

COLORADO DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

2008

ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND VIOLATION REPORT

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# INDEX

Preface	
Wildlife Law Enforcement is an Essential Public Service.....	1
Wildlife Law Enforcement Planning .....	2
Wildlife Law Enforcement Budget.....	7
Wildlife Law Enforcement Challenges .....	8
Wildlife Officer of the Year Awards .....	10
Wildlife Law Enforcement Unit .....	13
OGT/TIPS Update.....	17
IWVC – Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact.....	21
The Job of a Wildlife Law Enforcement Officer .....	22
Selection and Training of Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers.....	23
History of Wildlife Law Enforcement in Colorado .....	25
Case Narratives.....	27

## STATISTICAL TABLES AND CHARTS

Table 1 – 1999-2008 Tickets Issued per Year .....	39
Table 2 – 1999-2008 Violations Grouped by Major Category .....	39
Chart 1 – 1999-2008 Total Violations by Year .....	39
Table 3 – 1999-2008 Percent by Category/Calendar Year .....	40
Chart 2 – 2008 Violations by Category .....	41
Table 4 – 2008 Violation Grouped by Major Category.....	42
Table 5 – 2008 Violations Grouped by Major Category .....	42
Chart 3 – Violations by Month for 2007/2008 .....	42
Table 6 – 1999-2008 Big Game (does not include license violations) .....	43
Table 7 – 1999-2008 Carcass Care.....	43
Table 8 – 1999-2008 Commercial Use.....	43
Table 9– 1999-2008 Fair Chase .....	43
Table 10 – 1999-2008 Fishing (does not include license violations) .....	44
Table 11 – 1999-2008 License Violations .....	44
Table 12 – 1999-2008 Private Property Trespass.....	45
Table 13 – 1999-2008 Safety .....	45
Table 14 – 1999-2008 Small Game (does not include license violations) .....	45
Table 15 – 1999-2008 Other Wildlife Violations .....	46
Table 16 – 1999-2008 Samson Law Violations by Year .....	47
Table 17 – 1999-2008 Samson Law Violations by Species .....	53
Table 18 – 1999-2008 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency .....	60
Table 19 – 1999-2008 Violations by Region/Area, Area Office Location .....	63
Table 20 – 1999-2008 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons.....	64
Table 21 – 1999-2008 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons .....	64
Chart 4 – 1999-2008 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons.....	64
Table 22 – 1999-2008 Violations by County.....	65
Table 23 – 1999-2008 Case Disposition Summary .....	67
Table 24 – 1999-2008 Case Disposition by Percent .....	68
Table 25 – 1999-2008 Case Disposition by County .....	69



## P R E F A C E

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,

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## WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICE

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) is charged by statute to protect, preserve, enhance, and manage wildlife for the use, benefit and enjoyment of the people of this state and its visitors. Colorado's wildlife laws have been enacted through the years to address three purposes - public safety, wildlife management and ethical considerations.

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

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

Wildlife management objectives, such as determining the numbers and types of wildlife taken and providing opportunities to hunt, fish, or engage in other wildlife-related recreation, are realized through the creation of regulations by the Colorado Wildlife Commission and the enforcement of season dates, bag limits, and license requirements. If everyone would follow the rules, enforcement efforts would be unnecessary. However, laws for some people are only effective to the extent they are enforced. Without law enforcement, effective wildlife management would not be possible. Without wildlife management, Colorado's abundant and diverse wildlife populations would not exist.

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

There are several reasons why the DOW is the best agency to provide this essential public service. Wildlife management is mainly accomplished through regulations. A governor appointed Colorado Wildlife Commission approves regulations and provides over-site of the DOW. This orientation of citizen participation in the rule making process is further enhanced by having the enforcement of these regulations provided by employees of the same agency that the commission oversees. Officers who work for other agencies would have enforcement demands for their time other than wildlife law enforcement. The DOW is very responsive to its customers in relation to regulation and enforcement as we control and direct our own enforcement efforts. In addition to the professional law enforcement that our officers conduct, a multi-purpose approach to the district wildlife manager's job allows officers to provide a number of other services to the public, all the while maintaining their law enforcement presence.

## 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.

**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 in enforcement of criminal statutes and responding to statewide emergency response.

## 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. Criminal Investigator, Bob Griffin conducted over 80 active residency investigations in 2008 with almost half of the cases successfully closed. Additionally, Investigator Griffin provides background and certified documents to over 40 states and Canadian provinces to assist those agencies in their fraud investigations.

### 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 eight 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 Pat Miks, Budget Analyst

## WILDLIFE LAW ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

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

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

Detecting and deterring wildlife poaching requires innovative enforcement activity along with public participation and support in relation to the efforts of wildlife officers in the field. DOW officers take these crimes seriously and work long hard hours, often in hazardous conditions, to apprehend these poachers. Organized team efforts and use of the DOW's own technological resources are used throughout Colorado. A concerned public is made aware of the problems through education efforts and are encouraged to report wildlife crimes. Avenues for reporting crimes through law enforcement dispatches and programs, such as Operation Game Thief, provide a conduit for the public to report suspicious activities or illegal take of wildlife. Colorado's wildlife resources are rich and diverse, and it is through the vigilance of an interested and involved public, in partnership with wildlife officers, that it remains so.

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

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

Changing demographics creates conflicts between hunters and anglers recreating in places that have become urbanized and the residents now living in those areas. There is a high demand on law

enforcement officers to resolve these conflicts when they do occur. The public needs to be informed about lawful hunting and angling activities, as well as educate hunters and anglers concerning the sensitivity of some people toward these activities.

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

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

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

## WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARDS

### JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR AWARD

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

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

In a 1913 report to then Governor Shafroth, wildlife law enforcers such as Hart were described as officers who "must have tact, know trial and court procedures, how to handle men, ride and drive horses, and have a strong physical constitution; men who take no cognizance of the time of day or night or weather conditions." Men and women who devote their lives to wildlife enforcement in Colorado today have the same kind of strength of character and willingness to go the distance as their counterparts at the beginning of the last century. Colorado has changed, technology has changed, and people have changed, but the wildlife officer's devotion to wildlife and duty to the citizen exists as strongly today as it did yesterday. The John D. Hart Officer of the Year Award recognizes outstanding service in relation to these ideals.

### 2008 JOHN D. HART WILDLIFE OFFICER OF THE YEAR RICK SPOWART, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, ESTES PARK

In 2008, Rick Spowart, was chosen by his peers for his outstanding contributions as a wildlife officer. Since becoming a DWM in 1984, Rick has been an ally to wildlife, sportsmen, and the communities he's served as the best source of information and guidance on issues big and small. His efforts have helped to promote positive wildlife values for countless numbers of people who live in and visit Colorado. He effectively accomplishes this with unmistakable charisma and integrity that has made him a mentor and natural leader in our area and the northeast region. In the Estes Valley and points beyond, Rick is the "go to" source for the best advice on wildlife and resource management.



Rick has been the DWM in the Estes Park district since 1987. His knowledge of his district and the area, down to every minute tributary, alpine “puddle”, or rocky ridge can only be developed by getting away from the truck and putting miles in on foot and horseback. He has played an integral role as an advocate for effective elk management in Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP). Rick is an avid hunter and skilled educator. He’s earned a Ph. D. in wildlife biology and his knowledge of wildlife is vast. From bears and mountain lions to rare songbirds and grasses, Rick simply doesn’t identify them but teaches about their life histories and character traits. Each year he teaches over 2,000 students in the local schools in addition to programs at the YMCA, Adams County School District camp, High Peak (Salvation Army) camp, the Covenant Heights Conference Center, and local homeowner associations. He also leads field trips for CSU wildlife classes, BOW workshops, MacGregor Ranch, Eagle Rock Alternative Education School, the Colorado Chapter of the Wildlife Society, the local Explorer Post, and scouting groups.

Over the years Rick has been instrumental in many management projects and in the success of several CWD research projects on deer, elk and cougars as well as fisheries management. His opinions and comments are strongly considered and respected by county and city governments in the realm of land use.

Rick has a well-deserved reputation as an outstanding law enforcement officer. His contacts and ticket numbers are still very impressive, but he also goes the extra mile to ensure that the law is enforced fairly and with discretion. Rick has assisted on numerous large scale cases that involved the service of search warrants and in-depth investigative techniques. He has assisted RMNP officers on numerous cases involving elk shot in the park. Rick has a well-developed sixth sense and is quick to sniff out problems where they exist.

Rick Spowart is a hard-working and dedicated Division employee. He is very skilled at all aspects of his job, is a team player who is quick to volunteer to assist with any activity in or out of the area, is considered a leader by his peers, and is highly respected by the public and other governmental agencies. He is extremely dedicated to protecting and managing Colorado’s wildlife resource, and mentoring others in wildlife law enforcement.

## PREVIOUS WINNERS

1970	Eddie Kochman	1984	Mike McLain	1997	Jerry Claassen
1971	Perry Olson	1985	Wm. W. Andree	1998	Dave Croonquist
1972	Joe Gerrans	1986	Richard Weldon	1999	Mike Bauman
1974	Robert Schmidt	1987	Jeff Madison	2000	Courtney Crawford
1975	Arthur Gresh	1988	Dave Lovell	2001	Willie Travnicek
1976	Sig Palm	1989	Cliff Coghill	2002	Ron Velarde
1977	Mike Zgainer	1990	Steve Porter	2003	Glenn Smith
1978	John Stevenson	1991	Thomas J. Spezze	2004	Lonnie Brown
1979	Dave Kenvin	1992	Randall Hancock	2005	Cary Carron
1980	Alex Chappell	1993	Juan Duran	2006	Rob Firth
1981	Lyle Bennett	1994	Larry Rogstad	2007	Rich Antonio
1982	Roger Lowry	1995	Perry L. Will	2008	Rick Spowart
1983	James Jones	1996	Robert Holder		

## 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.

### 2008 SHIKAR-SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR CONRAD ALBERT, DISTRICT WILDLIFE MANAGER, FORT GARLAND

Shikar Safari Club International has selected Conrad Albert of Fort Garland, as the "Wildlife Officer of the Year" for Colorado. Albert is the District Wildlife Manager in the Fort Garland Area. He was nominated for the award by his supervisor, Rick Basagoitia and the DWM's, Tech's and Admin in Monte Vista.

Conrad Albert has spent the last 19 years winning over and changing the attitudes and culture of an important Colorado agricultural community in Costilla County. Conrad was assigned the Fort Garland District, the assignment came at a very contentious time - shortly after the largest warrant service operations in the Division of Wildlife's history.

Conrad is well regarded as a personable, professional and fair officer and wildlife manager. Early in his young career, he openly advocated change through the youth of the community. Conrad is a regular feature in the community schools giving presentations, encouraging and mentoring the kids.

Conrad works with landowners to resolve game damage issues in a county that is 99%+ private land. Elk, deer and bear, in the high valley are always in the forefront, even in mild winters. He contends with angry landowners and 1000-2000 elk that utilize the high-value agricultural lands as their winter range. He consistently deals with numerous bears at a one time and rarely has to kill one to resolve a situation.

Having been the original DOW representative on the Mt. Blanca HPP Committee, Conrad worked tirelessly to resolve an unimaginably complicated situation. He has been innovative in using bait lines, fencing projects and coordinated distribution hunts to manage these conflicts. Many of these activities and the way they are implemented have pioneered many of the tools we have in the HPP program.

Wildlife management activities in the San Luis Valley are challenges Conrad meets with an open mind and enthusiasm. Conrad has also been intimately involved in the fisheries, non-game and game management in his district and across Area 17.

While many Sampson cases are heralded in the print around the state, Conrad quietly and unassumingly puts Sampson cases together on a routine basis. He is recognized by his peers as a master of night patrol, techniques and a model District Wildlife Manager who balances professionalism, fairness and an acute awareness for officer safety. This accounts for Conrad's excellence as an FTO, ASP/ DT and Officer Survival Academy instructor.

## 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 eleven employees, the LEU provides assistance on wildlife enforcement issues on a statewide, national and international basis. The Denver office is staffed with the chief, assistant chief, and two administrative assistants. Five investigators are assigned to service centers in Denver, Ft. Collins, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, and Grand Junction. 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. And 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.

## 2008 OGT/TIPS UPDATE



1-877-COLOOGT

In 2008 OGT received a total of 614 reports. Of those total reports 378 were for big game violations; 54 reports for fishing violations; 2 reports for licensing violations; 45 reports for small game violations; 43 reports for waterfowl violations; 14 reports for nongame violations; 3 reports for threatened/endangered species; and 33 reports classified as other. These 614 reports ended, to date, with 58 citations being issued to individuals. OGT paid a total of 23 rewards totaling \$12,800.

**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](mailto: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.

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 payoff 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 email at [game.thief@state.co.us](mailto: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 2008 there was four TIPS rewards given with one for limited deer license, two deer preference point, and one preference point for moose.

The Turn in Poachers (TIP) program began September 1st, 2004. This program allows people who turn in poachers to receive preference points or even licenses in some cases. This program was created in addition to the existing Operation Game Thief (OGT) program.

The TIP program applies only to reports of illegal take or possession or willful destruction of Big Game or Turkey.

In order to be eligible for the license or point rewards the reporting party must be willing to testify which is in contrast to OGT which will pay rewards even to anonymous parties.

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

- If a person reports a violation which results in a charge of illegal take or possession, they may receive preference points or an over the counter license.
- If a person reports a violation which results in a charge of willful destruction or the illegal take involves an animal that meets the trophy requirements of 33-6-109(3.4), C.R.S. (The Samson Law) then the person can receive a limited license for the same unit and species as the reported violation.
- In all cases the reporting party must otherwise be eligible to receive the license, including meeting hunter education requirements and not being under suspension. The reporting parties may not receive both a TIP reward and a cash OGT reward for the same incident.

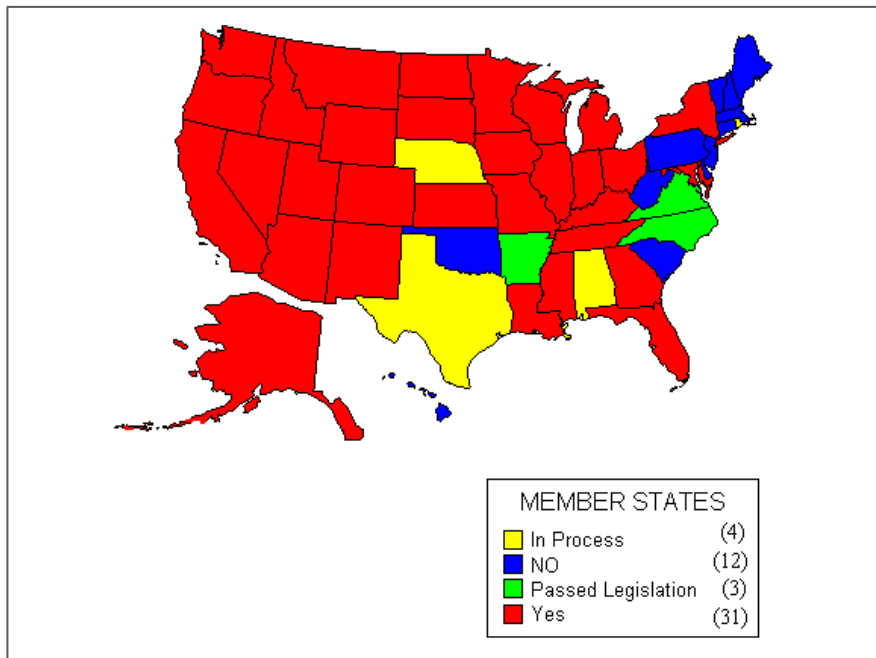
- If the case is dismissed, fine paid or the suspect pleads guilty but the reporting party was willing to testify if necessary then they will still be eligible for the reward.

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

## INTERSTATE WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT IWVC

On September 8, 2008, Alaska becomes the 30<sup>th</sup> state to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact and the fourth state to join in 2008. Ohio, Kentucky and Wisconsin also joined the compact in 2008. The Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact became effective in Colorado in 1991. Colorado was a charter state along with Nevada and Oregon. There is one other state that has passed legislation but has not implemented the compact as of now. Also there are four 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

Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, 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 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:

<b>Licenses:</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2008</b>
Nonresident general hunting (small game)	\$25	\$56
Nonresident, 1 day bird hunting	\$2	\$11
Resident hunting (small game)	\$1	\$21
Guide license**	\$5	\$1000
Taxidermy	\$25	None
Importer’s license	\$50	\$50

*\*\*Office of Outfitter Registration is the licensing agency for this type of license.*

<b>Fines*:</b>	<b>1903</b>	<b>2008</b>
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

### DEER SHOT & LEFT

On December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007, Wildlife Officer Chris Mettenbrink received a phone call from one of the local farmers in southern Weld County. The farmer called to report that two deer had been illegally shot on his property the day before. The property in which the deer had been shot had a long history of deer being poached off the property. The previous month two more bucks had been illegally shot and left to waste on the property. Being the new officer on district, Mettenbrink knew he needed to get the problem under control before there no more bucks left in the herd in this area. Mettenbrink told the farmer that he would meet up with him to take a look at the deer.



Mettenbrink met up with the farmer and his friend Tim. They took Mettenbrink to the spot where the two deer had been left. Both of the deer were whitetail bucks, one was a 5x3 and the other a 4x4 each having antler spreads of 17 ½ inches. Like the bucks that had been shot illegally the previous month, both of these deer had been shot in the neck as well and none of the deer parts had been taken.



The friend of the farmer, Tim told Mettenbrink that the previous day around 4:30pm he had been archery hunting on the farmer's property when he heard three guns shots. About that same time the farmer said he had been driving down the road past his property when he saw a car come out of a low spot in the road and sped past him. After his hunt, Tim told the farmer about the gun shots that he had heard. The farmer and Tim drove around the property and the same small white car passed them again on the road at a high rate of speed. Later on the way home, Tim came across that same white car. The car had been in an accident and had rolled several times, but the two men in the car appeared to be unhurt. The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) responded to the accident.

The next day the farmer found the two bucks in his cornfield.

Mettenbrink contacted CSP and spoke with Trooper Gurley who investigated the accident. Gurley informed Mettenbrink that at the accident scene a 30/30 caliber rifle, a 12 gauge shotgun, and ammunition were found with the vehicle and that both guns were loaded. Gurley also informed Mettenbrink that there were two individuals, one was taken into custody on DUI charges. After receiving the subject's information from the trooper, Mettenbrink contacted Wildlife Officer John Koehler to request help in interviewing them.

On December 16<sup>th</sup>, Mettenbrink and Koehler contacted and interviewed the subjects at their residence. They confessed to shooting both of the deer. When asked why they had left the deer, they told the officers that they didn't want to get caught by the landowner and were hoping to come back that night to retrieve the deer.



In a plea deal with the District Attorney's Office, Subject #1 plead guilty in court to waste of wildlife, trespassing on private property, illegal possession of a buck deer, and hunting out of season. Subject #1 was ordered to pay \$ 2,733.00 and was assessed 65 points against his hunting and fishing privileges. He was suspended for 5 years. Subject #2 pled guilty in a plea deal as well to trespassing on private property, hunting out of season, and illegal possession of a buck deer. Subject #2 was ordered to pay \$2,244.00 and was assessed 50 points against his hunting and fishing privileges. Suspension hearing for Subject #2 is still pending.

## NOTHING LIKE OLD FRIENDS



In September of 2006, a report came into Operation Game Thief stating that a couple guys just admitted to hunting a mountain goat without a license. The reporting party stated that the two men bragged about how Subject #1, from Florissant, CO, had drawn the license but let his non-resident buddy from Michigan, Subject #2, kill the goat. They were dropping the mountain goat off at a meat processor when this conversation took place. The RP indicated that both subjects laughed about how Subject #2 had previously used licenses drawn by subject #1 and subject #1's wife. Subject #2 stated that he had killed

a bighorn ewe as well as a bighorn ram in past years using licenses he was not awarded.

A DOW Investigator contacted the Michigan Department of Conservation and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in Michigan to request some help. It was decided at this point that a covert contact would be made with subject #2 at his place of work since he had already returned home to Michigan. A USFWS Agent stopped into Subject #2's place of work and began to ask about hunting in Colorado.



During the course of the conversation, Subject #2 told the undercover officer that he just returned from Colorado and killed a mountain goat while he was there. He also told the officer he had killed a couple of bighorn sheep as well as many other species of wildlife over several years in Colorado.



A short time after the covert contact was made with Subject #2, an officer from the MDOC was able to track down the taxidermy shop in Jackson, MI where the mountain goat hide and horns had been taken by subject #2.

DWM Tonya Sharp and an Investigator for the CDOW decided it was time to interview subject #1 and his wife to verify the information that they

received from the RP. While these interviews were taking place, Subject #2 was being interviewed by the same USFWS Agent that did the covert contact and a Michigan DOC Investigator.

When Sharp and the DOW Investigator arrived at Subject #1's home, they found he was not there but his wife was. The officers were invited into the home and began to go over everything with the wife. She told officers that she had given licenses she drew to Subject #2 on two different occasions. Both were for bighorn sheep. She stated that she and her husband had known Subject #2 for several years and had grown up together in Michigan. The DOW Investigator asked her if there was anything else she would like to tell the officers about her hunting activities and she stated that she had drawn an elk license for 2006 but had her husband shoot the elk for her. When asked if that was all, she stated the elk was a spike bull which was illegal to kill in the unit they were hunting in.



Soon after finishing the interview of Subject #1's wife, officers were able to talk to Subject #1 himself. He had just arrived home and again the officers were invited inside. During his interview, Subject #1 admitted to officers he knew about the sheep licenses his wife had given to Subject #2 because it was his idea. He also admitted to letting his buddy, Subject #2, shoot the mountain goat in which he had the license. Subject #1 also corroborated his wife's statements about the elk that he killed for her and how it was in fact a spike bull.

The interview in Michigan did not go as well as Subject #2 denied ever doing anything wrong or using anyone's license. Even when confronted with the fact it was the same officer that he told everything to a couple weeks before.

Based on the interviews and evidence in plain view, officer served a search warrant at Subject #1's home in Florissant. They were able to find elk meat from the illegal spike bull, mountain goat meat and several other key pieces of evidence.



Several other interviews were conducted in Colorado and Michigan in which more evidence was compiled to use in the prosecution of all three subjects. During the course of the investigation, officers were able to link Subject #2 to other violations in which he killed animals without holding a valid license for that year or species.

Subject #1 and his wife were charged with several felonies and misdemeanors for their part in illegal hunting activities and falsifying government documents. Subject #1 ultimately agreed to a plea bargain through the Teller County Court and as part of the plea, agreed to a lifetime suspension of his hunting and fishing privileges. Subject #1's wife pled guilty to two wildlife misdemeanors and chose to not appear at her hearing for license suspension. The CDOW Hearings Officer imposed a 5 year suspension for her part in the poaching ring.

Subject #2 was ultimately charged with violations in four counties in Colorado based on the investigation. His first court trial was held in Archuleta County in which he was found guilty of illegal possession of an elk and hunting elk without a proper and valid license. Subject #2 also pled guilty to illegal possession of a mountain goat and hunting mountain goat without a proper and valid license in Chaffee County Court. He is facing the possibility of a lifetime hunting a fishing suspension in Colorado and all the other Wildlife Violator Compact States. It just so happens that Michigan is part of the that Compact.

### LIKE FATHER...LIKE SON...LIKE DAUGHTER

In the fall of 2007, Officer Jonathon Reitz was speaking with a local landowner about a group of hunters from Georgia that hunt deer every year in Colorado near Walsh. Reitz was told that the group consisted of a father, son and daughter. Sometimes a friend would also join them. Reitz learned the names of the people in the group and where they would be hunting.

Reitz did his homework on the group and found that only the son and daughter had deer licenses for 2007 and that they were plains archery licenses. The landowner previously told Reitz that the group would often shoot deer with rifles during the archery season and claim they were killed with a bow.

Armed with some interesting information, Reitz set out to find the group and make observations. He was able to locate a vehicle in the area he was told they would be hunting. Using a spotting scope, he could see the daughter out of the truck carrying a bow in her hand...but slung over her shoulder was a scoped rifle.

Reitz decided it was time to contact the group as they arrived back at the farm house they were staying in. As Reitz was walking up to the door, he noticed blood and what appeared to be deer hair in the back of the pickup. Reitz knocked on the door several times and ultimately the daughter was the one that finally answered the door and would not let Reitz enter the house stating that everyone else was getting dressed. Reitz asked if they had been hunting and she said that they had but had to leave and they did not have time to get their licenses because they were already packed. Reitz told the daughter that he would wait until someone else came out to talk to him.

The son emerged from the house and spoke with Reitz. The son claimed that the hair and blood in the truck must have come from a hog. The son stated that they loaned the truck to the landowner's kids and they must have killed something and put it into the back of the truck. The son stated that neither he nor his sister killed a deer while hunting. He went on to tell Reitz that they had not killed anything at all during their trip to Colorado. While speaking with the son, the daughter came outside and grabbed an envelope from the truck. The envelope had both their hunting licenses in it and neither carcass tag had been voided.

Reitz decided to leave the house and speak with the landowner about the blood and hair in the truck. While he was gone, the family split and headed to Texas to fly back to Georgia. Reitz asked the neighboring Oklahoma officer, Rusty Menefee for some help in locating the vehicle. Unfortunately the vehicle had slipped by Menefee as well.

Reitz went back to the farm the Georgia family had been staying at found several key pieces of evidence indicating that there in fact had been a deer killed. A head with the skull plate removed and piece of brain material were the most significant.



After gathering evidence, Reitz went back to the landowner and asked for some clarification. The landowner told Reitz that the daughter did shoot a mule deer buck with her rifle during the archery season. He stated that he helped her and her brother drag the deer through a milo field and back to the truck that had the blood and hair Reitz saw earlier. The meat was given to the landowner, which he forfeited over to Reitz.

Now that Reitz seemed to be on the right path, he contacted the father back in Georgia. The father eventually told Reitz that his daughter did in fact shoot the buck with a rifle knowing that she had an





archery license. He also told Reitz that he would accept responsibility for the deer. Reitz asked the father where the antlers were and was told that they got nervous and dumped them in field in Oklahoma. He described the location to Reitz, and they were later recovered.

It seemed this was finally ending when new information surfaced about another deer that was killed while the family was in Colorado. Apparently, the son had also killed a deer but was successful in getting it back to Georgia undetected. Reitz decided to confront the father with information over the phone and was told that he would need to speak with an

attorney about the whole thing but not before admitting to killing a deer in 2006 without a license.

The CDOW asked for some help from the USFWS in Georgia in getting interviews done and helping with the investigation. The Georgia agent was a big help in convincing the family that needed to cooperate as they were potentially facing felony charges in Colorado for tampering with evidence as well as a host of misdemeanor charges that could potentially suspend them from hunting. After some time, the family decided it would be best to work out a plea deal and handle in their home state of Georgia with federal charges. Ultimately, the family was charged with misdemeanor Lacey Act violations stemming from the CDOW investigation. The fines totaled over \$15,000 for each one of them and they agreed to a two year suspension west of the Mississippi river.



## OUTFITTER PROVIDES ILLEGAL HUNTS



Wildlife Officers in the Meeker area began receiving information in 2006 regarding a local outfitter that may have been taking clients into areas where their licenses were invalid and killing animals illegally. The investigation centered around the fact that the outfitter was taking clients onto public land while his clients had private-land only licenses.

In 2007 investigators contacted the outfitter in a covert capacity and arranged for a hunt. The investigators told the outfitter what licenses they had and discussed where the licenses were valid at. The outfitter knowingly took the



investigators and other hunters to an area where their licenses were not valid and encouraged them to shoot animals illegally.

The outfitter pled guilty to illegal sale of wildlife, which is a felony, resulting in a two-year deferred sentence and probation, in addition to a \$1,000 fine. Other charges against the outfitter were illegal possession of an elk, and hunting elk without a valid license totaling 30 suspension points and an additional \$2,806 fine. The outfitter was also required to make a \$6,000 donation to Operation Game Thief, an anonymous hotline for reporting hunting violations.



Six other people were charged in connection with the illegal hunting operation as well. Some of the other people included two guides, who knowingly took the hunters into areas where their licenses were not valid, and four hunters,

who had knowledge that their activities were illegal. The investigators estimate that these type of violations had been occurring for more than seven years and had resulted in more than 30 illegal elk and deer being killed.



## REPEAT POACHER

A cooperative investigation between the Colorado Division of Wildlife, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service began in the fall of 2008 after Colorado and

Utah received information that a large trophy elk had been poached in Utah and tagged with a Colorado youth license. Colorado investigators were able to make contact with the main suspect in a covert capacity and the suspect took the investigators to where he had poached the elk in Utah. Before the case could be wrapped-up, the main suspect and two of his accomplices shot two







more elk and two more deer in Utah and one trophy class bull elk in Colorado. The main suspect offered to sell the heads of the deer, the only portions they took off of the deer, and the Colorado elk to the investigators. The main suspect was also a previously convicted felon and used a rifle for all of the poaching.

The main suspect and his two accomplices were subsequently arrested on both Colorado and Utah felony charges. Colorado also has charged two additional suspects with poaching violations and Utah has charged six other people with felony aiding and abetting, these charges are still pending.

The main suspect pled guilty in Colorado to illegal sale of big game wildlife, illegal possession of a weapon by a previous offender, both felonies, and to hunting with artificial light in February of 2009. The main suspect who has a criminal history of poaching (poached a deer and elk in 1998 in Colorado), was sentenced to

four and a half years in prison, the high end of a sentencing range imposed by Mesa County District Court Judge Brian Flynn.

Wildlife Officers noted at the sentencing that it takes years and years to get a trophy license in this area and the poaching had hurt the biological viability of the herd in this area. The main suspect now faces additional felony charges in Utah.

The main suspect said in court that he felt bad about his actions because losing his rights to hunting and fishing licenses means he won't be able to do those activities with his family. Judge Flynn said the main suspect's actions, such as shooting across roads, hunting



illegally and at nighttime, and having a history of poaching, defined the case as aggravated and warranted a stiff sentence. Flynn said the main suspect was not accepted into community corrections, a program which the defendant had failed in the past, and the judge said he wouldn't impose probation for him.

"You're a criminal out killing animals," Flynn said. "You don't respect the safety of humans ... To call yourself a sportsman is really ridiculous."





## POACHER GOES BOTH WAYS OR DUDE PUT DOWN THE PIPE

During the third rifle season in 2008 Officers John Murphy, Nick Gallowich, Howard Horton, Todd Schmidt and Ty Petersburg were conducting a decoy operation in Gilpin County. Officers Schmidt and Gallowich were observing the decoy from a ground blind and saw an individual who exited his vehicle and shot at the decoy without moving the required 50 feet from the centerline of the road. The individual was also not wearing a daylight fluorescent hat as required by law. Officer Schmidt radioed officers Murphy and Horton who stopped the vehicle as the individual started to drive out of the area. Once the vehicle was stopped Officer Murphy asked the individual if the rifle was loaded and where it was. The individual told Murphy that it was on the front seat and gave Murphy permission to look at it. When Murphy opened the door there was an obvious odor of burnt Marijuana that came from the vehicle. Murphy also saw a glass pipe in the cup holder of the center console and green leafy material consistent with Marijuana on the seat and floor of the vehicle. Murphy then asked where the rest of the marijuana was and the individual told him in the console and gave Murphy permission to look for it there. The console did not contain any marijuana but Murphy noticed a lump in the individual's cargo pocket and asked what it was. The individual said it might be the drugs and gave Murphy permission to remove what turned out to be less than one ounce of marijuana. The individual was charged with hunting from a public road and possession of less than one ounce of marijuana. The individual asked if he could continue hunting and he was told that he could.

Later in the day the same individual came back down the road in the opposite direction, got out of the vehicle, stalked the same decoy in the same location and fired one shot at it before the officers contacted him and reminded him that it was a decoy and to move on. The individual had remembered to wear his hat and get off the road far enough this time so no citations were issued for the second occurrence. The officers told the individual it was time to put down the pipe because it seemed to be affecting his memory.

The individual reached a plea agreement in court and plead guilty to the wildlife violations in exchange for the District Attorney dismissing the marijuana charges.

## POACHER TURNS OUT TO BE A FELON

In December 2007, Officers Jerrie McKee and Matt Martinez responded to a call about possible trespassers near the mouth of Waterton Canyon. Several individuals had seen two subjects hunting on private property there while wearing blaze orange and carrying rifles.

The officers talked to the witnesses and gathered information that led to two suspects. The officers interviewed the suspects who claimed that they were not hunting but had been sighting in a rifle. The officers also learned that one of the suspects had killed a deer earlier in the year which would have filled his license. The officers gathered evidence including blood and bone from a blood trail in the field where the suspects had been seen, and a license with blood on it from the suspects. Officer McKee followed up and obtained meat samples from the suspects to try to verify their story about the deer. When the meat samples and the samples from the field, freezer and license were tested at the forensic laboratory the results showed the following inconsistencies:

- The blood found on scene was from a mule deer buck, which neither suspect had a license for.

- Suspect 1 provided meat from his freezer which he stated was from a doe deer he harvested a few weeks prior. However, this meat came back as a mule deer buck (which suspect 1 was not licensed for).
- Suspect 2 stated that he had not harvested his 2007 deer yet. Suspect 2 and suspect 1 stated that the blood on suspect 2's carcass tag was from a doe deer that suspect 1 harvested. However, results of this blood came back as an unidentified deer, inconsistent with the meat provided from suspect 1's freezer.

Based on the inconsistencies and the possession of meat for which there were no valid licenses a search warrant was obtained for suspect 1's residence. In February 2008 officers served the search warrant at suspect 1's residence and simultaneously interviewed suspect 2 at his residence. Several wildlife items were seized from suspect 1's residence including a mounted bear which there was no record of a mandatory harvest check being completed for. During the search suspect 1 made statements related to firearms that led officers to believe that he may have been previously convicted of a felony. Officer Koehler completed a search of criminal history records and found that suspect 1 had been convicted of felony menacing involving a firearm in 1987.

Officer McKee contacted the District Attorney's office in Denver for guidance related to suspect 1 possessing firearms and was requested to work with detective James Anderson with Denver PD on the issue. Based on information from Officer McKee, and other officers who assisted in the search, Detective Anderson obtained a second search warrant for suspect 1's residence. Detective Anderson also requested assistance from DOW officers to help with the search to identify locations where firearms had been seen during the first search. Officers McKee, Harper, Woodward, and Westbrook assisted with the search and found that most of the firearms other than muzzleloaders had been moved from the residence of suspect 1. Detective Anderson learned from suspect 1 and his wife that the firearms had been moved to their daughter's residence. Officers Harper and Westbrook went to the daughter's residence and talked with her and her husband who admitted that they had firearms which suspect 1 had brought over after the first search warrant was served. Officer Harper waited at the daughter's residence until Detective Anderson arrived and took control of the location to seize the firearms.

The wildlife charges and firearms charges were all combined under Denver Police Department's case for suspect 1. Suspect 1 plead guilty to being a felon in possession of firearms and illegal possession of 3 or more big game animals. (That was the plan-however, Lexus Nexus shows he was only charged with one count of illegal possession) He was ordered to pay \$20,000 in fines and his house was forfeited to Denver as a class 1 public nuisance. The suspension process for suspect 1's hunting and fishing privileges is pending.

Suspect 2 plead guilty to hunting on private property without permission and forfeited his rifle. The suspension process for suspect 2's hunting and fishing privileges is pending.

A third party who was discovered to be using suspect 1's address to falsely obtain resident licenses paid \$2,933 in fines and was suspended from hunting and fishing in Colorado and the member states of the wildlife violator compact for 3 years.

The DOW would like to thank the Denver Police Department and the Denver District Attorney's office (Khouri Dillon and Neal Richardson were awesome) for their assistance in the case.

## TAKE THE BAD WITH THE GOOD

A Colorado outfitter, author and self proclaimed mule deer hunting expert pled guilty to multiple felonies in a New Mexico district court in June 2008. The plea effectively ended an 8 year investigation into the theft of a desert bighorn sheep head and a rocky mountain bighorn sheep head from a Montrose area taxidermist.

This was hardly the outfitter's first brush with the law. With wildlife convictions in 1994, 1999, and 2007, past behavior pointed to a habit of using Colorado's wildlife to profit commercially. While he made a living for decades by guiding other hunters, selling books which detailed his hunting exploits, and entering trophy heads into the record books, there were more signs that perhaps not everything was on the up and up. The Boone and Crockett Club investigated the outfitter's highest scoring mule deer entry and determined that it had in fact not been killed by the outfitter by as claimed, but had been killed by another hunter in another state decades earlier. Subsequent investigation the club, lead the outfitter to remove all of his entries from the record books.

Fast forward to the year 2000. The outfitter was then being prosecuted for participating with one of his clients in the shooting of a CDOW run elk decoy from the road and in the wrong unit. With the potential for this prosecution to impact his livelihood and reputation, there is speculation that revenge against the Colorado Division of Wildlife may have been the motive for what happened next. The outfitter hired a local drug addict to commit a burglary of a local taxidermy shop where he knew that two bighorn sheep heads (one desert bighorn and rocky mountain bighorn) belonging to the Division of Wildlife were being stored. After the theft, the heads were buried in the ground on a local Montrose area ranch until the outfitter moved to New Mexico and took the heads with him.

Once in New Mexico, the outfitter looked for new ways to use wildlife for his own profit, in this case by capturing, drugging and then selling wild elk. Fortunately for New Mexico wildlife officers, they caught wind of the operation and served a search warrant on the property of the outfitter in 2005. Fortunately for Colorado wildlife officers, the outfitter had dug up the sheep heads just prior to the search warrant and had loaded them into his truck where they were discovered by New Mexico warden Craig Sanchez. Despite the fact that the heads were dirty, dried out and cracked from years of being buried, Sanchez immediately recognized them as belonging to Colorado. From that point on, Colorado and New Mexico wildlife officers then worked tirelessly to ensure that this time, the man who had made a living off of exploiting wildlife, would have to pay for his actions.

This marked the beginning of a more than three year legal battle in which the outfitter used every stall technique possible to delay



the inevitable trial. At one court hearing the outfitter's attorney made a claim that the outfitter needed a continuance and could not attend the hearing because he was being treated by his heart doctor. He was in fact in New Mexico hunting at the time and had been contacted by New Mexico wardens who provided this information to a none too happy judge.

All good (and bad) things must come to an end however, and the outfitter eventually plead guilty to two felonies involving the receiving of stolen property (sheep heads) and illegal transportation of the stolen New Mexico elk. As a part of the plea agreement, the outfitter agreed to never hunt, fish or possess a firearm again. He also is prohibited from working as a guide or outfitter in Colorado and New Mexico and from operating any kind of captive game facility.

The outfitter was sentenced to 4 ½ years in prison, and in exchange for being put on probation, was ordered to complete 1000 hours of community service each year for the next 4 ½ years. That equates to 25 weeks per year of community service every year. Restitution to the states of New Mexico and Colorado, as well as the taxidermist have yet to be determined. However they are estimated at nearly \$40,000.

In the end, a man who habitually violated wildlife laws, lied about his own hunting prowess, and exploited the wildlife that made his living, all in the name of building his own fame, was brought down by his own ego and greed. However, you cannot understate the tenacious work of New Mexico wardens Craig Sanchez and Chris Chadwick and Colorado investigator Glenn Smith who never quit in their investigations. Nor can you neglect to mention the New Mexico prosecutors who refused to succumb to the relentless stall tactics that had served the outfitter so well in the past.

After all these years there is at last a final chapter in this book. With the fame turned infamous, the admirers turned to critics, and a crook finally paying for his actions it is satisfying to know that the good guys win in the end.

Table 1: 1999 - 2008 Tickets Issued per Year

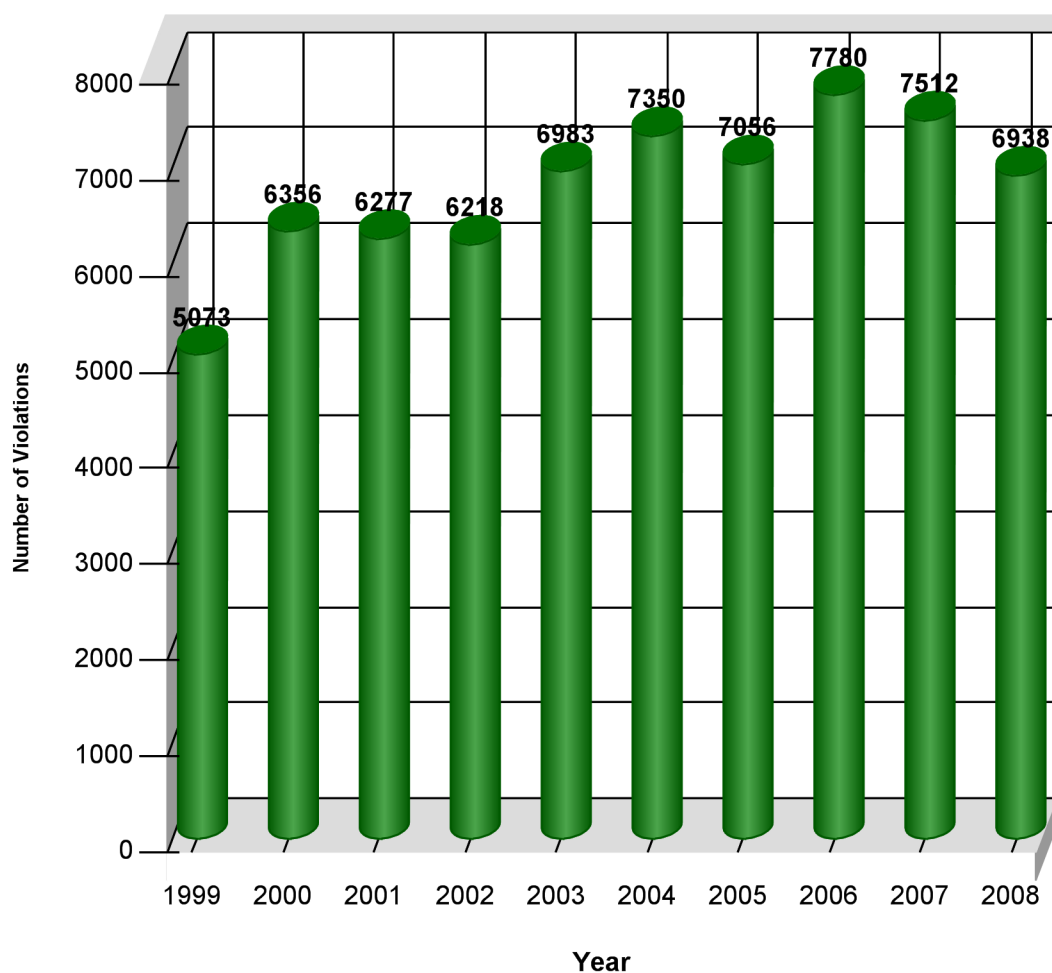
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
TICKETS ISSUED	4162	5067	4905	4944	5085	5066	4799	4952	4767	4147	47894
<b>Total</b>	<b>4162</b>	<b>5067</b>	<b>4905</b>	<b>4944</b>	<b>5085</b>	<b>5066</b>	<b>4799</b>	<b>4952</b>	<b>4767</b>	<b>4147</b>	<b>47894</b>

Table 2: 1999 - 2008 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
BIG GAME *	337	545	402	422	496	557	506	581	445	455	4746
CARCASS CARE	135	116	130	118	137	165	213	194	165	150	1523
COMMERCIAL USE	1	6	4	0	7	7	9	18	19	23	94
FAIR CHASE	40	35	52	47	81	98	82	92	30	23	580
FISHING *	543	715	850	716	914	960	934	1202	1310	1431	9575
LICENSING	2267	2608	2727	2724	3202	3291	2793	2910	2890	2384	27796
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	515	960	928	889	818	873	913	972	1077	1104	9049
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	286	262	209	300	309	336	323	378	344	288	3035
SAFETY	541	621	541	586	616	543	589	649	584	642	5912
SMALL GAME *	408	488	434	416	403	520	694	784	648	438	5233
<b>Total</b>	<b>5073</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6218</b>	<b>6983</b>	<b>7350</b>	<b>7056</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>6938</b>	<b>67543</b>

\* does not include license violations

Chart 1: 1999 - 2008 Total Violations by Year

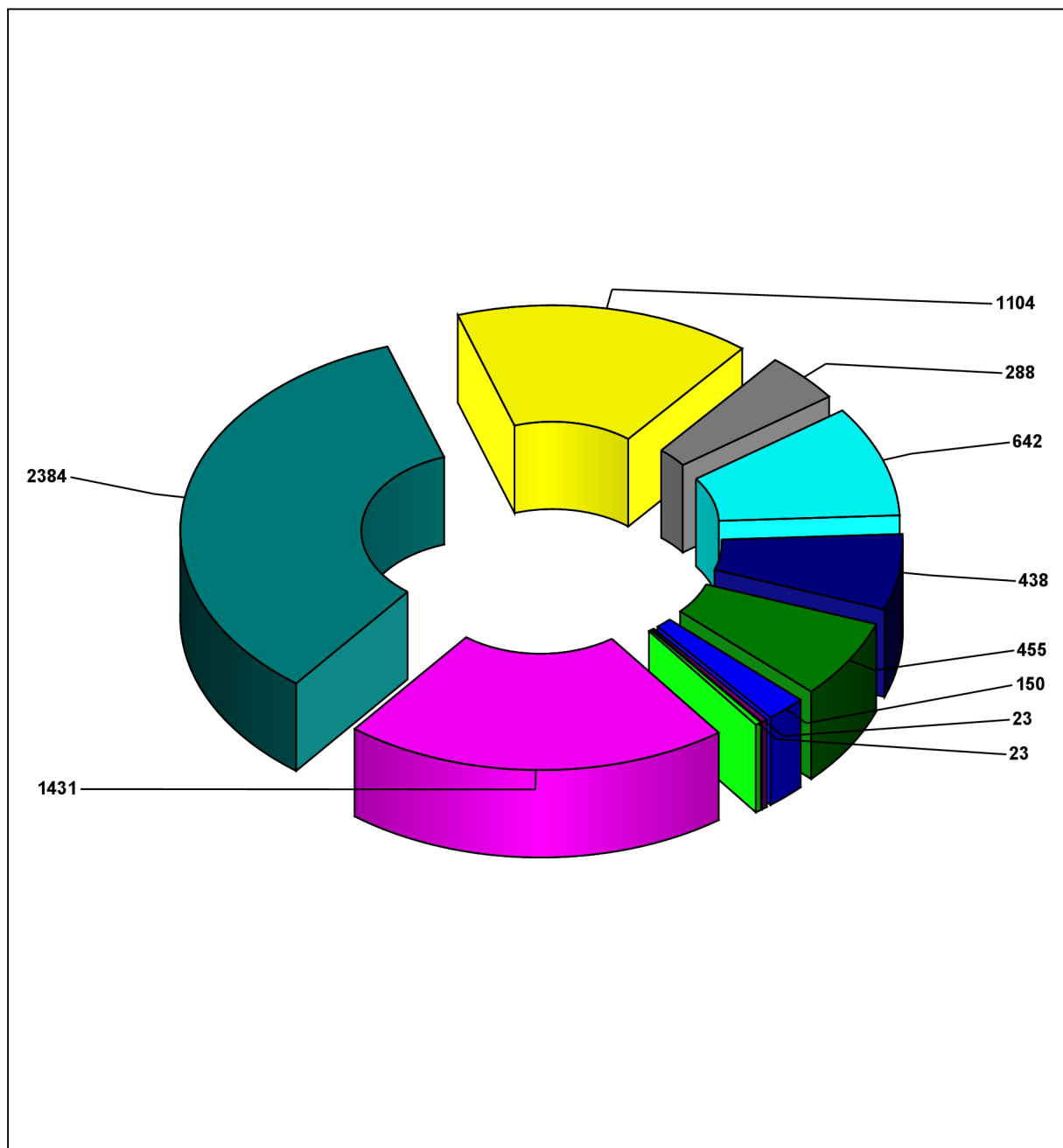


**Table 3: 1999 - 2008 Percent by Category/Calendar Year**

Category	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Avg
BIG GAME *	6.6%	8.6%	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	7.6%	7.2%	7.5%	5.9%	6.6%	7.0%
CARCASS CARE	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
COMMERCIAL USE	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
FAIR CHASE	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%
FISHING *	10.7%	11.2%	13.5%	11.5%	13.1%	13.1%	13.2%	15.4%	17.4%	20.6%	14.0%
LICENSING	44.7%	41.0%	43.4%	43.8%	45.9%	44.8%	39.6%	37.4%	38.5%	34.4%	41.3%
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	10.2%	15.1%	14.8%	14.3%	11.7%	11.9%	12.9%	12.5%	14.3%	15.9%	13.4%
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	5.6%	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	4.4%	4.6%	4.6%	4.9%	4.6%	4.2%	4.5%
SAFETY	10.7%	9.8%	8.6%	9.4%	8.8%	7.4%	8.3%	8.3%	7.8%	9.3%	8.8%
SMALL GAME *	8.0%	7.7%	6.9%	6.7%	5.8%	7.1%	9.8%	10.1%	8.6%	6.3%	7.7%
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 2: 2008 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 4: 2007 Violations Grouped by Major Category

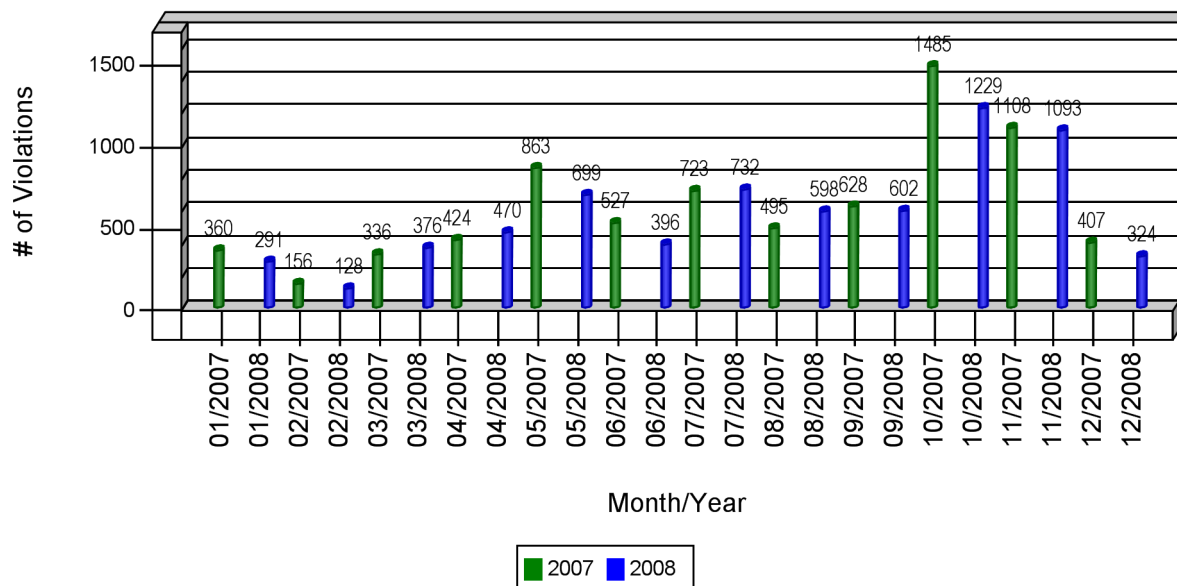
Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	15	2	2	2	3	6	2	15	38	170	148	42	445
CARCASS CARE	12	5	2	2	1	0	6	7	12	75	36	7	165
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	10	2	0	19
FAIR CHASE	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	6	7	3	30
FISHING *	86	31	80	95	285	143	221	166	73	29	89	12	1310
LICENSING	95	57	187	243	465	302	391	180	177	427	280	86	2890
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	32	40	41	44	87	53	61	52	152	211	191	113	1077
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	11	6	1	7	5	0	15	5	23	108	131	32	344
SAFETY	29	5	3	15	11	7	7	18	43	248	145	53	584
SMALL GAME *	71	10	20	14	6	12	20	47	109	201	79	59	648
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>7512</b>

\* does not include license violations

Table 5: 2008 Violations Grouped by Major Category

Violation Category	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BIG GAME *	34	5	16	2	6	7	7	9	38	137	154	40	455
CARCASS CARE	3	2	3	2	1	0	1	4	22	41	64	7	150
COMMERCIAL USE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	12	3	23
FAIR CHASE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	11	1	23
FISHING *	20	9	73	107	270	133	302	337	85	44	24	27	1431
LICENSING	82	48	192	269	355	194	318	186	159	240	279	62	2384
OTHER WILDLIFE VIOLATIONS	58	29	60	73	43	42	65	39	137	307	192	59	1104
PRIVATE PROPERTY TRESPASS	8	2	4	4	4	2	9	4	28	100	80	43	288
SAFETY	41	7	9	7	16	13	24	8	60	244	182	31	642
SMALL GAME *	45	26	19	5	4	5	6	10	70	102	95	51	438
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>1093</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>6938</b>

Chart 3: Violations by Month for 2007/2008





**Table 6: 1999 - 2008 Big Game(does not include license violations)**

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2004	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	17	30	20	13	19	20	13	29	21	27	209
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	6	1	5	0	3	1	2	0	0	3	21
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	31	45	31	20	27	16	17	22	10	1	220
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	19	23	18	16	12	20	21	16	30	188
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	0	1	7	19
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	75	130	132	165	97	165	223	227	184	142	1540
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	2	6	4	6	4	0	0	0	25	51
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	172	303	165	323	240	258	215	260	193	197	2326
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	1	1	6	2	11	5	15	6	54
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	2	1	4	1	2	0	2	14
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	6	10	4	6	5	1	11	5	6	57
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	1	3	3	0	5	3	4	0	9	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>4746</b>

**Table 7: 1999 - 2008 Carcass Care**

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2004	2005	2006	2008	Total
WASTE OF FISH	2	1	2	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	14
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	125	105	113	107	119	149	141	189	174	126	1348
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	8	10	15	10	17	9	24	24	20	24	161
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1523</b>

**Table 8: 1999 - 2008 Commercial Use**

VIOLATION	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1999	Total
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	5	3	7	6	5	16	14	22	0	78
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	1	1	0	1	4	2	5	1	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>

**Table 9: 1999 - 2008 Fair Chase**

VIOLATION	2005	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2007	2008	Total
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	39	16	17	20	15	45	47	53	15	5	272
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	41	24	18	32	32	36	51	39	15	18	306
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>580</b>

Table 10: 1999 - 2008 Fishing (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	365	450	573	453	677	703	754	955	1059	1260	7249
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	1	21
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	10	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	20	14	154
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	58	66	42	60	33	43	19	37	26	6	390
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	74	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	171	117	1379
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	21	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	26	30	304
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	10	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	2	49
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>1310</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>9575</b>

Table 11: 1999 - 2008 License Violations

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	Total
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	4	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	16
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	2	3	7	11	3	2	5	3	0	40
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	5	3	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FAILURE TO TAG	141	211	192	183	151	121	92	216	180	190	1677
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	84	108	95	100	280	97	62	204	113	146	1289
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1327	1479	1626	1465	1720	1323	1256	1573	1396	1382	14547
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	0	1	0	12	15	0	4	3	37
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	1	0	0	2	245	2	250	323	344	1167
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	476	349	1	0	54	880
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	4	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	20
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	272	399	310	380	425	385	323	461	424	402	3781
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	164	101	220	343	394	47	49	263	89	83	1753
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	26	44	19	35	35	56	61	98	76	104	554
NO PARKS PASS	31	25	46	7	10	0	1	5	13	0	138
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	5	3	3	1	4	1	0	2	4	27	50
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	12	27	32	17	9	0	1	4	8	0	110
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	113	67	72	77	68	63	49	52	66	77	704
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	64	108	67	82	84	51	105	134	76	83	854
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	12	25	29	16	6	8	13	15	15	14	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>2267</b>	<b>2608</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>2724</b>	<b>3202</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>2384</b>	<b>3291</b>	<b>2793</b>	<b>2910</b>	<b>27796</b>

Table 12: 1999 - 2008 Private Property Trespass

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	46	20	14	34	19	39	24	28	28	44	296
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	18	15	182
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	221	234	185	247	248	275	289	331	298	229	2557
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>3035</b>

Table 13: 1999 - 2008 Safety

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2003	2004	2008	2002	2005	2007	2006	Total
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	13	2	2	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	27
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	4	5	1	0	1	45	5	1	6	0	68
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	81	121	88	103	109	80	100	107	95	135	1019
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	10	10	13	7	23	30	18	33	19	29	192
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	4	8	4	2	9	2	3	0	0	3	35
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	3	9	5	1	9	0	6	6	0	6	45
LOADED FIREARM	280	264	269	359	245	275	270	259	256	260	2737
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	11	21	19	20	23	11	12	23	28	29	197
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	29	17	22	16	8	12	14	18	19	16	171
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	2	16	1	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	27
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	23	20	17	10	12	52	19	10	26	19	208
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	76	121	100	94	98	120	139	128	134	150	1160
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	7	0	0	3	5	0	4	0	2	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>5912</b>

Table 14: 1999 - 2008 Small Game (does not include license violations)

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	111	192	179	177	170	154	187	189	212	127	1698
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	3	14
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	7	8	8	8	3	8	16	29	31	124
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	49	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	35	36	443
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	82	77	73	70	67	120	99	96	70	62	816
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	31	44	48	27	18	34	20	25	20	28	295
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	83	68	36	60	37	94	206	241	204	125	1154
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	8	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	64
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	20	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	13	16	182
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	10	16	22	23	48	86	142	63	8	437
<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>5233</b>

Table 15: 1999 - 2008 Other Wildlife Violations

<b>VIOLATION</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Total</b>
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	37	39	40	40	47	33	51	47	38	73	<b>445</b>
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	<b>48</b>
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	48	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	5	11	<b>165</b>
CONSERVATION-ENVIRONMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	<b>13</b>
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL LAND WHILE HUNTING/FISHING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
DRUGS, POSSESSION	7	25	49	19	16	28	31	81	65	83	<b>404</b>
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	1	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	6	7	<b>79</b>
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	3	9	<b>31</b>
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	3	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	4	<b>58</b>
HABITAT STAMP - MISC	192	599	384	503	415	473	550	519	722	680	<b>5037</b>
LITTERING	16	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	<b>229</b>
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	8	10	25	3	1	2	11	17	1	<b>81</b>
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	66	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	48	30	<b>883</b>
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	12	63	8	21	30	45	39	2	1	<b>226</b>
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	17	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	<b>38</b>
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	<b>27</b>
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	19	<b>30</b>
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	7	9	8	9	7	20	15	11	41	34	<b>161</b>
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	1	1	5	5	32	1	1	1	5	<b>57</b>
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	97	83	120	87	109	97	78	101	82	86	<b>940</b>
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	22	22	13	<b>83</b>
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	<b>12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>1104</b>	<b>9049</b>

Table 16: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>1999</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2000</b>			
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	PAID	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Bighorn Sheep	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	PAID	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2001</b>			
	Mountain Goat	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

Table 16: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2002</b>			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Antelope	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2003</b>			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Moose	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	NOT GUILTY	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	AMENDED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	2

Table 16: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2003</b>			
	Deer	NOT GUILTY	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2004</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	VOID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1

Table 16: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2004</b>			
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>2005</b>			
	Mountain Goat	WARNING	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	VOID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	PAID IN FIELD	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	WARNING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>2006</b>			
	Mountain Goat	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Mountain Goat	NOLO CONTENDERE	1
	Moose	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1



Table 16: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
<b>2006</b>			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	AMENDED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Bighorn Sheep	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Bighorn Sheep	WARNING	1
	Antelope	PENDING	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>2007</b>			
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	3
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
	Deer	FAILURE TO APPEAR	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PAID	1
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>2008</b>			
	Moose	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	2
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1

Table 16: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violations by Year

Year	Species	Disposition	Violations
2008			
	Elk	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Elk	WARNING	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
	Elk	PAID	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Elk	PENDING	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	PENDING	1
	Deer	CHARGE DISMISSED	1
	Deer	GUILTY PLEA	1
	Deer	DEFERRED SENTENCE	1
		Total	22
		Grand Total	328

Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Antelope</b>				
	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
<b>Bighorn Sheep</b>				
	1998	ADAMS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	CLEAR CREEK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	1998	ROUTT	PAID	Non-Resident
	1998	BENT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	1998	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	EAGLE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2000	ELBERT	VOID	Resident
	2000	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	EL PASO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	VOID	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2003	OURAY	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2003	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	ARAPAHOE	WARNING	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Resident
	2003	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	WARNING	Resident
	2003	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	DELTA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	VOID	Non-Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	WARNING	Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2004	EAGLE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	ADAMS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	WARNING	Resident
	2005	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	CUSTER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2005	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	DELTA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	PAID	Non-Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident

Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Deer</b>				
	2005	PITKIN	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2006	PUEBLO	AMENDED	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	LOGAN	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2006	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GRAND	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2007	HUERFANO	FAILURE TO APPEAR	Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	WELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	FREMONT	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2008	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	MORGAN	PENDING	Resident
	2008	GUNNISON	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	PENDING	Resident
	2009	RIO GRANDE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2009	FREMONT	WARNING	Resident
	2009	BOULDER	PENDING	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	LA PLATA	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2009	PROWERS	PENDING	Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	1998	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	1998	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	1998	FREMONT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1998	PUEBLO	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	1998	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	1999	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	1999	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2000	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2000	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2000	ROUTT	WARNING	Resident
	2000	LA PLATA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident

Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2001	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	CHAFFEE	PAID	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	SAGUACHE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2001	EL PASO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2001	LAS ANIMAS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	OURAY	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2001	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2001	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2001	ELBERT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	EAGLE	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	GUNNISON	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	LARIMER	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	HUERFANO	PAID	Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	PITKIN	VOID	Non-Resident
	2002	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	DOUGLAS	VOID	Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2002	MESA	PAID	Non-Resident
	2002	CONEJOS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2002	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2002	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2002	SAGUACHE	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2002	ARCHULETA	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	GRAND	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MESA	WARNING	Resident
	2003	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	DELTA	PAID	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	MOFFAT	NOT GUILTY	Non-Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	MESA	PENDING	Resident
	2003	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	PITKIN	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2003	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GUNNISON	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident

Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
Elk	2003	GUNNISON	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2003	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	HUERFANO	AMENDED	Resident
	2003	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GILPIN	PAID	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	PHILLIPS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAS ANIMAS	PAID	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	EAGLE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	SAGUACHE	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2004	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	MESA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2004	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	MESA	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2004	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	MINERAL	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	LA PLATA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2004	LAKE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2004	LARIMER	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2005	RIO BLANCO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	LAKE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2005	MOFFAT	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	LAKE	VOID	Resident
	2005	ROUTT	PENDING	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	COSTILLA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2005	LA PLATA	VOID	Resident
	2005	JEFFERSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2005	PUEBLO	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident

Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	MONTEZUMA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	DOUGLAS	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	TELLER	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	PENDING	Resident
	2006	CUSTER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	ROUTT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	BOULDER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	OURAY	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Non-Resident
	2006	HUERFANO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2006	BOULDER	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2006	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	COSTILLA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2006	SAN MIGUEL	WARNING	Resident
	2006	GRAND	WARNING	Resident
	2007	MONTROSE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	LAS ANIMAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2007	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	GUNNISON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	GARFIELD	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2007	TELLER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2007	RIO BLANCO	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	HINSDALE	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2007	FREMONT	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2007	MOFFAT	PAID	Resident
	2007	JEFFERSON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2007	SAN MIGUEL	PAID	Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	ROUTT	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	PARK	WARNING	Non-Resident
	2008	BOULDER	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	MOFFAT	PAID	Non-Resident
	2008	LA PLATA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2008	MESA	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2008	PARK	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	ARCHULETA	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2008	SAGUACHE	PENDING	Resident
	2008	DOUGLAS	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	WARNING	Non-Resident



Table 17: 1999 - 2008 Samson Law Violation by Species

Species	Year	County	Disposition	Resident/Non-Resident
<b>Elk</b>				
	2009	LA PLATA	PENDING	Resident
	2009	MONTEZUMA	PENDING	Resident
	2009	PARK	PAID IN FIELD	Resident
	2009	CONEJOS	PENDING	Non-Resident
	2009	FREMONT	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2009	GARFIELD	PAID IN FIELD	Non-Resident
	2009	RIO BLANCO	PENDING	Resident
	2009	PROWERS	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
<b>Moose</b>				
	2000	JACKSON	PAID	Non-Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2000	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2001	GRAND	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	JACKSON	CHARGE DISMISSED	Resident
	2003	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2005	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2006	GUNNISON	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2008	GRAND	DEFERRED SENTENCE	Resident
	2009	PITKIN	PAID	Non-Resident
<b>Mountain Goat</b>				
	2001	LARIMER	CHARGE DISMISSED	Non-Resident
	2003	ARCHULETA	GUILTY PLEA	Non-Resident
	2005	CLEAR CREEK	WARNING	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	GUILTY PLEA	Resident
	2006	CHAFFEE	NOLO CONTENDERE	Non-Resident

Table 18: 1999 -2008 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
FISH-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	365	450	573	453	677	703	754	955	1059	1260	7249
FISH WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	1327	1479	1626	1465	1720	1573	1396	1382	1323	1256	14547
HABITAT STAMP - MISC	192	599	384	503	415	473	550	519	722	680	5037
HABITAT STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	54	476	349	880
HUNTING WITHOUT A PROPER/VALID LICENSE	272	399	310	380	425	461	424	402	385	323	3781
LOADED FIREARM	280	264	269	270	359	245	259	260	256	275	2737
HUNTING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	221	234	185	247	248	275	289	331	298	229	2557
ELK-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	172	303	165	240	258	323	215	260	193	197	2326
DEER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	75	130	132	97	165	165	223	227	184	142	1540
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SEX	111	192	179	177	170	154	187	189	212	127	1698
WASTE OF GAME MEAT	125	105	113	107	119	141	189	174	149	126	1348
SMALL GAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	83	68	36	60	37	94	206	241	204	125	1154
SHOOTING FROM A PUBLIC ROAD	76	121	100	139	94	98	128	150	134	120	1160
FISHING WITH BAIT IN FLY/LURE ONLY WATER	74	121	172	131	159	165	126	143	171	117	1379
UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF A LICENSE/PERMIT	64	108	67	82	84	134	76	83	51	105	854
FAILURE TO TAG	141	211	192	183	151	216	180	190	121	92	1677
UNLAWFUL MANNER OF HUNTING	97	83	120	87	109	97	78	101	82	86	940
DRUGS, POSSESSION	7	25	49	19	16	28	31	81	65	83	404
FAILURE TO WEAR DAYLIGHT FLUORESCENT ORANGE	81	121	88	100	103	109	107	135	95	80	1019
ALLOWING DOG TO CHASE/HARASS WILDLIFE	37	39	40	40	47	33	51	47	38	73	445
HUNTING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	82	77	73	70	67	120	99	96	70	62	816
FALSE STATEMENT MADE IN PURCHASE OF LICENSE	84	108	95	100	280	204	113	146	97	62	1289
NO MIGRATORY WATERFOWL STAMP	26	44	19	35	35	98	76	104	56	61	554
SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR VEHICLE	23	20	17	19	10	12	10	19	26	52	208
SECOND ROD STAMP VIOLATION	113	67	72	77	68	52	66	77	63	49	704
LICENSE VIOLATION - MISCELLANEOUS	164	101	220	343	394	263	89	83	47	49	1753
CARELESS OPERATION OF MOTORVEHICLE	4	5	1	5	0	1	1	0	6	45	68
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	46	20	14	34	19	39	24	28	28	44	296
HUNTING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	49	69	48	34	52	29	46	45	35	36	443
UNLAWFUL BAITING OF WILDLIFE	7	9	8	9	7	20	15	11	41	34	161
FURBEARER-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	7	8	8	8	3	8	16	29	31	124
UNATTENDED POLE/LINES	21	50	48	38	19	28	11	33	26	30	304
BEAR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	13	19	23	16	12	18	20	21	16	30	188
MOTOR VEH/VESSEL OUTSIDE DESIGNATED AREA	66	90	146	132	118	73	92	88	48	30	883
HUNTING IN CARELESS/RECKLESS/NEGLIG MANNER	10	10	13	18	7	23	33	29	19	30	192
HUNTING IN A CLOSED AREA	31	44	48	27	18	34	20	25	20	28	295
ANTELOPE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	17	30	20	19	20	13	13	29	21	27	209

Table 18: 1999 -2008 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
ELK - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	2	6	6	4	4	0	0	0	25	51
WILLFUL DESTRUCTION OF WILDLIFE	8	10	15	10	17	24	24	20	9	24	161
SALE OF WILDLIFE - FELONY	0	5	3	0	7	6	5	16	14	22	78
UNATTENDED CAMPFIRE	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	19	30
UNLAWFUL USE OF MOTOR VEH TO HUNT/HARASS	24	18	32	32	36	51	41	39	15	18	306
UNLAWFUL USE OF TOXIC SHOT	20	18	18	12	23	19	25	18	13	16	182
FISHING W/O PERMISSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY	19	8	10	19	42	22	10	19	18	15	182
FISHING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	12	15	37
FISHING IN A CLOSED AREA	10	12	9	19	18	17	17	18	20	14	154
UNREGISTERED/UNNUMBERED SNOWMOBILE/RV/BOAT	12	25	29	16	6	15	15	14	8	13	153
LITTERING	16	20	30	17	35	29	24	28	17	13	229
UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRONIC DEVICE TO COMMUNICATE	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	22	22	13	83
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
OPERATING A VESSEL W/O PROPER SAFETY EQUIP	29	17	22	14	16	8	18	16	19	12	171
NO HUNTER SAFETY CARD	11	21	19	12	20	23	23	29	28	11	197
CDOW PROPERTY REGULATION VIOLATION	48	42	24	13	5	16	1	0	5	11	165
WEAPONS OFFENSE - ALTERED SERIAL NUMBER	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12
EXOTIC WILDLIFE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	1	0	8	8	0	1	1	0	3	9	31
SHEEP-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	6	1	3	0	5	3	3	4	0	9	34
CAMPING IN AN UNDESIGNATED AREA	2	2	9	0	6	10	4	5	2	8	48
WATERFOWL-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	19	10	16	22	23	48	86	142	63	8	437
DEER - ACCIDENTAL KILL	1	1	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	7	19
EXCEEDING ESTABLISHED BAG LIMIT	1	5	28	11	10	3	4	4	6	7	79
MOOSE-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	4	1	6	2	1	11	5	15	6	54
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF LINES	58	66	42	60	33	43	19	37	26	6	390
MOUNTAIN LION-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	6	10	6	5	4	1	11	5	6	57
SAFETY-MISCELLANEOUS	2	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	27
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-WILDLIFE	5	1	1	5	5	32	1	1	1	5	57
UNLAWFUL USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT	16	17	20	15	45	47	39	53	15	5	272
SWIMMING IN UNDESIGNATED AREA	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	5	25
FIRE BUILT IN RESTRICTED/PROHIBITED AREA	3	6	3	6	10	14	0	12	0	4	58
CARELESS OPERATION OF A MOTORBOAT	13	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	27
FAILURE TO LEAVE EVIDENCE OF SPECIES	1	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	3	14
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - DEER	6	1	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	3	21
HUNTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE DRUGS/ALCOHOL	4	8	4	3	2	9	0	3	0	2	35
TURKEY-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	3	8	6	3	15	9	11	2	2	64
GENERAL LICENSE VIOLATION	0	1	0	0	2	250	323	344	245	2	1167

Table 18: 1999 -2008 Complete Listing of Violations by Frequency

VIOLATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
MOUNTAIN GOAT-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	0	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	0	2	14
APPLYING FOR LICENSE WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	4	2	3	7	11	5	3	0	3	2	40
UNLAWFUL BAIT OF FISH (CHUMMING)	10	8	5	12	5	2	2	3	0	2	49
CONSERVATION-LICENSE-STAMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
FISHING DURING A CLOSED SEASON	3	2	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	1	21
UNLAWFUL DEVICE-FISHING	0	4	1	2	3	1	1	9	0	1	22
DID UNLAWFULLY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE ON FEDERAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
HUNTING WHILE UNDER SUSPENSION	1	0	4	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	20
RAPTOR-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	7	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	1	1	27
CONSERVATION-ENVIRONMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
MISCELLANEOUS-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	3	8	10	25	3	1	2	11	17	1	81
NONGAME-UNLAWFUL POSSESSION	5	12	63	8	21	30	45	39	2	1	226
SALE OF WILDLIFE - MISDEMEANOR	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	5	1	16
ANTLER POINT VIOLATION - ELK	31	45	31	27	16	20	17	22	10	1	220
NO PARKS PASS	31	25	46	7	10	5	13	0	0	1	138
ALTERATION OF A LICENSE	2	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	16
PURCHASING MULTIPLE LICENSES	12	27	32	17	9	4	8	0	0	1	110
ANTELOPE - ACCIDENTAL KILL	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
TRAPPING IN A CLOSED AREA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
FAILURE TO OBTAIN ROADKILL PERMIT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BEAR - ACCIDENTAL KILL	4	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
APPLYING FOR MULTIPLE LICENSES	5	3	4	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
FISHING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
FAILURE TO CARRY LICENSE AS REQUIRED	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
UNLAWFUL USE OF AIRCRAFT AS HUNT/FISH AID	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
CARELESS OPERATION OF A SNOWMOBILE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TRAPPING BEFORE/AFTER LEGAL HOURS	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
OUTFITTING WITHOUT REQUIRED REGISTRATION	5	3	3	1	4	2	4	27	1	0	50
HUNTING WITHOUT AN ADULT	3	9	5	6	1	9	6	6	0	0	45
FISHING W/MORE THAN LEGAL NUMBER OF HOOKS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FALSE STATEMENT MADE-ACQUIRING A PERMIT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PARKS-MISCELLANEOUS	17	13	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	38
WASTE OF FISH	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5073</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6218</b>	<b>6983</b>	<b>7350</b>	<b>7056</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>6938</b>	<b>69408</b>

Table 19: 1999 - 2008 Violations By Region/Area, Area Office Location

Region	Area	Office	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
NE	AREA 1	DENVER WEST	169	241	291	197	285	358	380	456	602	650	3629
	AREA 2	LOVELAND	239	300	371	359	563	614	761	497	596	468	4768
	AREA 3	BRUSH	272	347	354	204	354	310	297	311	378	206	3033
	AREA 4	FORT COLLINS	627	652	563	383	330	491	535	726	686	675	5668
	AREA 5	DENVER EAST	159	362	537	537	305	439	344	424	352	348	3807
	Total		1466	1902	2116	1680	1837	2212	2317	2414	2614	2347	20905
NW	AREA 10	STEAMBOAT SPRING	129	289	316	337	374	315	321	314	398	185	2978
	AREA 6	MEEKER	461	463	483	513	641	483	589	675	644	449	5401
	AREA 7	GRAND JUNCTION	252	338	381	386	408	479	280	314	414	419	3671
	AREA 8	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	152	310	237	246	359	311	313	322	332	285	2867
	AREA 9	HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS	216	343	285	471	516	474	415	460	480	306	3966
	Total		1210	1743	1702	1953	2298	2062	1918	2085	2268	1644	18883
OTHER	DIRECTOR'S OFFICE	DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
	DOW OTHER	DENVER	404	339	267	249	252	345	255	211	126	613	3061
	OTHER AGENCY	OTHER AGENCY	299	340	231	323	36	43	50	282	47	34	1685
	Total		703	679	498	572	288	388	307	493	173	647	4748
SE	AREA 11	PUEBLO	406	307	298	322	678	495	475	252	219	114	3566
	AREA 12	LAMAR	116	182	181	189	232	209	116	158	187	142	1712
	AREA 13	SALIDA	314	332	343	257	310	511	422	516	618	854	4477
	AREA 14	COLORADO SPRINGS	176	303	367	213	177	217	246	325	305	266	2595
	Total		1012	1124	1189	981	1397	1432	1259	1251	1329	1376	12350
SW	AREA 15	DURANGO	220	369	298	244	233	423	398	664	359	332	3540
	AREA 16	GUNNISON	153	171	156	226	342	253	343	345	329	202	2520
	AREA 17	MONTE VISTA	211	256	177	234	286	316	255	324	213	172	2444
	AREA 18	MONTROSE	98	112	141	328	302	264	259	204	227	218	2153
	Total		682	908	772	1032	1163	1256	1255	1537	1128	924	10657
Total			5073	6356	6277	6218	6983	7350	7056	7780	7512	6938	67543

Table 20: 1999 - 2008 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Non-Resident	1107	1512	1117	1316	1733	1637	1709	1880	1638	1301	14950
Resident	3966	4844	5160	4902	5250	5713	5347	5900	5874	5637	52593
<b>Total</b>	<b>5073</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6218</b>	<b>6983</b>	<b>7350</b>	<b>7056</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>6938</b>	<b>67543</b>

Table 21: 1999 - 2008 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Percentage Comparisons

Resident/Non-Resident	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Avg
Resident	78.2%	76.2%	82.2%	78.8%	75.2%	77.7%	75.8%	75.8%	78.2%	81.2%	77.9%
Non-Resident	21.8%	23.8%	17.8%	21.2%	24.8%	22.3%	24.2%	24.2%	21.8%	18.8%	22.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

Chart 4: 1999 - 2008 Non-Resident and Resident Violation Comparisons

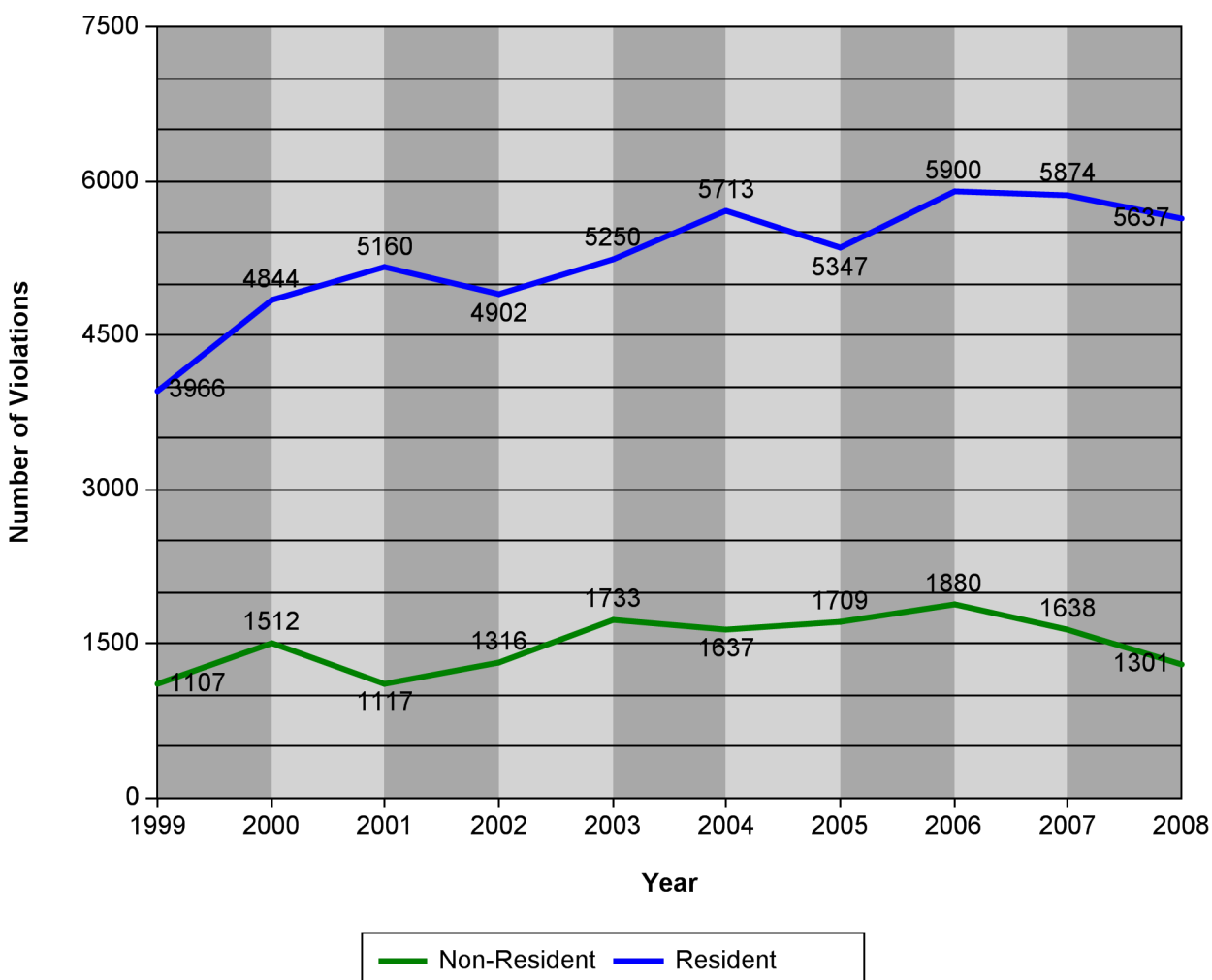


Table 22: 1999 - 2008 Violations by County

COUNTY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
ADAMS	63	142	133	219	280	324	199	284	160	177	1981
ALAMOSA	4	3	3	5	57	15	3	10	2	1	103
ARAPAHOE	26	26	78	28	20	30	59	42	62	42	413
ARCHULETA	54	88	78	62	91	94	87	124	66	74	818
BACA	8	11	5	21	41	14	18	29	24	62	233
BENT	49	46	34	95	34	48	40	22	26	32	426
BOULDER	44	27	55	61	205	270	385	192	277	282	1798
BROOMFIELD	0	0	1	6	13	26	0	1	3	1	51
CHAFFEE	170	120	120	109	150	189	177	195	148	116	1494
CHEYENNE	2	25	7	4	9	19	8	3	8	17	102
CLEAR CREEK	22	12	56	55	36	67	98	254	209	359	1168
CONEJOS	20	78	31	66	90	107	58	143	41	42	676
COSTILLA	51	12	16	56	62	52	43	58	41	30	421
CROWLEY	34	18	31	5	20	5	9	3	1	5	131
CUSTER	44	28	55	55	89	78	92	58	35	27	561
DELTA	55	107	97	76	81	96	92	58	91	61	814
DENVER	39	45	77	70	25	35	30	62	23	24	430
DOLORES	53	76	44	56	45	77	73	98	71	84	677
DOUGLAS	39	39	51	83	63	83	68	73	50	81	630
EAGLE	87	165	128	105	214	179	147	191	171	153	1540
EL PASO	65	177	162	108	85	128	131	197	117	122	1292
ELBERT	23	15	42	40	11	9	19	8	7	13	187
FREMONT	65	143	118	120	96	134	108	183	249	407	1623
GARFIELD	131	263	242	275	272	318	253	213	214	230	2411
GILPIN	15	5	9	9	10	16	9	20	10	6	109
GRAND	167	244	130	187	289	312	344	336	317	252	2578
GUNNISON	126	242	122	174	185	182	206	254	202	158	1851
HINSDALE	38	40	39	32	38	50	64	58	53	11	423
HUERFANO	79	43	13	28	49	60	61	52	30	23	438
JACKSON	104	146	83	186	175	143	127	221	196	103	1484
JEFFERSON	72	155	262	161	157	280	169	132	150	153	1691
KIOWA	5	6	43	27	24	12	22	59	16	11	225
KIT CARSON	13	4	9	2	6	24	4	14	5	4	85
LA PLATA	101	124	111	86	70	95	112	202	87	123	1111
LAKE	114	90	133	74	95	204	120	119	181	300	1430
LARIMER	595	505	607	433	434	437	525	600	584	401	5121
LAS ANIMAS	54	94	82	99	222	90	84	60	87	58	930
LINCOLN	13	25	23	38	38	22	74	46	22	31	332
LOGAN	77	68	83	45	168	93	55	72	68	60	789
MESA	234	198	233	259	229	288	209	278	259	313	2500
MINERAL	22	31	36	56	35	44	49	48	65	43	429
MOFFAT	290	405	462	498	534	318	308	390	440	314	3959
MONTEZUMA	44	78	85	48	53	96	113	215	108	79	919
MONTROSE	83	57	71	177	155	154	115	101	77	106	1096
MORGAN	133	105	121	71	122	136	167	146	235	201	1437
OTERO	21	25	19	11	10	17	7	9	9	7	135
OURAY	32	24	40	45	69	61	57	58	73	48	507
PARK	109	124	153	124	84	132	169	177	365	211	1648
PHILLIPS	17	17	33	12	14	11	23	16	9	22	174
PITKIN	30	55	30	53	73	67	101	71	39	29	548
PROWERS	10	16	29	21	39	20	20	8	93	27	283
PUEBLO	276	250	200	202	367	331	259	188	97	101	2271
RIO BLANCO	136	203	168	167	215	250	321	334	330	255	2379

Table 22: 1999 - 2008 Violations by County

COUNTY	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
RIO GRANDE	60	49	28	44	45	43	52	32	31	42	426
ROUTT	156	164	192	156	260	235	252	204	302	147	2068
SAGUACHE	44	78	49	59	40	68	65	50	41	86	580
SAN JUAN	5	14	6	3	30	4	4	0	2	7	75
SAN MIGUEL	48	58	39	42	55	58	36	34	58	35	463
SEDGWICK	41	47	24	14	20	12	2	45	5	5	215
SUMMIT	49	114	163	223	164	141	85	108	96	46	1189
TELLER	70	113	148	51	52	35	42	101	156	64	832
WASHINGTON	60	96	92	51	40	62	55	21	66	42	585
WELD	210	318	239	212	188	334	345	375	421	527	3169
YUMA	20	36	49	15	38	16	23	24	28	38	287
COUNTY NOT INDICATED	152	224	155	243	3	0	4	1	3	7	792
	<b>5073</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6218</b>	<b>6983</b>	<b>7350</b>	<b>7056</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>6938</b>	<b>67543</b>



Table 23: 1999 - 2008 Case Disposition Summary

CATEGORY		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
<b>PENDING</b>	PENDING	84	91	100	125	143	76	99	198	136	487	1539
	FAILURE TO APPEAR	5	11	43	67	120	124	149	167	112	123	921
	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>2462</b>
<b>NOT GUILTY</b>	CHARGE DISMISSED	376	468	466	470	586	648	512	624	534	535	5219
	NOT GUILTY	8	3	3	6	13	5	6	9	11	20	84
	VOID	287	297	253	273	359	263	299	134	217	152	2534
	WARNING	745	1146	1094	1005	1019	1209	1167	1389	1339	1053	11166
	WARRANT EXPIRED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	2	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>1914</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>1754</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>2125</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>2160</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>19015</b>
<b>GUILTY</b>	GUILTY PLEA	688	832	916	723	1045	1014	977	823	734	911	8663
	DEFERRED PROSECUTION	5	4	8	1	5	3	3	3	0	2	34
	AMENDED	22	28	14	14	33	81	34	45	46	29	346
	DEFERRED SENTENCE	40	62	79	55	68	64	41	78	45	38	570
	PAID	2813	3414	3295	3465	2809	2826	2757	3232	3421	2862	30894
	PAID IN FIELD	0	0	3	14	778	1037	1007	1069	905	718	5531
	DEFERRED JUDGEMENT	0	0	3	0	5	0	2	2	2	0	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3568</b>	<b>4340</b>	<b>4318</b>	<b>4272</b>	<b>4743</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>4821</b>	<b>5252</b>	<b>5153</b>	<b>4560</b>	<b>46052</b>
	NOLO CONTENDERE	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5073</b>	<b>6356</b>	<b>6277</b>	<b>6218</b>	<b>6983</b>	<b>7350</b>	<b>7056</b>	<b>7780</b>	<b>7512</b>	<b>6938</b>	<b>67543</b>

**Table 24: 1999 - 2008 Case Disposition by Percent**

[illegible]

Table 25: 2008 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	Total
ADAMS	1	0	0	26	1	50	18	25	1	43	0	0	0	0	165
ALAMOSA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ARAPAHOE	0	0	4	6	0	13	3	6	4	4	0	0	0	0	40
ARCHULETA	0	0	0	8	0	15	35	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	68
BACA	0	0	2	7	0	24	11	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	59
BENT	0	0	0	2	0	17	1	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	32
BOULDER	0	0	3	10	0	93	9	6	18	131	0	0	0	0	270
BROOMFIELD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CHAFFEE	0	0	0	7	0	71	1	21	3	13	0	0	0	0	116
CHEYENNE	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
CLEAR CREEK	0	0	27	50	0	142	29	26	32	11	0	0	0	0	317
CONEJOS	0	0	0	12	0	15	7	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	40
COSTILLA	2	0	0	4	0	17	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	29
CROWLEY	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
CUSTER	0	0	0	1	0	15	1	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	27
DELTA	0	0	0	3	0	36	10	0	3	6	0	0	0	2	60
DENVER	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	22
DOLORES	0	0	0	10	1	35	15	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	72
DOUGLAS	1	0	0	4	0	30	6	7	1	11	0	1	0	0	61
EAGLE	1	0	0	9	0	49	57	6	1	20	0	1	0	0	144
EL PASO	0	0	4	17	0	48	5	8	1	10	0	2	0	0	95
ELBERT	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	11
FREMONT	1	0	2	269	7	42	5	23	0	20	0	0	0	0	369
GARFIELD	4	0	1	25	0	91	54	13	3	21	0	0	0	0	212
GILPIN	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
GRAND	1	0	3	16	0	119	28	26	0	51	0	5	0	0	249
GUNNISON	0	0	0	12	0	53	27	8	4	49	0	0	0	0	153
HINSDALE	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
HUERFANO	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	23
JACKSON	0	0	0	10	0	37	26	0	1	29	0	0	0	0	103
JEFFERSON	0	0	9	17	1	50	17	14	5	30	0	3	0	0	146
KIOWA	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
KIT CARSON	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
LA PLATA	2	0	3	7	0	60	31	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	117
LAKE	0	0	2	29	0	250	1	12	1	5	0	0	0	0	300
LARIMER	2	0	3	44	0	190	22	33	11	76	0	0	0	0	381
LAS ANIMAS	0	0	1	3	0	19	9	7	0	13	0	0	0	0	52
LINCOLN	0	0	11	12	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
LOGAN	0	0	1	3	0	46	2	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	60
MESA	2	0	17	27	0	157	32	11	6	34	0	1	0	0	287
MINERAL	0	0	1	3	4	13	9	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	43
MOFFAT	3	0	1	53	0	89	43	8	2	33	0	5	0	0	237
MONTEZUMA	0	0	6	5	0	40	16	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	77
MONTROSE	2	0	0	8	4	52	14	4	4	16	0	0	0	0	104
MORGAN	0	0	0	8	0	106	8	11	2	54	0	4	0	0	193
OTERO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	7
OURAY	0	0	0	5	0	30	3	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	48
PARK	1	0	0	8	0	80	18	11	5	23	0	0	0	0	146
PHILLIPS	0	0	0	5	0	11	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	22
PITKIN	0	0	0	2	0	9	12	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	28
PROWERS	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2862</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6395</b>

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 25: 2008 Case Disposition by County

COUNTY	AM	CD	FTA	GP	NG	PD	PF	PEND	VD	WA	OP	DS	DJ	DP	Total
PUEBLO	0	0	5	6	0	43	4	21	4	9	0	2	0	0	94
RIO BLANCO	1	0	4	50	0	85	32	6	3	37	0	1	0	0	219
RIO GRANDE	0	0	0	20	0	12	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	41
ROUTT	1	0	3	9	1	70	18	6	2	23	0	2	0	0	135
SAGUACHE	3	0	0	4	0	48	8	11	1	8	0	3	0	0	86
SAN JUAN	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
SAN MIGUEL	0	0	0	1	0	14	10	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	34
SEDGWICK	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
SUMMIT	0	0	1	10	0	18	1	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	41
TELLER	0	0	0	9	1	26	4	7	1	11	0	0	0	0	59
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	3	0	25	5	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	41
WELD	0	0	6	47	0	218	14	93	13	103	0	0	0	0	494
YUMA	1	0	2	3	0	21	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2862</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1053</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6395</b>

**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