

Colorado Division of Wildlife 2006

Annual Law Enforcement and Violation Report



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Director**

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Preface

The purpose of this report is to provide a basis of understanding, and to answer frequently asked questions about the Colorado Division of Wildlife's (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.

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.

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

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Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) is charged by statute to protect, preserve, enhance, and manage wildlife for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the people of this state and its visitors. 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 226 P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 39 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 133 commissioned Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) and 36 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 16 Biologists and eleven 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 2003/04, 04/05, 05/06 and current estimated budgeted FTE's and expenditures for years 2006/07 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 Travnicsek
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	2005	Cary Carron
1982	Roger Lowry	1994	Larry Rogstad	2006	Rob Firth

**Colorado Division of Wildlife
2006 John D. Hart Officer of the Year
Rob Firth, Chief of Law Enforcement**

Rob started with the Division in 1983. He began as a DWM in the Hot Sulphur Springs District of Area 9. In the mid 90's he became acting AWM for the Area and was later granted that position. He molded the Area over time to work as a unit; a task that is not easily accomplished. He held the AWM position until 2005 when he accepted his current position as Chief of Law Enforcement in Denver.

He has set the tone for the Division's future by being an integral part of the oral boards and hiring boards for our trainees and supervisors. His standards are high and he manages to set the bar at that same level for everyone to try and achieve in all aspects of their job. He has been involved in the law enforcement training, has been a firearms and ASP baton instructor for his area and provided firearms training to the trainee classes. During his tenure in Area 9 he either assisted as a DWM or hosted as the AWM the annual boat training and was instrumental in resurrecting and hosting the annual snowmobile training for the trainee class. Lyle Sidener (AWM Area 9) adds, "He was one of the early supporters of allowing officers to provide their own firearms (handgun and patrol rifle) and hosted opportunities for officers to get that specialized training." He was active in the local HPP committee and assisted FEMA during the Katrina disaster with willing, ready and able bodies volunteering to help the greater cause. He headed up many cases in out-of-the-way places and had a strong hand in illegal outfitter cases along with being part of the Outfitter's Board. Serving several years on the outfitter board he was instrumental in driving the current regulation regarding outfitters on our SWA's. He helped in the re-introduction of moose, pronghorn, turkeys and most recently he was involved in writing the management plan that will result in the release of sheep in the Radium area. He was highly involved in the purchase of the Kemp Breeze property; a section of river on the Colorado sought out by hundreds of anglers each year for its Gold Medal trout fishery.

Education was at the top of his list. He was welcomed into class rooms and the education blossomed from there into the Pine Beach (3rd grade) and Monarch Lake (5th grade) field trips which allow children to get up close and personal with skulls and hides. In fact, the programs have been going on so long that offspring of the 3rd and 5th graders are coming through and learning what their parents did! There wasn't a skull or hide Rob couldn't pass up for educational purposes. Due to his natural public speaking and community relations abilities, Rob was also involved in Rocky Mountain National Park "In the Park" talks to the public on various wildlife topics. He did orientations for CO welcome centers and sheep and goat hunters along with classes to the public on how to hunt elk. Teaching the trainees how to age sheep & goats with taxidermist Barry Smith is something he always looks forward to each year. He's always willing to pass on his knowledge no matter who he's talking to or who asks for it. He held public forums for hunters and fishermen & facilitated those with confidence and professionalism. He's been extremely active regarding big game season structure and proposed regulation changes. Cedar Ridge is a project that has a 50+ year existence studying the survival rate of mule deer on winter range. Not only did he present the Cedar Ridge program to CSU students and others for many years, he took a personal role in walking the 7 mile ridge himself—"It's good for me" he'd say! He many times attended meetings representing the West Region. He's instilled in our managers that he could be trusted and know the topics and represent them in their absence. He showed those signs of a true leader early on in his career and is a true ambassador for the Division of Wildlife.

Rob has always had an open door policy and has always been approachable. Recently our local LE agencies needed assistance. Rob didn't hesitate and was out the door responding to the needs of fellow officers. As he was trying to help out the vulnerable Granby community, he found himself staring down the barrel of a 50 caliber rifle on a home made bulldozer that tried to destroy a town. Due to the quick actions as part of a team effort not a single member of the public or LE was harmed. This act alone shows Rob's compassion and generous giving nature. He cares more about other people than himself. In the late 80's

he took part in a potentially deadly operation in the San Luis Valley assisting the USFWS and other agencies. The case resulted in 107 out of 108 convictions and not a single officer hurt. Terry Grosz (USFWS retired) headed up the special task force. "I wanted the best of the best, and one of the guys they sent me was Rob". He continues, "Ethics have always been what Rob's about. You've made an excellent choice for a nomination." Leo Suazo (USFWS) adds, "He's a true professional with a great attitude."

Rob's a very dedicated family man. He's highly respected by friends, family, the hunting and fishing community, ranchers, peers and employees. He's professional yet personable; knowledgeable yet able to deliver information to the general public in a way that's easily understood. He never talks over your head or thinks he's better than the next guy. He's always willing to jump in and help from selling licenses in the office, packing illegal animals out of the field to answering difficult questions from the Wildlife Commission. He realizes that LE is about people and education, not just writing tickets. He's always been a very balanced co-worker and supervisor. He leads by example and is service oriented. Rob has been a mentor to many people over the years. Eric Schaller adds "He finds consensus in a group in a way that's not confrontational and gets things done without upsetting people. He hit the ground running when he came to Denver as Chief by having a grasp of statewide issues due to his active involvement. Not too many people stand out so brightly like Rob does". "He was never a supervisor that looked over your shoulder. He got out of the way and let you do your job but was always there for help and guidance" says Jerry Claassen. "He's always been a compassionate supervisor, the most giving and generous person I know" says Mike Crosby. Perry Will states, "Rob takes his job seriously but also knows how to have fun and brings levity to any situation. He is a game warden's game warden."

Barry Smith, taxidermist, probably stated it best when he said, "There are lots of great people in the world, but Rob is of the highest caliber!" We believe Rob's humble demeanor parallel's his accomplishments and contributions to the wildlife resource making him an outstanding candidate for the 2006 John D. Hart Award.

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

In 2006 OGT received a total of 761 reports. Of those total reports 432 were for big game violations; 80 reports for fishing violations; 11 reports for licensing violations; 36 reports for small game violations; 26 reports for waterfowl violations; 15 reports for nongame violations; 2 reports for threatened endangered species; and 159 reports classified as other.

These 761 reports ended with 47 citations and 4 warning tickets being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 33 rewards totaling \$15,850.00

Colorado's OGT program remains financial solvent with a money market fund of about \$84,000 and a checking fund of \$10,000 - \$15,000. Most of the income is from court ordered donations amounting to approximately \$37,000 with the balance of about \$19,000 of income as donations, merchandise sales, and interest in 2006

Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) unfortunately does not have a statewide 24/7 communication center to dispatch OGT calls. For the last several years OGT had a dispatch system using Colorado State University (CSU) work study students and was costing the OGT program approximately \$21,000 a year for that system. In 2006 the OGT Board made the decision to go with contract dispatchers and pay \$15/report and \$5/follow-up report and last year the cost was about \$11,500 with a savings of \$9,500 over the CSU work study system.

Currently with three contract dispatchers we are getting 24/7 coverage and the system seems to be working great.

General Information on OGT Program

Operation Game Thief (OGT) is a Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) program which pays rewards to citizens who turn in poachers. You can call toll-free at 1-877-COLO-OGT (1-877-265-6648); Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT; or contact by email at game.thief@state.co.us. Callers do not have to reveal their names or testify in court. A reward of \$500 is offered for information on cases involving big game or endangered species, while \$250 is offered for information on turkey and \$100 for fishing or small game cases. A citizens committee administers the reward fund, which is maintained by private contributions. The Board may approve rewards of up to \$1,000 for flagrant cases. Rewards are paid for information which leads to an arrest or a citation being issued.

OGT was pioneered by the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Since 1981, Colorado Operation Game Thief has received more than 4,000 reports of poaching, resulting in more than 800 convictions. These convictions have netted over \$750,000 in fines and have resulted in the seizure of more than 1,500 illegally-taken animals. During this period, almost \$150,000 in rewards has been paid to citizens who reported suspected illegal activity.

OGT is a nonprofit, 501-(3)(c) organization registered with the Colorado Secretary of State. It is governed by a seven-person civilian board and one CDOW employee, who is assigned to administer the program. The OGT Board members are Pat Carlow, Grand Junction; Richard Hess, Colbran; Jon Staples, Colorado Springs; Gerhart Stengle, Hotchkiss; Bruce McDowell, Longmont; Glenn Smith, Montrose; and Brent Nations from Craig. These men all donate their time. Bob Thompson, Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement, assumed the role of OGT Administrator in 2006. The Board and the administrator meet at least once a year to discuss OGT business.

In an effort to encourage more people to use the hotline to report poachers, OGT continues to distribute brochures, static cling stickers, and advertise through the media. OGT also provides two trailers that travel to sports shows, county fairs and other wildlife venues to inform and educate the public about the existence of OGT. The OGT educational trailers are 8' by 16' Haulmark trailers with two "concession" doors on one side. The trailers are 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. CDOW brochures are also available and a TV/VCR will play CDOW videos. The outside of the trailer is amply decorated with both CDOW and OGT logos, the OGT phone number and email address.

Hand in hand with the educational trailers 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 \$250 per year or \$500 for three years. There are five partners at this time. The first to sign on was the Western Chapter of Safari Club International, and then followed by the Grand Junctions Sportsmen's Warehouse store, the Colorado Bowhunters Association, the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Society, and the newest partner is the Mule Deer Foundation. OGT is looking forward to other groups participating in the OGT Partners program. Please call Bob Thompson at 303-291-7432 for information about becoming an OGT Partner.



Poaching is the illegal taking or possession of any game, fish or nongame wildlife. Poachers do not confine their killing only to game animals. Threatened, endangered and nongame wildlife show up in the poacher's bag as well. No one knows the exact figures, but studies indicate poachers may kill almost as many animals and fish as legitimate hunters take during legal seasons. Hunting out of season or at night using spotlights or taking more than their legal limit are obvious signs of poaching. Non-residents buying resident licenses is a violation that also impacts wildlife management.

Poaching is surrounded by romantic myths which just aren't true. Poachers are not poor people trying to feed their families. In fact, putting food on the table is one of the least common motives for poaching. Poachers kill for the thrill of killing, to lash out at wildlife laws, or for profit. They kill wildlife any way, time and place they can. Poaching rings can be well organized and extremely profitable. In a nutshell, poachers are criminals and should be dealt with as criminals.

In the entire state there are just over 200 Colorado Wildlife Officer so wildlife needs your eyes and ears to report known or suspected violations. Poaching is a serious and costly crime. It robs legitimate sportsmen of game and fish, robs businesses and taxpayers of revenues generated by hunting and fishing, and robs all of us of a valuable natural resource -- our wildlife. Operation Game Thief is strong stuff, but the crime of poaching is serious enough to merit it.

Calls on the Operation Game Thief hotline are taken by contract dispatchers. All information about the poaching incident is taken and the caller is assigned a code number. The information is evaluated by the law enforcement personnel. Investigations are begun immediately and must follow the same rules and constitutional guidelines as any law enforcement investigation. If a poacher is arrested or issued a citation on the basis of information provided by a caller, a reward is authorized. Rewards can be paid in cash and pay-off is arranged to protect the anonymity of the caller. Rewards will be paid only if the informant states that a reward is desired prior to any investigation. People who turn in poachers may also receive preference points or even licenses in some cases. Find out more from the Turn in Poachers (TIP) program. Actually, most wildlife enthusiasts don't want a reward -- they just want the criminals stopped!

You can help stop poaching. If you see poaching incident, report it. Look at it this way: if you saw someone breaking into your neighbor's house, would you just stand by and watch? Of course not; you would report it. Poaching is a crime against you, your neighbor, and everyone else in state of Colorado. Call toll-free at 1-877-COLO-OGT (1-877-265-6648); Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT; or contact by e-mail at game.thief@state.co.us. Provide all the information you can. The violation date and time; as exact a location as possible; a description of the violation; number of shots heard; type of weapon, etc; the number of suspects; names and/or identifying features such as age, height, hair color, clothes, etc; a vehicle description including type, year, color and license number. Include any other information you think may be pertinent to the case. If you know how a poached animal is being transported, or where it is being stored, tell us about it. **Remember, try to get the information to us as soon as possible. Any delay may mean the bad guys may not be caught!**

You can also help by contributing to the reward fund which makes the program possible. Make checks out to Operation Game Thief and send your tax deductible contribution to: Operation Game Thief, c/o Division of Wildlife, 6060 Broadway, Denver CO 80216. Remember, the reward fund depends on your contributions. With your help, something can and will be done about poaching.

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: Bob Thompson, Assistant Chief of Law Enforcement/OGT Coordinator

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. This program was created in addition to the existing Operation Game Thief (OGT) program and applies.

The TIP program 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 which is in contrast to OGT which will pay rewards even to anonymous parties.

The basics, 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 may receive a preference point or an over the counter license.
- 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 the reported violation.
- 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.

In 2006 there was one deer preference point issued and one deer license awarded with several more pending.

To report poachers within Colorado, call us toll-free at 1-877-COLO-OGT, Verizon cell phone users can dial #OGT, or contact us via e-mail at game.thief@state.co.us. Please specify which type of reward you are interested in (OGT or TIP). Help us make this program a success

Report by: Bob Thompson, Assistant Chief

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 Colorado Wildlife Officer 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. This IWVC was patterned off of the driver's license compact and became effective in 1991 for these three states. Since then a total of 24 states have joined the compact. The states currently in the IWVC include Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, 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.

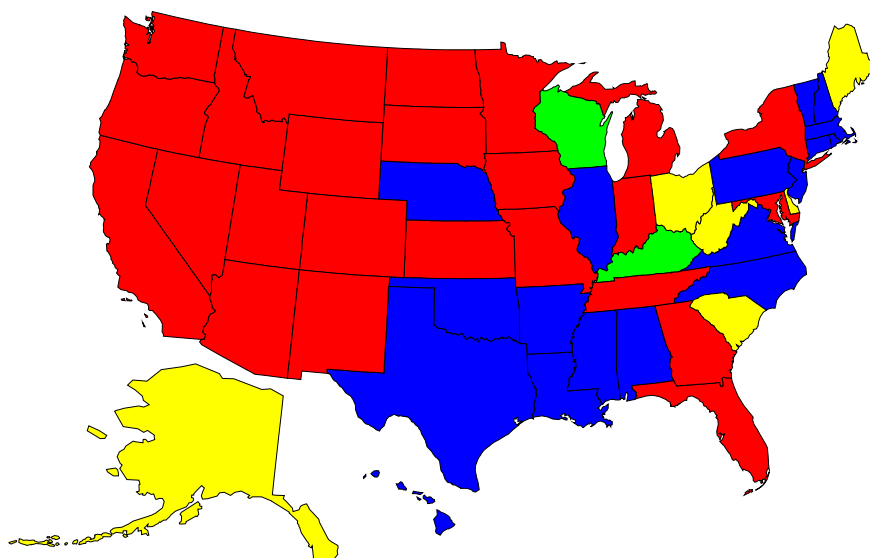
Another beneficial aspect of the IWVC is that when a person has been suspended in one of the compact states through the legal process where the violation(s) occurred, the suspension is recognized by all of the member states. This way, when a violator is suspended in Colorado for example, that person is likewise suspended in all of the compact states.

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.

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.

Report by: Bob Thompson, Assistant Chief

WILDLIFE COMPACT MEMBER STATES



MEMBER STATES

In Process	(6)
NO	(18)
Passed Legislation	(2)
Yes	(24)

WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT STATES September 2006

ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
COLORADO
FLORIDA
GEORGIA
IDAHO
INDIANA
IOWA
KANSAS
MARYLAND
MICHIGAN
MINNESOTA

MISSOURI
MONTANA
NEVADA
NEW MEXICO
NEW YORK
NORTH DAKOTA
OREGON
SOUTH DAKOTA
TENNESSEE
UTAH
WASHINGTON
WYOMING

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 inter-personal 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 Human Resources.

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 game)	\$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	2006
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 2 years, the CDOW has used many innovative techniques to address the problem of poaching on western slope winter range. These techniques have involved the use of personnel from multiple sections of the agency; advanced forensic techniques; advanced equipment; and some good "old-fashioned" game warden work, all of which have been used since 2003 to detect and deter violations on big game winter range.

With Colorado's notable rebound of deer numbers in recent years, the CDOW realized it had a growing poaching problem – most notably large mature "trophy" size mule deer - primarily on big game winter ranges late in the year. For example in the winter of 2002/2003 there were over 60 headless carcasses from poached big game discovered in just two counties in western Colorado. Citizen complaints of poaching were on the increase as well as documented "trophy poaching". Numerous headless carcasses were being routinely found and CDOW field personnel were reporting an increase of suspicious activity on big game winter ranges.

In 2003 the Field Operations Section decided to dedicate time and resources to tackle this poaching problem and reverse this disturbing trend. That summer Regional Managers and the Law Enforcement Unit met to discuss various alternatives to address the problem. A decision was made to incorporate a two-pronged approach to the problem. The first approach was to substantially increase officer presence in problem areas through coordinated patrols. The second prong involved a large scale public outreach/education effort. The money, time and increased effort committed to this effort by the Field Operations Section to this project was tremendous. The western slope portion of Colorado - focused primarily along the Colorado/Utah state line as well as several other specific problem areas - were chosen for the initial 2003/2004 Winter Range Patrol.

2003/2004 Winter Range Patrol began with a spirited public outreach. An additional section of CDOW offered to help with this pro-active deterrent effort. Assistance provided by the Public Affairs Section and especially the Information Unit streamlined efforts to supply various media outlets with information regarding the CDOW's planned Winter Range Patrols. Many tools were used such as radio spots, newspaper articles, and billboards. Operation Game Thief (OGT), a nonprofit organization with oversight by the CDOW that offers rewards to people who turn in poachers, helped with some funding (especially the billboards). OGT billboards were put up in Grand Junction and the Denver areas. Several public meetings were conducted in western Colorado to educate the public about the extent of the poaching problem and to garner support.

The actual 2003/2004 patrol effort began in mid-November and ran through mid-January covering 12,000 square miles of winter range. Much preplanning and detail went into the scheduling of both times and areas to be worked to maximize effectiveness of the overall effort and to provide the best use of coverage. With assistance from other area personnel from around the State; approximately 65 wildlife officers were involved in the operation.

In 2003/2004 there were 4,000 documented hours spent on patrol and approximately 50,000 miles driven. The patrols consisted of both uniformed officer patrols and unmarked/plainclothes patrols and covered all time frames of the day or night. Surveillance in problem areas was set up along the state line and was coordinated with wildlife law enforcement personnel from the State of Utah. Remote cameras were used in problem areas to document illegal activities. Decoy operations were conducted to target poachers taking trophy deer on winter range.

Assistance from the CDOW Terrestrial Section was provided by supplying airplane support along with the Terrestrial Section's pilots. The pilot and a spotter (whether a biologist from the Terrestrial Section or a wildlife officer from the Field Operations Section) circled high overhead during night time and day time

operations, directing wildlife officers on the ground to spotlighting activities or other suspicious winter time activity. Night-time airplane patrols were limited for safety reasons to when there was enough available moonlight for the spotter to pick out terrain features. The pilot relied on a Global Positioning System (GPS) to direct ground patrol units to specific locations during both night and day operations. Other innovative techniques and equipment employed included the use of night vision equipment and the use of a GPS Tracking System on targeted suspects.

It is important to note that one additional innovative piece of technology specific to this winter range poaching problem in particular has prompted the creation of a "headless carcass" database. This database consists of DNA samples collected in the field from unsolved poaching cases. These DNA samples are analyzed and stored at the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Laboratory in Laramie, WY. The CDOW has an annual contract with the Wyoming Game and Fish Lab to conduct DNA analysis. As a part of that contract, Wyoming houses the headless carcass database and conducts testing to determine if heads and/or antlers recovered in future investigations match any past unsolved cases. (A special "Thank You" goes to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and especially Deedra Hawk and Kim Sargeant and their staff at the Wyoming Game and Fish Department Laboratory.) This is another great example of the CDOW working collaboratively with other State agencies and personnel and more specifically, the use of a great technology to combat the threat to a coveted natural resource as an ongoing deterrent.

A summary of the 2003/2004 Winter Range Patrol efforts involving the two prong approach of public awareness and saturation patrol reduced the total poaching/headless carcasses on the west slope from 60+ the previous year to just 15 in 2003/2004 or a >75% reduction. In total, there were over 800 people contacted with this saturation patrol, with a total of 41 violations detected resulting in a 5% violation rate. Of those violations, six cases involving illegal possession of big game were written on the spot with nine others requiring longer term investigations.

The CDOW received positive comment from the public and landowners about the Winter Range Patrol efforts of 2003/2004. In addition to the contacts of potential winter range poachers, there was a higher contact rate of other sportsman groups and hunters than in the past. For example mountain lion hunters, bobcat/small game hunters and permitted night hunters for small game/predators were contacted at an unprecedented rate. The deterrence affect was successful by all accounts and the statistics alone suggest that a lot of trophy animals were saved by CDOW efforts.

Based on the successes and lessons learned from the 2003/2004 efforts, CDOW staff began planning for the 2004/2005 winter. Decisions were made to expand the effort to other problem areas and to incorporate other techniques. While the 2004/2005 Winter Range Patrol efforts continued with the same emphasis on deterrence, the patrol areas were expanded to areas around Montrose, Gunnison, Saguache, Durango, Ignacio, and State Bridge as well at the state line area around Grand Junction and Rangely. In addition to all of the tools and techniques utilized in previous efforts, unmarked trucks were rented to allow officers to more effectively detect violations through surveillance. It seems that the bad guys know exactly what the "game warden" is driving and the rental trucks caught them off-guard.

The 2004/2005 Winter Range Patrol efforts saw 99 wildlife officers participating with over 28,000 miles driven; nearly 4,500 hours of patrol time; nine hours of aircraft patrol; and over 800 contacts made. There were 27 citations written with 22 illegal animals involving both big game and small game, not including seven ongoing investigations. One of the cases in the Durango area required the assistance of the New Mexico State Police and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. Some of the defendants were charged in New Mexico and some were charged in Colorado.

In February 2005, Area Wildlife Managers and Regional Managers in the Northwest and Southwest Regions along with the Law Enforcement Unit met again to discuss the past winter's efforts and the potential for such efforts in the 2005/2006 winter. The decision was made to conduct and fund an intensive Winter Range Patrol effort again in 2005/2006. Again, the effort was modified to try and stay

ahead of the poachers. Public information was modified to educate the public as to past successes of patrols and to solicit information of ongoing or past poaching activities.

With the boom of oil/gas activity in Northwest Colorado there was a concern of increased poaching from the influx of oil/gas workers and associated increase in human activity on the winter ranges in this part of the state. To address this concern, scheduled patrols began in portions of northwest Colorado as early as mid-September. Proactive contacts with the companies involved in the oil/gas industry were made to educate workers, supervisors and company executives alike. It is our feeling that these contacts paid huge dividends both in terms of education and in deterrent affects. Cooperative agreements reached early in this process allowed access by officers to the many privately controlled areas occupied by wildlife furthering the intent of the effort to protect the wildlife resource.

Twelve wildlife officers participated in these early patrols, covering nearly 3,000 extra miles; four hours of aircraft time used; 21 contacts made and two citations issued to violators. As the oil/gas activity is expected to increase greatly in future months and years, poaching problems are expected to increase as well. Planning is underway to address this additional threat to big game.

Report by Bob Thompson, Assistant Chief

Case Narratives

Out of State Poachers Nailed in Surveillance Operation



A Kentucky resident and two West Virginians paid fines of more than \$8,800 dollars for illegally getting a jump on Colorado's muzzleloader elk season. The main suspect from Kentucky was cited by District Wildlife Manager (DWM) Will Spence for shooting an elk with a muzzleloader rifle before the opening of the muzzleloader season. The main suspect's parents from West Virginia were cited for unlawfully transferring a hunting license to another person and using an electronic device to further a wildlife crime.

Officers were alerted to the group in 2005 by hunters who suspected illegal activity in extreme eastern Mesa County, south of the community of Silt. Alert officers noticed the arrival of the suspects in the area this year and started watching to see if any illegal activity would occur.

A Hunch Pays Off

Not giving up on a hunch pays off for Wildlife Officers Jeromy Gallegos and Bob Holder in an illegal pronghorn poaching.

On March 4 , 2006, Wildlife Officers Jeromy Gallegos and Bob Holder responded to an Operation Game Thief call in which the Reporting Party stated that he thought a deer had been poached in the Las Animas Ranches. The RP remembered seeing a red Ford pickup in the area and stated that he found three deer legs near a construction site and called in immediately.

When Gallegos and Holder arrived at the construction site, they found three legs which actually turned out to be pronghorn. There were also tire tracks leading away from the site and into the trees. The officers followed the tracks and found another leg, hide and the gut pile from a pronghorn. Upon inspection of the gut pile and the hide, it appeared that the pronghorn had been shot. When the officers returned to the construction site, they found blood on a tarp that was being used to cover some of the building materials. Not knowing where this would lead, the officers collected blood from the tarp and the parts of the pronghorn.

Gallegos and Holder called the RP back and asked him to contact them if he happened to see the red Ford truck again. After some research, Gallegos was able to determine the owner of the property and found out that there had not been any building permits issued for the property in question. All he needed now was a call from the RP.

On March 16, 2006, a call came to Gallegos stating that the red Ford truck was back at the construction site. Gallegos and Holder decided that they would head out to talk to whoever was working at the site. When the Officers got there, they were met by a two men. One of them said that he owned the property and was building a house. Gallegos noticed the tires on the Ford were very consistent with the tracks that he and Holder found earlier and that led to the gut pile. When the owner was asked about the blood or any knowledge of the dead pronghorn, he denied knowing anything.

Gallegos looked in the bed of the truck and noticed dried blood. The owner stated that the blood was probably from the deer he killed in New Mexico the past season. Not buying his story, Gallegos asked the owner if a sample of the blood could be taken for a DNA comparison. The owner allowed Gallegos to take the samples and said he needed to get back to work. Gallegos asked the owner about the blood on the tarp and the man said that officers would find elk, deer and pronghorn blood on it from past hunts. When asked about giving up the tarp, the owner said that he really needed it to protect his building and would not allow the officers to take it.

Feeling like they needed more evidence, Gallegos and Holder continued their investigation and interviews with other neighbors. Holder got a break when he received a phone call from the owner of the property stating that some things had been bothering him and he wanted to talk.

On April 2, 2006, Gallegos and Holder met with the landowner in Trinidad and asked him what was on his mind. The owner told the officers that he felt bad about what happened and wanted to tell the truth. The owner admitted to officers that he did shoot the pronghorn and that there was another one of his worker with him when it happened. The owner said that he and his employee were driving up from New Mexico and when they came across a group of pronghorn, they couldn't resist. The owner told the officers that he snuck up on the herd of pronghorn while his employee waited in the truck. After it was shot, the employee picked up the owner and they loaded the pronghorn into the truck and took it to the building site where they gutted it. The owner faced several charges and pleaded guilty to all.

Area Officers Conducted Surveillance to Catch Poachers

DWM's Will Spence, Brian Gray, and JT Romatzke were joined by a DOW investigator to monitor the Wilshire's camp near West Willow Creek and USFS Road 841. On Sept. 5, officers followed and witnessed the main suspect leave the family camp on horseback and proceed to a nearby hunting area where he used a scoped muzzleloader rifle to shoot and kill a bull elk. The main suspect radioed back to the camp and instructed his mother to drive to town and purchase an archery bull elk license to cover the kill. The main suspect then hid his rifle under a log near where he killed the elk and went back to camp and returned with his father and packed the elk back to camp.

Colorado's muzzleloader season ran Sept. 9-17, thus the kill occurred outside the proper season. It is also illegal in Colorado to use a scope on a muzzleloader outside of the regular rifle seasons, which do not begin until October. Additionally, it is illegal for an individual to purchase a license after killing an animal. Licenses are also non-transferable and it is illegal for someone to kill an animal using another person's license. Using a radio to communicate information to further a wildlife crime is also against state law.

On Sept. 6, officers from the DOW entered the camp and confronted them with the evidence against them. During the course of the investigation it was also determined that the main suspect had committed a similar violation in the killing of two cow elk in 2005.

The main suspect was ultimately cited for illegal possession of a bull elk, unlawfully receiving another person's license, hunting outside and established season, and possession and transfer charges related to the 2005 incident. The main suspect was also issued a warning citation for conspiracy, hunting without daylight fluorescent orange, and failing to properly void an elk license. In all, the main suspect paid \$5,000 in fines and was assessed 95 points against his hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado.



Muzzleloader recovered from hiding place by Officer Spence

The parents were cited for illegal possession of a bull elk, unlawful transfer of a license and unlawful use of an electronic device. Each of the parents paid \$1,918 in fines and was assessed 45 points against their hunting and fishing privileges.



The muzzleloader and radios used in the crime were seized and application has been made with the court system for forfeiture of the items.

Because the three individuals were all assessed more than 20 license suspension points, they also face the loss of their hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 23 other Wildlife Violator Compact states. An administrative hearing will be held to determine the length of any potential suspensions.



"This was a blatant, premeditated and repeated poaching method used by this family," said DOW officer Will Spence. "And this activity might have continued if it weren't for the help of the ethical hunters who reported last year's suspicious activity to us," said DOW officer Will Spence.

Use of Vehicle to Poach Leads Officers to Suspect

On January 28, 2006 Officer Mike Trujillo received a call from a landowner reporting a blue pickup chasing an antelope across fields south of the landowner's house. Officer Trujillo was working in Denver and contacted Officer Wendy Figueroa and asked her to respond to the area. The landowner called back and said that he had found a dead deer in the field where the truck had been. Officer Figueroa attempted to locate the vehicle and picked up the deer.

On January 29th Officer Trujillo received another call from the landowner reporting he found a dead antelope. Officer Figueroa and Officer Jack Weiland responded and investigated the scene of the dead antelope and picked it up. Later that night the landowner called officer Trujillo and reported seeing the truck that he had seen chasing the antelope parked in Yuma and provided a license plate number to Officer Trujillo. Officer Trujillo responded and tried to locate the vehicle but it was gone.

Officer Trujillo continued to investigate and interviewed several witnesses including the resident of the house where the vehicle had been parked and the girlfriends of two of the suspects. Officer Trujillo determined that the primary suspect had lied when he told Officer Trujillo that he had not been in Yuma on the 28th and 29th. Officer Trujillo gathered evidence in the field including parts of a mirror housing from the primary suspect's pickup. Officer Trujillo obtained a search warrant for the residence and vehicle of the primary suspect and impounded the vehicle as evidence.

Upon completion of the investigation Officer Trujillo applied for and was granted an arrest warrant for the primary suspect for three counts of felony willful destruction of wildlife and thirteen misdemeanor violations. A second suspect was charged with three counts of felony willful destruction and twelve misdemeanor violations. The primary suspect plead guilty to felony willful destruction, illegal possession, hunting without a license and hunting out of season he was given a two year deferred sentence, ordered to complete 150 hours of useful public service and ordered to pay over \$8,700 in fines and costs. The second suspect plead guilty to felony willful destruction and illegal possession he was given a two year

deferred sentence, ordered to complete 150 hours of useful public service and ordered to pay over \$4,900 in fines and costs.

Pronghorn Shot, Neighbors Witness

Without the keen eye of an interested neighbor, this antelope poaching may have never been discovered by Wildlife Officers.

On August 19, 2006, Officers Lance Gatlin and Justin Krall received a call stating that a local had just witnessed a pronghorn buck being shot with a rifle. The neighbors concern proved right when the officers arrived to interview the witness. The witness stated that he was fairly certain that there was not a rifle season going on for pronghorn at the time. The Officers reaffirmed the witness' suspicion and listened intently to what the witness saw.

The witness stated that he had witnessed a Maroon Dodge pickup driving in the pasture behind his house. He told Officers that a man wearing a dark hat with a white front got out of the driver's side and shot towards a group of pronghorn. The witness said he saw a buck run for a ways then fall over near a tree line.

With the information provided to by the witness, the Officers decided to head to the ranch the witness described and see if they could find the vehicle or any evidence that would likely provide them with suspect information. The officers got to the ranch gate and met with several other parties who had heard of the poaching. No one had yet seen a vehicle that matched the Dodge truck they were looking for.

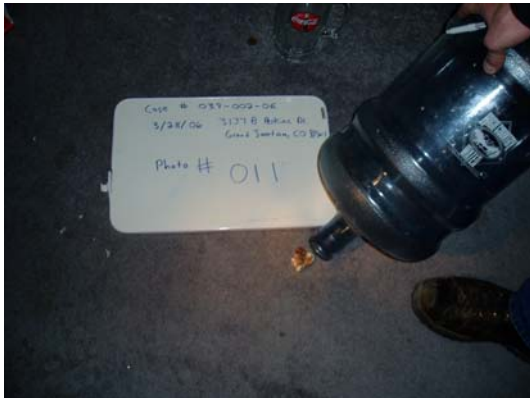
Gatlin and Krall decided that they would enter onto the ranch and watch for awhile. After several minutes of observing the area, Krall noticed a Dodge pickup heading towards the Officer's location. As the Maroon Dodge made its way closer to the Officers, Gatlin and Krall were able to get a license plate. The Officers greeted the party as he got out of his truck and Gatlin noticed that the subject was wearing a dark colored hat like the witness had reported.

Gatlin and Krall asked the male party if he had any knowledge of a pronghorn that was recently shot on the ranch. The party obviously denied knowing anything. After permission was given by the party, the Officers looked in the truck and were unable to find a firearm of any kind. Gatlin and Krall knew they had the right guy and began to ask him more about the pronghorn. The party stated that he would open the gate and let the Officers through to take a look around in the pasture.

When all of them made it through the gate, the party asked "now where?" Gatlin's reply was "You tell me." The party decided that it may be time to give it up. He told Gatlin "Suppose I may know something about a pronghorn. What would the penalty be?" Gatlin assured him that it would be better to be honest. The party was not quite ready to give it all up yet, however.

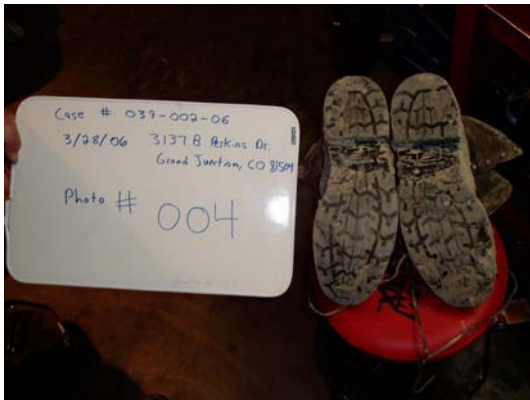
As all three of them made their way through the pasture, Gatlin and Krall noticed a dead pronghorn buck lying near a tree line. Still, not sure what to do, the party said it looks like there is dead pronghorn. Gatlin, Krall and the poacher all walked towards the dead pronghorn. After several attempts at hypothetical scenarios, the poacher finally admitted that he did shoot the pronghorn buck with a rifle. The poacher had apparently already returned the borrowed rifle to its owner and was returning to retrieve his trophy. The party told Officers where the rifle was and after gathering the dead pronghorn all three went to retrieve the rifle used in the poaching. The poacher decided he had lied enough and began to tell Gatlin and Krall exactly what had happened. After a few phone calls, the Officers were able to determine that the rifle did belong to who the poacher said it did. The party decided to that he did not want to go to court and paid over \$1700 fines the next day.

Grand Junction Man Charged in January Poaching Incident



On January 22, 2006, DOW Officers James Romero and Terry Wygant were alerted to a bull elk carcass near mile marker 3 on Colorado Highway 64 west of Rangely. Area residents reported hearing a gun shot the previous night. The officers found two elk carcasses in the area with their heads removed and the meat left. Officers Romero and Wygant collected evidence at the kill site and interviewed witnesses. A press release was issued seeking additional information from the public. Based on tips, law enforcement reports of suspicious activity in the following days and results of forensic analysis, a man from Grand Junction was identified as a suspect in the case. Officer Romero obtained a search warrant for the man's house in Grand Junction and based on the man's statements and additional evidence recovered through the search warrant, the man was placed under arrest on March 30th.

The man was ultimately charged with two counts of hunting elk outside an established season, two counts of illegal possession, one count of waste of wildlife, one count of willful destruction of wildlife, and two counts of sale of wildlife. In



addition, the man faced an enhanced penalty for violating CRS 33-6-109(3.4)(a)(I), the so-called Samson surcharge. The man pled guilty to willful destruction of wildlife and hunting outside of an established season and now faces an administrative hearing to determine the loss of hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 20 other Wildlife Violator Compact states.

"We wouldn't have been able to put this case together without the public's help," said James Romero, district wildlife manager in the Rangely North district. "Watchful residents, alert local law enforcement and help from the local media contributed to pulling together the pieces of this complex investigation."



Sampson Elk Case Comes Together

On the evening of November 5, 2006, Officer Darryl Crawford received a call at home regarding a large bull elk that had been shot and left. Early the next morning, Officer Crawford and Officer Mark Reeves responded to the scene in the Greenhorn Mountains west of Rye. They discovered a trophy class bull elk lying on an open hillside. Preliminary examination of the bull indicated it had been shot one time and no effort had been made to field dress the carcass. It appeared that the bull had been there since the day before. Approximately 300 yards to the west of the bull was the gut pile of another elk.

Officers Crawford and Reeves began processing the scene for evidence and had been there about one hour when a pickup with two individuals drove by on the Forest Service road. Officer Reeves stopped the vehicle and talked to the individuals. One claimed he was hunting deer and elk and the other deer. Both parties were checked for proper hunting licenses and asked about their hunting trip. They said they had been hunting in the immediate area. They were questioned about the gut pile and the abandoned bull on

the hillside. One of the hunters claimed his son had killed a cow at the site the day before and that the gut pile was from that cow. Both individuals claimed they knew nothing about the bull.

Officers Crawford and Reeves estimated that from lack of scavenger activity and tracks in the snow that both animals were likely killed at about the same time. Both hunters were questioned more and it was learned that one of them was there when the cow was killed. As questioning of this individual continued, it was obvious that he was being evasive and uninformative in his answers. Their guns were examined and the calibers noted. Both parties were asked to wait nearby while we looked along the road for empty casings.

After a short time, the individual Officers Crawford and Reeves had been questioning about the details of the killing of the cow, admitted he had shot at the elk even though he did not have an elk license. A third member of the hunting party arrived at the scene and all were advised of their Miranda rights and all provided written statements. The fourth member of the party, who had killed the cow, had already left for home. The subject, who admitted to shooting at the elk, did not admit to killing the bull in his statement. The fourth subject was contacted at his home in Pueblo that evening and also provided a written statement. The elk was taken to the Pueblo area office and skinned and photographed. The next day, a portion of the elk was taken to a nearby veterinarian facility and x-rayed.

Officers Crawford, Reeves and Officers Gretchen Holschuh and Justin Krall returned the scene two days later and conducted a thorough search of the area where the elk had been killed. Several empty casings matching the two subjects that had shot at the elk were found. One of the subjects was shooting a 30-06, open sights and 165 grain core-lokt bullets. The other was shooting a 7mm Ultra mag., scope and 160 grain Nosler partition bullets.

Three of the subjects were interviewed again at the area office by Officers Crawford, Reeves and Investigator Jason Trousdale. The fourth subject, who had admitted to shooting at the elk without a license, had retained an attorney and was not interviewed a second time.

It was determined that two members of the hunting party, one with a elk license and one without, had shot at a large group of elk from a very long distance away. A cow and a bull elk were killed. The two members of the hunting party that killed the elk, returned to camp to get the other two hunting partners to help load the cow. During this time they also learned of the dead bull. All members of the party decided not to do anything about the bull elk. After evaluating the information received from the members of the hunting party and bullet performance revealed by the x-ray, it was determined that the member of the hunting party that admitted to shooting at the elk without a license had killed the bull.

On December 27, the subject that killed the bull was issued a citation charging him with illegal possession of the bull elk, Sampson surcharge, hunting elk without a proper and valid license and waste. The fines totaled \$13,137.00 and 45 points. The other three members of the hunting party were charged with waste, \$411.00 and 15 points. All four have sent in payment for the full amount of their fines.

In addition to those mentioned in this article, other Division employees that assisted with this case are AWM Al Trujillo, Wildlife Technician Ron Zagar, Biologist Ed Schmal and Biologist Allen Vitt.

Desert Sheep Poachers

The desert sheep herds are very small and limited in range in western Colorado, so when reports came in about a ram being killed west of Delta, CO, wildlife officers Ryan Swygman and Bob Morris took special interest in the case. After meeting with the anonymous concerned citizen who provide the information,

Swygman and Morris enlisted the help of fellow officers Terri Mathieson and Mike Zeman to assist with interviewing multiple suspects.

Through the course of the investigation, it was uncovered that three local men had gone up Escalante canyon to go drinking and shooting; a deadly combination. When a ram jumped and ran the men jumped out and opened fire, killing the ram. After loading and transporting the ram in their pick-up, the men had a sobering thought. They were in big trouble. And so, instead of calling in to admit to their mistake, they made an even bigger one and decided to dump the carcass and the head up where no one would find it. What they did not count on was a concerned sportsman who decided that this type of criminal activity should not go unreported.

Ultimately, the wildlife officers were able to obtain evidence from one residence and eventually, confessions from the three men. The head of the sheep was found in the brush in a ditch along a remote road and the remains of the carcass was located out in the adobes. At one point the main suspect stated that he had done some research on the internet to see how much trouble he was in and said "Even though I know I am in a lot of trouble, it feels good to get it off my chest."

The three men were all charged with multiple violations including hunting desert bighorn sheep out of season, illegal possession and willful destruction of wildlife, which is a felony. Eventually all three pled guilty to various violations (including the felony willful destruction), depending on their level of involvement in the incident. The three are awaiting license suspension hearings.

Deer Shot from the Road

Two Calhan men thought they could get away a little poaching but the watchful eye of a landowner's hired help proved them wrong.

Officer Albert Romero responded to a call of a buck deer getting shot on private property and without a season going on in the area. When Romero arrived he spoke with the reporting party who witnessed the poaching incident. The RP told Romero that she heard a gunshot near the ranch house and saw two men later return to retrieve their ill-gotten game. The RP stated that she went down the road in her vehicle to see what was going on and noticed a buck deer that had been dragged to the fence. She became upset with the two men and decided to give them a piece of her mind. The RP told Romero that she told two men they were on private property and that they needed to leave. As the men started to leave, without the buck deer they shot, she told them they better not leave the deer there. The men loaded the deer into the back of a truck and took off. As the men left, the RP was able to get the license plate of the truck.

After the hired hand told the landowner of the incident, the landowner decided that the poaching was uncalled for and called in the crime. Romero started to take a look around and see if he could locate where the deer had been shot from. It was determined through tire impressions, other evidence and later admissions that the deer had been shot from the road. Romero was able to find the spot the deer had been dragged to and loaded into the truck. From what was found at the scene, the deer had only been about 50 yards from the road when it was shot. Romero collected blood evidence and took photos of shoe and tire impression left at the scene. It also appeared that the two men cut the barb wire fence in order to get the deer through. Then ends of the barb wire were also collected by Romero in case he could find whatever was used to cut the wire.

Romero had all he needed to track down the vehicle. He was able to track down one of the two men involved in the incident and interview him. After some of denying being involved the party finally admitted to knowing about the deer but stated that it was the other man who actually shot it. The man gave up the rifle that was used and wrote a statement to the fact. Romero asked him where the deer was now and

found out it was hanging in a barn at the other man's house. After a written statement by man number one, it was off to man number two's house.

Romero arrived at the second party's house only to find his girlfriend and kids at home. The girlfriend exclaimed she knew that her boyfriend killed a deer and that it was hanging in the barn. Romero asked her if he could take a look and she said "go ahead."

When Romero entered the barn, he found a blue tarp that had been hung up over one of the stalls. Behind the tarp, Romero found the carcass of a buck deer that had been skinned. Romero found the head to the deer lying on the ground next to the carcass.

A couple of days later, Romero was finally able to contact man number two. The second party fully admitted to his part in the deer poaching. Both men plead guilty to all charges.

Juvenile Delinquents



Wildlife officer Cary Carron receives tips about suspected poachers in his district on a regular basis. One particular name, a local kid seemed to come up in these tips way too often, however the information had never been detailed enough to act on, until archery season came around. Officer Carron received a call from a concerned sportsman who had seen two juvenile males supposedly hunting bears with rifles in September. More so, the man had heard several rifle shots after hearing an elk bugle in the direction that he had seen the boys hunting and then saw the wounded elk run over the hill and toward him before the boys finished it off with the rifles. Deciding that it was probably not wise for a bowhunter to confront two poachers with rifles, no matter

what the age, the man hurried down the mountain to report the poaching incident.

La Plata county deputies assisted officer Carron by locating the vehicle that the juvenile poachers were driving back to town in and detaining them until officer Carron arrived. When questioned, the boys insisted that the elk had been shot with a bow, despite the fact that the reporting party had yelled at them to stop shooting toward him when they were finishing the elk off.

After seizing evidence from the truck, including the boys' licenses, the elk head and backstraps, the boys were released and officer Carron enlisted the help of officers Stephanie Schuler and Melody Miller and the reporting party to locate the elk carcass. The carcass turned up more evidence when two bullets were recovered from it. An "arrow wound" was also documented indicating an apparent attempt by the boys to cover up the actual method of kill.

Officer Carron was able to contact the parents of the boys who were obviously not happy to hear of their sons' activities. The parents brought their kids into the local sheriff's office to be questioned by officer Carron. Both boys then confessed to killing the elk with a rifle.

Both boys were prosecuted in the juvenile court system, pled guilty to the illegal elk and paid \$1000 in fines and restitution. License suspensions for both are pending.

Deer Poachers Busted near Meeker

Six New Yorkers and their friend from Massachusetts learned that Colorado takes poaching seriously. The group spent a night in jail and paid a total of \$42,000 for their illegal hunting activities in northwest Colorado. The men were nabbed by officers with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) after landowners in the Meeker area reported suspicious activity involving a black Hummer with out-of-state plates.

On Nov. 17, wildlife officer Mike Swaro was called about a deer that had been shot illegally on private property. Officer Swaro collected evidence at the scene and interviewed witnesses. While no one had seen the poaching incident occur, all of the witnesses reported seeing a black Hummer H2 slowly cruising the area roads while the occupants watched nearby deer and elk herds. The information was enough to interest investigating officers and in a small town like Meeker, it didn't take long to locate the vehicle at an area ranch bunkhouse.



animal carcasses and antlers. Several of the carcasses were legally tagged, but other carcasses were not tagged or were tagged with invalid licenses. Several of the carcasses, including one covered by a tarp and hay bales in a horse trailer, had been intentionally concealed on the property. The investigation eventually revealed at least five mule deer carcasses at the residence, while only two of the men held valid deer licenses.

All of the men were read their Miranda rights and several chose to exercise their right to remain silent. Some of the men gave conflicting or untruthful accounts of how the deer came to be in their possession.

Wildlife officers realized that, without cooperation from the group, further investigation and interviews would need to be conducted. Based on the evidence at the scene, the men were placed under arrest for illegal possession of wildlife (CRS 33-6-109) and transferred to the Rio Blanco County Jail. Officers also seized numerous hunting items, all wildlife at the scene, and three vehicles, including the 2003 black Hummer H2.

On Nov. 20, the men were arraigned in Rio Blanco County Court. Judge Laurie Anne Noble advised them of the charges against them. The men asked to speak with the local District Attorney regarding a possible plea agreement.

The local DA and the DOW agreed to allow each of the men to plead guilty to illegal possession of three or more big game animals. Each man agreed to pay a \$6,000 fine. They also face an administrative hearing that will determine the length of time that the men will be barred from hunting and fishing in Colorado and 23 other Wildlife Violator Compact member states. Following guilty pleas being entered, the seized vehicles and personal items were returned to the men.

Matching Parts??

A Grand Junction man who was pulled over by wildlife officer Stephanie Duckett (who is also a biologist with the CDOW) hoped that he would get a ticket for failing to tag his elk that was in the back of the truck. That was because he knew that there was more wrong with that elk than just failing to void his license. In fact, officer Mark Caddy had already received a call about a spike bull being killed on the Uncompahgre plateau and had radioed to officer Duckett to be on the lookout. When officer Duckett looked in the back of the truck however, everything seemed to be in order. There were two elk for two hunters, one of which was a legal cow elk and the other of which was a bull with an elk head sporting a 4x4 rack. Seems OK right? Wrong. When officer Duckett looked closer the bull carcass was obviously freshly killed while the head appeared to be days old. Apparently, the man was afraid to transport the illegal spike to town and had hidden the head and replaced it with an elk head that he stole from another camp. When pressed further about the elk, the man eventually confessed to killing a spike and then stealing the head to cover it up. He was charged with several violations including illegal possession of an elk, a charge which he eventually pled guilty to.

NO free upgrades!



A local Durango man paid over \$4,000 in fines and is prohibited from hunting for two years after he got greedy with an additional archery cow license. The man legally killed a small 5x5 bull during archery season, bragged about it and then purchased an archery cow license. When the opportunity to kill a 6 point bull came along, the man couldn't help himself and shot the bull. He then bragged about the bigger bull and went so far as to have his picture taken with it in a local pawn shop before taking it to the taxidermist. Apparently, several folks who heard his bragging, don't take kindly to game hogs and wildlife officer Drayton Harrison began to receive calls about the man who killed the bull elk. In fact, one eyewitness saw him kill the small bull and then later heard of the larger one being killed. Another was told by the defendant of just how he had killed both bulls. The defendant was so proud of his 6 point bull that when officer Harrison contacted him to ask about the bull, he bragged to the officer about it. When confronted with the smaller bull, the man realized that he had screwed up. He then claimed

that his brother had in fact killed the second elk, a fabrication that his brother supported. The defendant was eventually convicted based on the testimony of some concerned sportsmen.

Ft. Carson Soldiers Poach Deer

It was all in fun and wanting some deer meat that led four Ft. Carson soldiers to break the law one summer day near Larkspur.

Wildlife Officer Casey Westbrook responded to a call from an RP who had a group of men in the area and later found a dead deer near where men's vehicles had been parked. The RP was able to provide a vehicle license plate to Westbrook which he would later use to track down the men. Westbrook asked the RP what she had seen and was told that there were three young men cutting up a deer using a "commando" style knife. The RP also stated that when she confronted the men, they told her that the deer was a road kill and they were going to use meat. While speaking with the RP, Westbrook found out that one of the vehicles was a Jeep and the other a White Dodge truck.

Westbrook scoured the crime scene and was able to find empty .22 casings and other items near the deer. Blood evidence was also collected Westbrook at the time. It appeared to Westbrook that the two front quarters and one rear quarter of the deer had been removed and the rest left to waste.

Upon examining the deer carcass, Westbrook was unable to find anything that would indicate the deer had been hit by a car or any other trauma providing a clue to the cause of death. Not giving up so easily, Westbrook finished skinning out the deer and was able to find a .22 caliber bullet as well as a .30 caliber bullet in the neck area of the carcass.

Westbrook used the license plate provided by the RP to get an address for one of the two vehicles that were observed. After several attempts to contact anyone at the Littleton address, Officers Westbrook and Padia were able to speak with one of the men's mother. She asked Westbrook if this was about the deer and then stated that her son goes hunting a lot and told her that he doesn't need a license. The mother gave Westbrook a cell phone number to contact her son and said he would be cooperative once he was caught.

Westbrook and Officer Albert Romero were able to contact the first party at his home in Colorado Springs. After some initial false statements of what occurred, the party decided to tell the officers what had happened. The party explained that he and three other friends had gone four wheeling in the Rampart Range area when the passenger in his Jeep shot the deer from the road. The Jeep and the Dodge truck had gotten separated and so they decided to look for the Dodge truck and the other two members of their group. When they found the Dodge, all four men loaded the deer into the back of the truck and took it to a secluded area to begin cutting it up. This is when the RP found the men in the midst of their activities. The party told Westbrook and Romero that all the meat was taken to one of the other men's house, cut, wrapped and put into his freezer for a later scheduled BBQ.

After some time, Westbrook was able to put together the names of the other men involved in the deer poaching. Westbrook made arrangements with a 1st Sergeant on Ft. Carson to interview the men. All four men were told that they were equally involved in the poaching and that all of them would be charged accordingly if they continued to lie to Westbrook. One of the men told Westbrook that he had the meat but threw it in the dumpster close to his apartment when he heard of the investigation. This party also told Westbrook that he hid his guns in a storage unit for fear of having them seized or linked to the crime. The man made a phone call to his wife and asked her to get his guns from the storage unit and Westbrook asked Wildlife Officers Steve Cooley and Shaun Deeney for help in retrieving the meat from the dumpster.

The four men would admit to certain things but not others and when asked about this, they stated that they were trying to split up the charges so that one person wouldn't have to pay for everything. Westbrook explained to them that it didn't work that way and that they all could face the same charges since they all played a part in the crime.

The meat from the deer was recovered and the .22 rifle, the .30-30 and a black knife were all surrendered to Westbrook.

Eventually all four men admitted to what had happened. They have all paid their fines and plead guilty to all charges.

Operation Game Thief Tip

On September 18, 2006, a young man decided that it is pretty tough o kill an elk with archery equipment so he figured he would use his shotgun and 00 buck shot.

Wildlife Officer Trina Romero responded to an Operation Game Thief call on Rampart Range Road. When she interviewed the reporting party, she learned that the RP heard a gunshot and later met up with a young man in the woods. The RP asked the young man if he heard the shot and man said that he hadn't. Eventually the RP found a cow elk that had been recently shot. The RP told Romero that the whole thing seemed weird so he called the Division of Wildlife to report it. The RP gave a description of a vehicle and the young man to Romero.

Romero was able to find the suspected vehicle parked near the location the RP described to her. When Romero arrived, she was met by several folks near the vehicle. Romero asked if they had been hunting at all and one party said they had and that his son had just shot an elk and they were there to help him recover it. After checking licenses, Romero asked where the elk was and no one knew. The group explained that the young man had not returned from the woods yet. Romero had a good idea where the elk was but let on like she didn't know anything about what happened.

When the young man returned from the field, Romero asked him if he had been hunting to which he responded he had. After checking his license, Romero inspected his archery equipment and found a bloody arrow in the quiver on his bow. The young man told Romero he shot a cow but was having trouble finding her. Romero offered to help locate the cow and off they went.

When they all finally found the dead cow, the young man went to look for his dad so they could get it field dressed. Romero took this opportunity to take a closer look at the condition of the elk. Romero noticed that the wound in the chest of the cow had a significant amount of trauma, usually related to gunshots, around the entrance wound. It also appeared to Romero that an arrow may have been shoved into the wound to make it appear that the elk was shot with an arrow.

When the young man and his father returned to the cow, Romero had pretty much put the pieces together. An assisting officer met with Romero to let her know he found two gun cases and a long gun half buried under some pine bows and an empty shotgun hull near the road. The shotgun hull was marked 00 buckshot.

Now it was time for Romero to put the squeeze on the young man and his father. When Romero was finally able to speak with the young man alone, he told her he did shoot the elk with a shotgun and afterward freaked out and buried the gun. He told Romero that he told his father what happened and his dad became upset with him. They decided they would pack out the elk and try to get it out of the field. This was not the first time the young had had a run in with law enforcement either. He had been in trouble for domestic violence and under age drinking as well.

The assisting officer and the young man were able to recover the shotgun which had been buried in a different location than the other long gun. The young and his father admitted to what had happened in a written statement to Romero. As it turned out, the young man also had a failure to appear warrant for his

arrest and a local deputy arrived to take the young man to jail. The young man pleaded guilty to all charges.

Wildlife Officer's hunch leads to prosecution of Firestone Man

On May 23, 2006, the defendant pled guilty to illegal possession of three or more deer (33-6-109(3)(e)) in Weld County. The court fined him \$7,500 and him forfeited all illegal seized wildlife and his muzzleloader. The court also sentenced him to 36 months probation. On May 25, 2006 the man pled guilty to abuse of public records (18-8-114) in Adams County and received a 2 year deferred sentence. The courts donated a portion of his fine to Operation Game Thief.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife suspended the man's privilege of applying for, purchasing, or exercising the benefits conferred by all DOW licenses for 20 years. His license privileges are also suspended in 22 Wildlife Violator Compact states.

In connection with the case, the first defendant's brother received a citation for failure to void his carcass tag and for waste of wildlife. He paid the fine and was suspended for one year. Also in connection with the case, the first defendant's wife received a citation for complicity to illegal possession of a deer. She paid the fine.

It all began with a hunch. Wildlife Officer Windi Padia contacted the defendant while on ATV patrol in Game Management Unit 20 during the 2005 muzzleloader season. The defendant had a muzzleloader, but no hunting license in his possession. She noticed a clump of deer hair near his truck but he denied harvesting a deer.

The defendant was visibly nervous throughout the contact and told Padia he had been hunting with his brother, who had a deer license for GMU 18, about seven miles to the west and over the Continental Divide. Officer Padia checked records for the defendant's license, and found that it was valid for GMU 20 only.

Officer Padia called Officers Aimee Ryel and John Koehler for assistance. Later that evening, the three officers conducted interviews. The defendant admitted to Koehler that he had harvested a large mule deer buck illegally in GMU 18 and had already transported the cape out of the unit. The brothers admitted to leaving the meat from both harvested deer in GMU 18.

The next day, Officers Claire Solohub and Padia hiked with the defendant into Fox Park in GMU 18 to recover what they could from both deer. The defendant's deer had trophy quality antlers, and even though the carcass had been there for two days, the meat was still good in the cold mountain temperatures. Scavengers had found his brother's deer, which by then had been lying quartered on logs in the field for over four days.

While Officers Solohub and Padia were in Fox Park, Officer Koehler obtained a search warrant for the defendant's residence. The next day, five wildlife officers conducted the search warrant. At that time, Koehler obtained evidence that the defendant used his wife's license to tag a buck in 2000. Padia seized the defendant's computer, and found further evidence of a wildlife violation. Emails from the defendant showed that he had gone bear hunting in 2005 and found that people were camped near his hunting spot. The defendant then returned home and contacted the Division of Wildlife. He told a representative from the DOW that he was not able to go on his bear hunt due to medical issues and requested to have his preference points reinstated. Six bear preference points were reinstated to the defendant based on his

statements. This fraudulent activity led to Officer Padia charging him with abuse of public records. After disposition of the case in Adams County, his bear preference points were revoked.

In October 2005, information from a 2003 Trophy Hunter Article depicting the defendant in Fox Park with a harvested buck led Officer Padia to obtain another search warrant for his residence. The buck in question was seized and it was determined that the defendant poached it in 2003 in GMU 18 during muzzleloader season. He did not have a license for GMU 18 that year.

Case Summary

On November 16, 2005, Colorado Division of Wildlife Officer Steve Znamenacek, and Officer Shane Craig contacted the defendant who stated that he had been out deer hunting and had killed a small buck "way back" to the east. He had blood on both hands and stated that he had field dressed the animal but was afraid of getting lost since it was getting dark so he left the animal and was going to return the next day. Officer Craig asked for his hunting license, this individual handed him a buck deer license DM00904R, this license is valid for this area. At this time Officer Craig noticed that the carcass tag had not been voided. This individual did not detach immediately upon kill, sign, and punch out the date; he had done nothing to legally void this license. Officer Craig did not issue the citation but rather verbally warned him and then had him void the carcass tag while we were there. After some discussion and direction with this individual to help him void his carcass tag Officer Znamenacek asked when he would be back to retrieve the deer. He stated that it would be the following day. Officer Znamenacek gave him his business card, adding a cell phone number, and asked the defendant to call when he got the deer out, stating that Officer Znamenacek would like to see the deer. He never called.

On February 3, 2006 Officer Jim Jackson received a phone call from an informant (RP1) stating that in the month of November, one of our officers checked the defendant in the field. RP1 had direct knowledge of the defendant shooting a 6X6 bull elk on November 16, 2005 and not a buck deer as the defendant had told the Officers. RP1 stated that she had retrieved the antlers with the defendant on January 1, 2006 at approximately 1:00 a.m. The defendant did not have a license for elk. RP1 stated that the defendant was hunting on a license that was under his father's name. The statements made by RP1 and RP2 were confirmed by phone interviews and voluntary written statements.

On February 26, 2006 Officer Znamenacek was assisted by CDOW Officers Harper, Morgan and Craig with interviews the address listed on the defendant's hunting licenses. The defendant was not home but his roommates were. Each was interviewed by an officer, one stated he had knowledge of the defendant shooting a 6X6 bull elk but stated he never saw the rack. The roommate stated he thought the White-tailed deer tail, turkey tail and beard were from the weekend of February 18 and 19, 2006 brought back from South Dakota.

A second roommate said she had no knowledge of the defendant taking a 6X6 bull elk but stated that she thought the White-tailed deer quarters, tail, turkey tail and beard were from South Dakota and brought back the weekend of February 18 and 19, 2006.

Officer Harper contacted Officer Josh Carr in South Dakota and found out that there was no turkey or deer seasons open the weekend of February 18-19, 2006 and that the defendant had no record of a license for either species in South Dakota. Based on the information from Officer Carr, the Officers seized the White-tailed deer and the turkey tail and beard and took a blood sample from the elk hide and 1 package of elk meat from the freezer.

On February 26, 2006 an interview was conducted with the defendant's father, to determine whether he had purchased a deer license for the 4th rifle season, or had any knowledge of this. FUTO SR stated that

he did not buy any deer tags this year. Officer Znamenacek commented that the defendant's father's license record shows he held a deer license for forth rifle season, The defendant's father stated "You show me that deer license and my signature on it".

On February 27, 2006 Officer Znamenacek, received a call from the defendant. The defendant stated that he had talked with his roommates and that they told him Officer Znamenacek wanted to talk with him. The defendant agreed to meet at the Fort Collins DOW office that evening. Officer Morgan and Officer Znamenacek met the defendant who confessed to purchasing and hunting on his father's deer license, shooting a 6X6 bull elk, the evening that he was contacted by Officer Znamenacek and Officer Craig, with out a license, leaving the elk and taking only the antlers, and shooting a white-tail deer and turkey in South Dakota with out a license. The defendant stated that the antlers were at a friend's home in Loveland. Officer Znamenacek called Officer Dave Clarkson and he went to the friend's residence and seized the elk antlers.

The defendant plead guilty to willful destruction, illegal possession and hunting without a license on the elk and hunting without a license for deer. He was given a 4 year deferred sentence for the felony ordered to complete 160 hours of community service. He also paid a total of \$7610 in fines and court costs including a \$4000 donation to Operation Game Thief.

Table 1.0 - 1997 -2006 Tickets Issued per Year

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4045	4422	4162	5067	4905	4939	5066	5052	4773	4881	47312
Total	4045	4422	4162	5067	4905	4939	5066	5052	4773	4881	47312

Table 1.1 - 1997 -2006 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
BIG GAME *	401	419	337	545	402	421	492	551	499	520	4587
CARCASS CARE	80	80	135	116	130	118	136	165	212	180	1352
COMMERCIAL USE	1	2	1	6	4	0	7	7	8	3	39
FAIR CHASE	79	31	40	35	52	47	81	96	82	91	634
FISHING *	526	673	543	715	850	716	914	960	907	1202	8006
LICENSING	1919	2331	2267	2607	2727	2725	3145	3024	2445	2494	25684
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	514	419	515	960	928	889	814	871	908	932	7750
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	306	351	286	262	209	298	309	336	322	368	3047
SAFETY	718	684	541	621	541	586	616	543	586	641	6077
SMALL GAME *	467	452	408	488	434	413	401	519	691	769	5042
Total	5011	5442	5073	6355	6277	6213	6915	7072	6660	7200	62218

* does not include license violations

Chart 1.1 - 1997 -2006 Total Violations by Year

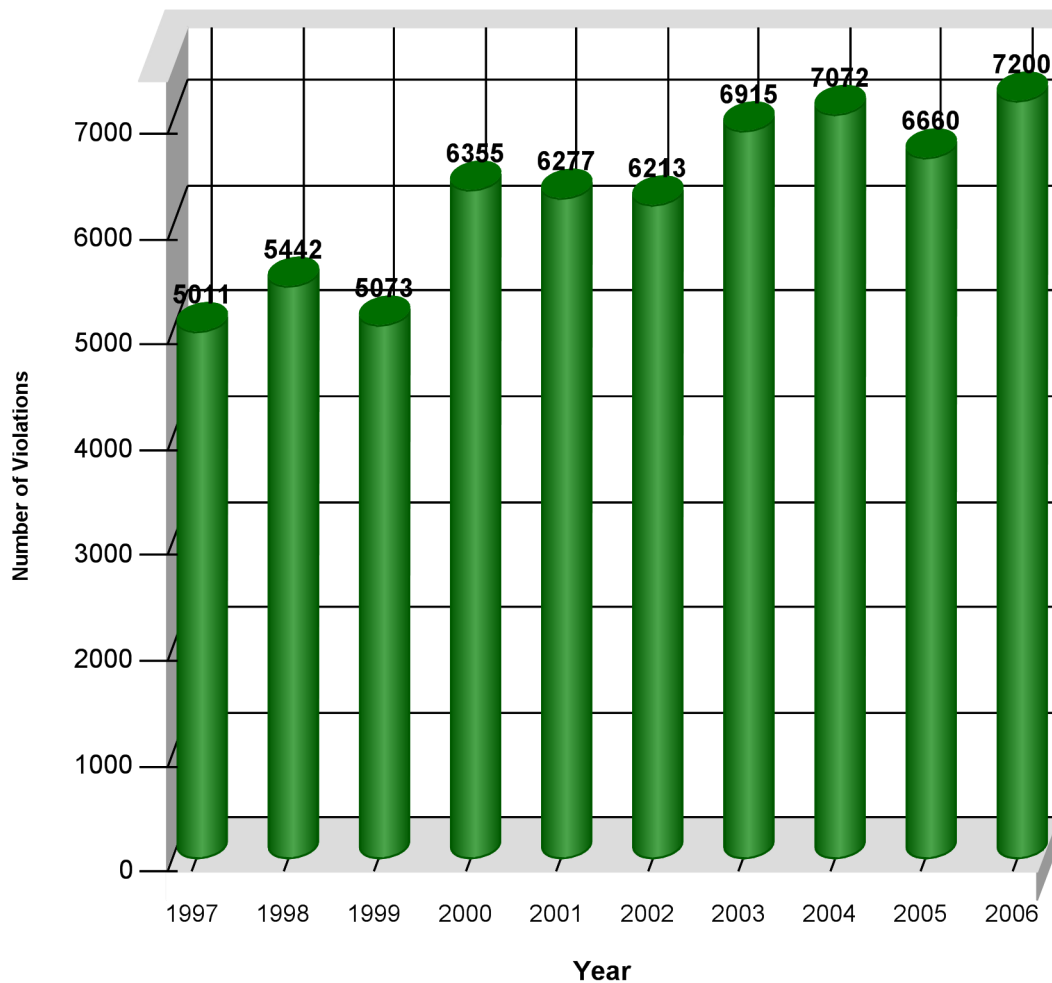
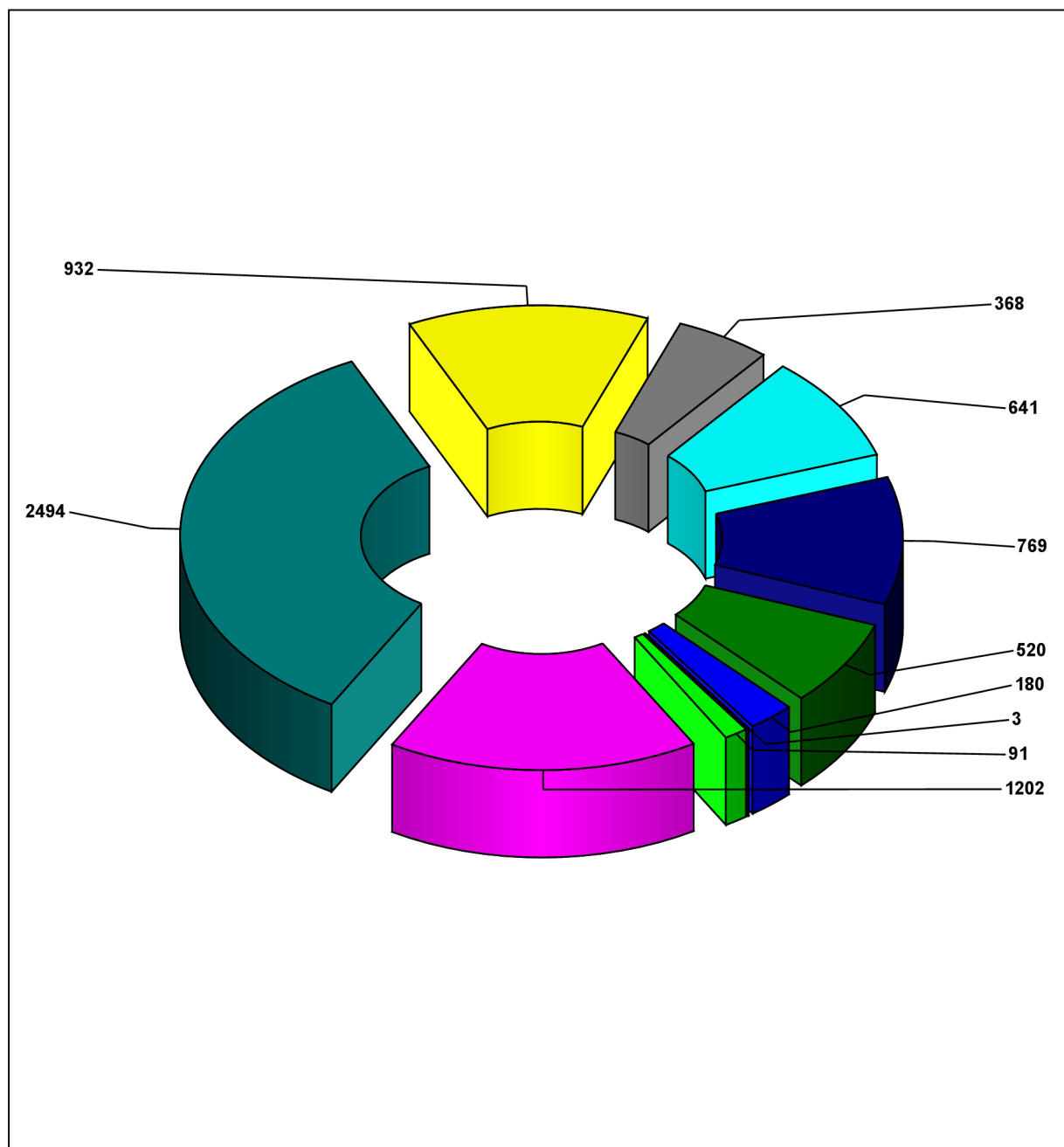


Table 1.2 -1997 -2006 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Avg
BIG GAME *	8.0%	7.7%	6.6%	8.6%	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	7.8%	7.5%	7.2%	7.4%
CARCASS CARE	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.2%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
FAIR CHASE	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%
FISHING *	10.5%	12.4%	10.7%	11.3%	13.5%	11.5%	13.2%	13.6%	13.6%	16.7%	12.7%
LICENSING	38.3%	42.8%	44.7%	41.0%	43.4%	43.9%	45.5%	42.8%	36.7%	34.6%	41.4%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	10.3%	7.7%	10.2%	15.1%	14.8%	14.3%	11.8%	12.3%	13.6%	12.9%	12.3%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	6.1%	6.4%	5.6%	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%
SAFETY	14.3%	12.6%	10.7%	9.8%	8.6%	9.4%	8.9%	7.7%	8.8%	8.9%	10.0%
SMALL GAME *	9.3%	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%	6.9%	6.6%	5.8%	7.3%	10.4%	10.7%	8.1%
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 2006 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) - 2005 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	30	16	5	4	4	3	2	8	56	180	165	26	499
CARCASS CARE	20	4	1	0	2	3	1	4	28	80	58	11	212
COMMERCIAL USE	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	8
FAIR CHASE	6	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	7	17	30	13	82
FISHING *	16	13	39	40	161	99	96	185	94	103	45	16	907
LICENSING	142	111	108	149	398	222	261	202	180	340	222	110	2445
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	65	38	25	36	85	63	66	52	57	212	136	73	908
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	6	9	2	7	5	2	0	6	28	106	139	12	322
SAFETY	35	10	11	11	8	9	12	9	34	211	199	37	586
SMALL GAME *	35	31	15	16	16	5	9	22	73	141	150	178	691
Total	355	234	210	266	680	408	447	490	557	1393	1144	476	6660

* does not include license violations

Table 1.3(b) - 2006 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	10	5	15	5	3	14	3	10	76	176	158	45	520
CARCASS CARE	5	5	3	0	3	11	1	1	20	69	54	8	180
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
FAIR CHASE	16	1	4	1	3	8	1	2	14	11	28	2	91
FISHING *	36	39	45	99	307	188	205	78	125	40	33	7	1202
LICENSING	98	45	117	276	415	168	302	145	219	353	259	97	2494
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	57	35	48	35	103	66	68	28	108	177	149	58	932
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	2	13	0	10	4	5	0	12	25	129	140	28	368
SAFETY	17	3	5	6	13	14	11	10	54	250	208	50	641
SMALL GAME *	69	117	12	10	11	20	9	9	133	163	111	105	769
Total	310	263	250	442	862	494	600	295	774	1369	1140	401	7200

Chart 1.3 Violations by Month for 2005/2006

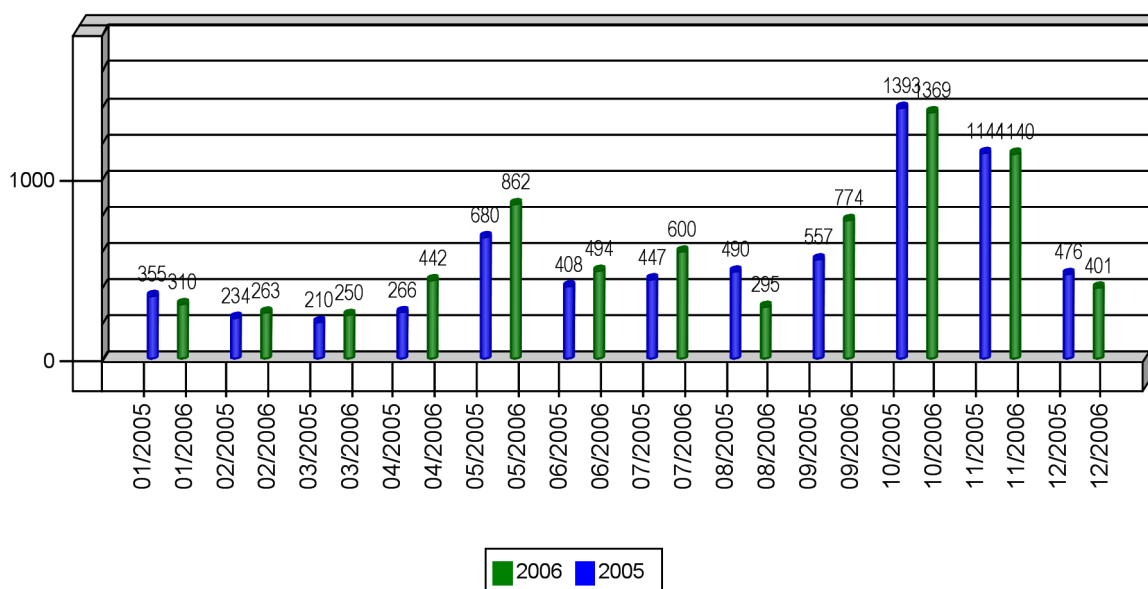


Table 1.4 - 1997 -2006 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	6	1	3	0	2	3	1	4	27
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	3	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	57
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	13
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	12	3	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	48
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	169	195	172	303	165	240	257	321	211	243	2276
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	18	9	4	2	6	6	4	4	0	0	53
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	102	95	75	130	132	96	165	162	223	186	1366
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	18
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	14	15	13	19	23	16	12	17	19	19	167
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	11
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	47	48	31	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	304
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	9	13	6	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	40
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	19	17	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	200
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Total	401	419	337	545	402	421	492	551	499	520	4587

Table 1.5 - 1997 -2006 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	5	9	8	10	15	10	17	23	24	17	138
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	74	68	125	105	113	107	118	142	188	163	1203
WASTE OF FISH	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	11
Total	80	80	135	116	130	118	136	165	212	180	1352

Table 1.6 - 1997 -2006 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	1	1	0	5	3	7	6	4	1	28
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	11
Total	1	2	1	6	4	7	7	8	3	39

Table 1.7 - 1997 -2006 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	36	9	24	18	32	32	36	51	41	38	317
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	43	22	16	17	20	15	45	45	39	53	315
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	79	31	40	35	52	47	81	96	82	91	634

Table 1.8 - 1997 -2006 Fishing(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	6	3	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	30
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	6	8	10	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	61
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	22	32	21	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	302
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	111	120	74	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	1322
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	27	40	58	66	42	60	33	43	18	37	424
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	13	30	10	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	163
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	7	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	25
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	331	427	365	450	573	453	677	703	728	955	5662
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	526	673	543	715	850	716	914	960	907	1202	8006

Table 1.9 - 1997 -2006 License Violations

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	8	46	12	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	186
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	53	55	64	108	67	82	83	133	75	71	791
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	83	88	113	67	72	77	68	52	65	76	761
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	17	12	12	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	138
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	2	5	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	9	38
NO PARKS PASS	23	18	31	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	178
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	53	35	26	44	19	35	35	98	76	104	525
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	23	133	164	101	220	344	394	263	89	84	1815
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	279	343	272	399	310	380	423	458	411	383	3658
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	21
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	15
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1107	1309	1327	1479	1626	1465	1720	1571	1394	1379	14377
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	99	98	84	108	95	100	229	194	105	130	1242
FAILURE TO TAG	151	168	141	211	192	183	151	216	180	186	1779
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	2	2	5	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	23
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	5	4	2	3	7	11	5	3	0	44
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	19
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54
Total	1919	2331	2267	2607	2727	2725	3145	3024	2445	2494	25684

Table 1.10 - 1997 -2006 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
TRAPPING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	250	293	221	234	185	247	248	275	288	322	2563
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	25	19	19	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	193
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	30	39	46	20	14	32	19	39	24	27	290
Total	306	351	286	262	209	298	309	336	322	368	3047

Table 1.11 - 1997 -2006 Safety

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	3	5	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	28
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	179	155	76	121	100	139	94	98	128	147	1237
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	7	26	23	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	163
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	5	0	2	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	25
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	30	37	29	17	22	14	16	8	18	14	205
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	11	3	11	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	172
LOADED FIREARM	348	307	280	264	269	270	359	245	257	257	2856
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	2	6	3	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	53
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	1	4	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	36
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	9	9	10	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	161
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	108	91	81	121	88	100	103	109	107	135	1043
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	5	24	4	5	1	5	0	1	0	0	45
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	9	19	13	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	51
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	718	684	541	621	541	586	616	543	586	641	6077

Table 1.12 - 1997 -2006 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	36	43	19	10	16	22	23	48	86	142	445
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	50	52	20	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	255
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	3	5	3	8	6	3	15	9	10	70
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	50	38	83	68	36	60	37	94	205	237	908
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	76	50	31	44	48	26	18	34	20	24	371
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	88	66	82	77	73	70	67	119	99	91	832
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	55	69	49	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	496
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	3	7	12	68
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	100	117	111	192	179	175	168	154	186	189	1571
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	20
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	467	452	408	488	434	413	401	519	691	769	5042

Table 1.13 - 1997 -2006 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	83	61	97	83	120	87	109	97	78	100	915
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	4	2	5	1	1	5	5	32	1	1	57
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	4	6	7	9	8	9	7	20	15	8	93
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	7	7	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	35
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	22	0	17	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	60
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	4	5	12	63	8	22	30	45	39	233
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	53	35	66	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	893
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	10	3	8	10	25	3	1	2	1	75
LITTERING	19	30	16	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	248
HABITAT STAMP - MISC	196	155	192	599	384	503	410	471	545	498	3953
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	2	10	3	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	66
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	1	0	1	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	67
DRUGS, POSSESSION	3	10	7	25	49	19	16	28	31	80	268
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	44	26	48	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	219
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	9	14	2	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	61
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	54	48	37	39	40	40	47	33	51	46	435
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	20
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	19	45
Total	514	419	515	960	928	889	814	871	908	932	7750

Table 1.14 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
1998			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	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	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	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	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	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	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
Total			20
2002			
	Mountain Goat	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

Table 1.14 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violations by Year

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

Table 1.14 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2004			
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
Total			57
2005			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2005			
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
Total			52
2006			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	PENDING	1
Total			33
Grand Total			261

Table 1.15 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Antelope				
	1999	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	PENDING	Resident
Bighorn Sheep				
	1998	ADAMS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	CLEAR CREEK	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
Deer				
	1998	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
	1998	BENT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1998	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	PITKIN	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	EAGLE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2000	ELBERT	VOID	Resident
	2000	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	GRAND	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	PARK	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2005	DELTA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	PENDING	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
Elk				
	1998	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	1998	PUEBLO	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1998	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1998	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	1998	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	1999	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2000	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	PAID	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	SAGUACHE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2001	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	COSTILLA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	PITKIN	VOID	Non-Resident
	2002	CONEJOS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	VOID	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	LARIMER	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	HUERFANO	PAID	Resident
	2002	MESA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	SAGUACHE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	PENDING	Resident
	2003	DELTA	PAID	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	PITKIN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2003	HUERFANO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	GILPIN	PAID	Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MESA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2004	PHILLIPS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAKE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2005	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LAKE	VOID	Resident
	2005	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	PENDING	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	PENDING	Resident
	2006	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	OURAY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	PENDING	Resident
	2006	ROUTT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2006 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CUSTER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	PENDING	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	JACKSON	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	GRAND	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	JACKSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2005	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
Mountain Goat				
	2001	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 1.16 - 1997 -2006 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1107	1309	1327	1479	1626	1465	1720	1571	1394	1379	14377
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	331	427	365	450	573	453	677	703	728	955	5662
HABITAT STAMP - MISC	196	155	192	599	384	503	410	471	545	498	3953
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	279	343	272	399	310	380	423	458	411	383	3658
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	250	293	221	234	185	247	248	275	288	322	2563
LOADED FIREARM	348	307	280	264	269	270	359	245	257	257	2856
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	169	195	172	303	165	240	257	321	211	243	2276
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	50	38	83	68	36	60	37	94	205	237	908
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	100	117	111	192	179	175	168	154	186	189	1571
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	102	95	75	130	132	96	165	162	223	186	1366
FAILURE TO TAG	151	168	141	211	192	183	151	216	180	186	1779
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	74	68	125	105	113	107	118	142	188	163	1203
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	179	155	76	121	100	139	94	98	128	147	1237
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	111	120	74	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	1322
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	36	43	19	10	16	22	23	48	86	142	445
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	108	91	81	121	88	100	103	109	107	135	1043
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	99	98	84	108	95	100	229	194	105	130	1242
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	53	35	26	44	19	35	35	98	76	104	525
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	83	61	97	83	120	87	109	97	78	100	915
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	88	66	82	77	73	70	67	119	99	91	832
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	53	35	66	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	893
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	23	133	164	101	220	344	394	263	89	84	1815
DRUGS, POSSESSION	3	10	7	25	49	19	16	28	31	80	268
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	83	88	113	67	72	77	68	52	65	76	761
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	53	55	64	108	67	82	83	133	75	71	791
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	43	22	16	17	20	15	45	45	39	53	315
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	54	48	37	39	40	40	47	33	51	46	435
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	55	69	49	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	496
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	4	5	12	63	8	22	30	45	39	233
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	36	9	24	18	32	32	36	51	41	38	317
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	27	40	58	66	42	60	33	43	18	37	424
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	22	32	21	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	302

Table 1.16 - 1997 -2006 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	20	19	17	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	200
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	11	3	11	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	172
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	9	9	10	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	161
LITTERING	19	30	16	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	248
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	30	39	46	20	14	32	19	39	24	27	290
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	76	50	31	44	48	26	18	34	20	24	371
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	47	48	31	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	304
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	25	19	19	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	193
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	14	15	13	19	23	16	12	17	19	19	167
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	19	45
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	7	26	23	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	163
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	50	52	20	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	255
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	13	30	10	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	163
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	5	9	8	10	15	10	17	23	24	17	138
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	8	46	12	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	186
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	30	37	29	17	22	14	16	8	18	14	205
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	3	7	12	68
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	2	10	3	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	66
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	5	3	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	57
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	8	3	5	3	8	6	3	15	9	10	70
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	6	3	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	30
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	2	5	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	9	38
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	4	6	7	9	8	9	7	20	15	8	93
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	2	6	3	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	53
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	9	14	2	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	61
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	12	3	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	48
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	6	1	3	0	2	3	1	4	27
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	1	0	1	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	67
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	7	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	25
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	6	8	10	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	61
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	15
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	2	1	4	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	36
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	11
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	6
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	3	5	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	28

Table 1.16 - 1997 -2006 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	3	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	21
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	10	3	8	10	25	3	1	2	1	75
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	7	7	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	35
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	1	1	0	5	3	0	7	6	4	1	28
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	13
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	4	2	5	1	1	5	5	32	1	1	57
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	0	9	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	20
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	4	2	2	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	19
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	2	2	5	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	23
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	9	13	6	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	40
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	11
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	5	4	2	3	7	11	5	3	0	44
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	18
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	5	24	4	5	1	5	0	1	0	0	45
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NO PARKS PASS	23	18	31	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	178
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	44	26	48	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	219
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TRAPPING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
FALSE STATEMENT MADE- ACQUIRING A PERMIT	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FAILURE TO DISPLAY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	22	0	17	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	60
WASTE OF FISH	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	11
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	17	12	12	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	138
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	20
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	18	9	4	2	6	6	4	4	0	0	53
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	5	0	2	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	25
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Table 1.16 - 1997 -2006 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	9	19	13	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	51
TOTAL	5011	5442	5073	6355	6277	6213	6915	7072	6660	7200	62218

Table 2.1 1997-2006 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	126	175	169	241	291	197	233	352	316	437	2537
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	287	144	239	300	371	359	563	601	752	482	4098
	AREA 3	BRUSH	143	193	273	347	354	204	354	308	295	301	2772
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	445	665	627	652	563	383	330	484	525	705	5379
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	137	209	158	362	537	537	307	425	328	387	3387
	Total		1138	1386	1466	1902	2116	1680	1787	2170	2216	2312	18173
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	327	134	129	289	316	335	373	295	281	286	2765
	AREA 6	MEEKER	298	311	461	463	486	513	641	440	518	593	4724
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	174	180	253	338	381	386	411	458	266	295	3142
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	108	171	152	310	237	246	359	297	294	303	2477
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	295	243	215	343	285	471	514	459	401	437	3663
	DOW OTHER	DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		1202	1039	1210	1743	1705	1951	2298	1949	1761	1914	16772	
OTHER	DOW OTHER	DENVER	306	381	400	339	264	248	236	326	229	169	2898
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	232	324	299	340	231	323	36	42	50	280	2157
	Total		538	705	699	679	495	571	272	368	279	449	5055
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	384	644	410	306	298	322	679	483	461	237	4224
	AREA 12	LAMAR	179	151	116	182	181	189	232	204	111	156	1701
	AREA 13	SALIDA	385	367	314	332	343	257	310	509	416	487	3720
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	283	188	176	303	367	213	177	214	263	312	2496
	Total		1231	1350	1016	1123	1189	981	1398	1410	1251	1192	12141
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	280	275	220	369	298	244	235	399	373	559	3252
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	147	174	153	171	156	226	341	224	311	302	2205
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	328	399	211	256	177	234	286	298	235	300	2724
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	147	114	98	112	141	326	298	254	234	172	1896
	Total		902	962	682	908	772	1030	1160	1175	1153	1333	10077
Total			5011	5442	5073	6355	6277	6213	6915	7072	6660	7200	62218

Table 3.1 - 1997 -2006 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Resident	3958	4110	3966	4843	5160	4900	5249	5548	5089	5501	48324
Non-Resident	1053	1332	1107	1512	1117	1313	1666	1524	1571	1699	13894
Total	5011	5442	5073	6355	6277	6213	6915	7072	6660	7200	62218

Table 3.2 - 1997 -2006 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Avg
Resident	79.0%	75.5%	78.2%	76.2%	82.2%	78.9%	75.9%	78.5%	76.4%	76.4%	77.7%
Non-Resident	21.0%	24.5%	21.8%	23.8%	17.8%	21.1%	24.1%	21.5%	23.6%	23.6%	22.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chart 3.1 - 1997 - 2006 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

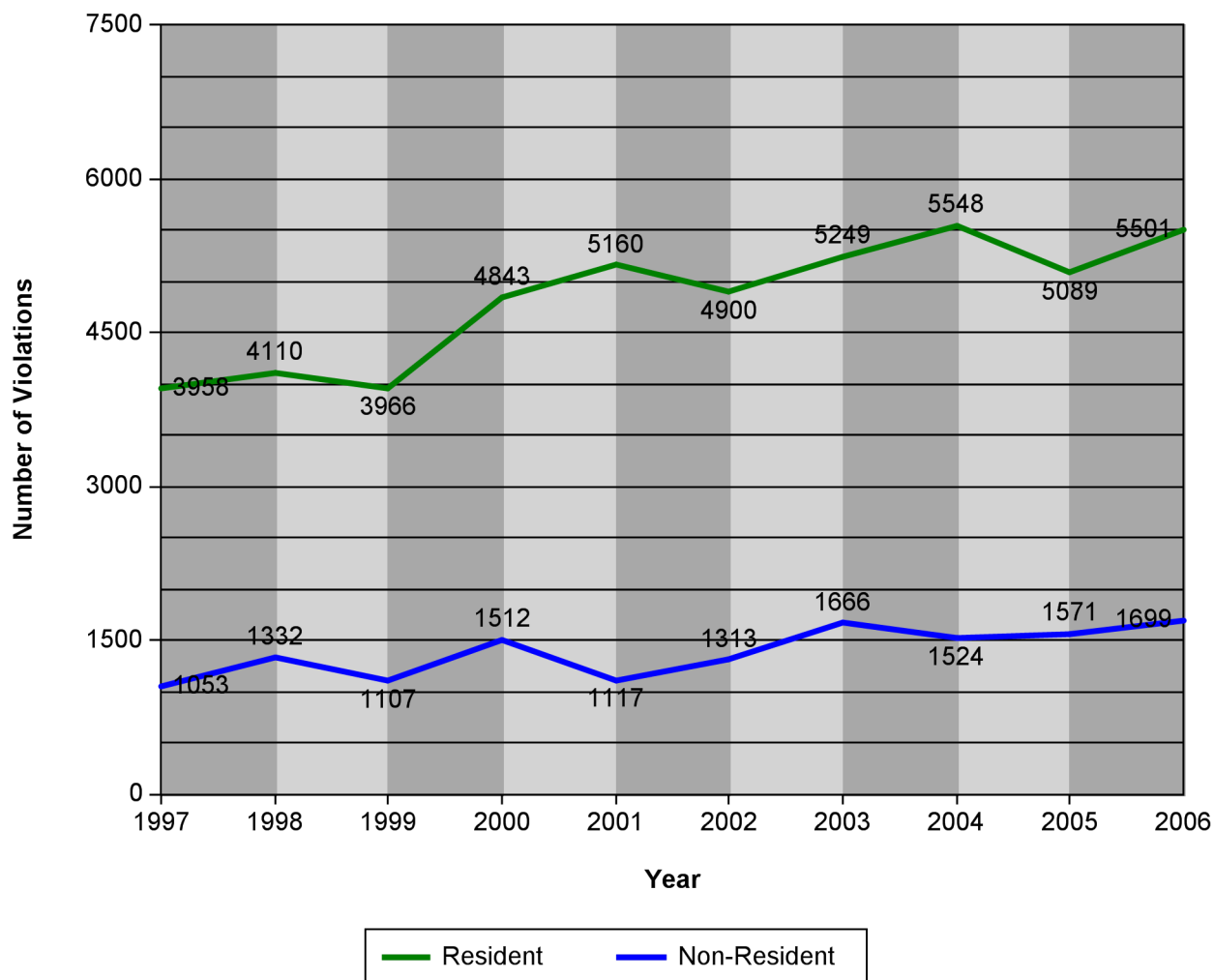


Table 4.1 -1997 -2006 Violations by County

COUNTY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
ADAMS	36	89	63	142	133	219	228	314	186	270	1680
ALAMOSA	26	12	4	3	3	5	57	15	3	8	136
ARAPAHOE	14	15	26	26	78	28	20	30	57	42	336
ARCHULETA	85	54	54	88	78	62	91	88	82	101	783
BACA	1	10	8	11	5	21	41	14	15	28	154
BENT	56	52	49	46	34	95	34	48	40	22	476
BOULDER	71	87	44	27	55	61	205	268	376	188	1382
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	26	0	1	47
CHAFFEE	152	123	170	120	120	109	149	188	175	183	1489
CHEYENNE	5	5	2	25	7	4	9	18	6	3	84
CLEAR CREEK	27	15	22	12	56	55	36	66	94	252	635
CONEJOS	79	83	20	78	31	66	90	102	57	138	744
COSTILLA	38	38	51	12	16	56	62	51	42	55	421
CROWLEY	12	25	34	18	31	5	20	5	9	3	162
CUSTER	74	103	44	28	55	55	89	77	87	52	664
DELTA	73	94	55	107	97	76	81	88	80	53	804
DENVER	27	62	39	45	77	70	25	33	29	62	469
DOLORES	44	62	53	76	44	56	45	73	68	85	606
DOUGLAS	50	52	39	39	51	83	63	78	65	47	567
EAGLE	70	87	87	165	128	105	214	173	136	177	1342
EL PASO	202	91	65	177	162	108	85	127	101	196	1314
ELBERT	16	7	23	15	42	40	11	7	14	7	182
FREMONT	62	66	65	143	118	120	88	133	106	164	1065
GARFIELD	118	163	131	263	242	275	272	303	245	193	2205
GILPIN	7	5	15	5	9	9	10	16	9	20	105
GRAND	212	228	167	244	130	186	288	303	330	316	2404
GUNNISON	123	162	126	242	122	174	184	163	180	220	1696
HINSDALE	23	25	38	40	39	32	38	49	61	54	399
HUERFANO	32	61	79	42	13	28	49	59	56	43	462
JACKSON	116	114	104	146	83	186	175	135	113	208	1380
JEFFERSON	69	116	72	155	262	161	157	280	165	127	1564
KIOWA	10	6	5	6	43	27	24	12	22	59	214
KIT CARSON	4	4	13	4	9	2	6	23	4	14	83
LA PLATA	99	92	101	124	111	86	70	88	106	162	1039
LAKE	134	197	114	90	133	74	95	204	118	117	1276
LARIMER	563	442	595	505	607	433	434	418	511	582	5090
LAS ANIMAS	60	71	54	94	82	99	222	83	77	52	894
LINCOLN	14	9	13	25	23	38	38	22	71	45	298
LOGAN	22	60	77	68	83	45	168	92	55	65	735
MESA	126	134	234	198	233	259	229	278	204	271	2166
MINERAL	31	40	22	31	36	56	35	42	40	45	378
MOFFAT	218	165	290	405	462	498	534	282	252	328	3434
MONTEZUMA	64	83	44	78	85	48	53	94	113	188	850
MONTROSE	70	73	83	57	71	177	154	148	109	89	1031
MORGAN	69	45	133	105	121	71	122	135	167	143	1111
OTERO	28	26	21	25	19	11	10	17	7	9	173
OURAY	36	28	32	24	40	45	69	61	51	48	434
PARK	160	156	109	124	153	124	84	128	166	161	1365
PHILLIPS	11	6	17	17	33	12	14	11	23	16	160

Table 4.1 -1997 -2006 Violations by County

COUNTY	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
PITKIN	21	13	30	55	30	53	73	62	96	70	503
PROWERS	23	11	10	16	29	21	39	20	19	8	196
PUEBLO	270	469	276	250	200	202	367	328	257	187	2806
RIO BLANCO	160	132	136	203	168	167	215	238	296	303	2018
RIO GRANDE	136	203	60	49	28	44	45	39	51	29	684
ROUTT	101	182	156	164	192	154	259	217	217	164	1806
SAGUACHE	67	61	44	78	49	59	40	56	57	40	551
SAN JUAN	3	0	5	14	6	3	30	4	3	0	68
SAN MIGUEL	18	59	48	58	39	40	54	47	31	28	422
SEDGWICK	15	16	41	47	24	14	20	12	2	43	234
SUMMIT	80	87	49	114	163	223	164	135	83	103	1201
TELLER	91	87	70	113	148	51	50	35	42	96	783
WASHINGTON	31	38	60	96	92	51	40	62	55	21	546
WELD	329	325	210	318	239	212	188	334	344	373	2872
YUMA	27	11	20	36	49	15	38	15	20	22	253
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	0	5	152	224	155	243	3	0	4	1	787
	5011	5442	5073	6355	6277	6213	6915	7072	6660	7200	62218

Table 5.1 - 1997 -2006 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
PENDING	FAILURE TO APPEAR	4	11	5	11	43	67	124	118	136	165	684
	PENDING	109	49	84	91	100	130	99	122	212	388	1384
	Sub Total	113	60	89	102	143	197	223	240	348	553	2068
NOT GUILTY	NOT GUILTY	8	7	8	3	3	6	13	5	2	2	57
	WARNING	646	682	745	1146	1094	1001	1016	1180	1136	1340	9986
	CASE DISMISSED	430	420	376	468	466	465	573	613	457	430	4698
	VOID	243	351	287	297	253	273	357	254	270	130	2715
	Sub Total	1327	1460	1416	1914	1816	1745	1959	2052	1865	1902	17456
GUILTY	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	2	4	5	4	8	1	5	3	3	1	36
	GUILTY PLEA	699	859	688	832	916	723	1041	992	908	679	8337
	AMENDED	13	31	22	28	14	14	33	82	32	36	305
	PAID	2807	2993	2813	3413	3295	3466	2808	2710	2567	3045	29917
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	50	35	40	62	79	53	63	61	37	53	533
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	2	12
	PAID IN FIELD	0	0	0	0	3	14	778	932	895	928	3550
	Sub Total	3571	3922	3568	4339	4318	4271	4733	4780	4444	4744	42690
	NOLO CONTREDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
	Sub Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Grand Total		5011	5442	5073	6355	6277	6213	6915	7072	6660	7200	62218

Table 5.2 -1997 -2006 Case Disposition by Percent

[illegible]

Table 5.3 -2006 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	NC	Total
ADAMS	0	21	9	9	0	167	10	5	2	47	0	0	0	0	0	271
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
ARAPAHOE	0	1	4	6	0	17	4	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	43
ARCHULETA	0	1	2	11	0	28	32	0	6	21	0	0	0	0	0	102
BACA	0	4	0	3	0	7	4	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	29
BENT	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	23
BOULDER	0	6	7	17	0	71	8	19	4	55	0	1	0	0	0	189
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CHAFFEE	1	3	6	26	0	78	30	9	11	19	0	0	0	0	0	184
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
CLEAR CREEK	1	59	16	35	0	68	13	24	1	35	0	0	0	0	0	253
CONEJOS	0	6	0	34	0	43	38	9	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	139
COSTILLA	0	5	0	5	0	26	6	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	56
CROWLEY	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
CUSTER	0	4	0	4	0	13	13	3	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	53
DELTA	1	1	0	7	0	25	7	4	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	54
DENVER	0	1	0	0	0	48	1	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	63
DOLORES	1	4	2	5	0	25	14	2	0	31	0	1	0	0	0	86
DOUGLAS	1	5	0	4	0	18	3	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	48
EAGLE	3	0	3	14	0	73	37	11	6	28	0	2	0	0	0	178
EL PASO	2	20	3	37	0	101	1	12	2	15	0	2	1	0	0	197
ELBERT	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FREMONT	0	22	3	25	0	61	20	8	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	165
GARFIELD	2	17	1	12	0	77	37	15	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	194
GILPIN	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
GRAND	3	13	4	39	0	143	36	10	3	65	0	0	0	0	0	317
GUNNISON	2	11	3	8	0	80	40	6	6	63	0	1	0	0	0	221
HINSDALE	0	7	0	4	0	18	16	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	55
HUERFANO	0	1	3	3	0	14	11	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	44
JACKSON	0	3	4	15	0	41	47	2	1	82	0	13	0	0	0	209
JEFFERSON	0	7	0	28	0	40	14	1	0	36	0	1	0	0	0	128
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	60
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	15
LA PLATA	0	6	0	9	0	50	14	2	1	79	0	1	0	0	0	163
LAKE	0	3	4	3	0	78	17	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	118
LARIMER	5	5	18	41	0	267	62	33	9	136	0	6	0	0	0	583
LAS ANIMAS	1	9	5	3	0	22	4	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	53
LINCOLN	0	1	1	10	0	22	2	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	46
LOGAN	0	2	0	4	0	41	4	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	66
MESA	0	13	12	11	0	129	34	8	7	57	0	0	0	0	0	272
MINERAL	0	1	0	1	0	11	1	26	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	46
MOFFAT	2	4	4	26	0	160	45	19	3	61	0	4	0	0	0	329
MONTEZUMA	1	40	5	46	2	52	11	13	3	12	0	3	0	0	0	189
MONTROSE	0	8	1	4	0	28	28	0	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	90
MORGAN	0	1	5	4	0	68	7	4	0	52	0	2	0	0	0	144
OTERO	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
OURAY	0	1	1	4	0	18	12	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	49
TOTAL	36	430	165	679	2	3045	928	388	130	1340	0	53	2	1	1	7200

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, NC=Nolo Contendere

Table 5.3 -2006 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	NC	Total
PARK	0	1	2	7	0	110	15	3	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	162
PHILLIPS	0	0	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	17
PITKIN	0	1	0	1	0	37	25	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	71
PROWERS	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
PUEBLO	0	5	10	26	0	95	24	11	5	10	0	1	0	0	0	188
RIO BLANCO	2	28	3	40	0	114	37	6	5	68	0	0	0	0	0	304
RIO GRANDE	2	0	0	6	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
ROUTT	0	14	3	11	0	51	27	17	9	31	0	1	0	0	0	165
SAGUACHE	0	2	0	1	0	12	12	1	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	41
SAN MIGUEL	0	0	0	0	0	14	3	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	29
SEDGWICK	0	0	1	0	0	2	34	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	44
SUMMIT	0	16	1	3	0	46	24	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	104
TELLER	6	10	6	15	0	41	6	5	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	96
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	22
WELD	0	37	9	41	0	149	29	22	4	79	0	2	1	0	0	374
YUMA	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
TOTAL	36	430	165	679	2	3045	928	388	130	1340	0	53	2	1	1	7200

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, NC=Nolo Contendere