

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

2007

ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND VIOLATION REPORT

TOM REMINGTON
DIRECTOR



6060 BROADWAY
DENVER, CO 80216

INDEX

Preface	
Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service	1
Wildlife Law Enforcement Planning.....	2
Wildlife Law Enforcement Budget.....	6
Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges	7
Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards	9
Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit	12
OGT/TIPS U[date].....	15
IWVC – Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.....	18
The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer	19
Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers.....	20
History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado.....	22
Case Narratives	24

STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1.0 – 1998-2007 Tickets Issued per Year	37
Table 1.1 – 1998-2007 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	37
Chart 1.1 – 1998-2007 Total Violations by Year.....	37
Table 1.2 – 1998-2007 Percent by Category/Calendar Year.....	38
Chart 1.2 – 2007 Violations by Category.....	39
Table 1.3(a) – 2007 Violation Grouped by Major Category.....	40
Table 1.3(b) – 2007 Violations Grouped by Major Category.....	40
Chart 1.3 – Violations by Month for 2006/2007	40
Table 1.4 – 1998-2007 Big Game (does not include license violations).....	41
Table 1.5 – 1998-2007 Carcass Care	41
Table 1.6 – 1998-2007 Commercial Use.....	41
Table 1.7 – 1998-2007 Fair Chase	41
Table 1.8 – 1998-2007 Fishing (does not include license violations).....	42
Table 1.9 – 1998-2007 License Violations.....	42
Table 1.10 – 1998-2007 Private Property Trespass	43
Table 1.11 – 1998-2007 Safety	43
Table 1.12 – 1998-2007 Small Game (does not include license violations).....	43
Table 1.13 – 1998-2007 Other Wildlife Violations	44
Table 1.14 – 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year	45
Table 1.15 – 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Species.....	51
Table 1.16 – 1998-2007 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency	58
Table 2.1 – 1998-2007 Violations by Region/Area, Area Office Location	62
Table 3.1 – 1998-2007 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons.....	63
Table 3.2 – 1998-2007 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons	63
Chart 3.1 – 1998-2007 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons.....	63
Table 4.1 – 1998-2007 Violations by County	64
Table 5.1 – 1998-2007 Case Disposition Summary.....	66
Table 5.2 – 1998-2007 Case Disposition by Percent.....	67
Table 5.3 – 1998-2007 Case Disposition by County	68

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 and 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.

Rob Firth, former chief of law enforcement, has retired after 25 years of service to the State of Colorado. A special thanks to Rob for his time as Chief. The strong attributes that he brought to enforcing wildlife law will be missed but we wish him the best and hopefully he gets to spend more time afield enjoying Colorado's wildlife and natural resources.

Law enforcement has been the cornerstone of wildlife management since the first wildlife law was passed in 1861 when Colorado was still a Territory. This report is dedicated to all the wildlife officers who have dedicated their lives to Colorado's wildlife in the past as well as today. Colorado's Wildlife Officers are some of the best trained and most dedicated of any in the nation. A special "Thanks" goes to the Regional Wildlife Managers for their guidance in making Colorado's Wildlife Officers the best.

Also, a special "Thanks" to Lisa Bleá for compiling and editing this report. Your comments concerning this report or our law enforcement efforts are always welcome. Please do not hesitate to call or write.

Sincerely,

Bob Thompson, Acting Chief of Law Enforcement
Colorado Division of Wildlife
6060 Broadway
Denver, CO 80216

E-mail address: bob.thompson@state.co.us

Phone: 303- 291-7342

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.

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 26 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, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, 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.

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 association – 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. 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 5.9 million dollars. This represents less than 5 percent of the total agency 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 228 P.O.S.T. certified law enforcement officers who work in a variety of jobs. An additional 37 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 146 commissioned Colorado Wildlife Officers (CWO) and 34 Wildlife Technicians (WT) who work for 16 Area Wildlife Managers (AWM). There are four commissioned Regional Managers (RM) and two Assistant Regional Managers (ARM) who supervise the AWMs. The Field Operations Branch also has a Law Enforcement Section which employs seven 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 13 Biologists and five 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 2005/06, 06/07, 07/08 and current estimated budgeted FTE’s and expenditures for years 2008/09 allocated to law enforcement programs.

DOW LAW ENFORCEMENT LABOR AND OPERATING BUDGET

FTE									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
FY05-06 Actual	3.68	50.03	3.76	0.16	0.13	9.32	8.08	75.16	0.05%
FY06-07 Actual	4.61	34.65	2.89	0.14	0.14	15.95	7.44	65.82	-12.43%
FY07-08 Actual	4.07	36.19	3.13	0.12	0.17	19.03	7.54	70.25	6.73%
FY08-09 Budget	3.22	42.06	2.84	0.23	0.18	13.07	7.79	69.39	-1.22%
4-year average	3.90	40.73	3.15	0.16	0.16	14.34	7.71	70.16	1.11%

Expenditures									% Change
	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	7630	7640	Total	From Prev
FY05-06 Actual	307,817	3,553,407	415,865	30,669	30,682	621,587	600,287	5,560,314	-1.91%
FY06-07 Actual	396,979	3,068,861	359,139	15,756	34,555	809,583	683,848	5,368,721	-3.45%
FY07-08 Actual	387,711	3,219,024	394,292	16,660	43,463	1,060,032	716,322	5,837,504	8.73%
FY08-09 Budget	328,508	3,494,859	347,798	25,463	44,378	1,006,931	742,931	5,990,868	2.63%
4-year average	355,254	3,334,038	379,274	22,137	38,270	874,533	685,847	5,689,352	-5.03%

*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 Don Wood, 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.

2007 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR RICH ANTONIO, CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR, GRAND JUNCTION

In 2007, Rich Antonio, was chosen by his peers for his outstanding contributions as a wildlife officer. Rich has been directly involved with numerous cases within the last year including covert and overt cases which he was the case officer for and many others that he assisted other officers with.

He is always willing to help and the only time it was ever heard of him turning down requests for help is when he has already committed to help someone else at that time. Rich is an excellent interviewer and uses that skill to help solidify many officers' cases. Rich is also an excellent resource for officers around the state when they need an experienced eye to review affidavits for search or arrest warrants or other case documents. Rich provides critical review with constructive comments in these cases.

Rich also provides or assists with training for officers throughout the state. Whether the training is to help officers safely do their jobs or more successfully conduct investigations Rich is willing and able to help our officers be better at their jobs. Rich is one of the lead instructors for the investigations class taught each year to the training class and his real life experiences have been beneficial to each of the officers as they move toward their first assignments.

In his current position Rich is expected to do primarily law enforcement, however he has not forgotten the biological portion of the job. Rich has assisted with trapping and transplanting, counts and other activities to help the DOW do a better job of managing wildlife.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

1970	Eddie Kochman	1983	James Jones	1995	Perry L. Will
1971	Perry Olson	1984	Mike McLain	1996	Robert Holder
1972	Joe Gerrans	1985	Wm. W. Andree	1997	Jerry Claassen
1974	Robert Schmidt	1986	Richard Weldon	1998	Dave Croonquist
1975	Arthur Gresh	1987	Jeff Madison	1999	Mike Bauman
1976	Sig Palm	1988	Dave Lovell	2000	Courtney Crawford
1977	Mike Zgainer	1989	Cliff Coghill	2001	Willie Travnicek
1978	John Stevenson	1990	Steve Porter	2002	Ron Velarde
1979	Dave Kenvin	1991	Thomas J. Spezze	2003	Glenn Smith
1980	Alex Chappell	1992	Randall Hancock	2004	Lonnie Brown
1981	Lyle Bennett	1993	Juan Duran	2005	Cary Carron
1982	Roger Lowry	1994	Larry Rogstad	2006	Rob Firth

SHIKAR-SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR

Shikar Safari Club International presents annual awards to wildlife law enforcement officers in all 50 states and 10 Canadian provinces and territories. The club originally formed in 1952 to provide members an opportunity to get together and talk about their hunting experiences.

In 1966, the Shikar-Safari International Foundation was formed to support wildlife conservation projects. The organization places particular emphasis on endangered and threatened species through the enforcement of conservation laws and regulations. The organization annually presents recognition to one Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) officer who has consistently excelled.

2007 SHIKAR-SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR TOM MARTIN, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, LEADVILLE

Shikar Safari Club International has selected Tom Martin of Leadville, as the "Wildlife Officer of the Year" for Colorado. Martin was presented the award at the August meeting of the Colorado Wildlife Commission. Martin is the District Wildlife Manager in the Leadville Area. He was nominated for the award by his supervisor, Jim Aragon of Salida.

"Throughout his 35 year career with the DOW, Tom has exemplified the multi-purpose wildlife manager. It is not just about writing tickets. Tom's work exemplifies how sound management helps preserve and protect the state's wildlife. This has been especially true as noted by his many accomplishments during the past several years," said Aragon.

"Tom's dedication to preserving open space for wildlife and creating more public outdoor recreation opportunities in Lake County have resulted in increased public access to hunt and fish in the Leadville area," he said.

Aragon credits Martin with working with local land managers to remove old fences on critical deer and elk winter range. Identifying the possible threat to wintering deer and elk by the presence of old barbed wire fencing, he spearheaded efforts to remove the hazards.

Martin is also credited with coordinating exhaustive ground counts of the bighorn sheep and mountain goats on Mt. Elbert and Mt. Massive. As a result of his efforts, the DOW determined there were more sheep and goats on the mountains than previous estimates indicated. After reevaluating the numbers, a new mountain goat hunting unit was established and the number of hunting permits for bighorn sheep was increased.

"Tom put a lot of work and effort into coordinating a long-term, systematic census of the herds on two of the Colorado's biggest mountains. And as a result, more people have an opportunity to hunt," said Aragon.

.

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:

- Act as proponents for outstanding wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- Investigate complex and commercial wildlife violations;
- Support field law enforcement by uniformed officers;
- Plan and evaluate wildlife law enforcement efforts;
- 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;
- Administer law enforcement records, files, etc;
- Provide law enforcement information systems;
- 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 twelve 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, Glenwood Springs, Colorado 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. An IT programmer and analyst, is focused on improving the use of existing and future technology in the division's law enforcement efforts. Also a full-time license fraud investigator is kept busy investigating false statements made in the purchase of hunting and fishing licenses.

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 89,000 records are currently available. The number of citations averages 4,000 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.

2007 OGT/TIPS UPDATE



1-877-COLOOGT

OGT

In 2007 OGT received a total of 608 reports. Of those total reports 353 were for big game violations; 67 reports for fishing violations; 6 reports for licensing violations; 26 reports for small game violations; 27 reports for waterfowl violations; 8 reports for nongame violations; 6 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 115 reports classified as other.

This is the first year since the inception of OGT that the number of reports has not gone up from the previous year. There was a decline of 153 reports in 2007 from the previous all time high of 761 reports in 2006. It is believed to be directly tied to the unusually mild fall hunting season in 2007 which resulted in less big game animals being taken resulting in less OGT calls. These 608 reports ended with 39 citations and 1 warning tickets being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 23 rewards totaling \$12,600.00.

Colorado's OGT program remains financially solvent with a money market fund to date of \$75,770.94 and a checking fund of \$35,688.13. Most of the income is from court ordered donations amounting \$37,421.17. In 1983 the Legislature gave District Attorney's specific statutory authority to encourage charitable donations in lieu of fines or other punishment in appropriate first-offender type cases. The balance of \$17,466.95 of income if from donations, merchandise sales, and interest in 2007.

OGT has two OGT trailers that are taken to different venues around the State such as to the International Sportsman Exposition; county fairs; sportsman shows; etc. One trailer is kept and used on the east slope of Colorado and the other one is used on the west slope of Colorado. In 2007 the two trailers were used at fourteen different venues and were checked out for sixty eight days.

GENERAL INFORMATION: 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 for higher dollar amounts for flagrant cases. Rewards are paid for information which leads to an arrest or a citation being issued.

Since 1981, Colorado Operation Game Thief has received more than 5,000 reports of poaching, resulting in more than 900 convictions. These convictions have netted over \$800,000 in fines and have resulted in the seizure of more than 1,750 illegally-taken animals. During this period, over \$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 along with a CDOW employee that is assigned to administer the program. The OGT Board members are Pat Carlow, Grand Junction; Richard Hess, Colbran; Gerhart Stengel, Hotchkiss; Bruce McDowell, Longmont; Glenn Smith, Montrose; Jerry Claassen, Grand Lake 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 as the word gets out about this 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 Officers 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 a 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.

TIPS

The TIPS reward program is set up through Wildlife Commission regulations to award licenses and preference points to eligible persons that report illegal take or possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey. In 2007 there was seven TIPS rewards given with one for an over-the-counter elk license, three for limited elk licenses, one limited deer license, one deer preference point, and one limited mountain goat license.

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

INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT IWVC

On September 1, 2007, Mississippi becomes the 26th state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact and the second state to join in 2007. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. There are three other states that have passed legislation but have not implemented the compact as of now. Also there are ten other states seeking to join the compact.

The protection of the wildlife resources of the state is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state statutes, laws, regulations, ordinances, and administrative rules relating to the management of such resources. Violation of wildlife laws interferes with the management of wildlife resources and may endanger the safety of persons and property. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact establishes a process whereby wildlife law violations by a non-resident from a member state are handled as if the person were a resident. Personal recognizance is permitted instead of arrest, booking, and bonding.

This process is a convenience for people of member states, and increases efficiency of Colorado Wildlife Officers by allowing more time for enforcement duties rather than violator processing procedures required for arrest, booking, and bonding of non-residents. The Wildlife Violator Compact also includes a reciprocal recognition of license privilege suspension by member states, thus any person whose license privileges are suspended in a member state would also be suspended in Colorado. Wildlife law violators will be held accountable due to the fact that their illegal activities in one state can affect their privileges in all participating states. This cooperative interstate effort enhances the State of Colorado's ability to protect and manage our wildlife resources for the benefit of all residents and visitors.

MEMBER STATES

Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, 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. They 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 protect 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	2007
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting	\$1	\$21
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	2007
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.)

CASE NARRATIVES

LISTEN TO THE BEAR

Officer Bob Holder in Trinidad knows his district like the back of his hand and it paid off in this case of a hungry bear and an illegal elk.

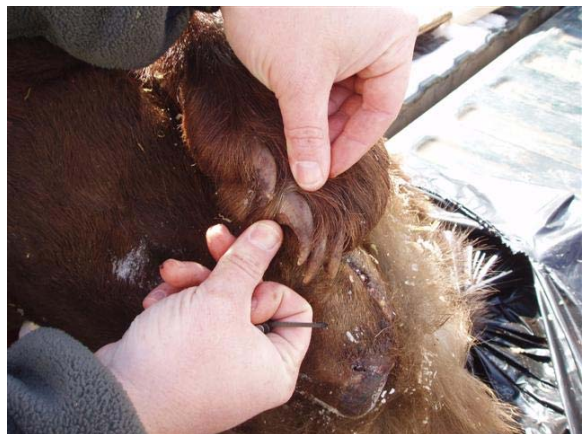


Holder received a call from a local motel employee telling him about a group of guys that were staying at the motel who had shot a bear during the previous night. Holder went to investigate and found a large bull elk lying on the ground at the back of a pickup truck and a dead 300 pound black bear also lying next to the elk. Holder asked the group of Louisiana men to explain what happened.

The story told to Holder was that the bear showed up the night before and began feeding on the elk that had been in the back on the truck. The group of men tried to scare the bear away only to have it become aggressive. One of the men decided to shoot the bear and tag it with his bear tag.

Holder asked the men where the bull was shot and was told it came from some low country and was killed on private property. This was red flag number for Holder. Holder told the men that they could not keep the bear because it had been shot after hours and any bear killed that was causing damage becomes property of the State.

About a week later, after the group of hunters had returned home, Holder received a phone call from an unassociated party from LA. The party told Holder that he knows the trophy bull had been killed on the Bosque del Oso State Wildlife Area. The Bosque del Oso is a limited area and a hunter must have a specific license in order to lawfully hunt the Bosque. Holder knew that the hunter who claimed to have shot the bull only had an over-the-counter license.



Holder and DWM Jeremy Gallegos decided to start a little search on the several thousand acre Bosque del Oso to see if they could find evidence of the crime. After some looking, the two officers found what appeared to be the remnants of a gut pile. They found rumen contents and blood covered rocks along with a water bottle and a broken cigarette. At one lone tree, about three hundred yards from the kill site, Holder was able to find a recently fired .300 Winchester Magnum shell casing.

Holder, putting two and two together figured that if this was the same elk that had been in the back of the pickup truck, the bear should have tissue from the elk on the hide or under the claws. Holder asked an investigator to help with the collection and transport of the evidence to the Wyoming Game and Fish Lab in Laramie, WY. The investigator and Lab folks collected several pieces of tissue from the bear and about

two weeks later the lab called to inform the investigator they had a perfect match from the rocks collected at the kill site to tissue taken from the bear hide. It was the same elk.

Holder enlisted the help of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and asked them to contact the party in LA. Eventually after some convincing, the party admitted to knowingly killing the bull on the Bosque del Oso without a proper and valid license. Ultimately, the four men pled guilty to state or federal charges and paid over \$16,000 in fines combined.

ANONYMOUS CALL

Wildlife Officer Shane Craig was contacted on November 15, 2007, by Pam Frank, a customer service representative at the Fort Collins Service Center, about an anonymous call that she had received regarding a man that was on his way that morning to tag a buck deer that someone else had shot. The RP refused to leave either their name or the name of the person who had actually shot the buck.

Frank gave Officer Craig the address listed in CORIS for the man and Craig drove to his property. Craig contacted the suspect at his house and asked if he had done any hunting and he stated that he had shot a 5X5 buck that morning and the buck was still in the back of his pickup. After further questioning the suspect admitted that he had not shot the deer. The suspect stated that his nephew had shot the deer that morning on the nephew's property in Laporte, CO. Craig advised the suspect that he was going to seize the buck and then drive over to talk with the nephew.

Craig met up with Wildlife Officer Jim Jackson and drove over to the nephew's property. Craig contacted the nephew and asked if he knew why Craig wanted to talk with him. He stated "because I shot my uncle's deer." The nephew informed Craig that he had actually shot the deer on his neighbor's property in which he had permission to hunt. Craig collected evidence at the scene and asked him to meet Craig at the Fort Collins Service Center the following morning. Craig met with both the following morning and issued a citation to the uncle for illegal possession and transfer of a license. Craig also issued a citation to the nephew for complicity on the transfer of a license and hunting without a proper and valid license and warned the nephew on the illegal possession.

The case was disposed in January, 2008, with the uncle pleading guilty to illegal possession and the charges were amended on the transfer as part of the plea agreement. The nephew pled guilty to unlawfully hunting and the charges were amended on the complicity to transfer of a license as part of the plea agreement.

LEAVING EMPTY HANDED

Two Nebraska men were certainly surprised when a USFWS agent came knocking on their door in early November. You see, the two men had left Colorado in the middle of the night after poaching three elk on a private ranch outside of Steamboat Springs and were pretty sure that they had gotten away with it. Were they ever wrong.

On October 29, wildlife officers Jim Haskins and Danielle Domsen received a complaint from a local landowner about two gut piles and the carcass of a 6 point bull elk that had been shot and left on his property. Investigation of the crime scene revealed the normal clues; tissue samples to use for DNA comparison, shell casings and tire tracks, all of which are useless without a suspect. But there was one

additional piece of evidence left behind. A Nebraska license plate. Amazingly, in their haste to load up their elk and get out of town, the poachers unwittingly lost their license plate while driving through a ditch at the scene of the crime and had given the wildlife officers the lead that they needed.

Realizing that the suspects had left the state, the Colorado officers enlisted the help of agent Webb who readily tracked down the two men. After a short conversation, and the revelation of the evidence that they had left behind, the men confessed. Apparently, frustration with not seeing any elk on public lands had led the two to decide that they would not leave Colorado empty handed. They trespassed onto the private ranch and shot into a group of elk, killing two bulls and a cow. And while all of the elk were within sight of the road, the poachers claimed to have seen only the cow and a smaller bull fall, assuming that they had missed the larger bull that they had shot at. Later that night, they snuck the elk out and then processed them at the home of a local acquaintance. They then left the state before the sun came up.

DNA comparison and gender identification was conducted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Lab in Laramie, Wyoming, confirming that the two elk killed were in fact a cow and a small bull as claimed. Both men were charged with illegal possession of two elk and trespass, totaling over \$16,000 in fines.

And so in the end, the two men who didn't want to leave Colorado empty handed instead left with empty wallets. They did get however get to keep their license plate.

END OF A CRIMINAL CAREER?

The long sad saga of a well known Crawford hunting guide and "self proclaimed" mule deer hunting expert is slowly drawing to a conclusion in a New Mexico courtroom. This particular individual has had a lengthy history with the Colorado Division of Wildlife, with violations including illegal possession of elk, having clients shoot at an elk decoy in the wrong unit, and fraudulently applying for licenses to his credit.

This particular story begins in Colorado. Soon after another run in with the law, the guide decided to get back at the CDOW by paying a local felon to steal two bighorn sheep heads (a rocky mountain bighorn and a desert bighorn) from a Montrose taxidermist. The heads belong to the CDOW and were to be used for education and public display. When the guide moved to New Mexico, the heads were naturally taken with him.



When the guide moved to New Mexico, the heads were naturally taken with him.

Unfortunately, the guide was not done with his illegal activities. After fencing a small portion of his property to raise "domestic" elk, the guide decided to lure wild elk into the enclosure where he tranquilized and then sold them. New Mexico warden Craig Sanchez caught wind of this activity and was eventually able to obtain a search warrant for the guides home and property.

The timing couldn't have been better. The guide was in the process of packing to move back to Colorado and had dug up the two sheep heads and placed them in a burlap bag in the back of his pick-up truck. When the warrant was served, officer Sanchez of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish saw the two heads and immediately knew what he had found.

The CDOW worked with NMG&F to positively identify the sheep heads and to tie the guide to their theft. After countless motions and continuances, the guide had no choice but to plead guilty to multiple violations, including receiving stolen property and illegal transportation of wild New Mexico elk, both of which are felonies. Part of the plea agreement included a lifetime ban from outfitting or running a game ranch in either Colorado or New Mexico. Sentencing is pending.

“SHOW ME” MOOSE

A number of moose are killed by hunters each year after being mistaken for elk. Most of us have a hard time understanding how this can happen, especially since you should always identify your target. Unfortunately, this still occurs on a regular basis and to compound matters, the shooters often leave the moose to rot, rather than turn themselves in.

That is exactly what happened last fall in North Park. However, thanks to the courage of a couple of sportsmen who witnessed the poaching, quick detective work by Colorado wildlife officers Snyder and Dilley and the assistance of Missouri Conservation agent Eric Smith, the 5 Missouri men who shot and left a cow and a calf moose were all successfully prosecuted.



While road hunting off of their ATVs, four Missouri hunters saw what they thought to be cow elk a couple of hundred yards away. The men shot at the two moose, eventually killing the cow and mortally wounding the calf. After walking down to the moose and discovering their mistake, the men ran back to their ATVs and then nearly ran over one of the witnesses who tried to stop and identify them. When one of the four shooters suggested turning themselves in, a fifth man convinced them otherwise.

By the time officers Snyder and Dilley were called to the scene, the Missouri camp was already on their way home. Only a few clues remained including the witnesses' description of the men and in particular one of their ATVs, some paperwork left in camp with Missouri addresses and of course the shell casing from the road and bullets recovered from the two moose. The calf, which had been shot in the spine and was still alive 12 hours later, had to be euthanized by the wildlife officers.

A check of license records for the unit they were hunting as well as a check of recent ATV purchases quickly identified the suspects. When called, Missouri conservation agent Eric Smith was more than willing to assist as he had run-ins with some of the suspects himself recently. Eventually, all of the men realized that they were caught and confessed to agent Smith.

After a discussion with the district attorney, the decision was made to pursue only the misdemeanor charges, due to the men's late cooperation. Each of the shooters paid nearly \$8000 in fines with the man who gave them the advice to run paying over \$400. All four shooters received 5 year suspensions. They would have definitely been better off to turn themselves in.

NO HARM DONE?

Special Wildlife Officer Fred Quarterone received an OGT call and talked with a CI regarding an illegal bull elk taken in December of 2004. Fred gave Wildlife Officer Suzanne Turner the information he obtained. Officer Turner talked with the CI, as well. Erik Slater, administrative assistant in Limited Licensing also provided a wealth of information and copies of vouchers, etc. Officer Turner contacted Officer Susan Miller a conservation officer for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. ***Officer Miller is responsible***



for making this case. Through her personal connections within the community, she had heard about the elk and knew the man who had killed the elk in Colorado. Officer Miller and Officer Buss interviewed two men and obtained written statements and confessions. In addition to killing the bull elk, the man had broken vertebrae in his back just after he killed the elk. Officer Turner checked into the head submissions and obtained a copy of the second man's head submission tag along with the harvest information provided. Wildlife Officer Aimee Ryel and Officer Turner interviewed another man and his son-in-law in Colorado. Both had played a role along the way. Assistant District Attorney Mitch Murray also assisted, providing invaluable feedback. Officer Turner then sent the citations to

Officer Miller and set up a date with the Wisconsin men for issuance. Officer Miller put Officer Turner on speaker phone and they issued the citations together. One of the men stated to Officer Miller, "From my stand point, it's a no harm done violation. The elk is dead no matter who shot it."

The man who killed the elk paid all of his citations through the mail, upon receipt. The other man's attorney contacted Officer Turner and Assistant District Attorney Mitch Murray. At the pre-trial conference on August 1, 2008, he accepted a plea to the transfer of a license and as long as he makes a payment of \$1,000 to OGT by September 3, his illegal elk charge will be dismissed. Although his lawyers tried to argue that his flight and transportation costs from Wisconsin should count toward the donation, the ADA didn't see it the same way.

MOM'S BIG BULL

While working at the CWD head collection facility during archery season, DWM Jeromy Huntington, noticed that a large 6x6 bull elk had been brought in to be tested. The party that brought the bull into the office seemed to not be very excited about having such a large bull even with all the accolades from DOW employees. The party was told that he needed to have a taxidermist skin out the head and cut the antlers off of the skull plate before any samples could be taken to test for CWD. The party told Huntington that he planned on having a local taxidermist do the work.

After the party left the DOW office, Wildlife Biologist Brian Dreher showed Huntington the archery license on the bull was actually issued to a 65 year old female party. Huntington, thinking this looked a little fishy, began his investigation.

Huntington arrived at the taxidermist and asked to look at the antlers, hide and paperwork for the bull. Sometimes it is better to be lucky than good as Huntington soon found out. While inspecting the hide, Huntington found a .30 caliber bullet lodged into the hide of the bull elk. As many hunters know, the hide of an animal shot with a bullet will show severe trauma due to the impact. The hide of this bull had been cut much shorter on one side to try and cover up what had actually been used to kill the large elk.



Having this information, Huntington was ready to make a trip to the subjects' house and discuss the elk and ask a few questions. Huntington enlisted help from DWM Bob Carochi and a DOW Investigator. The three wildlife officers arrived at the residence and were invited into the home. The officers met with the party that brought the elk into be tested as well as his mother and father, both around 65 years of age. The three subjects agreed to talk to officers and officers began to uncover some inconsistencies in their stories.

The three tried to tell officers that Mom shot the bull with archery equipment while hunting the previous day. Her story was that the bull walked out into a small clearing, stood there, she shot it and it dropped in his tracks. Now, archery hunters know that this is not a typical kill and could be considered very unlikely. After some lengthy conversation and an unsuccessful attempt to draw the bow that Mom claimed to have used, the three subjects finally figured out the gig was up and admitted to officers that Dad was in fact the one who shot the bull with his rifle and the son decided he would take it into town to have tested.

Dad and Son loaded the bull and got it back to the house where they processed it and put Mom's tag on the bull to cover it in case they were stopped or asked any questions. Since Dad was the shooter, only he was charged. Dad came into the Colorado Springs DOW office two days later and paid the \$13,000 in fines by

credit card thus pleading guilty to the charges of illegal possession, hunting without a proper and valid license and Sampson surcharge added because it was a trophy bull.

ARKANSAS MEN GUILTY IN COLORADO POACHING INCIDENT

In late 2005 Wildlife Officer Mike Bauman began hearing stories about a group of Arkansas hunters who were poaching in the Bible Back Mountain area south of the Colorado-Wyoming border. During the 2006 hunting seasons Bauman was able to determine that a group of men from Arkansas were, at a minimum, buying leftover licenses for Game Management Units 4 and 12 but most likely hunting in Game Management Unit 5.

In 2007, wildlife officers set up a hunting camp in the area and posed as hunters to gather evidence against the group. Officers were able to document two deer that were killed without proper licenses, trespassing on private land, wounding of deer without following up on shots as required by law, and the illegal killing and willful destruction of one buck deer by two members of the hunting party.

“It was blatant poaching. At one point, individuals in the Arkansas camp were seen shooting and killing a deer then tying the head to a tree so they could later return and claim the antlers,” Bauman explained. “The incident occurred on private land the men had no permission to enter and in a unit for which they didn’t have a license.”

It was determined that the hunters were staying across the Wyoming border and Colorado officers contacted investigators with Wyoming Game and Fish to request assistance with monitoring the group at and around their Wyoming motel.

As the Arkansas hunters were packing up and preparing to leave for home, Colorado wildlife officers caught up with part of the group to interview them and charge the suspects. Additional members of the group were detained by Wyoming officers who also collected evidence from the hotel and from a Wyoming meat processor. Based on interviews with the group, wildlife officers determined that, in addition to the 2007 violations, at least three deer were illegally killed in 2006. Assistance was requested from wildlife officers in Arkansas who collected evidence from the men’s homes.

“We appreciate the cooperation we received in this case from Wyoming Game and Fish and Arkansas Game and Fish,” added Bauman. “While we had some of the charges locally, the evidence that was obtained from previous years and from the hotel made it possible to show an ongoing pattern of poaching violations.” Based on the investigation the following individuals were charged:

Defendant #1

Plead guilty to following charges as part of plea agreement:

1 count - Illegal take of three or more big game animals

2 counts - Waste of edible game wildlife

1 count - Illegal possession of a deer

4 counts - Hunting without a license

Sentencing: 30 days in jail, \$9,500 fine plus court costs, forfeiture of rifle and illegally taken wildlife.

Defendant #2

Plead guilty to following charges as part of plea agreement:

1 count - Felony willful destruction of wildlife

2 counts - Hunting without a license

2 counts - Illegal possession of a deer

1 count - Waste of edible game wildlife

1 count - Defacing a firearm

Sentencing: Deferred sentence on felony willful destruction charge, fine of \$5,000, four year ban from hunting in the United States, four years of supervised probation, \$2,000 donation to Operation Game Thief, forfeiture of rifle and illegally taken wildlife.

Defendant #3

Plead guilty by payment of citation

1 count - Failure to pursue wounded wildlife

1 count - Hunting deer without a license

1 count - Illegal possession of a deer

1 count - Unlawful trespass on private property

Warning - hunting without orange clothing

The defendant chose not to contest the charges and instead plead guilty by paying \$2,041 in fines. He was assessed 65 points against his hunting privileges.

Defendant #4

Plead guilty by payment of citation

1 count - Hunting deer without a license

1 count - Illegal possession of a deer

Warning - Failure to tag

The defendant chose not to contest the charges and instead plead guilty by paying \$1,781 in fines. He was assessed 30 points against his hunting privileges.

Defendant #5

Plead guilty by payment of citation

1 count - Hunting deer without a license

1 count - Illegal possession of a deer

The defendant chose not to contest the charges and instead plead guilty by paying \$1,781 in fines. He was assessed 30 points against his hunting privileges.

Defendant #6

Plead guilty by payment of citation

1 count - Uncased rifle on an ATV

Warning - Unlawful trespass on private property

The defendant chose not to contest the charges and instead plead guilty by paying a \$68 fine. He was assessed 5 points against his hunting privileges.

Five of the six men still face an administrative hearing process that will be conducted by the Colorado Wildlife Commission. Anyone assessed more than 20 points against hunting and fishing privileges within a five year period is subject to wildlife hunting suspension hearings. The men could lose their hunting and fishing privileges in Colorado and 25 other states that are members of the Wildlife Violator Compact. Hearing dates have not yet been set for the men.

"Colorado has the largest migratory mule deer and elk herds in the nation," concluded Ron Velarde, Northwest Regional Manager for CDOW. "Because of that spectacular resource we attract hunters from around the world. We welcome those who come here to experience what our great state offers, but we absolutely will do everything possible to catch those who believe that our remote areas provide enough cover to cheat and steal from Colorado's citizens and true sportsmen."

I LIKE BIG BUCKS AND I CANNOT LIE

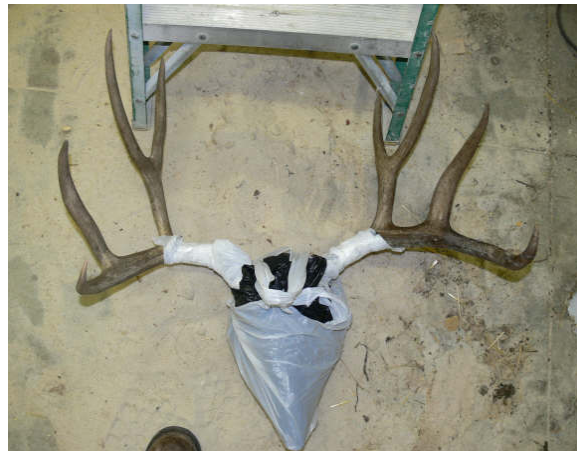


After several years of receiving intelligence of a subject who liked big bucks and would kill them any chance he could, a happenstance meeting would pay off for Wildlife Officer Bob Carochi, a trainee and other local Wildlife Officers.

While working rifle season in the area of High Park Road outside of Cripple Creek, Officer Carochi and trainee Danny Lewis happened to pass the subject on the road. Officer Carochi decided to turn around and follow the truck. The officers end up meeting up with the truck at a nearby house. Officer Carochi and trainee Lewis began

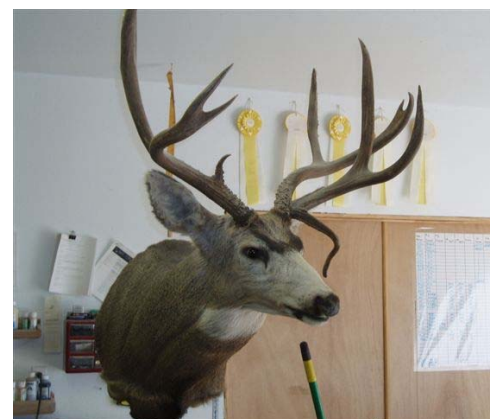
talking with the subject and another party that happened to be with our party of interest. As the conversation began to wane, Officer Carochi noticed blood and hair in the back of the subject's truck. When asked, the subject told officers that it came from a deer he shot north of Cripple Creek and then took home to process. The officers and others exchanged farewells and the officers left the residence.

Officer Carochi, going on a hunch, called another officer to have the subject's licenses looked at verify what licenses he had been awarded for deer. Officer Carochi was elated to hear that the subject had a valid deer license valid for south of Highway 50, which is about 40 miles from where he claimed to have killed his deer.



After receiving permission from the landowner, officers began a search of the property and eventually ended up finding a kill site under six inches of snow. Officers collected this evidence and began drafting a search warrant for the subject's home. Knowing that there were other deer allegedly shot out of season and without licenses by this subject, officers wanted to make sure they crossed their T's and dotted their I's so they would not

lose any evidence gained during a warrant.



Now armed with a search warrant issued by a Fremont County Judge, officers converge on the subject's home and begin interviews with him and others allegedly involved in some of the activities. Officers seized several key pieces of evidence which tie the subject to several other wildlife violations.

After a lengthy investigation and a plea offer from the Fremont County District Attorney's Office, the subject pled guilty to one felony, several counts of illegal possession of wildlife (including three or more big game animals), faces a lifetime suspension, forfeited all wildlife seized by officers and has been ordered to pay approximately \$25,000 in fines and donations.

A ROOM WITH A VIEW

Wildlife Officers in Colorado Springs began getting calls about deer running around a neighborhood with arrows stuck in them. There was no season going at this time. Officers began looking in the area and found one dead deer and were able to recover a part of an arrow from the carcass. Knowing this would be difficult to find the shooter within an entire neighborhood; officers put out a press release and asked for help from the public.

Sometime later, a call was received from a party claiming they knew who had been shooting the deer and how he was doing it. According to the reporting party, the shooter would shoot the deer from his bedroom window and even would place bait outside the window to draw the deer in closer.

Wildlife Officer Steve Cooley, who had been investigating the killings, asked for help from an investigator to look for more carcasses. The two officers went to the area again and were able to find another carcass of a buck deer that had been shot with an arrow. Officers recovered another portion of an arrow to later use as evidence if needed.

Officers decided to contact the shooter at his home early on a Saturday morning. Armed with the arrows and statements as evidence, Cooley and the investigator arrived at the upper middle class home on the Northwest side of Colorado Springs.

Officers were greeted at the door by the father of the alleged shooter. After officers identified themselves and why they were there, the father asked them to wait outside while he got his archery equipment and aroused his son out of bed. When the father returned to the door, he invited officers into the house and showed officers his archery gear. The arrows did not match what the officers had already collected. When his 16 year old son came down stairs, officers were surprised by a statement made by the young man. "I did it, I am the one". The young man held an arrow in his hand that seemed to be the same make and color of fletching as the one already collected by officers.

The young man admitted to shooting five deer, all bucks from his bedroom window, sometimes while his parents were home and sometimes while they were at work. Because of actual physical evidence, officers charged the young man with illegal possession of three deer and the fines were paid in full at the Colorado Springs Office.

IT RUNS IN THE FAMILY

Any wildlife officer can tell you that proving a bear had been shot over bait is tough, but fortunately for DWM Lance Gatlin, he had some help from a concerned citizen and helpful landowners.

Gatlin received a call from a Division of Wildlife Operation Game Thief dispatcher. The dispatcher told Gatlin that she just received a tip of a possible bear bait site near Florence. Apparently the RP said he just had a run in with a person who claimed he was hunting the area and that he had “sweetened the spot up”. Gatlin and DWM Gretchen Holschuh decided to investigate and see if they could find anything. The officers arrived at the location given by the reporting party and found it to be a piece of property in which an elderly couple lived. The elderly couple told officers to look around if they would like and that they did know the subject in question. They had given permission to both the subject and the RP to hunt the property.



Holschuh and Gatlin found a site that had been laced with rotten peaches, fish, other decaying material and the cherry on top was a hind quarter of an antelope hanging in a tree.

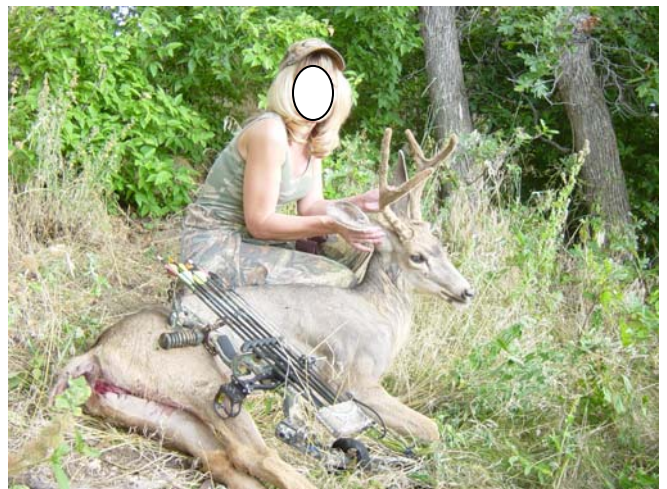
After some lengthy interviews, records checks and investigation, officers were finally able to put enough probable cause together to petition the court for a search warrant for the subject's home.

The subject was alleged to have killed several bears over bait and also one bear out of season.

As the officers served the search warrant on the subject's home, they uncover several other wildlife violations and begin a second investigation into the subject, his wife and his son.

Officers were able to prove that the subject's wife killed a deer in the wrong unit and signed her carcass tag stating that it was killed legally.

The subject's son had been involved in several wildlife violations from Colorado to Kansas that officers could prove through photos, documents, and statements made.



After being charged with 47 violations, the main subject of the investigation ultimately pled guilty to illegal possession of three or more big game animals and forgery, a class 5 felony. The subject agreed to pay more than \$5000 in fines and could potentially lose his hunting privileges for life. As part of the plea, the charges against his wife were dismissed and his son pled guilty to two misdemeanor wildlife violations.

TRESPASS

Weld County Sheriff's Office received a call about a trespass and Wildlife Officers Chad Morgan and Troy Florian overheard on the radio and went to assist. As they were going there, they learned that the landowner and hunters on his property had blocked the car in on the road. The hunters were the ones that called it in. There were four people in a vehicle and one person was in the rear passenger side seat.



They were seen driving onto private property and the rear passenger was shooting at and killing ducks out of season and from the car. They were driving next to a stock yard with cattle and shooting towards the cattle. The rear passenger admitted everything, including knowing the ducks were out of season. The driver and passengers were cooperative and hence why they were not charged with more. The rear passenger pled guilty to: trespass (DA's decision, we talked about more, but he was only 15 at the time). Officer Morgan had also written him a ticket for hunting without a waterfowl stamp (warned for second stamp) on December 1, 2007 and Officer Florian wrote him a ticket for fishing without a license on April 6, 2008. He could be looking at a lifetime suspension and he is only seventeen.

Two passengers were charged with trespass. The driver was charged with trespass and possession of drug paraphernalia (pot pipe), he did have marijuana, but not that much.

The rear passenger was charged with:

- Illegal possession of a hen mallard, he shot more and left them, but there were Bald Eagles in the area and they kept coming and taking the dead and wounded ducks. By the time someone came to go get them, all Officers Morgan and Florian could get was the one.
- Drug paraphernalia– almost led to obstruction and destroying evidence since he threw into a culvert before the deputies and wildlife officers got there.
- Trespass
- Loaded firearm in a motor vehicle
- Hunting outside of season
- Waste
- Careless hunting
- Use of a motor vehicle



THIRD OF FOUR MEN PLEADS GUILTY FOR VIOLATION OF SAMSON'S LAW

The third of the four men arrested September 14, 2007 for illegally taking a 6 x 6 bull elk in Evergreen pled guilty on June 26. The first defendant, a resident of Idaho Springs, pled guilty to Aggravated Illegal Possession of Wildlife, Illegal Possession of Wildlife and Illegal Taking of Wildlife. Each count is an unclassified misdemeanor.

He, as well as two of his codefendants, pled guilty to the Aggravated Illegal Possession of Wildlife count that has been called "Samson's Law" -- named for an elk illegally killed in Estes Park -- which adds a \$10,000 penalty when someone is convicted of poaching big game animals classified as six points or more.

Officers from the Division of Wildlife received a call about a bull elk found dead at the corner of Hacienda and Soda Creek Drive on September 13. The officers went to the area and found the elk that appeared to have been killed with an arrow. Officers waited for the hunters to return. According to court records, three men were dropped off near the carcass after dark and had tools and lights with them. After they had cleaned and butchered the animal they apparently called the driver of the truck that had dropped them off. Officers observed the truck come back into the area. At that time all four men were contacted by DOW officer and arrested.

The first defendant was ordered to pay \$10,000 in fish and game fines. As a result of the conviction he will now have 20 points assessed against his hunting and fishing privileges and will be prohibited from hunting in Colorado for five years. The second defendant was ordered to pay \$12,000 in fish and game fines. The third codefendant was ordered to pay \$11,050. As a result of these convictions, both men also accumulated 20 points on their hunting licenses and are now prohibited from hunting in Colorado.

The fourth man charged in the incident is also from Idaho Springs. He was arrested and charged with similar offenses, including violation of Samson's Law. He has entered a not guilty plea and has a motions hearing on July 30. His trial has been set for September.

The third defendant pled guilty to similar charges, Aggravated Illegal Possession of Wildlife, Illegal Possession of Wildlife and Unlawful Taking of Wildlife.

Table 1.0 - 1998 -2007 Tickets Issued per Year

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4422	4162	5067	4905	4939	5070	5063	4785	4922	4450	47785
Total	4422	4162	5067	4905	4939	5070	5063	4785	4922	4450	47785

Table 1.1 - 1998 -2007 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
BIG GAME *	419	337	545	402	421	496	556	502	573	403	4654
CARCASS CARE	80	135	116	130	118	136	165	213	188	161	1442
COMMERCIAL USE	2	1	6	4	0	7	7	9	3	6	45
FAIR CHASE	31	40	35	52	47	81	98	82	91	28	585
FISHING *	673	543	715	850	716	914	960	907	1202	1280	8760
LICENSING	2331	2267	2608	2727	2725	3150	3289	2781	2861	2741	27480
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	419	515	960	928	889	818	872	909	957	969	8236
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	351	286	262	209	298	309	336	322	375	325	3073
SAFETY	684	541	621	541	586	616	543	589	643	550	5914
SMALL GAME *	452	408	488	434	413	401	520	691	776	581	5164
Total	5442	5073	6356	6277	6213	6928	7346	7005	7669	7044	65353

* does not include license violations

Chart 1.1 - 1998 -2007 Total Violations by Year

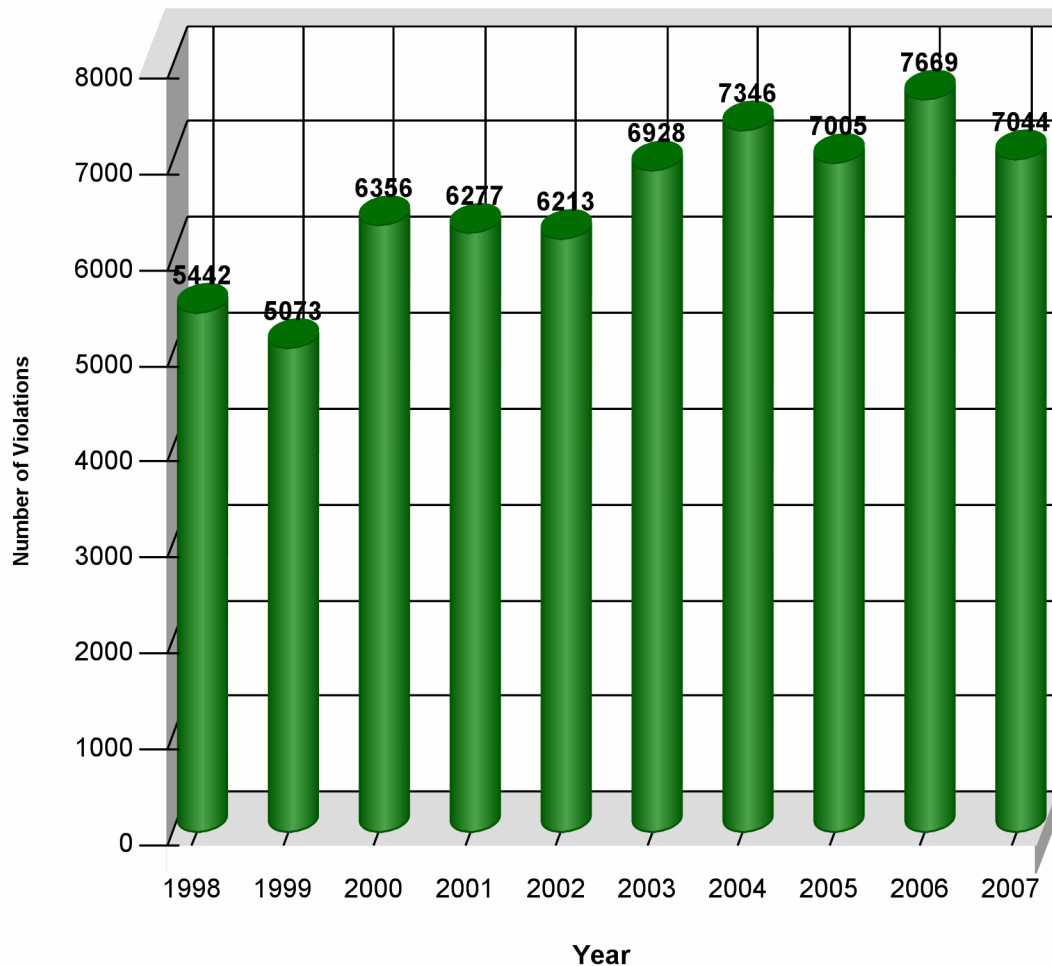
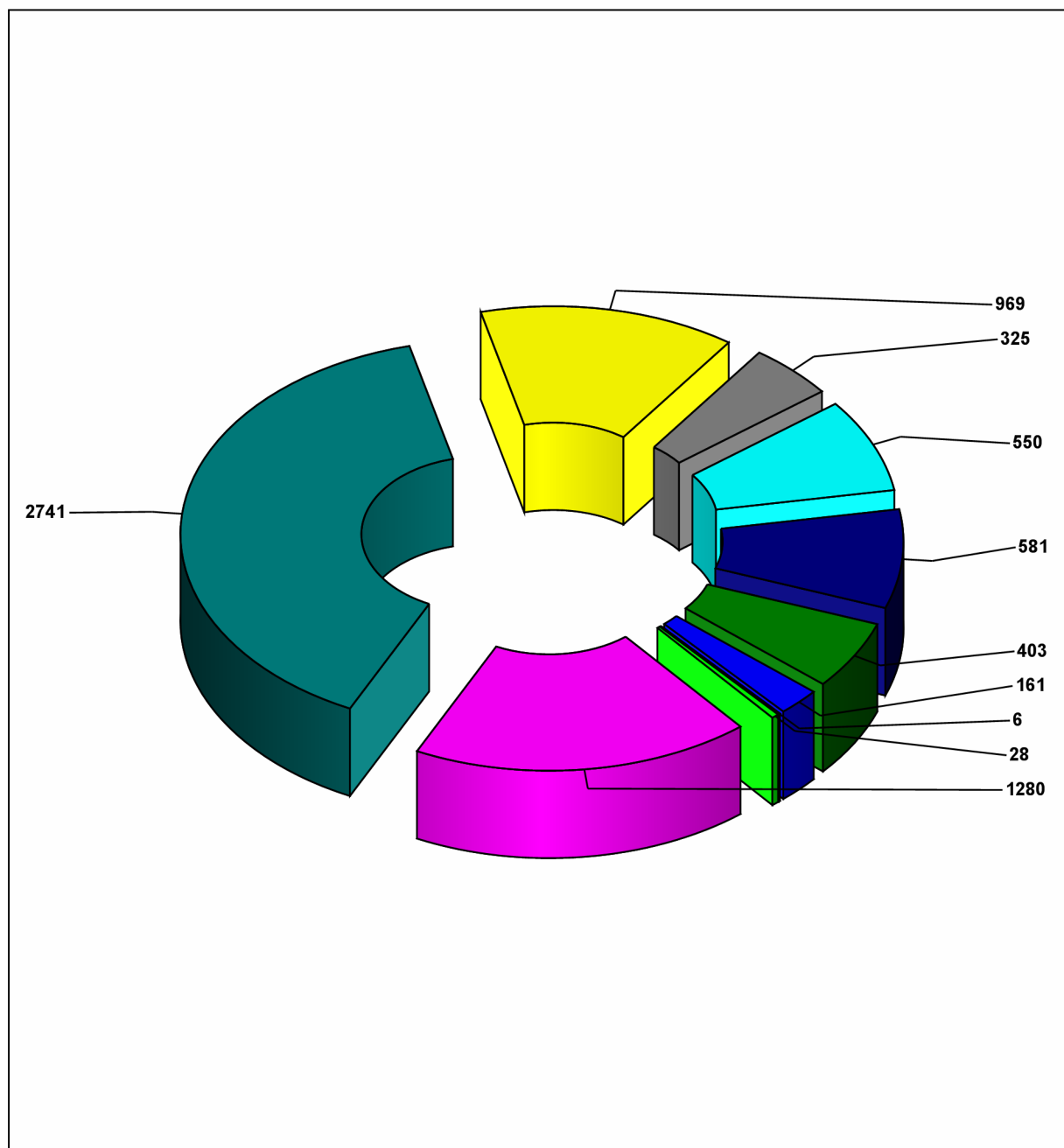


Table 1.2 -1998 -2007 Percent by Category/Calendar Year

Category	1998	1999	2000	2000	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	Avg
BIG GAME *	7.7%	6.6%	8.6%	6.4%	6.8%	7.2%	7.6%	7.2%	7.5%	5.7%	7.1%
CARCASS CARE	1.5%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
FAIR CHASE	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%
FISHING *	12.4%	10.7%	11.2%	13.5%	11.5%	13.2%	13.1%	12.9%	15.7%	18.2%	13.2%
LICENSING	42.8%	44.7%	41.0%	43.4%	43.9%	45.5%	44.8%	39.7%	37.3%	38.9%	42.2%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	7.7%	10.2%	15.1%	14.8%	14.3%	11.8%	11.9%	13.0%	12.5%	13.8%	12.5%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	6.4%	5.6%	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.7%
SAFETY	12.6%	10.7%	9.8%	8.6%	9.4%	8.9%	7.4%	8.4%	8.4%	7.8%	9.2%
SMALL GAME *	8.3%	8.0%	7.7%	6.9%	6.6%	5.8%	7.1%	9.9%	10.1%	8.2%	7.9%
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 2007 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) - 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	29	83	184	165	57	573
CARCASS CARE	5	5	3	0	3	11	1	1	20	69	57	13	188
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	115	48	117	284	415	169	303	150	253	511	374	122	2861
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	58	35	48	35	103	66	68	36	113	182	155	58	957
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	2	13	0	10	4	5	0	13	26	131	140	31	375
SAFETY	17	3	5	6	13	14	11	11	54	250	208	51	643
SMALL GAME *	71	117	12	10	11	20	9	9	135	164	112	106	776
Total	330	266	250	450	862	495	601	329	823	1543	1272	448	7669

* does not include license violations

Table 1.3(b) - 2007 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	14	2	2	2	3	6	2	7	33	161	140	31	403
CARCASS CARE	12	5	2	2	1	0	6	6	11	72	37	7	161
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
FAIR CHASE	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	6	3	28
FISHING *	86	31	80	95	265	141	219	159	70	27	95	12	1280
LICENSING	92	56	187	227	442	287	382	170	161	404	258	75	2741
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	30	40	41	42	81	51	61	44	118	189	170	102	969
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	11	6	0	7	5	0	15	4	22	99	127	29	325
SAFETY	29	5	3	16	11	7	7	15	35	236	134	52	550
SMALL GAME *	71	10	20	12	6	12	17	43	98	170	71	51	581
Total	354	155	335	404	814	508	709	451	549	1365	1038	362	7044

Chart 1.3 Violations by Month for 2006/2007

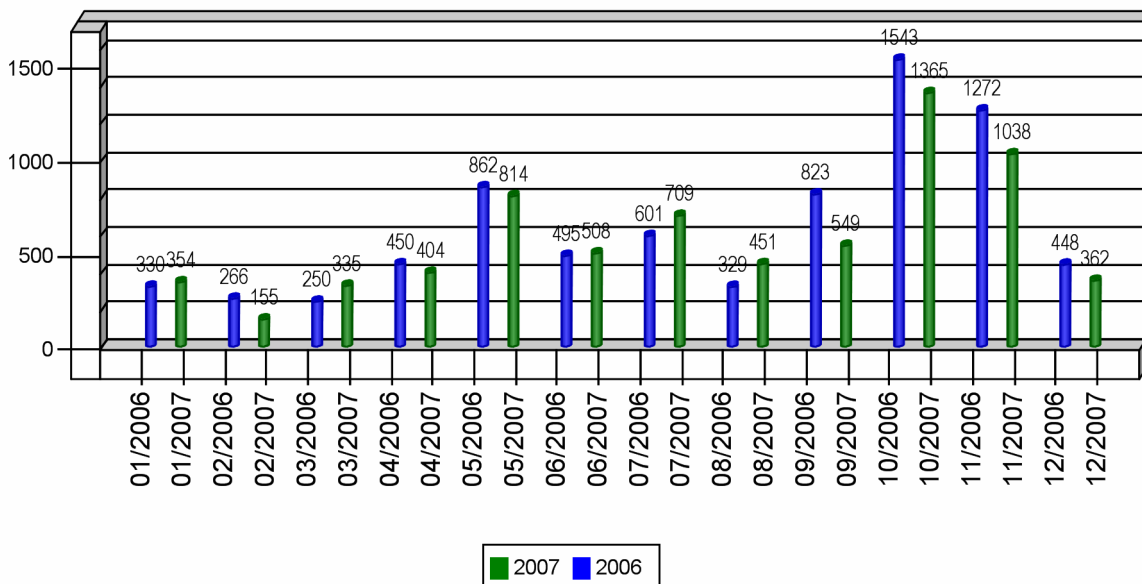


Table 1.4 - 1998 -2007 Big Game(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	6	1	3	0	5	3	1	4	0	27
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	5	56
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	13
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	3	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	60
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	195	172	303	165	240	258	323	213	254	166	2289
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	9	4	2	6	6	4	4	0	0	0	35
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	95	75	130	132	96	165	164	223	226	173	1479
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	13
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	15	13	19	23	16	12	18	20	20	14	170
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	9
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	48	31	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	10	267
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	13	6	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	31
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	17	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	20	200
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Total	419	337	545	402	421	496	556	502	573	403	4654

Table 1.5 - 1998 -2007 Carcass Care

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	9	8	10	15	10	17	23	24	17	8	141
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	68	125	105	113	107	118	142	189	171	146	1284
WASTE OF FISH	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	17
Total	80	135	116	130	118	136	165	213	188	161	1442

Table 1.6 - 1998 -2007 Commercial Use

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	2	5	16
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	1	0	5	3	7	6	5	1	1	29
Total	2	1	6	4	7	7	9	3	6	45

Table 1.7 - 1998 -2007 Fair Chase

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	9	24	18	32	32	36	51	41	38	13	294
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	22	16	17	20	15	45	47	39	53	15	289
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	31	40	35	52	47	81	98	82	91	28	585

Table 1.8 - 1998 -2007 Fishing(does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	3	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	24
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	8	10	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	55
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	32	21	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	23	303
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	120	74	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	145	1356
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	40	58	66	42	60	33	43	18	37	25	422
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	30	10	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	19	169
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	25
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	427	365	450	573	453	677	703	728	955	1060	6391
Total	673	543	715	850	716	914	960	907	1202	1280	8760

Table 1.9 - 1998 -2007 License Violations

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	46	12	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	7	185
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	55	64	108	67	82	84	134	76	75	50	795
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	88	113	67	72	77	68	52	65	76	63	741
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	12	12	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	0	121
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	5	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	9	0	36
NO PARKS PASS	18	31	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	155
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	35	26	44	19	35	35	98	76	104	53	525
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	133	164	101	220	344	394	263	89	84	39	1831
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	343	272	399	310	380	424	461	417	392	343	3741
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	12	23
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1309	1327	1479	1626	1465	1720	1572	1395	1381	1295	14569
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	98	84	108	95	100	229	204	110	139	71	1238
FAILURE TO TAG	168	141	211	192	183	151	216	180	186	107	1735
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	2	5	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	21
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	5	4	2	3	7	11	5	3	0	3	43
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	2	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	17
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	19
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0	1	0	0	2	250	323	343	244	1163
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	452	506
Total	2331	2267	2608	2727	2725	3150	3289	2781	2861	2741	27480

Table 1.10 - 1998 -2007 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	293	221	234	185	247	248	275	288	329	280	2600
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	19	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	18	186
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	39	46	20	14	32	19	39	24	27	27	287
Total	351	286	262	209	298	309	336	322	375	325	3073

Table 1.11 - 1998 -2007 Safety

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	25
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	155	76	121	100	139	94	98	128	149	131	1191
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	26	23	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	25	181
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	37	29	17	22	14	16	8	18	14	16	191
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	3	11	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	26	187
LOADED FIREARM	307	280	264	269	270	359	245	259	257	244	2754
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	3	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	51
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	1	4	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	34
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	9	10	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	19	171
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	91	81	121	88	100	103	109	107	135	83	1018
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	24	4	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	5	46
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	19	13	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	42
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	2	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	21
Total	684	541	621	541	586	616	543	589	643	550	5914

Table 1.12 - 1998 -2007 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	43	19	10	16	22	23	48	86	142	60	469
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	52	20	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	9	214
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	5	3	8	6	3	15	9	10	2	64
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	38	83	68	36	60	37	94	205	237	190	1048
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	50	31	44	48	26	18	34	20	24	18	313
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	66	82	77	73	70	67	120	99	95	60	809
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	69	49	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	32	473
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	6	7	8	8	8	3	7	15	29	96
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	9	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	20
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	117	111	192	179	175	168	154	186	189	181	1652
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Total	452	408	488	434	413	401	520	691	776	581	5164

Table 1.13 - 1998 -2007 Other Wildlife Violations

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	61	97	83	120	87	109	97	78	100	69	901
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	2	5	1	1	5	5	32	1	1	1	54
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	6	7	9	8	9	7	20	15	11	36	128
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	7	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	33
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	5	12	63	8	21	30	45	39	2	229
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	35	66	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	46	886
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	3	8	10	25	3	1	2	1	2	65
LITTERING	30	16	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	246
HABITAT STAMP - MISC	155	192	599	384	503	415	472	546	517	663	4446
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	10	3	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	64
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	3	23
DRUGS, POSSESSION	10	7	25	49	19	16	28	31	80	65	330
COW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	26	48	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	3	178
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	14	2	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	1	53
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	48	37	39	40	40	47	33	51	46	33	414
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	7
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	17	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	38
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	1	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	4	70
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	22	22	70
Total	419	515	960	928	889	818	872	909	957	969	8236

Table 1.14 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
1998			
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
		Total	9
1999			
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	6
2000			
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	PAID	1
		Total	20
2001			
	Mountain Goat	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2001			
	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	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
		Total	33
2002			
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
		Total	26
2003			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2003			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	2
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	PENDING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	PENDING	1
		Total	49
2004			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	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	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2004			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
		Total	55
2005			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2005			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PENDING	3
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
		Total	49
2006			
	Mountain Goat	PENDING	1
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	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	PENDING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1

Table 1.14 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2006			
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	PENDING	1
		Total	36
2007			
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	PENDING	3
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	CASE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		Total	27
		Grand Total	310

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 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
	2003	FREMONT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
Deer				
	1998	BENT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1998	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1998	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
	1999	EAGLE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	1999	PITKIN	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	VOID	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PARK	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Deer				
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	GRAND	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	PITKIN	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	PENDING	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2007	GRAND	PENDING	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	PENDING	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
Elk				
	1998	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	1998	PUEBLO	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1998	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	1998	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	1998	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1999	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2000	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	PAID	Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	EL PASO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	SAGUACHE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	LARIMER	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	HUERFANO	PAID	Resident
	2002	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	VOID	Resident
	2002	COSTILLA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	SAGUACHE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	MESA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	CONEJOS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	PITKIN	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DELTA	PAID	Resident
	2003	MESA	PENDING	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2003	PITKIN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HUERFANO	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LAKE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MESA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GILPIN	PAID	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2005	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	LAKE	VOID	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	PENDING	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	PENDING	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	PENDING	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	PENDING	Resident
	2006	LA PLATA	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CUSTER	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	OURAY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2007	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	TELLER	PENDING	Resident
	2007	HINSDALE	PENDING	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	CASE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PENDING	Resident

Table 1.15 - 1998-2007 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk				
	2007	GUNNISON	PENDING	Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	ARCHULETA	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	PENDING	Non-Resident
Moose				
	2000	JACKSON	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CASE DISMISSED	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	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident

Table 1.16 - 1998 -2007 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1309	1327	1479	1626	1465	1720	1572	1395	1381	1295	14569
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	427	365	450	573	453	677	703	728	955	1060	6391
HABITAT STAMP - MISC	155	192	599	384	503	415	472	546	517	663	4446
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	452	506
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	343	272	399	310	380	424	461	417	392	343	3741
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	293	221	234	185	247	248	275	288	329	280	2600
LOADED FIREARM	307	280	264	269	270	359	245	259	257	244	2754
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	0	1	0	0	2	250	323	343	244	1163
SMALLGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	38	83	68	36	60	37	94	205	237	190	1048
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	117	111	192	179	175	168	154	186	189	181	1652
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	95	75	130	132	96	165	164	223	226	173	1479
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	195	172	303	165	240	258	323	213	254	166	2289
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	68	125	105	113	107	118	142	189	171	146	1284
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	120	74	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	145	1356
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	155	76	121	100	139	94	98	128	149	131	1191
FAILURE TO TAG	168	141	211	192	183	151	216	180	186	107	1735
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	91	81	121	88	100	103	109	107	135	83	1018
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	98	84	108	95	100	229	204	110	139	71	1238
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	61	97	83	120	87	109	97	78	100	69	901
DRUGS, POSSESSION	10	7	25	49	19	16	28	31	80	65	330
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	88	113	67	72	77	68	52	65	76	63	741
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	66	82	77	73	70	67	120	99	95	60	809
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	43	19	10	16	22	23	48	86	142	60	469
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	35	26	44	19	35	35	98	76	104	53	525
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	55	64	108	67	82	84	134	76	75	50	795
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	35	66	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	46	886
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	133	164	101	220	344	394	263	89	84	39	1831
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	6	7	9	8	9	7	20	15	11	36	128
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	48	37	39	40	40	47	33	51	46	33	414
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	69	49	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	32	473
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	6	7	8	8	8	3	7	15	29	96
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	39	46	20	14	32	19	39	24	27	27	287
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	3	11	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	26	187

Table 1.16 - 1998 -2007 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	26	23	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	25	181
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	40	58	66	42	60	33	43	18	37	25	422
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	32	21	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	23	303
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	22	22	70
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	17	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	20	200
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	9	10	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	19	171
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	30	10	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	19	169
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	19	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	18	186
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	50	31	44	48	26	18	34	20	24	18	313
LITTERING	30	16	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	246
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	37	29	17	22	14	16	8	18	14	16	191
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	12	3	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	60
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	22	16	17	20	15	45	47	39	53	15	289
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	15	13	19	23	16	12	18	20	20	14	170
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	9	24	18	32	32	36	51	41	38	13	294
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	12	23
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	48	31	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	10	267
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	52	20	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	9	214
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	9	8	10	15	10	17	23	24	17	8	141
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	46	12	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	7	185
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	25
WASTE OF FISH	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	17
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	24	4	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	5	46
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	5	56
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMENOR	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	5	16
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	0	1	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	4	70
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	1	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	3	23
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	26	48	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	3	178
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	5	4	2	3	7	11	5	3	0	3	43
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	5	3	8	6	3	15	9	10	2	64
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	5	12	63	8	21	30	45	39	2	229

Table 1.16 - 1998 -2007 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	10	3	8	10	25	3	1	2	1	2	65
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	19
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	7
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	2	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	17
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	7	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	33
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	14	2	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	1	53
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	2	5	1	1	5	5	32	1	1	1	54
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	1	0	5	3	0	7	6	5	1	1	29
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	0	2	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	21
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	9
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	4	6	1	3	0	5	3	1	4	0	27
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	19	13	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	42
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	13	6	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	31
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	2	5	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	21
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	3	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	24
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	13
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	10	3	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	64
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	6	3	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	51
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NO PARKS PASS	18	31	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	155
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	1	4	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	34
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	5	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	9	0	36
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	8	10	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	55
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	0	17	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	38
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
FALSE STATEMENT MADE- ACQUIRING A PERMIT	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	9	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	20
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	12	12	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	0	121

Table 1.16 - 1998 -2007 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	13
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	9	4	2	6	6	4	4	0	0	0	35
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	5	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	25
TOTAL	5442	5073	6356	6277	6213	6928	7346	7005	7669	7044	66955

Table 2.1 1998-2007 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	175	169	241	291	197	233	358	324	455	589	3032
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	144	239	300	371	359	563	614	764	493	535	4382
	AREA 3	BRUSH	193	273	347	354	204	354	310	297	306	348	2986
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	665	627	652	563	383	330	490	535	726	668	5639
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	209	158	362	537	537	308	437	342	422	313	3625
	Total		1386	1466	1902	2116	1680	1788	2209	2262	2402	2453	19664
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	134	129	289	316	335	373	315	319	312	371	2893
	AREA 6	MEEKER	311	461	463	486	513	641	482	589	679	618	5243
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	180	253	338	381	386	411	479	279	310	399	3416
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	171	152	310	237	246	359	312	312	322	324	2745
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	243	215	343	285	471	515	474	416	457	472	3891
	Total		1039	1210	1743	1705	1951	2299	2062	1915	2080	2184	18188
OTHER	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	DOW OTHER	DENVER	381	400	339	264	248	247	341	243	184	62	2709
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	324	299	340	231	323	36	43	50	281	47	1974
	Total		705	699	679	495	571	283	384	295	465	109	4685
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	644	410	307	298	322	678	497	477	254	208	4095
	AREA 12	LAMAR	151	116	182	181	189	232	209	118	161	182	1721
	AREA 13	SALIDA	367	314	332	343	257	310	510	422	501	558	3914
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	188	176	303	367	213	177	217	271	319	281	2512
	Total		1350	1016	1124	1189	981	1397	1433	1288	1235	1229	12242
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	275	220	369	298	244	235	424	398	632	345	3440
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	174	153	171	156	226	342	254	343	340	310	2469
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	399	211	256	177	234	286	315	255	319	206	2658
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	114	98	112	141	326	298	265	249	196	208	2007
	Total		962	682	908	772	1030	1161	1258	1245	1487	1069	10574
Total			5442	5073	6356	6277	6213	6928	7346	7005	7669	7044	65353

Table 3.1 - 1998 -2007 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Resident	4110	3966	4844	5160	4900	5250	5709	5307	5806	5536	50588
Non-Resident	1332	1107	1512	1117	1313	1678	1637	1698	1863	1508	14765
Total	5442	5073	6356	6277	6213	6928	7346	7005	7669	7044	65353

Table 3.2 - 1998 -2007 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Avg
Resident	75.5%	78.2%	76.2%	82.2%	78.9%	75.8%	77.7%	75.8%	75.7%	78.6%	77.5%
Non-Resident	24.5%	21.8%	23.8%	17.8%	21.1%	24.2%	22.3%	24.2%	24.3%	21.4%	22.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chart 3.1 - 1998 - 2007 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

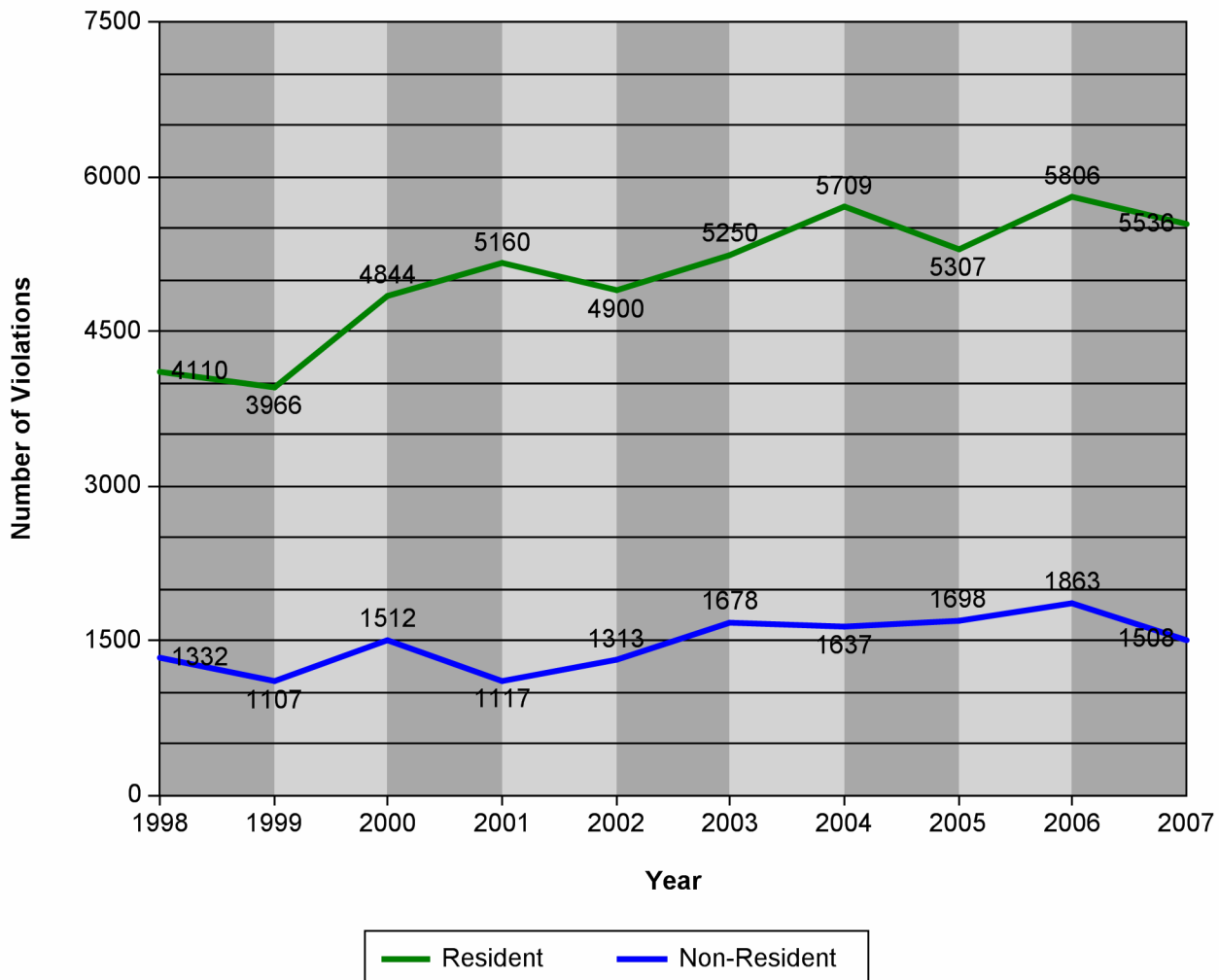


Table 4.1 -1998 -2007 Violations by County

COUNTY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
ADAMS	89	63	142	133	219	228	324	196	277	137	1808
ALAMOSA	12	4	3	3	5	57	15	3	9	0	111
ARAPAHOE	15	26	26	78	28	20	30	59	42	62	386
ARCHULETA	54	54	88	78	62	91	94	87	124	63	795
BACA	10	8	11	5	21	41	14	18	29	24	181
BENT	52	49	46	34	95	34	48	40	22	26	446
BOULDER	87	44	27	55	61	205	270	385	192	260	1586
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	1	6	13	26	0	1	2	49
CHAFFEE	123	170	120	120	109	150	189	177	194	145	1497
CHEYENNE	5	2	25	7	4	9	19	8	3	7	89
CLEAR CREEK	15	22	12	56	55	36	67	97	254	207	821
CONEJOS	83	20	78	31	66	90	107	58	140	41	714
COSTILLA	38	51	12	16	56	62	52	43	57	39	426
CROWLEY	25	34	18	31	5	20	5	9	3	1	151
CUSTER	103	44	28	55	55	89	78	92	58	34	636
DELTA	94	55	107	97	76	81	96	84	58	89	837
DENVER	62	39	45	77	70	25	35	29	62	20	464
DOLORES	62	53	76	44	56	45	77	73	98	70	654
DOUGLAS	52	39	39	51	83	63	83	68	73	42	593
EAGLE	87	87	165	128	105	214	179	147	191	169	1472
EL PASO	91	65	177	162	108	85	128	104	197	106	1223
ELBERT	7	23	15	42	40	11	8	17	8	7	178
FREMONT	66	65	143	118	120	96	133	108	169	199	1217
GARFIELD	163	131	263	242	275	272	318	253	210	200	2327
GILPIN	5	15	5	9	9	10	16	9	20	9	107
GRAND	228	167	244	130	186	289	312	344	333	316	2549
GUNNISON	162	126	242	122	174	185	182	206	250	190	1839
HINSDALE	25	38	40	39	32	38	50	64	56	48	430
HUERFANO	61	79	43	13	28	49	60	61	52	30	476
JACKSON	114	104	146	83	186	175	143	127	221	182	1481
JEFFERSON	116	72	155	262	161	157	280	169	129	133	1634
KIOWA	6	5	6	43	27	24	12	22	59	16	220
KIT CARSON	4	13	4	9	2	6	24	4	14	4	84
LA PLATA	92	101	124	111	86	70	95	112	170	85	1046
LAKE	197	114	90	133	74	95	204	120	118	182	1327
LARIMER	442	595	505	607	433	434	436	525	599	537	5113
LAS ANIMAS	71	54	94	82	99	222	90	84	60	78	934
LINCOLN	9	13	25	23	38	38	22	74	45	21	308
LOGAN	60	77	68	83	45	168	93	55	67	66	782
MESA	134	234	198	233	259	229	288	209	277	252	2313
MINERAL	40	22	31	36	56	35	44	49	48	64	425
MOFFAT	165	290	405	462	498	534	318	308	388	377	3745
MONTEZUMA	83	44	78	85	48	53	96	113	214	101	915
MONTROSE	73	83	57	71	177	154	154	115	97	67	1048
MORGAN	45	133	105	121	71	122	136	167	146	218	1264
OTERO	26	21	25	19	11	10	17	7	9	9	154
OURAY	28	32	24	40	45	69	61	57	58	66	480

Table 4.1 -1998 -2007 Violations by County

COUNTY	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
PARK	156	109	124	153	124	84	132	169	177	356	1584
PHILLIPS	6	17	17	33	12	14	11	23	16	9	158
PITKIN	13	30	55	30	53	73	67	101	71	39	532
PROWERS	11	10	16	29	21	39	20	20	8	89	263
PUEBLO	469	276	250	200	202	367	331	259	188	96	2638
RIO BLANCO	132	136	203	168	167	215	250	321	336	311	2239
RIO GRANDE	203	60	49	28	44	45	43	52	32	29	585
ROUTT	182	156	164	192	154	259	235	245	185	285	2057
SAGUACHE	61	44	78	49	59	40	68	65	50	36	550
SAN JUAN	0	5	14	6	3	30	4	4	0	2	68
SAN MIGUEL	59	48	58	39	40	54	57	34	34	54	477
SEDGWICK	16	41	47	24	14	20	12	2	45	2	223
SUMMIT	87	49	114	163	223	164	141	85	108	94	1228
TELLER	87	70	113	148	51	52	35	42	97	149	844
WASHINGTON	38	60	96	92	51	40	62	55	21	58	573
WELD	325	210	318	239	212	188	334	345	375	408	2954
YUMA	11	20	36	49	15	38	16	23	24	23	255
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	5	152	224	155	243	3	0	4	1	3	790
	5442	5073	6356	6277	6213	6928	7346	7005	7669	7044	65353

Table 5.1 - 1998 -2007 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
PENDING	PENDING	49	84	91	100	130	107	115	170	331	1029	2206
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	11	5	11	43	67	124	118	149	162	36	726
	Total	60	89	102	143	197	231	233	319	493	1065	2932
NOT GUILTY	VOID	351	287	297	253	273	358	258	270	133	174	2654
	WARNING	682	745	1146	1094	1001	1017	1208	1158	1373	1047	10471
	NOT GUILTY	7	8	3	3	6	13	5	3	3	20	71
	CASE DISMISSED	420	376	468	466	465	573	626	485	517	147	4543
	Total	1460	1416	1914	1816	1745	1961	2097	1916	2026	1388	17739
GUILTY	AMENDED	31	22	28	14	14	33	82	32	36	6	298
	PAID	2993	2813	3414	3295	3466	2808	2825	2753	3231	3404	31002
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	4	5	4	8	1	5	3	3	2	0	35
	GUILTY PLEA	859	688	832	916	723	1044	1008	931	742	259	8002
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	35	40	62	79	53	63	61	39	71	17	520
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	2	0	12
	PAID IN FIELD	0	0	0	3	14	778	1037	1007	1065	905	4809
	Total	3922	3568	4340	4318	4271	4736	5016	4767	5149	4591	44678
	NOLO CONTREDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
Grand Total		5442	5073	6356	6277	6213	6928	7346	7005	7669	7044	65353

Table 5.2 -1998 -2007 Case Disposition by Percent

CATEGORY		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Avg
PENDING	FAILURE TO APPEAR	.2%	.1%	.2%	.7%	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.1%	2.1%	.5%	1.0%
	PENDING	.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	4.3%	14.6%	3.2%
	Sub Total	1.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.3%	3.2%	3.3%	3.2%	4.6%	6.4%	15.1%	4.3%
NOT GUILTY	CASE DISMISSED	7.7%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	8.3%	8.5%	6.9%	6.7%	2.1%	7.0%
	NOT GUILTY	.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.3%	0.1%
	VOID	6.4%	5.7%	4.7%	4.0%	4.4%	5.2%	3.5%	3.9%	1.7%	2.5%	4.2%
	WARNING	12.5%	14.7%	18.0%	17.4%	16.1%	14.7%	16.4%	16.5%	17.9%	14.9%	15.9%
	Sub Total	26.8%	27.9%	30.1%	28.9%	28.1%	28.3%	28.5%	27.4%	26.4%	19.7%	27.2%
GUILTY	AMENDED	.6%	.4%	.4%	.2%	.2%	.5%	1.1%	.5%	.5%	.1%	0.4%
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.1%
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	.6%	.8%	1.0%	1.3%	.9%	.9%	.8%	.6%	.9%	.2%	0.8%
	GUILTY PLEA	15.8%	13.6%	13.1%	14.6%	11.6%	15.1%	13.7%	13.3%	9.7%	3.7%	12.4%
	PAID	55.0%	55.5%	53.7%	52.5%	55.8%	40.5%	38.5%	39.3%	42.1%	48.3%	48.1%
	PAID IN FIELD	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	11.2%	14.1%	14.4%	13.9%	12.8%	6.7%
	Sub Total	72.1%	70.3%	68.3%	68.8%	68.7%	68.4%	68.3%	68.1%	67.1%	65.2%	68.5%
	NO LO CONTREDE	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	0.0%
	Sub Total	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 5.3 -1998-2007 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	0	10	5	4	11	68	14	16	2	7	0	0	0	0	137
ARAPAHOE	0	2	0	5	0	22	14	12	0	7	0	0	0	0	62
ARCHULETA	0	0	0	2	0	35	17	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	63
BACA	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	24
BENT	0	3	0	2	0	14	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	26
BOULDER	0	0	0	4	0	149	12	42	6	47	0	0	0	0	260
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
CHAFFEE	0	0	0	2	0	93	1	28	4	17	0	0	0	0	145
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
CLEAR CREEK	0	7	4	13	0	103	20	45	2	13	0	0	0	0	207
CONEJOS	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	41
COSTILLA	0	1	0	2	0	33	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	39
CROWLEY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CUSTER	0	2	0	2	0	20	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	34
DELTA	0	15	0	13	0	47	6	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	89
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	20
DOLORES	0	6	0	0	1	22	33	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	70
DOUGLAS	0	2	0	1	0	17	5	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	42
EAGLE	0	3	2	9	0	88	31	8	3	23	0	2	0	0	169
EL PASO	0	2	0	3	3	38	4	42	2	12	0	0	0	0	106
ELBERT	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
FREMONT	0	2	0	7	0	74	13	57	1	45	0	0	0	0	199
GARFIELD	0	8	0	6	0	82	46	26	2	30	0	0	0	0	200
GILPIN	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
GRAND	0	1	1	22	0	147	52	40	2	51	0	0	0	0	316
GUNNISON	0	2	3	2	0	70	53	12	9	39	0	0	0	0	190
HINSDALE	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	6	2	11	0	0	0	0	48
HUERFANO	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	30
JACKSON	0	0	0	0	0	94	35	3	9	41	0	0	0	0	182
JEFFERSON	0	0	1	2	0	61	6	33	1	29	0	0	0	0	133
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	16
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
LA PLATA	0	2	0	8	0	46	12	7	3	7	0	0	0	0	85
LAKE	0	0	1	1	0	116	12	33	11	8	0	0	0	0	182
LARIMER	3	2	2	15	0	271	27	138	9	70	0	0	0	0	537
LAS ANIMAS	0	0	0	4	0	43	7	13	0	11	0	0	0	0	78
LINCOLN	0	1	0	4	0	6	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	21
LOGAN	0	1	0	1	0	35	5	11	3	10	0	0	0	0	66
MESA	0	2	2	13	0	116	47	23	3	46	0	0	0	0	252
MINERAL	0	3	0	1	0	38	6	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	64
MOFFAT	0	7	2	12	0	149	81	51	3	71	0	1	0	0	377
MONTEZUMA	0	3	0	2	2	46	14	25	2	7	0	0	0	0	101
MONTROSE	0	2	0	6	0	25	16	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	67
MORGAN	0	0	0	20	0	157	15	8	1	17	0	0	0	0	218
TOTAL	6	147	36	259	20	3404	905	1029	174	1047	0	17	0	0	7044

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

Table 5.3 -1998-2007 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	Total
OTERO	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9
OURAY	1	3	1	6	0	30	5	8	0	12	0	0	0	0	66
PARK	0	0	6	4	1	240	18	52	9	26	0	0	0	0	356
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
PITKIN	0	3	0	6	0	21	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	39
PROWERS	0	1	0	2	0	58	0	2	0	26	0	0	0	0	89
PUEBLO	0	1	0	0	0	40	27	12	2	13	0	1	0	0	96
RIO BLANCO	0	6	0	6	0	110	75	30	1	83	0	0	0	0	311
RIO GRANDE	0	0	0	3	0	19	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	29
ROUTT	0	16	4	11	0	77	62	23	43	46	0	3	0	0	285
SAGUACHE	0	1	0	1	2	14	6	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	36
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
SAN MIGUEL	0	3	0	5	0	30	9	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	54
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
SUMMIT	0	0	0	0	0	46	10	24	3	11	0	0	0	0	94
TELLER	1	5	0	6	0	70	12	30	5	20	0	0	0	0	149
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
WASHINGTON	0	1	0	0	0	35	6	6	0	9	0	1	0	0	58
WELD	1	17	2	19	0	166	18	82	12	88	0	3	0	0	408
YUMA	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	23
TOTAL	6	147	36	259	20	3404	905	1029	174	1047	0	17	0	0	7044

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