14414
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	430	414	331	427	365	450	573	453	645	688	4776
UNLAWFUL METHODS OR PROCEDURES-MISC	273	297	196	155	192	599	384	503	401	453	3453
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	278	328	279	343	271	398	310	379	419	434	3439
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	140	218	169	195	172	303	165	239	256	310	2167
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	249	279	250	293	221	234	185	247	248	272	2478
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	4	138	23	133	164	101	220	344	394	262	1783
LOADED FIREARM	301	308	348	307	280	264	269	270	359	245	2951
FAILURE TO TAG	112	129	151	168	141	211	192	183	151	216	1654
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	106	133	99	98	84	108	95	96	222	169	1210
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	79	100	111	120	74	121	172	131	159	165	1232
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	128	145	102	95	75	128	131	94	159	154	1211
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	90	91	100	117	111	192	179	175	168	153	1376
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	71	81	74	68	125	104	113	104	113	135	988
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	50	49	53	55	64	108	67	82	83	128	739
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	87	77	88	66	82	77	73	70	67	113	800
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	100	117	108	91	81	121	88	100	102	109	1017
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	52	33	53	35	26	44	19	35	35	98	430
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	129	184	179	155	76	121	100	139	94	97	1274
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	94	45	83	61	97	83	120	87	108	96	874
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	46	31	50	38	83	68	36	60	37	93	542
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	40	65	53	35	66	90	146	132	118	73	818
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	79	137	83	88	113	67	72	77	68	52	836
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	28	39	36	9	23	18	32	32	36	51	304
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	64	94	36	43	19	10	16	22	23	47	374
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	32	14	27	40	58	66	42	60	33	43	415
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	47	32	43	22	16	17	20	15	45	43	300
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	51	18	30	39	46	20	14	32	19	39	308
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	85	47	76	50	31	44	48	26	18	34	459
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	52	62	54	48	37	39	40	40	47	33	452
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	0	0	4	2	5	1	1	5	5	32	55
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	9	5	4	5	12	63	8	22	30	181
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	62	61	55	69	49	69	48	34	52	29	528

Table 1.16 - 1995 -2004 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
DRUGS, POSSESSION	1	0	3	10	7	25	49	19	16	28	158
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	34	17	22	32	21	50	48	38	19	28	309
LITTERING	30	22	19	30	16	20	30	17	35	26	245
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	7	4	11	3	11	21	19	12	20	23	131
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	10	18	9	9	10	10	12	18	6	23	125
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	14	47	25	19	19	8	10	19	42	22	225
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	20	40	47	48	31	45	31	27	16	20	325
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	9	10	4	6	7	9	8	9	7	20	89
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	98	38	50	52	20	18	18	12	23	19	348
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	15	15	13	30	10	12	9	19	18	17	158
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	4	25	44	26	48	42	24	13	5	16	247
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	3	20	5	9	8	8	13	8	10	15	99
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	4	7	8	46	12	25	29	16	6	15	168
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	13	14	15	13	19	23	16	12	15	148
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	9	6	8	3	5	3	8	6	3	15	66
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	4	20	2	10	3	6	3	6	10	14	78
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	2	20	7	26	22	20	17	19	10	12	155
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	1	7	9	14	2	2	9	0	6	10	60
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	18
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	0	2	2	1	4	8	4	3	2	9	35
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	17	32	30	37	29	17	22	14	16	8	222
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	1	2	6	3	9	5	6	1	7	46
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	2	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	19
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	23	21	20	19	17	30	20	19	20	7	196
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	5	4	5	4	2	3	7	11	5	46
NO PARKS PASS	2	19	23	18	31	25	46	7	10	5	186
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	30	3	18	9	4	2	6	6	4	4	86
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	6	5	3	6	10	6	5	4	56
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	2	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	4	19
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	17	13	17	12	12	27	32	17	9	4	160
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	10	3	5	4	7	0	0	0	3	36
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	7	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	3	58
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	1	1	0	1	5	28	11	10	3	60
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	5	28	9	19	13	2	2	0	3	3	84

Table 1.16 - 1995 -2004 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	20	9	6	8	10	8	5	12	5	2	85
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	4	1	1	0	5	3	0	7	2	23
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	10
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	7	3	7	7	5	3	1	3	2	45
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	22	0	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	40
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	1	3	5	24	4	5	1	5	0	1	49
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	11
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	2	3	12	3	4	1	6	2	1	38
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	8	12	10	3	8	10	25	3	1	80
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	19
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	3	2	6	3	0	4	1	2	3	1	25
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	0	2	2	2	5	3	4	6	0	1	25
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	2	3	3	4	6	1	3	0	0	1	23
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	2	1	2	5	5	3	3	1	4	1	27
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	6	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	13
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	9	22	0	17	13	2	5	0	1	69
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	2	2	7	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	22
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	0	3	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	12
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	10
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	10	41	9	13	6	1	5	3	1	0	89
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	3	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	17
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
FALSE STATEMENT MADE- ACQUIRING A PERMIT	3	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	9	11	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	0	39
WASTE OF FISH	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	14
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	5	2	5	0	2	16	1	0	1	0	32

Table 1.16 - 1995 -2004 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
TRAPPING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	5249	5828	5011	5442	5070	6349	6273	6200	6837	6912	60834

Table 2.1 1995-2004 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	214	201	125	175	169	241	291	198	233	350	2197
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	343	397	288	144	240	300	371	359	561	587	3590
	AREA 3	BRUSH	219	184	143	193	272	347	354	204	354	308	2578
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	325	237	445	665	627	652	563	382	330	483	4709
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	384	405	137	209	157	363	539	538	303	425	3460
	Total		1485	1424	1138	1386	1465	1903	2118	1681	1781	2153	16534
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	629	526	327	133	129	289	316	336	373	294	3352
	AREA 6	MEEKER	253	291	298	312	461	463	485	511	633	423	4130
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	219	221	174	180	252	339	383	386	392	444	2990
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	105	98	108	171	152	310	237	247	357	302	2087
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	211	267	298	243	215	344	285	465	490	435	3253
	Total		1417	1403	1205	1039	1209	1745	1706	1945	2245	1898	15812
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	203	276	303	381	397	331	260	245	228	289	2913
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	209	279	232	324	299	340	231	323	36	27	2300
	Total		412	555	535	705	696	671	491	568	264	316	5213
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	428	547	384	644	413	306	298	327	680	484	4511
	AREA 12	LAMAR	109	210	179	151	116	182	181	189	233	208	1758
	AREA 13	SALIDA	369	457	385	367	314	332	343	257	302	499	3625
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	271	320	283	188	176	302	365	210	177	193	2485
	Total		1177	1534	1231	1350	1019	1122	1187	983	1392	1384	12379
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	176	351	280	275	220	369	297	244	235	389	2836
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	136	155	147	174	153	171	156	226	337	221	1876
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	282	242	328	399	211	256	177	230	286	300	2711
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	164	164	147	114	97	112	141	323	297	251	1810
	Total		758	912	902	962	681	908	771	1023	1155	1161	9233
Total			5249	5828	5011	5442	5070	6349	6273	6200	6837	6912	59171

Table 3.1 - 1995 -2004 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Non-Resident	1005	1145	1053	1332	1104	1506	1113	1303	1650	1457	12668
Resident	4244	4683	3958	4110	3966	4843	5160	4897	5187	5455	46503
Total	5249	5828	5011	5442	5070	6349	6273	6200	6837	6912	59171

Table 3.2 - 1995 -2004 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Avg
Resident	80.9%	80.4%	79.0%	75.5%	78.2%	76.3%	82.3%	79.0%	75.9%	78.9%	78.6%
Non-Resident	19.1%	19.6%	21.0%	24.5%	21.8%	23.7%	17.7%	21.0%	24.1%	21.1%	21.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chart 3.1 - 1995 - 2004 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

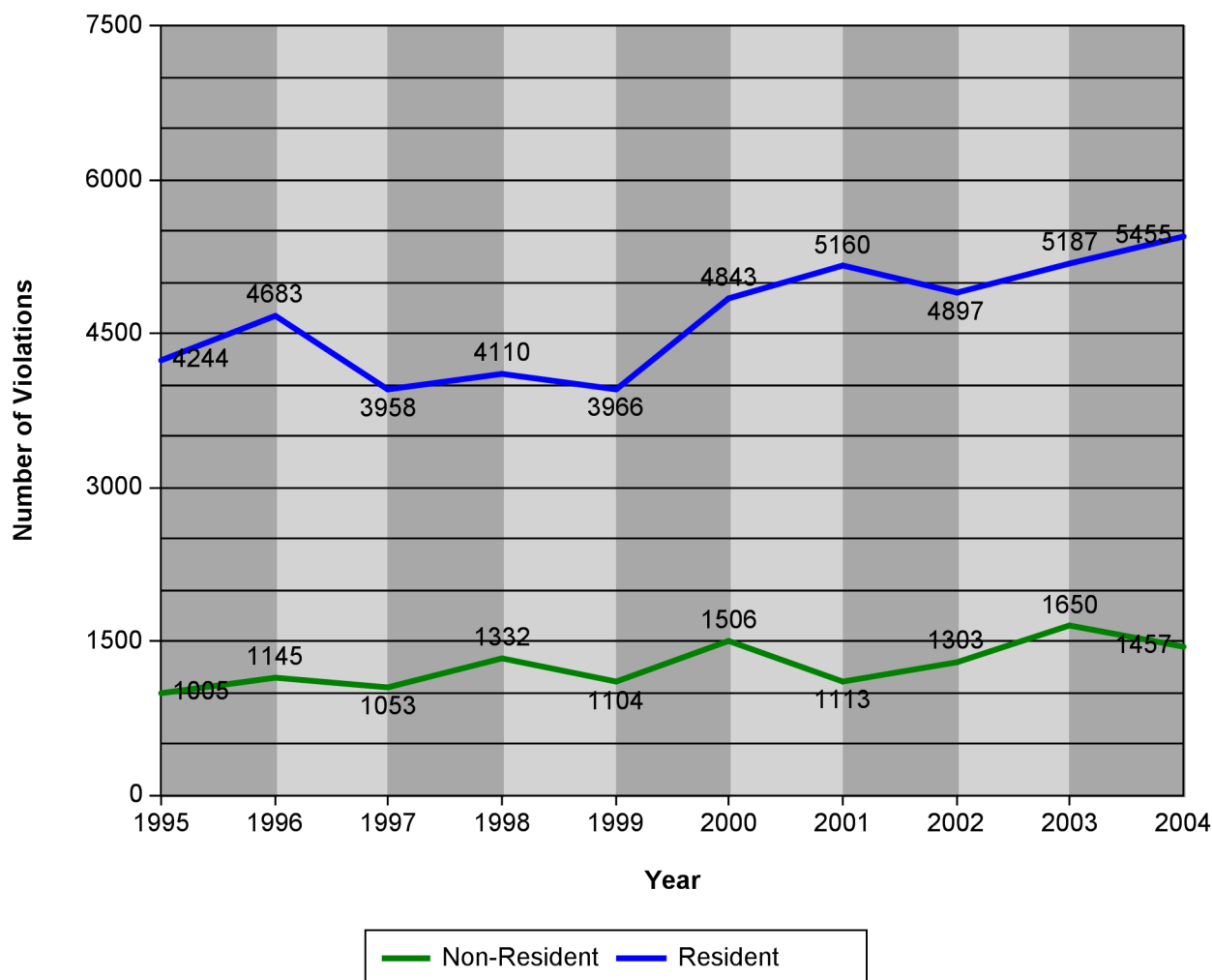


Table 4.1 -1995 -2004 Violations by County

COUNTY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
ADAMS	123	101	36	89	63	142	133	215	226	283	1411
ALAMOSA	12	14	26	12	4	3	3	5	57	15	151
ARAPAHOE	81	97	14	15	26	26	78	28	20	30	415
ARCHULETA	70	67	85	54	54	88	78	62	91	87	736
BACA	15	4	1	10	5	11	5	21	41	14	127
BENT	37	77	56	52	49	46	34	95	34	48	528
BOULDER	105	104	71	87	44	27	55	61	204	268	1026
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	26	46
CHAFFEE	125	185	152	123	170	120	120	109	140	180	1424
CHEYENNE	9	19	5	5	2	25	7	4	9	18	103
CLEAR CREEK	23	36	27	15	22	12	56	55	36	62	344
CONEJOS	66	79	79	83	20	78	31	63	90	102	691
COSTILLA	51	27	38	38	51	12	16	56	62	51	402
CROWLEY	12	29	12	25	34	18	31	5	20	5	191
CUSTER	51	86	74	103	44	28	55	55	85	77	658
DELTA	87	114	73	94	55	107	97	73	79	88	867
DENVER	25	23	27	62	39	45	77	70	25	33	426
DOLORES	35	91	44	62	53	76	44	56	45	73	579
DOUGLAS	88	109	50	52	39	37	51	83	62	78	649
EAGLE	67	49	70	87	87	165	128	105	210	175	1143
EL PASO	153	183	202	91	65	177	162	108	85	127	1353
ELBERT	16	34	16	7	23	15	42	37	11	7	208
FREMONT	39	91	62	66	65	143	118	120	88	133	925
GARFIELD	130	142	118	163	131	263	242	275	256	299	2019
GILPIN	8	15	7	5	15	5	9	9	9	16	98
GRAND	112	133	212	228	167	244	130	186	264	278	1954
GUNNISON	98	151	123	162	126	242	122	174	182	160	1540
HINSDALE	25	37	23	25	38	40	39	32	38	49	346
HUERFANO	35	23	32	61	79	42	13	28	47	59	419
JACKSON	178	115	116	114	104	146	83	186	175	134	1351
JEFFERSON	177	216	69	116	72	155	262	161	157	262	1647
KIOWA	10	12	10	6	5	6	43	27	24	12	155
KIT CARSON	5	6	4	4	13	4	9	2	6	5	58
LA PLATA	66	135	99	92	101	124	111	86	70	83	967
LAKE	160	174	134	197	114	90	133	74	95	204	1375
LARIMER	728	673	563	442	595	505	607	433	434	403	5383
LAS ANIMAS	61	69	60	71	54	94	82	99	222	82	894
LINCOLN	20	7	14	9	13	25	23	38	38	22	209
LOGAN	30	25	22	60	77	68	83	45	168	92	670
MESA	153	171	126	134	234	198	233	259	229	271	2008
MINERAL	34	24	31	40	22	31	36	56	35	42	351
MOFFAT	165	155	218	165	290	405	462	498	526	277	3161
MONTEZUMA	56	58	64	83	44	78	84	48	53	94	662
MONTROSE	78	74	70	73	83	51	68	177	154	148	976
MORGAN	125	75	69	45	133	105	121	71	122	135	1001
OTERO	20	68	28	26	21	25	19	11	10	17	245
OURAY	29	33	36	28	32	24	40	45	69	61	397
PARK	86	131	160	156	107	124	153	124	84	128	1253
PHILLIPS	4	6	11	6	17	17	33	12	14	9	129

Table 4.1 -1995 -2004 Violations by County

COUNTY	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
PITKIN	12	26	21	13	30	55	30	53	73	60	373
PROWERS	4	21	23	11	10	16	29	21	39	20	194
PUEBLO	304	345	270	469	276	250	200	202	367	327	3010
RIO BLANCO	147	180	160	132	136	203	168	167	215	238	1746
RIO GRANDE	80	59	136	203	60	49	28	44	45	39	743
ROUTT	86	92	101	182	156	164	192	154	257	213	1597
SAGUACHE	70	64	67	61	44	78	49	59	40	56	588
SAN JUAN	1	17	3	0	5	14	6	3	30	4	83
SAN MIGUEL	28	24	18	59	48	58	39	40	54	43	411
SEDGWICK	9	12	15	16	41	47	24	14	20	12	210
SUMMIT	52	95	80	87	49	114	163	223	164	135	1162
TELLER	96	113	91	87	70	113	148	51	50	34	853
WASHINGTON	31	38	31	38	60	96	92	51	40	62	539
WELD	413	362	329	325	210	318	239	212	188	332	2928
YUMA	31	33	27	11	20	36	49	15	38	15	275
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	2	0	0	5	154	226	155	243	3	0	788
	5249	5828	5011	5442	5070	6349	6273	6200	6837	6912	59171

Table 5.1 - 1995 -2004 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
PENDING	FAILURE TO APPEAR	3	9	4	12	9	11	54	88	165	177	532
	PENDING	127	127	112	52	98	114	109	150	177	289	1355
	OPEN	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	14
	Total	130	139	116	64	107	125	163	240	345	472	1901
NOT GUILTY	VOID	381	371	242	351	286	287	253	272	357	251	3051
	NOT GUILTY	4	18	8	7	8	3	3	6	7	2	66
	CASE DISMISSED	430	512	428	418	362	461	457	441	492	464	4465
	WARNING	747	748	646	682	745	1144	1094	1000	1015	1163	8984
	Total	1562	1649	1324	1458	1401	1895	1807	1719	1871	1880	16566
GUILTY	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	10
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	40	45	50	35	40	62	78	52	59	55	516
	AMENDED	39	25	13	31	22	28	13	13	31	74	289
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	10	16	2	4	5	4	8	1	5	3	58
	PAID	2493	3030	2807	2992	2813	3410	3292	3463	2799	2682	29781
	GUILTY PLEA	973	924	699	858	682	825	906	698	958	816	8339
	PAID IN FIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	764	930	1711
	Total	3557	4040	3571	3920	3562	4329	4303	4241	4621	4560	40704
Grand Total		5249	5828	5011	5442	5070	6349	6273	6200	6837	6912	59171

Table 5.2 -1995 -2004 Case Disposition by Percent

CATEGORY		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Avg
PENDING	FAILURE TO APPEAR	.1%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.9%	1.4%	2.4%	2.6%	0.8%
	OPEN	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	0.0%
	PENDING	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.4%	2.6%	4.2%	2.2%
	Sub Total	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.6%	3.9%	5.0%	6.8%	3.1%
NOT GUILTY	CASE DISMISSED	8.2%	8.8%	8.5%	7.7%	7.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.2%	6.7%	7.6%
	NOT GUILTY	.1%	.3%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	0.1%
	VOID	7.3%	6.4%	4.8%	6.4%	5.6%	4.5%	4.0%	4.4%	5.2%	3.6%	5.2%
	WARNING	14.2%	12.8%	12.9%	12.5%	14.7%	18.0%	17.4%	16.1%	14.8%	16.8%	15.0%
	Sub Total	29.8%	28.3%	26.4%	26.8%	27.6%	29.8%	28.8%	27.7%	27.4%	27.2%	28.0%
GUILTY	AMENDED	.7%	.4%	.3%	.6%	.4%	.4%	.2%	.2%	.5%	1.1%	0.5%
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	0.0%
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	.2%	.3%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	0.1%
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	.8%	.8%	1.0%	.6%	.8%	1.0%	1.2%	.8%	.9%	.8%	0.9%
	GUILTY PLEA	18.5%	15.9%	13.9%	15.8%	13.5%	13.0%	14.4%	11.3%	14.0%	11.8%	14.2%
	PAID	47.5%	52.0%	56.0%	55.0%	55.5%	53.7%	52.5%	55.9%	40.9%	38.8%	50.8%
	PAID IN FIELD	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	11.2%	13.5%	2.5%
	Sub Total	67.8%	69.3%	71.3%	72.0%	70.3%	68.2%	68.6%	68.4%	67.6%	66.0%	68.9%
Grand Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 5.3 -1995-2004 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	7	31	8	35	0	102	21	2	10	67	0	0	0	0	283
ALAMOSA	0	7	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
ARAPAHOE	0	2	3	2	0	11	1	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	30
ARCHULETA	0	17	0	18	0	24	19	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	87
BACA	0	1	1	1	0	7	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	14
BENT	0	1	2	5	0	34	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	48
BOULDER	0	23	9	16	0	82	48	15	5	66	2	2	0	0	268
BROOMFIELD	0	1	0	2	0	14	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	26
CHAFFEE	0	3	2	27	0	64	47	4	20	13	0	0	0	0	180
CHEYENNE	0	3	0	1	0	2	9	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	18
CLEAR CREEK	0	2	2	9	0	25	12	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	62
CONEJOS	0	3	2	5	0	67	3	1	5	16	0	0	0	0	102
COSTILLA	0	8	2	5	0	23	3	2	0	3	0	5	0	0	51
CROWLEY	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CUSTER	0	2	1	8	0	35	12	2	7	9	1	0	0	0	77
DELTA	0	4	1	14	1	33	14	1	5	14	0	0	0	1	88
DENVER	0	1	0	3	0	21	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	33
DOLORES	0	4	0	5	0	20	34	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	73
DOUGLAS	2	4	3	8	0	33	4	14	2	8	0	0	0	0	78
EAGLE	6	11	1	31	0	54	31	13	7	10	0	11	0	0	175
EL PASO	0	7	3	17	0	53	4	18	2	20	0	3	0	0	127
ELBERT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	7
FREMONT	0	3	9	28	0	64	12	4	6	7	0	0	0	0	133
GARFIELD	29	19	3	42	0	95	52	3	5	50	0	1	0	0	299
GILPIN	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	16
GRAND	2	7	3	39	0	122	20	16	7	62	0	0	0	0	278
GUNNISON	5	7	0	15	0	64	40	0	3	25	0	1	0	0	160
HINSDALE	0	2	2	6	1	13	10	7	3	5	0	0	0	0	49
HUERFANO	2	6	0	8	0	22	7	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	59
JACKSON	2	4	1	6	0	41	33	7	3	36	1	0	0	0	134
JEFFERSON	1	18	8	42	0	79	9	15	19	69	0	2	0	0	262
KIOWA	0	0	0	2	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
LA PLATA	0	4	1	17	0	34	16	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	83
LAKE	1	2	9	29	0	127	22	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	204
LARIMER	1	11	13	21	0	183	39	20	14	101	0	0	0	0	403
LAS ANIMAS	0	1	2	9	0	32	10	5	1	22	0	0	0	0	82
LINCOLN	0	0	2	4	0	10	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	22
LOGAN	0	0	1	0	0	36	15	1	9	29	1	0	0	0	92
MESA	2	8	11	49	0	92	35	10	10	53	0	1	0	0	271
MINERAL	0	3	1	20	0	16	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	42
MOFFAT	2	10	4	20	0	107	48	14	3	64	1	4	0	0	277
MONTEZUMA	1	4	0	34	0	28	19	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	94
MONTROSE	0	11	2	48	0	40	10	5	0	30	0	2	0	0	148
MORGAN	0	1	0	2	0	73	3	2	1	52	0	1	0	0	135
OTERO	0	2	0	1	0	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
TOTAL	74	464	177	816	2	2682	930	289	251	1163	6	55	0	3	6912

Key: AM=Amended, CD=Case Dismissed, FTA= Failure to Appear, GP=Guilty Plea, NG=Not Guilty, PD=Paid, PF=Paid in Field, PEND=Pending, VD=Void, WA=Warning, OP=Open, DS=Deferred Sentence, DJ= Deferred Judgement, DP= Deferred Prosecution

Table 5.3 -1995-2004 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	Total
OURAY	3	6	0	8	0	13	10	7	3	11	0	0	0	0	61
PARK	0	3	3	18	0	70	10	1	8	14	0	1	0	0	128
PHILLIPS	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	9
PITKIN	0	1	1	5	0	27	17	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	60
PROWERS	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	20
PUEBLO	0	34	16	46	0	116	36	32	15	27	0	5	0	0	327
RIO BLANCO	3	6	2	12	0	93	53	5	11	53	0	0	0	0	238
RIO GRANDE	0	5	0	2	0	14	8	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	39
ROUTT	0	9	1	20	0	74	66	1	7	34	0	1	0	0	213
SAGUACHE	0	2	0	3	0	34	3	3	2	6	0	3	0	0	56
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
SAN MIGUEL	0	3	0	3	0	11	20	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	43
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	12
SUMMIT	0	0	34	4	0	56	13	5	3	20	0	0	0	0	135
TELLER	0	0	1	4	0	17	4	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	34
WASHINGTON	3	3	2	10	0	24	1	0	4	15	0	0	0	0	62
WELD	2	125	5	21	0	99	9	15	10	46	0	0	0	0	332
YUMA	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	15
TOTAL	74	464	177	816	2	2682	930	289	251	1163	6	55	0	3	6912
Key: AM=Amended, CD=Case Dismissed, FTA= Failure to Appear, GP=Guilty Plea, NG=Not Guilty, PD=Paid, PF=Paid in Field, PEND=Pending, VD=Void, WA=Warning, OP=Open, DS=Deferred Sentence, DJ= Deferred Judgement, DP= Deferred Prosecution															